

Table 1

**STATE-WIDE APPROACH FOR IDENTIFYING
LIKELIHOOD OF LAND USE PROTECTION¹**

Likelihood of Protection²	Land-Use Category	Source Used to Identify Land Area
Protection Almost Certain (brown)	Existing developed land (FLUCCS Level 1-100 Urban and Built-up) within extensively developed areas and/or designated growth areas.	Developed Lands identified from Water Management Districts (WMD) existing Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCCS) as defined by Florida Department of Transportation Handbook (January 1999); Growth areas identified from planner input and local comprehensive plans.
	Future development within extensively developed areas and/or designated growth areas (residential/office/commercial/industrial).	Generalized Future Land Use Maps from local comprehensive plans, local planner input and Water Management Districts.
	Extensively-used parks operated for purposes other than conservation and have current protection ³ or are surrounded by brown colored land uses.	County-Owned, State-Owned, and Federally-Owned Lands (based on local knowledge) or lands defined as 180 Recreational on the Level 1 FLUCCS, local planner input and Florida Marine Research Info System (FMRIS) for current protection measures.
	Mobile home developments outside of coastal high hazard, expected to gentrify, or connected to central sewer and water	
Protection Reasonably Likely (red)	Existing development within less densely developed areas, outside of growth areas.	Developed Lands identified from WMD existing FLUCCS; Growth areas identified from local planner input, local comprehensive plans and current regional hurricane evacuation studies.
	Mobile home development within a coastal high hazard area ⁴ that is neither anticipated to gentrify nor on central water and sewer, and	local comprehensive plans and current regional hurricane evacuation studies.
	Projected future development outside of growth areas could be estate land use on Future Land Use Map.	local planner input
	Moderately-used parks operated for purposes other than conservation and have no current protection or are surrounded by red colored land uses.	County-Owned, State-Owned, and Federally-Owned Lands (based on local knowledge) or lands defined as 180 Recreational on the Level 1 FLUCCS, local planner input and FMRIS.
	Coastal areas that are extensively developed but are ineligible for beach nourishment funding due to COBRA (or possibly private beaches unless case can be made that they will convert to public)	Flood Insurance Rate Maps for COBRA, local knowledge for beach nourishment.

	Undeveloped areas where most of the land will be developed, but a park or refuge is also planned, and the boundaries have not yet been defined so we are unable to designate which areas are brown and which are green; so red is a compromise between	Local planner input
	Agricultural areas where development is not expected, but where there is a history of erecting shore protection structures to protect farmland.	Local planner input
	Dredge Spoil Areas likely to continue to receive spoils or be developed, and hence unlikely to convert to tidal wetland as sea level rises	Local planner input
	Military Lands in areas where protection is not certain.	FLUCCS Level 173
Protection Unlikely (blue)	Undeveloped privately-owned that are in areas expected to remain sparsely developed (i.e., not in a designated growth area and not expected to be developed) and there is no history of erecting shore protection structures to protect farms and forests.	Undeveloped Lands identified from WMD existing FLUCCS Level 1- 160 mining, 200 Agriculture, 300 Rangeland, 400 Upland Forest, 700 barren land ; Non-growth areas identified from planner input, local comprehensive plans, Flood Insurance Rate Maps for COBRA and current regional hurricane evacuation studies.
	Unbridged barrier island and COBRA areas or within a coastal high hazard area that are not likely to become developed enough to justify private beach nourishment.	Flood Insurance Rate Maps for COBRA, local knowledge for beach nourishment and local planner input.
	Minimally-used parks operated partly for conservation, have no current protection or are surrounded by blue colored land uses, but for which we can articulate a reason for expecting that the shore might be protected.	County-Owned, State-Owned, and Federally-Owned Lands (based on local knowledge) or lands defined as preserve on Future Land Use Map, local planner input and FMRIS.
	Undeveloped areas where most of the land will be part of a wildlife reserve, but where some of it will probably be developed; and the boundaries have not yet been defined so we are unable to designate which areas are brown and which are green; so blue is a compromise between red and green.	local planner input
	Dredge Spoil Areas unlikely to continue to receive spoils or be developed, and hence likely to convert to tidal wetland as sea level rises	Local planner input
	Conservation Easements (unless they preclude shore protection)	local planner input
No Protection (light green)	Private lands owned by conservation groups (when data available)	Private Conservation Lands
	Conservation Easements that preclude shore protection	local planner input

	Wildlife Refuges, Portions of Parks operated for conservation by agencies with a policy preference for allowing natural processes (e.g. National Park Service)	local planner input
	Publicly-owned natural lands or parks with little or no prospect for access for public use.	County-Owned, State-Owned, and Federally-Owned Lands (based on local knowledge) defined as preserve on the Future Land Use Map and local planner input.

Notes:

1. These generalized land use categories describe typical decisions applied in the county studies. County-specific differences in these decisions and site-specific departures from this approach are discussed in the county-specific sections of this report.
2. Colored line file should be used in areas where less than 10 ft. elevations exist within 1,000 feet of the rising sea or color can't be seen on ledger paper map.
3. Current protection may include sea walls, rock revetments, beach renourishment, levees, spreader swales or dikes.
4. Coastal High Hazard Area defined in Rule 9J-5 FAC as the Category 1 hurricane evacuation zone and/or storm surge zone.