

## **Executive Summary**

The experiences of the 2004 Hurricane Season epitomize the importance of better integrating hazard mitigation activities into local comprehensive planning. Residents from all over the state experienced significant damages from Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Jeanne, and Ivan by either winds, tornadoes, surge, or flooding. But this was not the only time that we have experienced natural disaster, nor will it be the last. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew devastated South Florida. In 1998 and 1999, most counties in Florida experienced wildfires. In some cases, despite fire fighters best efforts, the fires advanced through neighborhoods and homes were lost. Every year in Central Florida, new sinkholes emerge swallowing homes and damaging infrastructure. The cost of recovery for these various disasters ranges from hundreds of thousands to billions of dollars, significantly taxing local, state, and federal financial sources. Losses covered through federal funding as a result of the 2004 hurricanes alone could reach as high as \$7 billion. Worst of all, however, are the many lives that, directly or indirectly, are lost due to natural disasters. It is imperative that we reduce the human and financial costs of natural disasters. Through better integration of natural hazard considerations into local comprehensive planning, we can build safer communities.

This profile of Gadsden County has been prepared as part of a statewide effort by the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to guide local governments on integrating hazard mitigation principles into local comprehensive plans. Through the process outlined in this profile, planners will be able to (1) convey Gadsden County's existing and potential risk to identified hazards; (2) assess how well local hazard mitigation principles have been incorporated into the County's Comprehensive Plan; (3) provide recommendations on how hazard mitigation can better be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan; and (4) determine if any enhancements could be made to the LMS to better support comprehensive planning. Best available statewide level data is provided to convey exposure and risk as well as to illustrate the vulnerability assessment component of the integration process.

### **Summary of Recommendations**

Gadsden County's Comprehensive Plan has good integration of hazard mitigation principles and its LMS has adequate data and goals to support comprehensive planning. There are many goals, objectives, and policies (GOP)s that support risk reduction from floods and several GOPs that support risk reduction from sinkholes in the LMS and Comprehensive Plan. However, there are always ways to strengthen such plans, and the following is a summary of options for the County to do so.

### **Comprehensive Plan Preliminary Recommendations**

The following recommendations include hazard mitigation measures in which Gadsden County can continue to reduce or eliminate risks from flood, wildfire, and sinkhole. These recommendations pertain to the use of vacant lands and/or redevelopment practices. Based on the land use tabulations, most of the vacant acreage is susceptible to flood. For more information about the methodology and data used for the land use tabulations, please refer to Section 2. Hazard Vulnerability in this hazards profile.

Of the vacant lands, 1,220 are susceptible to 100-year flood, 435 acres are susceptible to wildfire, and 211 acres are susceptible to sinkholes. Susceptibility for flood and wildfire are based on risk, whereas susceptibility for sinkhole is based on exposure. Therefore, further analysis is needed to determine the level of risk associated with sinkhole hazards. According to the Gadsden County LMS, the County is deemed to have a medium level risk from sinkhole hazards.

*Flood*

About 14% of the 1,220 vacant acres in the 100-year floodplain are to be developed for residential, commercial, industrial uses or public facilities, indicating that these risk reduction strategies should be considered prior to development of this vacant land.

- The Comprehensive Plan should continue the implementation of policies for preserving and enhancing the natural environment by conserving wetlands and drainage conduits; using transfer of development rights from areas within the 100-year floodplain to areas outside the 100-year floodplain; and requiring development setbacks, buffers, and clustering away from floodprone areas.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to maintain the natural functions of 100-year floodplains to maintain flood conveyance and storage capacities of floodways and floodplains and reduce risk to life and property.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to restrict future development in areas that have severe site limitations due to flooding, prohibit residential land use in wetland areas and non-residential land use in the 100-year floodplain, and prohibit septic tanks within 100 feet of all perennial waterbodies and wetlands.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to require that developers maintain on-site storm water systems and assure that post-development runoff rates do not exceed pre-development conditions.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to require that all structures or those substantially improved to be elevated to one foot above the official 100-year flood elevation (freeboard).
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to include stormwater management policies to study, monitor, and minimize stormwater impacts.
- The County should continue to coordinate with the Northwest Florida Water Management District to ensure proposed development is consistent with basin level management plans, and with other municipalities to evaluate drainage function impacts from development.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to restrict commercial and industrial activities, closely monitor and proposed development, and require setbacks and buffering of water bodies in the Quincy Creek Drainage Area.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue to require that new roads be constructed so that the grade of the streets conforms as closely as possible to the existing topography to prevent interruption of natural drainage flows.
- The Comprehensive Plan should consider requiring that structures be elevated on pilings on existing sites which do not contain sufficient uplands, and not allow lots or parcels to be created without sufficient uplands.
- The Comprehensive Plan should consider requiring that developments maintain an open space ratio as designated by the County.
- The County should consider identifying floodplains for acquisition under existing programs.
- The Comprehensive Plan should consider requiring that new or expansions of existing critical facilities (including schools) not occur in floodways and in areas where potential for flooding exists.
- The County should consider including a policy to not approve variances to required flood elevations.

- The County should consider establishing an impact fee and/or other equitable user-oriented revenue sources for the construction of drainage facilities, either county-wide or in districts of high flooding potential.
- The County should consider promoting the use of vegetated swales, sodding, landscaping, and retention of natural vegetation as components of the drainage system for natural runoff through the use of landscape and subdivision ordinances.
- The County should consider requiring that the maintenance and operation of private stormwater systems is funded by private sources.
- The County should consider requiring areas that have not established base flood elevations to be studied prior to development.
- The County should consider calling for compensating storage calculations in flood hazard areas.

#### *Wildfire*

About 25% of the 435 vacant acres that are susceptible to wildfire are to be developed for residential, commercial, industrial uses or public facilities, indicating that these risk reduction strategies should be considered prior to development of this vacant land.

- The County should continue to coordinate with municipalities and state agencies on maintenance of fire protection services.
- The County should consider participating in the Firewise Medal Community program to reduce risks within the wildland urban interface.
- Where reasonable, consideration should be made to design structures and sites within the County to minimize potential for loss of life and property (e.g., outdoor sprinkler systems, fire-resistant building materials or treatments, and landscaping and site design practices); review proposals for subdivisions, lot splits, and other developments for fire protection needs during site plan review process; coordinate with fire protection service or agencies to determine guidelines for use and development in wildfire-prone areas.
- The County should consider a requirement for all new development to include and implement a wildfire mitigation plan specific to that development, subject to review and approval by the County Fire Rescue Department.
- The County should consider increasing public awareness of prescribed burning and require management plans for conservation easements that address reduction in wildfire fuels.

#### *Sinkhole*

About 71% of the 211 vacant acres that are susceptible to sinkholes are to be developed for residential, commercial, industrial uses or public facilities, indicating that these risk reduction strategies should be considered prior to development of this vacant land.

- The County should continue to coordinate with municipalities and the Northwest Florida Water Management District to protect aquifer recharge areas and the Floridan Aquifer per published best management practices for silviculture, agriculture, and development.
- The Comprehensive Plan should continue implementing policies for reducing risk from sinkholes such as requiring all non-residential development proposals contain studies that show that high aquifer recharge areas do not exist on developable land that exists within areas containing high aquifer recharge areas.

- The Comprehensive Plan should consider publishing available sinkhole data at County offices, and making information on areas with high sinkhole susceptibility available for use in county planning and private land development.
- The County should consider coordinating with the Northwest Florida Water Management District to provide technical expertise to the public with regard to sinkhole risks, and prohibiting new stormwater management facilities from discharging untreated stormwater runoff into directly-connected sinkholes or the Floridan Aquifer.
- The County should consider the possibility of requiring sub-surface investigations of soil stability in areas suspected of sinkhole activity, per technical advice provided by the Northwest Florida Water Management District and other geo-technical experts.
- The County should consider the possibility of requiring buffers between proposed development and sinkholes, as deemed appropriate.

*General*

- The Comprehensive Plan should continue including a policy for the Department of Planning and Zoning to participate on technical advisory committees and coordinate with the County's Emergency Management Plans.
- The Comprehensive Plan should consider including a policy to incorporate recommendations from existing and future interagency hazard mitigation reports into the Comprehensive Plan, and should consider including these recommendations during the Evaluation and Appraisal Report process as determined feasible and appropriate by the Board of County Commissioners.
- Include each hazard layer on the existing and future land use maps to determine where risks are possible to target hazard mitigation strategies.
- The Comprehensive Plan should consider including a policy to incorporate applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan into the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Local Mitigation Strategy.
- Continue educating the public, especially those at high risk from floods and wildfires, & make them aware of proactive steps they can take to mitigate damage.

**Local Mitigation Strategy Preliminary Recommendations**

The following data and information could be included in an update of the LMS. This information could help convey how and where disasters impact the population and the built environment to support comprehensive planning.

- Include information about demographic, income, and special needs population.
- Include data for population and property exposure to hazards.
- Include data layers on hazard maps to illustrate population (i.e., density) or property (i.e., value) exposure.
- Include hazard maps, including future land use maps that include hazard data layers to illustrate which future land use categories are susceptible to each hazard.
- Include a quantitative risk assessment for future development (i.e., loss estimates) or specific critical facilities.
- Include loss estimates by land use.
- Use complementary, not contradictory, data in the plans such as the LMS, CEMP, and Comprehensive Plan.

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## 1. County Overview

### Geography and Jurisdictions

Gadsden County is located in the Florida Panhandle, bordered by the state of Georgia to the north. It covers a total of 528.5 square miles, of which 516.1 square miles are land and 12.4 square miles are water. There are six incorporated municipalities within Gadsden County, as shown in **Table 1.1**. The City of Quincy serves as the county seat.



### Population and Demographics

According to the April 1, 2004 population estimate by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), population estimates for all jurisdictions within Gadsden County and the percent change from the 2000 U.S. Census are presented in **Table 1.1**. While some residents live in incorporated jurisdictions, approximately 64% live in unincorporated areas of the county. Gadsden County has experienced moderate population growth in recent years, a trend that is expected to continue. Between 1990 and 2000, Gadsden County had a growth rate of 9.7%, which is much lower than the statewide average of 23.5% for the same time period.

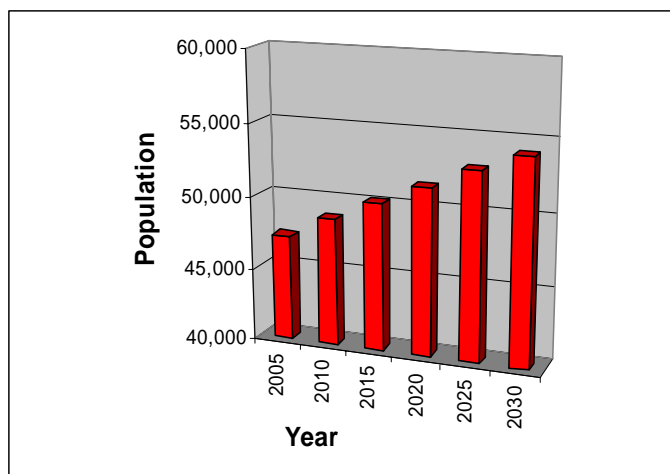
**Table 1.1 Population Estimates by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	Population (Census 2000)	Population (Estimate 2004)	Percent Change 2000-2004	Percent of Total Population (2004)
Unincorporated	29,331	30,185	2.91%	64.42%
Chattahoochee	3,287	3,710	12.87%	7.92%
Greensboro	619	642	3.72%	1.37%
Gretna	1,709	1,748	2.28%	3.73%
Havana	1,713	1,745	1.87%	3.72%
Midway	1,446	1,487	2.84%	3.17%
Quincy	6,982	7,340	5.13%	15.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,087</b>	<b>46,857</b>	<b>3.93%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2004

According to BEBR (2004), Gadsden County's population is projected to grow steadily and reach an estimated 54,100 by the year 2030, increasing the average population density of 91 to 105 persons per square mile. **Figure 1.1** illustrates medium growth population projections for Gadsden County based on 2004 calculations.

Figure 1.1 Population Projections for Gadsden County, 2005–2030



Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2004

Of particular concern within Gadsden County's population are those persons with special needs or perhaps limited resources such as the elderly, disabled, low-income or language isolated residents. According to the 2000 Census, of the 45,087 persons residing in Gadsden County, 12.2% are listed as 65 years old or over, 25.6% are listed as having a disability, 19.9% are listed as below poverty, and 7.4% live in a home where the primary language is other than English.

## 2. Hazard Vulnerability

### Hazards Identification

The highest risk hazards for Gadsden County as identified in the County's Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) are hurricanes, floods, high winds, and lightning. Storm surge, wildfire and subsidence/expansive soils (sinkholes) were considered to be a medium level risk. Although Gadsden County is not a coastal county, storm surge that is pushed through the Apalachicola River from the Gulf of Mexico could pose a flood risk to areas along the northwestern county boundary.

### Hazards Analysis

The following analysis examines three hazard types: flood, wildfire and sinkholes. All of the information in this section was obtained through the online Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System (MEMPHIS). MEMPHIS was designed to provide a variety of hazard related data in support of the Florida Local Mitigation Strategy DMA 2K project, and was created by Kinetic Analysis Corporation (KAC) under contract with the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA). Estimated exposure values were determined using FEMA's designated 100-year flood zones (i.e., A, AE, V, VE, AO, 100 IC, IN, AH) for flood; all medium-to-high risk zones from MEMPHIS for wildfire (Level 5 through Level 9); and the combined high, very high, extreme and adjacent zones for sinkhole based on the KAC analysis. For more details on a particular hazard or an explanation of the MEMPHIS methodology, consult the MEMPHIS Web site (<http://lmsmaps.methaz.org/lmsmaps/index.html>).

Because the Gadsden County is not a coastal county and MEMPHIS data indicates that no persons or structures are exposed to storm surge, no further analysis was conducted for the storm surge hazard.



*Existing Population Exposure*

**Table 2.1** presents the population currently exposed to each hazard in Gadsden County. Of the 45,087 (U.S. Census 2000) people that reside in Gadsden County, 5.2% are exposed to 100-year flooding, 13.2% are exposed to wildfire, and 1.4% is exposed to sinkholes. Of the 2,350 people exposed to flood, 40.4% are minorities and 38.2% are disabled.

**Table 2.1 Estimated Number of Persons Exposed to Selected Hazards**

Segment of Population	Flood	Wildfire	Sinkhole
<b>Total (all persons)*</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>620</b>
Minority	949	4,015	307
Over 65	267	578	71
Disabled	897	2,265	225
Poverty	400	1,105	150
Language-Isolated	0	76	0
Single Parent	156	571	35

Source: Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System

\*Note: The "Total" amount does not equal the sum of all segments of the population, but indicates the total population at risk to the selected hazards.

*Evacuation and Shelters*

As discussed in the previous sections, population growth in Gadsden County has been steady, and the trend is projected to continue. Additionally, storm events requiring evacuation typically impact large areas, often forcing multiple counties to issue evacuation orders simultaneously and placing a greater cumulative number of evacuees on the roadways which may slow evacuation time further. Thus, it is important to not only consider evacuation times for Gadsden County, but also for other counties in the region as shown in **Table 2.2**. Also, population that will reside in new housing stock might not be required to evacuate as new construction will be built to higher codes and standards.

**Table 2.2 County Clearance Times per Hurricane Category (Hours)  
(High Tourist Occupancy, Medium Response)**

County	Category 1 Hurricane	Category 2 Hurricane	Category 3 Hurricane	Category 4 Hurricane	Category 5 Hurricane
Calhoun	24	24	24	30	30
Gadsden	<i>Not Available</i>				
Holmes	6.25	7	7	10.25	10.25
Jackson	5.5	8.25	8.25	11	11
Liberty	<i>Not Available</i>				
Washington	6.25	6.5	6.5	8.5	8.5

Source: DCA, DEM Hurricane Evacuation Study Database, 2005

Note: This is best available data in 2005, although data is not available for some counties.

Data regarding evacuation clearance times for Gadsden County is not yet available. The data in Table 2.2 was derived from eleven regional Hurricane Evacuation Studies that have been produced by FEMA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and Regional Planning Councils in Florida. The study dates range from 1995 to 2004. These regional studies are updated on a rotating basis.



Similar to most of Florida’s coastal counties, Gadsden County currently has a significant shelter deficit. According to Florida’s Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, Gadsden County has an existing shelter capacity of 2,853 people. The 2004 shelter demand for a Category 4 or Category 5 hurricane is 3,904 people, leaving an existing shelter deficit of 1,051. In 2009, the projected shelter demand is 4,076, leaving an anticipated shelter deficit of 1,223. This deficit is likely to be greater due to the influx of evacuees seeking shelter from nearby counties, as Gadsden is a host county. Therefore, it is essential that Gadsden County continue to coordinate with nearby counties for evacuation and shelter planning. The opportunity also exists to construct new facilities to standards that will allow them to serve as shelters, and to construct future public facilities outside of floodplain areas.

It is important for counties to maintain or reduce hurricane evacuation times. This could be accomplished by using better data to determine the hazard risk to populations to evaluate which areas to evacuate, and increasing the ability to shelter in place to decrease the number of evacuees. Gadsden County could encourage new homes to be built with saferooms, community centers in mobile home parks or developments to be built to shelter standards (outside of the hurricane vulnerability zones), or require that new schools be built or existing schools be retrofitted to shelter standards; which would be based on FEMA saferoom and American Red Cross shelter standards. Additionally, the county could establish level of service (LOS) standards that are tied to development.

*Existing Built Environment Exposure*

While the concern for human life is always highest in preparing for a natural disaster, there are also substantial economic impacts to local communities, regions, and even the state when property damages are incurred. To be truly sustainable in the face of natural hazards, we must work to protect the residents and also to limit, as much as possible, property losses that slow down a community’s ability to bounce back from a disaster. **Table 2.3** presents estimates of the number of structures in Gadsden County by occupancy type that are exposed to each of the hazards being analyzed. Exposure refers to the number of people or structures that are susceptible to loss of life, property damage and economic impact due to a particular hazard. The estimated exposure of Gadsden County’s existing structures to the flood, wildfire, and sinkhole hazards was determined through MEMPHIS.

**Table 2.3 Estimated Number of Structures Exposed to Selected Hazards**

Occupancy Type	Flood	Wildfire	Sinkhole
Single Family	3,035	2,630	195
Mobile Home	1,223	973	97
Multi-Family	972	432	11
Commercial	773	344	13
Agriculture	3,968	2,335	10
Gov. / Institutional	165	615	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,136</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>355</b>

Source: Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System

There are 17,820 structures exposed to at least one of the three hazards, of which most are used for agriculture. Of these structures, 56.9% are exposed to flood. Over 10,000 structures are located within the 100-year floodplain. According to the latest National Flood Insurance Program Repetitive Loss Properties list, as of March 2005, there are two repetitive loss properties in unincorporated areas of Gadsden County. Under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), repetitive loss properties are defined as “any NFIP-insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any change(s) of ownership during that period, has experienced: a) four or more paid flood losses; or b) two paid flood losses within a 10-year period that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property; or c) three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.”

Slightly over 41%, or 7,329 structures are exposed to wildfire, of which 35.9% are single-family homes. Only 2% or 355 structures are located within sinkholes susceptible areas, of which 54.9% are single-family homes.

In addition to understanding exposure, risk assessment results must also be considered for prioritizing and implementing hazard mitigation measures. The risk assessment takes into account the probability (how often) and severity (e.g., flood depth, storm surge velocity, wildfire duration) of the hazard as it impacts people and property. Risk can be described qualitatively, using terms like high, medium or low; or quantitatively by estimating the losses to be expected from a specific hazard event expressed in dollars of future expected losses. Although people and property are exposed to hazards, losses can be greatly reduced through building practices, land use, and structural hazard mitigation measures. The next section of this report examines the existing and future land use acreage in hazard areas. This information can be useful to consider where to implement risk reducing comprehensive planning measures.

### **Analysis of Current and Future Vulnerability Based on Land Use**

The previous hazards analysis section discussed population and existing structures exposed to flood, sinkholes, and wildfire according to MEMPHIS estimates. This section is used to demonstrate the County's vulnerabilities to these hazards in both tabular format and spatially, in relation to existing and future land uses. DCA tabulated the total amount of acres and percentage of land in identified hazard exposure areas, sorted by existing land use category for the unincorporated areas. Existing land use data was acquired from County Property Appraisers and the Florida Department of Revenue in 2004. DCA also tabulated the total amount of acres and percentage of land in the identified hazards areas sorted by their future land use category according to the local Future Land Use Map (FLUM), as well as the amount of these lands listed as vacant according to existing land use. Gadsden County future land use data was acquired in January 2005 and might not reflect changes per recent future land use amendments. DCA has provided maps of existing land use within hazard areas based on the 2004 County Property Appraiser geographic information system (GIS) shapefiles. Maps of future land uses in hazard areas were developed using the Gadsden County future land use map dated January 2005. A series of maps were created as part of the analysis and are available as attachments to the county profile. All maps are for general planning purposes only.

For the purposes of this profile, the identified hazard areas include flood zones in relation to the 100-year flood, wildfire susceptible areas, and sinkhole susceptible areas.

In **Attachment A**, two maps present the existing and future land uses within a 100-year flood zone. There are flood-prone areas scattered across the County. However, a majority of the large swaths surround the many creeks, streams and rivers including the Apalachicola in the northwestern part of the county, the Ochlochonee River in the east, and Lake Talquin in the south. The total amount of land in the special flood hazard area is 30,480.8 acres. As shown in **Table 2.4**, 74% are in agricultural use; 16.3% are parks, conservation areas and golf courses; 4% are currently undeveloped; and 2.2% are used for government, institutional, hospitals or education purposes. **Table 2.5** shows that of the 1,219.9 undeveloped acres, 48.7% are designated for agriculture with one residential dwelling unit per 40 acres. The County has taken favorable action in designating 48.7% of vacant acreage in the 100-year flood zone for agriculture with low dwelling density.

In **Attachment B**, two maps present the existing and future land uses within wildfire susceptible areas. These areas are scattered across the County. The total amount of land in the wildfire susceptible areas is 11,549.1 acres. As shown in **Table 2.4**, 91.3% are in agricultural use; 3.8% are currently undeveloped; 1.5% is single family residential homes; and 1.1% is residential mobile homes or commercial parking lots. **Table 2.5** shows that of the 434.5 undeveloped acres, 37.7% are designated for agriculture with one residential dwelling unit per 40 acres. The County should continue to take measures to reduce wildfire risk within the urban/rural interface.

In **Attachment C**, two maps present the existing and future land uses within sinkhole susceptible areas. These areas are located in the municipality of Greensboro as well as along US Hwy 27 southeast of Havana. The total amount of land in the sinkhole susceptible areas is 1,000.7 acres. As shown in **Table 2.4**, 50.1% are in agricultural use; 21.1% are currently undeveloped; 13.7% is single family residential homes; and 9.2% are residential mobile homes or commercial parking lots. **Table 2.5** shows that of the 211.3 undeveloped acres, 52.1% are designated for rural residential development of four dwelling units per acre.

**Table 2.4 Total Unincorporated Acres in Hazard Areas by Existing Land Use Category**

Existing Land Use Category		Flood Zones	Wildfire Susceptible Areas	Sinkhole Susceptible Areas
Agriculture	Acres	22,569.2	10,545.3	500.9
	%	74.0	91.3	50.1
Attractions, Stadiums, Lodging	Acres	2.9	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Places of Worship	Acres	0.0	12.9	15.6
	%	0.0	0.1	1.6
Commercial	Acres	6.2	2.2	21.0
	%	0.0	0.0	2.1
Government, Institutional, Hospitals, Education	Acres	677.9	94.1	0.4
	%	2.2	0.8	0.0
Industrial	Acres	142.7	13.4	16.7
	%	0.5	0.1	1.7
Parks, Conservation Areas, Golf Courses	Acres	4,979.6	121.5	0.0
	%	16.3	1.1	0.0
Residential Group Quarters, Nursing Homes	Acres	11.6	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential Multi-Family	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential Mobile Home, or Commercial Parking Lot	Acres	143.6	130.6	92.3
	%	0.5	1.1	9.2
Residential Single-Family	Acres	399.7	176.6	137.1
	%	1.3	1.5	13.7
Submerged Land (Water Bodies)	Acres	139.3	0.0	0.0
	%	0.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation, Communication, Rights-Of-Way	Acres	105.9	5.1	4.5
	%	0.3	0.0	0.4
Utility Plants and Lines, Solid Waste Disposal	Acres	82.3	12.9	0.9
	%	0.3	0.1	0.1
Vacant	Acres	1,219.9	434.5	211.3
	%	4.0	3.8	21.1
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>30,480.8</b>	<b>11,549.1</b>	<b>1,000.7</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>