



LPA Transmittal to BCC

May 14, 2007

Horizon 2025

The Lake County Comprehensive Plan

Public Facilities Element—At a Glance

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

Future Land Use

Capital Improvements

Transportation

Housing

Conservation

Public Facilities and Services X

Intergovernmental Coordination

The purpose of the Public Facilities Element is to ensure that public facilities are available to meet the needs of Lake County. This element contains goals, objectives, and policies that provide for public facilities in order to meet the demand created by existing and future development while preserving and protecting the County’s natural resources. The Public Facilities Element is broken down into five sub-elements: Sanitary sewer, potable water, stormwater (pending transmittal to the BCC), solid waste, and aquifer recharge.

Sanitary Sewer Sub-element provides policies for the treatment of wastewater. For example, developments within the urban land use series with a capacity of 100,000 GPD or 1 dwelling/acre will be required to connect to a regional sewer system or if not available provide a temporary system capable of being connected to a regional system.

Potable Water Sub-Element has provisions for a safe and sustainable drinking water supply. For example, the new plan maintains the Mandatory Connection requirement. For new development within 1000ft exceeding 1500 GPD and existing development within 300ft of a public potable water system.

Solid Waste Sub Element provide policy to continue the integrated solid waste management system established in the current plan to protect the public health, sanitation, and environment by providing for operational efficiency and beneficial land use and growth patterns.

Aquifer Sub-Element provides for the preservation of water resources contained in the aquifer. For example, in the new plan policies call for mapping of the aquifer. Some of the applications of the FAVA map include wellhead protection, source-water protection, recharge protection, and land acquisition.

Special points of interest:

- Over 90% of Florida’s population depends on ground water as the source of drinking water for public and private wells.
- Lake County contains three river basins: the St. Johns, the Kissimmee, and the Withlacoochee.

Wekiva Parkway & Protection Act

As is the case with the proposed Conservation Element, the Wekiva Protection Area figures prominently in the proposed policies of the Public Facilities Element. The Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act was enacted by the 2004 Florida Legislature to implement the recommendations of the Wekiva River Basin Coordinating Committee. To meet the requirements, the Board of County Commis-

sioners transmitted an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan in May 2007. The provisions included in the transmitted ordinance have been incorporated into the sub-elements of the Public Facilities Element in order to protect the Wekiva River Protection Area and Wekiva Study Area and meet the statutory requirements.

Changes include enhanced open space and greater pro-

tection for the recharge areas to protect and preserve ground and surface water resources. Additional provisions have been added to require compliance with Advanced Wastewater Treatment standards and requiring more detailed surveys and studies for proposed development impacting sensitive resources.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

The need for potable water is expected to exceed groundwater resources.

Preserving water quality through stormwater control

Implementing water conservation measures

Adoption and Implementation of the Land Development Regulations

Opportunities

State supported policies to protect water resources in the Wekiva River Protection Area

Reducing water consumption through conservation measures such as Florida Friendly Landscaping

Federal and State funding of stormwater projects

Heightened attention to water quality and conservation

Implementation Actions

Update land development regulations to reflect policy recommendations in 2025 Comprehensive Plan.

Coordinate with the Florida Geological Survey, Water Management Districts and FDEP to prepare a Floridan Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (FAVA) Map on a county-wide scale to determine areas within the county vulnerable to contamination of the Floridan aquifer, including primary, secondary and tertiary protection zones, karst features, springs and sinks. (Aquifer Policy 1.1.2)

Lake County shall require the use of best management practices and performance standards to maximize open space, limit impervious surfaces, promote protection of natural vegetation, buffer karst areas, maximize recharge volumes, minimize the use of potable water for non-potable uses, encourage reuse of water, and treat recharge stormwater to protect ground water quality. Such practices and standards shall be included in the Land Development Regulations (Aquifer Policy 1.2.5)

Lake County shall coordinate with central water providers under the Joint Planning Areas (JPAs) and with private utilities to meet the anticipated demand and to establish the required levels of service for the provision of potable water. Design and construction standards for potable water systems will be updated to standards consistent with the providers. (Potable Water Objective 1.1)

Lake County shall plan new solid waste management facilities, additions, expansions, and improvements of existing facilities to meet the present needs and support the anticipated growth for a minimum of 25-years available disposal capacity. To assist in this planning process, a reasonable and effective level of service shall be established. The ultimate objective of the integrated solid waste management system shall be to reduce the solid waste generation rate and to increase solid waste disposal capacity. (Solid Waste Objective 1.6)