

INTRODUCTION

I. Campus Master Plan Public Participation

. For this 2015-2025 campus master plan update, the university convened a Campus Master Plan Steering Committee consisting of campus and community representatives. The committee first met in May 2014 as a half-day public workshop to kick off the update process. The committee met five times through the summer and fall of 2014. In parallel, staff from the Planning, Design and Construction Division also presented campus master plan issues to the four joint Faculty Senate committees of Lakes, Vegetation and Landscaping (LVL), Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites (PHBS), Parking and Transportation Advisory Committee (PTAC), and Land Use and Facilities Planning (LUFPC). The LVL and LUFPC also have membership from the City of Gainesville and Alachua County staff. These committees reviewed policies under their purview and made recommendations to retain or modify policies. Presentations were also made to the university's Sustainability Committee, Cultural Plaza Committee, Faculty Senate, and Student Senate. All meeting notices, agendas and minutes of the Campus Master Plan Steering Committee were posted to the website <http://www.facilities.ufl.edu/planning/cmp/committee.php>. The website also contained master plan requirements, history, technical reports, plan document drafts and presentations.

An email distribution list was maintained throughout the process and used to notify interested parties when important draft documents were posted to the website and when public forums were scheduled. The list was derived from a previous list maintained for the 2000-2010 and 2005-2015 campus master plan update processes and anyone that requested to be added through a link on the webpage. In December 2014, this email distribution list contained 202 subscribers. Email notifications were also forwarded to mailing lists for university committees, the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization for the Gainesville Urbanized Area and the Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency.

On October 27, 2014 an informal public information session was held at Emerson Alumni Hall following a published notice in the Gainesville Sun. The first noticed public hearing was held on December 16, 2014 consistent with the statutory requirements for public participation forums. Property owners within four hundred feet of the East Campus and Wall Farm/Horse Teaching Unit were also notified of the public hearing by letter since the 2015-2025 campus master plan update proposes to expand those properties in the campus master plan jurisdiction. Mailing lists for this notification were provided by Alachua County and the City of Gainesville, which also included representatives of registered neighborhood associations in the city. The second noticed public hearing was held on June 4, 2015 in conjunction with a meeting of the University of Florida Board of Trustees.

II. Visioning Process

During 2003 and early 2004, the University of Florida engaged in a visioning process using workshops, online surveys and other methods of obtaining input about the desired future of the campus. The insights gleaned from this visioning process were used to shape the 2005-2015 Campus Master Plan, and no significant shifts in this vision are proposed for the 2015-2025 Campus Master Plan.

III. Campus Master Plan Vision Statement

The following Vision Statement for the Campus Master Plan was adopted to describe an ideal campus environment. This vision statement guides the campus master plan by identifying the outcome that policies and recommendations should help to affect.

The University of Florida is committed to academic excellence as demonstrated by its history of innovation, pursuit of diverse viewpoints, and sustained service to the people of Florida. Its built and natural environments enhanced by its historic heritage, make it a safe, sustainable and attractive place to learn, work and live. Its culture is one that encourages collaboration, facilitates open exchange of ideas, and opens the doors of opportunity to all. Its leadership provides clarity and commitment to reinforce this vision.

IV. Campus Master Plan Value Statement

The following Value Statement was adopted as an overriding standard to guide the campus master plan process.

The University of Florida Campus Master Plan shall be maintained in an open and inclusive process with emphasis placed on values of academic excellence, sustainability and community partnership.

Academic excellence and the means to achieve it are defined in the university's Strategic Academic Plan. Academic excellence can be defined as fostering and providing programs in research, education, and service that are recognized for their excellence worldwide. These programs should be designed to enhance discovery, scholarship, cultural enrichment and the economic and social well-being of the citizens of Florida, the nation, and the world and to be recognized as a world leader in these endeavors.

Sustainability means "providing for the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to provide for themselves. Decision-making at a sustainable university integrates the pursuit of environmental, social and economic welfare across campus and within the broader community." As applied to the Campus Master Plan, sustainable practices are adopted to reduce energy and water use, reduce emissions, reduce waste, encourage non-motorized and low carbon transportation, promote low-impact development, and create a healthy environment.

The University is committed to community partnerships as applied to the master planning process emphasizing cooperation among the university community, residential neighborhoods, business community, Context Area, host local governments, governmental agencies and the community at-large.

V. Campus Master Plan Guiding Principles for Policies and Recommendations

The following Guiding Principles were adopted by the master planning committees in 2005, and updated by the university's Sustainability Committee in 2014 to guide the campus master plan by identifying the philosophical approach for master plan policies and recommendations. These guiding principles are intended to be broad and outcome-oriented, serving to justify goals, objectives, policies and projects as applicable.

A. *Buildings and Their Environments shall:*

- 1. Avoid negative impacts to identified natural and man-made features to the extent feasible;*
- 2. Employ adaptive reuse to the extent feasible;*
- 3. Provide proximity and density that promote walking, especially between interrelated land uses;*
- 4. Provide appropriate buffers to non-university properties and conservation areas;*
- 5. Protect historic buildings, views and context;*
- 6. Concentrate in existing or transitioning activity centers rather than in sparse low-density suburban patterns;*
- 7. Create urban environments with buildings that define important exterior spaces and street fronts;*
- 8. Protect outdoor teaching and research land resources;*
- 9. Focus facilities with frequent general-public interaction in accessible locations near the campus perimeter.*
- 10. Comply with building and site plan criteria to be developed that will address issues such as intensity and density restrictions, parking requirements, building height and open space;*
- 11. Comply with architectural design, compatibility standards, and sustainability practices; and*
- 12. Conduct life-cycle assessments to minimize impact to ecosystem services and human health.*

B. *Future Land Use designations shall:*

- 1. Include subclasses of active recreation, passive recreation and academic/research;*
- 2. Protect natural resources;*
- 3. Locate activities that are compatible and complementary in close proximity;*
- 4. Separate and/or buffer incompatible activities; and*
- 5. Enable access by non-motorized modes of transportation through proximity and synergistic land uses integrated by bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.*

C. *Capital Investments shall:*

- 1. Support the Academic Strategic Plan;*
- 2. Serve demonstrable need;*
- 3. Consider adaptive reuse/renovation, co-location, and multi-disciplinary approaches;*

4. *Consider life-cycle costing;*
5. *Consider utility and infrastructure capacities;*
6. *Eliminate temporary buildings;*
7. *Employ new technologies for teaching, research and service delivery; and*
8. *Emphasize maintenance and preservation of existing assets while considering physical plant expansions.*

D. *Transportation approaches shall:*

1. *Encourage, safely accommodate, and promote via infrastructure non-motorized travel (bicycle and pedestrian);*
2. *Locate new facilities with densities and proximities that provide walkability;*
3. *Reduce parking and vehicular access in the auto-free zone;*
4. *Provide parking in the campus perimeter near developing activity centers with good transit service;*
5. *Provide sustainable transit service in the auto-free zone and between activity centers with facilities including shelters and transfer hubs;*
6. *Encourage multi-occupant vehicle access into and around campus through physical modifications and parking policy such as pricing and vehicle storage;*
7. *Modify the campus roadway system to provide safe and adequate access to activity centers and parking facilities with appropriate roadway designs that include traffic calming, intersection modifications and transit-oriented design;*
8. *Address parking policies including pricing and decal programs;*
9. *Cooperate with City of Gainesville and Alachua County to provide high-capacity transit and bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the community;*
10. *Provide parking and accommodations for “green fleet” vehicles and other low carbon forms of transportation.*

E. *Management of outdoor spaces on the campus, designated as Conservation, Urban Park and Green Buffer land uses, shall:*

1. *Protect significant environmental resources and habitats including wetlands, water bodies, rare plants, heritage trees, and species identified as endangered or threatened by Federal or State agencies;*
2. *Pursue a Florida-Friendly landscape with a policy to minimize the loss of natural habitat, reducing invasive species and encouraging the growth of native species;*
3. *Provide, at a minimum, zero net loss of campus-wide conservation acreage from that designated in the 2005-2015 campus master plan;*
4. *Provide opportunities for people to access and experience conservation areas, green buffers and urban parks adjacent to already developed areas of campus;*
5. *Provide opportunities for conservation areas, green buffers and urban parks to be utilized for teaching and research purposes;*
6. *Provide appropriate places for people to congregate or move through, such as opportunities for the creation of greenways;*

7. *Provide buffers or other transitional features between conservation areas and built environments;*
8. *Be consistent with conservation land management strategies that are appropriate to each area's resources and location; and*
9. *Address policies for the appropriate allowance of utility conveyances and stormwater facilities.*

VI. Campus Master Plan Organization

A. *Plan Adoption and Amendment Process*

Campus master plans are required by Section 1013.30 Florida Statutes. The purpose of this statute is to “authorize state and local officials to cooperate in establishing and maintaining educational plants that will provide for public educational needs throughout the state.” It is intended to foster communication between universities and their host local governments while encouraging joint infrastructure planning for concurrency purposes. Although the University of Florida has been preparing campus master plans since its inception in 1905, the campus master plan for 1995-2005 was the first to be prepared under this statutory requirement. A subsequent five-year update amendment for the period 2000-2010 was also prepared. The campus master for 2005-2015 was the first major rewrite since the 1995 effort, and was followed by several minor amendments through 2014. This campus master plan for 2015-2025 does not propose any major departure from policies and programs put forward in 2005.

The University of Florida campus master plan process is governed by an Operating Memorandum adopted by the UF-Board of Trustees on March 28, 2003. This memorandum is consistent with Section 1013.30 Florida Statutes and Chapter 21, Florida Board of Governors Regulations, which contain the basic requirements and process for campus master plans. In 2002, the adoption authority for the campus master plan was transferred from the former Board of Regents to the university boards of trustees.

Per the Florida Statute, a campus master plan must be updated at least once every five years and cover a planning horizon of ten to twenty years. The master plan must address concurrency needs for public facilities and services, and result in a development agreement with the host local government. The campus development agreement must address mitigation if any public facilities and services are found to be deficient for university growth. The statute also provides three threshold tests, which if met, require state agency review and formal board of trustee adoption. The UF Operating Memorandum distinguishes “Major” and “Minor” master plan amendments based upon this threshold test. The cumulative impact of minor amendments is also measured against the statutory thresholds. The Memorandum provides for review of all amendments by the University Land Use and Facilities Planning Committee including representatives of the City of Gainesville and Alachua County. Minor amendments may be brought to the UF Board of Trustees/Finance and Facilities Committee for information, and major amendments are adopted by the UF Board of Trustees. There have not been any major amendments to the Campus Master Plan, 2005-2015. An amendment to master plan policy in 2004 introduced a requirement for a public workshop to be held any time that a plan amendment adds additional property to the campus master plan jurisdiction.

B. Jurisdiction

The Campus Master Plan is organized into Elements covering the required topics and several optional topics as specified in Chapter 1013.30 Florida Statutes. The plan contains the required elements of Future Land Use, Housing, Recreation and Open Space, Conservation, Transportation, General Infrastructure, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination. It also contains optional elements of Urban Design, Academic Facilities, Support/Clinical/Cultural Facilities, Utilities, Public Safety, Facilities Maintenance, and Implementation. The plan jurisdiction includes the main campus in Gainesville, Florida and thirteen satellite properties in Alachua County. Separate data and analysis reports support the recommendations contained herein.

The main campus includes several non-contiguous properties and some properties that are owned by Direct Support Organizations (such as the Athletic Association and University of Florida Foundation) or other university-affiliates (such as fraternities and sororities bound by deed to university rules and regulations). These properties are as follows:

1. University golf course, 2801 SW 2nd Ave. (UF buildings 821, 674, 678);
2. Tanglewood Apartments located at 2901 SW 13th Street (UF buildings 527-540);
3. Sorority Row, bounded by SW 8th Ave, SW 9th Ave, SW 13th St. and SW 11th St.
4. Delta Phi Epsilon sorority, 1115 SW 9th Ave. (UF building 657)
5. Sorority Row “Natural Area” used for passive recreation bounded by SW 11th St, SW 9th Ave. and E. PanHellenic Drive;
6. Institute of Black Culture, 1510 W. University Avenue (UF building 874) and Hispanic/Latino Cultures Institute, 1504 W. University Ave. (UF building 880);
7. Development and Alumni Affairs buildings and parking lots located at 100 NW 20th St. and 1938 W. University Ave. (UF building 253 and 153);
8. University Arboretum located at the northwest corner of University Avenue and NW 23rd Street;
9. Health Sciences Center Administrative Services building and parking facilities, 1329 SW 16th Street;
10. Collegiate Living Organization, 117 NW 15th Street (UF building 896, 897 and 900);
11. State University System Press, 15 NW 15th Street (UF building 36 and 37);
12. Hope Lodge, 2121 SW 16th Street;
13. PK Yonge Developmental Research School, 1080 SW 11th St.;
14. Coastal Engineering Laboratory, 1300 SW 6th Street;
15. Emerson Alumni Hall, 1938 W. University Ave. (UF building 261)
16. 105 Classroom Building, 105 NW 16th Street (UF building 105);
17. UFF Bates House, 113 NW 20th Terrace (UF building 1032 and 1033); and
18. Ronald McDonald House, 1600 SW 14th Street.

The Alachua County Satellite Properties include the following:

1. Lake Wauburg Recreation Area, US 441 South
2. Austin Cary Forest, 10625 Waldo Rd/SR24
3. Beef Unit, 9800 CR 225
4. Dairy Unit, – CR 237, Hague
5. WRUF Tower, SW 75th St/Tower Rd. at SW 8th Ave.

6. Newnan's Lake, 7400 E. University Ave.
7. WUFT Tower, 4732 NW 53rd Ave/Millhopper Rd.
8. Millhopper Unit, 7922 NW 71st St.
9. TREEO Training Center, 3900 SW 63rd Blvd.
10. Wall Farm / Horse Teaching Unit, 1934 SW 63rd Ave/Rocky Point Rd/CR23
11. Boston Farm/Santa Fe River Ranch, 1402 NW 294th Ave.
12. UF Libraries Remote Services, 2715 NE 39th Avenue
13. UF East Campus, 2100 NE Waldo Road

C. *Plan Horizon and Analysis*

The Campus Master Plan for 2015-2025 has a ten year plan horizon and will be revisited for updates every five years. However, a much longer planning horizon was considered in the development of this plan. Current decisions about placement of physical features and other treatment of the built or natural environment have been considered in the context of long-term impacts. Therefore, the plan contains images and suggestions for a planning horizon of twenty-years and beyond. Any recommendations beyond the ten-year horizon are for the purpose of guidance and to demonstrate a long-term potential built-out scenario for the campus. In this way, an evaluation of carrying capacity and sustainability can illustrate the compatibility of today's decisions with the long-term needs of the campus and community. To this end, the campus master plan contains analysis of natural features, open spaces and linkages to ensure preservation of significant resources. At the same time, it seeks to identify appropriate locations for infill development and creation of potentially new or intensified clusters of development. Corridors for access, utility systems and infrastructure must also be preserved to serve development into the future. This planning process requires balancing needs, priority-setting and compromise. This difficult task could not be achieved without the time and effort of many individuals, and the application of vision, values and guiding principles to the process. Even still, planning is an iterative process subject to societal changes and factors which cannot be anticipated beyond a ten-year horizon. For this reason, the plan will be revisited for updates once every five years. The Campus Master Plan, 2015-2025 will be a foundation for subsequent planning efforts to refine.

VII. Definitions

Affected Local Government: A unit of local government that provides public services to or is responsible for maintaining facilities within a campus of an institution in the State University System or is directly affected by development that is proposed for a campus.

Affected Person: A host local government; an affected local government; any state, regional or federal agency; or a person who resides, owns property, or owns or operates a business within the boundaries of a host local government or affected local government. In order to qualify under this definition, each person, other than a host or affected local government, must have submitted oral or written comments, recommendations, or objections to the university during the period of time beginning with the advertisement of the first public hearing under Chapter 1013.30 and ending with the adoption of the campus master plan or plan amendment.

Agriculture: The use of land predominantly for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: cropland, pastureland, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, ornamental horticulture areas, groves, confined feeding operations, specialty farms, and Silviculture

Amendment: Any change to an adopted campus master plan except corrections, updates and modifications of the capital improvements element concerning costs, revenue sources, acceptance of facilities or facility construction dates consistent with the plan, and corrections, updates or modifications of current costs in other elements.

Aquifer: A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs. (See Floridian Aquifer System; Intermediate Aquifer System; and Surficial Aquifer System.)

Aquifer Recharge: The replenishment of groundwater in an aquifer occurring primarily as result of infiltration of rainfall, and secondarily by the movement of water from adjacent aquifers or surface water bodies.

Available /Availability: Relates to the provision of public facilities and services concurrent with the impacts of development, means that at a minimum the facilities and services will be provided in accordance with Chapter 163.3180, Florida Statutes.

Adverse Impact (upon a natural resource): Direct contamination, alteration, or destruction, or that which contributes to the contamination, alteration, or destruction of a natural resource, or portion thereof, to the degree that its environmental benefits are or will be eliminated, reduced or impaired.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): A series of guidelines or minimum standards adopted for area wide application, typically associated with agricultural, silvicultural, golf course, and similar operations, designed primarily to prevent soil erosion and water pollution, and to protect certain wildlife habitat values in riparian and wetland areas.

Bikeway: Any road, path, or way which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes. This includes bike lanes, wide curb lanes, sidewalks, and local streets.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity): The variety, distribution and abundance of living organisms in an ecosystem. Maintaining biodiversity is believed to promote stability, sustainability and resilience of ecosystems.

Branch Campus: An instructional and administrative unit of a university that offers students upper-division and graduate programs as well as a wide range of support services.

Buffer: An area of planted or natural vegetation or open space maintained for various purposes, including reduction of erosion and siltation along surface waters and wetlands, reduction of poaching and wind erosion along roads and field edges, and provision of wildlife travel corridors and habitat.

Campus: The main campus of the University and any branch campuses.

Capital Improvements: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally non-recurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of definition, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual campus master plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

Circulation Facilities: Roadways, sidewalks or other surfaces designated for pedestrian, non-vehicular, or vehicular movement.

Cone of Influence: An area around one or more major water wells, the boundary of which is determined by the government agency having specific statutory authority to make such a determination based on groundwater travel or drawdown depth.

Confined Aquifer: An aquifer that is bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.

Context Area: An area surrounding the university, within which on-campus development may impact local public facilities and services and natural resources, and within which off-campus development may impact university resources and facilities. The size of the context area may be defined by natural or man-made functional or visual boundaries, such as areas of concentration of off-campus student-oriented housing and commercial establishments, stormwater basins, habitat range, or other natural features

Detention: The collection and temporary storage of stormwater in such a manner as to provide for treatment through physical, chemical or biological processes with subsequent gradual release of stormwater.

Development /Development Project /Development Activity: Any dredging, filling, excavation, construction of new structures, expansion of existing structures ,installation of utilities, roads, personal wireless service facilities, stormwater management systems, septic tanks, bulk heading, land clearing, tree cutting, mechanized vegetation removal and the disposal of solid or liquid waste.

Depression Basins: Natural depression watershed areas which have no positive outfall for surface water runoff except by infiltration as evapotranspiration.

Development Agreement: An agreement between the particular University campus and each of its affected local governments as defined in Chapter 163.3192 F.S. .

Drainage Basin: A subdivision of a watershed.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered Species: Species in danger of extinction if the deleterious factors affecting their populations continue to operate. These are forms whose numbers have already declined to such a critically low level or whose habitats have been so seriously reduced or degraded that without active assistance, their survival in Florida is questionable.

Environmental Quality: The character or degree of excellence or degradation in the total essential natural resources of the area as measured by the findings and standards of the physical, natural, and social sciences, the arts and technology, and the quantitative guidelines of federal, state and county governments.

Extraction: The removal of soil, sand, mineral, etc. from the earth through mining or excavation (borrow) activities.

Field Support Building: A facility used for agricultural or livestock shelter, processing or storage of agricultural products or equipment, or field experiments and usually located outside the central campus area.

Fill: Raising the surface level of the land with suitable soil material.

Flood Plain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from a storm of a specified frequency of occurrence.

Flood Plain, 100-year: Areas subject to inundation by a flood having a one-percent (1%) probability of occurrence in any given year. The 100-year flood elevation is the highest elevation of flood waters during the 100-year storm event and is calculated or estimated from the best available information.

Floridan Aquifer System: The thick carbonate sequence which includes all or part of the Paleocene to early Miocene Series and functions regionally as a water-yielding hydraulic unit. Where overlaid by either the intermediate aquifer system or the intermediate confining unit, the Floridan contains water under confined conditions. Where overlaid directly by the surficial aquifer system, the Floridan may or may not contain water under confined conditions, depending on the extent of low permeability materials in the surficial aquifer system. Where the carbonate rocks crop out, the Floridan generally contains water under unconfined conditions near the top of the aquifer system; but, because of vertical variations in permeability, deeper zones may contain water under confined conditions.

Functional Open Space: Exterior areas of buildings that perform a function by virtue of their design and amenities that provide seating, shading, views, and other such features that facilitate human occupation and enjoyment. Also may be referred to as "Outdoor Rooms".

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Green Building/Sustainable Building: The practice of creating healthier structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a **building's** life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction.

Greenway: A corridor of protected open space that is managed for conservation, recreation purposes. Greenways follow natural land or water features or abandoned railroad corridors or canals, and link natural reserves, parks, cultural and historic sites.

Groundwater: Water occurring beneath the surface of the ground, whether or not flowing through known or definite channels.

Guaranteed Ride Home Program: A program whereby an employer provides emergency transportation home for employees who participate in selected transportation demand management programs, such as carpooling or incentives for use of transit, walking and bicycling. Such emergency transportation may be provided by taxi service or employer-provided drivers in the case that an employee has an emergency and needs to leave work but does not have access to a personal automobile because he/she is participating in an employer's transportation demand management program. A Guaranteed Ride Home Program is one of several incentive programs that may complement an employer's transportation demand management program.

Habitat: The natural abode of a plant or animal that contains the arrangement of food, water, cover and space required to meet the biological needs of a given species. Different species have different requirements, and these requirements vary over the course of a year.

Habitat Corridors: A band of natural vegetation cover that serves to link two patches of habitat. The corridor boundary is defined by virtue of its surroundings, which are assumed to be either inferior habitat or non-habitat for the species in question. The corridor may include one or several habitat types.

Hazardous Waste: A solid waste or combination of sold wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly stored, transported, disposed of, treated, or otherwise managed.

Historic Resources: All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a university as historically, architecturally or archaeologically significant, and those properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on its being at least 50-years of age and having received a review from the State Division of Historical Resources documenting its historical significance.

Host Local Government: A local government within the jurisdiction of which all or part of a campus of an institution is located, but does not include a county if no part of an institution is located within its unincorporated area.

Infrastructure: Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as roadways, stormwater management facilities, potable water facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, and solid waste facilities.

Heritage Trees: Champion Trees: Those trees that have been identified by the Florida Division of Forestry as being the largest of their species within the State of Florida or by the American

Forestry Association as the largest of their species in the United States. The current list of champion trees in Gainesville and Alachua County is on file in the codes enforcement office. This list is subject to revision and will be updated yearly.

High Aquifer Recharge Areas: Areas where stream-to-sink surface water basins occur, and areas where the Floridan aquifer system is designated as unconfined or semi confined in Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida,"

Historic Property: Any building or site that is included or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Host Local Government: A local government within the jurisdiction of which all or part of a campus of an institution is located, but does not include a county if no part of an institution is located within its unincorporated area.

Injection Well: A well into which fluids are drained, either by gravity flow or under pressure. The terms deep well and shallow well injection has no real significance relative to the actual depth of a well.

Invasive Species: Imported plant or animal species that are widespread in Florida and have the established potential to invade and disrupt native communities; are localized but have a rapidly expanding population or have shown a potential to invade and disrupt native species in other areas or other countries with climates similar to Florida.

Isolated Wetland: Any wetland without a direct hydrologic connection to a lake, stream, estuary or marine water.

Karst Topography: The relief of an area underlain by limestone that dissolves in differing degrees, thus forming numerous depressions or small basins.

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

Levels of Service: An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Light Pollution: Any adverse effect of manmade light.

Light Trespass: Light falling where it is not wanted or needed, typically across property boundaries.

Listed Species: Those species of plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or species of special concern by an official state or federal plant or wildlife agency, or the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, includes species ranked as S1, S2, or S3). These species are targeted for protection for a number of reasons, e.g. they are in imminent danger of extinction,

are rapidly declining in number or habitat, or have an inherent vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, or human disturbance which puts them at risk of extinction.

Littoral Zone: In reference to stormwater management systems, that portion which is designed to contain rooted aquatic plants.

Main Campus:

The primary site of university educational, research, and administrative activities.

Management Plan: A plan prepared to address preservation/restoration and management of natural resources. The plan consists of a set of documents, including maps, that describes and depicts the location of areas and natural resources to be preserved, including any protective buffers. The plan identifies specific implementation activities, schedules, and assignments of responsibilities.

Mitigation: An action or series of actions that offsets adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation may consist of any one or a combination of monetary compensation, or acquisition, restoration, enhancement, or preservation of wetlands, other surface waters or uplands.

Multi-Modal Transportation: Providing significant transportation options so that people can have a wide choice, including bicycle, pedestrian, automobile, transit, etc.

Native Species: Plants and animals that, based on current knowledge, are known to have been present regionally before the time of documented European contact (~1500 A.D.).

Native Vegetative Communities: Areas where vegetation consists primarily of species indigenous to the Southeastern U.S. and/or Florida or a portion of Florida.

Natural Drainage Features: The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodate the flow of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Nature Park - A conservation area on campus that's primary function is the maintenance of biological diversity of plants, animals and natural communities while providing passive recreational opportunities for faculty, students and staff. The Nature Park management approach is where public use is encouraged and physical improvements will be targeted to enhance the visitation experience. Examples of Conservation Areas that fit into the Nature Park category are McCarty Woods, Bartram-Carr Woods and Reitz Ravines.

Net Academic Space Need: The usable, assignable, building area designated for classroom use, required to meet the University's student enrollment.

Non-native Species: Plants and animals that are not native regionally.

Non-point Source Pollution: Contamination arising from the discharge of wastes to water bodies or to the atmosphere from dispersed sources.

Occupied Structure: A structure that is intended for occupancy by humans for extended or temporal periods.

Open Space: Any natural, recreational, or common open areas, where built structures are incidental as opposed to the primary object.

Objective: A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Parking Cash-Out: A program whereby an employer reimburses an employee for all or part of an employer-paid parking benefit in exchange for that employee not driving a private automobile and not using that parking benefit. A Parking Cash-Out Program is one of several incentive programs that may complement an employer's transportation demand management program.

Percolation: The downward movement of water through the soil or geologic features.

Permeability: The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile. Permeability is measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil.

Pesticide: A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for: preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Though often misunderstood to refer only to insecticides, the term pesticide also applies to herbicides, fungicides, and various other substances used to control pests.

Under United States law, a pesticide is also any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Point Source Pollution: Contamination arising from direct discharge of wastes to water bodies or to the atmosphere through a pipe, ditch, channel, or other concentrated means.

Policy: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Potable Water Facility: A system of structures designed to collect, treat or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

Present Parking Ratio: The ratio between the number of parking spaces designated for a particular user group, and the number of persons in that user group. Ratios are expressed as _____ spaces per _____ (student, faculty, etc.).

Public Buildings and Grounds: Structures or lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police and fire stations, and government administration buildings.

Public Facility: Transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste systems or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, educational systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems and facilities, and public health systems and facilities.

Recreation Facility: A component of a recreation site, such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Research Support: Those activities, facilities or services that support research activities such as equipment storage, laboratory storage, research animal housing, medical clinics and laboratory schools.

Residential Use: Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.

Retention: The prevention of the discharge of a given volume of stormwater runoff by complete on-site storage.

Reuse: The planned activity or activities that are intended for the land excavation or filling area and/or abutting land after the excavation or filling ceases and reclamation is completed.

Roadway Functional Classification: The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of the service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads and collector roads, which may subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels.

Runoff: The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called groundwater runoff or seepage flow from groundwater.

Satellite Property: Properties identified in Alachua County for inclusion in the campus master plan and meeting the Florida Board of Governors definitions for special purpose centers, instructional sites, or special purpose site as defined in Florida Board of Governors Regulation 8.009.

Seepage: The movement of water through the soil.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage, and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

Services: The programs and employees determined necessary to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure.

Sheet Flow: The pattern of water movement where large quantities of water move in broad-spread, shallow layers across the ground's surface. This is typical in wetlands, marshes, grasslands, pine flatwoods, and prairies such as Payne's Prairie and the Everglades.

Solid Waste Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

Source Separation: The separation of the components of solid waste (glass, metal, paper, chemicals, plastic, kitchen wastes, etc.) at the source of generation before disposal to allow for alternative waste management practices such as reuse, recycling, and energy recovery.

Species of Special Concern - Species that do not clearly fit into the endangered, threatened or rare categories, yet warrant special attention. Included in this category are: (1) species that, although they are perhaps presently relatively abundant and widespread in the State, are especially vulnerable to certain types of exploitation or environmental changes and have experienced long-term population declines; and (2) species whose status in Florida has a potential impact on endangered or threatened populations in the same or other species outside the State.

Specimen Tree: A tree which has been identified by the University to be of notable interest or high value because of its age, size, species, condition, historic association, or uniqueness.

State Water Quality Standards: Numerical and narrative standards that limit the amount of pollutants that are allowed in waters of the state, as defined by Chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code.

Steep Slope: Any topography having a slope of greater than or equal to 5%.

Stormwater: The flow of water which results from, and which occurs immediately following a rainfall event.

Stormwater Management Facility: A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.

Structure: Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground as well as a mobile home.

Support Documents: Any surveys, studies, inventory maps, data, inventories, listings, or analyses used for or in developing the campus master plan.

Surface Waters (Water Bodies): Rivers, streams, creeks, springs, lakes, ponds, inundated sinkholes, intermittent water courses and associated wetlands that hold or transport water on the ground surface.

Surficial Aquifer System: The permeable hydro geologic unit contiguous with land surface that is comprised principally of unconsolidated to poorly indurate clastic deposits. It also includes well-inundated carbonate rocks, other than those of the Floridan aquifer system where the Floridan is at or near land surface. Rocks making up the surficial aquifer system belong to all or part of the upper Miocene to Holocene Series.

It contains the water table and water within it is under mainly unconfined conditions; but beds of low permeability may cause semi-confined or locally confined conditions to prevail in its deeper parts. The lower limit of the surficial aquifer system coincides with the top of laterally extensive and vertically persistent beds of much lower permeability. Within the surficial aquifer

system, one or more aquifers may be designated based on lateral or vertical variations in water-bearing properties.

Sustainable /Sustainability: Processes, procedures, policies and practices that provide for the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to provide for themselves.

Temporary Building: A facility usually of wood frame type construction and other buildings viewed as temporary because of location, construction cost, construction type, suitability for function or plans to discontinue their use at the earliest convenience. The life expectancy of these buildings is less than 20 years. A temporary building may or may not be designed to be relocatable without permanent fastening to the ground.

TAZ: Traffic Analysis Zones used by the affected local government to analyze traffic movement within the community.

Traffic Circulation Model: means a computer-generated simulation of existing and/or proposed traffic movement.

Traffic Calming: Engineering design techniques for use in the roadway environment for the purpose of slowing or diverting motorized vehicle travel. Examples include speed humps, diverters, neck-downs, bulb-outs and other changes in vertical or horizontal road alignment.

Transit-Oriented Design: Transportation system and land use patterns that provide dense development with concentrations of people that can easily access transit services by using connected sidewalk systems, bus shelters and other such convenient and safe transit facilities.

Transportation Demand Management: Strategies and techniques that can be used to increase the efficiency of transportation system. Demand management focuses on ways of influencing the amount and demand for transportation by encouraging alternatives to the automobile and altering local peak hour travel demand. These strategies may include, but not be limited to, ridesharing programs, flexible work hours, telecommuting, shuttle services and parking management.

Transportation System: A multi-modal system of transportation facilities designed for the movement of people and goods.

Transportation System Management: Improving roads, intersections, and other related facilities to make the existing transportation system operate more efficiently. Transportation system management techniques include demand management strategies, incident management strategies, and other actions that increase the efficiency of the transportation system.

Unoccupied Structure: A structure used for the purpose of storage or shelter of equipment, livestock or other animals, plant material, or other materials and supplies but is not intended for human occupation and typically does not have electricity or running water. Examples include equipment sheds, livestock run-in pole barns, boat houses and plant frames.

Vegetative Communities: Ecological communities, such as coastal strands, oak hammocks and cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation and animals.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and, under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric. As defined in Florida Statutes Chapter 373.

Xeriscape Landscaping: Landscape methods that conserve water and protect the environment through the use of native, drought-tolerant plants and planting techniques.