

HOU POLICY 1.3.1: Advance programs and regulations for affordable housing and remove impediments to meeting this need.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.1: Maintain and implement the County's Affordable Housing Incentive Plan (AHIP), providing incentives to encourage the private sector to integrate affordable units in new residential projects.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.2: Utilize the Land Development Code to support a mix of affordable housing development opportunities, such as:

- » Establish that all residential land use categories and zoning districts shall permit the development of affordable housing;
- » Promote mixed-income communities with a variety of housing types, styles and tenures;
- » Evaluate the opportunity to allow for duplexes, triplexes and fourplexes in single-family zoning districts, where the design of which is in keeping with the intended character;
- » Provide density bonuses and other incentives to include affordable units as a portion of new housing development;
- » Support accessory dwelling units (ADUs) as a form of affordable housing that respects the character of the neighborhood. Utilize the Land Development Code to provide regulations for ADUs; and
- » Utilize the Land Development Code to provide regulations for the conversion of underutilized and outdated buildings into affordable housing.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.3: Periodically review ordinances and codes to identify and remove limiting and conflicting requirements that impede the development of affordable housing.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.4: Ensure that all households displaced by public action or private investment are relocated to safe, sound and affordable housing, and:

- » Determine the housing needs of displaced households prior to relocation;
- » Collaborate with the Pinellas County Housing Authority to provide replacement housing for qualifying households; and
- » Provide technical assistance to displaced households to find affordable housing.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.5: Provide programs to assist low-income homeowners with housing repair or renovation to eliminate substandard conditions and preserve existing housing stock.

HOU STRATEGY 1.3.1.6: Prioritize permanent housing solutions and support additional efforts to end homelessness by:

- » Promoting the preservation and development of housing that is affordable for extremely low- and very low-income households and special needs populations to reduce or prevent homelessness;
- » Providing opportunities through the County for emergency sheltering while permanent housing is being secured;
- » Supporting and coordinating with the Pinellas Continuum of Care to prevent, divert and end homelessness; and
- » Supporting other identified community best practices strategies developed by the Homeless Leadership Board.

TRA GOAL 3: CREATE A MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM THAT ADVANCES A SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ECONOMY, ENHANCES ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND ATTRACTS NEW EMPLOYERS AND BUSINESS EXPANSION.

TRA OBJECTIVE 3.1: Provide multimodal transportation facilities that connect housing, employment centers, educational facilities, activity centers, and intermodal centers to advance the foundation for a thriving economy.

TRA POLICY 3.1.1: Coordinate transportation decision-making and sound investments with economic development, land use, infrastructure, housing, resiliency, workforce and community development goals.

TRA STRATEGY 3.1.1.1: Advance multimodal transportation projects that support economic development opportunities through targeted funding and adaptive planning and programming.

TRA STRATEGY 3.1.1.2: Collaborate with major employers and the business community to identify and address transportation issues related to workforce recruitment and retention, goods movement, and other economic concerns.

TRA OBJECTIVE 3.2: Stimulate economic development through the growth and expansion of the St. Pete–Clearwater International Airport in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the natural and human environment and is coordinated with federal, state, regional, and local agency plans and regulations.

TRA POLICY 3.2.1: Develop and maintain the St. Pete–Clearwater Airport Master Plan and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Layout Plan, incorporated by reference.

TRA STRATEGY 3.2.1.1: Expand the landside and airside capacity of the St. Pete–Clearwater International Airport to meet future demand.

TRA STRATEGY 3.2.1.2: Implement the St. Pete–Clearwater Airport Master Plan and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Layout Plan in accordance with the Joint Airport Capital Improvement Program Schedule.

TRA STRATEGY 3.2.1.3: Coordinate with FDOT, Forward Pinellas, PSTA and other partners to identify and implement transportation improvements to improve access between the Airport and employment, activity, housing and intermodal centers.

TRA STRATEGY 3.2.1.4: Seek diversification and expansion of revenue sources for the Airport through the utilization of land within and adjacent to the airport.

TRA OBJECTIVE 3.3: Ensure that airport operations are compatible with surrounding land uses and the natural environment and protected from encroachment.

TRANSPORTATION SUPPLEMENTAL [TRA]

Pinellas County Evacuation Zones and Routes

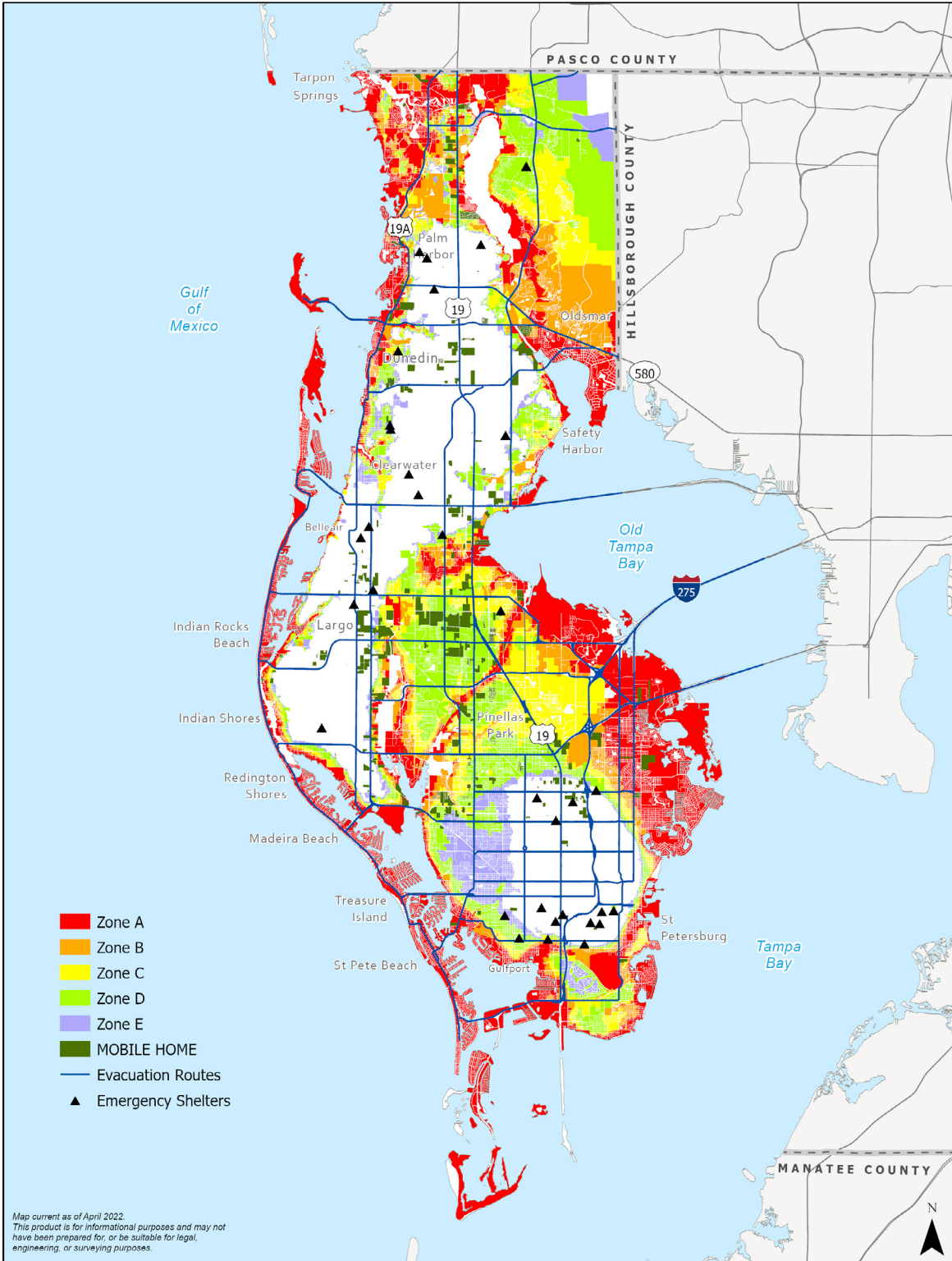


Figure 1: Hurricane Evacuation Zones and Routes in Pinellas County.

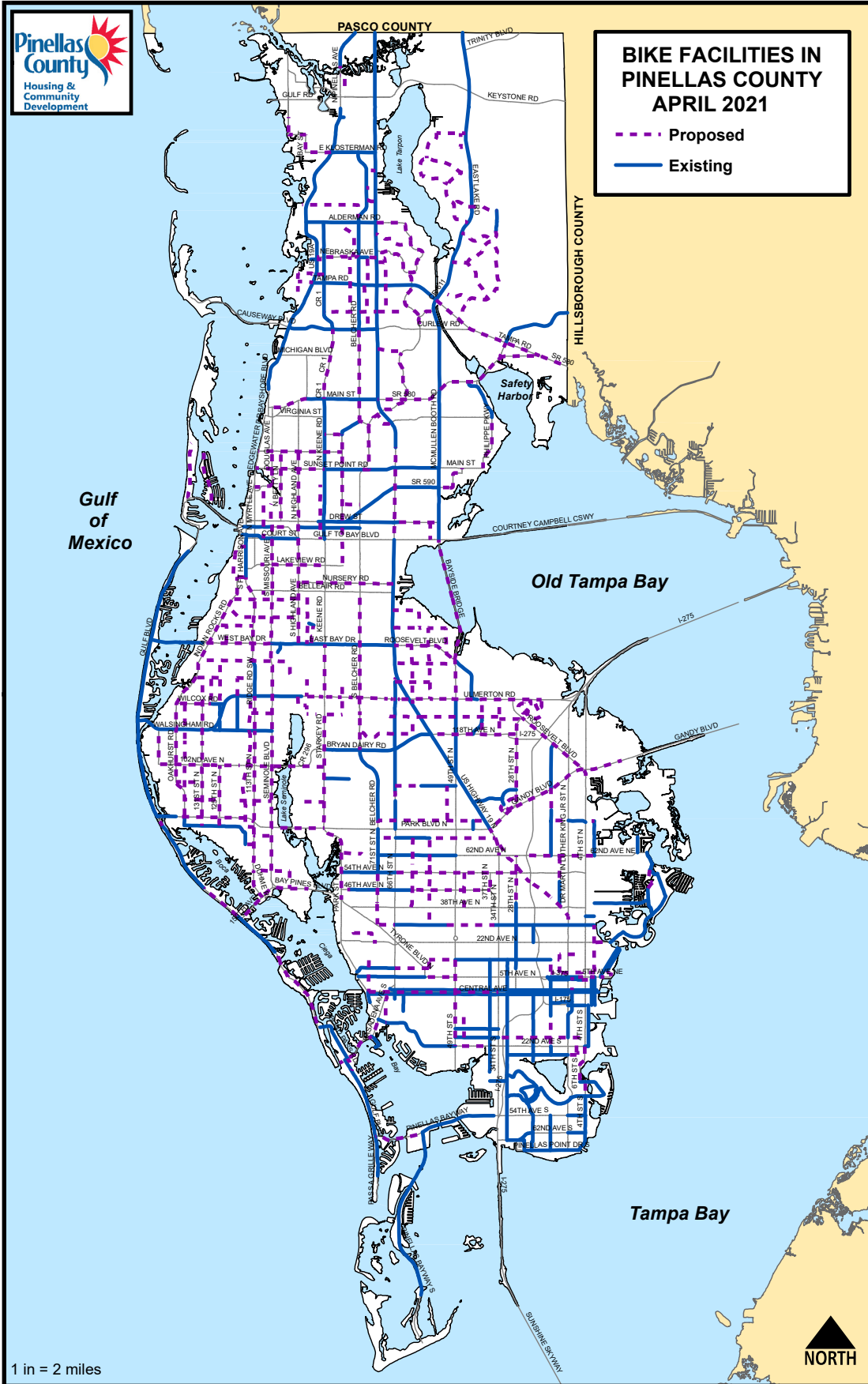


Figure 10: Pinellas County Existing and Proposed Bike Facilities. Source: Forward Pinellas

CM GOAL 2: REDUCE RISK TO HUMAN LIFE, PROPERTY AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT FROM THE EFFECTS OF HURRICANES, STORM SURGE, HIGH-TIDE EVENTS, FLASH FLOODS, STORMWATER RUNOFF, SEA LEVEL RISE AND OTHER CLIMATE RELATED IMPACTS AND NATURAL DISASTERS.

CM OBJECTIVE 2.1: Restrict (re)development within and direct population concentrations out of the Coastal Storm Area.

CM POLICY 2.1.1: Identify areas that are vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise.

CM STRATEGY 2.1.1.1: Coordinate with municipal partners to identify and designate Adaptation Action Areas for the purpose of developing strategies for adaptation and for enhancing the prioritization and funding of infrastructure adaptation projects.

CM STRATEGY 2.1.1.2: Utilize the vulnerability assessment, tidal flood and storm surge inundation information, and other related studies to help identify:

- » Adaptation Action Areas (which may include areas that extend beyond the CSA);
- » Public facilities and infrastructure at-risk from sea level rise and related impacts; and
- » Areas where increased building standards and setbacks should be implemented to protect structures for the duration of their expected life.

CM POLICY 2.1.2: Establish the “Coastal Storm Area” (CSA) to include the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) defined as areas projected to be inundated from category one hurricane storm surge in the most recent “Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH)” model or most recent storm surge model compliant with applicable state statutes.

- » All land connected to the mainland of Pinellas County by bridges or causeways;
- » Isolated areas projected to be inundated by storm surge from a category two hurricane or above by the SLOSH or most recent surge model that are surrounded by the CHHA or by CHHA and a body of water; and
- » All land located in Coastal “A” zones, “V” “VE” or “V1-30” velocity zones designated by the federal emergency management agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps.

CM POLICY 2.1.3: Pinellas County shall not approve any request to amend the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) to designate parcels of land within the CSA with a FLUM category that permits more than 5.0 dwelling units per gross acre.

CM POLICY 2.1.4: Restrict public infrastructure expenditures that subsidize (re)development in the CSA.

CM STRATEGY 2.1.4.1: Prohibit County-funded infrastructure within the CSA except for the following:

- » Infrastructure that supports the safety of life and property, such as traffic and pedestrian signals and signage, street lights, fire hydrants, etc.;
- » Underground utilities infrastructure;
- » Maintenance, repair or replacement of existing facilities;
- » Hardening existing infrastructure to avoid, mitigate, or reduce the potential for future damages from hazards, such as storm surge and sea level rise;
- » Restoration or enhancement of natural resources or public access;
- » To address an existing deficiency identified in this plan;
- » New or retrofitting of existing stormwater management facilities for water quality enhancement of stormwater runoff;
- » Management of sewer system inflow and infiltration (I&I); or
- » The expenditure for a public facility of overriding public interest to ensure public health, safety, and welfare.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL [CM]

area is defined by the Florida statutes as “the area below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model.”³ The CHHA is the area with the highest risk from a combination of high-velocity wind and coastal storm surge flooding.

The SLOSH model is a computer model that predicts tidal surge heights and flooding that result from hypothetical hurricanes that vary in pressure, size, forward speed, direction, and winds. The SLOSH model was last updated in ~~2016~~ 2020. Since the previous SLOSH update in ~~2008~~ 2016, the CHHA has grown by nearly ~~21,000~~ 7,700 acres in Pinellas County. The CHHA now covers about ~~25~~ 30 percent (%) of the land area in the County.

The CHHA increased because the modeling technology improved. The 2016 model had more refined and accurate input data and ran nearly eight (8) times for as many scenarios as the 2008 model. As modeling technology continues to improve, even more areas may be included in the CHHA; particularly because the SLOSH model is based on current conditions and does not attempt to factor in the future effects of climate change.

Development in the CHHA is limited by both Florida Statutes, Forward Pinellas’s Countywide Plan, and the Pinellas County Comprehensive Plan. These areas are not only found along major coastlines, but also further inland near lakes, rivers, and creeks where storm surge can be pushed during a hurricane. To account for future conditions, the Pinellas County Comprehensive Plan expands land development restrictions beyond the CHHA to the Coastal Storm Area (CSA) (See Figure 1), which includes the CHHA and:

- All land connected to the mainland of Pinellas County by bridges or causeways;
- Isolated areas projected to be inundated by storm surge from a Category Two hurricane or above by the SLOSH, the most recent surge models that are surrounded by the CHHA, or by CHHA and a body of water; and
- All land located in “V” “VE” or “V1-30” velocity zones ~~and Coastal A Zones~~ designated by the federal emergency management agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps.

The location of new or expanded hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities, or site improvements that would increase the bed capacity of these facilities are prohibited within the CSA. The Future Land Use Element and Land Development Code restrict all (re)development in the CSA and directs residential population concentration out of the CSA.

County funded public infrastructure expenditures that could subsidize (re)development in the CSA are restricted to:

- Maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing facilities (including bridges and causeways to barrier islands);
- Hardening existing infrastructure to avoid, mitigate, or reduce the potential for future damages from hazards, such as storm surge and sea level rise;
- Restoration or enhancement of natural resources or public access;
- Address an existing deficiency identified in this plan;
- New or retrofit of existing stormwater management facilities for water quality enhancement of stormwater runoff; or
- Fund a public facility of overriding public interest to ensure public health, safety, and welfare.

Most of the CHHA in Pinellas County is already developed with resort, housing, and commercial facilities. Many structures built prior to current federal, state, and local regulations designed to reduce risk from hurricane hazards still exist. These structures are more susceptible to damage or destruction by major storms and other tropical weather as well as king tides, which have increased in frequency and inundation area in recent years as of 2021.

3. FS 163.3178(2)6.(h)

COASTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL [CM]

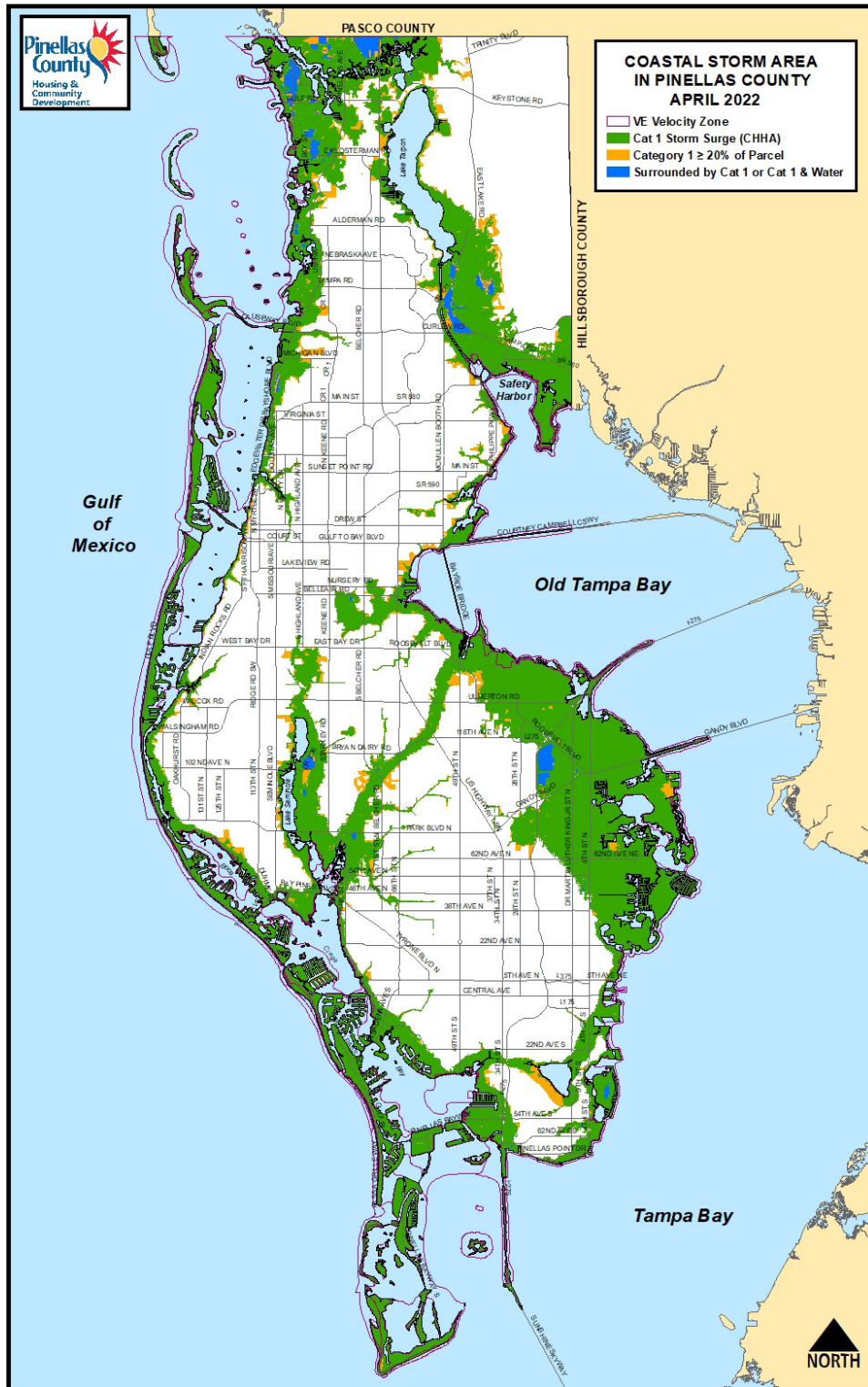


Figure 1: Coastal Storm Area and Coastal High Hazard Area

COASTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL [CM]

The vulnerability analysis facility-level adaptation assessments. The scenario-based approach will include a detailed benefit-cost analysis of each alternative under each climate scenario to develop recommendations for adaptation options.

The findings of the Pinellas County Vulnerability Assessment will be incorporated by reference into the Comprehensive Plan once adopted.

CHAPTER 3 NATURAL DISASTER PLANNING

The inventory and analysis of evacuation and shelter populations is based upon the Tampa Bay Region Evacuation Study 2017, prepared by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC). This study used the SLOSH numerical storm surge prediction model to analyze the expected hazards from potential hurricanes affecting the Tampa Bay region. The SLOSH model considered hypothetical hurricanes covering the entire range of the Saffir/Simpson Damage Potential Scale, from Category 1 (least intense) to Category 5 (most intense). Using the results of the SLOSH model, five levels of vulnerability to storm surge were identified for different intensities and types of approaching hurricanes. The results of this storm surge hazard analysis allow for the storm tide limits to be graphically identified based on the maximum storm surge for Categories hurricanes rated categories one through five (1-5). These five vulnerability levels are used to identify Pinellas County’s five evacuation levels (A through E) in which each evacuation level includes a successively larger land area that must be totally evacuated from overland storm surge as well as all mobile home residents throughout the County (Table 2 and Figure 2). For hurricanes, these evacuation levels correspond to a hurricane’s intensity on the Saffir/Simpson Scale.

TABLE 2: VULNERABLE POPULATION IN PINELLAS COUNTY⁷

Type of Home	Evacuation Zone A	Evacuation Zone B	Evacuation Zone C	Evacuation Zone D	Evacuation Zone E
Site-Built Homes	191,509	60,186	74,910	96,645	37,877
Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	14,611	4,172	3,984	6,542	1,696
Total	206,120	64,359	78,894	103,168	39,573

TABLE 2: VULNERABLE POPULATION IN PINELLAS COUNTY⁷

	Mobile Homes	Evacuation Zone A	Evacuation Zone B	Evacuation Zone C	Evacuation Zone D	Evacuation Zone E	Total County Population
Total	76,383	195,659	79,948	90,269	123,635	56,018	959,103

Number of Persons Requiring Evacuation:

The number of persons requiring evacuation within Pinellas County (Table 3) is based upon scenarios and assumptions provided by the Tampa Bay Regional Council (TBRPC) and population figures, and includes the population-at-risk, estimated seasonal population and an additional shadow evacuation; i.e., the number of persons not-at-risk that would still evacuate.

⁷ Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Program, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council – Tampa Bay Region, 2017-2020

Pinellas County Evacuation Zones and Shelters

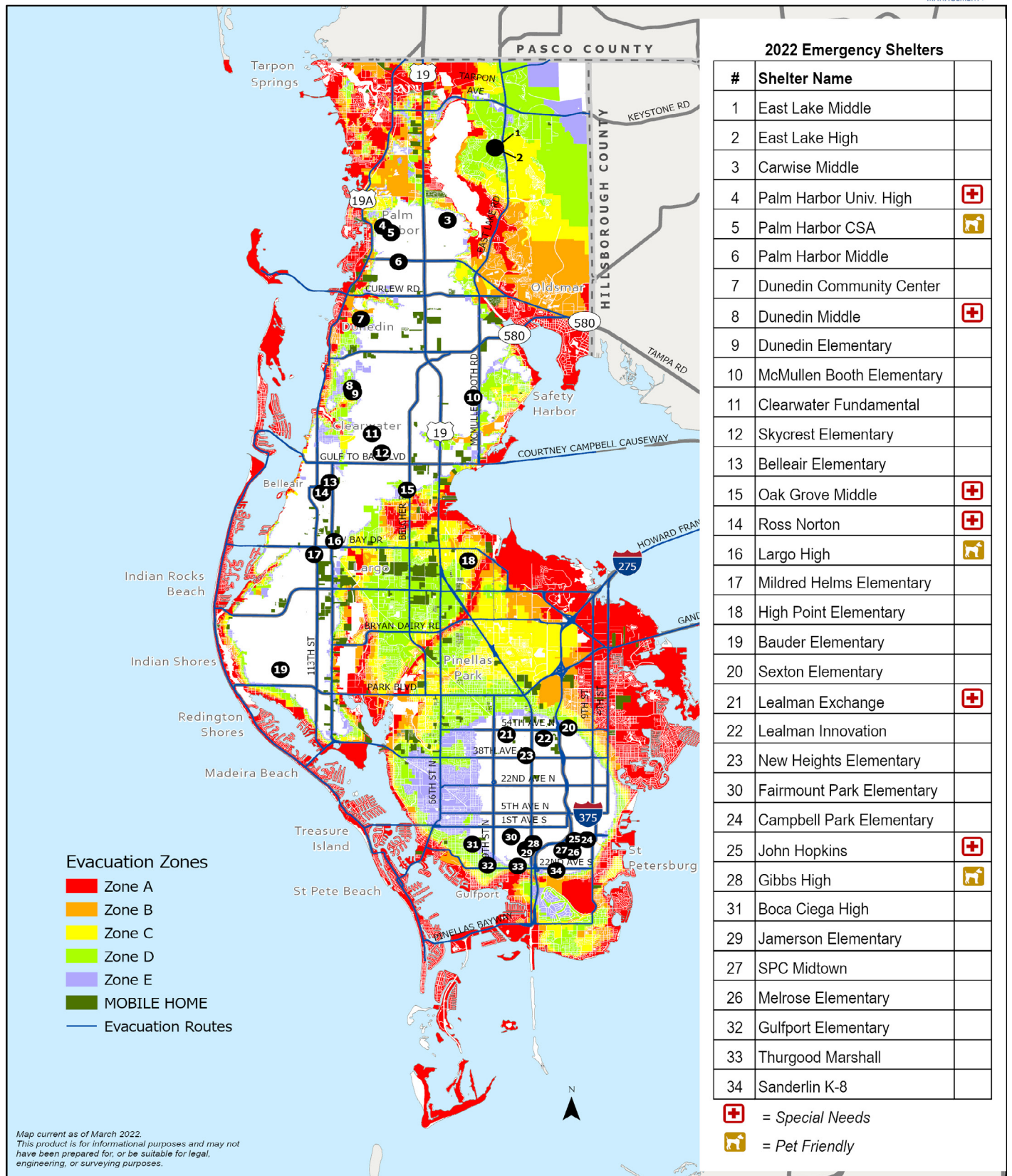


Figure 2: Evacuation Zones and Shelter Locations

COASTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL [CM]

TABLE 3: EVACUATING POPULATION ESTIMATE⁸

Type of Home	Evacuation Level A	Evacuation Level B	Evacuation Level C	Evacuation Level D	Evacuation Level E
Site Built Homes	<u>195,659</u> <u>178,528</u>	<u>275,607</u> <u>222,133</u>	<u>365,876</u> <u>329,665</u>	<u>489,511</u> <u>423,363</u>	<u>545,529</u> <u>528,227</u>
Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	<u>76,383</u> <u>36,906</u>	<u>76,383</u> <u>39,978</u>	<u>76,383</u> <u>43,886</u>	<u>76,383</u> <u>47,531</u>	<u>76,383</u> <u>49,179</u>
Tourists	18,033	20,728	21,616	22,116	22,607
Total	<u>290,075</u> <u>233,467</u>	<u>372,718</u> <u>281,839</u>	<u>463,875</u> <u>395,167</u>	<u>588,010</u> <u>493,010</u>	<u>644,519</u> <u>600,013</u>

8 Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Program, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council – Tampa Bay Region, 20172020

From a transportation management standpoint, the number of vehicles evacuating is more important than the population evacuating (Table 4).

TABLE 4: VEHICLES EVACUATING⁹

Type of Home	Evacuation Level A	Evacuation Level B	Evacuation Level C	Evacuation Level D	Evacuation Level E
Site Built Homes	103,923	128,784	186,287	236,923	292,977
Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	33,641	35,511	39,975	43,314	44,796
Tourists	6,840	8,100	8,831	9,090	9,344
Total	144,404	172,395	235,093	289,327	347,117

PUBLIC SHELTERING

The estimate of Pinellas County public shelter demand is based on surveys and behavioral assumptions. Public shelter demand estimates range from 15,314 people in a Category 1 evacuation to 58,433 people in a Category 5 evacuation.¹⁰

When an evacuation order is given, most people in the affected Hurricane Evacuation Zone will begin to seek alternative shelter from the storm. The decision to evacuate to a less vulnerable location within the County or to leave the region entirely is based upon many factors. Evacuees not using public shelters (Figure 2) will seek shelter in a variety of ways, e.g., leaving the region, checking into a hotel or motel, or staying with friends or relatives in less vulnerable areas of the County.

Pinellas County promotes the “Host Home” concept as the preferred kind of evacuation. The Host Home program solicits churches, businesses, and organizations to predetermine the evacuation status of all members, encourage members living in non-evacuation areas to host those living in evacuation areas or mobile homes, and in cases where the entire membership lives in evacuation areas or mobile homes, encourages a church/facility in a non-evacuation area to serve as the “Host” to the other organization’s membership. Additionally, public education and information are used to discourage people who do not need to evacuate from using public shelters. Other alternatives to a traditional public sheltering include retrofitting existing structures, utilizing refuges of last resort as appropriate, and the evacuating of guests from transient accommodations to inland “sister” transient accommodations.

TABLE 5: PINELLAS COUNTY CLEARANCE TIMES (IN HOURS)¹¹					
Clearance Time	Evacuation Level A	Evacuation Level B	Evacuation Level C	Evacuation Level D	Evacuation Level E
Clearance Time to Shelter	10.5	13.5	19	25	35
In-County Clearance Time	17	20	28	37	44
Out-of-County Clearance Time	17	20	28	37	44
Regional Clearance Time	18	22	32	43	52

TABLE 5: PINELLAS COUNTY CLEARANCE TIMES (IN HOURS)¹¹					
Clearance Time	Evacuation Level A	Evacuation Level B	Evacuation Level C	Evacuation Level D	Evacuation Level E
In-County - to Shelter Clearance Time	14	17	23	32.5	41.5
Out-of-County Clearance Time	14	17	23	32.5	41.5
Regional Clearance Time	17	20	26	45	50

Measures taken to maintain or reduce evacuation clearance times include:

- Capital improvements on regional evacuation routes have been completed on Tampa Road, West Bay Drive, Central Avenue and Park Boulevard
- Ordinance 90-87 requires recreational vehicle parks and transient accommodations to develop hurricane evacuation plans
- Through the Forward Pinellas Transportation Improvement Program, the State is encouraged to consider prioritizing road improvements on regional evacuation routes
- Use of the Countywide Advanced Transportation Management System/Intelligent Transportation System (ATMS/ITS) to expedite evacuation
- Development and publication of the annual, multilingual hurricane guide that is distributed countywide at the beginning of hurricane season
- The County’s Emergency Management staff and the State Division of Emergency Management work together on evacuation and disaster preparedness plans, and Pinellas County participates in the State’s annual drill
- Pinellas County conducts an annual hurricane drill to assess its ability to mobilize and respond during a hurricane. The drill is evaluated by the County, and Pinellas County Emergency Management makes changes to its Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan based upon the observations made during the drill
- Pinellas County promotes the Host Home Program and supports the Pinellas County School Board in emergency sheltering operations
- Land use policy directs residential population out of the CSA, and increases to existing densities in the CSA are prohibited

ROS STRATEGY 1.1.4.1: The land acquisition and management program will focus on:

- » Distributing parks and environmental lands throughout the county;
- » Filling gaps in the system;
- » Connecting existing properties;
- » Impacts are avoided or mitigated;
- » No (re)development or fill is allowed within the 100 year floodway;
- » There is no increase in base flood elevation within the 25 year and 100 year floodplain resulting from the activity and flood hazard reduction provisions are met;
- » Comparable compensation is provided to offset a reduction in floodplain storage; and
- » Wetland portions of sites within 100 year floodplains are designated as conservation easements.

ROS STRATEGY 1.1.4.2: The Department of Parks and Conservation Resources will evaluate the recreational and/or environmental benefit of acquiring identified properties.

ROS GOAL 2: PROVIDE OUTSTANDING COUNTYWIDE RECREATIONAL, OPEN SPACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS THAT ARE SUSTAINABLE, FOSTER ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE STEWARDSHIP AND ENHANCE THE COUNTY'S ECONOMIC VITALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE.

ROS OBJECTIVE 2.1: Provide and manage a system of regional resource-based parks and environmental lands to balance-complement recreational activities and opportunities with environmental and heritage stewardship.

ROS POLICY 2.1.1: Establish a level of service (LOS) to meet the park and environmental land needs of the resident population.

ROS STRATEGY 2.1.1.1: Maintain a minimum LOS standard of 14.0 acres of parks and environmental lands for every 1,000 residents.

ROS POLICY 2.1.2: Develop and implement individual management plans for resource-based parks and environmental lands with a focus on the conservation, protection, restoration, management and interpretation of natural and historic resources.

ROS STRATEGY 2.1.2.1: Develop and implement management plans to:

- » Implement best management practices and strategies;
- » Emphasize the commitment to linking open spaces and creating a network of greenways and green spaces;
- » Recognize the importance of protecting the system's value to wildlife and natural resources;
- » Protect and restore critical wildlife habitat;
- » Protect and restore native vegetative communities;
- » Manage historic tree canopies and emphasize the use of native shrubs and trees in park landscaping (target utilization of 85%);
- » Incorporate public art consistent with the Pinellas County Public Art and Design Master Plan;
- » Promote and require low waste events at County-owned recreational facilities;
- » Incorporate environmental, historical, and archaeological exhibits to foster public education; and
- » Foster environmental and heritage stewardship through the education of adjacent property owners.

WW OBJECTIVE 1.2: Develop and maintain a wastewater collection system.

WW POLICY 1.2.1: Require (re)development to connect to a public wastewater collection system.

WW STRATEGY 1.2.1.1: The County Code will include criteria, standards and procedures to ensure that (re)development is connected to a public wastewater collection system.

WW POLICY 1.2.2: Require (re)development to maintain established levels of service.

WW STRATEGY 1.2.2.1: The County Code will require that (re)development demonstrate that adequate wastewater collection capacity is available as a prerequisite for the issuance of development orders or building permits.

WW POLICY 1.2.3: Restrict the use of on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems and encourage connection to a public wastewater collection system.

WW STRATEGY 1.2.3.1: On-site sewage treatment and disposal systems shall only be permitted in those areas which are both:

- » Not subject to the requirements of Pinellas County Ordinance Section 126-302 (connection to Pinellas County sewer system required); and
- » Where geology and soils are conducive to effective and sanitary operation and which comply with the requirements of Chapter 10d-6 (standards for on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems) of the Florida Administrative Code.

WW STRATEGY 1.2.3.2: Utilize the County Code to:

- » Require hook-up to the public wastewater collection system when available and enforce connection requirements where onsite sewage disposal systems are a known pollution problem;
- » Exempt existing single-family residential with on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems that meet the minimum requirement of one unit per two acres from the requirements of the County's wellfield protection program;
- » Exempt future single-family (re)development that meets the minimum requirement of one unit per two acres from the requirements of the County's wellfield protection program, except when there is opportunity to tie into existing infrastructure; and
- » Prohibit on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems where the geology and soils are unsuitable; and restrict on-site systems in wellfield protection areas.

WW STRATEGY 1.2.3.3: Provide educational materials to residents and businesses regarding compliance with connection requirements.

WW OBJECTIVE 1.3: Provide safe and adequate treatment for all wastewater generated throughout the wastewater service area.

WW POLICY 1.3.1: Wastewater treatment will comply with all established federal and state standards.

WW STRATEGY 1.3.1.1: Design, construct, operate and maintain all ~~potable water~~ wastewater treatment facilities to meet the standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

WW STRATEGY 1.3.1.2: Continually monitor the quality of treated wastewater to ensure compliance with established standards.

POTABLE WATER, WASTEWATER AND REUSE SUPPLEMENTAL [PW/WW]

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TABLE 1 – PINELLAS COUNTY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POTABLE WATER CUSTOMERS												
Pinellas County Jurisdiction	Service Provider/Service Recipient Relationship – Potable Water Systems											
	Belleair	Clearwater	Dunedin	Gulfport	Oldsmar	Pinellas Park	Pinellas Co. Retail	Pinellas Co. Wholesale	Safety Harbor	St. Petersburg retail	St. Petersburg Wholesale	Tarpon Springs
Belleair*	X											
Belleair Beach							X					
Belleair Bluffs							X					
Belleair Shore							X					
Clearwater		X						X				
Dunedin*			X									
Gulfport											X	
Indian Rocks Beach							X					
Indian Shores							X					
Kenneth City							X					
Largo							X					
Madeira Beach							X					
N. Redington Beach							X					
Oldsmar*					X							
Pinellas Park								X				
Redington Beach							X					
Redington Shores							X					
Safety Harbor								X			X	
St. Petersburg*										X		
Tarpon Springs*												X

* Pinellas County maintains emergency connections.

TABLE 2 – EXISTING TAMPA BAY WATER POTABLE WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES PROVIDING WATER TO PINELLAS COUNTY			
Facility	Current Permitted Capacity / Ann. Avg. (mgd)	Current Water Use Permit	Location
Cross Bar Ranch Wellfield	Consolidated Permit Wellfield *	Consolidated Water Use Permit Issued Jan. 25, 2011 <u>2022</u> Expires Jan. 25, 2021 <u>2032</u> Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	North-Central Pasco County, east of US 41, north of SR 52 and south of CR 578. 17 dispersed wells
Cypress Bridge Wellfield	Consolidated Permit Wellfield *	Consolidated Water Use Permit Issued Jan. 25, 2011 <u>2022</u> Expires Jan. 25, 2021 <u>2032</u> Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	South-Central Pasco County, Wesley Chapel Area, and North-Central Hillsborough County in the vicinity of I-75 and CR 581. 10 dispersed wells
Cypress Creek Wellfield	Consolidated Permit Wellfield *	Consolidated Water Use Permit Issued Jan. 25, 2011 <u>2022</u> Expires Jan. 25, 2021 <u>2032</u> Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	Central Pasco County, east of US 41 and SR 583, south of SR 52. 13 dispersed wells, pump station site and storage facilities.
Cypress Creek Pump Station and Water Treatment Plant	110	N/A	Central Pasco County, east of US 41 and SR 583, south of SR 52.
Eldridge-Wilde Wellfield	Consolidated Permit Wellfield *	Consolidated Water Use Permit Issued Jan. 25, 2011 <u>2022</u> Expires Jan. 25, 2021 <u>2032</u> Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	Northeast corner of Pinellas County and northwest corner of Hillsborough County at the Pasco County line. 34 dispersed wells.
Tampa Bypass Canal at Harney Road Pumping Station	20.00	WUP 20006675.006 Issued. May 26, 2011 Expires May 26, 2031. Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	Central Hillsborough County. Tampa Bypass Canal at Harney Road.
Tampa Bypass Canal Water Supply	Up to 259 mgd (max) withdrawal capacity	WUP 20011796.02. Expires Dec. 31, 2030.	Tampa Bypass Canal at Martin Luther King Boulevard in Hillsborough County.
Alafia River Project	Up to 52 mgd (max) withdrawal capacity	WUP 20011794.002. Expires Nov. 27, 2032. Permitee – Tampa Bay Water	Bell Shoals Road at the Alafia River in Hillsborough County.
Tampa Bay Desalination	28.75	N/A	Apollo Beach area, Hillsborough County
C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir	15.5 billion gallons	N/A	South Hillsborough County between CR 39 and Boyette Road.

POTABLE WATER, WASTEWATER AND REUSE SUPPLEMENTAL [PW/WW]

The wastewater initially flows through gravity sewers to larger collectors and interceptors. Pump stations move the wastewater through force mains to the wastewater treatment plants.

Pinellas County Utilities maintains and operates over 299 pump stations, and there are over 22,297 manholes in the collection system.

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TABLE 7 – MUNICIPAL CUSTOMERS RECEIVING WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND/OR TREATMENT FROM PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES			
Municipality	Number of Permanent Residents (2017)	Service Provided	Service Area
Belleair	3,982	Treatment (W) (R)	South Cross Bayou
Belleair Beach	1,562	Treatment (W) (R)	South Cross Bayou
Belleair Bluffs	2,296	Collection and Treatment (R)	South Cross Bayou
Belleair Shore	86	Collection and Treatment (R)	South Cross Bayou
Indian Rocks Beach	4,192	Treatment (W) (R)	South Cross Bayou
Indian Shores	1,354	Collection and Treatment (R)	South Cross Bayou
Kenneth City	5,052	Collection and Treatment (R)	South Cross Bayou
Madeira Beach	4,352	Treatment (W) (R)	South Cross Bayou
North Redington Beach	1,417	Collection and Treatment (R) (W)	South Cross Bayou
Pinellas Park	51,788	Treatment (W)	South Cross Bayou
Redington Beach	1,518	Collection and Treatment (R)	South Cross Bayou
Redington Shores	2,222	Treatment (W)	South Cross Bayou
<u>Seminole</u>	<u>18,206</u>	<u>Collection and Treatment (R)</u>	<u>South Cross Bayou</u>
Total Number Municipal Collection and Treatment Customers (R)	<u>42,600</u> 11,723		
Total Number Municipal Treatment Customers (W)	<u>55,427</u> 68,096		
Total Municipal Customers	<u>98,027</u> 79,821		
<p>Note: (R) = retail service; (W) = wholesale service A small portion of Industrial Land in St. Petersburg is served by South Cross Bayou. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</p>			

LL POLICY 1.1.2: The School District must notify the County of proposed school facility changes including new construction, remodeling, renovations, closures or changes in the type of school.

LL STRATEGY 1.1.2.1: The School District will annually notify the County of the five-year facilities work program and provide opportunity for comments and recommendations, including how it relates to the County's emergency management.

LL POLICY 1.1.3: Partner with the School District, local government, other public and private schools and partners to coordinate the (re)development of educational facilities and land use plans, development approvals and other capital facilities.

LL STRATEGY 1.1.3.1: Collaborate on:

- » Land use amendments and rezonings that increase or decrease residential densities;
- » Infrastructure projects that will restrict or change access to schools; and
- » Improvements needed to support new, expanded or redeveloped schools.

LL OBJECTIVE 1.2: Collaborate with the School District and other public and private partners to encourage cohesive and sustainable neighborhoods that maximize location efficiency.

LL POLICY 1.2.1: Collaborate with partners in the planning, location and development of educational facilities, and in the evaluation of potential school closures, significant school renovations, and school site selections before land acquisition or disposal.

LL STRATEGY 1.2.1.1: Encourage the location of public and private schools in proximity to urban residential areas, or those areas that accommodate factors deemed appropriate for site selections:

- » Safe and direct pedestrian and bicycle access;
- » Convenient access to public transit;
- » Equitable access for underserved populations in accordance with LL Goal 2;
- » Sufficient area to accommodate needed utilities, support facilities, parking and on-site queuing for vehicles;
- » Adequate buffering of surrounding land uses;
- » Location outside of the Coastal Storm Area;
- » Does not conflict with the Pinellas County Stormwater Management Plan;
- » Soil suitability; and
- » Significant environmental constraints that would preclude development for education uses.

LL STRATEGY 1.2.1.2: For (re)development within a two-mile radius of any existing or planned school facility, require the property owner to include sidewalks or multiuse paths along the corridor continuous to the property being developed.

LL POLICY 1.2.2: Educational facilities must be comparable with the present and projected use of surrounding properties and community infrastructure, resources and assets.

LL STRATEGY 1.2.2.1: Stadiums, outdoor recreational and similar support facilities will be located and buffered to minimize impact on adjacent properties.

LL STRATEGY 1.2.2.2: Industrial education facilities will be located and buffered to minimize impact on adjacent properties.

LL STRATEGY 1.2.2.3: Educational facilities must not adversely impact archaeological or locally or nationally designated historic sites.

GOV POLICY 3.5.2: Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and requests for (re)development shall be evaluated with consideration for their according to the following guidelines:

- » Contribute ion to a condition of a public hazard as described in the Comprehensive Plan.
- » Aggravate ion of any existing condition of public facility deficiencies, as described in the Comprehensive Plan.
- » Generate ion of public facility demands that may exceed capacity increases planned in the capital improvement program described in the annual budget.
- » Conform ity to land uses as shown on the Future Land Use Map.
- » Accommodate ion of public demands based upon adopted level of service standards and attempts to meet specified measurable objectives when public facilities are provided by developers.
- » Demonstrate ion of financial feasibility when public facilities will be provided, in part or whole, by Pinellas County.
- » Effect on state agencies and SWFWMD's facility plans.

GOV POLICY 3.5.3: Pinellas County shall ensure that public facilities and services for which a level of service standard has been adopted and that is needed to support development will be available concurrent with the impacts of development. [16-19]

GOV GOAL 4: PINELLAS COUNTY SHALL UNDERTAKE ACTIONS TO EQUITABLY IMPROVE THE COUNTY'S HEALTH.

GOV OBJECTIVE 4.1: Utilize best practices and health planning tools to advance the health of Pinellas County.

GOV POLICY 4.1.1: The County shall incorporate health considerations into decision-making.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.1.1: Establish policies in the Comprehensive Plan and other County policy documents that guide decision-making to support healthy opportunities and communities.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.1.2: Establish criteria for County projects to determine when Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) or other health planning tools should be used.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.1.3: The County shall seek input from public health professionals when developing policies for the Comprehensive Plan.

GOV POLICY 4.1.2: The County should coordinate with local, state and regional partners to address health through cross-sector collaboration and public education.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.2.1: The County shall participate in community collaborations focused on improving health and equity outcomes, such as the Pinellas County Health in All Policies (HiAP) collaborative.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.2.2: Make educational materials on health (e.g., social determinants of health, healthy choices, etc.) available to the public.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.2.3: The County should participate in the community health assessment and health improvement planning process of the local health department and hospitals.

GOV STRATEGY 4.1.2.4: Improve data sharing and collaboration internally and with external partners, including but not limited to schools and academic institutions, social service agencies, transportation and planning entities, health departments, and healthcare providers.

GOV POLICY 4.1.3: Promote accountability for community health and equity outcomes.

TARGET EMPLOYMENT CENTER [TEC]

Purpose

It is the purpose of this category to depict, utilizing an overlay, those areas of the County that are now developed, or appropriate to be developed, in a concentrated and cohesive pattern to facilitate employment uses of countywide significance.

Use Characteristics

Those uses appropriate to and consistent with this category include:

- » Primary Uses – See applicable underlying categories.
- » Secondary Uses – See applicable underlying categories.

Locational Characteristics

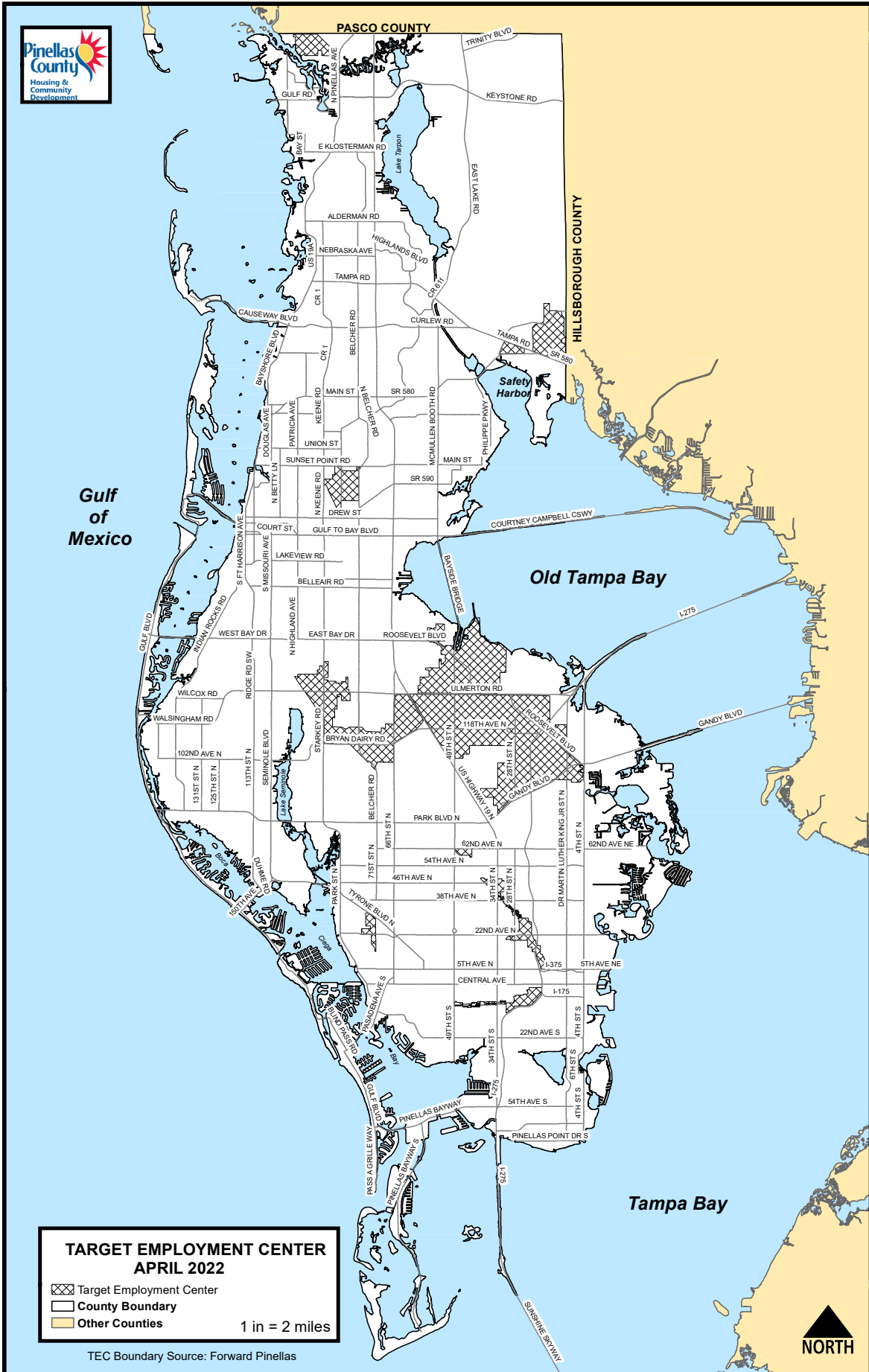
As depicted on the Forward Pinellas Countywide Land Use Plan Map, this category is generally appropriate to those areas based on their size, concentration of, and potential for, target employment opportunities, i.e., those employers and industries paying above-average wages and producing goods and services for sale and consumption that import revenue to the community.

[The TEC Boundary is depicted on the following page and incorporated, as amended.](#)

Standards

Shall include the following:

- » Densities and intensities will be guided per the underlying plan categories, plus a 100% intensity bonus for Manufacturing, Office, and Research/Development uses.
- » The minimum size to establish a TEC overlay area shall be ten (10) acres.



PART 4 - GLOSSARY

A

AGRICULTURAL USES means activities within land areas that are predominately used for the cultivation of crops and livestock, including: cropland; pastureland; orchards; vineyards; nurseries; ornamental horticulture areas; groves; specialty farms; and silviculture areas.

AIRPORT FACILITY means 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.

ANCILLARY NON-RESIDENTIAL USE means off-street parking, drainage retention areas and open space buffer areas for adjacent contiguous non-residential uses.

AREAS SUBJECT TO COASTAL FLOODING see “Hurricane Vulnerability Zone.”

ARTERIAL ROAD means 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.

B

BEACH* means 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 storm waves. “Beach”, as used in the Coastal Management Chapter requirements, is limited to oceanic and estuarine shorelines.

C

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT means 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 this rule, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan chapters shall be considered capital improvements.

COASTAL HIGH-HAZARD AREA ~~(also “high hazard coastal areas”)-shall be areas projected to be inundated from category one hurricane storm surge in the most recent “Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH)” model or most recent storm surge model compliant with applicable state statutes. shall be the area defined by the Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model to be inundated from a category one hurricane, as reflected in the most recent Regional Evacuation Study, Storm Tide Atlas.~~

COASTAL PLANNING AREA* means that when preparing and implementing all requirements of the Coastal Management Chapter except those requirements relating to hurricane evacuation, hazard mitigation, water quality, water quantity, estuarine pollution, or estuarine environmental quality, the coastal area shall be an area of the local government’s choosing; 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; shorelines adjacent to oceanic waters or estuarine waters; coastal barriers; living marine resources; marine wetlands; water dependent facilities or water related facilities on oceanic or estuarine waters; or public access facilities to oceanic beaches or estuarine shorelines; and all lands 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 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 area shall be all occurrences within the local government's jurisdiction of oceanic waters or estuarine waters.

COASTAL STORM AREA shall be the area delineated in the Coastal Management Chapter, which encompasses all of the following:

- (1) The Coastal High-Hazard Area (CHHA),
- (2) all land connected to the mainland of Pinellas County by bridges or causeways,
- (3) those isolated areas that are defined by the SLOSH model to be inundated by a category two hurricane or above and that are surrounded by the CHHA or by the CHHA and a body of water, and
- (4) all land located in "V" "VE" or "V1-30" velocity zones designated by the federal emergency management agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps. all land located within the Velocity Zone as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

If 20% or more of a parcel of land is located within the coastal storm area, then the entire parcel shall be considered within the coastal storm area. However, if either parcel of land or a group of parcels that are part of a master development plan is equal to or greater than 5 acres and less than 50% of the parcel or group of parcels is within the coastal storm area, the property owner may elect to provide a survey of the parcel or parcels to determine the exact location of the coastal storm area.

COLLECTOR ROAD means 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/BUSINESS SERVICE USE means an occupation or service involving the sale, storage, repair, service or rental of automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles, machinery, equipment or like merchandise; the production assembly or dismantling of which shall clearly be secondary and incidental to the primary use characteristics.

COMMERCIAL USES means activities within land areas which are predominately connected with the sale, rental, and distribution of products or performance of services.

COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY FACILITY means establishments that provide shelter for public gatherings and communal activities, or other assembly structures, including community halls, reception halls, wedding halls, places of worship and similar facilities that provide a gathering place for community functions. This does not include government offices, or club, community service and fraternal uses.

COMMUNITY CENTER means a building used for recreational, social, educational and cultural activities usually owned and operated by a public or non-profit group or agency for the benefit of the local community.

COMMUNITY GARDENING means an activity on property where more than one person grows produce and/or horticulture plants for their personal consumption and enjoyment, for the consumption and enjoyment of friends and relatives and/or donation to a not-for-profit organization, generally on a not-for-profit basis, except as expressly allowed herein.

COMMUNITY PARK means a park located near major roadways and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

CONCESSIONS mean restaurants, cafeterias, snack bars, and goods and services customarily offered in connection with park programs, special events or for public convenience. It also includes vending machines dispensing foods when operated independently or in conjunction with facilities in or under the control of a government agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL LANDS means any lands or related water resources that are determined to contain major ecological, hydrological, physiographic components, and whose interdependent biophysical or biocultural components can only be maintained through preservation or extreme limitations on development. These lands are set aside to protect significant natural or potable water resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and virtual aesthetics/buffering characteristics. County preserve lands and designated management area are included in this definition.

ESTUARY means a semi-enclosed, naturally existing coastal body of water in which saltwater is naturally diluted by freshwater and which has an open connection with oceanic waters. “Estuaries” include bays, embayments, lagoons, sounds, and tidal streams.

EVACUATION ROUTES means routes designated by city or county transportation planners or the regional evacuation plan, for the movement of persons to safety, in the event of a hurricane. ~~means routes designated by county civil defense authorities or the regional evacuation plan, for the movement of persons to safety, in the event of a hurricane~~

F

FACILITY-BASED RECREATION means recreational activities that usually require a built facility such as a playfield, court, horse stable, swimming pool, etc. to accommodate them. Uses may include softball, baseball, football, tennis, basketball, soccer, playgrounds, fitness trails, pool swimming, etc. These activities are not natural resource dependent.

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

FLOODPROOFING means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the 100 year flood without cumulatively increasing water surface elevation more than one-tenth of a foot.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS means the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building measured from the exterior face of exterior walls, or from the centerline of a wall separating two buildings, but not including interior parking spaces, parking garages, or loading space for motor vehicles.

FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR) means a measurement of the intensity of building development on a site. A floor area ratio is the relationship between the gross floor area on a site and the net land area. The FAR is calculated by adding together the gross floor areas of all buildings on the site and dividing by the net land area.

G

GOAL means the long term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) means a computerized system by which land information is indexed geographically from a digitized base map.

GROUP HOME means 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. Assisted Living Facilities comparable in size to group