

City of Milton
Comprehensive Plan
Volume II – Technical Document

SECTION V
CONSERVATION ELEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

A variety of natural resources are found within the City of Milton that contribute to the social and economic value of the community, and are an important consideration in the planning process. When allowed to function naturally, these resources provide benefits to everyone at no cost; however, when development significantly alters natural resources, the effects are often disastrous and far-reaching. The purpose of this element is to establish guidelines for development that ensure the wise conservation, use, and protection of natural resources.

The Conservation Element identifies and analyzes the natural resources of Milton. Impacts on these resources from human activities are identified and needs for improved management are discussed.

II. DATA AND ANALYSIS

A. Natural Resource Inventory and Analysis

1. Surface Water Resources

The surface water resources of the City of Milton include the Blackwater River and Locklin Lake. The Blackwater River borders Milton on the east. It is a 58 mile river originating north of Bradley, Alabama and discharging south of Milton into the Blackwater Bay. Locklin Lake was formed by the construction of a dam as part of a subdivision development. It is a private lake located near the center of Milton and is linked to the Blackwater River by Collins Mill Creek.

a. Water Quality

Water quality information for the Blackwater River was obtained from the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation's "1986 Florida Water Quality Assessment, 305(b) Technical Report." The Blackwater River is designated as having "good" overall water quality, meaning that the quality of the water meets its designated use. Two point sources of pollution affect the river. The Milton Sewage Treatment Plant discharges into the river near Blackwater Bay. The Whiting Field Sewage Treatment Plant discharges into Clear Creek, a tributary of the Blackwater River.

Locklin Lake is currently experiencing water quality problems due to over-nuttrification and siltation. The City has a Stormwater Management Sub-Committee established to address the issue of stormwater runoff entering Locklin Lake. Additionally, the City currently has a Comprehensive Stormwater Development Plan underway that will provide a review of drainage and water quality issues impacting Milton. This study is scheduled to be completed in October 1990.

b. Surface Water Classification

The Department of Environmental Regulation classifies State waters according to their present and future most beneficial uses. Section 17-3.081 F.A.C. identifies these classifications as:

Class I – Potable water supplies

Class II – Shellfish propagation or harvesting

Class III – Recreation; propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife.

Class IV – Agricultural water supplies

Class V – Navigation, utility, and industrial use

Locklin Lake is classified as a Class III Water. In addition to this classification system, the DER administers the Outstanding Florida Waters Program which designates a special category of water bodies in the State worthy of special protection. The designation requires that the existing ambient (naturally occurring) water quality be maintained and that the DER cannot issue permits that would lower the ambient water quality. The Blackwater River has been designated as an Outstanding Florida Water and has, therefore, been designated as a natural reservation on the Existing and Future Land Use Maps.

2. Air

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) has not identified any air quality problems in the Milton area. The DER previously maintained air quality station in the area, but discontinued this practice due to continued excellent air quality conditions.

3. Floodplains

Floodplains are defined here as those areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on its Flood Insurance Rate Maps as “A” zones. “A” zones are defined as “special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100 year flood.”

Floodplains encompass the eastern border of Milton along the Blackwater River. This location makes them vulnerable to development effects which could impede their

natural functions, minimize public and private losses due to floods, and promote public safety.

4. Minerals

The predominant mineral resources in the Milton region are sand, gravel, and petroleum. The “Florida Mining Atlas” identifies only one active mine the immediate Milton area. This is the Gault City Pit, a sand pit located near the south border of the City.

Petroleum is produced from the Jay Oil Field in Northwest Santa Rosa County. Although, not produced within the City of Milton, this resource is mentioned here due to its impact on the region.

5. Soil Erosion Problems

The U.S.D.A Soil Conservation Service has not identified areas experiencing soil erosion problems in the City of Milton. The “1980 Santa Rosa County Soil Survey”, together with the “1987 Soil Survey Legend,” identifies specific soils that are highly erodible. This information is useful in formulating development plans and should be referred to prior to any construction activity.

6. Fisheries

The City of Milton is bordered by the lower river segment of the Blackwater River system. Characteristic fish of this area are the Chain pickerel, Largemouth bass, Warmouth, Bluegill, Readear sunfish, Coastal shiner, and Brook silverside. Overall fish

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production in this river segment is less than found in other warmwater streams as is indicated by the low numbers of largemouth bass and bream. Table V-1 lists the fish species known to be in the Blackwater River system.

Only one known endangered fish species inhabits the Blackwater River system. This fish, the Blackmouth Shiner, is the rarest freshwater fish in Florida and is endemic to the Blackwater River and, possibly, the Yellow River.

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TABLE V-1

Fish Species of the Blackwater River System

1988

Common Name	Scientific Name
Southern brook lamprey,	<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i>
Bull shark,	<i>Charcharhinus leucas</i>
Atlantic sturgeon,	<i>A. oxyrinchus</i>
Spotted gar,	<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>
Longnose gar,	<i>L. osseus</i>
Bowfin,	<i>Amia calva</i>
American eel,	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Speckled worm eel,	<i>Myrophis punctatus</i>
Skipjack herring,	<i>A. chrysochloris</i>
Gulf menhaden,	<i>Brevoortia patronus</i>
Gizzard shad,	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>
Threadfin shad,	<i>D. petenense</i>
Bay anchovy,	<i>A. mitchilli</i>
Redfin pickerel,	<i>Esox americanus</i>
Chain pickerel,	<i>E. niger</i>
Golden shiner,	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Ironcolor shiner,	<i>N. chalybaeus</i>
Pugnose minnow,	<i>N. emiliae</i>
Sailfin shiner,	<i>N. hypselopterus</i>
Longnose shiner,	<i>N. longirostris</i>
Taillight shiner,	<i>N. maculatus</i>
Coastal shiner,	<i>N. petersoni</i>
Flagfin shiner,	<i>N. signipinnis</i>
Weed shiner,	<i>N. texanus</i>
Blacktail shiner,	<i>N. venustus</i>
Bluenose shiner,	<i>N. welaka</i>
Blackmouth shiner,	<i>Notropis sp.</i>
Creek chub,	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>
Lake chubsucker,	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>
Sharpfin chubsucker,	<i>E. tenuis</i>
Spotted sucker,	<i>Minytrema mlanops</i>
Blacktail redhorse,	<i>M. poecilurum</i>
White catfish,	<i>I. catus</i>
Yellow bullhead,	<i>I. natalis</i>
Brown bullhead,	<i>I. nebulosus</i>
Channel catfish,	<i>I. punctatus</i>
Black madtom,	<i>Noturus funebris</i>

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TABLE V-1 (CONTINUED)

Tadpole madtom,	<i>N. gyrinus</i>
Speckled madtom,	<i>N. leptacanthus</i>
Hardhead catfish,	<i>Arius felis</i>
Gafftopsail catfish,	<i>Bagre marinus</i>
Pirate perch,	<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i>
Atlantic needlefish,	<i>Strongylura marina</i>
Golden topminnow,	<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>
Banded topminnow,	<i>F. cingulatus</i>
Marsh killifish,	<i>F. confluentus</i>
Starhead topminnow,	<i>F. escambiae</i>
Blackspotted topminnow,	<i>F. olivaceous</i>
Longnose killifish,	<i>F. similis</i>
Pygmy killifish,	<i>Leptolucania ommata</i>
Rainwater killifish,	<i>L. parva</i>
Mosquitofish,	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Sailfin molly,	<i>Poecilia latipinna</i>
Brook silverside,	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>
Inland silverside,	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>
Gulf pipefish,	<i>S. scovelli</i>
Striped bass,	<i>M. saxatilis</i>
Shadow bass,	<i>Ambloplites ariommus</i>
Flier,	<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>
Everglades pygmy sunfish,	<i>Elassoma evergladei</i>
Banded pygmy sunfish,	<i>E. zonatum</i>
Bluespotted sunfish,	<i>E. gloriosus</i>
Redbreast sunfish,	<i>Lepomis auritus</i>
Warmouth,	<i>L. gulosus</i>
Bluegill,	<i>L. macrochirus</i>
Dollar sunfish,	<i>L. marginatus</i>
Longear sunfish,	<i>L. megalotis</i>
Readear sunfish,	<i>L. microlophus</i>
Spotted sunfish,	<i>L. punctatus</i>
Spotted bass,	<i>M. punctulatus</i>
Largemouth bass,	<i>M. salmoides</i>
Black crappie,	<i>P. nigromaculatus</i>
Florida sand darter,	<i>A. bifascia</i>
Choctawhatchee darter,	<i>Etheostoma davisoni</i>
Brown darter,	<i>E. edwini</i>
Swamp darter,	<i>E. fusiforme</i>
Speckled darter,	<i>E. stigmaeum</i>
Gulf darter,	<i>E. swaini</i>
Orangeside darter,	<i>E. (Ulocentra) sp.</i>
Blackbanded darter,	<i>P. nigrofasciata</i>

TABLE V-1 (CONTINUED)

Crevalle jack,	Caranx hippos
Leatherjacket,	Oligoplites saurus
Spotfin mojarra,	Eucinostomus argenteus
Sheepshead,	Archosargus probatocephalus
Pinfish,	Lagodon rhomboides
Silver perch,	Bairdiella chrysoura
Sand seatrout,	Cynoscion arenarius
Spotted seatrout,	C. nebolosus
Spot,	Leiostomus xanthurus
Atlantic croaker,	Micropogonias undulatus
Black drum,	Pogonias cromis
Red drum,	Sciaenops ocellata
Striped mullet,	Mugil cephalus
Spinycheek sleeper,	E. pisonis
Darter goby,	Gobionellus bolesoma
Naked goby,	Gobiosoma bosci
Clown goby,	Microgobius gulosus
Harvestfish,	Pepilus alepidotus
Bighead searobin,	P. tribulus
Southern flounder,	P. lethostigma
Hogchoker,	Trinectes maculatus

7. Vegetative Communities

The City of Milton has developed within the vegetative community known as Longleaf Pine – Turkey Oak Hills. The dominant natural plant species of this community is the longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). Next in abundance is the turkey oak (*Quercus leavis*). Table V-2 lists plant species that are characteristic of the community. Note that the majority of land area within the City of Milton is developed; therefore, much of the naturally occurring vegetative community has been altered. Areas of unaltered vegetation are found along the Blackwater River, in local conservation areas, public parks, and undeveloped lots.

8. Wildlife

Animals are commonly referred to in terms of the vegetative communities to which they have adapted. Wildlife that is characteristic of the Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills vegetative community are listed in Table V-2. Development within vegetative communities will drive out all but the most adaptive forms of wildlife. Wildlife, that can be found within the City of Milton include the fox squirrel, the fence lizard, the scrub jay, and Bachman's sparrow.

9. Marine Habitats

There are no marine habitats within the City of Milton.

10. Endangered Species

Recognizing the value of the diversity of Florida's fish, wildlife and plants, the State of Florida adopted the "Florida Endangered Species Act of 1977" and the "Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act." These acts prohibit the destruction or harm of any species identified by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture, or the U.S. Department of the Interior as being endangered or threatened.

Endangered species are those species which are so few in number that they are in imminent danger of extinction. Threatened species are those species that are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. A third designation, Species of Special Concern, applies to those species that are in danger of becoming threatened, already meet certain criteria for designation as a threatened species, have not

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TABLE V-2
SPECIES CHARACTERISTIC OF, OR KNOWN TO OCCUR IN,
THE LONGLEAF PINE - TURKEY OAK HILLS
VEGETATIVE COMMUNITY
1988

SPECIES TYPE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	PINUS PALUSTRIS QUERCUS LEAVIS	LONGLEAF PINE TURKEY OAK
SHRUBS	ASIMINA PARVIFLORA GAYLUSSACIA DUMOSA LICANIA MICHAUXII QUERCUS PUMILA	DWARF PAWPAW DWARF HUCKLEBERRY GOPHER APPLE RUNNER OAK
VINES	CENTROSEMA VIRGINIANUM	BUTTERFLY PEA
HERBACEOUS	ASCLEPIAS HUMISTRATA ASTER SPP. BAPTISIA SPP. CASSIA FESCICULATA CLITORIA MARIANA CROTALARIOA SPECTABILIS DESMODIUM STRICTUM ELEPHANTOPUS SPP. HETEROTHECA GRAMINIFOLIA PTERIDUM AQUILINUM	SANDHILL MILKWEED ASTER WILD INDIGO PARTRIDGE PEA BUTTERFLY PEA SHOWY CROTALARIA PINELAND BEGGARWEED ELEPHANT'S FOOT GRASSLEAF GOLDENASTER BRACKEN FERN
GRASSES	PANICUM ANCEPS RHIZOMATUM PANICUM SPP. SORGHASTRUM NUTANS SPOROBOLUS CURTISSII SPOROBOLUS JUNCEUS	HAIRY PANICUM LOW PANICUM INDIANGRASS CURTIS DROPSEED PINEWOODS DROPSEED
AMPHIBIANS	RANA AREOLATA AESOPUS	FLORIDA GOPHER FROG
BIRDS	BUBO VIRGINIANUS CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS CHORDEILES MINOR COLAPTES AURATUS COLINUS VIRGINIANUS COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA CYANOCITTA CRISTATA DRYOCOPUS PILEATUS MELANERPES CAROLINUS MELANERPES ERYTHOCEPHALUS MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS MYIARCHUS CRINITUS SAYORNIS PHOEBE	GREAT HORNED OWL CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW NIGHTHAWK FLICKER BOBWHITE QUAIL GROUND DOVE BLUE JAY PILEATED WOODPECKER RED BELLIED WOODPECKER RED HEADED WOODPECKER TURKEY EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD CRESTED FLYCATCHER EASTERN PHOEBE

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TABLE V-2
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SPECIES NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BIRDS	SITTA CAROLINENSIS	WHITE-BREADED
	SITTA PUSILLA	BROWNHEADED NUTHATCH
	TURDUS MIGRATORIUS	ROBIN
	TYRANNUS TYRANNUS	EASTERN KINGBIRD
	ZENAIDA MACROURA	MOURNING DOVE
MAMMALS	CANIS LATRANS	CYOTE
	GEOMYS FLORIDANA	SOUTHEASTERN POCKET GOPHER
	LASIURUS BOREALIS	RED BAT
	LASIURUS CINEREUS	HOARY BAT
	MEPHITIS MEPHITIS	STRIPED SKUNK
	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	WHITETAIL DEER
	SCIURUS NIGER	FOX SQUIRREL
	SPILOGALE PUTORIUS	SPOTTED SKUNK
	SUS SCROFA	FERAL PIG
	EPTESICUS FUSCUS	BIG BROWN BAT
	PLECOTUS RAFINESQUII	SOUTHEASTERN BIG EAR BAT
	NYCTICEIUS HUMERALIS	EVENING BAT
	MYOTIS AUSTRORIPAVIUS	SOUTHEASTERN BAT
	PIPISTRELLUS SUBFLAVUS	EASTERN PIPISTREL BAT
	LASIURUS INTERMEDIUS	YELLOW BAT
LASIURUS SEMINOLUS	SEMINOLE BAT	
TADARIDA BRASILIENSIS	MEXICAN FREETAILED BAT	
REPTILES	COLUBER FLAGELLUM	EASTERN COACHWHIP
	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE
	HETERODON PLATYRHINOS	EASTERN HOGNOSE SNAKE
	HETERODON SIMUS	SOUTHERN HOGNOSE SNAKE
	LAMPROPELTIS DOLIATA	SCARLET KING SNAKE
	PITUOPHIS MALANOLEUCUS	FLORIDA PINE SNAKE
	SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS	SOUTHERN FENCE LIZARD

Sources: "26 Ecological Communities of Florida," U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service, 1985

"201 Facilities Plan for South Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties," Flood and Associates, Inc.; Consoer, Townsend and Associates; Baskerville-Donovan Engineers, Inc.; Tom Justice and Associates Consulting Engineers; and Theta Analysis Inc., Environmental Consultants, 1978 Lt. Ken Watson, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Interview 6/11/87.

sufficiently recovered from a past population depletion, or whose decline would result in significant adverse affects to other species. In addition to these designations, the Florida Department of Agriculture includes a Commercially Exploited category and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service includes a series of designations for those species under review for federal listing. Table V-3 identifies the threatened and endangered species that are characteristic of, or known to occur in the Longleaf Pine – Turkey Oak Hills Vegetative community

11. Wetlands

No wetlands are identified on the USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps within the City of Milton (photorevised, 1987).

B. Commercial, Recreation and Conservation Uses

There are few direct commercial uses of natural resources in the City of Milton. Groundwater is used for commercial purposes and a sand pit is mined outside the City limits. In addition, natural resources provide indirect commercial uses. This is especially true along the Blackwater River where development and redevelopment efforts are centered around the aesthetic value of this resource.

Recreation uses of natural resources in Milton center around its water resources. The Adrian Carpenter's Park is located on the Blackwater River and provides access for boating and fishing. Riverwalk Park, located in downtown Milton, is a linear riverfront park. This facility is currently being extended through the use of state grant funds.

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TABLE V-3
 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED PLANTS AND ANIMALS - CHARACTERISTIC OF, OR KNOWN TO OCCUR IN,
 THE LONGLEAF PINE - TURKEY OAK HILLS
 VEGETATIVE COMMUNITY
 1988

SPECIES TYPE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FDA	STATUS USFWS	FGWFC
PLANTS	LIATRIS PROVINCIALIS	GODFREY'S BLAZING STAR	E	UR2	
	ZAMIA UMBROSA	EAST COAST COONTIE	C		
	ZAMIA FLORIDANA	FLORIDA COONTIE	C		
MAMMALS	FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	FLORIDA PANTHER		E	E
BIRDS	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	SOUTHEASTERN KESTREL		UR2	T
	PICOIDES BOREALIS	RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER		E	T
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	EUMECES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	BLUE-TAILED MOLE SKINK		UR2	T
	STILOSONE EXTENUATUM	SHORT-TAILED SNAKE		UR2	T
	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE		T	T
	RANA AREOLATA	FLORIDA GOPHER FROG		UR2	SSC
	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE		UR2	SSC

ABBREVIATIONS

E - ENDANGERED
 T - THREATENED
 SSC - SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN
 C - COMMERCIALY EXPLOITED
 UNDER REVIEW FOR LISTING, BUT SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY AND/OR THREAT IS L/

SOURCES: "26 ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES OF FLORIDA," U.S.D.A., SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1985;
 LT. KEN WATSON, FLORIDA GAME AND FRESHWATER FISH COMMISSION, INTERVIEW 6/11/87;
 "OFFICIAL LIST OF ENDANGERED AND POTENTIALLY ENDANGERED FAUNA AND FLORA IN FLORIDA,"
 FLORIDA GAME AND FRESHWATER FISH COMMISSION, 1985;
 "ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS," DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, 1986.

Land areas within the City limits currently designated for conservation use include the following two conservation corridors. The Rails to Trails corridor is part of a state-wide program converting abandoned rail corridors to conservation or passive recreation use. The Collins Mill Creek corridor is an undeveloped utility corridor linking Locklin Lake with the Blackwater River along Collins Mill Creek. Additionally, the publicly-owned land located south of Collins Mill Creek adjacent to the Blackwater River and the parcel located just south of the City Sewage Treatment Plant adjacent to the River, provides a total of approximately 24 undeveloped acres of conservation land within the City of Milton. Conservation areas are further protected through the various federal, state and local regulatory programs. These programs are listed in Table V-4.

In surrounding Santa Rosa County, substantial conservation areas are located in the immediate vicinity of Milton. They include the Blackwater River State Forest and Wildlife Management Areas, and the Eglin Wildlife Management Area. Additionally, the Gulf Island National Seashore (Naval Live Oaks) is located nearby in southern Santa Rosa County.

C. Pollution Problems

Milton's most significant pollution problem is the water quality of Locklin Lake. Problems with the lake include over-nutrifcation and siltation stemming from non-point pollution sources. Improved stormwater management is needed to restore and protect this body of water.

Leaking underground petroleum storage tanks are a threat to the potable water supply of Milton. An underground storage tank with a leak as small as a quarter of an

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inch can leak a gallon an hour, depending on soil conditions. One gallon of gasoline can contaminate one million gallons of water to an undrinkable level. The Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) has identified 13 leaking underground petroleum storage tanks in Milton.

A potential hazardous waste problem exists with the generation of small quantities of wastes by various businesses within the City. Examples of these wastes include waste oil, dry cleaning filters and photo processing chemicals. The Water Quality Assurance Act of 1983 requires each county to identify potential small quantity hazardous waste generators within their jurisdiction and to annually verify the hazardous waste management practices of at least 20-percent of those identified. The West Florida Regional Planning Council is currently performing this assessment for Milton.

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TABLE V-4

REGULATORY PROGRAMS FOR THE PROTECTION
OF NATURAL RESOURCES
1988

PROGRAM	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REGULATED
Dredge & Fill	DER DNR COE	DER and DNR - Chapters 161, 253, 258, and 403 F.S.	DER - to maintain and/or improve the quality of waters in the state and to preserve and protect Florida's wetlands	All dredge and fill activities
		DER - Rules 17-3, 17-4, 17-12, and 17-45 F.A.C.		
		DNR - Rule 16B-24 F.A.C.	DNR - manage and protect state lands and control beach erosion	
		COE - River and Harbor Act of 1899; Clean Water Act of 1977; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; Federal Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Title 32, Section 209.320-209.330 C.F.R.	COE - restore integrity of nation's waters and maintain navigability of waterways	
Developments of Regional Impact	DCA, Bureau of Land and Water Management	Section 380.06 F.S. Rules 9B-16, 9B-20, and 27F-2 F.A.C.	To facilitate orderly and well-planned developments by establishing a review procedure for developments that would impact more than one county	Any development that would impact more than one county

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PROGRAM	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REGULATED
Solid Waste	DER	Chapter 302 F.S.; Rule 17-7 F.A.C.	To plan for and regulate solid and hazardous waste disposal activities	All resource and recovery management facilities
Groundwater	DER	Chapters 403 & 373 F.S.; Chapters 17-3, 17-4, & 17-22 F.A.C.	To protect and conserve the quality of water in the state	All pollution sources
Water Pollution Sources	DER	Chapter 403 F.S.; Rules 17-3, 17-4, 17-6 F.A.C. & Chapters 17-25 & 17-28 F.A.C.	To protect and conserve the quality of water in the state	Any discharges expected to be a source of pollution including stormwater, industrial, and domestic waste discharge.
Water Wells and Artificial Recharge	NWFWMD	Section 372.309 F.S.; Rules 40A-3 & 40A-5 F.A.C.	To ensure proper utilization of groundwater resources	Construction, alteration or abandonment of any well
Management and Storage of Surface Water	NWFWMD	Section 373.413 F.S.; Rule 40A F.A.C.	Prevent floods, soil erosion and excess drainage, preserve natural resources, prevent harm to water resources	Certain dam, impoundment, or reservoir work
Consumptive Use of Water	NWFWMD	Section 373.216 F.S.; Rule 40A F.A.C	Proper utilization of surface and groundwaters	Certain water wells based on location
Water Well Use and Drilling	DER NWFWMD	DER - Section 373.306 F.S.; Rule 17-21 F.A.C. NWFWMD - Rule 17-21 F.A.C.	Control, conserve and protect groundwater resources of the state	Certain groundwater, monitoring, and injection wells
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System	EPA	EPA - Section 402, Public Law 92-500 and Section 401, Public Law 92-500	To protect and conserve the quality of waters in the U.S.	Any facility which discharges wastes into waters of the U.S.

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PROGRAM	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REGULATED
Individual Sewage Disposal Facilities	HRS	HRS - Section 381-272 F.S.; Rule 10D-6 F.A.C.	HRS - To supervise and cooperate with municipal and county officials in enforcing the state health laws, rules, and regulations promulgated by HRS and to ensure consistency with local health regulations and ordinances.	HRS - Certain individuals sewage disposal facilities with less than 5000 GPD total estimated daily flow.
Air Quality	DER	Section 403.087, F.S.; Rules 17-2 & 17.4 F.A.C.	To protect and enhance the air quality of the state	Construction, modifications, expansion, and operation of any facility or development that will emit pollutants into the air
Hazardous Waste	DER	Ch. 17-30 F.A.C.; Ch. 403 F.S.	To ensure that hazardous waste is transported, disposed of, stored, and treated in a manner adequate to protect human health, safety, and welfare of the environment	Certain hazardous waste facilities
Endangered and Threatened Species	FGFWFC DNR DACS USFS	FGFWFC & DNR - Sec. 372 F.S.; Title 39 F.A.C. DACS & USFWS - Section 581 F.S.; Endangered Species Act of 1973	To protect threatened and endangered species from harm or destruction	Any activity which would harm or destroy threatened or endangered species

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PROGRAM	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REGULATED
Floodplain Management	City of Milton	FEMA Flood Insurance Act of 1968; Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973; Milton Ordinance No. 782	To regulate development in floodplains to protect public safety and minimize damage due to flooding	Any development within areas designated as subject to flooding on the FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary maps
Oil and Gas Wells	DNR	Sections 377.01 - 377.40 F.S.; Rules 16C-1 through 16C-6 F.A.C.	To conserve, control and encourage development of oil and gas resources in the state	Various elements related to oil and gas development
Reclamation of Mined Lands	DNR	Ch. 211, part II, F.S.; Ch. 378, F.S.	To provide a mechanism for the reclamation and restoration of lands disturbed by mining by taxing mine owners to create a land reclamation trust fund	Any person engaged in mining of solid materials for commercial use
Open Burning	DER DOF DACS	DER - Rule 17-5 F.A.C. Sec. 403.061 F.S. DACS - Rule 5I-2 F.A.C. Ch. 75-22, Sec. 8, Laws of FL Ch. 590 F.S. DOF - Rule 17-5 F.A.C.	To reduce pollution caused by open burning	All open burning practices
State Lands	DNR	Ch. 253 F.S. Also Ch. 197, 258, 259, 270, 285, 370; Rules 16Q-2, 16Q-3m 16-Q10, 16Q-11, 16Q-15, 16Q-16, 16Q-18, 16Q-20, 16Q-21	To administer all state lands	Land development activities that occur in or otherwise affect state-owned lands

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PROGRAM	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	TYPE OF ACTIVITIES REGULATED
Petroleum Storage Tanks	DER	Ch. 17-61 F.A.C.; Ch. 376.303 F.S.	To regulate underground and above ground pollutant storage facilities to protect ground and surface water resources from contamination	Facilities which receive, store, or use petroleum products in excess of 1,000 gallons in any one calendar month or more than 10,000 gallons in any calendar year
Zoning Ordinance	City of Milton	Ordinance Number 747	To provide guidelines for the development which include the protection of natural resources	All development within the City of Milton
Erosion, Sedimentation, and Runoff Ordinance	City of Milton	Ordinance Number 606	To protect natural resources by minimizing erosion, sedimentation, and runoff from development	All development within the City of Milton unless specifically exempted

Abbreviations:

- DER - Department of Environmental Regulation
- DNR - Department of Natural Resources
- COE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- DCA - Department of Community Affairs
- DOF - Division of Forestry
- DACS - Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service
- FGFWFC - Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission
- USFS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- NFWFMD - Northwest Florida Water Management District

Sources:

- "State of Florida Regulatory and Review Procedures for Land Development," Department of Environmental Regulation, November 1984.
- "Laws and Regulations Affecting Endangered and Potentially Endangered Species in Florida", Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, July 1985.
- Florida Administrative Code Rules

D. Potential for Conservation, Use and Protection

A basic framework for the conservation, use and protection of natural resources is provided by the system of existing regulatory programs established by the State, Federal and local agencies for this purpose. Table V-4 identifies in general terms the type of program, the administrative agency, the statutory authority, the purpose of the program and the types of activities regulated. The conservation of water sources is further promoted through adherence to the Water Conservation Act of 1982. This Act requires specific water conservation practices to be utilized in all new buildings constructed after September 1, 1983. Additionally, the City has plans to adopt procedures for emergency conservation of water resources in accordance with the plans of the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

The City is a participant of the Pensacola Bay Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Program administered by the Northwest Florida Water Management District. This project involves data collection and analysis on a basin-wide basis. The City will consider the conclusions and any recommendations contained in the SWIM work products in development of their revised Land Development Regulations.

In order to ensure intergovernmental coordination and protection among adjacent municipalities, the City actively participates on the Interlocal Action Committee which provides representation from all jurisdictions in Santa Rosa County, including Eglin A.F.B., State Forest and Wildlife Management Areas, local governments, etc. This committee will provide a forum to consider developments having impacts on more than

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one jurisdiction, including such topics as the protection of unique vegetative communities.

The Blackwater River, as an Outstanding Florida Water, is designated as a natural reservation. Protection of this resource will provide protection for the one known endangered fish species which inhabits the Blackwater River System, the Blackmouth Shiner. In order to protect the water quality of the Blackwater River and other water resources, the City will ensure the availability of sanitary sewer services in currently unsewered areas with soil conditions that are severely limited for septic tank absorption fields (as defined in the Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey for Santa Rosa County) prior to authorizing new development and/or redevelopment activity. Furthermore, the City will require conversions from existing septic tank use to sanitary sewer facilities within 150 feet of the Blackwater River. In areas with soil conditions that are acceptable for septic tank absorption fields, the City will allow septic tank use provided that 150 foot setbacks from the Blackwater River are met.

In order to protect the Blackwater River from encroachment by development activity, the revised Land Development Regulations will require at a minimum that the existing development setback requirements from the Blackwater River are met or exceeded. These setback standards are contained in the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Areas of concern that will require additional effort by the City include stormwater management, hazardous waste disposal, and tree protection. Stormwater management issues are currently being addressed by the City, both in terms of quantity and water quality, through the development of a Comprehensive Stormwater Development Plan. This study is expected to be completed in October 1990. The City is committed to

implementing the Plan's recommendations to ensure the protection of the City's surface waters from non-point source pollution. Additionally, the City will require the use of Best Management Practices (BMP's) during construction activity to protect sensitive soils from erosion and prevent sedimentation of surface water bodies. Techniques that can be used include silt fences, turbidity curtains, hay bales placed on the site periphery, and so on. Contingencies for the transfer and disposal of hazardous wastes need to be developed to protect human health and natural resources. The third area of concern, tree protection, is currently being considered by the City. A Tree Protection and Landscape Ordinance will be developed in conjunction with revised Land Development Regulations, and will include requirements such as providing vegetative buffer zones, where possible, between conflicting land uses and restrictions on tree removal. These ordinances will serve to buffer the impacts of noise and lights, in addition to providing for wildlife habitat, preserving native vegetative communities and maintaining air quality.

E. Current and Projected Water Needs and Sources

1. Potable Water Users

The City of Milton is the owner and operator of the potable water supply for the City. Within the systems' franchise area, there are presently about 4,280 water system customers which on the average consume approximately 51.0 million gallons per month or 1.7 million gallons per day (mgd). The design capacity of the system is 4.2 mgd. The water source for the City is the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. The location of potable water wells are indicated on the Potable Water Well Locations Map. Water quality

information related to the Sand and Gravel Aquifer is contained in the Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Sub-Element.

Table D-4 of the Potable Water Sub-Element of this plan provides the following average water demand projections for the City of Milton during the planning timeframe: 1990 – 848,000 gallons per day; 1995 – 910,000 gallons per day; 2000 – 959,000 gallons per day. Additionally, demand projections for unincorporated areas are as follows: 1990 – 798,000 gpd; 1995 – 856,000 gpd; 2000 – 902,000 gpd. These figures indicate capacity surpluses throughout the planning period, therefore, the provision of potable water is not expected to be a problem for the City.

2. Industrial Water Users

Data provided by the Northwest Florida Water Management District indicates that no Consumptive Use Permits for industrial water uses have been issued within the City of Milton. Based on historical trends and conditions depicted on the Future Land Use Map, it is not anticipated that future industrial wastewater users requiring a consumptive use permit will locate within the City.