
City of Eustis

2035 Comprehensive Plan



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EXHIBIT A**FUTURE LAND USE
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES****GOAL FLU 1: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

Implement a land use and development framework that will:

- Promote diversified economic development;
- Protect and enhance residential neighborhoods;
- Ensure services and facilities for new and existing development;
- Discourage urban sprawl;
- Recognize the value of natural resources; and
- Respect private property rights.

OBJECTIVE FLU 1.1: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

To create a planning framework and implementation strategy that will enhance the livability of the City of Eustis; promote its natural, cultural, and physical resources; minimize any negative effects of urban development on the natural resources of the City; maintain overall air quality; and discourage urban sprawl .

Policy FLU 1.1.1: Planning Principles

The following principles shall guide the creation of land use policy and development regulations within the City of Eustis::

- Creating a range of housing opportunities and choices;
- Creating walkable neighborhoods;
- Encouraging community and stakeholder collaboration;
- Fostering distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place;
- Making development decisions predictable, fair and cost effective;
- Allowing for a mix of land uses;
- Providing for open space, natural beauty and protection of critical environmental areas;
- Providing a variety of transportation choices;
- and
- Encouraging compact building design.

Policy FLU 1.1.2: Strategy for Sustainability

The City shall take the following actions as part of an overall strategy to improve energy efficiency and sustainability in the City of Eustis:

- a. Continue to support alternative modes of travel as called for in the Transportation Element

- b. Support energy conservation measures and practices in the administration, design, and construction of City buildings and facilities
- c. Encourage the cooperation of public agencies and private owners in the provision of a multi-modal transportation system connecting all land uses along arterial and collector roads within recreational, commercial and multi-family residential areas;
- d. Cooperate with existing and future land owners in the locating of solar sheds, bus stops, shelters, and other passenger and system accommodations for a transportation system to service current and future needs;
- e. Encourage energy efficient appliances and equipment, energy-efficient features in window design, use of operable windows and ceiling fans and other technology to conserve energy and encourage energy efficient lighting for streets, parking lots and other public areas;
- f. Continue to permit grassed parking areas and other permeable materials as a part of the City's Land Development Code and encourage reduced coverage by asphalt, concrete, rock and similar substances in streets, parking lots and other areas.
- g. Encourage the planting of Florida Friendly shade trees to provide reasonable shade for all recreation areas, streets and parking areas.
- h. Promote the education of City employees in energy conservation measures and practices and promote certification for energy conservation practices to promote the energy conservation mission of the City; and
- i. Provide up-to-date information on its web site regarding the City's conservation initiatives, along with strategies and recommendations for all citizens.

Policy FLU 1.1.3: Development Incentives

The City shall continue to provide incentives for energy efficient development as provided in the Land Development Code and shall review the Land Development Code as a part of monitoring the effectiveness of the Comprehensive Plan to determine if there are additional opportunities for development incentives that can be provided for projects that participate in energy efficient development programs.

Policy FLU 1.1.4: Building and Development Conservation Principles

The City shall encourage energy and water conservation and solid waste reduction through the site plan review process and at the building scale, including participation in programs and LDR development standards such as the following:

- Retrofit for Energy and Environmental Performance program (REEP)
- State Energy and Environment Development program (SEED)
- Federal Weatherization Assistance Program
- Multifamily Housing Energy Efficiency Grant Program
- Leadership in Energy Efficient Design (LEED)
- Energy Star
- Water Star
- Florida Friendly landscaping
- Reduction of fertilizer needs
- Block standards and connected streets
- High density and intensity development in the urban core
- Compact, mixed use development
- Infill development
- Support of multi-modal transportation networks
- Protection of environmentally sensitive lands

OBJECTIVE FLU 1.2: FUTURE LAND USE MAP (FLUM)

To direct the timing, location, density, and intensity of development and redevelopment throughout the City of Eustis.

Policy FLU 1.2.1: Adopted Future Land Use Map Series (FLUM)

The Future Land Use Map (FLUM) series provides the information for strategies designed to build long term community value, discourage urban sprawl and ensure that public facilities and services are provided in the most cost-effective and efficient manner. The City of Eustis provides appropriate future land use planning for a planning horizon through the year 2035 and adopts the Future Land Use Map Series as depicted in the following exhibits in the Map Appendix and uses the Future Land Use Designations as defined in the Future Land Use Element Appendix which is also adopted herein by reference:

- Map #1: 2035 Future Land Use Map
- Map #3: Soils
- Map #4: Topography and Drainage Basins
- Map #5: Designated Water Wellhead Protection Areas
- Map #6: Surface Water Features
- Map #7: Areas Subject to Flooding
- Map #8: Vegetation
- Map #9: Washington Avenue Historic District
- Map #10: National Register of Historic Places and Sites

- Map #11: Local Landmark Sites
- Map #12: Wekiva Study Area: Most Effective Undeveloped Recharge Areas
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- Map #14: Wekiva Study Area: Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System
- Map #15: Wekiva Basin Land Cover
- Map #16: Priority Wetlands
- Map #17: Wekiva Basin: Strategic Habitat Ranking Systems, Public Lands and Proposed Acquisitions
- Map #18: Biodiversity Hotspots

With the exception of Map #1, the Future Land Use Map, the maps shall be used for general identification only and are not specifically regulatory in nature. Site specific information and analysis shall determine the actual features or applicability of a site for the purposes of applying the requirements of this Plan. The city shall continue to allocate lands in the Comprehensive Plan to meet projected development needs through the long-term planning horizon of 2035, including amounts sufficient to minimize land speculation and undue price appreciation and to provide for choices of residential and non-residential locations.

Policy FLU 1.2.2: Future Land Use Map Limitations

The Future Land Use Classifications set forth the current and long-range potential uses of property in the context of the lawful planning horizon and provide for a wide array of density or intensity of use within each land use classification. A property owner is not entitled to the most potentially dense or intense uses permitted within a land use classification. Thus, in some cases, the application of compatibility standards in the land development regulations may result in an actual project density less than the maximum permitted by the Comprehensive Plan. The Future Land Use Map does not guarantee that maximum densities will be achieved in all cases and does not serve as a substitute density limit in place of any other regulations that would place further restrictions and/or limitations on the development density of a parcel.

Policy FLU 1.2.3: Urban Services Required

All new development in the city shall be required to receive public water service. All new development must be served by public sewer systems, except where public sewer is not available and it can be demonstrated that sewage disposal is permissible by those state and county agencies having regulatory jurisdiction.

Policy FLU 1.2.4: Development Patterns

To discourage urban sprawl and to protect and enhance the community’s unique character, the City shall implement regulations within the Land Development Code that encourage a mix of uses in specific areas of the City. Those areas are identified in the general development patterns of urban, suburban and rural. Each development pattern is further divided into neighborhoods, centers, corridors and districts. Each land parcel within the City is assigned a pattern and district as depicted on the Design District Map in the Land Development Regulations and as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with those regulations. The City shall adopt performance standards for the land uses within each development pattern as prescribed by the City’s Land Development Code. In general, the patterns are as follows:

- a. Urban Areas. Urban development pattern areas shall rely primarily on a system of interconnected streets in a grid network pattern that prioritizes pedestrians and transit features and links civic buildings, squares, parks and other neighborhood uses.
- b. Suburban Areas. Suburban development pattern areas shall rely primarily on a pattern of residential development that is formed on a street network with fewer vehicular connections, which shall be designed to provide for pedestrian and bicycle connections, to reduce cut-through traffic and to establish distinct boundaries for residential communities/subdivisions. Non-residential uses shall be primarily located on corridors and within districts.
- c. Rural Areas. Rural development pattern areas include large lots and clustered residential development that provide substantive open space to preserve and enhance the rural viewshed and character of the community. Non-residential uses are primarily located in centers and may contain a mix of uses. The rural pattern is generally located on the outer fringes of the Planning area, away from the urban core.

Policy FLU 1.2.5: Joint Planning Area

The City shall continue to coordinate with Lake County to address annexation and land use issues and shall rely upon the City of Eustis-Lake County Joint Planning Area (JPA) Map (Map #19) agreement or its successor agreement as describing the appropriate transition between the City’s urban core and the County’s rural areas.

OBJECTIVE FLU 1.3: RELATIONSHIP OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

To implement the policies, standards and land use classifications of the City’s Comprehensive Plan through the Land Development Code.

Policy FLU 1.3.1: Promote Compact Growth and Preservation of Open Space

The City shall continue to rely upon its Land Development Regulations to promote compact growth and preservation of open space, including those regulations which provide for:

- a. voluntary cluster development in all residential land use classifications
- b. Specific minimum open space requirements by land use district including standards for the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District (see FLU Policy 5.1.5 and Table A-3.1.)
- c. maximum coverage by impervious surfaces requirements and specific maximum impervious surface requirements by land use district; for a development site within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, see Future Land Use Element Appendix, Table A- 3.1.
- d. density bonuses for the provision of affordable housing, including opportunities for a bonus increase between 5-15 percent in density where at least 20 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 80 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median, or where at least 50 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 120 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median. Affordability is based on a housing cost-to-family income factor of 30 percent.
- e. Limitations on development in floodplains, near wellfields, and near lake shorelines, as more specifically provided for in the Conservation element.

Policy FLU 1.3.2: Maintain Residential Compatibility

The City shall continue to rely upon the Land Development Code to address specific standards for the review of residential compatibility to provide standard and predictable measures for establishing and creating compatibility through landscapes, buffers, natural areas or transitional development practices in an effort to lessen impacts and integrate development along the edges of properties where different land use districts or densities are present, screen undesirable views, preserve tree canopy and vegetation and facilitate the safe movement of traffic and pedestrians in vehicle use areas. At a minimum these standards shall conform to the following guidelines:

- a. The review and analysis of development applications and future land use map amendments shall recognize as a fundamental principle of the City's Comprehensive Plan that the highest concentration of development density and intensity within the City shall be permitted in the downtown and that this overall density/intensity decreases incrementally outward from the downtown to lower densities that are located in outlying rural areas or areas of the City which have physical limitations to development. Higher density in locations away from downtown, but supported with urban services and

- retail/employment activity, is permitted as an exception to this principle.
- b. Landscapes, buffers, natural areas or transitional development practices shall be utilized in site planning to demonstrate that the project transitions appropriately to adjacent uses or to lessen impacts and integrate development along the edges of different land use categories, screen undesirable views, preserve tree canopy and vegetation.
 - c. The location of development on a site shall:
 - (1) Protect existing natural and environmental features on and adjacent to the site to the extent practicable, including wetlands and wetland systems, karst features, and tree canopy;
 - (2) Respect the existing adjacent development pattern;
 - (3) Permit the most density and intensity in areas that are most proximate to support services.
 - d. The location of required minimum open space on a site shall be configured to:
 - (1) To create external connectedness by adding to a larger contiguous off-site network of interconnected open space, particularly existing habitats, where applicable.
 - (2) To create internal connectedness through connected and integrated open space within the subdivision parcel where applicable and shall be based upon the context sensitive site design standards.

Policy FLU 1.3.3: Right-of Way Standards for Utilities

Right-of-way standards adopted as part of the Land Development Regulations and roadway improvement projects shall be designed to accommodate public and regulated utility distribution lines providing needed local services.

Policy FLU 1.3.4: Compatibility with the Placement of Utility Structures

The City shall rely upon the Land Development Regulations to continue to provide for the placement and construction of utility structures and equipment, other than local distribution lines, including but not limited to water storage tanks, sewage treatment plants, electric substations, and telephone switching stations where needs for such facilities can be demonstrated by providers of services. The Land Development Regulations shall ensure compatibility of such facilities with surrounding land uses and natural resources.

OBJECTIVE FLU 1.4: PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

To protect and enhance those areas and individual sites of historical significance or distinct architectural character in the community.

Policy FLU 1.4.1: Protect Historic Character
Land Development Regulations and development review procedures shall continue to recognize the need to maintain or improve the character of designated historic properties and the historic district.

Policy FLU 1.4.2: Downtown Main Street Character
In addition to adding beauty to the Downtown, the City shall continue to require development and redevelopment in the Urban Core to adhere to walkable design standards. These standards address street trees; wider sidewalks; bike lanes; on-street parking; and improving / upgrading crosswalks as appropriate.

Policy FLU 1.4.3: Preserve Historic Properties
Land Development Regulations and development review procedures shall continue to incorporate incentives to preserve designated historic properties, including advice to applicants on the tax benefits of historic preservation.

Policy FLU 1.4.4: Preserve the Architectural and Historical Heritage of Eustis
Provide ongoing support to organizations which have an individual or collective interest in preserving the architectural and historical heritage of Eustis.

Policy FLU 1.4.5: Historic Structures
Where an application for development may involve the removal, alteration, or reuse of a historic structure listed on the National Register, the city shall first invite comment by the Florida Division of Historical Resources and the City’s Historic Preservation Board before rendering a decision on the application.

Policy FLU 1.4.6: Historic Overlay
When sites or structures are included on the National Register of Historic Places, designated as local Landmarks, or designated as local Historic Districts, the designation shall be entered as an overlay to the Future Land Use map in accordance with State law.

Policy FLU 1.4.7: Archaeological Discovery
By year-end 2015, the Land Development Regulations shall provide for the following in instances when an archaeological discovery occurs in the city:
a. notification of the archaeological discovery to and request for guidance from the Florida Division of Historical Resources
b. suspension of all ground disturbing activities within 20 feet of the discovery for up to 30 days to provide for an initial evaluation of archaeological significance. This period can be extended for another 30 days for further evaluation where the discovery is considered significant by the state.
Where the discovery is determined to be significant, various options, including relocation, acquisition of property, or redesign of the proposed

development will be considered to preserve the resource. Where preservation is not a feasible alternative, the resource will be relocated if feasible, information regarding the resource shall be recorded, or elements of the resource will be salvaged for further study at the expense of the State of Florida.

GOAL FLU 2: URBAN DEVELOPMENT PATTERN AREA

Enhance the livability and viability of the urban core area of the City through design standards and capital improvement priorities that:

- **Align public investments, incentives and Future Land Use Element policies to encourage and protect redevelopment and revitalization opportunities that leverage existing economic assets;**
- **Promote revitalization in developed neighborhoods that are aging; and**
- **Rely primarily on a system of interconnected street grids with pedestrian and mass transit features and links to civic buildings, squares, parks and other neighborhood uses.**

OBJECTIVE FLU 2.1: REDEVELOPMENT AND INFILL

To implement programs which facilitate redevelopment of and infill development in older sections of the city including downtown Eustis and to promote the revitalization of the East Eustis area as a safe, attractive, and stable residential and business area.

Policy FLU 2.1.1: Downtown Redevelopment

The City shall continue to implement the redevelopment and revitalization vision for the downtown area and vicinity as expressed in the Downtown Eustis Master Plan and the East CRA Plan Update. This vision shall be used as the basis for prioritizing public improvements, stimulation of business activity, and development of commercial, residential, and institutional properties.

Policy FLU 2.1.2: Funding Assistance for Housing Needs

Pursue, directly or through the Eustis Housing Authority and/or agencies of Lake County, available federal and state funds to help promote the revitalization of the East Eustis area and meet the projected housing needs of very low-, low-, and moderate-income families and elderly households, including the following programs or their successors:

- a. SAIL
- b. Section 8
- c. Rental Rehabilitation
- d. Weatherization
- e. Section 202
- f. Community Development Block Grants
- g. HOPE VI

Policy FLU 2.1.3: Code Enforcement
Continue an aggressive code enforcement program to upgrade properties capable of rehabilitation and modernization and to remove those which are unsafe or unfit for habitation.

Policy FLU 2.1.4: Displacement Requirements
In every instance where residents are displaced by city code enforcement activities or other local public actions, assist residents as follows in seeking standard housing in the community:

- a. provide adequate notification of public action to owners and occupants
- b. maintain an inventory of available assisted and affordable market rate housing and housing providers in the community and advise displaced occupants of same
- c. utilize the services of the Eustis Housing Authority, as needed, to help qualify applicants for available housing in the community

GOAL FLU 3: SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT PATTERN AREA
Enhance the livability and viability of neighborhoods and existing commercial corridors through the implementation of a coordinated strategy that discourages urban sprawl and:

- Preserves and protects existing viable neighborhoods and subdivisions;
- Promotes revitalization in developed neighborhoods that are aging; and
- Promotes development standards for new neighborhoods consistent with the principles included in FLU Policy 1.1.1.

OBJECTIVE FLU 3.1: PROTECTION OF RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS
To ensure the long-term viability of residential neighborhoods by regulating future development and redevelopment to create compatibility with surrounding land uses.

Policy FLU 3.1.1: Neighborhood Compatibility
The City shall protect the quality and integrity of established neighborhoods from adjacent incompatible development and shall rely upon the standards of the adopted Land Development Regulations to address residential compatibility including specific provisions that address the adjacency of urban areas to suburban and rural areas.

Policy FLU 3.1.2: Roadway Compatibility
The City shall maintain and protect the long-term viability of residential neighborhoods where they are developed adjacent to collector and arterial roadways by relying upon the standards of the adopted Land Development Regulations which include standards that regulate context sensitive land use and roadway relationships.

Policy FLU 3.1.3: Utility Compatibility
Protect the integrity of existing neighborhoods from the effects, if any, of

bulk, electric-transmission corridors; and similar facilities by prohibiting, to the maximum extent of the City's jurisdictional authority, their location through or immediately adjacent to existing residential neighborhoods.

Policy FLU 3.1.4: Limits on Industrial Uses Adjacent to Residential Areas

The City shall ensure that future Plan amendments to industrial uses adjacent to Residential Land Use categories shall be light industrial uses only to protect residences from the adverse impacts of smoke, fumes, vibrations, light, glare, odors, and noise. Access which is limited only to local residential roadways may be considered unacceptable for heavy industrial uses, notwithstanding applicable access management requirements.

OBJECTIVE FLU 3.2: DISCOURAGE URBAN SPRAWL

To use an approach to neighborhood revitalization that will transform the character, function and form of residential land uses into functional, sustainable neighborhoods.

Policy FLU 3.2.1: Neighborhood Revitalization

The City shall encourage neighborhood revitalization by continuing to implement and enforce the adopted Land Development regulations regarding pedestrian connectivity standards and block configuration requirements.

GOAL FLU 4: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN AREA

Manage the form, pattern and timing of future growth and development for the rural areas of the City through a clear and predictable land use strategy that:

- Provides for a rural character and lifestyle for rural residents;
- Respects the agricultural land uses and landowners;
- Values and preserves open spaces; and
- Facilitates the transition of land uses over time into sustainable, livable places (communities).

OBJECTIVE FLU 4.1: PROTECTION OF RURAL CHARACTER

To protect the existing rural character of those areas in the City of Eustis that are designated as Rural Design Districts and thereby ensure that there is a rural lifestyle for existing and future residents.

Policy FLU 4.1.1: Rural Residential

Greater flexibility and creativity in the design of residential developments within the Rural Design Districts is permitted through the subdivision development approval process and the design criteria provided herein as a means to preserve significant on-site environmental resources and preservation areas.

GOAL FLU 5: WEKIVA SPRINGS OVERLAY PROTECTION DISTRICT

Support and further the *Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act* through land use strategies designed to protect significant natural resources of the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, also known as the Wekiva Study Area, including the springshed and springs.

OBJECTIVE FLU 5.1: Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District Land Use Strategy

The City shall establish an overlay district described herein for the purpose of providing an appropriate transition between the City’s urban core and the County’s rural areas, and implementing enhanced standards for the protection of significant open space. The following policies and open space requirements recognize the relative position of the City within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District and are intended to ensure compatibility with the persistence of rural land use patterns outside and east of the City of Eustis-Lake County Joint Planning Area (JPA).

Policy FLU 5.1.1: Land Use Activity Restrictions

The City designates the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District as provided on the Future Land Use Map. The City shall restrict new land use activities within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, within and adjacent to most effective recharge areas, karst features and sensitive natural habitats, that have a potential to adversely impact ground water and surface water quality; such as mining, landfills, sprayfields, golf courses, heavy industry, intense animal operations, and other uses or activities with extensive impervious surface area, involving hazardous chemicals or materials, having potential to contaminate groundwater, or requiring significant consumption of groundwater beyond the City’s adopted level of service.

Policy FLU 5.1.2: Best Management Practices and Standards

Where avoidance of impacts through the limitation of land use activities and minimum open space requirements outlined in Table A-3.1 of the Future Land Use Element Appendix is not feasible, including existing single-family platted lots and infill lots or sites within and completely surrounded by existing/built urban areas of the City, the City shall require implementation of Best Management Practices and development/redevelopment standards, such as buffering, setbacks and open space standards, that will minimize the impact of land use and development within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, consistent with Objectives FLU 5.1, and 5.2 and supporting policies applicable to the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District.

Policy FLU 5.1.3: Surveys and Studies

The Land Development Regulations shall require the following surveys and studies to be submitted with a subdivision plan or site plan or its functional equivalent to provide an analysis and evaluate the location and presence of most effective recharge areas, karst features, and sensitive natural habitats including Longleaf Pine, Sand Hill, Sand Pine and Xeric Oak Scrub:

- a. An analysis of soils, by a professional qualified to determine the location of most effective recharge areas. Unless otherwise provided

for by rule of the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), most effective recharge areas shall be defined as Type “A” Hydrologic soils described by the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey.

- b. An analysis of the site, by a professional qualified to determine the location and nature of sinkholes and other karst features of the property, such as stream-to-sink and other direct connections to the aquifer including an analysis to determine the depth of the water table, location of the Floridan Aquifer relative to ground surface and thickness and extent of the bedrock or other confining layers over the aquifer. This analysis may include the use of geophysical surveys, such as microgravity and ground penetrating radar surveys, and may be supplemented with documented locations of sinkholes, light detection and ranging surveys, and aerial photographs. If karst features are determined to exist on site, further analysis may be required to evaluate surface and sub-surface characteristics that provide potential connection to the aquifer, assess the potential for contamination of the aquifer from development, and identify protective solutions to be incorporated into the site design. Such design solutions shall utilize Best Management Practices described in Protecting Florida’s Springs Manual – Land Use Planning Strategies and Best Management Practices (November 2002).
- c. An analysis of the site by a professional qualified to identify flora and fauna, state and federally listed species, and vegetative habitat types including but not limited to wetlands and sensitive natural habitat defined as Longleaf Pine, Sand Hill, Sand Pine and Xeric Oak Scrub. This analysis shall include field surveys and use of best available information from federal, state, regional, and local agencies. The site analysis shall also consider ecosystem connectivity in relationship to adjacent properties and surrounding area in coordination with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- d. The analysis required above shall be used to characterize on-site soils and determine locations of geologic features including sinkholes, solution pipes, depressions, and depth of soil to lime rock, including karst features like sinkholes with a direct connection to the aquifer and stream-to-sink features that require protection.

Policy FLU 5.1.4: Open Space Requirements

In order to protect natural resources within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, including but not limited to most effective recharge areas, karst features and sensitive natural habitats, including Longleaf Pine, Sand Hill, Sand Pine, and Xeric Oak Scrub, the City shall require that new development preserve and dedicate open space pursuant to the policies established for the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District. Open space shall be connected to the greatest extent possible within the development site and to natural areas or open space within adjacent

property in order to provide larger contiguous corridors.

Policy FLU 5.1.5: Open Space Priority and Assignment

Priority for preservation and dedication of open space shall be given to most effective recharge areas, karst features, and sensitive natural habitats including Long Leaf Pine, Sand Hill, Sand Pine and Xeric Oak Scrub vegetative communities. Assignment of open space shall be determined at the time of site plan review to maximize protection of natural resource features and functions. This evaluation shall consider the aforementioned priorities, protection of wildlife habitat, the ability to provide substantial buffering to natural wetlands and water bodies, and the ability to create greenway corridors. Other significant resources, such as natural wetlands and floodplains and other sensitive natural habitats shall be protected consistent with all other objectives and policies of this Comprehensive Plan. Within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, natural wetland impacts, including the placing or depositing of fill within natural wetlands, shall be prohibited except as necessary to provide for legal ingress or egress to developable upland areas. In such circumstances, structural enhancements may be required to maintain wetland connectivity and natural flow regimes.

Policy FLU 5.1.6: Dedication of Open Space

Natural open space designated as part of a development project shall remain undeveloped and protected in perpetuity through the use of conservation easements, plat restrictions, deed restrictions or similar legal instruments that run with the land and establish the conditions and restrictions on the use of open space areas. The boundaries of the designated open space shall be clearly delineated on project site plans, including recorded plats, and marked in the field when larger than one (1) acre to distinguish from areas suitable for development and those open space areas dedicated to stormwater management and/or recreation.

Policy FLU 5.1.7: Ownership and Maintenance of Open Space

Ownership and maintenance of open space that is held in group ownership shall be by one (1) or a combination of the following, which shall be designated prior to development.

- a. Conservation Agency such as the SJRWMD
- b. Non-profit conservation organization or land trust
- c. City of Eustis, subject to City approval
- d. Homeowners Association providing for binding legal commitments regarding preservation and management

The costs and responsibility of maintaining open space shall be borne by the owner of open space. If not properly maintained, the City may enforce maintenance.

OBJECTIVE FLU 5.2: Conservation Design Standards

All development within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District shall meet the conservation

design standards as set forth below:

Policy FLU 5.2.1: Principles of Conservation Design

Within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District, all new development shall be required to implement the following principles of conservation design, with the exception of very low density rural residential development that does not exceed one (1) dwelling unit per five (5) acres:

- a. When clustering dwelling units within a development, the clustering of uses shall be designed to occur in those areas with the lowest priority for preservation.
- b. Establishment of natural open space, consistent with Policies FLU 5.1.4 through 5.1.8 and Policies FLU 5.2.1 through 5.2.3, which shall be connected wherever possible and protected by recorded conservation easement, dedicated plat, or similar binding instrument;
- c. Protection and enhancement of corridors for wildlife movement in coordination with adjacent properties if applicable;
- d. Minimize site disturbance and alteration of terrain through use of design techniques that protect native vegetation and minimize earth movement;
- e. Use of Florida Friendly landscaping, and limiting areas requiring irrigation;
- f. Design of stormwater systems as natural amenities;
- g. Central water and sewer treatment facilities within urban service areas that can be connected to a regional system when available or use of performance-based on-site wastewater treatment systems consistent with the Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Stormwater Management, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element;
- h. Installation of reclaimed water lines in order to ensure the present or future capability to receive treated reuse water.

Policy FLU 5.2.2: Setback from Karst Features

All development shall be set back from springs, spring runs, sinkholes, and other karst features as shown below. The setback area shall consist of a buffer that excludes development and retains all natural vegetation within the setback area, with the exception of the setback area from subsurface caves and flow corridors.

Development Setbacks

Feature	Minimum setback (feet)
Springs	300
Spring runs	100
Sinkholes, with a direct connection to the aquifer	200, measured from the drainage divide
Other sinkholes	100, measured from the drainage divide
Other karst features with a direct connection to the aquifer (swallet or stream-to-sink)	200, measured from the drainage divide

Land uses with a high potential to impact groundwater resources such as mining, landfills, sprayfields, heavy industrial, and intense animal operations will be prohibited within one (1) mile of a springhead and ½ mile of a surface centerline of the cave system.

Land Use Setbacks

Feature	Minimum setback (feet) for land uses identified as having a high potential to impact groundwater resources.
Caves (subsurface caves and flow corridors)	½ mile, measured on the surface from the centerline of the cave system
Springhead (vent)	One (1) mile, measured from the springhead in all directions

Policy FLU 5.2.3: Setback Exceptions
 Where an existing lot of record as of the effective date of the previous Policy is too small to accommodate the minimum amount of development necessary for the setbacks set forth in Policy FLU 5.2.2, the allowable use may be established provided that the building and associated paved areas are located the maximum distance possible from the karst features, and further provided that a swale and berm are located between the development and the karst feature with a direct connection to the aquifer. The swale and berm shall be designed to direct drainage away from the karst feature.

Policy FLU 5.2.4: Shared Access and Stormwater Facilities
 Development shall use joint or shared access and stormwater facilities to the maximum extent feasible when it serves to minimize impervious surfaces.

Policy FLU 5.2.5: Parking
 Non-residential development shall use shared parking and pervious pavement to the maximum extent feasible in order to minimize impervious surfaces.

Policy FLU 5.2.6: Minimization of Connected Impervious Areas
 Design of parking lots, sidewalks, buildings, and other impervious surfaces shall minimize connections between impervious surfaces through techniques shown on a site plan such as:

- a. Directing flows from roof drains to vegetated areas or to rain barrels or cisterns for reuse of the water;
- b. Directing flows from paved areas to vegetated areas;
- c. Locating impervious surfaces so that they drain to vegetated buffers or natural areas; and

- d. Breaking up flow directions from large paved surfaces.

Policy FLU 5.2.7: Use of Pervious Materials

Porous pavement materials, pervious concrete, and pervious asphalt should be used to minimize the amount of impervious surface within new development and redevelopment consistent with code requirements regarding protection of natural systems from contaminants

Policy FLU 5.2.8: Stormwater Drainage

Drainage for streets and roads within new development shall be through roadside swales and berms whenever possible. Curb and gutter design should not generally be approved, except where safety or other issues exist. Infill and redevelopment within existing urban areas with existing curb and gutter are exempt from these requirements. Where curb and gutter is approved and to the extent feasible, the curb and gutter shall be designed to provide adequate curb cuts to allow run-off to be directed to roadside landscaped swales for infiltration and treatment prior to discharge.

Policy FLU 5.2.9: Minimization of Site Disturbance

Development shall be designed to minimize site disturbance by limiting clearing to the minimum area necessary to accomplish development through the following:

- a. Avoid or minimize the removal of existing native trees and vegetation;
- b. Minimize soil compaction by delineating the smallest disturbance area feasible;
- c. Use design techniques that limit earth movement and impervious surfaces such as stem-wall construction, reduced pavement widths, and swales; and
- d. Maximize disconnection of impervious surfaces to reduce water runoff flows and increase opportunities for infiltration.

Policy FLU 5.2.10: Golf Courses

All golf course siting, design, construction, and management shall implement the prevention, management, and monitoring practices, detailed in the golf course siting, design, and management chapter of the *Protecting Florida's Springs Manual – Land Use Planning Strategies and Best Management Practices (November 2002)*. These practices are derived from the Audubon International Signature program.

Policy FLU 5.2.11: Landscape Best Management Practices

The following landscaping Best Management Practices shall be instituted to the greatest extent practicable to reduce nitrate loading:

- a. Planted turf grass and landscaping within residential lots shall be restricted wherever feasible to minimize the use of fertilization and water for irrigation;
- b. Florida Friendly landscaping shall be required wherever feasible; and

- c. The City will adopt Land Development Regulations for managing future lawns and landscapes within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection Area using the educational guidelines contained in the University of Florida Extension’s Florida Yards and Neighborhoods Program, Environmental Landscape Management (ELM) principles and Best Management Practices wherever feasible. Such Land Development Regulations shall include practices that are designed to reduce nitrate infiltration into ground and surface water.

Policy FLU 5.2.12: Protection of Sensitive Natural Habitats

The City shall protect sensitive natural habitat including Longleaf Pine, Sand Hill, Sand Pine, and Xeric Oak Scrub (generally shown on Map #14 and Map #15) within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection Area to the greatest extent practicable. The Land Development Regulations shall require a site analysis during the development review process to identify sensitive natural *habitat*. If such habitat is determined to exist on-site, proposed development shall be required to avoid and protect such areas as much as possible as follows:

- a. Design shall be accomplished to maintain sensitive natural upland habitat in functional, clustered and contiguous configurations that maximize use by wildlife (Map #18) and maintain the long-term viability of natural communities. This includes linkages to habitat corridors and greenways where possible.
- b. Sensitive natural habitat protected on-site shall require a permanent conservation easement and be incorporated as open space within the subject property.

Policy FLU 5.2.13: Management of Sensitive Natural Habitats

The City may require a management plan for sensitive natural habitat areas greater than two (2) acres in size that are protected as the result of a development project. The management plan, shall be prepared at the expense of the developer by a qualified professional biologist, and provide for the following:

- a. Eventual removal of invasive plants and replanting with Florida Friendly and native vegetation as feasible;
- b. Maintenance of biodiversity, with special emphasis on the protection of listed plant and animal species;
- c. Removal of debris, articles, and structures not permitted by the management plan;
- d. Conditions for use that are limited to passive recreation; and
- e. Any additional measures necessary to protect and maintain the functions and values of the habitat area while ensuring protection from wildfire.

EXHIBIT A

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT APPENDIX

SECTION FLU A-1: PLAN AMENDMENT STANDARDS OF REVIEW

The City of Eustis Comprehensive Plan is designed to preserve and enhance the public health, safety, and welfare through the management of growth, the provision of adequate public services and the protection of natural resources. These purposes are accomplished by the legislative establishment of goals, objectives, and policies that are designed to guide the future growth and development of lands within the City.

GENERAL

All applications for a Plan amendment including, but not limited to, site specific applications for changes in land use designations, are presumed to involve a legislative function of local government which, if approved, would be by legislative act of the City and shall, therefore, be evaluated based upon the numerous generally acceptable planning, timing, compatibility, and public facility considerations detailed or inferred in the policies of the Plan. Each application for an amendment to the Map #1: 2035 Future Land Use Map by changing the land use designation assigned to a parcel of property shall also be reviewed to determine and assess any significant impacts to the policy structure on the Comprehensive Plan of the proposed amendment including, but not limited to, the effect of the land use change on either the internal consistency or fiscal structure of the Plan.

This Plan amendment application review and evaluation process will be prepared and presented in a format consistent with the four (4) major categories of Plan policies as follows:

- A **General Public Facilities/Services**: Since the Plan policies address the continuance, expansion and initiation of new government service and facility programs, including, but not limited to, capital facility construction, each application for a land use designation amendment shall include a description and evaluation of any Plan programs (such as the effect on the timing/financing of these programs) that will be affected by the amendment if approved. This analysis shall include the availability of, and actual and anticipated demand on, facilities and services serving or proposed to serve the subject property. The facilities and services required for analysis include emergency services, parks and recreation, potable water, public transportation if and when available, sanitary sewer, schools, solid waste, stormwater, and the transportation network.
- B **Natural Resources/Natural Features**: The policies of the Plan also contain general regulatory guidelines and requirements for managing growth and protecting the environment. These guidelines will be used to evaluate the overall consistency of the land use amendment with the Comprehensive Plan. Evaluation of specific features and impacts shall be included in the Land Development Regulations and addressed at time of site plan or subdivision plan consideration.
- C **Comprehensive Plan Review**: Additional criteria and standards are also included in the Plan that describe when, where and how development is to occur. Plan development policies will be used to evaluate the appropriateness of the compatibility of the use, intensity, location, and timing of the proposed amendment.

1. Proposed Residential Land Uses. The City shall limit these uses adjacent to incompatible commercial or industrial land uses unless sufficient mitigation, such as buffering and setbacks is provided and available through the Land Development Regulations, which lessens the impact to the proposed residences.
 2. Proposed Non-Residential Land Uses. The City shall generally not permit new industrial uses to be located adjacent to existing or planned residentially designated areas.
- D **Transportation:** Each application for a land use designation amendment will be required to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Element of the adopted Comprehensive Plan.
- D **Water Supply:** Each application for a land use designation amendment will be required to demonstrate that adequate water supplies and associated public facilities are (or will be) available to meet the projected growth demands.

AMENDMENTS WITHIN THE WEKIVA SPRINGS OVERLAY PROTECTION DISTRICT

Amendments to the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) within the Wekiva Springs Overlay Protection District shall be required to comply with all applicable policies of this Comprehensive Plan and at time of site plan or subdivision consideration, approval of a development plan shall satisfy the following criteria:

- A. Support the development plan with the required studies and surveys in FLU Policy 5.1.3 to document that the development is consistent with protection of groundwater and surface water and natural resources;
- B. Support the development plan with a nitrate/nitrogen loading analysis prepared by a professional qualified to use professionally accepted methods that compare the existing land use activity to the proposed future land use activity at build-out if there is no connection to central sanitary sewer. The analysis must demonstrate when all factors are taken into account, that there shall be no increase in nitrate/nitrogen loading to groundwater and surface water.

SECTION FLU A-2: ZONING STANDARDS OF REVIEW

The City of Eustis does not have zoning districts. The City of Eustis regulates the specific uses that are permitted and prohibited within each land use district through the City's Land Development Code based on the Future Land Use Map designation and establishes the minimum design standards to be used when developing property through the application of a Design District Overlay. The intent of the land use and design regulations of the Land Development Code is to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the community; to ensure that future growth and development which occurs in Eustis is consistent and compatible with the city comprehensive plan; is compatible with existing and planned development in the City in type, design, and location; is served by adequate public services and facilities; and in all other respects achieves and implements the goals, objectives, and policies of the city as contained in the city comprehensive plan.

SECTION FLU A-3: THE OFFICIAL FUTURE LAND USE MAP**General Application**

The City of Eustis Future Land Use Element contains the Official Future Land Use Map. This map depicts a land use classification system which defines the location and range of permitted uses in each classification, the range of permitted densities and/or intensities of use, and other data necessary to comply with minimum State requirements. The Future Land Use Classifications set forth the potential uses of property in the context of the lawful planning horizon and provide for a wide array of density or intensity of use within each land use classification. A property owner is not necessarily entitled to the most potentially dense or intense uses permitted within a land use classification. In some cases, the compatibility standards in the Land Development Regulations may result in an actual project density less than the maximum permitted by the Comprehensive Plan. The Future Land Use Map does not guarantee that maximum densities will be achieved in all cases and does not serve as a substitute density limit in place of any other regulations that would place further restrictions and/or limitations on the development density of a parcel.

The official Future Land Use Map depicts the following land use classifications, map symbols, and the identification of designations that require urban services.

TABLE A-3.1 FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

LAND USE DISTRICT	MAP SYMBOL	Maximum Net Density (Total dwelling units per net acre)	Intensity Range (Floor Area Ratio)	Maximum Impervious Surface (% of net buildable area)
Rural Residential	RR	1 dwelling unit/acre	N/A	20%
<u>Rural Residential Transitional</u>	<u>RRT</u>	<u>3 dwelling unit /per acre</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>35%</u>
Suburban Residential	SR	5 dwelling units/acre ⁽²⁾	N/A	40%
Urban Residential	UR	12 dwelling units/acre ⁽²⁾	N/A	40%
Manufactured Home Community	MH	8 dwelling units/acre	N/A	50%
General Commercial	GC	N/A	up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
General Industrial	GI	N/A	up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
Central Business District	CBD			100%
	Residential	40 dwelling units/acre ⁽¹⁾		
	Non-Residential		up to 3.0	
Residential/Office Transitional	RT			40%
	Residential	12 dwelling units/acre ⁽²⁾		
	Non-Residential		up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
Mixed Commercial/ Residential	MCR			40%
	Residential	12 dwelling units/acre ⁽²⁾		
	Non-Residential		up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
Mixed Commercial/ Industrial	MCI	N/A	up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
Public and Institutional	PI	N/A	up to 2.5 ⁽³⁾	75%
Agricultural	AG	1 dwelling unit/5 acres	N/A	20%
Conservation	CON	N/A	up to 0.20 ⁽³⁾	10%

Table Footnotes

Generally: Stated densities and intensities will not be achieved in all cases. Compatibility standards and other Land Development Regulations, including those regulating the interaction between land use districts and design districts, as related to each specific site’s unique characteristics, will determine actual achievable densities and intensities.

- (1) In the Central Business District, the maximum of 40 units per acre is permitted in the portion of the central business district bordered on the west by Bay Street, south by Orange Avenue, east by Center Street and north by Clifford Avenue. The remainder of the Central Business District shall have a base maximum density of 12 du/ac and shall require a conditional use permit to develop up to 40 units per acre.
- (2) Density bonuses are permitted for the provision of affordable housing, including opportunities for a bonus increase between 5-15 percent in density in these classifications where at least 20 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 80 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median, or where at least 50 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 120 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median. Affordability is based on a housing cost-to-family income factor of 30 percent.
- (3) Allowable intensities incrementally decrease between downtown and outlying areas, and between corridors and neighborhoods, as specified in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations. Higher intensities apply in urban districts, medium intensities in suburban districts and lower intensities in rural districts. Similarly, within those districts, higher intensities apply along corridors and lower intensities in neighborhoods.

DEFINITIONS OF FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The definitions and uses provided for in each of the following future land use designations are descriptive definitions only.

Residential Districts

Rural Residential

Rural Residential Transitional

Suburban Residential

Urban Residential

Manufacture Home Community

Rural Residential (RR)

This designation provides for large lot development near or on the periphery of the Eustis urbanized area. Low density designation is a proven effective means for delaying development until growth can be accommodated in an orderly economical fashion. Mainly, this category is seen as providing a low density estate-type housing environment preferred by a segment of the local population. Principal locations are near East Crooked Lake, Lake Joanna, Lake Yale, and around certain lakes in the eastern portion of the City.

General Range of Uses: Single-family residential dwelling units, parks, schools, and public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size.

Maximum Density: Residential densities in Rural Residential may not exceed one dwelling unit per net buildable acre. Net Densities of one unit or less per acre are appropriate in areas of steep slope near lakes where soil erosion is a potential problem and in remote locations where provision of urban services is not economically feasible.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Permit the placement of residential units manufactured off site which otherwise meet all applicable federal and state regulations and standards, provided that:
 - a. all such housing is attached to foundations as in the case of conventional site-built construction; and
 - b. all such housing otherwise meets applicable lot, yard, and related residential classification as set forth in the Land Development Regulations.
- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Rural Residential Transitional (RRT)

This designation provides for larger lot single family development near or on the periphery of the Eustis urbanized area. The Medium-low density designation is a proven effective means for transitioning development patterns from rural and semi-rural development patterns in an orderly fashion. Mainly, this category is seen as providing a medium-low density estate-type housing environment preferred as a transition when properties are annexed into the City as growth continues to the eastern portion of the Eustis - Lake County JPA.

General Range of Uses: Single-family residential dwelling units, parks, schools, and public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size.

Maximum Density: Residential densities in Rural Residential Transitional may not exceed three dwelling unit per net buildable acre. Net Densities of three units or less per acre are appropriate in areas where there are established larger lot developments and where the surrounding areas remain rural and semi-rural in nature.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Permit the placement of residential units manufactured off site which otherwise meet all applicable federal and state regulations and standards, provided that:
 - a. all such housing is attached to foundations as in the case of conventional site-built construction; and
 - b. all such housing otherwise meets applicable lot, yard, and related residential classification as set forth in the Land Development Regulations.
- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.
- (3) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that do not include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall provide a total open space equal to at least 25% of the net buildable area.

Suburban Residential (SR)

This designation is provided to accommodate the majority of residential development within the City.

General Range of Uses: This designation is intended to provide for a mix of single family detached, patio home, and townhouse dwellings in a suburban atmosphere and may also include ACLF, parks and recreation facilities, and schools. Apartments may be permitted through the PUD process. Public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Maximum Density/Intensity: Suburban Residential lands may be developed up to a maximum density of 5 dwelling units per net buildable acre. The maximum density may be exceeded through an affordable housing density bonus as provided in the Special Provisions below.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Density bonuses are permitted for the provision of affordable housing, including opportunities for a bonus increase between 5-15 percent in density in the Suburban Residential (SR) classification where at least 20 percent of the dwelling units are

affordable to families having incomes less than 80 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan

Statistical Area median, or where at least 50 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 120 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median. Affordability is based on a housing cost-to-family income factor of 30 percent. A density bonus may also be allowed for energy conservation or green certification as provided for in the LDRs. The combined density bonus for affordable housing and energy conservation/green certification is limited to a total increase of 15%.

- (2) Permit the placement of residential units manufactured off site which otherwise meet all applicable federal and state regulations and standards, provided that:
 - a. all such housing is attached to foundations as in the case of conventional site-built construction; and
 - b. all such housing otherwise meets applicable lot, yard, and related residential classification as set forth in the Land Development Regulations.
- (3) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Urban Residential (UR)

This designation is intended to provide higher density residential options for the areas near the downtown core of the city.

General Range of Uses: Includes single family detached, patio home, townhouse dwellings, and apartments. Additional uses include adult congregate living facilities (ACLF), other group housing facilities, manufactured residential dwelling units, limited neighborhood commercial uses, parks and recreation facilities, and schools. Public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Maximum Density: Urban residential densities may be developed at a minimum density of six dwelling units per net buildable acre up to a maximum of 12 dwelling units per net buildable acre, except where existing conditions require a density less than six dwelling units per net buildable acre. The maximum density may be exceeded through an affordable housing density bonus as provided in the Special Provisions below.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Density bonuses are permitted for the provision of affordable housing, including opportunities for a bonus increase between 5-15 percent in density in the Urban Residential (UR) classification where at least 20 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 80 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median, or where at least 50 percent of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 120 percent of the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area median. Affordability is based on a housing cost-to-family income factor of 30 percent. A density bonus may also be allowed for energy conservation or green certification as provided for in the LDRs. The combined density bonus for affordable housing and energy conservation/green certification is limited to a total increase of 15%.
- (2) Permit the placement of residential units manufactured off site which otherwise meet all applicable federal and state regulations and standards, provided that:
 - a. all such housing is attached to foundations as in the case of conventional site-built construction; and
 - b. all such housing otherwise meets applicable lot, yard, and related residential classification as set forth in the Land Development Regulations.

Manufactured Home Community (MH)

This designation applies to specific existing mobile home and recreational vehicle developments which are predominantly located north of Trout Lake. The purpose of this district is to provide for a mobile home urban environment in a rental park where the dwelling unit may or may not be owned by the tenant residing within, provided however, that the real property for the entire mobile home community is under single ownership. No new transient home developments are specifically provided for on the Future Land Use Map.

General Range of Uses: Single-family residential dwelling units, multi-family dwelling units, manufactured residential dwelling units, mobile homes, outdoor recreation, and schools. Public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Maximum Density: Residential densities may not exceed eight dwelling unit per net buildable acre.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Permit the placement of residential units manufactured off site which otherwise meet all applicable federal and state regulations and standards, provided that:
 - a. all such housing is attached to foundations as in the case of conventional site-built construction; and
 - b. all such housing otherwise meets applicable lot, yard, and related residential classification as set forth in the Land Development Regulations.

Commercial Districts

General Commercial (GC)

The GC designation is intended to provide an area consisting of primarily free-standing commercial land uses serving both motorists and local residents.

General Range of Uses: General Commercial may include a variety of free-standing retail and service uses and small strip centers including automotive-oriented uses such as service stations and auto sales as well as outdoor recreation, and schools. Public and utility services and facilities that are 5 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Industrial Districts

General Industrial (GI)

This land use designation is provided for those businesses that have one or more objectionable uses such as noise, dust or odor. The purpose of this district is to provide a method whereby industries necessary to the area, but with inherent characteristics which could prove obnoxious or detrimental to a different type of industrial operation, may locate in the most suitable and advantageous spots to minimize inconvenience to the general public. This district also offers greater economy and freedom to the industrial developer by the relaxation of certain standards and screening requirements within the district itself.

General Range of Uses: General Industrial development includes existing industrial development of light-to-heavy nature along the rail line both north and south of downtown. Outdoor recreation, schools, and public and utility services and facilities that are 5 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Special Provisions:

- (1) New development within GI areas shall continue to be required to:
 - a. Provide adequate setbacks and buffering from residential areas and public roads;
 - b. Comply with all federal and state environmental regulations and local performance standards contained in the Land Development Regulations; and
 - c. Limit effluent discharges to the municipal sewer system to approved pretreated industrial wastes and domestic wastes only.

- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Mixed Use Districts

Central Business District

Residential / Office Transitional

Mixed Commercial / Residential

Mixed Commercial / Industrial

Central Business District (CBD)

This land use designation is designed to support a mixed-use area encompassing downtown Eustis within which a combination of commercial, institutional, office, and residential uses may occur at comparatively high densities.

General Range of Uses: This category accommodates the mix of residential, commercial, light industrial/manufacturing, office, institutional, and schools. Public and utility services that are 5 acres or less in size are also permitted as well as residential uses found in or otherwise desirable in downtown areas.

Density: The maximum density is 40 du/ net buildable acre where the maximum of 40 units per buildable acre is permitted in the “core area” of the district which is defined as that portion of the central business district bordered on the west by Bay Street, south by Orange Avenue, east by Center Street and north by Clifford Avenue. The remainder of the Central Business District shall be a maximum density of 12 du/ net buildable area unless granted a conditional use permit to develop up to 40 units per net buildable acre. The minimum density within the “core area” of the CBD is 6 du/ net buildable acre except where existing conditions require less than the minimum.

Intensity Range: up to 3.0 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Mix Requirements: There are proportional requirements and limitations regarding the amount of residential and non-residential uses allowable in an area designated CBD. For the mixed land use category CBD, the city establishes, and shall monitor on a citywide basis, a mix of uses as follows:

Commercial/Office: 50% - 80% of total CBD building square footage
Residential: 20% - 60% of total CBD building square footage
Institutional: 5% - 15% of total CBD building square footage

The composition of mix for each proposed development will be determined on a case-by-case basis during the development review process. Specific uses permitted will be monitored by the city to ensure continuity and compatibility with adjacent land uses. Individual properties may develop residentially, commercially, or as an institutional use provided that all applicable criteria set forth herein are met.

Residential / Office Transitional (RT)

This land use designation applies to older residential areas having residential character, which are located adjacent to non-residential development. The purpose is to provide for establishment of business and professional offices and limited retail and service businesses while maintaining residential character or compatibility. The concept is that many older residences are impacted by traffic or adjacent non-residential uses and are no longer economically viable as dwellings. Allowance of limited commercial use is a means of making these areas more productive while maintaining a residential-type character.

General Range of Uses: This category accommodates residential uses; professional and business offices in certain predominantly residential areas near major traffic arteries and adjacent to commercial areas; outdoor recreation; and schools. Public and utility services and facilities that are 2 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Maximum Density: Residential densities may not exceed 12 dwelling units per net buildable acre.

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Mix Requirements: There are proportional requirements or limitations regarding the amount of residential and non-residential uses allowable in an area designated RT on the Future Land Use Map. For the mixed land use category RT, the city establishes, and shall monitor on a citywide basis, a mix of uses as follows:

Residential: 55% - 70% of total RT acreage
Commercial/Office: 30% - 45% of total RT acreage

The composition of mix for each proposed development will be determined on a case-by-case basis during the development review process. Specific uses permitted will be monitored by the city to ensure continuity and compatibility with adjacent land uses. Individual properties may develop residentially or commercially, provided that all applicable criteria set forth herein are met.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Future amendments to designate areas as RT shall be required to be designated near thoroughfares and commercial areas to allow for limited transitional commercial uses in recognition that these areas are impacted by adjacent commercial use and to provide an economic use of property while maintaining their general residential character by:
 - a. limiting commercial uses to retail, business and professional offices, group homes, and home occupations as defined in the Land Development Regulations;

- b. limiting external lighting and signs to that which would normally be permitted in adjacent residential zoning districts;
 - c. screening any permitted non-residential use from abutting residential properties by a landscape buffer, in accordance with city requirements;
- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Mixed Commercial / Residential (MCR)

This land use designation is intended to regulate the character and scale of commercial uses so as to minimize their impacts on adjacent roadways and to promote their compatibility with adjacent or nearby residential uses.

General Range of Uses: This category accommodates a mix of residential, commercial, office, institutional, and schools. Public and utility services that are 5 acres or less in size are also permitted.

Maximum Density: Residential densities may not exceed 12 dwelling units per net buildable acre.

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Mix Requirements: There are proportional requirements and limitations regarding the amount of residential and non-residential uses allowable in an area designated MCR. For the mixed land use category MCR, the city establishes, and shall monitor on a citywide basis, a mix of uses as follows:

- Residential: 15% - 25% of total MCR acreage
- Commercial/Office: 75% - 85% of total MCR acreage

The composition of mix for each proposed development will be determined on a case-by-case basis during the development review process. Specific uses permitted will be monitored by the city to ensure continuity and compatibility with adjacent land uses. Individual properties may develop residentially or commercially, provided that all applicable criteria set forth herein are met.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Future amendments to designate areas as MCR shall be permitted only along arterial and collector roads and in certain neighborhoods which meet the following conditions:
 - a. where the arterial road frontage is generally undeveloped, residential development may be feasible and will be encouraged;
 - b. strip commercial development shall be minimized, including actions that would extend or expand existing strip development;
 - c. the arterial road frontage contains an existing mix of viable commercial and residential uses;
 - d. the clustering of viable commercial businesses within or adjacent to residential neighborhoods is determined to not have a detrimental visual or operational impact on such adjacent or nearby residential uses;
- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Mixed Commercial / Industrial (MCI)

This land use designation is intended to provide for development of light manufacturing, distribution, corporate office and related commercial and industrial facilities in select high profile locations and in well planned environments.

General Range of Uses: Uses include light industry and manufacturing, distribution, corporate office, and related commercial and industrial facilities in select high profile locations and in well-planned environments. Outdoor recreation and schools are permitted as well as public and utility services and facilities that are 5 acres or less in size.

Light industry includes warehousing and wholesale distribution, provided that truck access bays and loading operations are effectively screened from view where necessary, truck traffic does not impact local streets, and hours of operation are compatible with adjacent land uses. Light industry also includes those manufacturing, distribution, and associated activities which do not create any noise, glare, vibration, odor, or waste products which would adversely impact adjacent properties or municipal utility systems, based on performance standards established in the Land Development Regulations.

Maximum Density: Not applicable.

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.

Mix Requirements: There are proportional requirements and limitations regarding the amount of residential and non-residential uses allowable in an area designated MCI. For the mixed land use category MCI, the city establishes, and shall monitor on a citywide basis, a mix of uses as follows:

Commercial: No more than 20% of total MCI acreage

The composition of mix for each proposed development will be determined on a case-by-case basis during the development review process. Specific uses permitted will be monitored by the city to ensure continuity and compatibility with adjacent land uses. Individual properties may develop all commercially or all industrially, provided that all applicable criteria set forth herein are met.

Special Provisions:

- (1) Future amendments to designate areas as MCI may be permitted in undeveloped areas oriented to major highways and other transportation facilities as determined by market demand, and provided that:
 - a. Mixed Commercial Industrial areas and developments therein will be held to a higher level of community design relative to signage, lighting, landscape materials, and building quality than General Commercial (GC) areas; and
 - b. Signage and lighting are limited to maintain the generally semi-rural or high-profile image character of these designated areas.
- (2) Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Other Districts

Public and Institutional
Agricultural
Conservation

Public and Institutional (PI)

This land use designation applies to public and quasi-public properties and other facilities that provide a community service.

General Range of Uses: Uses include school, recreation, and public utility properties and other governmental facilities. Cemeteries are also included in this category.

Maximum Density: Not Applicable

Intensity Range: up to 2.5 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development

Regulations. Developments within the Wekiva Protection Overlay that include longleaf pine, sand hill, sand pine, and xeric oak communities shall protect these areas as dedicated open space or conservation easements, with total open space equal to at least 35% of the net buildable area.

Agricultural (AG)

This land use designation is designed to limit the premature spread of urban growth and conversion of productive agricultural lands until such time as urban growth is contiguous and agricultural activities can no longer be economically sustained.

General Range of Uses: Single-family residential dwelling units, ranching, crop farming including citriculture, silviculture, aquaculture, row crops, and public and utility services and facilities.

Maximum Density: Residential densities in Agricultural may not exceed one dwelling unit per five net buildable acres except as provided in the Special Provisions below.

Special Provisions:

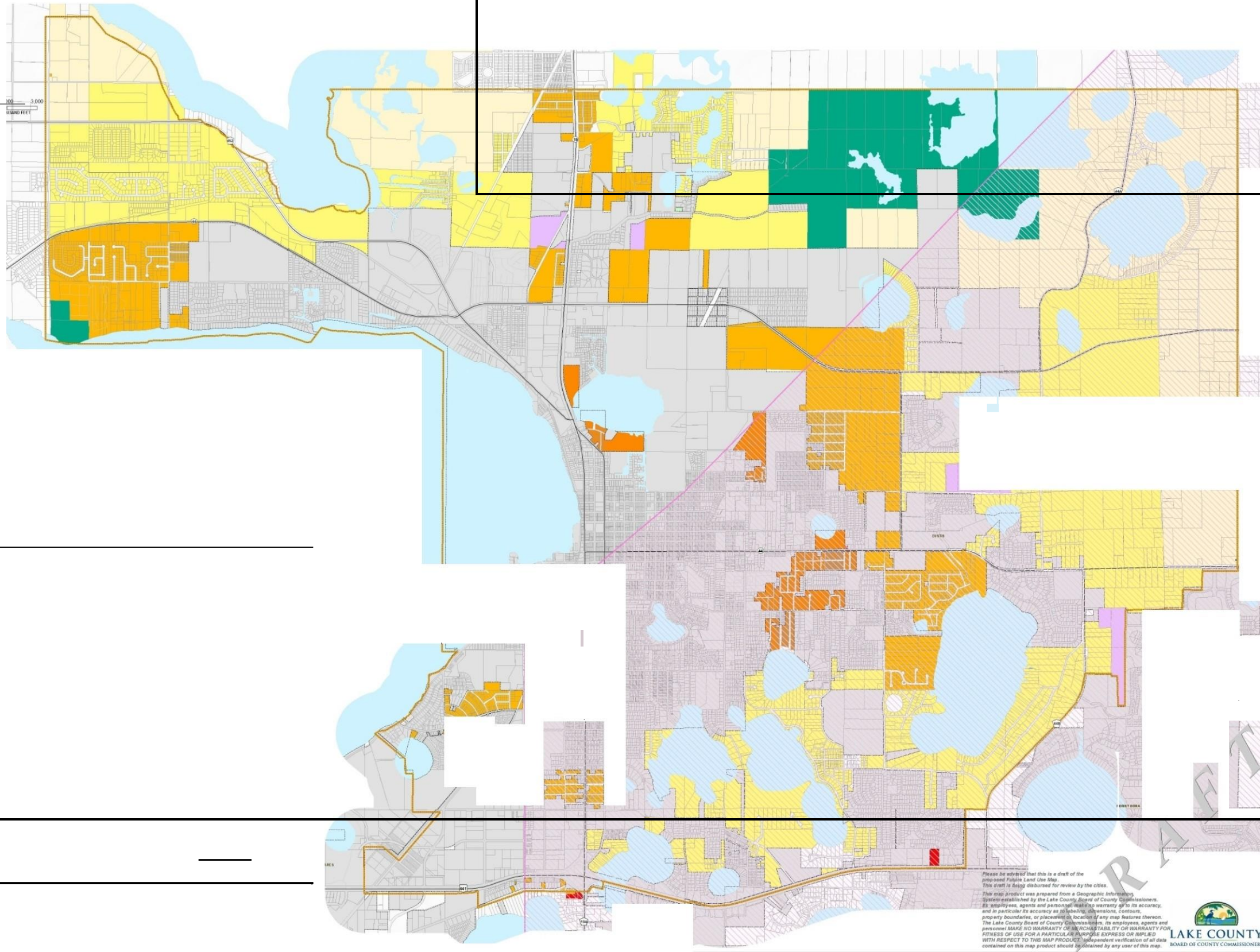
- (1) Mineral Resources Extraction. The extraction of mineral resources may be permitted in Agricultural (AG) land use areas, provided that:
 - a. compatibility with existing and potential development can be shown in terms of the character, phasing, and buffering of the proposed mineral extraction activities;
 - b. compatibility with existing and potential development can be shown in terms of access to the proposed mineral extraction activities;
 - c. the activity meets all applicable licenses, regulations, and standards and is permissible by state agencies having jurisdiction; and
 - d. excavation, erosion control, and reclamation plans are submitted and provide for the protection of surface and groundwater resources, wetlands, and upland habitat areas (or their mitigation) and for the productive reuse of land after excavation is discontinued.

Conservation (CON)

This land use designation provides for lands that have environmental sensitivity and significance with the purpose of preserving natural resources in the community.

General Range of Uses: Development within these areas is limited to interpretative features and related facilities for nature study and enjoyment. These related facilities may include nature trails, needed utility services, and shelters. Outdoor recreation facilities may be permitted in disturbed uplands or other non-environmentally sensitive land within the designation.

Intensity Range: up to 0.20 FAR subject to restrictions in Section 109-3 of the Land Development Regulations.



Source: City of Eustis

Please be advised that this is a draft of the proposed Future Land Use Map. This draft is being disclosed for review by the cities.

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS