
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
CERTIFICATION AGREEMENT
2011 ANNUAL REPORT**

(January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011)

February 6, 2012

CITY OF ORLANDO

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
CITY PLANNING DIVISION
400 S. Orange Avenue
Orlando, FL 32801-4990

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Exhibit 1:	Certification Agreement and Amendments
Exhibit 2:	Public Hearing Notice
Exhibit 3:	Minutes of Public Hearing
Exhibit 4:	City Council Actions Adopting the FY2011/2012 Budget, Establishing the FY2011/2012 Millage Rate and Updating Figure CI-14 of the Capital Improvements Element
Exhibit 5:	SJRWMD Potable Water Availability Worksheet
Exhibit 6:	Baseline Conditions and Community Development Goals

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CITY OF ORLANDO

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING CERTIFICATION AGREEMENT

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

The following report was prepared to summarize the City of Orlando's progress in meeting the terms and conditions of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Program Agreement (the "Certification Agreement") between the City of Orlando (the "City") and the Florida Department of Community Affairs (the "DCA"). The City approved the Certification Agreement on April 19, 2004 and it was executed by DCA on May 12, 2004.

Section 13 of the Certification Agreement requires that the City submit an annual report to the DCA within 45 days of the end of each calendar year (by February 15 of each year). This 2011 Annual Report is the eighth annual report to be prepared and submitted by the City of Orlando since the adoption of the Certification Agreement. A copy of the Certification Agreement (without Exhibits) is attached as *Exhibit 1*. The complete Certification Agreement (with Exhibits), is posted on the City of Orlando web site at: www.cityoforlando.net/planning/cityplanning/Certification/Cert_Agreement.htm.

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. PUBLIC HEARING

As required under Section 13 of the Certification Agreement, the Orlando City Council held a public hearing on February 6, 2012. This hearing was held to obtain public input concerning the City's progress in satisfying the terms of the Certification Agreement. A copy of the advertisement for the public hearing is attached as *Exhibit 2*. The minutes for the public hearing are attached as *Exhibit 3*.

2. CERTIFICATION BOUNDARY

The City of Orlando's certification boundary is defined in Section 3 and depicted in Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement. The boundary is also defined in Future Land Use Policy 1.5.2 of the City's Growth Management Plan (GMP). The original certification boundary was defined as the corporate limits of the City as they existed on May 12, 2004 (the effective date of the Certification Agreement).

Section 3 of the Certification Agreement requires that the City amend the Agreement on an annual basis in conjunction with the annual reporting requirement to identify any changes to the certification boundary. To expand the certification boundary, the City is required to first adopt an amendment to Future Land Use Policy 1.5.2 and then amend Exhibit B (Orlando

City Jurisdiction) of the Certification Agreement. As provided under Section 10.B.1 of the Certification Agreement, amendments to Policy 1.5.2 are not exempt from State and regional review.

- The first amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 10 properties (approximately 1,634 acres) that were annexed between April 20, 2004 and February 10, 2005. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 05-2CPA amendment cycle. The first amendment was adopted by City Council on July 25, 2005, effective September 12, 2005 (Doc. #050725901). The first amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement was approved by City Council on March 20, 2006 (Doc. #060320009) and executed by DCA on June 26, 2006.
- The second amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 10 properties (approximately 221 acres) that were annexed between February 11, 2005 and March 16, 2006. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 06-2CPA amendment cycle. The second amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on September 18, 2006, effective November 11, 2006 (Doc. #0609181104). The second amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement was approved by City Council on January 11, 2007 (Doc. #070111C14) and executed by DCA on February 16, 2007.
- The third amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 20 properties (591 acres) that were annexed into the City between March 17, 2006 and March 8, 2007. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 07-2CPA amendment cycle. The third amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on October 1, 2007, effective December 25, 2007 (Doc. #0710011005). The third amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement was approved by City Council on February 4, 2008 (Doc. #080204B16) and executed by DCA on April 17, 2008.
- The fourth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 7 properties (20 acres) that were annexed into the City between March 8, 2007 and March 13, 2008. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 08-2CPA amendment cycle. The fourth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on December 15, 2008 (Doc. #0812151104), effective March 10, 2009. The fourth amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement was approved by City Council on March 23, 2009 (Doc. #090323C01) and executed by DCA on May 21, 2009.
- The fifth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 2 properties (45.23 acres) that were annexed into the City between March 13, 2008 and December 31, 2008. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 09-2CPA amendment cycle. The fifth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on October 5, 2009 (Doc. #0910051101), effective December 18, 2009. The fifth amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification

Agreement was approved by City Council on February 22, 2010 (Doc. #100222C17) and executed by DCA on May 5, 2010.

- The sixth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 2 properties (4.74 acres) that were annexed into the City between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 10-2CPA amendment cycle. The sixth amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on November 1, 2010 (Doc. #1011011101), effective January 18, 2011. The sixth amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement will be submitted to City Council for approval on February 28, 2011 and will then be submitted to DCA for signature.
- The seventh amendment to Policy 1.5.2 added 7 properties (282.06 acres) that were annexed into the City between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) reviewed the GMP amendment as part of the City's 11-2ESR amendment cycle. The seventh amendment to Policy 1.5.2 was adopted by City Council on October 31, 2011 (Doc. #1110311101), effective December 18, 2011. The seventh amendment to Exhibit B of the Certification Agreement will be submitted to City Council for approval on February 27, 2012 and will then be submitted to DCA for signature.

3. ANNUAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

Section 4 of the Certification Agreement requires that the City annually update its Capital Improvement Plan. In Orlando, the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) functions as the City's Capital Improvement Plan. The CIP is a schedule for the expenditure of funds to acquire or construct urban services over a five-year period. The CIP only includes capital projects - defined as physical assets, constructed or purchased, that have a minimum useful life of three years and a minimum cost of \$100,000. The CIP is adopted by City Council in conjunction with the adoption of the annual operating and capital budget. The first year of the CIP is the annual operating and capital budget. Funding is only committed for projects listed in the first year of the CIP. Figure CI-14 lists projects needed to maintain adopted level of service standards over a five-year period.

The City of Orlando adopted its fiscal year 2011/2012 Budget and 2011-2016 CIP on September 19, 2011. To ensure consistency with the CIP, the City adopted an ordinance amending Figure CI-14 of the Growth Management Plan on December 5, 2011 (Doc. # 1112051203).

B. PLAN AMENDMENTS ADOPTED DURING THE 2011 CALENDAR YEAR

The City of Orlando adopted 11 Growth Management Plan amendments during the 2011 calendar year. This total includes the 11-1CPB (Exempt) regular cycle amendments, 11-2ESR (Expedited State Review) and 11-2CPB (Exempt) regular cycle amendments, the 2011 Small Scale amendments, and the 2011 Capital Improvements Element Update. A summary of amendments by type is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: GMP Amendments for 2006 through 2011 Calendar Years

Cycle/Type	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	# of Cases	Acres	# of Cases	Acres	# of Cases	Acres	# of Cases	Acres	# of Cases	Acres	# of Cases	Acres
1 st Cycle (Not Exempt)	10	288.25	10	47.72	2	0.86	3	0.23	0	--	0	--
1 st Cycle (Exempt)	11	76.45	3	28.09	6	1,896	5	761.12	10	1,363.65	1	23.24
2 nd Cycle (Not Exempt)	14	44.42	9	80.12	4	56.7	3	4.74	10	293.38	2	--
2 nd Cycle (Exempt)	5	122.95	8	39.04	4	0	6	606.65	27	1,115.06	2	77.7
Capital Improvements Schedule Update	1	--	1	--	0	--	2	--	1	--	1	--
Water Supply Plan Amendments (Not Exempt)	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water Supply Plan Update (Not Exempt)	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public School Facilities Element (Not Exempt)	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small Scale (Exempt)	12	14.18	7	25.43	6	6.43	5	15.42	4	3.63	5	13.29
DRI (Not Exempt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	53	546.25	38	220.40	24	1,959.99	25	1,502.16	52	2,775.72	11	114.23

1. PLAN AMENDMENTS NOT EXEMPT FROM REGIONAL AND STATE REVIEW

The City adopted 2 amendments that were not exempt from regional and state review from the following amendment packages.

11-2ESR AMENDMENTS

The 11-2ESR amendments were subject to expedited state and regional review because they affected property located outside of the certification boundary and they are eligible for expedited review consistent with section 163.3184(3), F.S. A summary of the 11-2ESR amendments is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Non-exempt Amendments

DCA #	City #	Case Description	MPB	1 st Reading	Adoption	Effective Date	Acres
11-2ESR	GMP2011-00002	Certification Policy 1.5.2	4/19/11	8/15/11	10/31/11	12/18/11	0
11-2ESR	GMP2011-00001	Regional Activity Center Policy	4/19/11	8/15/11	10/31/11	12/18/11	0
TOTAL							0

2. PLAN AMENDMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO STATE AND REGIONAL REVIEW

The City adopted 9 amendments that were not subject to regional and state review. These amendments included the 11-1CPB and 11-2CPB amendment packages, the 2011 Small Scale amendments, and the 2011 Capital Improvements Schedule Update.

A) 11-1CPB AMENDMENTS

The 11-1CPB amendments were not subject to state and regional review because they only affected properties located inside the certification boundary. A summary of the 11-1CPB amendments is provided in Table 3.

B) 11-2CPB AMENDMENTS

The 11-2CPB amendments were not subject to state and regional review because they only affected properties located inside the certification boundary. A summary of the 11-2CPB amendments is provided in Table 3.

C) 2011 SMALL SCALE AMENDMENTS

The 2011 Small Scale amendments were not subject to state and regional review because they are exempt from review under Section 163.3187, Florida Statutes. A summary of the 2011 Small Scale amendments is provided in Table 3.

D) CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS SCHEDULE UPDATE

The Capital Improvements Schedule Update was not subject to state and regional review because amendments to the CIE are not considered amendments to the GMP, consistent with the provisions of Section 163.3177(3)(b), Florida Statutes. These amendments are noted in Table 3.

Table 3: 2011 Exempt Amendments

DCA #	City #	Case Description	MPB	1 st Reading	Adoption	Effective Date	Acres
11-1CPB	GMP2010-00035	Obama Pky Mixed Use	10/19/10	1/10/11	2/7/11	3/10/11	23.24
11-2CPB	GMP2010-00036	OTP Project	4/19/11	8/15/11	10/3/11	11/3/11	77.7
11-2CPB	GMP2010-00038	OTP Subarea Policy	4/19/11	8/15/11	10/3/11	11/3/11	0
11SS01	GMP2010-00030	3900 Kirkman	9/21/10	2/7/11	2/28/11	3/31/11	9.92
11SS02	GMP2011-00004	Empire Commercial Park	4/19/11	6/27/11	7/11/11	8/11/11	1.53
11SS03	GMP2011-00006	3201 Corrine Dr	7/19/11	10/3/11	10/17/11	11/17/11	1.0
11SS04	GMP2011-00011	Florida Retina Institute	8/16/11	10/31/11	11/14/11	12/15/11	0.53
11SS05	GMP2011-00011	723 Brookhaven	7/19/11	11/14/11	12/5/11	1/5/12	0.31
11CIE1	GMP2011-00005	2011 Capital Improvements Update	8/16/11	11/14/11	12/5/11	12/5/11	0
TOTAL							114.23

C. BASELINE CONDITIONS AND COMMUNITY GOALS

Pursuant to Section 6 of the Certification Agreement, the City is required to annually report on changes to several baseline conditions and community development goals. A summary is provided as *Exhibit 4*.

1. COMPACTNESS

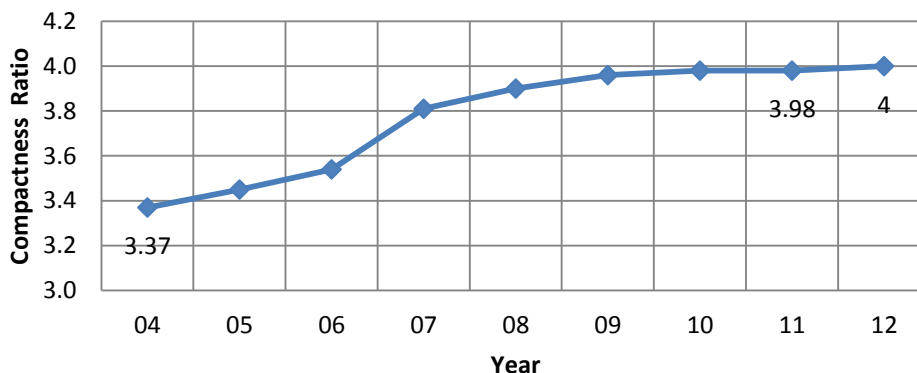
Compactness is measured using two ratios: (1) Population per developable acre, and (2) a ratio that compares the length of City boundary to acres of City land area. The City of Orlando annexed 2 properties in 2011, as follows:

Table 4: Annexations in 2011

Case	Case	Adoption	Acres
Empire Commercial Park	ANX2011-00001	7/11/11	1.53
3201 Corrine Drive	ANX2011-00004	10/17/11	1.0
TOTAL			2.53

A) RESIDENT POPULATION PER DEVELOPABLE ACRE

Resident Population / (Acres of City Land Area – Conservation Area)



↑	3.37	4.00	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Population per developable acre was determined by dividing the City’s population by the sum of the total land area in the City less the total acreage of Conservation area in the City. The City’s population has increased by 1,115 persons since last year and 34,851 since the baseline condition. City land area has increased 2.53 acres since last year and 3,075 acres since the baseline condition.¹

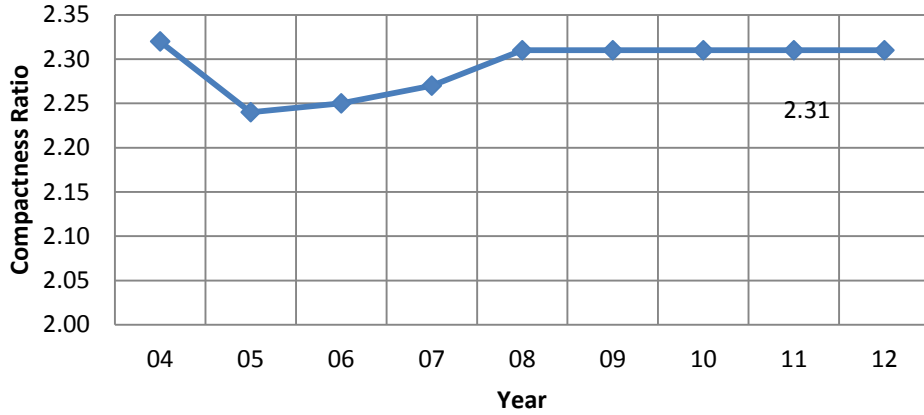
The amount of Conservation area in the City increased by 154 acres since last year and has increased by 4,048 acres since the baseline condition. Conservation acreage is calculated using future land use designations rather than zoning because large areas in southeast Orlando (including Vista Park and BalBay) have substantial amounts of Conservation area shown on the future land use maps but they do not yet have City zoning.

Based on these figures, the City’s compactness ratio increased when compared to last year, and since the baseline condition. Therefore, the City is achieving its goal of becoming more compact.

¹ Note: Acres of land in the City on January 1, 2012 was calculated as acres of land in the City on January 1, 2011 (71,422) plus acres of land annexed in 2011 (2.53). The result (71,425) is slightly higher than the acreage calculated using the City GIS system (71,322), but the result is a more accurate indicator of change since last year. The GIS figure is slightly different because the City boundary layer has become more accurate over the years through continuous mapping and technology improvements.

B) COMPACTNESS

Miles of City Boundary / Square Miles of City Land Area.



↓	2.32	2.31	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

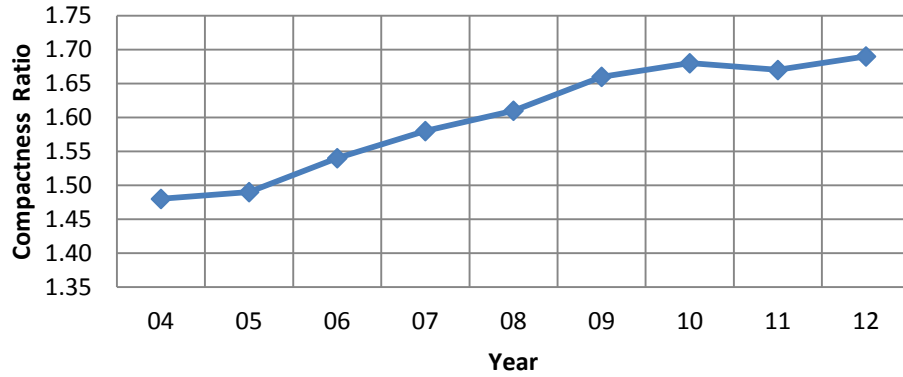
The City's second goal is to increase compactness by eliminating enclaves and smoothing the City's irregular boundaries. The City annexed approximately 2,533 acres during the past year and 3,075 acres since the baseline condition. These annexations did not significantly change the length of the City's boundary since last year. Cumulatively, annexations since 2004 have increased the length by 9.3 miles since the baseline condition.

While annexations are intended to reduce the miles of City boundary by eliminating enclaves and making the City's boundaries more regular, the 450-acre Beltway Commerce Center annexation in 2006 increased the length of the City boundary by about four miles because the City did not annex the SR 417 right-of-way located between the previous City limits and the western boundary of the annexation area. While the annexation technically increased the length of the City boundary, it did not create a developable enclave.

2. DENSITY & INTENSITY

A) RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

**Dwelling Units/
Acres of City Land Area**



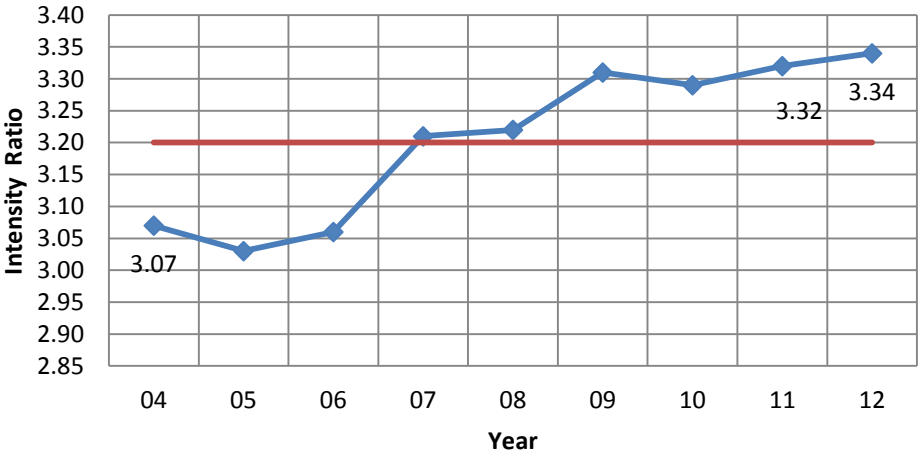
↑	1.48	1.69	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Exhibit D of the adopted Certification Agreement indicates that Residential Density shall be measured using the Compactness ratio of resident population divided by acres of City land area. In 2005, the City modified this measure to calculate Residential Density as dwelling units per acre.

The City has added 910 dwelling units in the past year and 19,355 dwelling units since the baseline condition. The City land area has increased by 2.53 acres since last year and 3,075 acres since the baseline condition. This data indicates residential density in the City increased slightly since last year and increased by 0.21 dwelling units per acre (14%) since the baseline condition. This increase is consistent with the City’s goal to increase residential density.

B) NON-RESIDENTIAL INTENSITY

Jobs / Acres of City Land Area



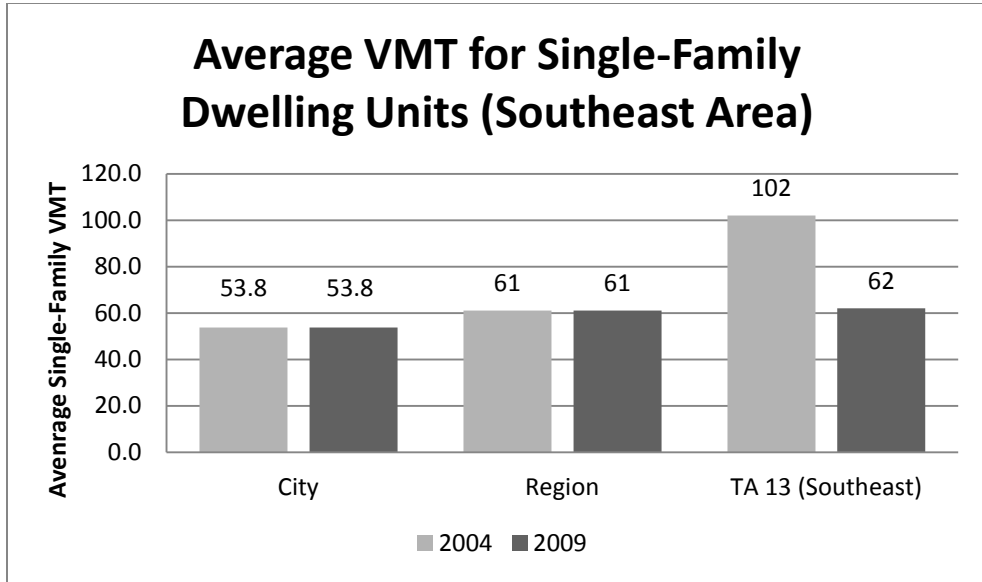
3.2	3.07	3.34	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Non-Residential Intensity is measured as jobs per acre of City land area. The City gained 1,553 jobs since last year and has gained 28,833 jobs since the baseline condition. The City land area has increased by 2.53 acres since last year and 3,075 acres since the baseline condition. This data indicates the non-residential intensity in the City increased by 0.6% since last year and increased by 8.8% since the baseline condition. The current ratio of 3.34 exceeds the City’s goal to increase the ratio from 3.07 to 3.2 by 2009.

3. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Multi-modal transportation opportunities are measured using three ratios: (1) Vehicle miles traveled, (2) Interconnectivity, and (3) Pedestrian access.

A) VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

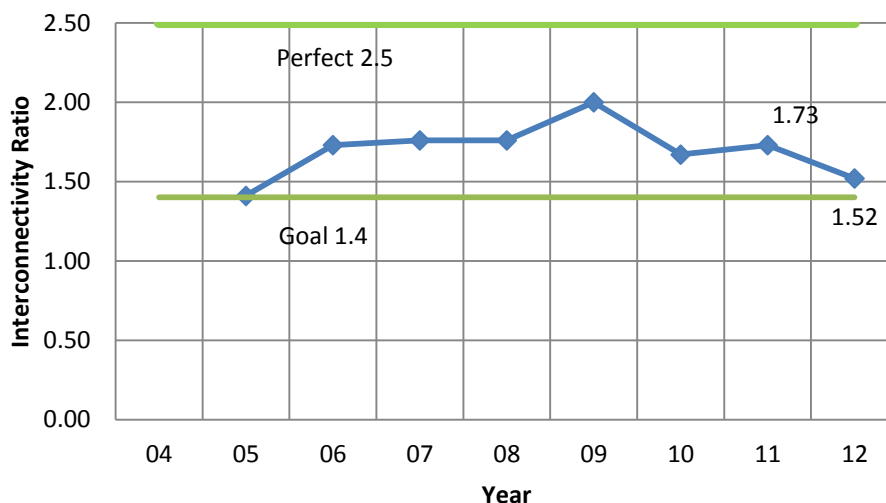


↓	102	62	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2009	Achieved?

The average VMT for the City and Region is unchanged since the 2004 baseline condition. VMT in Transportation Area 13 (TA 13) was 62 in 2008, compared to 102 in 2004. This 39% improvement is attributed to significant growth and development within the southeast area since 2004. The City has met its community development goal, which was to improve VMT in Transportation Area 13 by 5% within five years.

B) INTERCONNECTIVITY

**No. of Street Links/Number of Nodes
or Link Ends**



1.4	1.52	Yes
Goal	2012	Achieved?

The Transportation Element of the Growth Management Plan identifies the importance of an enhanced transportation network where developments are adequately interconnected. Development “connections” include internal connections, connections to adjacent land uses and connections to the external network, as well as connections to pedestrian, bicycle and transit facilities. The Land Development Code includes standards to ensure that internal and external connections in single-family and multi-use developments are adequate, enhancing the city’s overall transportation network.

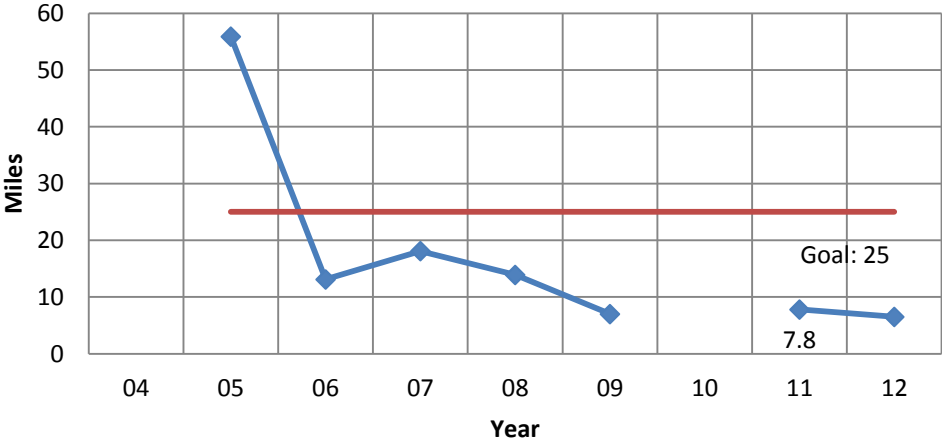
The City approved four major subdivisions during 2011. The City’s Land Development Code requires a minimum 1.4 ratio of links to nodes within the street network. As shown in the table below, two of the four projects exceeded the minimum requirement. The first project, Village Walk Phase 4, has a ratio of 1.35, but includes three additional pedestrian-only links to connect cul-de-sacs, creating a pedestrian connectivity ratio of 1.5. The fourth project, Laureate Park Phase 3A & 3B, includes a number of cul-de-sacs and has a ratio of 1.29. As part of the review of this project, the applicant requested that the ratio be applied to the entire Laureate Park project, rather than individual phases. The index value of Laureate Park Phases 1, 2 and 3 exceeds the minimum requirement. In addition, the overall ratio for all projects approved in 2011 exceeds the minimum interconnectivity requirement.

Table 5: Major Subdivisions Approved in 2011

Case	Plat	Links	Nodes	Ratio
SUB2011-00019	Village Walk Phase 4	23	17	1.35
SUB2011-00023	Laureate Park Phase 2A	26	14	1.86
SUB2011-00027	Copley Square Re-Plat	9	5	1.80
SUB2011-00029	Laureate Park Phase 3A & 3B	18	14	1.29
TOTAL		76	50	1.52

c) PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

Miles of Sidewalk Constructed Per Year



+25/yr	+6.5	No
Goal	2012	Achieved?

Pedestrian access is measured as miles of sidewalk. The City’s goal is to add 25 miles of sidewalk per year. The City calculates the total miles of sidewalk every year so the statistics can be reported in the annual budget. The following is an inventory of sidewalk within the City by year:


- 491 miles in 2002
- 511 miles in 2003
- 540 miles in 2004

- 560 miles in 2005
- 578 miles in 2006
- 592 miles in 2007
- 599 miles in 2008
- 818 miles on January 21, 2010
- 826 miles on January 11, 2011
- 946 miles on January 20, 2012

From 2002 to 2009, the City counted the length of new sidewalk permitted each year and added the mileage to the baseline. The miles of sidewalk reported in January 2010 was substantially more than the amount reported in previous years because in 2009 the City commissioned a consultant to prepare a sidewalk inventory using GIS data and accounting for annexed property with sidewalks. The data was improved again in 2011, resulting in an additional increase.

The Transportation Planning Division estimates that 6.5 miles of new sidewalk were constructed by the City during 2011. Based on best available information, the City has added 122 miles of sidewalk through new construction since 2002 (the baseline condition), and has accounted for an additional 339 miles through improved data collection. This increase equates to an average of 13.5 miles constructed per year, which does not meet the City’s goal of 25 miles per year. However, the City has obtained a two million dollar grant to fill sidewalk gaps, and expects 19 miles of sidewalk to be funded through that program in 2012. In addition, private development has increased in the Southeast Area, sidewalks will be constructed on new roads in 2012 as well. The City expects to be closer to its goal in 2012.

D) MASS TRANSIT

Percent of Designated Transit Corridors in the TCEA Having a Weighted Average Headway of 30 Min. or Less.			
	>59%	60%	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

In 2010, the City of Orlando revised its Growth Management Plan to expand the TCEA citywide and to update its transportation mobility strategies in response to Senate Bill 360. The following strategies are now used to assess and prioritize transit service improvements citywide:

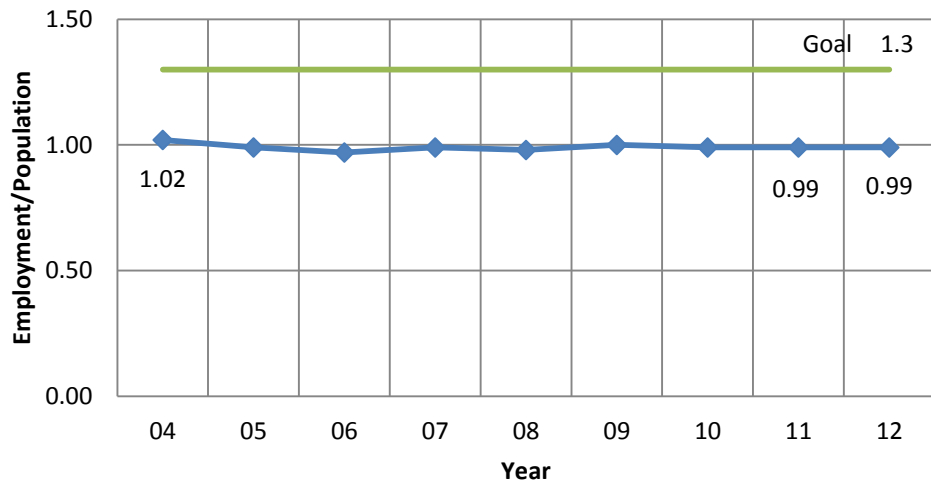
- The majority of the designated transit service corridors shall maintain or achieve a 30 minute weighted headway through the planning period.
- The City shall strive to enhance transit coverage along the designated transit service corridors throughout the planning period.
- The City shall seek opportunities for development around transit centers, including rail stations, in an effort to encourage public transit ridership.

In 2010, approximately 62% of City residents lived within a quarter (¼) mile of either side of a transit/rail stop. Approximately 79% of employees worked within a quarter (¼) mile of a transit/rail stop.

The City measures access to mass transit by estimating the weighted average headway for designated transit corridors within the Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA). A map of the existing and future designated transit corridors is provided in Figure TE-52. This analysis is conducted annually for the period July 1 through June 30. After expanding the TCEA citywide and expanding transit corridors as provided in the Growth Management Plan, 9 out of 15 (or 60%) existing designated transit corridors have headways of 30 minutes or less (excluding express and special service routes). This analysis was based on recent transit service updates, including the existing LYMMO service. As a result of those updates, the transit system complied with the standards established in the Growth Management Plan.

4. JOBS/HOUSING BALANCE

Employment / Resident Population



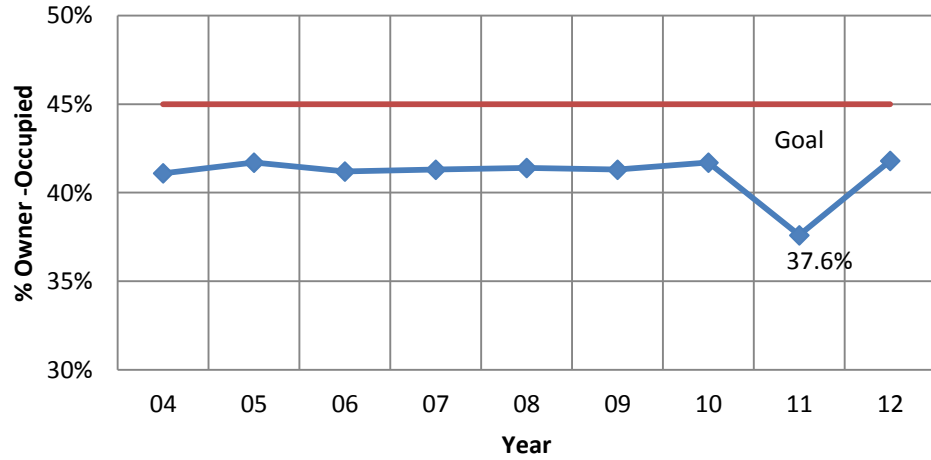
1.02 - 1.3	1.02	0.99	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Jobs/Housing Balance is measured as a ratio of employment over resident population. The City added 1,553 jobs since last year and added 28,833 jobs since the baseline condition. The resident population increased by 1,115 persons since last year and 34,851 persons since the baseline condition in 2004. Based on these figures, the City's jobs/housing balance ratio was unchanged from last year and decreased by 0.03 since the baseline condition. The current ratio of 0.99 is just outside the City's target range of 1.02 to 1.3.

5. HOUSING

A) HOUSING MIX

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units

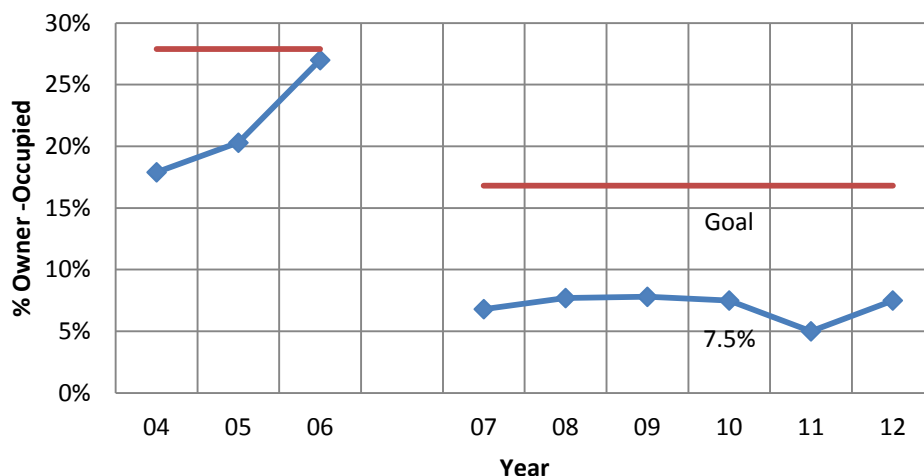


45%	41.1%	41.8%	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Based on the information provided by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (Shimberg Center), according to Shimberg estimates there is an estimated 104,264 households in the City of Orlando. Of these, 43,625 (41.8%) are owner-occupied and 60,639 (58.2%) are renter-occupied. The percentage of owner-occupied units has increased as compared to last year (37.6%) and the baseline (41.1%) but is still below the goal of 45%.

B) HOUSING MIX IN PARRAMORE HERITAGE

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units in Parramore Heritage Neighborhood



+ 10% (by 2014)	17.9%	6.8%	7.5%	No
Goal	2004 Baseline	2007 Baseline	2012	Achieved?

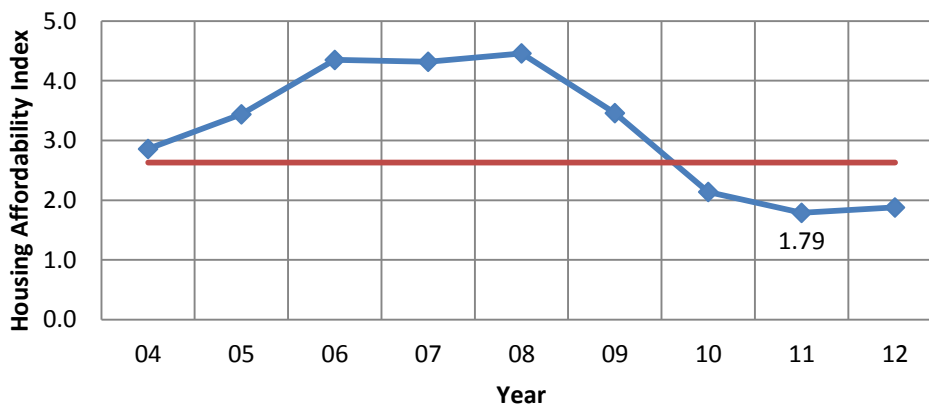
Parramore Heritage is defined as the Holden/Parramore, Callahan and Lake Dot neighborhoods located west of I-4 in downtown Orlando. In 2004, 2005 and 2006, the City calculated housing mix using parcel data and homestead exemptions. Beginning in 2007, the City has been calculating housing mix using the City Land Use Database and homestead exemptions because the data is considered more accurate.

According to the City's Land Use Database, there are 2,999 dwelling units in the Parramore Heritage neighborhood. Based on the Orange County Property Appraiser's Office, there are 225 homesteaded properties in the neighborhood. Therefore, only 7.5% of the dwelling units in Parramore Heritage are owner-occupied.

The City is currently below its target goal to increase owner-occupied housing units in Parramore Heritage by 10% (from 17.9% in 2004 to 27.9% in 2014). If 2007 is considered the new baseline, based on more accurate data, the proportion of owner-occupied units in Parramore Heritage has increased by 0.7% (from 6.8% in 2007 to 7.5% in 2012). The increase in homesteaded properties is not due to any large residential developments but rather may be due to the gradual strengthening of the area's housing market due to improved community outreach, reductions in crime and substantial civic investments such as the Amway Center, ZL Riley Park and the Parramore Heritage Park.

c) AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Median Home Sales Price / Average Household Income for Family of Four



Median Home Sales Price / Average Household Income for Family of Four			
<2.63 (by 2014)	2.86	1.91	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Information concerning home prices was obtained from the Orlando Regional Realtor Association for the 4-county Orlando Metropolitan Area (Orange, Seminole, Osceola and Lake counties).² Information concerning median Income was obtained from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development.³ According to a report from the Orlando Regional Realtor Association, the median sales price for homes in Metropolitan Orlando in 2011 was \$109,900. This figure is \$900 more than last year, \$41,046 less than the baseline condition in 2004 and \$138,100 less than the peak reported in January 2007. The median income for a family of four in Orlando in 2011 was \$57,400. This figure is a \$3,500 decrease from last year and a \$4,700 increase over the baseline condition.

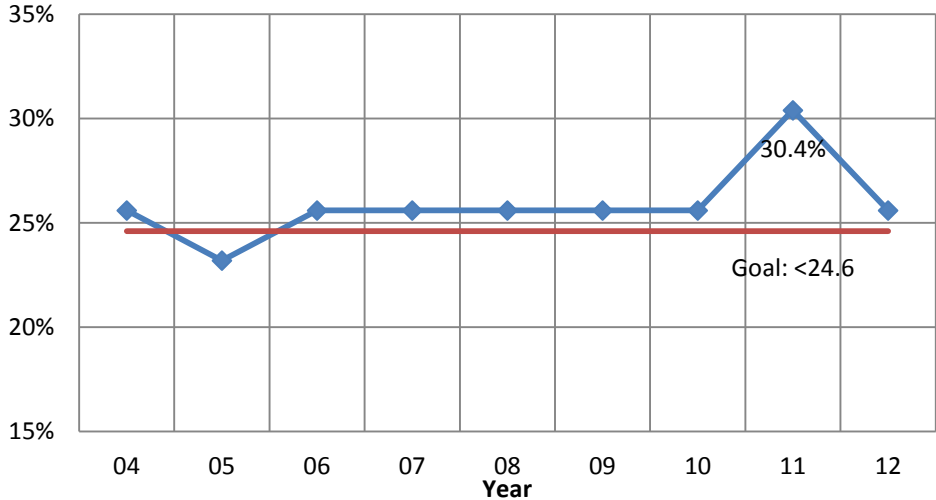
The City's housing affordability goal is a ratio of 2.63 by January 1, 2014. The City's ratio for January 1, 2012 is 1.91. This figure is 0.12 more than last year and 0.95 less than the baseline condition. Therefore, the City is meeting its housing affordability goal.

² Orlando Regional Realtor Association, Metropolitan Orlando Housing Trends Summary 2011, Statistics at a Glance. http://orlrealtor.com/resource/resmgr/statistics_reports/housingtrendssummary.pdf

³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, FY2011 Median Family Income Documentation System, Orlando-Kissimmee, FL MSA Results. <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2011/2011MedCalc.odn> (December 29, 2011)

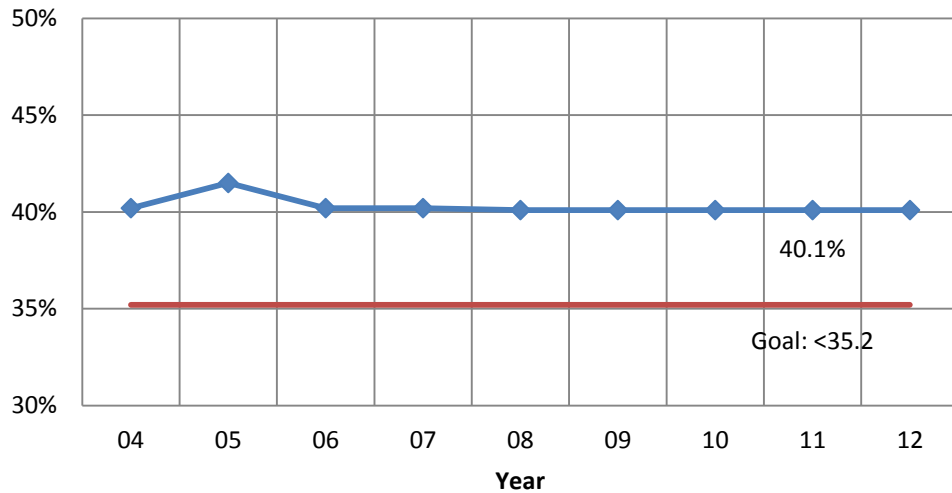
D) COST BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

Number of Cost Burdened Owner-Occupied Households / Total Owner-Occupied Households



<24.6% (by 2014)	25.6%	25.6%	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Number of Cost Burdened Renter-Occupied Households / Total Renter-Occupied Households



<35.2% (by 2014)	40.2%	40.1%	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

According to information provided by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (Shimberg Center), there were an estimated 43,625 owner-occupied households and 60,639 renter-occupied households in the City in 2011. Of the owner-occupied households, an estimated 11,158 (25.6%) were cost burdened. Of the renter-occupied households, 24,322 (40.1%) were cost burdened. The overall number of cost burdened owner-occupied households in the City of Orlando is estimated to have increased by 209 households since last year, and the total number of renter-occupied households has increased by 357 units.

The overall estimated number of cost burden households were 35,480 with a total percentage of cost burdened households of 34.0%. This percentage decreased by 2.4% when compared to last year.

E) SUBSTANDARD UNITS

Number of Substandard Dwelling Units Suitable for Rehabilitation			
-398 du (by 2014)	7,955	7,273	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2010	Achieved?

The City of Orlando has conducted several drive-by surveys since 1983 to determine housing conditions within the City. To create the baseline for this report, data from the 1997 Housing Conditions Survey was used. The data included results for single family and multifamily housing. In 2005, the City of Orlando's Housing Department conducted its first study to determine the interior conditions of housing units in the City. A more recent housing conditions survey was conducted in 2009. Both studies looked at housing in general, and did not differentiate between single family and multifamily housing.

The design for 2005 was a sample of the general housing stock (all occupied housing units) and then oversamples of all low-to-moderate income (LMI) areas. 7.5% of the general housing stock was "substandard".

The design for 2009 study was different. General housing stock was sampled, as in 2005, but instead of oversamples of LMI neighborhoods, three Zip Code areas of special interest to the City were identified: 32822, 32808, and 32805. In the 2009 survey, it was determined that 6.1% of the general housing stock was "substandard". In 2005, the percent substandard was higher in the LMI neighborhoods than overall, but the exact percentages varied sharply from neighborhood to neighborhood. There was also variation in 2009 among the three target ZCAs, although not as sharp as across neighborhoods in 2005. The 2009 survey was accompanied by a drive-by windshield survey, but this was only done in the three target ZCAs, not for the city as a whole.

Substandard Housing is generally defined as meeting four of the five following conditions:

- Extensive repairs needed;
- Maintenance defects in the principal structure;
- Noncompliance with the City of Orlando's Housing Minimum Standards Code and other applicable building codes;
- Cost of rehabilitation would not exceed the appraised value of the unit to bring the unit into compliance;
- Cost of demolition and reconstruction would exceed the appraised value of the unit to bring the unit into compliance.

The goal provided in the report is very specific: a 5% decrease in substandard homes, which was translated to 23 single family units and 375 multifamily units by 2014. Because the subsequent studies are samples only, they are less specific. As the City's housing stock as grown over the last 10 years, the estimated percentage of substandard housing has decreased from 7.9% in 2004 (based on 1997 data), to 7.5% in 2005, to 6.1% in 2009. Overall, the trend indicates a decrease in substandard housing, which indicates that the City is meeting its goal.

6. MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

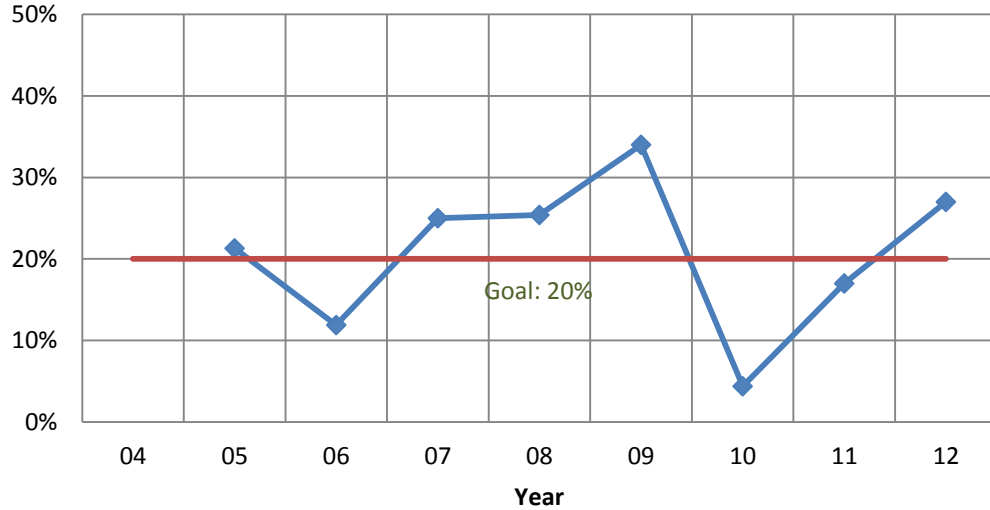
Maintain Mix of Land Uses Within Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers			
Use	Goal	2012	Achieved?
Res.	2.5 - 10%	12%	No
Office	20 - 25%	10%	No
Com.	40 - 55%	52%	Yes
PRI	5 - 20%	10%	Yes
Hosp.	1 - 5%	4%	Yes
Ind.	5 - 15%	12%	Yes

Land Use Mix within Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers was determined using the City Land Use Database. Hotels were included in the commercial category. To calculate percentages, single-family and multifamily residential units were converted to square feet using a factor of 950 square feet per multifamily unit and 1,500 square feet per single-family dwelling unit. Hotel rooms have been converted to square feet using a factor of 550 square feet per room. The hotel conversion factor accounts for hotel rooms and accessory restaurants, office and meeting space.

In 2011, the mix of uses within Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers fell within the 2010 target range for commercial, hospital, public and industrial. The percentage of office use in Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers was about 10% below the target range in 2010. Nevertheless, the percentage of office use has never exceeded 10.2%, so the goal of 20-25% may have been more of an aspiration than a realistic goal, especially given the downturn in the economy over the past several years. Even if no development occurred in all the other use categories, over 6,000,000 square feet of new office space would have to be constructed to increase the office ratio to 20%. The percentage of residential use was about 2% over the target range. This result is not considered undesirable because increased residential use within Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers is considered an opportunity to increase internal capture, reduce trip lengths, make mass transit more viable and improve the vitality of these areas. Upon further review, it may be desirable to increase the City's goal for residential mix and reduce the goal for office. Because these goals are also included as Future Land Use Policy 2.1 in the City of Orlando's Growth Management Plan, this change will be considered as part of the City's next Evaluation and Appraisal report.

7. DEDICATED OPEN SPACE

Annual Percentage of Platted Acreage Dedicated as Parks or Open Space



20%	27%	YES
Goal	2012	Achieved

Open space is measured as the acres of land dedicated for parks, open space or conservation in conjunction with the approval of major and minor subdivision plats. In 2011, the City approved 7 subdivisions that included open space, parks, stormwater retention areas or conservation areas, as follows:

Table 6: Subdivisions With Dedicated Open Space Approved in 2011

Case	Plat	Total	Open Space	% of total
SUB2011-00014	Steelhouse Apartments	4.5	0.32	7%
SUB2011-00019	Village Walk Phase 4 (Open Space-33.8 ac. Water Area-12.8 ac.)	102	46.6	45%
SUB2011-00021	Education Village Phase 1 (Stormwater management area)	52.5	9.2	17%
SUB2011-00023	Laureate Park Phase 2A	22.8	0.9	4%

SUB2011-00027	Copley Square Re-Plat	5.4	0.24	4%
SUB2011-00029	Laureate Park Phase 3A & 3B (Open Space-5.2 ac. Stormwater Management Area-4.4 ac)	57.5	9.6	16%
SUB2011-00031	Restaurant Depot Re-Plat (Wetlands)	9.1	3.64	40%
TOTAL		253.8	70.5	27%

The City's annual goal is to preserve 20% of the platted acreage as parks, conservation area and open space. The City was able to meet this goal in 2004, primarily through approval of projects with extensive conservation networks. The City did not achieve its goal in 2009 or 2010 because the approved subdivisions and plats were generally small-scale projects with limited amounts of conservation area or were located adjacent to conservation areas that were dedicated with previous plats. In 2011, the City met its goal.

On October 16, 2006, the City of Orlando adopted the Wekiva Overlay "W" zoning district (Doc. #0610161006). The Wekiva overlay district requires 20% open space within residential subdivisions comprising 5 acres or more. None of the residential subdivisions approved in 2011 are within the Wekiva Overlay district.

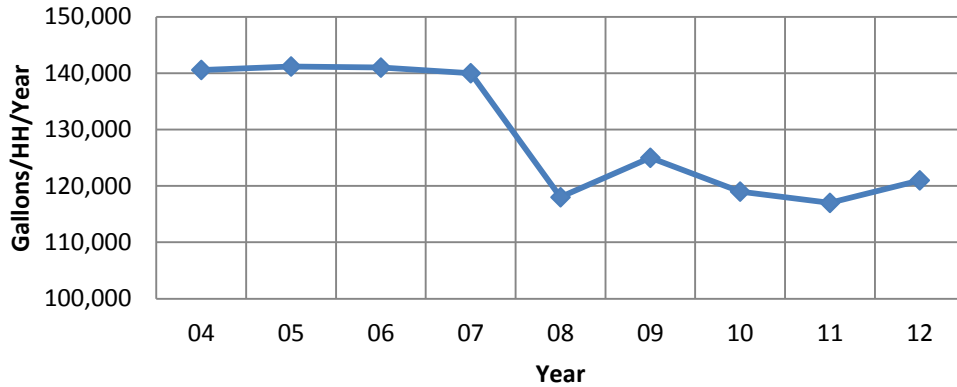
8. EDUCATION & RECREATION USES

Number of Agreements for Joint Use of Public School and City Park Facilities.			
+5 (by 2009)	15	14	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

There are currently 14 active joint use agreements between the City of Orlando and Orange County Public Schools (OCPS). No new agreements were approved during 2011.

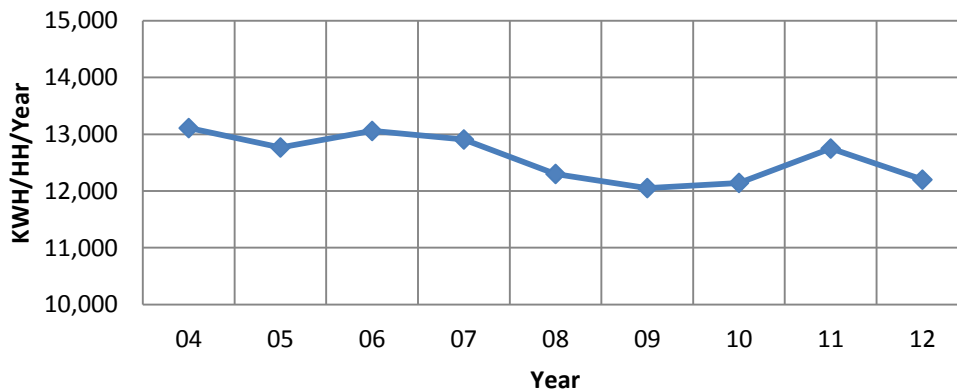
9. WATER & ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Annual Average Residential Water Consumption



↓	140,582	121,000	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Annual Average Residential Electric Consumption



↓	13,109	12,200	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

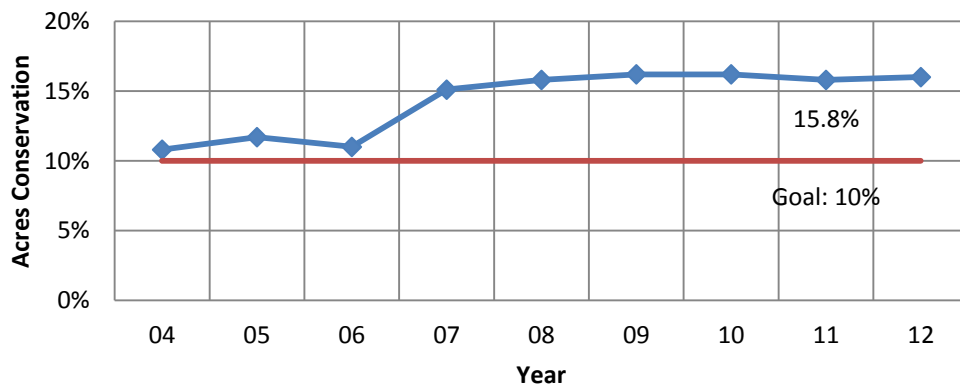
Water and electric consumption figures provided in *Exhibit 6* were obtained from Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) Annual Reports. The data reported by OUC is system-wide and not City specific. The City's goal is to reduce per capital water and energy consumption.

Current data indicates that per capita water consumption increased by 3.4% when compared to last year and decreased by 13.9% when compared to the baseline condition. Data also indicates that energy consumption has decreased by 4.3% when compared to last year and decreased by 6.93% when compared to the baseline condition.

The City transmitted a proposed Water Supply Plan to DCA in 2006. The Plan included conservation goals, provisions to address the availability of reclaimed water, and a commitment to pursue alternative water sources (i.e., sources other than the Floridan aquifer). The City adopted the Water Supply Plan on January 27, 2007 and subsequently adopted a Water Supply Plan update on July 7, 2008 to incorporate the findings of the Kissimmee Basin Water Supply Plan.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Acres of Conservation in City / Total Acres in City



10%	10.8%	16.0%	Yes
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

The City annexed approximately 2.53 acres during the past year and 3,075 acres since the baseline condition. The amount of Conservation area in the City increased by 154 acres since last year and increased by 4,048 acres since the baseline condition.

Conservation acreage is calculated using future land use designations rather than zoning. The City is now calculating Conservation area based on future land use designations because large areas in southeast Orlando (including Vista Park and BalBay) have substantial amounts of Conservation area that are shown on the future land use maps but are not shown on the Zoning Maps because they do not yet have City zoning.

The increase in conservation area since the baseline condition is mostly due to a change in analysis. While conservation area was previously calculated using zoning, Conservation area is now calculated using future land use designations because large areas in southeast Orlando (including Vista Park and BalBay) have substantial amounts of conservation area shown on the future land use maps but have not been zoned. Based on these figures, 16.0% of the City land area is Conservation. This figure exceeds the City’s goal of at least 10% Conservation use.

11. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Number of Hurricane Shelters in City			
+2 (by 2009)	23	24	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Residents Per Shelter Space			
↓	7.89	36.9	No
Goal	Baseline	2012	Achieved?

Currently available information indicates that there are 129 certified shelters in Orange County, and 24 certified shelters located within the City limits (increased from 2007 figures). While in the past, the City has used American Red Cross estimates, this year, as part of the jurisdiction’s post disaster planning efforts, the City has opted to use Orange County Emergency Management Services (EMS) *certified* shelter data.

Data also indicates that the ratio of City residents per shelter space is estimated to be 44.5. This ratio is much higher than last year’s ratio due the calculation being based on Orange EMS certified shelter space data. The ratio for County residents, which includes City of Orlando residents, now stands at 36.9. While these ratios have increased when compared to last year, the City of Orlando’s Emergency Management Division believes that the City currently has adequate shelter capacity to accommodate demand.

12. SCHOOL BOARD COORDINATION

Please see item C.8, Education & Recreation Uses.

D. WORK PROGRAM

Section 7 of the Certification Agreement requires that the City implement specific planning strategies and projects during the term of the Agreement in an effort to achieve improvement in the baseline conditions. The following is a summary of progress made during 2011. Strategies listed in the Certification Agreement are shown in italics.

1. COMPACTNESS

.....
The City shall promote compact development by allowing impact fee reductions for developments that incorporate the principles of Traditional Neighborhood Design, as provided under Section 68.600 of the Land Development Code.
.....

In 2011, the Southeast Town Design Review Committee determined that one project in the Southeast Orlando Sector Plan area is eligible for impact fee reductions (Laureate Park at Lake Nona, Phase 2 – 159 units).

2. DENSITIES AND INTENSITIES

.....
The City shall promote increased densities and intensities in the Parramore neighborhood by constructing the Parramore Heritage Central Stormwater Management Facility. This facility will provide centralized stormwater retention for the drainage basin and encourage redevelopment in the Parramore neighborhood by enhancing the area with a new park-like amenity.
.....

The Parramore Heritage Central Stormwater Management Facility is located on approximately 7.95 acres along the west side of S. Parramore Avenue, between W. Central Boulevard and W. Jackson Street, consists of two projects. Public Works Project 2568 includes the acquisition of property, demolition of buildings, construction of a 5.5-acre pond and the construction of various utilities. Public Works Project 2758 involved developing the pond site into a neighborhood park to serve the Parramore community. Construction on the Parramore Pond began on January 25, 2005 and is now complete. The Parramore Heritage Park was dedicated on August 25, 2007 and is now open to the public.

3. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION OPPORTUNITIES

A) DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC SIMULATION STUDY

.....
The City shall conduct a Downtown Traffic Simulation Study to analyze the potential impacts of proposed infill development and to make recommendations concerning the conversion of one-way streets to two-way operation. A traffic simulation model shall be used to assess the impact of expected traffic growth and changes to the downtown traffic circulation patterns. The study shall also include an analysis of one-way to two-way street conversions in other cities and summarize current trends in the United States.
.....

In 2004, The City of Orlando completed a 60-page analysis of one-way and two-way street conversions in 25 communities across the United States.

B) DOWNTOWN TRANSPORTATION PLAN

.....
Revitalizing the downtown area of the City of Orlando is an important goal of the current City administration. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the Downtown multi-modal transportation system and prepare recommendations that provide an adequate level of mobility to those living in, working in, visiting or traveling through the Downtown area.
.....

After 18 months of analysis, the final Downtown Transportation Plan was adopted by the Orlando City Council on December 11, 2006. The Plan includes a number of recommendations for improvements to the Downtown transportation system, with an emphasis on pedestrian and transit improvements.

An additional study was commissioned by the Downtown Development Board to refine the transit recommendations. This report, presented to the Board on November 28, 2007, included the following:

- Identified Downtown transit circulator expansion routes to serve as a collector/distributor for Commuter Rail.
- Engineering analysis for stop locations and best route placement.
- Cost estimates for different technologies, including streetcar, light rail and bus.
- Review of preferred vehicle types.
- Recommendations for funding.

The City of Orlando continued to implement the Downtown Transportation Plan in 2011. Recent initiatives are as follows:

- Church Street Streetscape – Final design is expected for the Streetscape project to enhance the pedestrian and transit experience on Church Street between Division Avenue and Tampa Avenue. Construction of the 1st phase between Division Avenue and Westmoreland Avenue is scheduled to start in September.
- Orlando Urban Trail System - The City continues to acquire right of way and refine corridor alignment;
- Downtown ITS Project – Phase 1 has been completed. Phase 2 is scheduled to begin construction by July.
- LYMMO Expansion – Final design is underway for both the East/West route linking the Thornton Park and Parramore neighborhoods, and the Parramore route which will connect the Federal Courthouse, FAMU Law School, Amway Center to the new Creative Village area. Construction is scheduled to begin on both routes in the fall of 2012.

c) COMMUTER RAIL

In 2009, the Florida legislature and the governor approved the final steps needed to allow work on the SunRail commuter rail system. Commuter rail will be able to carry 10,000 passenger trips per hour vs. one lane of traffic on I-4 at 2,000 cars per hour.

Construction is scheduled to begin in 2012, with Phase I becoming operational by the end of 2014. Phase I of the commuter rail system will run from Deland in Volusia County to Sand Lake Road in Orange County, with four stops in the City of Orlando. The four stops within Orlando’s jurisdiction are at Florida Hospital, Lynx Central Station, Church Street Station and the existing Amtrak Station near the Orlando Health medical campus. Each stop will support Transit Oriented Design in the surrounding neighborhoods.

d) DOWNTOWN PEDESTRIAN PLAN

.....
The City shall review the Downtown Pedestrian Plan to identify opportunities for enhanced pedestrian safety. This review may include the following: Confirm the primary and secondary street system designations; update or reaffirm existing urban design standards; identify mid-block crossing opportunities; and identify intersection locations that may require additional pedestrian amenities or signal enhancements. The City’s ability to undertake this project is contingent upon the availability of funding from sources identified under Section 9 of this Agreement.
.....

The scope of work for the Downtown Transportation Plan included the development of a comprehensive Pedestrian Plan for the study area. As part of the ongoing efforts to develop the Plan, walking audits of the downtown core were conducted with Dan Burden of Walkable Communities to identify potential improvements for increasing walkability.

The Downtown Transportation Plan identified a hierarchy of pedestrian streets within primary and secondary corridors. Shade trees, awnings, and building design were recognized as key factors for contributing to more walkable streets. The recommendations of the Downtown Transportation Plan were coordinated with the Community Redevelopment Agency and Streetscape Guidelines were presented as an amendment to the Land Development Code in 2010.

e) MILLS AVENUE CONGESTION MANAGEMENT STUDY

.....
Using Federal funds, the City is undertaking the construction of Congestion Management Improvements along Mills Avenue (US 17/92) from Virginia Drive to Dorchester Street to implement the recommendations presented in the Mills Avenue and Colonial Drive Urban Design and Strategic Plan, approved by the Orlando City Council on November 10, 2003.
.....

The design of improvements to Mills Avenue (US 17/92) from Virginia Drive to Dorchester Street was completed in 2010. This effort included evaluating recommendations presented in the Mills Avenue Congestion Management Study.

The Mills Avenue improvements include a segment of the Orlando Urban Trail extending from the City limits to the existing bridge over Lake Formosa. This segment was completed in 2011.

In addition to the Mills Avenue roadway project from Virginia Drive to Dorchester Street, two additional intersections along Mills Avenue were upgraded for pedestrian safety and friendliness. Intersections at Highland Avenue and Marks Street were upgraded as part of a \$1 Million grant from FDOT. Construction began in 2009 and was completed in 2010.

F) BIKEWAY FACILITIES

.....
The City shall enhance non-motorized transportation opportunities by adding 100 miles of on-street and off-street bikeway facilities by 2010. The baseline inventory of bikeway facilities in the City (2003) is 157.2 miles.
.....

The City of Orlando currently has 280 miles of bikeways, an increase of 123 miles since 2003. In 2011, bikeways include:

Bike Paths:	22 miles
Bike Lanes:	208 miles
<u>Signed Routes:</u>	<u>50 miles</u>
TOTAL:	280 miles

In May, the City promoted National Bike Month with the Mayor’s annual “Bike to Work Day.” Multiple sponsors were involved including Kyle’s Bike Shop, who provided bike safety checks and tune-ups; Mix-1 Beverage, who provided sample energy drinks and gifts bags; and ReThink, VHB MillerSellen and Smart Ride, who distributed commuting/charitable event information. 2011 marked the City’s highest turnout with almost 200 cyclists. A group competition for the most participants resulted in a three-way tie between the City’s Public Works, Economic Development and Families, Parks & Recreation Departments for City employees. LYNX, AECOM, and Cycling Savvy had the most participants for non-City agencies.

In July, the City hosted its third annual “Got Bikes... Ride ‘em!” event, geared towards providing cyclists and motorists of all ages an opportunity to learn the history of bicycles, how to ride safely (including proper helmet usage, checking your bike for safe riding, and other safety concerns), the benefits of bicycling, and places to ride (such as locations of bike trails). Prizes including bicycle lights, helmets, and “share the road” bicycle tags were given out throughout the event for participation, and a bicycle raffle was held at the conclusion of the event.

The City also participates in the Pedal for Pride bike ride with the City Kidz and City Teenz of Parramore, and works directly with the Orlando Police Department to provide education, safety training and enforcement for bicycling. The City is designated a

“Bicycle Friendly Community - Bronze Status” through 2012 with the American League of Cyclists.

4. JOBS/HOUSING BALANCE

.....
The City shall promote a sustainable jobs/housing balance and a stable and diversified economy by working in partnership with agencies such as Enterprise Florida; the Governor’s Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development; the Department of Community Affairs; and the Metro Orlando Economic Development Commission. The City shall:

- Promote and support the City’s targeted growth industries by participating in Enterprise Florida’s Economic Development Transportation Fund, Urban Job Tax Credit Program, Enterprise Zone Program, and Qualified Targeted Industries Tax Refund Program;*
- Ensure a business-friendly environment by providing a streamlined development review process and offering effective programs that foster successful business development;*
- Nurture and cultivate small business and neighborhood business development by providing “hands-on” assistance through the Mayor’s Business Assistance Team;*
- Encourage small businesses to locate, expand, or redevelop in the City by providing matching grants through the Business Assistance Program to assist in off-setting development fees, including sewer and transportation impact fees, building permit fees, and all elements of public right-of-way infrastructure within the City’s jurisdiction.*

.....
The City’s Economic Development Office of Business Assistance provided the following assistance during Fiscal Year 2010-2011:

- Six businesses received incentives by participating in Enterprise Florida’s Economic Development Transportation Fund, Urban Job Tax Credit Program, Enterprise Zone Program, Qualified Targeted Industry Tax Refund Program or Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund Program.
- The City responded to 500 businesses/potential entrepreneurs that requested information concerning incentive programs, business loans and general business assistance/practice.
- The City encouraged small businesses and/or commercial property owners to make physical improvements to their sites by offering a deferred loan through the Small Business Façade Program. Seven business and/or commercial property owners took advantage of a deferred loan to offset design and façade improvement expenses such as painting; wall repair or cleaning; window repair or replacements; awnings; new or replacement signage; landscaping; lighting; streetscape and door repair or replacements.

- The City reinstated a matching grant to offset development fees, impact fees or permit fees. Three businesses that located, expanded or redeveloped in the City took advantage of this matching grant program.
- The City empowered five neighborhood commercial districts to maintain, strengthen and revitalize their unique physical, economic, historic and cultural characteristics through participation in the Orlando Main Street Program. In these districts, 380 new full time and 206 new part-time jobs were created; 76 renovations were completed; 121 new businesses opened; 6 businesses expanded; 7,034 volunteer hours were donated at a value of \$142,438.50; 44 district promotions were held; and \$50,716,965 worth of private capital investment occurred (new construction and renovation).

5. HOUSING

A) AFFORDABLE HOUSING

.....
The City shall administer a Down Payment Assistance Program to provide financial assistance to income-eligible first-time homebuyers for the purchase of a new or existing home within the Orlando city limits. Assistance will be targeted to the following groups: very low, low and moderate income households; income-eligible teachers and administrators employed full-time by a public or private school with a curriculum in Orange County; income-eligible public safety personnel; very low and low-income households purchasing a home in the Parramore neighborhood; and income-eligible City of Orlando employees.

The City provided down payment assistance to 1 applicant between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011. Funding offered to applicants ranges from \$10,000 in assistance for moderate-income applicants to \$30,000 in assistance for very-low income applicants.

B) HOUSING

.....
The City shall administer an Impact Fee Grant Program, using funds made available through the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP), to pay all or a portion of the transportation and sewer impact fees for eligible affordable, owner-occupied housing units. Funds may also be used to pay all or a portion of the cost to connect income-eligible owner-occupied housing units to the City of Orlando's sewer system when such properties are annexed into the City.

Three owner occupied units received reimbursement on their sewer and/or school impact fees between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011.

6. MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

.....
The City shall continue to promote mixed-use development through the application of density and intensity bonuses in office, mixed-use corridor and activity center districts. As provided in Chapter 58, Part 6B of the Land Development Code, density bonuses shall only be granted where the proposed development includes at least two use types and conforms to design criteria intended to encourage mixed use, multi-modal public transit facilities, pedestrian-oriented amenities, high quality building and site design, and other features that foster community identity and civic pride.
.....

Due to the economic slowdown, the City of Orlando did not receive a large number of applications for new development in 2011 when compared to previous years. The City did not approve any density or intensity bonuses in 2012.

7. DEDICATED OPEN SPACE

.....
The City shall promote clustered development having dedicated open space by allowing limited density transfers in exchange for the dedication of park land or the preservation of wetlands, as provided in the Growth Management Plan, Future Land Use Policy 2.4.3 and Conservation Policy 1.4.6.
.....

While the City has approved development that preserves wetlands and generally conforms to the concept of cluster development, no density transfers were requested in 2011. It appears that density transfers are not necessary for conventional single-family development in Orlando's suburban areas (where significant wetland corridors are present) due to the relatively high densities allowed under City regulations.

8. MIXED USE NEIGHBORHOODS

.....
The City shall promote mixed-use development by investigating opportunities to streamline or improve currently adopted mixed-use land development regulations. Specifically, the City shall investigate the feasibility of combining adopted regulations for the Traditional City (Chapter 58 of the Land Development Code), the Southeast Orlando Sector Plan area (Chapter 68 of the Land Development Code) and the Baldwin Park Planned Development to create one set of Traditional Neighborhood Development regulations. This effort is intended to encourage mixed-use developments that incorporate residential, educational, recreational and commercial uses as an alternative to single-use subdivisions.
.....

The City has approved development proposals for mixed-use developments in the Traditional City, in the Southeast Orlando Sector Plan area and in Baldwin Park during the past several years. While the standards for each area are somewhat different, the resulting projects have been well received. Due to the success of existing regulations, this item is not considered a top priority but may be investigated further during the term of this Agreement.

9. WATER AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

.....
The City shall promote energy efficiency by including a public service announcement in a City of Orlando employee bi-weekly pay statement to encourage participation in Orlando Utility Commission's Home Rebate Programs. Current programs include the Energy Efficiency Program, Home Energy Fix-Up Program, Financed Insulation Program, and Efficient Electric Heat Pump Program.
.....

This Commitment was completed in 2004. All City employee payroll checks and direct deposit notices issued on December 23, 2004, included a public service announcement to advise City employees that the Orlando Utilities Commission offers a free online energy audit and other energy-saving information.

The City is committed to ongoing water and energy efficiency initiatives. In 2007, Mayor Dyer launched "GreenWorks Orlando," an initiative designed to propel Orlando to the forefront of environmentally sustainable communities. Some of the key GreenWorks programs and successes over the past year are as follows:

A) TRANSPORTATION

1) ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EV)

The City intends to become the EV leader in the Southeast.

- Orlando, Orange County, OUC and Progress Energy created "Get Ready Central Florida" to prepare Metro Orlando for EVs.
- Orlando is in the process of installing 20 electric vehicle charging stations in downtown parking garages, as part of an effort to install 300 Coulomb electric vehicle charging stations in metro Orlando. The first station was installed in front of City Hall.
- The City now has 5 electric vehicles in its fleet.

2) GREEN CITY FLEET

- **Flex Fuel.** The City fleet now has 268 flex-fuel vehicles capable of running on E85. The City hopes to begin making its own ethanol in the near future. The City also used 18,800 gallons of biodiesel.
- **LED Traffic Lights** – The City has converted most of its traffic signals to LED lights, resulting in annual energy savings of \$350,000 per year. The City and OUC are piloting LED street lights to potentially yield greater energy and cost savings.
- **Car-Sharing and Bike-Sharing** – The City is exploring opportunities for additional transportation options in the downtown area. Car- and bike-

sharing reduce the need to own a vehicle. Instead people can use a pool of conveniently-located vehicles and bikes.

B) SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

1) RECLAIMED WATER

In 2010, Orlando reached 98% reuse of its waste water, most likely the highest rate in the entire county.

2) RECYCLING

38% of garbage collected in Orlando was recycled in the past year. In total, 150,098 tons were recycled, an overall tonnage decrease due to the economic slowdown.

3) SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS FACILITY

By 2014, Orlando will possess what is potentially the most innovative waste water plant in the world. Orlando intends to showcase economically-viable and environmentally-friendly methods to process waste – both to reduce its footprint and cost, and to demonstrate these technologies to other municipal leaders. Specifically, the plant will possess the following:

- **Super Critical Sludge Oxidation Plant** – This process converts waste water sludge into clean water, electricity, and hot water for 6,000 homes. The pilot unit was recently transferred to the partner company with the intent of commercializing it.
- **Brown Grease to Energy Project** – The City will site a brown grease collection facility and transform it into biofuel (Contract negotiations underway)
- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Gasification** – one of the first MSW gasification plants in the U.S. The plant will collect recyclables and then gasify the remaining material into synthesis gases that will be used for electricity generation or transportation fuels. The City anticipates issuing an RFP in 2012.
- **Solar Power** – the City is in the process of installing a 418 kw solar array on top of a city facility.

C) ENERGY AND GREEN BUILDINGS

1) GREEN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The City constructs new municipal buildings to LEED standards. The following is a list of buildings constructed by the City since 2007 and their LEED certification status:

Table 7: City Buildings Constructed Since 2007

Location	Status
Fire Station #7	Gold
Fire Station #14	Certified
Fire Station #15	Certified
Fire Station #16	Certified
Fire Station #17	Certified
Fire Station #1	Registered/Goal: Gold
Police Training Center	Registered/Certification not reached
Amway Center	Registered/Goal: Silver
Events Center Garage	Registered/Goal: Certified
Dr. Phillips Performing Art Center	Registered/Goal: Certified
1025 W Anderson St	Platinum
737 San Juan Blvd	Registered/Goal: Gold
City Hall	Goal: 2012 certification

2) **AMWAY CENTER**

Amway Center is expected to be the first NBA facility to earn Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design new construction certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. The arena will use 20% less energy and 40% less water than arenas of similar size. Amway Center “green” features include:

- Preferred parking for hybrids and other energy-efficient vehicles
- High-efficiency heating and cooling systems
- Ultra-low-flow toilets
- A reflective and insulated roof that will reduce cooling costs
- High-tech monitoring systems that will shut off the lights when a room is empty
- Bicycle racks, showers and changing rooms for workers who bike to work
- Systems to treat storm runoff before it can pollute nearby lakes
- Recycling bins for fans and concert goers
- Additionally, many of the points that go toward LEED certification for the Amway Center were earned during construction. For example, of the facility’s building materials, 15 percent are recycled and 20 percent come from local sources. About 83 percent of the wood, concrete and steel construction waste has been recycled rather than sent to a landfill.

3) **GREEN AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

The City’s Housing Department is committed to meeting LEED standards for its construction projects, including the first LEED Platinum affordable home in Florida. Two LEED houses are complete.

4) GREEN NEIGHBORHOODS PROGRAM AND POWER PROGRAM

In partnership with OUC, the City retrofitted 1,200 homes in 2010/11 as part of its Green Neighborhoods program. The program targeted six high energy consumption neighborhoods to perform up to \$1,000 per home. Also in partnership with OUC, The POWER Program performed substantial and extensive retrofits to another 75 homes that have been identified for above average energy consumption. The City also hopes to unveil a pilot financed energy efficiency program in 2011.

5) CENTRAL FLORIDA ENERGY EFFICIENCY ALLIANCE (CFEEA)

The City created CFEEA in cooperation with Orange County, local utilities and building associations. The program is encouraging 2,000 buildings to use Energy Star Portfolio Manager and reduce energy consumption 10%.

6) SOLAR ORLANDO

The City was awarded the Department of Energy Solar America Cities grant with its partners Orange County and OUC (the local utility). The team has a goal of 15 MW of installation by 2015. As of 2011, 11 MW has been installed.

7) EECBG AND GE ECOTREASURE HUNT GRANTS

In 2009/10, the City was awarded \$2.9 million in energy grants. Funds will be used to reduce energy consumption both in the community and government operations.

8) SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING

The City is undergoing landscaping code revisions to make Orlando landscaping one of the most sustainable and water-wise locations in Florida. Future potable water supply will become a limiting factor in the future growth of the area. The City's Parks and Public Works Departments have converted landscaping and altered irrigation patterns – resulting in an estimated \$500,000 in savings per year.

D) OUC PROGRAMS

1) RENEWABLES

Set an internal goal of 7% renewables by 2014

2) CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

OUC is creating a corporate sustainability plan to be implemented in FY2011/12.

3) SOLAR CITIES GRANT PARTNER

OUC launched OrlandoRunsOnSun.com to provide information and resources for solar opportunities in Orlando.

4) SOLAR PRODUCTION INCENTIVE

OUC created a Solar Production Incentive for solar hot water (\$.03/KWH) and PV (\$.05/KWH), and is currently re-evaluating the incentive levels. There are over 300 participants with a capacity of over 2 MW.

- 5) STANTON SOLAR POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT
OUC completed this project in November 2011 to provide 5.9 MW DC power (equivalent to electricity for 1,000 homes).
- 6) SOLAR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION AT OUC
This 2.8 KW pilot system provides 80% of required energy for an EV.
- 7) SOLAR ON UTILITY POLES
OUC partnered with PetraSolar to install 10 systems.
- 8) SOLAR BILLED SOLUTION
OUC buys down interest to provide no/low interest loans through the Orlando Federal Credit Union.
- 9) HARMONY HYBRID SOLAR/BIO MASS POWER PLANT
This 5 MW Plant will be located in the Florida Sustainable Energy Research Park and will use biomass gasifiers and concentrated solar to generate electricity. This project includes an educational partnership with FSU.
- 10) COMMUNITY SOLAR FARM
In 2012, OUC will begin construction on a 500 KW solar farm. Participants, including owners of multi-family buildings, will obtain a fixed monthly electricity rate for 20 years and be provided with virtual net metering.
- 11) COMMERCIAL SOLAR AGGREGATION PILOT
This pilot project includes solar panels constructed on a commercial customer's rooftop. There is no upfront cost to participate, and participants will obtain a fixed monthly electricity rate for 20 years and retain demand savings and any net metering.
- 12) ORANGE COUNTY LANDFILL PROJECT
Gas from the landfill displaces 3% of fuel required for either of the coal units at OUC's Stanton Power Plant. OUC is expanding this program to 22 MW.
- 13) CHARGING STATIONS
OUC partnered with Coulomb Technologies to deploy up to 300 EV charging stations.
- 14) ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE
Get Ready Central Florida Partner to promote the development of electric vehicle infrastructure.
- 15) DOWNTOWN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
OUC's administration building is LEED Gold Certified with a 32 KW solar array.

E) ANTICIPATED SAVINGS

The City hopes to reach \$5 million in annual utility savings by 2015 and become greenhouse gas neutral by 2030 – resulting in annual energy savings of over \$13 million. The City saves over \$1.4 million annually for actions that help the environment, including:

- LEED certified City buildings generate utility savings of more than \$822,000 annually.
- Energy efficiency retrofits are now saving approximately \$150,000 per year.
- LED traffic lights reduce energy costs by \$350,000 per year.
- Switching to Bahia grass reduced irrigation and mowing costs by \$350,000.
- Landscaping and irrigation improvements within the Parks Department save \$150,000.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

.....

The City shall encourage conformance with the principles and standards of the Primary Conservation Network, as provided in Section 68.505 of the Land Development Code, when reviewing development proposals for property located outside the Southeast Orlando Sector Plan area. In particular, the City shall encourage general conformance with the standards and criteria of the Primary Conservation Network when reviewing development proposals for property located north and south of the BeeLine Expressway, east of Narcoossee Road. This strategy is intended to preserve significant wetlands; preserve upland buffers and patches of habitat adjacent to wetlands and natural water bodies; and, where possible and practical, restore and enhance ecological functions damaged by prior site activities.

.....

A) RANDAL PARK

In 2006, the City approved a Planned Development (PD) zoning designation for Randal Park, a 687-acre property located south of the BeachLine Expressway (SR 528), west of the Central Florida Greenway (SR 417), and east of Narcoossee Road. The PD preserved approximately 285 acres of wetland and upland habitat (41% of the site). In 2009, the property owner requested a Growth Management Plan amendment and rezoning so the property could be redeveloped using conventional zoning standards. Nevertheless, the conservation network remained substantially the same, increasing from 285 acres to 294 acres in total area. The Randal Park conservation network will connect to the conservation areas on the Bal Bay and LaVina properties to the west, consistent with the Primary Conservation Network identified in the Southeast Orlando Sector Plan.

B) BELTWAY COMMERCENTER

In April 2007, the City approved a major subdivision plat for an industrial project called Beltway Commercenter (SUB2007-00020). The property is located north of the Beeline Expressway (SR 528) and east of Narcoossee Road and the Central Florida Greenway (SR 417). The proposed development will include ±667,424 square feet industrial uses

on 73.65 acres. As part of the subdivision, a ±13 acre conservation easement has been designated to preserve the significant wetlands that exist on the property.

c) POITRAS

In 2007, the City approved a Growth Management Plan amendment that changed the future land use designation for the “Poitras” property from Urban Reserve to Urban Village and Conservation. The Poitras property is located west of Narcoossee Road and north of Boggy Creek Road, comprising +1,854 acres. Approximately 550 acres will be preserved as open space, including approximately 227 acres of wetlands, 149 acres of preserved up-lands, 130 acres of lakes, and 44 acres of other open space. Approximately 377 acres of wetland and upland habitat are located within the Primary Conservation Network.

11. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

.....
The City shall work with the American Red Cross to survey existing City facilities to identify opportunities for increasing hurricane shelter capacity.
.....

Following the unusually active 2004 hurricane season, the City’s Emergency Management Division reevaluated its hurricane shelter capacity and operational needs. They found that the City currently has adequate shelter capacity to accommodate demand.

On August 15, 2005, the City of Orlando became the first community in the State of Florida to be designated a StormReady Community by the National Weather Service, and continues to hold this designation. StormReady is a nationwide program that helps communities to better protect their citizens during severe weather—from tornadoes to tsunamis. StormReady provides emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. To be certified as StormReady, communities must meet guidelines established by the National Weather Service in partnership with Federal, State, and local emergency management professionals.

Section C-11 of this report provides data on hurricane shelters in the City.

12. SCHOOL COORDINATION

.....
The City shall coordinate with Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) concerning land use and school facility planning issues, as provided in the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, approved by the Orlando City Council on October 22, 2003. Under the terms of this agreement, the City shall: 1) notify OCPS concerning future land use map amendments and rezoning proposals that may affect student enrollment; 2) attend joint staff meetings to coordinate and discuss such issues as population and student projections, development trends, school needs, co-location and joint use opportunities, and ancillary infrastructure improvements needed to support school facilities and ensure safe student access; and 3) meet with one or more representatives of the Orange County Commission, the

governing body of the other Orange County municipalities that are party to the Agreement, and the School Board at least once annually in a joint workshop at which the public has the opportunity to be heard.

The 2005 Growth Management Act required that all local governments implement school concurrency. As part of the implementation process, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, required each local government to amend their comprehensive plan to include a new Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) and to amend the existing Capital Improvement Element (CIE) and Intergovernmental Coordination Element (ICE) to incorporate school concurrency requirements. In addition, each local government was required to execute an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) with the Orange County School Board.

In compliance with this requirement, the City adopted a Public Schools Facilities Element and amended the Intergovernmental Coordination and Capital Improvements Elements of the Growth Management Plan for the purpose of implementing school concurrency on July 7, 2008. Also on July 7, 2008, the City approved the “Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.” This Agreement incorporated the terms of the October 22, 2003 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and was the result of a coordinated effort between the City, Orange County Public Schools, Orange County, and all other municipalities in Orange County.

On July 12, 2010, after much coordination with Orange County Public Schools, Orange County and the other municipalities in Orange County, the City of Orlando approved the First Amendment to the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency. The amendment redefines the method used for calculating the projected students generated from a residential development and the level of service standards and concurrency service areas for the various school types.

On November 1, 2010, the City adopted an ordinance amending the Public School Facilities Element and the associated policies in the Capital Improvement Element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan to be consistent with the “First Amendment to the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public Schools Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.”

- The City continues to comply with all Interlocal Agreements for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.
- The City Planning Division coordinates with Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) concerning proposed Growth Management Plan amendments, rezonings and Master Plans that are scheduled for review by the Municipal Planning Board.
- An OCPS representative attends the City’s monthly Technical Review Committee meeting and sits as a non-voting member of the City’s Municipal Planning Board.
- City of Orlando Economic Development Department staff members regularly attend the Interlocal Planners Group meetings conducted by OCPS.

- City Planning staff members meet quarterly with OCPS planning, pupil assignment and real estate staff to discuss school issues within the city limits, including construction schedules, proposed school facilities, and joint use opportunities.

E. CITY COMMITMENTS

As provided under Section 8 of the Agreement, the City committed to completing several initiatives not later than November 12, 2005 (18 months after the date of the Agreement). The following is a summary of progress made on each commitment. Commitments listed in the Certification Agreement are shown in italics.

1. LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

.....
The City shall review its adopted Land Development Code to identify any land development regulations that restrict compact development. If any such regulations are found, the City shall draft amendments to reduce restrictions to compact development. Any amendment to the Land Development Code shall be presented to the Municipal Planning Board and City Council through the normal public hearing process prescribed by law.

The City's Land Development Code (LDC) includes numerous regulations to encourage compact development. The City has reviewed the LDC in detail over the past year and did not identify any specific regulations that will restrict compact development. However, the City did process several amendments to update, clarify and streamline the regulations in the LDC. The following amendments were proposed by staff and reviewed by the Municipal Planning Board during 2011:

A) LANDSCAPING

Amending Chapter 60 of the Land Development Code to establish new landscaping calculations and modify tree protection requirements. (MPB approval on April 19, 2011; Not yet reviewed by City Council).

B) BILLBOARD MAINTENANCE

Amending Sections 64.271 – 64.273 and 64.311 of the Land Development Code to provide additional and new maintenance requirements for billboards (MPB approval on June 21, 2011; adopted by City Council on August 15, 2011).

C) PARKING

Amending Chapter 61, Part 3 of the Land Development Code (Parking Code) to provide additional options for parking and landscaping, and clarify variance procedures. (MPB approval on July 19, 2011; Not yet reviewed by City Council).

D) PAIN MANAGEMENT CLINICS

Amending Chapter 58 of the Land Development Code to Part 4V, creating restrictions and requirements for Pain Management Clinics. (MPB approval on December 19, 2011; Not yet reviewed by City Council).

2. ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CODES

.....
The City further agrees to review and amend, as necessary, existing alternative design codes or adopt new alternative design codes to encourage desirable densities and intensities of use and patterns of compact development.
.....

As indicated under Section D.8, the City had planned to investigate the feasibility of combining several adopted regulations into one code, but that effort was deferred to later in the term of this Agreement because the existing regulations are accomplishing the City's objectives. The City has, however, prepared vision plans for several target areas. Zoning overlay regulations have been adopted for each of these target areas.

A) ORANGE/MICHIGAN VISION PLAN

GMP Amendments (MPB approval on April 20, 2010; adopted by City Council on July 26, 2010). Zoning Overlay (MPB approval on May 18, 2010; adopted by City Council on August 30, 2010).

B) WASHINGTON SHORES VISION PLAN

GMP amendments (MPB approval on April 20, 2010; adopted by City Council on July 26, 2010). Zoning overlay (MPB approval on June 15, 2010; adopted by City Council on October 18, 2010).

C) SEMORAN BOULEVARD VISION PLAN

Zoning overlay (MPB approval on December 21, 2010; adopted by City Council on May 23, 2011).

3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

.....
The City shall develop and implement a program to increase public participation in comprehensive planning and land use decision-making. This program shall include outreach to neighborhood and civic associations through community planning initiatives.
.....

In 2004, the City Planning Division updated the City's Internet site to include several new items, including monthly case schedules, meeting minutes, meeting agendas and staff reports. This information is updated monthly. Citizens now have the opportunity to access the Municipal Planning Board, Board of Zoning Adjustment and Historic Preservation Board agendas from their own computer, click on the case number listed for any item on the agenda, and be automatically directed to the staff report for that item. As a result, citizens now have easy access to the background, staff analysis and staff recommendations for each case prior to the monthly Board meeting.

In 2007, the entire City of Orlando website was redesigned to make it more user friendly and easier to navigate. New features include drop-down menus to give access to department listings, online services and publications; a condensed list of local, state and federal

government agencies; visitor, resident and business tabs to tailor for each audience; and live online streaming of City Council meetings as well as archived video productions.

The City Planning Division’s web site now includes 2012 meeting schedules, the GMP Policy Document, an Evaluation & Appraisal Report web site, Interlocal Agreements for School Facility Planning, future land use and zoning maps for the entire City, as well as the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Agreement and Annual Reports. The City Planning Division’s web site is available at:

<http://www.cityoforlando.net/planning/>

The City Clerk’s web site includes City Council meeting schedules, agendas, minutes, ordinances and other related information. This information is available on the City’s Internet site at:

http://www.cityoforlando.net/cityclerk/citycouncil/ag_min.html.

In 2010 and 2011, the City conducted a significant amount of public outreach during the process of preparing the Land Development Code amendments and Vision Plans identified under Section E.1 and E.2 above. Eight citizen task force groups were formed to provide input concerning different portions of the Land Development Code. Citizen task force groups were also established for each of the vision plan areas. Each task force met numerous times prior to The Municipal Planning Board’s consideration of the applicable vision plan or LDC amendment. Staff reports, newsletters and ordinances for the Vision Plans are posted on the City Planning Division’s web site at:

<http://www.cityoforlando.net/planning/cityplanning/default.htm>.

4. JOINT PROCESSES FOR SCHOOL COORDINATION

.....
The City shall demonstrate that the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of its adopted comprehensive plan includes a joint process for coordination between the Orange County School Board and the City, pursuant to Section 163.3177(6)(h)2, Florida Statutes.
.....

City staff has amended the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the City’s Growth Management Plan to include additional policies for coordination between the school board and the City. The revised Element, which was adopted by City Council on July 7, 2008, contains processes for collaborative planning and decision making on population and development projections to assist in the development of a long range planning model to project student enrollment; public school siting and infrastructure improvements to accommodate new schools; and the joint use of School Board and City facilities.

As part of the school concurrency implementation process, the City also adopted a Public School Facilities Element as required by Section 163.3177 F.S. This new element was drafted in coordination with Orange County Public Schools and other local governments within Orange County. The Element includes a methodology for determining school capacity needs,

defines level of service standards and identifies concurrency service areas. The Public School Facilities Element, which was adopted by the City on July 7, 2008, provides a coordinated and consistent approach to meeting current and future educational facilities needs in Orange County.

5. EXTRA-JURISDICTIONAL EFFECTS

.....
The City shall develop a method for addressing the extra-jurisdictional effects of development within the Certification Area. This method shall be integrated by amendment into the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
.....

The City adopted a Joint Planning Agreement (JPA) with Orange County in 1994. As provided in Section 2.a of the Agreement, the JPA expired on January 1, 2006. On June 8, 2009, the City approved an agreement with Orange County to terminate the surviving provisions of the expired JPA.

Extra-jurisdictional impacts related to schools previously addressed under two interlocal agreements (An Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, and an Interlocal Agreement Regarding School Capacity) have been consolidated into one new agreement, the "Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency".

In addition, City staff amended the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan to include policies promoting coordination with Orange County Public Schools to ensure that sufficient school capacity is available to support proposed development and that necessary infrastructure is available to accommodate new schools.

At a staff level, the City of Orlando and Orange County Planning Directors jointly signed a letter of intent on September 4, 2008, to affirm their support for maintaining a positive spirit of cooperation and collaboration between their respective agencies. Senior planning staff from the City and County hold a joint planning meeting once every other month to discuss issues of common concern.

6. COORDINATION WITH WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

A) WATER RESOURCES

.....
The City shall consult and include the relevant Water Management District(s) in the preparation and review of any ordinance for adoption in the City's Land Development Code if the purpose of any such ordinance is to encourage conservation of water resources and promote the use of reclaimed water.
.....

The City of Orlando is located within the St. John's River Water Management District and the South Florida Water Management District. The 2005 Florida Water Resources Act requires local governments to adopt an updated Work Plan within 18 months of the

Water Supply Plan update prepared by the applicable regional water management district. Jurisdictions located within the boundaries of two water management districts must complete their Work Plan within 18 months of completion of the later of the two regional water supply plans.

1) WATER SUPPLY PLAN

The City coordinated with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) to draft a Water Supply Plan. The Water Supply Plan identified and analyzed existing and projected water supply and demand within City limits. On July 18, 2006, the Municipal Planning Board recommended approval of the Water Supply Plan and associated GMP amendments. The first reading of the ordinance was approved on August 28, 2006. On November 22, 2006, DCA issued an Objections, Recommendations and Comments (ORC) Report. The ordinance was adopted by City Council on January 22, 2007 (Doc. # 0701221004) and transmitted to DCA along with the clarifications and additional data requested in the ORC Report. DCA issued a Notice of Intent to find the amendments in compliance on March 19, 2007.

2) WATER SUPPLY PLAN UPDATE.

The St. John's River Water Management District completed its Water Supply Plan on February 7, 2006. The South Florida Water Management District completed its Water Supply Plan, titled the "Kissimmee Basin Regional Water Supply Plan" on December 14, 2006. Therefore the City's update was required to be adopted by June 14, 2008. The GMP amendment application to revise policies in the Potable Water Element to address the water management districts' regional water supply plans and to adopt revisions to the City's Water Supply Plan was recommended for approval by the Municipal Planning Board on January 15, 2008 (Case# GMP2007-00041). The first reading of the ordinance was approved on March 3, 2008. On May 16, 2008, DCA issued an Objections, Recommendations and Comments (ORC) Report. The ordinance was adopted by City Council on July 7, 2008 (Doc. # 0807071004) and transmitted to DCA along with the clarifications and additional data requested in the ORC Report. DCA issued a Notice of Intent to find the amendments in compliance on September 8, 2008.

3) WEKIVA PARKWAY AND PROTECTION ACT.

During the 2004 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed the Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act. The legislation requires that local governments amend their comprehensive plans to provide enhanced protection to the Wekiva River System. The City adopted Growth Management Plan amendments (GMP2005-00005) to implement these requirements on December 12, 2005, effective on February 28, 2006 (Doc. #051212903).

B) WATER SUPPLY PLANNING

.....
The City agrees that it shall continue to participate in the East Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative, MyRegion.org, the water supply work group for East Central

Florida (or the successor to any of these efforts), regional water supply workshops, and other training or workshops related to water supply planning.

In 2005, the City participated with the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and 13 other local municipalities to create a Regional Stormwater Master Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act. That Plan was completed in September 2005.

On April 7, 2008, the City amended the Stormwater and Aquifer Recharge Element of the GMP to meet the requirements of the Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act (Doc # 0804071001). The 2005 Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act Master Stormwater Management Plan Support Document, prepared for St. John's River Water Management District, contained 12 recommendations for participating local governments to incorporate the stormwater planning requirements of the Wekiva Parkway and Protection Act. The amendments to the GMP Stormwater and Aquifer Recharge Element addressed the 12 recommendations.

The City attends MyRegion.org. meetings on a regular basis. A City representative is also a member of the MyRegion.org Board of Directors.

c) WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

The City shall provide the relevant Water Management Districts with a copy of any annual report prepared for the Department pursuant to Section 13 of this Agreement, within ten (10) days of its submittal to the Department. The report shall include a full analysis of the current capacity and the District-permitted volume of the potable water utility, the amount of water currently being used, and the amount of water needed to serve proposed developments approved during the year as well as other approved developments not yet under construction.

The City of Orlando has transmitted the Certification Annual Report to the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) every year as follows:

- 2004 Annual Report was transmitted in February 2005.
- 2005 Annual Report was transmitted on February 21, 2006.
- 2006 Annual Report was transmitted on February 13, 2007.
- 2007 Annual Report was transmitted on February 12, 2008.
- 2008 Annual Report was transmitted on February 11, 2009.
- 2009 Annual Report was transmitted on February 10, 2010.
- 2010 Annual Report was transmitted on February 7, 2011.

The 2011 Annual report will be transmitted to the Water Management Districts at the same time the report is transmitted to DCA.

The City's most recent SJRWMD Potable Water Availability Worksheet is attached as *Exhibit 5*. As indicated on the Worksheet, the City's current year Consumptive Use Permit allocation is 105.1 MGD. Consumption during 2011 was 78.3 MGD.

F. LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING AHEAD

The City has complied with the Work Program provided in Section 7 of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Program Agreement and with the commitments identified in Section 8 of the Agreement. The City has also made substantial progress toward achieving the Community Development goals identified in the Agreement, as summarized in this report. In 2011, the City of Orlando:

- Adopted 11 Growth Management Plan amendments: 9 amendments that were exempt from state and regional review and 2 amendments that were not exempt from state and regional review.
- Updated the Capital Improvement Program.
- Continued to encourage compact development and affordable housing through various incentives.
- Met its community development goals for compactness (1a & 1b), residential density (2a), non-residential intensity (2b), vehicle miles travelled (3a), interconnectivity (3b), mass transit headways (3d), affordable housing ownership (5c), number of substandard units (5e), percentage of platted acreage dedicated to park or open space (7), water and energy consumption (9a & 9b), and environmental protection (10).
- Partially met its community development goals for mixed use development in Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers (6), but determined the current goals for office and residential may need to be adjusted.
- Did not meet its community development goals for jobs/housing balance (4), miles of sidewalk (3c), percentage of owner-occupied dwelling units city-wide (5a), percentage of owner-occupied dwelling units in the Parramore Heritage neighborhood (5b), percentage of cost burdened households (5d), number of joint use agreements for park and school facilities (8), and number of hurricane shelters (11).

During 2012, the City will continue to implement the Work Program and commitments provided in the Certification Agreement. The City will also continue to track and report on the indicators provided in the Agreement to monitor progress in achieving the City's community development goals. The following specific activities will be addressed in 2012:

- Process the seventh amendment to the Certification Agreement, expanding the boundaries of the Certification area by adding property annexed between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010.

- Process a Growth Management Plan amendment to expand the boundaries of the Certification area by adding property annexed between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011.
- Pursue opportunities for increased public participation, including further enhancements to the City's web site.
- Continue to participate in regional water supply initiatives.

* * *

EXHIBIT 6

Baseline Conditions & Community Development Goals

EXHIBIT "6"

City of Orlando - Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Agreement

February 6, 2012

Baseline Conditions and Community Development Goals

	Evaluation Criteria	Measure	1/1/2004 Baseline Condition	1/1/2005	1/1/2006	1/1/2007	1/1/2008	1/1/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2011	1/1/2012	Change from Previous Year	Change from Baseline Condition	Community Development Goals
1a	Compactness	Resident Population / (Acres City Land Area - Conservation Area) = =	205,499 68,350 7,360 3.37	213,703 70,208 8,228 3.45	221,138 70,280 7,755 3.54	227,890 70,528 10,645 3.81	233,220 71,090 11,258 3.90	235,860 71,137 11,549 3.96	237,640 71,140 11,499 3.98	239,235 71,422 11,254 3.98	240,350 71,425 11,408 4.00	1,115 3 154 0.03	34,851 3,075 4,048 0.64	Increase
1b	Compactness	Miles of City boundary / Sq. Miles of City Land Area	248.3 106.8 2.32	245.8 109.7 2.24	247.4 109.8 2.25	249.7 110.2 2.27	256.6 111.1 2.31	257.2 111.2 2.31	256.9 111.2 2.31	257.55 111.6 2.31	257.60 111.6 2.31	0.05 0.0 0.00	9.3 4.8 -0.02	Decrease by annexing enclaves and smoothing irregular boundary.
2a	Residential Density	Dwelling units / Acres of City Land Area	101,123 68,350 1.48	104,917 70,208 1.49	108,382 70,280 1.54	111,510 70,528 1.58	114,130 71,090 1.61	118,058 71,137 1.66	119,229 71,140 1.68	119,568 71,422 1.67	120,478 71,425 1.69	910 3 0.01	19,355 3,075 0.21	Increase
2b	Non-Residential Intensity	Jobs / Acres of City Land Area	209,920 68,350 3.07	212,540 70,208 3.03	215,161 70,280 3.06	226,364 70,528 3.21	228,902 71,090 3.22	235,417 71,137 3.31	234,076 71,140 3.29	237,200 71,422 3.32	238,753 71,425 3.34	1,553 3 0.02	28,833 3,075 0.27	Increase to 3.2 within 5 years (by January 1, 2009).
3a	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	Average VMT for single-family dwelling City: Region: Transportation Area 13 (Southeast Area):	53.8 61 102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.8 61 62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No change No change -40	Calculate every 5 years (by January 1, 2009). Improve VMT in Transportation Area 13 by 5% within 5 years.
3b	Inter- connectivity	Number of street links / Number of nodes or link ends	Perfect Index: 2.5	Average: 1.41	Average: 1.73	Average: 1.76	Average: 1.76	Average: 2.0	Average: 1.67	Average: 1.73	Average: 1.52	-0.21	Achieved goal.	Large-scale single- family subdivisions and planned developments shall maintain an Index of 1.4 or greater.
3c	Pedestrian Access	Miles of sidewalk	August 2002: 491	January 2005: 546.9	August 2005: 560	August 2006: 578.1	August 2007: 592	September 2008: 599	January 21, 2010: 818	January 11, 2011 826	January 20, 2012 946	120.00	455	Add 25 miles per year.
3d	Mass Transit	Percent of designated Transit Corridors in the TCEA having a weighted average headway of 30 min. or less.	>59%	>59%	>59%	>59%	>59%	60%	36%	60%	60%	0%	1%	Improve.
4	Jobs/Housing Balance	Employment / Resident population	209,920 205,499 1.02	212,540 213,703 0.99	215,161 221,138 0.97	226,364 227,890 0.99	228,902 233,220 0.98	235,417 235,860 1.00	234,076 237,640 0.99	237,200 239,235 0.99	238,753 240,350 0.99	1,553 1,115 0.00	28,833 34,851 -0.03	Maintain ratio between 1.02 and 1.3.

EXHIBIT "6"

City of Orlando - Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Agreement

February 6, 2012

Baseline Conditions and Community Development Goals

	Evaluation Criteria	Measure	1/1/2004 Baseline Condition	1/1/2005	1/1/2006	1/1/2007	1/1/2008	1/1/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2011	1/1/2012	Change from Previous Year	Change from Baseline Condition	Community Development Goals
5a	Housing Mix	Owner-Occupied / Total Occupied = % Owner-Occupied	37,704 91,836 41.1%	37,262 89,312 41.7%	39,977 96,947 41.2%	41,166 99,612 41.3%	41,626 100,568 41.4%	42,210 102,204 41.3%	43,619 104,644 41.7%	36,055 95,844 37.6%	43,625 104,264 41.8%	4.2%	0.8%	Long-term goal is to increase owner-occupied to 45%.
		Renter-Occupied / Total Occupied = % Renter-Occupied	54,132 91,836 58.9%	52,050 89,312 58.3%	56,970 96,947 58.8%	58,446 99,612 58.7%	58,942 100,568 58.6%	59,994 102,204 58.7%	61,025 104,644 58.3%	59,789 95,844 62.4%	60,639 104,264 58.2%	-4.2%	-0.8%	
5b	Housing Mix in Parramore Neighborhood	Owner-Occupied / Total = % Owner-Occupied	252 1,405 17.9%	226 1,115 20.3%	298 1,104 27.0%	240 3,551 6.8%	239 3,110 7.7%	238 3,041 7.8%	233 3,107 7.5%	170 3,394 5.0%	225 2,999 7.5%	2%	-10.4%	Increase owner-occupied by 10% within 10 years (by January 1, 2014).
		Renter-Occupied / Total = % Renter-Occupied	1,153 1,405 82.1%	579 1,115 51.9%	534 1,104 48.4%	2,889 3,551 81.4%	2,549 3,110 82.0%	2,501 3,041 82.2%	2,874 3,107 92.5%	3,224 3,394 95.0%	2,774 2,999 92.5%	-2%	10.4%	Note: New data source used for 2007 - 2009 reports.
		Vacant / Total = % vacant		310 1,115 27.8%	272 1,104 24.6%	422 3,551 11.9%	322 3,110 10.4%	302 3,041 9.9%	Not available	Not available	Not available			
5c	Affordable Housing Ownership	Median home sales price / Average household income for family of four	\$150,946 \$52,700 2.86	\$187,900 \$54,700 3.44	\$239,900 \$55,100 4.35	\$248,000 \$57,400 4.32	\$245,000 \$54,900 4.46	\$205,000 \$59,200 3.46	\$130,000 \$60,700 2.14	\$109,000 \$60,900 1.79	\$109,900 \$57,400 1.91	900 -3,500 0.12	-41,046 4,700 -0.95	Reduce to 2.63 within 10 years (by January 1, 2014).
5d	Reduction in number of cost burdened owner- occupied households	Owner-Occ. Cost Burdened HH Total HH % Owner-Occ. Cost Burdened HH	9,643 37,704 25.6%	8,651 37,262 23.2%	10,223 39,977 25.6%	10,528 41,166 25.6%	10,656 41,626 25.6%	10,805 42,210 25.6%	11,163 43,619 25.6%	10,949 36,055 30.4%	11,158 43,625 25.6%	209 7,570 -4.8%	1,515 5,921 0.0%	Reduce owner-occupied by 1% (69.81 households) within 10 years (by January 1, 2014).
		Renter-Occ. Cost Burdened HH Total HH % Renter-Occ. Cost Burdened HH	21,765 54,132 40.2%	21,623 52,050 41.5%	22,893 56,970 40.2%	23,480 58,446 40.2%	23,630 58,942 40.1%	24,056 59,994 40.1%	24,451 61,025 40.1%	23,965 59,789 40.1%	24,322 60,639 40.1%	357 850 0.0%	2,557 6,507 -0.1%	Reduce renter-occupied by 5% (1,033 households) within 10 years (by January 1, 2014).
		Total Cost Burdened HH Total HH % Cost Burdened HH	31,408 91,836 34.2%	30,274 89,312 33.9%	33,116 96,947 34.2%	34,008 99,612 34.1%	34,286 100,568 34.1%	34,861 102,204 34.1%	35,614 104,644 34.0%	34,914 95,844 36.4%	35,480 104,264 34.0%	566 8,420 -2.4%	4,072 12,428 -0.2%	Note: Calculations are based on data from BEBR and AHNA
5e	Number of substandard housing units.	a) Number of substandard single-family dwelling units suitable for rehabilitation. b) Number of substandard multifamily dwelling units suitable for rehabilitation. Total	458 7,497 7,955 7.9%	Data not avail.		Data not avail.	Data not avail.	Data not avail.		Data not avail.	Data not avail.	N/A	(682) -1.8%	Decrease by 5% (23 single-family and 375 multifamily dwelling units) within 10 years (by January 1, 2014).

EXHIBIT "6"

City of Orlando - Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Agreement

February 6, 2012

Baseline Conditions and Community Development Goals

	Evaluation Criteria	Measure	1/1/2004 Baseline Condition	1/1/2005	1/1/2006	1/1/2007	1/1/2008	1/1/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2011	1/1/2012	Change from Previous Year	Change from Baseline Condition	Community Development Goals
6	Mixed-use development.	Maintain mix of land uses within Urban and Metropolitan Activity Centers, as provided in GMP Objective 2.1	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
		Residential	5%	7%	9%	13%	11%	11%	12%	11%	12%	1%	N/A	2010 Min. 2.50% 2010 Max. 10%
		Office	10.20%	9%	10%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%		20% 25%
		Commercial	53.50%	54%	52%	54%	50%	50%	52%	52%	52%	1%		40% 55%
		Public, Recreational, Institutional	12.50%	11%	11%	9%	11%	10%	10%	12%	10%	-2%		5% 20%
		Hospital	7.20%	7%	6%	6%	6%	8%	4%	4%	4%	1%		1% 5%
		Industrial	11.50%	11%	12%	10%	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%	0%		5% 15%
		TOTAL	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
7	Dedicated open space.	Annual percentage of platted acreage dedicated as parks or open space.	N/A	21.30%	11.90%	25%	25.40%	34%	4.40%	17%	27%	10%	N/A	20%
8	Education & Recreation uses in Neighborhoods	Number of agreements approved for joint use of public school and City park facilities.	15	16	16	18	18	18	14	14	14	0	-1	Approve joint use of at least 5 new locations within 5 years (by January 1, 2009).
9a	Per capita water consumption	Annual average residential water consumption (per household) in gallons per year.	140,582	141,199	141,000	140,000	118,000	125,000	119,000	117,000	121,000	4,000	-19,582	Decrease
	* Figures obtained from OUC Annual Report.	Data is system wide (not City-specific).	as of September 30, 2003*	as of September 30, 2004*	as of September 30, 2005*	as of September 30, 2006*	as of September 30, 2007*	as of September 30, 2008*	as of September 30, 2009*	as of September 30, 2010*	as of September 30, 2011*	3.4%	-13.9%	
9b	Per capita energy consumption	Annual average residential electric consumption (per household) in KWH.	13,109	12,767	13,058	12,908	12,301	12,052	12,143	12,748	12,200	-548	-909	Decrease
	* Figures obtained from OUC Annual Report	Data is system wide (not City-specific).	as of September 30, 2003*	as of September 30, 2004*	as of September 30, 2005*	as of September 30, 2006*	as of September 30, 2007*	as of September 30, 2008*	as of September 30, 2009*	as of September 30, 2010*	as of September 30, 2011*	-4.3%	-6.93%	
10	Environmental Protection	Acres of Conservation in City / Total acres in City	7,360 / 68,350 / 10.8%	8,228 / 70,208 / 11.7%	7,755 / 70,280 / 11.0%	10,645 / 70,528 / 15.1%	11,258 / 71,090 / 15.8%	11,549 / 71,137 / 16.2%	11,499 / 71,140 / 16.2%	11,254 / 71,422 / 15.8%	11,408 / 71,425 / 16.0%	154 / 3 / 0.2%	4,048 / 3,075 / N/A	Maintain at least 10% of total City land area as Conservation use.

EXHIBIT "6"

City of Orlando - Local Government Comprehensive Planning Certification Agreement

February 6, 2012

Baseline Conditions and Community Development Goals

	Evaluation Criteria	Measure	1/1/2004 Baseline Condition	1/1/2005	1/1/2006	1/1/2007	1/1/2008	1/1/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2011	1/1/2012	Change from Previous Year	Change from Baseline Condition	Community Development Goals	
11	Hurricane Shelters	County Shelters				108	108	108	108	108	129	21	N/A	Add at least 2 new shelter locations within 5 years (by January 1, 2009). NOTE: 2004-2006 report included shelters with a City of Orlando mailing address. 2007-2011 report estimated shelter capacity. 2012 report provides <i>certified</i> capacity.	
		City Shelters				23	23	23	23	23	24	1			
		Total Shelters	68	67	67	131	131	131	131	131	153	22			
		County Shelter Capacity				78,608	78,608	78,608	78,608	78,608	26,478	-52,130			
		City Shelter Capacity				28,894	28,894	28,894	28,894	28,894	5,400	-23,494			
		Total Shelter Capacity	33,560	32,262	32,262	107,502	107,502	107,502	107,502	107,502	31,878	-75,624			
		County Residents / County Shelter Spaces = County Residents per Shelter Space:				795,133 78,608 10.12	810,280 78,608 10.31	836,941 78,608 10.65	871,242 78,608 11.08	870,920 78,608 11.08	937,418 26,478 35.40	66,498 -52,130 24.32			
		City Residents / City Shelter Spaces = City Residents per Shelter Space:				227,890 28,894 7.89	233,220 28,894 8.07	235,860 28,894 8.16	237,640 28,894 8.22	239,235 28,894 8.28	240,350 5,400 44.51	1,115 -23,494 36.23			
		Total Residents / Total Shelter Spaces = Total Residents per Shelter Space:	205,499 33,560 6.12	213,703 32,262 6.62	220,074 32,262 6.82	1,023,023 107,502 9.52	1,043,500 107,502 9.71	1,072,801 107,502 9.98	1,108,882 107,502 10.31	1,110,155 107,502 10.33	1,177,768 31,878 36.95	67,613 -75,624 26.62	30.82		
12	Coordination with School Board	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.	See 8.		See 8.

NOTES:

Results for items 1a, 4 and 11 were amended on January 1, 2008 to reflect a revised Orlando population estimate (reduced from 230,175 to 227,890) for January 1, 2007 .

Results for items 1a, 4 and 11 were amended on January 1, 2010 to reflect a revised Orlando population estimate (reduced from 237,575 to 233,653) for January 1, 2009 .

Results for items 1a, 4 and 11 were amended on January 1, 2011 to reflect a revised Orlando population estimate (reduced from 235,563 to 232,978) for January 1, 2010 .

Results for items 2b and 4 were amended on January 1, 2010 to reflect a revised employment estimate (reduced from 239,646 to 235,417) for January 1, 2009.

Results for items 1a, 2b, 4 and 11 were amended on January 1, 2012 to reflect revised Orlando population and employment estimates for years 2008-2011 to better align with official U.S. Census and Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimates.