Islamorada, Village of Islands

LAND USE VILLAGE COUNCIL MEETING

REVISED

April 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM
Founders Park Community Center
87000 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, FL 33036

The Village Council has resumed the in-person regular meeting format. Virtual participation is still available to the public. Please see the last page of the agenda for participation details

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. AGENDA: Requests for Deletion / Emergency Additions

IV. REPORTS, PRESENTATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. Presentation on the Comparison of Habitat in the Village Code vs. Monroe County Code - **TAB A**

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

(This is general public comment. It provides an opportunity for the public to speak about matters not scheduled elsewhere on the agenda. The mayor opens public comment on agenda items throughout the meeting.)

VI. MAYOR / COUNCIL COMMUNICATIONS

VII. VILLAGE ATTORNEY / VILLAGE MANAGER COMMUNICATIONS

A. Update on Issue of Lots Fronting on US 1 for Affordable Housing - **TAB B**

B. MOVED FROM APRIL 9 - BPAS & County ROGO Update and Request for Council Direction- **TAB 3**

C. MOVED FROM APRIL 9 - Guidelines for Reservation of Affordable Allocations - **TAB 4**

VIII. RESOLUTIONS

A. 4th Quarter 2023 Affordable Building Permit Allocation Award - **TAB C** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, APPROVING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATION SYSTEM RANKINGS AND AWARDING AFFORDABLE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT

ALLOCATIONS FOR QUARTER 4 OF 2023; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

IX. ORDINANCES

A. Amending Chapter 30 Land Development Regulations Article IV Administrative Procedures - **Second Reading - TAB D** (John Quick, Interim Village Attorney, Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 30 "LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS", ARTICLE IV "ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES", DIVISION 2 "DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS", SECTION 30-212 OF THE VILLAGE CODE TO CREATE A REVIEW FOR THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN CONDITIONS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

X. QUASI-JUDICIAL

A. Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of Island Community Church Inc to Amend the Future Land Use Map of Parcel 00402900-000000 - **First Reading- TAB E** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF TY HARRIS PA AGENT FOR ISLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH INC, TO AMEND THE VILLAGE'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICES (PS) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON UPPER MATECUMBE KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00402900-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

B. Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of Island Community Church Inc to Amend the Zoning Map for Parcel 00402900-000000 - **First Reading - TAB F** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF TY HARRIS PA AGENT FOR ISLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH INC, TO AMEND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FROM PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICES (PS) TO HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL (HC) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON UPPER MATECUMBE KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00402900-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE

TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

C. Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of HVS82 Investments LLC to Amend the Future Land use Map of Parcel 00415840-000000 - **First Reading - TAB G** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF SHARON MAHONEY ON BEHALF OF HVS82 INVESTMENTS LLC, TO AMEND THE VILLAGE'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION (RC) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON PLANTATION KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00415840-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

D. Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of HVS82 Investments LLC to Amend the Zoning Map for Parcel 00415840-000000 - **First Reading - TAB H** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF SHARON MAHONEY ON BEHALF OF HVS82 INVESTMENTS LLC, TO AMEND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FROM NATIVE RESIDENTIAL (NR) TO HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL (HC) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON PLANTATION KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00415840-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

E. Orange Street - Roadway Abandonment - **TAB I** (Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director)

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING A REQUEST BY JAMES LUPINO, ESQ. ("Agent") ON BEHALF OF MM82,790 LLC ("OWNER"), TO ABANDON AND VACATE A PORTION OF ORANGE STREET RIGHT OF WAY, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, AT PAGE 48, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF MONROE COUNTY,

FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARY DESCRIBED IN "EXHIBIT A"; RESERVING TO THE VILLAGE ALL RIGHTS OVER ANY PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENTS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

XI. MOTIONS

XII. ADJOURNMENT

Options for Viewing the Village Council Meeting:
The public is encouraged to watch the meeting on Monroe County's MCTV Comcast Channel 77. Alternatively, the public may view the meeting streamed live on the Village website from their personal computer, tablet or phone via the following link: https://www.islamorada.fl.us/departments/communications/live_village_broadcast_meeting.php

Option 1: Email your comments.
1. Public comment should be submitted via email to: public.comment@islamorada.fl.us
2. The email should contain "Public Comment" in the subject line.
3. The name and address of the submitter shall be included in the email.
4. Public comment should be submitted by 9 a.m. the day before the meeting. Public comment will be sent to the Village Councilmembers for consideration prior to the meeting. Public comments will not be read during the meeting.

Option 2: Call in During the Meeting.
1. If phoning in, dial 305-224-1968 and enter the webinar **ID: 911 0656 4166** followed by #. When the Mayor opens public comment pertaining to the agenda item you are interested in dial ***9** to be recognized by the Zoom meeting monitor. The Monitor will call you by the last four digits of your phone number. Please be sure to unmute your phone when you are called upon.

2. If watching online via Zoom: Open the Zoom webinar link https://zoom.us/j/91106564166 and follow the prompts to join the webinar. When the Mayor opens public comment use the "raise your hand" feature to be recognized by the meeting monitor. Public comments will be heard in the order in which they are received.

ADA Assistance:
These meetings are open to the public. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, all persons who are disabled and who need special accommodations to participate in this meeting because of that disability should contact the ADA Coordinator at (305) 664-6448 or by email at ADA@islamorada.fl.us at least 48 hours before the scheduled meeting

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director, Daniel Parobok, Environmental Planner
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Presentation on the Comparison of Habitat in the Village Code vs. Monroe County Code - TAB A**

Background:
At it's meeting in November 2023, the Village Council asked for Staff to compare the Environmental Standards in the Village's Code with those in Monroe County's Code. Daniel Parobok, the Village's Biologist and Senior Environmental Planner has done a thorough comparison and provided a report. Daniel will present his findings at the meeting.

Analysis:
See attached report from Daniel Parobok.

Budget Impact:
Impact will be dependent on any decision made by the Council.

Staff Impact:
Impact will be dependent on any decision made by the Council.

Recommendation:
Staff has no specific recommendation at this time. Staff is available to answer questions to help guide the Council in any decision regarding environmental standards.

Attachments: 1. County VS Village Environmental

County And Village Environmental Development Code Comparison

Summary

- The only definition that the Village does not share with the County is “Disturbed Saltmarsh and Buttonwood”.
- Overall, the County is more restrictive on developments within protected habitats.
- The biggest difference between the two codes is how clearing is calculated based on existing conditions.

County	Village
Requires Existing Conditions Report	Requires Habitat Analysis
Requires Benthic Survey	Requires Benthic Survey
Lists habitats in order of sensitivity	Groups habitats into 3 groups based on sensitivity
Clearing percentages range from 20-40%.	Clearing percentages range from 10-50%
Maximum clearing of 7,500 SF*	Maximum clearing based on habitat type and proposed development*
Cleared areas are considered vegetated when calculating clearing allowances	Current legally existing conditions used to calculate clearing allowances
1986 conditions used as baseline; only increases of vegetative cover allowed to be calculated	Current legally existing conditions used to calculate clearing allowances

* Additional restrictions and/or allowance may apply

Definitions

County	Village
Tropical Hardwood Hammock	Tropical Hardwood Hammock
Scarified Land	Scarified Land
Disturbed Land	Disturbed Land
Disturbed Saltmarsh Buttonwood	*No definition*
Saltmarsh and Buttonwood Wetlands	Saltmarsh and Buttonwood Wetlands
High Hammock/Low Hammock	*Village does not contain this habitat*
Cactus Hammock	*Village does not contain this habitat*
Palm Hammock	*Village does not contain this habitat*
Beach	Beach
Beach Berm	Beach Berm
Freshwater Wetlands	Freshwater Wetlands
Pinelands	*Village does not contain this habitat*

Reports and Documentation

County: The report required by the County is called an “Existing Conditions Report (ECR). This report essentially combines all information regarding habitat, vegetation, protected species, and mitigation into one report. No other environmental reports are required for upland development. A benthic survey is required for development over water but the requirements of a benthic survey are not outlined in the Code.

Village: A vegetation survey is required for development. If native vegetation is to be removed, a mitigation plan is required. If a property contains mapped habitat, a habitat analysis is required. As a part of the habitat analysis, a vegetation survey and mitigation plan are included in the document. A benthic survey is required for development over open water and the requirements are clearly stated within the Code.

Habitat Type and Sensitivity

County: The County lists the habitat types in order from most sensitive to least sensitive in the following order-

a.Cactus hammock
b.Palm hammock
c.Beach/berm
d.Pinelands
e.Hammock
f.Disturbed beach/berm
g.Disturbed with slash pines
h.Disturbed with hammock
i.Disturbed
j.Disturbed with exotic

Village: The Village breaks down the habitats into 3 categories with Class I being the most sensitive and Class III being the least sensitive-

Class I:
Undisturbed wetlands;
Mangroves wetlands and submerged lands:
Saltmarsh and/or buttonwood association wetlands;
Disturbed wetlands;
High quality tropical hardwood hammock;
Moderate quality tropical hardwood hammock;
Low quality tropical hardwood hammock; and

Beach or berm.
Class II:
Disturbed beach or berm;
Disturbed with salt marsh and/or buttonwood association wetlands (lawfully converted to disturbed uplands); and
Disturbed with tropical hardwood hammock.
Class III:
Disturbed; and
Disturbed with exotics.

Clearing Percentages

County: The County does not break clearing percentages down by habitat type, rather by a tier system. The County maintains a map of the tier location. Below are the general standards.

Tier I- Generally contains native upland habitats, vacant parcels that can be restored to native habitat, lands designated for acquisition, may contain threatened and/or endangered species, conservation area, and areas of minimal existing development. **Clearing percentage 20% with a 7,500 SF maximum.**

Tier II- A special district only found on Big Pine and No Name Key. **Clearing percentage 40% with a 7,500 maximum.**

Tier III- Generally parcels containing less than 1.00 acre of native uplands, infill areas, and previously heavily developed areas. **Clearing percentage 40% with a 7,500 maximum.**

Tier III-A Special Protection Area- Generally areas 1.00 acre or greater of native habitat. **Clearing percentage 40% with a 7,500 maximum.**

Village: The Village breaks down open space (clearing) by habitat type. Clearing of hammock is limited to the permitted primary and accessory structures and uses.

Clearing Percentages:

Submerged Lands- 0%

Beach Berm- 10%

Undisturbed Mangrove and freshwater wetlands- 0%

Disturbed Mangrove and freshwater wetlands- 10?

High Quality Hammock- 10%

Moderate Quality Hammock- 30%

Low Quality Hammock- 50%

Disturbed with Hammock, saltmarsh, or beach berm- 70%

Disturbed with Exotics- 80%

Scarified- 80%

Baseline Conditions

County: Conditions legally existing as of 2/28/1986 shall be used as a baseline to determine clearing allowances. This information may be supplemented by new aerials and site analysis to determine increases of native vegetative cover only. Upland native vegetated areas cleared between 1986 and present shall be considered to still contain upland native vegetation for purposes of determining amounts of clearing permitted. Permitted development approved prior to 1/13/13 that allows for clearing in excess of the current standards can be redeveloped within the original footprint. If changes to the cleared area configuration are required for redevelopment, the current clearing standards shall be applied.

Village: Current legally existing conditions are used to determine clearing allowances. Permittable clearing per habitat type shall be assessed cumulatively from 2/28/86 to present. Major development sites approved prior to 1986 shall not be permitted to clear additional habitat beyond the original approval.

References

Definitions

County (Sec. 101.1)

Tropical hardwood hammock means an upland hardwood forest community consisting of broad-leafed trees, shrubs, and vines, nearly all of which are native to the West

Indies. Characteristic tropical plants include strangler fig, gumbo-limbo, mastic, bustic, lancewood, ironwoods, poisonwood, pigeon plum, Jamaica dogwood, and Bahama lysiloma.

Scarified land means an area that is cleared of native vegetation, or topographically modified such that the land is not currently in a successional sequence leading to the establishment of the vegetative communities that were cleared or disturbed.

Disturbed land means land that manifests signs of environmental disturbance that has had an observable effect on the structure and function of the natural community.

Disturbed salt marsh and buttonwood wetlands means salt marsh or buttonwood wetland habitat with environmental disturbance that has had an observable effect on the structure and function of the natural community.

Salt marsh and buttonwood wetlands. (See Sec. 101.1, long definition, includes tables)

High hammock means an upland, hardwood forest community in which the following species of plants represent a component of the flora: (See Sec. 101.1 for table)

Low hammock means an upland hardwood forest community in which the following species of plants represent a major component of the flora: (See Sec. 101.1 for table)

Cactus hammock means a low hammock with understories and/or ground covers with an abundance of cacti of the genera Opuntia, Acanthocereus, Pilosocereus and Harrisia. Common species in cactus hammocks include Barbed Wire Cactus (Acanthocereus tetragonus), Prickly Pear Cactus (Opuntia stricta). Rare species include Tree Cactus (Pilosocereus robinii) and Prickly Apple Cactus (Harrisia fragrans).

Palm hammock means a low hammock where one out of every five of the dominant canopy plants is a native palm characterized by the state thatch palm, Thrinax radiata.

Beach means the zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of storm waves.

Beach berm means a bare, sandy shoreline with a mound or ridge of unconsolidated sand that is immediately landward of, and usually parallel to, the shoreline and beach. The sand is calcareous material that is the remains of marine organisms such as corals, algae and mollusks. The berm may include forested, coastal ridges and may be colonized by hammock vegetation.

Freshwater wetlands means wetland areas with either standing water or saturated soil, or both, where the water is fresh or brackish. The vegetation common in freshwater wetlands in the Florida Keys may include the following species: (See Sec. 101.1 for table)

Pineland means an upland forest community with an open canopy dominated by the native slash pine, Pinus elliottti var. densa. Plant species that are commonly present include, but are not limited to: (See Sec. 101.1 for table)

Village (Sec. 30-32):

Hammock, tropical hardwood, means an upland, tropical hardwood forest community.

Scarified land means an area that is cleared of native vegetation, or topographically modified such that the land is not presently in a successional sequence leading to the establishment of the vegetative communities that were cleared or disturbed.

Disturbed land means land or an area of land that manifests signs of environmental disturbance which has had an observable effect on the structure and function of the natural community which existed on the site prior to the disturbance.

Saltmarsh and *buttonwood* mean two plant associations that are sometimes collectively or individually referred to as the transitional wetland zone. The saltmarsh community is a wetland area subject to tidal influence, and the vegetation is dominated by non-woody ground covers and grasses. Woody vegetation that may be present includes the three species of mangroves, as well as buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*); however, the saltmarsh community is distinguished by the dominance of non-woody plants, and the woody species have a coverage of less than 40 percent. The saltmarsh community may be associated and intermixed with areas of almost bare ground on which the vegetation may be limited to masts of periphyton. The buttonwood wetland is a wetland that is usually present in the more landward zone of the transitional wetland area, and may intermix with more upland communities. The buttonwood wetland is distinguished from the saltmarsh wetland by the dominance of buttonwood trees, usually occurring as an open stand that permits the growth of an understory of ground covers and shrubs. The buttonwood wetland is, in turn, distinguished from more upland communities by the presence of graminoids and halophytic ground covers under its open canopy, and generally by the lack of an appreciable layer of humus and leaf litter. As referenced throughout this chapter, "saltmarsh and buttonwood habitat" refers collectively and individually to saltmarsh and buttonwood habitats for the purpose of determining regulatory requirements.

Beach means the zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low-water line to the place where there is a marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of storm waves.

Beach berm means a bare shoreline or sandy shoreline with a mound or ridge of unconsolidated sand that is immediately landward of, and usually parallel to, the

shoreline and beach. The sand is calcareous material that is the remains of marine organisms such as corals, algae and molluscs. The berm may include forested, coastal ridges, coastal barrens and may be colonized by hammock vegetation.

Freshwater wetlands means wetland areas with either standing water or saturated soil, or both, where the water is fresh or brackish and the area contains plant species commonly found in freshwater wetlands occurring in the Florida Keys such as Saw Grass (*Cladium jamaicensi*), Buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*), Spike Rush (*Eleocharis celluosa*), White Mangrove (*Lagungularia racemosa*), Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) and Cattail (*Typha spp*).

Reports and Documentation

County

Existing Conditions Report- Sec. 118-2

Village

Habitat Analysis- Sec. 30-1613

Vegetation Survey- Sec. 30-1614

(Mitigation) Transplantation and Restoration Plan- Sec. 30-1615

Habitat Type and Sensitivity

County

Sec. 118-7(f)- It is the purpose of this subsection to minimize the environmental impacts of development by requiring design of a development on a parcel of land to incorporate clustering of the development away from the natural areas on the parcel that are the most susceptible to harmful impacts of development. Clustering requirements shall apply to all development, including plat design, and shall be achieved in the following manner:

(1) When a parcel proposed for development contains more than one habitat type, all development shall be clustered on the least sensitive portions of the parcel. For the purpose of this subsection, the relative sensitivity of separate habitat types shall be as listed below with subsection (f)(1)a. of this Section being the most sensitive and subsection (f)(1)j. of this Section being the least sensitive.

a.Cactus hammock;

b.Palm hammock;

c.Beach/berm;

d.Pinelands;

e.Hammock;

f.Disturbed beach/berm;

g.Disturbed with slash pines;

h.Disturbed with hammock;

i.Disturbed; and

j.Disturbed with exotics.

(2) Development within the least sensitive habitat shall achieve the maximum density or intensity allowable by Chapter 130, and shall fully use the net buildable area of the habitat prior to expanding to the next least sensitive habitat type on the site. For proposed plats, these clustering requirements shall be applied such that the number of proposed lots are sized and configured to achieve the highest allowable density within the least sensitive habitat prior to locating additional lots within the next least sensitive habitat. For disturbed habitats only, development or proposed plats shall use 100 percent of the disturbed habitat, except for the area of any required setbacks, before expanding to the next least sensitive habitat type.

(3) In addition to the requirements of subsections (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this Section, development shall be clustered within the least ecologically valuable area of each habitat as determined by the County Biologist.

(4) All development shall be clustered in a manner that reduces habitat fragmentation and preserves the largest possible area of contiguous, undisturbed habitat. The Planning Director may vary the clustering requirements described above in order to reduce habitat fragmentation

Village

Sec. 30-1616(b)- Clustering. It is the purpose of this section to minimize the environmental impacts of development by encouraging design of a development on a parcel of land to incorporate clustering of development away from environmentally sensitive natural areas that are the most susceptible to harmful development impacts. Clustering requirements shall apply to all development, including plat design, and shall be achieved in the following manner:

(1) When a parcel proposed for development contains only one habitat type, all development shall be clustered on the least sensitive portions of the parcel subject to the maximum density and the performance standards of this division and shall fully utilize the buildable area of the habitat prior to expanding to the next least sensitive habitat type on the site.

(2) When a parcel proposed for development contains more than one habitat type, all development shall be clustered on the least sensitive portions of the parcel. For the purpose of this policy, the relative sensitivity of separate habitat types shall be classified as shown within the following habitat classes, Class I are the most sensitive and Class III are the least sensitive in the listed order.

Class I:

Undisturbed wetlands;

Mangroves wetlands and submerged lands:

Saltmarsh and/or buttonwood association wetlands;

Disturbed wetlands;

High quality tropical hardwood hammock;

Moderate quality tropical hardwood hammock;

Low quality tropical hardwood hammock; and

Beach or berm.

Class II:

Disturbed beach or berm;

Disturbed with salt marsh and/or buttonwood association wetlands (lawfully converted to disturbed uplands); and

Disturbed with tropical hardwood hammock.

Class III:

Disturbed; and

Disturbed with exotics.

a. When a parcel proposed for development contains more than one habitat type, the development shall be clustered within the least ecologically valuable area of each habitat to achieve the maximum utilization of these areas allowing for setback requirements as determined by the director of planning

and development services. The minimum size of each habitat shall be 6,000 square feet. Habitat fragments smaller than 6,000 square feet shall be classified as part of the adjacent habitat of higher sensitivity.

b. When a parcel proposed for development contains only one habitat type, the development shall be clustered within the least ecologically valuable area of the habitat as determined by the director of planning and development services. Disturbed parcels of less than 10,000 square feet in size containing Class I habitat on one-third or less of the parcel shall be classified as disturbed with the applicable habitat.

Clearing Percentages

County- Sec. 118-9

Village- Sec. 30-1614

Baseline Conditions

County- Sec. 118-9

Village- Sec. 30-1614(f)

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Update on Issue of Lots Fronting on US 1 for Affordable Housing - TAB B**

Background:
The Village Code section 30-684 (b) 2 states that a permitted use is "multifamily attached or detached single-family deed restricted affordable housing of up to four dwelling units on lots fronting U.S. 1".

At its meeting on March 14, 2024, the Village Council asked staff to consider what it means to Front on US 1 and any potential code changes that might be necessary to clarify this issue.

By way of background, in September 2019 a pre-application conference was held in relation to the two parcels located next to Hog Heaven. One of the questions asked was do the properties front on US1? The planner at the time determined that the lots did not front on US 1. The applicant took an appeal to the Village Council for this decision and argued that both parcels were adjacent to US 1 and there are no private or buildable parcels or structures located between the front of the two parcels and US 1. The Council ruled in favor of the appellant and determined that the staff's decision was not supported by the facts and the appeal was supported by the facts and documents presented. In 2021, a property owner applied for a pre-application conference to ask the same question about 86741 Old Hwy. The former Planning Director provided in writing that, based on the Council's decision on the appeal in 2019, this property having the same characteristics of being adjacent to US 1 and having no buildable property between the subject property, Old Hwy and US 1 is considered fronting on US 1 for the purpose of constructing up to a maximum of 4 affordable units.

It is based on these facts that staff made the interpretation regarding the property located at 86751 Old Hwy fronting on US 1 for the purposes of affordable housing.

Analysis:
Staff have researched the number of lots in which this situation applies. We have identified 21 lots. However, 6 of those lots contain structures that are too large to allow for affordable housing and 3 are non-conforming with 2 SFR's. That leaves 12 lots which would be classified as "fronting" on us 1 for affordable housing if we continue to rely on this interpretation.

Staff has also proposed potential changes to the Village code if the Council wishes to clarify the location of affordable housing in R1 zoning districts or to define "fronting".

Budget Impact:
None

Staff Impact:
Staff impact depends on any future council decision.

Recommendation:
Staff has no specific recommendations but remain available to answer questions and guide the Council.

Attachments:
1. Attachment_C_Preapp_Summary_Letter
2. Attachment_E_Appeal_Narrative
3. 19-11-103_Mark_Gregg__Appeal_Recorded_Resolution
4. PLPRE20180096_Mark_Gregg_OH_05192021
5. Copy of US1_Old Hwy Frontage
6. 48G0846-Potential code change re fronting US1 or Old Highway

Islamorada,
Village of Islands

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

September 6, 2019

Mark Gregg
189 East Ridge Road
Islamorada, FL 33036

Project: **Pre-Application Conference (PLPRE20190142) Summary**
Location: **85305 and 85307 Old Highway, Islamorada FL**
Parcel #: **00405360-000000 & 00405350-000000**

Dear Mr. Mark Gregg:

Thank you for your Application for a Pre-Application Conference ("Application"). The following is the Planning Department's ("Staff") analysis of your questions and a summary of the meeting held on July 21, 2019. The purpose of the Pre-Application Conference is to familiarize the applicant ("Applicant") with the applicable provisions of Chapter 30, *Land Development Regulations (LDRs)* of the Code of Ordinances ("Code") of Islamorada, Village of Islands, Florida (the "Village") and the processes required for the utilization of transfer of development rights (TDRs) and potential development.

Background:
The subject Property consists of land and commercial building located at 85305 & 85307 Overseas Hwy, Plantation Key with the Parcel ID number 00405360-000000 & 00405350-000000 (the "Property"). The total site area of each property based on the Monroe County Property Appraiser is approximately 13,300 square feet per lot. The Property is categorized within the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) as Residential Medium (RM) and is designated within the Residential Single Family (R1) Zoning District.

Analysis:
Based upon the information provided in the Application and the provisions of the LDRs in effect at the time of the Application, this summary shall serve as a description of, in general, what provisions of the LDRs apply, and shall serve as an overview of the review process.
The following provides a written response to the questions posed in the Application and at the meeting.

1. **Seeking confirmation of one legally established dwelling unit on each parcel (00405360-000000 & 00405350-000000).**

86800 Overseas Highway • Islamorada, Florida 33036
Office 305-664-6400 • Fax 305-664-6467 • www.islamorada.fl.us

Code Section 30-473 (d) Criteria for determining the existence of a legally established residential dwelling unit or nonresidential floor area. A dwelling unit or an amount of nonresidential floor area shall be determined to legally exist if the parcel meets at a minimum all of the criteria of either (1) or (2) below:

(1) A permit or other official approval was issued by the Village or Monroe County for the unit(s) or floor area for residential dwelling units or nonresidential floor area and the unit(s) or floor area was accounted for in the Village Comprehensive Plan Building Permit Allocation System and ROGO [Rate of Growth Ordinance (Monroe County Ordinance 016-1992 as amended]), which shall be proof that the residential unit(s) or amount of floor area was in existence and included in the April 1990 Census or was issued a Certificate of Occupancy subsequent to April 1990.

Staff Analysis: The documentation provided by the Applicant did not include supportive permits providing single family residence existence or official approval by Monroe County for the dwelling units in question. However, the Applicant provided a 2017 property record card from the Monroe County Property Appraiser's Office. The information on the Card included the building date year of 1940. The other permits associated with the Property include the following: PRBLD201702155 & PRBLD201702157, which proposes removing the existing foundations that remain on the Properties. The descriptions were as follows: "Demolition of S.F.R.- 561 sq. ft. - No Electrical - No Plumbing - No Mechanical" and "Demolition of S.F.R. and outbuilding. 973 sq. ft. - No Electric - No Plumbing - No Mechanical". Although the descriptions mention an SFR there was no dwelling determination executed in the past. The demo permits were to remove the foundations.

PRTRM201701406 & PRTRM201701406 were for the removal of invasive exotic vegetation and debris from H. Irma on both the Properties. There were two permits, PRBLD201801316 & PRBLD201801315, to install riprap on the Properties. No other permits were located by Staff. More specifically, no Village permits, or Monroe County permit have been provided or located to indicate official approval was given for the structures in question.

The Applicant has **not** met this criterion.

(2) If a permit or other official approval is not available, for residential dwelling units or nonresidential floor area, the criteria listed below shall be used to establish proof that the residential dwelling unit or nonresidential floor area was legally established:

a. The structure in which the unit or nonresidential floor area is located is currently habitable as determined by the building official, or utility invoices/receipts from Florida Keys Electric Cooperative or Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority are provided that clearly indicate by separate meter that the unit or nonresidential building was being served during April 1990, or Monroe County property record card showing the existence of the unit or nonresidential floor area in 1990, or occupational license or other state license for 1990 for a nonresidential use of a property, or insurance policy records for the building for a nonresidential use of a property that clearly delineate the amount of floor area; and

Staff Analysis: The foundations were demoed according to building permits PRBLD201702157 and PRBLD201702155. According to property record card from 2017, both structures were built in 1940. No other records required in this criterion were provided or located for evidence of compliance with this criterion.

The Applicant has **not** met this criterion.

b. Aerial photograph(s) or signed and sealed survey(s) clearly showing existence of the dwelling unit or nonresidential structure either in 1990, or if not available for 1990 then both prior to and subsequent to 1990; and

Staff Analysis: Staff examined all historic aerial photography of the site dating back to 1959.

On 85307 Old Highway, two structures and a delineated access path are clearly visible in the aerial photography from 1959, and 1964. Aerial imagery from 1968, 1972, and 1975 do not clearly show the structure, but do show expansive vegetation growth. None of the aerials available in the Village archives clearly show the existence of the structures after 1964 on 85307 Old Highway. The foundation of the structure can be seen in an aerial from 2006.

On 85305 Old Highway, one structure is clearly visible in the aerial photography from 1959, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1975, and 2017. In each aerial photograph (dating back to 1959) the structure does not clearly depict a roof. The structure must have a roof to be considered a dwelling unit.

The Applicant has **not** met this criterion.

c. A determination by the Village that the use could have been legally permitted under the zoning and building codes in effect for the parcel at the time the structure was constructed or the business was established. This not only refers to the type of use, but also to the parameters of the building construction; or

Staff Analysis: The structures on the Property were clearly visible on the 1959 aerials. The first land development regulations were established and became effective for Monroe County January 4, 1960 per Resolution No. Z-1. Therefore, there were no zoning or building codes in effect at the time the structures were constructed on the Property.

In 1963, the Property was designated within the RU-1 (single family residential) Zoning District.

In 1986, the Property was designated within the Sub Urban Commercial (SC) Zoning District.

Because the structures were constructed before the Zoning and Building Codes became effective in Monroe County, the criterion is unable to be met.

The Applicant has **not** met this criterion.

d. The Applicant meets the criteria listed above in Subsections b. and c., but does not meet the criteria in a., then the Director shall forward the Application to the Village Council for a determination only if the Applicant produces any other documentary evidence showing the existence of a unit or nonresidential floor area consistent with subsections b. and c. above. The Council shall hold a quasi-judicial hearing to review the Application in accordance with the procedures in Article IV, Division 3 of Chapter 30 of the Village Code.

Based on the analysis above, the Applicant does not meet Criteria 2b or 2c, therefore proffer has not been provided to establish the existence of a dwelling unit. Pursuant to Code Section 30-473(d)(2) d, the Director shall forward the application to the Village Council if the Applicant produces other documentary evidence showing the existence of a unit consistent with subsection (2)b. and (2)c.

2. **A determination of whether each parcel is considered to be "fronting" on US1 for affordable housing as per Village Code Section 30-684(b)(2).**

   The Applicant provided a document from the Monroe County Property Appraiser showing the Old Highway parcel terminating before the Properties, thus proposing both Properties do not front Old Highway. However, the original plats (Galen Beach PB02-110 Lot 3) clearly indicates the Properties fronting Old Highway. Code Section 30-684(b)(2), up to four affordable housing units (either detached or attached) may be permitted on lots fronting U.S.1. The Property does not front U.S. 1, but fronts Old Highway, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements to develop up to four (4) affordable housing units.

Conclusion:
This pre-application letter is based solely upon the information provided by the Applicant and is only intended to familiarize the Applicant with the provisions of the LDRs currently in effect that may be applicable to the changes proposed by the Applicant. The information provided herein is subject to change based upon the adoption of new policies or regulations, the repeal of existing policies or regulations, submission of additional information, or a determination that incomplete/inaccurate information or misstatements of fact were provided by the applicant. This letter is not an approval, order or permit, and nothing contained herein shall be construed or interpreted as conveying, conferring, granting or denying any building, development or vested rights. This is not an administrative decision or interpretation regarding the provisions of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations. A final decision or interpretation of the applicable policies and regulations cannot be made until the applicant submits a complete development application for review.

If you have any further questions or need additional clarification, please feel free to contact me at 305-664-6423 or Megan.Rumbaugh@Islamorada.fl.us.

Sincerely,

Megan Rumbaugh
Associate Planner

BEFORE THE ISLAMORDA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Administrative Appeal
Of

Islamorada, Village Of Islands Planning And Development
Services Department's Pre-Application Conference Summary Letter
Dated September 6, 2019, File Number PLPRE20190142
Mark H. Gregg, Appellant
September 27, 2019

Mark H. Gregg, as Appellant, hereby files this Administrative Appeal pursuant to Islamorada Village Code of Ordinances Chapter 30, Article IV, Division 4, and requests the Islamorada Village Of Islands Village Council grant this appeal of the Pre-Application Conference Summary Letter issued by the Planning And Development Services Department on September 6, 2019 and make a determination that:

1) Appellant has one legally established dwelling unit on each of the two parcels of real property referenced in the Appellant's application for a Pre-Application Conference which accompanies this brief, and

2) The two parcels are "fronting" on U.S. 1, as referenced in the Village Land Development Regulation Section 30-684(a)(1), such that the parcels may be improved with up to 4 affordable dwelling units.

Summary of Facts Supporting the Granting of this Appeal

1) The Applicant is the owner of two parcels of land on Windley Key zoned for R1 single family residential use. Both of the parcels were improved with a single family residence in 1940. The property record cards from 2017 for both parcels maintained by the Monroe County Property Appraiser's office indicate that both parcels were improved with a "S.F.R." built in 1940 and made of concrete block. The property record cards contain a sketch of the buildings on both lots and a photograph of the remaining foundations of the buildings.

2) The business records maintained by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority for both parcels indicate that a water service line had previously been installed in front of both lots, and that the cost of installation for "Front Footage" had already been paid to the FKAA, although a water meter is not present. This is an indication that water service to the parcels may have been active in the past but that the meter(s) were removed. The photograph in the Appellant's application shows an existing old galvanized water line near the right of way where a water meter would be located. The portion of the old water line is still in place today. Based upon the apparent age of the old water line and other improvements and materials located on the parcels, it is likely that the meter(s) were removed after the buildings were damaged or destroyed. This area suffered heavy damage during Hurricane Donna in September 1960.

3) The Islamorada Planning And Building Services Department has issued 3 permits for each parcel as follows: a) Demolition of an "S.F.R" on November 15, 2017, b) Removal of Invasive Vegetation on May 1, 2018, and c) Riprap installation on June 27, 2018. Each permit application and issued permit references an "S.F.R", "no additional square footage", or "single family – foundation" without any disclaimer that the structures were not recognized as legally established dwellings. Planning staff verbally advised the Appellant that a new single family dwelling unit could be permitted on each parcel without a BPAS allocation provided that a copy of the demolition permit was attached to the building permit application for each new dwelling unit.

4) As noted in the Staff Analysis, building, planning and zoning regulations were not in effect in Monroe County until 1960. The Monroe County Property Appraiser's record cards indicate that the structures on both lots were built in 1940, therefore no building permits or zoning approvals were available or required at the time the buildings were constructed.

5) The aerial photograph from 1959, included with the Appellant's original application, clearly shows a structure, parked automobiles, and a driveway on the West ½ parcel, and the residential foundation on the East ½ parcel. The 1955 photograph is less clear but a rectangular structure and driveway are visible on the West ½ parcel. A larger square shaped structure and driveway are visible on the East ½ parcel indicating a roofed structure larger than the foundation that is visible in the 1959 photograph. A photograph from 1955 and another from 1956 discovered after the Appellant's original application was filed show a very clear image of two square structures on the West parcel, including one higher structure that may be two stories tall. The structure on the East ½ was likely built over a cistern. Prior to the availability of water utilities, dwellings were commonly constructed over cisterns, such as the poured concrete "Red Cross" houses found throughout Islamorada and Tavernier built in 1936 for survivors of the great hurricane of 1935.

6) These parcels are located in an R1 zoning district which allows for up to 4 deed restricted affordable housing units if the parcels are "fronting" on U.S. 1. The Appellant intends to construct affordable housing on the two parcels. The term "fronting" is not defined in the Village Land Development Regulations, however both parcels are "adjacent" to U.S. 1, as that term is defined in the Land Development Regulations. There are no private or buildable parcels or structures located between the front of the Appellant's two parcels and U.S 1. The parcel next door and east of these parcels has the address of "85301 Overseas Highway". The Village acquired the Old Highway from Monroe County after incorporation in 1997, but that acquisition did not include the right of way and road abutting U.S. 1 in front of the Appellant's two parcels and the parcels to the east of this parcel, and this right of way appears to be owned and maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation.

Analysis of Facts

As stated in the Staff Analysis, "The structures on the Property were clearly visible on the 1959 aerials." Additionally, driveways and parked automobiles are also visible in the photograph. The existing old waterline, foundations, and water utility records support a finding that the parcels were previously improved and occupied. The property record card provided by the Monroe County Property Appraiser

clearly documents that a single family residence was constructed on each parcel in 1940, and includes a sketch of the footprint of each building, square footage, and description of the type of construction materials used. When considered together, these facts demonstrate that a single family residence previously existed on each parcel. The recent building permits issued for both parcels did not take exception to the numerous "S.F.R" references in the property record cards and permit applications submitted by the Appellant, and suggest an implied or tacit acknowledgement by the Planning Department staff that the structures were legally established. This is consistent with the Planning Department staff's verbal representations claimed by the Applicant that a BPAS allocation was not required. The two parcels are located "adjacent" to the right of way of U.S. 1., and the absence of any intervening parcels or structures, together with the "U.S. 1" address designation of the adjoining parcels to the east, create a unique factual circumstance not addressed in the Land Development Regulations so that a finding that these parcels are "fronting" on U.S. 1 for purposes of affordable housing is possible and reasonable.

Conclusion

The Planning Department's interpretation of the Village Land Development Regulations is not supported by the facts presented. The Applicant has presented sufficient documents and facts that serve as competent substantial evidence to support a finding and determination by the Village Council that one (1) legally established dwelling unit was constructed on each parcel owned by the Applicant. Additionally, the evidence establishes that both parcels may be considered to be "fronting" on U.S. 1 for the purpose of allowing deed restricted affordable housing.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark H. Gregg, Appellant

September 27, 2019

Doc # 2263667 Bk# 3018 Pg# 2104
Recorded 4/20/2020 4:00 PM Page 1 of 4

Filed and Recorded in Official Records of
MONROE COUNTY KEVIN MADOK, CPA

RESOLUTION NO. 19-11-103

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL NO. PLADA20190185 FILED BY MARK GREGG, RELATING TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION AND INTERPRETATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 85305 & 85307 OLD HIGHWAY, ON PLANTATION KEY, ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, WITH PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 00405350-000000 & 00405360-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT "A"; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, on September 30, 2019, Mark Gregg, (the "Appellant") filed Administrative Appeal No. PLADA20190185 (the "Appeal") pursuant to Section 30-281 of the Code of Ordinances of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Appeal is to seek the Village Council's review of a determination made by the Director of Planning (the "Director") regarding the findings set forth in Pre-Application Conference Application No. PLPRE20190142, specifically for determination of whether each parcel is considered to be "fronting" on US1 for affordable housing on Appellant's property located at 85305 & 85307 Old Highway, as legally described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, on November 21, 2019 a duly noticed public hearing was held before the Village Council pursuant to Section 30-281 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"); and

WHEREAS, during the public hearing held on November 21, 2019 the Appellant proffered to withdraw his appeal of the determinations made in Pre-Application Conference Application No. PLPRE20190142, except for the portion seeking a determination of whether each parcel is considered to be "fronting" on US1 for affordable housing on Appellant's property located at 85305 & 85307 Old Highway, as legally described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The Village Council having considered the testimony and evidence presented by all parties, including the Appellant and the Director, does hereby find and determine:

(1) The Council heard the Appeal on November 21, 2019.

(2) The hearing was duly noticed pursuant to Section 30-213(j) of the Village Code and all interested parties concerned in the matter were given an opportunity to be heard.

(3) The Director presented the written recommendation of the Village Staff dated November 21, 2019 to the Village Council.

(4) The Director's interpretation of the Code **is not** supported by the facts presented.

(5) The granting of the appeal determining whether the parcels are considered to be "fronting" on Old Highway rather than US1 **is** supported by the facts and documents presented.

Section 2. Conclusions of Law. Based upon the above Findings of Fact, the Village Council does hereby make the following Conclusions of Law:

(1) The Appeal has been processed in accordance with the Village's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations, including Section 30-281 of the Village Code; and

(2) In rendering its decision, as reflected in this Resolution, the Village Council has:

(a) Accorded procedural due process; and

(b) Observed the essential requirements of the law; and

(c) Supported its decision by competent substantial evidence of record; and

(3) In accordance with Sections 30-281(d), (e) and (f) of the Village Code, the Administrative Appeal submitted by Mark Gregg is hereby **GRANTED**.

Section 3. **Effective Date.** This Resolution shall not become effective until approved pursuant to Final Order by the State Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO") pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes or if the Final Order is challenged until the challenge to the order is resolved pursuant to Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes.

Motion to adopt by Councilwoman Cheryl Meads, second by Councilman Ken Davis.

FINAL VOTE AT ADOPTION
VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS:

Mayor Deb Gillis	YES
Vice Mayor Mike Forster	YES
Councilman Ken Davis	YES
Councilwoman Cheryl Meads	YES
Councilwoman Jim Mooney	YES

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2019.

DEB GILLIS, MAYOR

ATTEST:

KELLY TOTH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

ROGET V. BRYAN, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

This Resolution was filed in the Office of the Village Clerk of this 22 day of November, 2019.

Kelly Toth, Village Clerk

Description:

Part of Lot 4 of Galen Beach, a subdivision of the East 610 feet of Lot 10 of Geo. L. McDonald's survey of Part of Government Lots 1, 2, and 3, Section 23, Township 63 South, Range 37 East, on Windley Isle, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Plat Book 2, Page 110, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.

Commencing at the intersection of the Southwesterly property line of Lot 4 with the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A, and running thence along the Southwesterly property line of said Lot 4 in a Southeasterly direction 265.0 feet to the Straits of Florida; thence meandering the shoreline in a Northeasterly direction 50 feet more or less to a point which is 50 feet measured at right angles to the said Southwesterly property line of said Lot 4; thence in a Northwesterly direction and parallel with the Southwesterly property line of said Lot 4 a distance of 265.0 feet, more or less to the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A; thence in a Southwesterly direction along the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to easements, restrictions and reservations of record and to taxes for the year 2017 and thereafter.

Part of Lot 4 of Galen Beach, a subdivision of the East 610 feet of Lot 10 of Geo. L. McDonald's survey of Part of Government Lots 1, 2, and 3, Section 23, Township 63 South, Range 37 East, on Windley Isle, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Plat Book 2, Page 110, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.

Commencing at the intersection of the Northeasterly property line of Lot 4 with the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A, and running thence along the Northeasterly property line of said Lot 4 in a Southeasterly direction 268.4 feet to the Straits of Florida; thence meandering the shoreline in a Southwesterly direction 50 feet more or less to a point which is 50 feet measured at right angles to the said Northeasterly property line of said Lot 4; thence in a Northwesterly direction and parallel with the Northeasterly property line of said Lot 4 a distance of 268.4 feet, more or less to the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A; thence in a Northeasterly direction along the Southeasterly boundary line of Old State Highway 4-A 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to easements, restrictions and reservations of record and to taxes for the year 2017 and thereafter.

ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
86800 Overseas Highway • Islamorada, Florida 33036 • www.islamorada.fl.us

May 19, 2021

Mr. Mark H. Gregg, Esq.
189 East Ridge Road
Islamorada, Florida 33036

Subject: **Pre-Application Report for Property Located at 86741 Old Highway, on Plantation Key, Islamorada, Florida 33036 - Parcel RE#'s: 00411210-000000 - File No.: PLPRE20180096**

Dear Mr. Gregg:

Thank you for your application for a pre-application conference. The following is the Planning and Development Department's analysis of the questions posed in the original application submitted on June 7, 2018. The purpose of the Pre-Application Conference Letter is to familiarize you with the applicable provisions of Chapter 30, Land Development Regulations of the Code of Ordinances of Islamorada, Village of Islands, Florida, and the processes required to permit the proposed development under current requirements.

Background:

The subject property is located at the 86741 Old Highway at approximately Mile Marker (MM) 86.7 on Plantation Key. The total site area based on the Monroe County Property Appraiser is approximately 22,744 square feet, or roughly 0.52 acre. The subject property has a R1 (Residential single family) Zoning District designation and a Future Land Use classification of Residential Medium (RM). Attached is a copy of Section 30-684 of the Village Land Development Regulations (LDR) that pertains to the R1 Zoning District.

Analysis:

Based upon the information provided in the Application and the provisions of the LDRs currently in effect at the time of the Application, this summary shall serve as a description of, in general, what provisions of the LDRs apply to the proposed development and shall serve as an overview of the development review process. The following provides a written response to the questions/topics posed in the application.

1. "Is my parcel considered to be "Fronting" on U.S.1 and, therefore, suitable for up to four affordable housing units?"

   The subject property is zoned R1 (Residential single family) and has frontage on Old Highway. According to Code Section 30-684(b)(2), up to four (4) affordable dwelling units (either detached or attached) may be permitted on lots fronting Overseas Highway.

   The property does not technically "front" on Overseas Highway. However, on November 21, 2019, the Village Council heard an Appeal of the Director's Decision on another parcel of property on Overseas Highway adjacent to Hog Heaven (incidentally filed by you), which has a similar geographical configuration as this property under discussion. The properties in question, located at 85305 (RE#: 00405350-000000) Old Highway and 85307 (RE#: 00405360-000000) Old Highway, were determined by the Village Council to have frontage on Overseas Highway, since they are technically adjacent to the right-of-way of Overseas Highway as there is no buildable property between the subject properties, Old Highway, and Overseas Highway. Please attached Resolution No. 19-11-103.

   Based upon this decision, the subject property may be constructed with a maximum of four (4) Deed Restricted Affordable Housing Units, subject to meeting all other standards.

2. Can my parcel be divided into two buildable parcels without being platted or re-platted?

   There are provisions in the Code of Ordinances for the subdividing one lot into two (2) parcels without platting or replatting. However, as stated in Section 30-432(f):

   *"Lands within the **R1**, R1M, RMH, R2, R3, R4, SR, and TA districts shall not be platted, replatted or otherwise reconfigured in any manner that would allow the number of proposed lots or units to exceed the number of parcels that lawfully existed as of September 15, 1986."*

   Since the subject property is zoned R1, it may not be further subdivided, since the resulting number of lots would exceed what was in existence as of September 15, 1986.

3. How can my parcel be divided into two buildable parcels as per the attached sketch?

   Please see response #1 and 2 above. Since more lots would be created than existed as of September 15, 1985, subdivision of these lots would not be allowed.

4. If affordable housing is allowed can ground level storage be constructed below the elevated unit as an accessory use?

In short, Yes.

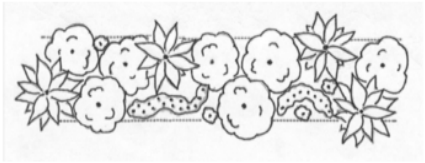
If the ground level area is located ***below*** the required Design Flood Elevation (Base Flood Elevation of (AE(9)) plus one (1) foot)) for a minimum Finished Floor Elevation of 10 feet NGVD, it may be used for storage with the provision of Flood Vents.

If the ground level area is located ***above*** the required DFE of 10 feet NGVD, this area may be used for storage, as well as livable space. This livable space may consist of either a Market Rate Residential Unit, Deed Restricted Affordable Residential Units, or additional bedrooms, which may not contain kitchen facilities. A bathroom would be allowed for any bedroom units.

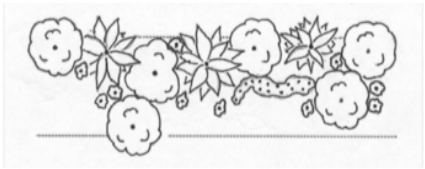
5. Is a buffer required on any side of the parcel?

Since the adjacent parcels have the same zoning district designation as the subject property, no landscape buffers are required between properties. However, since the property is adjacent to Old Highway/Overseas Highway a Major Street Bufferyard consistent with a Class "D" Bufferyard is required. Please note that the number of trees is based on per 100 linear feet rounded to the next highest whole number.

Class D Bufferyards



Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
20 ft	6.5	3.5	28	No



Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
25 ft	6	3	25	No

Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
30 ft	5.5	3	22	No

Conclusion:

This pre-application letter is based solely upon the information provided by the applicant and is only intended to familiarize the applicant with the provisions of the land development regulations currently in effect that may be applicable to the development project proposed by the applicant. The information provided herein is subject to change based upon the adoption of new policies or regulations, the repeal of existing policies or regulations, submission of additional information, or a determination that incomplete/inaccurate information or misstatements of fact were provided by the applicant. This letter is not a development approval, order or permit, and nothing contained herein shall be construed or interpreted as conveying, conferring, granting or denying any building, development or vested rights. This is not an administrative decision or interpretation regarding the provisions of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations. A final decision or interpretation of the applicable policies and regulations cannot be made until the applicant submits a complete development application for review.

Pursuant to Section 30-281(a) of the Code of Ordinances: Any person aggrieved by an administrative decision or interpretation of the director of planning and development services, the building official or other village administrative official regarding the provisions of this chapter may appeal such decision or interpretation. The appeal shall be initiated within 30 days of the date of receipt by the aggrieved person of mailed, or posted, or published notice of the administrative decision or interpretation by filing an appeal with the director in a form specified by the planning and development services department for reviewing the application and shall be accompanied by an application fee that is established by the village council from time to time to defray the actual cost of processing the appeal. Failure to file an appeal within the timeframe specified, and exhaust all administrative remedies provided for in this chapter, shall constitute a waiver of all rights to appeal any interpretation or determination made by the village.

Please contact me at the e-mail or number below if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

Ty Harris
Development Services Director
Phone: 305-664-6422
E-Mail: planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us

Via E-mail: mgregg9787@aol.com

Parcels On Old Hwy with Median or Undevelopable Lots Between US1

Parcel ID	Address	Developed?	Ownership
00404130-000000	83303 OLD Hwy,	2 SFRs	Village Owned ROW
00404150-000000	83303 OLD Hwy	2 SFRs	Village Owned ROW
00404240-000000	83251 OLD Hwy	2 SFRs	Village Owned ROW
00093420-004800	86801 OLD Hwy	Office	Village Owned ROW
00411890-000000	86751 OLD Hwy	SFR	Village Owned ROW
00404200-000100	83261 OLD Hwy	SFR - 884 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00405330-000000	85317 OLD Hwy	SFR - 1,090 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00411630-000000	86781 OVERSEAS Hwy	SFR - 1,320 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00411640-000000	86771 OVERSEAS Hwy	SFR - 1,320 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404230-000000	83255 OLD Hwy	SFR - 1,389 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404180-000000	83271 OVERSEAS Hwy	SFR - 1,490 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404200-000101	83265 OLD Hwy	SFR - 1,686 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00094280-000000	85261 OLD Hwy	SFR - 1,839 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404220-000000	83257 OLD Hwy	SFR - 1,986 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404140-000000	83283 OLD Hwy	SFR - 2,618 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404120-000000	83307 OLD Hwy	SFR - 5,482 sq ft	Village Owned ROW
00404250-000000	83247 OLD Hwy	SFR & Office	Village Owned ROW
00091890-000000	Vacant	Vacant	Privately Owned
00411210-000000	86741 OLD Hwy	Vacant	Village Owned ROW
00093420-005300	Vacant	Vacant	Village Owned ROW
00405340-000000	85321 OLD Hwy	Vacant	Village Owned ROW

Sec 30-684 Residential Single-Family (R1) And (R1M) Zoning District

* * *

(b) *Permitted uses*.

(1) Single-family detached dwelling unit;

(2) Multifamily attached or detached single-family deed restricted affordable housing of up to four dwelling units on lots fronting U.S. 1 or the Old Highway where there is no buildable lot between U.S. 1 and the Old Highway;

(3) Where an "M" sub-district designator is indicated, only dwelling units of masonry construction; and

(4) Accessory uses and structures, excluding guesthouses.

Sec 30-32 Specific Definitions

* * *

Fronting means the front a parcel which is adjoining a specified location.

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **MOVED FROM APRIL 9 - BPAS & County ROGO Update and Request for Council Direction- TAB 3**

Background:
In the Fall of 2023, the State Department of Commerce issued their Florida Keys Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Report. This report provided several scenarios for clearance times in the event of a hurricane. After the report was issued, all the jurisdictions in Monroe County decided to let the County lead the effort on future consideration of additional ROGO/BPAS allocations. In early 2024, the state legislature agreed to include Key West in the evacuation modeling and to include mobile homes in Phase 1.

On March 20, 2024, The Monroe County BOCC held a ROGO workshop in Key Largo. It was attended by myself, Jamie Terry and Rob Cole from staff. A lot of good information was presented at this workshop and I have attached the three PowerPoint presentations for your review if you were unable to attend. The County is conducting their public process with the intent of presenting a report and findings to the BOCC for a decision in December. They will be looking to each municipality to provide guidance on what we will be looking for in regard to the allocations.

In early 2024, the Village adopted a moratorium on market rate building. This became effective on February 6th and is for a 6 month period. It can also be extended for another 6 months.

Analysis:
Staff has proposed a public process for the Village to gather data and feedback regarding the potential for future allocations. A proposed timeline is attached. The end goal is to provide the Village Council with enough information by its October meeting so that they can make a recommendation back to the BOCC.

This public process will provide the information necessary to formulate the report and recommendations for the Council. One basis for the moratorium was to determine a plan to manage requests for allocations and the vacant lots. This process will also accomplish that as well. It is likely we may need an extension based on the timeline, but we can address that as we get closer to August.

Budget Impact:
At this time no impact to the budget.

Staff Impact:
Staff will be involved in collecting the data and community feedback.

Recommendation:
Staff asks that Council agree with proposed timeline and process so that we can begin as soon as possible.

Attachments:
1. Timeline for BPAS Considerations
2. Clearance times
3. Process for ROGO Planning BOCC March 2024
4. Presentation to BOCC - ROGO 3-20-2024
5. Takings Overview_6

Village of Islamorada
Process for Future BPAS Consideration

March 2024

- 20th – Monroe County ROGO Workshop

April 2024

- 9th – Process update to Village Council
- Data Gathering including Vacant Parcel analysis and infrastructure needs/considerations.

May 2024

- Continuing Data Gathering as noted above, may also include type of allocations and rate of growth desired.
- Planning Staff to meet with Department Heads to gather feedback (Public Works, Fire, Building amongst others)
- Begin to Plan Community Workshops
- Discuss with County their Community Survey and potential for Islamorada to piggyback or work with IT to develop a separate community survey.

June 2024

- 11th- Process update to Village Council – will update process to date including schedule for Community Workshops, status of survey, any input gathered from Department Heads to date.
- 1st Community Workshop
- Launch Community Survey if needed.

July 2024

- Planning Staff to review all data and feedback to date from community.

August 2024

- Begin to draft findings and report/recommendations.
- 2nd Community Workshop to review draft findings.

September 2024

- 10th – Update to Council – Discuss draft findings.
- Prepare final Report and Recommendations to Council

October 2024

- 8th – Council to review final report and vote on recommendation to the BOCC.

Key Staff:

Jennifer DeBoisbriand, Planning Director
Daniel Parobok, Biologist & Senior Environmental Planner
Regine Charles-Bowser, Principal Planner
Heidi Harum, Planner
Jamie Terry, Planning & Zoning Technician
Alyssa Panzer, Sustainability & Resiliency Coordinot/Planner
Anita Muxo, Planning Coordinator

Robert Cole, Village Manager
Robert Mather, PE, Review Engineer
AJ Englemeyer, Public Works Director
Peter Frezza, Environmental Services Manager
Terry Abel, Fire Chief
Sheila Denoncourt, Chief Building Official

Clearance Times Summary - 2023

Baseline Modeling			Phases	Florida Keys Including Key West		Florida Keys Excluding Key West	
				Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)
Baseline Modeling		Shows baseline - does not include additional prospective allocations	Phase 2	26.0	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
Prospective Modeling to Inform Future Policy Considerations							
S1	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on county/municipality population size	Phase 2	27.5	25.5	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S2	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based percentage of vacant lands per county/municipality	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S3	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on current allocations: (1,970-Monroe, 300-Marathon, 280-Islamorada, 910-Key West, 30-Layton, 60-Key Colony Beach)	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S4	Minimal Allocations (11 allocations/yr)	Distributes Monroe County (5); Marathon (2); Islamorada (2); Key West (2 – affordable only)	Phase 2 (10 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 2B (20 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S5	One Unit/Vacant Lot	Distributes 7,954 units	Phase 2	31.0	28.5	17.0	16.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0

Process for Consideration of Future Changes to ROGO

The Purpose:

The purpose of the process is to combine county planning information with community conversation to gather input from residents, stakeholders, municipalities and other agencies for use by the BOCC in their decision making regarding possible revisions to the MC Rate of Growth Ordinance and evacuation time.

The Team:

- Kevin Wilson- Oversight of project
- Kimberly Matthews- Coordination of the overall process and facilitation of community, stakeholder and municipal input
- Emily Schemper & staff- ROGO and all things planning expertise
- Kristen Livengood- PR & social media expertise
- Derek Howard- Takings expertise
- Bob Shillinger- All things legal
- Shannon Weiner- Emergency Management and evacuation expertise

The Process:

Three Phases:

- Phase 1- 30K ft View- Planning & Gathering Broad view
- Phase 2-With a narrowing focus, what are the most important factors?
- Phase 3- Homestretch- feedback on specifics

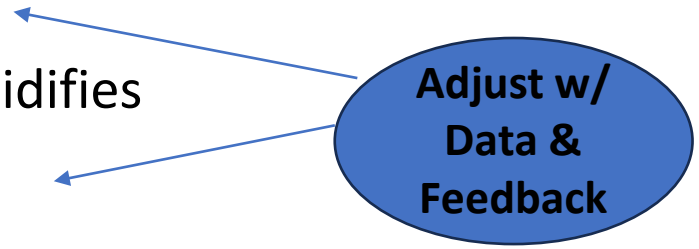
The Process:

Three Components to each Phase:

- Team Collaboration- Internal planning and analysis. Adjustments as needed based on feedback throughout the process
- Public Engagement-Outreach to and direct feedback from the community and stakeholders (online, workshops and presentations)
- Municipal and Intergovernmental Dialogue-Collaboration and input from municipalities and agencies

An Evolving Process:

- Phase 1- **Broad look at many considerations**
  - Planning Dept data collection ongoing (Next steps detailed in next slide)
  - Online tool for public feedback (ongoing through every phase)
  - Educational information for knowledge calibration
  - Meetings with stakeholders and County
  - Initial discussions with municipalities
  - BOCC workshops (ongoing each month)
- Phase 2- **Focused Feedback**
  - Focus discussion as Planning directions and data solidifies
  - Outreach meetings with Community
  - Collaboration with municipalities and agencies
- Phase 3- **Homestretch- Final Thoughts**
  - Series of final public townhalls
  - Accept final feedback/recommendations from municipalities



Planning Considerations

- **Request updated/similar analysis of Private Vacant Land in the municipalities.**

- **Evacuation timeframe requirements**

- **Infrastructure considerations**
  - roads
  - water/sewer
  - schools
  - electric
  - etc.

- **Economics – monetary cost, social cost, environmental cost, etc.**

- **Types of allocations – market rate, affordable, workforce, homestead?**

- **ROGO's key element is the RATE at which development occurs.**
  - Concurrency
  - Time for land acquisition and other retirement of development rights

The Timeline:

March - May

- Team Coordination
- Development and deployment of educational information and online survey tools
- Planning team work to establish criteria for most important feedback needed by BOCC
- Book and Promote Community Meeting Presentations for upcoming months
- Commission workshops/discussion in BOCC meetings
  - March Meeting:
    - Update on Remaining Vacant Land within Monroe County- Emily Schemper
    - “Takings 101”- Derek Howard
  - Future Meetings:
    - Updates on process and findings thus far from Team
- Schedule/Begin discussions with Municipalities
- Begin Stakeholder meetings as available

The Timeline:

June - September

- Ongoing Team Coordination and honing of process based on data collection
- Online survey tools for community input collection
- Commission workshops/discussion in BOCC meetings
- Municipal/County Coordination
- Stakeholder meetings
- Community Meeting Presentations begin

The Timeline:

October - November

- Final series of open public townhalls throughout the County
- Data Collation & Report
- Commission workshops/discussion in BOCC meetings
- Coordination with Municipalities for final input (November)

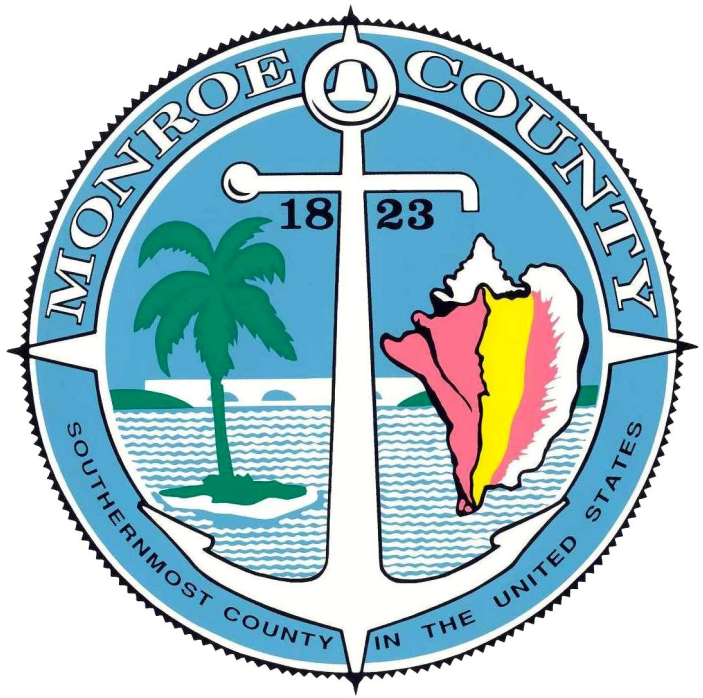
The Timeline:

December

- Commission Final Workshop and Decision

The Process will:

- Evolve with feedback, analysis and additional data
- Educate the community and stakeholders on all aspects of the issue
- Work in collaboration with the municipalities and other government agencies
- Allow for input by all members of the Community through a transparent public process
- Provide a data driven analysis of the robust collaborative process for BOCC decision making



Kimberly Matthews

Matthews-Kimberly@monroecounty-fl.gov

305.587.3683

Monroe County

ROGO Permit Allocation System

Emily Schemper, AICP, CFM
Sr. Director of Planning and Environmental Resources

Monroe County BOCC
Special Meeting
March 20, 2024

Background Information: ROGO/BPAS

1972: Areas of Critical State Concern Program (ACSC) was adopted [Section 380.05, F.S.]

1979: Florida Legislature designates the Florida Keys as an ACSC.

1992: the **Rate of Growth Ordinance or ROGO** adopted.

- ROGO was implemented in order to **provide for the safety of residents in the event of a hurricane evacuation and to protect the significant natural resources of the County,** as required by the State of Florida. ROGO established a competitive permit allocation system where those applications with the highest scores are awarded building permits.

2012: Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) completed the hurricane evacuation clearance time modeling task and found that with 10 years' worth of building permits, the Florida Keys would be at a 24-hour evacuation clearance.

- Based upon the resulting 24-hour evacuation clearance, DEO determined the remaining allocations for the Florida Keys (3,550 additional permits countywide, 1,970 of these permits were assigned to Monroe County).
- First time hurricane modeling showed a 24-hour permanent resident evacuation. Indicated reaching the build-out of the Florida Keys.

County ROGO – Extended through 2026

January, 2020, County adopted ordinances to extend remaining allocations through 2026.

Beginning July 13, 2020 (ROGO YR 29), the available market rate allocations were reduced from 126/year to 64/year to extend the distribution of ROGO allocations through 2026.

- Increases time for land acquisition
- Allows time for CP and Code updates following next evacuation model (end of 2023?)

ROGO Year	Annual Allocation	
	Market Rate	Affordable Housing
July 13, 2013- July 12, 2014	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	71
July 13, 2014- July 12, 2015	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	71
July 13, 2015- July 12, 2016	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	71
July 13, 2016- July 12, 2017	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	497 total AFH (total available immediately)
July 13, 2017- July 12, 2018	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	
July 13, 2018- July 12, 2019	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	
July 13, 2019- July 12, 2020	126 U: 61, L:57, BPK/NNK: 8	
July 13, 2020- July 12, 2021	~~126~~ 64 U: ~~61~~ 31, L:~~57~~ 29, BPK/NNK: ~~8~~ 4	
July 13, 2021- July 12, 2022	~~126~~ 64 U: ~~61~~ 31, L:~~57~~ 29, BPK/NNK: ~~8~~ 4	
July 13, 2022- July 12, 2023	~~126~~ 64 U: ~~61~~ 31, L:~~57~~ 29, BPK/NNK: ~~8~~ 4	
July 13, 2023- July 12, 2024	62 U: 30, L:28, BPK/NNK: 4	
July 13, 2024- July 12, 2025	62 U: 30, L:28, BPK/NNK: 4	
July 13, 2025- July 12, 2026	62 U: 30, L:28, BPK/NNK: 4	
Total	1,260	710*
*Includes two annual affordable ROGO allocation for the Big Pine Key / No Name Key subarea through the Incidental Take Permit (ITP) ending in 2023.		

Revised ROGO distribution extension to 2026

County ROGO – Extended through 2026

January, 2020, County adopted ordinances to extend remaining allocations through 2026.

Beginning July 13, 2020 (ROGO YR 29), the available market rate allocations were reduced from 126/year to 64/year to extend the distribution of ROGO allocations through 2026.

As of March 2024:

Upper Keys	74 Market Rate remaining, through July 2026
Lower Keys	70 Market Rate remaining, through July 2026
Big Pine/No Name Key	10 Market Rate remaining, through July 2026
Administrative Relief Pool	144 market rate + 300 early evac. for Admin Relief use (approx.)
Total remaining	598 market rate (approx.)

	Number of Dwelling Units								
Subarea	ROGO YEARS: July 13, 2020—July 12, 2021 July 13, 2021—July 12, 2022 July 13, 2022—July 12, 2023					ROGO YEARS: July 13, 2023—July 12, 2024 July 13, 2024—July 12, 2025 July 13, 2025—July 12, 2026				
Upper Keys	31	Q1: 8	Q2: 8	Q3: 8	Q4: 7	30	Q1: 8	Q2: 8	Q3: 7	Q4: 7
Lower Keys	29	Q1: 8	Q2: 7	Q3: 7	Q4: 7	28	Q1: 7	Q2: 7	Q3: 7	Q4: 7
Big Pine and No Name Keys	4	Q1: 1	Q2: 1	Q3: 1	Q4: 1	4	Q1: 1	Q2: 1	Q3: 1	Q4: 1
Total market rate	64					62				

County ROGO – How Many Permits Are in the Queue??

How many permits are on the waiting list?

Most recently approved list of allocations, which will show those that remain "in line," is posted on the County's website:

Monroecounty-fl.gov

Home › Departments › County Departments › Planning & Environmental Resources › ROGO/NROGO System

Quarterly ROGO Results

ROGO Year 32: July 13, 2023 - July 12, 2024

- Quarter 1 Year 32: July 13, 2023-Oct. 12, 2023
- Quarter 2 Year 32: Oct. 13, 2023-Jan. 12, 2024
- Quarter 3 Year 32: Jan. 13, 2024-April 12, 2024
- Quarter 4 Year 32: April 13, 2024-July 12, 2024

ROGO Year 31: July 13, 2022 - July 12, 2023

- Quarter 1 Year 31: July 13, 2022-Oct. 12, 2022
- Quarter 2 Year 31: Oct. 13, 2022-Jan. 12, 2023
- Quarter 3 Year 31: Jan. 13, 2023-April 12, 2023
- Quarter 4 Year 31: April 13, 2023-July 12, 2023

ROGO Year 30: July 13, 2021 - July 12, 2022

- Quarter 1 Year 30: July 13, 2021-Oct. 12, 2021
- Quarter 2 Year 30: Oct. 13, 2021-Jan. 12, 2022
- Quarter 3 Year 30: Jan. 13, 2022-April 12, 2022
- Quarter 4 Year 30: April 13, 2022-July 12, 2022

County ROGO – How Many Permits Are in the Queue??

MARKET RATE

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT ALLOCATION RANKING,
AS APPROVED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION
LOWER KEYS - YEAR 32, QUARTER 2 (October 13, 2023 through January 12, 2024)

Rank	Permit #	Name	Date	Time	Key	Subdivision	Lot	Block	RE#	Tier Des.	Tier Pts	Wetlands Tier 3 adj Tier 1 w=50 -3	Wetlands Tier 3 adj Tier 1 w=50 -5	App Pts	Land Ded Pts	Mkt EMP/AFH project +6	Flood	BAT/ AWT	Bldg designed green Bldg code +3	Concrete Cistern +1	Gray water reuse +2	Solar photovoltaic 3KW or equiv. +1	Ductless A/C & High efficiency +0.5	Pers. Baseline Prior to 07/13/20 16	Grandfathered Vested 2 per Yr	2030 CP Allows cont Pers Pts Tier 1 or 2 **	2030 CP Allows cont Pers Pts Tier 3 **	Pers. Pts Tier I or 3-A First 4 Yrs +1, After 4 Yrs .5 per Yr	Pers. Pts Tier 3 First 4 Yrs +2, After 4 Yrs 1 Point per Yr	Pers Pts Prior to New Date/Time	Paymnt Acq_Fund up to 2	Total
MARKET RATE DWELLING UNITS																																
1	*(2)	22200011	North Indies Canal Corp	05-Oct-23	2:11 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toms Harbor	73	2	00379420-000000	3	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	2	2	43
2	*(2)	SFOUP-2023-0143	Passero Development LLC	12-Jan-24	12:30 PM	Shark Key	Shark Key Amd & Rev	Pt Lt 17	5	00159253-007300	3	30	0																			43
3	*	20200303	King, Jeffrey	06-Jan-21	12:01 PM	Duck Key	Plantation Island Sec 3 Pt 1 Toms Harbor	4	6	00383770-000000	3	30	0																			42
4	*	21102253	Pierre Boumerhi LLC	25-Oct-23	2:25 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	15	1	00215320-000000	3	30	0																			42
5	*	21102252	Pierre Boumerhi LLC	25-Oct-23	2:30 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	14	1	00215310-000000	3	30	0																			42
6	*	21100951	Wright, Miles	13-Dec-23	12:20 PM	Sugarloaf Key	Sugarloaf Shores Sec C Rev.	29		00166973-002900	3	30	0																			42
7	*	SFOUP-2023-0149	Noleside Properties LLC	12-Jan-24	3:05 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toms Harbor	35	3	00379510-000000	3	30	0																			42
8		SFOUP-2023-0207	Padget/Barnet	16-Oct-23	2:55 PM	Summerland Key	Summerland Key Cove Add. #2	5	3	00191010-000000	3	30	0																			41.5
9	(2)	20100426	Bittner Dale Lee Revocable Trust 9/30/2013	05-Jan-22	8:58 AM	Sugarloaf Key	Reglat Lots 1 & 2 Sugarloaf Shores	Tract G		00163011-000700	3	30	0																			41
10		SFOUP-2023-0109	Vasquez, Raymond SR	11-Jul-23	2:25 PM	Sugarloaf	Sugarloaf Shores Sec B	47		00163660-000000	3	30	0																			41
11		SFOUP-2023-0102	TBR Holding LLC	12-Jul-23	1:12 PM	Cudjoe	Cutthroat Harbor Estates	7	25	00162120-000000	3	30	0																			41
12		SFOUP-2023-0068	Galvan, Daniel	5/17/2023	3:15 PM	Little Torch Key	Males Beach Plat #2	68		00219660-000000	3	30	0																			41
13		21100843	Meyer and Boumerhi 2 LLC	13-Sep-23	2:10 PM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Estates	11	4	00202020-000000	3	30	0																			41
14		21100847	Meyer and Boumerhi 2 LLC	13-Sep-23	2:15 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	6	16	00217250-000000	3	30	0																			41
15		21100740	Meyer and Boumerhi 2 LLC	13-Sep-23	2:17 PM	Ramrod Key	Ramrod Shores 2nd Add.	21		00209971-002100	3	30	0																			41
16		21101164	Meyer and Boumerhi LLC 2	13-Sep-23	2:20 PM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Estates	9	14	00204910-000000	3	30	0																			41
17	(2)	22102073	Wright, Phillip & Leah	26-Sep-23	02:05 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Est 1st Add.	11	8	00165010-000000	3	30	0																			41
18		SFOUP-2023-0155	Langfeld, Robert J Sr /Mary M	10/12/2023	10:46 AM	Duck Key	Plantation Island Sec 3 Pt 2 Toms Harbor	7	3	00383030-000000	3	30	0																			41
19		21100337	Eastern Developers Inc	03-Nov-23	10:06 AM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	30	2	00215770-000000	3	30	0																			41
20		SFOUP-2023-0220	Gelo, Gustavo Adolfo & Maria	13-Nov-23	11:00 AM	Big Coppitt	Coppitt Sub. Amd	3	2	00149600-000000	3	30	0																			41
21		SFOUP-2023-0157	Atila, Aydin & Tracy	20-Nov-23	12:15 PM	Shark Key	Shark Key Amd. Rev.	3	5	00159253-005900	3	30	0																			41
22		SFOUP-2023-0226	Moran, Michael P	05-Jan-24	3:02 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	2	13	00216800-000000	3	30	0																			41
23		22101755	Rossi, Craig S	21-Oct-22	1:57 PM	Little Torch Key	Windward Beach Estates	21	5	00222360-000000	3	30	0																			40.5
24		20101905	CJR Properties-Ave F LLC	03-Dec-20	01:20 PM	Big Coppitt	Johnsonville	11	17	00153220-000000	3	30	0																			40
25		19200325	Wolf, Daniel	22-Dec-20	09:00 AM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt1 Toma Harbor	15	5	00380170-000000	3	30	0																			40
26		20200257	Thornton, Jamie & Jill	01-Jan-21	01:00 PM	Duck Key	Plantation Island Sec 3 Pt 2 Toma Harbor	12	2	00382770-000000	3	30	0																			40
27		20102350	Draper, Brett & Karlie	12-Jan-21	10:40 AM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	12	19	00215120-000100	3	30	0																			40
28	(2)	20200307	Serrano, Michael	09-Feb-21	11:21 AM	Duck Key	Plantation Island Sec 3 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	5	5	00384090-000200	3	30	0																			40
29	(2)	20103155	Martinez, Julio	10-Mar-21	07:50 AM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Estates	15	24	00162030-000000	3	30	0																			40
30		21200152	Llerno, Eduardo	27-Sep-21	02:55 PM	Duck Key	Plantation Island Sec 3 Pt 2 Toma Harbor	29	1	00382620-000000	3	30	0																			40
31	(2)	20100427	Dale Lee Bittner Revocable Trust 9/30/13	25-Sep-21	03:20 PM	Sugarloaf Key	Sugarloaf Shores Reglat Lots 1 & 2	Tract F		00163011-000800	3	30	0																			40
32		22100116	Callarman Kurt & Tammy Rev Trust 2/24/98	12-Jul-22	11:56 AM	Sugarloaf Key	Sugarloaf Shores Sec D	111		00165030-000000	3	30	0																			40
33		21102555	Guerra Jr., Carlos F	02-Aug-22	10:51 AM	Raccoon Key	Key Haven 6th Add.	15 & 16	3	10-000000, 00136950	3	30	0																			40
34		22101351	Pierre Boumerhi LLC	03-Aug-22	11:25 AM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	6	17	00217510-000000	3	30	0																			40
35		22101565	Condella, Steve & Madeline	15-Aug-22	2:14 PM	Saddlebunch	Saddlebunch Shores	3		00159300-000000	3	30	0																			40
36		22101941	Boumerhi Family LLC	25-Oct-22	2:43 PM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Estates	24	4	00202330-000000	3	30	0																			40
37	(2)	22103429	Pollock, Charles	12-Jan-23	1:15 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Est 1st Add.	2	2	00163990-000000	3	30	0																			40
38		SFOUP-2023-0059	Ramrod Key Real Estate LLC	26-Jun-23	1:30 PM	Ramrod	Breezeswept Beach Estates	19	11	00204300-000000	3	30	0																			40
39		SFOUP-2023-0170	Harbour Drive LLC	19-Oct-23	11:30 AM	Duck Key	Harbour Island Amd	7 & TA		00378951-000700	3	30	0																			40
40		SFOUP-2023-0032	Cohen, Gary & Cathy	21-Mar-23	03:15 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cudjoe Gardens	Pt 11	5	00172630-000100	3	30	0																			39
41		SFOUP-2023-0014	Beaton, Eric	27-Mar-23	04:30 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	5	19	00215060-000000	3	30	0																			39
42		22102193	Mortensen, Fred	25-Mar-22	10:50 AM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Estates	11 & Pt Lucie Ln	9	00203730-000000	3	30	0																			39
43		22200235	Wahoo Building Property LLC	11-Apr-23	10:40 AM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt1 Toma Harbor	4	4	00379560-000000	3	30	0																			39
44		22100992	Moran, Michael	11-Apr-23	12:15 PM	Little Torch Key	Jolly Roger Estates	2	13	00216800-000000	3	30	0																			39
45		19100013	Kennedy, Robert	20-Jun-23	09:35 AM	Little Torch Key	Windward Beach Estates	23	5	00222360-000000	3	30	0																			39
46		22101946	Perry/Smith	26-Jun-23	11:05 AM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Estates	15	21	00161070-000000	3	30	0																			39
47		SFOUP-2023-0037	Collins, Samuel & Amie	26-Sep-23	01:45 PM	Sugarloaf Key	Vacation Harbor	29		00172061-002900	3	30	0																			39
48		SFOUP-2023-0171	Younce, Earl S	10/11/2023	2:50 PM	Ramrod Key	Ramrod Shores 2nd Add.	41		00209971-004100	3	30	0																			39
49		SFOUP-2023-0208	Duck RT LLC	17-Nov-23	2:25 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	19		00378570-000100	3	30	0																			39
50		SFOUP-2023-0022	Sardinas, Glezy & Delsane	29-Nov-23	11:27 AM	Sugarloaf Key	Sugarloaf Shores Sec. D	6		00163960-000000	3	30	0																			39
51		SFOUP-2023-0060	Brennan, Joel P & Trisha	05-Jan-24	3:00 PM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Est	7	5	00203430-000000	3	30	0																			39
52		21103575	Cudjoe 23035 LLC	21-Mar-22	12:30 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cudjoe Ocean Shores Sec 2-A Amd	37	10	00165654-005600	3	30	0																			38.5
53		20102264	Meyer and Boumerhi 2 LLC	21-Jan-21	08:30 AM	Little Torch Key	Males Beach Plat #2	77		00219750-000000	3	30	0																			38
54		20102672	Meyer and Boumerhi 2 LLC	21-Jan-21	08:31 AM	Little Torch Key	Males Beach Plat #6	6	3	00220620-000000	3	30	0																			38
55		20103190	Lee, Donald & Paula	17-Feb-21	03:30 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Estates	52	5	00175020-000000	3	30	0																			38
56	(2)	20102503	Superstein, Norman & Madeline	16-Mar-21	03:55 PM	Cudjoe Key	Cutthroat Harbor Estates	5 & 6	29	00162630-000000	3	30	0																			38
57		20200270	RIX Investments LLC	19-Mar-21	09:03 AM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	32	3	00379750-000000	3	30	0																			38
58		20102245	Garber, Linda & Walter	10-Jun-21	1:55 PM	Ramrod Key	Breezeswept Beach Estates	65	19	00203510-000000	3	30	0																			38
59		21200066	Perez/Suarez	06-Oct-21	09:15 AM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	21	6	00380980-000000	3	30	0																			38
60		21200155	Cox, David Parker	06-Jan-22	3:20 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 2 Toma Harbor	3	17	00382290-000000	3	30	0																			38
61		SFOUP-2022-0045	Price, David	31-Jan-23	02:40 PM	Saddlebunch Key	Saddlebunch Shores	50		00159770-000000	3	30	0																			38
62		SFOUP-2023-0009	Finigan, Robert Lee	03-Mar-23	10:25 AM	Saddlebunch Key	Bay Point Amd	4	5	00160330-000000	3	30	0																			38
63		22100115	Ruiz, Christopher	12-Apr-23	02:40 AM	Sugarloaf Key	Vacation Harbor	30		00172061-003000	3	30	0																			38
64		SFOUP-2023-0062	Thommes, Christopher	11-Jul-23	2:07 PM	Cudjoe	Cudjoe Gardens 2nd Add	5	12	00174310-000000	3	30	0																			38
65		SFOUP-2023-0111	Minirock LLC	5/1/2023	1:40 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	4	3	00379500-000000	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	38
66		SFOUP-2023-0040	Perez, Orlando	15-Aug-23	03:24 PM	Duck Key	Center Island Sec 2 Pt 1 Toma Harbor	19	9	00351170-000000	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	38

After most recent Quarter: **237 remaining in queue**

Lower Keys
100 were in line
7 were given allocations
93 remaining in the queue

Upper Keys
130 were in line
8 were given allocations
122 remaining in the queue

BP/NNK
23 were in line
1 was given an allocation
22 remaining in the queue

PLUS any permits that come in before next Quarter's application deadline;
MINUS any permits that are withdrawn or enter administrative relief.

County ROGO – Competitive Points System

The ROGO Permit Allocation System is a competitive points-based system.

Point categories are in Section 138-28 of the Land Development Code (available at Municode.com)

SUMMARY OF POINTS is on County Website:

Monroecounty-fl.gov

Home › Departments › County Departments › Planning & Environmental Resources › ROGO/NROGO System

ROGO POINT CRITERIA SUMMARY			
POSITIVE POINTS		NEGATIVE POINTS	
Upper/Lower Keys	Big Pine Key	Upper/Lower Keys	Big Pine Key
+ 10 Tier I +20 Tier III-A +30 Tier III	+0 Tier I +10 Tier II +20 Tier III	-	-10 Development in Lower Keys - Marsh Rabbit habitat or buffer areas
+3 to +6 lot/parcel aggregation	+3 to +4 lot/parcel aggregation	-	-10 Development on No Name Key
+0.5 to +5 for land dedication	+2 to +5 for land dedication	-	-10 Development in Key Deer Corridor
+6 for market rate housing with an affordable or employee housing project	+6 for market rate housing with an affordable or employee housing project	-3 to -5 for Tier III parcels adjacent or contiguous to Tier I properties with wetlands	-3 to -5 for Tier III parcels adjacent or contiguous to Tier I properties with wetlands
+4 central wastewater system availability	+4 central wastewater system availability	-6 structure within "V" zone	-6 structure within "V" zone
POSITIVE POINTS		NEGATIVE POINTS	
Upper/Lower Keys	Big Pine Key	Upper/Lower Keys	Big Pine Key
Up to +2 for monetary payment to the County's land acquisition fund	Up to +2 for monetary payment to the County's land acquisition fund	-4 Development in CBRS	-4 Development in CBRS
+0.5 to +3 for energy and water conservation measures	+0.5 to +3 for energy and water conservation measures	-	-
+1 Perseverance Points for Tier I, II or III-A, per year for the first 4 years (+0.5 per year after the first 4 years	+1 Perseverance Points for Tier I, II or III-A, per year for the first 4 years (+0.5 per year after the first 4 years	-	-
+2 Perseverance Points for Tier III, per year for the first 4 years (+1 per year after the first 4 years)	+2 Perseverance Points for Tier III, per year for the first 4 years (+1 per year after the first 4 years)	-	-

Points: Land Dedication, Aggregation, $$ Payment

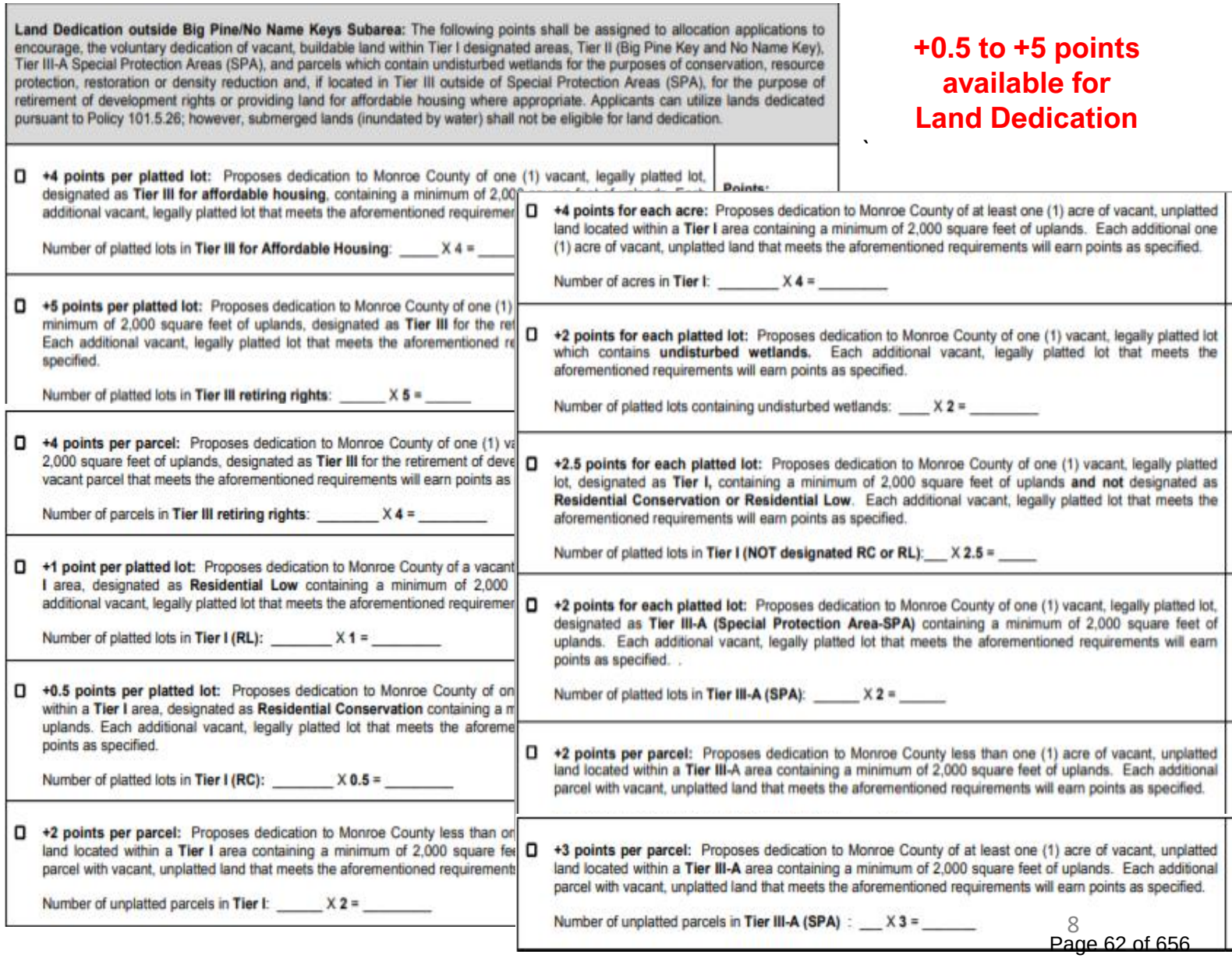
2016 Comprehensive Plan / Code Update:

Added new categories for extra ROGO points for Land Dedication and Lot Aggregation

Categories Target Both: Conservation Land AND Retirement of Density

Code also includes up to 2 points for $ payment into the Land Acquisition Fund

- The monetary value of each point is set annually by the County based upon the estimated average fair market value of vacant, privately-owned, buildable IS/URM zoned, platted lots.
  (currently $75,727/point)



Land Dedication outside Big Pine/No Name Keys Subarea: The following points shall be assigned to allocation applications to encourage, the voluntary dedication of vacant, buildable land within Tier I designated areas, Tier II (Big Pine Key and No Name Key), Tier III-A Special Protection Areas (SPA), and parcels which contain undisturbed wetlands for the purposes of conservation, resource protection, restoration or density reduction and, if located in Tier III outside of Special Protection Areas (SPA), for the purpose of retirement of development rights or providing land for affordable housing where appropriate. Applicants can utilize lands dedicated pursuant to Policy 101.5.26; however, submerged lands (inundated by water) shall not be eligible for land dedication.

Points:

☐ **+4 points per platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) vacant, legally platted lot, designated as **Tier III for affordable housing**, containing a minimum of 2,00 additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned requiremer

Number of platted lots in **Tier III for Affordable Housing**: ____ X 4 = ____

☐ **+5 points per platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands, designated as **Tier III** for the re Each additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned re specified.

Number of platted lots in **Tier III retiring rights**: ____ X **5** = ____

☐ **+4 points per parcel:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) v 2,000 square feet of uplands, designated as **Tier III** for the retirement of deve vacant parcel that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as

Number of parcels in **Tier III retiring rights**: _____ X **4** = _____

☐ **+1 point per platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of a vacant **I** area, designated as **Residential Low** containing a minimum of 2,000 additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned requiremer

Number of platted lots in **Tier I (RL)**: _____ X **1** = _____

☐ **+0.5 points per platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of on within a **Tier I** area, designated as **Residential Conservation** containing a m uplands. Each additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforeme points as specified.

Number of platted lots in **Tier I (RC)**: _____ X **0.5** = _____

☐ **+2 points per parcel:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County less than on land located within a **Tier I** area containing a minimum of 2,000 square fe parcel with vacant, unplatted land that meets the aforementioned requirement

Number of unplatted parcels in **Tier I**: ____ X **2** = _____

+0.5 to +5 points available for Land Dedication

☐ **+4 points for each acre:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of at least one (1) acre of vacant, unplatted land located within a **Tier I** area containing a minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands. Each additional one (1) acre of vacant, unplatted land that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified.

Number of acres in **Tier I**: _____ X **4** = _____

☐ **+2 points for each platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) vacant, legally platted lot which contains **undisturbed wetlands.** Each additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified.

Number of platted lots containing undisturbed wetlands: ____ X **2** = _____

☐ **+2.5 points for each platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) vacant, legally platted lot, designated as **Tier I,** containing a minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands **and not** designated as **Residential Conservation or Residential Low**. Each additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified.

Number of platted lots in **Tier I (NOT designated RC or RL)**: ___ X **2.5** = ____

☐ **+2 points for each platted lot:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of one (1) vacant, legally platted lot, designated as **Tier III-A (Special Protection Area-SPA)** containing a minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands. Each additional vacant, legally platted lot that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified. .

Number of platted lots in **Tier III-A (SPA)**: ____ X **2** = ____

☐ **+2 points per parcel:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County less than one (1) acre of vacant, unplatted land located within a **Tier III-A** area containing a minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands. Each additional parcel with vacant, unplatted land that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified.

☐ **+3 points per parcel:** Proposes dedication to Monroe County of at least one (1) acre of vacant, unplatted land located within a **Tier III-A** area containing a minimum of 2,000 square feet of uplands. Each additional parcel with vacant, unplatted land that meets the aforementioned requirements will earn points as specified.

Number of unplatted parcels in **Tier III-A (SPA)** : ___ X **3** = _____

Points: Land Dedication

To CONFIRM # of Land Dedication Points:

Request letter prior to purchase

Letter of ROGO Land Dedication
- Prepared by County Biologist
- Requires authorization from current landowner
- Apply with Planning & Env. Resources Department

APPLICATION FOR *LETTER OF ROGO LAND DEDICATION* is available on County Website:

Monroecounty-fl.gov

Home › Departments › County Departments › Planning & Environmental Resources › Forms & Applications

Environmental
- Environmental Resources Application

MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Environmental Resources Services Application

An application must be deemed complete and in compliance with the Monroe County Code by the staff prior to the item being processed.

☐ **Letter of Current Site Conditions** *(Pertains to development of a vacant property)* **$940.00 per letter**	☐ **Letter of ROGO Land Dedication** *(Pertains to dedication of property for ROGO Points on another site)* **$240.00 per letter – one per lot/parcel**
☐ **Preliminary Endangered Species Impact Assessment** **$140.00**	☐ **Wetland Delineation** *(Pertains to properties containing wetland with split habitat groups)* **$280.00 site visit + $60.00 per hour**
☐ **Biological Site Visit** *(Attach description of requested services)* **$280.00 per visit**	☐ **Biologist Fee (Miscellaneous)** *(Attach description of requested services)* **$60.00 per hour**
☐ **Existing Conditions Report** *(As detailed in Code Section 118-2)* **$280.00 site visit + $60.00 per hour**	☐ **Keys Wetland Evaluation Procedure (KEYWEP)** *(As detailed in Code Section 118-10(d)(6)a.)* **$280.00 site visit + $60.00 per hour**
☐ **Special Approval for Shoreline Setback Deviations** *(As detailed in Code Section 118-12(b)4(c) for principal structures, and 118-12(o)(2) for accessory structures serving three or fewer dwelling units)* **$1,000.00**	

Transfer of ROGOs

2016 Comprehensive Plan/ Code Update:

Opened up Transfer of ROGO exemptions to Market Rate Units – must replace with an affordable unit on sender site or other site.

Transfers must be within same subarea, or from BPK/NNK to Lower Keys, and must go to platted single family lots (IS or URM zoning).

TRE Application (with fees listed):
Monroecounty-fl.gov

Home › Departments › County Departments › Planning & Environmental Resources › Forms & Applications

Transfer of TDR/TRE/NROGO Exemptions

- TRE Transfer Application
- NROGO Floor Area-Transfer Application
- TDR Transfer of Development Rights Application

c. *Transfer of a market rate unit.* A lawfully established permanent market rate dwelling unit may be transferred to a receiver site and developed as a single family detached market rate dwelling unit, subject to the following:

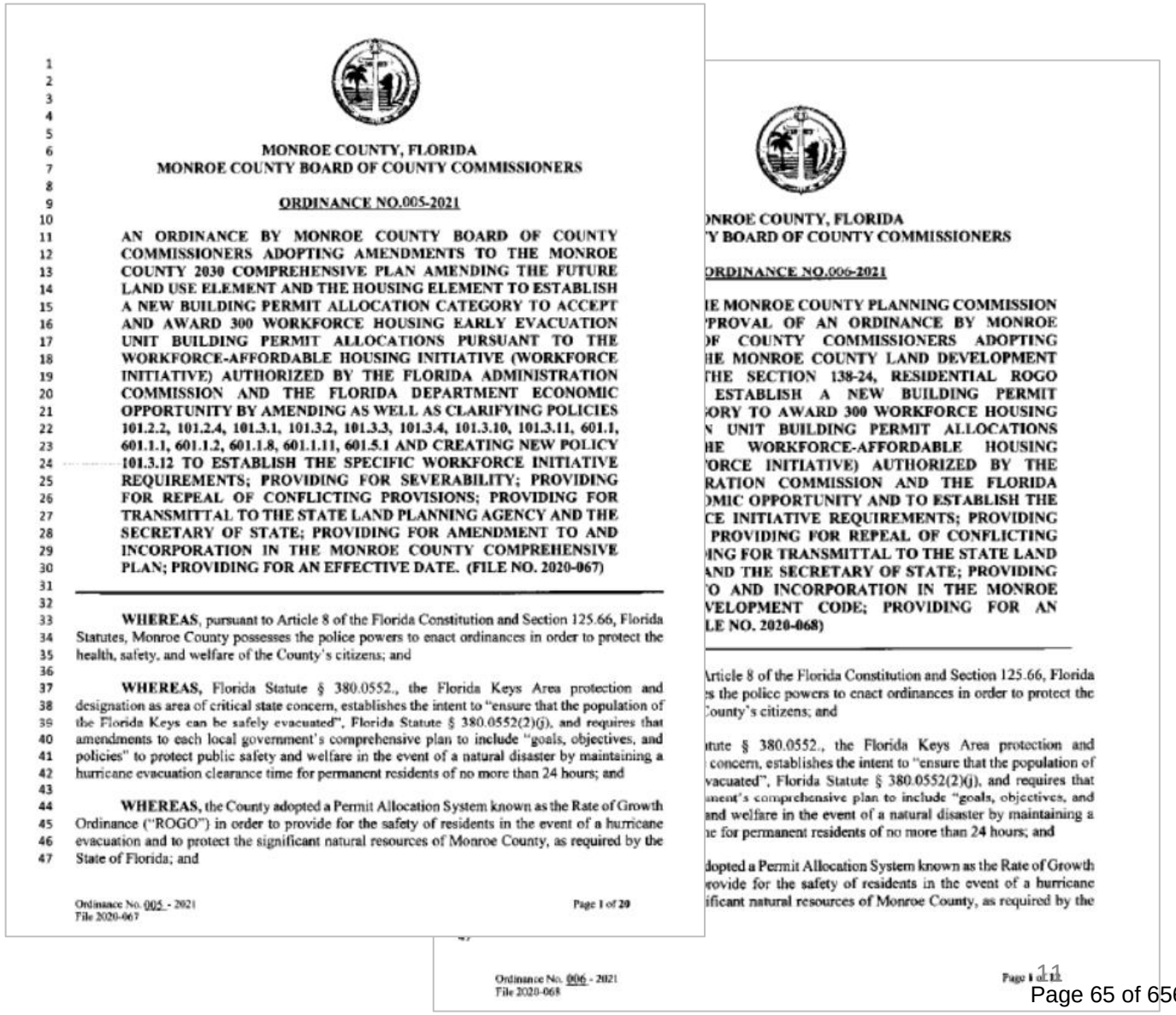
1. The transfer of market rate ROGO exemptions may be allowed provided that one of the following is satisfied:
   i. A 99 year deed-restricted affordable housing unit, pursuant to Sections 101-1 and 139-1, is retained or redeveloped on the sender site. If the existing dwelling unit is proposed as the deed-restricted affordable housing unit, the unit shall pass a life safety inspection conducted in a manner prescribed by the Monroe County Building Department, comply with hurricane standards established by the Florida Building Code, and habitability standards established under the Florida Landlord and Tenant Act; or
   ii. The sender site is dedicated to Monroe County for the development of affordable housing and an in-lieu fee per unit, based on the current maximum sales price for a one-bedroom affordable unit as established under Section 139-l(a), is paid to the affordable housing trust fund; or
   iii. A 99 year deed-restricted affordable housing unit, pursuant to Sections 101-1 and 139-1, is developed on a Tier III property (single-family residential lots or parcels) and the dwelling unit on the sender site is demolished and the sender site is restored.

300 Workforce Housing Units – Early Evac

State of Florida Workforce Affordable Housing Initiative

In April, 2021, the County adopted Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code amendments to accept 300 Workforce Housing early evacuation units, structured as an exchange program.

The 300 units must be exchanged for existing affordable housing ROGO allocations at multifamily sites, with the exchanged ROGO allocations going into **County Administrative Relief for future use**.



MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE NO.005-2021

AN ORDINANCE BY MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE MONROE COUNTY 2030 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT AND THE HOUSING ELEMENT TO ESTABLISH A NEW BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATION CATEGORY TO ACCEPT AND AWARD 300 WORKFORCE HOUSING EARLY EVACUATION UNIT BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO THE WORKFORCE-AFFORDABLE HOUSING INITIATIVE (WORKFORCE INITIATIVE) AUTHORIZED BY THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY BY AMENDING AS WELL AS CLARIFYING POLICIES 101.2.2, 101.2.4, 101.3.1, 101.3.2, 101.3.3, 101.3.4, 101.3.10, 101.3.11, 601.1, 601.1.1, 601.1.2, 601.1.8, 601.1.11, 601.5.1 AND CREATING NEW POLICY 101.3.12 TO ESTABLISH THE SPECIFIC WORKFORCE INITIATIVE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE; PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT TO AND INCORPORATION IN THE MONROE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (FILE NO. 2020-067)

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 8 of the Florida Constitution and Section 125.66, Florida Statutes, Monroe County possesses the police powers to enact ordinances in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the County's citizens; and

WHEREAS, Florida Statute § 380.0552., the Florida Keys Area protection and designation as area of critical state concern, establishes the intent to "ensure that the population of the Florida Keys can be safely evacuated", Florida Statute § 380.0552(2)(j), and requires that amendments to each local government's comprehensive plan to include "goals, objectives, and policies" to protect public safety and welfare in the event of a natural disaster by maintaining a hurricane evacuation clearance time for permanent residents of no more than 24 hours; and

WHEREAS, the County adopted a Permit Allocation System known as the Rate of Growth Ordinance ("ROGO") in order to provide for the safety of residents in the event of a hurricane evacuation and to protect the significant natural resources of Monroe County, as required by the State of Florida; and

Ordinance No. 005 - 2021
File 2020-067

Page 1 of 20

ONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA
Y BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE NO.006-2021

IE MONROE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
PROVAL OF AN ORDINANCE BY MONROE
OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ADOPTING
HE MONROE COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT
THE SECTION 138-24, RESIDENTIAL ROGO
ESTABLISH A NEW BUILDING PERMIT
ORY TO AWARD 300 WORKFORCE HOUSING
N UNIT BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATIONS
HE WORKFORCE-AFFORDABLE HOUSING
ORCE INITIATIVE) AUTHORIZED BY THE
RATION COMMISSION AND THE FLORIDA
OMIC OPPORTUNITY AND TO ESTABLISH THE
CE INITIATIVE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING
PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING
ING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE STATE LAND
AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE; PROVIDING
O AND INCORPORATION IN THE MONROE
VELOPMENT CODE; PROVIDING FOR AN
LE NO. 2020-068)

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rovide for the safety of residents in the event of a hurricane
ificant natural resources of Monroe County, as required by the

Ordinance No. 006 - 2021
File 2020-068

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2020 Census: Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Update

2023: the Florida Department of Commerce (formerly Department of Economic Opportunity; formerly Department of Community Affairs) and the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) ran an updated hurricane evacuation model based on 2020 Census and other relevant data.

Clearance Times Summary

Deliverable 5: Baseline Modeling			Phases	Florida Keys Including Key West		Florida Keys Excluding Key West	
				Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)
Baseline Modeling		Shows baseline - does not include additional prospective allocations	Phase 2	26.0	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
Deliverable 6: Prospective Modeling for Future Allocations							
S1	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on county/municipality population size	Phase 2	27.5	25.5	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S2	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based percentage of vacant lands per county/municipality	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S3	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on current allocations: (1,970-Monroe, 300-Marathon, 280-Islamorada, 910-Key West, 30-Layton, 60-Key Colony Beach)	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S4	Minimal Allocations (11 allocations/yr)	Distributes Monroe County (5); Marathon (2); Islamorada (2); Key West (2 – affordable only)	Phase 2 (10 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 2B (20 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S5	One Unit/Vacant Lot	Distributes 7,954 units	Phase 2	31.0	28.5	17.0	16.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0

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Clearance Times Summary

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2020 Census: Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Update

FL Commerce's reference to 7,954 units was based on the number of privately-owned vacant parcels within the Florida Keys (unincorporated MC, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Marathon, Key West).

From the State of Florida's *Florida Keys Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Report*, December 2023:

Table 20 Allocations per Area Distributed as One Unit/Vacant Lot – Scenario 5

AREA	1 UNIT PER VACANT LOT
Key West	84
Unincorporated Monroe County	6,086
Marathon	764
Islamorada	971
Key Colony Beach	39
Layton	10
	7,954

2020 Census: Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Update

Further analysis of UNINCORPORATED MC PARCELS indicates that a significant portion of those parcels may be already restricted by protected habitat and/or existing zoning density standards.

Monroe County (unincorporated) Private Vacant Land
Data Sent to DEO for Hurricane Modeling Oct 2023:

Tier	
I	3023
II	223
III	2551
III-A	122
Military	3
No Tier	164
Total	**6,086**

Monroe County (unincorporated) Private Vacant Land
*Removed Submerged, Mangrove, and Protected Wetlands
*Removed Parcels with less than 1 unit of density per Zoning/FLUM

Not limited by habitat/Policy 102 AND has 1 or more density rights	
Tier 1	398
Tier II	165
Tier III	1553
Tier III-A	96
No Tier	8
military	0
TOTAL	**2220**

2020 Census: Hurricane Evacuation Modeling Update

FL Commerce's reference to 7,954 units was based on the number of privately-owned vacant parcels within the Florida Keys (unincorporated MC, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Marathon, Key West).

Further analysis indicates that a significant portion of those parcels may be already restricted by protected habitat and/or existing zoning density standards.

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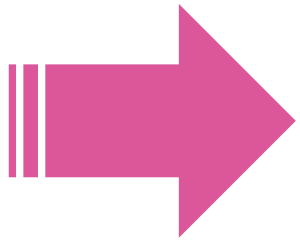

Key West	??
Unincorporated Monroe County	2,220
Marathon	556
Islamorada	221
Key Colony Beach	n/a
Layton	??
	????

Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Time

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Clearance Times Summary

Deliverable 5: Baseline Modeling			Phases	Florida Keys Including Key West		Florida Keys Excluding Key West	
				Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 2 (hours)	Mobile Homes in Phase 1 (hours)
Baseline Modeling		Shows baseline - does not include additional prospective allocations	Phase 2	26.0	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
Deliverable 6: Prospective Modeling for Future Allocations							
S1	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on county/municipality population size	Phase 2	27.5	25.5	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S2	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based percentage of vacant lands per county/municipality	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S3	3,550 Allocations	Distribute based on current allocations: (1,970-Monroe, 300-Marathon, 280-Islamorada, 910-Key West, 30-Layton, 60-Key Colony Beach)	Phase 2	28.0	26.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S4	Minimal Allocations (11 allocations/yr)	Distributes Monroe County (5); Marathon (2); Islamorada (2); Key West (2 – affordable only)	Phase 2 (10 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 2B (20 Years Growth)	26.5	24.0	15.5	15.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0
S5	One Unit/Vacant Lot	Distributes 7,954 units ????	Phase 2	31.0	28.5	17.0	16.5
			Phase 1	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0

Strategies to Retire Development Rights

Current Efforts/Initiatives to Retire Development Rights:

- Land Dedication ROGO Points – current level of competition has increased applicants' dedication of land. Last Quarter: 11 applications on list with land dedication parcel(s).
- Lot Aggregation ROGO Points
- ROGO Points Payment to the Land Acquisition Fund – funding for land acquisition
- Extended current ROGO to 2026 – additional time/competition for land dedication, land aggregation, points payment to the Land Acquisition Fund, land acquisition, and other retirement of TDRs.
- Land Acquisition Programs: MCLA

Efforts/Initiatives to Retire Development Rights in Progress (previously directed by BOCC):

- Contiguous Land Merger Ordinance
- Abandonment of unimproved platted ROW in undeveloped subdivisions
- Establishment of urban service district(s)

Monroe County Land Authority
Land Acquisition Programs

Christine Hurley, AICP
Monroe County Land Authority, Executive Director

Prepared for:
Monroe County Board of County Commissioners
March 20, 2024

Density Reduction

(Unincorporated)

Paunece Scull – 305-295-5180

The Density Reduction Program purchases lands that do not consist of significant habitat, to retire density where the lot or parcel being purchased has at least 1 Transferable Development Right (TDR).

- Lands that have a TDR gives a property owner what they need to apply for a Rate of Growth Ordinance (ROGO) allocation.
- Lands are typically located in Improved Subdivision (IS) or Urban Residential Medium (URM) subdivisions, but they can be in other zoning categories as long as they have at least 1 TDR.
- Lands are then offered to adjacent neighbors or Property Owner Associations, under a Resale Program, for purchase without any development rights, to be used for non-habitable accessory structures or pools.

Funding: Infrastructure Sales Tax

(304 Fund in Unincorporated Monroe) and ROGO Dedication Point Fund

The Board of County Commissioners set aside $7.5 Million + for this program over the past 6 years, which Land Authority Manages under an Interlocal Agreement with the County. Over $1.1 Million was added to the fund from ROGO Dedication Point Fund (158). This brings the total investment to $8.6 Million to date.

Since 2016, 25 Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) were purchased at a cost of $1,633,563.

To date, all funds have been expended, with approximately $385,264 remaining.

Density Reduction Acquisitions by Fiscal Year	
Year	Number of Lots
2017	7
2018	7
2019	7
2020	**1**
2021	**0**
In response to the pandemic, Density Reduction activities were suspended in April 2020, and authorized to resume in October 2021.	
2022	1
2023	1
2024 YTD	1*
Total:	**25***

*** Another Density Reduction purchase is scheduled to close on March 18, 2024**

Resale Program
(Unincorporated)

Paunece Scull – 305-295-5180

The Resale Program resells lands purchased under the Density Reduction program to adjacent neighbors or Property Owner Associations

- Created by Ordinance under F.S. 125.35 (1)(a).
- Sold without development rights, to be used for non-habitable accessory structures or pools.
- Revenue from Sales are cycled back into the Density Reduction Program.
- Deed Restrictions are recorded so land has no development rights and cannot be granted a ROGO allocation for a dwelling unit.
- Eliminates maintenance of vacant property

Revenue to Fund 316

Through an Interlocal Agreement between the County and Land Authority, the Land Authority manages this program.

Since 2016, 14 parcels were sold through the end of FY 23 generating $547,094 in revenue.

Density Reduction Resales by Fiscal Year	
Year	Number of Lots
2020	**8**
2021	**3**
2022	**2**
2023	**1**
2024 YTD	**0**
Total:	**14**

Less than Fee

(Unincorporated)

Paunece Scull– 305-453-8756

The Less than Fee Program purchases Development Rights from owners of lots zoned IS, IS-M and URM adjacent to the seller's primary residence. Property owners can continue to use the land for non-habitable accessory structures permitted by county land use regulations, such as a pool, open yard, or garage. No income eligibility for participants.

- Upon sale, owners must execute a restrictive covenant agreeing to unify the parcels and agreeing to never seek a ROGO allocation or permit to develop any detached habitable space.
- Currently there is a waiting list of 190 applicants the County is processing with a need of an estimated $10,640,000.
- The Board of County Commissioners established the prioritization for the program, which at this time is eligible lots on BPK and NNK, whereby the owners' primary structure is wholly located on one lot, with the vacant LTF lot completely vacant.

Funding: Infrastructure Sales Tax

The Monroe County Board of County Commissioners have set aside $7.5 Million + for this program and the Less than Fee Program over the past 6 years, which Land Authority Manages under an Interlocal Agreement between the County and Land Authority. Further, Over $1.1 Million has been added to the fund from ROGO Dedication Point Fund (158).

Since 2016 the County has retired 95 development rights for approximately $5,070,000.

During FY25, additional funds should be added to continue this program. See Funding Request of $2,838,000 plus rollover of $385,264 explained in Memorandum: Forecast of FY25 Funding Needed for Density Reduction (DR), Less Than Fee (LTF), and DEP MOU Reimbursements Programs – Fund 316

Less Than Fee Acquisitions by Year	
Year	Number of Lots
2018	3
2019	47
2020	23
2021	2
In response to the pandemic, LTF activities were suspended in April 2020, and authorized to resume in October 2021.	
2022	3
2023	10
2024	7
Total:	**95**

During FY25, additional funds should be added to continue these programs:

Funding Request of $2,838,000 plus rollover of $385,264 explained in Memorandum: Forecast of FY25 Funding Needed for Density Reduction (DR), Less Than Fee (LTF), and DEP MOU Reimbursements Programs – Fund 316

- $500,000 for Density Reduction represents 5 transactions at approximately $99,000 each.
- $2,688,000 for Less Than Fee represents 48 LTF transactions at approximately $56,000 each.

MONROE COUNTY LAND AUTHORITY - WILLING SELLER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

HTTPS://WWW.MONROECOUNTY-FL.GOV/LANDAUTHORITY

Conservation Land (Keyswide, including Cities)

Mark Rosch – 305-295-5180

The Conservation Land Program purchases lands to protect the natural environment and preserve wildlife habitats.

MCLA pre-acquires lands in Florida Forever and resells to State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

The Land Authority can purchase lands within Cities, especially if they are in Florida Forever and seek reimbursement from the State of Florida. Purchases must be approved by Monroe County Land Acquisition Advisory Committee and the land Authority Governing Board. Local Governments have adopted resolutions outlining the property they are seeking the Land Authority to purchase.

Funding:

- ½ cent Tourist Impact Tax (bed tax)
- Park Surcharge Fees on admissions to State Parks in incorporated area

  380.0685 State park in area of critical state concern in county which creates land authority; surcharge on admission and overnight occupancy.—The Department of Environmental Protection shall impose and collect a surcharge of 50 cents per person per day, or $5 per annual family auto entrance permit, on admission to all state parks in areas of critical state concern located in a county which creates a land authority pursuant to s. 380.0663(1), and a surcharge of $2.50 per night per campsite, cabin, or other overnight recreational occupancy unit in state parks in areas of critical state concern located in a county which creates a land authority pursuant to s. 380.0663(1); however, no surcharge shall be imposed or collected under this section for overnight use by nonprofit groups of organized group camps, primitive camping areas, or other facilities intended primarily for organized group use. Such surcharges shall be imposed within 90 days after any county creating a land authority notifies the Department of Environmental Protection that the land authority has been created. The proceeds from such surcharges, less a collection fee that shall be kept by the Department of Environmental Protection for the actual cost of collection, not to exceed 2 percent, shall be transmitted to the land authority of the county from which the revenue was generated.

- Reimbursement from FDEP/Florida Forever/Stewardship Funds

Overview of Takings in Monroe County, FL

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MONROE COUNTY
FLORIDA

March 2024

What is a taking?

A continuing physical occupation or ouster of private property, or a deprivation of all or substantially all economically beneficial use of the property.

Constitutional Origins

- **5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution**
  - Takings clause states private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation
    - Made applicable to states through the due process clause of the 14th Amendment
- **Article 10, Section 6(a), Florida Constitution**
  - "No private property shall be taken except for a public purpose and with full compensation therefor paid to each owner or secured by deposit in the registry of the court and available to the owner."
- **Provisions do not prohibit taking of private property or require owner consent, but place conditions on the exercise of this power.**

Types of Takings

- Physical Occupation or Ouster
  - Intentional use of property by government
  - Loss of Access
  - Flooding
- Regulatory Takings
  - Facial Taking (a/k/a "per se," "categorical," or "*Lucas*" taking) – total take
  - As-Applied Taking – partial take
- Temporary Takings
  - Both physical and regulatory takings can be temporary
- Bert J. Harris Act Claims
  - Statutory remedy for claims of "inordinate burdens" that fall short of takings

Regulatory Takings

- Facial Taking (a/k/a "per se" "categorical," "Lucas")
  - Total elimination of economically viable use upon enactment of regulation
  - *See Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*, 505 U.S. 1003 (1992)
  - **Example – a new ordinance that categorically and permanently prohibits new development (no more ROGO allocations will be issued)**
- As-Applied Taking
  - Less than total elimination of economically viable use when regulation applied
  - *See Penn Central Transp. v. City of New York*, 438 U.S. 104 (1978)
    - Requires ad-hoc factual analysis
      - Economic impact of the regulation on the owner
      - Extent to which regulation has interfered with owner's reasonable investment-backed expectations (held at time of purchase)
      - Character of governmental action
  - Requires at least one development application and final decision from govt.

Eminent Domain v. Inverse Condemnation

- **Eminent Domain** (a/k/a "direct condemnation")
  - Legal proceeding ***instituted by the government*** to assert its power to condemn property.
    - "Quick Take" (Chapter 73)—Allows government to immediately take possession and title to the property by depositing a good-faith estimate of value before jury valuation trial (cannot walk away).
    - "Slow Take" (Chapter 74)—Allows government to decide whether it wants to take possession and title after jury valuation trial (can walk away anytime).

- **Inverse Condemnation**
  - Legal proceeding ***instituted by the owner*** to recover just compensation for a taking through regulation or other action when condemnation proceedings have not been instituted.
    - Most common in Monroe County
    - Bifurcated trials
      - Liability Phase – Was there a taking?
        - Bench trial before a judge
        - Only owner has right to appeal if loses
      - Compensation/Valuation Phase - What is the fair market value of property?
        - Jury trial before 12 person jury
        - Both sides may appeal any issue

Inverse Condemnation Damages

- The Florida Constitution's requirement of "full compensation" applies in both direct *and* inverse condemnation proceedings.
- **Fair market value of the property** as of the date of taking, plus interest until compensation paid (permanent taking)
  - Upon payment of permanent takings compensation, government takes title
  - If only temporary, interest on the fair market value of the property as of the date the taking began until the taking ends
- **Costs**
- **Attorney's Fees**
  - Government may limit award of attorney's fees to the percentage of benefits achieved for the client under § 73.092(1)(c), Fla. Stat., by making a written offer
    - "Benefits" means difference between the final judgment & first written offer after attorney hired
    - 33% of any benefit up to $250k; plus 25% of any portion of benefit between $250k and $1 million; plus 20% of any portion of benefit exceeding $1 million
      - Example: *Galleon Bay* where County made two written offers—$835k in 2001 and $1,520,000 in 2003. Both more than 2016 final judgment of $480,511.60. Zero benefits achieved. No fees paid.

When is a Regulatory Taking Claim "Ripe" for Litigation?

- Before an owner can file a regulatory takings claim, the claim must be "ripe"
  - Facial claims are generally *ripe upon enactment* of the complained of regulation
  - As-applied claims generally require *at least one meaningful application* for development approval, a final decision, and exhaustion of administrative remedies

How is a Regulatory Taking Claim Ripened in Monroe County?

- **In Monroe County, regulatory takings claims (both facial and as-applied) only become ripe after the Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) process is completed.**
  - LDC Section 102-102, et. seq allows an owner to apply for administrative relief if they assert that the adoption or application of an LDC or Comprehensive Plan policy has caused a taking of their property.
  - "The Monroe County BUD Ordinance itself answers the ripeness questions. The BUD Ordinance was designed as a way to avoid constitutional takings lawsuits by providing other means of compensating for total or partial regulatory loss of economically beneficial use of property. In this way, the BUD differs from land use regulations in other jurisdictions in that it accounts for both facial and as-applied takings, as seen in its bifurcated relief of either outright purchase of the property (in the case of a per se taking) or grant of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs), Rate of Growth Ordinance (ROGO) points, variances and building permits (in the case of an as-applied taking). …Once the BOCC rendered a final decision on the BUD applications, the Landowners' claims became ripe." ***Collins v. Monroe County***, 999 So.2d 709 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2008).
  - Facial challenges generally face an uphill battle, especially in Monroe County: "Where the land use ordinance, in this case the BUD Ordinance, leaves open the possibility of reasonable use, a facial challenge will likely be unsuccessful." *Id.*

Bert J. Harris Act Claims

- **Statutory cause of action adopted in 1995 for Government action that "Inordinately Burdens"**
  - **Existing Use**
  - **Vested Right to Specific Use**
    - "Inordinately burden" defined as a government action that directly restricts or limits property use such that the owner is permanently unable to attain the reasonable, investment-backed expectations for the existing or vested use, or where the owner is left with existing or vested uses that are unreasonable such that the property owner permanently bears a disproportionate share of a burden imposed for the public good that should be borne by the public. *See* § 70.001(3)(e), Fla. Stat.
- Excludes
  - Temporary Impacts
  - Nuisances
  - Required Enforcement of Federal Regulations
- Requires 90-day notice period to Government before filing claim in circuit court
  - Allows Government to settle claims through various means
    - Modifying regulation
    - TDRs
    - Land swaps
    - Issuing development approval
    - Purchase

Harris Act Claims in Monroe County

- **41 petitions filed in 2008 alleging inordinate burdens of 81 vacant lots by adoption of Tier System**
  - County responded that the petitions did not comply with statutory requirements because the appraisals required under § 70.001(4)(a), Fla. Stat. were deficient in showing alleged loss in FMV
    - Valued properties before adoption
    - Erroneously presumed building permits were not possible
    - Excluded consideration of non-residential uses
    - Excluded consideration of other applicable state and federal environmental laws
  - Petitions not subsequently pursued
- **1 petition filed in 2008 by Lloyd Good alleging inordinate burden of Lower Sugarloaf Key property by adoption of Tier System**
  - Claim filed in circuit court; later dismissed

Is there takings liability for every vacant lot in Monroe County?

Answer: No

Defenses to Regulatory Takings:

- **No Taking**
  - **Other economically viable uses remain** (Economic Impact prong of *Penn Central*)
    - Standard is not whether owner can do what they want with their property, but whether other economically viable uses remain
      - Focus is on fair market value of the property
        - ROGO dedication lot value
        - TDR value
        - Recreational, Accessory, other use value
        - Sale of property
  - **No reasonable investment-backed expectations**
    - **No meaningful steps taken to develop property**
      - *Collins v. Monroe County*, 118 So.3d 872 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2013)
        - "[T]he Landowners did not take meaningful steps toward the development of their respective properties, or seek building permits, during the sometimes decades-longs possession of their properties.. . . 'Monroe County was designated as an area of critical state concern in 1979, but the first land use regulations were not enacted until 1986. If the landowners did not start development prior to the enactment of these land regulations, they acted at their own peril in relying on the absence of zoning ordinances.' *Collins I*, 999 So.2d at 718 n. 16 (quoting *Monroe Cnty v. Ambrose*, 866 So.2d 707, 711 (Fla. 3d DCA 2003)('It would be unconscionable to allow the Landowners to ignore evolving and existing land use regulations under circumstances when they have not taken any steps in furtherance of developing their land.').
        - "The property owner is *Galleon Bay* serves as a suitable contrast to the Landowners in the instant case." Over decades, Galleon Bay spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in its numerous development efforts including re-platting, re-zoning, negotiating, building permit applications
    - **Reasonable delay**
      - In more restrictive regulatory environments such as the Florida Keys, the timetable for developers "must anticipate delays, whether occasioned by holdups in the permitting process, litigation by neighboring land owners, or a temporary development injunction or moratorium. …Close regulation by local government that is merely expensive or time consuming for developers does not arise to a taking" *Bradford Phipps Ltd. Partnership v. Leon County*, 804 So.2d 464 (Fla. 1st DCA 2001)

Timing Defenses to Takings Claims

The timing of when a lawsuit is filed can raise two different defenses to a takings claim:

- **Claim not ripe (claim brought too soon)**
  - Property Owner has not made a meaningful application and been denied
  - Property Owner has not exhausted the administrative remedies provided by the County
    - Beneficial Use Determination
- **Statute of Limitations (claim brought too late)**
  - Claim must be filed within **4 years** of its accrual
    - A facial or categorical taking claim accrues upon the adoption of the complained of regulation
    - An as-applied taking accrues upon the application (final decision) of the complained of regulation

Third-Party Liability Defense

- ***Liability for regulatory takings flows up*** the levels of government and not down where federal or state agencies exercise superior jurisdiction that precludes development
  - *See* Derek Howard, *Local Regulatory Takings Claims: Accounting for State and Federal Regulations to Minimize Liability and Damages Exposure*, Florida Bar Environmental and Land Use Law Section Reporter (December 2017)
    - Monroe County is one of the most regulatory complex jurisdictions in the nation with interplay of numerous federal, state and local regulations that apply to its many aquatic and terrestrial resources
      - **3rd party defenses asserted to ensure Monroe County taxpayers alone are not unfairly shouldering burden of protecting resources of regional and national importance**

- **State**
  - Joint or exclusive liability pursuant to the State's Area of Critical State Concern (ACSC) oversight or Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) authority
  - County successfully brought State in as a third-party in *Galleon Bay* and *Collins*
    - State has since been a partner alongside the County in jointly defending against takings liability and paying 50% of judgments
  - *Key Haven v. DEP, DEO & Monroe County*
    - Alleged inverse condemnation of 5 partially submerged lots in Lower Keys based on State's denial of ERP permits to fill lots for residential development
    - County prevailed on a motion to dismiss complaint against it; no longer a party
- **Federal Government**
  - Endangered Species Act (ESA), Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), Clean Water Act (CWA)
  - In *Galleon Bay*, the County successfully argued that ESA and CBRS regulations (no federal flood insurance) were obstacles to development that adversely impacted FMV, substantially driving down compensation awarded

Nuisance Exception Defense

- Is the government action creating a benefit for the public at the expense of the regulated owner or preventing a harm to the public?
- **General rule is that no owner has a compensable expectation to use property that constitutes an injurious use or nuisance to others**
- Unanswered Questions
  - Is the public harm created by overdevelopment's impact on hurricane evacuation and safety a nuisance?
  - Is the filling of submerged lots in the face of sea-level rise a nuisance?
    - Raised by State in *Key Haven* litigation
      - As environmental threats increasingly arise or worsen, and individual impacts become more important in the aggregate, private development that constitutes environmental harm may come to be viewed as a nuisance.

Moratoria

"A land use moratorium is a **temporary suspension on the issuance of building and other development permits** in order to allow a local government reasonable time to study and make considered decisions regarding the need to adopt or amend comprehensive land use plans, zoning ordinances, or other land-use regulations, and to avoid the pressure of applicants rushing to submit permit requests before new, and often stricter, regulations are put into place." AMLZONING § 35:1

- May also be used to allow for the planning, financing, and construction of infrastructure or facilities to maintain adequate levels of public services. *Id.*
  - Monroe County utilized this common planning tool in the earlier years when it was developing and implementing its LDRs following State's adoption of local comprehensive planning requirements and 1979 designation of County as an Area of Critical State Concern (ACSC)
    - Remains an option in tackling new complex planning issues

Moratoria

- **Reasonable temporary moratoria are not takings**
  - ***Tahoe-Sierra Pres. Council v. Tahoe Reg'l Plan. Agency***, 535 U.S. 302 (2002)
    - TRPA adopted moratoria on development covering 32 month-period to maintain status quo while studying impact of development on Lake Tahoe and designing strategy for environmentally sound growth
    - Affected property owners claimed moratoria constituted a taking
    - Supreme Court refused to adopt categorial rule that such moratoria are compensable takings, holding *Penn Central* factors are to be examined on a case-by-case basis
    - Held TRPA moratoria did not constitute taking
  - ***See also WCI Communities, Inc. v. City of Coral Springs***, 888 So.2d 912 (Fla. 4th DCA) (holding City's 9 month moratorium on the processing of multi-family development applications was not a temporary taking of developer's multi-family zoned parcels).
- Factors to determine reasonableness of moratoria
  - Duration
  - Valid public purpose?
  - Whether local government has acted promptly and in good faith to respond to the development problem that created need for moratorium

The Takings Totals So Far
(1987 – present)

- 58 (approximate) takings and Bert Harris cases/petitions
  - Vast majority of the cases/petitions involved multiple lots and owners
    - Only one remains pending against County (*Behmke*)
      - One Beneficial Use Determination application pending
- Prevailed in all closed cases/petitions except 5
  - *Gonzalez* (1991)
  - *Shadek* (1995)
  - *Galleon Bay* (2002)
  - *Davis/Collins* (2004)
  - *Neuman* (2004)
- $6,882,105 (approximate) total just compensation paid
  - $75k in *Gonzalez*
  - $5.9 million in *Shadek*
  - $531,391 in *Galleon Bay* (Approximately $10 million sought)
  - $375,714 in *Davis/Collins* (Approximately $24 million sought)

Takings Litigation History

- **Regulations at Issue**
  - 1987 to 2001
    - **Moratoria** adopted to develop and implement new land use plans and regulations, address infrastructure demands of new development and levels of service
      - *Shadek*, *Clay*, *Good* (and *Bauknight* and *Collins* in 2004)
    - **Density and Open Space Requirements**
      - *Gonzalez*
  - 2001 to 2022
    - **Wetland regulations**—filling prohibitions and setbacks
      - *Emmert*, *Gutierrez*
    - **Submerged lands**—zero density and filling prohibitions
      - *Key Haven*
    - **Rate-of-Growth Ordinance (ROGO)**
      - *Good*, *Galleon Bay*, *Collins*
    - **Tier System**
      - *Good, Lightner, Mitchell*
    - **Endangered Species Act**—Big Pine/No Name Key HPC and ITP
      - *Galleon Bay, Lightner*
  - 2024
    - **Vacation rental regulations**
      - *Behmke*

Takings Litigation History

- ***New Port Largo v. Monroe County*** (filed 1987)
  - In a prior state court action, owner successfully invalidated the 1980 rezoning of its beachfront property from RU-2 (residential duplex use) to PA (private airport use). In its later federal court action, the owner asserted that the property was illegally occupied by the airport operator on advice of and to the benefit of the County, and sought compensation for a temporary taking for the period of time the regulation limiting the property's use was in effect.
  - The 11th Circuit affirmed lower court's judgment in favor of the County. *See New Port Largo v. Monroe County*, 95 F.3d 1084 (11th Cir. 1996). *See also New Port Largo v. Monroe County*, 985 F.2d 1488 (11th Cir. 1993) (holding NPL's regulatory takings claims were not barred by the statute of limitations).
- ***Gonzalez v. Monroe County*** (filed 1991)
  - The owner of a .4 acre lot in an unrecorded subdivision on the 25-acre Cook's Island zoned "Offshore Island" (OS) alleged a taking based on the zoning's density requirement limiting development to 1 dwelling unit for every 10 acres, as well as the applicable 90% open space requirement.
  - The Third District affirmed the trial court's partial final judgment on liability in the owner's favor. *Monroe County v. Gonzalez*, 593 So.2d 1143 (Fla. 3rd DCA).
  - Pursuant to a court-approved settlement agreement, the County agreed to allow the construction of 1 single-family home within a 10 year deadline and pay $75,000 in full settlement of claims for compensation, fees and costs.
- ***Shadek v. Monroe County*** (filed 1995)
  - Alleged inverse condemnation of 145 acre North Key Largo property based on (a) development moratoria between 1982 and 1986 on major development applications while County adopted a new land use plan and developed an HCP for endangered species and (b) County's designation of property as an Area of Critical County Concern.
  - Total compensation County agreed to pay pursuant to settlement agreement: $5.9 million
  - Voluntarily dismissed in 2011

Takings Litigation History

- ***Clay et. al. v. Monroe County*** (filed 1999)
  - Owners of Big Pine Key lots that were subjected to a level of service moratorium filed suit seeking a writ of mandamus requiring issuance of building permits, declaratory judgment and compensation for permanent and temporary takings.
  - Final judgment entered in favor of the County affirmed by Third District. *Clay v. Monroe County*, 849 So.2d 363 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2003) (emphasizing that an owner must exhaust administrative remedies before initiating a taking claim and stating "[a]s the County explained in its application to the special master, thirteen of the twenty-one properties are 'required to obtain an environmental coordination letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to permit issuance.' This derives from the federal agency's jurisdiction under federal law. It should go without saying that this court cannot override the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established under federal law. [The environmental coordination letter condition]is appropriate and there is no legal basis on which we can override the jurisdiction of the federal agency.")
- ***Good v. Monroe County*** (filed 2001; Case No. 01-CA-977-K)
  - Alleged inverse condemnation of Lower Sugarloaf Key property as a result of ROGO, NROGO, and associated moratoria
- ***Emmert v. Monroe County and State*** (filed 2002)
  - Alleged *inter alia* that application of County's wetland regulations resulting in a reduced buildable footprint of Ocean Reef lot of 1,800 sq. ft. resulted in inverse condemnation. Sought over a million in compensation.
  - Final Judgment entered in County's favor in 2010 ("Through the BUD process, the County granted variances from the setbacks that it is legally responsible for. The BUD relief provided a sufficient area on the subject property to build a house. If the building regulations and restrictions of ORCA—a private homeowner's association—further reduce this area to such an extreme that Plaintiff cannot build a single-family home, then it is ORCA that has prevented use of the property.")
  - Emmerts ordered to pay $40k in costs to the County

Takings Litigation History

- ***Galleon Bay v. Monroe County and State*** (filed 2002)
  - Alleged inverse condemnation of 13 lots on No Name Key based on ROGO and HCP/ITP
  - Procedural History:
    - Partial Summary Judgment in GB's favor entered 1/30/06
    - 2006 jury valuation of $3 million; GB successfully moved to set it aside because fell below their original demand of $6 million
    - 2006 Partial Summary Judgment vacated by successor judge in 2008
    - Liability bench trial in December 2010. Third District reversed judgment of liability in favor of County and State, remanding with instructions to find taking. *Galleon Bay v. Monroe County*, 105 So.3d 555 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2012).
    - On remand, 7 lots found to be permanently taken, and 6 that received allocation awards found to be temporarily taken
    - 2016 jury valuation of $285,500
    - Final Judgment entered on 5/26/16, in the amount of $480,511 plus statutory interest until paid. GB appealed and judgment was per curiam affirmed. *Galleon Bay v. Monroe County*, 272 So.3d 396 (Fla. 3rd DCAS 2018).
    - GB filed Motion to Declare Final Order Null and Void arguing the judgment was not timely paid pursuant to § 73.111, Fla. Stat.. Third District affirmed the order denying the that motion. *Galleon Bay v. Monroe County*, 314 So.3d 509 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2020) (holding § 73.111 is inapplicable to inverse condemnation proceedings).
    - On 12/20/23, Court approved settlement agreement between parties on issue of fees and costs effectively concluding case
  - Total compensation (including interest) paid: $531,390.67 (50/50 split with State)
  - Total costs paid: $75,000 (50/50 split with State)
  - Total attorney's fees paid: $0
- ***Collins, et. al. v. Monroe County and State*** (filed 2004)
  - 11 groups of plaintiffs sued in a consolidated case alleging inverse condemnation based on moratoria, ROGO and BUDs rendered; counsel valued at $24 million when filed.
  - Only one (Davis) out of 11 Plaintiff groups prevailed
    - Total compensation (including interest) paid to Davis: $375,714.06 (50/50 split with State)
    - Total fee and cost award: $138,654.06 (50/50 split with State)
  - Appeals:
    - 999 So.2d 709 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2008)(Reversing summary judgment in favor of County and State on summary judgment grounds; distinguishing claims and factors that must be examined in as-applied ones.)
    - 76 So.3d 370 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2011) (Affirming summary judgment against Collins and Magrini.)
    - 99 So.3d 961 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2012)(Affirming summary judgment against Riordan.)
    - 118 So.3d 877 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2013) (Affirming judgment in favor of County and State as to all landowners except as to Davis.)

Takings Litigation History Cont'd

- ***Neuman v. Monroe County*** (filed in 2004)
  - Neuman alleged the County effected a temporary regulatory taking from 3/20/02, when the BOCC submitted BUD application on behalf of Neuman and the other Big Pine Key 21 through 4/1/5, when the BOCC made permit available.
  - Final Judgment on liability in Neuman's favor entered on 5/31/13, and subsequently vacated pursuant to settlement
- ***Bauknight et. al. v. Monroe County*** (filed 2004)
  - Alleged temporary takings of Big Pine Key lots as a result of moratorium adopted in 1995 on the approval of building permits affecting the Big Pine Key segment of U.S. 1 due to level of service. In 2002, the Director of the Growth Management Division requested permission from the BOCC to file BUD applications on behalf of the owners and relief was granted in 2002 in the form of permit issuance.
  - Final judgment in favor of the County affirmed by the Third District. *Bauknight v. Monroe County*, 994 So.2d 362 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2008) ("When applications for beneficial use were filed in 2002, relief was provided to the owners. As the delay in obtaining relief was attributable to the owners themselves, there was no taking and can be no damages for delay.")
- ***Lightner et. al. v. Monroe County and State*** (filed 2006)
  - Class action alleging inverse condemnation of Big Pine and No Name Key lots as a result of the BPK/NNK HCP/ITP, the Master Plan for BPK/NNK, Ordinances 24-2005, 25-2005, 28-2005, 29-2005, 8-2006, 9-2006, 11-2006, and 13-2006, and related provisions of the Comp Plan and LDRs
  - Notice of Voluntary Dismissal (with prejudice) filed in 2018
- ***Good v. Monroe County & State*** (filed 2009; 2009-CA-1303-K)
  - Alleged inordinate burden of Lower Sugarloaf property under Harris Act based on the 2007 adoption of the Tier System designating property Tier 1. Owner sought compensation in the amount $9,750,000
  - Notice of Voluntary Dismissal (without prejudice) filed in 2010

Takings Litigation History Cont'd

- ***Mitchell v. Monroe County*** (filed 2012)
  - Alleged inverse condemnation of 26 Hibiscus Park lots based on application of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan, the Future Land Use Maps, the Tier Overlay Regulations and Maps that limit the number of permits in Tier I, the district zoning maps, the habitat clearing regulation and ROGO
  - County's motion for summary judgment granted in 2014 on ripeness grounds
- ***Gutierrez v. Monroe County*** (filed 2012)
  - Alleged temporary taking of Key Largo property (2004-2012) based solely on County's biologists determination in a Letter of Current Site Conditions that the property contained "red-flag" wetlands
  - County's motion for summary judgment granted in 2015 on ripeness grounds
- ***Key Haven Associated Enterprises v. DEP, DEO & Monroe County*** (filed 2022)
  - Alleged inverse condemnation of 5 partially submerged lots in Lower Keys based on State's denial of ERP permits to fill lots for residential development
  - County dropped as a party following granting of its motion to dismiss in 2022

Takings Litigation History Cont'd

- ***Behmke et. al. v. Monroe County*** (filed 2024; County not yet served)
- Current and past Coral Hammock owners allege inverse condemnation based on inability to conduct vacation rentals in their attached units while their code compliance proceedings and appeals were ongoing. Assert action is for damages in excess of 1 million
    - Appellate court reversed Code Compliance Special Magistrate's findings of violation under LDC § 134-1(k)(1), holding the vacation rental use of attached units in the Mixed Use District were not prohibited
        - Holding despite fact LDC § 130-88 only includes express authorization for vacation rental use of detached units and LDC § 130-74(a) states "no structure of land in the County shall hereafter be developed, used or occupied unless expressly authorized in a land use district."
- CAO deems litigation frivolous under § 57.105, Fla. Stat., subjecting both the attorneys and individual plaintiffs to sanctions in the form an attorney's fees award to County.
    - Section 57.105(1), Florida Statutes: "[T]he court shall award a reasonable attorney's fee, including prejudgment interest, to be paid to the prevailing party in equal amounts by the losing party and the losing party's attorney on any claim or defense at any time during a civil proceedings or action in which the court finds that **the losing party or the losing party's attorney knew or should have known that a claim or defense when initially presented to the court or at any time before trial**: (a) Was **not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim** or defense; or (b) Would **not be supported by the application of then-existing law to those material facts**."
        - Other economically viable uses of the attached units remained during alleged takings period, including permanent habitation or long-term rentals
        - Never sought Beneficial Use Determinations based on alleged takings; not ripe
        - Must anticipate litigation and other delays in Monroe County
        - Owners delayed filing required applications for exemptions to the vacation rental permit requirement
        - Statute of limitations
- County will vigorously defend against lawsuit if pursued

One to Watch: *Shands v. City of Marathon*

- On May 3, 2023, panel reversed order denying Shands' motion for summary judgment, remanding with instructions that partial summary judgment be entered in favor of the Shands. ***Shands v. City of Marathon*, ---So.3d---- (Fla. 3rd DCA 2023)("*Shands III*").**
  - June 2023
    - City filed Motion for Rehearing, for Rehearing En Banc, and for Certification ("Rehearing Motion")
    - Monroe County and Village of Islamorada jointly filed an amici curiae brief in support of the City's motion
  - **City of Marathon's Rehearing Motion remains pending. Decision not final.**
- Concerns
  - **Recognizes a new category of takings liability— "per se as-applied regulatory taking"**
    - Increases liability exposure by effectively allowing an owner to revive a per se claim that became extinguished four years after the adoption of the regulation at issue by making an application for development that is facially proscribed by the regulation.
    - Allows as-applied claims cast as per se ones to escape evaluation under *Penn Central* factors
  - **Shifts focus of the takings liability inquiry under *Lucas* from fair market value to whether the property can be used for cultivation and development.**
    - Relying on dated traditional notions of ownership, suggests regulations requiring land to be left in natural state are per se takings
  - **Holds TDRs are not to be taken into account in determining whether a regulatory taking occurred, even if TDRs infuse the property with market value**
- Florida Association of County Attorneys (FACA) and other players watching case and committed to amicus participation in support of City at Florida Supreme Court level.
- *Shands III* highly criticized in 2nd Judicial Circuit Court's 1/30/24 *Key Haven* order denying owner's motion for summary judgment as to inverse condemnation liability.

Conclusion/Recommendation

- Takings liability remains a manageable risk provided there is a meaningful opportunity for additional development through a continuation of the ROGO process
  - Managed, slower growth is o.k.
- BUD process successful in weeding out and resolving claims
- County should continue attempts to retire development rights through land acquisition in partnership with Land Authority

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **MOVED FROM APRIL 9 - Guidelines for Reservation of Affordable Allocations - TAB 4**

Background:
The Planning Department has received several inquiries regarding how to reserve affordable allocations. The Village has reserved them in the past but there does not seem to be any guidelines or process. Staff has drafted the proposed language as a policy based on the Monroe County Code and how they reserve allocations.

Analysis:
See attached guidelines.

Budget Impact:
No impact expected.

Staff Impact:
Staff impact will be limited to reviewing requests and providing recommendations.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends adoption of these guidelines as policy for reservation of affordable allocations.

Attachments: 1. RVCM 0409 Tab 4

Guidelines for the reservation of affordable housing allocations. The Village Council may reserve by resolution some or all of the available affordable housing allocations or available workforce initiative allocations for award to certain sponsoring agencies or specific housing programs. Request for reservation shall be made prior to or at the same time as application for a Building Permit. Building permits for these reserved allocations shall be picked up within six months of the effective reservation date, unless otherwise authorized by the Village Council in its resolution. The Village Council may, at its discretion, place conditions on any reservation as it deems appropriate. These reservations may be authorized by the Village Council for:

1. The county housing authority, nonprofit community development organizations, and other public entities established to provide affordable housing by entering into a memorandum of understanding with one or more of these agencies;

2. Specific affordable or employee housing projects participating in a federal/state housing financial assistance or tax credit program or receiving some form of direct financial assistance from the county or the Village upon written request from the project sponsor and approved by resolution of the Village Council;

3. Specific affordable or employee housing projects sponsored by nongovernmental not-for-profit organizations above upon written request from the project sponsor and approved by resolution of the Village Council;

4. Specific affordable or employee housing programs sponsored by the Village pursuant to procedures and guidelines as may be established from time to time by the Village Council;

5. Specific affordable or employee housing projects by any entity, organization, or person, contingent upon transfer of ownership of the underlying land for the affordable housing project to the Village, a not-for-profit community development organization, or any other entity approved by the Village Council, upon written request from the project sponsor and approved by resolution of the Village Council; or

6. Rental employee housing projects situated on the same parcel of land as the nonresidential workplace for the tenants of these projects, upon written request from the property owner and approved by resolution of the Village Council; or

7. Workforce initiative housing projects, pursuant to the “Early Out Evacuation” policies as outlined the Village Land Development Regulations and Comprehensive Plan or under the “Live Local Act”.

The process for requesting a reservation of units is to submit a request in writing to the Director of Planning indicating the project identifiers including address, parcel id #, and project name (if any), status of project in the permitting system, and number of allocations requesting for reservation.

The Director will review the request and provide recommendation to The Village Council.

Applications Pending Eligible for the 300 Early Out Affordable Units

Parcel ID	Project	Proposed # Units	Application Filed?
00399050-000000 & 00399080-000000	Coral Bay	8	In BPAS - Pending Allocation
00094080-000000	Fisher Inn Affordable	43	Conditional Use Permit under review
00437640-000000	Islander/Creekside	50	Zoning & Conditional Use Permits under review
00399601-000000	Sunset Inn/Tea Table	24	Zoning & Conditional Use Permits under review

Total Proposed as of 4/9/24 **125**

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **4th Quarter 2023 Affordable Building Permit Allocation Award - TAB C**

Background:
This item was before the Council at its meeting on March14, 2023. It was tabled.

Pursuant to Section 30-475 of the Village Code of Ordinances, the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") is required to take action after reviewing the Building Permit Allocation System (the "BPAS") Evaluation Report.

Pursuant to Resolution 22-11-131, adopted on November 17, 2022, eight (8) affordable allocations were made available for 2023 through the Village BPAS. Pursuant to Resolution 23-01-04, adopted on January 19, 2023, by Village Council approved one (1) affordable residential allocation for Quarter 4 of 2022, effectively reducing the available allocations for 2023, to seven (7).

Resolution 23-04-39 adopted on April 11, 2023, by Village Council approved three (3) affordable residential allocations for Quarter 1, 2023. Resolution 23-11-134 adopted on November 9, 2023 by Village Council approved one (1) affordable residential allocations for Quarter 3 of 2023, effectively reducing the available allocations for 2023 to two (2).

Analysis:
At the close of Quarter 4 of 2023, there were two applications (consisting of 10 allocations) for Affordable Residential BPAS allocations in the queue awaiting award.

The affordable residential applications have been evaluated, scored, and ranked according to criteria outlined in Village Code Section 30-476. The application recommended for approval is listed below:

Permit #PRSFA202101194 with 14 points was submitted by Mark Gregg on December 29, 2023, at 8:29 AM for parcel id 00411890-000000. The proposed construction requires two (2) allocations.

Budget Impact:
If approved as recommended, the additional property value created by this building permit would increase the Village's ad valorem tax revenue in future fiscal years.

Staff Impact:

Staff impact would be limited to processing the associated development permit.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends that the Village Council adopt the proposed Resolution, thereby approving the residential building permit allocation ranking and awarding two (2) affordable residential building permit allocations for Quarter 4 of 2023.

Attachments:
1. Affordable BPAS Resolution Q4 (1) v.2
2. EXHIBIT A - Q4 Affordable Draft

RESOLUTION NO. 24-

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, APPROVING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATION SYSTEM RANKINGS AND AWARDING AFFORDABLE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ALLOCATIONS FOR QUARTER 4 OF 2023; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") has implemented the Building Permit Allocation System ("BPAS") as codified in Chapter 30, Article IV, Division 11 of the Village's Code of Ordinances (the "Village Code"); and

WHEREAS, Section 30-474 of the Village Code requires that the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village Council") establish the total amount of nonresidential floor area and residential dwelling units that may be made available for the next annual allocation, the quarterly allocations for that year and the distribution of allocations between categories; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council adopted Resolution No. 22-11-131, thereby establishing a total of eight (8) affordable residential units for allocation in 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council adopted Resolution No. 23-01-04, thereby approving BPAS rankings and awarding one (1) affordable residential building permit allocation for Quarter 4 of 2022, reducing the available affordable allocations in 2023 to seven (7); and

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2023, the Village Council awarded four (4) allocations for affordable dwelling units; and

WHEREAS, on November 9, 2023, the Village Council awarded one (1) allocation for an affordable dwelling unit;

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2024, the Village Council conducted a public hearing regarding the

Affordable Residential Building Allocation System Ranking & Awards (the "Report") submitted by the Director of Planning (the "Director") pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Village Code and Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to approve the affordable residential building permit allocation rankings and award the allocations for Quarter 4 of 2023.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The Village Council, having considered the testimony and evidence presented by all parties, including the Report, does hereby approve the ranking and recommendation of the Director (Exhibit "A") to award two (2) allocations for affordable dwelling units to Mark Gregg with fourteen (14) points for property identified by Real Estate Number 00411890-000000, as set forth in Exhibit "A" hereto to.

Section 2. Conclusions of Law. Based upon the above Findings of Fact, the Village Council does hereby make the following Conclusions of Law:

(1) The Building Permit Allocation System (the "BPAS") affordable application for Quarter 4 of 2023 have been processed in accordance with the Village Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations; and

(2) In rendering its decision, as reflected in this Resolution, the Village Council has:

(a) Accorded procedural due process; and

(b) Observed the essential requirements of the law; and

(c) Supported its decision by competent substantial evidence of record.

Section 3. **Effective Date**. This Resolution shall not take effect until after thirty (30) days

following the date it is filed with the Village Clerk, during which time the Request herein shall be subject to appeal as provided in the Village Code.

Motion to adopt by _____, seconded by _____.

FINAL VOTE AT ADOPTION

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilmember Mark Gregg ___
Councilmember Elizabeth Jolin ___
Councilmember Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 11TH DAY OF APRIL, 2024.

_____
JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS:

_____
JOHN QUICK, INTERIM VILLAGE ATTORNEY

This Resolution was filed in the Office of the Village Clerk of this ____ day of _____, 2024

EXHIBIT A

Residential Building Allocation System Ranking & Awards (the "Report")

DRAFT Ranking of BPAS Applications for 2023 Quarter 4 Affordable (closed December 29 , 2023 @ 12:00pm)

								RECOMMENDED FOR ALLOCATION
Rank	**Permit #**	**Name**	**Date of Application**	**Time of Application**	**Score**	**Key**	**Subdivision**	**RE No.**
1 thru 8	PRCOB202101386	ARROW DEVELOPMENT INC	8/16/2023	1:24 PM	17	Upper Matecumbe	Strattons	00399050-000000 & 00399080-000000
9 & 10	PRSFA202101194	MARK GREGG	12/29/2023	8:39 AM	14	Plantation	Plantation Ridge	00411890-000000

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: John Quick, Interim Village Attorney, Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Amending Chapter 30 Land Development Regulations Article IV Administrative Procedures - Second Reading - TAB D**

Background:
The proposed ordinance would amend section 30-212 by creating a new subsection (f) for review of certain imposed development conditions. This ordinance was heard by the LPA on January 8, 2024. The LPA voted unanimously to recommend adoption of this ordinance.

A Business Impact Estimate has been prepared in accordance with section 166.041(4), Florida Statutes.

Analysis:
The proposed new subsection (f) creates a process whereby an applicant can challenge certain imposed development conditions if the applicant believes the condition does not have a nexus to a legitimate public purpose and/or is not roughly proportionate to the impact of the proposed development. Under the proposed language, the Village Council would serve as the final arbiter of any challenge.

The language is being proposed to include an additional administrative process for such challenges. This provides an additional review and/or buffer should an applicant threaten a exaction claim based upon a development condition. It would also require the applicant to exhaust all administrative remedies (including this process) before any alleged takings claim would ripen.

Budget Impact:
It is not anticipated that there will be any budget impacts beyond staff and/or Council review.

Staff Impact:
The process would establish an additional review procedure for the Planning Director should an applicant seek to trigger the review under proposed section 30-212(f).

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the adoption of this ordinance by Council on Second Reading.

Attachments:
1. 47I937204-Ordinance re review of certain imposed development conditions (with updates between first and second reading)
2. 48F6371-Business Impact Estimate re ordinance amending 30-212 re certain imposed development conditions

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 30 "LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS", ARTICLE IV "ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES", DIVISION 2 "DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS", SECTION 30-212 OF THE VILLAGE CODE TO CREATE A REVIEW FOR THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN CONDITIONS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHEREAS, Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") has established Land Development Regulations ("LDRs") to properly guide development and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to amend existing provisions under Division 2, "Development Review Process" of Article IV of the Village's LDRs relating to provisions generally governing the development process; and

WHEREAS, specifically, the Village Council desires to amend Section 30-212, "Generally", of the Village Code to provide for a process to review certain conditions imposed on a development; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of this Ordinance are consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan and the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council finds that the provisions of this Ordinance are intended to advance the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Village.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Amendments to the Code.

(a) Chapter 30 entitled "Land Development Regulations", is hereby amended to create and new subsection (f) and to re-letter the subsequent subsections thereafter in Section 30-212, as follows:[1]

ARTICLE IV. – Administrative Procedures.

DIVISION 2. – Development Review Process

Sec. 30-212. Generally.

(a) *Development permits required.* No development shall take place within the jurisdiction of the village except after issuance of all development permits required under any applicable section of this chapter, the Code or village ordinance, and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction to regulate the development of land within the village's jurisdiction.

(b) *Development by governmental agencies.* Prior to undertaking development, any governmental agency shall apply for the appropriate permit under the applicable sections of this chapter, the Code or village ordinance. If any governmental agency seeking to undertake development has been specifically exempted by federal or state law from compliance with this chapter, the Code or village ordinance, the agency shall file with the village manager and director of planning and development services evidence of such exemption. In the absence of such an exemption, governmental agencies shall apply for permits in the same manner as other persons.

(c) *Technical codes.* The building, plumbing, electrical and other technical codes adopted by the village are expressly recognized as essential to the implementation of the village comprehensive plan and this chapter.

(d) *Application for development.*

(1) Every application for a development permit shall be in a form specified by the planning and development services department for reviewing the application, and shall be accompanied by a fee as is established from time to time by the village council to defray the actual cost of processing the application. After an application is submitted, the director of planning and development services shall determine if the application is complete and includes data necessary to evaluate the application. The village shall be entitled to rely upon the statements or representations made by the applicant on a development permit application. If

[1] / Coding: ~~Strikethrough words~~ are deletions to the existing words. Underlined words are additions to the existing words. Changes between first and second reading are indicated with highlighted ~~double strikethrough~~ and double underline.

it is determined that the application is incomplete, or based upon incomplete or inaccurate information or misstatements of fact, notice shall be delivered to the applicant specifying the deficiencies. The director shall take no further action on the application until the deficiencies are remedied. If the applicant fails to correct the deficiencies within 20 working days, the application shall be considered withdrawn. If or when the application is determined complete, it shall be reviewed in accordance with the applicable provisions of this chapter. Notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary, on a case-by-case basis, the director may make a written determination to waive some or all of the required submittals of a development permit application. Annually, the director shall promulgate a calendar, as may be amended, showing application dates and deadlines consistent with the specifications of this chapter. This calendar shall govern all dates and the development review process.

(2) All applications shall include proof of ownership and, if applicable, consent to be represented by an agent. All owners and any person having a contractual interest in the land shall give their permission for application. Unless otherwise specified in each section describing particular development review procedures, applications for development permits require a concurrency certification by the planning and development services department prior to being placed on the agenda for a public hearing or meeting or proceeding to the subsequent step in the development review process. Unless requested by the village, applications shall not be significantly altered after certifications. In no case shall any changes be made to a development application or development plans within ten working days of any required public hearing on the application, without a continuance of the hearing.

(3) The director shall be entitled to a continuance, and an applicant shall be entitled to a continuance or withdrawal of an application for development permit if the request is made no later than five working days before final action on the application by the decision-making body or person. Requests for a continuance or withdrawal received later than five working days before the date the decision is to be made, or the public hearing is to take place, shall be granted only by the decision-making body or person with or without prejudice. Applicants in this case shall not be entitled to the return of application fees.

(4) Whenever any application for a development permit is withdrawn or denied with prejudice, an application for development permit for all or part of the same land shall not be considered for a period of one year after the date of denial, unless the subsequent application involves a development proposal that is materially different from the prior proposal, or unless the person or a majority of the members of the decision-making body that made the final decision on the application determines that the prior denial was based on a material mistake of fact. For the purpose of this subsection, an application for development permit shall be considered materially different if it involves a change in use, or a change in intensity or density of use of 25 percent or more. The body or person charged with conducting the initial development application review or public hearing under such successive application shall resolve any questions concerning the similarity of a second application.

(5) To the extent practical, applications for development permits may be consolidated for review pursuant to an agreement between the applicant and the director as part of the pre-application conference. When applications for development permits are consolidated

pursuant to this subsection, the time for review shall be no less than those established for the application for development permit with the longest review period.

(6) The director and village council may impose such conditions on the granting of a development permit that are necessary to accomplish the purposes of the comprehensive plan and this chapter. Conditions shall be included if conventional standards are inadequate to protect the public interest and surrounding land uses or if additional improvements are needed to facilitate a more appropriate transition between different uses. Conditions are not intended to restate express provisions of this chapter. Such conditions may include the execution of unity of title and the location of uses on the site to minimize adverse off-site impacts and ensure on-site safety. Further, conditions may be imposed to provide road construction required for the project to meet village concurrency requirements and that allow the applicant to proceed to the subsequent stage of development review. Site-related conditions such as drainage improvements, turn lanes and signalization may be imposed. Conditions shall be reasonable, not be contrary to law and shall be limited to on-site impacts, except for off-site public road improvements or other conveyances reasonably related and proportionate to the project's impact. Conditions shall not amend village council imposed conditions or affect previously approved conditions. For modifications or additions to previously approved site plans, conditions shall only be imposed to address the specific impacts of the new use or development. Fixed times may be set for compliance with conditions and shall be governed by section 30-224.

(7) Any application for development permit may be suspended during the pendency of a code enforcement proceeding or for any code violation involving all or a portion of the land proposed for development. Development permit applications for properties that have outstanding code violations, liens or fines owed to the village shall be restricted as follows:

a. The village shall not approve a final site plan or building permit until the code violation is remedied and payment of outstanding liens or fines is made to the village.

b. The village may approve a conditional use application; however, it shall not do so unless, as a condition of approval, the code violation is remedied and the applicant agrees to the payment of all outstanding liens or fines by a date certain or prior to a specific event.

c. In the event litigation contesting the code violation or the validity of the lien or fine is initiated before the application for the development permit, the time for compliance or payment shall be established only after the conclusion of litigation.

(e) *Violation of permit condition or time limitation.* A violation of any condition or time limitation of any development permit shall be considered a violation of the Code. The violation shall be corrected prior to any public hearing or meeting on the issuance of any subsequent development permit for that project, unless a subsequent permit application seeks to amend the condition or time limitation that has been violated. Unless otherwise specified in the development permit, an approved use must comply with conditions and time limitations before implementing the approval, or before

receipt of a certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion. The violation shall be subject to all enforcement procedures available as provided in the Code and by all applicable laws and ordinances.

(f) *Review of conditions imposed.*

(1) The term "Condition" as used in this subsection (f) includes only the following conditions, whether imposed by the Director of the Village land development regulations:

a. Dedication requirements (land, public improvements, etc.); or

b. Impact fees; or

c. Other monetary exactions.

(2) If an applicant believes that any Condition imposed on a development does not have a nexus to a legitimate public purpose and/or is not roughly proportionate to the impacts of the proposed development, the applicant shall, as part of its ~~development~~ application, provide empirical evidence of its position. Where appropriate, the applicant should present an expert report on rough proportionality with its application. If the Director has the authority to ~~does not~~ excuse the applicant from the Condition and does not do so, the applicant shall raise the issue before the Village Council as provided by the application process for the particular ~~development~~ approval that the applicant is seeking. The Village Council shall be the final arbiter of whether the condition should be imposed. For applications that are reviewed and approved by the Village Council as authorized by Section 30-81 of the Village Code, the challenge to the Condition, including the provision of empirical evidence challenging the Condition, must be presented concurrently with its application. For applications that are reviewed and approved by the department of planning and development services as authorized by Section 30-131 of the Village Code, the challenge to the Condition, including the provision of empirical evidence challenging the condition, must be presented no later than the time within which the applicant must appeal the decision on the application to the Village Council. Any challenge to a Condition that is not made within the time frames provided in this section is deemed waived. ~~Any empirical evidence, including expert reports, prepared by the applicant shall be provided to the Village Council in advance of the hearing.~~

Upon hearing the evidence presented by the applicant and any testimony by the Director and/or the Director's designee on why the condition was imposed, the Village Council may excuse the applicant from complying with the condition if it finds that:

a. The condition does not have an essential nexus to a legitimate public purpose; or

b. The condition does not actually further the legitimate public purpose; or

c. The condition is not roughly proportionate to the impacts of the development.

However, nothing in this section shall be interpreted as permitting the Village Council to take any action that is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

~~(f)~~(g) *Fraud or omission in permit application.* If there is evidence that an application for development permit was considered wherein there was misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, or a deliberate error or omission, the village may initiate a rehearing to reconsider the development permit. The village may re-approve, approve with new conditions, deny, or take such other action on the development permit at the rehearing based on the standards in this chapter. If evidence of misrepresentation is discovered during the application review and approval process, the application shall be deemed incomplete and returned to the applicant.

~~(g)~~(h) *Development permits that are never implemented.* All development permits that are never implemented shall be either:

(1) Rescinded simultaneously with issuance of a subsequent development permit;

(2) Revoked after a public hearing; or

(3) Rescinded upon the expiration of the permit as set forth in table 30-225.

Section 3. Repeal of Conflicting Provisions. The provisions of the Village of Islamorada Code and all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable and if any sentence, section, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sentences, sections, clauses or phrases of the Ordinance but they shall remain in effect it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

Section 5. Inclusion in the Code. It is the intention of the Village Council and it is hereby ordained the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made part of the Village of Islamorada Code, that sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intentions, and that the word "Ordinance" shall be changed to "Section" or other appropriate word.[2]

[2] / Ordinance 24-05 was approved by the Village Council on January 11, 2024 and added a subsection (h) entitled "*Zoning in progress, hold on permits or certificate of uses.*" At the time of preparing this draft, that Ordinance has not yet received final approval from the Department of Commerce. As a result, that subsection could not be included as part of

Section 6. **Transmittal.** The Village Clerk is authorized to forward a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce (the "DOC") for approval pursuant to section 380.05, Florida Statutes.

Section 7. **Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall not be effective immediately upon adoption. The amendment shall not take effect until the date a final order is issued by the DOC. The DOC notice of intent to find this Ordinance in compliance shall be deemed to be the final order if no timely petition challenging this Ordinance is filed.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on first reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED on the first reading this ____day of_____, 2024.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Section 30-212 herein. However, if/when Ordinance 24-05 received final approval and if/when this Ordinance is fully approved, subsection (h) from Ordinance 24-05 should also be re-lettered as subsection (i).

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on second reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED AND ADOPTED on the second reading this _____ day of _____, 2024.

_____
JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

BUSINESS IMPACT ESTIMATE[1]

Meeting Date: April 11, 2024

Proposed Ordinance Title/Reference

Ordinance Amending Chapter 30 Land Development Regulations, Article IV Administrative Procedures

Summary of Proposed Ordinance and Statement of Public Purpose to be Served

The proposed Ordinance creates a new subsection in section 30-212 which establishes a process whereby an applicant can challenge certain imposed development conditions if the applicant believes the condition does not have a nexus to a legitimate public purpose and/or is not roughly proportionate to the impacts of the proposed development. Under the proposed language, the Village Council would serve as the final arbiter of any challenge.

Estimate of Direct Economic Impact on Private/For Profit Businesses

a. Estimate of Direct Business Compliance Costs:

This proposed change is not intended to impact any business in the Village.

b. New Charges/Fees on Businesses Impacted:

This proposed change is not intended to impact any charges/fees on businesses in the Village.

c. Estimate of Regulatory Costs:

This proposed change is not intended to impact any regulatory costs.

Good Faith Estimate of Number of Businesses Likely Impacted:

None, as the proposed ordinance is generally applicable and, therefore, does not affect only businesses.

Any Additional Information:

N/A

[1] Business Impact Estimate does not apply to the following:

1. Ordinances required for compliance with federal or state law or regulation;
2. Ordinances related to the issuance or refinancing of debt;
3. Ordinances relating to the adoption of budgets or budget amendments, including revenue sources necessary to fund the budget;
4. Ordinances required to implement a contract/agreement;
5. Emergency ordinances;
6. Ordinances relating to procurement;
7. Ordinances enacted to implement the following:
    a. Part II of Chapter 163, F.S.;
    b. Sec. 190.005, F.S. and Sec. 190.046, F.S.;
    c. Sec. 553.73, F.S. (Fla. Building Code);
    d. Sec. 633.202, F.S. (Fla. Fire Prevention Code).

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of Island Community Church Inc to Amend the Future Land Use Map of Parcel 00402900-000000 - First Reading- TAB E**

Background:
The applicant, Island Community Church Inc., has submitted a map amendment application requesting an approval for a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment from Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) to Mixed-Use (MU) designation on the subject property, located at 83250 Overseas Highway, comprised of 32,000 square feet. The property is currently the home of Island Community Church. The Church is moving to the property that was the former Island Christian School and would like to change the designation to repurpose the building to commercial use. This FLUM amendment has a companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, which proposes a change from a Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) District to a Highway Commercial (HC) District, and the FLUM amendment cannot be approved without approval of the companion Zoning Map Amendment. The applicant's representative, Ty Harris, has submitted a Letter of Intent detailing the map amendment request.

Existing Use and Habitat:

The subject property is a 32,000 square foot parcel in Upper Matecumbe. The property was the original home to the original Islamorada movie theater. In 1974 the Church purchased the property for its congregation. The property contains no significant habitat and is mostly devoid of all vegetation. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federal listed animal species, and it is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area. Pursuant to the Village's GIS data and records the parcel is not defined as any specific habitat.

Surrounding Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Designations:
The subject property currently has an existing Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) Future Land Use designation. The surrounding properties to the South are designated Residential Medium (RM). To the North the adjacent properties are designated Residential Medium (RM) and Mixed Use (MU) including Publix Suprmarket. The properties to the West are designated as Residential Medium (RM) and to the East across Overseas Highway and the Old Road is Residential Medium (RM). The character of the subject property is an existing church building and associated infrastructure and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of retail businesses, multi-family apartments, and single family residences.

Existing Zoning: Public/Semi-Public Services (PS)District
Flood Zone: Zone AE 7

The LPA heard this item at it's meeting on March 11, 2023 and voted to recommend approval.

Analysis:
The proposed FLUM amendment, from Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) to Mixed Use (MU), in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment from Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) District to Highway Commercial (HC) District, would allow the applicant/owner to repurpose the property to a commercial use.

Areas designated MU on the Future Land Use Map recognize the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU designation shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations [Ref. Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4].

Impact and Policy Analysis:

The proposed FLUM amendment would alter the development potential of the subject property. The following table is a comparison of the maximum residential density and non-residential intensity [or floor area ratio (FAR)] between the existing PS FLUM and the proposed MU FLUM.

Existing FLUM Category Maximum
Residential Density Maximum Non-Residential
Intensity (FAR)
Public/Semi-Public Services (PS)
Density and Intensity Allowance +1 .25
With TDR’s - .35
Residential Institutional Use 12 units per acre -
Proposed FLUM Category Maximum
Residential Density Maximum Non-Residential
Intensity (FAR)
Mixed Use (MU) Residential
Residential Density Allowance 6 units per acre -
With TDRs 12 units per acre -
Affordable Housing 15 units per acre -
Mixed Use (MU) Nonresidential
Outside Village Activity Centers - .25
Outside Village Activity Centers with TDRs - .35
Inside Village Activity Centers - .35
Working Waterfronts - .35

Maximum Residential Density: The proposed MU FLUM designation would allow market-rate residential density based on acreage (6 units per acre); and therefore, the minimal lot size to support one (1) market-rate residential unit would be 7,260 square feet or 0.16 acre. The MU FLUM category allows affordable housing at an allocated density of 15 units per acre that

requires a minimum of 2,904 square feet to support one unit. If approved, the proposed FLUM amendment would result in an increase of either four (4) market-rate residential dwelling units or up to eleven (11) deed-restricted affordable residential dwelling units on the property.

Maximum Non-Residential Intensity (FAR): The proposed MU FLUM category would allow nonresidential intensity of 0.25 FAR for areas outside of the Village Activity Centers, and up to 0.35 FAR for areas inside the Village Activity Centers, Working Waterfronts and through utilizing the transfer of development rights (TDRs).

The proposed FLUM amendment, in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, would increase the development potential of the vacant property, thereby allowing the property owners to potentially redevelop the property as market-rate dwelling units, affordable dwelling units, nonresidential floor area or transient units through the transfer of development rights (TDR) procedure established in the Comprehensive Plan and the LDRs.

Impact on Public Facilities:

Wastewater: The Village has adopted level of service (LOS) standards for wastewater management systems as required by Federal and State regulations. Currently, any permitted or replacement on-site wastewater treatment facility with a design flow less than or equal to 100,000 gallons per day (GPD) within the Village must comply with the 10/10/10/1 Best Available Technology (BAT) standard, as well as require approval from the Monroe County Health Department and/or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Any new development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be subject to this provision or would be mandated to hook up to a central sewer system when it is available. At this time, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing wastewater LOS or the existing wastewater supply LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.1 and 9-1.2.3.

Potable Water: The Village has adopted LOS standards for potable water. The LOS standard for the Village are 371.7 gallons per equivalent residential unit (ERU) per day. Based on water use data provided by FKAA and 2010 Census population data, the current amount of water consumed by an ERU in Monroe County is 219.42 gallons per day (GPD). Therefore, the actual demand is lower than the Village's LOS standard for ERUs of 371.7 GPD.

At this time, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing potable water LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.3 and 9-1.2.3.

Solid Waste: The Village has adopted LOS standards for solid waste management. Pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.4 and 9-1.2.3, minimum disposal quantity is 12.2 pounds per day per equivalent residential unit (ERU).

The Village's solid waste LOS also requires that sufficient capacity shall be available at a solid waste disposal site to accommodate all existing and approved development for a period of three years from the projected date of completion of the proposed development or use. Islamorada has no facilities within its jurisdiction for the disposal of solid waste. All solid waste generated from the Village is currently managed through a contract with Island Disposal and disposed of through existing authorized Monroe County and Miami-Dade County solid waste facilities. The 2012 Monroe County Public Facilities Capacity Assessment Report indicates that there is sufficient capacity available at authorized disposal sites to accommodate all

existing and approved development for at least the next twelve (12) months. At this time, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing solid waste LOS below the adopted standards, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.3 and 9-1.2.3.

Stormwater: The Village has adopted LOS standards for stormwater management as currently mandated by State agencies, as defined in the Village's adopted Stormwater Management Master Plan, and as implemented in the Village's LDRs and Stormwater Design Criteria Technical Manual. Any development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be subject to these standards and is required to meet or exceed them as a condition of development approval. At this time, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing stormwater LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.2 and 9-1.2.3.

Recreation and Open Space: The Village has adopted a minimum LOS standard for recreation and open space of 3.79 acres per 1,000 population, pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3. According to the Village's most recent Public Facilities Capacity Assessment, there is an estimated functional population of 11,280 persons in 2012. Therefore, 42.75 acres of recreation and open space are required to meet the adopted LOS. The existing supply of recreation and open space area in the Village is 132.3 acres, which exceeds the adopted LOS standard and provides for 11.73 acres per 1,000 persons. Therefore, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to decrease the existing recreation and open space LOS below the adopted standards, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3.

Roadways: The Village has adopted minimum LOS standards for roadways, pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3. The Property is located adjacent to Overseas Highway which shall have sufficient available capacity to operate at or above LOS as measured by peak hours volumes at all intersections including but not limited to all intersections of U.S.1.

The trip generation rate is based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers' Trip Generation, 8th Edition, using the single-family detached housing (210) and low-rise apartment (221) land use classifications. Therefore, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing roadway LOS for U.S. 1 below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3.

Schools: The Comprehensive Plan does not establish a LOS standard for schools, but Monroe County and state law require that school classroom capacity be available to accommodate all school-age children generated by proposed development or use. According to the 2012 Monroe County Public Facilities Capacity Assessment Report, all schools have adequate capacity to serve the growth anticipated in 2012 at the County's adopted LOS standard. Therefore, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to increase the existing schools LOS below the County's adopted standard.

Compatibility with Comprehensive Plan Policies:

- Objective 1-2.4, Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns
- Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas
- Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation.
- Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU
- Policy 2.8.1: Public and Semi-Public Services (PS)
- Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality
- Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4: Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns

Areas designated Mixed Use (MU) on the Future Land Use Map recognizes the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU category shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with the historical trend of a mixed-use development pattern within the Village. The properties along Overseas Highway contain mixed uses, including commercial, recreation and residential uses.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:
1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

The proposed FLUM amendment would assist in guiding and revitalizing the existing mixed commercial uses. The property was a commercial use originally and is located in a Village Activity Center.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation

The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for MU designated parcels outside of the Village Activity Centers shall not exceed 0.25, except that an FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights and for Working Waterfronts parcels, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations. FAR within the Village Activity Centers and on Working Waterfronts parcels shall not exceed 0.35 FAR. The Land Development Regulations shall establish criteria governing the appropriate mass and scale of structures, trip generation, design and location of access and egress facilities, off-street parking and safe pedestrian facilities in MU. Design techniques such as landscaping, screening and buffering

shall be applied to ensure land use compatibility within MU areas.

Any possible future development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be required to comply with all applicable portions of the Land Development Regulations, including but not limited to landscaping, buffering and off-street parking. Therefore, the proposed amendment is consistent with Policy 1-2.4.5.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:
1. Residential Zoning Districts: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.
2. Commercial Zoning Districts: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. Integrated Use Zoning Districts: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. School and Recreational Zoning Districts: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6. The property adjacent already contains a commercial use and this subject property was originally a commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.8.1: Public and Semi-Public Services (PS)

The Public and Semi-Public Services (PS) land use designation is intended to accommodate existing public and semi-public services including: governmental administration buildings; public schools; not-for-profit educational, recreational, religious, arts and cultural or health related institutions; hospital facilities and supportive health care units; residential institutional uses at a maximum of twelve (12) units per acre, essential public services and facilities; fire and emergency operation facilities; and utilities. Wireless communications facilities may be provided as a major conditional use. Lands designated PS shall contain sufficient acreage and open space and be properly screened and buffered in order to minimize potential adverse impacts on adjacent land uses. The maximum floor area ratio for areas designated PS shall not exceed 0.25, except that a FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations.

Pursuant to the concurrency management program described in Objective 9-1.2, the Village shall monitor the need for increased land area for public and semi-public services and shall ensure that the PS land use designation on the Future Land Use Map is sufficient to accommodate increased needs for these uses, including public schools and associated facilities.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 2.8.1. The church is moving to

a new location and this site will be more suited for commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality and Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Realizing the following:

That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;

That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;

That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and

That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.

The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters, wetlands, grassbed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;
- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed map amendment is consistent with these objectives by encouraging the repuposing of existing developed sites.

Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment Criteria

Pursuant to the DEO State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM

Amendments, the following information must be provided:
Explanation of how the application satisfies the applicable criteria in the Land Development Regulations, Comprehensive Plan, and Principles for Guiding Development:

1. A description of the availability of and the demand on the follow public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools, and recreation, as appropriate; and,

Applicant's Response:
At the present time, no additional development is contemplated for the property and the existing structures are to remain the same. Accordingly, there is existing adequate water, sewer, and solid waste services to service the existing developed parcel. Additionally, the traffic circulation, schools, and recreational open space have already been assessed and accounted for since this property has been developed for over fifty years.

2. Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.

Any proposed future development is any will be subject to Village approval before it is constructed. Any future permitted work will not be averse to the Comprehensive Plan.

Compatibility with the Principles for Guiding Development:

The following shall be the principles with which any plan amendments must be consistent pursuant to the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern designation as set out in Chapter 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes.

Please note, the criterion is provided in italics while the Applicant and staff response is provided immediately below.

(a) To strengthen local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without the continuation of the area of critical state concern designation.

Applicant Response:
This application is consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern based on the most recent report to the Administration Commission outlined in the Work Program. The proposal re-purposes existing developed sites.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (a) of the Principles for Guiding Development as it is not anticipated to negatively impact local government capability for managing land use and development.

(b) To protect shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.

Applicant Response:

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (b) of the Principles for Guiding Development. No new development is planned and the existing operations will have no negative impact on existing habitat.

(c) To protect upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.

Applicant Response:
The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources..

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (c) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any future redevelopment proposed on the subject property is required to meet environmental setback criteria, meet local Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulation requirements, and obtain appropriate permits from state and federal agencies as necessary.

(d) To ensure the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.

Applicant Response:
Reusing exiting developed site over clearing of other lands achieves this element.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (d) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any potential future redevelopment of the subject property would support the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys citizens and the economic health of the area by directing redevelopment on the property to preserve and protect the disturbed and sparsely vegetated area.

(e) To limit the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
As stated this is an already developed site.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (e) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any development would be required to adhere to all applicable land development regulations including the implementation of stormwater regulations which aid in protecting near shore water quality.

(f) To enhance natural scenic resources, promote the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensure that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
This application protects the “historical character” of Islamorada. This property was the one and only movie theater in Islamorada and at the time it was built — the only move theater between Marathon and Homestead.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (f) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment, in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, will ensure that the subject property meets the standards of review of the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations (LDRs), including but not limited to: requirements for minimum open space; habitat preservation, concurrency management and level of service (LOS) standards for transportation, infrastructure, wastewater, stormwater and other public services; off-street parking and internal circulation; required setbacks; landscaping, dedicated conservation easements for existing habitat; on-site and off-site improvements and design amenities required to achieve land use compatibility for the surrounding land uses and zoning districts.

(g) To protect the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
See answer above.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (g) of the Principles for Guiding Development as this property was the original movie theater in Islamorada.

(h) To protect the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:
1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste collection and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it is an already developed site.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (h) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not adversely impact the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments.

(i) Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (i) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not adversely affect storm water management facilities, central sewage collection, treatment and disposal facilities, or the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(j) Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(1) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (j) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any proposed development as a result of the proposed FLUM amendment would be required to be consistent with the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(1) and 403.086(10), Florida Statutes, and the Village's Comprehensive Plan and Wastewater Master Plan.

(k) To limit the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
This application does not create adverse impacts on environmental resources or affect public investment in infrastructure.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (k) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment is not anticipated to create adverse impacts on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.

(l) To make available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
No impact as stated above.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (l) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment is not anticipated to negatively impact affordable housing.

(m) To provide adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.

Applicant Response:
No impact as stated above.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (m) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not affect the provision of adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan. Furthermore, all structures built within the Village must meet the requirements of the Village's Code of Ordinances and the Florida Building Code.

(n) To protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintain the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.

Applicant Response:
The application accomplishes this objective as stated in previous responses.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (n) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not negatively affect the health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys.

Budget Impact:
None

Staff Impact:
There is no anticipated impact to Staff other than updating of the official zoning maps.

Recommendation:
Staff has reviewed the request for a Future Land Use Map Amendment from PS (Public/Semi-Public Service) to MU (Mixed Use) and determined that the request meets criteria. Therefore, Staff recommends the Approval of this ordinance.

Attachments: 1. ICCFLUM ORD

ORDINANCE NO. 24-

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF TY HARRIS PA AGENT FOR ISLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH INC, TO AMEND THE VILLAGE'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICES (PS) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON UPPER MATECUMBE KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00402900-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

WHEREAS, the Official Future Land Use Map of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") became effective April 30, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the applicant, Island Community Church Inc., has requested an official Future Land Use Map amendment from Public-Semi Public (PS) to Mixed Use (MU) for a parcel consisting of approximately 32,000 square feet of land, with Real Estate number 00402900-000000, as legally described below; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 166.041, Florida Statutes and Sections 30-101 and 30-213 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"), the Village Local Planning Agency publicly considered the Future Land Use Map Amendment during a duly noticed public hearings held on January 8, 2024 and March 11, 2024; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 166.041, Florida Statutes, and Section 30-213 of the Village Code, notice of the public hearings has been given for the proposed adoption of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village Council") finds that the adoption of the Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is in the best interest of the Village and does comply with all applicable laws, as well as promotes the general health, safety, and welfare of the Village residents; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council has determined that the proposed Future Land Use Map Amendment is consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to adopt the proposed Future Land Use Map Amendment in accordance with State law.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Approval/Denial of Future Land Use Map Amendment. The Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is hereby [**approved / denied**] as part of the Official Future Land Use Map of the Village. A copy of the Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, for the following described property:

CORAL VIEW PB3-105 UPPER MATECUMBE KEY LOTS 1 2 3 & 4 OR576-56 RE: 40291 & 40292 COMBINED IMPROVEMENTS SIT ON ALL LOTS 8-3-89

Section 3. Transmittal. The Village Clerk is hereby authorized to forward a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce ("Commerce") for approval in accordance with Section 380.05(6), Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall not become effective until approved pursuant to Final Order by the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce) pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes or if the Final Order is challenged, until the challenge to the order is resolved pursuant to Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on first reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED on the first reading this _____day of_____, 2024.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on second reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED AND ADOPTED on the second reading this _____ day of _____, 2024.

_____
JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of Island Community Church Inc to Amend the Zoning Map for Parcel 00402900-000000 - First Reading - TAB F**

Background:
The applicant, Island Community Church Inc., has submitted a map amendment application requesting an approval for a Zoning Map Amendment from Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) District to Highway Commercial (HC) District on the subject property, located at 83250 Overseas Highway, comprised of 32,000 square feet. The property is currently the home of Island Community Church. The Church is moving to the property that was the former Island Christian School and would like to change the designation to repurpose the building to commercial use. This Zoning Map amendment has a companion application for a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment, which proposes a change from a Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) to a Mixed-Use (MU) designation, and the Zoning Map amendment cannot be approved without approval of the companion FLUM Amendment. The applicant's representative, Ty Harris, has submitted a Letter of Intent detailing the map amendment request.

Existing Use and Habitat:

The subject property is a 32,000 square foot parcel in Upper Matecumbe. The property was the original home to the original Islamorada movie theater. In 1974 the Church purchased the property for its congregation. The property contains no significant habitat and is mostly devoid of all vegetation. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federal listed animal species, and it is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area. Pursuant to the Village's GIS data and records the parcel is not defined as any specific habitat.

Surrounding Land Uses and Zoning Districts:
The subject property currently has an existing Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) Zoning District designation. The adjacent properties to the South are designated Residential Single family (R1). To the North the adjacent properties are designated as Residential Single Family (R1) and Highway Commercial (HC). The properties to the West are designated as Residential Single Family (R1) and to the East across Overseas Highway and the Old Road is Residential Single Family (R1). The character of the subject property is an existing church building and associated infrastructure, and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of retail businesses, multi-family apartments, and single-family residences.

Existing FLUM: Public/Semi-Public Services (PS)

Flood Zone: Zone AE 7

The LPA heard this item at it's March 11, 2023 meeting and voted to recommend approval.

Analysis:
The proposed Zoning Map amendment, from a Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) District to a Highway Commercial (HC) District in conjunction with the companion application for a FLUM Amendment from a Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) to a Mixed-Use (MU) designation, would allow the applicant/owner to repurpose the existing church building to a commercial use.

Pursuant to Section 30-696 the purpose of the Highway Commercial (HC) zoning district is to accommodate existing businesses along U.S. 1 and to provide opportunities for new commercial retail shops and services that typically are auto dependent and are used by people on less than a weekly basis, or to accommodate the building and service trades. Single-family or multifamily residential uses and educational uses are an option to commercial use. Though not proposed, any future development of the subject property would require site plan application approval, this will ensure that the subject property meets the standards of review of the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations (LDRs), including but not limited to: requirements for minimum open space; habitat preservation, concurrency management and level of service (LOS) standards for transportation, infrastructure, wastewater, stormwater and other public services; off-street parking and internal circulation; required setbacks; landscaping, dedicated conservation easements for existing habitat; on-site and off-site improvements and design amenities required to achieve land use compatibility for the surrounding land uses and zoning districts.

Compatibility with Comprehensive Plan Policies:

- Objective 1-2.4, Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns
- Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas
- Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation.
- Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU
- Policy 2.8.1: Public and Semi-Public Services (PS)
- Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality
- Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4: Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns

Areas designated Mixed Use (MU) on the Future Land Use Map recognize the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU category shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with the historical trend of a mixed-use development pattern within the Village. The properties along Overseas Highway contain mixed uses, including commercial, recreation and residential uses.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:
1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

The proposed FLUM amendment would assist in guiding and revitalizing the existing mixed commercial uses. The property was a commercial use originally and is located in a Village Activity Center.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation

The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for MU designated parcels outside of the Village Activity Centers shall not exceed 0.25, except that an FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights and for Working Waterfronts parcels, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations. FAR within the Village Activity Centers and on Working Waterfronts parcels shall not exceed 0.35 FAR. The Land Development Regulations shall establish criteria governing the appropriate mass and scale of structures, trip generation, design and location of access and egress facilities, off-street parking and safe pedestrian facilities in MU. Design techniques such as landscaping, screening and buffering shall be applied to ensure land use compatibility within MU areas.

Any possible future development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be required to comply with all applicable portions of the Land Development Regulations, including but not limited to landscaping, buffering and off-street parking. Therefore, the proposed amendment is consistent with Policy 1-2.4.5.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:
1. Residential Zoning Districts: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.
2. Commercial Zoning Districts: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located

between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. Integrated Use Zoning Districts: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. School and Recreational Zoning Districts: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6. The property adjacent already contains a commercial use and this subject property was originally a commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.8.1: Public and Semi-Public Services (PS)

The Public and Semi-Public Services (PS) land use designation is intended to accommodate existing public and semi-public services including: governmental administration buildings; public schools; not-for-profit educational, recreational, religious, arts and cultural or health related institutions; hospital facilities and supportive health care units; residential institutional uses at a maximum of twelve (12) units per acre, essential public services and facilities; fire and emergency operation facilities; and utilities. Wireless communications facilities may be provided as a major conditional use. Lands designated PS shall contain sufficient acreage and open space and be properly screened and buffered in order to minimize potential adverse impacts on adjacent land uses. The maximum floor area ratio for areas designated PS shall not exceed 0.25, except that a FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations.

Pursuant to the concurrency management program described in Objective 9-1.2, the Village shall monitor the need for increased land area for public and semi-public services and shall ensure that the PS land use designation on the Future Land Use Map is sufficient to accommodate increased needs for these uses, including public schools and associated facilities.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 2.8.1. The church is moving to a new location and this site will be more suited for commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality and Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Realizing the following:

That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;

That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;

That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and

That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.

The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters, wetlands, grassbed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;
- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed map amendment is consistent with these objectives by encouraging the repurposing of existing developed sites.

.
Procedures for Amendments to Zoning Map:

Pursuant to Section 30-411(d)(4)(b) of the Code of Ordinances, the Village Council must find that the application is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, that the applicant has complied with all procedural requirements of this section, and that the maintenance of the existing zoning on the property does not accomplish a legitimate public purpose. The Village Council shall make its determination on a finding of legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed Zoning District in the Village in relation to the amount of land currently zoned and available to accommodate that demand.

Pursuant to the Village’s GIS data and records, there are approximately 538 parcels that are designated within the HC Highway Commercial District, which represents approximately 7.56 percent of the 7,108 total parcels within Islamorada, Village of Islands. Of the 538 parcels within the HC Highway Commercial District, 85 parcels are vacant, which equates to approximately 15.79 percent of the total parcels.

2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed Zoning designation.

The Site is currently developed and has been used as a commercial use or a church/school for many years. These uses are compatible with the proposed Zoning District.

3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan.

There is no evidence that there are any errors in the Villages GIS data, records and other resources.

4. New Issues.

The Village has accepted 300 additional affordable housing units. According to the Department of Commerce there is an additional need for commercial space in conjunction with those units.

5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness.

There is no need for additional detail because there are no proposed changes to the subject property.

6. Compatibility of the proposed district with the property surrounding the site of the requested rezoning and any applicable neighborhood or redevelopment plan.

As previously indicated, the subject property currently has an existing Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) Zoning District designation. The adjacent properties to the South are designated Residential Single family (R1). To the North the adjacent properties are designated as Residential Single Family (R1) and Highway Commercial (HC). The properties to the West are designated as Residential Single Family (R1) and to the East across Overseas Highway and the Old Road is Residential Single Family (R1). The character of the subject property is an existing church building and associated infrastructure, and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of retail businesses, multi-family apartments, and single-family residences.

Budget Impact:
None

Staff Impact:
There is no anticipated impact on Staff other than updating of the official zoning maps.

Recommendation:
Staff has reviewed the request for an Official Zoning Map Amendment from PS (Public/Semi-Public Services) to HC (Highway Commercial) and determined that the request meets criteria. Therefore, Staff recommends the approval of this ordinance.

Attachments: 1. ICC CC Attachments
2. ICC Zoning ORD

Monroe County, FL

Overview

Legend

- Centerline
- Easements
- Hooks
- Lot Lines
- Road Center
- Rights of Way
- Shoreline
- Condo Building
- Key Names
- Subdivisions
- Parcels

Parcel ID	00402900-000000	**Alternate ID**	1495221	**Owner Address**	ISLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH INC
Sec/Twp/Rng	28/63/37	**Class**	CHURCHES		83250 Overseas Hwy
Property Address	83250 OVERSEAS Hwy UPPER MATECUMBE KEY				Islamorada, FL 33036
District	50VI				
Brief Tax Description	CORAL VIEW PB3-105 UPPER MATECUMBE KEY LOTS 1 2 3 & 4 OR576-56 RE: 40291 & 40292 COMBINED IMPROVEMENTS SIT ON ALL LOTS 8-3-89 (Note: Not to be used on legal documents)				

Date created: 10/6/2023
Last Data Uploaded: 10/6/2023 4:03:44 AM

Developed by Schneider GEOSPATIAL

Ty Harris P.A.
110Plantation Shores Drive
Tavernier, FL 33070
tyharrispa.com
tyharrispa@gmail.com (386) 956-8776

October 12, 2023

VIA E-MAIL DELIVERY

Jennifer L. DeBoisbriand
Planning Director
Islamorada, Village of Islands
Village Administrative Center
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, FL 33036

RE: FLUM & Re-Zoning Application for Island Community Church

Dear Jennifer,

This law firm represents Island Community Church, Inc., the owner of Parcel #00402900-000000 - the Island Community Church property. The Church is relocating to its larger property to the north, which was formally the Island Christian School. Accordingly, the Church respectfully requests that you recommend approval to an appropriate commercial use category. The request is to amend the Future Land Use Map from Public Service to Mixed Use (FLUM) and Highway Commercial (HC) from Public Service (PS) zoning. The proposed commercial designation will allow an already developed property to be re-purposed to needed commercial use.

The Property: Is a 32,000 square foot developed site on Upper Matecumbe Key which was historically, the original Islamorada movie theater, known as the "Cienemorada Theater". The original zoning of the property was commercial FLUM and commercial zoning in Monroe County. See EX.1. In 1974 the Church purchased the theater and moved their congregation there from the old Islamorada Post Office. Ex.2. The property contains no significant habitat and is mostly devoid of all vegetation. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federally listed animal species. Additionally, the property is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area.

Prior Approval History: None.

Needs Analysis and Supporting Data: The applicant is required to submit all information required to adequately address the filing requirements adopted by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO"). In addition, the applicant must submit all other information necessary to address the comprehensive planning criteria of the Village. Pursuant to the DEO

State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM amendments, the following information is provided.

1. *A description of the availability of and the demand on the following public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools and recreation, as appropriate.*

At the present time, no additional development is contemplated for the property and the existing structures are to remain the same. Accordingly, there is existing adequate water, sewer, and solid waste services to service the existing developed parcel. Additionally, the traffic circulation, schools, and recreational open space have already been assessed and accounted for since this property has been developed for over fifty years.

2. *Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.*

The following Comprehensive Plan elements are applicable to this application:

Policy 1-2.8.1: Public And Semi-Public Services (PS)

The Public and Semi-Public Services (PS) land use designation is intended to accommodate existing public and semi-public services including: governmental administration buildings; public schools; not-for-profit educational, recreational, religious, arts and cultural or health related institutions; hospital facilities and supportive health care units; residential institutional uses at a maximum of twelve (12) units per acre, essential public services and facilities; fire and emergency operation facilities; and utilities. Wireless communications facilities may be provided as a major conditional use. Lands designated PS shall contain sufficient acreage and open space and be properly screened and buffered in order to minimize potential adverse impacts on adjacent land uses. The maximum floor area ratio for areas designated PS shall not exceed 0.25, except that a FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations.

Pursuant to the concurrency management program described in Objective 9-1.2, the Village shall monitor the need for increased land area for public and semi-public services and shall ensure that the PS land use designation on the Future Land Use Map is sufficient to accommodate increased needs for these uses, including public schools and associated facilities.

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning request is consistent with the Goals, Objectives, and Policies, in 1-2.8.1 of the Village Comprehensive Plan because the church is moving to its new location, the best use of this site is commercial since it is within the existing Village commercial corridor. Moreover, the property was originally a commercial site before its use as a church.

Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide The Location Of Commercial Uses And Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:

1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

The location of the property within a commercial activity center, the fact that the property is already developed, and was the Village's movie theater, support the designation of this property as Mixed-Use with a Highway Commercial zoning.

Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning District Criteria For MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:

1. **Residential Zoning Districts**: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.
2. **Commercial Zoning Districts**: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. **Integrated Use Zoning Districts**: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. **School and Recreational Zoning Districts**: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed FLUM and re-zoning are consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6(2) - commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses.

GOAL 1-1: IMPLEMENT FUTURE LAND USE VISION
OBJECTIVE 1-1.1: PLAN AND DESIGN FOR RESIDENTIAL QUALITY
OBJECTIVE 1-1.2: REINFORCE AND ENHANCE THE VILLAGE'S APPEARANCE

Realizing the following:

That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;
That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;
That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and
That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.
The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters, wetlands, grass bed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;
- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning are consistent with Goal 1-1 and Objective 1-1. The proposal. By re-purposing existing developed sites, the application supports the criteria in these elements of the Village of Islamorada Comprehensive Plan.

All proposed FLUM amendments must be consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. The Principles are listed below.

(a) *Strengthening local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without continuing the area of critical state concern designation.*

This application is consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern based on the most recent report to the Administration Commission outlined in the Work Program. The proposal re-purposes existing developed sites.

(b) *Protecting shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.*

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

(c) *Protecting upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.*

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

(d) *Ensuring the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.*

Reusing exiting developed site over clearing of other lands achieves this element.

(e) *Limiting the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.*

As stated, this is an already developed site.

(f) *Enhancing natural scenic resources, promoting the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensuring that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.*

This application protects the "historical character" of Islamorada. This property was the one and only movie theater in Islamorada and at the time it was built – the only move theater between Marathon and Homestead.

(g) *Protecting the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.* See answer above.

(h) *Protecting the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:*
1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste treatment, collection, and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;

8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

The application has no impact on facilities as it is an already developed site.

(i) *Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.*

The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

(j) *Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(l) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.*

The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

(k*) Limiting the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.*

This application does not create adverse impacts on environmental resources or affect public investment in infrastructure.

(l) *Making available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.*

No impact as stated above.

(m) *Providing adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.*

No impact as stated above.

(n) *Protecting the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintaining the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.*

The application accomplishes this objective as stated in previous responses.

The Village Council shall make its determination on proposed FLUM amendments on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. *Demand for the proposed FLUM category in the village in relation to the amount of land currently assigned the FLUM designation and available to accommodate that demand.*

The Village is currently in the process of accepting an additional 300 affordable housing units. According to the ratio of commercial property needed to support a new deed-restricted affordable housing unit, the Village will require an additional 71,700 square feet of commercial square footage to support these new units (239 sq.ft. per unit). By repurposing existing developed sites, the Village can meet this need and reduce pressure to develop property that is currently vacant and undeveloped.

2. *Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed FLUM category.*

The site has been used for commercial and semi-public purposes for over fifty (50) years. The site's physical and environmental features have been shaped by this use over time. The proposed change to the FLUM and zoning will have no impact on these criteria.

3. *Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan.*

There are no errors in the mapping and natural features – the property contains no listed species and is largely devoid of vegetation.

4. *New issues.*

None, except the increased need for commercial square footage as a function of the anticipated acceptance of new deed-restricted affordable housing units.

5. *Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness. However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.*

The proposed re-zoning and FLUM will not have an adverse impact on the community since the existing use will not change and the zoning and FLUM request serve to protect that use as provided for in the Village of Islamorada Comprehensive plan.

Enclosures.

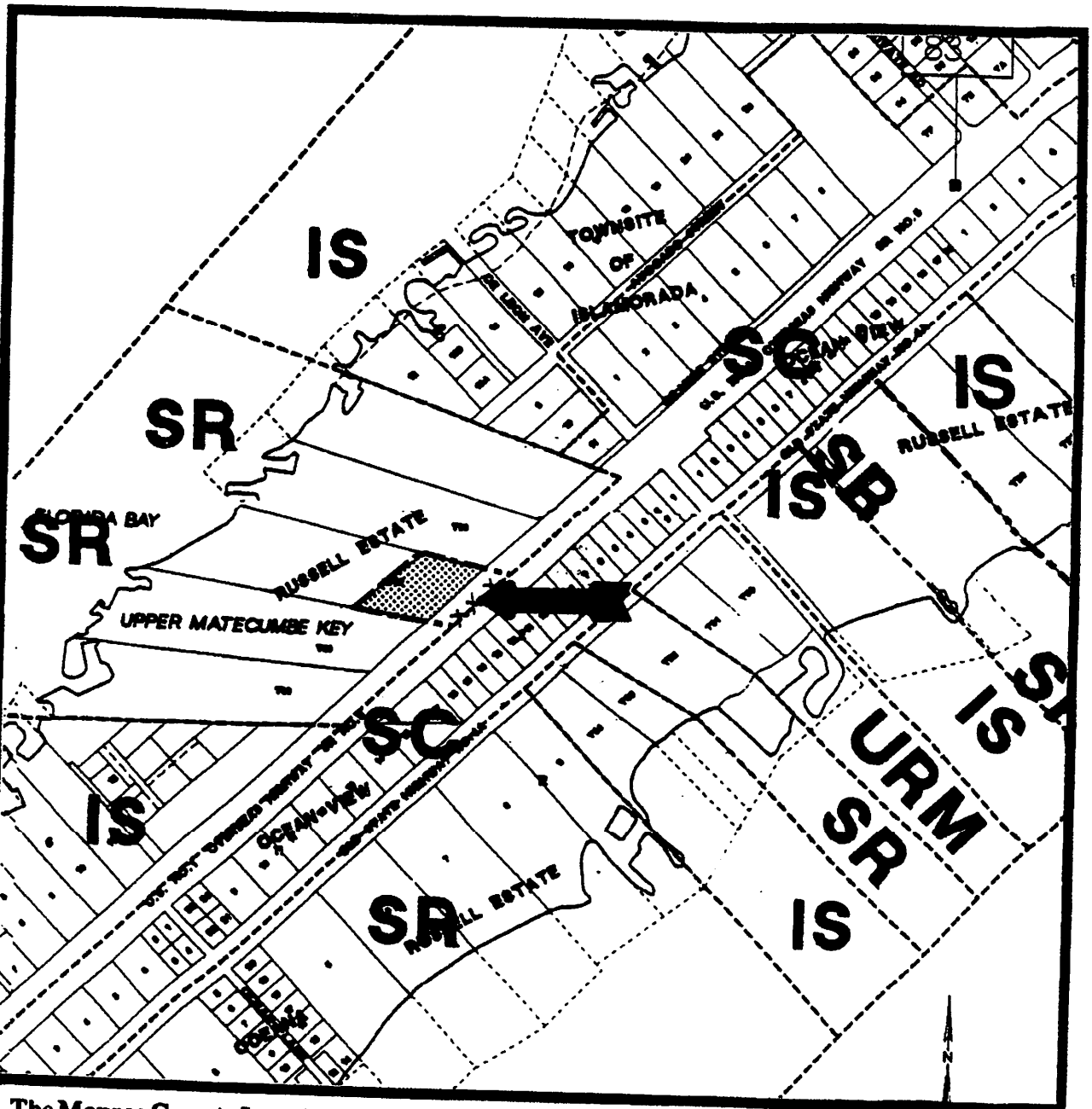
1. Application Fee & Deposit.
2. Application letter.
3. Agent Authorization.
4. Application for Map Amendment & Re-zoning.
5. Property Record Card.
6. Warranty Deed.
7. Needs Analysis & Data.
8. Vegetation Report for Property.
9. Survey.
10. Existing site condition photographs.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (386) 956-8776 or email tyharrispa@gmail.com.

Kind regards,

Ty Harris

EX. 1



The Monroe County Land Use Map is amended as indicated above and briefly described as: Delete boundary along US1 as shown & add boundary around pt tract 37 Russell Est.RE 404450. Include in the SC district to the south.

Pursuant to: BOCC Ord. 063-1996 & Final Order DCA98-GM-050, effective 5/9/98.

Director of Planning

5/14/99
Date

Amendment # M95102

Sheet # 175,176,177

N

1"=400'

The Miami Herald Sunday, April 14, 1974

Cinemorada Theater Will Be Closed and Renovated for Church Use

Community Church Buys Theater for Sanctuary

By MARY L. BURKE
Herald Correspondent

Movies like "The Godfather" will give way to gospel singing and sermons, as the Island Community Church of Islamorada announced at their Easter Sunday service, the purchase of the Cinemorada Theater.

Rev. Bruce Porter, pastor of the non-denominational church, said the transaction took place Good Friday morning when the church acquired the building situated opposite there on U.S. 1. The building is the only movie theater between Homestead and Marathon.

Island Community Church, founded in 1968, had outgrown its present facilities — a 30 by 50 meeting room that once was Islamorada's post office.

"WE RECEIVED a $200,000 gift last week," Rev. Porter said. "That enabled us to purchase the property free and clear."

So when the lights fade out on the last picture show ("Mr. Somersmisible") Sunday night, they will come up again on worship services and school children.

Plans are already under way to convert the theater auditorium into a sanctuary, and construct a two-story classroom addition. A $100,000 bond issue is financing the project with a 7,200 sq ft-floor, CBS building of contemporary design included.

The six classrooms will serve a dual purpose, as a Sunday school and for Island Christian School's elementary grades and kindergarten. The school has already started for the private school that opens this fall.

TONY HAMMON, Coral Shores high school teacher and a deacon in the church who has been active in their youth program, is principal of the school.

"We will have a controlled classroom atmosphere," he said, "with instruction in standard public education plus Christian education."

A.F. Parmelee, owner of the theater for 10 years, is a Kansas City, Mo., businessman whose winter residence is on lower Matecumbe Key.

"It was difficult keeping personnel and managing the theater from that far away," Parmelee said. "I have retained the equipment, that was automated last year, so with this someone may reactivate the theater."

Unconfirmed rumors mention a proposed theater at a Tavernier shopping center, yet to be built in Islamorada, or possibly Key Largo. But until such rumors solidify, it will be a 25-mile round trip to Marathon or Homestead for an Upper Keys' resident to see a movie.

Ex. 2

Islamorada, Village of Islands,
Planning and Development Services Department

APPLICATION FOR MAP AMENDMENT

Pursuant to Chapter 30, Article IV, Divisions 8 & 9

	Application Type	Application Fee	Deposit	Total Fee Due
☑	Future Land Use and Zoning	$5,120.00	$1,000.00	$6,120.00
☐	Zoning Only	$2,500.00	$1,000.00	$3,500.00

☑ Request concurrent Future Land Use and Zoning Hearings pursuant to 163.3184(12), Florida Statutes

An application must be deemed complete and in compliance with the Village Code by Staff prior to the items being scheduled for review. See the Submittal Requirements below for a list of required submittals and documents.

APPLICANT / AGENT (if applicable): Property owner must submit a **notarized** letter authorizing the applicant/agent to act on their behalf including the agent's name, address and phone number.

Name: Ty Harriso f Ty Harris PA
Mailing Address: 110 Plantation Shores Drive Tavernier, FL 33070
Primary Phone: 386-956-8776 Fax: N/A
Email: tyharrispa@gmail.com

PROPERTY OWNER:

Name: Island Community Church, Inc.
Mailing Address: 83250 Overseas Highway Islamorada FL 33036
Primary Phone: See Agent Fax: _____
Email: See Agent

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: If in metes and bounds, attach legal description on separate sheet.

Physical Address: 83250 Overseas Highway Islamorada FL 33036 Mile Marker: 83
Lot: 1,2,3,4 Block: _____ Subdivision: Coral View
☐ Plantation Key ☐ Windley Key ☑ Upper Matecumbe Key ☐ Lower Matecumbe Key
Real Estate (RE) Number: 00402900-000000 Alternate Key: 1495221

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Total Land Area: _____ Square Feet 32,000 sq.f.t. +/- Acres
Existing Use of Property: Church
Has an Application for Map Amendment been submitted for this site within the past two (2) years? ☐ Yes ☑ No
If yes, provide name and date of application: _____

PROPOSED MAP AMENDMENT:

Current Future Land Use Map Category: Public- SemiPublic Current Zoning District: Public-SemiPublic
Proposed Future Land Use Map Category: MU Proposed Zoning District: HC

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

☑ **Correct application fee** (Total Fee Due)

☑ **Notarized agent authorization letter**, if applicable, including the agent's name, address and phone number authorizing the applicant/agent to act on all property owners' behalf.

☑ **Proof of ownership** e.g. warranty deed, lease or pending sale contract.

☑ **Property record card** from the Monroe County Property Appraiser.

☑ **Copy of current Future Land Use Map** clearly marking the boundaries of the property. Map may be request from Planning and Development Service Department prior to application submittal.

☑ **Copy of current Official Zoning Map** clearly marking the boundaries of the property. Map may be request from Planning and Development Service Department prior to application submittal.

☑ **Photographs** of the site taken from adjacent streets.

☑ **Signed and sealed survey** prepared by a Florida registered surveyor. The survey shall include elevations and location of all existing structures, paved areas, location of all utility structures, all easements, all bodies of water on and adjacent to the site, docks, piers, mean high water line and total acreage by habitat (**please provide a digital copy in addition to the signed and sealed survey).**

☑ **Data and analysis (including a land use need analysis)** pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.1.13, demonstrating there is a need for the amount of development allowed by the proposed FLUM designations in order to accommodate the Comprehensive Plan's projected population growth within the planning timeframe of the Comprehensive Plan.

☑ **Explanation** of how the application satisfies each of the applicable criteria in the Land Development Regulations, Comprehensive Plan and Principles for Guiding Development pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. See **Attachment A** for list of criteria.

If deemed necessary to complete a full review of the application, the Planning and Development Services Department reserves the right to request additional information.

I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge such information is true, complete and accurate. I certify that all information required has been provided.

Digital signatures do not require notarization when they can be verified by a Trusted Certificate issued by a third-party Certificate Authority. If you are not using a "verifiable digital signature", print this document and have it notarized.

Ty Harris _____ Oct 17/2023

Signature of Applicant **Date**

Print Name: Ty Harris

STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of _____ physical appearance or _____ online notarization, this _____ day of _____, 20 _____, by _____ (name of person signing the application) as _____ (type of authority e.g. officer, manager / member, trustee, attorney in fact) for _____ _____ (name of entity or party on behalf of whom application was executed).

_____

Signature of Notary Public SEAL:

☐ Personally Known ☐ Produced Identification Type of ID_____

ATTACHMENT A

Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment Criteria. The applicant shall submit all information required to adequately address the filing requirements adopted by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO"). In addition, the applicant shall submit all other information necessary to address the comprehensive planning criteria of the Village.

Pursuant to the DEO State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM amendments, the following information must be provided:

1. A description of the availability of and the demand on the following public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools and recreation, as appropriate; and
2. Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.

All proposed FLUM amendments must be consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. The Principles are listed below.

(a) Strengthening local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without continuing the area of critical state concern designation.

(b) Protecting shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.

(c) Protecting upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.

(d) Ensuring the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.

(e) Limiting the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.

(f) Enhancing natural scenic resources, promoting the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensuring that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.

(g) Protecting the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.

(h) Protecting the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:

1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste treatment, collection, and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

(i) Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(j) Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(l) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.

(k) Limiting the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.

(l) Making available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.

(m) Providing adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.

(n) Protecting the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintaining the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.

The Village Council shall make its determination on proposed FLUM amendments on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed FLUM category in the village in relation to the amount of land currently assigned the FLUM designation and available to accommodate that demand;
2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed FLUM category;
3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan;
4. New issues;
5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness

However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.

Official Zoning Map Amendment Criteria. The purpose of this application is to provide a means for changing the Official Zoning Map. It is not intended to relieve particular hardships, nor to confer special privileges or rights on any person, nor to permit a change in community character, as analyzed in the Comprehensive Plan, but only to make necessary adjustments in light of changed conditions. In determining whether to grant a requested amendment, the Village Council shall consider the factors set forth below and the consistency of the proposed amendment with the provisions and intent of the Comprehensive Plan.

The Village Council must find that the application is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, that the applicant has complied with all procedural requirements of the Code and that the maintenance of the existing zoning on the property does not accomplish a legitimate public purpose. The Village Council shall make its determination on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed zoning district in the Village in relation to the amount of land currently zoned and available to accommodate that demand;
2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed zoning district;
3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the Comprehensive Plan;
4. New issues;
5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness; or
6. Compatibility of the proposed district with the property surrounding the site of the requested rezoning and any applicable neighborhood or redevelopment plan.

However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.

Monroe County 2010-2030

Population Projections

March 15, 2011

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Appendix 1 – Monroe County Planning Department Population Study

Appendix 2 - FKAA Seasonal Methodology

Appendix 3 - County Population with Seasonal Replacement Calculations

Appendix 4 – Response to DCA Review Notes/Request for Additional Information

1.0 Background - Forecast Approach

The population forecast was prepared[1] for unincorporated Monroe County through year 2030 for the update of the County's Comprehensive Plan. Population is identified according to upper/middle/lower (UML) keys. It is based on the countywide functional population control total forecast through 2030; functional population is the sum of permanent plus seasonal population.

The Keith and Schnars (K&S) team begins with a permanent population forecast and a seasonal population forecast at the county level. The seasonal population series is based on the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA) data series. This series includes estimates of seasonal residences, RV's, hotel/motel, camps, boat liveaboards, mobile home, and other. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has recommended using the FKAA series for the purposes of estimating the seasonal population component, with appropriate updates to the methodology.

The permanent population series is the latest published by the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). In as much as ROGO has been in place since 1993, BEBR population projections reflect a ROGO constrained growth trend. This means permanent population growth projections implicitly assume the continuation of the ROGO constraint and the effects of the ROGO constraint are implicitly embedded in the history.

2.0 ROGO Based Permanent Population Series

The ROGO based permanent population series will be used in the Comp Plan update as one component of the functional population. At the county level, for control totals, DCA has recommended using the latest BEBR annual estimates and the BEBR Medium series population projections from PS 156, published March 2010 for permanent population estimates.

3.0 Analysis of Permanent Population Data

University of Florida annual population estimates for municipalities and unincorporated areas indicates permanent population fell in the Keys from 2006-2008, with some a return to growth evidenced in 2009. The effect of the short term decline is to drive the long term population projections down. Thus, both recent history and future projections from BEBR suggest a downward trend in permanent population. This is reflected in the resulting Functional Population series shown in Fi**gure 1.** This series represents the sum of the most recent BEBR permanent projection and the FKAA seasonal projection.

[1] The population forecast was prepared by Fishkind and Associates with support from Keith and Schnars, P.A.

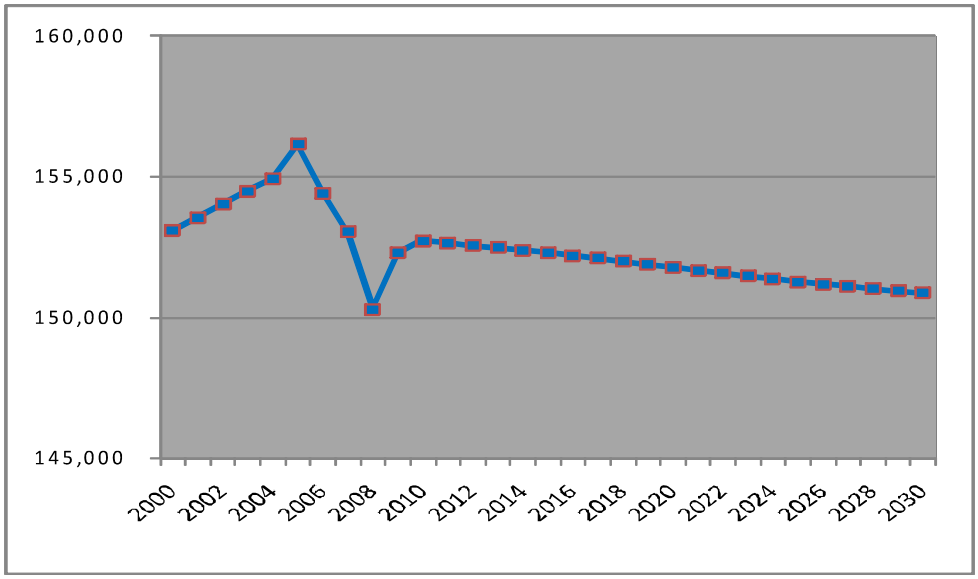

Figure 1 – Preliminary Functional Population Projection

4.0 Analysis of Seasonal Population Data

There is ongoing ROGO based residential growth and there is a substantial inventory of non-conforming, substandard, live-aboard and RV camp housing. Substandard, non-conforming units are being gradually removed from inventory, however, not at a rate fast enough to net out all residential growth. It is our view a portion of the permanent population losses have occurred as a result of the recession, a rise in foreclosures, depletion of affordable housing and increased unemployment. Nearly 3,500 units have been foreclosed throughout the Keys since 2005. The rise in home prices and threat of hurricanes has also contributed in our view to some permanent population loss. Losses associated with some of these conditions may be temporary, resulting in renewed growth after the recession. The BEBR annual permanent population estimate for 2009 indicated, net positive permanent population growth in 2009 and small losses in 2010.

On the other hand, of all the new single family housing growth in Monroe County since 1999, nearly 70% has been in non-homesteaded units. It is likely this is a function of both growth in seasonal population as well as permanent population loss, which may cause once permanently occupied existing units to become non-homesteaded. This latter aspect represents a shift from existing permanent population to seasonal population and is why the non-homesteaded mix is so high.

5.0 Seasonality

Seasonal population is one component of Functional population. K&S has researched three functional population series. The three functional series in this analysis include permanent populations based on Census, BEBR and FKAA. In each of these scenarios the same Seasonal series, from FKAA, is used. The FKAA seasonal series is the seasonal series developed by Monroe County Planning Department (MCPD). The detailed methodology for the Seasonal series is found in the MCPD report included as Appendix 1. The FKAA seasonal series methodology generated from the MCPD report is found in **Appendix 2**.

As permanent population has fallen we must examine whether and the degree to which it is replaced by seasonal population. The American Communities Survey from 2005, 2008 and the Census 2000 data indicate a substantial increase in housing units held for seasonal use. These data indicate the number of seasonal units has risen from 12,628 in 2000 to 15,262 in 2005 to 19,195 in 2008 (**Table 2**). This is an increase of 6,567 seasonal units. This would represent a shift into seasonal population by as much as 16,418 persons. During the same period permanently occupied units have fallen from 35,086 to 29,084, some 6,002 units or a decline of 15,005 persons (**Table 1**). Based on the ACS and Census data, the loss in permanent population is approximately equivalent to the gain in seasonal population since year 2000.

Table 1- H1 – Vacant and Occupied Unit Counts

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2000 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	13,866	3,496	17,362	6,850	24,212	28.29%
1, attached	1,045	1,503	2,548	1,655	4,203	39.38%
2	480	1,598	2,078	453	2,531	17.90%
3 or 4	306	1,875	2,181	589	2,770	21.26%
5 to 9	215	1,042	1,257	897	2,154	41.64%
10 to 19	403	425	828	899	1,727	52.06%
20 to 49	375	180	555	1,039	1,594	65.18%
50 or more	346	1,043	1,389	444	1,833	24.22%
Mobile home	4,468	1,945	6,413	3,401	9,814	34.65%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	396	79	475	304	779	39.02%
Total	21,900	13,186	35,086	16,531	51,617	32.03%

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2005 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	16,618	2,024	18,642	7,448	26,090	28.55%
1, attached	1,427	2,106	3,533	2,978	6,511	45.74%
2	621	973	1,594	636	2,230	28.52%
3 or 4	52	1,521	1,573	638	2,211	28.86%
5 to 9	458	482	940	1,440	2,380	60.50%
10 to 19	597	46	643	505	1,148	43.99%
20 to 49	132	1,125	1,257	1,198	2,455	48.80%
50 or more	435	532	967	203	1,170	17.35%
Mobile home	2,876	1,485	4,361	3,904	8,265	47.24%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	405	46	451	0	451	0.00%
Total	23,621	10,340	33,961	18,950	52,911	35.81%

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2008 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	15,019	3,344	18,363	10,351	28,714	36.05%
1, attached	490	1,233	1,723	3,209	4,932	65.06%
2	371	803	1,174	764	1,938	39.42%
3 or 4	283	699	982	1,581	2,563	61.69%
5 to 9	272	845	1,117	2,158	3,275	65.89%
10 to 19	170	202	372	1,011	1,383	73.10%
20 to 49	161	56	217	828	1,045	79.23%
50 or more	463	504	967	816	1,783	45.77%
Mobile home	2,739	1,121	3,860	4,011	7,871	50.96%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	164	145	309	0	309	0.00%
Total	20,132	8,952	29,084	24,729	53,813	45.95%

Table 2-H3

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2000 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	1,663	10.06%
For sale only	759	4.59%
Rented or sold, not occupied	304	1.84%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	12,628	76.39%
For migrant workers	48	0.29%
Other vacant	1,129	6.83%
Total	16,531	100.00%

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2005 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	943	4.98%
Rented, not occupied	458	2.42%
For sale only	448	2.36%
Sold, not occupied	123	0.65%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	15,738	83.05%
For migrant workers	0	0.00%
Other vacant	1,240	6.54%
Total	18,950	100.00%

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2008 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	1,581	6.43%
Rented, not occupied	53	0.22%
For sale only	1,545	6.28%
Sold, not occupied	441	1.79%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19,195	78.03%
For migrant workers	0	0.00%
Other vacant	1,914	7.78%
Total	24,729	100.53%

Source: US Census and American Communities Survey;
Prepared by the South Florida Regional Planning Council

Contributing to the support of the seasonal increase phenomenon is the rate of foreclosures and the Monroe County Property Appraiser data regarding homestead exemptions. It is generally believed non-homesteaded properties represent seasonal vacant, second homes, or for-rent units. Population in these should be distinguished from

short-term tourist visitors. However, in times of high foreclosure rates, a shift to non-homestead may represent a temporary loss in permanent population.

During the housing bubble from 2003-2008 in fact non-homesteaded units did rise. This coincided with a rise in foreclosures, as well as speculative investing and reported permanent population losses. There were 3,431 foreclosures in Monroe County from 2005-2009.

During the 2000-2009 period, total homesteaded units increased from 16,005 to 16,698 units, a net increase of 693 units. Non-homesteaded units moved from 20,784 to 22,197, a net increase of 1,413 units. This compares with the 3,431 foreclosures from 2005-2009, recognizing it is likely as much as half of the foreclosed units may have been resold since the initial foreclosures which began in 2005, and some tendency to for those units to return to a homesteaded status. By 2009, after speculative investing ceased, the share of non-homesteaded properties went back down, falling to 2003 levels. This is consistent with the expectation of resold foreclosures regaining homesteads (**Figure 2**). Also, as noted, permanent population increased during 2009 according to BEBR, supporting an increase in permanent population.

The non-homestead rate for all units is now 57.1%. This is essentially the same rate both pre and post bubble. Single family non-homestead rates began to move up more closely in concert with rising foreclosures (**Figure 2**). This supports our belief a considerable portion of permanent population losses may be attributable to foreclosures arising from the speculative housing bubble, and thus temporary. The expectation is some permanent population may return to these units over the course of the planning horizon – thus permanent population may increase over this period in substantially greater numbers than the growth in new housing units. To the degree this condition occurs, the BEBR medium series permanent population projection will be in error and will under-project permanent population growth. Planning for this contingency in the face of an unknown resolution to thousands of foreclosures is necessary. Thus, reflecting the population associated with portions of these foreclosed units as non-homestead and seasonal population will also correct and compensate for this potential longer term problem with the BEBR projection.

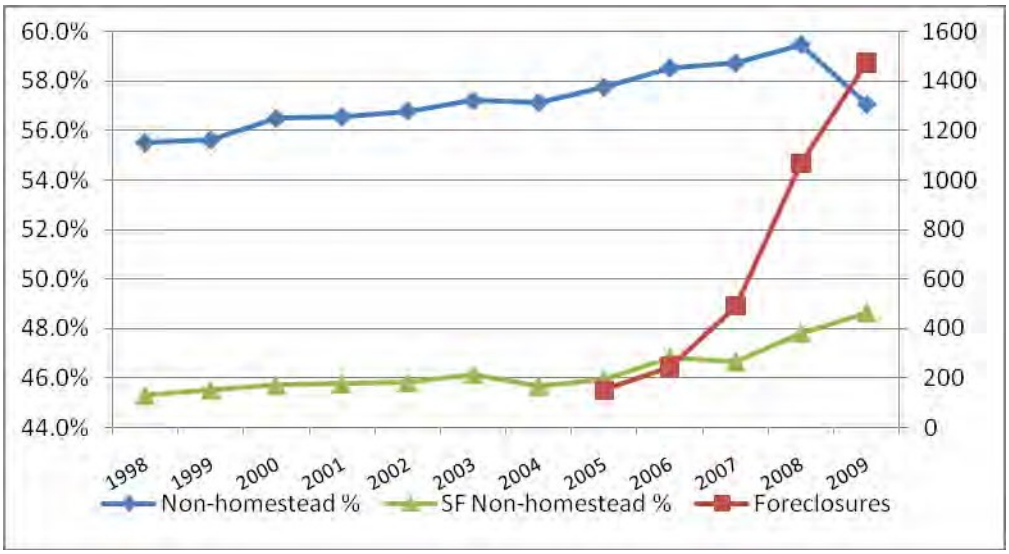

Figure 2- Monroe County – Foreclosures and The Percent of Non-Homestead Residential Units

There has been an increase in vacant units from 2005-2009. During this period both the Census and BEBR indicated permanent population loss. From 2005 to 2008 the ACS indicated an increase in seasonal vacancy of 3,457 units. During the 2005-2009 period, foreclosure data indicated there were 3,431 foreclosures, as noted earlier. Thus, the ACS data indicates, on net, the permanent population losses and associated housing vacancy is being shifted into seasonal units. Further, it is believed there is associated seasonal (non-permanent population) associated with these vacant units. With a reported permanent population growth in 2009 and increasing homestead exemptions in 2009 on one hand and coinciding numbers of foreclosures and seasonal increase through ACS, it is equally possible in our view, the permanent population loss is temporary and due as much to the end of the housing bubble, foreclosures and rising unemployment as it is due to a shift from permanent to seasonal residency. It is likely both conditions exist and are occurring.

6.0 Methodological Flaw in MCPD and FKAA Regarding Seasonal Shift

The MCPD seasonal population methodology and the FKAA seasonal population methodology did not contemplate or recognize the shift of the existing population base from permanent to seasonal. The MCPD methodology considered residential unit growth only and the depletion of available buildable lots, when contemplating the future level of either permanent or seasonal populations. This is partly due to the MCPD methodology not having the benefit of the data beyond year 2000 which shows a more pronounced shift among existing units from permanent/homesteaded units to non-homesteaded units, and the American Communities Survey data, which supports the seasonal shift.

The failure to consider or incorporate the shift in the existing population base is the reason for the change that has been made to the previously approved FKAA population methodology in this update. The methodological change employed here is to both shift some of the projected dwelling unit growth into seasonal residences ***and*** account for the loss of existing permanent residents through an offsetting shift to seasonal residents. Further, in the MCPD analysis, rather than showing seasonal population increasing as it has been, on pages 32 and 33 of the MCPD report it states an assumption was employed causing the seasonal population to decline in a similar fashion to anticipated permanent population decline.

The MCPD methodology employed an assumption called the "drag factor" of .1% per year to reduce the growth of seasonal populations over time. The "drag factor" is used to illustrate the assumption of seasonal population declines from the historic actual. However there is no analysis or data which is presented to support the use of the "drag factor", nor the .1% level of the "drag factor" with respect to seasonal populations. Further there is no mention or discussion in the MCPD analysis which recognizes that the loss in the existing permanent population base may be offset by an increase in the seasonal population. The current population projections in this report correct this methodological flaw.

The discussion of the "drag factor" assumption is found in the MCPD permanent population methodology on page 30 and is excerpted below:

> A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED. This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the rate of increase in permanent resident population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. This drag factor was employed as an assumption that the availability of building permits will decline as the carrying capacity of the Keys is reached. It is also likely that the availability of building sites will also decline in the early years of the twenty-first century. Analysis has shown that a 1.1% decline in mean percentage increases in population over a ten year period would not significantly affect the validity of the population forecasts. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of permanent residents in unincorporated Monroe County by 2014.

Source: Appendix 1; MCPD, Pg 30 re: discussion of permanent population

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The use of the "drag factor" assumption as applied to growth in seasonal population is found in the methodology on page 33 is excerpted below:

> A similar methodology was employed to determine the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED (similar to the one applied to the permanent resident population figures). This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the percent increase in seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals in unincorporated Monroe County by 2013, one year prior to similar declines expected for the permanent resident population forecasts.

Source: Appendix 1, MCPD; Pg 33 re: discussion of seasonal population

In this analysis the attempt has been made to analyze and determine whether and to what degree the existing permanent base has shifted to seasonal population, and to correct the population projections to reflect this phenomenon.

7.0 Seasonality in Retail Sales

In a further test of seasonal conditions K&S examined historic monthly retail sales from 1998-2009 to determine if seasonal trends were becoming more pronounced. In this investigation we conducted a regression analysis using inflation adjusted monthly gross retail sales for Monroe County as the dependent variable. The econometric model developed tests both the effects of cyclical economic conditions and seasonal variations as predictors of retail sales. We further tested this model to determine if, over time, the seasonal pattern became more pronounced.

The model's initial results indicate seasonal patterns are the strongest and most significant predictor of monthly retail sales. Cyclical factors including Gross Domestic Product, gasoline prices, unemployment and housing starts are also all significant predictors of retail sales. It is these cyclical factors which led to the 2006-2009 overall decline in sales. Thus these declines are not permanent as would be the case with a loss in permanent and seasonal population. Despite population losses in Monroe County estimated by BEBR for year 2010, retail sales did not decline, further validating the cyclical nature of sales.

The second part of the test indicates that the seasonal pattern did not increase over time compared with the average seasonality. The econometric model results are shown below in Table 3. These results indicate the overall predictive ability of the model is very high (R2=.963). Further, the seasonal dummy variable (SeasDum1), which tests seasonality over the historic test period, is highly significant (t=11.2) and finally, a second set of seasonal dummy variables to test for additional seasonality after 2005 and also for

additional peak season seasonality after 2005 (SeasDum2 and SeasDum3) both resulted in a lack of significance (t=.27 and t=.16 respectively). Thus, we conclude seasonal sales patterns are not changing nor were they becoming more pronounced from 2005-2009 compared with the 1998-2004 period. We believe this supports the theory that permanent population losses has been offset and replaced by a new type of seasonal population which spends, travels and behaves similarly to permanent population. This could be the case if a) homeowners lose a home to foreclosure and are forced to rent causing a shift to non-homesteaded (seasonal) units but still remain present in the market or b) newly built seasonal units are rented out for increasing periods and durations throughout the year, mimicking a "permanent" household. Anecdotal evidence supports both these conditions are presently occurring.

Other significant variables in the model include Gross Domestic Product, national gasoline prices, national housing starts and national unemployment rates. Interestingly, the change in Monroe County permanent population growth was not a significant predictor of retails sales, despite permanent population losses and a decline in of sales in 2007, 2008 and 2009. In such a case one would expect negative population growth would cause retail sales declines. Because this was not evident in the statistical analysis, our belief that the decline in retail sales was cyclical garners greater support. Thus we conclude economic recession and seasonal activity determine sales volumes but declining permanent population, which is not statistically significant, does not.

Again, the retail model analysis supports the view as permanent population is lost; it has been replaced by longer duration seasonal population or renters with no change in retail spending patterns. This would explain that while permanent population falls, there may be limited change in functional population due to seasonal replacement, as evidenced by retail sales.

Table 3 - Econometric Test Results for Increasing Seasonality

	SUMMARY OUTPUT			
	Regression Statistics			
	Multiple R	0.981816		
	R Square	0.9639626		
	Adjusted R S	0.9447427		
	Standard Err	9209659		
	Observations	24		
	ANOVA			
		df	*SS*	*MS*
	Regression	8	3.40318E+16	4.25E+15
	Residual	15	1.27227E+15	8.48E+13
	Total	23	3.53041E+16	
		Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*
	Intercept	14947330	70400081.75	0.21232
GDP00	X Variable 1	28577.724	8869.439916	3.222044
WGAS	X Variable 2	-136177.6	110696.9446	-1.23018
HUSTQ	X Variable 3	27846.359	6935.672302	4.014947
RUQ	X Variable 4	-8224690	2684043.539	-3.06429
SeasDum1	X Variable 5	60680019	5395979.787	11.24541
SeasDum2	X Variable 6	2884055.9	10598795.93	0.272112
SeasDum3	X Variable 7	1368525.4	8297684.899	0.164929
Pop Ch	X Variable 8	1473.2782	2520.714671	0.584468

Table 4 - Florida Keys Visitors

Florida Keys Visitor Person-Trip Estimates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Key West Overnight Visitors	1,309,559	1,303,633	1,046,111	1,063,752	1,094,647	1,112,978	1,165,327
Key West Day Trippers	242,268	241,172	237,460	196,794	202,510	205,901	206,263
Cruise Ship Passengers	1,067,222	934,070	925,795	888,183	816,919	739,218	859,409
Total Key West Visitors	2,619,049	2,478,875	2,209,366	2,148,729	2,114,076	2,058,097	2,230,999
All Keys Overnight Visitors	2,425,110	2,414,135	1,937,244	2,030,062	2,089,021	2,169,565	2,092,732
All Keys Day Trippers	448,645	446,615	439,742	375,561	386,469	401,369	370,414
Cruise Ship Passengers *(Key West Only)*	1,067,222	934,070	925,795	888,183	816,919	739,218	859,409
Total All Keys Visitors	3,940,977	3,794,820	3,302,781	3,293,806	3,292,409	3,310,152	3,322,555
Monroe County Lodging Occupancy %:	72.2%	71.2%	70.0%	66.5%	68.1%	67.5%	70.3%

Sources: Monroe County Tourist Development Council; Smith Travel Research

Further, the seasonal stability and long term growth trend in retail sales is not attributed to additional retail spending by tourists or cruise ship passengers. Cruise ship and other tourists have declined over the past six years (**Table 4**) indicating the underlying retail sales growth pattern does not appear to be tourist related.

8.0 Long term Trends in Retail Sales and Traffic

Retail sales have been trending up on an inflation adjusted basis over time (**Figure 3**). Total trend based growth is about 4% from 1998-2009. The declines in sales in 2007, 2008 and 2009 are as a result of rising gasoline prices in 2008 which reduced trips and travel and the cyclical effects of recession. As the recession ended retail sales stabilized and sales through November 2010 indicated no further loss in year over year retail sales countywide, despite a decline in permanent population in 2010 as reported by BEBR annual population estimates.

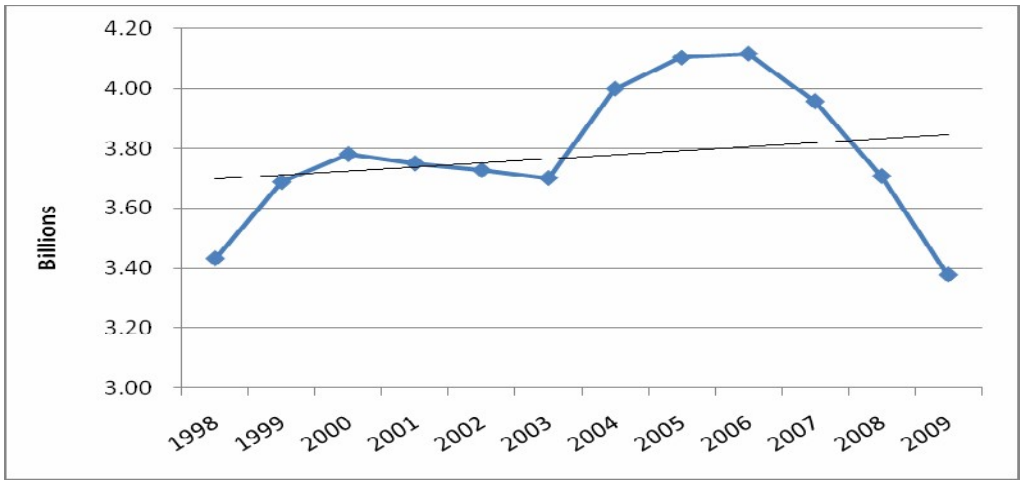

Figure 3 - Monroe County Annual Retail Sales (inflation adjusted)

Similarly, in average daily traffic flows, the long term trend has been gradually increasing. Total trend based growth is about 6% (see Figure 4). This is generally consistent with and of similar magnitude to the trend in retail sales data. Based on sales and traffic it appears that the permanent population losses are being replaced by seasonal residents and there is no permanent net decline in economic activity (sales and traffic), as would be suggested by sustained permanent population losses without replacement.

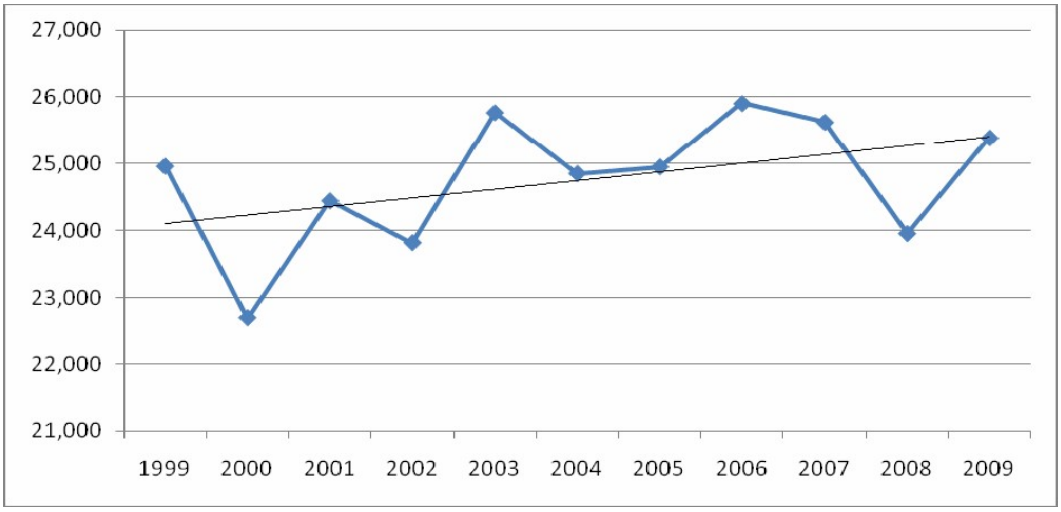

Figure 4 - Annual Average Daily Traffic Counts (Average of Selected Count Stations)

The trend analysis of traffic data was examined in a variety of ways. These included selection of data stations to reflect only single locations per Key and data for which the entire history was available in a consistent fashion. This prevented overweighting by location or the effects of changing data collection methodologies. The trend analysis was conducted looking at 1999-2009, as well as 1999-2007 (eliminating the most recent highly volatile recession years and the period of highly volatile gasoline prices). A third approach was taken comparing the average of traffic counts from 1999-2002 with 2006-2009. The average of these three methods results in a 6% growth rate over time.

The overall statistical significance of the trend line from 1999-2007 improved substantially over the 1999-2009 trend line through removal of the volatile outlying data points, however the magnitude of the trend line increase did not substantially change. After careful review of the traffic data we conclude the increasing trend in traffic counts is both valid and significant. This means traffic activity is not declining despite a decline in permanent population. We conclude then the growth in traffic is supported by a shift from permanent to seasonal population.

9.0 Countywide Functional Population

The best available data in our view indicates a loss in permanent population with likely replacement through an increase in seasonal residents. Further, both sales and traffic are trending up by similar magnitude suggesting there is limited growth, and no sustained decline in economic activity. This volume of limited growth is consistent with growth which occurs under the ROGO cap.

American Communities Survey data and homestead exemption data support the growth of seasonal population. Total non-homesteaded units are 57% today compared with 55% in 1998. Among single family units only, the non-homestead share has risen from 45% in 1998 to 49% in 2009. For single family units, 70% of the growth since 1998 has been in non-homestead units, and the American Communities Survey indicates a substantial rise in seasonal households during the 2000-2008 time period. This supports an increase in non-permanent/seasonal occupancy, which offsets the permanent population losses.

As a decline in permanent population has occurred, there is a real increase in non-permanent/seasonal replacement as evidenced by an increase in the trend in auto-traffic volume, an increase in the trend in inflation adjusted retail sales, an increase in non-homesteaded residential properties, and an increase in seasonal population shown in the American Communities Survey.

A complicating aspect is the 2008 permanent population figures from both the annual Census population and American Communities Survey population data which indicate permanent population in the Keys is now between 70,000 and 72,000; this is well below the BEBR 2009 estimate of 78,000. There is some probability the April 2010 Census count may indicate a sharply reduced permanent population level. With the understanding that permanent losses do appear to be replaced by seasonal population, and some losses in permanent population may be temporary and cyclical due to recession and foreclosures, if all of the recent Census or ACS based permanent losses were shifted into the seasonal population, the resulting 2030 functional population would still likely demonstrate small levels of growth consistent with the ROGO allocations.

Based on this analysis, K&S prepared a county level functional population series to reflect these conditions. This series begins with the medium series population projection from the BEBR medium series projection, PS156, published in 2010. Next, the FKAA seasonal series through 2025 was used and to this was applied the 2000-2025 CAGR growth rate of the FKAA seasonal series to extend the series from 2025 to 2030. In addition, from 2006-2030 K&S has added 70% of the permanent population loss as forecast by BEBR to the seasonal population. Further, we have added the equivalent of 70% of the ROGO growth to seasonal population to the FKAA seasonal series, reflecting the seasonal shift component not evidenced in FKAA's original data. The resulting functional population is seen in **Figure 5** and **Table 7**.

K&S believes this data series is the most reflective of actual economic and market conditions and is most representative of the long term functional population outlook. Our findings are based on extensive analysis of multiple data series. K&S recommends the use of this functional population data series for use in the 2010 EAR comp plan update.

It is also noted, for units shifting to seasonal status and for seasonal population associated with ROGO growth, a persons-per-household figure of 2.7 was used. On pages 34 and 36 of the MCPD population report in **Appendix 1**, it is noted the measures of seasonal persons per household were greater than 2.7.

Further supporting the use of 2.7 persons per household for seasonal population, Property Appraiser data (**Table 5**) suggests a steady increase in persons per household through year 2008, as described by an increase in the number of bedrooms per unit. This increase in bedrooms also suggests an increase in overall unit size; however, the Monroe County Property Appraiser data for unit size is unavailable. K&S believes seasonally occupied homes and rentals have a greater number of bedrooms and higher person per household occupancy due to the increasing size of newly built units. Newly built units today are primarily non-homesteaded and likely to have a higher proportion of seasonal residents. For these reasons, as well as the data analysis presented in the original MCPD population study, 2.7 persons per household was used for seasonal household size.

Table 5 - Average Number of Bedrooms per Single Family Unit by Year Built

2.1	Pre-1970
2.4	1970-1989
2.5	1990-1999
2.8	2000-2008

Source: Monroe Co. Property Appraiser, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

The preliminary population series shown in **Figure 5** represents the BEBR medium series projection plus the FKAA seasonal series. The Final Revised series is recommended for use. This series represents this same data as the preliminary with the addition of the seasonal replacement population, which offsets the permanent population loss. The Final series is the recommended series and corrects the FKAA methodological flaw. This flaw finds the original MCPD study looked only at growth and did not contemplate the shift of the existing population from permanent to seasonal.

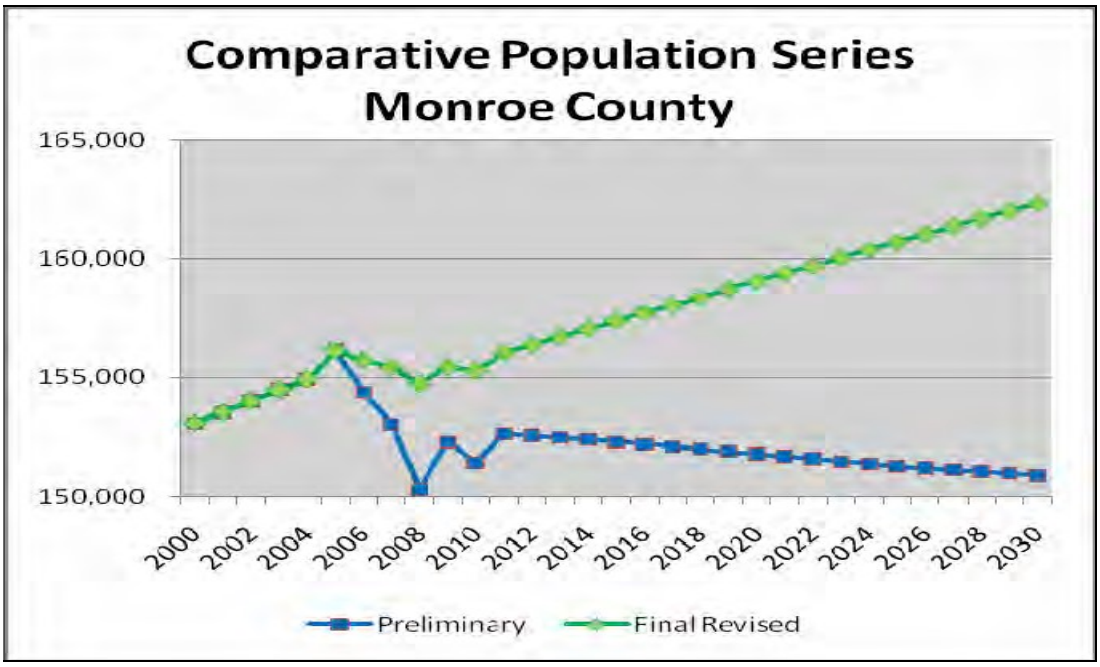

Figure 5 – Recommended Functional Population

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Table 7- Recommended Functional Population Series

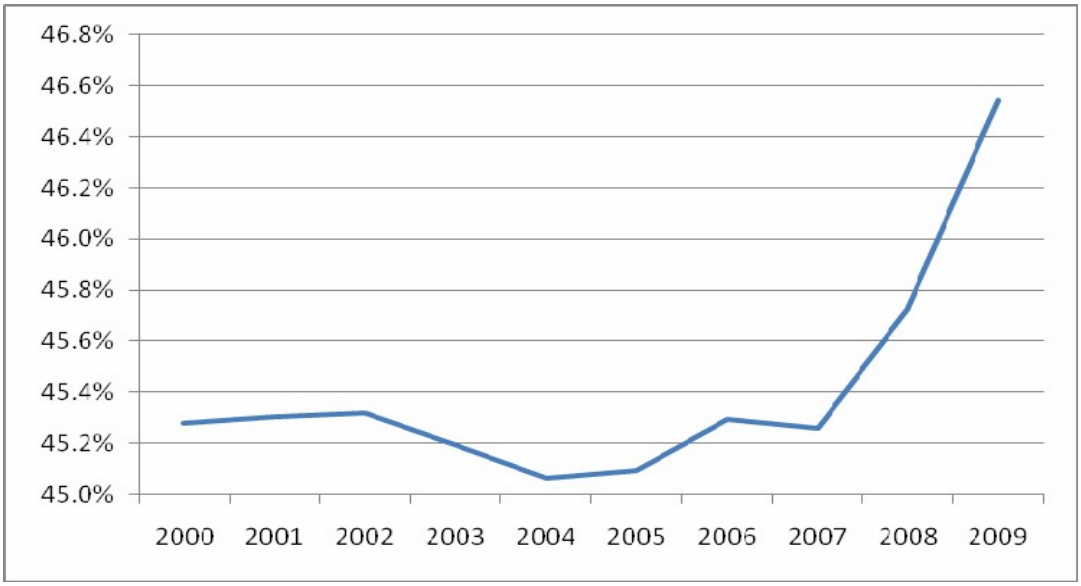
Monroe County Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series			
YEAR	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional
2000	79,589	73,491	153,080
2001	80,011	73,540	153,551
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495
2004	81,236	73,688	154,924
2005	82,413	73,737	156,150
2006	80,510	75,228	155,738
2007	78,987	76,453	155,440
2008	76,081	78,647	154,728
2009	77,925	77,516	155,441
2010	76,887	78,401	155,288
2011	78,080	77,974	156,054
2012	77,960	78,431	156,391
2013	77,840	78,887	156,727
2014	77,720	79,343	157,063
2015	77,600	79,800	157,400
2016	77,460	80,270	157,730
2017	77,320	80,740	158,060
2018	77,180	81,211	158,391
2019	77,040	81,681	158,721
2020	76,900	82,151	159,051
2021	76,760	82,622	159,382
2022	76,620	83,092	159,712
2023	76,480	83,562	160,042
2024	76,340	84,033	160,373
2025	76,200	84,503	160,703
2026	76,060	84,973	161,033
2027	75,920	85,444	161,364
2028	75,780	85,914	161,694
2029	75,640	86,384	162,024
2030	75,500	86,855	162,355

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.; Fl Keys Aqueduct Authority; Univ. FL BEBR, PS 156 and annual estimates

10.0 Determination of Unincorporated Area Functional Population

Permanent Population

The unincorporated population as a share of countywide population has increased from 45.3 percent in 2002 to 46.5 percent in 2009. **Figure 6** shows the 10 year trend in the unincorporated share, based on the University of Florida annual population estimates.



Source: University of Florida, Annual Population Estimates

Figure 6 - Unincorporated Population Share of Countywide Population

The unincorporated permanent share has increased in the past three years likely due to foreclosures and conversions from permanent to seasonal in incorporated areas. As foreclosures abate, the change in unincorporated permanent population as a share of countywide totals will stabilize. Further, the permanent population share in the unincorporated area is likely to fall as unoccupied homes in municipal areas once again become occupied and come under ownership. Based on this discussion, for the future estimates of permanent population as a share of countywide totals we have used 46 percent as the stabilized figure representing the unincorporated share of permanent population over time.

Seasonal Population

The unincorporated areas contain 46 percent of all non-homesteaded residential units in Monroe County, based on 2009 Monroe County Property Appraiser Tax Roll data. This represents some 11,664 units. Using seasonal persons per household size of 2.7 the seasonal population in residential housing units is 29,160.

In addition, the unincorporated areas contain 27 percent of all hotel motel space in Monroe County. This converts to an estimated 2,197 hotel/motel rooms within the unincorporated area. With average annual hotel occupancy of 69.8% (based on Smith Travel Hotel Trends Reports 2003-2010) and average persons per room of 2.73, the hotel based seasonal population in the unincorporated areas is 5,558.

Further, the original MCPD/FKAA population methodology did not include the functional population associated with Keys Tourist Day Trips. This is a daily number which increases the functional population. Based on the average share of annual unincorporated day trips divided by 365, the number of unincorporated day trippers represents an addition of 325 persons to the functional population, as described in **Table 8**.

Table 8 – Day Trippers As A Component of Unincorporated Seasonal Population

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Keys Day Trippers	448,645	446,615	439,742	375,561	386,469	401,369	370,414
Key West Day Trippers	242,268	241,172	237,460	196,794	202,510	205,901	206,263
All Else Keys Day Trippers	206,377	205,443	202,282	178,767	183,959	195,468	164,151
Other Municipal Day Trip	69,659	69,344	68,277	60,340	62,093	65,977	55,407
Uninc Keys Day Tripers	136,718	136,099	134,005	118,427	121,866	129,491	108,744
Functional Day Trippers	***375***	***373***	***367***	***324***	***334***	***355***	***298***

Source: Monroe County Tourist Development Council, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Combining the household based seasonal populations, hotel based seasonal population, day trippers, and adjusting for non-standard dwelling units populations including those in camps, liveaboards and other, it is estimated there are 35,053 seasonal residents throughout unincorporated Monroe County, in 2009. This represents 45 percent of the 2009 countywide seasonal population as shown in Table 4. Applying this percentage to the countywide seasonal population projection yields a seasonal population in the unincorporated areas of 39,226 by year 2030. **Table 9** provides the permanent, seasonal and functional population for unincorporated Monroe County, through year 2030.

Total unincorporated functional population is expected to increase from 71,311 in year 2009 to 73,956 by year 2030. This represents an increase of 2,645 persons over the entire planning horizon. **Table 9** provides the determination of unincorporated permanent and seasonal population.

Table 9- Unincorporated Functional Population Series

	Unincorporated Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional
2000	36,036	33,241	69,277
2001	36,250	33,263	69,512
2002	36,452	33,285	69,737
2003	36,543	33,307	69,850
2004	36,606	33,329	69,935
2005	37,164	33,351	70,515
2006	36,466	34,019	70,485
2007	35,749	34,568	70,317
2008	34,788	35,550	70,338
2009	36,268	35,043	71,311
2010	35,368	35,440	70,808
2011	35,917	35,249	71,166
2012	35,862	35,453	71,315
2013	35,806	35,658	71,464
2014	35,751	35,862	71,613
2015	35,696	36,067	71,763
2016	35,632	36,277	71,909
2017	35,567	36,488	72,055
2018	35,503	36,698	72,201
2019	35,438	36,909	72,348
2020	35,374	37,120	72,494
2021	35,310	37,330	72,640
2022	35,245	37,541	72,786
2023	35,181	37,752	72,933
2024	35,116	37,962	73,079
2025	35,052	38,173	73,225
2026	34,988	38,384	73,371
2027	34,923	38,594	73,518
2028	34,859	38,805	73,664
2029	34,794	39,016	73,810
2030	34,730	39,226	73,956

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

11.0 Unincorporated Population in Upper/Middle/Lower Keys

Permanent Population - Upper/Middle/Lower

With the functional unincorporated population determined, the distribution between upper, middle and lower regions is based on the permanent population, ratio of seasonal to permanent population plus the distribution of hotel/motels by sub-area.

Permanent population is based on the on-line service I-Site which provides updated block group information based on US Census data (**Table 10**). The distribution of permanent population based on these data is shown in **Table 11.**

Table 10 - Unincorporated Monroe County-Distribution of Permanent Population

	Upper Keys	Middle Keys	Lower Keys	Total
Population (1990)	44%	3%	52%	100%
Population (2000)	42%	3%	55%	100%
Population (2009)	41%	3%	56%	100%
Population (2014)	40%	3%	57%	100%

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.; I-Site online demographic database

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Table 11 – Permanent Population Distribution by Sub-Area

	Unincorporated Permanent Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
2000	15,135	1,081	19,820
2001	15,185	1,087	19,978
2002	15,229	1,094	20,130
2003	15,226	1,096	20,221
2004	15,212	1,098	20,296
2005	15,402	1,115	20,647
2006	15,073	1,094	20,299
2007	14,737	1,072	19,940
2008	14,263	1,044	19,481
2009	14,797	1,088	20,383
2010	14,430	1,061	19,877
2011	14,654	1,078	20,185
2012	14,632	1,076	20,154
2013	14,609	1,074	20,123
2014	14,586	1,073	20,092
2015	14,564	1,071	20,061
2016	14,538	1,069	20,025
2017	14,511	1,067	19,989
2018	14,485	1,065	19,953
2019	14,459	1,063	19,916
2020	14,433	1,061	19,880
2021	14,406	1,059	19,844
2022	14,380	1,057	19,808
2023	14,354	1,055	19,772
2024	14,327	1,053	19,735
2025	14,301	1,052	19,699
2026	14,275	1,050	19,663
2027	14,249	1,048	19,627
2028	14,222	1,046	19,591
2029	14,196	1,044	19,554
2030	14,170	1,042	19,518

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Seasonal Population - Upper/Middle/Lower

Seasonal population within the upper/middle/lower unincorporated areas is estimated based on the ratio of unincorporated seasonal population to unincorporated permanent population, multiplied by the permanent population distributions by sub-area (**Table 12**).

Table 12- Seasonal Population Distribution by Sub-Area

Unincorporated Seasonal Population Projection			
	Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
2000	14,048	1,056	18,137
2001	14,020	1,057	18,185
2002	13,993	1,058	18,234
2003	13,966	1,058	18,283
2004	13,938	1,059	18,332
2005	13,910	1,060	18,381
2006	14,150	1,080	18,789
2007	14,339	1,096	19,133
2008	14,665	1,126	19,759
2009	14,388	1,111	19,545
2010	14,550	1,122	19,768
2011	14,472	1,117	19,660
2012	14,555	1,123	19,775
2013	14,639	1,129	19,890
2014	14,722	1,135	20,005
2015	14,806	1,141	20,120
2016	14,891	1,148	20,238
2017	14,977	1,154	20,357
2018	15,063	1,160	20,475
2019	15,149	1,167	20,593
2020	15,235	1,173	20,712
2021	15,321	1,179	20,830
2022	15,407	1,185	20,948
2023	15,493	1,192	21,067
2024	15,579	1,198	21,185
2025	15,665	1,204	21,304
2026	15,751	1,211	21,422
2027	15,837	1,217	21,540
2028	15,923	1,223	21,659
2029	16,009	1,230	21,777
2030	16,095	1,236	21,896

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Based on these data we are able to determine the functional population for unincorporated Keys according to the upper/middle/lower sub-areas of the unincorporated portion of Monroe County. **Table 13** presents the functional population for unincorporated Monroe and the sub-areas.

Table 13 – Unincorporated Functional Population Distribution by Sub-Area

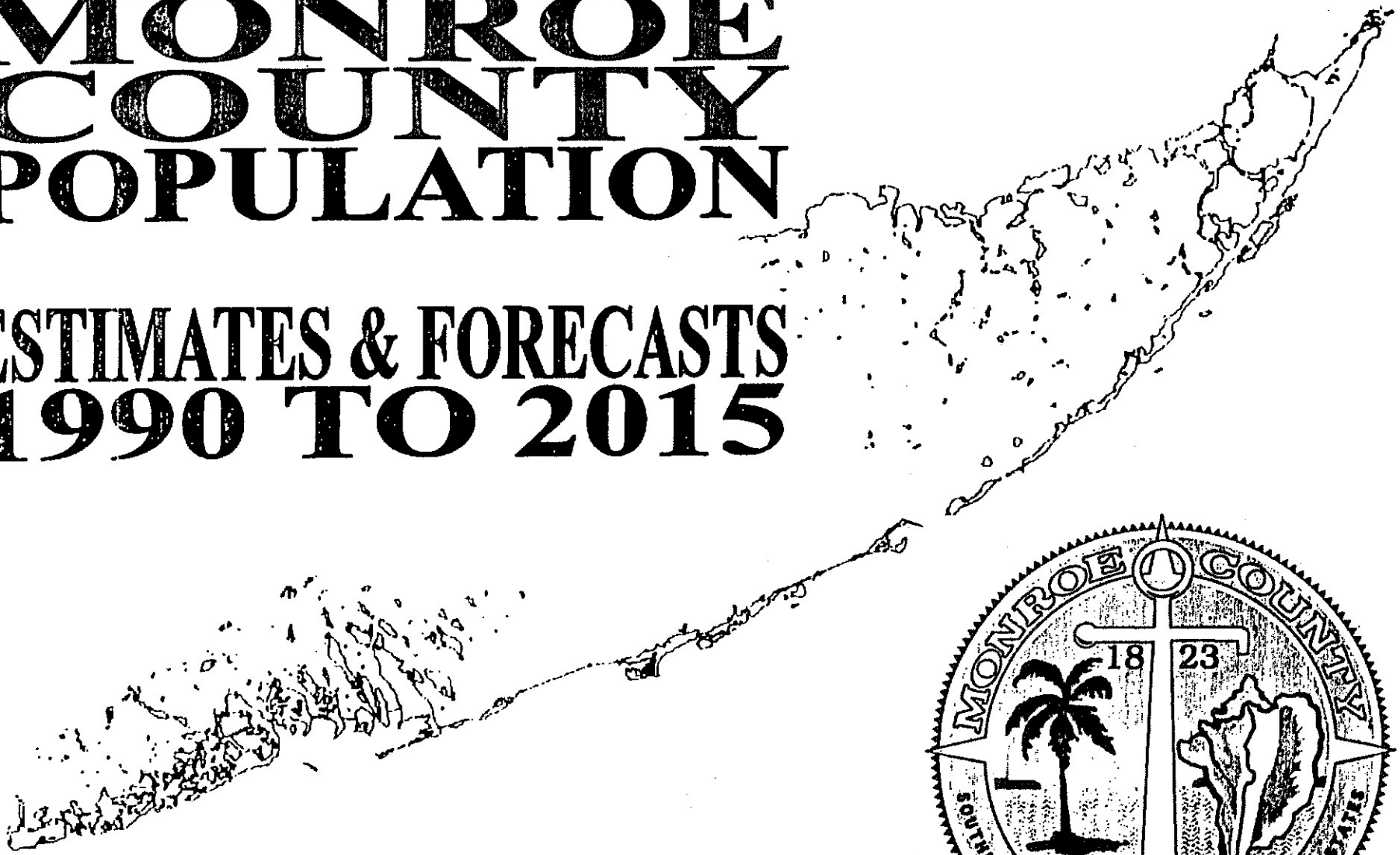
Unincorporated Functional Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series				
	Upper	Middle	Lower	TOTAL
2000	29,183	2,138	37,957	69,277
2001	29,205	2,145	38,163	69,512
2002	29,222	2,151	38,364	69,737
2003	29,192	2,155	38,504	69,850
2004	29,150	2,157	38,628	69,935
2005	29,313	2,175	39,027	70,515
2006	29,222	2,174	39,089	70,485
2007	29,075	2,169	39,073	70,317
2008	28,928	2,169	39,240	70,338
2009	29,185	2,199	39,927	71,311
2010	28,980	2,183	39,645	70,808
2011	29,126	2,194	39,846	71,166
2012	29,187	2,199	39,929	71,315
2013	29,248	2,203	40,013	71,464
2014	29,309	2,208	40,097	71,613
2015	29,370	2,212	40,181	71,763
2016	29,429	2,217	40,263	71,909
2017	29,489	2,221	40,345	72,055
2018	29,549	2,225	40,427	72,201
2019	29,608	2,230	40,510	72,348
2020	29,668	2,234	40,592	72,494
2021	29,728	2,238	40,674	72,640
2022	29,787	2,243	40,756	72,786
2023	29,847	2,247	40,838	72,933
2024	29,907	2,252	40,921	73,079
2025	29,966	2,256	41,003	73,225
2026	30,026	2,260	41,085	73,371
2027	30,086	2,265	41,167	73,518
2028	30,145	2,269	41,249	73,664
2029	30,205	2,274	41,332	73,810
2030	30,265	2,278	41,414	73,956

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

APPENDIX 1

MONROE COUNTY POPULATION

ESTIMATES & FORECASTS 1990 TO 2015



February, 2000

Monroe County Planning Department

MONROE COUNTY POPULATION
ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS 1990 TO 2015
February, 2000

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report will present and discuss the population estimates and forecasts for Monroe County for the years 1990 to 2015. The report considers the functional, permanent resident, and peak seasonal populations. Information on the population in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county is presented. This report was developed to update the tables on population found in the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document. The report has five major sections: background, analysis, methodology, assumptions, and appendices. The report also contains twelve summary charts on population trends in the County.

The background section explains why this report was prepared, and how the information is organized. It also presents some preliminary information on how to interpret the information.

The analysis section indicates that the functional population is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015, an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty-five year period. In 1999, over sixty percent (60%) of the functional population is located within unincorporated portions of Monroe County, but by 2000, the incorporated portions of the county will contain fifty-three percent (53%) of total functional population. Throughout the years under study, the Upper Keys sub-district will have the largest portion of the functional population in unincorporated Monroe County, however, the Lower Keys is expected to have the highest growth rates over the twenty-five year period. In terms of the composition of the functional population, there are more permanent residents than the peak seasonal population on any given evening. However, permanent resident figures are annual while peak seasonal population figures are for any given evening. If seasonal population figures were annual, they would far exceed permanent resident population figures. The growth rates for permanent residents are expected to

out pace the growth rates in the peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population. PAED 4a is expected to have the largest numerical increases in population as well as the highest rates of population increase for permanent residents. PAED 22 is expected to have the slowest growth rates. The drag factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident data indicate that these population's growth rates will begin to level-off and decline after the year 2014 if current trends continue.

The methodology section explains the various steps taken to prepare and present the data contained in the report.

The assumptions section explains the assumptions made in the preparation of these estimates and forecasts, and why the assumptions had to be made.

The appendices contain the summary tables of all the data developed as a part of this report. There are eleven appendices, one containing original population data, one containing PAED maps, eight containing data developed for this report, and one containing footnotes on the data collected.

The information in this report is the best available, but as new data and/or dimensions of the population become apparent, the Planning Department may update it. Errata sheets may also be prepared from time to time. Any questions regarding this data or analysis can be directed to the Monroe County Planning Department.

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BACKGROUND

This report is an update of Monroe County's official population estimates currently contained within Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 of the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document. These tables are attached as Appendix 1. The information presented in the tables was compiled in 1991 as part of the data and analysis required for the preparation of the Monroe County Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan. The data was drawn from a variety of sources, including the 1990 Census of Population, previous Monroe County planning documents, the work of several consultants, and studies prepared by the State of Florida.

The information contained within the Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 is organized by Planning Area Enumeration District, or PAED. These PAEDs are the combination of the previously utilized Monroe County "Planning Areas" and the US Census Bureau's "Enumeration Districts". These two units of geographical analysis were combined by the Planning Department in 1987 for ease of use. A map of the PAEDs is included as Appendix 2.

The information in Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 deals with the time span from 1990 up to 2010, and is summarized by sub-district (Upper, Middle, and Lower Keys). It is important to note that the tables do not include population information for Key West, Key Colony Beach, and Layton.

Table 2.28 presents information on the number of permanent residents. These are people who live in unincorporated Monroe County throughout the year. Table 2.29 quantifies the seasonal population in unincorporated Monroe County. This is the *peak* number of people in unincorporated Monroe County who are seasonal residents and visitors on *any given night*. Table 2.30

represents the functional population. The functional population is the sum of permanent residents and the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors.

During 1999, the Planning Department updated the population estimates and forecasts to ensure that the numbers are as accurate as possible. This report contains the results of that update.

The updated Monroe County population estimates and forecasts are contained within several appendices to this report. Appendix 3 is the summary table showing the permanent resident, peak seasonal resident/visitor, and functional population by PAED for Monroe County from 1990 to 2015. Appendix 3 is composed of information taken from the tables in Appendices 4 and 5. Appendix 4 is the permanent resident population table, and Appendix 5 is the summary table for the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in Monroe County. The information in the table in Appendix 5 comes from five subsidiary tables:

- Appendix 6: Table of Peak Number of Seasonal Residents
- Appendix 7: Table of Peak Number of People in Hotels & Motels
- Appendix 8: Table of Peak Number of People in Campsites & Recreational Vehicles
- Appendix 9: Table of Peak Number of People Staying with Friends/Relatives
- Appendix 10: Table of Peak Number of People on Live Aboard Vessels

Appendix 11 is a series of footnotes relating to the tables found in Appendices 4-10. Each of these appendices will be discussed in greater detail in the Methodology Section of this report.

Each table of data found in the appendices has some common features. Each column in a table is numbered at its top. Below this column number is the column's heading, which describes what the data in the column represents. Below the heading of some of the columns is an operation shown in parenthesis "( )", which describes the calculations performed to derive the data in the column. The numbers in parenthesis correspond to the column numbers in the table. For example, the column heading for column # 6 may read "*Total Population (4 x 5)*". This means that the numbers found in column 6 were derived by multiplying the numbers in column 4 by the numbers in column 5.

The data found in a table is the result of an equation, not the verbatim typing of a particular number. As a result, the numbers found in the tables are carried out several decimal places, but have been rounded by the computer for display purposes. As a result, some of the numbers found in the tables may not add up. This is a function of the rounding performed by the computer, not an error in the equations.

One item to note in the tables is that four of the PAEDs (12a, 12b, 13, and 14) are removed from the unincorporated Monroe County population figures after 1997 to account for the incorporation of Islamorada, Village of Islands. Likewise, the data for three additional PAEDs (7, 8, and 9) are removed from the unincorporated Monroe County population figures after 1999 to account for the incorporation of Marathon. Another item of note is that the population found in the mainland portion of Monroe County and the Dry Tortugas is not included in these estimates and forecasts. Neither of these areas is included within a PAED, and both are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This section of the report presents an analysis of the population estimates and forecasts. This section will provide the following:

- a discussion of the functional population trends in Monroe County
- a comparison of the permanent resident and peak seasonal populations
- an analysis of the fastest and slowest growing areas of Unincorporated Monroe County

Functional Population Trends in Monroe County

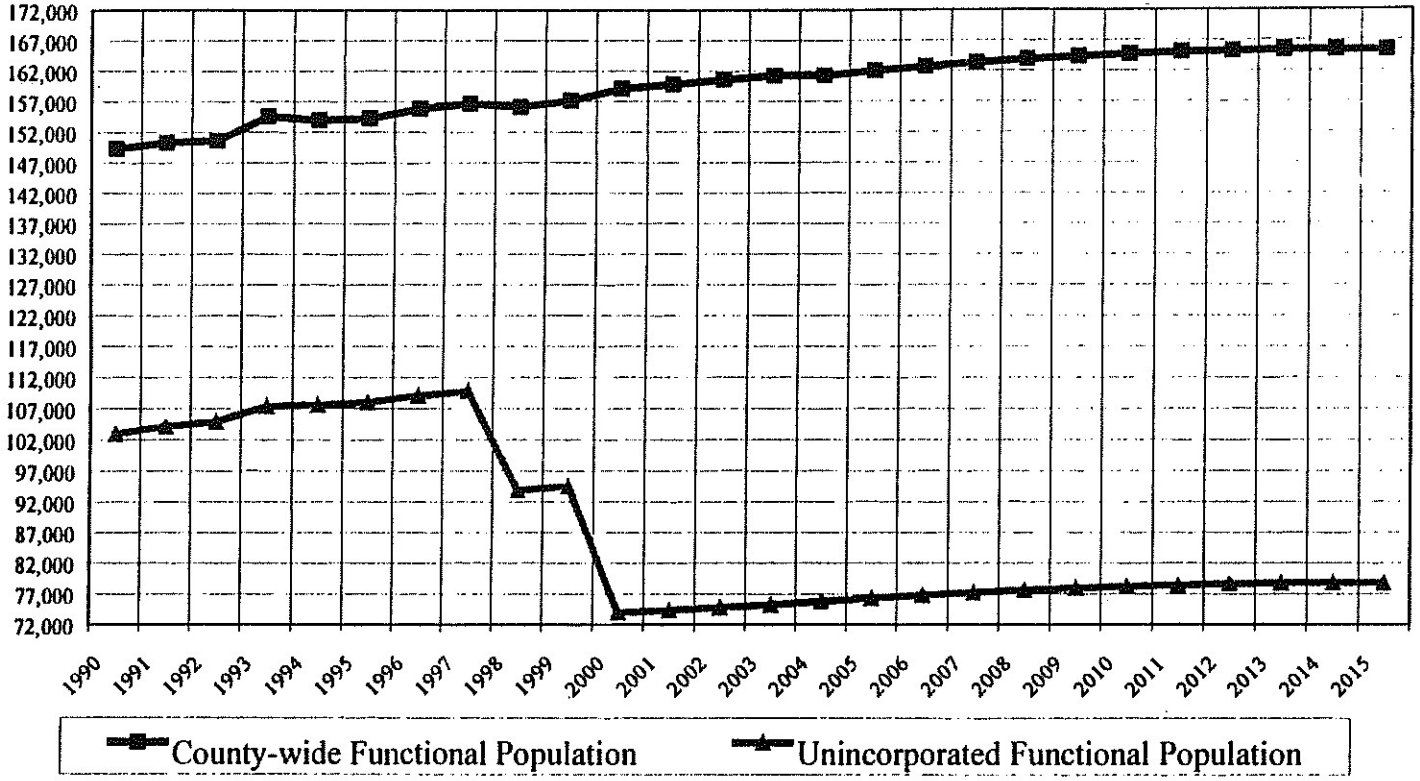
This section will examine the functional population trends for all of Monroe County, including the incorporated areas. This section will also explore the different trends in functional population between the incorporated and unincorporated areas, and compare regional trends in functional population inside the unincorporated areas. The functional population is the sum of the number of permanent residents plus the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in Monroe County on any given evening.

Functional Population of Monroe County 1990-2015

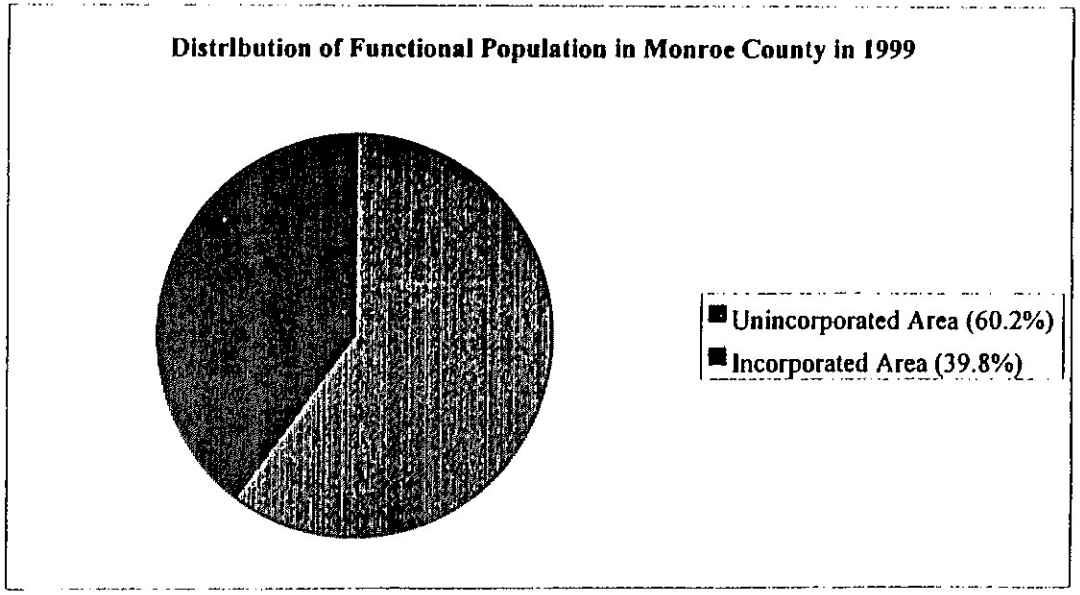
Year	Functional Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1990	149,348	*	*
1995	154,255	4,907	3.29%
2000	159,113	4,857	3.15%
2005	162,041	2,929	1.84%
2010	164,769	2,727	1.68%
2015	165,366	597	0.36%

According to the table above, the functional population of Monroe County is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015. This represents an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty–five year period. However, the numerical and percent change columns show that the *rate* of increase is expected to slow dramatically over the same time period. In other words, the growth rate in the Monroe County functional population is beginning to level off by the year 2000. It is important to note that the Summary Table of Functional Population in Appendix 3 predicts a yearly decrease in functional population after the year 2014. The graph on the next page shows the trends in functional population over the period from 1990 to 2015. It also compares the functional population in unincorporated areas to that in the incorporated areas of Monroe County.

Graph of Functional Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



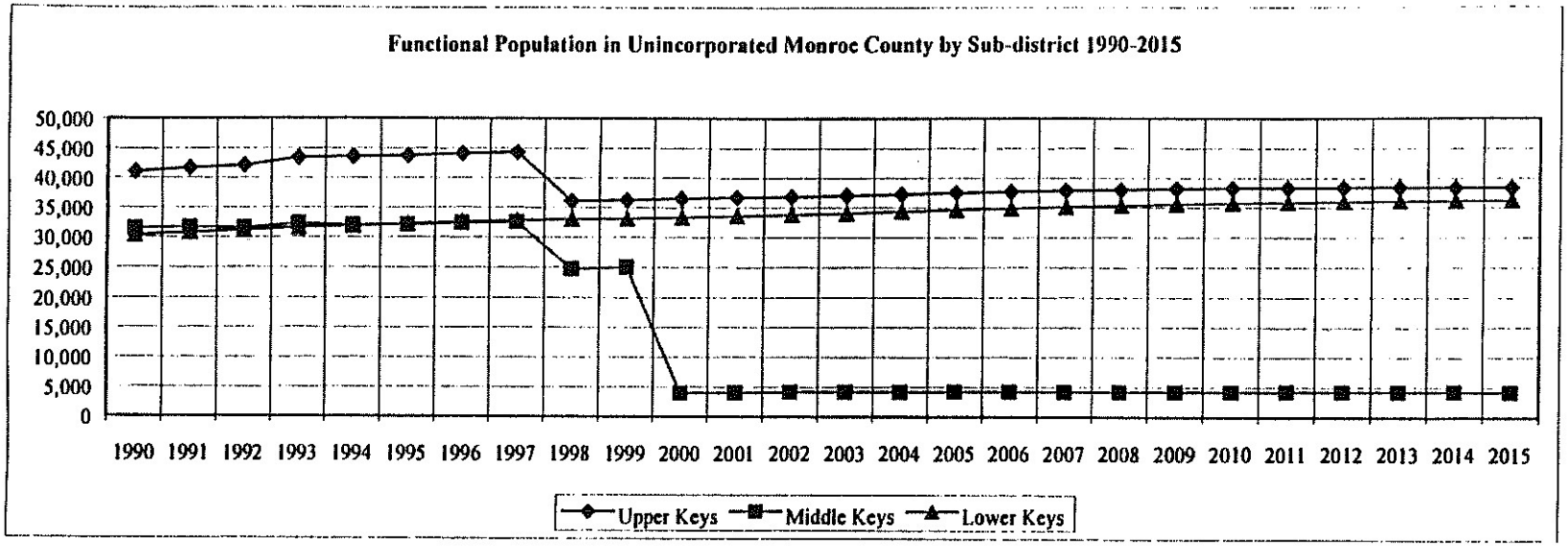
In 1999, a larger portion of the functional population in Monroe County is located within the unincorporated areas of the county. The unincorporated portions of Monroe County had a functional population of 94,565 people, while the incorporated areas had a functional population of 62,607 people. The percentages of each are depicted in the chart below:



In 1999, the City of Key West accounted for around twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total functional population, while the Village of Islamorada accounts for around ten percent (10%). The cities of Key Colony Beach and Layton compose about two percent (2%) of the total functional population in Monroe County. The newly incorporated city of Marathon is expected to occupy about thirteen (13%) of the 2000 total functional population of Monroe County. As indicated in the chart above, the incorporated areas account for forty percent (40%) of the total functional population, while the unincorporated areas account for

about sixty percent (60%) in 1999. After the year 2000, the relative distribution of functional population between incorporated and unincorporated areas is expected to reverse. By 2000, the functional population in incorporated areas is expected to grow to over 85,000 people, or fifty-three percent (53%) of the total functional population of Monroe County.

The graph below compares the distribution of the functional population among the three sub-districts in the unincorporated portions of Monroe County.



The Upper Keys sub-district is composed of PAEDs 15 to 22, which run from Tavernier Creek to the Miami-Dade County line, including north Key Largo. The Middle Keys contain PAEDs 7 to 11, or the area from Knight's Key to the Channel 5 Bridge

east of Fiesta Key. The Lower Keys sub-district includes PAEDs 1 to 6, from southern Stock Island to the eastern end of the Seven Mile Bridge. A map of the Keys PAEDs can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

Regionally, the Upper Keys accounted for the largest portion of the 1990 unincorporated functional population (41,081 people, or 40% of the total). This is followed by the Middle Keys, which comprised 30.6% (31,533 people) of the total 1990 functional population; and finally, the Lower Keys, which contained 30,387 people, or 29.5% of the unincorporated functional population.

The incorporation of Islamorada in 1998 accounts for the drop in unincorporated functional population in the Upper and Middle Keys sub-districts. The functional population in the Middle Keys sub-district declined more than twenty percent (20%) with the incorporation of Islamorada, while the Upper Keys sub-district lost twelve percent (12%) of its functional population. The Lower Keys sub-district grew more than eight percent (8%) from 1990 to 1998. Further declines in the unincorporated functional population will appear in 2000 based upon the incorporation of Marathon in 1999.

By the year 2015, the Upper Keys, with a functional population of 38,657 people, is expected to contain 48.6% of the unincorporated functional population. The Lower Keys are projected to have a functional population of 36,263 people in 2015, or 46% of the unincorporated total, while the Middle Keys will been reduced to 4,206 people, or 5.3% of the unincorporated county total.

The table below illustrates the changes in functional population by unincorporated Keys sub-district:

Percent Change in Unincorporated Monroe County by Sub-district 1990-2015

	1990 Functional Population	1998 Functional Population	Percent Change 1990-1998	2000 Functional Population	Percent Change 1998-2000	2015 Functional Population	Percent Change 2000-2015
Upper Keys	41,081	36,138	-12.0%	36,615	1.3%	38,362	4.8%
Middle Keys	31,533	24,765	-21.5%	3,944	-84.1%	4,206	6.6%
Lower Keys	30,387	33,036	8.7%	33,410	1.1%	36,263	8.5%
Unincorporated Total	103,000	93,939	-8.8%	73,969	-21.3%	78,831	6.6%

If current trends continue, the Lower Keys sub-district will be the fastest-growing area of unincorporated Monroe County by 2015. The Upper Keys sub-district will continue to grow, but by the slowest rate. The Middle Keys sub-district functional population is expected to rebound after the incorporation of Marathon, growing over six percent (6%) from 2000 to 2015. It is interesting to note that by 2015, the functional populations in the Upper and Middle Keys are expected to begin a decline, while the functional population in the Lower Keys is expected to increase.

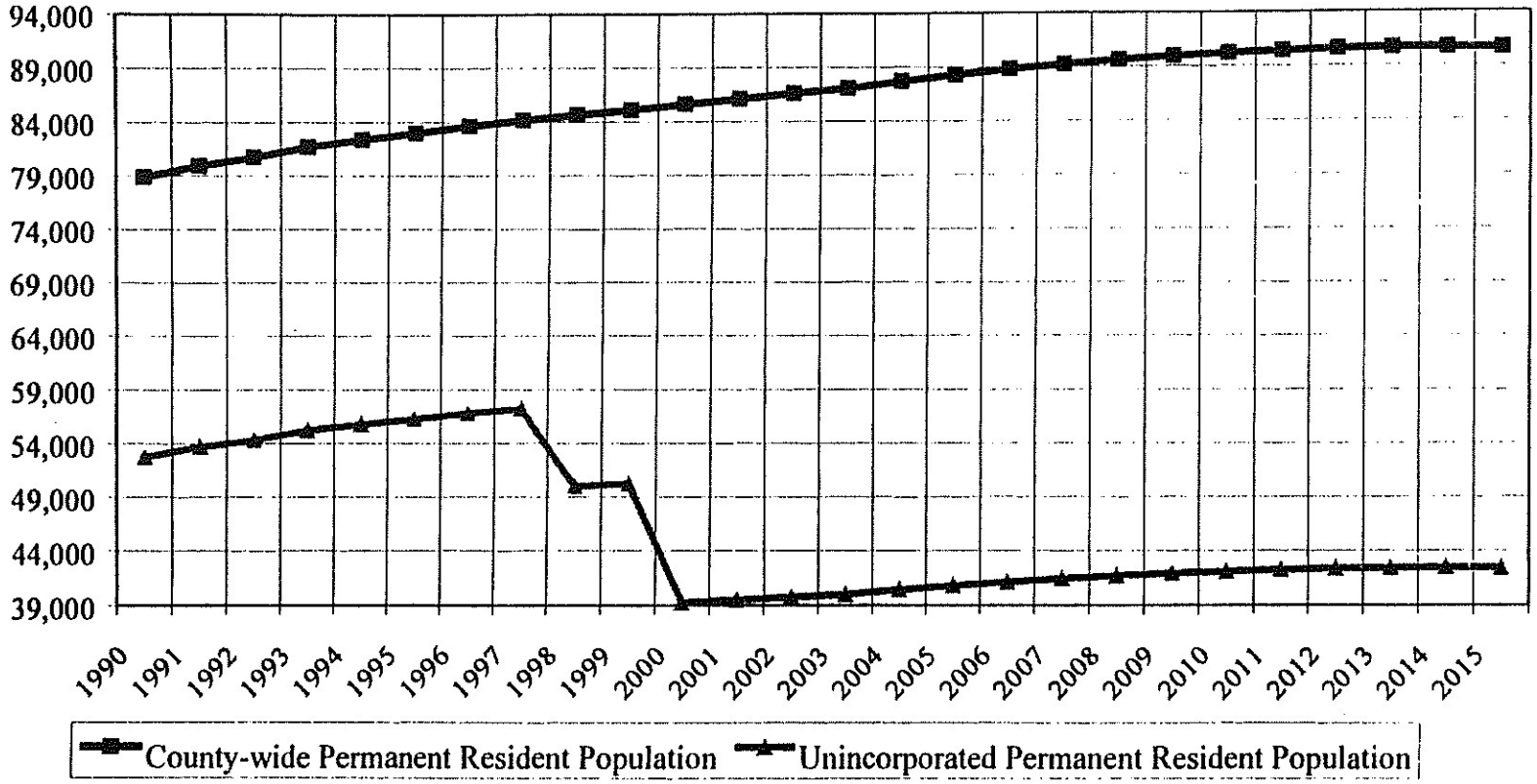
Permanent Resident and Peak Seasonal Population

This section of the report will investigate the permanent resident population versus the peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County. The changes in permanent and seasonal population over time will also be explored for both the incorporated

and unincorporated areas of the county. Trends in the permanent versus the peak seasonal population will also be considered at the sub-district level.

The graph on the next page shows the past and future trends in the permanent resident population for all of Monroe County as well as the unincorporated areas. The total permanent resident population in Monroe County has grown from 78,855 people in 1990 to 90,654 people by 2015, an increase of fifteen percent (15%) over the twenty-five year period. The permanent resident population as a percentage of the functional population fluctuates between 52.8% and 54.8% over the period. The years 1991 and 1993 were the only ones where the county-wide permanent resident growth rate exceeded one percent (1%) per year. Growth rates are expected to remain under 1% per year for the remainder of the years under study, and are expected to decline after the year 2003. The declines in the permanent resident population in unincorporated areas as illustrated in the graph can be attributed to the incorporation of Islamorada in 1998 and Marathon in 1999.

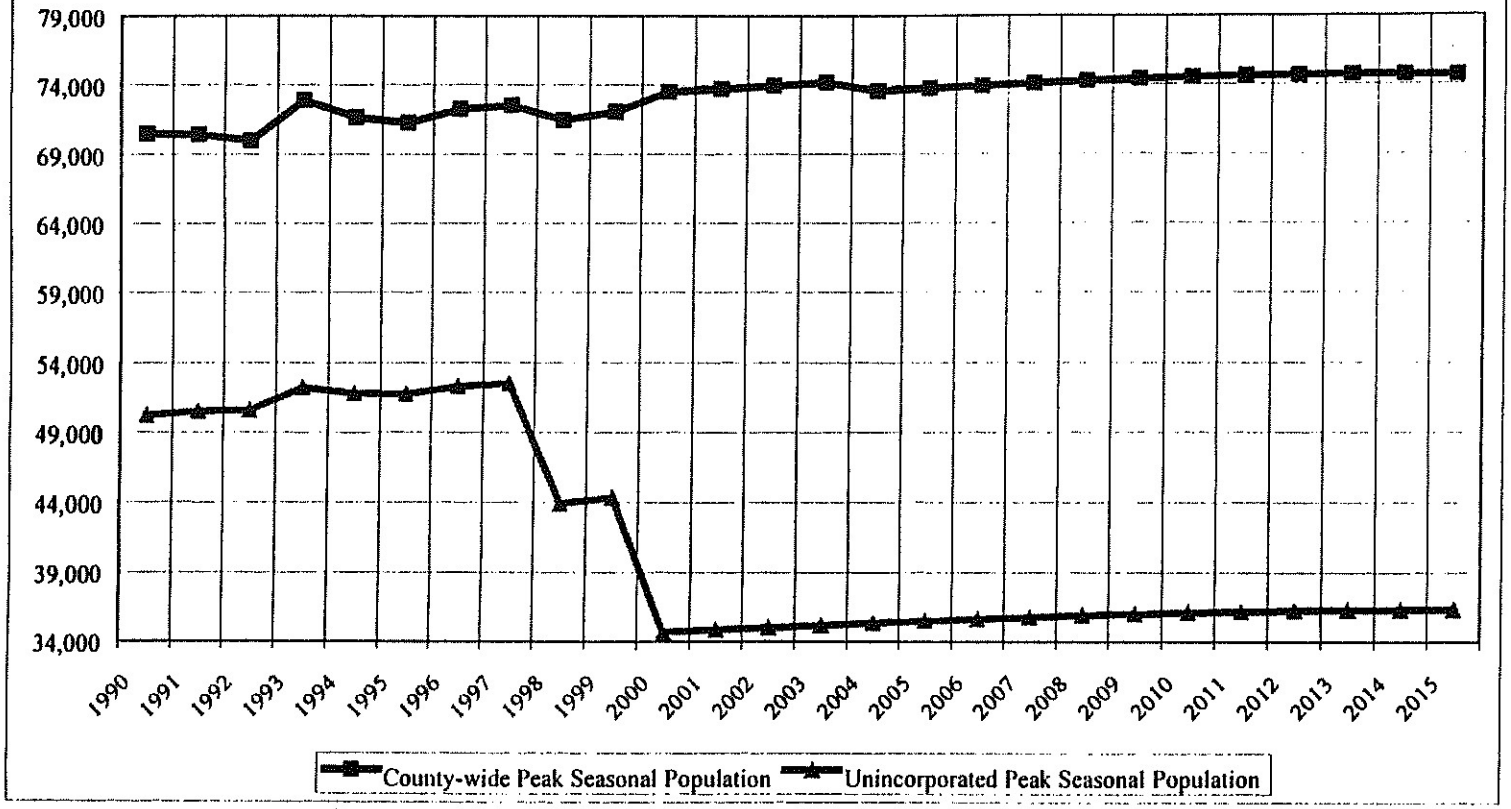
Graph of Permanent Resident Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



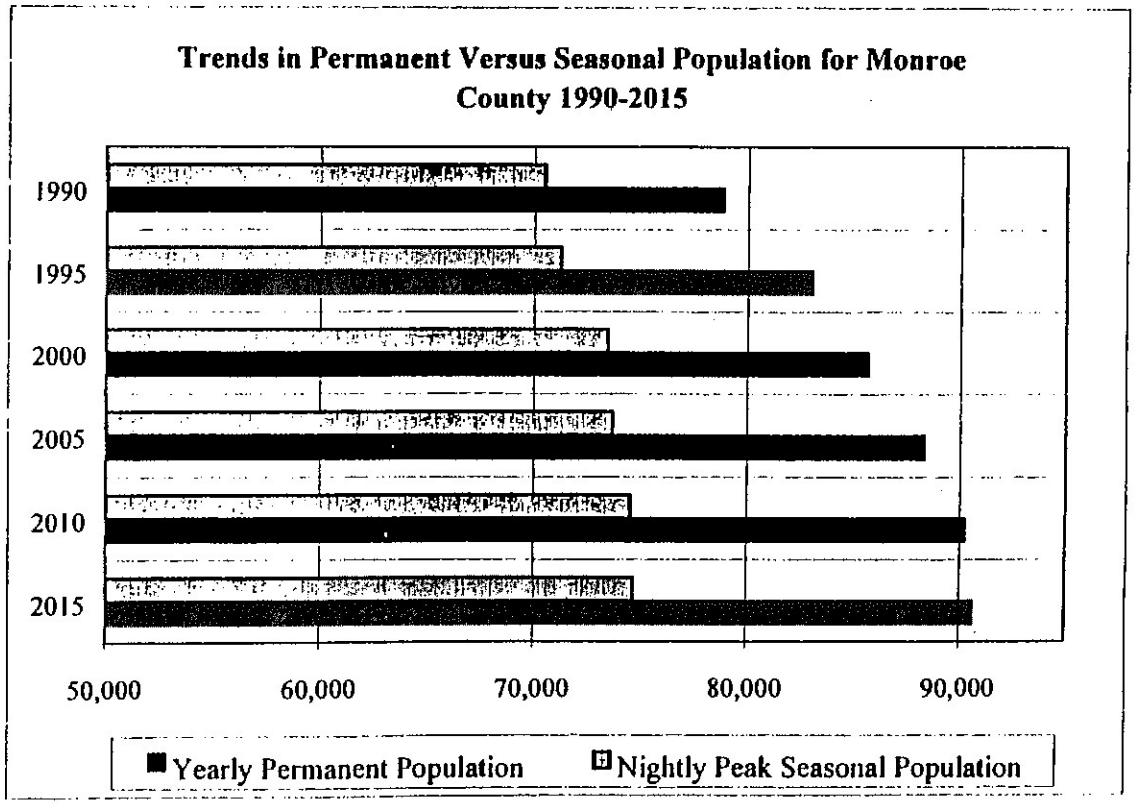
Permanent resident population figures show the total number of permanent residents at the end of a calendar year, while the peak seasonal population is the maximum or peak number of seasonal residents and visitors that can be accommodated on any given evening. Peak seasonal population figures are *not* the total number of seasonal residents or visitors in the county over the calendar year, but rather are the maximum number who could stay on any given night given the capacity for accommodating these people. The peak seasonal population figures are not the actual number of seasonal residents and visitors who *did* stay, the peak seasonal population figures show the total number of seasonal residents and visitors who *could* stay given the space available. The peak seasonal population figures include data on the number of seasonal residents, the number of people staying in hotels, motels, vacation rentals, campsites, recreational vehicles, live aboard vessels, and those staying with friends and relatives.

The graph on the next page shows the past and future trends in the peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County as well as the unincorporated areas. The peak seasonal population in Monroe County has grown from 70,493 people in 1990 to 74,712 people by 2015, an increase of six percent (6%) over the twenty-five year period. The peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population fluctuates between 45.2% and 47.2% over the period. The county-wide peak seasonal population growth rate exceeded four percent (4%) in 1993. Growth rates fluctuated between –1.7% and 1.9% for the remainder of the years under study, and are expected to steadily decline after the year 2003. The 1998 and 1999 declines in the peak seasonal population in unincorporated areas can be attributed to the incorporation of Islamorada and Marathon.

Graph of Peak Seasonal Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



The graph below compares the trends in permanent resident and peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County *on any given evening* in the year shown.

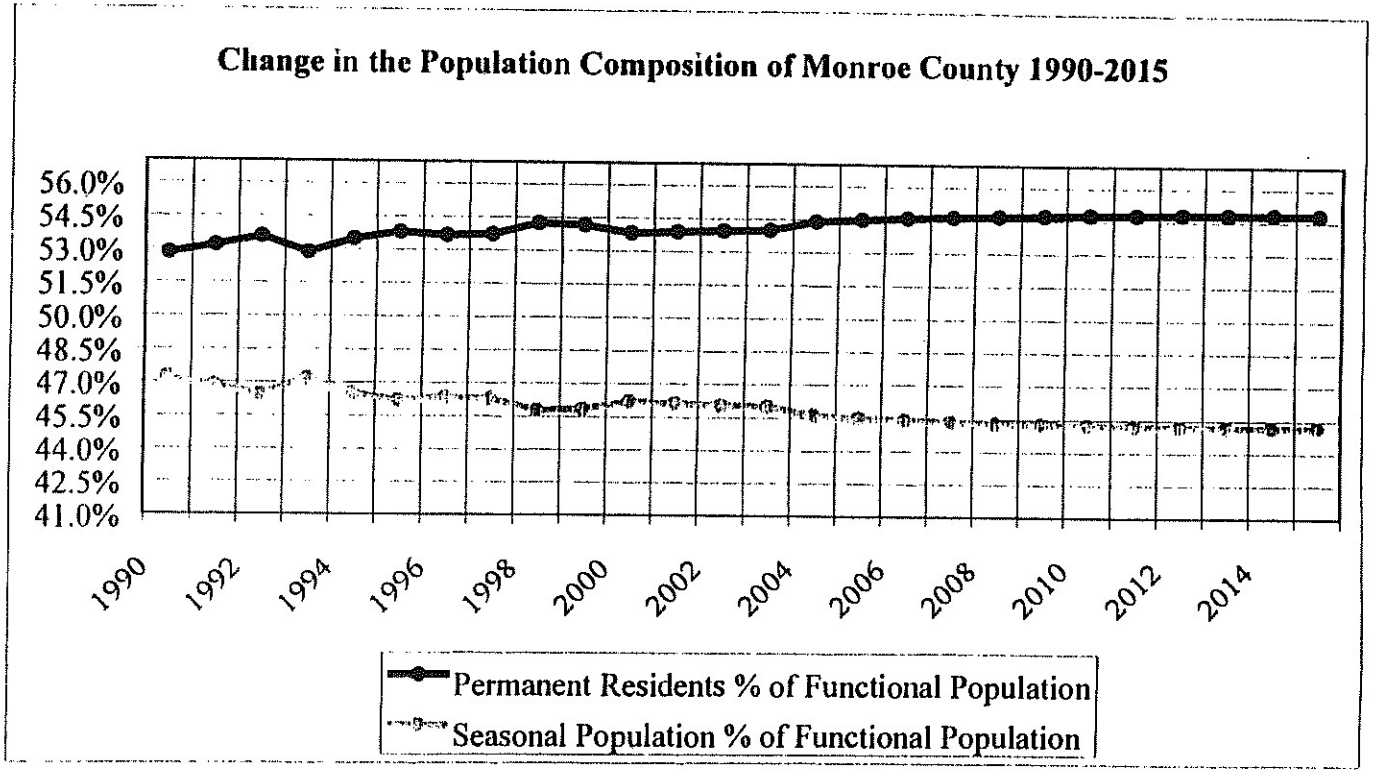


The chart shows that while the absolute numbers of permanent residents and potential peak number of seasonal residents and visitors will increase from 1990 to 2015, the growth rates are expected to slow down. If current trends continue, the growth rate

in the number of permanent residents will continue to outpace the growth rate in the potential peak number of seasonal residents and visitors on any given evening.

It is important to remember that the permanent resident figures are *annual* data, while the peak seasonal population data is based on the potential number of people on any given *evening*. The total number of seasonal residents and visitors who spent the night in the Keys over an entire year is not available based upon this data. However, it is a safe assumption that over the course of a year, there are many more seasonal residents and overnight visitors in Monroe County than permanent residents.

The trends in the distribution of peak seasonal population to the permanent population as a percentage of the total functional population are shown in the graph on the next page.



This graph shows that the nightly peak seasonal population is expected to decline as a percentage of the total functional population relative to the permanent resident population over the period from 1990 to 2015. In other words, seasonal residents and visitors will occupy less of the total functional population over the next fifteen years as compared to permanent residents. It is interesting to note that the permanent resident population consistently occupies a higher proportion of the county-wide functional population.

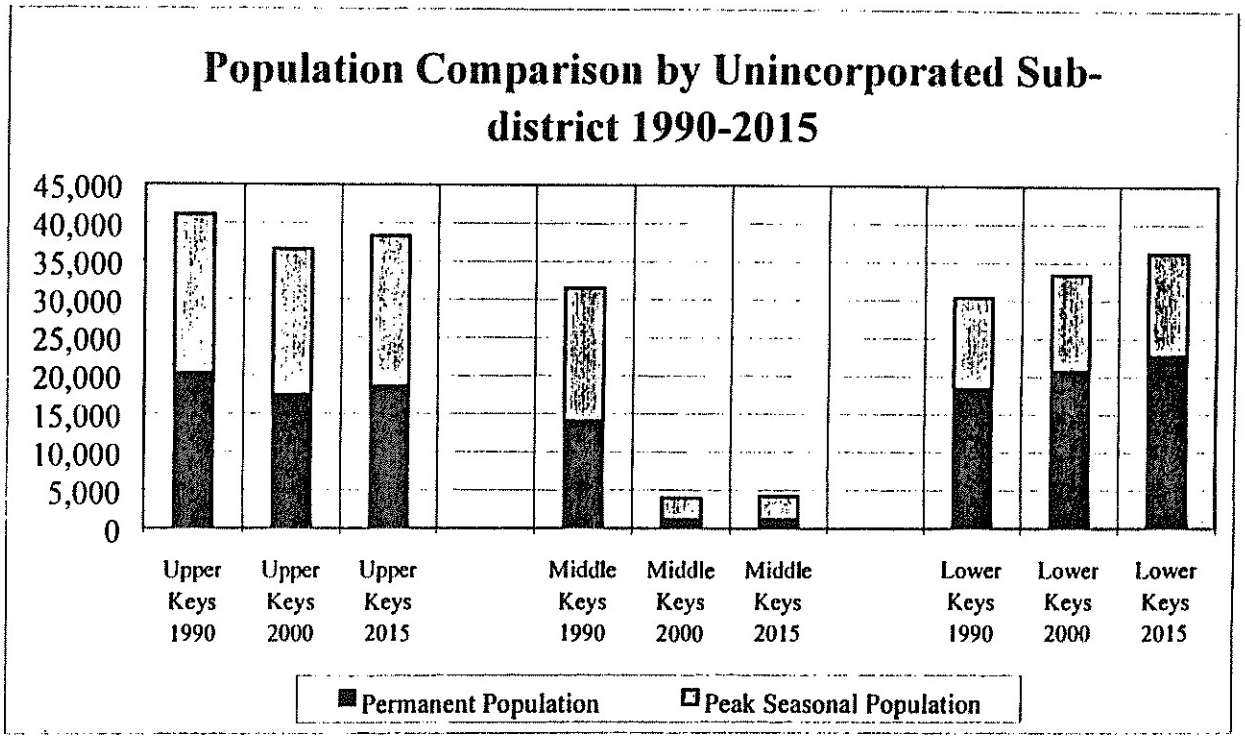
The table below shows the distribution of permanent residents to the peak seasonal population in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of Monroe County from 1990 to 2015.

Population Comparison Between Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas of Monroe County 1990-2015

	1990			2000			2015		
	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal
Incorporated Areas	46,348	56.3%	43.7%	85,144	54.4%	45.6%	86,535	55.7%	44.3%
Unincorporated Areas	103,000	51.2%	48.8%	73,969	53.1%	46.9%	78,831	53.9%	46.1%
Monroe County Total	149,348	52.8%	47.2%	159,113	53.8%	46.2%	165,366	54.8%	45.2%

As the table indicates, a higher percentage of the functional population of Monroe County as a whole is composed of permanent residents, and this trend is expected to continue and grow more visible from 2000 to 2015. A similar trend can be expected in the unincorporated portions of the County. The incorporated areas are also dominated by the permanent population as a percentage of the functional population. The percentage of the functional population occupied by the seasonal population is expected to be higher in 2000 and 2015, but is expected to peak by 2002. It is important to remember that the permanent figures are annual figures, while the seasonal figures represent the peak potential population on any given evening. The seasonal population figures are not annual figures. If the nightly seasonal population amounts were summed, the total would far exceed the permanent population.

The chart below compares the permanent and seasonal populations in the unincorporated portion of Monroe county by sub-district.



From 1990 to 2000, the Upper Keys declined by 2,770 permanent residents and 1,696 seasonal residents and visitors, due to the incorporation of Islamorada. The Middle Keys lost 12,994 permanent residents and 14,595 seasonal residents and visitors due to the incorporations of Islamorada and Marathon. The Lower Keys added 2,295 permanent residents and 729 additional seasonal residents and visitors.

From 2000 to 2015, the Upper Keys are expected to add 1,134 permanent residents for a permanent resident population of 18,569 people. The Middle Keys are expected to add only 74 permanent residents for an ultimate permanent resident population of 1,172 people by 2015. The Lower Keys are expected to add 1,992 permanent residents from 2000 to 2015, for a permanent resident population of 22,733 people.

In terms of the peak seasonal population from 2000 to 2015, the Upper Keys are expected to add an additional 613 seasonal residents and visitors, bringing its peak seasonal population to 19,793 people. The Middle Keys are expected to add 188 additional seasonal residents and/or visitors for an ultimate peak seasonal population of 3,034 people. The Lower Keys are expected to add an additional 861 seasonal residents and visitors for a seasonal population of 13,530 people by 2015. It is interesting to note that by 2015, the Lower Keys are expected to have the most permanent residents of all three sub-districts, while the Upper Keys are expected to retain the highest peak seasonal population.

Fastest and Slowest PAED Population Growth

The chart on the next page shows the projected changes in permanent resident, seasonal, and functional populations in each PAED in unincorporated Monroe County from 2000 to 2015. It also indicates the numerical and percent changes in the population figures over the fifteen years.

PAED Population from 2000 to 2015 Ranked by Change in Functional Population

PAED	Permanent Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Permanent Population Percent Increase 2000 2015	Seasonal Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Seasonal Population Percent Increase 2000 2015	Functional Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Functional Population Percent Increase 2000 2015
4a	1,028	20.7%	530	16.7%	1,558	19.1%
5	646	12.9%	208	6.3%	854	10.3%
17	557	18.0%	236	8.8%	793	13.7%
15	328	11.0%	162	9.2%	490	10.3%
3	357	16.3%	66	3.8%	422	10.8%
19-20	157	5.7%	83	3.5%	240	4.7%
10	62	8.7%	157	18.8%	219	14.1%
18	136	3.0%	76	1.7%	213	2.3%
21	38	2.3%	63	2.0%	101	2.1%
4b	39	66.8%	15	66.8%	54	66.8%
2	39	1.2%	14	1.1%	53	1.1%
11	12	3.1%	31	1.5%	42	1.8%
22	0	-0.1%	2	1.5%	2	0.9%
6	-28	-6.4%	17	0.9%	-11	-0.5%
1	-88	-1.9%	11	0.8%	-77	-1.3%
16	-82	-3.5%	-9	-0.2%	-90	-1.3%
UNINC. TOTAL	3,200	8.1%	1,662	4.8%	4,862	6.6%

As indicated in the table, PAED 4a (Cudjoe, Summerland, Ramrod, and the "Torch" Keys) is expected to experience the largest increases in permanent and seasonal population from 2000 to 2015. In addition to experiencing the largest absolute numerical

increases, this PAED is also expected to experience some of the highest growth rates in the unincorporated portions of Monroe County. The percent increase figures shown for PAED 4b (No Name Key) are misleading since the Key has only forty-four homes, most of which were built over the 1990's. Given the Rate of Growth guidelines, it is not likely that there will be any additional homes on No Name Key, but the population model is based upon past trends in certificate of occupancy issuance, not future permitting probabilities.

According to the table, PAED 5 (Big Pine Key) can also expect a large increase in the permanent resident population. However, it is not likely for this growth to be realized due to current building limitations on Big Pine Key. This phenomenon is similar to the No Name Key scenario, where the population model predicts growth based upon historical trends in certificate of occupancy issuance. Building permits have been limited in PAED 5 since 1994, and therefore, historical rate of certificate of occupancy issuance can not be sustained as we move into the twenty-first century. The model incorrectly predicts Big Pine Key growth rates based upon historical trends not future probabilities. Despite these problems, it is a logical assumption that PAEDs 17 (Rock Harbor), 15 (Tavernier), and 3 (Sugarloaf Key) will likely experience increases in permanent resident and seasonal populations.

PAED 22 (Cross Key, or the 18-Mile-Stretch) will likely experience the slowest growth rate in Monroe County from 2000 to 2015, as no new permanent or transient housing is expected for this area. Three PAEDs are expected to experience declines in permanent resident population from 2000 to 2015: PAED 1 (Stock Island), PAED 6 (MM 35 to 47), and PAED 16 (MM 94 to 98). In addition to a decline in permanent residents, the model forecasts that PAED 16 will experience a slight decline in the seasonal population over the period as well. The reason for these declines can be attributed to the "drag" factor applied to the

percent increase calculations of population after 2003. As the drag factor is applied consistently from 2004 to 2015, the net result is a slight decrease in population from 2000 to 2015. Regardless of whether or not these three PAEDs experience a loss in population, it is likely that they will be among the slowest growing areas of the unincorporated County.

Summary

This section presents a general analysis of the population data gathered for this report on Monroe County population estimates and forecasts for the years 1990 to 2015. The data and analysis indicates that the functional population is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015, an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty-five year period.

In 1999, over sixty percent (60%) of the functional population is located within unincorporated portions of Monroe County, but by 2000, the incorporated portions of the county will contain fifty-three percent (53%) of total functional population.

Throughout the years under study, the Upper Keys sub-district will have the largest portion of the functional population in unincorporated Monroe County, however, the Lower Keys is expected to have the highest growth rates over the twenty-five year period.

In terms of the composition of the functional population, there are more permanent residents than the peak seasonal population on any given evening. However, permanent resident figures are annual while peak seasonal population figures are for any given evening. If seasonal population figures were annual, they would far exceed permanent resident population figures. The growth

rates for permanent residents are expected to out pace the growth rates in the peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population.

PAED 4a is expected to have the largest numerical increases in population as well as the highest rates of population increase for permanent residents. PAED 22 is expected to have the slowest growth rates.

The drag factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident data indicate that these population's growth rates will begin to level-off and decline after the year 2014 if current trends continue.

METHODOLOGY

This section will discuss the methodology used to determine the functional population of Monroe County. The functional population is a measurement which considers both the number of people who live in an area throughout the year (permanent residents), and those persons who visit an area (seasonal population) on any particular evening or evenings. As has been stated previously, the seasonal population is not a measurement of all the people who stayed in an area throughout the year, it is a measurement of the number of people who are visiting an area on any given evening. Additionally, the seasonal population is considered to be a peak figure, or a figure which represents the maximum number of people who could reasonably be accommodated in existing transient or guest facilities in the Keys on any given evening. Therefore, the seasonal population figures presented in this report can be considered as the peak number of people who could be accommodated on any given evening given the capacity of existing facilities devoted to the temporary housing of guests and/or visitors.

The functional population is the sum of the permanent population and the peak seasonal population, and is used by the government in determining the potential impacts, expected usage amounts, and required capacity for a wide variety of public services and expenditures. The process for determining the functional population used in this report is explained below, beginning with the methodology for determining the permanent resident population.

Permanent Resident Population

The methodology discussed here relates to the table titled Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population 1990-2015 (Appendix 4). The population estimates and the forecasts up to the year 2004 are based upon changes in the number of housing units available. The population forecasts after 2003 rely on historical trends in the percent increase in the number of permanent residents. All estimates and forecasts are based on a calendar year, and indicate the population as of December 31st of any particular year.

The first step in determining the number of permanent residents was to compare the boundaries between the 1990 census tracts and block groups with the Monroe County Planning Area Enumeration Districts (PAEDs). A map of the PAEDs can be found in Appendix 2 of this report. In most cases, the boundaries between census tracts and PAEDs were coterminous. In some situations, the PAED boundary didn't match with the census tract. In these cases, block group boundaries were used. However, in some cases, even the block group boundaries didn't match up with the PAED boundaries. Footnotes A-H in Appendix 11 discuss how data was separated or agglomerated to account for any boundary discrepancies. The ultimate goal of this step was to determine

how Census data would be broken down from census tracts or block groups into PAEDs. This information is summarized in Columns 1, 2, and 3 of the Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population 1990-2015 found in Appendix 4.

The next step was to use the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A to obtain seven critical pieces of information by PAED: the total population in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of households (occupied housing units) in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of owner-occupied housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of renter-occupied housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the number of vacant housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, and finally, the number of housing units held for occasional or seasonal use. Again, all of this data was broken down from census tracts or block groups and agglomerated into PAEDs based upon the actions explained in Footnotes A-H. This information is found in Columns 4-11 of the Permanent Resident Table in Appendix 4.

The next step was to determine the number of persons per housing unit by PAED. This was accomplished by dividing the total population by the total number of housing units. The number yielded by this operation is not the number of persons per household, it is the number of persons per housing unit. The typical persons per household measurement equals the total population divided by the number of *occupied* housing units. The Monroe County model relies on a more generic persons per housing unit figure instead of a persons per household figure since vacancy rate information is required to determine occupancy status. Since information on intra-county vacancy rates over time is not generally available, the total persons per housing unit figure was used so as to limit the number of assumptions needed to forecast population. This information is found in Column 13 of the Permanent Resident Table.

At this point, the baseline population data for 1990 had been obtained from the Census, and re-aggregated into Monroe County PAEDs. However, this baseline data is as of April 1, 1990, but the Monroe County model is based upon a calendar year. In order to develop a population estimate for December 31, 1990, nine additional months of housing data had to be added to the baseline census information on the total number of housing units. The Building Departments of Monroe County and the other municipalities were used as a source for certificate of occupancy data. Certificates of occupancy (as opposed to building permits) were used as a surrogate for the number of housing units brought on-line during a year since a housing unit is more likely to be occupied shortly after a certificate of occupancy is issued.

Once the number of dwelling units which were completed from April 2, 1990 to December 31, 1990 were compiled and aggregated by PAED (based upon the number of certificates of occupancy issued), these numbers could then be added to the total number of dwelling units as of April 1, 1990 listed by the Census. This operation yielded the total number of dwelling units in existence on December 31, 1990 as shown in Column 15 of the Permanent Resident Table in Appendix 4.

Once the total number of housing units in existence on December 31, 1990 was known, the number of permanent residents living in those units could be derived by applying the number of persons per housing unit figure found in Column 13. This operation yields the total number of permanent residents by PAED as of December 31, 1990, as shown in Column 17 of the table in Appendix 4.

The next step is to determine the number of permanent residents by PAED in 1991. To accomplish this, the number of certificates of occupancy issued from 1/1/91 to 12/31/91 was obtained from the various Building Departments and divided up

into the appropriate PAEDs. The number of units built during 1991 was then added to the total number of dwelling units as of December 31, 1990. Once again, the resident population was derived by applying the persons per permanent resident dwelling unit found in Column 13.

This process was repeated to yield the permanent resident population estimates for 1992 through 1999. A slightly different process was used for making the population forecasts for 2000 and beyond.

The forecasts for the years 2000-2003 are based upon the potential number of building permits available, and historical trends in the number of permits issued. The majority of unincorporated Monroe County and the municipalities of Islamorada, Marathon, and Key West are all bound by the Rate of Growth Ordinance, which limits the number of building permits available over any given year. Layton, Key Colony Beach and the northernmost portion of Monroe County are not subject to the Rate of Growth Ordinance provisions, and as such, their population forecasts have been based upon historical trends in housing unit permitting.

The Rate of Growth guidelines found within the "Five Year Work Program" of the Monroe County Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan limits the number of building permits available to portions of Unincorporated Monroe County, Islamorada, and Marathon to a maximum of 204 per year until July of 2003. The City of Key West is limited to a maximum of 33 building permits per year based upon the Rate of Growth Guidelines, but a different allocation formula used by Key West makes it more problematic to apply this methodology to their expected population growth. As a result, population forecasts provided by Key West were used in this model. The northern portion of Unincorporated Monroe County, Key Colony Beach, and Layton are not subject to the rate of Growth guidelines, so historical trends in building permit issuance were used to calculate population forecasts for these areas.

The potential number of building permits available to portions of the County, Islamorada, and Marathon were used as the basis for predicting how many new housing units would come on-line each year from 2000 to 2003 in these areas. The potential 204 new dwellings available each year from 2000 to 2003 were aggregated by PAED based upon that PAED's percentage of the total number of dwelling units built from 1990 to 1999. The total number of units constructed in each PAED from 1990 to 1999 is shown in Column 54 of the Permanent Resident Table. Each PAED's total number of units constructed was divided by the sub-district total for the same period. This operation yields each PAED's share of the number of units constructed in a sub-district from 1990-1999 as shown in Column 55. This percentage was applied to the total number of building permits available to a sub-district each year from 2000 to 2003, and yields the forecasted number of dwelling units which will be built in a particular PAED during a particular year. Once the potential number of dwelling units constructed in a PAED was determined, the normal model process described in the paragraphs above was employed to determine the annual population by PAED for 2000 to 2003.

The Rate of Growth Ordinance is set to expire in 2003, and as such, there is little guidance as to how permits will be issued in Monroe County after the year 2003. As a result, the basis of the modeling process changes after 2003 from the number of housing units constructed to the historical percent change total permanent resident population.

The forecasting process begins with determining the average percent increase in total permanent resident population over the period from 1990 to 2003 by PAED as shown in Column 85 of the Permanent Resident Population Table in Appendix 4. This percentage is derived from obtaining the percent increase in resident population by PAED for each year, and then taking the average of these percent increase figures over the thirteen year period. This average percent increase figure is then applied to the

total permanent resident population in 2003. The product of this equation was then added to the 2003 total population to yield the estimated total permanent resident population in 2004 by PAED.

A similar methodology was employed to determine the permanent resident population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's permanent resident population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total permanent resident population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED. This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the rate of increase in permanent resident population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. This drag factor was employed as an assumption that the availability of building permits will decline as the carrying capacity of the Keys is reached. It is also likely that the availability of building sites will also decline in the early years of the twenty-first century. Analysis has shown that a 1.1% decline in mean percentage increases in population over a ten year period would not significantly affect the validity of the population forecasts. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of permanent residents in unincorporated Monroe County by 2014.

The methodology described above is not representative of the process used to develop the City of Key West figures. Key West developed population forecasts as a part of their Evaluation and Appraisal Report on their Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used by Key West differs from that used by the County. In the interest of being inclusive of the County-wide population, this report adopted the Key West figures, and manipulated them slightly so as to provide yearly data similar to that provided for the other areas of the County.

Peak Seasonal Resident and Visitor Population

The methodology discussed here relates to the table titled Summary Table of Peak Number Seasonal Residents and Visitors by PAED 1990-2015 (Appendix 5). As mentioned earlier, the peak seasonal population figures are not the total number of seasonal residents and visitors who come to the Keys over the year, but only those who could be accommodated (based upon available facilities) on any given evening. The information contained in seasonal population summary table stems from five sub-models, which relate to: the number of seasonal residences, the number of hotel and motel rooms, the number of recreational vehicle and campsites, the number of people staying with friends and relatives, and the number of people staying on live aboard vessels. The methodology used in each of the five sub-models is discussed below.

1. Seasonal Residents and Vacation Rental Visitors

The first step is to obtain the number of dwelling units used for seasonal purposes from the permanent resident population table found in Appendix 4. The preliminary number of seasonal housing units comes from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (Column 11 of the Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population found in Appendix 4). The number of seasonal housing units completed between April 1, 1990 and December 31, 1990 is derived by applying the percentage of seasonal housing units to the total number of housing units as of December 31, 1990 (Column 15 of the Permanent Resident Table found in Appendix 4). The addition of these two figures yields the total number of seasonal units by PAED as of December 31, 1990.

The next step is to determine the number of persons per group who stay in seasonal residences and/or vacation rentals. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida*

Keys/Key West. This report was prepared by Vernon Leeworthy for the Nature Conservancy and NOAA in 1996. This report indicates that the largest group sizes occur in the winter season, and amount to 2.67 people per group on average. This figure was applied to the total number of seasonal residences (which includes vacation rentals) to determine the potential peak number of seasonal residents or visitors staying in vacation rentals by PAED. This methodology was used to determine the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals by PAED for the years 1990 through 2003.

Because the peak seasonal resident sub-model also rests on the number of dwelling units (similar to the permanent resident population model), it is subject to the problem which occurs after 2003, when we are no longer sure how new dwelling units will be permitted. As a result, this model also makes the shift from a dwelling-unit based foundation to a population-based foundation after 2003 (just as the permanent resident population model does). The percentage increases in the number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals by year by PAED are determined in Columns 34 through 46 of the Peak Population in Seasonal Residences Table in Appendix 6.

Then, the average percent increase in the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population over the period from 1990 to 2003 by PAED was determined as shown in Column 47. This average percent increase figure was then applied to the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population in 2003. The product of this equation was then added to the 2003 peak number of persons staying in seasonal dwelling units to yield the estimated peak seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population in 2004 by PAED.

A similar methodology was employed to determine the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED (similar to the one applied to the permanent resident population figures). This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the percent increase in seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals in unincorporated Monroe County by 2013, one year prior to similar declines expected for the permanent resident population forecasts.

2. Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

This is the second of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal population, and is titled Table of Peak Population in Hotels and Motels, and is found in Appendix 7 of this report.

The first step in the preparation of this model is to determine the number of hotel and motel rooms by PAED in 1990. The State of Florida's Department of Business and Professional Regulation Division of Hotels and Restaurants Master Listing of Accounts was used for this purpose. Information on the location and number of rooms of hotels, motels, resorts, and transient apartments was collected from the Master Listing and grouped according to PAED.

The next step was to determine the peak number of persons per room on average for all of these accommodations. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that the peak number of persons per room on average is 2.73 persons. This figure was used as the peak number of persons per room on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The next step was to determine the peak occupancy rate for transient accommodations. The occupancy rates were obtained through the TDC from the Smith Travel Research *Trend Report*. The *Trend Report* gives the occupancy rate figures by month from 1990 to 1999 for Key West and Monroe County. The peak monthly occupancy figure by year was extracted and used by this model.

With the information on the number of hotel and motel rooms collected and sorted by PAED, the information on the peak group size determined, and the yearly peak occupancy rates obtained, the peak population staying in hotels and motels by year by PAED was determined. For each year, the peak number of persons per room was applied to the number of hotel and motel rooms available. The peak occupancy figure was then applied to this figure to yield the peak number of people staying in hotel and motel rooms by year by PAED. This methodology was used to determine the peak number of visitors in hotels and motels from 1990 to 1999.

After 1999, the occupancy rate for hotels and motels in Monroe County are not known. To estimate the future occupancy rate, the average occupancy rate was determined for the years from 1990 to 1999 (as shown in Column 35 of the Peak Population in Hotels and Motels table in Appendix 7), and applied to the yearly number of hotel and motel rooms by PAED after 1999. Once

the projected occupancy rate was determined, the methodology described in the previous paragraph was used to determine the peak population staying in hotels and motels until 2006.

The number of hotel and motel rooms in Monroe County has remained relatively constant since 1996 when the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan was adopted. The Comprehensive Plan prohibits the construction of new transient accommodations until 2006. As a result, there has been very little new hotel/motel room construction, but the model does include those hotel and motel rooms which have become vested from the Comprehensive Plan policy prohibiting new transient units.

It is expected that the prohibition in the Comprehensive Plan on new hotel and motel rooms will be lifted by 2007. As a result, the model was adapted to include a cumulative .1% increase in the number of visitors staying in hotels and motels per year from 2007 to 2015 based upon the increased prevalence of hotel and motel rooms.

3. Peak Number of People in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

This is the third of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal population, and is found in Appendix 8 of this report. The first step in the preparation of this model was to determine the number of campsites and recreational vehicle spaces by PAED in 1990. These figures were derived from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) records related to on-site sewage capacity for these types of land uses. The DEP figures showed how many campsites and/or recreational vehicle spaces were present (or permitted) in a particular establishment. The establishments were located and agglomerated by PAED.

The next step was to determine the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average for all of these establishments. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average is 2.93 persons. This figure was used as the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The next step was to determine the occupancy rate for these transient land uses. The occupancy rate figure was also obtained from the *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West* report. The report shows the peak occupancy rate to be 94.31% in the peak months of the year for campsites and recreational vehicle parks. This figure was used as the occupancy rate per campsite and/or vehicle on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The peak population staying in campsites and recreational vehicles was determined by applying the peak number of persons per campsite or vehicle to the number of sites available. This number was then multiplied by the occupancy rate to determine the peak number of persons staying in campsites and recreational vehicle sites by year by PAED.

The total number of campsites and recreational vehicle spaces were held constant over the period from 1990 to 2006, based on the moratorium on transient housing uses stemming from the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan. After 2006, the prohibition on these types of uses is expected to be lifted. As a result, the model was adapted to include a cumulative .1% increase in the number of visitors staying in campsites and recreational vehicles per year from 2007 to 2015 based upon the expected increase of these transient uses.

4. Peak Population Staying with Friends and Relatives

This is the fourth of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal resident and visitor population, and is found in Appendix 9 of this report. This is one of the most difficult numbers to predict since the number of people who visit an area, but who do not stay in transient accommodations, is very difficult to track.

The basic methodology used was to determine the percentage of total visitors who stay with friends and relatives, then apply this percentage figure to the total seasonal population by PAED in a particular year. The product was the number of people who stayed with friends and relatives.

The first step in the preparation of this sub-model is to determine the appropriate percentage of people who stay with friends and/or relatives when visiting Monroe County. This number was derived from the study prepared for the Tourism Development Council entitled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that 15.5% of all visitors to the Keys stay with friends and/or relatives. For ease in calculation, this percentage figure was used across all PAEDs for each of the years in the forecast.

The peak number of people staying with friends and relatives by PAED by year was derived by summing the total population staying in seasonal residences and vacation homes, the peak population staying hotel and motel rooms, and the peak population staying in campsites or recreational vehicle spaces, and then applying 15.5% to this sum. The product of this operation is the

peak number of people staying with friends and relatives. This methodology was used by PAED and by year for all years in the model.

5. Peak Population on Live Aboard Vessels

This is the fifth and final sub-model used to determine the total peak seasonal population by PAED. Two separate sources were used to determine these figures. The first source of information was a study published in 1990 by Gus Antonini et. al. called *Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development.* This study determined that over the year from 1988 to 1989, there were 1,082 live-aboard vessels present in the Keys. It is unclear if this figure is the total for the year or the peak number of vessels at any given time. This report uses the figure as a peak number instead of a total for the year.

The next step in the modeling process was to dis-aggregate the peak number of vessels by PAED. This was accomplished by using the data on the number of live aboard vessels collected during the 1993 Marina Facilities Survey conducted by the Monroe County Marine Resources Department. This survey collected information on the number of live aboards found in waters around the Keys. Mile markers were used in the survey to describe areas where live aboard vessels were encountered. The vessel counts found in the survey were then agglomerated by PAED based upon the mile marker figures in the survey. The total number of live aboards found in a particular PAED was then divided by the total number of live aboard vessels found across Monroe County. This yielded a particular PAED's percentage of the number of live aboards in the county. It is interesting to note that 22% of the live aboards were located in incorporated areas in 1993.

Once percentage figures on the number of live aboards by PAED were determined, these percentage figures were applied to the peak number of vessels determined by the Antonini study. This exercise allowed the Antonini figures to be broken down by PAED.

The next step was to determine occupancy rates on live aboard vessels. The Antonini research indicated that there was an average of 1.8 persons per vessel in 1988-89. This figure was used in this model, and applied over the entire period.

With the number of vessels by PAED in 1990 determined, and the number of persons per vessel determined, the two could be multiplied, yielding the peak population of people staying on live aboards by PAED in 1990.

To obtain this peak population on live aboard vessels figure by year over the period from 1990 to 2015, the peak number of vessels by PAED was increased by .1% per year over the period. This percentage increase was selected based on a lack of rigorous data on the peak number of vessels present. There is anecdotal evidence that the peak number of live aboard vessels is increasing over time, but no concrete evidence of this increase. Due to the data limitations, a percentage increase of .1% per year was applied.

In conclusion, the data from all five sub-models mentioned above was agglomerated to yield the total peak seasonal population as reflected in the Summary Table of Peak Number of Seasonal residents and Visitors by PAED 1990-2015 (Appendix 5).

As in the case of the permanent resident population model, the methodology described above is not representative of the process used to develop the City of Key West figures. Key West developed population forecasts as a part of their Evaluation and

Appraisal Report on their Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used by Key West differs from that used by the County. In the interest of being inclusive of the County-wide population, this report adopted the Key West figures, and manipulated them slightly so as to provide yearly data similar to that provided for the other areas of the County. The Key West figures included the number of day visitors to Key West within their seasonal population. These day visitors have been subtracted from the Key West figures included within this report so as to be consistent with the data presented for the County and other incorporated areas.

ASSUMPTIONS

The final section of this report discusses the various assumptions that were made in order to produce the population estimates and forecasts.

The first assumption is that the population estimates and forecasts contained in this report only consider legally established dwellings or transient units. It is undeniable that there are more units in existence than those which were legally established. However, the exact number of these units is very difficult to determine or estimate. As a result, the potential number of unlawfully established units is not included within these models.

The second assumption is that current trends and conditions will continue into the future. Any number of events like major hurricanes or other natural disasters will undoubtedly affect the population of Monroe County. However, these events can not be predicted far in advance, and therefore, the models do not contemplate them. In addition to natural events, other factors like

governmental policy will also affect the ultimate population. People's values and desires also exert impacts, but it is simply too difficult to model these effects. As a result, these models assume that current trends and conditions will continue.

The third assumption is that the 1990 baseline data on population is true and correct. This data comes from the Bureau of the Census, and may or may not be accurate. However, it is the only source available which has been accepted by the state and federal governments. There is the strong possibility that the population of Monroe County was undercounted during the 1990 Census. Hopefully, the 2000 Census will address this problem. Once the information from the 2000 Census becomes available, it will be incorporated into this model in an attempt to make these figures even more accurate.

The fourth assumption is that the persons per housing unit figure is a more appropriate figure than persons per household when estimating the permanent resident population. Persons per household figures require data on occupied units, which requires information on vacancy rates. Since this information is not generally available in the Keys (and may not be relevant given the highly transitory nature of Keys residents) the use of a persons per total housing unit figure may be more appropriate since it eliminates the need for assumptions on vacancy rates.

The fifth assumption is the possibility that the total persons per housing unit figure in a PAED will remain constant from 1990 to 2015. The likelihood of this being the case is rather slim, however, the exact direction and magnitude of any changes is unknown. To keep the model simple, persons per housing unit was kept constant. These population estimates and forecasts may be modified after the results of the 2000 Census of Population are released, but this will not occur until 2002 at the earliest.

The sixth assumption is that certificates of occupancy are a better predictor of changes in permanent resident population as opposed to building permit figures. Historically, it takes anywhere from two to seven years for an average home to be completed in the Keys. It is more likely that a home will be occupied shortly after a certificate of occupancy is issued as compared to a building permit. For this reason, certificates of occupancy were used in this model.

The seventh assumption is that the number of dwelling units issued certificates of occupancy from 4/2/90 to 12/31/90 does not double-count housing units in existence as of April 1, 1990. As mentioned in the methodology section, the permanent resident population model uses the 1990 Census data as a starting point, but this Census data only applies to the number of dwelling units present on April 1, 1990. For greater accuracy, this population model considered all the housing units available over the course of the year. The possibility exists that a new dwelling unit was issued a certificate of occupancy after April 1, 1990, but people who were living in the dwelling obtained a census form, and returned it prior to April 1, 1990. In these situations, it is possible for this model to double-count those units. However, this number is expected to be insignificant when considering the population over a twenty-five year span.

The eighth assumption is that the information from the Bureau of the Census on the number of housing units held for occasional or seasonal use is appropriate. This figure was used in the model to determine the number of seasonal homes in the County from 1990 to 2015. While there is much debate about the number of transient rentals in the Keys, there is no definitive source on the number of homes being used for this purpose. The number of homestead exemptions was explored as a possible source, however, this data is not maintained in a way which can be applied over time. As a result of the existing data limitations, the Census Bureau information was used. It may be possible that the number of seasonal homes is undercounted by this model, but

until there is a mechanism for jurisdictions to track which homes are held for seasonal or transient purposes, and which ones are for permanent residents, we may never know the magnitude of seasonal and/or transient housing units.

The ninth assumption relates to governmental policy. The Five Year Work Program indicates that 204 building permits will be issued each year during 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 for portions of unincorporated Monroe County, Islamorada, and Marathon. For the sake of simplicity, this model assumes that 204 dwelling units will be completed and issued a certificate of occupancy each year for the same period. However, even if this assumption is incorrect, it should not affect the total number of dwelling units constructed.

The tenth assumption is that historical trends in the number of housing units constructed in northern Monroe County, Layton, and Key Colony Beach is a good predictor of the timing of additional housing unit development in the future. The growth in permanent resident housing units from 2000 to 2004 is based upon the Rate of Growth permit allocations, but these areas are not subject to the Rate of Growth provisions, as such, their historical trends are projected into the future. While this may not be the best approach, it is the only one available, and therefore has been used by this model.

The eleventh assumption relates to maximum party size of seasonal residents and visitors in a particular dwelling or transient unit. These party sizes are shown to remain constant in several of the models. There are yearly variations in party size, but research has shown that over time, party size does remain fairly constant. It is important to remember that seasonal population estimates and forecasts seek to show the potential peak population on any given night, so even if party sizes do shrink or expand on a monthly or yearly basis, the accuracy of seasonal population projections should not be greatly affected.

The twelfth assumption is that the moratorium on new transient units (hotel & motel rooms, campsites, etc.) will be lifted in 2006. This policy decision is as yet unknown. The Comprehensive Plan dictates that some allowances for these uses should be made by 2007, so the models contained within this report reflect that policy direction. There is always the possibility that the policy will change, and if so, the population figures will also change. This model will be revisited upon significant policy changes.

The final assumption, and perhaps the largest, relates to the "drag" factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident populations. The models used in this report apply a .1% decrease to the growth rates for these two populations from 2004 to 2015. This assumption is based on the possibility that by 2004, there will be fewer building sites available, that there will continue to be a decline in the total number of people per housing unit, that the carrying capacity of the Keys will begin to be exceeded, and that as these things begin to take place, the attractiveness of the Keys to new residents will begin to decline.

Despite the fact that there are many assumptions contained within the models of population within this report, the possibility to alter and modify the models always exists. Should conditions change in a substantive way, the population estimates and forecasts will no doubt be reconsidered.

This concludes this report on the Monroe County population estimates and forecasts. The appendices on the following pages will show the various tables and footnotes used to determine the functional population of Monroe County. Questions about this report, the models, or the population estimates or forecasts should be directed to the Planning Department, which can be reached at the address shown on the inside cover of this report.

The following pages contain the appendices mentioned in previous sections of the report.

Appendix 1

Tables 2.28, 2.29, & 2.30 from the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document

Table 2.29
SeasonalPopulation Projections
Unicorporated Monroe County 1990-2010
By Planning Area/Enumeration (PAED) Districts

PAED	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
LOWER KEYS					
1	1,734	1,903	2,072	2,257	2,454
2	717	787	856	933	1,014
3	944	1,035	1,127	1,228	1,335
4	2,117	2,323	2,529	2,755	2,996
5	2,154	2,364	2,573	2,803	3,048
6	981	1,076	1,172	1,277	1,388
Sub-Total	8,647	9,488	10,329	11,253	12,235
MIDDLE KEYS					
7	5,099	5,593	6,092	6,633	7,215
8	371	407	443	482	524
9	455	500	544	593	644
10	1,917	2,104	2,291	2,495	2,713
11	1,401	1,537	1,673	1,823	1,982
12	1,650	1,811	1,971	2,148	2,335
13	2,049	2,249	2,448	2,667	2,900
Sub-Total	12,942	14,201	15,462	16,841	18,313
UPPER KEYS					
14	4,745	5,204	5,669	6,173	6,714
15	1,500	1,646	1,792	1,953	2,123
16	2,940	3,225	3,512	3,826	4,160
17	2,703	2,966	3,229	3,518	3,825
18	2,948	3,235	3,522	3,837	4,172
19	418	459	499	544	591
20	2,236	2,453	2,671	2,909	3,163
21	3,862	4,237	4,613	5,025	5,464
22	169	186	202	221	240
Sub-Total	21,521	23,611	25,709	28,006	30,452
PAED TOTAL	**43,110**	**47,300**	**51,500**	**56,100**	**61,000**

Note: The City of Key West, Key Colony beach, and layton are not included.
Cape Sable is included in PAED 21; Windley Key is included in PAED 12

Source: U.S. Census 1990, Price Waterhouse.

Table 2.30
Functional Population Projections
Unicorporated Monroe County 1990-2010
By Planning Area/Enumeration (PAED) Districts

PAED	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
LOWER KEYS					
1	6,275	6,480	6,667	6,894	7,132
2	3,823	3,946	4,057	4,181	4,323
3	2,730	2,915	3,079	3,262	3,475
4	6,100	6,895	7,561	8,302	9,212
5	6,362	7,265	8,015	8,852	9,884
6	1,422	1,517	1,614	1,718	1,829
Sub-Total	26,712	29,018	31,003	33,209	35,855
MIDDLE KEYS					
7	13,960	14,938	15,815	16,779	17,909
8	1,068	1,363	1,559	1,598	1,641
9	1,541	1,698	1,829	1,976	2,155
10	2,546	2,813	3,062	3,336	3,645
11	1,757	1,893	2,029	2,179	2,338
12	2,746	3,106	3,421	3,772	4,019
13	3,269	3,469	3,668	3,887	4,120
Sub-Total	26,887	29,280	31,383	33,527	35,827
UPPER KEYS					
14	9,150	10,155	11,048	12,031	13,192
15	3,933	4,303	4,623	4,980	5,404
16	5,227	5,912	6,510	6,894	7,228
17	5,168	5,679	6,135	6,641	7,230
18	7,075	8,167	9,081	9,966	10,300
19	1,326	1,462	1,576	1,704	1,859
20	3,785	4,002	4,220	4,458	4,712
21	5,649	6,447	7,154	7,936	8,580
22	230	270	303	342	387
Sub-Total	41,543	46,387	50,650	54,952	58,892
PAED TOTAL	**95,142**	**104,695**	**113,036**	**121,688**	**130,574**

Note: The City of Key West, Key Colony beach, and layton are not included.
Cape Sable is included in PAED 21; Windley Key is included in PAED 12

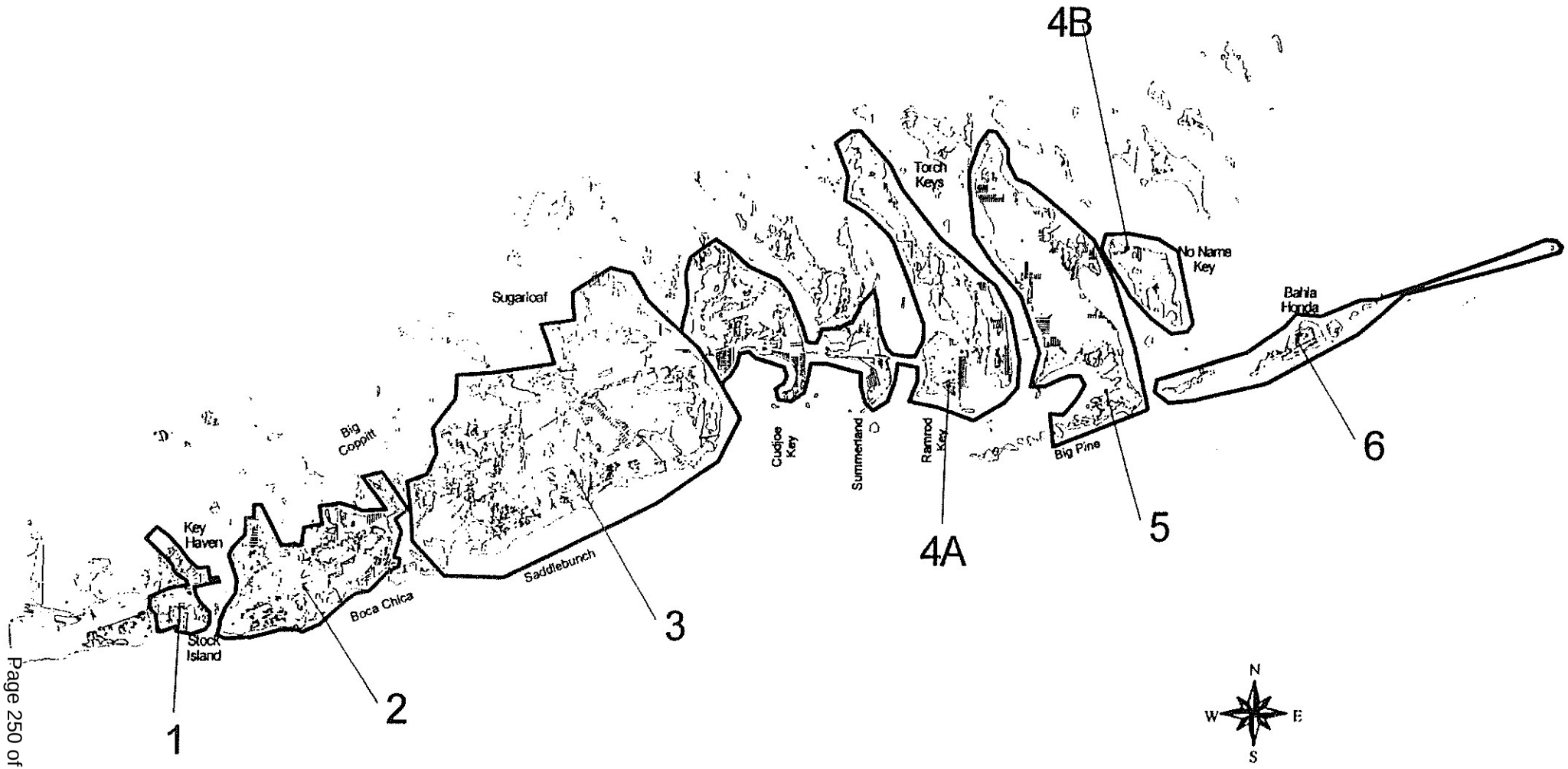
Source: U.S. Census 1990, Price Waterhouse.

Appendix 2

Monroe County Planning Area Enumeration District (PAED) Maps

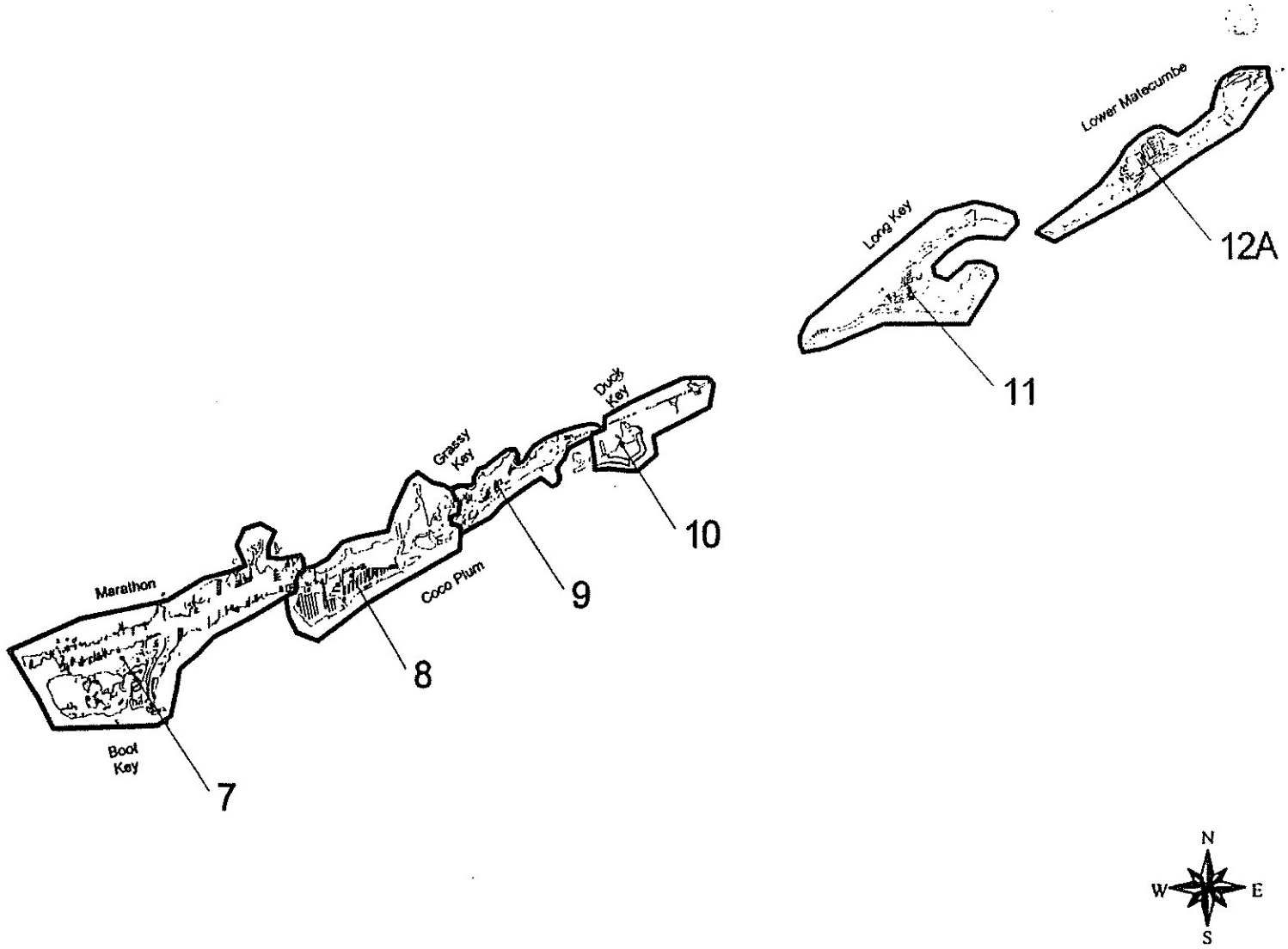
Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



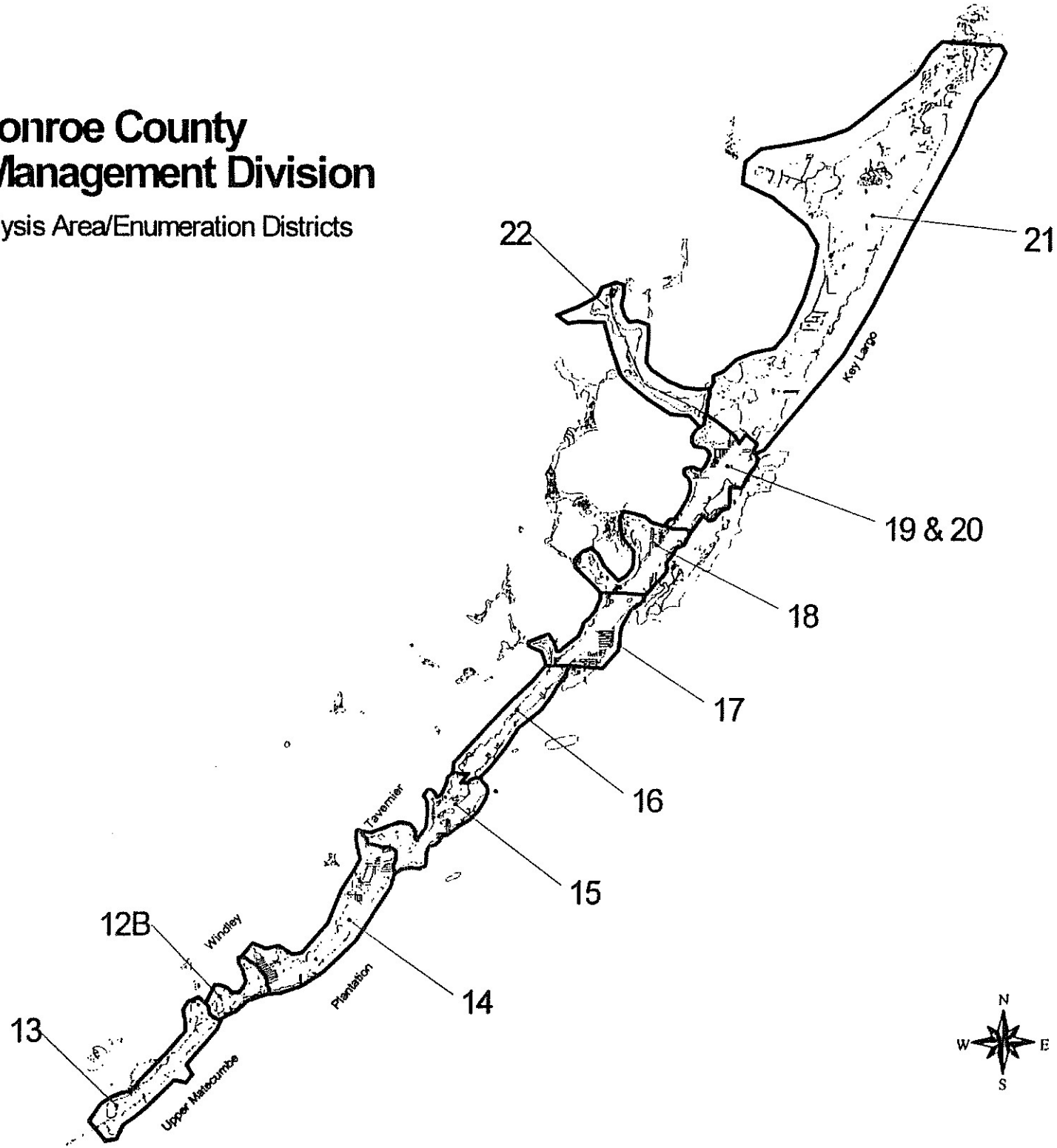
Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



Appendix 3

Summary Table of Permanent Resident, Peak Seasonal, and Functional Population Figures by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Functional Population

PAED	1990 Permanent Resident Population	1990 Seasonal Population	1990 Functional Population	1991 Permanent Resident Population	1991 Seasonal Population	1991 Functional Population	1992 Permanent Resident Population	1992 Seasonal Population	1992 Functional Population	1993 Permanent Resident Population	1993 Seasonal Population	1993 Functional Population	1994 Permanent Resident Population	1994 Seasonal Population
Lower Keys														
1	4,560	1,273	5,833	4,581	1,274	5,855	4,597	1,275	5,873	4,604	1,276	5,880	4,621	1,277
2	3,140	1,257	4,398	3,179	1,261	4,440	3,195	1,260	4,455	3,207	1,269	4,476	3,241	1,269
3	1,844	1,686	3,530	1,876	1,688	3,564	1,915	1,698	3,603	1,965	1,708	3,673	2,006	1,705
4a	4,074	2,730	6,803	4,209	2,791	7,000	4,306	2,830	7,137	4,411	2,908	7,318	4,504	2,939
4b	37	15	51	41	16	56	44	17	61	47	19	66	48	19
5	4,352	3,096	7,448	4,482	3,131	7,613	4,568	3,151	7,719	4,695	3,201	7,896	4,765	3,213
6	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,863	2,323	440	1,983	2,323	440	1,883
Subtotal	18,446	11,940	30,387	18,809	12,044	30,853	19,066	12,105	31,170	19,368	12,264	31,632	19,626	12,305
Middle Keys														
7	8,932	6,730	15,662	8,981	6,696	15,678	9,041	6,645	15,686	9,080	8,813	15,893	9,116	6,714
8	707	2,051	2,758	714	2,033	2,747	719	2,003	2,722	725	2,089	2,814	731	2,038
9	1,101	1,130	2,231	1,114	1,130	2,244	1,119	1,126	2,245	1,135	1,142	2,277	1,140	1,135
10	653	338	992	664	339	1,002	674	338	1,011	685	351	1,037	697	348
11	357	1,948	2,304	357	1,946	2,303	358	1,944	2,302	359	1,996	2,345	359	1,980
12a	976	1,211	2,187	1,005	1,231	2,236	1,041	1,255	2,296	1,054	1,291	2,345	1,066	1,287
12b	140	950	1,090	150	937	1,087	150	909	1,058	150	975	1,125	150	929
13	1,226	3,083	4,309	1,241	3,149	4,391	1,250	3,077	4,327	1,267	3,265	4,532	1,288	3,142
Subtotal	14,092	17,441	31,533	14,226	17,461	31,687	14,351	17,297	31,648	14,465	17,913	32,368	14,628	17,674
Upper Keys														
14	4,514	2,936	7,449	4,649	3,002	7,651	4,740	3,042	7,782	4,804	3,099	7,903	4,856	3,112
15	2,610	1,585	4,195	2,713	1,628	4,341	2,739	1,631	4,369	2,826	1,696	4,521	2,913	1,722
16	2,290	4,520	6,811	2,297	4,507	6,805	2,304	4,486	6,790	2,310	4,559	6,869	2,323	4,526
17	2,544	2,514	5,058	2,615	2,508	5,123	2,691	2,487	5,168	2,807	2,649	5,455	2,863	2,594
18	4,163	4,150	8,313	4,206	4,156	8,362	4,234	4,151	8,385	4,362	4,569	8,931	4,381	4,534
19-20	2,494	2,125	4,619	2,575	2,161	4,736	2,626	2,330	4,956	2,666	2,368	5,033	2,678	2,360
21	1,530	2,944	4,473	1,543	2,953	4,496	1,553	2,955	4,508	1,562	3,001	4,563	1,565	2,982
22	61	103	164	61	103	164	61	103	164	63	103	166	63	103
Subtotal	20,205	20,876	41,081	20,660	21,019	41,679	20,937	21,185	42,122	21,399	22,043	43,442	21,641	21,935
TOTAL	**52,743**	**50,258**	**103,000**	**53,694**	**50,524**	**104,219**	**54,354**	**50,586**	**104,940**	**55,222**	**52,220**	**107,442**	**55,793**	**51,814**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	186	155	341	189	155	345	191	154	344	192	160	352	194	157
City of Key Colony B.	989	1,489	2,478	993	1,493	2,486	1,006	1,506	2,512	1,023	1,539	2,562	1,030	1,542
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	24,938	18,591	43,529	25,043	18,233	43,277	25,149	17,723	42,872	25,255	18,985	44,220	25,360	18,131
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**78,855**	**70,493**	**149,348**	**79,920**	**70,406**	**150,326**	**80,699**	**69,969**	**150,668**	**81,691**	**72,884**	**154,575**	**82,378**	**71,644**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

PAED	1994 Functional Population	1994 Permanent Resident Population	1994 Seasonal Population	1995 Functional Population	1995 Permanent Resident Population	1995 Seasonal Population	1996 Functional Population	1996 Permanent Resident Population	1996 Seasonal Population	1997 Functional Population	1997 Permanent Resident Population	1997 Seasonal Population	1998 Functional Population	1998 Permanent Resident Population
Lower Keys														
1	5,898	4,628	1,278	5,905	4,658	1,279	5,937	4,684	1,280	5,964	4,707	1,281	5,988	4,719
2	4,510	3,255	1,269	4,524	3,280	1,275	4,555	3,297	1,277	4,574	3,313	1,274	4,587	3,319
3	3,711	2,039	1,706	3,745	2,080	1,717	3,797	2,105	1,720	3,825	2,133	1,716	3,849	2,160
4a	7,442	4,612	2,987	7,599	4,714	3,047	7,761	4,804	3,093	7,897	4,872	3,110	7,983	4,916
4b	67	49	20	69	51	20	71	55	22	77	56	22	79	56
5	7,978	4,828	3,228	8,057	4,909	3,257	8,166	4,936	3,265	8,201	4,964	3,264	8,228	4,974
6	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,893	2,323	440
Subtotal	31,930	19,852	12,371	32,223	20,132	12,477	32,609	20,320	12,541	32,861	20,486	12,661	33,036	20,584
Middle Keys														
7	15,830	9,185	6,682	15,847	9,196	6,743	15,939	9,233	6,754	15,987	9,260	6,649	15,909	9,284
8	2,769	737	2,021	2,758	743	2,053	2,796	748	2,057	2,805	752	2,003	2,754	755
9	2,275	1,148	1,134	2,282	1,159	1,141	2,300	1,169	1,143	2,312	1,173	1,135	2,308	1,174
10	1,045	699	346	1,045	701	350	1,051	706	406	1,112	708	707	1,416	711
11	2,339	359	1,978	2,336	372	2,002	2,374	377	2,008	2,385	377	2,002	2,378	377
12a	2,355	1,086	1,298	2,383	1,097	1,318	2,413	1,104	1,322	2,426	-	-	-	-
12b	1,079	152	911	1,063	152	934	1,085	153	934	1,087	-	-	-	-
13	4,410	1,273	3,092	4,365	1,278	3,155	4,433	1,279	3,155	4,435	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	32,102	14,619	17,461	32,080	14,698	17,692	32,390	14,769	17,781	32,549	12,270	12,496	24,765	12,301
Upper Keys														
14	7,968	4,905	3,132	8,037	4,941	3,159	8,100	5,008	3,196	8,203	-	-	-	-
15	4,635	2,925	1,721	4,646	2,947	1,740	4,687	2,952	1,742	4,694	2,961	1,730	4,691	2,968
16	6,849	2,331	4,515	6,846	2,338	4,545	6,883	2,341	4,549	6,890	2,346	4,505	6,851	2,349
17	5,458	2,815	2,582	5,498	2,966	2,640	5,606	3,004	2,655	5,659	3,049	2,593	5,642	3,075
18	8,915	4,408	4,526	8,934	4,431	4,555	8,986	4,462	4,566	9,028	4,484	4,531	9,014	4,501
19-20	5,038	2,693	2,362	5,055	2,713	2,378	5,091	2,727	2,384	5,111	2,738	2,376	5,113	2,751
21	4,548	1,572	2,983	4,555	1,587	3,016	4,603	1,596	3,029	4,626	1,619	3,039	4,658	1,642
22	166	63	104	166	63	104	166	64	104	168	64	104	168	64
Subtotal	43,576	21,811	21,926	43,737	21,986	22,136	44,121	22,154	22,225	44,378	17,261	18,877	36,138	17,350
TOTAL	107,607	56,282	51,758	108,040	56,816	52,305	109,121	57,243	52,546	109,788	50,016	43,924	93,939	50,236
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,590	8,411	16,001	7,641
City of Layton	351	197	157	354	198	159	357	201	160	361	203	158	361	206
City of Key Colony B.	2,572	1,045	1,561	2,606	1,050	1,571	2,621	1,058	1,583	2,641	1,074	1,597	2,671	1,089
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	43,491	25,466	17,790	43,256	25,572	18,216	43,787	25,677	18,233	43,910	25,783	17,365	43,148	25,942
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	154,022	82,990	71,266	154,255	83,635	72,251	155,886	84,179	72,521	156,700	84,665	71,454	156,120	85,114

PAED	1999 Functional Population	1999 Permanent Resident Population
Lower Keys		
1	5,988	4,719
2	4,587	3,319
3	3,849	2,160
4a	7,983	4,916
4b	79	56
5	8,228	4,974
6	2,323	440
Subtotal	33,036	20,584
Middle Keys		
7	15,909	9,284
8	2,754	755
9	2,308	1,174
10	1,416	711
11	2,378	377
12a	-	-
12b	-	-
13	-	-
Subtotal	24,765	12,301
Upper Keys		
14	-	-
15	4,691	2,968
16	6,851	2,349
17	5,642	3,075
18	9,014	4,501
19-20	5,113	2,751
21	4,658	1,642
22	168	64
Subtotal	36,138	17,350
TOTAL	93,939	50,236
Village of Islamorada	16,001	7,641
City of Layton	361	206
City of Key Colony B.	2,671	1,089
City of Marathon	-	-
City of Key West (p)	43,148	25,942
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	156,120	85,114

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

Functional Population

PAED	1999 Seasonal Population	1999 Functional Population	2000 Permanent Resident Population	2000 Seasonal Population	2000 Functional Population	2001 Permanent Resident Population	2001 Seasonal Population	2001 Functional Population	2002 Permanent Resident Population	2002 Seasonal Population	2002 Functional Population	2003 Permanent Resident Population	2003 Seasonal Population	2003 Functional Population
Lower Keys														
1	1,262	6,001	4,730	1,283	6,013	4,741	1,284	6,025	4,752	1,284	6,037	4,763	1,285	6,048
2	1,276	4,595	3,333	1,282	4,615	3,346	1,284	4,630	3,359	1,286	4,645	3,372	1,288	4,660
3	1,721	3,861	2,183	1,731	3,914	2,206	1,734	3,941	2,230	1,736	3,967	2,253	1,741	3,994
4a	3,135	8,050	4,975	3,178	8,154	5,035	3,209	8,244	5,095	3,239	8,334	5,155	3,270	8,424
4b	22	79	58	23	81	59	24	83	61	24	85	63	25	87
5	3,268	8,243	5,022	3,289	8,311	5,069	3,304	8,373	5,117	3,318	8,435	5,165	3,332	8,497
6	1,883	2,323	440	1,893	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323
Subtotal	12,587	33,171	20,741	12,669	33,410	20,897	12,721	33,618	21,053	12,773	33,826	21,210	12,824	34,034
Middle Keys														
7	6,861	16,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2,013	2,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1,137	2,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	743	1,454	719	835	1,553	728	902	1,629	734	970	1,704	742	972	1,714
11	2,002	2,379	379	2,011	2,391	382	2,015	2,397	385	2,019	2,404	387	2,023	2,410
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	12,775	25,077	1,098	2,846	3,944	1,108	2,917	4,026	1,119	2,989	4,108	1,129	2,995	4,124
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,736	4,704	2,991	1,759	4,749	3,013	1,770	4,783	3,036	1,781	4,616	3,058	1,792	4,850
16	4,515	6,864	2,352	4,554	6,905	2,354	4,556	6,911	2,357	4,559	6,918	2,360	4,622	6,981
17	2,612	5,687	3,100	2,683	5,783	3,126	2,694	5,819	3,151	2,704	5,855	3,177	2,714	5,891
18	4,542	9,043	4,516	4,580	9,097	4,532	4,586	9,118	4,548	4,592	9,140	4,564	4,598	9,161
19-20	2,384	5,135	2,764	2,400	5,163	2,776	2,405	5,182	2,789	2,411	5,200	2,801	2,417	5,218
21	3,075	4,716	1,647	3,101	4,748	1,653	3,109	4,762	1,659	3,118	4,776	1,665	3,126	4,791
22	104	168	65	104	169	65	104	169	65	104	169	65	104	169
Subtotal	18,967	36,317	17,435	19,180	36,615	17,619	19,224	36,744	17,604	19,269	36,872	17,689	19,372	37,061
TOTAL	44,329	94,565	39,273	34,696	73,969	39,525	34,863	74,387	39,776	35,030	74,806	40,027	35,192	75,219
Village of Islamorada	8,467	16,108	7,665	8,644	16,309	7,695	8,662	16,357	7,725	8,680	16,406	7,755	8,699	16,454
City of Layton	159	365	208	163	372	211	165	375	213	166	379	216	167	383
City of Key Colony B.	1,619	2,708	1,101	1,641	2,742	1,113	1,657	2,770	1,125	1,674	2,798	1,136	1,690	2,827
City of Marathon	-	-	11,272	10,182	21,455	11,312	10,195	21,507	11,352	10,208	21,560	11,391	10,221	21,612
City of Key West (p)	17,483	43,426	26,102	18,165	44,267	26,261	18,182	44,443	26,421	18,198	44,619	26,524	18,209	44,733
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	72,058	157,172	85,622	73,491	159,113	86,117	73,723	159,840	86,612	73,956	160,568	87,050	74,177	161,227

PAED	2004 Permanent Resident Population	2004 Seasonal Population	2004 Functional Population	2005 Permanent Resident Population	2005 Seasonal Population	2005 Functional Population	2006 Permanent Resident Population	2006 Seasonal Population	2006 Functional Population	2007 Permanent Resident Population	2007 Seasonal Population	2007 Functional Population	2008 Permanent Resident Population	2008 Seasonal Population
Lower Keys														
1	4,779	1,286	6,065	4,791	1,287	6,077	4,797	1,287	6,085	4,799	1,289	6,088	4,796	1,290
2	3,390	1,291	4,681	3,406	1,293	4,699	3,418	1,295	4,713	3,426	1,297	4,723	3,431	1,299
3	2,288	1,746	4,034	2,321	1,751	4,072	2,353	1,756	4,109	2,382	1,762	4,144	2,410	1,767
4a	5,249	3,318	8,567	5,339	3,364	8,704	5,426	3,409	8,835	5,509	3,452	8,961	5,588	3,492
4b	65	26	91	68	27	95	71	28	99	73	29	103	76	30
5	5,233	3,352	8,686	5,297	3,372	8,669	5,357	3,389	8,747	5,412	3,407	8,820	5,463	3,424
6	440	1,693	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	439	1,883	2,322	437	1,885	2,322	436	1,887
Subtotal	**21,445**	**12,903**	**34,347**	**21,662**	**12,977**	**34,639**	**21,860**	**13,048**	**34,908**	**22,040**	**13,121**	**35,160**	**22,199**	**13,189**
Middle Keys														
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	749	975	1,724	756	977	1,732	762	979	1,740	767	981	1,748	771	983
11	390	2,027	2,416	392	2,030	2,422	393	2,033	2,426	395	2,036	2,431	396	2,039
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,139**	**3,002**	**4,140**	**1,147**	**3,007**	**4,154**	**1,155**	**3,011**	**4,166**	**1,161**	**3,017**	**4,179**	**1,167**	**3,022**
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3,098	1,810	4,906	3,131	1,827	4,958	3,163	1,843	5,006	3,193	1,857	5,050	3,219	1,871
16	2,365	4,627	6,992	2,368	4,631	6,999	2,369	4,632	7,000	2,367	4,632	6,999	2,363	4,630
17	3,232	2,736	5,968	3,285	2,757	6,042	3,335	2,778	6,112	3,382	2,798	6,180	3,427	2,817
18	4,596	4,609	9,205	4,624	4,620	9,244	4,648	4,629	9,276	4,667	4,636	9,305	4,682	4,647
19-20	2,826	2,429	5,255	2,849	2,439	5,288	2,869	2,449	5,317	2,886	2,458	5,344	2,900	2,465
21	1,675	3,142	4,818	1,685	3,156	4,840	1,692	3,167	4,859	1,698	3,176	4,875	1,703	3,183
22	65	104	170	66	105	170	66	105	170	66	105	171	66	105
Subtotal	**17,856**	**19,458**	**37,314**	**18,007**	**19,534**	**37,541**	**18,142**	**19,600**	**37,742**	**18,260**	**19,664**	**37,924**	**18,361**	**19,718**
TOTAL	**40,439**	**35,362**	**75,801**	**40,816**	**35,518**	**76,334**	**41,157**	**35,659**	**76,816**	**41,461**	**35,802**	**77,263**	**41,726**	**35,929**
Village of Islamorada	7,830	8,719	16,549	7,897	8,735	16,632	7,957	8,746	16,703	8,010	8,756	16,765	8,055	8,761
City of Layton	219	168	386	221	169	390	223	170	393	225	171	396	226	172
City of Key Colony B.	1,149	1,707	2,856	1,160	1,723	2,883	1,170	1,737	2,907	1,179	1,750	2,929	1,187	1,761
City of Marathon	11,441	10,231	21,673	11,480	10,238	21,718	11,508	10,241	21,749	11,524	10,247	21,771	11,529	10,250
City of Key West (p)	26,628	17,343	43,970	26,731	17,354	44,085	26,793	17,360	44,153	26,855	17,381	44,236	26,917	17,402
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**87,705**	**73,531**	**161,235**	**88,305**	**73,737**	**162,041**	**88,808**	**73,914**	**162,722**	**89,253**	**74,108**	**163,361**	**89,640**	**74,275**

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Funclional Population

PAED	2008 Functional Population	2009 Permanent Resident Population	2009 Seasonal Population	2009 Functional Population	2010 Permanent Resident Population	2010 Seasonal Population	2010 Functional Population	2011 Permanent Resident Population	2011 Seasonal Population	2011 Functional Population	2012 Permanent Resident Population	2012 Seasonal Population	2012 Functional Population	2013 Permanent Resident Population
Lower Keys														
1	6,086	4,788	1,291	6,079	4,775	1,291	6,067	4,758	1,292	6,050	4,736	1,293	6,029	4,709
2	4,730	3,433	1,300	4,732	3,431	1,300	4,731	3,426	1,300	4,726	3,417	1,300	4,717	3,405
3	4,177	2,435	1,772	4,207	2,458	1,777	4,236	2,479	1,782	4,261	2,498	1,786	4,284	2,514
4a	9,080	5,662	3,531	9,193	5,732	3,567	9,299	5,797	3,601	9,397	5,856	3,632	9,488	5,911
4b	106	79	31	110	82	33	114	85	34	118	89	35	123	91
5	8,887	5,508	3,439	8,947	5,548	3,453	9,001	5,583	3,465	9,048	5,613	3,476	9,088	5,637
6	2,322	433	1,889	2,322	431	1,891	2,321	428	1,892	2,320	424	1,894	2,319	421
Subtotal	35,388	22,339	13,263	35,592	22,468	13,312	35,770	22,555	13,366	35,922	22,632	13,415	36,047	22,687
Middle Keys														
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1,754	775	985	1,760	778	987	1,765	780	988	1,768	781	990	1,771	782
11	2,434	396	2,041	2,437	396	2,043	2,439	396	2,044	2,440	395	2,044	2,440	394
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,189	1,171	3,026	4,197	1,174	3,030	4,204	1,176	3,032	4,208	1,177	3,034	4,211	1,176
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	5,090	3,243	1,882	5,125	3,264	1,893	5,156	3,281	1,901	5,182	3,295	1,909	5,204	3,306
16	6,993	2,357	4,625	6,981	2,348	4,818	6,965	2,337	4,608	6,945	2,323	4,596	6,919	2,306
17	6,245	3,470	2,836	6,305	3,509	2,853	6,362	3,545	2,869	6,414	3,578	2,883	6,461	3,608
18	9,328	4,692	4,653	9,345	4,697	4,858	9,355	4,697	4,861	9,359	4,693	4,683	9,358	4,685
19-20	5,366	2,912	2,472	5,384	2,921	2,477	5,398	2,927	2,481	5,408	2,930	2,484	5,413	2,930
21	4,886	1,705	3,188	4,893	1,706	3,190	4,896	1,705	3,189	4,895	1,703	3,187	4,890	1,699
22	171	66	105	171	66	105	171	66	105	171	65	105	171	65
Subtotal	38,078	18,444	19,761	38,205	18,510	19,793	38,303	18,558	19,815	38,373	18,588	19,826	38,414	18,600
TOTAL	77,656	41,954	36,040	77,994	42,142	36,135	78,277	42,290	36,213	78,503	42,397	36,275	78,672	42,464
Village of Islamorada	16,816	8,092	8,762	16,853	8,121	8,758	16,878	8,142	8,749	16,891	8,155	8,735	16,890	8,180
City of Layton	399	228	173	401	229	174	403	230	174	405	231	175	406	232
City of Key Colony B.	2,948	1,194	1,771	2,965	1,200	1,779	2,978	1,204	1,785	2,989	1,207	1,790	2,997	1,210
City of Marathon	21,778	11,522	10,249	21,770	11,503	10,244	21,747	11,473	10,236	21,709	11,432	10,224	21,656	11,379
City of Key West (p)	44,319	28,979	17,423	44,402	27,041	17,444	44,485	27,103	17,465	44,568	27,185	17,486	44,651	27,227
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	163,916	89,968	74,417	164,385	90,236	74,533	164,769	90,442	74,622	165,064	90,588	74,685	165,272	90,671

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PAED	2013 Seasonal Population	2013 Functional Population	2014 Permanent Resident Population	2014 Seasonal Population	2014 Functional Population	2015 Permanent Resident Population	2015 Seasonal Population	2015 Functional Population
Lower Keys								
1	1,293	6,002	4,678	1,293	5,971	4,642	1,293	5,936
2	1,299	4,704	3,390	1,298	4,688	3,371	1,296	4,667
3	1,790	4,304	2,528	1,793	4,322	2,540	1,797	4,336
4a	3,660	9,571	5,960	3,686	9,645	6,003	3,709	9,712
4b	36	127	94	37	131	96	38	135
5	3,484	9,121	5,655	3,492	9,147	5,668	3,497	9,166
6	1,896	2,317	416	1,898	2,315	412	1,900	2,312
Subtotal	13,459	36,146	22,721	13,497	36,218	22,733	13,530	36,263
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	890	1,773	782	891	1,773	781	992	1,773
11	2,044	2,438	393	2,043	2,436	391	2,042	2,433
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,035	4,211	1,175	3,034	4,209	1,172	3,034	4,206
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,914	5,221	3,314	1,918	5,232	3,318	1,921	5,239
16	4,581	6,889	2,280	4,564	6,854	2,270	4,545	6,815
17	2,897	6,504	3,634	2,909	6,543	3,657	2,919	6,576
18	4,662	9,347	4,671	4,660	9,331	4,653	4,657	9,310
19-20	2,485	5,414	2,927	2,484	5,411	2,921	2,483	5,404
21	3,181	4,880	1,693	3,173	4,866	1,685	3,163	4,849
22	105	171	65	106	170	64	106	170
Subtotal	19,826	38,426	18,694	19,815	38,408	18,569	19,793	38,362
TOTAL	**36,319**	**78,783**	**42,489**	**36,347**	**78,836**	**42,474**	**36,357**	**78,831**
Village of Islamorada	8,717	16,877	8,157	8,694	16,851	8,145	8,667	16,812
City of Layton	175	407	232	175	407	232	175	408
City of Key Colony B.	1,793	3,003	1,211	1,794	3,005	1,210	1,794	3,004
City of Marathon	10,210	21,589	11,316	10,191	21,507	11,241	10,170	21,411
City of Key West (p)	17,507	44,734	27,289	17,528	44,817	27,351	17,549	44,900
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**74,720**	**165,392**	**90,693**	**74,730**	**165,423**	**90,654**	**74,712**	**165,366**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

Appendix 4

Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population Figures by PAED from 1990 to 2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PAED	1990 Census Tract (s)	1990 Census Block Groups	April 1, 1990 STF1A Total Population	April 1, 1990 STF1A Total Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Renter-Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Number of Vacant Housing Units	April 1, 1990 Housing Unit Percent Vacant (9 / 5)	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Number of Seasonal Units	April 1, 1990 Percent of Total Units Used as Seasonal (11 / 5)	Persons per Total Housing Units (l) (4 / 5)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 4/2/90 - 12/31/90 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys													
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	4,539	1,944	1,778	1,137	641	166	8.5%	43	2.2%	2.33	9
2	9717	N/A	3,108	1,352	1,098	686	412	254	18.8%	142	10.5%	2.30	14
3	9716	N/A	1,786	869	728	553	175	141	16.2%	86	9.9%	2.06	28
4a	9715	N/A	3,952	2,723	1,784	1,408	376	939	34.5%	654	24.0%	1.45	84
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	31	27	15	13	2	12	44.4%	4	14.8%	1.15	5
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	4,206	2,453	1,799	1,385	414	654	26.7%	402	16.4%	1.71	85
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	440	33	31	30	1	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	13.33	0
Subtotal	-	-	18,062	9,401	7,233	5,212	2,021	2,168	23.1%	1,331	14.2%	1.92	225
Middle Keys													
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	8,864	5,212	3,955	2,590	1,365	1,257	24.1%	777	14.9%	1.70	40
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	697	575	330	392	183	245	42.6%	197	34.3%	1.21	8
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	1,086	665	462	519	146	203	30.5%	90	13.5%	1.63	9
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	629	491	341	383	108	150	30.5%	66	13.4%	1.28	19
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	358	412	185	324	88	227	55.1%	176	42.7%	0.86	1
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	956	855	458	355	103	397	46.4%	292	34.2%	1.12	18
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	140	130	81	58	23	49	37.7%	38	29.2%	1.08	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	1,220	966	646	389	257	320	33.1%	220	22.8%	1.26	5
Subtotal	-	-	13,948	9,306	6,458	5,010	2,273	2,848	30.6%	1,856	19.9%	1.50	100
Upper Keys													
14	9708	N/A	4,405	2,961	1,937	1,457	480	1,024	34.6%	777	26.2%	1.49	73
15	9707	N/A	2,433	1,623	1,109	726	383	514	31.7%	383	23.6%	1.50	118
16	9708	N/A	2,287	1,987	1,061	800	261	926	46.6%	793	39.9%	1.15	3
17	9705	N/A	2,465	1,565	1,077	714	363	488	31.2%	319	20.4%	1.58	50
18	9704	N/A	4,127	2,440	1,737	1,313	424	703	28.8%	489	20.0%	1.69	21
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	2,457	1,602	1,070	814	256	532	33.2%	371	23.2%	1.53	24
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,505	1,597	672	570	110	925	57.9%	706	44.2%	0.94	26
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	61	36	36	23	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.69	0
Subtotal	-	-	19,740	13,811	8,699	6,417	2,282	5,112	37.0%	3,838	27.8%	1.43	315
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	51,750	32,518	22,390	16,639	6,576	10,128	31.1%	7,025	21.6%	1.59	640
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	183	145	77	48	29	68	46.9%	28	19.3%	1.26	2
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	977	1,152	518	318	137	634	55.0%	441	38.3%	0.85	14
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	24,832	12,221	10,424	4,384	6,040	1,797	14.7%	440	3.6%	2.03	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	77,742	46,036	33,409	21,389	12,782	12,627	27.4%	7,934	17.2%	1.69	752

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PAED	December 31, 1990 Total Housing Units (5 + 14)	December 31, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 15)	DECEMBER 31, 1990 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 15)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/91 - 12/31/91 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1991 Total Housing Units (15 + 18 (	December 31, 1991 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 19 (	DECEMBER 31, 1991 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 19)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/92 - 12/31/92 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1992 Total Housing Units (19 + 22)	December 31, 1992 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 23)	DECEMBER 31, 1992 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 23)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/93 - 12/31/93 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys												
1	1,953	43	4,560	9	1,962	43	4,581	7	1,969	44	4,597	3
2	1,366	143	3,140	17	1,363	145	3,179	7	1,390	146	3,195	5
3	897	89	1,844	16	913	90	1,876	19	932	92	1,915	24
4a	2,807	674	4,074	93	2,900	697	4,209	67	2,967	713	4,306	72
4b	32	5	37	4	36	5	41	2	38	6	44	3
5	2,536	416	4,352	76	2,614	428	4,482	50	2,664	437	4,568	74
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	**9,626**	**1,370**	**18,446**	**215**	**9,841**	**1,409**	**18,809**	**152**	**9,993**	**1,437**	**19,066**	**181**
Middle Keys												
7	5,252	783	8,932	29	5,281	787	8,981	35	5,316	793	9,041	23
8	583	200	707	6	589	202	714	4	593	203	719	5
9	674	91	1,101	8	682	92	1,114	3	685	93	1,119	10
10	510	69	653	8	518	70	664	8	526	71	674	9
11	413	176	357	0	413	176	357	1	414	177	358	1
12a	873	298	976	26	899	307	1,006	32	931	318	1,041	12
12b	130	38	140	9	139	41	150	0	139	41	150	0
13	971	221	1,226	12	983	224	1,241	7	990	225	1,250	13
Subtotal	**9,406**	**1,876**	**14,092**	**98**	**9,504**	**1,899**	**14,226**	**90**	**9,594**	**1,920**	**14,351**	**73**
Upper Keys												
14	3,034	796	4,514	91	3,125	820	4,649	61	3,186	838	4,740	43
15	1,741	411	2,610	69	1,810	427	2,713	17	1,827	431	2,739	58
16	1,990	794	2,290	6	1,996	797	2,297	6	2,002	799	2,304	5
17	1,615	329	2,544	45	1,660	338	2,615	42	1,702	347	2,681	80
18	2,461	493	4,163	26	2,487	498	4,206	16	2,503	502	4,234	76
19-20 (g)	1,626	377	2,494	53	1,679	389	2,575	33	1,712	396	2,626	26
21	1,623	717	1,530	14	1,637	724	1,543	11	1,648	729	1,553	10
22	36	0	61	0	36	0	61	0	36	0	61	1
Subtotal	**14,126**	**3,918**	**20,205**	**304**	**14,430**	**3,993**	**20,660**	**186**	**14,616**	**4,040**	**20,937**	**299**
UNINC. TOTAL	**33,158**	**7,164**	**52,743**	**617**	**33,775**	**7,301**	**53,694**	**428**	**34,203**	**7,396**	**54,354**	**553**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	147	28	186	3	150	29	189	1	151	29	191	1
City of Key Colony B.	1,166	446	989	5	1,171	448	993	15	1,186	454	1,006	20
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,317	443	24,938	96	12,413	447	25,043	96	12,509	450	25,149	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**46,788**	**8,082**	**78,855**	**721**	**47,509**	**8,225**	**79,920**	**540**	**48,049**	**8,330**	**80,699**	**670**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments, Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permenant Residents

1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
PAED	December 31, 1993 Total Housing Units (23 + 26)	December 31, 1993 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 27)	DECEMBER 31, 1993 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 27)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/94 - 12/31/94 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1994 Total Housing Units (27 + 30)	December 31, 1994 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 31)	DECEMBER 31, 1994 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 31)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/95 - 12/31/95 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1995 Total Housing Units (31 + 34)	December 31, 1995 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 35)	DECEMBER 31, 1995 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 35)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/96 - 12/31/96 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys												
1	1,972	44	4,604	7	1,979	44	4,621	3	1,982	44	4,628	13
2	1,395	147	3,207	15	1,410	148	3,241	6	1,416	149	3,255	11
3	956	95	1,965	20	976	97	2,006	16	992	96	2,039	20
4a	3,039	730	4,411	64	3,103	745	4,604	75	3,178	763	4,612	70
4b	41	6	47	1	42	6	48	1	43	6	49	1
5	2,738	449	4,695	41	2,779	455	4,765	37	2,816	461	4,828	47
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	10,174	1,468	19,368	148	10,322	1,495	19,625	138	10,460	1,622	19,852	162
Middle Keys												
7	5,339	796	9,080	21	5,360	799	8,116	29	5,389	803	9,165	18
8	598	205	726	5	603	207	731	5	608	208	737	5
9	695	94	1,135	3	698	94	1,140	5	703	95	1,148	7
10	535	72	685	9	544	73	697	2	546	73	699	1
11	415	177	359	0	415	177	359	0	415	177	359	16
12a	943	322	1,054	12	955	326	1,068	16	971	332	1,086	10
12b	139	41	160	0	139	41	150	2	141	41	152	0
13	1,003	228	1,267	1	1,004	229	1,268	4	1,008	230	1,273	4
Subtotal	9,667	1,936	14,455	51	9,718	1,946	14,528	63	9,781	1,960	14,619	61
Upper Keys												
14	3,229	847	4,804	35	3,264	857	4,866	33	3,297	865	4,905	24
15	1,885	445	2,826	58	1,943	459	2,913	8	1,951	460	2,925	15
16	2,007	801	2,310	11	2,018	805	2,323	7	2,025	808	2,331	6
17	1,782	363	2,807	36	1,818	371	2,863	33	1,851	377	2,915	32
18	2,579	517	4,362	11	2,590	519	4,381	16	2,606	522	4,408	14
19-20 (g)	1,738	402	2,666	8	1,746	404	2,678	10	1,756	407	2,693	13
21	1,658	733	1,562	3	1,661	734	1,565	7	1,668	737	1,572	16
22	37	0	63	0	37	0	63	0	37	0	63	0
Subtotal	14,915	4,109	21,399	162	15,077	4,149	21,641	114	15,191	4,177	21,811	120
UNINC. TOTAL	34,756	7,513	55,222	361	35,117	7,590	55,793	315	35,432	7,659	56,282	343
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	152	29	192	2	154	30	194	2	156	30	197	1
City of Key Colony B.	1,206	462	1,023	8	1,214	465	1,030	18	1,232	472	1,045	6
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,605	454	25,255	96	12,701	457	25,360	96	12,797	461	25,466	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	48,719	8,458	81,691	467	49,186	8,542	82,378	431	49,617	8,622	82,990	446

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PAED	December 31, 1996 Total Housing Units (35 + 38)	December 31, 1996 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 39)	DECEMBER 31, 1996 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 39)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/97 - 12/31/97 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1997 Total Housing Units (39 + 42)	December 31, 1997 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 43)	DECEMBER 31, 1997 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 43)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/98 - 12/31/98 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1998 Total Housing Units (43 + 46)	December 31, 1998 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 47)	DECEMBER 31, 1998 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 47)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/99 - 12/31/99 Based on # of CO's Issued (k)
Lower Keys												
1	1,995	44	4,658	11	2,006	44	4,684	10	2,016	45	4,707	5
2	1,427	150	3,280	7	1,434	151	3,297	7	1,441	151	3,313	3
3	1,012	100	2,080	12	1,024	101	2,105	14	1,038	103	2,133	13
4a	3,248	780	4,714	62	3,310	795	4,804	47	3,357	806	4,872	30
4b	44	7	51	4	48	7	55	1	49	7	56	0
5	2,863	469	4,909	16	2,879	472	4,936	16	2,895	474	4,964	6
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	10,622	1,550	20,132	112	10,734	1,570	20,320	95	10,829	1,567	20,485	57
Middle Keys												
7	5,407	806	9,196	22	5,429	809	9,233	16	5,445	812	9,260	14
8	613	210	743	4	617	211	748	3	620	212	752	3
9	710	96	1,159	6	716	97	1,169	2	718	97	1,173	1
10	547	74	701	4	551	74	706	2	553	74	708	2
11	431	184	372	5	436	186	377	0	436	186	377	0
12a	981	335	1,097	6	987	337	1,104	-	-	-	-	-
12b	141	41	152	1	142	42	153	-	-	-	-	-
13	1,012	230	1,278	1	1,013	231	1,279	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9,842	1,977	14,698	49	9,891	1,987	14,769	23	7,772	1,382	12,270	20
Upper Keys												
14	3,321	871	4,941	45	3,366	883	5,008	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,966	464	2,947	3	1,969	465	2,952	6	1,975	466	2,961	5
16	2,031	811	2,338	3	2,034	812	2,341	4	2,038	813	2,346	3
17	1,883	384	2,966	24	1,907	389	3,004	29	1,936	395	3,049	16
18	2,620	525	4,431	18	2,638	529	4,462	13	2,651	531	4,484	10
19-20 (g)	1,769	410	2,713	9	1,778	412	2,727	7	1,785	413	2,738	9
21	1,684	744	1,587	10	1,694	749	1,596	24	1,718	759	1,619	24
22	37	0	63	1	38	0	64	0	38	0	64	0
Subtotal	15,311	4,209	21,986	113	15,424	4,238	22,154	83	12,141	3,378	17,261	87
UNINC. TOTAL	**35,775**	**7,736**	**56,816**	**274**	**36,049**	**7,795**	**57,243**	**201**	**30,742**	**6,347**	**50,016**	**144**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	5,542	1,497	7,590	30
City of Layton	157	30	198	2	159	31	201	2	161	31	203	2
City of Key Colony B.	1,238	474	1,050	10	1,248	478	1,058	18	1,266	485	1,074	18
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,893	464	25,572	96	12,989	468	25,677	96	13,085	471	25,783	81
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**50,063**	**8,704**	**83,635**	**382**	**50,445**	**8,771**	**84,179**	**351**	**50,796**	**8,831**	**84,665**	**275**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
PAED	December 31, 1999 Total Housing Units (47 + 50)	December 31, 1999 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 61)	DECEMBER 31, 1999 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 61)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Built from 4/2/90 to 12/31/99 (14+18+22+26+30+34+38+42+46+50)	Historical Percentage of Regional Total of Dwelling Units Built (54 / Subtotal)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/00 - 12/31/00 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2000 Total Housing Units (51 + 56)	December 31, 2000 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 57)	DECEMBER 31, 2000 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 57)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/01 - 12/31/01 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2001 Total Housing Units (57 + 60)	December 31, 2001 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 61)
Lower Keys												
1	2,021	45	4,719	77	5.2%	5	2,026	45	4,730	5	2,031	45
2	1,444	152	3,319	92	6.2%	6	1,450	152	3,333	6	1,455	153
3	1,051	104	2,160	182	12.3%	11	1,062	105	2,183	11	1,074	106
4a	3,387	813	4,916	664	44.7%	41	3,428	823	4,975	41	3,469	833
4b	49	7	56	22	1.5%	1	50	7	58	1	52	8
5	2,901	475	4,974	448	30.2%	28	2,929	480	5,022	28	2,957	485
8	33	0	440	0	0.0%	0	33	0	440	0	33	0
Subtotal	**10,886**	**1,597**	**20,584**	**1,485**	**100.0%**	**92**	**10,978**	**1,613**	**20,741**	**92**	**11,070**	**1,629**
Middle Keys												
7	5,459	814	9,284	247	56.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	623	213	755	48	11.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	719	97	1,174	54	12.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	555	75	711	64	14.6%	6	561	75	719	6	567	76
11	438	186	377	24	5.5%	3	439	188	379	3	442	189
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**7,792**	**1,385**	**12,301**	**437**	**100.0%**	**9**	**1,000**	**263**	**1,098**	**9**	**1,009**	**265**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,980	487	2,968	357	26.3%	15	1,995	471	2,991	15	2,010	474
16	2,041	815	2,349	54	4.0%	2	2,043	815	2,352	2	2,046	816
17	1,952	398	3,075	387	28.5%	18	1,968	401	3,100	16	1,984	405
18	2,881	533	4,501	221	16.3%	9	2,670	535	4,516	9	2,680	537
19-20 (g)	1,794	415	2,751	192	14.1%	8	1,802	417	2,764	8	1,810	419
21	1,742	770	1,642	145	10.7%	8	1,748	773	1,647	6	1,754	775
22	38	0	64	2	0.1%	0	38	0	65	0	38	0
Subtotal	**12,208**	**3,399**	**17,350**	**1,358**	**100.0%**	**57**	**12,265**	**3,413**	**17,435**	**57**	**12,322**	**3,427**
UNINC. TOTAL	**30,886**	**6,381**	**50,236**	**3,280**	**100.0%**	**158**	**24,243**	**5,289**	**39,273**	**158**	**24,401**	**5,321**
Village of Islamorada	5,580	1,507	7,641	668	100.0%	22	5,602	1,513	7,665	22	5,624	1,519
City of Layton	163	31	206	18	100.0%	2	165	32	208	2	167	32
City of Key Colony B.	1,284	492	1,089	132	100.0%	14	1,298	497	1,101	14	1,312	502
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	24	6,831	1,127	11,272	24	6,855	1,130
City of Key West (p)	13,168	474	25,942	945	100.0%	81	13,247	477	26,102	81	13,328	480
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**51,079**	**8,885**	**85,114**	**5,043**	**100.0%**	**301**	**51,386**	**8,934**	**85,622**	**301**	**51,687**	**8,986**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
PAED	DECEMBER 31, 2001 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 61)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/02 - 12/31/02 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2002 Total Housing Units (61 + 64)	December 31, 2002 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 a 65)	DECEMBER 31, 2002 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 65)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/03 - 12/31/03 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2003 Total Housing Units (65 + 68)	December 31, 2003 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 a 69)	DECEMBER 31, 2003 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 69)	% Increase in Population from 12/31/90 to 12/31/01 ((21 - 17) / 17)	% Increase in Population from 12/31/01 to 12/31/02 ((25 - 21) / 21)
Lower Keys											
1	4,741	5	2,035	45	4,752	5	2,040	45	4,763	0.46%	0.36%
2	3,346	6	1,461	153	3,359	6	1,467	154	3,372	1.24%	0.51%
3	2,206	11	1,085	107	2,230	11	1,096	108	2,253	1.78%	2.08%
4a	5,035	41	3,510	843	5,095	41	3,552	853	5,155	3.31%	2.31%
4b	59	1	53	8	61	1	54	8	63	12.50%	5.56%
5	5,069	28	2,984	489	5,117	28	3,012	494	5,165	2.99%	1.91%
6	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	20,897	92	11,162	1,646	21,053	92	11,254	1,662	21,210	1.97%	1.37%
Middle Keys											
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55%	0.66%
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03%	0.68%
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.19%	0.44%
10	725	6	573	77	734	6	579	78	742	1.57%	1.54%
11	382	3	445	190	385	3	448	191	387	0.00%	0.24%
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.98%	3.56%
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.92%	0.00%
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24%	0.71%
Subtotal	1,108	9	1,018	267	1,119	9	1,027	269	1,129	0.95%	0.88%
Upper Keys											
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00%	1.95%
15	3,013	15	2,025	478	3,036	15	2,040	481	3,058	3.96%	0.94%
16	2,354	2	2,048	817	2,357	2	2,050	818	2,360	0.30%	0.30%
17	3,126	16	2,001	408	3,151	16	2,017	411	3,177	2.79%	2.53%
18	4,532	9	2,689	539	4,548	9	2,698	541	4,564	1.06%	0.64%
19-20 (g)	2,776	8	1,818	421	2,789	8	1,826	423	2,801	3.28%	1.97%
21	1,653	6	1,760	778	1,659	6	1,768	781	1,665	0.86%	0.67%
22	65	0	38	0	65	0	38	0	65	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	17,519	57	12,379	3,441	17,804	57	12,436	3,455	17,689	2.25%	1.34%
UNINC. TOTAL	**39,525**	**158**	**24,559**	**5,354**	**39,776**	**158**	**24,717**	**5,387**	**40,027**	**1.80%**	**1.23%**
Village of Islamorada	7,695	22	5,646	1,525	7,725	22	5,668	1,531	7,755	-	-
City of Layton	211	2	169	33	213	2	171	33	216	2.04%	0.67%
City of Key Colony B.	1,113	14	1,326	508	1,125	14	1,340	513	1,136	0.43%	1.28%
City of Marathon	11,312	24	6,879	1,134	11,352	24	6,903	1,138	11,391	-	-
City of Key West (p)	26,261	81	13,409	483	26,421	0	13,409	483	26,524	0.42%	0.42%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**86,117**	**301**	**51,988**	**9,037**	**86,612**	**220**	**52,208**	**9,085**	**87,050**	**1.35%**	**0.97%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
PAED	% Increase in Population from 12/31/92 to 12/31/93 [(29 - 25) / 25]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/93 to 12/31/94 [(33 - 29) / 29]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/94 to 12/31/95 [(37 - 33) / 33]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/95 to 12/31/96 [(41 - 37) / 37]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/96 to 12/31/97 [(45 - 41) / 41]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/97 to 12/31/98 [(49 - 45) / 45]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/98 to 12/31/99 (m) [(53 - 49) / 49]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/99 to 12/31/00 [(58 - 53) / 53]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/00 to 12/31/01 [(63 - 58) / 58]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/01 to 12/31/02 [(67 - 63) / 63]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/02 to 12/31/03 [(71 - 67) / 67]
Lower Keys											
1	0.15%	0.35%	0.15%	0.66%	0.55%	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%
2	0.36%	1.08%	0.43%	0.78%	0.49%	0.49%	0.21%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
3	2.58%	2.09%	1.64%	2.02%	1.19%	1.37%	1.25%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%
4a	2.43%	2.11%	2.42%	2.20%	1.91%	1.42%	0.89%	1.21%	1.20%	1.19%	1.17%
4b	7.89%	2.44%	2.38%	2.33%	9.09%	2.08%	0.00%	2.78%	2.71%	2.63%	2.57%
5	2.78%	1.50%	1.33%	1.67%	0.56%	0.56%	0.21%	0.96%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%
6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**1.59%**	**1.32%**	**1.16%**	**1.41%**	**0.94%**	**0.81%**	**0.48%**	**0.76%**	**0.75%**	**0.75%**	**0.74%**
Middle Keys											
7	0.43%	0.39%	0.54%	0.33%	0.41%	0.29%	0.26%	-	-	-	-
8	0.84%	0.84%	0.83%	0.82%	0.65%	0.49%	0.48%	-	-	-	-
9	1.46%	0.43%	0.72%	1.00%	0.85%	0.28%	0.14%	-	-	-	-
10	1.71%	1.68%	0.37%	0.18%	0.73%	0.36%	0.36%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%
11	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.68%	0.66%	0.67%
12a	1.29%	1.27%	1.68%	1.03%	0.61%	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.71%	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1.31%	0.10%	0.40%	0.40%	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0.72%**	**0.50%**	**0.63%**	**0.54%**	**0.48%**	**0.30%**	**0.26%**	**0.92%**	**0.94%**	**0.93%**	**0.92%**
Upper Keys											
14	1.35%	1.08%	1.01%	0.73%	1.36%	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3.17%	3.08%	0.41%	0.77%	0.15%	0.30%	0.25%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%	0.74%
16	0.25%	0.55%	0.35%	0.30%	0.15%	0.20%	0.15%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
17	4.70%	2.02%	1.82%	1.73%	1.27%	1.52%	0.83%	0.63%	0.83%	0.82%	0.81%
18	3.04%	0.43%	0.62%	0.54%	0.69%	0.49%	0.38%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%
19-20 (g)	1.52%	0.46%	0.57%	0.74%	0.51%	0.39%	0.50%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.44%
21	0.61%	0.18%	0.42%	0.96%	0.59%	1.42%	1.40%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
22	2.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
Subtotal	**2.21%**	**1.13%**	**0.79%**	**0.80%**	**0.76%**	**0.67%**	**0.52%**	**0.10%**	**0.49%**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
UNINC. TOTAL	**1.60%**	**1.03%**	**0.88%**	**0.95%**	**0.75%**	**0.64%**	**0.44%**	**0.64%**	**0.64%**	**0.64%**	**0.63%**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	0.61%	0.67%	0.31%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
City of Layton	0.66%	1.32%	1.30%	0.64%	1.27%	1.26%	1.24%	1.23%	1.21%	1.20%	1.16%
City of Key Colony B.	1.69%	0.66%	1.48%	0.49%	0.81%	1.44%	1.42%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%
City of Key West (p)	0.42%	0.42%	0.42%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.62%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.39%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1.23%**	**0.84%**	**0.74%**	**0.78%**	**0.65%**	**0.58%**	**0.53%**	**0.60%**	**0.58%**	**0.57%**	**0.51%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
PAED	Mean Averxge Percent Increase from 12/31/90 to 12/31/03 [(72+73+74+75+76+77+ 78+79+80+81+82+83 84) / 8 of Observations]	DECEMBER 31, 2004 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (n) [71 + [71 x 85]]	DECEMBER 31, 2005 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [86+[86x(85-0 10%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2006 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [87+[87x(85-0.20%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2007 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [88+[88x(85-0 30%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2008 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [89+[89x(85-0 40%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2009 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [90+(90x(85-0 50%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2010 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [91+(91x(85-0 60%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2011 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [92+[92x(85-0 70%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2012 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [93+(93x(85-0.80%)]
Lower Keys										
1	0.34%	4,779	4,791	4,797	4,799	4,796	4,788	4,775	4,758	4,738
2	0.55%	3,390	3,406	3,418	3,426	3,431	3,433	3,431	3,426	3,417
3	1.56%	2,288	2,321	2,353	2,382	2,410	2,435	2,458	2,479	2,498
4a	1.83%	5,249	5,339	5,426	5,509	5,588	5,662	5,732	5,797	5,856
4b	4.23%	65	68	71	73	76	79	82	86	88
5	1.33%	5,233	5,297	5,357	5,412	5,463	5,508	5,548	5,583	5,613
6	0.00%	440	440	439	437	436	433	431	428	424
Subtotal	1.08%	21,445	21,662	21,860	22,040	22,199	22,339	22,458	22,555	22,632
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0.98%	749	756	762	767	771	775	778	780	781
11	0.63%	390	392	393	395	396	396	396	396	395
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	0.69%	1,139	1,147	1,155	1,161	1,167	1,171	1,174	1,176	1,177
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1.23%	3,096	3,131	3,163	3,193	3,219	3,243	3,264	3,281	3,295
16	0.23%	2,365	2,368	2,369	2,367	2,363	2,357	2,348	2,337	2,323
17	1.73%	3,232	3,285	3,335	3,382	3,427	3,470	3,509	3,545	3,578
18	0.71%	4,596	4,624	4,648	4,667	4,682	4,692	4,697	4,697	4,693
19-20 (g)	0.90%	2,826	2,849	2,869	2,886	2,900	2,912	2,921	2,927	2,930
21	0.65%	1,675	1,686	1,692	1,698	1,703	1,705	1,706	1,705	1,703
22	0.49%	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	65
Subtotal	0.92%	17,858	18,007	18,142	18,260	18,361	18,444	18,510	18,558	18,588
UNINC. TOTAL	**0.91%**	**40,439**	**40,816**	**41,157**	**41,461**	**41,726**	**41,954**	**42,142**	**42,290**	**42,397**
Village of Islamorada	0.96%	7,830	7,897	7,957	8,010	8,055	8,092	8,121	8,142	8,155
City of Layton	1.17%	218	221	223	225	226	228	229	230	231
City of Key Colony B.	1.08%	1,149	1,160	1,170	1,179	1,187	1,194	1,200	1,204	1,207
City of Marathon	0.44%	11,441	11,480	11,508	11,524	11,529	11,522	11,503	11,473	11,432
City of Key West (p)	0.48%	26,628	26,731	26,793	26,855	26,917	26,979	27,041	27,103	27,165
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**0.76%**	**87,705**	**88,305**	**88,808**	**89,253**	**89,640**	**89,968**	**90,236**	**90,442**	**90,588**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

1	95	96	97
PAEO	DECEMBER 31, 2013 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [94+[94x(65-0.90%)]]	DECEMBER 31, 2014 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [95+[95x(65-1.0%)]]	DECEMBER 31, 2015 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [96+[96x(65-1.1%)]]
Lower Keys			
1	4,709	4,678	4,642
2	3,405	3,390	3,371
3	2,514	2,528	2,540
4a	5,911	5,960	6,003
4b	91	94	96
5	5,637	5,655	5,668
6	421	416	412
Subtotal	22,687	22,721	22,733
Middle Keys			
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	782	782	781
11	394	393	391
12a	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-
13	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,176	1,175	1,172
Upper Keys			
14	-	-	-
15	3,306	3,314	3,318
16	2,308	2,290	2,270
17	3,608	3,634	3,657
18	4,685	4,671	4,653
19-20 (g)	2,930	2,927	2,921
21	1,699	1,693	1,685
22	65	65	64
Subtotal	18,600	18,594	18,569
UNINC. TOTAL	**42,464**	**42,489**	**42,474**
Village of Islamorada	8,160	8,157	8,145
City of Layton	232	232	232
City of Key Colony B.	1,210	1,211	1,210
City of Marathon	11,379	11,316	11,241
City of Key West (p)	27,227	27,289	27,351
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**90,671**	**90,693**	**90,654**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Appendix 5

Summary Table of Peak Number of Seasonal Residents and Visitors by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Seasonal Population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PAED	1990 Census Tract (a)	1990 Census Block Groups	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1990 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1990 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (4+5+6+7+8)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991
Lower Keys										
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	115	0	600	111	448	1,273	116	0
2	9717	N/A	383	86	495	149	145	1,257	388	83
3	9716	N/A	237	134	1,089	226	0	1,686	241	131
4a	9715	N/A	1,800	259	276	362	32	2,730	1,860	253
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	13	0	0	2	0	15	14	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	1,111	134	1,268	390	193	3,096	1,144	131
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**3,659**	**613**	**5,358**	**1,493**	**818**	**11,940**	**3,763**	**598**
Middle Keys										
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	2,091	1,686	1,683	846	425	6,730	2,102	1,644
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	533	865	180	245	229	2,051	539	844
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	244	127	608	152	0	1,130	246	124
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	183	110	0	45	0	338	186	107
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	471	68	1,147	261	0	1,948	471	67
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	796	247	6	162	0	1,211	820	241
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	101	721	0	127	0	950	108	703
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	590	1,833	235	412	13	3,083	598	1,883
Subtotal	-	-	**5,009**	**5,656**	**3,858**	**2,251**	**666**	**17,441**	**5,070**	**5,613**
Upper Keys										
14	9708	N/A	2,126	242	174	394	0	2,936	2,189	236
15	9707	N/A	1,097	244	0	208	35	1,585	1,140	238
16	9706	N/A	2,121	718	1,072	606	3	4,520	2,127	701
17	9705	N/A	879	1,197	0	322	116	2,514	903	1,168
18	9704	N/A	1,317	364	1,912	557	0	4,150	1,331	355
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	1,005	66	757	283	13	2,125	1,038	64
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,916	347	119	369	193	2,944	1,932	338
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**10,460**	**3,179**	**4,034**	**2,739**	**464**	**20,876**	**10,661**	**3,101**
TOTAL	-	-	**19,128**	**9,448**	**13,250**	**6,483**	**1,948**	**50,258**	**19,494**	**9,312**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	76	59	0	21	0	155	77	57
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	1,192	98	0	200	0	1,489	1,197	95
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	2,139	13,188	293	2,421	551	18,591	2,153	12,864
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**22,535**	**22,793**	**13,543**	**9,125**	**2,498**	**70,493**	**22,922**	**22,328**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PAED	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1991 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1991 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1992 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1992 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 2	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993
Lower Keys											
1	600	111	448	1,274	116	0	600	111	448	1,275	116
2	495	150	145	1,261	390	80	495	150	145	1,260	391
3	1,089	226	0	1,688	246	126	1,089	227	0	1,688	253
4a	276	370	32	2,791	1,903	244	276	376	32	2,830	1,949
4b	0	2	0	16	15	0	0	2	0	17	16
5	1,268	394	193	3,131	1,166	126	1,268	397	194	3,151	1,198
6	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0
Subtotal	**5,358**	**1,506**	**819**	**12,044**	**3,836**	**577**	**5,358**	**1,514**	**819**	**12,105**	**3,923**
Middle Keys											
7	1,683	842	425	6,696	2,116	1,586	1,683	835	426	6,645	2,125
8	180	242	229	2,033	542	814	180	238	229	2,003	547
9	608	152	0	1,130	248	120	608	151	0	1,128	251
10	0	45	0	339	189	103	0	45	0	338	192
11	1,147	261	0	1,946	472	64	1,147	261	0	1,944	473
12a	6	165	0	1,231	849	232	6	168	0	1,255	860
12b	0	126	0	937	108	678	0	122	0	909	108
13	235	421	13	3,149	602	1,816	235	411	13	3,077	610
Subtotal	**3,858**	**2,254**	**667**	**17,461**	**5,126**	**5,413**	**3,858**	**2,232**	**668**	**17,297**	**5,167**
Upper Keys											
14	174	403	0	3,002	2,232	228	174	408	0	3,042	2,262
15	0	214	35	1,628	1,151	230	0	214	35	1,631	1,188
16	1,072	604	3	4,507	2,133	676	1,072	602	3	4,486	2,139
17	0	321	116	2,508	926	1,126	0	318	116	2,487	970
18	1,912	558	0	4,156	1,339	343	1,912	557	0	4,151	1,380
19-20 (g)	757	288	13	2,161	1,059	191	757	311	13	2,330	1,075
21	119	370	193	2,953	1,945	326	119	371	194	2,955	1,957
22	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0
Subtotal	**4,034**	**2,758**	**464**	**21,019**	**10,786**	**3,119**	**4,034**	**2,781**	**465**	**21,185**	**10,970**
TOTAL	**13,250**	**6,519**	**1,950**	**50,524**	**19,748**	**9,110**	**13,250**	**6,527**	**1,952**	**50,586**	**20,060**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	0	21	0	155	78	55	0	21	0	154	78
City of Key Colony B.	0	200	0	1,493	1,212	92	0	202	0	1,506	1,233
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	293	2,373	551	18,233	2,167	12,407	293	2,304	552	17,723	2,181
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,543**	**9,113**	**2,501**	**70,406**	**23,205**	**21,663**	**13,543**	**9,054**	**2,503**	**69,969**	**23,553**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1993 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1993 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (22 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 26	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1994 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1994 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (28 + 29 + 30 + 31 + 32
Lower Keys											
1	0	600	111	449	1,276	117	0	600	111	449	1,277
2	87	495	151	145	1,269	395	83	495	151	145	1,269
3	137	1,089	229	0	1,708	258	130	1,089	229	0	1,705
4a	264	276	386	32	2,908	1,990	250	276	390	32	2,939
4b	0	0	3	0	19	17	0	0	3	0	19
5	137	1,268	404	194	3,201	1,216	130	1,268	405	194	3,213
6	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	**626**	**5,358**	**1,536**	**820**	**12,264**	**3,993**	**592**	**5,358**	**1,541**	**821**	**12,305**
Middle Keys											
7	1,722	1,683	857	426	6,813	2,134	1,628	1,683	844	427	6,714
8	883	180	250	229	2,089	552	835	180	243	230	2,038
9	130	608	153	0	1,142	252	123	608	152	0	1,135
10	112	0	47	0	351	195	106	0	47	0	348
11	100	1,147	267	0	1,986	473	94	1,147	266	0	1,980
12a	252	6	173	0	1,291	871	238	6	173	0	1,287
12b	736	0	131	0	975	108	696	0	125	0	929
13	1,971	235	436	13	3,265	611	1,863	235	420	13	3,142
Subtotal	**5,906**	**3,858**	**2,314**	**668**	**17,913**	**5,196**	**5,583**	**3,858**	**2,269**	**669**	**17,574**
Upper Keys											
14	247	174	416	0	3,099	2,287	234	174	418	0	3,112
15	250	0	223	36	1,696	1,224	236	0	226	36	1,722
16	734	1,072	611	3	4,559	2,150	693	1,072	607	3	4,526
17	1,223	0	340	116	2,649	989	1,156	0	333	116	2,594
18	664	1,912	613	0	4,569	1,386	627	1,912	608	0	4,534
19-20 (g)	207	757	316	13	2,368	1,080	196	757	315	13	2,360
21	354	119	377	194	3,001	1,961	335	119	374	194	2,982
22	0	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	103	103
Subtotal	**3,678**	**4,034**	**2,896**	**465**	**22,043**	**11,077**	**3,477**	**4,034**	**2,881**	**465**	**21,935**
TOTAL	**10,210**	**13,250**	**6,746**	**1,954**	**52,220**	**20,265**	**9,652**	**13,250**	**6,691**	**1,956**	**51,814**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	60	0	21	0	160	79	57	0	21	0	157
City of Key Colony B.	100	0	207	0	1,539	1,241	94	0	207	0	1,542
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	13,468	293	2,471	552	18,965	2,195	12,731	293	2,359	553	18,131
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,838**	**13,543**	**9,445**	**2,506**	**72,884**	**23,781**	**22,534**	**13,543**	**9,278**	**2,508**	**71,644**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	1995 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1995 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (34 + 35 + 36 + 37 + 38	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1996	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	117	0	600	111	450	1,278	118	0	600	111
2	397	81	495	151	146	1,269	400	83	495	152
3	262	127	1,089	229	0	1,706	267	130	1,089	230
4a	2,038	244	276	397	32	2,987	2,083	251	276	405
4b	17	0	0	3	0	20	17	0	0	3
5	1,232	127	1,268	407	194	3,228	1,253	130	1,268	411
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**4,063**	**578**	**5,358**	**1,550**	**822**	**12,371**	**4,138**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,564**
Middle Keys										
7	2,145	1,588	1,683	839	427	6,682	2,152	1,633	1,683	848
8	556	815	180	240	230	2,021	561	838	180	245
9	254	120	608	152	0	1,134	257	123	608	153
10	196	104	0	46	0	346	196	107	0	47
11	473	92	1,147	265	0	1,978	492	95	1,147	269
12a	885	232	6	174	0	1,298	895	239	6	177
12b	110	679	0	122	0	911	110	698	0	125
13	613	1,818	235	413	13	3,092	615	1,870	235	422
Subtotal	**5,233**	**5,447**	**3,858**	**2,253**	**670**	**17,461**	**5,277**	**5,602**	**3,858**	**2,284**
Upper Keys										
14	2,310	228	174	420	0	3,132	2,327	234	174	424
15	1,229	230	0	226	36	1,721	1,239	237	0	229
16	2,158	677	1,072	606	3	4,515	2,164	696	1,072	609
17	1,007	1,128	0	331	116	2,582	1,025	1,160	0	339
18	1,394	612	1,912	607	0	4,528	1,402	630	1,912	611
19-20 (g)	1,086	191	757	315	13	2,362	1,094	196	757	317
21	1,969	327	119	374	194	2,983	1,988	336	119	379
22	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**11,154**	**3,392**	**4,034**	**2,880**	**466**	**21,926**	**11,238**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,908**
TOTAL	**20,450**	**9,417**	**13,250**	**6,683**	**1,958**	**51,758**	**20,654**	**9,685**	**13,250**	**6,756**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	80	55	0	21	0	157	81	57	0	21
City of Key Colony B.	1,259	92	0	209	0	1,561	1,265	95	0	211
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	2,210	12,422	293	2,313	553	17,790	2,224	12,775	293	2,370
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,999**	**21,986**	**13,543**	**9,227**	**2,511**	**71,266**	**24,224**	**22,612**	**13,543**	**9,359**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
PAED	1996 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1996 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	1997 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1997 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (46 + 47 + 48 + 49 + 50	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1998	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1998	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites
Lower Keys											
1	450	1,279	118	0	600	111	451	1,280	119	0	600
2	146	1,275	402	83	495	152	146	1,277	404	78	495
3	0	1,717	271	130	1,089	231	0	1,720	274	122	1,089
4a	32	3,047	2,123	251	276	411	32	3,093	2,153	236	276
4b	0	20	19	0	0	3	0	22	19	0	0
5	194	3,257	1,260	130	1,268	412	195	3,265	1,267	122	1,268
6	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**823**	**12,477**	**4,193**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,572**	**824**	**12,541**	**4,236**	**558**	**5,358**
Middle Keys											
7	428	6,743	2,161	1,633	1,683	849	428	6,754	2,167	1,535	1,683
8	230	2,053	564	838	180	245	230	2,057	567	788	180
9	0	1,141	259	123	608	153	0	1,143	259	116	608
10	0	350	198	154	0	54	0	406	198	414	0
11	0	2,002	497	95	1,147	270	0	2,008	497	89	1,147
12a	0	1,316	900	239	6	177	0	1,322	-	-	-
12b	0	934	111	698	0	125	0	934	-	-	-
13	13	3,155	616	1,870	235	422	13	3,155	-	-	-
Subtotal	**670**	**17,692**	**5,306**	**5,650**	**3,858**	**2,296**	**671**	**17,781**	**3,690**	**2,941**	**3,617**
Upper Keys											
14	0	3,159	2,356	234	174	429	0	3,196	-	-	-
15	36	1,740	1,241	237	0	229	36	1,742	1,244	222	0
16	3	4,545	2,167	696	1,072	610	3	4,549	2,172	654	1,072
17	117	2,640	1,038	1,160	0	341	117	2,655	1,054	1,090	0
18	0	4,555	1,412	630	1,912	613	0	4,566	1,419	592	1,912
19-20 (g)	13	2,378	1,099	196	757	318	13	2,384	1,104	185	757
21	194	3,018	2,000	336	119	380	195	3,029	2,028	316	119
22	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0
Subtotal	**466**	**22,136**	**11,315**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,920**	**467**	**22,225**	**9,020**	**3,059**	**3,860**
TOTAL	**1,960**	**52,305**	**20,813**	**9,733**	**13,250**	**6,788**	**1,962**	**52,546**	**16,946**	**6,559**	**12,835**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,998	2,859	415
City of Layton	0	159	82	57	0	22	0	160	83	53	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,571	1,276	95	0	212	0	1,583	1,294	89	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	554	18,216	2,238	12,775	293	2,372	554	18,233	2,252	12,009	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,513**	**72,251**	**24,409**	**22,659**	**13,543**	**9,395**	**2,516**	**72,521**	**24,572**	**21,570**	**13,543**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
PAED	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1998 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1998 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (52 + 53 + 54 + 55 + 56	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1999 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1999 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (58 + 59 + 60 + 61 + 62	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000
Lower Keys										
1	111	451	1,281	119	0	600	111	452	1,282	120
2	151	146	1,274	405	78	495	152	146	1,276	407
3	230	0	1,716	278	123	1,089	231	0	1,721	281
4a	413	32	3,110	2,172	238	276	416	32	3,135	2,198
4b	3	0	22	19	0	0	3	0	22	20
5	412	195	3,264	1,269	123	1,268	412	195	3,268	1,282
6	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0
Subtotal	**1,574**	**824**	**12,551**	**4,263**	**563**	**5,358**	**1,578**	**825**	**12,587**	**4,307**
Middle Keys										
7	835	428	6,649	2,173	1,730	1,683	866	429	6,881	-
8	238	230	2,003	570	793	180	239	231	2,013	-
9	152	0	1,135	260	117	608	153	0	1,137	-
10	95	0	707	199	444	0	100	0	743	201
11	269	0	2,002	497	90	1,147	269	0	2,002	501
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,588**	**659**	**12,496**	**3,699**	**3,174**	**3,617**	**1,626**	**659**	**12,775**	**702**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	227	36	1,730	1,248	224	0	228	36	1,736	1,257
16	604	3	4,505	2,175	659	1,072	605	3	4,515	2,177
17	332	117	2,593	1,062	1,098	0	335	117	2,612	1,071
18	608	0	4,531	1,424	596	1,912	610	0	4,542	1,429
19-20 (g)	317	13	2,376	1,109	186	757	318	13	2,384	1,114
21	382	195	3,039	2,056	318	119	386	195	3,075	2,083
22	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0
Subtotal	**2,471**	**467**	**18,877**	**9,074**	**3,082**	**3,860**	**2,483**	**468**	**18,987**	**9,112**
TOTAL	**5,633**	**1,951**	**43,924**	**17,036**	**6,818**	**12,835**	**5,687**	**1,952**	**44,329**	**14,121**
Village of Islamorada	1,127	13	8,411	4,025	2,880	415	1,135	13	8,467	4,041
City of Layton	21	0	158	84	54	0	21	0	159	85
City of Key Colony B.	214	0	1,597	1,312	90	0	217	0	1,619	1,327
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,008
City of Key West (p)	2,256	555	17,365	2,266	12,097	293	2,272	556	17,483	2,280
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,251**	**2,518**	**71,454**	**24,723**	**21,939**	**13,543**	**9,332**	**2,521**	**72,058**	**24,860**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2000 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2000 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (64 + 65 + 66 + 67 + 68)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2001 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2001 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (70 + 71 + 72 + 73 + 74)
Lower Keys											
1	0	600	111	452	1,283	120	0	600	112	452	1,284
2	82	495	152	146	1,282	408	82	495	153	146	1,284
3	129	1,089	232	0	1,731	284	129	1,089	233	0	1,734
4a	249	276	422	33	3,178	2,225	249	276	426	33	3,209
4b	0	0	3	0	23	20	0	0	3	0	24
5	129	1,268	415	195	3,289	1,294	129	1,268	417	195	3,304
8	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	**589**	**5,358**	**1,589**	**826**	**12,669**	**4,351**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,596**	**827**	**12,721**
Middle Keys											
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	521	0	112	0	835	203	578	0	121	0	902
11	94	1,147	270	0	2,011	504	94	1,147	270	0	2,015
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**615**	**1,147**	**382**	**0**	**2,846**	**708**	**672**	**1,147**	**392**	**0**	**2,917**
Upper Keys											
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	235	0	231	36	1,759	1,266	235	0	233	36	1,770
16	690	1,072	611	3	4,554	2,180	690	1,072	611	3	4,556
17	1,151	0	344	117	2,683	1,080	1,151	0	346	117	2,694
18	625	1,912	615	0	4,580	1,434	625	1,912	615	0	4,586
19-20 (g)	195	757	320	13	2,400	1,119	195	757	321	13	2,405
21	333	119	390	195	3,101	2,071	333	119	391	195	3,109
22	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104
Subtotal	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,511**	**468**	**19,180**	**9,150**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,517**	**469**	**19,224**
TOTAL	**4,433**	**10,365**	**4,482**	**1,294**	**34,696**	**14,208**	**4,490**	**10,365**	**4,505**	**1,296**	**34,863**
Village of Islamorada	3,017	415	1,158	13	8,644	4,057	3,017	415	1,161	13	8,662
City of Layton	56	0	22	0	163	86	56	0	22	0	165
City of Key Colony B.	94	0	220	0	1,641	1,341	94	0	222	0	1,657
City of Marathon	2,766	2,471	1,278	659	10,182	3,018	2,766	2,471	1,280	660	10,195
City of Key West (p)	12,673	293	2,363	556	18,165	2,293	12,673	293	2,365	557	18,182
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,040**	**13,544**	**9,524**	**2,522**	**73,491**	**25,003**	**23,096**	**13,544**	**9,555**	**2,525**	**73,723**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
PAEO	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	2002 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2002 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (76 + 77 + 78 + 79 + 80)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)
Lower Keys										
1	120	0	600	112	453	**1,284**	120	0	600	112
2	410	82	495	153	147	**1,286**	411	82	495	153
3	287	129	1,089	233	0	**1,738**	290	129	1,089	234
4a	2,251	249	276	430	33	**3,239**	2,278	249	276	434
4b	21	0	0	3	0	**24**	22	0	0	3
5	1,306	129	1,268	419	196	**3,318**	1,318	129	1,268	421
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	**1,883**	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**4,395**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,603**	**828**	**12,773**	**4,438**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,610**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	206	634	0	130	0	**970**	208	634	0	130
11	508	94	1,147	271	0	**2,019**	511	94	1,147	272
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**713**	**728**	**1,147**	**401**	**0**	**2,989**	**719**	**728**	**1,147**	**402**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,276	235	0	234	36	**1,781**	1,285	235	0	236
16	2,182	690	1,072	611	3	**4,559**	2,185	742	1,072	620
17	1,089	1,151	0	347	117	**2,704**	1,098	1,151	0	348
18	1,439	625	1,912	616	0	**4,592**	1,444	625	1,912	817
19-20 (g)	1,124	195	757	322	13	**2,411**	1,129	195	757	323
21	2,078	333	119	392	196	**3,118**	2,085	333	119	393
22	0	0	0	0	104	**104**	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,188**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,523**	**469**	**19,269**	**9,225**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,537**
TOTAL	**14,295**	**4,546**	**10,365**	**4,527**	**1,297**	**35,030**	**14,383**	**4,598**	**10,365**	**4,549**
Village of Islamorada	4,073	3,017	415	1,163	13	**8,680**	4,088	3,017	415	1,166
City of Layton	87	56	0	22	0	**166**	88	56	0	22
City of Key Colony B.	1,355	94	0	225	0	**1,674**	1,370	94	0	227
City of Marathon	3,029	2,766	2,471	1,281	661	**10,208**	3,039	2,766	2,471	1,283
City of Key West (p)	2,307	12,673	293	2,367	557	**18,198**	2,316	12,673	293	2,369
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,146**	**23,153**	**13,544**	**9,586**	**2,527**	**73,956**	**25,284**	**23,204**	**13,544**	**9,615**

Peak Seasonal Population

1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
PAED	2003 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2003 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (82 + 83 + 84 + 85 + 86)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (aa)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2004 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2004 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (88 + 89 + 90 + 91 + 92)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (ae)
Lower Keys										
1	453	1,285	121	0	600	112	454	1,286	121	0
2	147	1,288	414	82	495	154	147	1,291	415	82
3	0	1,741	294	129	1,089	234	0	1,746	298	129
4a	33	3,270	2,319	249	276	441	33	3,318	2,359	249
4b	0	25	22	0	0	3	0	26	23	0
5	196	3,332	1,335	129	1,268	424	196	3,352	1,352	129
6	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0
Subtotal	**828**	**12,824**	**4,506**	**589**	**5,356**	**1,620**	**829**	**12,903**	**4,570**	**589**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	972	210	634	0	131	0	975	212	634
11	0	2,023	514	94	1,147	272	0	2,027	517	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**2,995**	**724**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**403**	**0**	**3,002**	**729**	**3,494**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,792	1,301	235	0	238	36	1,810	1,316	235
16	3	4,622	2,190	742	1,072	621	3	4,627	2,192	742
17	117	2,714	1,117	1,151	0	351	118	2,736	1,135	1,151
18	0	4,598	1,454	625	1,912	619	0	4,609	1,463	625
19-20 (g)	13	2,417	1,139	195	757	324	13	2,429	1,149	195
21	196	3,126	2,099	333	119	395	196	3,142	2,110	333
22	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0
Subtotal	**470**	**19,372**	**9,299**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,548**	**470**	**19,458**	**9,365**	**3,280**
TOTAL	**1,298**	**35,192**	**14,529**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,571**	**1,299**	**35,362**	**14,663**	**7,364**
Village of Islamorada	13	8,699	4,106	3,017	415	1,168	13	8,719	4,120	3,017
City of Layton	0	167	89	56	0	23	0	168	90	56
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,690	1,384	94	0	229	0	1,707	1,398	94
City of Marathon	661	10,221	3,048	2,766	2,471	1,284	662	10,231	3,053	2,766
City of Key West (p)	558	18,209	2,325	11,914	293	2,252	558	17,343	2,334	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,530**	**74,177**	**25,481**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,528**	**2,533**	**73,531**	**25,658**	**25,211**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
PAED	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2005 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2005 PEAK SEASONAL PDPULATION (94 + 95 + 96 + 97 + 98)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (as)	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2006 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2006 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (100 + 101 + 102 + 103 + 104
Lower Keys										
1	600	112	454	1,287	121	0	600	112	455	1,287
2	495	154	147	1,293	417	82	495	154	147	1,295
3	1,089	235	0	1,751	302	129	1,089	236	0	1,756
4a	276	447	33	3,364	2,398	249	276	453	33	3,409
4b	0	4	0	27	24	0	0	4	0	28
5	1,268	426	196	3,372	1,367	129	1,268	429	196	3,389
6	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	5,358	1,630	630	12,977	4,630	589	5,358	1,639	831	13,048
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	0	131	0	977	213	634	0	131	0	979
11	1,147	272	0	2,030	519	94	1,147	273	0	2,033
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,147	404	0	3,007	733	3,494	1,147	404	0	3,011
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	240	36	1,827	1,330	235	0	242	36	1,843
16	1,072	621	3	4,631	2,193	742	1,072	621	3	4,632
17	0	354	118	2,757	1,152	1,151	0	357	118	2,778
18	1,912	620	0	4,620	1,470	625	1,912	621	0	4,628
19-20 (g)	757	326	13	2,439	1,157	195	757	327	13	2,449
21	119	397	196	3,156	2,120	333	119	399	196	3,167
22	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105
Subtotal	3,860	2,558	471	19,534	9,422	3,280	3,860	2,567	471	19,600
TOTAL	**10,365**	**4,592**	**1,301**	**35,518**	**14,784**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,611**	**1,302**	**35,659**
Village of Islamorada	415	1,170	13	8,735	4,129	3,017	415	1,172	13	8,746
City of Layton	0	23	0	169	91	56	0	23	0	170
City of Key Colony B.	0	231	0	1,723	1,410	94	0	233	0	1,737
City of Marathon	2,471	1,285	663	10,238	3,056	2,766	2,471	1,285	663	10,241
City of Key West (p)	293	2,254	559	17,354	2,339	11,914	293	2,255	559	17,360
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,544**	**9,555**	**2,535**	**73,737**	**25,809**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,579**	**2,538**	**73,914**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
PAEO 4)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2007 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2007 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (106 + 107 + 108 + 109 + 110)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2008	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	600	112	455	1,289	121	0	601	112
2	418	82	495	154	147	1,297	419	82	496	154
3	306	129	1,090	236	0	1,762	310	129	1,091	237
4a	2,434	249	277	459	33	3,452	2,469	249	277	464
4b	25	0	0	4	0	29	26	0	0	4
5	1,381	129	1,270	431	196	3,407	1,394	129	1,271	433
6	0	0	1,632	253	0	1,885	0	0	1,634	253
Subtotal	**4,686**	**590**	**5,363**	**1,649**	**832**	**13,121**	**4,739**	**591**	**5,369**	**1,658**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	215	635	0	132	0	981	216	635	0	132
11	521	94	1,148	273	0	2,036	522	94	1,149	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**736**	**729**	**1,148**	**405**	**0**	**3,017**	**738**	**729**	**1,149**	**406**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,342	235	0	244	36	1,857	1,353	235	0	246
16	2,191	743	1,073	621	3	4,632	2,188	743	1,074	621
17	1,169	1,152	0	360	118	2,798	1,184	1,153	0	362
18	1,476	625	1,914	622	0	4,638	1,481	626	1,916	624
19-20 (g)	1,164	195	758	328	13	2,458	1,169	195	759	329
21	2,127	334	119	400	196	3,176	2,133	334	119	401
22	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,469**	**3,284**	**3,864**	**2,576**	**472**	**19,664**	**9,508**	**3,287**	**3,868**	**2,583**
TOTAL	**14,891**	**4,602**	**10,375**	**4,630**	**1,303**	**35,802**	**14,985**	**4,607**	**10,386**	**4,647**
Village of Islamorada	4,134	3,020	415	1,173	13	8,756	4,136	3,023	416	1,174
City of Layton	92	56	0	23	0	171	93	56	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	1,421	94	0	235	0	1,750	1,431	94	0	236
City of Marathon	3,055	2,769	2,473	1,286	664	10,247	3,051	2,772	2,476	1,286
City of Key West (p)	2,345	11,926	293	2,257	560	17,381	2,350	11,938	293	2,260
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,938**	**22,467**	**13,558**	**9,604**	**2,540**	**74,108**	**26,045**	**22,490**	**13,571**	**9,626**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
PAED	2008 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2008 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (112 + 113 + 114 + 115 + 116)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	2009 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2009 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (118 + 119 + 120 + 121 + 122)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2010
Lower Keys										
1	456	1,290	121	0	601	112	456	1,291	121	0
2	148	1,299	419	82	496	155	148	1,300	419	83
3	0	1,767	313	130	1,092	238	0	1,772	316	130
4a	33	3,492	2,502	250	277	469	33	3,531	2,533	250
4b	0	30	27	0	0	4	0	31	28	0
5	197	3,424	1,406	130	1,272	435	197	3,439	1,416	130
6	0	1,887	0	0	1,635	253	0	1,889	0	0
Subtotal	833	13,189	4,788	591	5,374	1,667	833	13,253	4,832	592
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	983	217	636	0	132	0	985	218	637
11	0	2,039	523	94	1,150	274	0	2,041	523	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	0	3,022	740	730	1,150	406	0	3,026	741	731
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,871	1,363	236	0	248	36	1,882	1,372	236
16	3	4,630	2,182	744	1,075	620	3	4,825	2,174	745
17	118	2,817	1,199	1,154	0	365	118	2,836	1,212	1,155
18	0	4,647	1,484	626	1,918	624	0	4,653	1,486	627
19-20 (g)	13	2,465	1,174	195	759	330	13	2,472	1,178	196
21	197	3,183	2,136	334	119	401	197	3,188	2,137	335
22	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0
Subtotal	472	19,718	9,538	3,290	3,872	2,588	473	19,781	9,558	3,293
TOTAL	1,305	35,929	15,065	4,611	10,396	4,661	1,306	36,040	15,131	4,616
Village of Islamorada	13	8,761	4,133	3,026	416	1,174	13	8,762	4,126	3,029
City of Layton	0	172	93	57	0	23	0	173	94	57
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,761	1,439	94	0	238	0	1,771	1,446	94
City of Marathon	665	10,250	3,044	2,774	2,478	1,286	665	10,249	3,035	2,777
City of Key West (p)	561	17,402	2,355	11,950	294	2,263	561	17,423	2,361	11,962
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	2,543	74,275	26,130	22,512	13,585	9,645	2,545	74,417	26,192	22,535

Peak Seasonal Population

1	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
PAED	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2010 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2010 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (124 + 125 + 126 + 127 + 128)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2011	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2011 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2011 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (130 + 131 + 132 + 133 + 134
Lower Keys										
1	602	112	457	1,291	120	0	603	112	457	1,292
2	497	155	148	1,300	418	83	497	155	148	1,300
3	1,093	239	0	1,777	319	130	1,094	239	0	1,782
4a	277	474	33	3,567	2,561	250	278	479	33	3,601
4b	0	4	0	33	29	0	0	5	0	34
5	1,273	437	197	3,453	1,425	130	1,275	439	197	3,465
6	1,637	254	0	1,891	0	0	1,639	254	0	1,892
Subtotal	**5,379**	**1,675**	**834**	**13,312**	**4,872**	**592**	**5,385**	**1,682**	**835**	**13,366**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	0	132	0	987	219	637	0	133	0	988
11	1,151	274	0	2,043	523	94	1,153	274	0	2,044
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,151**	**407**	**0**	**3,030**	**741**	**732**	**1,153**	**407**	**0**	**3,032**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	249	36	1,893	1,379	236	0	250	36	1,901
16	1,076	619	3	4,618	2,163	746	1,078	618	3	4,608
17	0	367	118	2,853	1,225	1,156	0	369	118	2,869
18	1,920	625	0	4,658	1,486	628	1,922	626	0	4,661
19-20 (g)	760	331	13	2,477	1,180	196	761	331	13	2,481
21	119	402	197	3,190	2,136	335	119	402	197	3,189
22	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105
Subtotal	**3,876**	**2,593**	**473**	**19,793**	**9,569**	**3,297**	**3,880**	**2,596**	**473**	**19,815**
TOTAL	**10,407**	**4,674**	**1,307**	**36,135**	**15,183**	**4,621**	**10,417**	**4,684**	**1,309**	**36,213**
Village of Islamorada	417	1,174	13	8,758	4,115	3,032	417	1,172	13	8,749
City of Layton	0	23	0	174	94	57	0	23	0	174
City of Key Colony B.	0	239	0	1,779	1,451	94	0	240	0	1,785
City of Marathon	2,481	1,285	666	10,244	3,022	2,780	2,483	1,284	667	10,236
City of Key West (p)	294	2,266	562	17,444	2,366	11,974	294	2,268	562	17,465
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,598**	**9,660**	**2,548**	**74,533**	**26,231**	**22,557**	**13,612**	**9,672**	**2,550**	**74,622**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
PAED 4)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2012	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2012 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2012 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (136 + 137 + 138 + 139 + 140)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2013	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	120	0	603	112	457	1,293	119	0	604	112
2	417	83	498	155	148	1,300	415	83	498	154
3	321	130	1,095	240	0	1,786	323	130	1,096	240
4a	2,588	250	278	483	33	3,632	2,612	251	278	487
4b	30	0	0	5	0	35	31	0	0	5
5	1,432	130	1,276	440	197	3,476	1,438	130	1,277	441
6	0	0	1,640	254	0	1,894	0	0	1,642	254
Subtotal	**4,908**	**593**	**5,390**	**1,688**	**836**	**13,415**	**4,939**	**594**	**5,398**	**1,694**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	219	638	0	133	0	990	219	638	0	133
11	522	94	1,154	274	0	2,044	520	95	1,155	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**741**	**732**	**1,154**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**	**739**	**733**	**1,155**	**407**
Upper Keys										
t4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,385	236	0	251	36	1,909	1,390	236	0	252
16	2,151	746	1,079	616	3	4,596	2,137	747	1,080	614
17	1,236	1,157	0	371	118	2,883	1,247	1,159	0	373
18	1,485	628	1,924	626	0	4,663	1,482	629	1,926	626
19-20 (g)	1,181	196	762	332	13	2,484	1,181	196	762	332
21	2,133	335	120	401	197	3,187	2,128	336	120	400
22	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,571**	**3,300**	**3,884**	**2,597**	**474**	**19,826**	**9,564**	**3,303**	**3,887**	**2,597**
TOTAL	**15,220**	**4,625**	**10,427**	**4,692**	**1,310**	**36,275**	**15,242**	**4,630**	**10,438**	**4,698**
Village of Islamorada	4,099	3,035	417	1,171	13	8,735	4,080	3,038	418	1,168
City of Layton	94	57	0	23	0	175	95	57	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	1,455	94	0	240	0	1,790	1,458	95	0	241
City of Marathon	3,006	2,783	2,486	1,283	667	10,224	2,987	2,785	2,488	1,280
City of Key West (p)	2,372	11,986	295	2,271	563	17,486	2,377	11,998	295	2,274
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,246**	**22,580**	**13,625**	**9,680**	**2,553**	**74,685**	**26,239**	**22,602**	**13,639**	**9,684**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
PAED	2013 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2013 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (142 + 143 + 144 + 145 + 146)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2014	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2014 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2014 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (148 + 149 + 150 + 151 + 152)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2015
Lower Keys										
1	458	1,293	118	0	604	112	458	1,293	117	0
2	148	1,299	414	83	499	154	148	1,298	411	83
3	0	1,790	325	130	1,097	241	0	1,793	327	130
4a	33	3,660	2,633	251	279	490	33	3,686	2,652	251
4b	0	36	32	0	0	5	0	37	33	0
5	198	3,484	1,443	130	1,279	442	198	3,492	1,446	130
6	0	1,896	0	0	1,643	255	0	1,898	0	0
Subtotal	**837**	**13,459**	**4,968**	**594**	**5,401**	**1,699**	**838**	**13,497**	**4,987**	**595**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	990	219	639	0	133	0	991	219	640
11	0	2,044	518	95	1,156	274	0	2,043	516	95
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**3,035**	**738**	**734**	**1,156**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**	**735**	**734**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,914	1,393	237	0	253	36	1,918	1,395	237
16	3	4,581	2,120	748	1,081	612	3	4,564	2,102	749
17	119	2,897	1,256	1,160	0	374	119	2,909	1,264	1,161
18	0	4,662	1,478	630	1,928	625	0	4,660	1,472	630
19-20 (g)	13	2,485	1,180	196	763	332	13	2,484	1,178	197
21	198	3,181	2,120	336	120	399	198	3,173	2,111	336
22	105	105	0	0	0	0	106	108	0	0
Subtotal	**474**	**19,826**	**9,547**	**3,307**	**3,891**	**2,595**	**475**	**19,815**	**9,521**	**3,310**
TOTAL	**1,311**	**36,319**	**15,250**	**4,634**	**10,448**	**4,702**	**1,313**	**36,347**	**15,243**	**4,639**
Village of Islamorada	13	8,717	4,057	3,041	418	1,165	13	8,694	4,030	3,044
City of Layton	0	175	95	57	0	24	0	175	95	57
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,793	1,459	95	0	241	0	1,794	1,459	95
City of Marathon	668	10,210	2,966	2,788	2,491	1,278	669	10,191	2,941	2,791
City of Key West (p)	563	17,507	2,382	12,010	295	2,277	564	17,528	2,388	12,022
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,555**	**74,720**	**26,208**	**22,625**	**13,653**	**9,685**	**2,558**	**74,730**	**26,155**	**22,648**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	156	157	158	159
PAED	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2015 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2015 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (154 + 155 + 156 + 157 + 158)
Lower Keys				
1	605	112	459	1,293
2	499	154	149	1,296
3	1,099	241	0	1,797
4a	279	493	33	3,709
4b	0	5	0	38
5	1,280	443	198	3,497
6	1,645	255	0	1,900
Subtotal	**5,406**	**1,703**	**838**	**13,530**
Middle Keys				
7	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-
10	0	133	0	992
11	1,157	274	0	2,042
12a	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,157**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**
Upper Keys				
14	-	-	-	-
15	0	253	36	1,921
16	1,082	609	3	4,545
17	0	376	119	2,919
18	1,929	625	0	4,657
19-20 (g)	764	331	13	2,483
21	120	398	198	3,163
22	0	0	106	106
Subtotal	**3,895**	**2,592**	**475**	**19,793**
TOTAL	**10,459**	**4,703**	**1,314**	**36,357**
Village of Islamorada	419	1,161	13	8,667
City of Layton	0	24	0	175
City of Key Colony B.	0	241	0	1,794
City of Marathon	2,493	1,275	669	10,170
City of Key West (p)	296	2,279	564	17,549
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,666**	**9,683**	**2,561**	**74,712**

Appendix 6

Peak Population in Seasonal Residences by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PAED	1990 Census Tract (o)	1990 Census Block Groups	April 1, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Units (r)	December 31, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons per Party Staying in a Seasonal Dwelling Unit (t)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990 (5 x 6)	December 31, 1991 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991 (8 x 6)	December 31, 1992 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992 (10 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	43	43	2.67	115	43	116	44	116
2	9717	N/A	142	143	2.67	383	145	388	146	390
3	9716	N/A	86	89	2.67	237	90	241	92	248
4a	9715	N/A	654	674	2.67	1,800	697	1,860	713	1,903
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	4	5	2.67	13	5	14	6	15
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	402	416	2.67	1,111	428	1,144	437	1,166
6	9714 pt.& 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	2.67	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	1,331	1,370	2.67	3,659	1,409	3,763	1,437	3,838
Middle Keys										
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	777	783	2.67	2,091	787	2,102	793	2,116
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	197	200	2.67	533	202	539	203	542
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	90	91	2.67	244	92	246	93	248
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	66	69	2.67	183	70	186	71	189
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	176	176	2.67	471	176	471	177	472
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	292	298	2.67	796	307	820	318	849
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	38	38	2.67	101	41	108	41	108
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	220	221	2.67	590	224	598	225	602
Subtotal	-	-	1,856	1,876	2.67	5,009	1,899	5,070	1,920	5,128
Upper Keys										
14	9708	N/A	777	796	2.67	2,128	820	2,189	836	2,232
15	9707	N/A	383	411	2.67	1,097	427	1,140	431	1,151
16	9706	N/A	793	794	2.67	2,121	797	2,127	799	2,133
17	9705	N/A	319	329	2.67	879	338	903	347	926
18	9704	N/A	489	493	2.67	1,317	498	1,331	502	1,339
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	371	377	2.67	1,005	389	1,038	396	1,059
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	706	717	2.67	1,918	724	1,932	729	1,945
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	2.67	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	3,838	3,918	2.67	10,480	3,993	10,661	4,040	10,786
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	7,025	7,164	2.67	19,128	7,301	19,494	7,396	19,748
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	28	28	2.67	78	29	77	29	78
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	441	446	2.67	1,192	448	1,197	454	1,212
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	440	737	2.90	2,139	742	2,153	747	2,167
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	7,934	8,376	2.67	22,535	8,520	22,922	8,626	23,205

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Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PAED	December 31, 1993 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993 (12 x 6)	December 31, 1994 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994 (14 x 6)	December 31, 1995 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995 (16 x 6)	December 31, 1996 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996 (18 x 6)	December 31, 1997 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997 (20 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	44	116	44	117	44	117	44	118	44	118
2	147	391	148	395	149	397	150	400	151	402
3	95	253	97	258	98	262	100	267	101	271
4a	730	1,949	745	1,990	763	2,038	780	2,083	795	2,123
4b	6	16	6	17	6	17	7	17	7	19
5	449	1,198	455	1,216	461	1,232	469	1,253	472	1,260
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,469	3,923	1,495	3,993	1,522	4,063	1,550	4,138	1,570	4,193
Middle Keys										
7	796	2,125	799	2,134	803	2,145	806	2,152	809	2,161
8	205	547	207	552	208	556	210	561	211	564
9	94	251	94	252	95	254	96	257	97	259
10	72	192	73	195	73	196	74	196	74	198
11	177	473	177	473	177	473	184	492	186	497
12a	322	860	326	671	332	885	335	895	337	900
12b	41	106	41	108	41	110	41	110	42	111
13	228	610	229	611	230	613	230	615	231	616
Subtotal	1,936	5,167	1,946	5,196	1,960	5,233	1,977	5,277	1,987	5,306
Upper Keys										
14	847	2,262	857	2,287	865	2,310	871	2,327	883	2,358
15	445	1,188	459	1,224	460	1,229	464	1,239	465	1,241
16	801	2,139	805	2,150	808	2,158	811	2,164	812	2,157
17	363	970	371	989	377	1,007	384	1,025	389	1,038
18	517	1,380	519	1,386	522	1,394	525	1,402	529	1,412
19-20 (g)	402	1,075	404	1,080	407	1,086	410	1,094	412	1,099
21	733	1,957	734	1,961	737	1,969	744	1,988	749	2,000
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,109	10,970	4,149	11,077	4,177	11,154	4,209	11,238	4,238	11,315
UNINC. TOTAL	7,513	20,060	7,590	20,265	7,659	20,450	7,736	20,654	7,795	20,813
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	29	78	30	79	30	80	30	81	31	82
City of Key Colony B.	462	1,233	465	1,241	472	1,259	474	1,265	478	1,276
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	752	2,181	757	2,195	761	2,210	766	2,224	771	2,238
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	8,756	23,553	8,841	23,781	8,922	23,999	9,006	24,224	9,075	24,409

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SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PAED	December 31, 1998 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1998 (22 x 6)	December 31, 1999 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999 (24 x 6)	December 31, 2000 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000 (26 x 6)	December 31, 2001 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001 (28 x 6)	December 31, 2002 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002 (30 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	45	119	45	119	45	120	45	120	45	120
2	151	404	152	405	152	407	153	408	153	410
3	103	274	104	278	105	281	106	284	107	287
4a	806	2,153	813	2,172	823	2,198	833	2,225	843	2,251
4b	7	19	7	19	7	20	8	20	8	21
5	474	1,267	475	1,269	480	1,282	485	1,294	489	1,306
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,587	4,236	1,597	4,263	1,613	4,307	1,629	4,351	1,646	4,396
Middle Keys										
7	812	2,167	814	2,173	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	212	567	213	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	97	259	97	260	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	74	198	75	199	75	201	76	203	77	206
11	186	497	186	497	188	501	189	504	190	508
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,382	3,690	1,385	3,699	263	702	265	708	267	713
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	466	1,244	467	1,248	471	1,257	474	1,266	478	1,276
16	813	2,172	815	2,175	815	2,177	816	2,180	817	2,182
17	395	1,054	398	1,062	401	1,071	405	1,080	408	1,089
18	531	1,419	533	1,424	535	1,429	537	1,434	539	1,439
19-20 (g)	413	1,104	415	1,109	417	1,114	419	1,119	421	1,124
21	759	2,028	770	2,056	773	2,063	775	2,071	778	2,078
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,378	9,020	3,399	9,074	3,413	9,112	3,427	9,150	3,441	9,188
UNINC. TOTAL	6,347	16,946	6,381	17,036	5,289	14,121	5,321	14,208	5,354	14,295
Village of Islamorada	1,497	3,998	1,507	4,025	1,513	4,041	1,519	4,057	1,525	4,073
City of Layton	31	83	31	84	32	85	32	88	33	87
City of Key Colony B.	485	1,294	492	1,312	497	1,327	502	1,341	508	1,355
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	1,127	3,008	1,130	3,018	1,134	3,029
City of Key West (p)	776	2,252	781	2,266	786	2,280	790	2,293	795	2,307
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	9,136	24,572	9,192	24,723	9,243	24,860	9,296	25,003	9,349	25,146

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SOURCE: 1998 Census of Population; Monroe County; Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitors Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
PAED	December 31, 2003 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003 (32 x 6)	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1990-1991 [(9 - 7) / 7]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1991-1992 [(11 - 9) / 9]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1992-1993 [(13 - 11) / 11]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1993-1994 [(15 - 13) / 13]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1994-1995 [(17 - 15) / 15]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1995-1996 [(19 - 17) / 17]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1996-1997 [(21 - 19) / 19]
Lower Keys									
1	45	120	0.46%	0.36%	0.15%	0.35%	0.15%	0.66%	0.55%
2	154	411	1.24%	0.51%	0.36%	1.08%	0.43%	0.78%	0.49%
3	108	290	1.78%	2.08%	2.58%	2.09%	1.64%	2.02%	1.19%
4a	853	2,276	3.31%	2.31%	2.43%	2.11%	2.42%	2.20%	1.91%
4b	8	22	12.50%	5.56%	7.89%	2.44%	2.38%	2.33%	9.09%
5	494	1,318	2.99%	1.91%	2.78%	1.50%	1.33%	1.67%	0.56%
6	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**1,662**	**4,438**	**2.84%**	**1.94%**	**2.29%**	**1.77%**	**1.77%**	**1.85%**	**1.31%**
Middle Keys									
7	-	-	0.55%	0.66%	0.43%	0.39%	0.54%	0.33%	0.41%
8	-	-	1.03%	0.68%	0.84%	0.84%	0.83%	0.82%	0.65%
9	-	-	1.19%	0.44%	1.46%	0.43%	0.72%	1.00%	0.85%
10	78	208	1.57%	1.54%	1.71%	1.68%	0.37%	0.18%	0.73%
11	191	511	0.00%	0.24%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	1.16%
12a	-	-	2.98%	3.56%	1.29%	1.27%	1.68%	1.03%	0.61%
12b	-	-	6.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.71%
13	-	-	1.24%	0.71%	1.31%	0.10%	0.40%	0.40%	0.10%
Subtotal	**269**	**719**	**1.21%**	**1.11%**	**0.79%**	**0.56%**	**0.72%**	**0.85%**	**0.54%**
Upper Keys									
14	-	-	3.00%	1.95%	1.35%	1.08%	1.01%	0.73%	1.36%
15	481	1,285	3.96%	0.94%	3.17%	3.08%	0.41%	0.77%	0.15%
16	818	2,185	0.30%	0.30%	0.25%	0.55%	0.35%	0.30%	0.15%
17	411	1,098	2.79%	2.53%	4.70%	2.02%	1.82%	1.73%	1.27%
18	541	1,444	1.06%	0.64%	3.04%	0.43%	0.62%	0.54%	0.69%
19-20 (g)	423	1,129	3.26%	1.97%	1.52%	0.46%	0.57%	0.74%	0.51%
21	781	2,085	0.86%	0.67%	0.61%	0.18%	0.42%	0.96%	0.59%
22	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**3,455**	**9,225**	**1.92%**	**1.17%**	**1.71%**	**0.97%**	**0.69%**	**0.76%**	**0.68%**
UNINC. TOTAL	**5,387**	**14,383**	**1.91%**	**1.30%**	**1.58%**	**1.02%**	**0.91%**	**1.00%**	**0.77%**
Village of Islamorada	1,531	4,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	33	88	2.04%	0.67%	0.66%	1.32%	1.30%	0.64%	1.27%
City of Key Colony B.	513	1,370	0.43%	1.28%	1.69%	0.66%	1.48%	0.49%	0.81%
City of Marathon	1,138	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	798	2,316	0.66%	0.66%	0.65%	0.65%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,400**	**25,284**	**1.72%**	**1.24%**	**1.50%**	**0.97%**	**0.92%**	**0.94%**	**0.76%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People In Seasonal Residences

1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
PAED	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1997-1998 [(23 - 21) / 21]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1998-1999 [(25 - 23) / 23]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1999-2000 [(27 - 25) / 25]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2000-2001 [(29 - 27) / 27]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2001-2002 [(31 - 29) / 29]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2002-2003 [(33 - 31) / 31]	Mean Average Percent Increase from 1990 to 2003 [(34+35+36+37+38+39+ 40+41+42+43+44+45+46) / # of Observations]	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004 [33 + (33 x 47)]
Lower Keys								
1	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%	0.34%	121
2	0.49%	0.21%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.55%	414
3	1.37%	1.25%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%	1.56%	294
4a	1.42%	0.89%	1.21%	1.20%	1.19%	1.17%	1.83%	2,319
4b	2.08%	0.00%	2.78%	2.71%	2.63%	2.57%	4.23%	22
5	0.56%	0.21%	0.96%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%	1.33%	1,335
6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
Subtotal	**1.04%**	**0.62%**	**1.03%**	**1.02%**	**1.01%**	**1.00%**	**1.60%**	**4,506**
Middle Keys								
7	0.29%	0.26%	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	0.49%	0.48%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0.28%	0.14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0.36%	0.36%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	0.98%	210
11	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.68%	0.68%	0.67%	0.63%	514
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0.30%**	**0.25%**	**0.73%**	**0.79%**	**0.79%**	**0.78%**	**0.72%**	**724**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0.30%	0.25%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%	0.74%	1.23%	1,301
16	0.20%	0.15%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.23%	2,190
17	1.52%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	0.82%	0.81%	1.73%	1,117
18	0.49%	0.38%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%	0.71%	1,454
19-20 (g)	0.39%	0.50%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.44%	0.90%	1,139
21	1.42%	1.40%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.65%	2,099
22	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
Subtotal	**0.70%**	**0.60%**	**0.42%**	**0.42%**	**0.41%**	**0.41%**	**0.84%**	**9,299**
UNINC. TOTAL	**0.70%**	**0.53%**	**0.59%**	**0.62%**	**0.61%**	**0.61%**	**0.94%**	**14,529**
Village of Islamorada	0.33%	0.69%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.43%	4,106
City of Layton	1.26%	1.24%	1.23%	1.21%	1.20%	1.18%	1.17%	89
City of Key Colony B.	1.44%	1.42%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.08%	1,384
City of Marathon	-	-	0.06%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.28%	3,048
City of Key West (p)	0.63%	0.61%	0.61%	0.60%	0.60%	0.38%	0.61%	2,325
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**0.67%**	**0.61%**	**0.56%**	**0.57%**	**0.57%**	**0.55%**	**0.89%**	**25,481**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o) 48 + (48 x (47 - 0.10%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o) 49 + (49 x (47 - 0.20%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o) 50 + (50 x (47 - 0.30%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o) 51 + (51 x (47 - 0.40%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o) 52 + (52 x (47 - 0.50%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o) 53 + (53 x (47 - 0.60%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o) 54 + (54 x (47 - 0.70%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o) 55 + (55 x (47 - 0.80%)]
Lower Keys								
1	121	121	121	121	121	121	120	120
2	415	417	418	419	419	419	418	417
3	298	302	306	310	313	316	319	321
4a	2,359	2,398	2,434	2,469	2,502	2,533	2,561	2,588
4b	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	1,352	1,367	1,381	1,394	1,406	1,416	1,425	1,432
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,670	4,630	4,686	4,739	4,788	4,832	4,872	4,908
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	212	213	215	216	217	218	219	219
11	517	519	521	522	523	523	523	522
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	729	733	736	738	740	741	741	741
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,316	1,330	1,342	1,353	1,363	1,372	1,379	1,385
16	2,192	2,193	2,191	2,188	2,182	2,174	2,163	2,151
17	1,135	1,152	1,169	1,184	1,199	1,212	1,225	1,236
18	1,463	1,470	1,476	1,481	1,484	1,486	1,486	1,485
19-20 (g)	1,149	1,157	1,164	1,169	1,174	1,178	1,180	1,181
21	2,110	2,120	2,127	2,133	2,136	2,137	2,136	2,133
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,365	9,422	9,469	9,508	9,538	9,558	9,569	9,571
UNINC. TOTAL	14,663	14,784	14,891	14,985	15,065	15,131	15,183	15,220
Village of Islamorada	4,120	4,129	4,134	4,136	4,133	4,126	4,115	4,099
City of Layton	90	91	92	93	93	94	94	94
City of Key Colony B.	1,398	1,410	1,421	1,431	1,439	1,446	1,451	1,455
City of Marathon	3,053	3,056	3,055	3,051	3,044	3,035	3,022	3,006
City of Key West (p)	2,334	2,339	2,345	2,350	2,355	2,361	2,366	2,372
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	25,658	25,809	25,938	26,045	26,130	26,192	26,231	26,246

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People In Seasonal Residences

1	57	58	59
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o) 56 + (56 x (47 - 0.90%))	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o) [57 + (57 x (47 - 1.0%))	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o) [58 + (58 x (47 - 1.1%))
Lower Keys			
1	119	118	117
2	415	414	411
3	323	325	327
4a	2,612	2,633	2,652
4b	31	32	33
5	1,438	1,443	1,446
6	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,939	4,966	4,987
Middle Keys			
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	219	219	219
11	520	518	516
12a	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-
13	-	-	-
Subtotal	739	738	735
Upper Keys			
14	-	-	-
15	1,390	1,393	1,395
16	2,137	2,120	2,102
17	1,247	1,256	1,264
18	1,482	1,478	1,472
19-20 (g)	1,181	1,180	1,178
21	2,128	2,120	2,111
22	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,564	9,547	9,521
UNINC. TOTAL	15,242	15,250	15,243
Village of Islamorada	4,080	4,057	4,030
City of Layton	95	95	95
City of Key Colony B.	1,458	1,459	1,459
City of Marathon	2,987	2,966	2,941
City of Key West (p)	2,377	2,382	2,388
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	26,239	26,208	26,155

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Appendix 7

Peak Population in Hotels and Motels by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAED	1990 Census Tract (e)	1990 Census Block Groups	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1990 (u)	Peak Number of Persons per Room (v)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1990 (x)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990 [(4 x 5) x 6]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1991 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1991 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991 [(8 x 5) x 9]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1992 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1992 (x)
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
2	9717	N/A	35	2.73	89.5%	86	35	87.3%	83	35	84.2%
3	9716	N/A	55	2.73	89.5%	134	55	87.3%	131	55	84.2%
4a	9715	N/A	106	2.73	89.5%	259	106	87.3%	253	106	84.2%
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	55	2.73	89.5%	134	55	87.3%	131	55	84.2%
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	**251**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**613**	**251**	**87.3%**	**598**	**251**	**84.2%**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	690	2.73	89.5%	1,686	690	87.3%	1,644	890	84.2%
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	354	2.73	89.5%	865	354	87.3%	844	354	84.2%
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	52	2.73	89.5%	127	52	87.3%	124	52	84.2%
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	45	2.73	89.5%	110	45	87.3%	107	45	84.2%
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	28	2.73	89.5%	68	28	87.3%	67	28	84.2%
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	101	2.73	89.5%	247	101	87.3%	241	101	84.2%
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	295	2.73	89.5%	721	295	87.3%	703	295	84.2%
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	750	2.73	89.5%	1,833	790	87.3%	1,883	790	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	**2,315**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**5,656**	**2,355**	**87.3%**	**5,613**	**2,355**	**84.2%**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	99	2.73	89.5%	242	99	87.3%	236	99	84.2%
15	9707	N/A	100	2.73	89.5%	244	100	87.3%	238	100	84.2%
16	9706	N/A	294	2.73	89.5%	718	294	87.3%	701	294	84.2%
17	9705	N/A	490	2.73	89.5%	1,197	490	87.3%	1,166	490	84.2%
18	9704	N/A	149	2.73	89.5%	364	149	87.3%	355	149	84.2%
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	27	2.73	89.5%	66	27	87.3%	64	63	84.2%
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	142	2.73	89.5%	347	142	87.3%	338	142	84.2%
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	1,301	2.73	89.5%	3,179	1,301	87.3%	3,101	1,357	84.2%
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	**3,867**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**9,448**	**3,907**	**87.3%**	**9,312**	**3,963**	**84.2%**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	24	2.73	89.5%	59	24	87.3%	57	24	84.2%
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	40	2.73	89.5%	98	40	87.3%	95	40	84.2%
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	5,074	2.90	89.5%	13,188	5,074	87.3%	12,864	5,074	84.2%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**9,005**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**22,793**	**9,045**	**87.3%**	**22,328**	**9,101**	**84.2%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992 [(11 x 5) x 12]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1993 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1993 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993 [(14 x 5) x 15]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1994 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1994 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994 [(17 x 5) x 18]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1995 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1995 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 [(20 x 5) x 21]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1996 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1996 (x)
Lower Keys												
1	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
2	80	35	91.4%	87	35	86.4%	83	35	84.3%	81	35	86.7%
3	126	55	91.4%	137	55	86.4%	130	55	84.3%	127	55	86.7%
4a	244	106	91.4%	264	106	86.4%	250	106	84.3%	244	106	86.7%
4b	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
5	126	55	91.4%	137	55	86.4%	130	55	84.3%	127	55	86.7%
6	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
Subtotal	577	251	91.4%	626	251	86.4%	592	251	84.3%	578	251	86.7%
Middle Keys												
7	1,586	690	91.4%	1,722	690	86.4%	1,628	690	84.3%	1,588	690	86.7%
8	814	354	91.4%	883	354	86.4%	835	354	84.3%	815	354	86.7%
9	120	52	91.4%	130	52	86.4%	123	52	84.3%	120	52	86.7%
10	103	45	91.4%	112	45	86.4%	106	45	84.3%	104	45	86.7%
11	64	40	91.4%	100	40	86.4%	94	40	84.3%	92	40	86.7%
12a	232	101	91.4%	252	101	88.4%	238	101	84.3%	232	101	86.7%
12b	678	295	91.4%	736	295	86.4%	696	295	84.3%	679	295	86.7%
13	1,816	790	91.4%	1,971	790	88.4%	1,863	790	84.3%	1,818	790	86.7%
Subtotal	5,413	2,367	91.4%	5,908	2,367	88.4%	5,583	2,367	84.3%	5,447	2,367	86.7%
Upper Keys												
14	228	99	91.4%	247	99	86.4%	234	99	84.3%	228	99	86.7%
15	230	100	91.4%	250	100	86.4%	236	100	84.3%	230	100	86.7%
16	676	294	91.4%	734	294	86.4%	693	294	84.3%	677	294	86.7%
17	1,126	490	91.4%	1,223	490	86.4%	1,156	490	84.3%	1,128	490	86.7%
18	343	266	91.4%	664	266	86.4%	627	266	84.3%	612	266	86.7%
19-20 (g)	191	83	91.4%	207	83	86.4%	196	83	84.3%	191	83	86.7%
21	328	142	91.4%	354	142	86.4%	335	142	84.3%	327	142	86.7%
22	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
Subtotal	3,119	1,474	91.4%	3,678	1,474	88.4%	3,477	1,474	84.3%	3,392	1,474	86.7%
UNINC. TOTAL	9,110	4,092	91.4%	10,210	4,092	86.4%	9,652	4,092	84.3%	9,417	4,092	86.7%
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	55	24	91.4%	60	24	86.4%	57	24	84.3%	55	24	86.7%
City of Key Colony B.	92	40	91.4%	100	40	86.4%	94	40	84.3%	92	40	86.7%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,407	5,074	91.4%	13,468	5,074	88.4%	12,731	5,074	84.3%	12,422	5,074	86.7%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	21,663	9,230	91.4%	23,838	9,230	86.4%	22,534	9,230	84.3%	21,986	9,230	86.7%

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 [(23 x 5) x 24]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1997 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1997 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997 [(26 x 5) x 27]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1998 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1998 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1998] (29 x 5) x 30]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1999 (y)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1999 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999 [(32 x 5) x 33]	Average Peak Occupancy Rate [(6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + 27 + 30 + 33) / # of Observations]
Lower Keys											
1	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
2	83	35	86.7%	83	35	81.5%	78	35	82.1%	78	86.0%
3	130	55	86.7%	130	55	81.5%	122	55	82.1%	123	86.0%
4a	251	106	86.7%	251	106	81.5%	236	106	82.1%	238	86.0%
4b	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
5	130	55	86.7%	130	55	81.5%	122	55	82.1%	123	86.0%
6	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
Subtotal	594	251	86.7%	594	251	81.5%	558	251	82.1%	563	86.0%
Middle Keys											
7	1,633	690	86.7%	1,633	690	81.5%	1,635	772	82.1%	1,730	86.0%
8	838	354	86.7%	838	354	81.5%	788	354	82.1%	793	86.0%
9	123	52	86.7%	123	52	81.5%	116	52	82.1%	117	86.0%
10	107	65	86.7%	154	186	81.5%	414	198	82.1%	444	86.0%
11	95	40	86.7%	95	40	81.5%	89	40	82.1%	90	86.0%
12a	239	101	86.7%	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	698	295	86.7%	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1,870	790	86.7%	1,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	5,602	2,387	86.7%	5,650	1,322	81.5%	2,941	1,416	82.1%	3,174	86.0%
Upper Keys											
14	234	99	86.7%	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	237	100	86.7%	237	100	81.5%	222	100	82.1%	224	86.0%
16	696	294	86.7%	696	294	81.5%	654	294	82.1%	659	86.0%
17	1,160	490	86.7%	1,160	490	81.5%	1,090	490	82.1%	1,098	86.0%
18	630	266	86.7%	630	266	81.5%	592	266	82.1%	596	86.0%
19-20 (g)	196	83	86.7%	196	83	81.5%	185	83	82.1%	188	86.0%
21	336	142	86.7%	336	142	81.5%	316	142	82.1%	318	86.0%
22	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
Subtotal	3,489	1,474	86.7%	3,489	1,375	81.5%	3,059	1,375	82.1%	3,082	86.0%
UNINC. TOTAL	9,685	4,112	86.7%	9,733	2,948	81.5%	6,559	3,042	82.1%	6,818	86.0%
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	1,285	81.5%	2,859	1,285	82.1%	2,880	86.0%
City of Layton	57	24	86.7%	57	24	81.5%	53	24	82.1%	54	86.0%
City of Key Colony B.	95	40	86.7%	95	40	81.5%	89	40	82.1%	90	86.0%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,775	5,074	86.7%	12,775	5,074	81.5%	12,009	5,074	82.1%	12,097	86.0%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	22,612	9,250	86.7%	22,659	9,371	81.5%	21,570	9,465	82.1%	21,939	86.0%

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1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
PAED	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2000 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000 [(36 x 5) ÷ 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2001 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001 [(38 x 5) ÷ 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2002 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002 [(40 x 5) x 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2003 (z)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003 [(42 x 5) ÷ 35)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (ee) [(42 x 5) x 35]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (ee) [(42 x 5) x 35]
Lower Keys										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	35	82	35	82	35	82	35	82	82	82
3	55	129	55	129	55	129	55	129	129	129
4a	106	249	106	249	106	249	106	249	249	249
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	55	129	55	129	55	129	55	129	129	129
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	251	589	251	589	251	589	251	589	589	589
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	222	521	246	578	270	634	270	634	634	634
11	40	94	40	94	40	94	40	94	94	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	262	615	286	672	310	728	310	728	3,494	3,494
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	100	235	100	235	100	235	100	235	235	235
16	294	690	294	690	294	690	316	742	742	742
17	490	1,151	490	1,151	490	1,151	490	1,151	1,151	1,151
18	266	625	266	625	266	625	266	625	625	625
19-20 (g)	83	195	83	195	83	195	83	195	195	195
21	142	333	142	333	142	333	142	333	333	333
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,375	3,229	1,375	3,229	1,375	3,229	1,397	3,280	3,280	3,280
UNINC. TOTAL	1,888	4,433	1,912	4,490	1,936	4,546	1,958	4,598	7,364	7,364
Village of Islamorada	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	3,017	3,017
City of Layton	24	56	24	56	24	56	24	56	56	56
City of Key Colony B.	40	94	40	94	40	94	40	94	94	94
City of Marathon	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	2,766	2,766
City of Key West (p)	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	11,914	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	9,489	23,040	9,513	23,096	9,537	23,153	9,559	23,204	25,211	25,211

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (ea) [[42 x 5] x 35]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007 [46 + (46 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Roomx During 2008 [47 + (47 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009] 48 + (48 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motal Rooms During 2010 [49 + (49 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Roome During 2011 [50 + (50 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motal Rooms During 2012 [51 + (51 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotal and Motel Rooms During 2013] 52 + (52 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotal and Motal Rooms During 2014 [53 + (53 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotal and Motel Rooms During 2015 [54 + (54 x 0.10%)]
Lower Keys										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	82	82	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83
3	129	129	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
4a	249	249	249	250	250	250	250	251	251	251
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	129	129	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	589	590	591	591	592	592	593	594	594	595
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	634	635	635	636	637	637	638	638	639	640
11	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,494	729	729	730	731	732	732	733	734	734
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	235	235	235	236	236	236	236	236	237	237
16	742	743	743	744	745	746	746	747	748	749
17	1,151	1,152	1,153	1,154	1,155	1,156	1,157	1,159	1,160	1,161
18	625	625	626	626	627	628	628	629	630	630
19-20 (g)	195	195	195	195	196	196	196	196	198	197
21	333	334	334	334	335	336	335	336	336	336
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,280	3,284	3,287	3,290	3,293	3,297	3,300	3,303	3,307	3,310
UNINC. TOTAL	7,364	4,602	4,607	4,611	4,616	4,621	4,625	4,630	4,634	4,639
Village of Islamorada	3,017	3,020	3,023	3,026	3,029	3,032	3,035	3,038	3,041	3,044
City of Layton	56	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
City of Key Colony B.	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95
City of Marathon	2,766	2,769	2,772	2,774	2,777	2,780	2,783	2,785	2,788	2,791
City of Key West (p)	11,914	11,926	11,938	11,950	11,962	11,974	11,986	11,998	12,010	12,022
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	25,211	22,467	22,490	22,512	22,535	22,557	22,580	22,602	22,625	22,648

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Appendix 8

Peak Population in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People In Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAED	1990 Census Tract (s)	1990 Census Block Groups	Total Number of Campsite and Recreational Vehicle Sites (ab)	Peak Number of Persons Per Site or Vehicle (ac)	Peak Utilization Rate (ad)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	217	2.93	94.31%	600	600	600	600	600	600
2	9717	N/A	179	2.93	94.31%	495	495	495	495	495	495
3	9716	N/A	394	2.93	94.31%	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089
4a	9715	N/A	100	2.93	94.31%	276	276	276	276	276	276
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	459	2.93	94.31%	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	590	2.93	94.31%	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
Subtotal	-	-	**1,939**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	609	2.93	94.31%	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	65	2.93	94.31%	180	180	180	180	180	180
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	220	2.93	94.31%	608	608	608	608	608	608
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	415	2.93	94.31%	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	2	2.93	94.31%	6	6	6	6	6	6
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	85	2.93	94.31%	235	235	235	235	235	235
Subtotal	-	-	**1,396**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	63	2.93	94.31%	174	174	174	174	174	174
15	9707	N/A	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	9706	N/A	388	2.93	94.31%	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072
17	9705	N/A	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	9704	N/A	692	2.93	94.31%	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912
19-20	9703	N/A	274	2.93	94.31%	757	757	757	757	757	757
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	43	2.93	94.31%	119	119	119	119	119	119
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**1,460**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	**4,795**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	106	2.93	94.31%	293	293	293	293	293	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**4,901**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PAEO	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 21 + (21 x 0.10%)
Lower Keys												
1	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
2	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495
3	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,090
4a	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	277
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,270
6	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,632
Subtotal	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,363**
Middle Keys												
7	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	180	180	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	608	608	608	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,148
12a	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	235	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,617**	**3,617**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,148**
Upper Keys												
14	174	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,073
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,914
19-20	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	758
21	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**4,034**	**4,034**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,864**
UNINC. TOTAL	**13,250**	**13,250**	**12,835**	**12,835**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,375**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,473
City of Key West	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,558**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

Peak Number of People in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
PAED	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 22 + (22 x 0.10%)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 23 + (23 x 0.10%)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 24 + (24 x 0.10%)	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 25 + (25 x 0.10%)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 26 + (26 x 0.10%)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 27 + (27 x 0.10%)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 28 + (28 x 0.10%)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 29 + (29 x 0.10%)
Lower Keys								
1	601	601	602	603	603	604	604	605
2	496	496	497	497	498	498	499	499
3	1,091	1,092	1,093	1,094	1,095	1,096	1,097	1,099
4a	277	277	277	278	278	278	279	279
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,271	1,272	1,273	1,275	1,276	1,277	1,279	1,280
6	1,634	1,635	1,637	1,639	1,640	1,642	1,643	1,645
Subtotal	**5,369**	**5,374**	**5,379**	**5,385**	**5,390**	**5,396**	**5,401**	**5,406**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1,149	1,150	1,151	1,153	1,154	1,155	1,156	1,157
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,149**	**1,150**	**1,151**	**1,153**	**1,154**	**1,155**	**1,156**	**1,157**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1,074	1,075	1,076	1,078	1,079	1,080	1,081	1,082
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1,916	1,918	1,920	1,922	1,924	1,926	1,928	1,929
19-20	759	759	760	761	762	762	763	764
21	119	119	119	119	120	120	120	120
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,868**	**3,872**	**3,876**	**3,880**	**3,884**	**3,887**	**3,891**	**3,895**
UNINC. TOTAL	**10,386**	**10,396**	**10,407**	**10,417**	**10,427**	**10,438**	**10,448**	**10,459**
Village of Islamorada	416	416	417	417	417	418	418	419
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	2,476	2,478	2,481	2,483	2,486	2,488	2,491	2,493
City of Key West	293	294	294	294	295	295	295	296
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,571**	**13,585**	**13,598**	**13,612**	**13,625**	**13,639**	**13,653**	**13,666**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

Appendix 9

Peak Population Staying with Friends and/or Relatives by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PAED	1990 Census Tract (e)	1990 Census Block Groups	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990 (ae)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990 (af)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(4+5+6)x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991 (af)	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)
Lower Keys									
1	9718	N/A	115	0	600	111	116	0	600
2	9717	N/A	383	86	495	149	388	83	495
3	9716	N/A	237	134	1,089	226	241	131	1,089
4a	9715	N/A	1,800	259	276	362	1,860	253	276
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	13	0	0	2	14	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	1,111	134	1,268	390	1,144	131	1,268
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	-	-	**3,659**	**613**	**5,358**	**1,493**	**3,763**	**598**	**5,358**
Middle Keys									
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	2,091	1,686	1,683	846	2,102	1,644	1,683
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	533	865	180	245	539	844	180
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	244	127	608	152	246	124	608
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	183	110	0	45	186	107	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	471	68	1,147	261	471	67	1,147
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	796	247	6	162	820	241	6
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	101	721	0	127	108	703	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	590	1,833	235	412	598	1,883	235
Subtotal	-	-	**5,009**	**5,656**	**3,858**	**2,251**	**5,070**	**5,613**	**3,858**
Upper Keys									
14	9708	N/A	2,126	242	174	394	2,189	236	174
15	9707	N/A	1,097	244	0	208	1,140	238	0
16	9706	N/A	2,121	718	1,072	606	2,127	701	1,072
17	9705	N/A	879	1,197	0	322	903	1,168	0
18	9704	N/A	1,317	364	1,912	557	1,331	355	1,912
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	1,005	66	757	283	1,038	64	757
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,916	347	119	369	1,932	338	119
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**10,460**	**3,179**	**4,034**	**2,739**	**10,661**	**3,101**	**4,034**
TOTAL	-	-	**19,128**	**9,448**	**13,250**	**6,483**	**19,494**	**9,312**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	76	59	0	21	77	57	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	1,192	98	0	200	1,197	95	0
City of Marathon	9713-9710	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	2,139	13,188	293	2,421	2,153	12,864	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**22,535**	**22,793**	**13,543**	**9,125**	**22,922**	**22,328**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PAED	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[8 + 9 + 10] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992 (af)	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[12 + 13 + 14] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993 (af)	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[16 + 17 + 18] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994 (as)
Lower Keys										
1	111	116	0	600	111	116	0	600	111	117
2	150	390	80	495	150	391	87	495	151	395
3	226	246	126	1,089	227	253	137	1,089	229	258
4a	370	1,903	244	276	376	1,949	264	276	386	1,990
4b	2	15	0	0	2	16	0	0	3	17
5	394	1,166	126	1,268	397	1,198	137	1,268	404	1,216
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0
Subtotal	**1,506**	**3,836**	**577**	**5,358**	**1,514**	**3,923**	**626**	**5,358**	**1,536**	**3,993**
Middle Keys										
7	842	2,116	1,586	1,683	835	2,125	1,722	1,683	857	2,134
8	242	542	814	160	238	547	883	180	250	552
9	152	248	120	608	151	251	130	608	153	252
10	45	189	103	0	45	192	112	0	47	195
11	261	472	64	1,147	261	473	100	1,147	267	473
12a	185	849	232	6	168	860	252	6	173	871
12b	126	108	678	0	122	108	736	0	131	108
13	421	602	1,816	235	411	610	1,971	235	436	611
Subtotal	**2,254**	**5,126**	**5,413**	**3,858**	**2,232**	**5,167**	**5,906**	**3,858**	**2,314**	**5,196**
Upper Keys										
14	403	2,232	228	174	408	2,262	247	174	416	2,287
15	214	1,151	230	0	214	1,188	250	0	223	1,224
16	604	2,133	676	1,072	602	2,139	734	1,072	611	2,150
17	321	926	1,126	0	318	970	1,223	0	340	989
18	558	1,339	343	1,912	557	1,380	664	1,912	613	1,386
19-20 (g)	288	1,059	191	757	311	1,075	207	757	316	1,080
21	370	1,945	326	119	371	1,957	354	119	377	1,961
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,758**	**10,786**	**3,119**	**4,034**	**2,781**	**10,970**	**3,678**	**4,034**	**2,896**	**11,077**
TOTAL	**6,519**	**19,748**	**9,110**	**13,250**	**6,527**	**20,060**	**10,210**	**13,250**	**6,746**	**20,265**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	21	78	55	0	21	78	60	0	21	79
City of Key Colony B.	200	1,212	92	0	202	1,233	100	0	207	1,241
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	2,373	2,167	12,407	293	2,304	2,181	13,468	293	2,471	2,195
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,113**	**23,205**	**21,663**	**13,543**	**9,054**	**23,553**	**23,838**	**13,543**	**9,445**	**23,781**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994 (ef)	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh) [(20 + 21 + 22) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 (af)	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh) [(24 + 25 + 26) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1996 (ef)	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)
Lower Keys										
1	0	600	111	117	0	600	111	118	0	600
2	83	495	151	397	81	495	151	400	83	495
3	130	1,089	229	262	127	1,089	229	267	130	1,089
4a	250	276	390	2,038	244	276	397	2,083	251	276
4b	0	0	3	17	0	0	3	17	0	0
5	130	1,268	405	1,232	127	1,268	407	1,253	130	1,268
6	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**592**	**5,358**	**1,541**	**4,063**	**578**	**5,358**	**1,550**	**4,138**	**594**	**5,358**
Middle Keys										
7	1,628	1,683	844	2,145	1,588	1,683	839	2,152	1,633	1,683
8	835	180	243	556	815	180	240	561	838	180
9	123	608	152	254	120	608	152	257	123	608
10	106	0	47	196	104	0	46	196	107	0
11	94	1,147	266	473	92	1,147	265	492	95	1,147
12a	238	6	173	885	232	6	174	895	239	6
12b	696	0	125	110	679	0	122	110	698	0
13	1,863	235	420	613	1,818	235	413	615	1,870	235
Subtotal	**5,583**	**3,858**	**2,269**	**5,233**	**5,447**	**3,858**	**2,253**	**5,277**	**5,602**	**3,858**
Upper Keys										
14	234	174	418	2,310	228	174	420	2,327	234	174
15	236	0	226	1,229	230	0	226	1,239	237	0
16	693	1,072	607	2,158	677	1,072	606	2,164	696	1,072
17	1,156	0	333	1,007	1,128	0	331	1,025	1,160	0
18	627	1,912	608	1,394	612	1,912	607	1,402	630	1,912
19-20 (g)	196	757	315	1,086	191	757	315	1,094	196	757
21	335	119	374	1,969	327	119	374	1,988	336	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,477**	**4,034**	**2,881**	**11,154**	**3,392**	**4,034**	**2,880**	**11,238**	**3,489**	**4,034**
TOTAL	**9,652**	**13,250**	**6,691**	**20,450**	**9,417**	**13,250**	**6,683**	**20,654**	**9,685**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	57	0	21	80	55	0	21	81	57	0
City of Key Colony B.	94	0	207	1,259	92	0	209	1,265	95	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	12,731	293	2,359	2,210	12,422	293	2,313	2,224	12,775	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**22,534**	**13,543**	**9,278**	**23,999**	**21,986**	**13,543**	**9,227**	**24,224**	**22,612**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
PAED	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(28 + 29 + 30) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997 (ef)	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(32 + 33 + 34) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1998 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1998 (ef)	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (36 + 37 + 38) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999 (se)
Lower Keys										
1	111	118	0	600	111	119	0	600	111	119
2	152	402	83	495	152	404	78	495	151	405
3	230	271	130	1,089	231	274	122	1,089	230	278
4a	405	2,123	251	276	411	2,153	236	276	413	2,172
4b	3	19	0	0	3	19	0	0	3	19
5	411	1,260	130	1,268	412	1,267	122	1,268	412	1,269
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0
Subtotal	**1,564**	**4,193**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,572**	**4,236**	**558**	**5,358**	**1,574**	**4,263**
Middle Keys										
7	848	2,161	1,633	1,683	849	2,167	1,535	1,683	835	2,173
8	245	564	838	180	245	567	788	180	238	570
9	153	259	123	608	153	259	116	608	152	260
10	47	198	154	0	54	198	414	0	95	199
11	269	497	95	1,147	270	497	89	1,147	269	497
12a	177	900	239	6	177	-	-	-	-	-
12b	125	111	698	0	125	-	-	-	-	-
13	422	616	1,870	235	422	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2,284**	**5,306**	**5,650**	**3,858**	**2,296**	**3,690**	**2,941**	**3,617**	**1,588**	**3,699**
Upper Keys										
14	424	2,358	234	174	429	-	-	-	-	-
15	229	1,241	237	0	229	1,244	222	0	227	1,248
16	609	2,167	696	1,072	610	2,172	654	1,072	604	2,175
17	339	1,038	1,160	0	341	1,054	1,090	0	332	1,062
18	811	1,412	630	1,912	613	1,419	592	1,912	608	1,424
19-20 (g)	317	1,099	196	757	318	1,104	185	757	317	1,109
21	379	2,000	336	119	380	2,028	316	119	382	2,056
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,908**	**11,315**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,920**	**9,020**	**3,059**	**3,860**	**2,471**	**9,074**
TOTAL	**6,756**	**20,813**	**9,733**	**13,250**	**6,788**	**16,946**	**6,559**	**12,835**	**5,633**	**17,036**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	3,998	2,859	415	1,127	4,025
City of Layton	21	82	57	0	22	83	53	0	21	84
City of Key Colony B.	211	1,276	95	0	212	1,294	89	0	214	1,312
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	2,370	2,238	12,775	293	2,372	2,252	12,009	293	2,256	2,266
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,359**	**24,409**	**22,659**	**13,543**	**9,395**	**24,572**	**21,570**	**13,543**	**9,251**	**24,723**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999 (af)	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (40 + 41 + 42) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000 (af)	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (44 + 45 + 46) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001 (af)	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)
Lower Keys										
1	0	600	111	120	0	600	111	120	0	600
2	78	495	152	407	82	495	152	408	82	495
3	123	1,089	231	281	129	1,089	232	284	129	1,089
4a	238	276	416	2,198	249	276	422	2,225	249	276
4b	0	0	3	20	0	0	3	20	0	0
5	123	1,268	412	1,282	129	1,268	415	1,294	129	1,268
6	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**563**	**5,358**	**1,578**	**4,307**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,589**	**4,351**	**589**	**5,358**
Middle Keys										
7	1,730	1,683	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	793	180	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	117	608	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	444	0	100	201	521	0	112	203	578	0
11	90	1,147	269	501	94	1,147	270	504	94	1,147
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,174	3,617	1,626	702	615	1,147	382	708	672	1,147
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	224	0	228	1,257	235	0	231	1,266	235	0
16	659	1,072	605	2,177	690	1,072	611	2,180	690	1,072
17	1,098	0	335	1,071	1,151	0	344	1,080	1,151	0
18	596	1,912	610	1,429	625	1,912	615	1,434	625	1,912
19-20 (g)	186	757	318	1,114	195	757	320	1,119	195	757
21	318	119	386	2,063	333	119	390	2,071	333	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,082**	**3,860**	**2,483**	**9,112**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,511**	**9,150**	**3,229**	**3,860**
TOTAL	**6,818**	**12,835**	**5,687**	**14,121**	**4,433**	**10,365**	**4,482**	**14,208**	**4,490**	**10,365**
Village of Islamorada	2,880	415	1,135	4,041	3,017	415	1,158	4,057	3,017	415
City of Layton	54	0	21	85	56	0	22	86	56	0
City of Key Colony B.	90	0	217	1,327	94	0	220	1,341	94	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	3,008	2,766	2,471	1,278	3,018	2,766	2,471
City of Key West	12,097	293	2,272	2,280	12,673	293	2,363	2,293	12,673	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**21,939**	**13,543**	**9,332**	**24,860**	**23,040**	**13,544**	**9,524**	**25,003**	**23,096**	**13,544**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study: 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
PAED	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (48 + 49 + 50) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002 (af)	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (52 + 53 + 54) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003 (af)	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (56 + 55 + 56) x 15.5%
Lower Keys									
1	112	120	0	600	112	120	0	600	112
2	153	410	82	495	153	411	82	495	153
3	233	287	129	1,089	233	290	129	1,089	234
4a	426	2,251	249	276	430	2,278	249	276	434
4b	3	21	0	0	3	22	0	0	3
5	417	1,306	129	1,268	419	1,318	129	1,268	421
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**1,596**	**4,395**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,603**	**4,438**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,610**
Middle Keys									
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	121	206	634	0	130	208	634	0	130
11	270	508	94	1,147	271	511	94	1,147	272
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**392**	**713**	**728**	**1,147**	**401**	**719**	**728**	**1,147**	**402**
Upper Keys									
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	233	1,276	235	0	234	1,285	235	0	236
16	611	2,182	690	1,072	611	2,185	742	1,072	620
17	346	1,089	1,151	0	347	1,098	1,151	0	348
18	615	1,439	625	1,912	616	1,444	625	1,912	617
19-20 (g)	321	1,124	195	757	322	1,129	195	757	323
21	391	2,078	333	119	392	2,085	333	119	393
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,517**	**9,188**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,523**	**9,225**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,537**
TOTAL	**4,505**	**14,295**	**4,546**	**10,365**	**4,527**	**14,383**	**4,598**	**10,365**	**4,549**
Village of Islamorada	1,161	4,073	3,017	415	1,163	4,088	3,017	415	1,166
City of Layton	22	87	56	0	22	88	56	0	22
City of Key Colony B.	222	1,355	94	0	225	1,370	94	0	227
City of Marathon	1,280	3,029	2,766	2,471	1,281	3,039	2,766	2,471	1,283
City of Key West	2,365	2,307	12,673	293	2,367	2,316	12,673	293	2,369
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,555**	**25,146**	**23,153**	**13,544**	**9,586**	**25,284**	**23,204**	**13,544**	**9,615**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (af)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (60 + 61 + 62) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o) (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (af)	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (64 + 65 + 66) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o) (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (af)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	600	112	121	0	600	112	121	0
2	414	82	495	154	415	82	495	154	417	82
3	294	129	1,089	234	298	129	1,089	235	302	129
4a	2,319	249	276	441	2,359	249	276	447	2,398	249
4b	22	0	0	3	23	0	0	4	24	0
5	1,335	129	1,268	424	1,352	129	1,268	426	1,367	129
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0
Subtotal	**4,506**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,620**	**4,570**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,630**	**4,630**	**589**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	210	634	0	131	212	634	0	131	213	634
11	514	94	1,147	272	517	94	1,147	272	519	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**724**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**403**	**729**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**404**	**733**	**3,494**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,301	235	0	238	1,316	235	0	240	1,330	235
16	2,190	742	1,072	621	2,192	742	1,072	621	2,193	742
17	1,117	1,151	0	351	1,135	1,151	0	354	1,152	1,151
18	1,454	625	1,912	619	1,463	625	1,912	620	1,470	625
19-20 (g)	1,139	195	757	324	1,149	195	757	326	1,157	195
21	2,099	333	119	395	2,110	333	119	397	2,120	333
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,299**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,548**	**9,365**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,558**	**9,422**	**3,280**
TOTAL	**14,529**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,571**	**14,663**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,592**	**14,784**	**7,364**
Village of Islamorada	4,106	3,017	415	1,168	4,120	3,017	415	1,170	4,129	3,017
City of Layton	89	56	0	23	90	56	0	23	91	56
City of Key Colony B.	1,384	94	0	229	1,398	94	0	231	1,410	94
City of Marathon	3,048	2,766	2,471	1,284	3,053	2,766	2,471	1,285	3,056	2,766
City of Key West	2,325	11,914	293	2,252	2,334	11,914	293	2,254	2,339	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,481**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,528**	**25,658**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,555**	**25,809**	**25,211**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
PAED	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (68 + 69 + 70) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007 (af)	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (71 + 72 + 73) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2008 (af)	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (76 + 77 + 78) x 15.5%
Lower Keys										
1	600	112	121	0	600	112	121	0	601	112
2	495	154	418	82	495	154	419	82	496	154
3	1,089	236	306	129	1,090	236	310	129	1,091	237
4a	276	453	2,434	249	277	459	2,469	249	277	464
4b	0	4	25	0	0	4	26	0	0	4
5	1,268	429	1,381	129	1,270	431	1,394	129	1,271	433
6	1,630	253	0	0	1,632	253	0	0	1,634	253
Subtotal	**5,358**	**1,639**	**4,686**	**590**	**5,363**	**1,649**	**4,739**	**591**	**5,369**	**1,658**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	131	215	635	0	132	216	635	0	132
11	1,147	273	521	94	1,148	273	522	94	1,149	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,147**	**404**	**736**	**729**	**1,148**	**405**	**738**	**729**	**1,149**	**406**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	242	1,342	235	0	244	1,353	235	0	246
16	1,072	621	2,191	743	1,073	621	2,188	743	1,074	621
17	0	357	1,169	1,152	0	360	1,184	1,153	0	362
18	1,912	621	1,476	625	1,914	622	1,481	626	1,916	624
19-20 (g)	757	327	1,164	195	758	328	1,169	195	759	329
21	119	399	2,127	334	119	400	2,133	334	119	401
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,860**	**2,567**	**9,469**	**3,284**	**3,864**	**2,576**	**9,508**	**3,287**	**3,868**	**2,583**
TOTAL	**10,365**	**4,611**	**14,891**	**4,602**	**10,375**	**4,630**	**14,985**	**4,607**	**10,386**	**4,647**
Village of Islamorada	415	1,172	4,134	3,020	415	1,173	4,136	3,023	416	1,174
City of Layton	0	23	92	56	0	23	93	56	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	0	233	1,421	94	0	235	1,431	94	0	236
City of Marathon	2,471	1,285	3,055	2,769	2,473	1,286	3,051	2,772	2,476	1,286
City of Key West	293	2,255	2,345	11,926	293	2,257	2,350	11,938	293	2,260
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,544**	**9,579**	**25,938**	**22,467**	**13,558**	**9,604**	**26,045**	**22,490**	**13,571**	**9,626**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009 (af)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying In RVs or Campsites (ag)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (80 + 81 + 82) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2010 (af)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying In RVs or Campsites (ag)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (84 + 85 + 86) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2011 (af)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	601	112	121	0	602	112	120	0
2	419	82	496	155	419	83	497	155	418	83
3	313	130	1,092	238	316	130	1,093	239	319	130
4a	2,502	250	277	469	2,533	250	277	474	2,561	250
4b	27	0	0	4	28	0	0	4	29	0
5	1,406	130	1,272	435	1,416	130	1,273	437	1,425	130
6	0	0	1,635	253	0	0	1,637	254	0	0
Subtotal	**4,788**	**591**	**5,374**	**1,667**	**4,832**	**592**	**5,379**	**1,675**	**4,872**	**592**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	217	636	0	132	218	637	0	132	219	637
11	523	94	1,150	274	523	94	1,151	274	523	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**740**	**730**	**1,150**	**406**	**741**	**731**	**1,151**	**407**	**741**	**732**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,363	236	0	246	1,372	236	0	249	1,379	236
16	2,182	744	1,075	620	2,174	745	1,076	619	2,163	746
17	1,199	1,154	0	365	1,212	1,155	0	367	1,225	1,158
18	1,484	626	1,918	624	1,486	627	1,920	625	1,486	828
19-20 (g)	1,174	195	759	330	1,178	196	760	331	1,180	196
21	2,136	334	119	401	2,137	335	119	402	2,136	335
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,538**	**3,290**	**3,872**	**2,588**	**9,558**	**3,293**	**3,876**	**2,593**	**9,569**	**3,297**
TOTAL	**15,065**	**4,611**	**10,396**	**4,661**	**15,131**	**4,616**	**10,407**	**4,674**	**15,183**	**4,621**
Village of Islamorada	4,133	3,026	416	1,174	4,126	3,029	417	1,174	4,115	3,032
City of Layton	93	57	0	23	94	57	0	23	94	57
City of Key Colony B.	1,439	94	0	238	1,446	94	0	239	1,451	94
City of Marathon	3,044	2,774	2,478	1,286	3,035	2,777	2,481	1,285	3,022	2,780
City of Key West	2,355	11,950	294	2,263	2,361	11,962	294	2,266	2,366	11,974
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,130**	**22,512**	**13,585**	**9,645**	**26,192**	**22,535**	**13,598**	**9,660**	**26,231**	**22,557**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
PAED	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (88 + 89 + 90) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2012 (af)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (92 + 93 + 94) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2013 (af)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (96 + 97 + 98) x 15.5%
Lower Keys										
1	603	112	120	0	603	112	119	0	604	112
2	497	155	417	83	498	155	415	83	498	154
3	1,094	239	321	130	1,095	240	323	130	1,096	240
4a	278	479	2,588	250	278	483	2,612	251	278	487
4b	0	5	30	0	0	5	31	0	0	5
5	1,275	439	1,432	130	1,276	440	1,438	130	1,277	441
6	1,639	254	0	0	1,640	254	0	0	1,642	254
Subtotal	**5,385**	**1,682**	**4,908**	**593**	**5,390**	**1,688**	**4,939**	**594**	**5,396**	**1,694**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	133	219	638	0	133	219	638	0	133
11	1,153	274	522	94	1,154	274	520	95	1,155	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,153**	**407**	**741**	**732**	**1,154**	**407**	**739**	**733**	**1,155**	**407**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	250	1,385	236	0	251	1,390	236	0	252
16	1,078	618	2,151	746	1,079	616	2,137	747	1,080	614
17	0	369	1,236	1,157	0	371	1,247	1,159	0	373
18	1,922	628	1,485	628	1,924	626	1,482	629	1,926	628
19-20 (g)	761	331	1,181	196	762	332	1,181	196	762	332
21	119	402	2,133	335	120	401	2,128	336	120	400
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,880**	**2,596**	**9,571**	**3,300**	**3,884**	**2,597**	**9,564**	**3,303**	**3,887**	**2,597**
TOTAL	**10,417**	**4,684**	**15,220**	**4,625**	**10,427**	**4,692**	**15,242**	**4,630**	**10,438**	**4,698**
Village of Islamorada	417	1,172	4,099	3,035	417	1,171	4,080	3,038	418	1,168
City of Layton	0	23	94	57	0	23	95	57	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	0	240	1,455	94	0	240	1,458	95	0	241
City of Marathon	2,483	1,284	3,006	2,783	2,486	1,283	2,987	2,785	2,488	1,280
City of Key West	294	2,268	2,372	11,986	295	2,271	2,377	11,998	295	2,274
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,612**	**9,672**	**26,246**	**22,580**	**13,625**	**9,680**	**26,239**	**22,602**	**13,639**	**9,684**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o) (aa)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2014 (at)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (96 + 97 + 98) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o) (aa)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2015 (at)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (104 + 105 + 106) x 15.5%
Lower Keys								
1	118	0	604	112	117	0	605	112
2	414	83	499	154	411	83	499	154
3	325	130	1,097	241	327	130	1,099	241
4a	2,633	251	279	490	2,652	251	279	493
4b	32	0	0	5	33	0	0	5
5	1,443	130	1,279	442	1,446	130	1,280	443
6	0	0	1,643	255	0	0	1,645	255
Subtotal	4,966	594	5,401	1,699	4,987	595	5,406	1,703
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	219	639	0	133	219	640	0	133
11	518	95	1,156	274	516	95	1,157	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	738	734	1,156	407	735	734	1,157	407
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,393	237	0	253	1,395	237	0	253
16	2,120	748	1,081	612	2,102	749	1,082	609
17	1,256	1,160	0	374	1,264	1,161	0	376
18	1,478	630	1,928	625	1,472	630	1,929	625
19-20 (g)	1,180	196	763	332	1,178	197	764	331
21	2,120	336	120	399	2,111	336	120	398
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,547	3,307	3,891	2,595	9,521	3,310	3,895	2,592
TOTAL	**15,250**	**4,634**	**10,448**	**4,702**	**15,243**	**4,639**	**10,459**	**4,703**
Village of Islamorada	4,057	3,041	418	1,165	4,030	3,044	419	1,161
City of Layton	95	57	0	24	95	57	0	24
City of Key Colony B.	1,459	95	0	241	1,459	95	0	241
City of Marathon	2,966	2,788	2,491	1,278	2,941	2,791	2,493	1,275
City of Key West	2,382	12,010	295	2,277	2,388	12,022	296	2,279
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,208**	**22,625**	**13,653**	**9,685**	**26,155**	**22,648**	**13,666**	**9,683**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Appendix 10

Peak Population Staying on Live Aboard Vessels by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAEO	1990 Census Tract (a)	1990 Census Block Groups	Percentage of the Total Number of Liveaboard Vessels in Monroe County [al]	Average # of Persons Per Liveaboard Vesaal [aj]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1990 [al]	1990 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels [5 x 6]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1991 [6 + (6 x 0.10%)]	1991 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 7)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1992 [8 + (8 x 0.10%)]	1992 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels [4 a 10]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1993 [10 + [10 x 0.10%)]
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	17.91%	1.8	249	448	249	448	249	448	249
2	9717	N/A	5.80%	1.8	80	145	81	145	81	145	81
3	9716	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	9715	N/A	1.29%	1.8	18	32	18	32	18	32	18
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	7.73%	1.8	107	193	107	193	108	194	108
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**32.73%**	**1.8**	**454**	818	**455**	**819**	**455**	**819**	**456**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	17.01%	1.8	236	425	236	425	237	426	237
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	9.15%	1.8	127	229	127	229	127	229	127
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	0.52%	1.8	7	13	7	13	7	13	7
Subtotal	-	-	**26.68%**	**1.8**	**370**	**666**	**371**	**667**	**371**	**668**	**371**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	9707	N/A	1.42%	1.8	20	35	20	35	20	35	20
16	9706	N/A	0.13%	1.8	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
17	9705	N/A	4.64%	1.8	64	116	64	116	65	116	65
18	9704	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	0.52%	1.8	7	13	7	13	7	13	7
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	7.73%	1.8	107	193	107	193	108	194	108
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	4.12%	1.8	57	103	57	103	57	103	57
Subtotal	-	-	**18.56%**	**1.8**	**258**	**464**	**258**	**464**	**258**	**465**	**258**
UNINC. TOTALS	-	-	**77.96%**	**1.8**	**1,082**	**1,948**	**1,083**	**1,950**	**1,084**	**1,952**	**1,085**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	22.04%	1.8	306	551	306	551	306	552	307
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**100.00%**	**1.8**	**1,388**	**2,498**	**1,389**	**2,501**	**1,391**	**2,503**	**1,392**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PAEO	1993 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 12)	Peak Number of Livesboard Vessels in 1994 (12 +) 12 a 0.10%)	1994 Peak Number of Peopls on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 14)	Psak Number of Livseboard Vessels in 1995 (14 + (14 x 0.10%)	1995 Peak Number of Peopls on Livsaboard Vessels (4 a 16)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1996 (16 + (16 a 0.10%)	1996 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 18)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1997 (18 + (18 x 0.10%)	1997 Psak Number of Peopls on Livesboard Vessels (4 x 20)	Psak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1998 (20 + (20 x 0.10%)	1998 Peak Number of People on Livsaboard Vessels (4 a 22)	Peak Number of Livsaboard Vessels in 1999 (22 + (22 x 0.10%)	1999 Psak Number of People on Livseboard Vessels (4 x 24)
Lower Keys													
1	449	250	449	250	450	250	450	250	451	251	451	251	452
2	145	81	145	81	146	81	146	81	146	81	146	81	146
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	194	108	194	108	194	108	194	108	195	108	195	108	195
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**820**	**456**	**821**	**457**	**822**	**457**	**823**	**458**	**824**	**458**	**824**	**458**	**825**
Middle Keys													
7	426	237	427	237	427	238	428	238	428	238	428	238	429
8	229	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	231
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
12b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
13	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**668**	**372**	**669**	**372**	**670**	**372**	**670**	**373**	**671**	**366**	**659**	**366**	**659**
Upper Keys													
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
15	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	116	65	116	65	116	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	194	108	194	108	194	108	194	108	195	108	195	108	195
22	103	57	103	58	104	58	104	58	104	58	104	58	104
Subtotal	**465**	**259**	**465**	**259**	**466**	**259**	**466**	**259**	**467**	**260**	**467**	**260**	**468**
UNINC. TOTALS	**1,954**	**1,086**	**1,956**	**1,088**	**1,958**	**1,089**	**1,960**	**1,090**	**1,962**	**1,084**	**1,951**	**1,085**	**1,952**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	552	307	553	307	553	308	554	308	554	308	555	309	556
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,506**	**1,394**	**2,508**	**1,395**	**2,511**	**1,396**	**2,513**	**1,398**	**2,516**	**1,399**	**2,518**	**1,400**	**2,521**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
PAEO	Peak Number of Livaaboard Veesele in 2000 [24 + (24 x 0.10%)]	2000 Peak Number of People on Livesboard Vesssis (4 s 26)	Peak Number of Livexboard Vessels in 2001 [26 + (26 x 0.10%)]	2001 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 s 28)	Peak Number of Liveeboard Vsssele in 2002 [28 + (28 s 0.10%)]	2002 Peak Number of People on Livesboard Vesseie (4 s 30)	Peak Number of Livesbosrd Veeeele in 2003 [30 + (30 x 0.10%)]	2003 Peak Number of People on Livesboerd Veesele (4 s 32)	Peak Number of Livesboard Veesele in 2004 [32 + (32 x 0.10%)]	2004 Peak Number of Psople on Livseboerd Vsssels (4 x 34)	Peak Number of Livesboard Vsssels in 2005 [34 + (34 x 0.10%)]	2005 Pask Number of People on Liveaboard Veseeie (4 x 36)
Lower Keys												
1	251	452	251	452	252	453	252	453	252	454	252	454
2	81	146	81	146	81	147	82	147	82	147	82	147
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	108	195	109	195	109	196	109	196	109	196	109	196
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**459**	**826**	**459**	**827**	**460**	**826**	**460**	**828**	**461**	**829**	**461**	**830**
Middle Keys												
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	118	65	118
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	108	195	109	195	109	196	109	196	109	196	109	196
22	58	104	58	104	58	t04	58	104	58	104	58	105
Subtotal	**260**	**468**	**260**	**469**	**261**	**469**	**261**	**470**	**261**	**470**	**261**	**471**
UNINC. TOTALS	**719**	**1,294**	**720**	**1,296**	**720**	**1,297**	**721**	**1,298**	**722**	**1,299**	**723**	**1,301**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	366	659	367	660	367	661	367	661	368	662	368	663
City of Key West	309	556	309	557	310	557	310	558	310	558	310	559
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,401**	**2,522**	**1,403**	**2,525**	**1,404**	**2,527**	**1,406**	**2,530**	**1,407**	**2,533**	**1,408**	**2,535**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
PAEO	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2006 [36 + (36 x 0.10%)]	2006 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 38)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2007 [38 + (38 x 0.10%)]	2007 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 40)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2008 [40 + (40 x 0.10%)]	2008 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 42)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2009 [42 + (42 x 0.10%)]	2009 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 44)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2010 [44 + (44 x 0.10%)]	2010 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 46)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2011 [46 + (46 x 0.10%)]	2011 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 48)
Lower Keys												
1	253	455	253	455	253	456	253	456	254	457	254	457
2	82	147	82	147	82	148	82	148	82	148	82	148
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	109	196	109	196	109	197	109	197	109	197	110	197
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**462**	**831**	**462**	**832**	**463**	**833**	**463**	**833**	**463**	**834**	**464**	**835**
Middle Keys												
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	0	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	65	118	65	118	66	118	66	118	66	118	66	118
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	109	196	109	196	109	197	109	197	109	197	110	197
22	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105
Subtotal	**262**	**471**	**262**	**472**	**262**	**472**	**263**	**473**	**263**	**473**	**263**	**473**
UNINC. TOTALS	**723**	**1,302**	**724**	**1,303**	**725**	**1,305**	**726**	**1,306**	**726**	**1,307**	**727**	**1,309**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Leyton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	369	663	369	664	369	665	370	665	370	666	370	667
City of Key West	311	559	311	560	311	561	312	561	312	562	312	562
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,410**	**2,538**	**1,411**	**2,540**	**1,413**	**2,543**	**1,414**	**2,545**	**1,415**	**2,548**	**1,417**	**2,550**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
PAED	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2012 [48 + (48 x 0.10%)]	2012 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 50)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2013 [50 + (50 x 0.10%)]	2013 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 52)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2014 [52 + (52 x 0.10%)]	2014 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 54)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2015 [54 + (54 x 0.10%)]	2015 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 56)
Lower Keys								
1	254	457	254	458	255	458	255	459
2	82	148	82	148	82	148	83	149
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	110	197	110	198	110	198	110	198
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**464**	**836**	**465**	**837**	**465**	**838**	**466**	**838**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	66	118	66	119	66	119	66	119
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	110	197	110	198	110	198	110	198
22	59	105	59	105	59	106	59	106
Subtotal	**263**	**474**	**264**	**474**	**264**	**475**	**264**	**475**
UNINC. TOTALS	**728**	**1,310**	**728**	**1,311**	**729**	**1,313**	**730**	**1,314**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	371	667	371	668	372	669	372	669
City of Key West	313	563	313	563	313	564	314	564
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,418**	**2,553**	**1,420**	**2,555**	**1,421**	**2,558**	**1,423**	**2,561**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Appendix 11

Footnotes

FOOTNOTES

(a) The Census places No Name Key within Tract 9714 Block Group 4, but the figures for No Name Key are calculated seperately in this model.

(b) The Census includes W. Summerland, Bahia Honda, Ohio, & Missouri Keys within Tract 9714 Block Group 1. The totals for these islands as well as Pigeon Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(c) The City of Key Colony Beach is excluded from the totals for this PAED.

(d) The Census includes Grassy and Duck Keys within Tract 9710 Block Group 2, but the figures for either PAED are calculated seperately in this model.

(e) The City of Layton is excluded from the totals for this PAED.

(f) The Census includes Windley Key (PAED 12b) within Tract 9709 Block Groups 1 and 2. The totals for Windley Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(g) PAEDs 19 and 20 are divided by US Highway 1. Neither the Census data nor the Building Department data have been aggregated in this way. As a result, the population figures for both these PAEDs have been aggregated in this model.

(h) The Census includes Cross Key (PAED 22) within Tracts 9701 and 9702.98, but the figures for Cross Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(i) This is a surrogate measurement that compares the total population to the total number of housing units. This figure accounts for persons in group quarters and the number of vacant housing units. This figure is NOT persons per household, which is based upon the number of persons in occupied housing units only.

(j) This number accounts for persons in group quarters, and accounts for the number of vacant housing units based upon the persons-per-total-housing-units figure (column 13). This number does NOT include seasonal population.

(k) This number was derived by examining the number of CO's by PAED through December 31, 1999.

(l) This number uses the total number of residential permits available based on the current ROGO system. PAED totals were derived by mutiplying the total number of permits available for a sub-district by a PAED's historical contribution to the number of units built in that sub-district from 1990 to 1999 (column 55).

(m) The 1999 Total Population is an estimate based on the number of Certificates of Occupancy issued.

(n) These population forecasts are based on the mean historical percent increases. There are currently no ROGO guidelines for development after 2003.

(o) The percent increase figure has a .10% reduction (over the previous year's total) which is applied as an assumption that population will tend to level off or decline as a function of reduced carrying capacity and slower growth rates.

(p) Key West population figures come from Tables 1.1 and 1.3 of their Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR). Key West totals in these tables differ from 1990 Census STF1A figures based upon their inclusion of military housing/population (not included in the Census). For consistency, the Key West EAR figures were used in this model, but the military housing/population figures were removed from the 1990 data columns. This data comes from Key West, not the Monroe County Planning Dept. Please note that the Key West Peak Seasonal Tourist Population figures INCLUDE day visitors, while the Monroe County figures do not.

(q) The County Total figure excludes Mainland Monroe County, the Marquesas, and the Dry Tortugas.

FOOTNOTES

(r) The number of seasonal units is derived from the 1990 Census.

(s) This number is taken from the Permanent Resident Population Estimates and Forecasts model, which is based upon the number of Certificates of Occupancy issued. Key West figures are taken from their Evaluation and Appraisal Report, not from the Monroe County Planning Department.

(t) This number is taken from Table A.1.32 of the TDC's "Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods Applied to the Florida Keys/Key West Visitors Surveys" document prepared by Vernon Leeworthy in December of 1996. Key West's figure comes from their Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

(u) This number is derived from the State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation Master List of Hotels, Motels, B&B's and Transient Apartments. The number of units which were issued Certificates of Occupancy duirng the year by the Monroe County Building Department have been added to the State's figures.

(v) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.32 on Page 28.

(x) This number comes from the "Trend Report" prepared by Smith Travel Research for the TDC. This rate includes all of Monroe County including Key West, and is the highest monthly occupancy rate for the year.

(y) This number is derived by including the existing number of rooms plus any projects which may have been vested. The Village at Hawks Cay has approximately 71 units which are not constructed by 1999. These remaining units have been divided up evenly over 2000, 2001, and 2002.

(z) This number includes all vested hotel/motel units remaining.

(aa) This number remains constant as a result of the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Policy 101.2.6 (ROGO) which places a moratorium on these units.

(ab) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.30 Pages 25 and 26. The numbers found in the TDC study are for 1996, but have been used for the period from 1990 to 2015 based upon the moratorium on these types of uses noted in Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Policy 101.2.6.

(ac) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.31 "Number per Party" on Page 27.

(ad) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.31 on Page 27. The figure is the peak "Capacity Utilization Rate", which is "campsite usage" divided by total campsite capacity. This number serves as a peak occupancy rate for this submodel.

(ae) This number is derived from the Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences table.

(af) This number is derived from the Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels table.

(ag) This number is derived from the Peak Population in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles Model.

(ah) This number results from the TDC's Visitors Guide: Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix Table A.1.34 Page 31. This study has determined that 15.5% of all visitors to the Keys stay with friends and relatives.

(al) This number is derived from the 1993 Marina Survey performed by the Monroe County Marine Resources Department.

FOOTNOTES

(aj) This number is derived from the Antonini et. al. study "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in wtarefront Development" (Page x of the abstract).

(al) This number is derived by dividing the total number of liveaboard vessels (from the Antonini study) by the appropriate percentages found in the Marine Resources 1993 survey.

APPENDIX 2

SECTION 2

Population and Water Demand Forecast Summary

2.1 Introduction

The development of accurate population projections and water use demands for the Florida Keys is challenging because of the high number of seasonal residents (those residing in the Keys for 6 months or less), and day visitors (from cruise ships docking in Key West or visitors from the mainland). The population projections developed by the Monroe County Planning Department (MCPD) and used in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Florida Keys Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) are used as the basis for the majority of population projections developed by other agencies, and were also used for this analysis.

The MCPD permanent and seasonal population projections were used to develop a functional population (permanent plus seasonal) for FKAA's service area through 2025. The projected population was then multiplied by FKAA's projected per capita demand to project customer demand in the service area. The per capita demand is projected to increase as the changing demographics of the Keys result in higher individual water use (for example, redevelopment of existing property usually involves some level of irrigation or other water-consuming amenities where none previously existed).

2.2 Projected Population

2.2.1 Permanent Population

The MCPD permanent population projections include the most appropriate and applicable information and are viewed as the basis of future projections in this Plan. From 1990 through 1995, the permanent population of Monroe County increased from 78,856 to 79,200 (0.4 percent); from 1995 through 2000, it increased from 79,200 to 79,589 (0.5 percent); and from 2000 through 2005, it increased from 79,589 to 81,701 (2.7 percent).

The MCPD data in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) project a permanent population of 79,589 for 2000; 81,701 in 2005; 83,400 in 2010; 83,799 in 2015; 84,200 in 2020; and 84,603 in 2025. Exhibit 2-1 summarizes the MCPD permanent population projections. The permanent population is projected to grow at an overall average rate of 1.2 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a higher rate (2.1 percent from 2005 to 2010) and a lower rate (0.5 percent) thereafter as Monroe County nears build-out.

2.2.2 Seasonal Population

The MCPD seasonal population projections in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) also were used to project the seasonal population for Monroe County. Although there are no exact counts of the seasonal population, the MCPD developed historical seasonal population projections for 1990, 1995, and 2000. The MCPD projected that the 1990 seasonal population of 70,493 increased by 1.1 percent to a 1995 population of 71,266, and further increased by 3.1 percent to a 2000 seasonal population of 73,491.The MCPD continues these seasonal population projections in 5-year increments starting with a seasonal population of 73,737 in 2005; 74,533 in 2010; 74,712 in 2015; 74,891 in 2020; and 75,071 in 2025. The seasonal population is projected to increase at an overall average rate of 0.4 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a 1.1 percent increase between 2005 and 2010 and a 0.24 percent increase from 2010 through 2025.

2.2.3 Functional Population

The term "functional population" is a concept that incorporates three elements of population: permanent residents, seasonal visitors, and day visitors. Because of the unique nature of the Keys, which has an economy based on seasonal tourism, it is appropriate to use one "population" number that incorporates these three separate population components.

In 2004 and 2005, CH2M HILL developed population projections for the FKAA service area. The population projections were based on those developed by the Monroe County Planning Department, and combined the permanent population with the seasonal population to form a "functional population" that was used to estimate water demand.

As part of this effort, CH2M HILL contacted the agencies or municipalities listed in Exhibit 2-1 to determine if they could provide data that could be used to develop population projections for the FKAA service area. Ultimately, it was decided to use the functional population projections developed by Monroe County.

Exhibit 2-2 presents the MCPD permanent, seasonal, and functional populations between 1990 and 2025. For this Plan, the functional population value is used in all per capita calculations and estimates. There are approximately 3.6 people per customer account within FKAA's service area using functional population as the basis.

Exhibit 2-3 summarizes the percent change in the functional population in 5-year intervals, starting in 1990.

EXHIBIT 2-1
Sources of Population Projection Data

Agency or Municipality	Type of Data	Contact Person	Data Source	Comments
University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR)	Permanent Population Projections	N/A	2003 Annual Report	Projections for the entire state of Florida by county from 2000 through 2025.
Monroe County Planning Department	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	N/A	2004 Comprehensive Plan and Facilities Capacity Assessment	Seasonal and permanent population projections were based off 1990 US Census and updated with the 2000 US Census numbers for the entire county.
Monroe County Tourist Development Council (TDC)	Hotel, Cruise Ship, and Airline Data	Jessica Mazzola, Director of Market Research	Three Penny Revenue Report, Call Counts, Trend Report and Airline Passenger Data Report FY 2004	The most detailed seasonal data, but did not account for the “day trip” visitor.
Islamorada	Permanent Population Projections	Patrick Small, Principal Planner	2003 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Key Colony Beach	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Clyde Burnett, Mayor	1992 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Key West	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Ty Symrowski, City Planner	1994 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Layton	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Norm Anderson, City Council	N/A	Developed based on the US Census.
Marathon	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Katie Parker, Planner	2003 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
U.S. Census	Permanent Population Estimates	N/A	2000 Census Estimates	Permanent population estimates for 2000 by county.
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	Population and Water Demand Projections	N/A	Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan (LEC RWSP) (2003)	Draft data from November 2003.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	N/A	Carrying Capacity Study (2003)	Included constraints on growth and environmental factors.

Note:
N/A = not applicable

EXHIBIT 2-2
Monroe County Historic and Projected Population Projections

Year	Permanent Population	Seasonal Population	Functional Population (Permanent + Seasonal + Day Visitors)
1990	**78,856**	**70,493**	**149,349**
1991	78,925	70,648	149,572
1992	78,994	70,802	149,796
1993	79,062	70,957	150,019
1994	79,131	71,111	150,243
1995	**79,200**	**71,266**	**150,466**
1996	79,278	71,421	150,698
1997	79,356	71,575	150,931
1998	79,433	71,730	151,163
1999	79,511	71,884	151,396
2000	**79,589**	**73,491**	**153,080**
2001	80,011	73,540	153,552
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495
2004	81,279	73,688	154,966
2005	**81,701**	**73,737**	**155,438**
2006	82,041	73,896	155,937
2007	82,381	74,055	156,436
2008	82,720	74,215	156,935
2009	83,060	74,374	157,434
2010	**83,400**	**74,533**	**157,933**
2011	83,480	74,569	158,049
2012	83,560	74,605	158,164
2013	83,639	74,640	158,280
2014	83,719	74,676	158,395
2015	**83,799**	**74,712**	**158,511**
2016	83,879	74,748	158,627
2017	83,959	74,784	158,743
2018	84,040	74,819	158,859
2019	84,120	74,855	158,975
2020	**84,200**	**74,891**	**159,091**
2021	84,281	74,927	159,208
2022	84,361	74,963	159,324
2023	84,442	74,999	159,441
2024	84,522	75,035	159,557
2025	**84,603**	**75,071**	**159,674**

EXHIBIT 2-3
5-Year Historic and Projected Percent Changes in Functional Population

5-Year Period	Percent Change in Functional Population
1990–1995	0.75
1995–2000	1.74
2000–2005	1.54
2005–2010	1.61
2010–2015	0.37
2015–2020	0.37%
2020–2025	0.37%

2.3 Historic Water Production

CH2M HILL reviewed the raw water pumpage records from the FKAA's Florida City well-field from 1990 through 2005. These data, obtained from the FKAA's previous water use permit (WUP) applications, Monthly Operating Reports (MORs), and Monthly Production Reports (MPRs), are summarized in Exhibit 2-4. Exhibit 2-5 summarizes the same data for finished water; however, because of limited continuous annual historic data, a summary from 2000 to 2005 is presented.

Unlike population growth, which increased less than 2 percent for each 5-year period from 1990 through 2005 (Exhibit 2-3), the average-day raw water demand for the FKAA service area increased much more rapidly. From 1990 to 1995, the average-day raw water demand for the service area increased from 12.06 mgd to 14.07 mgd, an increase of 16.7 percent. From 1995 to 2000, the average-day demand increased by 21.2 percent, from 14.07 mgd to 17.06 mgd. From 2000 to 2005, average-day demand increased by only 4.0 percent, from 17.06 mgd to 17.73 mgd.

As seen in Exhibits 2-4 and 2-5, the 2000 drought with water restrictions resulted in significantly lower demands in 2001 (the year in which water restrictions were fully implemented). It is also possible that reduction in travel following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks resulted in less tourism.

EXHIBIT 2-4
Historic Raw Water Production

Year	Annual Demand (MG)	Average Daily Demand (mgd)	Max Day Demand (mgd)	Average Monthly Demand (MG)	Per Capita Demand (gpcd)
1990	4,404	12.06	**14.89**	367.01	80.74
1991	4,290	11.75	14.87	357.53	78.53
1992	4,742	12.98	15.9	395.16	86.67
1993	5,163	14.14	16.76	430.29	94.23
1994	5,076	13.90	16.88	423.01	92.50
1995	5,140	14.07	**16.49**	428.37	93.53
1996	5,273	14.44	17.82	439.40	95.80
1997	5,357	14.67	18.36	446.38	97.17
1998	5,622	15.39	18.29	468.49	101.82
1999	5,953	16.30	20.24	496.06	107.65
2000	6,230	17.06	**20.79**	519.15	111.42
2001	5,627	15.41	19.15	468.89	100.32
2002	6,191	16.95	20.46	515.93	110.05
2003	6,288	17.22	22.20	524.01	111.43
2004	6,383	17.48	22.00	531.92	112.77
2005	6,477	17.73	**22.39**	539.75	114.10

Notes:
MG=million gallons
mgd=million gallons per day
gpcd=gallons per capita per day
per capita=functional population

EXHIBIT 2-5
Historic Finished Water Production

Year	Annual Demand (MG)	Average Daily Demand (mgd)	Max Day Demand (mgd)	Average Monthly Demand (MG)	Per Capita Demand (gpcd)
2000	6,116	16.76	20.46	510	109.46
2001[a]	5,558	15.23	19.24	463	99.17
2002	6,031	16.52	19.95	503	107.28
2003	6,248	17.12	20.43	521	110.80
2004	6,347	17.39	20.43	529	112.22
2005	6,338	17.36	22.30	528	111.71

Notes:
[a]2001 maximum day for historic finished water was higher than maximum day for raw water (Exhibit 2-3) because of higher pumpage from storage tanks at Florida City during peak hours.
MG=million gallons mgd=million gallons per day
gpcd=gallons per capita per day per capita=functional population

Exhibit 2-6 compares the changes in population, raw water demand, and per capita use for the 5-year periods from 1990 through 2005.

EXHIBIT 2-6
5-Year Historic Percent Changes in Functional Population, Raw Water Demand, and Per Capita Water Demand

5-Year Period	Percent Change in Functional Population	Percent Change in Average Day Raw Water Demand	Percent Change in per Capita Water Demand
1990–1995	0.75	16.72	15.85
1995–2000	1.74	21.19	19.12
2000–2005	1.54	3.97	2.39

The high rate of growth in raw water demand, along with an increasing per capita demand over time, as seen in Exhibit 2-4, is primarily the result of a strong shift in demographics seen in the FKAA service area. The Keys as a whole are seeing an increasing number of affluent customers moving into the area who are then displacing the lower-income demographic group. These new customers are either improving existing homes or tearing them down and building larger, more expensive homes that use more water. Thus, new customers are consuming more water on a per capita basis and resulting in a higher per capita and average-day demand for the FKAA service area. This hypothesis was explored by investigating two issues believed to possibly contribute to this trend:

- Swimming pool construction permits, and
- Differences in water use following a home sale.

2.3.1 Swimming Pool Construction Permits

Homes constructed or redeveloped by higher-income residents typically have swimming pools, which further increase the water demand for that residence. CH2M HILL obtained the annual number of swimming pool construction permits issued by Monroe County from 1995 through 2004, as shown in Exhibit 2-7.

EXHIBIT 2-7
Annual Swimming Pool Construction Permits Issued by Monroe County

Year	Number of New Swimming Pool Construction Permits Issued	Percent Annual Increase
1995	65	N/A
1996	82	26
1997	88	7
1998	98	11
1999	88	-10
2000	96	9
2001	88	-8
2002	111	26
2003	195	76
2004	153	-22
Annual Average	**106**	**13**

The rate of swimming pool permit issuance increased, on average, by 13 percent annually from 1995 through 2004, which included both the drought year and recovery of 2001 as well as 2004, which had multiple hurricanes. In the past 3 years (2002 through 2004), pool permit issuance increased by an average of 27 percent annually (except 2004). Since 1995, the number of permits issued annually has increased by more than 250 percent.

2.3.2 Current Homeowner Versus Former Homeowner Water Use

In a trend that has become commonplace across Florida, higher-income residents are displacing lower-income residents and substantially improving their "new" homes. Many of these improvements involve upgrading the landscaping with lush foliage that typically requires substantially more irrigation than the previous landscaping. In addition, many times smaller homes are replaced with larger homes with more bathrooms. As a result of these changes, many of these residences show large increases in water use without a corresponding increase in population. Additionally, higher-income residents are typically less sensitive to increases in their water bill and are less likely to decrease their water use in response to the increased cost. Combined, these factors can result in an increased per capita water use by new residents.

CH2M HILL analyzed residential home sales prices to determine if the increase in home sales prices could be correlated with increasing per capita water demand. Individual account data were only available from 2000 through 2004, and to compare a full year of usage for each customer, only home sales occurring between 2002 and 2003 were used, which allowed for at least one full year of usage data before and after the sale. Water use in 2001 was excluded because of the impact of the water restrictions in effect at this time.

The FKAA service area is made up of several municipalities that are going through redevelopment and changes in demographics at different paces. To substantiate the correlation between increased home values and water use, CH2M HILL examined the home sale data for each separate municipality and for Monroe County as a whole.

1. CH2M HILL analyzed 2002 and 2003 home sale data provided by the Monroe County Property Appraiser to identify transactions in which the previous sale price was $150,000 or less. In 2002, 163 sales met this criterion; 268 purchases met this criterion in 2003.

2. The annual water use for each group of residential accounts was summed for 2000 through 2004.

3. For homes sold in 2002, their 2003 and 2004 water use was compared to their water use in 2000. Data from 2001 were excluded because of the drought, and data from 2002 (the sale year) were not included because of homes being sold at different times during the year and the lack of a full year's worth of water use under either the old or new homeowners.

4. The water use in homes sold in 2004 was compared against their 2002 water use. Data from 2001 and 2003 were excluded as noted above.

For the 2002 home sales in Monroe County, water use increased by 13.4 percent in 2003 and 21.1 percent in 2004 when compared to water use in 2000. For the 2003 home sales, water use increased by 11.4 percent in 2004 when compared to 2002 water use.

A technical memorandum documenting the projected change in per capita use, prepared for the South Florida Water Management District as part of the FKAA's water use permitting process is included as Appendix A.

2.4 Projected Finished Water Demand

The projected finished water demands for the FKAA service area from 2005 through 2025 are shown in tabular form in Exhibit 2-8 and in graphical form in Exhibit 2-9.

EXHIBIT 2-8
FKAA Service Area Projected 2005–2025 Population and Finished Water Demands

	Population			Finished Water Demands					
Year	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional	per capita (gpcd)	Avg. Day (mgd)	Max. Day (mgd)	Annual (MG)	Avg. Mo. (MG)	Max. Mo. (MG)
2005 (Actual)	**81,701**	**73,737**	**155,438**	**114.08**	**17.73**	**22.39**	**6477**	**539.74**	**597.15**
2006	82,041	73,896	155,937	119.15	18.58	23.23	6786	565.53	625.69
2007	82,381	74,055	156,436	119.99	18.77	23.46	6856	571.31	632.08
2008	82,720	74,215	156,935	122.34	19.2	24.00	7013	584.40	646.56
2009	83,060	74,374	157,434	124.75	19.64	24.55	7174	597.79	661.38
2010	**83,400**	**74,533**	**157,933**	**127.08**	**20.07**	**25.09**	**7331**	**610.88**	**675.86**
2011	83,480	74,569	158,049	129.58	20.48	25.60	7480	623.36	689.67
2012	83,560	74,605	158,164	132.01	20.88	26.10	7626	635.54	703.14
2013	83,639	74,640	158,280	134.45	21.28	26.60	7773	647.71	716.61
2014	83,719	74,676	158,395	136.87	21.68	27.10	7919	659.89	730.08
2015	**83,799**	**74,712**	**158,511**	**139.30**	**22.08**	**27.60**	**8065**	**672.06**	**743.55**
2016	83,879	74,748	158,627	140.90	22.35	27.94	8163	680.28	752.64
2017	83,959	74,784	158,743	142.43	22.61	28.26	8258	688.19	761.40
2018	84,040	74,819	158,859	144.03	22.88	28.60	8357	696.41	770.49
2019	84,120	74,855	158,975	145.56	23.14	28.93	8452	704.32	779.24
2020	**84,200**	**74,891**	**159,091**	**147.15**	**23.41**	**29.26**	**8551**	**712.54**	**788.34**
2021	84,281	74,927	159,208	147.61	23.5	29.38	8583	715.28	791.37
2022	84,361	74,963	159,324	148.13	23.6	29.50	8620	718.33	794.73
2023	84,442	74,999	159,441	148.64	23.7	29.63	8656	721.37	798.10
2024	84,522	75,035	159,557	149.04	23.78	29.73	8686	723.80	800.80
2025	**84,603**	**75,071**	**159,674**	**149.55**	**23.88**	**29.85**	**8722**	**726.85**	**804.16**

Notes:
Population data based on Monroe County Planning Department data in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (2003).
Maximum-day demand based on maximum-day to average-day ratio of 1.25 (2002–2005 average).
Maximum-month demand based on maximum-month to average-month ratio of 1.11 (2002–2005 average).
The projections include the U.S. Navy's historic use of 1.05 mgd out of their contract for 2.4 mgd.

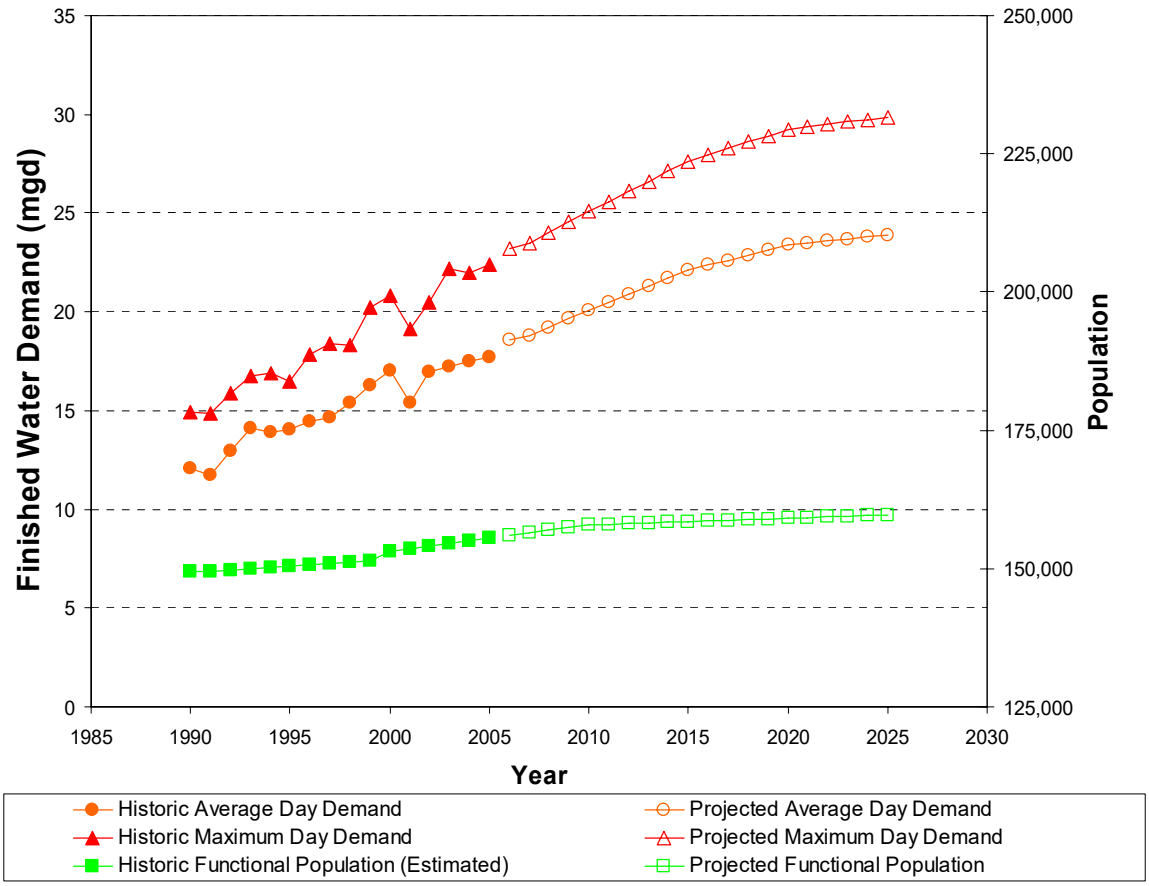


EXHIBIT 2-9
Graphic Representation of FKAA Service Area Projected 2005–2025 Population and Finished Water Demands

Including the existing U.S. Navy's historic demand of 1.05 mgd, the projected average-day finished water demand for the FKAA service area is expected to be 20.07 mgd in 2010, 22.08 mgd in 2015, 23.41 mgd in 2020, and 23.88 mgd in 2025. Maximum-day demands to be used to determine treatment plant capacity needs are expected to be 25.09 mgd in 2010, 27.60 mgd in 2015, 29.26 mgd in 2020, and 29.85 mgd in 2025 (see Exhibit 2-8).

In comparing FKAA's finished water demands and per capita water use to other large utilities across South Florida, as listed in the SFWMD Lower East Coast (LEC) Water Supply Plan (Chapter 5 – Table 59), both FKAA's existing (2005) per capita water use (114.08 gpcd) and projected (2025) per capita water use (149.55 gpcd) are well below the LEC Water Supply Plan's calculated average of 172 gpcd.

2.4.1 Peak Hour Demands

FKAA provided daily log sheets from the J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for selected periods in 2004 and 2005 with above-normal demand, such as Spring Break, Memorial Day, and July 4th.

The highest hourly flow rate (23.9 mgd) occurred on March 25, 2005. The 2005 average daily flow rate was 17.73 mgd; therefore, the peak hour demand peaking factor is the peak hour

(23.9 mgd) divided by the average daily flow for the year (17.73 mgd), or 1.35. This is significantly lower than the typical utility's 3.0 to 6.0 average-day to peak-hour demand ratio reported by Haestad Methods (2003). This discrepancy is attributed to the buffering capacity of the nearly 45 MG of storage in FKAA's distribution and transmission system.

This peaking factor was used in conjunction with the average-day demands in Exhibit 2-8 to develop peak hour demands for the FKAA service area. Exhibit 2-10 presents the projected peak hour demand for the FKAA service area through 2025.

EXHIBIT 2-10
Projected Peak Hour Demands

Year	Average Day Demand (mgd)	Peak Hour Demand (mgd)
2006	18.58	25.08
2007	18.77	25.34
2008	19.2	25.92
2009	19.64	26.51
2010	**20.07**	**27.09**
2011	20.48	27.65
2012	20.88	28.19
2013	21.28	28.73
2014	21.68	29.27
2015	**22.08**	**29.81**
2016	22.35	30.17
2017	22.61	30.52
2018	22.88	30.89
2019	23.14	31.24
2020	**23.41**	**31.60**
2021	23.5	31.73
2022	23.6	31.86
2023	23.7	32.00
2024	23.78	32.10
2025	**23.88**	**32.24**

Notes:
Peak hour demand based on the 2005 peak hour to average hour ratio of 1.35.

2.5 Demand by Service Type

2.5.1 Demand by Service Type

FKAA records water usage in the following general categories: residential, commercial, government, Navy, and Key West municipal government use. FKAA provided water use

information for each of these service categories from October 2003 through September 2005. Exhibits 2-11 and 2-12 present tabular and graphical summaries, respectively, of the average monthly water use for each service category.

Nearly half (56 percent) of the water produced by the FKAA is used by residential customers. Commercial customers are the next-largest category, with an average use of 32 percent. No large commercial customers (that is, those using 40 percent or more of the water sold in the commercial category) have been identified.

The U.S. Navy is FKAA's largest single customer, accounting for 7 percent of its monthly production. Government, senior citizen, and Key West municipal use makes up another 5 percent.

EXHIBIT 2-11
Average Monthly Water Use by Category, million gallons, October 2003–September 2005

Month	Residential	Commercial	Navy	Government	Key West Municipal	Senior Citizen	Total
Jan	273	153	29	16	3	2	476
Feb	236	136	29	15	3	2	421
Mar	241	141	27	14	3	2	428
Apr	291	167	28	17	4	2	509
May	262	152	30	16	4	2	466
Jun	268	149	31	18	4	2	472
Jul	273	158	28	17	4	2	482
Aug	248	143	30	14	3	2	440
Sep	242	136	24	16	3	2	423
Oct	194	113	30	15	3	2	357
Nov	229	136	29	15	3	2	414
Dec	223	129	29	15	4	2	402
Average	248	143	29	15	3	2	441
Percent	56%	32%	7%	3 %	1%	1%	

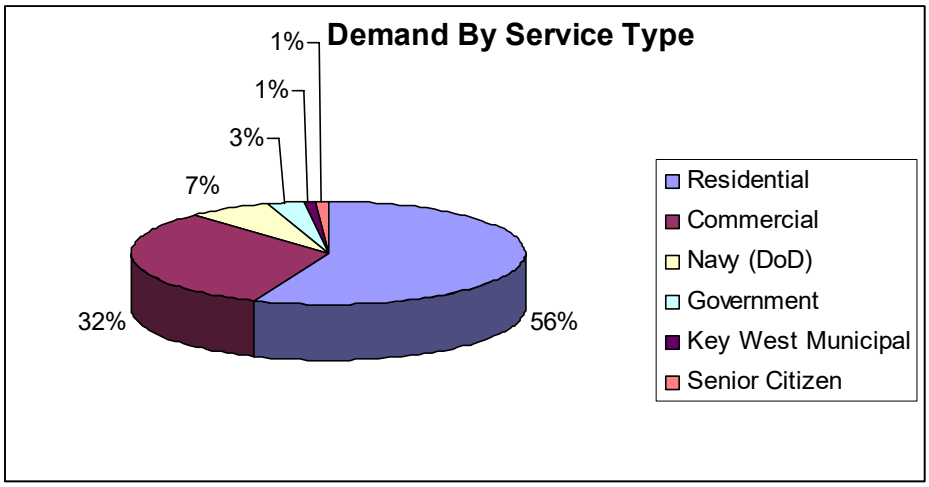


EXHIBIT 2-12
Graphic Summary of Average Monthly Water Use by Category, million gallons, October 2003–September 2005

FKAA's contract with the DoD calls for supplying the U.S. Navy with up to 2.4 mgd of water. From 2000 to 2004, deliveries to the U.S. Navy have averaged 1.05 mgd (see Exhibit 2-13).

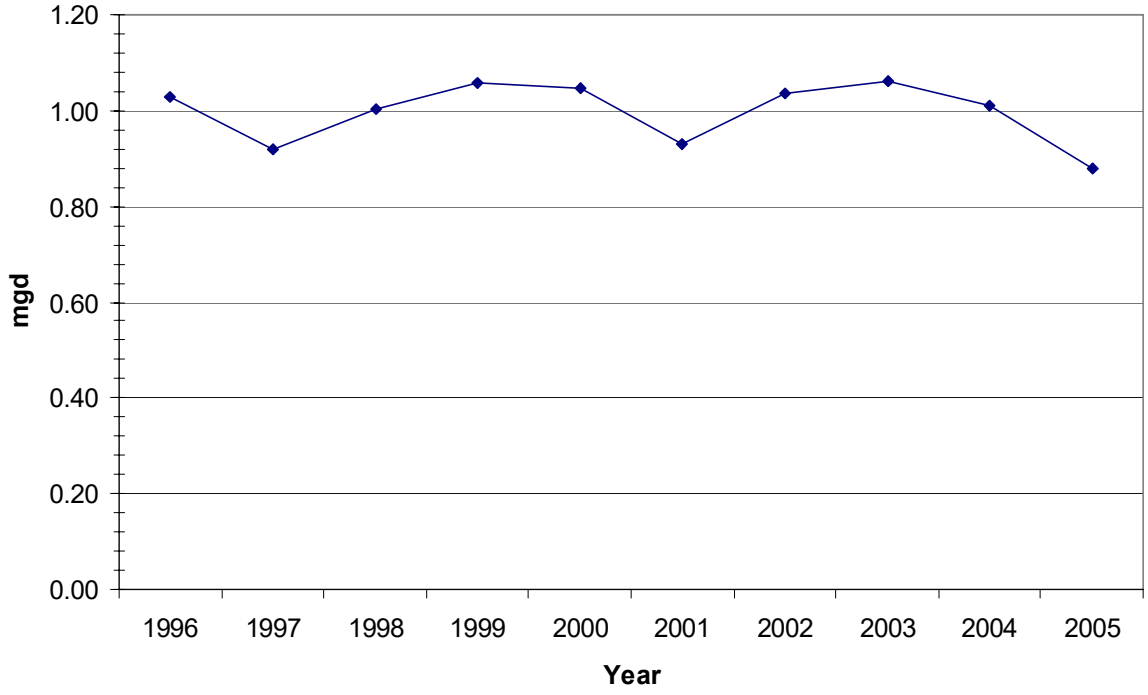


EXHIBIT 2-13
U.S. Navy Water Usage from 1996 to 2005

2.5.2 Unmetered Water

FKAA provided master tap readings for its distribution system (excluding Key West and the Navy) for the period December 2002 through December 2005. The data included the monthly total for each master tap, the total customer sales for each master tap, and the difference unaccounted-for-water (UAW).

FKAA's transmission and distribution system has certain specified maintenance requirements and activities that result in water being un-metered. These include regular flushing activities to maintain water quality, extensive flushing required during change of chlorine residuals twice per year, water loss resulting from transmission and distribution main break, and draining of potable water storage tanks for maintenance.

Exhibit 2-11 does not include UAW, which has historically averaged 10 to 12 percent. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that UAW should not exceed 5 percent, and that a goal of less than 10 percent is desirable. A total of 4 months with UAW (March, May, October, and December) contribute to the high overall average UAW. FKAA is not aware of any particular events (maintenance, line breaks, etc.) that may have contributed to the high UAW in those months. If UAW in those months could be reduced, FKAA's UAW would be significantly less.

To summarize data from the annual UAW reports that are provided to the SFWMD, the following percentages were recorded:

Year	Percentage UAW
2003	10.5
2004	9.71
2005	14.93
2006 (Year To Date June 2006)	11.45

FKAA should set a goal of 10 percent or less UAW in their system based on the uniqueness and operating pressures that FKAA experiences in their system. FKAA should continue to correlate transmission and distribution meter reads so that the data are correlated accurately and so that the actual losses in the transmission mains and the distribution system can be assessed. After this task is complete, identifying and locating potential losses throughout the system may be needed.

2.6 Conclusions

Population projections developed by the MCPD were used to develop water demand projections for the FKAA service area through 2025. FKAA's average daily raw water demand is expected to increase from 17.73 mgd in 2005 to 20.07 mgd in 2010, 22.08 mgd in 2015, 23.41 mgd in 2020, and 23.88 mgd in 2025. Maximum-day and peak hour demand were calculated using peaking factors of 1.25 and 1.35, respectively.

Residential (nearly half) and commercial (more than one-quarter) account for nearly three-quarters of the FKAA's water demand. UAW comprises approximately 12 percent of FKAA's total production; the remaining water is used primarily by the U.S. Navy and state and local governments.

UAW in the FKAA service area is higher than other water systems, and may be the result of FKAA's metering and accounting system, along with system leaks. Additionally, UAW is not distributed evenly throughout the service area, but varies considerably from key to key. Converting the 160 or so master meters along the transmission mains to automatic meter reading may help in identifying the largest areas of UAW. Additional tasks that FKAA could implement include a formal water audit and more specific investigations of water leaks in areas suspected of having UAW.

APPENDIX 3

County Population with Seasonal Replacement Calculations

Monroe County Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series				Perm Change	@70% loss	ROGO Growth		
YEAR	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional					
2000	79,589	73,491	153,080					
2001	80,011	73,540	153,551	422				
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023	423				
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495	422				
2004	81,236	73,688	154,924	380				
2005	82,413	73,737	156,150	1,177				
2006	80,510	75,228	155,738	(1,903)	-1332.1	1332.1		
2007	78,987	76,453	155,440	(1,523)	-1066.1	2398.2		
2008	76,081	78,647	154,728	(2,906)	-2034.2	4432.4		
2009	77,925	77,516	155,441	1,844	1290.8	3141.6	ROGO DU	ROGO pop *.7 @2.7pph
2010	76,887	78,401	155,288	(1,038)	-726.6	3868.2		
2011	78,080	77,974	156,054	1,193	835.1	3033.1	197	372.33
2012	77,960	78,431	156,391	(120)	84		197	372.33
2013	77,840	78,887	156,727	(120)	84		197	372.33
2014	77,720	79,343	157,063	(120)	84		197	372.33
2015	77,600	79,800	157,400	(120)	84		197	372.33
2016	77,460	80,270	157,730	(140)	98		197	372.33
2017	77,320	80,740	158,060	(140)	98		197	372.33
2018	77,180	81,211	158,391	(140)	98		197	372.33
2019	77,040	81,681	158,721	(140)	98		197	372.33
2020	76,900	82,151	159,051	(140)	98		197	372.33
2021	76,760	82,622	159,382	(140)	98		197	372.33
2022	76,620	83,092	159,712	(140)	98		197	372.33
2023	76,480	83,562	160,042	(140)	98		197	372.33
2024	76,340	84,033	160,373	(140)	98		197	372.33
2025	76,200	84,503	160,703	(140)	98		197	372.33
2026	76,060	84,973	161,033	(140)	98		197	372.33
2027	75,920	85,444	161,364	(140)	98		197	372.33
2028	75,780	85,914	161,694	(140)	98		197	372.33
2029	75,640	86,384	162,024	(140)	98		197	372.33
2030	75,500	86,855	162,355	(140)	98		197	372.33

APPENDIX 4

FISHKIND & ASSOCIATES

Memorandum

TO: Debbie Love, AICP, Senior Planner, Keith and Schnars, P.A.

FROM: Stanley P. Geberer, Associate
Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

SUBJECT: DCA Finding Regarding Population Methodology

DATE: November 16, 2010

1.0 Background

Fishkind has prepared the population projections for unincorporated Monroe County. We have reviewed extensively with County Staff, and provided an update to the final report on August 30 which addressed a series of non-formal questions DCA posed and finally had a conference call with DCA to review their questions and our responses. After a 60 day review DCA has found the methodology unacceptable as shown below.

> Department has completed its review of the methodology utilized for the seasonal population and identified its concerns below. Due to these concerns, the Department does not find the projection methodologies to be professionally acceptable.

This memo will review the items of DCA concern.

2.0 Discussion of Concerns 1-10

Concern 1

> 1. For Water Supply planning, the Department has previously accepted the methodologies employed by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA) and recommended that the County utilize the FKAA methodology. The data submitted to date to the Department does not provide the base data utilized by FKAA and how the County applied the FKAA methodology for calculating the seasonal population.

The most recent FKAA projections to year 2025 were used as the baseline seasonal projections. These data are attached as Appendix 1. These data were applied directly to the seasonal forecast series and modified as described in Concern 3.

Concern 2

2. Please provide a justification for the use of the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) to extend the FKAA series from 2025 to 2030 for the functional population. This is a geometric extrapolation and should be used with caution. The computed CAGR has not been provided.

The new planning horizon must be extended from 2025 to 2030. Compound annual growth rate is an appropriate mechanism whereby baseline growth may be extrapolated. Over the time horizon from 15 to 20 years, the error level of employing other methodologies cannot be said to be superior given these are the final out years of the planning horizon and are subject to the greatest degree of error. The comment from DCA suggesting "caution" should be used is gratuitous to the extent it implies caution was not used, and adds no meaningful dialogue. Further, the Department has not rejected the use of CAGR and fails to suggest a more appropriately method herein.

The computed CAGR from year 2000-2025 is as follows:

(FKAA seas pop 2025/FKAA seas pop 2000)^(1/26)-1=.082%

Concern 3

3. The County indicates there will be a decline in the permanent population as forecast by BEBR. The County has indicated that there will be an increase in seasonal growth equivalent to 70% of the decline in permanent population. For example, the County has submitted information that indicates that retail sales have decreased since 2006. Information submitted regarding changes in annual average daily traffic counts may be attributable to other causes that were not evaluated. Please provide an explanation as to how this addition to the FKAA projections makes sense within the context of the FKAA projection methodology. This addition as well as the addition in the next comment number 4, effectively changes the methodology.

The FKAA Seasonal Population methodology as described by FKAA is shown below:

FKAA Seasonal Population Methodology

2.2.2 Seasonal Population

The MCPD seasonal population projections in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) also were used to project the seasonal population for Monroe County. Although there are no exact counts of the seasonal population, the MCPD developed historical seasonal population projections for 1990, 1995, and 2000. The MCPD projected that the 1990 seasonal population of 70,493 increased by 1.1 percent to a 1995 population of 71,266, and further increased by 3.1 percent to a 2000 seasonal population of 73,491.The MCPD continues these seasonal population projections in 5-year increments starting with a seasonal population of 73,737 in 2005; 74,533 in 2010; 74,712 in 2015; 74,891 in 2020; and 75,071 in 2025. The seasonal population is projected to increase at an overall average rate of 0.4 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a 1.1 percent increase between 2005 and 2010 and a 0.24 percent increase from 2010 through 2025.

The historic data on seasonal populations presented by FKAA above indicate seasonal population is increasing at an increasing rate. The FKAA methodology failed to incorporate this into its seasonal projections. FKAA projected seasonal population increases at 1/3 the level of the most recent available data initially and then provided a decreased rate of growth through 2025. This rate is far slower than recent trend data FKAA observed. There is no explanation or justification in the FKAA methodology for the failure to recognize and include the robust levels of seasonal growth identified. Table 1 compares the FKAA seasonal growth rates with County seasonal growth rates.

Table 1. Seasonal Population Growth Rates

	FKAA Series	Monroe County	Net Difference
1990-1995	1.10%		
1995-2000	3.12%		
2000-2005	0.33%	0.33%	
2005-2010	1.08%	7.73%	4,904
2010-2015	0.24%	2.70%	1,965
2015-2020	0.24%	2.71%	2,035
2020-2025	0.24%	2.64%	2,034
2025-2030	0.41%	2.57%	1,906
Total Difference 2005-2030			12,843

The approach taken in the preparation of the County seasonal projections is to correct for this problem in the original FKAA methodology in recognizing the more dramatic seasonal population expansion.

Concern 4

4. The County included the following sentence which is not clear: "Further, we have added the equivalent of 70% of the ROGO growth to seasonal population to the FKAA seasonal series, reflecting the seasonal shift component not evidenced in FKAA's original data." This appears to add additional population. This has not been adequately explained or justified. The source data, calculations, and results have not been provided.

Please see response to Concern 3.

Concern 5

5. Please provide justification for the use of the persons-per-household (PPH) figure of 2.5. No data or analysis has been provided for the average size of seasonal households. Please include data or analysis regarding "seasonality." For example, there was no analysis of the maximum occupancy of seasonal units and the amount of time that these seasonal units are occupied at this maximum rate.

For the purposes of this analysis seasonal and permanent household sizes used are the same. The preponderance of data provided supports the use of 2.5 persons per household. The Population Report is cited below.

Excerpt from August 30 Population Report – page 11

It is also noted, for units shifting to seasonal status and for population associated with ROGO growth, a persons-per-household figure of 2.5 was used.

Intercensal data (see Tables 5 and 6) suggests an increase in persons per household by year 2009. Fishkind believes seasonally occupied homes and rentals have a higher person per household occupancy due to the increasing size of newly built units. For these reasons 2.5 was used for seasonal households.

Table 5.

Persons Per Household Census/Isite			
	Total	Unincorp	
1990	2.33	2.38	
2000	2.27	2.29	
2009	3.12	2.89	
2014	5.29	4.94	

source: I-Site online data

Table 6. - Average Number of Bedrooms and Bathrooms per Single Family Unit by Year Built

Average Bed/Bath	
2.65	Pre-1970
3.33	1970-1989
3.63	1990-1999
3.77	2000-2008

Source: Monroe Co. Property Appraiser, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Because seasonal population is derived from the seasonal population as presented by FKAA, seasonal occupancy rates are implicit in the analysis, for the original seasonal series.

Concern 6

6. Based on Table 7, the seasonal population is roughly equivalent to the residential population. However, the number of seasonal units is much less than the number of occupied (resident) units. Does the FKAA data include population other than those living in housing and if so, how is that accounted for in the data and in the projection?

The percentage of non-homesteaded units is higher than homesteaded units in Monroe County, suggesting seasonal population could be at least equivalent to permanent.

The FKAA methodology includes cruise ship visitors, visitors from the mainland and those residing in the keys for 6 months or less. They are accounted for in the FKAA calculation of seasonal residents.

Concern 7

7. Please provide additional citation for The "I-Site" source. If the data is Census data, then that should be made clear. Projection data from a private sector, third party source cannot be evaluated without a complete explanation of how the projections were made, e.g. the full methodology with all support data must be provided.

The I-site data was not used in any methodological calculation in the Monroe County population projections. I-site data was used as a reference source only in referring to support for use of the 2.5 persons per household figure.

Concern 8

8. Section 8.0, third paragraph on page 10 discusses "an increase in seasonal population shown in the American Community Survey (ACS)." The ACS does not estimate seasonal population.

The ACS provides estimates of seasonal units as shown in Table 2-H3, page 5 of the population report. The change in seasonal population is based in part on the increase in seasonal units identified in the ACS data.

Concern 9

9. Section 5.0 and Tables 1 and 2 provide Census data. There were 51,617 housing units (occupied and vacant) in 2000. Census data indicates there were 21,900 owner occupied units. However, the second paragraph on page 6 indicates that there were 16,005 homestead units and 20,784 non-homestead units in 2000, which add to a total of 36,789 housing units. The housing units for homesteaded/non-homesteaded units should be reconciled with the Census housing units or data provided to explain the difference.

The difference cannot be reconciled without imposing egregious costs on the government and citizens of Monroe County in order to do so. The Property Appraiser is the source of homestead and non-homestead status. The property Appraiser data is not reconcilable with Census unit counts. This is a vexing problem addressed by the Regional Planning Council in the hurricane evacuation modeling effort as well. It is believed the difference lies in substandard housing, non-permitted housing, maritime live-aboards and other housing.

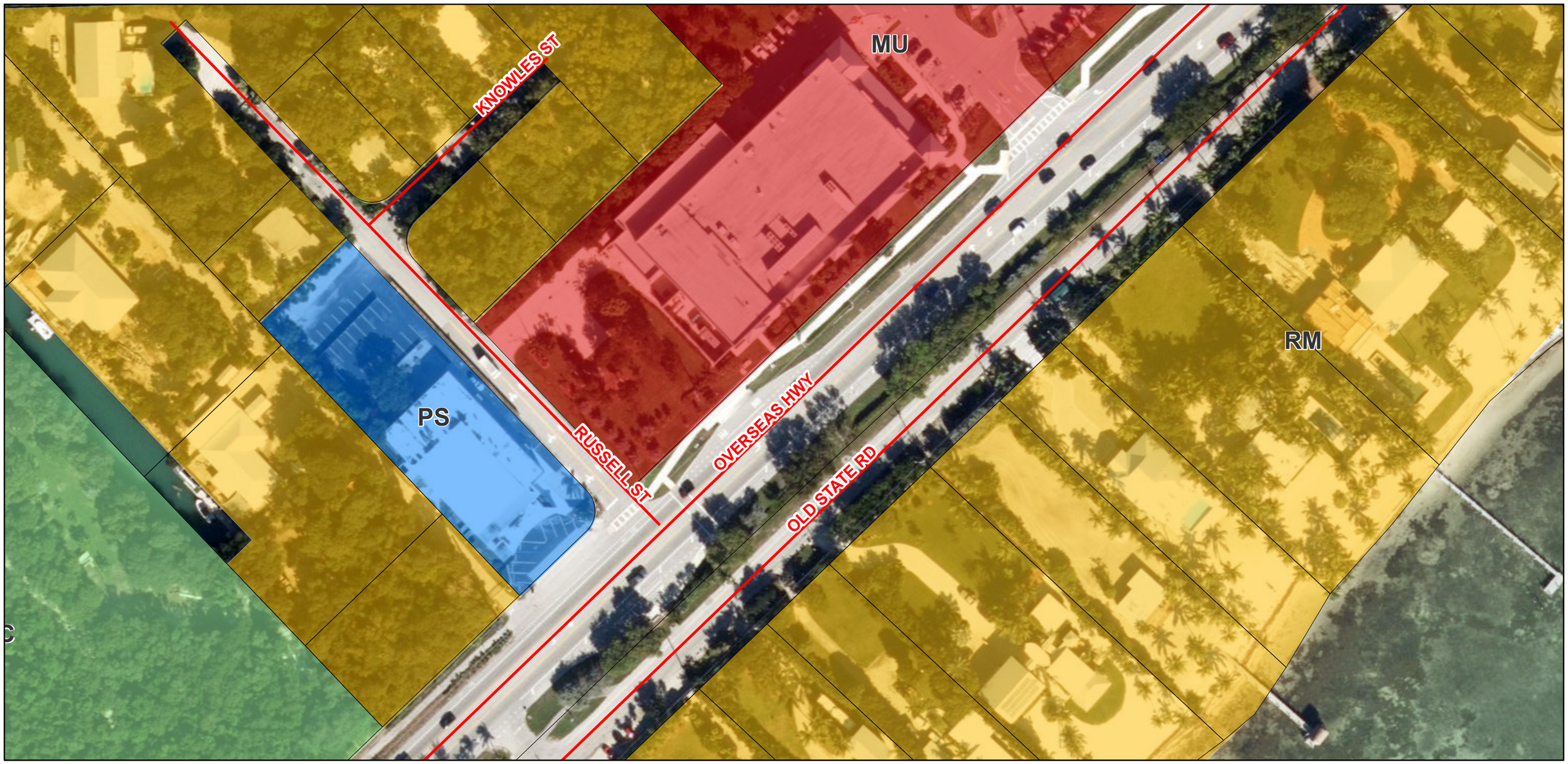
It is for this reason the analysis and projections were made on a population basis not a housing unit basis. The data on housing units is used as a guide to help estimate changes in the mix and character of resident and seasonal population.

Concern 10

10. The final paragraph in Section 1.0 states that a "reconciliation of the Fishkind and Hurricane model data will take place subsequent to the Hurricane data publication." Is this a preliminary report? Will the final population projection be submitted with your Evaluation and Appraisal Report?

The Regional Planning Council has reviewed and affirmed the County's population projection methodology. A final review by RPC will be requested and submitted with the EAR.

Islamorada FLUM



10/17/2023, 3:02:25 PM

- Streets
- Parcels

FLUM

- Residential Conservation (RC)
- Residential Medium (RM)
- Mixed Use (MU)
- Public/Semi-Public Services (PS)

1:1,128

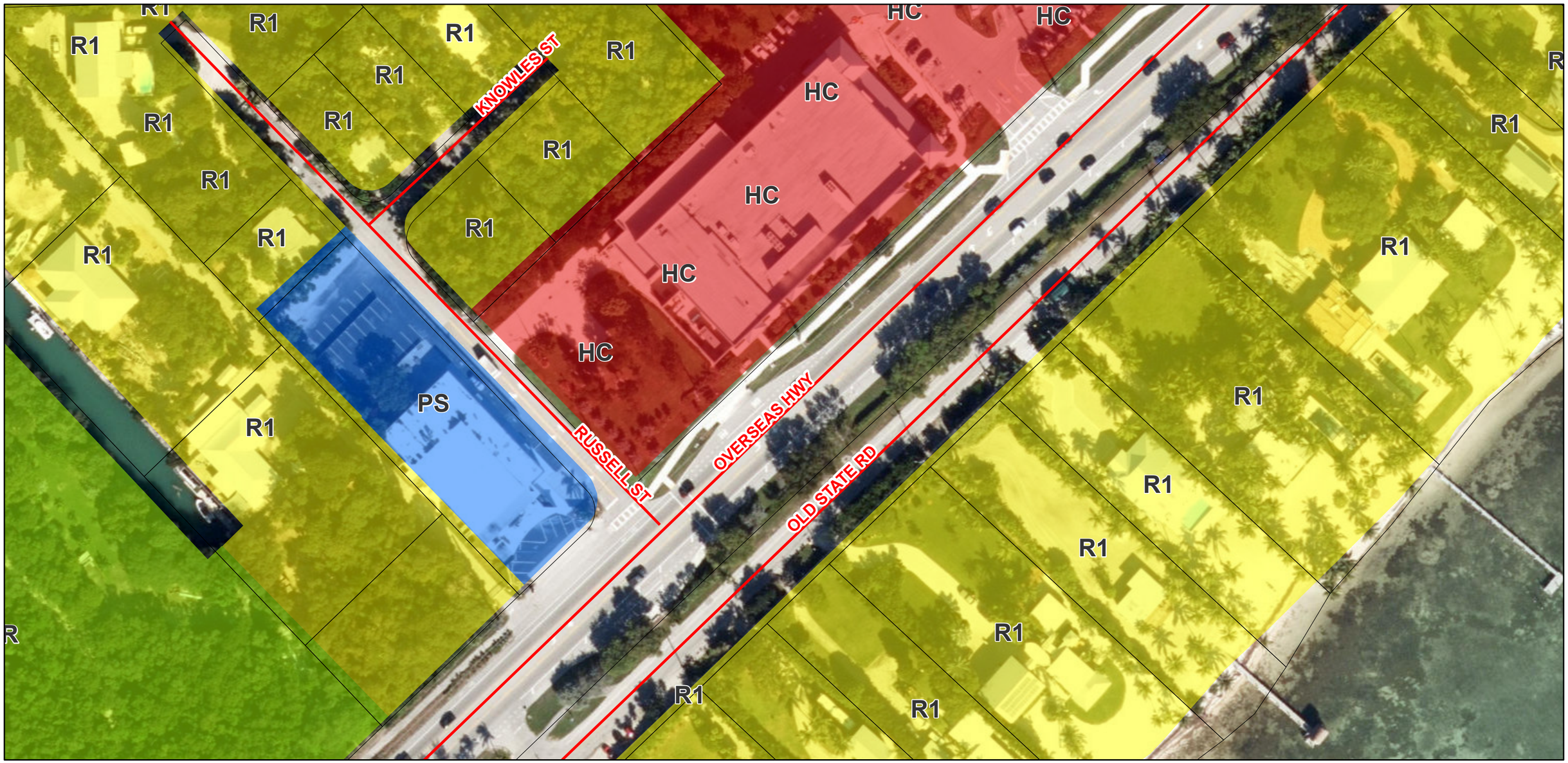
0 0.01 0.02 0.04 mi

0 0.02 0.04 0.07 km

Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft

Village of Islamorada
Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft |

Islamorada Zoning



10/17/2023, 3:02:58 PM

- Streets
- Parcels

Zoning

- Native Residential (NR)
- Residential Single-Family (R1)
- Highway Commercial (HC)
- Public/Semi-Public Services (PS)

1:1,128

0 0.01 0.02 0.04 mi

0 0.02 0.04 0.07 km

Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft

Village of Islamorada

Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft |

After recording return to:
Planning and Development Services Dept.
Islamorada, Village of Islands
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada Florida 33036

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF TY HARRIS PA AGENT FOR ISLAND COMMUNITY CHURCH INC, TO AMEND THE VILLAGE'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICES (PS) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON UPPER MATECUMBE KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00402900-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

WHEREAS, the Official Zoning Map of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") became effective April 30, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the property owner, Island Community Church, Inc., has requested an Official Zoning Map amendment from the Public-Semi Public (PS) District to the Highway Commercial (HC) Zoning District for a parcel consisting of approximately 32,000 square feet of land with the Parcel ID Number 00402900-000000 (the "Property"), as legally described below; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 166.041, Florida Statutes and Sections 30-101 and 30-213 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"), the Village Local Planning Agency publicly considered the Zoning Map Amendment during a duly noticed public hearings held on January 8, 2024 and March 11, 2024; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 166.041, Florida Statutes, and Section 30-213 of the Village Code, notice of the public hearing(s) has been given for the proposed adoption of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village Council") finds that the adoption of the Official Zoning Map Amendment is in the best interest of the Village and does comply with all applicable laws, as well as promotes the general health, safety, and welfare of the Village residents; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council has determined that the proposed Zoning Map Amendment is consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to consider the proposed Zoning Map Amendment in accordance with State law.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Approval/Denial of Zoning Map Amendment. The Official Zoning Map Amendment is hereby [**approved / denied**] as part of the Official Zoning Map of the Village. A copy of the Official Zoning Map Amendment is attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, for the following described property:

CORAL VIEW PB3-105 UPPER MATECUMBE KEY LOTS 1 2 3 & 4 OR576-56 RE: 40291 & 40292 COMBINED IMPROVEMENTS SIT ON ALL LOTS 8-3-89

Section 3. Transmittal. The Village Clerk is hereby authorized to forward a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce ("Commerce") for approval in accordance with Section 380.05(6), Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall not become effective until approved pursuant to Final Order by the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce) pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes or if the Final Order is challenged, until the challenge to the order is resolved pursuant to Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on first reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilman Mark Gregg ___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED on the first reading this ____day of_____, 2024.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on second reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilman Mark Gregg ___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED AND ADOPTED on the second reading this _____ day of _____, 2024.

_____

JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of HVS82 Investments LLC to Amend the Future Land use Map of Parcel 00415840-000000 - First Reading - TAB G**

Background:
The applicant, HVS82 Investments LLC, has submitted a map amendment application requesting an approval for a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment from Residential Conservation (RC) to Mixed-Use (MU) designation on the subject property, located at 88755 Old Highway, comprised of 12,000 square feet. The property is developed with an existing commercial greenhouse. This FLUM amendment has a companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, which proposes a change from a Native Residential (NR) District to a Highway Commercial (HC) District, and the FLUM amendment cannot be approved without approval of the companion Zoning Map Amendment. The applicant has submitted a Letter of Intent detailing the map amendment request.

Existing Use and Habitat:

The subject property is a 12,000 square foot parcel in Plantation Key. The owner previously received approval from Monroe County, prior to Village Incorporation, to construct the greenhouse to support their flower shop. Upon Village incorporation the property was zoned Native Residential. This made the greenhouse a pre existing nonconforming use. The property does contain some habitat and a preliminary review by the Village's Biologist determined the remaining habitat could be considered high quality hammock, however, the limit of clearing has already been established and per the Village Code n additional clearing will be allowed. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federal listed animal species, and it is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area. Pursuant to the Village's GIS data and records the parcel is defined as some hammock along the perimeter with no habitat on the central part of the parcel.

Surrounding Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Designations:
The subject property currently has an existing Residential Conservation (RC) Future Land Use designation. The surrounding properties to the South are designated Residential Conservation (RC). To the North the adjacent property is designated Mixed Use (MU). The properties to the West across Overseas Highway are designated as Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) and Mixed Use (MU) and to the East across the Old Road is Residential Low (RL). The character of the subject property is an existing greenhouse surrounded by

hammock and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of commercial uses, institutional (public) uses, and single family residences.

Existing Zoning: Native Residential (NR) District
Flood Zone: Partially Zone AE 11

The LPA heard this item at it's March 11, 2023 meeting and voted to recommend approval.

Analysis:
The proposed FLUM amendment, from Residential Conservation (RC) to Mixed Use (MU), in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment from Native Residential (NR) District to Highway Commercial (HC) District, would allow the applicant/owner to legally continue a commercial use on the property.

Areas designated MU on the Future Land Use Map recognize the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU designation shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations [Ref. Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4].

Impact and Policy Analysis:

The proposed FLUM amendment would alter the development potential of the subject property. The following table is a comparison of the maximum residential density and non-residential intensity [or floor area ratio (FAR)] between the existing RC FLUM and the proposed MU FLUM.

Existing FLUM Category Maximum Residential Density Maximum Non-Residential Intensity (FAR)
Residential Conservation (RC) 1 unit/4acres +1 -
Proposed FLUM Category Maximum Residential Density Maximum Non-Residential Intensity (FAR)
Mixed Use (MU) Residential
Residential Density Allowance 6 units per acre -
With TDRs 12 units per acre -
Affordable Housing 15 units per acre -
Mixed Use (MU) Nonresidential
Outside Village Activity Centers - .25
Outside Village Activity Centers with TDRs - .35
Inside Village Activity Centers - .35
Working Waterfronts - .35

Maximum Residential Density: The proposed MU FLUM designation would allow market-rate residential density based on acreage (6 units per acre); and therefore, the minimal lot size to support one (1) market-rate residential unit would be 7,260 square feet or 0.16 acre. The MU FLUM category allows affordable housing at an allocated density of 15 units per acre that

requires a minimum of 2,904 square feet to support one unit. If approved, the proposed FLUM amendment would result in an increase of either one (1) market-rate residential dwelling units or up to four (4) deed-restricted affordable residential dwelling units on the property.

Maximum Non-Residential Intensity (FAR): The proposed MU FLUM category would allow nonresidential intensity of 0.25 FAR for areas outside of the Village Activity Centers, and up to 0.35 FAR for areas inside the Village Activity Centers, Working Waterfronts and through utilizing the transfer of development rights (TDRs).

The proposed FLUM amendment, in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, would increase the development potential of the vacant property, thereby allowing the property owners to potentially redevelop the property as market-rate dwelling units, affordable dwelling units, nonresidential floor area or transient units through the transfer of development rights (TDR) procedure established in the Comprehensive Plan and the LDRs. However, the owner has indicated a desire to maintain the existing development and just establish it legally.

Impact on Public Facilities:

Wastewater: The Village has adopted level of service (LOS) standards for wastewater management systems as required by Federal and State regulations. Currently, any permitted or replacement on-site wastewater treatment facility with a design flow less than or equal to 100,000 gallons per day (GPD) within the Village must comply with the 10/10/10/1 Best Available Technology (BAT) standard, as well as require approval from the Monroe County Health Department and/or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Any new development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be subject to this provision or would be mandated to hook up to a central sewer system when it is available. At this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing wastewater LOS or the existing wastewater supply LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.1 and 9-1.2.3.

Potable Water: The Village has adopted LOS standards for potable water. The LOS standard for the Village are 371.7 gallons per equivalent residential unit (ERU) per day. Based on water use data provided by FKAA and 2010 Census population data, the current amount of water consumed by an ERU in Monroe County is 219.42 gallons per day (GPD). Therefore, the actual demand is lower than the Village's LOS standard for ERUs of 371.7 GPD.

At this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing potable water LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.3 and 9-1.2.3.

Solid Waste: The Village has adopted LOS standards for solid waste management. Pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.4 and 9-1.2.3, minimum disposal quantity is 12.2 pounds per day per equivalent residential unit (ERU).

The Village's solid waste LOS also requires that sufficient capacity shall be available at a solid waste disposal site to accommodate all existing and approved development for a period of three years from the projected date of completion of the proposed development or use. Islamorada has no facilities within its jurisdiction for the disposal of solid waste. All solid waste generated from the Village is currently managed through a contract with Island Disposal and disposed of through existing authorized Monroe County and Miami-Dade County solid waste

facilities. The 2012 Monroe County Public Facilities Capacity Assessment Report indicates that there is sufficient capacity available at authorized disposal sites to accommodate all existing and approved development for at least the next twelve (12) months. At this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing solid waste LOS below the adopted standards, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.3 and 9-1.2.3.

Stormwater: The Village has adopted LOS standards for stormwater management as currently mandated by State agencies, as defined in the Village's adopted Stormwater Management Master Plan, and as implemented in the Village's LDRs and Stormwater Design Criteria Technical Manual. Any development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be subject to these standards and is required to meet or exceed them as a condition of development approval. At this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing stormwater LOS below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policies 4-1.1.2 and 9-1.2.3.

Recreation and Open Space: The Village has adopted a minimum LOS standard for recreation and open space of 3.79 acres per 1,000 population, pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3. According to the Village's most recent Public Facilities Capacity Assessment, there is an estimated functional population of 11,280 persons in 2012. Therefore, 42.75 acres of recreation and open space are required to meet the adopted LOS. The existing supply of recreation and open space area in the Village is 132.3 acres, which exceeds the adopted LOS standard and provides for 11.73 acres per 1,000 persons. Therefore, the proposed FLUM amendment is not projected to decrease the existing recreation and open space LOS below the adopted standards, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3.

Roadways: The Village has adopted minimum LOS standards for roadways, pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3. The Property is located adjacent to Overseas Highway which shall have sufficient available capacity to operate at or above LOS as measured by peak hours volumes at all intersections including but not limited to all intersections of U.S.1.

The trip generation rate is based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers' Trip Generation, 8th Edition, using the single-family detached housing (210) and low-rise apartment (221) land use classifications. AT this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing roadway LOS for U.S. 1 below the adopted standard, as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policy 9-1.2.3.

Schools: The Comprehensive Plan does not establish a LOS standard for schools, but Monroe County and state law require that school classroom capacity be available to accommodate all school-age children generated by proposed development or use. According to the 2012 Monroe County Public Facilities Capacity Assessment Report, all schools have adequate capacity to serve the growth anticipated in 2012 at the County's adopted LOS standard. At this time it is not apparent if the proposed FLUM amendment is projected to increase the existing schools LOS below the County's adopted standard.

Compatibility with Comprehensive Plan Policies:

- Objective 1-2.4, Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns
- Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas
- Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation.
- Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU

- Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality
- Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4: Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns

Areas designated Mixed Use (MU) on the Future Land Use Map recognizes the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU category shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with the historical trend of a mixed-use development pattern within the Village. The properties along Overseas Highway contain mixed uses, including commercial, recreation and residential uses.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:
1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

Staff believes that the proposed amendment does meet this policy in that the property has some hammock which should be protected and will be protected as the limit of clearing has already been established. The property has a perimeter fence that delineates the limit of clearing as well.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation

The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for MU designated parcels outside of the Village Activity Centers shall not exceed 0.25, except that an FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights and for Working Waterfronts parcels, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations. FAR within the Village Activity Centers and on Working Waterfronts parcels shall not exceed 0.35 FAR. The Land Development

Regulations shall establish criteria governing the appropriate mass and scale of structures, trip generation, design and location of access and egress facilities, off-street parking and safe pedestrian facilities in MU. Design techniques such as landscaping, screening and buffering shall be applied to ensure land use compatibility within MU areas.

Any possible future development associated with the proposed FLUM amendment would be required to comply with all applicable portions of the Land Development Regulations, including but not limited to landscaping, buffering and off-street parking. It is unclear how this policy will be met with future development, if any.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:
1. Residential Zoning Districts: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.
2. Commercial Zoning Districts: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. Integrated Use Zoning Districts: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. School and Recreational Zoning Districts: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6. The property adjacent already has a commercial use and this subject property operates a commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality and Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages' Appearance

Realizing the following:

That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;

That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;

That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and

That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and

retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.

The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters, wetlands, grassbed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;
- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed map amendment is consistent with these objectives by encouraging the repurposing of existing developed sites.

The applicant/owner also argues that the property is not compatible with Policy 1-2.3.1 Residential Conservation (RC) as the intent was to protect larger lots and allow single family homes on 4 acres. This parcel is just about ¼ of an acre and does not meet the criteria the Village established for the FLUM.

Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment Criteria

Pursuant to the DEO State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM Amendments, the following information must be provided:
Explanation of how the application satisfies the applicable criteria in the Land Development Regulations, Comprehensive Plan, and Principles for Guiding Development:

1. A description of the availability of and the demand on the follow public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools, and recreation, as appropriate; and,

Applicant’s Response:
At the present time, no additional development is contemplated for the property and the existing building is to remain the same. Accordingly, there is existing adequate water, sewer, and solid waste services to service the existing developed parcel. Additionally, the traffic circulation, schools, and recreational open space have already been assessed and accounted for since this property has been developed for years.

2. Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.

Any proposed future development is any will be subject to Village approval before it is constructed. Any future permitted work will not be averse to the Comprehensive Plan.

Compatibility with the Principles for Guiding Development:

The following shall be the principles with which any plan amendments must be consistent pursuant to the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern designation as set out in Chapter 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes.

Please note, the criterion is provided in italics while the Applicant and staff response is provided immediately below.

(a) To strengthen local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without the continuation of the area of critical state concern designation.

Applicant Response:
This application is consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern based on the most recent report to the Administration Commission outlined in the Work Program. The proposal re-purposes existing developed sites.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (a) of the Principles for Guiding Development as it is not anticipated to negatively impact local government capability for managing land use and development.

(b) To protect shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.

Applicant Response:
The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (b) of the Principles for Guiding Development. No new development is planned and the existing operations will have no negative impact on shoreline and marine resources.

(c) To protect upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.

Applicant Response:
The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

Village Staff Response:
It is not clear at this time if the proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (c) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any future redevelopment proposed on the subject property is required to meet environmental setback criteria, meet local Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulation requirements, and obtain appropriate permits from state and federal agencies as necessary.

(d) To ensure the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.

Applicant Response:
Reusing exiting developed site over clearing of other lands achieves this element.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (d) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any potential future redevelopment of the subject property would support the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys citizens and the economic health of the area by directing redevelopment on the property instead of developing on vacant lands.

(e) To limit the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
As stated this is an already developed site.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (e) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any development would be required to adhere to all applicable land development regulations including the implementation of stormwater regulations which aid in protecting near shore water quality.

(f) To enhance natural scenic resources, promote the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensure that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
This application protects the “historical character” of Islamorada. There are no plans to expand the footprint of the existing commercial building and use.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (f) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment, in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, will ensure that the subject property meets the standards of review of the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations (LDRs), including but not limited to: requirements for minimum open space; habitat preservation, concurrency management and level of service (LOS) standards for transportation, infrastructure, wastewater, stormwater and other public services; off-street parking and internal circulation; required setbacks; landscaping, dedicated conservation easements for existing habitat; on-site and off-site improvements and design amenities required to achieve land use compatibility for the surrounding land uses and zoning districts.

(g) To protect the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
See answer above.

Village Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (g) of the Principles for Guiding Development as this property has historic artifacts.

(h) To protect the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:
1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste collection and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it is an already developed site.

Village Staff Response:
It is not clear at this time if the proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (h) of the Principles for Guiding Development.

(i) Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

Village Staff Response:
It is not clear at this time if the proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (i) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not adversely affect storm water management facilities, central sewage collection, treatment and disposal facilities, or the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system however any new development may.

(j) Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(1) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.

Applicant Response:
The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

Staff Response:
It is not clear at this time if the proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (j) of the Principles for Guiding Development. Any proposed development as a result of the proposed FLUM amendment would be required to be consistent with the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(1) and 403.086(10), Florida Statutes, and the Village's Comprehensive Plan and Wastewater Master Plan.

(k) To limit the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
This application does not create adverse impacts on environmental resources or affect public investment in infrastructure.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (k) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment does not have an adverse impact on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys if new development is proposed as there is no new clearing allowed.

(l) To make available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.

Applicant Response:
No impact as stated above.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (l) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment is not anticipated to negatively impact affordable housing.

(m) To provide adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.

Applicant Response:
No impact as stated above.

Staff Response:
The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (m) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not affect the provision of adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan. Furthermore, all structures built within the Village must meet the requirements of the Village's Code of Ordinances and the Florida Building Code.

(n) To protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintain the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.

Applicant Response:
The application accomplishes this objective as stated in previous responses.

Staff Response:

The proposed FLUM is consistent with Principle (n) of the Principles for Guiding Development. The proposed FLUM amendment would not negatively affect the health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys.

Budget Impact:
None

Staff Impact:
There is no anticipated impact to Staff other than updating of the official zoning maps.

Recommendation:
Staff has reviewed the request for a Future Land Use Map Amendment from RC (Residential Conservation) to MU (Mixed Use) and determined that the request meets the criteria. Therefore, Staff recommends the Approval of this ordinance.

Attachments: 1. Mahoney FLUM ORD

ORDINANCE NO. 24-

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF SHARON MAHONEY ON BEHALF OF HVS82 INVESTMENTS LLC, TO AMEND THE VILLAGE'S FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION (RC) TO MIXED USE (MU) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON PLANTATION KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00415840-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

WHEREAS, the Official Future Land Use Map of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") became effective April 30, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the applicant, Island Community Church Inc., has requested an official Future Land Use Map amendment from Residential Conservation (RC) to Mixed Use (MU) for a parcel consisting of approximately 12,000 square feet of land, with Real Estate number 00415840-000000, as legally described below; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 166.041, Florida Statutes and Sections 30-101 and 30-213 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"), the Village Local Planning Agency publicly considered the Future Land Use Map Amendment during a duly noticed public hearing held on March 11, 2024; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 166.041, Florida Statutes, and Section 30-213 of the Village Code, notice of the public hearings has been given for the proposed adoption of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village Council") finds that the adoption of the Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is in the best interest of the Village and does comply with all applicable laws, as well as promotes the general health, safety, and welfare of the Village residents; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council has determined that the proposed Future Land Use Map Amendment is consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to adopt the proposed Future Land Use Map Amendment in accordance with State law.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Approval/Denial of Future Land Use Map Amendment. The Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is hereby [**approved / denied**] as part of the Official Future Land Use Map of the Village. A copy of the Official Future Land Use Map Amendment is attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, for the following described property:

BK 2 LT 6 KEY HEIGHTS SECTION 1 PLANTATION KEY PB3-96 OR284-137 OR1952-1606 OR3244-2257

Section 3. Transmittal. The Village Clerk is hereby authorized to forward a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce ("Commerce") for approval in accordance with Section 380.05(6), Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall not become effective until approved pursuant to Final Order by the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce) pursuant to Section 163.3184,

Florida Statutes or if the Final Order is challenged, until the challenge to the order is resolved pursuant to Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on first reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilman Mark Gregg ___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin ___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED on the first reading this _____day of_____, 2024.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on second reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED AND ADOPTED on the second reading this _____ day of _____, 2024.

_____
JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Ordinance Amendment Considering the Request of HVS82 Investments LLC to Amend the Zoning Map for Parcel 00415840-000000 - First Reading - TAB H**

Background:
The applicant, HVS82 Investments LLC, has submitted a map amendment application requesting an approval for a Zoning Map Amendment from Native Residential (NR) District to Highway Commercial (HC) District on the subject property, located at 88755 Old Highway, comprised of 12,000 square feet. The property is developed with an existing commercial greenhouse. This Zoning Map amendment has a companion application for a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment, which proposes a change from a Residential Conservation (RC) to a Mixed-Use (MU) designation, and the Zoning Map amendment cannot be approved without approval of the companion FLUM Amendment. The applicant has submitted a Letter of Intent detailing the map amendment request.

Existing Use and Habitat:

The subject property is a 12,000 square foot parcel in Plantation Key. The owner previously received approval from Monroe County, prior to Village Incorporation, to construct the greenhouse to support their flower shop. Upon Village incorporation the property was zoned Native Residential. This made the greenhouse a pre existing nonconforming use. The property does contain some habitat and a preliminary review by the Village's Biologist determined the remaining habitat could be considered high quality hammock, however, the limit of clearing has already been established and per the Village Code, no additional clearing will be allowed. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federal listed animal species, and it is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area. Pursuant to the Village's GIS data and records the parcel is defined as some hammock along the perimeter with no habitat on the central part of the parcel.

Surrounding Land Uses and Zoning Districts:
The subject property currently has an existing Native Residential (NR) Zoning District designation. The adjacent properties to the South are designated Native Residential (NR). To the North the adjacent property is designated as Highway Commercial (HC). The properties to the West across Overseas Highway are designated as Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) and Highway Commercial (HC) and to the East across the Old Road is Residential Estate (RE). The character of the subject property is an existing greenhouse surrounded by hammock and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of commercial uses, institutional (public) uses, and single family residences.

Existing FLUM: Residential Conservation (RC) District
Flood Zone: Partially Zone AE 11

The LPA heard this item at it's March 11, 2023 meeting and voted to recommend approval.

Analysis:
The proposed Zoning Map amendment, from a Native Residential (NR) District to a Highway Commercial (HC) District in conjunction with the companion application for a FLUM Amendment from a Residential Conservation (RC) to a Mixed-Use (MU) designation, would allow the applicant/owner to continue a commercial use on the property.

Pursuant to Section 30-696 the purpose of the Highway Commercial (HC) zoning district is to accommodate existing businesses along U.S. 1 and to provide opportunities for new commercial retail shops and services that typically are auto dependent and are used by people on less than a weekly basis, or to accommodate the building and service trades. Single-family or multifamily residential uses and educational uses are an option to commercial use. Though not proposed, any future development of the subject property would require site plan application approval, this will ensure that the subject property meets the standards of review of the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations (LDRs), including but not limited to: requirements for minimum open space; habitat preservation, concurrency management and level of service (LOS) standards for transportation, infrastructure, wastewater, stormwater and other public services; off-street parking and internal circulation; required setbacks; landscaping, dedicated conservation easements for existing habitat; on-site and off-site improvements and design amenities required to achieve land use compatibility for the surrounding land uses and zoning districts.

Compatibility with Comprehensive Plan Policies:

- Objective 1-2.4, Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns
- Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas
- Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation.
- Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU
- Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality
- Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-2.4: Recognize Mixed Use Development Patterns

Areas designated Mixed Use (MU) on the Future Land Use Map recognizes the prevalent and historical mixed-use pattern of development in the Village. The MU category shall accommodate a mix of commercial and residential uses, which may be located in the same building, limited public and semi-public uses, recreational facilities, schools, marinas, tourist-oriented facilities, and supportive community facilities ancillary to the permitted uses, pursuant to the standards in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with the historical trend of a mixed-use development pattern within the Village. The properties along Overseas Highway contain mixed uses, including commercial, recreation and residential uses.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide the Location of Commercial Uses and Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:
1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

Staff believes that the proposed amendment does meet this policy in that the property has some hammock which should be protected and will be protected as the limit of clearing has already been established. The property has a perimeter fence that delineates the limit of clearing as well.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.5: Standards Applicable to Non-Residential Uses in the MU Designation

The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for MU designated parcels outside of the Village Activity Centers shall not exceed 0.25, except that an FAR up to 0.35 may be allowed on designated receiver sites through the transfer of development rights and for Working Waterfronts parcels, as provided for in the Land Development Regulations. FAR within the Village Activity Centers and on Working Waterfronts parcels shall not exceed 0.35 FAR. The Land Development Regulations shall establish criteria governing the appropriate mass and scale of structures, trip generation, design and location of access and egress facilities, off-street parking and safe pedestrian facilities in MU. Design techniques such as landscaping, screening and buffering shall be applied to ensure land use compatibility within MU areas.

The proposed FLUM amendment, in conjunction with the companion application for a Zoning Map Amendment, would increase the development potential of the vacant property, thereby allowing the property owners to potentially redevelop the property as market-rate dwelling units, affordable dwelling units, nonresidential floor area or transient units through the transfer of development rights (TDR) procedure established in the Comprehensive Plan and the LDRs. However, the owner has indicated a desire to maintain the existing development and just establish it legally.

Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning Criteria for MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:

1. Residential Zoning Districts: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.
2. Commercial Zoning Districts: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. Integrated Use Zoning Districts: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. School and Recreational Zoning Districts: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed map amendment would be consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6. The property adjacent already contains a commercial use and this subject property operates a commercial use.

Comprehensive Plan Objective 1-1.1: Plan and Design for Residential Quality and Objective 1-1.2: Reinforce and enhance the Villages Appearance

Realizing the following:

That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;

That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;

That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and

That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.

The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters,

wetlands, grassbed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;
- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed map amendment is consistent with these objectives by encouraging the repurposing of existing developed sites.

The applicant/owner also argues that the property is not compatible with Policy 1-2.3.1 Residential Conservation (RC) as the intent was to protect larger lots and allow single family homes on 4 acres. This parcel is just about ¼ of an acre and does not meet the criteria the Village established for the FLUM.

Procedures for Amendments to Zoning Map:

Pursuant to Section 30-411(d)(4)(b) of the Code of Ordinances, the Village Council must find that the application is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, that the applicant has complied with all procedural requirements of this section, and that the maintenance of the existing zoning on the property does not accomplish a legitimate public purpose. The Village Council shall make its determination on a finding of legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed Zoning District in the Village in relation to the amount of land currently zoned and available to accommodate that demand.

Pursuant to the Village's GIS data and records, there are approximately 538 parcels that are designated within the HC Highway Commercial District, which represents approximately 7.56 percent of the 7,108 total parcels within Islamorada, Village of Islands. Of the 538 parcels within the HC Highway Commercial District, 85 parcels are vacant, which equates to approximately 15.79 percent of the total parcels.

2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed Zoning designation.

The Site is currently developed and has been used as a commercial use for many years. These uses are compatible with the proposed Zoning District.

3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan.

There is no evidence that there are any errors in the Villages GIS data, records and other resources. The applicant owner argues that the Village did not provide individual notice regarding the zoning changes upon incorporation. The Village was not required to provide individual notice but a search of Village records did find that several public meetings were held regarding this topic and several informational sessions were also held at the time of incorporation.

4. New Issues.

The Village has accepted 300 additional affordable housing units. According to the Department of Commerce there is an additional need for commercial space in conjunction with those units.

5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness.

At this time there is no need for additional detail because there are no proposed changes to the subject property.

6. Compatibility of the proposed district with the property surrounding the site of the requested rezoning and any applicable neighborhood or redevelopment plan.

As previously indicated, the subject property currently has an existing Native Residential (NR) Zoning District designation. The adjacent properties to the South are designated Native Residential (NR). To the North the adjacent property is designated as Highway Commercial (HC). The properties to the West across Overseas Highway are designated as Public/Semi-Public Services (PS) and Highway Commercial (HC) and to the East across the Old Road is Residential Estate (RE). The character of the subject property is an existing greenhouse surrounded by hammock and the surrounding area is mixed-use with a collective of commercial uses, institutional (public) uses, and single-family residences.

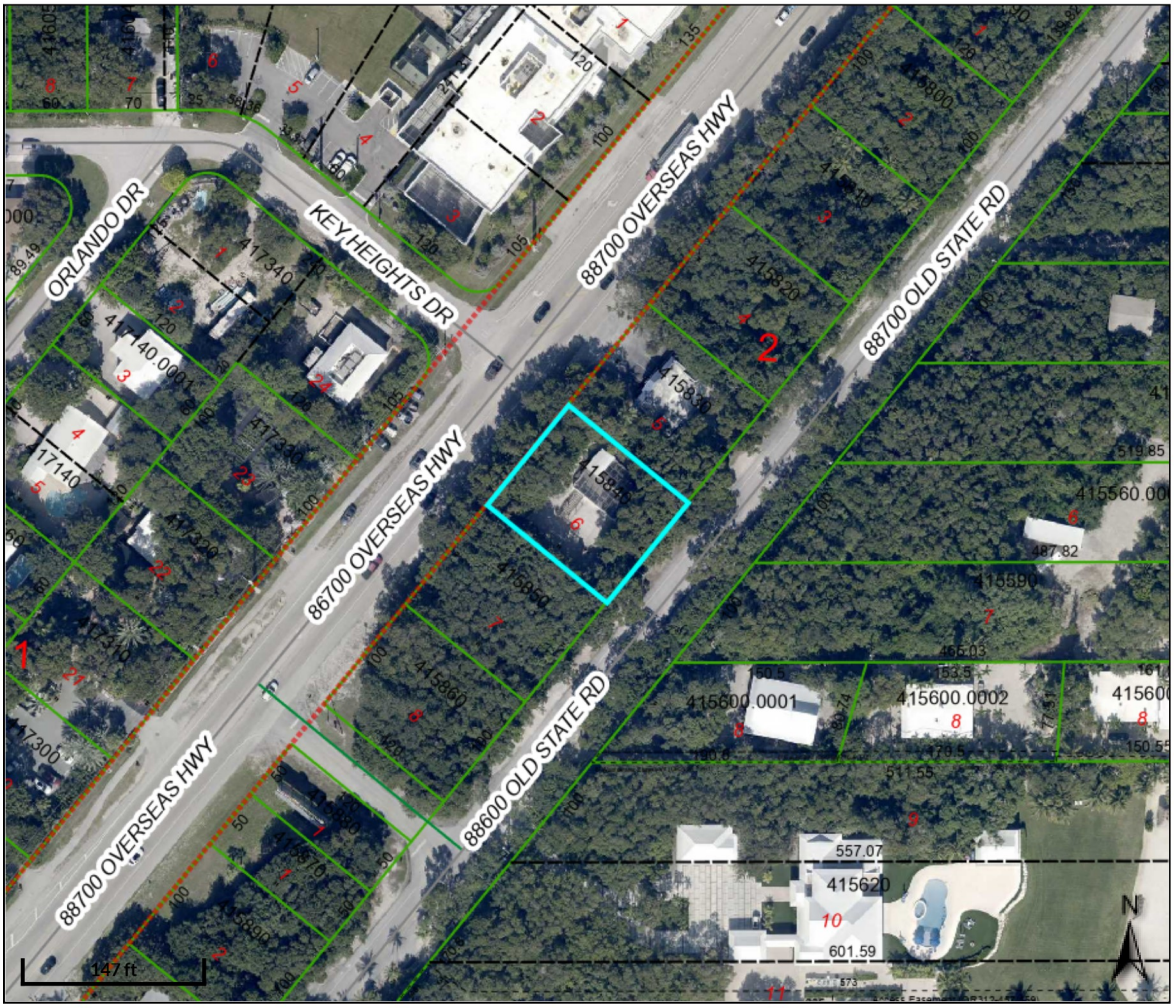
Budget Impact:
None

Staff Impact:
There is no anticipated impact on Staff other than updating of the official zoning maps.

Recommendation:
Staff has reviewed the request for an Official Zoning Map Amendment from NR (Native Residential) to HC (Highway Commercial) and determined that the request meets the criteria. Therefore, Staff recommends the Approval of this ordinance.

Attachments:
1. Mahoney CC Attachments
2. Mahoney Zoning ORD

Monroe County, FL



Overview

Legend

- Centerline
- Easements
- Hooks
- Lot Lines
- Road Center
- Rights of Way
- Shoreline
- Condo Building
- Key Names
- Subdivisions
- Parcels

Parcel ID	00415840-000000	**Alternate ID**	1512028	**Owner Address**	HVS82 INVESTMENTS LLC
Sec/Twp/Rng	07/63/38	**Class**	FLORIST		174 Ocala Dr
Property Address	88755 OLD Hwy PLANTATION KEY				Tavernier, FL 33070
District	50VI				

Brief Tax Description BK 2 LT 6 KEY HEIGHTS SECTION 1 PLANTATION KEY PB3-96 OR284-137 OR1952-1606 OR3244-2257
(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Date created: 11/1/2023
Last Data Uploaded: 11/1/2023 4:02:44 AM

Developed by Schneider GEOSPATIAL

HVS82 Investments, LLC
174 Ocala Drive
Islamorada, Florida 33070

November 2, 2023

VIA E-MAIL DELIVERY

Jennifer L. DeBoisbriand
Planning Director
Islamorada, Village of Islands
Village Administrative Center
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, FL 33036

RE: FLUM & Re-Zoning Application for 88755 Old Highway

Dear Jennifer,

I request that you recommend approval of my request to re-establish my commercial zoning. The request is to amend the Future Land Use Map from Residential Conservation (RC) (FLUM) to Mixed-Use (MU) and the zoning from Native Residential Zoning (NR) to Highway Commercial (HC). The proposed commercial designation will allow my already developed commercial property to become "conforming" again. The current zoning was never requested by me or my father, who owned the property before I did. In fact, we were never given individual notice that a change to residential was proposed by the Village. If we had known that the Village was going to rezone the Property, we would have opposed it.

The Property: Is a 12,000 square foot developed site on Plantation Key which was historically, zoned and used for commercial purposes. The property is located on the US1 commercial corridor with access by way of Old Highway. The County re-zoned the property and then the Village subsequently re-zoned the property to its current NR designation. The property is not recognized as habitat to any state or federally listed animal species. Additionally, the property is not within the state conservation recreation lands' boundary or critical habitat area. A site visit confirmed that the existing vegetation is classified as "low quality hammock".

The current FLUM and zoning were not requested by the owner and are not consistent with the established commercial use. In fact, the RC FLUM and NR zoning are for large residential properties. This property is .275 of an acre. The acre requirement under the RC FLUM is 4+ acres.

Sec 30-682 Native Residential (NR) Zoning District

1. *Purpose and intent.*
    1. The purpose of the native residential (NR) zoning district is to provide the highest degree of protection for large residential tracts supporting or having the potential for restoration of high and moderate quality hammock, wetlands, beach or berm, to ensure the perpetuation of species reliant upon native habitat.
    2. This zoning district is established within the Residential Conservation (RC) FLUM category.

The Village, in re-zoning and amending the FLUM to residential created a non-conforming property- which makes no sense from a planning standpoint since the property is less than a half acre with an existing business use. This is essentially a "taking" of private property rights without compensation. The property is still taxed at its full commercial rate and because I have no viable commercial uses – I cannot keep a tenant. By re-establishing the commercial rights that the Property previously enjoyed, I can repurpose the building to be used as a small office.

Prior Approval History: See above.

Needs Analysis and Supporting Data: The applicant is required to submit all information required to adequately address the filing requirements adopted by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO"). In addition, the applicant must submit all other information necessary to address the comprehensive planning criteria of the Village. Pursuant to the DEO State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM amendments, the following information is provided.

1. *A description of the availability of and the demand on the following public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools and recreation, as appropriate.*

    At the present time, no additional development is contemplated for the property and the existing building is to remain the same. The property is served by existing water, sewer, and solid waste services. Additionally, the traffic circulation, schools, and recreational open space have already been assessed and accounted for since this property has been developed for years.

2. *Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.*

    The following Comprehensive Plan elements are applicable to this application:

Policy 1-2.3.1 Residential Conservation (RC)

Areas designated Residential Conservation (RC) on the Future Land Use Map shall allow residential uses at a maximum density of one (1) single family residential unit per four (4) acres. This designation is intended to balance the protection of environmentally sensitive lands, (by providing a buffer to protect large parcels of more environmentally sensitive lands from the encroachment of development), wildlife corridors and transition zones, and areas suitable for re-

vegetation, with the protection of the property rights of the owners. On sites designated RC, no more than one (1) unit shall be established per platted lot or parcel existing as of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, except for those platted lots or parcels identified as Disturbed with Exotics on the Village habitat maps and containing no tropical hardwood hammock. Substandard lots of less than four (4) acres in size which are contiguous and in common ownership shall be assembled in order to meet the density standards of this policy. Notwithstanding the density limitation, a caretaker's unit may be developed as an accessory use on a conforming parcel, if found to be consistent with the Village's environmental regulations. Such units shall be permitted pursuant to the requirements of the Village's Building Permit Allocation System, only as affordable housing. Criteria established in the Land Development Regulations shall include restrictions on size and location so as to not require clearing of additional land. Within RC, properties are generally suitable as sender sites for transfers of development rights but may also be receiver sites from C and RC parcels, if needed to achieve the acreage required to construct a maximum of one (1) unit on the receiver parcel(s), or for the addition of a caretakers cottage. The Village may develop an incentive program to extinguish the development rights from RC properties. The RC future land use designation shall allow home occupations having no environmental impact, in accordance with provisions to be established within the Land Development Regulations.

Policy 1-2.4.1: Guide The Location Of Commercial Uses And Revitalize Commercial Areas

Mixed Use (MU) is the only FLUM category in which commercial uses shall be permitted. The general pattern of commercial land uses in MU shall:

1. Prevent negative impacts on the fragile coastal ecosystem by directing commercial development away from environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitat;
2. Revitalize all existing commercial areas and further distinguish Village Activity Centers;
3. Restrict the scale and intensity of commercial development outside of the Village Activity Centers and other appropriate areas in the Village;
4. Promote safe and efficient vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian movement;
5. Prevent or minimize Village costs to provide infrastructure;
6. Avoid encroachment of incompatible commercial activity into established residential neighborhoods;
7. Enhance the unique character of the Village's commercial land uses through incentives for bufferyards and landscaping; and
8. Facilitate within the Village Activity Centers, the creation of aesthetically pleasing commercial spaces outdoors, as places for social leisure and interaction, while limiting light industrial uses, outdoor storage and sales as a primary use of land, and outdoor retail sales as an accessory use of land.

The location of the property within a commercial activity center, the fact that the property is already developed with a commercial structure and use, support the designation of this property as Mixed-Use with a Highway Commercial zoning.

Policy 1-2.4.6: Establish Zoning District Criteria For MU

The following criteria shall be used as guidelines for designating Zoning Districts within the Mixed Use FLUM category:

1. **Residential Zoning Districts**: In general, residential Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing residential neighborhoods within the Village Activity Centers.

2. **Commercial Zoning Districts**: In general, commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses, including single vacant parcels of land located between two (2) existing commercial uses.
3. **Integrated Use Zoning Districts**: Integrated use Zoning Districts, which encourage commercial and residential uses to co-locate on the same parcel or within the same building shall be established to maintain and promote affordable, workforce and employee housing. Appropriate locations for integrated use zoning shall include, in general, areas where such uses already exist, the core areas of the Village Activity Centers and other select locations along U.S. 1 where existing structures, business types and locations lend themselves to compatible co-existence with residential uses.
4. **School and Recreational Zoning Districts**: These Zoning Districts shall be established to accommodate existing or proposed school or recreational uses.

The proposed FLUM and re-zoning are consistent with Policy 1-2.4.6(2) - commercial Zoning Districts shall be established where there are existing commercial uses.

GOAL 1-1: IMPLEMENT FUTURE LAND USE VISION
OBJECTIVE 1-1.1: PLAN AND DESIGN FOR RESIDENTIAL QUALITY
OBJECTIVE 1-1.2: REINFORCE AND ENHANCE THE VILLAGE'S APPEARANCE

Realizing the following:
That the Village incorporated to create a Comprehensive Plan to reclaim the Keys by conserving, preserving, and retaining our remarkable assets—our waters and natural environment—and our quality of life;
That the Village is and must continue to be synonymous with sport fishing, diving, the Everglades National Park, the living coral reef, Indian Key, Lignumvitae Key, Shell Key, Windley Quarry, and many species of fish and fowl;
That the Comprehensive Plan must further understanding of the ecological limits of our Keys and prohibit any further degradation of our natural resources by incompatible land and marine activities such as casino boats, sea planes, personal watercraft, and other watercraft that are operated improperly; and
That the Comprehensive Plan must describe public and private actions needed to protect and retain the Village's waterways and natural resources comprising our unique ecosystem as well as preserve the quiet solitude of the backcountry.
The Comprehensive Plan shall provide a growth management framework that:

- Directs development only to sites that can accommodate such activity without promoting conflict with natural resources;
- Encourages sustainability by limiting growth in order to establish and maintain acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, potable water and wastewater services, traffic flow, recreation and open space as well as reclaim and preserve the quality of our natural resources;
- Keeps development away from the shoreline and wetlands;
- Provides a sound basis for developing land use controls that ensure acceptable levels of service for hurricane evacuation, protect coastal resources, including nearshore waters, wetlands, grass bed flats, mangroves, as well as hammocks, and establish a basis for managing landscaping, signage, parking, drainage, and water quality;

- Relies on ecological constraints to establish limits for growth and create standards and criteria to ensure that human induced activities do not diminish assets of our unique coastal environment; and
- Ensures that the character and location of land uses incorporate best management practices and principles of resource conservation, promote orderly land use transition, and minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare which may be caused by incompatible land uses, environmental degradation, hazards and nuisances.

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning are consistent with Goal 1-1 and Objective 1-1. The proposal. By re-purposing existing developed sites, the application supports the criteria in these elements of the Village of Islamorada Comprehensive Plan.

All proposed FLUM amendments must be consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. The Principles are listed below.

(a) *Strengthening local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without continuing the area of critical state concern designation.*

This application is consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern based on the most recent report to the Administration Commission outlined in the Work Program. The proposal re-purposes existing developed sites.

(b) *Protecting shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.*

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

(c) *Protecting upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.*

The proposed FLUM amendment and re-zoning have no impact on existing habitat or protected resources.

(d) *Ensuring the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.*

Reusing exiting developed site over clearing of other lands achieves this element.

(e) *Limiting the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.*

As stated, this is an already developed site.

(f) *Enhancing natural scenic resources, promoting the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensuring that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.*

This application protects the "historical character" of Islamorada. There are no plans to expand the footprint of the existing commercial building and use.

(g) *Protecting the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.* See answer above.

(h) *Protecting the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:*
1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste treatment, collection, and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

The application has no impact on facilities as it is an already developed site.

(i) *Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.*

The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

(j) *Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(l) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.*

The application has no impact on facilities as it does not propose any new development.

(k) *Limiting the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.*

This application does not create adverse impacts on environmental resources or affect public investment in infrastructure.

(l) *Making available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.*

No impact as stated above.

(m) *Providing adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.*

No impact as stated above.

(n) *Protecting the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintaining the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.*

The application accomplishes this objective as stated in previous responses.

The Village Council shall make its determination on proposed FLUM amendments on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. *Demand for the proposed FLUM category in the village in relation to the amount of land currently assigned the FLUM designation and available to accommodate that demand.*

The Village is currently in the process of accepting an additional 300 affordable housing units. According to the ratio of commercial property needed to support a new deed-restricted affordable housing unit, the Village will require an additional 71,700 square feet of commercial square footage to support these new units (239 sq.ft. per unit). By repurposing existing developed sites, the Village can meet this need and reduce pressure to develop property that is currently vacant and undeveloped.

2. *Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed FLUM category.*

The site has been used for commercial purposes for over forty years. The site's physical and environmental features have been shaped by this use over time. The proposed change to the FLUM and zoning will have no impact on these criteria.

3. *Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan.*

There are no errors in the mapping and natural features – the property contains no listed species and is largely devoid of vegetation.

4. *New issues.*

None, except the increased need for commercial square footage as a function of the anticipated acceptance of new deed-restricted affordable housing units.

5. *Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness. However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.*

The proposed re-zoning and FLUM will not have an adverse impact on the community since the existing use will not change and the zoning and FLUM request serve to protect that use as provided for in the Village of Islamorada Comprehensive plan.

Enclosures.

1. Application Fee & Deposit.
2. Application letter.
3. Agent Authorization.
4. Application for Map Amendment & Re-zoning.
5. Property Record Card.
6. Warranty Deed.
7. Needs Analysis & Data.
8. Vegetation Report for Property.
9. Survey.
10. Existing site condition photographs.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sharon Mahoney

NR
NR
OLD STATE RD
Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft

OLD STATE RD
RC
Monroe County BOCC, Maxar, Microsoft

Islamorada, Village of Islands,
Planning and Development Services Department

APPLICATION FOR MAP AMENDMENT

Pursuant to Chapter 30, Article IV, Divisions 8 & 9

	Application Type	Application Fee	Deposit	Total Fee Due
☑	Future Land Use and Zoning	$5,120.00	$1,000.00	$6,120.00
☐	Zoning Only	$2,500.00	$1,000.00	$3,500.00

Request concurrent Future Land Use and Zoning Hearings pursuant to 163.3184(12), Florida Statutes

An application must be deemed complete and in compliance with the Village Code by Staff prior to the items being scheduled for review. See the Submittal Requirements below for a list of required submittals and documents.

APPLICANT / AGENT (if applicable): Property owner must submit a **notarized** letter authorizing the applicant/agent to act on their behalf including the agent's name, address and phone number.

Name: Sharon Mahoney
Mailing Address: 174 Ocala Drive Islamorada FL 33070
Primary Phone: 305-304-5262 Fax:
Email:

PROPERTY OWNER:

Name: HVS82 Investments LLC
Mailing Address: 174 Ocala Drive Islamorada FL 33070
Primary Phone: 305-304-5262 Fax: _____
Email: _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: If in metes and bounds, attach legal description on separate sheet.

Physical Address: 88755 Old Highway Mile Marker: 88
Lot: 6 Block: 2 Subdivision: Keys Heights Sec 1
☑ Plantation Key ☐ Windley Key ☐ Upper Matecumbe Key ☐ Lower Matecumbe Key
Real Estate (RE) Number: 00415840-000000 Alternate Key: 15112028

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Total Land Area: _____ Square Feet 12,000 +/- Sq.ft. Acres
Existing Use of Property: Commercial
Has an Application for Map Amendment been submitted for this site within the past two (2) years? ☐ Yes ☑ No
If yes, provide name and date of application: _____

PROPOSED MAP AMENDMENT:

Current Future Land Use Map Category: RC Current Zoning District: NR
Proposed Future Land Use Map Category: Mixed Use (MU) Proposed Zoning District: Highway Commercial (HC)

ATTACHMENT A

Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Amendment Criteria. The applicant shall submit all information required to adequately address the filing requirements adopted by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO"). In addition, the applicant shall submit all other information necessary to address the comprehensive planning criteria of the Village.

Pursuant to the DEO State Coordinated Review Submittal Guidelines, in the case of FLUM amendments, the following information must be provided:

1. A description of the availability of and the demand on the following public facilities: sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, traffic circulation, schools and recreation, as appropriate; and
2. Information regarding the compatibility of the proposed land use amendments with the Comprehensive Plan future land use element objectives and policies, and those of other affected elements.

All proposed FLUM amendments must be consistent with the Principles for Guiding Development within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. The Principles are listed below.

(a) Strengthening local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without continuing the area of critical state concern designation.

(b) Protecting shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.

(c) Protecting upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.

(d) Ensuring the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.

(e) Limiting the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.

(f) Enhancing natural scenic resources, promoting the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensuring that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.

(g) Protecting the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.

(h) Protecting the value, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:

1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
2. Sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities;
3. Solid waste treatment, collection, and disposal facilities;
4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
5. Transportation facilities;
6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Co-op; and
9. Other utilities, as appropriate.

(i) Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(j) Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of § 381.0065(4)(l) and 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment facilities through permit allocation systems.

(k) Limiting the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.

(l) Making available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.

(m) Providing adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a post-disaster reconstruction plan.

(n) Protecting the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintaining the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.

The Village Council shall make its determination on proposed FLUM amendments on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed FLUM category in the village in relation to the amount of land currently assigned the FLUM designation and available to accommodate that demand;
2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed FLUM category;
3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the comprehensive plan;
4. New issues;
5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness

However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.

Official Zoning Map Amendment Criteria. The purpose of this application is to provide a means for changing the Official Zoning Map. It is not intended to relieve particular hardships, nor to confer special privileges or rights on any person, nor to permit a change in community character, as analyzed in the Comprehensive Plan, but only to make necessary adjustments in light of changed conditions. In determining whether to grant a requested amendment, the Village Council shall consider the factors set forth below and the consistency of the proposed amendment with the provisions and intent of the Comprehensive Plan.

The Village Council must find that the application is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, that the applicant has complied with all procedural requirements of the Code and that the maintenance of the existing zoning on the property does not accomplish a legitimate public purpose. The Village Council shall make its determination on legitimate public purpose based on one or more of the following factors:

1. Demand for the proposed zoning district in the Village in relation to the amount of land currently zoned and available to accommodate that demand;
2. Compatibility of the site's physical, geological, hydrological and other environmental features, with the uses permitted in the proposed zoning district;
3. Data errors, including errors in mapping, vegetative types and natural features described in the Comprehensive Plan;
4. New issues;
5. Recognition of a need for additional detail or comprehensiveness; or
6. Compatibility of the proposed district with the property surrounding the site of the requested rezoning and any applicable neighborhood or redevelopment plan.

However, in no event shall an amendment be approved which will result in an adverse community change.

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

- [x] **Correct application fee** (Total Fee Due)
- [ ] **Notarized agent authorization letter**, if applicable, including the agent's name, address and phone number authorizing the applicant/agent to act on all property owners' behalf.
- [x] **Proof of ownership** e.g. warranty deed, lease or pending sale contract.
- [x] **Property record card** from the Monroe County Property Appraiser.
- [x] **Copy of current Future Land Use Map** clearly marking the boundaries of the property. Map may be request from Planning and Development Service Department prior to application submittal.
- [x] **Copy of current Official Zoning Map** clearly marking the boundaries of the property. Map may be request from Planning and Development Service Department prior to application submittal.
- [x] **Photographs** of the site taken from adjacent streets.
- [x] **Signed and sealed survey** prepared by a Florida registered surveyor. The survey shall include elevations and location of all existing structures, paved areas, location of all utility structures, all easements, all bodies of water on and adjacent to the site, docks, piers, mean high water line and total acreage by habitat **(please provide a digital copy in addition to the signed and sealed survey).**
- [x] **Data and analysis (including a land use need analysis)** pursuant to Comprehensive Plan Policy 1-2.1.13, demonstrating there is a need for the amount of development allowed by the proposed FLUM designations in order to accommodate the Comprehensive Plan's projected population growth within the planning timeframe of the Comprehensive Plan.
- [x] **Explanation** of how the application satisfies each of the applicable criteria in the Land Development Regulations, Comprehensive Plan and Principles for Guiding Development pursuant to § 380.0552(7), Florida Statutes. See **Attachment A** for list of criteria.

If deemed necessary to complete a full review of the application, the Planning and Development Services Department reserves the right to request additional information.

I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge such information is true, complete and accurate. I certify that all information required has been provided.

Digital signatures do not require notarization when they can be verified by a Trusted Certificate issued by a third-party Certificate Authority. If you are not using a "verifiable digital signature", print this document and have it notarized.

Sharon Mahoney
Signature of Applicant

Dec 6 - 2023
Date

Print Name: Sharon Mahoney

STATE OF Florida
COUNTY OF Monroe

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of ✓ physical appearance or ____ online notarization, this 6 day of December, 20 23, by Sharon Mahoney (name of person signing the application) as owner (type of authority e.g. officer, manager / member, trustee, attorney in fact) for _____ (name of entity or party on behalf of whom application was executed).

Signature of Notary Public

SEAL:

KARLA P. VASQUEZ
Commission # HH 310403
Expires September 11, 2026

☑ Personally Known ☐ Produced Identification

Type of ID _____

Monroe County 2010-2030

Population Projections

March 15, 2011

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Appendix 1 – Monroe County Planning Department Population Study

Appendix 2 - FKAA Seasonal Methodology

Appendix 3 - County Population with Seasonal Replacement Calculations

Appendix 4 – Response to DCA Review Notes/Request for Additional Information

1.0 Background - Forecast Approach

The population forecast was prepared[1] for unincorporated Monroe County through year 2030 for the update of the County's Comprehensive Plan. Population is identified according to upper/middle/lower (UML) keys. It is based on the countywide functional population control total forecast through 2030; functional population is the sum of permanent plus seasonal population.

The Keith and Schnars (K&S) team begins with a permanent population forecast and a seasonal population forecast at the county level. The seasonal population series is based on the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA) data series. This series includes estimates of seasonal residences, RV's, hotel/motel, camps, boat liveaboards, mobile home, and other. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has recommended using the FKAA series for the purposes of estimating the seasonal population component, with appropriate updates to the methodology.

The permanent population series is the latest published by the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). In as much as ROGO has been in place since 1993, BEBR population projections reflect a ROGO constrained growth trend. This means permanent population growth projections implicitly assume the continuation of the ROGO constraint and the effects of the ROGO constraint are implicitly embedded in the history.

2.0 ROGO Based Permanent Population Series

The ROGO based permanent population series will be used in the Comp Plan update as one component of the functional population. At the county level, for control totals, DCA has recommended using the latest BEBR annual estimates and the BEBR Medium series population projections from PS 156, published March 2010 for permanent population estimates.

3.0 Analysis of Permanent Population Data

University of Florida annual population estimates for municipalities and unincorporated areas indicates permanent population fell in the Keys from 2006-2008, with some a return to growth evidenced in 2009. The effect of the short term decline is to drive the long term population projections down. Thus, both recent history and future projections from BEBR suggest a downward trend in permanent population. This is reflected in the resulting Functional Population series shown in Fi**gure 1.** This series represents the sum of the most recent BEBR permanent projection and the FKAA seasonal projection.

[1] The population forecast was prepared by Fishkind and Associates with support from Keith and Schnars, P.A.

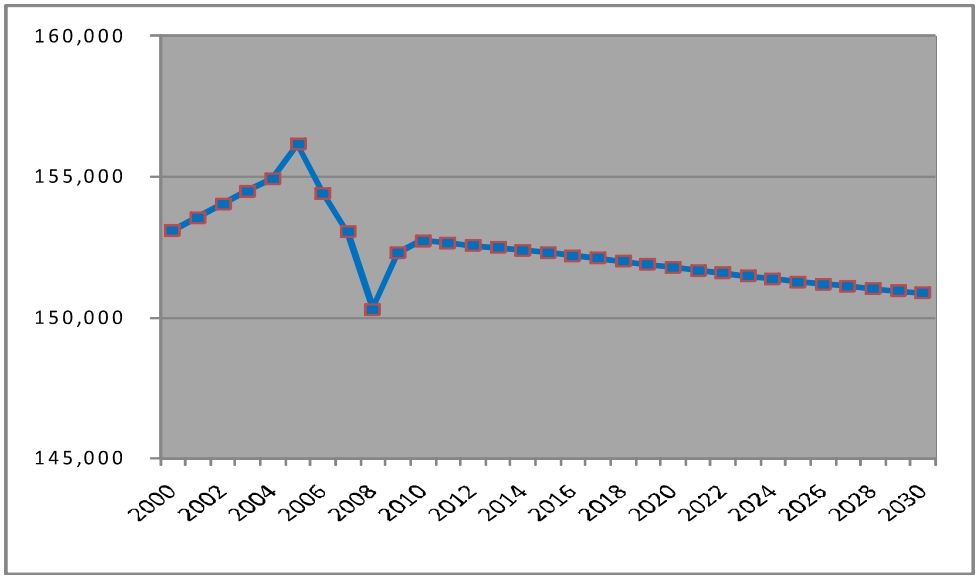

Figure 1 – Preliminary Functional Population Projection

4.0 Analysis of Seasonal Population Data

There is ongoing ROGO based residential growth and there is a substantial inventory of non-conforming, substandard, live-aboard and RV camp housing. Substandard, non-conforming units are being gradually removed from inventory, however, not at a rate fast enough to net out all residential growth. It is our view a portion of the permanent population losses have occurred as a result of the recession, a rise in foreclosures, depletion of affordable housing and increased unemployment. Nearly 3,500 units have been foreclosed throughout the Keys since 2005. The rise in home prices and threat of hurricanes has also contributed in our view to some permanent population loss. Losses associated with some of these conditions may be temporary, resulting in renewed growth after the recession. The BEBR annual permanent population estimate for 2009 indicated, net positive permanent population growth in 2009 and small losses in 2010.

On the other hand, of all the new single family housing growth in Monroe County since 1999, nearly 70% has been in non-homesteaded units. It is likely this is a function of both growth in seasonal population as well as permanent population loss, which may cause once permanently occupied existing units to become non-homesteaded. This latter aspect represents a shift from existing permanent population to seasonal population and is why the non-homesteaded mix is so high.

5.0 Seasonality

Seasonal population is one component of Functional population. K&S has researched three functional population series. The three functional series in this analysis include permanent populations based on Census, BEBR and FKAA. In each of these scenarios the same Seasonal series, from FKAA, is used. The FKAA seasonal series is the seasonal series developed by Monroe County Planning Department (MCPD). The detailed methodology for the Seasonal series is found in the MCPD report included as Appendix 1. The FKAA seasonal series methodology generated from the MCPD report is found in **Appendix 2**.

As permanent population has fallen we must examine whether and the degree to which it is replaced by seasonal population. The American Communities Survey from 2005, 2008 and the Census 2000 data indicate a substantial increase in housing units held for seasonal use. These data indicate the number of seasonal units has risen from 12,628 in 2000 to 15,262 in 2005 to 19,195 in 2008 (**Table 2**). This is an increase of 6,567 seasonal units. This would represent a shift into seasonal population by as much as 16,418 persons. During the same period permanently occupied units have fallen from 35,086 to 29,084, some 6,002 units or a decline of 15,005 persons (**Table 1**). Based on the ACS and Census data, the loss in permanent population is approximately equivalent to the gain in seasonal population since year 2000.

Table 1- H1 – Vacant and Occupied Unit Counts

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2000 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	13,866	3,496	17,362	6,850	24,212	28.29%
1, attached	1,045	1,503	2,548	1,655	4,203	39.38%
2	480	1,598	2,078	453	2,531	17.90%
3 or 4	306	1,875	2,181	589	2,770	21.26%
5 to 9	215	1,042	1,257	897	2,154	41.64%
10 to 19	403	425	828	899	1,727	52.06%
20 to 49	375	180	555	1,039	1,594	65.18%
50 or more	346	1,043	1,389	444	1,833	24.22%
Mobile home	4,468	1,945	6,413	3,401	9,814	34.65%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	396	79	475	304	779	39.02%
Total	21,900	13,186	35,086	16,531	51,617	32.03%

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2005 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	16,618	2,024	18,642	7,448	26,090	28.55%
1, attached	1,427	2,106	3,533	2,978	6,511	45.74%
2	621	973	1,594	636	2,230	28.52%
3 or 4	52	1,521	1,573	638	2,211	28.86%
5 to 9	458	482	940	1,440	2,380	60.50%
10 to 19	597	46	643	505	1,148	43.99%
20 to 49	132	1,125	1,257	1,198	2,455	48.80%
50 or more	435	532	967	203	1,170	17.35%
Mobile home	2,876	1,485	4,361	3,904	8,265	47.24%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	405	46	451	0	451	0.00%
Total	23,621	10,340	33,961	18,950	52,911	35.81%

Table H1. Housing Units by Vacancy Status and Tenure by Units in Structure, 2008 - Monroe County

Monroe County Units in Structure	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	Total Units	Vacant %
	Owner	Renter	Total			
1, detached	15,019	3,344	18,363	10,351	28,714	36.05%
1, attached	490	1,233	1,723	3,209	4,932	65.06%
2	371	803	1,174	764	1,938	39.42%
3 or 4	283	699	982	1,581	2,563	61.69%
5 to 9	272	845	1,117	2,158	3,275	65.89%
10 to 19	170	202	372	1,011	1,383	73.10%
20 to 49	161	56	217	828	1,045	79.23%
50 or more	463	504	967	816	1,783	45.77%
Mobile home	2,739	1,121	3,860	4,011	7,871	50.96%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	164	145	309	0	309	0.00%
Total	20,132	8,952	29,084	24,729	53,813	45.95%

Table 2-H3

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2000 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	1,663	10.06%
For sale only	759	4.59%
Rented or sold, not occupied	304	1.84%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	12,628	76.39%
For migrant workers	48	0.29%
Other vacant	1,129	6.83%
Total	16,531	100.00%

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2005 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	943	4.98%
Rented, not occupied	458	2.42%
For sale only	448	2.36%
Sold, not occupied	123	0.65%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	15,738	83.05%
For migrant workers	0	0.00%
Other vacant	1,240	6.54%
Total	18,950	100.00%

Table H3. Number of Vacant Units by Vacancy Status, 2008 - Monroe County

Monroe County Vacancy Status	Vacant Units	%
For rent	1,581	6.43%
Rented, not occupied	53	0.22%
For sale only	1,545	6.28%
Sold, not occupied	441	1.79%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19,195	78.03%
For migrant workers	0	0.00%
Other vacant	1,914	7.78%
Total	24,729	100.53%

Source: US Census and American Communities Survey;
Prepared by the South Florida Regional Planning Council

Contributing to the support of the seasonal increase phenomenon is the rate of foreclosures and the Monroe County Property Appraiser data regarding homestead exemptions. It is generally believed non-homesteaded properties represent seasonal vacant, second homes, or for-rent units. Population in these should be distinguished from

short-term tourist visitors. However, in times of high foreclosure rates, a shift to non-homestead may represent a temporary loss in permanent population.

During the housing bubble from 2003-2008 in fact non-homesteaded units did rise. This coincided with a rise in foreclosures, as well as speculative investing and reported permanent population losses. There were 3,431 foreclosures in Monroe County from 2005-2009.

During the 2000-2009 period, total homesteaded units increased from 16,005 to 16,698 units, a net increase of 693 units. Non-homesteaded units moved from 20,784 to 22,197, a net increase of 1,413 units. This compares with the 3,431 foreclosures from 2005-2009, recognizing it is likely as much as half of the foreclosed units may have been resold since the initial foreclosures which began in 2005, and some tendency to for those units to return to a homesteaded status. By 2009, after speculative investing ceased, the share of non-homesteaded properties went back down, falling to 2003 levels. This is consistent with the expectation of resold foreclosures regaining homesteads (**Figure 2**). Also, as noted, permanent population increased during 2009 according to BEBR, supporting an increase in permanent population.

The non-homestead rate for all units is now 57.1%. This is essentially the same rate both pre and post bubble. Single family non-homestead rates began to move up more closely in concert with rising foreclosures (**Figure 2**). This supports our belief a considerable portion of permanent population losses may be attributable to foreclosures arising from the speculative housing bubble, and thus temporary. The expectation is some permanent population may return to these units over the course of the planning horizon – thus permanent population may increase over this period in substantially greater numbers than the growth in new housing units. To the degree this condition occurs, the BEBR medium series permanent population projection will be in error and will under-project permanent population growth. Planning for this contingency in the face of an unknown resolution to thousands of foreclosures is necessary. Thus, reflecting the population associated with portions of these foreclosed units as non-homestead and seasonal population will also correct and compensate for this potential longer term problem with the BEBR projection.

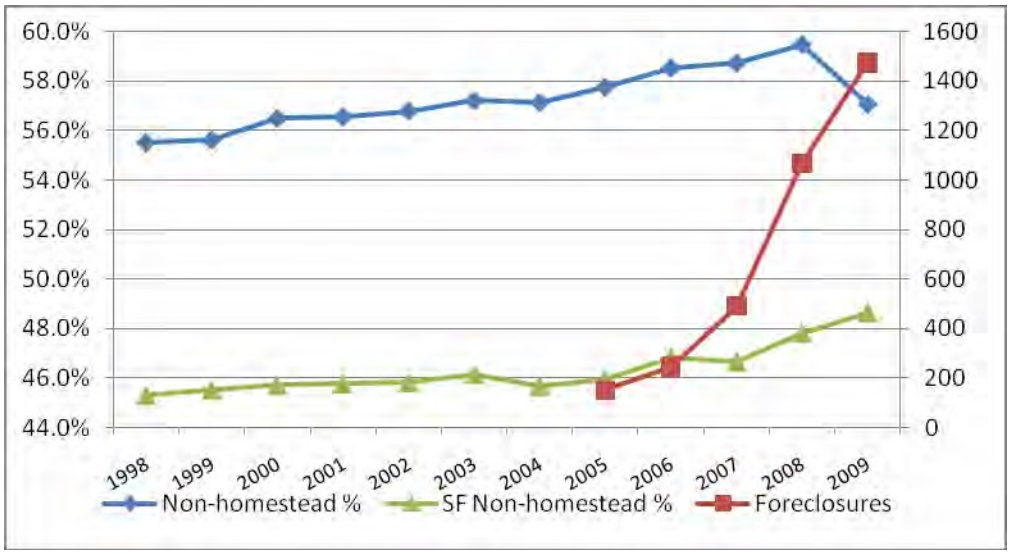

Figure 2- Monroe County – Foreclosures and The Percent of Non-Homestead Residential Units

There has been an increase in vacant units from 2005-2009. During this period both the Census and BEBR indicated permanent population loss. From 2005 to 2008 the ACS indicated an increase in seasonal vacancy of 3,457 units. During the 2005-2009 period, foreclosure data indicated there were 3,431 foreclosures, as noted earlier. Thus, the ACS data indicates, on net, the permanent population losses and associated housing vacancy is being shifted into seasonal units. Further, it is believed there is associated seasonal (non-permanent population) associated with these vacant units. With a reported permanent population growth in 2009 and increasing homestead exemptions in 2009 on one hand and coinciding numbers of foreclosures and seasonal increase through ACS, it is equally possible in our view, the permanent population loss is temporary and due as much to the end of the housing bubble, foreclosures and rising unemployment as it is due to a shift from permanent to seasonal residency. It is likely both conditions exist and are occurring.

6.0 Methodological Flaw in MCPD and FKAA Regarding Seasonal Shift

The MCPD seasonal population methodology and the FKAA seasonal population methodology did not contemplate or recognize the shift of the existing population base from permanent to seasonal. The MCPD methodology considered residential unit growth only and the depletion of available buildable lots, when contemplating the future level of either permanent or seasonal populations. This is partly due to the MCPD methodology not having the benefit of the data beyond year 2000 which shows a more pronounced shift among existing units from permanent/homesteaded units to non-homesteaded units, and the American Communities Survey data, which supports the seasonal shift.

The failure to consider or incorporate the shift in the existing population base is the reason for the change that has been made to the previously approved FKAA population methodology in this update. The methodological change employed here is to both shift some of the projected dwelling unit growth into seasonal residences ***and*** account for the loss of existing permanent residents through an offsetting shift to seasonal residents. Further, in the MCPD analysis, rather than showing seasonal population increasing as it has been, on pages 32 and 33 of the MCPD report it states an assumption was employed causing the seasonal population to decline in a similar fashion to anticipated permanent population decline.

The MCPD methodology employed an assumption called the "drag factor" of .1% per year to reduce the growth of seasonal populations over time. The "drag factor" is used to illustrate the assumption of seasonal population declines from the historic actual. However there is no analysis or data which is presented to support the use of the "drag factor", nor the .1% level of the "drag factor" with respect to seasonal populations. Further there is no mention or discussion in the MCPD analysis which recognizes that the loss in the existing permanent population base may be offset by an increase in the seasonal population. The current population projections in this report correct this methodological flaw.

The discussion of the "drag factor" assumption is found in the MCPD permanent population methodology on page 30 and is excerpted below:

> A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED. This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the rate of increase in permanent resident population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. This drag factor was employed as an assumption that the availability of building permits will decline as the carrying capacity of the Keys is reached. It is also likely that the availability of building sites will also decline in the early years of the twenty-first century. Analysis has shown that a 1.1% decline in mean percentage increases in population over a ten year period would not significantly affect the validity of the population forecasts. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of permanent residents in unincorporated Monroe County by 2014.

Source: Appendix 1; MCPD, Pg 30 re: discussion of permanent population

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The use of the "drag factor" assumption as applied to growth in seasonal population is found in the methodology on page 33 is excerpted below:

> A similar methodology was employed to determine the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED (similar to the one applied to the permanent resident population figures). This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the percent increase in seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals in unincorporated Monroe County by 2013, one year prior to similar declines expected for the permanent resident population forecasts.

Source: Appendix 1, MCPD; Pg 33 re: discussion of seasonal population

In this analysis the attempt has been made to analyze and determine whether and to what degree the existing permanent base has shifted to seasonal population, and to correct the population projections to reflect this phenomenon.

7.0 Seasonality in Retail Sales

In a further test of seasonal conditions K&S examined historic monthly retail sales from 1998-2009 to determine if seasonal trends were becoming more pronounced. In this investigation we conducted a regression analysis using inflation adjusted monthly gross retail sales for Monroe County as the dependent variable. The econometric model developed tests both the effects of cyclical economic conditions and seasonal variations as predictors of retail sales. We further tested this model to determine if, over time, the seasonal pattern became more pronounced.

The model's initial results indicate seasonal patterns are the strongest and most significant predictor of monthly retail sales. Cyclical factors including Gross Domestic Product, gasoline prices, unemployment and housing starts are also all significant predictors of retail sales. It is these cyclical factors which led to the 2006-2009 overall decline in sales. Thus these declines are not permanent as would be the case with a loss in permanent and seasonal population. Despite population losses in Monroe County estimated by BEBR for year 2010, retail sales did not decline, further validating the cyclical nature of sales.

The second part of the test indicates that the seasonal pattern did not increase over time compared with the average seasonality. The econometric model results are shown below in Table 3. These results indicate the overall predictive ability of the model is very high (R2=.963). Further, the seasonal dummy variable (SeasDum1), which tests seasonality over the historic test period, is highly significant (t=11.2) and finally, a second set of seasonal dummy variables to test for additional seasonality after 2005 and also for

additional peak season seasonality after 2005 (SeasDum2 and SeasDum3) both resulted in a lack of significance (t=.27 and t=.16 respectively). Thus, we conclude seasonal sales patterns are not changing nor were they becoming more pronounced from 2005-2009 compared with the 1998-2004 period. We believe this supports the theory that permanent population losses has been offset and replaced by a new type of seasonal population which spends, travels and behaves similarly to permanent population. This could be the case if a) homeowners lose a home to foreclosure and are forced to rent causing a shift to non-homesteaded (seasonal) units but still remain present in the market or b) newly built seasonal units are rented out for increasing periods and durations throughout the year, mimicking a "permanent" household. Anecdotal evidence supports both these conditions are presently occurring.

Other significant variables in the model include Gross Domestic Product, national gasoline prices, national housing starts and national unemployment rates. Interestingly, the change in Monroe County permanent population growth was not a significant predictor of retails sales, despite permanent population losses and a decline in of sales in 2007, 2008 and 2009. In such a case one would expect negative population growth would cause retail sales declines. Because this was not evident in the statistical analysis, our belief that the decline in retail sales was cyclical garners greater support. Thus we conclude economic recession and seasonal activity determine sales volumes but declining permanent population, which is not statistically significant, does not.

Again, the retail model analysis supports the view as permanent population is lost; it has been replaced by longer duration seasonal population or renters with no change in retail spending patterns. This would explain that while permanent population falls, there may be limited change in functional population due to seasonal replacement, as evidenced by retail sales.

Table 3 - Econometric Test Results for Increasing Seasonality

	SUMMARY OUTPUT			
	Regression Statistics			
	Multiple R	0.981816		
	R Square	0.9639626		
	Adjusted R S	0.9447427		
	Standard Err	9209659		
	Observations	24		
	ANOVA			
		df	*SS*	*MS*
	Regression	8	3.40318E+16	4.25E+15
	Residual	15	1.27227E+15	8.48E+13
	Total	23	3.53041E+16	
		Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*
	Intercept	14947330	70400081.75	0.21232
GDP00	X Variable 1	28577.724	8869.439916	3.222044
WGAS	X Variable 2	-136177.6	110696.9446	-1.23018
HUSTQ	X Variable 3	27846.359	6935.672302	4.014947
RUQ	X Variable 4	-8224690	2684043.539	-3.06429
SeasDum1	X Variable 5	60680019	5395979.787	11.24541
SeasDum2	X Variable 6	2884055.9	10598795.93	0.272112
SeasDum3	X Variable 7	1368525.4	8297684.899	0.164929
Pop Ch	X Variable 8	1473.2782	2520.714671	0.584468

Table 4 - Florida Keys Visitors

Florida Keys Visitor Person-Trip Estimates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Key West Overnight Visitors	1,309,559	1,303,633	1,046,111	1,063,752	1,094,647	1,112,978	1,165,327
Key West Day Trippers	242,268	241,172	237,460	196,794	202,510	205,901	206,263
Cruise Ship Passengers	1,067,222	934,070	925,795	888,183	816,919	739,218	859,409
Total Key West Visitors	2,619,049	2,478,875	2,209,366	2,148,729	2,114,076	2,058,097	2,230,999
All Keys Overnight Visitors	2,425,110	2,414,135	1,937,244	2,030,062	2,089,021	2,169,565	2,092,732
All Keys Day Trippers	448,645	446,615	439,742	375,561	386,469	401,369	370,414
Cruise Ship Passengers *(Key West Only)*	1,067,222	934,070	925,795	888,183	816,919	739,218	859,409
Total All Keys Visitors	3,940,977	3,794,820	3,302,781	3,293,806	3,292,409	3,310,152	3,322,555
Monroe County Lodging Occupancy %:	72.2%	71.2%	70.0%	66.5%	68.1%	67.5%	70.3%

Sources: Monroe County Tourist Development Council; Smith Travel Research

Further, the seasonal stability and long term growth trend in retail sales is not attributed to additional retail spending by tourists or cruise ship passengers. Cruise ship and other tourists have declined over the past six years (**Table 4**) indicating the underlying retail sales growth pattern does not appear to be tourist related.

8.0 Long term Trends in Retail Sales and Traffic

Retail sales have been trending up on an inflation adjusted basis over time (**Figure 3**). Total trend based growth is about 4% from 1998-2009. The declines in sales in 2007, 2008 and 2009 are as a result of rising gasoline prices in 2008 which reduced trips and travel and the cyclical effects of recession. As the recession ended retail sales stabilized and sales through November 2010 indicated no further loss in year over year retail sales countywide, despite a decline in permanent population in 2010 as reported by BEBR annual population estimates.

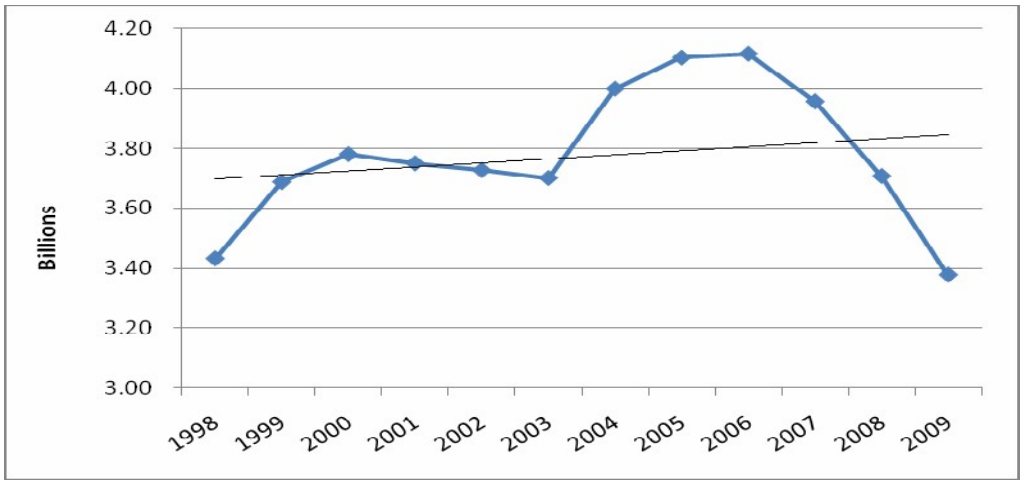

Figure 3 - Monroe County Annual Retail Sales (inflation adjusted)

Similarly, in average daily traffic flows, the long term trend has been gradually increasing. Total trend based growth is about 6% (see Figure 4). This is generally consistent with and of similar magnitude to the trend in retail sales data. Based on sales and traffic it appears that the permanent population losses are being replaced by seasonal residents and there is no permanent net decline in economic activity (sales and traffic), as would be suggested by sustained permanent population losses without replacement.

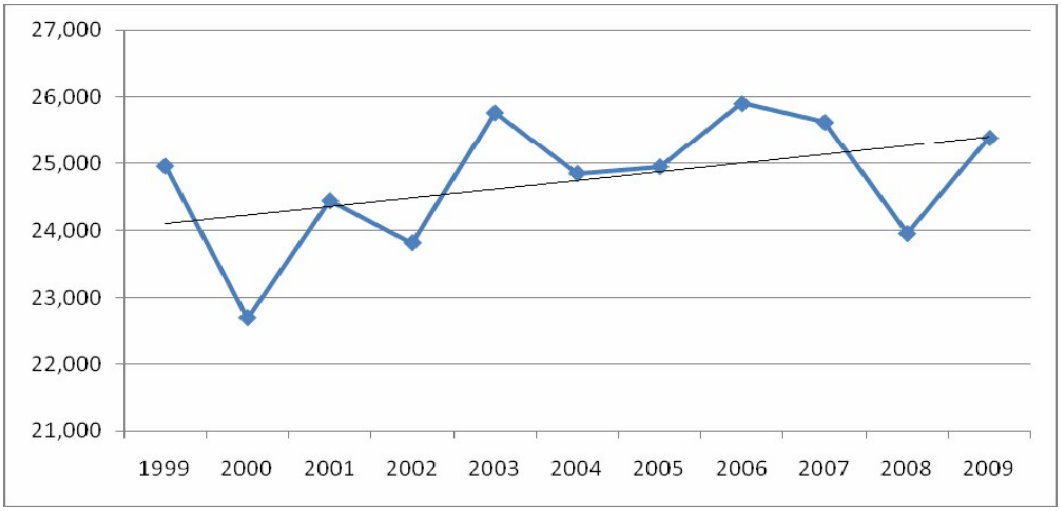

Figure 4 - Annual Average Daily Traffic Counts (Average of Selected Count Stations)

The trend analysis of traffic data was examined in a variety of ways. These included selection of data stations to reflect only single locations per Key and data for which the entire history was available in a consistent fashion. This prevented overweighting by location or the effects of changing data collection methodologies. The trend analysis was conducted looking at 1999-2009, as well as 1999-2007 (eliminating the most recent highly volatile recession years and the period of highly volatile gasoline prices). A third approach was taken comparing the average of traffic counts from 1999-2002 with 2006-2009. The average of these three methods results in a 6% growth rate over time.

The overall statistical significance of the trend line from 1999-2007 improved substantially over the 1999-2009 trend line through removal of the volatile outlying data points, however the magnitude of the trend line increase did not substantially change. After careful review of the traffic data we conclude the increasing trend in traffic counts is both valid and significant. This means traffic activity is not declining despite a decline in permanent population. We conclude then the growth in traffic is supported by a shift from permanent to seasonal population.

9.0 Countywide Functional Population

The best available data in our view indicates a loss in permanent population with likely replacement through an increase in seasonal residents. Further, both sales and traffic are trending up by similar magnitude suggesting there is limited growth, and no sustained decline in economic activity. This volume of limited growth is consistent with growth which occurs under the ROGO cap.

American Communities Survey data and homestead exemption data support the growth of seasonal population. Total non-homesteaded units are 57% today compared with 55% in 1998. Among single family units only, the non-homestead share has risen from 45% in 1998 to 49% in 2009. For single family units, 70% of the growth since 1998 has been in non-homestead units, and the American Communities Survey indicates a substantial rise in seasonal households during the 2000-2008 time period. This supports an increase in non-permanent/seasonal occupancy, which offsets the permanent population losses.

As a decline in permanent population has occurred, there is a real increase in non-permanent/seasonal replacement as evidenced by an increase in the trend in auto-traffic volume, an increase in the trend in inflation adjusted retail sales, an increase in non-homesteaded residential properties, and an increase in seasonal population shown in the American Communities Survey.

A complicating aspect is the 2008 permanent population figures from both the annual Census population and American Communities Survey population data which indicate permanent population in the Keys is now between 70,000 and 72,000; this is well below the BEBR 2009 estimate of 78,000. There is some probability the April 2010 Census count may indicate a sharply reduced permanent population level. With the understanding that permanent losses do appear to be replaced by seasonal population, and some losses in permanent population may be temporary and cyclical due to recession and foreclosures, if all of the recent Census or ACS based permanent losses were shifted into the seasonal population, the resulting 2030 functional population would still likely demonstrate small levels of growth consistent with the ROGO allocations.

Based on this analysis, K&S prepared a county level functional population series to reflect these conditions. This series begins with the medium series population projection from the BEBR medium series projection, PS156, published in 2010. Next, the FKAA seasonal series through 2025 was used and to this was applied the 2000-2025 CAGR growth rate of the FKAA seasonal series to extend the series from 2025 to 2030. In addition, from 2006-2030 K&S has added 70% of the permanent population loss as forecast by BEBR to the seasonal population. Further, we have added the equivalent of 70% of the ROGO growth to seasonal population to the FKAA seasonal series, reflecting the seasonal shift component not evidenced in FKAA's original data. The resulting functional population is seen in **Figure 5** and **Table 7**.

K&S believes this data series is the most reflective of actual economic and market conditions and is most representative of the long term functional population outlook. Our findings are based on extensive analysis of multiple data series. K&S recommends the use of this functional population data series for use in the 2010 EAR comp plan update.

It is also noted, for units shifting to seasonal status and for seasonal population associated with ROGO growth, a persons-per-household figure of 2.7 was used. On pages 34 and 36 of the MCPD population report in **Appendix 1**, it is noted the measures of seasonal persons per household were greater than 2.7.

Further supporting the use of 2.7 persons per household for seasonal population, Property Appraiser data (**Table 5**) suggests a steady increase in persons per household through year 2008, as described by an increase in the number of bedrooms per unit. This increase in bedrooms also suggests an increase in overall unit size; however, the Monroe County Property Appraiser data for unit size is unavailable. K&S believes seasonally occupied homes and rentals have a greater number of bedrooms and higher person per household occupancy due to the increasing size of newly built units. Newly built units today are primarily non-homesteaded and likely to have a higher proportion of seasonal residents. For these reasons, as well as the data analysis presented in the original MCPD population study, 2.7 persons per household was used for seasonal household size.

Table 5 - Average Number of Bedrooms per Single Family Unit by Year Built

2.1	Pre-1970
2.4	1970-1989
2.5	1990-1999
2.8	2000-2008

Source: Monroe Co. Property Appraiser, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

The preliminary population series shown in **Figure 5** represents the BEBR medium series projection plus the FKAA seasonal series. The Final Revised series is recommended for use. This series represents this same data as the preliminary with the addition of the seasonal replacement population, which offsets the permanent population loss. The Final series is the recommended series and corrects the FKAA methodological flaw. This flaw finds the original MCPD study looked only at growth and did not contemplate the shift of the existing population from permanent to seasonal.

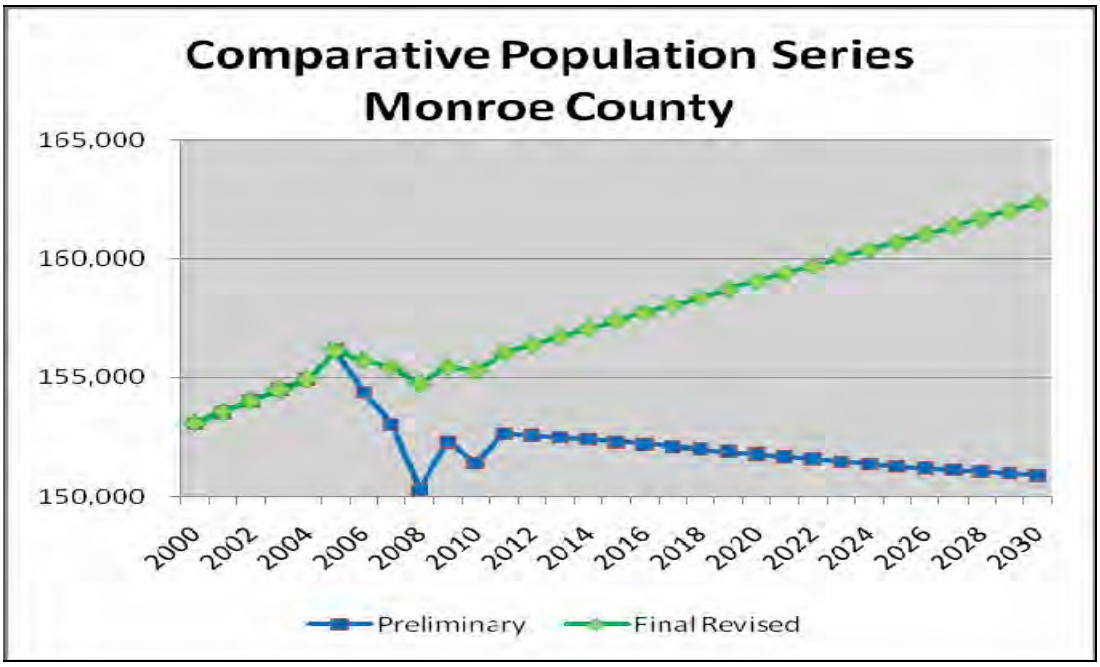

Figure 5 – Recommended Functional Population

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Table 7- Recommended Functional Population Series

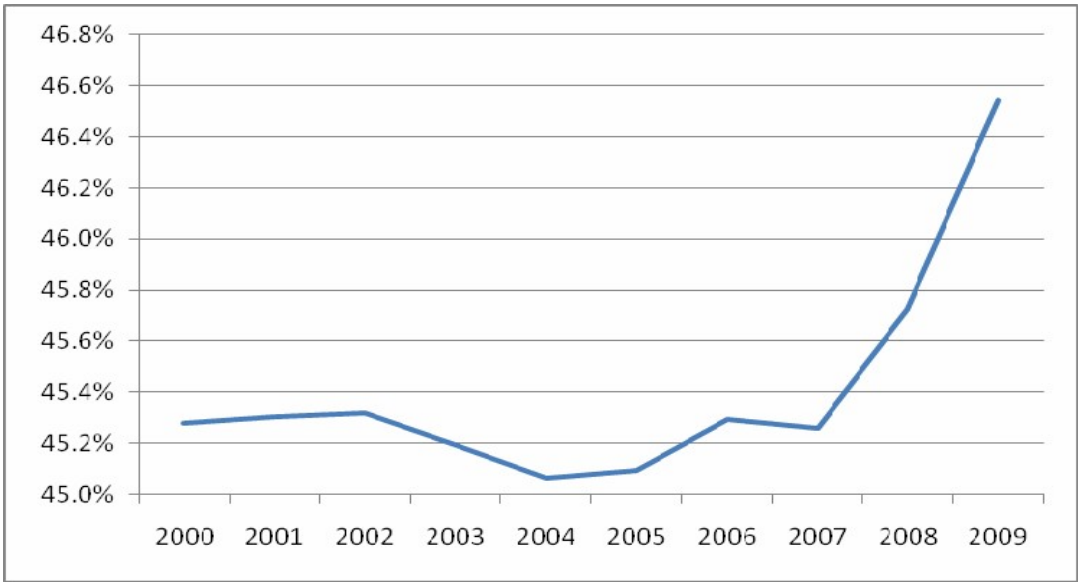
Monroe County Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series			
YEAR	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional
2000	79,589	73,491	153,080
2001	80,011	73,540	153,551
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495
2004	81,236	73,688	154,924
2005	82,413	73,737	156,150
2006	80,510	75,228	155,738
2007	78,987	76,453	155,440
2008	76,081	78,647	154,728
2009	77,925	77,516	155,441
2010	76,887	78,401	155,288
2011	78,080	77,974	156,054
2012	77,960	78,431	156,391
2013	77,840	78,887	156,727
2014	77,720	79,343	157,063
2015	77,600	79,800	157,400
2016	77,460	80,270	157,730
2017	77,320	80,740	158,060
2018	77,180	81,211	158,391
2019	77,040	81,681	158,721
2020	76,900	82,151	159,051
2021	76,760	82,622	159,382
2022	76,620	83,092	159,712
2023	76,480	83,562	160,042
2024	76,340	84,033	160,373
2025	76,200	84,503	160,703
2026	76,060	84,973	161,033
2027	75,920	85,444	161,364
2028	75,780	85,914	161,694
2029	75,640	86,384	162,024
2030	75,500	86,855	162,355

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.; Fl Keys Aqueduct Authority; Univ. FL BEBR, PS 156 and annual estimates

10.0 Determination of Unincorporated Area Functional Population

Permanent Population

The unincorporated population as a share of countywide population has increased from 45.3 percent in 2002 to 46.5 percent in 2009. **Figure 6** shows the 10 year trend in the unincorporated share, based on the University of Florida annual population estimates.



Source: University of Florida, Annual Population Estimates

Figure 6 - Unincorporated Population Share of Countywide Population

The unincorporated permanent share has increased in the past three years likely due to foreclosures and conversions from permanent to seasonal in incorporated areas. As foreclosures abate, the change in unincorporated permanent population as a share of countywide totals will stabilize. Further, the permanent population share in the unincorporated area is likely to fall as unoccupied homes in municipal areas once again become occupied and come under ownership. Based on this discussion, for the future estimates of permanent population as a share of countywide totals we have used 46 percent as the stabilized figure representing the unincorporated share of permanent population over time.

Seasonal Population

The unincorporated areas contain 46 percent of all non-homesteaded residential units in Monroe County, based on 2009 Monroe County Property Appraiser Tax Roll data. This represents some 11,664 units. Using seasonal persons per household size of 2.7 the seasonal population in residential housing units is 29,160.

In addition, the unincorporated areas contain 27 percent of all hotel motel space in Monroe County. This converts to an estimated 2,197 hotel/motel rooms within the unincorporated area. With average annual hotel occupancy of 69.8% (based on Smith Travel Hotel Trends Reports 2003-2010) and average persons per room of 2.73, the hotel based seasonal population in the unincorporated areas is 5,558.

Further, the original MCPD/FKAA population methodology did not include the functional population associated with Keys Tourist Day Trips. This is a daily number which increases the functional population. Based on the average share of annual unincorporated day trips divided by 365, the number of unincorporated day trippers represents an addition of 325 persons to the functional population, as described in **Table 8.**

Table 8 – Day Trippers As A Component of Unincorporated Seasonal Population

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Keys Day Trippers	448,645	446,615	439,742	375,561	386,469	401,369	370,414
Key West Day Trippers	242,268	241,172	237,460	196,794	202,510	205,901	206,263
All Else Keys Day Trippers	206,377	205,443	202,282	178,767	183,959	195,468	164,151
Other Municipal Day Trip	69,659	69,344	68,277	60,340	62,093	65,977	55,407
Uninc Keys Day Tripers	136,718	136,099	134,005	118,427	121,866	129,491	108,744
Functional Day Trippers	***375***	***373***	***367***	***324***	***334***	***355***	***298***

Source: Monroe County Tourist Development Council, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Combining the household based seasonal populations, hotel based seasonal population, day trippers, and adjusting for non-standard dwelling units populations including those in camps, liveaboards and other, it is estimated there are 35,053 seasonal residents throughout unincorporated Monroe County, in 2009. This represents 45 percent of the 2009 countywide seasonal population as shown in Table 4. Applying this percentage to the countywide seasonal population projection yields a seasonal population in the unincorporated areas of 39,226 by year 2030. **Table 9** provides the permanent, seasonal and functional population for unincorporated Monroe County, through year 2030.

Total unincorporated functional population is expected to increase from 71,311 in year 2009 to 73,956 by year 2030. This represents an increase of 2,645 persons over the entire planning horizon. **Table 9** provides the determination of unincorporated permanent and seasonal population.

Table 9- Unincorporated Functional Population Series

	Unincorporated Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional
2000	36,036	33,241	69,277
2001	36,250	33,263	69,512
2002	36,452	33,285	69,737
2003	36,543	33,307	69,850
2004	36,606	33,329	69,935
2005	37,164	33,351	70,515
2006	36,466	34,019	70,485
2007	35,749	34,568	70,317
2008	34,788	35,550	70,338
2009	36,268	35,043	71,311
2010	35,368	35,440	70,808
2011	35,917	35,249	71,166
2012	35,862	35,453	71,315
2013	35,806	35,658	71,464
2014	35,751	35,862	71,613
2015	35,696	36,067	71,763
2016	35,632	36,277	71,909
2017	35,567	36,488	72,055
2018	35,503	36,698	72,201
2019	35,438	36,909	72,348
2020	35,374	37,120	72,494
2021	35,310	37,330	72,640
2022	35,245	37,541	72,786
2023	35,181	37,752	72,933
2024	35,116	37,962	73,079
2025	35,052	38,173	73,225
2026	34,988	38,384	73,371
2027	34,923	38,594	73,518
2028	34,859	38,805	73,664
2029	34,794	39,016	73,810
2030	34,730	39,226	73,956

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

11.0 Unincorporated Population in Upper/Middle/Lower Keys

Permanent Population - Upper/Middle/Lower

With the functional unincorporated population determined, the distribution between upper, middle and lower regions is based on the permanent population, ratio of seasonal to permanent population plus the distribution of hotel/motels by sub-area.

Permanent population is based on the on-line service I-Site which provides updated block group information based on US Census data (**Table 10**). The distribution of permanent population based on these data is shown in **Table 11.**

Table 10 - Unincorporated Monroe County-Distribution of Permanent Population

	Upper Keys	Middle Keys	Lower Keys	Total
Population (1990)	44%	3%	52%	100%
Population (2000)	42%	3%	55%	100%
Population (2009)	41%	3%	56%	100%
Population (2014)	40%	3%	57%	100%

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.; I-Site online demographic database

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Table 11 – Permanent Population Distribution by Sub-Area

	Unincorporated Permanent Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
2000	15,135	1,081	19,820
2001	15,185	1,087	19,978
2002	15,229	1,094	20,130
2003	15,226	1,096	20,221
2004	15,212	1,098	20,296
2005	15,402	1,115	20,647
2006	15,073	1,094	20,299
2007	14,737	1,072	19,940
2008	14,263	1,044	19,481
2009	14,797	1,088	20,383
2010	14,430	1,061	19,877
2011	14,654	1,078	20,185
2012	14,632	1,076	20,154
2013	14,609	1,074	20,123
2014	14,586	1,073	20,092
2015	14,564	1,071	20,061
2016	14,538	1,069	20,025
2017	14,511	1,067	19,989
2018	14,485	1,065	19,953
2019	14,459	1,063	19,916
2020	14,433	1,061	19,880
2021	14,406	1,059	19,844
2022	14,380	1,057	19,808
2023	14,354	1,055	19,772
2024	14,327	1,053	19,735
2025	14,301	1,052	19,699
2026	14,275	1,050	19,663
2027	14,249	1,048	19,627
2028	14,222	1,046	19,591
2029	14,196	1,044	19,554
2030	14,170	1,042	19,518

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Seasonal Population - Upper/Middle/Lower

Seasonal population within the upper/middle/lower unincorporated areas is estimated based on the ratio of unincorporated seasonal population to unincorporated permanent population, multiplied by the permanent population distributions by sub-area (**Table 12**).

Table 12- Seasonal Population Distribution by Sub-Area

Unincorporated Seasonal Population Projection			
	Seasonal Replacement Series		
	Upper	Middle	Lower
2000	14,048	1,056	18,137
2001	14,020	1,057	18,185
2002	13,993	1,058	18,234
2003	13,966	1,058	18,283
2004	13,938	1,059	18,332
2005	13,910	1,060	18,381
2006	14,150	1,080	18,789
2007	14,339	1,096	19,133
2008	14,665	1,126	19,759
2009	14,388	1,111	19,545
2010	14,550	1,122	19,768
2011	14,472	1,117	19,660
2012	14,555	1,123	19,775
2013	14,639	1,129	19,890
2014	14,722	1,135	20,005
2015	14,806	1,141	20,120
2016	14,891	1,148	20,238
2017	14,977	1,154	20,357
2018	15,063	1,160	20,475
2019	15,149	1,167	20,593
2020	15,235	1,173	20,712
2021	15,321	1,179	20,830
2022	15,407	1,185	20,948
2023	15,493	1,192	21,067
2024	15,579	1,198	21,185
2025	15,665	1,204	21,304
2026	15,751	1,211	21,422
2027	15,837	1,217	21,540
2028	15,923	1,223	21,659
2029	16,009	1,230	21,777
2030	16,095	1,236	21,896

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Based on these data we are able to determine the functional population for unincorporated Keys according to the upper/middle/lower sub-areas of the unincorporated portion of Monroe County. **Table 13** presents the functional population for unincorporated Monroe and the sub-areas.

Table 13 – Unincorporated Functional Population Distribution by Sub-Area

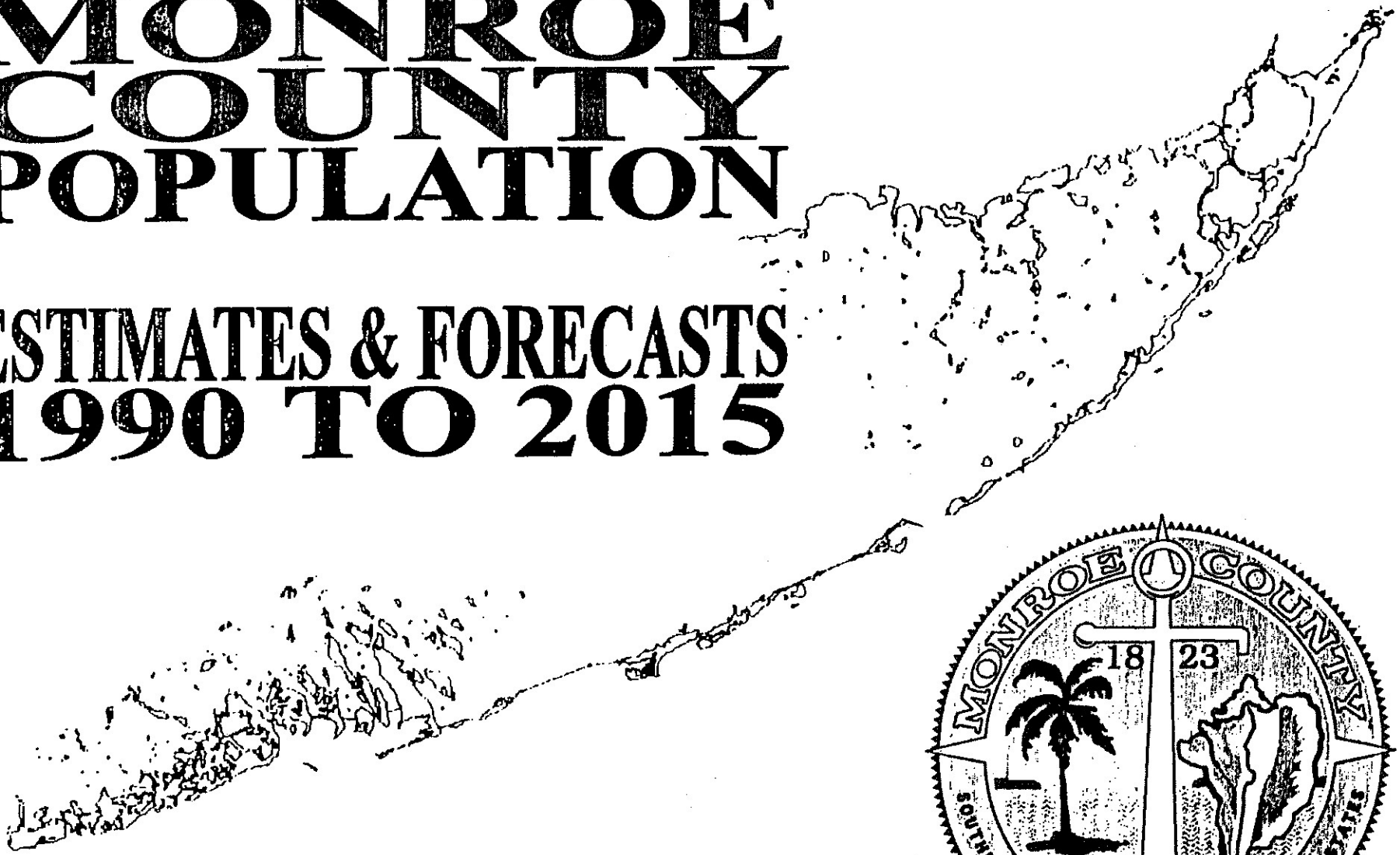
Unincorporated Functional Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series				
	Upper	Middle	Lower	TOTAL
2000	29,183	2,138	37,957	69,277
2001	29,205	2,145	38,163	69,512
2002	29,222	2,151	38,364	69,737
2003	29,192	2,155	38,504	69,850
2004	29,150	2,157	38,628	69,935
2005	29,313	2,175	39,027	70,515
2006	29,222	2,174	39,089	70,485
2007	29,075	2,169	39,073	70,317
2008	28,928	2,169	39,240	70,338
2009	29,185	2,199	39,927	71,311
2010	28,980	2,183	39,645	70,808
2011	29,126	2,194	39,846	71,166
2012	29,187	2,199	39,929	71,315
2013	29,248	2,203	40,013	71,464
2014	29,309	2,208	40,097	71,613
2015	29,370	2,212	40,181	71,763
2016	29,429	2,217	40,263	71,909
2017	29,489	2,221	40,345	72,055
2018	29,549	2,225	40,427	72,201
2019	29,608	2,230	40,510	72,348
2020	29,668	2,234	40,592	72,494
2021	29,728	2,238	40,674	72,640
2022	29,787	2,243	40,756	72,786
2023	29,847	2,247	40,838	72,933
2024	29,907	2,252	40,921	73,079
2025	29,966	2,256	41,003	73,225
2026	30,026	2,260	41,085	73,371
2027	30,086	2,265	41,167	73,518
2028	30,145	2,269	41,249	73,664
2029	30,205	2,274	41,332	73,810
2030	30,265	2,278	41,414	73,956

Source: Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

APPENDIX 1

MONROE COUNTY POPULATION

ESTIMATES & FORECASTS 1990 TO 2015



February, 2000

Monroe County Planning Department

MONROE COUNTY POPULATION
ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS 1990 TO 2015
February, 2000

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report will present and discuss the population estimates and forecasts for Monroe County for the years 1990 to 2015. The report considers the functional, permanent resident, and peak seasonal populations. Information on the population in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county is presented. This report was developed to update the tables on population found in the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document. The report has five major sections: background, analysis, methodology, assumptions, and appendices. The report also contains twelve summary charts on population trends in the County.

The background section explains why this report was prepared, and how the information is organized. It also presents some preliminary information on how to interpret the information.

The analysis section indicates that the functional population is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015, an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty-five year period. In 1999, over sixty percent (60%) of the functional population is located within unincorporated portions of Monroe County, but by 2000, the incorporated portions of the county will contain fifty-three percent (53%) of total functional population. Throughout the years under study, the Upper Keys sub-district will have the largest portion of the functional population in unincorporated Monroe County, however, the Lower Keys is expected to have the highest growth rates over the twenty-five year period. In terms of the composition of the functional population, there are more permanent residents than the peak seasonal population on any given evening. However, permanent resident figures are annual while peak seasonal population figures are for any given evening. If seasonal population figures were annual, they would far exceed permanent resident population figures. The growth rates for permanent residents are expected to

out pace the growth rates in the peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population. PAED 4a is expected to have the largest numerical increases in population as well as the highest rates of population increase for permanent residents. PAED 22 is expected to have the slowest growth rates. The drag factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident data indicate that these population's growth rates will begin to level-off and decline after the year 2014 if current trends continue.

The methodology section explains the various steps taken to prepare and present the data contained in the report.

The assumptions section explains the assumptions made in the preparation of these estimates and forecasts, and why the assumptions had to be made.

The appendices contain the summary tables of all the data developed as a part of this report. There are eleven appendices, one containing original population data, one containing PAED maps, eight containing data developed for this report, and one containing footnotes on the data collected.

The information in this report is the best available, but as new data and/or dimensions of the population become apparent, the Planning Department may update it. Errata sheets may also be prepared from time to time. Any questions regarding this data or analysis can be directed to the Monroe County Planning Department.

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Appendix 3: Summary Table of Permanent, Seasonal, & Functional Population 1990-2015

Appendix 4: Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population 1990-2015

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Appendix 7: Table of Peak Population in Hotels & Motels

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BACKGROUND

This report is an update of Monroe County's official population estimates currently contained within Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 of the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document. These tables are attached as Appendix 1. The information presented in the tables was compiled in 1991 as part of the data and analysis required for the preparation of the Monroe County Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan. The data was drawn from a variety of sources, including the 1990 Census of Population, previous Monroe County planning documents, the work of several consultants, and studies prepared by the State of Florida.

The information contained within the Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 is organized by Planning Area Enumeration District, or PAED. These PAEDs are the combination of the previously utilized Monroe County "Planning Areas" and the US Census Bureau's "Enumeration Districts". These two units of geographical analysis were combined by the Planning Department in 1987 for ease of use. A map of the PAEDs is included as Appendix 2.

The information in Tables 2.28, 2.29, and 2.30 deals with the time span from 1990 up to 2010, and is summarized by sub-district (Upper, Middle, and Lower Keys). It is important to note that the tables do not include population information for Key West, Key Colony Beach, and Layton.

Table 2.28 presents information on the number of permanent residents. These are people who live in unincorporated Monroe County throughout the year. Table 2.29 quantifies the seasonal population in unincorporated Monroe County. This is the *peak* number of people in unincorporated Monroe County who are seasonal residents and visitors on *any given night*. Table 2.30

represents the functional population. The functional population is the sum of permanent residents and the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors.

During 1999, the Planning Department updated the population estimates and forecasts to ensure that the numbers are as accurate as possible. This report contains the results of that update.

The updated Monroe County population estimates and forecasts are contained within several appendices to this report. Appendix 3 is the summary table showing the permanent resident, peak seasonal resident/visitor, and functional population by PAED for Monroe County from 1990 to 2015. Appendix 3 is composed of information taken from the tables in Appendices 4 and 5. Appendix 4 is the permanent resident population table, and Appendix 5 is the summary table for the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in Monroe County. The information in the table in Appendix 5 comes from five subsidiary tables:

- Appendix 6: Table of Peak Number of Seasonal Residents
- Appendix 7: Table of Peak Number of People in Hotels & Motels
- Appendix 8: Table of Peak Number of People in Campsites & Recreational Vehicles
- Appendix 9: Table of Peak Number of People Staying with Friends/Relatives
- Appendix 10: Table of Peak Number of People on Live Aboard Vessels

Appendix 11 is a series of footnotes relating to the tables found in Appendices 4-10. Each of these appendices will be discussed in greater detail in the Methodology Section of this report.

Each table of data found in the appendices has some common features. Each column in a table is numbered at its top. Below this column number is the column's heading, which describes what the data in the column represents. Below the heading of some of the columns is an operation shown in parenthesis "( )", which describes the calculations performed to derive the data in the column. The numbers in parenthesis correspond to the column numbers in the table. For example, the column heading for column # 6 may read "*Total Population (4 x 5)*". This means that the numbers found in column 6 were derived by multiplying the numbers in column 4 by the numbers in column 5.

The data found in a table is the result of an equation, not the verbatim typing of a particular number. As a result, the numbers found in the tables are carried out several decimal places, but have been rounded by the computer for display purposes. As a result, some of the numbers found in the tables may not add up. This is a function of the rounding performed by the computer, not an error in the equations.

One item to note in the tables is that four of the PAEDs (12a, 12b, 13, and 14) are removed from the unincorporated Monroe County population figures after 1997 to account for the incorporation of Islamorada, Village of Islands. Likewise, the data for three additional PAEDs (7, 8, and 9) are removed from the unincorporated Monroe County population figures after 1999 to account for the incorporation of Marathon. Another item of note is that the population found in the mainland portion of Monroe County and the Dry Tortugas is not included in these estimates and forecasts. Neither of these areas is included within a PAED, and both are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This section of the report presents an analysis of the population estimates and forecasts. This section will provide the following:

- a discussion of the functional population trends in Monroe County
- a comparison of the permanent resident and peak seasonal populations
- an analysis of the fastest and slowest growing areas of Unincorporated Monroe County

Functional Population Trends in Monroe County

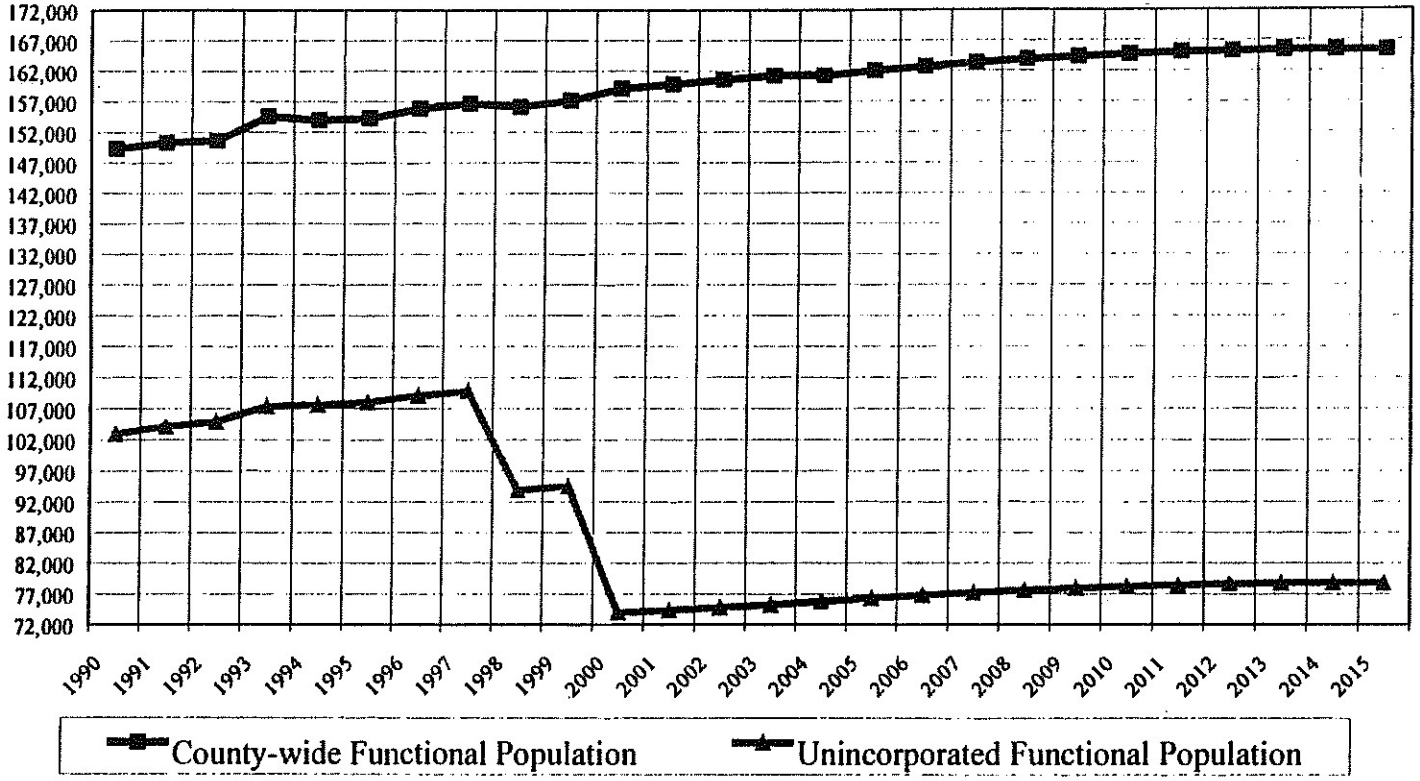
This section will examine the functional population trends for all of Monroe County, including the incorporated areas. This section will also explore the different trends in functional population between the incorporated and unincorporated areas, and compare regional trends in functional population inside the unincorporated areas. The functional population is the sum of the number of permanent residents plus the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in Monroe County on any given evening.

Functional Population of Monroe County 1990-2015

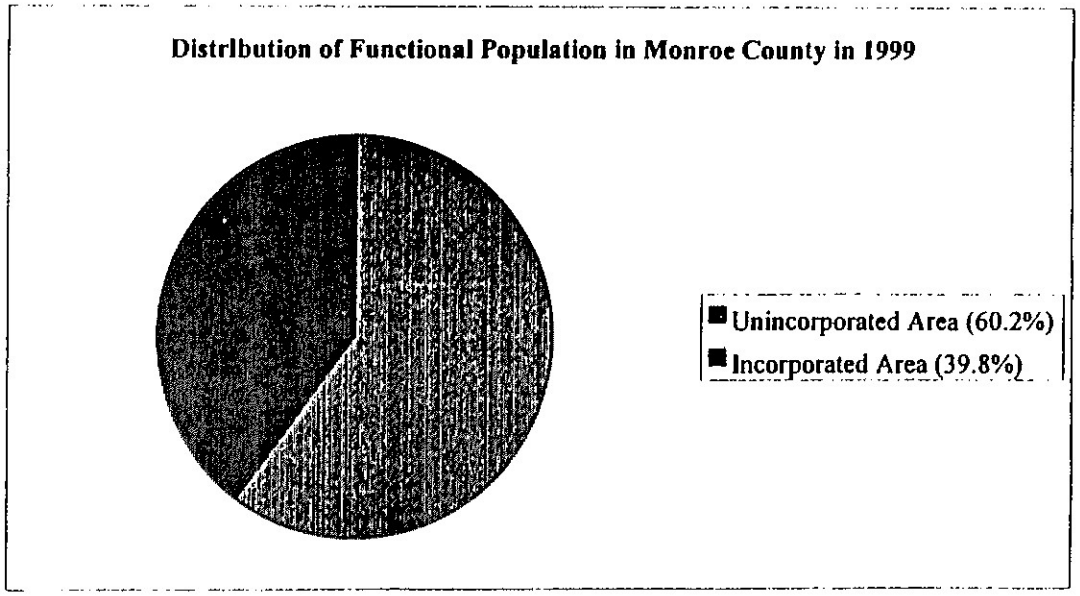
Year	Functional Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1990	149,348	*	*
1995	154,255	4,907	3.29%
2000	159,113	4,857	3.15%
2005	162,041	2,929	1.84%
2010	164,769	2,727	1.68%
2015	165,366	597	0.36%

According to the table above, the functional population of Monroe County is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015. This represents an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty–five year period. However, the numerical and percent change columns show that the *rate* of increase is expected to slow dramatically over the same time period. In other words, the growth rate in the Monroe County functional population is beginning to level off by the year 2000. It is important to note that the Summary Table of Functional Population in Appendix 3 predicts a yearly decrease in functional population after the year 2014. The graph on the next page shows the trends in functional population over the period from 1990 to 2015. It also compares the functional population in unincorporated areas to that in the incorporated areas of Monroe County.

Graph of Functional Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



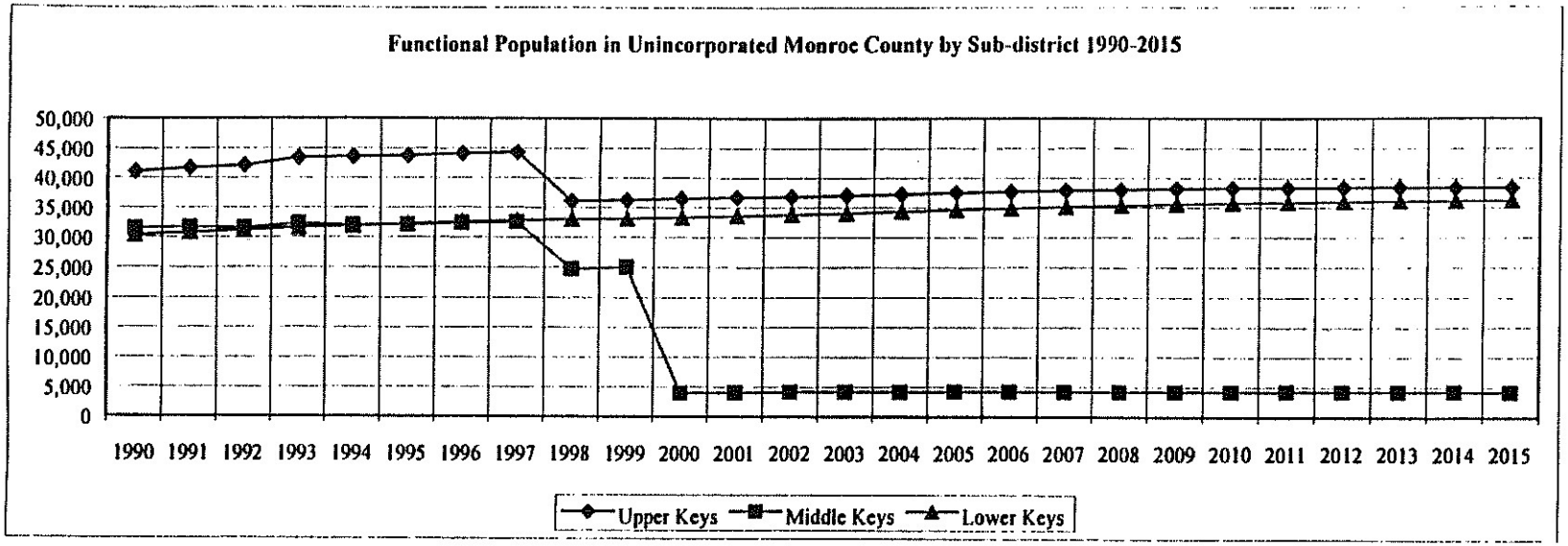
In 1999, a larger portion of the functional population in Monroe County is located within the unincorporated areas of the county. The unincorporated portions of Monroe County had a functional population of 94,565 people, while the incorporated areas had a functional population of 62,607 people. The percentages of each are depicted in the chart below:



In 1999, the City of Key West accounted for around twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total functional population, while the Village of Islamorada accounts for around ten percent (10%). The cities of Key Colony Beach and Layton compose about two percent (2%) of the total functional population in Monroe County. The newly incorporated city of Marathon is expected to occupy about thirteen (13%) of the 2000 total functional population of Monroe County. As indicated in the chart above, the incorporated areas account for forty percent (40%) of the total functional population, while the unincorporated areas account for

about sixty percent (60%) in 1999. After the year 2000, the relative distribution of functional population between incorporated and unincorporated areas is expected to reverse. By 2000, the functional population in incorporated areas is expected to grow to over 85,000 people, or fifty-three percent (53%) of the total functional population of Monroe County.

The graph below compares the distribution of the functional population among the three sub-districts in the unincorporated portions of Monroe County.



The Upper Keys sub-district is composed of PAEDs 15 to 22, which run from Tavernier Creek to the Miami-Dade County line, including north Key Largo. The Middle Keys contain PAEDs 7 to 11, or the area from Knight's Key to the Channel 5 Bridge

east of Fiesta Key. The Lower Keys sub-district includes PAEDs 1 to 6, from southern Stock Island to the eastern end of the Seven Mile Bridge. A map of the Keys PAEDs can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

Regionally, the Upper Keys accounted for the largest portion of the 1990 unincorporated functional population (41,081 people, or 40% of the total). This is followed by the Middle Keys, which comprised 30.6% (31,533 people) of the total 1990 functional population; and finally, the Lower Keys, which contained 30,387 people, or 29.5% of the unincorporated functional population.

The incorporation of Islamorada in 1998 accounts for the drop in unincorporated functional population in the Upper and Middle Keys sub-districts. The functional population in the Middle Keys sub-district declined more than twenty percent (20%) with the incorporation of Islamorada, while the Upper Keys sub-district lost twelve percent (12%) of its functional population. The Lower Keys sub-district grew more than eight percent (8%) from 1990 to 1998. Further declines in the unincorporated functional population will appear in 2000 based upon the incorporation of Marathon in 1999.

By the year 2015, the Upper Keys, with a functional population of 38,657 people, is expected to contain 48.6% of the unincorporated functional population. The Lower Keys are projected to have a functional population of 36,263 people in 2015, or 46% of the unincorporated total, while the Middle Keys will been reduced to 4,206 people, or 5.3% of the unincorporated county total.

The table below illustrates the changes in functional population by unincorporated Keys sub-district:

Percent Change in Unincorporated Monroe County by Sub-district 1990-2015

	1990 Functional Population	1998 Functional Population	Percent Change 1990-1998	2000 Functional Population	Percent Change 1998-2000	2015 Functional Population	Percent Change 2000-2015
Upper Keys	41,081	36,138	-12.0%	36,615	1.3%	38,362	4.8%
Middle Keys	31,533	24,765	-21.5%	3,944	-84.1%	4,206	6.6%
Lower Keys	30,387	33,036	8.7%	33,410	1.1%	36,263	8.5%
Unincorporated Total	103,000	93,939	-8.8%	73,969	-21.3%	78,831	6.6%

If current trends continue, the Lower Keys sub-district will be the fastest-growing area of unincorporated Monroe County by 2015. The Upper Keys sub-district will continue to grow, but by the slowest rate. The Middle Keys sub-district functional population is expected to rebound after the incorporation of Marathon, growing over six percent (6%) from 2000 to 2015. It is interesting to note that by 2015, the functional populations in the Upper and Middle Keys are expected to begin a decline, while the functional population in the Lower Keys is expected to increase.

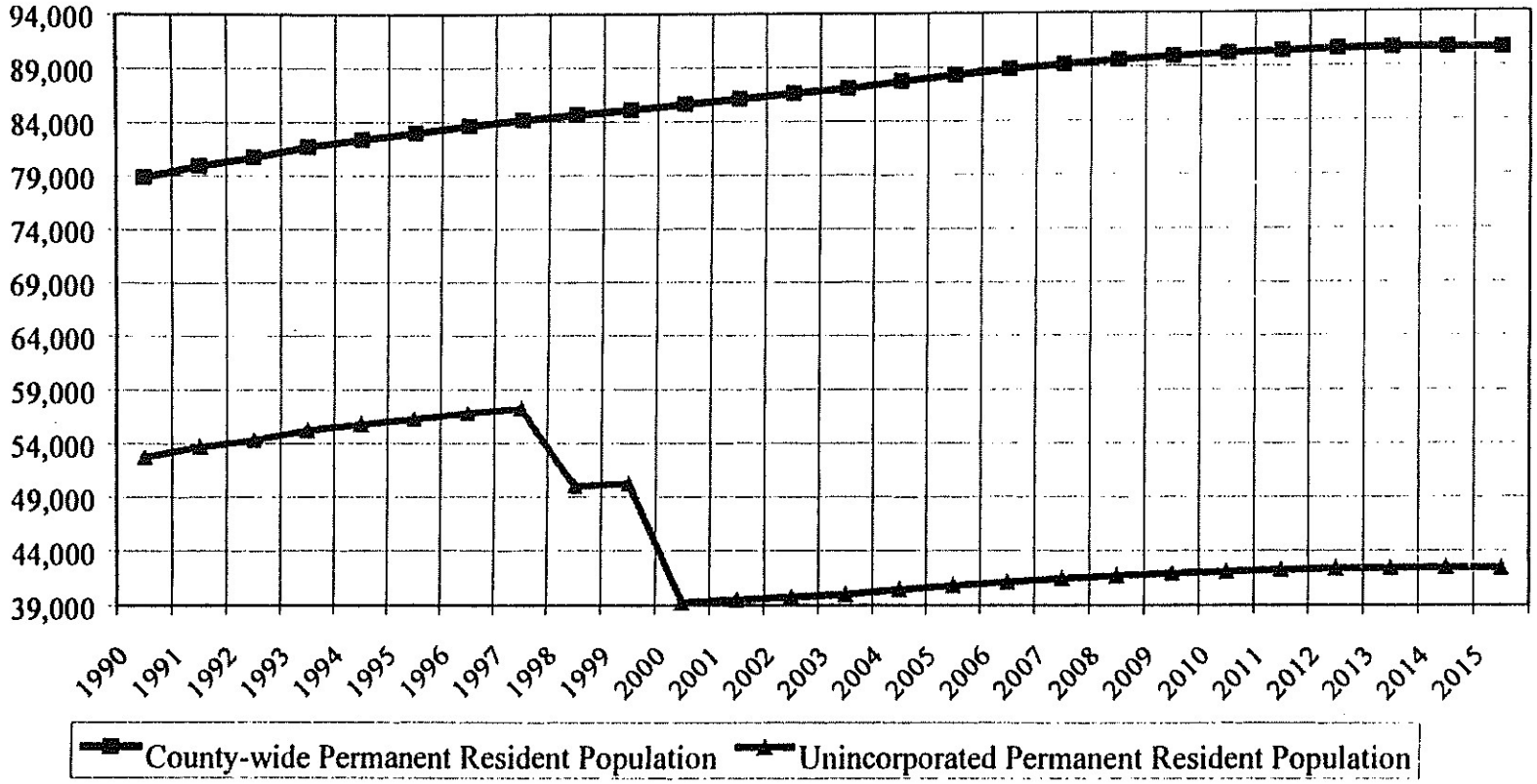
Permanent Resident and Peak Seasonal Population

This section of the report will investigate the permanent resident population versus the peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County. The changes in permanent and seasonal population over time will also be explored for both the incorporated

and unincorporated areas of the county. Trends in the permanent versus the peak seasonal population will also be considered at the sub-district level.

The graph on the next page shows the past and future trends in the permanent resident population for all of Monroe County as well as the unincorporated areas. The total permanent resident population in Monroe County has grown from 78,855 people in 1990 to 90,654 people by 2015, an increase of fifteen percent (15%) over the twenty-five year period. The permanent resident population as a percentage of the functional population fluctuates between 52.8% and 54.8% over the period. The years 1991 and 1993 were the only ones where the county-wide permanent resident growth rate exceeded one percent (1%) per year. Growth rates are expected to remain under 1% per year for the remainder of the years under study, and are expected to decline after the year 2003. The declines in the permanent resident population in unincorporated areas as illustrated in the graph can be attributed to the incorporation of Islamorada in 1998 and Marathon in 1999.

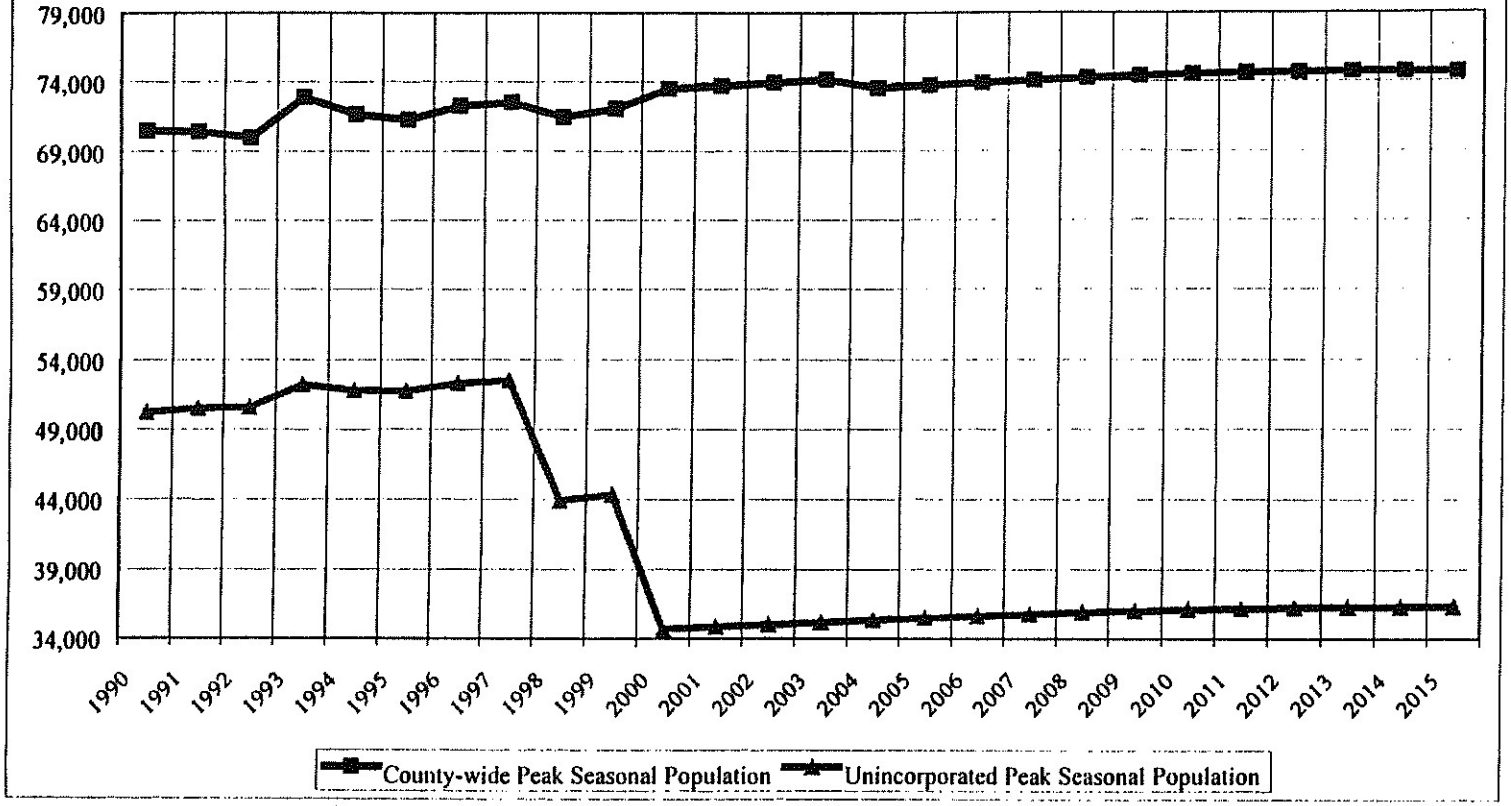
Graph of Permanent Resident Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



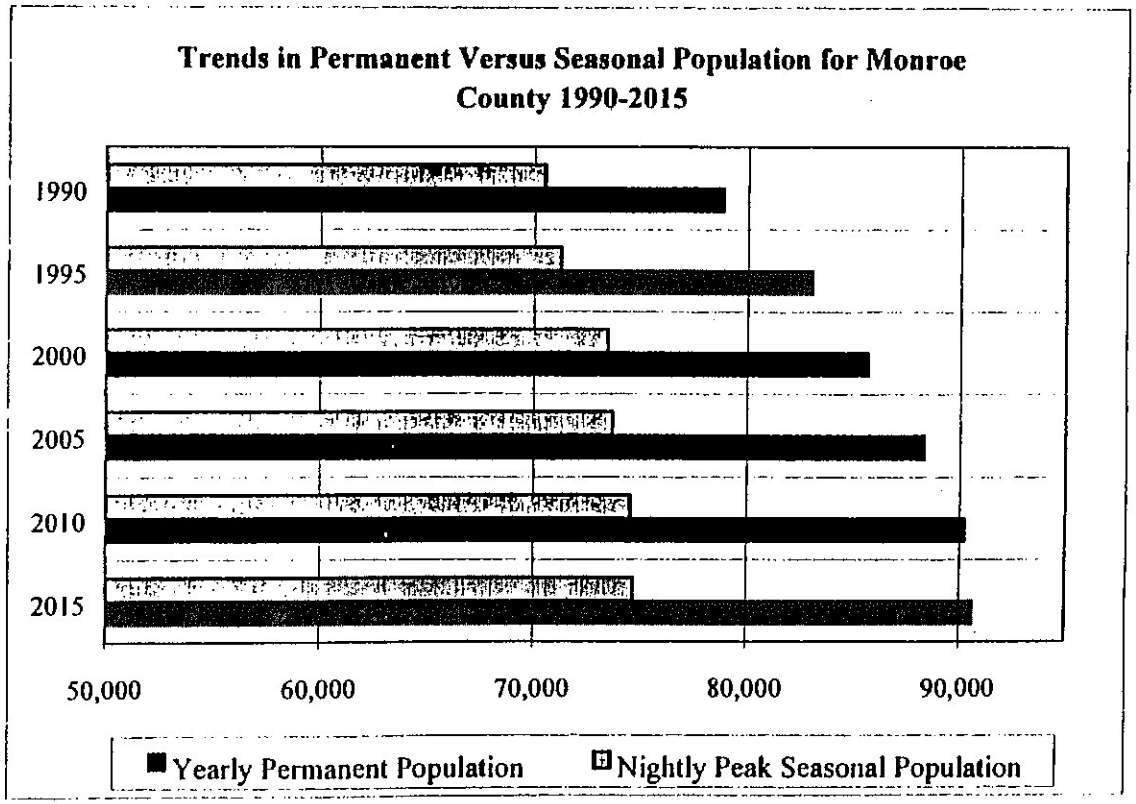
Permanent resident population figures show the total number of permanent residents at the end of a calendar year, while the peak seasonal population is the maximum or peak number of seasonal residents and visitors that can be accommodated on any given evening. Peak seasonal population figures are *not* the total number of seasonal residents or visitors in the county over the calendar year, but rather are the maximum number who could stay on any given night given the capacity for accommodating these people. The peak seasonal population figures are not the actual number of seasonal residents and visitors who *did* stay, the peak seasonal population figures show the total number of seasonal residents and visitors who *could* stay given the space available. The peak seasonal population figures include data on the number of seasonal residents, the number of people staying in hotels, motels, vacation rentals, campsites, recreational vehicles, live aboard vessels, and those staying with friends and relatives.

The graph on the next page shows the past and future trends in the peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County as well as the unincorporated areas. The peak seasonal population in Monroe County has grown from 70,493 people in 1990 to 74,712 people by 2015, an increase of six percent (6%) over the twenty-five year period. The peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population fluctuates between 45.2% and 47.2% over the period. The county-wide peak seasonal population growth rate exceeded four percent (4%) in 1993. Growth rates fluctuated between –1.7% and 1.9% for the remainder of the years under study, and are expected to steadily decline after the year 2003. The 1998 and 1999 declines in the peak seasonal population in unincorporated areas can be attributed to the incorporation of Islamorada and Marathon.

Graph of Peak Seasonal Population in Monroe County 1990-2015



The graph below compares the trends in permanent resident and peak seasonal population for all of Monroe County *on any given evening* in the year shown.

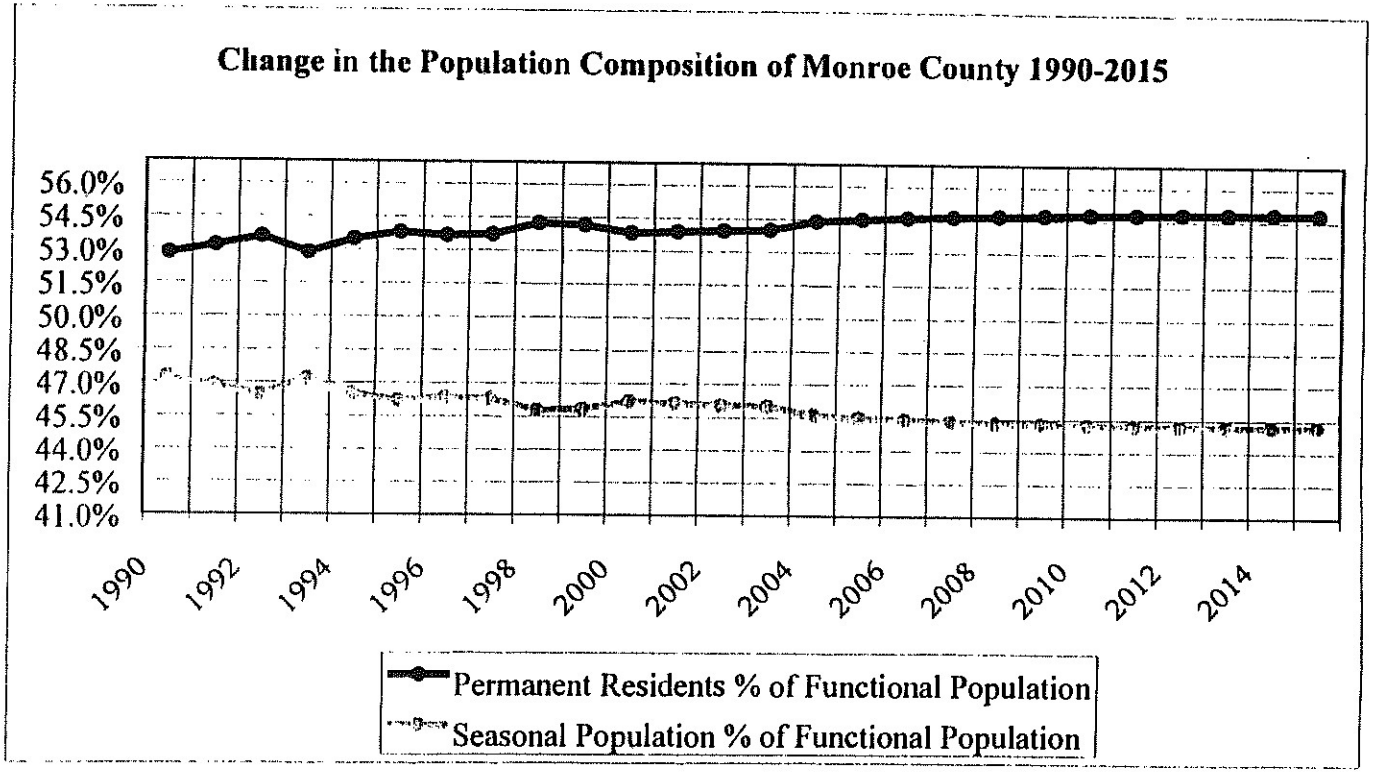


The chart shows that while the absolute numbers of permanent residents and potential peak number of seasonal residents and visitors will increase from 1990 to 2015, the growth rates are expected to slow down. If current trends continue, the growth rate

in the number of permanent residents will continue to outpace the growth rate in the potential peak number of seasonal residents and visitors on any given evening.

It is important to remember that the permanent resident figures are *annual* data, while the peak seasonal population data is based on the potential number of people on any given *evening*. The total number of seasonal residents and visitors who spent the night in the Keys over an entire year is not available based upon this data. However, it is a safe assumption that over the course of a year, there are many more seasonal residents and overnight visitors in Monroe County than permanent residents.

The trends in the distribution of peak seasonal population to the permanent population as a percentage of the total functional population are shown in the graph on the next page.



This graph shows that the nightly peak seasonal population is expected to decline as a percentage of the total functional population relative to the permanent resident population over the period from 1990 to 2015. In other words, seasonal residents and visitors will occupy less of the total functional population over the next fifteen years as compared to permanent residents. It is interesting to note that the permanent resident population consistently occupies a higher proportion of the county-wide functional population.

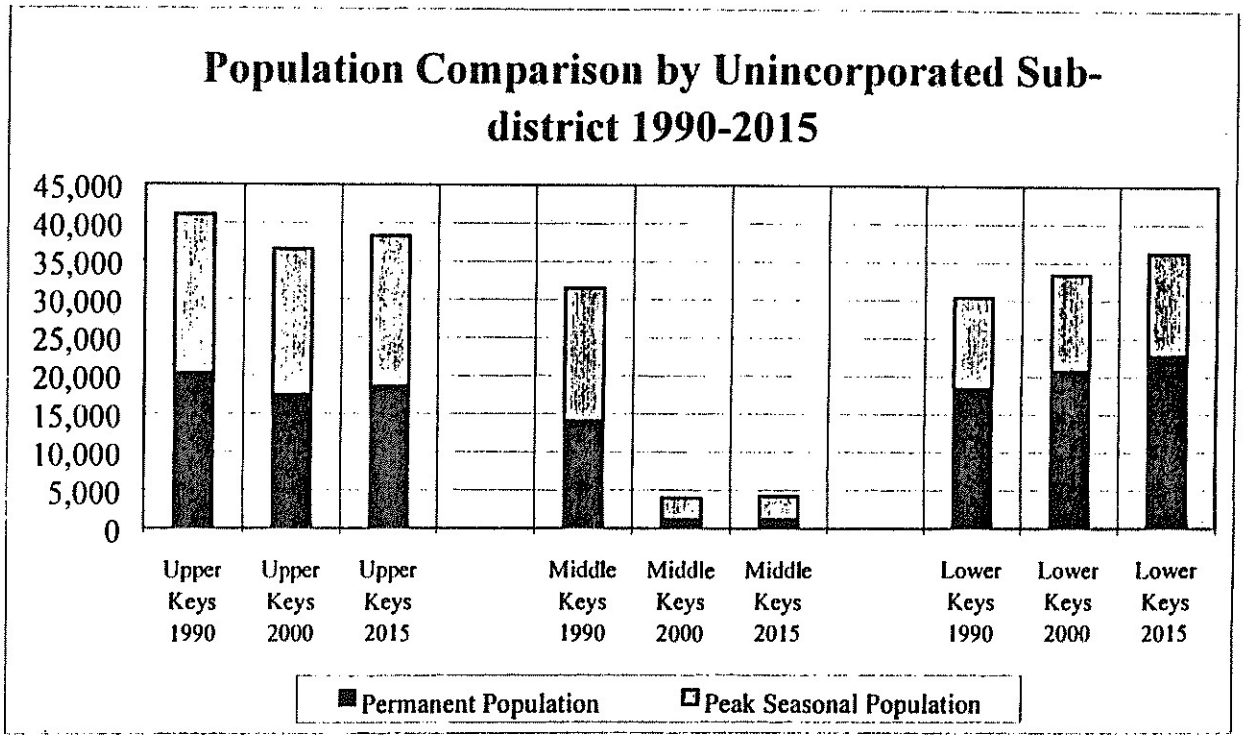
The table below shows the distribution of permanent residents to the peak seasonal population in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of Monroe County from 1990 to 2015.

Population Comparison Between Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas of Monroe County 1990-2015

	1990			2000			2015		
	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal	Functional Population	Percent Permanent	Percent Seasonal
Incorporated Areas	46,348	56.3%	43.7%	85,144	54.4%	45.6%	86,535	55.7%	44.3%
Unincorporated Areas	103,000	51.2%	48.8%	73,969	53.1%	46.9%	78,831	53.9%	46.1%
Monroe County Total	149,348	52.8%	47.2%	159,113	53.8%	46.2%	165,366	54.8%	45.2%

As the table indicates, a higher percentage of the functional population of Monroe County as a whole is composed of permanent residents, and this trend is expected to continue and grow more visible from 2000 to 2015. A similar trend can be expected in the unincorporated portions of the County. The incorporated areas are also dominated by the permanent population as a percentage of the functional population. The percentage of the functional population occupied by the seasonal population is expected to be higher in 2000 and 2015, but is expected to peak by 2002. It is important to remember that the permanent figures are annual figures, while the seasonal figures represent the peak potential population on any given evening. The seasonal population figures are not annual figures. If the nightly seasonal population amounts were summed, the total would far exceed the permanent population.

The chart below compares the permanent and seasonal populations in the unincorporated portion of Monroe county by sub-district.



From 1990 to 2000, the Upper Keys declined by 2,770 permanent residents and 1,696 seasonal residents and visitors, due to the incorporation of Islamorada. The Middle Keys lost 12,994 permanent residents and 14,595 seasonal residents and visitors due to the incorporations of Islamorada and Marathon. The Lower Keys added 2,295 permanent residents and 729 additional seasonal residents and visitors.

From 2000 to 2015, the Upper Keys are expected to add 1,134 permanent residents for a permanent resident population of 18,569 people. The Middle Keys are expected to add only 74 permanent residents for an ultimate permanent resident population of 1,172 people by 2015. The Lower Keys are expected to add 1,992 permanent residents from 2000 to 2015, for a permanent resident population of 22,733 people.

In terms of the peak seasonal population from 2000 to 2015, the Upper Keys are expected to add an additional 613 seasonal residents and visitors, bringing its peak seasonal population to 19,793 people. The Middle Keys are expected to add 188 additional seasonal residents and/or visitors for an ultimate peak seasonal population of 3,034 people. The Lower Keys are expected to add an additional 861 seasonal residents and visitors for a seasonal population of 13,530 people by 2015. It is interesting to note that by 2015, the Lower Keys are expected to have the most permanent residents of all three sub-districts, while the Upper Keys are expected to retain the highest peak seasonal population.

Fastest and Slowest PAED Population Growth

The chart on the next page shows the projected changes in permanent resident, seasonal, and functional populations in each PAED in unincorporated Monroe County from 2000 to 2015. It also indicates the numerical and percent changes in the population figures over the fifteen years.

PAED Population from 2000 to 2015 Ranked by Change in Functional Population

PAED	Permanent Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Permanent Population Percent Increase 2000 2015	Seasonal Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Seasonal Population Percent Increase 2000 2015	Functional Population Numerical Increase 2000 2015	Functional Population Percent Increase 2000 2015
4a	1,028	20.7%	530	16.7%	1,558	19.1%
5	646	12.9%	208	6.3%	854	10.3%
17	557	18.0%	236	8.8%	793	13.7%
15	328	11.0%	162	9.2%	490	10.3%
3	357	16.3%	66	3.8%	422	10.8%
19-20	157	5.7%	83	3.5%	240	4.7%
10	62	8.7%	157	18.8%	219	14.1%
18	136	3.0%	76	1.7%	213	2.3%
21	38	2.3%	63	2.0%	101	2.1%
4b	39	66.8%	15	66.8%	54	66.8%
2	39	1.2%	14	1.1%	53	1.1%
11	12	3.1%	31	1.5%	42	1.8%
22	0	-0.1%	2	1.5%	2	0.9%
6	-28	-6.4%	17	0.9%	-11	-0.5%
1	-88	-1.9%	11	0.8%	-77	-1.3%
16	-82	-3.5%	-9	-0.2%	-90	-1.3%
UNINC. TOTAL	3,200	8.1%	1,662	4.8%	4,862	6.6%

As indicated in the table, PAED 4a (Cudjoe, Summerland, Ramrod, and the "Torch" Keys) is expected to experience the largest increases in permanent and seasonal population from 2000 to 2015. In addition to experiencing the largest absolute numerical

increases, this PAED is also expected to experience some of the highest growth rates in the unincorporated portions of Monroe County. The percent increase figures shown for PAED 4b (No Name Key) are misleading since the Key has only forty-four homes, most of which were built over the 1990's. Given the Rate of Growth guidelines, it is not likely that there will be any additional homes on No Name Key, but the population model is based upon past trends in certificate of occupancy issuance, not future permitting probabilities.

According to the table, PAED 5 (Big Pine Key) can also expect a large increase in the permanent resident population. However, it is not likely for this growth to be realized due to current building limitations on Big Pine Key. This phenomenon is similar to the No Name Key scenario, where the population model predicts growth based upon historical trends in certificate of occupancy issuance. Building permits have been limited in PAED 5 since 1994, and therefore, historical rate of certificate of occupancy issuance can not be sustained as we move into the twenty-first century. The model incorrectly predicts Big Pine Key growth rates based upon historical trends not future probabilities. Despite these problems, it is a logical assumption that PAEDs 17 (Rock Harbor), 15 (Tavernier), and 3 (Sugarloaf Key) will likely experience increases in permanent resident and seasonal populations.

PAED 22 (Cross Key, or the 18-Mile-Stretch) will likely experience the slowest growth rate in Monroe County from 2000 to 2015, as no new permanent or transient housing is expected for this area. Three PAEDs are expected to experience declines in permanent resident population from 2000 to 2015: PAED 1 (Stock Island), PAED 6 (MM 35 to 47), and PAED 16 (MM 94 to 98). In addition to a decline in permanent residents, the model forecasts that PAED 16 will experience a slight decline in the seasonal population over the period as well. The reason for these declines can be attributed to the "drag" factor applied to the

percent increase calculations of population after 2003. As the drag factor is applied consistently from 2004 to 2015, the net result is a slight decrease in population from 2000 to 2015. Regardless of whether or not these three PAEDs experience a loss in population, it is likely that they will be among the slowest growing areas of the unincorporated County.

Summary

This section presents a general analysis of the population data gathered for this report on Monroe County population estimates and forecasts for the years 1990 to 2015. The data and analysis indicates that the functional population is expected to grow by more than 16,000 people from 1990 to 2015, an increase of almost eleven percent (11%) over the twenty-five year period.

In 1999, over sixty percent (60%) of the functional population is located within unincorporated portions of Monroe County, but by 2000, the incorporated portions of the county will contain fifty-three percent (53%) of total functional population.

Throughout the years under study, the Upper Keys sub-district will have the largest portion of the functional population in unincorporated Monroe County, however, the Lower Keys is expected to have the highest growth rates over the twenty-five year period.

In terms of the composition of the functional population, there are more permanent residents than the peak seasonal population on any given evening. However, permanent resident figures are annual while peak seasonal population figures are for any given evening. If seasonal population figures were annual, they would far exceed permanent resident population figures. The growth

rates for permanent residents are expected to out pace the growth rates in the peak seasonal population as a percentage of the functional population.

PAED 4a is expected to have the largest numerical increases in population as well as the highest rates of population increase for permanent residents. PAED 22 is expected to have the slowest growth rates.

The drag factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident data indicate that these population's growth rates will begin to level-off and decline after the year 2014 if current trends continue.

METHODOLOGY

This section will discuss the methodology used to determine the functional population of Monroe County. The functional population is a measurement which considers both the number of people who live in an area throughout the year (permanent residents), and those persons who visit an area (seasonal population) on any particular evening or evenings. As has been stated previously, the seasonal population is not a measurement of all the people who stayed in an area throughout the year, it is a measurement of the number of people who are visiting an area on any given evening. Additionally, the seasonal population is considered to be a peak figure, or a figure which represents the maximum number of people who could reasonably be accommodated in existing transient or guest facilities in the Keys on any given evening. Therefore, the seasonal population figures presented in this report can be considered as the peak number of people who could be accommodated on any given evening given the capacity of existing facilities devoted to the temporary housing of guests and/or visitors.

The functional population is the sum of the permanent population and the peak seasonal population, and is used by the government in determining the potential impacts, expected usage amounts, and required capacity for a wide variety of public services and expenditures. The process for determining the functional population used in this report is explained below, beginning with the methodology for determining the permanent resident population.

Permanent Resident Population

The methodology discussed here relates to the table titled Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population 1990-2015 (Appendix 4). The population estimates and the forecasts up to the year 2004 are based upon changes in the number of housing units available. The population forecasts after 2003 rely on historical trends in the percent increase in the number of permanent residents. All estimates and forecasts are based on a calendar year, and indicate the population as of December 31st of any particular year.

The first step in determining the number of permanent residents was to compare the boundaries between the 1990 census tracts and block groups with the Monroe County Planning Area Enumeration Districts (PAEDs). A map of the PAEDs can be found in Appendix 2 of this report. In most cases, the boundaries between census tracts and PAEDs were coterminous. In some situations, the PAED boundary didn't match with the census tract. In these cases, block group boundaries were used. However, in some cases, even the block group boundaries didn't match up with the PAED boundaries. Footnotes A-H in Appendix 11 discuss how data was separated or agglomerated to account for any boundary discrepancies. The ultimate goal of this step was to determine

how Census data would be broken down from census tracts or block groups into PAEDs. This information is summarized in Columns 1, 2, and 3 of the Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population 1990-2015 found in Appendix 4.

The next step was to use the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A to obtain seven critical pieces of information by PAED: the total population in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of households (occupied housing units) in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of owner-occupied housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the total number of renter-occupied housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, the number of vacant housing units in a PAED as of April 1, 1990, and finally, the number of housing units held for occasional or seasonal use. Again, all of this data was broken down from census tracts or block groups and agglomerated into PAEDs based upon the actions explained in Footnotes A-H. This information is found in Columns 4-11 of the Permanent Resident Table in Appendix 4.

The next step was to determine the number of persons per housing unit by PAED. This was accomplished by dividing the total population by the total number of housing units. The number yielded by this operation is not the number of persons per household, it is the number of persons per housing unit. The typical persons per household measurement equals the total population divided by the number of *occupied* housing units. The Monroe County model relies on a more generic persons per housing unit figure instead of a persons per household figure since vacancy rate information is required to determine occupancy status. Since information on intra-county vacancy rates over time is not generally available, the total persons per housing unit figure was used so as to limit the number of assumptions needed to forecast population. This information is found in Column 13 of the Permanent Resident Table.

At this point, the baseline population data for 1990 had been obtained from the Census, and re-aggregated into Monroe County PAEDs. However, this baseline data is as of April 1, 1990, but the Monroe County model is based upon a calendar year. In order to develop a population estimate for December 31, 1990, nine additional months of housing data had to be added to the baseline census information on the total number of housing units. The Building Departments of Monroe County and the other municipalities were used as a source for certificate of occupancy data. Certificates of occupancy (as opposed to building permits) were used as a surrogate for the number of housing units brought on-line during a year since a housing unit is more likely to be occupied shortly after a certificate of occupancy is issued.

Once the number of dwelling units which were completed from April 2, 1990 to December 31, 1990 were compiled and aggregated by PAED (based upon the number of certificates of occupancy issued), these numbers could then be added to the total number of dwelling units as of April 1, 1990 listed by the Census. This operation yielded the total number of dwelling units in existence on December 31, 1990 as shown in Column 15 of the Permanent Resident Table in Appendix 4.

Once the total number of housing units in existence on December 31, 1990 was known, the number of permanent residents living in those units could be derived by applying the number of persons per housing unit figure found in Column 13. This operation yields the total number of permanent residents by PAED as of December 31, 1990, as shown in Column 17 of the table in Appendix 4.

The next step is to determine the number of permanent residents by PAED in 1991. To accomplish this, the number of certificates of occupancy issued from 1/1/91 to 12/31/91 was obtained from the various Building Departments and divided up

into the appropriate PAEDs. The number of units built during 1991 was then added to the total number of dwelling units as of December 31, 1990. Once again, the resident population was derived by applying the persons per permanent resident dwelling unit found in Column 13.

This process was repeated to yield the permanent resident population estimates for 1992 through 1999. A slightly different process was used for making the population forecasts for 2000 and beyond.

The forecasts for the years 2000-2003 are based upon the potential number of building permits available, and historical trends in the number of permits issued. The majority of unincorporated Monroe County and the municipalities of Islamorada, Marathon, and Key West are all bound by the Rate of Growth Ordinance, which limits the number of building permits available over any given year. Layton, Key Colony Beach and the northernmost portion of Monroe County are not subject to the Rate of Growth Ordinance provisions, and as such, their population forecasts have been based upon historical trends in housing unit permitting.

The Rate of Growth guidelines found within the "Five Year Work Program" of the Monroe County Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan limits the number of building permits available to portions of Unincorporated Monroe County, Islamorada, and Marathon to a maximum of 204 per year until July of 2003. The City of Key West is limited to a maximum of 33 building permits per year based upon the Rate of Growth Guidelines, but a different allocation formula used by Key West makes it more problematic to apply this methodology to their expected population growth. As a result, population forecasts provided by Key West were used in this model. The northern portion of Unincorporated Monroe County, Key Colony Beach, and Layton are not subject to the rate of Growth guidelines, so historical trends in building permit issuance were used to calculate population forecasts for these areas.

The potential number of building permits available to portions of the County, Islamorada, and Marathon were used as the basis for predicting how many new housing units would come on-line each year from 2000 to 2003 in these areas. The potential 204 new dwellings available each year from 2000 to 2003 were aggregated by PAED based upon that PAED's percentage of the total number of dwelling units built from 1990 to 1999. The total number of units constructed in each PAED from 1990 to 1999 is shown in Column 54 of the Permanent Resident Table. Each PAED's total number of units constructed was divided by the sub-district total for the same period. This operation yields each PAED's share of the number of units constructed in a sub-district from 1990-1999 as shown in Column 55. This percentage was applied to the total number of building permits available to a sub-district each year from 2000 to 2003, and yields the forecasted number of dwelling units which will be built in a particular PAED during a particular year. Once the potential number of dwelling units constructed in a PAED was determined, the normal model process described in the paragraphs above was employed to determine the annual population by PAED for 2000 to 2003.

The Rate of Growth Ordinance is set to expire in 2003, and as such, there is little guidance as to how permits will be issued in Monroe County after the year 2003. As a result, the basis of the modeling process changes after 2003 from the number of housing units constructed to the historical percent change total permanent resident population.

The forecasting process begins with determining the average percent increase in total permanent resident population over the period from 1990 to 2003 by PAED as shown in Column 85 of the Permanent Resident Population Table in Appendix 4. This percentage is derived from obtaining the percent increase in resident population by PAED for each year, and then taking the average of these percent increase figures over the thirteen year period. This average percent increase figure is then applied to the

total permanent resident population in 2003. The product of this equation was then added to the 2003 total population to yield the estimated total permanent resident population in 2004 by PAED.

A similar methodology was employed to determine the permanent resident population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's permanent resident population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total permanent resident population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED. This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the rate of increase in permanent resident population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. This drag factor was employed as an assumption that the availability of building permits will decline as the carrying capacity of the Keys is reached. It is also likely that the availability of building sites will also decline in the early years of the twenty-first century. Analysis has shown that a 1.1% decline in mean percentage increases in population over a ten year period would not significantly affect the validity of the population forecasts. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of permanent residents in unincorporated Monroe County by 2014.

The methodology described above is not representative of the process used to develop the City of Key West figures. Key West developed population forecasts as a part of their Evaluation and Appraisal Report on their Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used by Key West differs from that used by the County. In the interest of being inclusive of the County-wide population, this report adopted the Key West figures, and manipulated them slightly so as to provide yearly data similar to that provided for the other areas of the County.

Peak Seasonal Resident and Visitor Population

The methodology discussed here relates to the table titled Summary Table of Peak Number Seasonal Residents and Visitors by PAED 1990-2015 (Appendix 5). As mentioned earlier, the peak seasonal population figures are not the total number of seasonal residents and visitors who come to the Keys over the year, but only those who could be accommodated (based upon available facilities) on any given evening. The information contained in seasonal population summary table stems from five sub-models, which relate to: the number of seasonal residences, the number of hotel and motel rooms, the number of recreational vehicle and campsites, the number of people staying with friends and relatives, and the number of people staying on live aboard vessels. The methodology used in each of the five sub-models is discussed below.

1. Seasonal Residents and Vacation Rental Visitors

The first step is to obtain the number of dwelling units used for seasonal purposes from the permanent resident population table found in Appendix 4. The preliminary number of seasonal housing units comes from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (Column 11 of the Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population found in Appendix 4). The number of seasonal housing units completed between April 1, 1990 and December 31, 1990 is derived by applying the percentage of seasonal housing units to the total number of housing units as of December 31, 1990 (Column 15 of the Permanent Resident Table found in Appendix 4). The addition of these two figures yields the total number of seasonal units by PAED as of December 31, 1990.

The next step is to determine the number of persons per group who stay in seasonal residences and/or vacation rentals. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida*

Keys/Key West. This report was prepared by Vernon Leeworthy for the Nature Conservancy and NOAA in 1996. This report indicates that the largest group sizes occur in the winter season, and amount to 2.67 people per group on average. This figure was applied to the total number of seasonal residences (which includes vacation rentals) to determine the potential peak number of seasonal residents or visitors staying in vacation rentals by PAED. This methodology was used to determine the peak number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals by PAED for the years 1990 through 2003.

Because the peak seasonal resident sub-model also rests on the number of dwelling units (similar to the permanent resident population model), it is subject to the problem which occurs after 2003, when we are no longer sure how new dwelling units will be permitted. As a result, this model also makes the shift from a dwelling-unit based foundation to a population-based foundation after 2003 (just as the permanent resident population model does). The percentage increases in the number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals by year by PAED are determined in Columns 34 through 46 of the Peak Population in Seasonal Residences Table in Appendix 6.

Then, the average percent increase in the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population over the period from 1990 to 2003 by PAED was determined as shown in Column 47. This average percent increase figure was then applied to the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population in 2003. The product of this equation was then added to the 2003 peak number of persons staying in seasonal dwelling units to yield the estimated peak seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population in 2004 by PAED.

A similar methodology was employed to determine the seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED from 2005 to 2015. Essentially, the average percent increase figure was applied to the previous year's population figures. The product of this equation was then added to the previous year's population to estimate the following year's total seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population. A "drag" factor was applied to each year's percent increase figures by PAED (similar to the one applied to the permanent resident population figures). This drag factor increases by .1% each year over the ten year period, so that by 2015, the percent increase in seasonal resident and vacation rental visitor population by PAED will have declined by 1.1%. It is important to note this methodology reveals the beginnings of a decline in the total number of seasonal residents and visitors in vacation rentals in unincorporated Monroe County by 2013, one year prior to similar declines expected for the permanent resident population forecasts.

2. Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

This is the second of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal population, and is titled Table of Peak Population in Hotels and Motels, and is found in Appendix 7 of this report.

The first step in the preparation of this model is to determine the number of hotel and motel rooms by PAED in 1990. The State of Florida's Department of Business and Professional Regulation Division of Hotels and Restaurants Master Listing of Accounts was used for this purpose. Information on the location and number of rooms of hotels, motels, resorts, and transient apartments was collected from the Master Listing and grouped according to PAED.

The next step was to determine the peak number of persons per room on average for all of these accommodations. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that the peak number of persons per room on average is 2.73 persons. This figure was used as the peak number of persons per room on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The next step was to determine the peak occupancy rate for transient accommodations. The occupancy rates were obtained through the TDC from the Smith Travel Research *Trend Report*. The *Trend Report* gives the occupancy rate figures by month from 1990 to 1999 for Key West and Monroe County. The peak monthly occupancy figure by year was extracted and used by this model.

With the information on the number of hotel and motel rooms collected and sorted by PAED, the information on the peak group size determined, and the yearly peak occupancy rates obtained, the peak population staying in hotels and motels by year by PAED was determined. For each year, the peak number of persons per room was applied to the number of hotel and motel rooms available. The peak occupancy figure was then applied to this figure to yield the peak number of people staying in hotel and motel rooms by year by PAED. This methodology was used to determine the peak number of visitors in hotels and motels from 1990 to 1999.

After 1999, the occupancy rate for hotels and motels in Monroe County are not known. To estimate the future occupancy rate, the average occupancy rate was determined for the years from 1990 to 1999 (as shown in Column 35 of the Peak Population in Hotels and Motels table in Appendix 7), and applied to the yearly number of hotel and motel rooms by PAED after 1999. Once

the projected occupancy rate was determined, the methodology described in the previous paragraph was used to determine the peak population staying in hotels and motels until 2006.

The number of hotel and motel rooms in Monroe County has remained relatively constant since 1996 when the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan was adopted. The Comprehensive Plan prohibits the construction of new transient accommodations until 2006. As a result, there has been very little new hotel/motel room construction, but the model does include those hotel and motel rooms which have become vested from the Comprehensive Plan policy prohibiting new transient units.

It is expected that the prohibition in the Comprehensive Plan on new hotel and motel rooms will be lifted by 2007. As a result, the model was adapted to include a cumulative .1% increase in the number of visitors staying in hotels and motels per year from 2007 to 2015 based upon the increased prevalence of hotel and motel rooms.

3. Peak Number of People in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

This is the third of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal population, and is found in Appendix 8 of this report. The first step in the preparation of this model was to determine the number of campsites and recreational vehicle spaces by PAED in 1990. These figures were derived from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) records related to on-site sewage capacity for these types of land uses. The DEP figures showed how many campsites and/or recreational vehicle spaces were present (or permitted) in a particular establishment. The establishments were located and agglomerated by PAED.

The next step was to determine the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average for all of these establishments. This figure was taken from a study prepared by the Tourism Development Council. This report is titled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average is 2.93 persons. This figure was used as the peak number of persons per campsite and/or vehicle on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The next step was to determine the occupancy rate for these transient land uses. The occupancy rate figure was also obtained from the *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West* report. The report shows the peak occupancy rate to be 94.31% in the peak months of the year for campsites and recreational vehicle parks. This figure was used as the occupancy rate per campsite and/or vehicle on average for the period from 1990 to 2015.

The peak population staying in campsites and recreational vehicles was determined by applying the peak number of persons per campsite or vehicle to the number of sites available. This number was then multiplied by the occupancy rate to determine the peak number of persons staying in campsites and recreational vehicle sites by year by PAED.

The total number of campsites and recreational vehicle spaces were held constant over the period from 1990 to 2006, based on the moratorium on transient housing uses stemming from the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan. After 2006, the prohibition on these types of uses is expected to be lifted. As a result, the model was adapted to include a cumulative .1% increase in the number of visitors staying in campsites and recreational vehicles per year from 2007 to 2015 based upon the expected increase of these transient uses.

4. Peak Population Staying with Friends and Relatives

This is the fourth of the sub-models used to determine the peak seasonal resident and visitor population, and is found in Appendix 9 of this report. This is one of the most difficult numbers to predict since the number of people who visit an area, but who do not stay in transient accommodations, is very difficult to track.

The basic methodology used was to determine the percentage of total visitors who stay with friends and relatives, then apply this percentage figure to the total seasonal population by PAED in a particular year. The product was the number of people who stayed with friends and relatives.

The first step in the preparation of this sub-model is to determine the appropriate percentage of people who stay with friends and/or relatives when visiting Monroe County. This number was derived from the study prepared for the Tourism Development Council entitled *Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West*. This report indicates that 15.5% of all visitors to the Keys stay with friends and/or relatives. For ease in calculation, this percentage figure was used across all PAEDs for each of the years in the forecast.

The peak number of people staying with friends and relatives by PAED by year was derived by summing the total population staying in seasonal residences and vacation homes, the peak population staying hotel and motel rooms, and the peak population staying in campsites or recreational vehicle spaces, and then applying 15.5% to this sum. The product of this operation is the

peak number of people staying with friends and relatives. This methodology was used by PAED and by year for all years in the model.

5. Peak Population on Live Aboard Vessels

This is the fifth and final sub-model used to determine the total peak seasonal population by PAED. Two separate sources were used to determine these figures. The first source of information was a study published in 1990 by Gus Antonini et. al. called *Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development.* This study determined that over the year from 1988 to 1989, there were 1,082 live-aboard vessels present in the Keys. It is unclear if this figure is the total for the year or the peak number of vessels at any given time. This report uses the figure as a peak number instead of a total for the year.

The next step in the modeling process was to dis-aggregate the peak number of vessels by PAED. This was accomplished by using the data on the number of live aboard vessels collected during the 1993 Marina Facilities Survey conducted by the Monroe County Marine Resources Department. This survey collected information on the number of live aboards found in waters around the Keys. Mile markers were used in the survey to describe areas where live aboard vessels were encountered. The vessel counts found in the survey were then agglomerated by PAED based upon the mile marker figures in the survey. The total number of live aboards found in a particular PAED was then divided by the total number of live aboard vessels found across Monroe County. This yielded a particular PAED's percentage of the number of live aboards in the county. It is interesting to note that 22% of the live aboards were located in incorporated areas in 1993.

Once percentage figures on the number of live aboards by PAED were determined, these percentage figures were applied to the peak number of vessels determined by the Antonini study. This exercise allowed the Antonini figures to be broken down by PAED.

The next step was to determine occupancy rates on live aboard vessels. The Antonini research indicated that there was an average of 1.8 persons per vessel in 1988-89. This figure was used in this model, and applied over the entire period.

With the number of vessels by PAED in 1990 determined, and the number of persons per vessel determined, the two could be multiplied, yielding the peak population of people staying on live aboards by PAED in 1990.

To obtain this peak population on live aboard vessels figure by year over the period from 1990 to 2015, the peak number of vessels by PAED was increased by .1% per year over the period. This percentage increase was selected based on a lack of rigorous data on the peak number of vessels present. There is anecdotal evidence that the peak number of live aboard vessels is increasing over time, but no concrete evidence of this increase. Due to the data limitations, a percentage increase of .1% per year was applied.

In conclusion, the data from all five sub-models mentioned above was agglomerated to yield the total peak seasonal population as reflected in the Summary Table of Peak Number of Seasonal residents and Visitors by PAED 1990-2015 (Appendix 5).

As in the case of the permanent resident population model, the methodology described above is not representative of the process used to develop the City of Key West figures. Key West developed population forecasts as a part of their Evaluation and

Appraisal Report on their Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used by Key West differs from that used by the County. In the interest of being inclusive of the County-wide population, this report adopted the Key West figures, and manipulated them slightly so as to provide yearly data similar to that provided for the other areas of the County. The Key West figures included the number of day visitors to Key West within their seasonal population. These day visitors have been subtracted from the Key West figures included within this report so as to be consistent with the data presented for the County and other incorporated areas.

ASSUMPTIONS

The final section of this report discusses the various assumptions that were made in order to produce the population estimates and forecasts.

The first assumption is that the population estimates and forecasts contained in this report only consider legally established dwellings or transient units. It is undeniable that there are more units in existence than those which were legally established. However, the exact number of these units is very difficult to determine or estimate. As a result, the potential number of unlawfully established units is not included within these models.

The second assumption is that current trends and conditions will continue into the future. Any number of events like major hurricanes or other natural disasters will undoubtedly affect the population of Monroe County. However, these events can not be predicted far in advance, and therefore, the models do not contemplate them. In addition to natural events, other factors like

governmental policy will also affect the ultimate population. People's values and desires also exert impacts, but it is simply too difficult to model these effects. As a result, these models assume that current trends and conditions will continue.

The third assumption is that the 1990 baseline data on population is true and correct. This data comes from the Bureau of the Census, and may or may not be accurate. However, it is the only source available which has been accepted by the state and federal governments. There is the strong possibility that the population of Monroe County was undercounted during the 1990 Census. Hopefully, the 2000 Census will address this problem. Once the information from the 2000 Census becomes available, it will be incorporated into this model in an attempt to make these figures even more accurate.

The fourth assumption is that the persons per housing unit figure is a more appropriate figure than persons per household when estimating the permanent resident population. Persons per household figures require data on occupied units, which requires information on vacancy rates. Since this information is not generally available in the Keys (and may not be relevant given the highly transitory nature of Keys residents) the use of a persons per total housing unit figure may be more appropriate since it eliminates the need for assumptions on vacancy rates.

The fifth assumption is the possibility that the total persons per housing unit figure in a PAED will remain constant from 1990 to 2015. The likelihood of this being the case is rather slim, however, the exact direction and magnitude of any changes is unknown. To keep the model simple, persons per housing unit was kept constant. These population estimates and forecasts may be modified after the results of the 2000 Census of Population are released, but this will not occur until 2002 at the earliest.

The sixth assumption is that certificates of occupancy are a better predictor of changes in permanent resident population as opposed to building permit figures. Historically, it takes anywhere from two to seven years for an average home to be completed in the Keys. It is more likely that a home will be occupied shortly after a certificate of occupancy is issued as compared to a building permit. For this reason, certificates of occupancy were used in this model.

The seventh assumption is that the number of dwelling units issued certificates of occupancy from 4/2/90 to 12/31/90 does not double-count housing units in existence as of April 1, 1990. As mentioned in the methodology section, the permanent resident population model uses the 1990 Census data as a starting point, but this Census data only applies to the number of dwelling units present on April 1, 1990. For greater accuracy, this population model considered all the housing units available over the course of the year. The possibility exists that a new dwelling unit was issued a certificate of occupancy after April 1, 1990, but people who were living in the dwelling obtained a census form, and returned it prior to April 1, 1990. In these situations, it is possible for this model to double-count those units. However, this number is expected to be insignificant when considering the population over a twenty-five year span.

The eighth assumption is that the information from the Bureau of the Census on the number of housing units held for occasional or seasonal use is appropriate. This figure was used in the model to determine the number of seasonal homes in the County from 1990 to 2015. While there is much debate about the number of transient rentals in the Keys, there is no definitive source on the number of homes being used for this purpose. The number of homestead exemptions was explored as a possible source, however, this data is not maintained in a way which can be applied over time. As a result of the existing data limitations, the Census Bureau information was used. It may be possible that the number of seasonal homes is undercounted by this model, but

until there is a mechanism for jurisdictions to track which homes are held for seasonal or transient purposes, and which ones are for permanent residents, we may never know the magnitude of seasonal and/or transient housing units.

The ninth assumption relates to governmental policy. The Five Year Work Program indicates that 204 building permits will be issued each year during 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 for portions of unincorporated Monroe County, Islamorada, and Marathon. For the sake of simplicity, this model assumes that 204 dwelling units will be completed and issued a certificate of occupancy each year for the same period. However, even if this assumption is incorrect, it should not affect the total number of dwelling units constructed.

The tenth assumption is that historical trends in the number of housing units constructed in northern Monroe County, Layton, and Key Colony Beach is a good predictor of the timing of additional housing unit development in the future. The growth in permanent resident housing units from 2000 to 2004 is based upon the Rate of Growth permit allocations, but these areas are not subject to the Rate of Growth provisions, as such, their historical trends are projected into the future. While this may not be the best approach, it is the only one available, and therefore has been used by this model.

The eleventh assumption relates to maximum party size of seasonal residents and visitors in a particular dwelling or transient unit. These party sizes are shown to remain constant in several of the models. There are yearly variations in party size, but research has shown that over time, party size does remain fairly constant. It is important to remember that seasonal population estimates and forecasts seek to show the potential peak population on any given night, so even if party sizes do shrink or expand on a monthly or yearly basis, the accuracy of seasonal population projections should not be greatly affected.

The twelfth assumption is that the moratorium on new transient units (hotel & motel rooms, campsites, etc.) will be lifted in 2006. This policy decision is as yet unknown. The Comprehensive Plan dictates that some allowances for these uses should be made by 2007, so the models contained within this report reflect that policy direction. There is always the possibility that the policy will change, and if so, the population figures will also change. This model will be revisited upon significant policy changes.

The final assumption, and perhaps the largest, relates to the "drag" factors applied to the permanent and seasonal resident populations. The models used in this report apply a .1% decrease to the growth rates for these two populations from 2004 to 2015. This assumption is based on the possibility that by 2004, there will be fewer building sites available, that there will continue to be a decline in the total number of people per housing unit, that the carrying capacity of the Keys will begin to be exceeded, and that as these things begin to take place, the attractiveness of the Keys to new residents will begin to decline.

Despite the fact that there are many assumptions contained within the models of population within this report, the possibility to alter and modify the models always exists. Should conditions change in a substantive way, the population estimates and forecasts will no doubt be reconsidered.

This concludes this report on the Monroe County population estimates and forecasts. The appendices on the following pages will show the various tables and footnotes used to determine the functional population of Monroe County. Questions about this report, the models, or the population estimates or forecasts should be directed to the Planning Department, which can be reached at the address shown on the inside cover of this report.

The following pages contain the appendices mentioned in previous sections of the report.

Appendix 1

Tables 2.28, 2.29, & 2.30 from the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Technical Document

Table 2.29
SeasonalPopulation Projections
Unicorporated Monroe County 1990-2010
By Planning Area/Enumeration (PAED) Districts

PAED	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
LOWER KEYS					
1	1,734	1,903	2,072	2,257	2,454
2	717	787	856	933	1,014
3	944	1,035	1,127	1,228	1,335
4	2,117	2,323	2,529	2,755	2,996
5	2,154	2,364	2,573	2,803	3,048
6	981	1,076	1,172	1,277	1,388
Sub-Total	8,647	9,488	10,329	11,253	12,235
MIDDLE KEYS					
7	5,099	5,593	6,092	6,633	7,215
8	371	407	443	482	524
9	455	500	544	593	644
10	1,917	2,104	2,291	2,495	2,713
11	1,401	1,537	1,673	1,823	1,982
12	1,650	1,811	1,971	2,148	2,335
13	2,049	2,249	2,448	2,667	2,900
Sub-Total	12,942	14,201	15,462	16,841	18,313
UPPER KEYS					
14	4,745	5,204	5,669	6,173	6,714
15	1,500	1,646	1,792	1,953	2,123
16	2,940	3,225	3,512	3,826	4,160
17	2,703	2,966	3,229	3,518	3,825
18	2,948	3,235	3,522	3,837	4,172
19	418	459	499	544	591
20	2,236	2,453	2,671	2,909	3,163
21	3,862	4,237	4,613	5,025	5,464
22	169	186	202	221	240
Sub-Total	21,521	23,611	25,709	28,006	30,452
PAED TOTAL	**43,110**	**47,300**	**51,500**	**56,100**	**61,000**

Note: The City of Key West, Key Colony beach, and layton are not included.
Cape Sable is included in PAED 21; Windley Key is included in PAED 12

Source: U.S. Census 1990, Price Waterhouse.

Table 2.30
Functional Population Projections
Unicorporated Monroe County 1990-2010
By Planning Area/Enumeration (PAED) Districts

PAED	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
LOWER KEYS					
1	6,275	6,480	6,667	6,894	7,132
2	3,823	3,946	4,057	4,181	4,323
3	2,730	2,915	3,079	3,262	3,475
4	6,100	6,895	7,561	8,302	9,212
5	6,362	7,265	8,015	8,852	9,884
6	1,422	1,517	1,614	1,718	1,829
Sub-Total	26,712	29,018	31,003	33,209	35,855
MIDDLE KEYS					
7	13,960	14,938	15,815	16,779	17,909
8	1,068	1,363	1,559	1,598	1,641
9	1,541	1,698	1,829	1,976	2,155
10	2,546	2,813	3,062	3,336	3,645
11	1,757	1,893	2,029	2,179	2,338
12	2,746	3,106	3,421	3,772	4,019
13	3,269	3,469	3,668	3,887	4,120
Sub-Total	26,887	29,280	31,383	33,527	35,827
UPPER KEYS					
14	9,150	10,155	11,048	12,031	13,192
15	3,933	4,303	4,623	4,980	5,404
16	5,227	5,912	6,510	6,894	7,228
17	5,168	5,679	6,135	6,641	7,230
18	7,075	8,167	9,081	9,966	10,300
19	1,326	1,462	1,576	1,704	1,859
20	3,785	4,002	4,220	4,458	4,712
21	5,649	6,447	7,154	7,936	8,580
22	230	270	303	342	387
Sub-Total	41,543	46,387	50,650	54,952	58,892
PAED TOTAL	**95,142**	**104,695**	**113,036**	**121,688**	**130,574**

Note: The City of Key West, Key Colony beach, and layton are not included.
Cape Sable is included in PAED 21; Windley Key is included in PAED 12

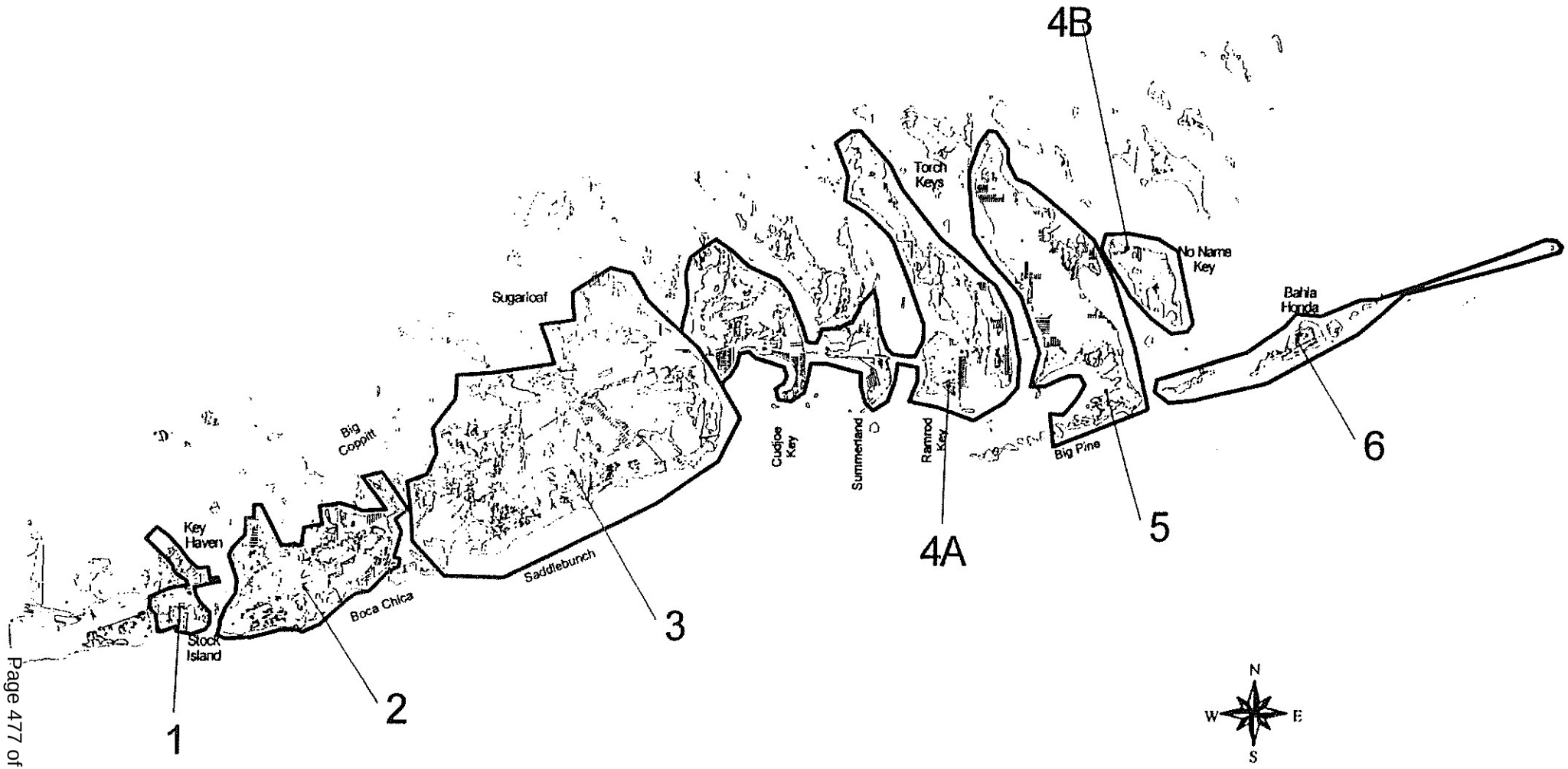
Source: U.S. Census 1990, Price Waterhouse.

Appendix 2

Monroe County Planning Area Enumeration District (PAED) Maps

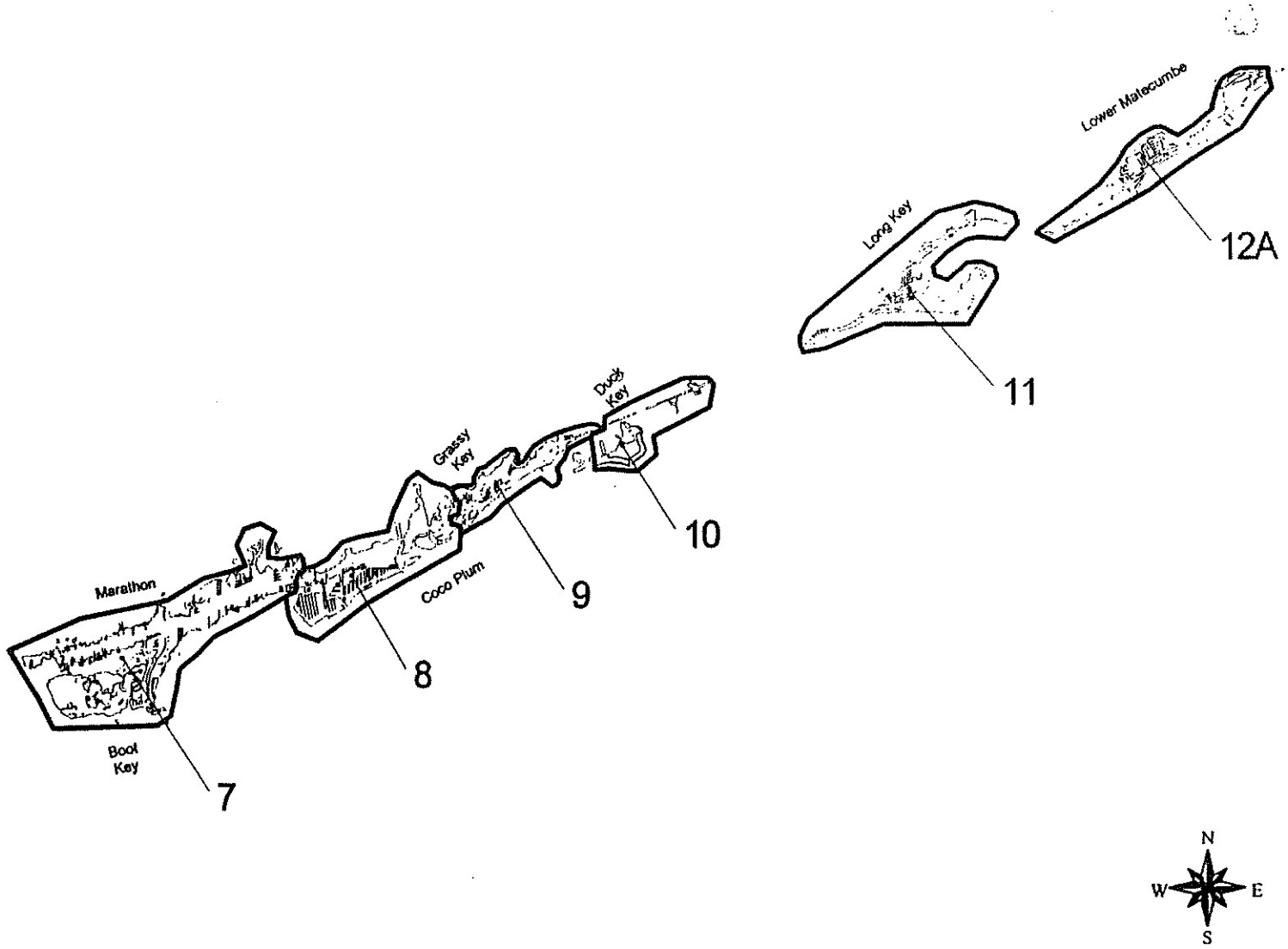
Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



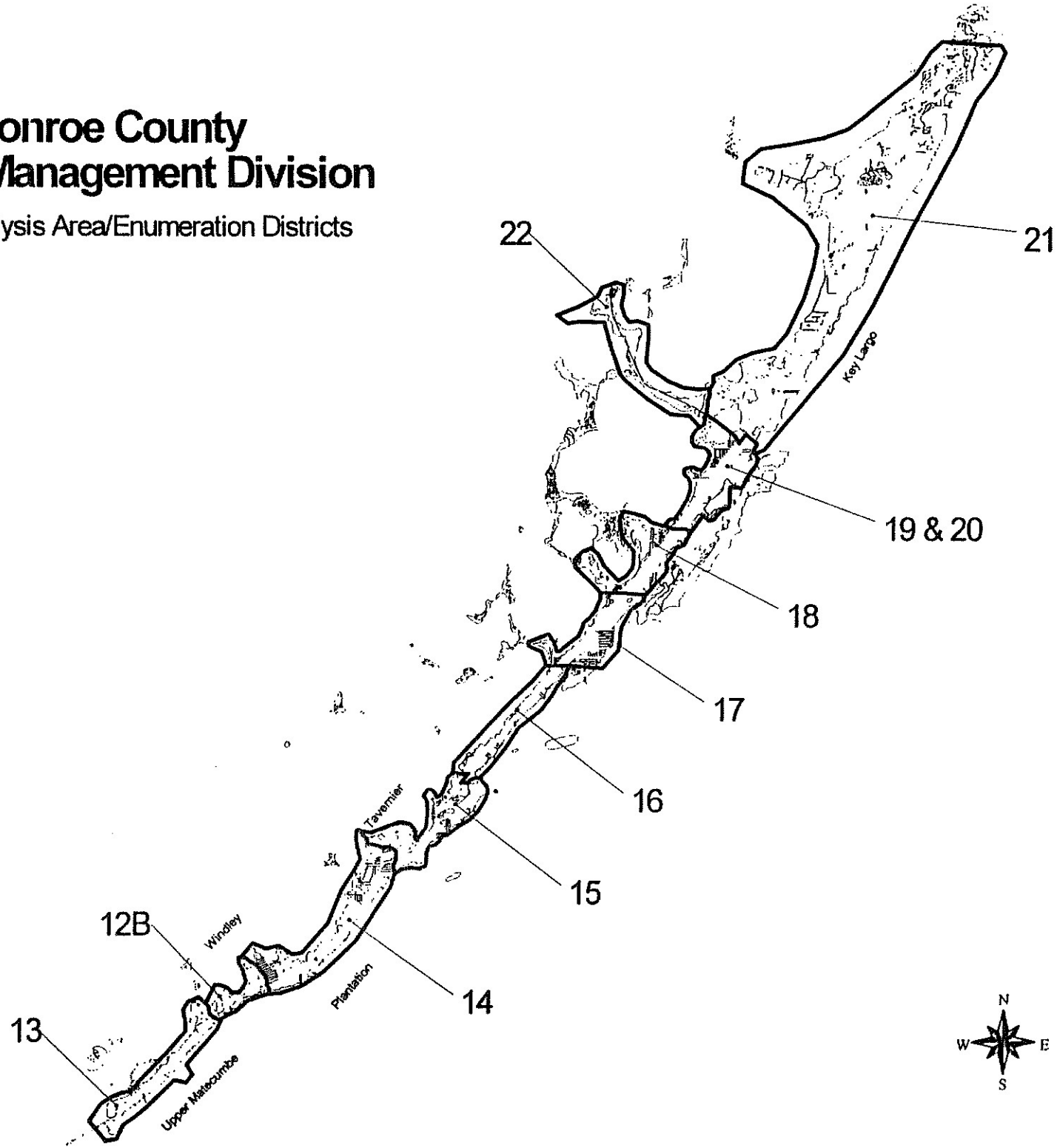
Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



Monroe County
Growth Management Division

Planning Analysis Area/Enumeration Districts



Appendix 3

Summary Table of Permanent Resident, Peak Seasonal, and Functional Population Figures by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Functional Population

PAED	1990 Permanent Resident Population	1990 Seasonal Population	1990 Functional Population	1991 Permanent Resident Population	1991 Seasonal Population	1991 Functional Population	1992 Permanent Resident Population	1992 Seasonal Population	1992 Functional Population	1993 Permanent Resident Population	1993 Seasonal Population	1993 Functional Population	1994 Permanent Resident Population	1994 Seasonal Population
Lower Keys														
1	4,560	1,273	5,833	4,581	1,274	5,855	4,597	1,275	5,873	4,604	1,276	5,880	4,621	1,277
2	3,140	1,257	4,398	3,179	1,261	4,440	3,195	1,260	4,455	3,207	1,269	4,476	3,241	1,269
3	1,844	1,686	3,530	1,876	1,688	3,564	1,915	1,698	3,603	1,965	1,708	3,673	2,006	1,705
4a	4,074	2,730	6,803	4,209	2,791	7,000	4,306	2,830	7,137	4,411	2,908	7,318	4,504	2,939
4b	37	15	51	41	16	56	44	17	61	47	19	66	48	19
5	4,352	3,096	7,448	4,482	3,131	7,613	4,568	3,151	7,719	4,695	3,201	7,896	4,765	3,213
6	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,863	2,323	440	1,983	2,323	440	1,883
Subtotal	18,446	11,940	30,387	18,809	12,044	30,853	19,066	12,105	31,170	19,368	12,264	31,632	19,626	12,305
Middle Keys														
7	8,932	6,730	15,662	8,981	6,696	15,678	9,041	6,645	15,686	9,080	8,813	15,893	9,116	6,714
8	707	2,051	2,758	714	2,033	2,747	719	2,003	2,722	725	2,089	2,814	731	2,038
9	1,101	1,130	2,231	1,114	1,130	2,244	1,119	1,126	2,245	1,135	1,142	2,277	1,140	1,135
10	653	338	992	664	339	1,002	674	338	1,011	685	351	1,037	697	348
11	357	1,948	2,304	357	1,946	2,303	358	1,944	2,302	359	1,996	2,345	359	1,980
12a	976	1,211	2,187	1,005	1,231	2,236	1,041	1,255	2,296	1,054	1,291	2,345	1,066	1,287
12b	140	950	1,090	150	937	1,087	150	909	1,058	150	975	1,125	150	929
13	1,226	3,083	4,309	1,241	3,149	4,391	1,250	3,077	4,327	1,267	3,265	4,532	1,268	3,142
Subtotal	14,092	17,441	31,533	14,226	17,461	31,687	14,351	17,297	31,648	14,465	17,913	32,368	14,628	17,674
Upper Keys														
14	4,514	2,936	7,449	4,649	3,002	7,651	4,740	3,042	7,782	4,804	3,099	7,903	4,856	3,112
15	2,610	1,585	4,195	2,713	1,628	4,341	2,739	1,631	4,369	2,826	1,696	4,521	2,913	1,722
16	2,290	4,520	6,811	2,297	4,507	6,805	2,304	4,486	6,790	2,310	4,559	6,869	2,323	4,526
17	2,544	2,514	5,058	2,615	2,508	5,123	2,691	2,487	5,168	2,807	2,649	5,455	2,863	2,594
18	4,163	4,150	8,313	4,206	4,156	8,362	4,234	4,151	8,385	4,362	4,569	8,931	4,381	4,534
19-20	2,494	2,125	4,619	2,575	2,161	4,736	2,626	2,330	4,956	2,666	2,368	5,033	2,678	2,360
21	1,530	2,944	4,473	1,543	2,953	4,496	1,553	2,955	4,508	1,562	3,001	4,563	1,565	2,982
22	61	103	164	61	103	164	61	103	164	63	103	166	63	103
Subtotal	20,205	20,876	41,081	20,660	21,019	41,679	20,937	21,185	42,122	21,399	22,043	43,442	21,641	21,935
TOTAL	**52,743**	**50,258**	**103,000**	**53,694**	**50,524**	**104,219**	**54,354**	**50,586**	**104,940**	**55,222**	**52,220**	**107,442**	**55,793**	**51,814**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	186	155	341	189	155	345	191	154	344	192	160	352	194	157
City of Key Colony B.	989	1,489	2,478	993	1,493	2,486	1,006	1,506	2,512	1,023	1,539	2,562	1,030	1,542
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	24,938	18,591	43,529	25,043	18,233	43,277	25,149	17,723	42,872	25,255	18,985	44,220	25,360	18,131
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**78,855**	**70,493**	**149,348**	**79,920**	**70,406**	**150,326**	**80,699**	**69,969**	**150,668**	**81,691**	**72,884**	**154,575**	**82,378**	**71,644**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

PAED	1994 Functional Population	1995 Permanent Resident Population	1995 Seasonal Population	1995 Functional Population	1996 Permanent Resident Population	1996 Seasonal Population	1996 Functional Population	1997 Permanent Resident Population	1997 Seasonal Population	1997 Functional Population	1998 Permanent Resident Population	1998 Seasonal Population	1998 Functional Population	1999 Permanent Resident Population
Lower Keys														
1	5,898	4,628	1,278	5,905	4,658	1,279	5,937	4,684	1,280	5,964	4,707	1,281	5,988	4,719
2	4,510	3,255	1,269	4,524	3,280	1,275	4,555	3,297	1,277	4,574	3,313	1,274	4,587	3,319
3	3,711	2,039	1,706	3,745	2,080	1,717	3,797	2,105	1,720	3,825	2,133	1,716	3,849	2,160
4a	7,442	4,612	2,987	7,599	4,714	3,047	7,761	4,804	3,093	7,897	4,872	3,110	7,983	4,916
4b	67	49	20	69	51	20	71	55	22	77	56	22	79	56
5	7,978	4,828	3,228	8,057	4,909	3,257	8,166	4,936	3,265	8,201	4,964	3,264	8,228	4,974
6	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,893	2,323	440
Subtotal	31,930	19,852	12,371	32,223	20,132	12,477	32,609	20,320	12,641	32,861	20,486	12,661	33,036	20,584
Middle Keys														
7	15,830	9,185	6,682	15,847	9,196	6,743	15,939	9,233	6,754	15,987	9,260	6,649	15,909	9,284
8	2,769	737	2,021	2,758	743	2,053	2,796	748	2,057	2,805	752	2,003	2,754	755
9	2,275	1,148	1,134	2,282	1,159	1,141	2,300	1,169	1,143	2,312	1,173	1,135	2,308	1,174
10	1,045	699	346	1,045	701	350	1,051	706	406	1,112	708	707	1,416	711
11	2,339	359	1,978	2,336	372	2,002	2,374	377	2,008	2,385	377	2,002	2,378	377
12a	2,355	1,086	1,298	2,383	1,097	1,318	2,413	1,104	1,322	2,426	-	-	-	-
12b	1,079	152	911	1,063	152	934	1,085	153	934	1,087	-	-	-	-
13	4,410	1,273	3,092	4,365	1,278	3,155	4,433	1,279	3,155	4,435	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	32,102	14,619	17,461	32,080	14,698	17,692	32,390	14,769	17,781	32,549	12,270	12,496	24,765	12,301
Upper Keys														
14	7,968	4,905	3,132	8,037	4,941	3,159	8,100	5,008	3,196	8,203	-	-	-	-
15	4,635	2,925	1,721	4,646	2,947	1,740	4,687	2,952	1,742	4,694	2,961	1,730	4,691	2,968
16	6,849	2,331	4,515	6,846	2,338	4,545	6,883	2,341	4,549	6,890	2,346	4,505	6,851	2,349
17	5,458	2,815	2,582	5,498	2,966	2,640	5,606	3,004	2,655	5,659	3,049	2,593	5,642	3,075
18	8,915	4,408	4,526	8,934	4,431	4,555	8,986	4,462	4,566	9,028	4,484	4,531	9,014	4,501
19-20	5,038	2,693	2,362	5,055	2,713	2,378	5,091	2,727	2,384	5,111	2,738	2,376	5,113	2,751
21	4,548	1,572	2,983	4,555	1,587	3,016	4,603	1,596	3,029	4,626	1,619	3,039	4,658	1,642
22	166	63	104	166	63	104	166	64	104	168	64	104	168	64
Subtotal	43,576	21,811	21,926	43,737	21,986	22,136	44,121	22,154	22,225	44,378	17,261	18,877	36,138	17,350
TOTAL	107,607	56,282	51,758	108,040	56,816	52,305	109,121	57,243	52,546	109,788	50,016	43,924	93,939	50,236
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,590	8,411	16,001	7,641
City of Layton	351	197	157	354	198	159	357	201	160	361	203	158	361	206
City of Key Colony B.	2,572	1,045	1,561	2,606	1,050	1,571	2,621	1,058	1,583	2,641	1,074	1,597	2,671	1,089
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	43,491	25,466	17,790	43,256	25,572	18,216	43,787	25,677	18,233	43,910	25,783	17,365	43,148	25,942
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	154,022	82,990	71,266	154,255	83,635	72,251	155,886	84,179	72,521	156,700	84,665	71,454	156,120	85,114

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

Functional Population

PAED	1999 Seasonal Population	1999 Functional Population	2000 Permanent Resident Population	2000 Seasonal Population	2000 Functional Population	2001 Permanent Resident Population	2001 Seasonal Population	2001 Functional Population	2002 Permanent Resident Population	2002 Seasonal Population	2002 Functional Population	2003 Permanent Resident Population	2003 Seasonal Population	2003 Functional Population
Lower Keys														
1	1,262	6,001	4,730	1,283	6,013	4,741	1,284	6,025	4,752	1,284	6,037	4,763	1,285	6,048
2	1,276	4,595	3,333	1,282	4,615	3,346	1,284	4,630	3,359	1,286	4,645	3,372	1,288	4,660
3	1,721	3,861	2,183	1,731	3,914	2,206	1,734	3,941	2,230	1,736	3,967	2,253	1,741	3,994
4a	3,135	8,050	4,975	3,178	8,154	5,035	3,209	8,244	5,095	3,239	8,334	5,155	3,270	8,424
4b	22	79	58	23	81	59	24	83	61	24	85	63	25	87
5	3,268	8,243	5,022	3,289	8,311	5,069	3,304	8,373	5,117	3,318	8,435	5,165	3,332	8,497
6	1,883	2,323	440	1,893	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	440	1,883	2,323
Subtotal	12,587	33,171	20,741	12,669	33,410	20,897	12,721	33,618	21,053	12,773	33,826	21,210	12,824	34,034
Middle Keys														
7	6,861	16,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2,013	2,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1,137	2,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	743	1,454	719	835	1,553	728	902	1,629	734	970	1,704	742	972	1,714
11	2,002	2,379	379	2,011	2,391	382	2,015	2,397	385	2,019	2,404	387	2,023	2,410
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	12,775	25,077	1,098	2,846	3,944	1,108	2,917	4,026	1,119	2,989	4,108	1,129	2,995	4,124
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,736	4,704	2,991	1,759	4,749	3,013	1,770	4,783	3,036	1,781	4,616	3,058	1,792	4,850
16	4,515	6,864	2,352	4,554	6,905	2,354	4,556	6,911	2,357	4,559	6,918	2,360	4,622	6,981
17	2,612	5,687	3,100	2,683	5,783	3,126	2,694	5,819	3,151	2,704	5,855	3,177	2,714	5,891
18	4,542	9,043	4,516	4,580	9,097	4,532	4,586	9,118	4,548	4,592	9,140	4,564	4,598	9,161
19-20	2,384	5,135	2,764	2,400	5,163	2,776	2,405	5,182	2,789	2,411	5,200	2,801	2,417	5,218
21	3,075	4,716	1,647	3,101	4,748	1,653	3,109	4,762	1,659	3,118	4,776	1,665	3,126	4,791
22	104	168	65	104	169	65	104	169	65	104	169	65	104	169
Subtotal	18,967	36,317	17,435	19,180	36,615	17,619	19,224	36,744	17,604	19,269	36,872	17,689	19,372	37,061
TOTAL	44,329	94,565	39,273	34,696	73,969	39,525	34,863	74,387	39,776	35,030	74,806	40,027	35,192	75,219
Village of Islamorada	8,467	16,108	7,665	8,644	16,309	7,695	8,662	16,357	7,725	8,680	16,406	7,755	8,699	16,454
City of Layton	159	365	208	163	372	211	165	375	213	166	379	216	167	383
City of Key Colony B.	1,619	2,708	1,101	1,641	2,742	1,113	1,657	2,770	1,125	1,674	2,798	1,136	1,690	2,827
City of Marathon	-	-	11,272	10,182	21,455	11,312	10,195	21,507	11,352	10,208	21,560	11,391	10,221	21,612
City of Key West (p)	17,483	43,426	26,102	18,165	44,267	26,261	18,182	44,443	26,421	18,198	44,619	26,524	18,209	44,733
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	72,058	157,172	85,622	73,491	159,113	86,117	73,723	159,840	86,612	73,956	160,568	87,050	74,177	161,227

PAED	2004 Permanent Resident Population	2004 Seasonal Population	2004 Functional Population	2005 Permanent Resident Population	2005 Seasonal Population	2005 Functional Population	2006 Permanent Resident Population	2006 Seasonal Population	2006 Functional Population	2007 Permanent Resident Population	2007 Seasonal Population	2007 Functional Population	2008 Permanent Resident Population	2008 Seasonal Population
Lower Keys														
1	4,779	1,286	6,065	4,791	1,287	6,077	4,797	1,287	6,085	4,799	1,289	6,088	4,796	1,290
2	3,390	1,291	4,681	3,406	1,293	4,699	3,418	1,295	4,713	3,426	1,297	4,723	3,431	1,299
3	2,288	1,746	4,034	2,321	1,751	4,072	2,353	1,756	4,109	2,382	1,762	4,144	2,410	1,767
4a	5,249	3,318	8,567	5,339	3,364	8,704	5,426	3,409	8,835	5,509	3,452	8,961	5,588	3,492
4b	65	26	91	68	27	95	71	28	99	73	29	103	76	30
5	5,233	3,352	8,686	5,297	3,372	8,669	5,357	3,389	8,747	5,412	3,407	8,820	5,463	3,424
6	440	1,693	2,323	440	1,883	2,323	439	1,883	2,322	437	1,885	2,322	436	1,887
Subtotal	**21,445**	**12,903**	**34,347**	**21,662**	**12,977**	**34,639**	**21,860**	**13,048**	**34,908**	**22,040**	**13,121**	**35,160**	**22,199**	**13,189**
Middle Keys														
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	749	975	1,724	756	977	1,732	762	979	1,740	767	981	1,748	771	983
11	390	2,027	2,416	392	2,030	2,422	393	2,033	2,426	395	2,036	2,431	396	2,039
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,139**	**3,002**	**4,140**	**1,147**	**3,007**	**4,154**	**1,155**	**3,011**	**4,166**	**1,161**	**3,017**	**4,179**	**1,167**	**3,022**
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3,098	1,810	4,906	3,131	1,827	4,958	3,163	1,843	5,006	3,193	1,857	5,050	3,219	1,871
16	2,365	4,627	6,992	2,368	4,631	6,999	2,369	4,632	7,000	2,367	4,632	6,999	2,363	4,630
17	3,232	2,736	5,968	3,285	2,757	6,042	3,335	2,778	6,112	3,382	2,798	6,180	3,427	2,817
18	4,596	4,609	9,205	4,624	4,620	9,244	4,648	4,629	9,276	4,667	4,636	9,305	4,682	4,647
19-20	2,826	2,429	5,255	2,849	2,439	5,288	2,869	2,449	5,317	2,886	2,458	5,344	2,900	2,465
21	1,675	3,142	4,818	1,685	3,156	4,840	1,692	3,167	4,859	1,698	3,176	4,875	1,703	3,183
22	65	104	170	66	105	170	66	105	170	66	105	171	66	105
Subtotal	**17,856**	**19,458**	**37,314**	**18,007**	**19,534**	**37,541**	**18,142**	**19,600**	**37,742**	**18,260**	**19,664**	**37,924**	**18,361**	**19,718**
TOTAL	**40,439**	**35,362**	**75,801**	**40,816**	**35,518**	**76,334**	**41,157**	**35,659**	**76,816**	**41,461**	**35,802**	**77,263**	**41,726**	**35,929**
Village of Islamorada	7,830	8,719	16,549	7,897	8,735	16,632	7,957	8,746	16,703	8,010	8,756	16,765	8,055	8,761
City of Layton	219	168	386	221	169	390	223	170	393	225	171	396	226	172
City of Key Colony B.	1,149	1,707	2,856	1,160	1,723	2,883	1,170	1,737	2,907	1,179	1,750	2,929	1,187	1,761
City of Marathon	11,441	10,231	21,673	11,480	10,238	21,718	11,508	10,241	21,749	11,524	10,247	21,771	11,529	10,250
City of Key West (p)	26,628	17,343	43,970	26,731	17,354	44,085	26,793	17,360	44,153	26,855	17,381	44,236	26,917	17,402
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**87,705**	**73,531**	**161,235**	**88,305**	**73,737**	**162,041**	**88,808**	**73,914**	**162,722**	**89,253**	**74,108**	**163,361**	**89,640**	**74,275**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

Funclional Population

PAED	2008 Functional Population	2009 Permanent Resident Population	2009 Seasonal Population	2009 Functional Population	2010 Permanent Resident Population	2010 Seasonal Population	2010 Functional Population	2011 Permanent Resident Population	2011 Seasonal Population	2011 Functional Population	2012 Permanent Resident Population	2012 Seasonal Population	2012 Functional Population	2013 Permanent Resident Population
Lower Keys														
1	6,086	4,788	1,291	6,079	4,775	1,291	6,067	4,758	1,292	6,050	4,736	1,293	6,029	4,709
2	4,730	3,433	1,300	4,732	3,431	1,300	4,731	3,426	1,300	4,726	3,417	1,300	4,717	3,405
3	4,177	2,435	1,772	4,207	2,458	1,777	4,236	2,479	1,782	4,261	2,498	1,786	4,284	2,514
4a	9,080	5,662	3,531	9,193	5,732	3,567	9,299	5,797	3,601	9,397	5,856	3,632	9,488	5,911
4b	106	79	31	110	82	33	114	85	34	118	89	35	123	91
5	8,887	5,508	3,439	8,947	5,548	3,453	9,001	5,583	3,465	9,048	5,613	3,476	9,088	5,637
6	2,322	433	1,889	2,322	431	1,891	2,321	428	1,892	2,320	424	1,894	2,319	421
Subtotal	35,388	22,339	13,263	35,592	22,468	13,312	35,770	22,555	13,366	35,922	22,632	13,415	36,047	22,687
Middle Keys														
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1,754	775	985	1,760	778	987	1,765	780	988	1,768	781	990	1,771	782
11	2,434	396	2,041	2,437	396	2,043	2,439	396	2,044	2,440	395	2,044	2,440	394
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,189	1,171	3,026	4,197	1,174	3,030	4,204	1,176	3,032	4,208	1,177	3,034	4,211	1,176
Upper Keys														
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	5,090	3,243	1,882	5,125	3,264	1,893	5,156	3,281	1,901	5,182	3,295	1,909	5,204	3,306
16	6,993	2,357	4,625	6,981	2,348	4,818	6,965	2,337	4,608	6,945	2,323	4,596	6,919	2,306
17	6,245	3,470	2,836	6,305	3,509	2,853	6,362	3,545	2,869	6,414	3,578	2,883	6,461	3,608
18	9,328	4,692	4,653	9,345	4,697	4,858	9,355	4,697	4,861	9,359	4,693	4,683	9,358	4,685
19-20	5,366	2,912	2,472	5,384	2,921	2,477	5,398	2,927	2,481	5,408	2,930	2,484	5,413	2,930
21	4,886	1,705	3,188	4,893	1,706	3,190	4,896	1,705	3,189	4,895	1,703	3,187	4,890	1,699
22	171	66	105	171	66	105	171	66	105	171	65	105	171	65
Subtotal	38,078	18,444	19,761	38,205	18,510	19,793	38,303	18,558	19,815	38,373	18,588	19,826	38,414	18,600
TOTAL	77,656	41,954	36,040	77,994	42,142	36,135	78,277	42,290	36,213	78,503	42,397	36,275	78,672	42,464
Village of Islamorada	16,816	8,092	8,762	16,853	8,121	8,758	16,878	8,142	8,749	16,891	8,155	8,735	16,890	8,180
City of Layton	399	228	173	401	229	174	403	230	174	405	231	175	406	232
City of Key Colony B.	2,948	1,194	1,771	2,965	1,200	1,779	2,978	1,204	1,785	2,989	1,207	1,790	2,997	1,210
City of Marathon	21,778	11,522	10,249	21,770	11,503	10,244	21,747	11,473	10,236	21,709	11,432	10,224	21,656	11,379
City of Key West (p)	44,319	28,979	17,423	44,402	27,041	17,444	44,485	27,103	17,465	44,568	27,185	17,486	44,651	27,227
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	163,916	89,968	74,417	164,385	90,236	74,533	164,769	90,442	74,622	165,064	90,588	74,685	165,272	90,671

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

PAED	2013 Seasonal Population	2013 Functional Population	2014 Permanent Resident Population	2014 Seasonal Population	2014 Functional Population	2015 Permanent Resident Population	2015 Seasonal Population	2015 Functional Population
Lower Keys								
1	1,293	6,002	4,678	1,293	5,971	4,642	1,293	5,936
2	1,299	4,704	3,390	1,298	4,688	3,371	1,296	4,667
3	1,790	4,304	2,528	1,793	4,322	2,540	1,797	4,336
4a	3,660	9,571	5,960	3,686	9,645	6,003	3,709	9,712
4b	36	127	94	37	131	96	38	135
5	3,484	9,121	5,655	3,492	9,147	5,668	3,497	9,166
6	1,896	2,317	416	1,898	2,315	412	1,900	2,312
Subtotal	**13,459**	**36,146**	**22,721**	**13,497**	**36,218**	**22,733**	**13,530**	**36,263**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	890	1,773	782	891	1,773	781	992	1,773
11	2,044	2,438	393	2,043	2,436	391	2,042	2,433
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**3,035**	**4,211**	**1,175**	**3,034**	**4,209**	**1,172**	**3,034**	**4,206**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,914	5,221	3,314	1,918	5,232	3,318	1,921	5,239
16	4,581	6,889	2,280	4,564	6,854	2,270	4,545	6,815
17	2,897	6,504	3,634	2,909	6,543	3,657	2,919	6,576
18	4,662	9,347	4,671	4,660	9,331	4,653	4,657	9,310
19-20	2,485	5,414	2,927	2,484	5,411	2,921	2,483	5,404
21	3,181	4,880	1,693	3,173	4,866	1,685	3,163	4,849
22	105	171	65	106	170	64	106	170
Subtotal	**19,826**	**38,426**	**18,694**	**19,815**	**38,408**	**18,569**	**19,793**	**38,362**
TOTAL	**36,319**	**78,783**	**42,489**	**36,347**	**78,836**	**42,474**	**36,357**	**78,831**
Village of Islamorada	8,717	16,877	8,157	8,694	16,851	8,145	8,667	16,812
City of Layton	175	407	232	175	407	232	175	408
City of Key Colony B.	1,793	3,003	1,211	1,794	3,005	1,210	1,794	3,004
City of Marathon	10,210	21,589	11,316	10,191	21,507	11,241	10,170	21,411
City of Key West (p)	17,507	44,734	27,289	17,528	44,817	27,351	17,549	44,900
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**74,720**	**165,392**	**90,693**	**74,730**	**165,423**	**90,654**	**74,712**	**165,366**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department. See Footnotes for sources.

Appendix 4

Summary Table of Permanent Resident Population Figures by PAED from 1990 to 2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PAED	1990 Census Tract (s)	1990 Census Block Groups	April 1, 1990 STF1A Total Population	April 1, 1990 STF1A Total Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Renter-Occupied Housing Units	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Number of Vacant Housing Units	April 1, 1990 Housing Unit Percent Vacant (9 / 5)	April 1, 1990 STF 1A Total Number of Seasonal Units	April 1, 1990 Percent of Total Units Used as Seasonal (11 / 5)	Persons per Total Housing Units (l) (4 / 5)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 4/2/90 - 12/31/90 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys													
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	4,539	1,944	1,778	1,137	641	166	8.5%	43	2.2%	2.33	9
2	9717	N/A	3,108	1,352	1,098	686	412	254	18.8%	142	10.5%	2.30	14
3	9716	N/A	1,786	869	728	553	175	141	16.2%	86	9.9%	2.06	28
4a	9715	N/A	3,952	2,723	1,784	1,408	376	939	34.5%	654	24.0%	1.45	84
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	31	27	15	13	2	12	44.4%	4	14.8%	1.15	5
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	4,206	2,453	1,799	1,385	414	654	26.7%	402	16.4%	1.71	85
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	440	33	31	30	1	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	13.33	0
Subtotal	-	-	18,062	9,401	7,233	5,212	2,021	2,168	23.1%	1,331	14.2%	1.92	225
Middle Keys													
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	8,864	5,212	3,955	2,590	1,365	1,257	24.1%	777	14.9%	1.70	40
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	697	575	330	392	183	245	42.6%	197	34.3%	1.21	8
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	1,086	665	462	519	146	203	30.5%	90	13.5%	1.63	9
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	629	491	341	383	108	150	30.5%	66	13.4%	1.28	19
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	358	412	185	324	88	227	55.1%	176	42.7%	0.86	1
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	956	855	458	355	103	397	46.4%	292	34.2%	1.12	18
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	140	130	81	58	23	49	37.7%	38	29.2%	1.08	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	1,220	966	646	389	257	320	33.1%	220	22.8%	1.26	5
Subtotal	-	-	13,948	9,306	6,458	5,010	2,273	2,848	30.6%	1,856	19.9%	1.50	100
Upper Keys													
14	9708	N/A	4,405	2,961	1,937	1,457	480	1,024	34.6%	777	26.2%	1.49	73
15	9707	N/A	2,433	1,623	1,109	726	383	514	31.7%	383	23.6%	1.50	118
16	9708	N/A	2,287	1,987	1,061	800	261	926	46.6%	793	39.9%	1.15	3
17	9705	N/A	2,465	1,565	1,077	714	363	488	31.2%	319	20.4%	1.58	50
18	9704	N/A	4,127	2,440	1,737	1,313	424	703	28.8%	489	20.0%	1.69	21
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	2,457	1,602	1,070	814	256	532	33.2%	371	23.2%	1.53	24
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,505	1,597	672	570	110	925	57.9%	706	44.2%	0.94	26
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	61	36	36	23	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.69	0
Subtotal	-	-	19,740	13,811	8,699	6,417	2,282	5,112	37.0%	3,838	27.8%	1.43	315
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	51,750	32,518	22,390	16,639	6,576	10,128	31.1%	7,025	21.6%	1.59	640
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	183	145	77	48	29	68	46.9%	28	19.3%	1.26	2
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	977	1,152	518	318	137	634	55.0%	441	38.3%	0.85	14
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	24,832	12,221	10,424	4,384	6,040	1,797	14.7%	440	3.6%	2.03	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	77,742	46,036	33,409	21,389	12,782	12,627	27.4%	7,934	17.2%	1.69	752

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PAED	December 31, 1990 Total Housing Units (5 + 14)	December 31, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 15)	DECEMBER 31, 1990 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 15)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/91 - 12/31/91 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1991 Total Housing Units (15 + 18 (	December 31, 1991 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 19 (	DECEMBER 31, 1991 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 19)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/92 - 12/31/92 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1992 Total Housing Units (19 + 22)	December 31, 1992 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 23)	DECEMBER 31, 1992 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 23)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/93 - 12/31/93 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys												
1	1,953	43	4,560	9	1,962	43	4,581	7	1,969	44	4,597	3
2	1,366	143	3,140	17	1,363	145	3,179	7	1,390	146	3,195	5
3	897	89	1,844	16	913	90	1,876	19	932	92	1,915	24
4a	2,807	674	4,074	93	2,900	697	4,209	67	2,967	713	4,306	72
4b	32	5	37	4	36	5	41	2	38	6	44	3
5	2,536	416	4,352	76	2,614	428	4,482	50	2,664	437	4,568	74
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	**9,626**	**1,370**	**18,446**	**215**	**9,841**	**1,409**	**18,809**	**152**	**9,993**	**1,437**	**19,066**	**181**
Middle Keys												
7	5,252	783	8,932	29	5,281	787	8,981	35	5,316	793	9,041	23
8	583	200	707	6	589	202	714	4	593	203	719	5
9	674	91	1,101	8	682	92	1,114	3	685	93	1,119	10
10	510	69	653	8	518	70	664	8	526	71	674	9
11	413	176	357	0	413	176	357	1	414	177	358	1
12a	873	298	976	26	899	307	1,006	32	931	318	1,041	12
12b	130	38	140	9	139	41	150	0	139	41	150	0
13	971	221	1,226	12	983	224	1,241	7	990	225	1,250	13
Subtotal	**9,406**	**1,876**	**14,092**	**98**	**9,504**	**1,899**	**14,226**	**90**	**9,594**	**1,920**	**14,351**	**73**
Upper Keys												
14	3,034	796	4,514	91	3,125	820	4,649	61	3,186	838	4,740	43
15	1,741	411	2,610	69	1,810	427	2,713	17	1,827	431	2,739	58
16	1,990	794	2,290	6	1,996	797	2,297	6	2,002	799	2,304	5
17	1,615	329	2,544	45	1,660	338	2,615	42	1,702	347	2,681	80
18	2,461	493	4,163	26	2,487	498	4,206	16	2,503	502	4,234	76
19-20 (g)	1,626	377	2,494	53	1,679	389	2,575	33	1,712	396	2,626	26
21	1,623	717	1,530	14	1,637	724	1,543	11	1,648	729	1,553	10
22	36	0	61	0	36	0	61	0	36	0	61	1
Subtotal	**14,126**	**3,918**	**20,205**	**304**	**14,430**	**3,993**	**20,660**	**186**	**14,616**	**4,040**	**20,937**	**299**
UNINC. TOTAL	**33,158**	**7,164**	**52,743**	**617**	**33,775**	**7,301**	**53,694**	**428**	**34,203**	**7,396**	**54,354**	**553**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	147	28	186	3	150	29	189	1	151	29	191	1
City of Key Colony B.	1,166	446	989	5	1,171	448	993	15	1,186	454	1,006	20
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,317	443	24,938	96	12,413	447	25,043	96	12,509	450	25,149	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**46,788**	**8,082**	**78,855**	**721**	**47,509**	**8,225**	**79,920**	**540**	**48,049**	**8,330**	**80,699**	**670**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments, Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permenant Residents

1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
PAED	December 31, 1993 Total Housing Units (23 + 26)	December 31, 1993 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 27)	DECEMBER 31, 1993 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 27)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/94 - 12/31/94 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1994 Total Housing Units (27 + 30)	December 31, 1994 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 31)	DECEMBER 31, 1994 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 31)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/95 - 12/31/95 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1995 Total Housing Units (31 + 34)	December 31, 1995 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 35)	DECEMBER 31, 1995 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 35)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/96 - 12/31/96 Based on # of CO's Issued
Lower Keys												
1	1,972	44	4,604	7	1,979	44	4,621	3	1,982	44	4,628	13
2	1,395	147	3,207	15	1,410	148	3,241	6	1,416	149	3,255	11
3	956	95	1,965	20	976	97	2,006	16	992	96	2,039	20
4a	3,039	730	4,411	64	3,103	745	4,604	75	3,178	763	4,612	70
4b	41	6	47	1	42	6	48	1	43	6	49	1
5	2,738	449	4,695	41	2,779	455	4,765	37	2,816	461	4,828	47
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	**10,174**	**1,468**	**19,368**	**148**	**10,322**	**1,495**	**19,625**	**138**	**10,460**	**1,622**	**19,852**	**162**
Middle Keys												
7	5,339	796	9,080	21	5,360	799	8,116	29	5,389	803	9,165	18
8	598	205	726	5	603	207	731	5	608	208	737	5
9	695	94	1,135	3	698	94	1,140	5	703	95	1,148	7
10	535	72	685	9	544	73	697	2	546	73	699	1
11	415	177	359	0	415	177	359	0	415	177	359	16
12a	943	322	1,054	12	955	326	1,068	16	971	332	1,086	10
12b	139	41	160	0	139	41	150	2	141	41	152	0
13	1,003	228	1,267	1	1,004	229	1,268	4	1,008	230	1,273	4
Subtotal	**9,667**	**1,936**	**14,455**	**51**	**9,718**	**1,946**	**14,528**	**63**	**9,781**	**1,960**	**14,619**	**61**
Upper Keys												
14	3,229	847	4,804	35	3,264	857	4,866	33	3,297	865	4,905	24
15	1,885	445	2,826	58	1,943	459	2,913	8	1,951	460	2,925	15
16	2,007	801	2,310	11	2,018	805	2,323	7	2,025	808	2,331	6
17	1,782	363	2,807	36	1,818	371	2,863	33	1,851	377	2,915	32
18	2,579	517	4,362	11	2,590	519	4,381	16	2,606	522	4,408	14
19-20 (g)	1,738	402	2,666	8	1,746	404	2,678	10	1,756	407	2,693	13
21	1,658	733	1,562	3	1,661	734	1,565	7	1,668	737	1,572	16
22	37	0	63	0	37	0	63	0	37	0	63	0
Subtotal	**14,915**	**4,109**	**21,399**	**162**	**15,077**	**4,149**	**21,641**	**114**	**15,191**	**4,177**	**21,811**	**120**
UNINC. TOTAL	**34,756**	**7,513**	**55,222**	**361**	**35,117**	**7,590**	**55,793**	**315**	**35,432**	**7,659**	**56,282**	**343**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	152	29	192	2	154	30	194	2	156	30	197	1
City of Key Colony B.	1,206	462	1,023	8	1,214	465	1,030	18	1,232	472	1,045	6
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,605	454	25,255	96	12,701	457	25,360	96	12,797	461	25,466	96
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**48,719**	**8,458**	**81,691**	**467**	**49,186**	**8,542**	**82,378**	**431**	**49,617**	**8,622**	**82,990**	**446**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PAED	December 31, 1996 Total Housing Units (35 + 38)	December 31, 1996 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 39)	DECEMBER 31, 1996 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 39)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/97 - 12/31/97 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1997 Total Housing Units (39 + 42)	December 31, 1997 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 43)	DECEMBER 31, 1997 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 43)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/98 - 12/31/98 Based on # of CO's Issued	December 31, 1998 Total Housing Units (43 + 46)	December 31, 1998 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 47)	DECEMBER 31, 1998 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (j) (13 x 47)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/99 - 12/31/99 Based on # of CO's Issued (k)
Lower Keys												
1	1,995	44	4,658	11	2,006	44	4,684	10	2,016	45	4,707	5
2	1,427	150	3,280	7	1,434	151	3,297	7	1,441	151	3,313	3
3	1,012	100	2,080	12	1,024	101	2,105	14	1,038	103	2,133	13
4a	3,248	780	4,714	62	3,310	795	4,804	47	3,357	806	4,872	30
4b	44	7	51	4	48	7	55	1	49	7	56	0
5	2,863	469	4,909	16	2,879	472	4,936	16	2,895	474	4,964	6
6	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0
Subtotal	10,622	1,550	20,132	112	10,734	1,570	20,320	95	10,829	1,567	20,485	57
Middle Keys												
7	5,407	806	9,196	22	5,429	809	9,233	16	5,445	812	9,260	14
8	613	210	743	4	617	211	748	3	620	212	752	3
9	710	96	1,159	6	716	97	1,169	2	718	97	1,173	1
10	547	74	701	4	551	74	706	2	553	74	708	2
11	431	184	372	5	436	186	377	0	436	186	377	0
12a	981	335	1,097	6	987	337	1,104	-	-	-	-	-
12b	141	41	152	1	142	42	153	-	-	-	-	-
13	1,012	230	1,278	1	1,013	231	1,279	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9,842	1,977	14,698	49	9,891	1,987	14,769	23	7,772	1,382	12,270	20
Upper Keys												
14	3,321	871	4,941	45	3,366	883	5,008	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,966	464	2,947	3	1,969	465	2,952	6	1,975	466	2,961	5
16	2,031	811	2,338	3	2,034	812	2,341	4	2,038	813	2,346	3
17	1,883	384	2,966	24	1,907	389	3,004	29	1,936	395	3,049	16
18	2,620	525	4,431	18	2,638	529	4,462	13	2,651	531	4,484	10
19-20 (g)	1,769	410	2,713	9	1,778	412	2,727	7	1,785	413	2,738	9
21	1,684	744	1,587	10	1,694	749	1,596	24	1,718	759	1,619	24
22	37	0	63	1	38	0	64	0	38	0	64	0
Subtotal	15,311	4,209	21,986	113	15,424	4,238	22,154	83	12,141	3,378	17,261	87
UNINC. TOTAL	**35,775**	**7,736**	**56,816**	**274**	**36,049**	**7,795**	**57,243**	**201**	**30,742**	**6,347**	**50,016**	**144**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	5,542	1,497	7,590	30
City of Layton	157	30	198	2	159	31	201	2	161	31	203	2
City of Key Colony B.	1,238	474	1,050	10	1,248	478	1,058	18	1,266	485	1,074	18
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,893	464	25,572	96	12,989	468	25,677	96	13,085	471	25,783	81
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**50,063**	**8,704**	**83,635**	**382**	**50,445**	**8,771**	**84,179**	**351**	**50,796**	**8,831**	**84,665**	**275**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Sources: Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
PAED	December 31, 1999 Total Housing Units (47 + 50)	December 31, 1999 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 61)	DECEMBER 31, 1999 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 61)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Built from 4/2/90 to 12/31/99 (14+18+22+26+30+34+38+42+46+50)	Historical Percentage of Regional Total of Dwelling Units Built (54 / Subtotal)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/00 - 12/31/00 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2000 Total Housing Units (51 + 56)	December 31, 2000 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 57)	DECEMBER 31, 2000 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 57)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/01 - 12/31/01 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2001 Total Housing Units (57 + 60)	December 31, 2001 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 x 61)
Lower Keys												
1	2,021	45	4,719	77	5.2%	5	2,026	45	4,730	5	2,031	45
2	1,444	152	3,319	92	6.2%	6	1,450	152	3,333	6	1,455	153
3	1,051	104	2,160	182	12.3%	11	1,062	105	2,183	11	1,074	106
4a	3,387	813	4,916	664	44.7%	41	3,428	823	4,975	41	3,469	833
4b	49	7	56	22	1.5%	1	50	7	58	1	52	8
5	2,901	475	4,974	448	30.2%	28	2,929	480	5,022	28	2,957	485
8	33	0	440	0	0.0%	0	33	0	440	0	33	0
Subtotal	**10,886**	**1,597**	**20,584**	**1,485**	**100.0%**	**92**	**10,978**	**1,613**	**20,741**	**92**	**11,070**	**1,629**
Middle Keys												
7	5,459	814	9,284	247	56.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	623	213	755	48	11.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	719	97	1,174	54	12.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	555	75	711	64	14.6%	6	561	75	719	6	567	76
11	438	186	377	24	5.5%	3	439	188	379	3	442	189
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**7,792**	**1,385**	**12,301**	**437**	**100.0%**	**9**	**1,000**	**263**	**1,098**	**9**	**1,009**	**265**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,980	487	2,968	357	26.3%	15	1,995	471	2,991	15	2,010	474
16	2,041	815	2,349	54	4.0%	2	2,043	815	2,352	2	2,046	816
17	1,952	398	3,075	387	28.5%	18	1,968	401	3,100	16	1,984	405
18	2,881	533	4,501	221	16.3%	9	2,670	535	4,516	9	2,680	537
19-20 (g)	1,794	415	2,751	192	14.1%	8	1,802	417	2,764	8	1,810	419
21	1,742	770	1,642	145	10.7%	8	1,748	773	1,647	6	1,754	775
22	38	0	64	2	0.1%	0	38	0	65	0	38	0
Subtotal	**12,208**	**3,399**	**17,350**	**1,358**	**100.0%**	**57**	**12,265**	**3,413**	**17,435**	**57**	**12,322**	**3,427**
UNINC. TOTAL	**30,886**	**6,381**	**50,236**	**3,280**	**100.0%**	**158**	**24,243**	**5,289**	**39,273**	**158**	**24,401**	**5,321**
Village of Islamorada	5,580	1,507	7,641	668	100.0%	22	5,602	1,513	7,665	22	5,624	1,519
City of Layton	163	31	206	18	100.0%	2	165	32	208	2	167	32
City of Key Colony B.	1,284	492	1,089	132	100.0%	14	1,298	497	1,101	14	1,312	502
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	24	6,831	1,127	11,272	24	6,855	1,130
City of Key West (p)	13,168	474	25,942	945	100.0%	81	13,247	477	26,102	81	13,328	480
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**51,079**	**8,885**	**85,114**	**5,043**	**100.0%**	**301**	**51,386**	**8,934**	**85,622**	**301**	**51,687**	**8,986**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
PAED	DECEMBER 31, 2001 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 61)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/02 - 12/31/02 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2002 Total Housing Units (61 + 64)	December 31, 2002 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 a 65)	DECEMBER 31, 2002 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 65)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Completed 1/1/03 - 12/31/03 Based on # of Permits Available (l)	December 31, 2003 Total Housing Units (65 + 68)	December 31, 2003 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (12 a 69)	DECEMBER 31, 2003 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (k) (13 x 69)	% Increase in Population from 12/31/90 to 12/31/01 ((21 - 17) / 17)	% Increase in Population from 12/31/01 to 12/31/02 ((25 - 21) / 21)
Lower Keys											
1	4,741	5	2,035	45	4,752	5	2,040	45	4,763	0.46%	0.36%
2	3,346	6	1,461	153	3,359	6	1,467	154	3,372	1.24%	0.51%
3	2,206	11	1,085	107	2,230	11	1,096	108	2,253	1.78%	2.08%
4a	5,035	41	3,510	843	5,095	41	3,552	853	5,155	3.31%	2.31%
4b	59	1	53	8	61	1	54	8	63	12.50%	5.56%
5	5,069	28	2,984	489	5,117	28	3,012	494	5,165	2.99%	1.91%
6	440	0	33	0	440	0	33	0	440	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	20,897	92	11,162	1,646	21,053	92	11,254	1,662	21,210	1.97%	1.37%
Middle Keys											
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55%	0.66%
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03%	0.68%
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.19%	0.44%
10	725	6	573	77	734	6	579	78	742	1.57%	1.54%
11	382	3	445	190	385	3	448	191	387	0.00%	0.24%
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.98%	3.56%
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.92%	0.00%
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24%	0.71%
Subtotal	1,108	9	1,018	267	1,119	9	1,027	269	1,129	0.95%	0.88%
Upper Keys											
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00%	1.95%
15	3,013	15	2,025	478	3,036	15	2,040	481	3,058	3.96%	0.94%
16	2,354	2	2,048	817	2,357	2	2,050	818	2,360	0.30%	0.30%
17	3,126	16	2,001	408	3,151	16	2,017	411	3,177	2.79%	2.53%
18	4,532	9	2,689	539	4,548	9	2,698	541	4,564	1.06%	0.64%
19-20 (g)	2,776	8	1,818	421	2,789	8	1,826	423	2,801	3.28%	1.97%
21	1,653	6	1,760	778	1,659	6	1,768	781	1,665	0.86%	0.67%
22	65	0	38	0	65	0	38	0	65	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	17,519	57	12,379	3,441	17,804	57	12,436	3,455	17,689	2.25%	1.34%
UNINC. TOTAL	39,525	158	24,559	5,354	39,776	158	24,717	5,387	40,027	1.80%	1.23%
Village of Islamorada	7,695	22	5,646	1,525	7,725	22	5,668	1,531	7,755	-	-
City of Layton	211	2	169	33	213	2	171	33	216	2.04%	0.67%
City of Key Colony B.	1,113	14	1,326	508	1,125	14	1,340	513	1,136	0.43%	1.28%
City of Marathon	11,312	24	6,879	1,134	11,352	24	6,903	1,138	11,391	-	-
City of Key West (p)	26,261	81	13,409	483	26,421	0	13,409	483	26,524	0.42%	0.42%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	86,117	301	51,988	9,037	86,612	220	52,208	9,085	87,050	1.35%	0.97%

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
PAED	% Increase in Population from 12/31/92 to 12/31/93 [(29 - 25) / 25]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/93 to 12/31/94 [(33 - 29) / 29]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/94 to 12/31/95 [(37 - 33) / 33]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/95 to 12/31/96 [(41 - 37) / 37]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/96 to 12/31/97 [(45 - 41) / 41]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/97 to 12/31/98 [(49 - 45) / 45]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/98 to 12/31/99 (m) [(53 - 49) / 49]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/99 to 12/31/00 [(58 - 53) / 53]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/00 to 12/31/01 [(63 - 58) / 58]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/01 to 12/31/02 [(67 - 63) / 63]	% Increase in Population from 12/31/02 to 12/31/03 [(71 - 67) / 67]
Lower Keys											
1	0.15%	0.35%	0.15%	0.66%	0.55%	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%
2	0.36%	1.08%	0.43%	0.78%	0.49%	0.49%	0.21%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
3	2.58%	2.09%	1.64%	2.02%	1.19%	1.37%	1.25%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%
4a	2.43%	2.11%	2.42%	2.20%	1.91%	1.42%	0.89%	1.21%	1.20%	1.19%	1.17%
4b	7.89%	2.44%	2.38%	2.33%	9.09%	2.08%	0.00%	2.78%	2.71%	2.63%	2.57%
5	2.78%	1.50%	1.33%	1.67%	0.56%	0.56%	0.21%	0.96%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%
6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**1.59%**	**1.32%**	**1.16%**	**1.41%**	**0.94%**	**0.81%**	**0.48%**	**0.76%**	**0.75%**	**0.75%**	**0.74%**
Middle Keys											
7	0.43%	0.39%	0.54%	0.33%	0.41%	0.29%	0.26%	-	-	-	-
8	0.84%	0.84%	0.83%	0.82%	0.65%	0.49%	0.48%	-	-	-	-
9	1.46%	0.43%	0.72%	1.00%	0.85%	0.28%	0.14%	-	-	-	-
10	1.71%	1.68%	0.37%	0.18%	0.73%	0.36%	0.36%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%
11	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.68%	0.66%	0.67%
12a	1.29%	1.27%	1.68%	1.03%	0.61%	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.71%	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1.31%	0.10%	0.40%	0.40%	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0.72%**	**0.50%**	**0.63%**	**0.54%**	**0.48%**	**0.30%**	**0.26%**	**0.92%**	**0.94%**	**0.93%**	**0.92%**
Upper Keys											
14	1.35%	1.08%	1.01%	0.73%	1.36%	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3.17%	3.08%	0.41%	0.77%	0.15%	0.30%	0.25%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%	0.74%
16	0.25%	0.55%	0.35%	0.30%	0.15%	0.20%	0.15%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
17	4.70%	2.02%	1.82%	1.73%	1.27%	1.52%	0.83%	0.63%	0.83%	0.82%	0.81%
18	3.04%	0.43%	0.62%	0.54%	0.69%	0.49%	0.38%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%
19-20 (g)	1.52%	0.46%	0.57%	0.74%	0.51%	0.39%	0.50%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.44%
21	0.61%	0.18%	0.42%	0.96%	0.59%	1.42%	1.40%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
22	2.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
Subtotal	**2.21%**	**1.13%**	**0.79%**	**0.80%**	**0.76%**	**0.67%**	**0.52%**	**0.10%**	**0.49%**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
UNINC. TOTAL	**1.60%**	**1.03%**	**0.88%**	**0.95%**	**0.75%**	**0.64%**	**0.44%**	**0.64%**	**0.64%**	**0.64%**	**0.63%**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	0.61%	0.67%	0.31%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
City of Layton	0.66%	1.32%	1.30%	0.64%	1.27%	1.26%	1.24%	1.23%	1.21%	1.20%	1.16%
City of Key Colony B.	1.69%	0.66%	1.48%	0.49%	0.81%	1.44%	1.42%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%
City of Key West (p)	0.42%	0.42%	0.42%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.62%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.39%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1.23%**	**0.84%**	**0.74%**	**0.78%**	**0.65%**	**0.58%**	**0.53%**	**0.60%**	**0.58%**	**0.57%**	**0.51%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Permanent Residents

1	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
PAED	Mean Averxge Percent Increase from 12/31/90 to 12/31/03 [(72+73+74+75+76+77+ 78+79+80+81+82+83 84) / 8 of Observations]	DECEMBER 31, 2004 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (n) [71 + [71 x 85]]	DECEMBER 31, 2005 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [86+[86x(85-0 10%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2006 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [87+[87x(85-0.20%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2007 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [88+[88x(85-0 30%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2008 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [89+[89x(85-0 40%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2009 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [90+(90x(85-0 50%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2010 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [91+(91x(85-0 60%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2011 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [92+[92x(85-0 70%)]	DECEMBER 31, 2012 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [93+(93x(85-0.80%)]
Lower Keys										
1	0.34%	4,779	4,791	4,797	4,799	4,796	4,788	4,775	4,758	4,738
2	0.55%	3,390	3,406	3,418	3,426	3,431	3,433	3,431	3,426	3,417
3	1.56%	2,288	2,321	2,353	2,382	2,410	2,435	2,458	2,479	2,498
4a	1.83%	5,249	5,339	5,426	5,509	5,588	5,662	5,732	5,797	5,856
4b	4.23%	65	68	71	73	76	79	82	86	88
5	1.33%	5,233	5,297	5,357	5,412	5,463	5,508	5,548	5,583	5,613
6	0.00%	440	440	439	437	436	433	431	428	424
Subtotal	**1.08%**	21,445	21,662	21,860	22,040	22,199	22,339	22,458	22,555	22,632
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0.98%	749	756	762	767	771	775	778	780	781
11	0.63%	390	392	393	395	396	396	396	396	395
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0.69%**	1,139	1,147	1,155	1,161	1,167	1,171	1,174	1,176	1,177
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1.23%	3,096	3,131	3,163	3,193	3,219	3,243	3,264	3,281	3,295
16	0.23%	2,365	2,368	2,369	2,367	2,363	2,357	2,348	2,337	2,323
17	1.73%	3,232	3,285	3,335	3,382	3,427	3,470	3,509	3,545	3,578
18	0.71%	4,596	4,624	4,648	4,667	4,682	4,692	4,697	4,697	4,693
19-20 (g)	0.90%	2,826	2,849	2,869	2,886	2,900	2,912	2,921	2,927	2,930
21	0.65%	1,675	1,686	1,692	1,698	1,703	1,705	1,706	1,705	1,703
22	0.49%	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	65
Subtotal	**0.92%**	17,858	18,007	18,142	18,260	18,361	18,444	18,510	18,558	18,588
UNINC. TOTAL	**0.91%**	40,439	40,816	41,157	41,461	41,726	41,954	42,142	42,290	42,397
Village of Islamorada	0.96%	7,830	7,897	7,957	8,010	8,055	8,092	8,121	8,142	8,155
City of Layton	1.17%	218	221	223	225	226	228	229	230	231
City of Key Colony B.	1.08%	1,149	1,160	1,170	1,179	1,187	1,194	1,200	1,204	1,207
City of Marathon	0.44%	11,441	11,480	11,508	11,524	11,529	11,522	11,503	11,473	11,432
City of Key West (p)	0.48%	26,628	26,731	26,793	26,855	26,917	26,979	27,041	27,103	27,165
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**0.76%**	87,705	88,305	88,808	89,253	89,640	89,968	90,236	90,442	90,588

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SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

1	95	96	97
PAEO	DECEMBER 31, 2013 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [94+[94x(65-0.90%)]]	DECEMBER 31, 2014 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [95+[95x(65-1.0%)]]	DECEMBER 31, 2015 PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION (o) [96+[96x(65-1.1%)]]
Lower Keys			
1	4,709	4,678	4,642
2	3,405	3,390	3,371
3	2,514	2,528	2,540
4a	5,911	5,960	6,003
4b	91	94	96
5	5,637	5,655	5,668
6	421	416	412
Subtotal	22,687	22,721	22,733
Middle Keys			
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	782	782	781
11	394	393	391
12a	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-
13	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,176	1,175	1,172
Upper Keys			
14	-	-	-
15	3,306	3,314	3,318
16	2,308	2,290	2,270
17	3,608	3,634	3,657
18	4,685	4,671	4,653
19-20 (g)	2,930	2,927	2,921
21	1,699	1,693	1,685
22	65	65	64
Subtotal	18,600	18,594	18,569
UNINC. TOTAL	**42,464**	**42,489**	**42,474**
Village of Islamorada	8,160	8,157	8,145
City of Layton	232	232	232
City of Key Colony B.	1,210	1,211	1,210
City of Marathon	11,379	11,316	11,241
City of Key West (p)	27,227	27,289	27,351
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**90,671**	**90,693**	**90,654**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Certificate of Occupancy Data from Monroe County, Islamorada, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West Building Departments; Rate-of-Growth Ordinance guidelines

Appendix 5

Summary Table of Peak Number of Seasonal Residents and Visitors by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Seasonal Population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PAED	1990 Census Tract (a)	1990 Census Block Groups	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1990 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1990 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (4+5+6+7+8)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991
Lower Keys										
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	115	0	600	111	448	1,273	116	0
2	9717	N/A	383	86	495	149	145	1,257	388	83
3	9716	N/A	237	134	1,089	226	0	1,686	241	131
4a	9715	N/A	1,800	259	276	362	32	2,730	1,860	253
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	13	0	0	2	0	15	14	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	1,111	134	1,268	390	193	3,096	1,144	131
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**3,659**	**613**	**5,358**	**1,493**	**818**	**11,940**	**3,763**	**598**
Middle Keys										
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	2,091	1,686	1,683	846	425	6,730	2,102	1,644
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	533	865	180	245	229	2,051	539	844
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	244	127	608	152	0	1,130	246	124
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	183	110	0	45	0	338	186	107
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	471	68	1,147	261	0	1,948	471	67
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	796	247	6	162	0	1,211	820	241
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	101	721	0	127	0	950	108	703
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	590	1,833	235	412	13	3,083	598	1,883
Subtotal	-	-	**5,009**	**5,656**	**3,858**	**2,251**	**666**	**17,441**	**5,070**	**5,613**
Upper Keys										
14	9708	N/A	2,126	242	174	394	0	2,936	2,189	236
15	9707	N/A	1,097	244	0	208	35	1,585	1,140	238
16	9706	N/A	2,121	718	1,072	606	3	4,520	2,127	701
17	9705	N/A	879	1,197	0	322	116	2,514	903	1,168
18	9704	N/A	1,317	364	1,912	557	0	4,150	1,331	355
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	1,005	66	757	283	13	2,125	1,038	64
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,916	347	119	369	193	2,944	1,932	338
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**10,460**	**3,179**	**4,034**	**2,739**	**464**	**20,876**	**10,661**	**3,101**
TOTAL	-	-	**19,128**	**9,448**	**13,250**	**6,483**	**1,948**	**50,258**	**19,494**	**9,312**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	76	59	0	21	0	155	77	57
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	1,192	98	0	200	0	1,489	1,197	95
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	2,139	13,188	293	2,421	551	18,591	2,153	12,864
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**22,535**	**22,793**	**13,543**	**9,125**	**2,498**	**70,493**	**22,922**	**22,328**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PAED	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	1991 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1991 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	1992 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1992 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 2	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993
Lower Keys											
1	600	111	448	1,274	116	0	600	111	448	1,275	116
2	495	150	145	1,261	390	80	495	150	145	1,260	391
3	1,089	226	0	1,688	246	126	1,089	227	0	1,688	253
4a	276	370	32	2,791	1,903	244	276	376	32	2,830	1,949
4b	0	2	0	16	15	0	0	2	0	17	16
5	1,268	394	193	3,131	1,166	126	1,268	397	194	3,151	1,198
6	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0
Subtotal	**5,358**	**1,506**	**819**	**12,044**	**3,836**	**577**	**5,358**	**1,514**	**819**	**12,105**	**3,923**
Middle Keys											
7	1,683	842	425	6,696	2,116	1,586	1,683	835	426	6,645	2,125
8	180	242	229	2,033	542	814	180	238	229	2,003	547
9	608	152	0	1,130	248	120	608	151	0	1,128	251
10	0	45	0	339	189	103	0	45	0	338	192
11	1,147	261	0	1,946	472	64	1,147	261	0	1,944	473
12a	6	165	0	1,231	849	232	6	168	0	1,255	860
12b	0	126	0	937	108	678	0	122	0	909	108
13	235	421	13	3,149	602	1,816	235	411	13	3,077	610
Subtotal	**3,858**	**2,254**	**667**	**17,461**	**5,126**	**5,413**	**3,858**	**2,232**	**668**	**17,297**	**5,167**
Upper Keys											
14	174	403	0	3,002	2,232	228	174	408	0	3,042	2,262
15	0	214	35	1,628	1,151	230	0	214	35	1,631	1,188
16	1,072	604	3	4,507	2,133	676	1,072	602	3	4,486	2,139
17	0	321	116	2,508	926	1,126	0	318	116	2,487	970
18	1,912	558	0	4,156	1,339	343	1,912	557	0	4,151	1,380
19-20 (g)	757	288	13	2,161	1,059	191	757	311	13	2,330	1,075
21	119	370	193	2,953	1,945	326	119	371	194	2,955	1,957
22	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0
Subtotal	**4,034**	**2,758**	**464**	**21,019**	**10,786**	**3,119**	**4,034**	**2,781**	**465**	**21,185**	**10,970**
TOTAL	**13,250**	**6,519**	**1,950**	**50,524**	**19,748**	**9,110**	**13,250**	**6,527**	**1,952**	**50,586**	**20,060**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	0	21	0	155	78	55	0	21	0	154	78
City of Key Colony B.	0	200	0	1,493	1,212	92	0	202	0	1,506	1,233
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	293	2,373	551	18,233	2,167	12,407	293	2,304	552	17,723	2,181
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,543**	**9,113**	**2,501**	**70,406**	**23,205**	**21,663**	**13,543**	**9,054**	**2,503**	**69,969**	**23,553**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1993 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1993 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (22 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 26	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1994 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1994 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (28 + 29 + 30 + 31 + 32
Lower Keys											
1	0	600	111	449	1,276	117	0	600	111	449	1,277
2	87	495	151	145	1,269	395	83	495	151	145	1,269
3	137	1,089	229	0	1,708	258	130	1,089	229	0	1,705
4a	264	276	386	32	2,908	1,990	250	276	390	32	2,939
4b	0	0	3	0	19	17	0	0	3	0	19
5	137	1,268	404	194	3,201	1,216	130	1,268	405	194	3,213
6	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	**626**	**5,358**	**1,536**	**820**	**12,264**	**3,993**	**592**	**5,358**	**1,541**	**821**	**12,305**
Middle Keys											
7	1,722	1,683	857	426	6,813	2,134	1,628	1,683	844	427	6,714
8	883	180	250	229	2,089	552	835	180	243	230	2,038
9	130	608	153	0	1,142	252	123	608	152	0	1,135
10	112	0	47	0	351	195	106	0	47	0	348
11	100	1,147	267	0	1,986	473	94	1,147	266	0	1,980
12a	252	6	173	0	1,291	871	238	6	173	0	1,287
12b	736	0	131	0	975	108	696	0	125	0	929
13	1,971	235	436	13	3,265	611	1,863	235	420	13	3,142
Subtotal	**5,906**	**3,858**	**2,314**	**668**	**17,913**	**5,196**	**5,583**	**3,858**	**2,269**	**669**	**17,574**
Upper Keys											
14	247	174	416	0	3,099	2,287	234	174	418	0	3,112
15	250	0	223	36	1,696	1,224	236	0	226	36	1,722
16	734	1,072	611	3	4,559	2,150	693	1,072	607	3	4,526
17	1,223	0	340	116	2,649	989	1,156	0	333	116	2,594
18	664	1,912	613	0	4,569	1,386	627	1,912	608	0	4,534
19-20 (g)	207	757	316	13	2,368	1,080	196	757	315	13	2,360
21	354	119	377	194	3,001	1,961	335	119	374	194	2,982
22	0	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	103	103
Subtotal	**3,678**	**4,034**	**2,896**	**465**	**22,043**	**11,077**	**3,477**	**4,034**	**2,881**	**465**	**21,935**
TOTAL	**10,210**	**13,250**	**6,746**	**1,954**	**52,220**	**20,265**	**9,652**	**13,250**	**6,691**	**1,956**	**51,814**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	60	0	21	0	160	79	57	0	21	0	157
City of Key Colony B.	100	0	207	0	1,539	1,241	94	0	207	0	1,542
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	13,468	293	2,471	552	18,965	2,195	12,731	293	2,359	553	18,131
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,838**	**13,543**	**9,445**	**2,506**	**72,884**	**23,781**	**22,534**	**13,543**	**9,278**	**2,508**	**71,644**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	1995 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1995 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (34 + 35 + 36 + 37 + 38	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1996	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	117	0	600	111	450	1,278	118	0	600	111
2	397	81	495	151	146	1,269	400	83	495	152
3	262	127	1,089	229	0	1,706	267	130	1,089	230
4a	2,038	244	276	397	32	2,987	2,083	251	276	405
4b	17	0	0	3	0	20	17	0	0	3
5	1,232	127	1,268	407	194	3,228	1,253	130	1,268	411
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**4,063**	**578**	**5,358**	**1,550**	**822**	**12,371**	**4,138**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,564**
Middle Keys										
7	2,145	1,588	1,683	839	427	6,682	2,152	1,633	1,683	848
8	556	815	180	240	230	2,021	561	838	180	245
9	254	120	608	152	0	1,134	257	123	608	153
10	196	104	0	46	0	346	196	107	0	47
11	473	92	1,147	265	0	1,978	492	95	1,147	269
12a	885	232	6	174	0	1,298	895	239	6	177
12b	110	679	0	122	0	911	110	698	0	125
13	613	1,818	235	413	13	3,092	615	1,870	235	422
Subtotal	**5,233**	**5,447**	**3,858**	**2,253**	**670**	**17,461**	**5,277**	**5,602**	**3,858**	**2,284**
Upper Keys										
14	2,310	228	174	420	0	3,132	2,327	234	174	424
15	1,229	230	0	226	36	1,721	1,239	237	0	229
16	2,158	677	1,072	606	3	4,515	2,164	696	1,072	609
17	1,007	1,128	0	331	116	2,582	1,025	1,160	0	339
18	1,394	612	1,912	607	0	4,528	1,402	630	1,912	611
19-20 (g)	1,086	191	757	315	13	2,362	1,094	196	757	317
21	1,969	327	119	374	194	2,983	1,988	336	119	379
22	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**11,154**	**3,392**	**4,034**	**2,880**	**466**	**21,926**	**11,238**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,908**
TOTAL	**20,450**	**9,417**	**13,250**	**6,683**	**1,958**	**51,758**	**20,654**	**9,685**	**13,250**	**6,756**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	80	55	0	21	0	157	81	57	0	21
City of Key Colony B.	1,259	92	0	209	0	1,561	1,265	95	0	211
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	2,210	12,422	293	2,313	553	17,790	2,224	12,775	293	2,370
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,999**	**21,986**	**13,543**	**9,227**	**2,511**	**71,266**	**24,224**	**22,612**	**13,543**	**9,359**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
PAED	1996 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1996 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	1997 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1997 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (46 + 47 + 48 + 49 + 50	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1996	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites
Lower Keys											
1	450	1,279	118	0	600	111	451	1,280	119	0	600
2	146	1,275	402	83	495	152	146	1,277	404	78	495
3	0	1,717	271	130	1,089	231	0	1,720	274	122	1,089
4a	32	3,047	2,123	251	276	411	32	3,093	2,153	236	276
4b	0	20	19	0	0	3	0	22	19	0	0
5	194	3,257	1,260	130	1,268	412	195	3,265	1,267	122	1,268
6	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**823**	**12,477**	**4,193**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,572**	**824**	**12,541**	**4,236**	**558**	**5,358**
Middle Keys											
7	428	6,743	2,161	1,633	1,683	849	428	6,754	2,167	1,535	1,683
8	230	2,053	564	838	180	245	230	2,057	567	788	180
9	0	1,141	259	123	608	153	0	1,143	259	116	608
10	0	350	198	154	0	54	0	406	198	414	0
11	0	2,002	497	95	1,147	270	0	2,008	497	89	1,147
12a	0	1,316	900	239	6	177	0	1,322	-	-	-
12b	0	934	111	698	0	125	0	934	-	-	-
13	13	3,155	616	1,870	235	422	13	3,155	-	-	-
Subtotal	**670**	**17,692**	**5,306**	**5,650**	**3,858**	**2,296**	**671**	**17,781**	**3,690**	**2,941**	**3,617**
Upper Keys											
14	0	3,159	2,356	234	174	429	0	3,196	-	-	-
15	36	1,740	1,241	237	0	229	36	1,742	1,244	222	0
16	3	4,545	2,167	696	1,072	610	3	4,549	2,172	654	1,072
17	117	2,640	1,038	1,160	0	341	117	2,655	1,054	1,090	0
18	0	4,555	1,412	630	1,912	613	0	4,566	1,419	592	1,912
19-20 (g)	13	2,378	1,099	196	757	318	13	2,384	1,104	185	757
21	194	3,018	2,000	336	119	380	195	3,029	2,028	316	119
22	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0
Subtotal	**466**	**22,136**	**11,315**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,920**	**467**	**22,225**	**9,020**	**3,059**	**3,860**
TOTAL	**1,960**	**52,305**	**20,813**	**9,733**	**13,250**	**6,788**	**1,962**	**52,546**	**16,946**	**6,559**	**12,835**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,998	2,859	415
City of Layton	0	159	82	57	0	22	0	160	83	53	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,571	1,276	95	0	212	0	1,583	1,294	89	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	554	18,216	2,238	12,775	293	2,372	554	18,233	2,252	12,009	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,513**	**72,251**	**24,409**	**22,659**	**13,543**	**9,395**	**2,516**	**72,521**	**24,572**	**21,570**	**13,543**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
PAED	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1998 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1998 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (52 + 53 + 54 + 55 + 56	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	1999 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 1999 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (58 + 59 + 60 + 61 + 62	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000
Lower Keys										
1	111	451	1,281	119	0	600	111	452	1,282	120
2	151	146	1,274	405	78	495	152	146	1,276	407
3	230	0	1,716	278	123	1,089	231	0	1,721	281
4a	413	32	3,110	2,172	238	276	416	32	3,135	2,198
4b	3	0	22	19	0	0	3	0	22	20
5	412	195	3,264	1,269	123	1,268	412	195	3,268	1,282
6	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0
Subtotal	**1,574**	**824**	**12,551**	**4,263**	**563**	**5,358**	**1,578**	**825**	**12,587**	**4,307**
Middle Keys										
7	835	428	6,649	2,173	1,730	1,683	866	429	6,881	-
8	238	230	2,003	570	793	180	239	231	2,013	-
9	152	0	1,135	260	117	608	153	0	1,137	-
10	95	0	707	199	444	0	100	0	743	201
11	269	0	2,002	497	90	1,147	269	0	2,002	501
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,588**	**659**	**12,496**	**3,699**	**3,174**	**3,617**	**1,626**	**659**	**12,775**	**702**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	227	36	1,730	1,248	224	0	228	36	1,736	1,257
16	604	3	4,505	2,175	659	1,072	605	3	4,515	2,177
17	332	117	2,593	1,062	1,098	0	335	117	2,612	1,071
18	608	0	4,531	1,424	596	1,912	610	0	4,542	1,429
19-20 (g)	317	13	2,376	1,109	186	757	318	13	2,384	1,114
21	382	195	3,039	2,056	318	119	386	195	3,075	2,083
22	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0
Subtotal	**2,471**	**467**	**18,877**	**9,074**	**3,082**	**3,860**	**2,483**	**468**	**18,987**	**9,112**
TOTAL	**5,633**	**1,951**	**43,924**	**17,036**	**6,818**	**12,835**	**5,687**	**1,952**	**44,329**	**14,121**
Village of Islamorada	1,127	13	8,411	4,025	2,880	415	1,135	13	8,467	4,041
City of Layton	21	0	158	84	54	0	21	0	159	85
City of Key Colony B.	214	0	1,597	1,312	90	0	217	0	1,619	1,327
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,008
City of Key West (p)	2,256	555	17,365	2,266	12,097	293	2,272	556	17,483	2,280
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,251**	**2,518**	**71,454**	**24,723**	**21,939**	**13,543**	**9,332**	**2,521**	**72,058**	**24,860**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2000 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2000 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (64 + 65 + 66 + 67 + 68)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2001 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2001 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (70 + 71 + 72 + 73 + 74)
Lower Keys											
1	0	600	111	452	1,283	120	0	600	112	452	1,284
2	82	495	152	146	1,282	408	82	495	153	146	1,284
3	129	1,089	232	0	1,731	284	129	1,089	233	0	1,734
4a	249	276	422	33	3,178	2,225	249	276	426	33	3,209
4b	0	0	3	0	23	20	0	0	3	0	24
5	129	1,268	415	195	3,289	1,294	129	1,268	417	195	3,304
8	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	**589**	**5,358**	**1,589**	**826**	**12,669**	**4,351**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,596**	**827**	**12,721**
Middle Keys											
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	521	0	112	0	835	203	578	0	121	0	902
11	94	1,147	270	0	2,011	504	94	1,147	270	0	2,015
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**615**	**1,147**	**382**	**0**	**2,846**	**708**	**672**	**1,147**	**392**	**0**	**2,917**
Upper Keys											
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	235	0	231	36	1,759	1,266	235	0	233	36	1,770
16	690	1,072	611	3	4,554	2,180	690	1,072	611	3	4,556
17	1,151	0	344	117	2,683	1,080	1,151	0	346	117	2,694
18	625	1,912	615	0	4,580	1,434	625	1,912	615	0	4,586
19-20 (g)	195	757	320	13	2,400	1,119	195	757	321	13	2,405
21	333	119	390	195	3,101	2,071	333	119	391	195	3,109
22	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104
Subtotal	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,511**	**468**	**19,180**	**9,150**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,517**	**469**	**19,224**
TOTAL	**4,433**	**10,365**	**4,482**	**1,294**	**34,696**	**14,208**	**4,490**	**10,365**	**4,505**	**1,296**	**34,863**
Village of Islamorada	3,017	415	1,158	13	8,644	4,057	3,017	415	1,161	13	8,662
City of Layton	56	0	22	0	163	86	56	0	22	0	165
City of Key Colony B.	94	0	220	0	1,641	1,341	94	0	222	0	1,657
City of Marathon	2,766	2,471	1,278	659	10,182	3,018	2,766	2,471	1,280	660	10,195
City of Key West (p)	12,673	293	2,363	556	18,165	2,293	12,673	293	2,365	557	18,182
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**23,040**	**13,544**	**9,524**	**2,522**	**73,491**	**25,003**	**23,096**	**13,544**	**9,555**	**2,525**	**73,723**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
PAEO	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)	2002 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2002 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (76 + 77 + 78 + 79 + 80)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh)
Lower Keys										
1	120	0	600	112	453	**1,284**	120	0	600	112
2	410	82	495	153	147	**1,286**	411	82	495	153
3	287	129	1,089	233	0	**1,738**	290	129	1,089	234
4a	2,251	249	276	430	33	**3,239**	2,278	249	276	434
4b	21	0	0	3	0	**24**	22	0	0	3
5	1,306	129	1,268	419	196	**3,318**	1,318	129	1,268	421
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	**1,883**	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**4,395**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,603**	**828**	**12,773**	**4,438**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,610**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	206	634	0	130	0	**970**	208	634	0	130
11	508	94	1,147	271	0	**2,019**	511	94	1,147	272
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**713**	**728**	**1,147**	**401**	**0**	**2,989**	**719**	**728**	**1,147**	**402**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,276	235	0	234	36	**1,781**	1,285	235	0	236
16	2,182	690	1,072	611	3	**4,559**	2,185	742	1,072	620
17	1,089	1,151	0	347	117	**2,704**	1,098	1,151	0	348
18	1,439	625	1,912	616	0	**4,592**	1,444	625	1,912	817
19-20 (g)	1,124	195	757	322	13	**2,411**	1,129	195	757	323
21	2,078	333	119	392	196	**3,118**	2,085	333	119	393
22	0	0	0	0	104	**104**	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,188**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,523**	**469**	**19,269**	**9,225**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,537**
TOTAL	**14,295**	**4,546**	**10,365**	**4,527**	**1,297**	**35,030**	**14,383**	**4,598**	**10,365**	**4,549**
Village of Islamorada	4,073	3,017	415	1,163	13	**8,680**	4,088	3,017	415	1,166
City of Layton	87	56	0	22	0	**166**	88	56	0	22
City of Key Colony B.	1,355	94	0	225	0	**1,674**	1,370	94	0	227
City of Marathon	3,029	2,766	2,471	1,281	661	**10,208**	3,039	2,766	2,471	1,283
City of Key West (p)	2,307	12,673	293	2,367	557	**18,198**	2,316	12,673	293	2,369
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,146**	**23,153**	**13,544**	**9,586**	**2,527**	**73,956**	**25,284**	**23,204**	**13,544**	**9,615**

Peak Seasonal Population

1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
PAED	2003 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2003 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (82 + 83 + 84 + 85 + 86)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (aa)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2004 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2004 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (88 + 89 + 90 + 91 + 92)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (ae)
Lower Keys										
1	453	1,285	121	0	600	112	454	1,286	121	0
2	147	1,288	414	82	495	154	147	1,291	415	82
3	0	1,741	294	129	1,089	234	0	1,746	298	129
4a	33	3,270	2,319	249	276	441	33	3,318	2,359	249
4b	0	25	22	0	0	3	0	26	23	0
5	196	3,332	1,335	129	1,268	424	196	3,352	1,352	129
6	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0
Subtotal	**828**	**12,824**	**4,506**	**589**	**5,356**	**1,620**	**829**	**12,903**	**4,570**	**589**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	972	210	634	0	131	0	975	212	634
11	0	2,023	514	94	1,147	272	0	2,027	517	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**2,995**	**724**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**403**	**0**	**3,002**	**729**	**3,494**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,792	1,301	235	0	238	36	1,810	1,316	235
16	3	4,622	2,190	742	1,072	621	3	4,627	2,192	742
17	117	2,714	1,117	1,151	0	351	118	2,736	1,135	1,151
18	0	4,598	1,454	625	1,912	619	0	4,609	1,463	625
19-20 (g)	13	2,417	1,139	195	757	324	13	2,429	1,149	195
21	196	3,126	2,099	333	119	395	196	3,142	2,110	333
22	104	104	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0
Subtotal	**470**	**19,372**	**9,299**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,548**	**470**	**19,458**	**9,365**	**3,280**
TOTAL	**1,298**	**35,192**	**14,529**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,571**	**1,299**	**35,362**	**14,663**	**7,364**
Village of Islamorada	13	8,699	4,106	3,017	415	1,168	13	8,719	4,120	3,017
City of Layton	0	167	89	56	0	23	0	168	90	56
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,690	1,384	94	0	229	0	1,707	1,398	94
City of Marathon	661	10,221	3,048	2,766	2,471	1,284	662	10,231	3,053	2,766
City of Key West (p)	558	18,209	2,325	11,914	293	2,252	558	17,343	2,334	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,530**	**74,177**	**25,481**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,528**	**2,533**	**73,531**	**25,658**	**25,211**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
PAED	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2005 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2005 PEAK SEASONAL PDPULATION (94 + 95 + 96 + 97 + 98)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (as)	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2006 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2006 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (100 + 101 + 102 + 103 + 104
Lower Keys										
1	600	112	454	1,287	121	0	600	112	455	1,287
2	495	154	147	1,293	417	82	495	154	147	1,295
3	1,089	235	0	1,751	302	129	1,089	236	0	1,756
4a	276	447	33	3,364	2,398	249	276	453	33	3,409
4b	0	4	0	27	24	0	0	4	0	28
5	1,268	426	196	3,372	1,367	129	1,268	429	196	3,389
6	1,630	253	0	1,883	0	0	1,630	253	0	1,883
Subtotal	5,358	1,630	630	12,977	4,630	589	5,358	1,639	831	13,048
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	0	131	0	977	213	634	0	131	0	979
11	1,147	272	0	2,030	519	94	1,147	273	0	2,033
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,147	404	0	3,007	733	3,494	1,147	404	0	3,011
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	240	36	1,827	1,330	235	0	242	36	1,843
16	1,072	621	3	4,631	2,193	742	1,072	621	3	4,632
17	0	354	118	2,757	1,152	1,151	0	357	118	2,778
18	1,912	620	0	4,620	1,470	625	1,912	621	0	4,628
19-20 (g)	757	326	13	2,439	1,157	195	757	327	13	2,449
21	119	397	196	3,156	2,120	333	119	399	196	3,167
22	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105
Subtotal	3,860	2,558	471	19,534	9,422	3,280	3,860	2,567	471	19,600
TOTAL	**10,365**	**4,592**	**1,301**	**35,518**	**14,784**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,611**	**1,302**	**35,659**
Village of Islamorada	415	1,170	13	8,735	4,129	3,017	415	1,172	13	8,746
City of Layton	0	23	0	169	91	56	0	23	0	170
City of Key Colony B.	0	231	0	1,723	1,410	94	0	233	0	1,737
City of Marathon	2,471	1,285	663	10,238	3,056	2,766	2,471	1,285	663	10,241
City of Key West (p)	293	2,254	559	17,354	2,339	11,914	293	2,255	559	17,360
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,544**	**9,555**	**2,535**	**73,737**	**25,809**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,579**	**2,538**	**73,914**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
PAEO 4)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2007 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2007 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (106 + 107 + 108 + 109 + 110)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2008	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	600	112	455	1,289	121	0	601	112
2	418	82	495	154	147	1,297	419	82	496	154
3	306	129	1,090	236	0	1,762	310	129	1,091	237
4a	2,434	249	277	459	33	3,452	2,469	249	277	464
4b	25	0	0	4	0	29	26	0	0	4
5	1,381	129	1,270	431	196	3,407	1,394	129	1,271	433
6	0	0	1,632	253	0	1,885	0	0	1,634	253
Subtotal	**4,686**	**590**	**5,363**	**1,649**	**832**	**13,121**	**4,739**	**591**	**5,369**	**1,658**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	215	635	0	132	0	981	216	635	0	132
11	521	94	1,148	273	0	2,036	522	94	1,149	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**736**	**729**	**1,148**	**405**	**0**	**3,017**	**738**	**729**	**1,149**	**406**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,342	235	0	244	36	1,857	1,353	235	0	246
16	2,191	743	1,073	621	3	4,632	2,188	743	1,074	621
17	1,169	1,152	0	360	118	2,798	1,184	1,153	0	362
18	1,476	625	1,914	622	0	4,638	1,481	626	1,916	624
19-20 (g)	1,164	195	758	328	13	2,458	1,169	195	759	329
21	2,127	334	119	400	196	3,176	2,133	334	119	401
22	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,469**	**3,284**	**3,864**	**2,576**	**472**	**19,664**	**9,508**	**3,287**	**3,868**	**2,583**
TOTAL	**14,891**	**4,602**	**10,375**	**4,630**	**1,303**	**35,802**	**14,985**	**4,607**	**10,386**	**4,647**
Village of Islamorada	4,134	3,020	415	1,173	13	8,756	4,136	3,023	416	1,174
City of Layton	92	56	0	23	0	171	93	56	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	1,421	94	0	235	0	1,750	1,431	94	0	236
City of Marathon	3,055	2,769	2,473	1,286	664	10,247	3,051	2,772	2,476	1,286
City of Key West (p)	2,345	11,926	293	2,257	560	17,381	2,350	11,938	293	2,260
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,938**	**22,467**	**13,558**	**9,604**	**2,540**	**74,108**	**26,045**	**22,490**	**13,571**	**9,626**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
PAED	2008 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2008 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (112 + 113 + 114 + 115 + 116)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (sh)	2009 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2009 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (118 + 119 + 120 + 121 + 122)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2010
Lower Keys										
1	456	1,290	121	0	601	112	456	1,291	121	0
2	148	1,299	419	82	496	155	148	1,300	419	83
3	0	1,767	313	130	1,092	238	0	1,772	316	130
4a	33	3,492	2,502	250	277	469	33	3,531	2,533	250
4b	0	30	27	0	0	4	0	31	28	0
5	197	3,424	1,406	130	1,272	435	197	3,439	1,416	130
6	0	1,887	0	0	1,635	253	0	1,889	0	0
Subtotal	**833**	**13,189**	**4,788**	**591**	**5,374**	**1,667**	**833**	**13,253**	**4,832**	**592**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	983	217	636	0	132	0	985	218	637
11	0	2,039	523	94	1,150	274	0	2,041	523	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**3,022**	**740**	**730**	**1,150**	**406**	**0**	**3,026**	**741**	**731**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,871	1,363	236	0	248	36	1,882	1,372	236
16	3	4,630	2,182	744	1,075	620	3	4,825	2,174	745
17	118	2,817	1,199	1,154	0	365	118	2,836	1,212	1,155
18	0	4,647	1,484	626	1,918	624	0	4,653	1,486	627
19-20 (g)	13	2,465	1,174	195	759	330	13	2,472	1,178	196
21	197	3,183	2,136	334	119	401	197	3,188	2,137	335
22	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0
Subtotal	**472**	**19,718**	**9,538**	**3,290**	**3,872**	**2,588**	**473**	**19,781**	**9,558**	**3,293**
TOTAL	**1,305**	**35,929**	**15,065**	**4,611**	**10,396**	**4,661**	**1,306**	**36,040**	**15,131**	**4,616**
Village of Islamorada	13	8,761	4,133	3,026	416	1,174	13	8,762	4,126	3,029
City of Layton	0	172	93	57	0	23	0	173	94	57
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,761	1,439	94	0	238	0	1,771	1,446	94
City of Marathon	665	10,250	3,044	2,774	2,478	1,286	665	10,249	3,035	2,777
City of Key West (p)	561	17,402	2,355	11,950	294	2,263	561	17,423	2,361	11,962
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,543**	**74,275**	**26,130**	**22,512**	**13,585**	**9,645**	**2,545**	**74,417**	**26,192**	**22,535**

Peak Seasonal Population

1	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
PAED	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2010 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2010 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (124 + 125 + 126 + 127 + 128)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2011	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2011 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2011 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (130 + 131 + 132 + 133 + 134)
Lower Keys										
1	602	112	457	1,291	120	0	603	112	457	1,292
2	497	155	148	1,300	418	83	497	155	148	1,300
3	1,093	239	0	1,777	319	130	1,094	239	0	1,782
4a	277	474	33	3,567	2,561	250	278	479	33	3,601
4b	0	4	0	33	29	0	0	5	0	34
5	1,273	437	197	3,453	1,425	130	1,275	439	197	3,465
6	1,637	254	0	1,891	0	0	1,639	254	0	1,892
Subtotal	**5,379**	**1,675**	**834**	**13,312**	**4,872**	**592**	**5,385**	**1,682**	**835**	**13,366**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
10	0	132	0	987	219	637	0	133	0	988
11	1,151	274	0	2,043	523	94	1,153	274	0	2,044
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,151**	**407**	**0**	**3,030**	**741**	**732**	**1,153**	**407**	**0**	**3,032**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	249	36	1,893	1,379	236	0	250	36	1,901
16	1,076	619	3	4,618	2,163	746	1,078	618	3	4,608
17	0	367	118	2,853	1,225	1,156	0	369	118	2,869
18	1,920	625	0	4,658	1,486	628	1,922	626	0	4,661
19-20 (g)	760	331	13	2,477	1,180	196	761	331	13	2,481
21	119	402	197	3,190	2,136	335	119	402	197	3,189
22	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0	105	105
Subtotal	**3,876**	**2,593**	**473**	**19,793**	**9,569**	**3,297**	**3,880**	**2,596**	**473**	**19,815**
TOTAL	**10,407**	**4,674**	**1,307**	**36,135**	**15,183**	**4,621**	**10,417**	**4,684**	**1,309**	**36,213**
Village of Islamorada	417	1,174	13	8,758	4,115	3,032	417	1,172	13	8,749
City of Layton	0	23	0	174	94	57	0	23	0	174
City of Key Colony B.	0	239	0	1,779	1,451	94	0	240	0	1,785
City of Marathon	2,481	1,285	666	10,244	3,022	2,780	2,483	1,284	667	10,236
City of Key West (p)	294	2,266	562	17,444	2,366	11,974	294	2,268	562	17,465
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,598**	**9,660**	**2,548**	**74,533**	**26,231**	**22,557**	**13,612**	**9,672**	**2,550**	**74,622**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
PAED 4)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2012	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2012 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2012 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (136 + 137 + 138 + 139 + 140)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2013	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)
Lower Keys										
1	120	0	603	112	457	1,293	119	0	604	112
2	417	83	498	155	148	1,300	415	83	498	154
3	321	130	1,095	240	0	1,786	323	130	1,096	240
4a	2,588	250	278	483	33	3,632	2,612	251	278	487
4b	30	0	0	5	0	35	31	0	0	5
5	1,432	130	1,276	440	197	3,476	1,438	130	1,277	441
6	0	0	1,640	254	0	1,894	0	0	1,642	254
Subtotal	**4,908**	**593**	**5,390**	**1,688**	**836**	**13,415**	**4,939**	**594**	**5,398**	**1,694**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
10	219	638	0	133	0	990	219	638	0	133
11	522	94	1,154	274	0	2,044	520	95	1,155	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**741**	**732**	**1,154**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**	**739**	**733**	**1,155**	**407**
Upper Keys										
t4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,385	236	0	251	36	1,909	1,390	236	0	252
16	2,151	746	1,079	616	3	4,596	2,137	747	1,080	614
17	1,236	1,157	0	371	118	2,883	1,247	1,159	0	373
18	1,485	628	1,924	626	0	4,663	1,482	629	1,926	626
19-20 (g)	1,181	196	762	332	13	2,484	1,181	196	762	332
21	2,133	335	120	401	197	3,187	2,128	336	120	400
22	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,571**	**3,300**	**3,884**	**2,597**	**474**	**19,826**	**9,564**	**3,303**	**3,887**	**2,597**
TOTAL	**15,220**	**4,625**	**10,427**	**4,692**	**1,310**	**36,275**	**15,242**	**4,630**	**10,438**	**4,698**
Village of Islamorada	4,099	3,035	417	1,171	13	8,735	4,080	3,038	418	1,168
City of Layton	94	57	0	23	0	175	95	57	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	1,455	94	0	240	0	1,790	1,458	95	0	241
City of Marathon	3,006	2,783	2,486	1,283	667	10,224	2,987	2,785	2,488	1,280
City of Key West (p)	2,372	11,986	295	2,271	563	17,486	2,377	11,998	295	2,274
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,246**	**22,580**	**13,625**	**9,680**	**2,553**	**74,685**	**26,239**	**22,602**	**13,639**	**9,684**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

Peak Seasonal Population

1	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
PAED	2013 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2013 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (142 + 143 + 144 + 145 + 146)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2014	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2014 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2014 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (148 + 149 + 150 + 151 + 152)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2015
Lower Keys										
1	458	1,293	118	0	604	112	458	1,293	117	0
2	148	1,299	414	83	499	154	148	1,298	411	83
3	0	1,790	325	130	1,097	241	0	1,793	327	130
4a	33	3,660	2,633	251	279	490	33	3,686	2,652	251
4b	0	36	32	0	0	5	0	37	33	0
5	198	3,484	1,443	130	1,279	442	198	3,492	1,446	130
6	0	1,896	0	0	1,643	255	0	1,898	0	0
Subtotal	**837**	**13,459**	**4,968**	**594**	**5,401**	**1,699**	**838**	**13,497**	**4,987**	**595**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	0	990	219	639	0	133	0	991	219	640
11	0	2,044	518	95	1,156	274	0	2,043	516	95
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**3,035**	**738**	**734**	**1,156**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**	**735**	**734**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	36	1,914	1,393	237	0	253	36	1,918	1,395	237
16	3	4,581	2,120	748	1,081	612	3	4,564	2,102	749
17	119	2,897	1,256	1,160	0	374	119	2,909	1,264	1,161
18	0	4,662	1,478	630	1,928	625	0	4,660	1,472	630
19-20 (g)	13	2,485	1,180	196	763	332	13	2,484	1,178	197
21	198	3,181	2,120	336	120	399	198	3,173	2,111	336
22	105	105	0	0	0	0	106	108	0	0
Subtotal	**474**	**19,826**	**9,547**	**3,307**	**3,891**	**2,595**	**475**	**19,815**	**9,521**	**3,310**
TOTAL	**1,311**	**36,319**	**15,250**	**4,634**	**10,448**	**4,702**	**1,313**	**36,347**	**15,243**	**4,639**
Village of Islamorada	13	8,717	4,057	3,041	418	1,165	13	8,694	4,030	3,044
City of Layton	0	175	95	57	0	24	0	175	95	57
City of Key Colony B.	0	1,793	1,459	95	0	241	0	1,794	1,459	95
City of Marathon	668	10,210	2,966	2,788	2,491	1,278	669	10,191	2,941	2,791
City of Key West (p)	563	17,507	2,382	12,010	295	2,277	564	17,528	2,388	12,022
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,555**	**74,720**	**26,208**	**22,625**	**13,653**	**9,685**	**2,558**	**74,730**	**26,155**	**22,648**

Prepared by the Monroe County Planning Department

1	156	157	158	159
PAED	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah)	2015 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels	TOTAL 2015 PEAK SEASONAL POPULATION (154 + 155 + 156 + 157 + 158)
Lower Keys				
1	605	112	459	1,293
2	499	154	149	1,296
3	1,099	241	0	1,797
4a	279	493	33	3,709
4b	0	5	0	38
5	1,280	443	198	3,497
6	1,645	255	0	1,900
Subtotal	**5,406**	**1,703**	**838**	**13,530**
Middle Keys				
7	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	0	-
10	0	133	0	992
11	1,157	274	0	2,042
12a	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,157**	**407**	**0**	**3,034**
Upper Keys				
14	-	-	-	-
15	0	253	36	1,921
16	1,082	609	3	4,545
17	0	376	119	2,919
18	1,929	625	0	4,657
19-20 (g)	764	331	13	2,483
21	120	398	198	3,163
22	0	0	106	106
Subtotal	**3,895**	**2,592**	**475**	**19,793**
TOTAL	**10,459**	**4,703**	**1,314**	**36,357**
Village of Islamorada	419	1,161	13	8,667
City of Layton	0	24	0	175
City of Key Colony B.	0	241	0	1,794
City of Marathon	2,493	1,275	669	10,170
City of Key West (p)	296	2,279	564	17,549
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,666**	**9,683**	**2,561**	**74,712**

Appendix 6

Peak Population in Seasonal Residences by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PAED	1990 Census Tract (o)	1990 Census Block Groups	April 1, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Units (r)	December 31, 1990 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons per Party Staying in a Seasonal Dwelling Unit (t)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990 (5 x 6)	December 31, 1991 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991 (8 x 6)	December 31, 1992 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992 (10 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	43	43	2.67	115	43	116	44	116
2	9717	N/A	142	143	2.67	383	145	388	146	390
3	9716	N/A	86	89	2.67	237	90	241	92	248
4a	9715	N/A	654	674	2.67	1,800	697	1,860	713	1,903
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	4	5	2.67	13	5	14	6	15
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	402	416	2.67	1,111	428	1,144	437	1,166
6	9714 pt.& 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	2.67	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	1,331	1,370	2.67	3,659	1,409	3,763	1,437	3,838
Middle Keys										
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	777	783	2.67	2,091	787	2,102	793	2,116
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	197	200	2.67	533	202	539	203	542
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	90	91	2.67	244	92	246	93	248
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	66	69	2.67	183	70	186	71	189
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	176	176	2.67	471	176	471	177	472
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	292	298	2.67	796	307	820	318	849
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	38	38	2.67	101	41	108	41	108
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	220	221	2.67	590	224	598	225	602
Subtotal	-	-	1,856	1,876	2.67	5,009	1,899	5,070	1,920	5,128
Upper Keys										
14	9708	N/A	777	796	2.67	2,128	820	2,189	836	2,232
15	9707	N/A	383	411	2.67	1,097	427	1,140	431	1,151
16	9706	N/A	793	794	2.67	2,121	797	2,127	799	2,133
17	9705	N/A	319	329	2.67	879	338	903	347	926
18	9704	N/A	489	493	2.67	1,317	498	1,331	502	1,339
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	371	377	2.67	1,005	389	1,038	396	1,059
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	706	717	2.67	1,918	724	1,932	729	1,945
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	2.67	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	3,838	3,918	2.67	10,480	3,993	10,661	4,040	10,786
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	7,025	7,164	2.67	19,128	7,301	19,494	7,396	19,748
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	28	28	2.67	78	29	77	29	78
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	441	446	2.67	1,192	448	1,197	454	1,212
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	440	737	2.90	2,139	742	2,153	747	2,167
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	7,934	8,376	2.67	22,535	8,520	22,922	8,626	23,205

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Peak Number of People In Seasonal Residences

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PAED	December 31, 1993 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993 (12 x 6)	December 31, 1994 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994 (14 x 6)	December 31, 1995 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995 (16 x 6)	December 31, 1996 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996 (18 x 6)	December 31, 1997 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997 (20 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	44	116	44	117	44	117	44	118	44	118
2	147	391	148	395	149	397	150	400	151	402
3	95	253	97	258	98	262	100	267	101	271
4a	730	1,949	745	1,990	763	2,038	780	2,083	795	2,123
4b	6	16	6	17	6	17	7	17	7	19
5	449	1,198	455	1,216	461	1,232	469	1,253	472	1,260
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,469	3,923	1,495	3,993	1,522	4,063	1,550	4,138	1,570	4,193
Middle Keys										
7	796	2,125	799	2,134	803	2,145	806	2,152	809	2,161
8	205	547	207	552	208	556	210	561	211	564
9	94	251	94	252	95	254	96	257	97	259
10	72	192	73	195	73	196	74	196	74	198
11	177	473	177	473	177	473	184	492	186	497
12a	322	860	326	671	332	885	335	895	337	900
12b	41	106	41	108	41	110	41	110	42	111
13	228	610	229	611	230	613	230	615	231	616
Subtotal	1,936	5,167	1,946	5,196	1,960	5,233	1,977	5,277	1,987	5,306
Upper Keys										
14	847	2,262	857	2,287	865	2,310	871	2,327	883	2,358
15	445	1,188	459	1,224	460	1,229	464	1,239	465	1,241
16	801	2,139	805	2,150	808	2,158	811	2,164	812	2,157
17	363	970	371	989	377	1,007	384	1,025	389	1,038
18	517	1,380	519	1,386	522	1,394	525	1,402	529	1,412
19-20 (g)	402	1,075	404	1,080	407	1,086	410	1,094	412	1,099
21	733	1,957	734	1,961	737	1,969	744	1,988	749	2,000
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,109	10,970	4,149	11,077	4,177	11,154	4,209	11,238	4,238	11,315
UNINC. TOTAL	7,513	20,060	7,590	20,265	7,659	20,450	7,736	20,654	7,795	20,813
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	29	78	30	79	30	80	30	81	31	82
City of Key Colony B.	462	1,233	465	1,241	472	1,259	474	1,265	478	1,276
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	752	2,181	757	2,195	761	2,210	766	2,224	771	2,238
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	8,756	23,553	8,841	23,781	8,922	23,999	9,006	24,224	9,075	24,409

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNDTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PAED	December 31, 1998 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1998 (22 x 6)	December 31, 1999 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (s)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999 (24 x 6)	December 31, 2000 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000 (26 x 6)	December 31, 2001 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001 (28 x 6)	December 31, 2002 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002 (30 x 6)
Lower Keys										
1	45	119	45	119	45	120	45	120	45	120
2	151	404	152	405	152	407	153	408	153	410
3	103	274	104	278	105	281	106	284	107	287
4a	806	2,153	813	2,172	823	2,198	833	2,225	843	2,251
4b	7	19	7	19	7	20	8	20	8	21
5	474	1,267	475	1,269	480	1,282	485	1,294	489	1,306
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,587	4,236	1,597	4,263	1,613	4,307	1,629	4,351	1,646	4,396
Middle Keys										
7	812	2,167	814	2,173	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	212	567	213	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	97	259	97	260	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	74	198	75	199	75	201	76	203	77	206
11	186	497	186	497	188	501	189	504	190	508
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,382	3,690	1,385	3,699	263	702	265	708	267	713
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	466	1,244	467	1,248	471	1,257	474	1,266	478	1,276
16	813	2,172	815	2,175	815	2,177	816	2,180	817	2,182
17	395	1,054	398	1,062	401	1,071	405	1,080	408	1,089
18	531	1,419	533	1,424	535	1,429	537	1,434	539	1,439
19-20 (g)	413	1,104	415	1,109	417	1,114	419	1,119	421	1,124
21	759	2,028	770	2,056	773	2,063	775	2,071	778	2,078
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,378	9,020	3,399	9,074	3,413	9,112	3,427	9,150	3,441	9,188
UNINC. TOTAL	**6,347**	**16,946**	**6,381**	**17,036**	**5,289**	**14,121**	**5,321**	**14,208**	**5,354**	**14,295**
Village of Islamorada	1,497	3,998	1,507	4,025	1,513	4,041	1,519	4,057	1,525	4,073
City of Layton	31	83	31	84	32	85	32	88	33	87
City of Key Colony B.	485	1,294	492	1,312	497	1,327	502	1,341	508	1,355
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	1,127	3,008	1,130	3,018	1,134	3,029
City of Key West (p)	776	2,252	781	2,266	786	2,280	790	2,293	795	2,307
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,136**	**24,572**	**9,192**	**24,723**	**9,243**	**24,860**	**9,296**	**25,003**	**9,349**	**25,146**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1998 Census of Population; Monroe County; Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitors Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
PAED	December 31, 2003 Total Number of Seasonal Housing Units (e)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003 (32 x 6)	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1990-1991 [(9 - 7) / 7]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1991-1992 [(11 - 9) / 9]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1992-1993 [(13 - 11) / 11]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1993-1994 [(15 - 13) / 13]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1994-1995 [(17 - 15) / 15]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1995-1996 [(19 - 17) / 17]	% Increase in Peak Number of Persons in Seasonal Dwellings 1996-1997 [(21 - 19) / 19]
Lower Keys									
1	45	120	0.46%	0.36%	0.15%	0.35%	0.15%	0.66%	0.55%
2	154	411	1.24%	0.51%	0.36%	1.08%	0.43%	0.78%	0.49%
3	108	290	1.78%	2.08%	2.58%	2.09%	1.64%	2.02%	1.19%
4a	853	2,276	3.31%	2.31%	2.43%	2.11%	2.42%	2.20%	1.91%
4b	8	22	12.50%	5.56%	7.89%	2.44%	2.38%	2.33%	9.09%
5	494	1,318	2.99%	1.91%	2.78%	1.50%	1.33%	1.67%	0.56%
6	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**1,662**	**4,438**	**2.84%**	**1.94%**	**2.29%**	**1.77%**	**1.77%**	**1.85%**	**1.31%**
Middle Keys									
7	-	-	0.55%	0.66%	0.43%	0.39%	0.54%	0.33%	0.41%
8	-	-	1.03%	0.68%	0.84%	0.84%	0.83%	0.82%	0.65%
9	-	-	1.19%	0.44%	1.46%	0.43%	0.72%	1.00%	0.85%
10	78	208	1.57%	1.54%	1.71%	1.68%	0.37%	0.18%	0.73%
11	191	511	0.00%	0.24%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	1.16%
12a	-	-	2.98%	3.56%	1.29%	1.27%	1.68%	1.03%	0.61%
12b	-	-	6.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.71%
13	-	-	1.24%	0.71%	1.31%	0.10%	0.40%	0.40%	0.10%
Subtotal	**269**	**719**	**1.21%**	**1.11%**	**0.79%**	**0.56%**	**0.72%**	**0.85%**	**0.54%**
Upper Keys									
14	-	-	3.00%	1.95%	1.35%	1.08%	1.01%	0.73%	1.36%
15	481	1,285	3.96%	0.94%	3.17%	3.08%	0.41%	0.77%	0.15%
16	818	2,185	0.30%	0.30%	0.25%	0.55%	0.35%	0.30%	0.15%
17	411	1,098	2.79%	2.53%	4.70%	2.02%	1.82%	1.73%	1.27%
18	541	1,444	1.06%	0.64%	3.04%	0.43%	0.62%	0.54%	0.69%
19-20 (g)	423	1,129	3.26%	1.97%	1.52%	0.46%	0.57%	0.74%	0.51%
21	781	2,085	0.86%	0.67%	0.61%	0.18%	0.42%	0.96%	0.59%
22	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subtotal	**3,455**	**9,225**	**1.92%**	**1.17%**	**1.71%**	**0.97%**	**0.69%**	**0.76%**	**0.68%**
UNINC. TOTAL	**5,387**	**14,383**	**1.91%**	**1.30%**	**1.58%**	**1.02%**	**0.91%**	**1.00%**	**0.77%**
Village of Islamorada	1,531	4,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	33	88	2.04%	0.67%	0.66%	1.32%	1.30%	0.64%	1.27%
City of Key Colony B.	513	1,370	0.43%	1.28%	1.69%	0.66%	1.48%	0.49%	0.81%
City of Marathon	1,138	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	798	2,316	0.66%	0.66%	0.65%	0.65%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,400**	**25,284**	**1.72%**	**1.24%**	**1.50%**	**0.97%**	**0.92%**	**0.94%**	**0.76%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People In Seasonal Residences

1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
PAED	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1997-1998 [(23 - 21) / 21]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1998-1999 [(25 - 23) / 23]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 1999-2000 [(27 - 25) / 25]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2000-2001 [(29 - 27) / 27]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2001-2002 [(31 - 29) / 29]	% Increase In Peak Number of Persons In Seasonal Dwellings 2002-2003 [(33 - 31) / 31]	Mean Average Percent Increase from 1990 to 2003 [(34+35+36+37+38+39+ 40+41+42+43+44+45+46) / # of Observations]	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004 [33 + (33 x 47)]
Lower Keys								
1	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%	0.34%	121
2	0.49%	0.21%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.55%	414
3	1.37%	1.25%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%	1.56%	294
4a	1.42%	0.89%	1.21%	1.20%	1.19%	1.17%	1.83%	2,319
4b	2.08%	0.00%	2.78%	2.71%	2.63%	2.57%	4.23%	22
5	0.56%	0.21%	0.96%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%	1.33%	1,335
6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
Subtotal	**1.04%**	**0.62%**	**1.03%**	**1.02%**	**1.01%**	**1.00%**	**1.60%**	**4,506**
Middle Keys								
7	0.29%	0.26%	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	0.49%	0.48%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0.28%	0.14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0.36%	0.36%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%	0.98%	210
11	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.68%	0.68%	0.67%	0.63%	514
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0.30%**	**0.25%**	**0.73%**	**0.79%**	**0.79%**	**0.78%**	**0.72%**	**724**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0.30%	0.25%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%	0.74%	1.23%	1,301
16	0.20%	0.15%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.23%	2,190
17	1.52%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	0.82%	0.81%	1.73%	1,117
18	0.49%	0.38%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%	0.71%	1,454
19-20 (g)	0.39%	0.50%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.44%	0.90%	1,139
21	1.42%	1.40%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.65%	2,099
22	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
Subtotal	**0.70%**	**0.60%**	**0.42%**	**0.42%**	**0.41%**	**0.41%**	**0.84%**	**9,299**
UNINC. TOTAL	**0.70%**	**0.53%**	**0.59%**	**0.62%**	**0.61%**	**0.61%**	**0.94%**	**14,529**
Village of Islamorada	0.33%	0.69%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.43%	4,106
City of Layton	1.26%	1.24%	1.23%	1.21%	1.20%	1.18%	1.17%	89
City of Key Colony B.	1.44%	1.42%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%	1.06%	1.08%	1,384
City of Marathon	-	-	0.06%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.28%	3,048
City of Key West (p)	0.63%	0.61%	0.61%	0.60%	0.60%	0.38%	0.61%	2,325
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**0.67%**	**0.61%**	**0.56%**	**0.57%**	**0.57%**	**0.55%**	**0.89%**	**25,481**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences

1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o) 48 + (48 x (47 - 0.10%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o) 49 + (49 x (47 - 0.20%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o) 50 + (50 x (47 - 0.30%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o) 51 + (51 x (47 - 0.40%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o) 52 + (52 x (47 - 0.50%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o) 53 + (53 x (47 - 0.60%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o) 54 + (54 x (47 - 0.70%)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o) 55 + (55 x (47 - 0.80%)]
Lower Keys								
1	121	121	121	121	121	121	120	120
2	415	417	418	419	419	419	418	417
3	298	302	306	310	313	316	319	321
4a	2,359	2,398	2,434	2,469	2,502	2,533	2,561	2,588
4b	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	1,352	1,367	1,381	1,394	1,406	1,416	1,425	1,432
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,670	4,630	4,686	4,739	4,788	4,832	4,872	4,908
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	212	213	215	216	217	218	219	219
11	517	519	521	522	523	523	523	522
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	729	733	736	738	740	741	741	741
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,316	1,330	1,342	1,353	1,363	1,372	1,379	1,385
16	2,192	2,193	2,191	2,188	2,182	2,174	2,163	2,151
17	1,135	1,152	1,169	1,184	1,199	1,212	1,225	1,236
18	1,463	1,470	1,476	1,481	1,484	1,486	1,486	1,485
19-20 (g)	1,149	1,157	1,164	1,169	1,174	1,178	1,180	1,181
21	2,110	2,120	2,127	2,133	2,136	2,137	2,136	2,133
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,365	9,422	9,469	9,508	9,538	9,558	9,569	9,571
UNINC. TOTAL	14,663	14,784	14,891	14,985	15,065	15,131	15,183	15,220
Village of Islamorada	4,120	4,129	4,134	4,136	4,133	4,126	4,115	4,099
City of Layton	90	91	92	93	93	94	94	94
City of Key Colony B.	1,398	1,410	1,421	1,431	1,439	1,446	1,451	1,455
City of Marathon	3,053	3,056	3,055	3,051	3,044	3,035	3,022	3,006
City of Key West (p)	2,334	2,339	2,345	2,350	2,355	2,361	2,366	2,372
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	25,658	25,809	25,938	26,045	26,130	26,192	26,231	26,246

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population; Monroe County, Layton, Key Colony Beach, Key West Building Departments; TDC Visitor's Surveys

Peak Number of People In Seasonal Residences

1	57	58	59
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o) 56 + (56 x (47 - 0.90%))	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o) [57 + (57 x (47 - 1.0%))	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o) [58 + (58 x (47 - 1.1%))
Lower Keys			
1	119	118	117
2	415	414	411
3	323	325	327
4a	2,612	2,633	2,652
4b	31	32	33
5	1,438	1,443	1,446
6	0	0	0
Subtotal	4,939	4,966	4,987
Middle Keys			
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	219	219	219
11	520	518	516
12a	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-
13	-	-	-
Subtotal	739	738	735
Upper Keys			
14	-	-	-
15	1,390	1,393	1,395
16	2,137	2,120	2,102
17	1,247	1,256	1,264
18	1,482	1,478	1,472
19-20 (g)	1,181	1,180	1,178
21	2,128	2,120	2,111
22	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,564	9,547	9,521
UNINC. TOTAL	15,242	15,250	15,243
Village of Islamorada	4,080	4,057	4,030
City of Layton	95	95	95
City of Key Colony B.	1,458	1,459	1,459
City of Marathon	2,987	2,966	2,941
City of Key West (p)	2,377	2,382	2,388
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	26,239	26,208	26,155

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Appendix 7

Peak Population in Hotels and Motels by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAED	1990 Census Tract (e)	1990 Census Block Groups	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1990 (u)	Peak Number of Persons per Room (v)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1990 (x)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990 [(4 x 5) x 6]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1991 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1991 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991 [(8 x 5) x 9]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1992 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1992 (x)
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
2	9717	N/A	35	2.73	89.5%	86	35	87.3%	83	35	84.2%
3	9716	N/A	55	2.73	89.5%	134	55	87.3%	131	55	84.2%
4a	9715	N/A	106	2.73	89.5%	259	106	87.3%	253	106	84.2%
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	55	2.73	89.5%	134	55	87.3%	131	55	84.2%
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	**251**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**613**	**251**	**87.3%**	**598**	**251**	**84.2%**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	690	2.73	89.5%	1,686	690	87.3%	1,644	890	84.2%
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	354	2.73	89.5%	865	354	87.3%	844	354	84.2%
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	52	2.73	89.5%	127	52	87.3%	124	52	84.2%
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	45	2.73	89.5%	110	45	87.3%	107	45	84.2%
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	28	2.73	89.5%	68	28	87.3%	67	28	84.2%
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	101	2.73	89.5%	247	101	87.3%	241	101	84.2%
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	295	2.73	89.5%	721	295	87.3%	703	295	84.2%
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	750	2.73	89.5%	1,833	790	87.3%	1,883	790	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	**2,315**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**5,656**	**2,355**	**87.3%**	**5,613**	**2,355**	**84.2%**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	99	2.73	89.5%	242	99	87.3%	236	99	84.2%
15	9707	N/A	100	2.73	89.5%	244	100	87.3%	238	100	84.2%
16	9706	N/A	294	2.73	89.5%	718	294	87.3%	701	294	84.2%
17	9705	N/A	490	2.73	89.5%	1,197	490	87.3%	1,166	490	84.2%
18	9704	N/A	149	2.73	89.5%	364	149	87.3%	355	149	84.2%
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	27	2.73	89.5%	66	27	87.3%	64	63	84.2%
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	142	2.73	89.5%	347	142	87.3%	338	142	84.2%
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	2.73	89.5%	0	0	87.3%	0	0	84.2%
Subtotal	-	-	1,301	2.73	89.5%	3,179	1,301	87.3%	3,101	1,357	84.2%
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	**3,867**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**9,448**	**3,907**	**87.3%**	**9,312**	**3,963**	**84.2%**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	24	2.73	89.5%	59	24	87.3%	57	24	84.2%
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	40	2.73	89.5%	98	40	87.3%	95	40	84.2%
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	9719-9726	N/A	5,074	2.90	89.5%	13,188	5,074	87.3%	12,864	5,074	84.2%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**9,005**	**2.73**	**89.5%**	**22,793**	**9,045**	**87.3%**	**22,328**	**9,101**	**84.2%**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992 [(11 x 5) x 12]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1993 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1993 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993 [(14 x 5) x 15]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1994 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1994 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994 [(17 x 5) x 18]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1995 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1995 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 [(20 x 5) x 21]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1996 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1996 (x)
Lower Keys												
1	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
2	80	35	91.4%	87	35	86.4%	83	35	84.3%	81	35	86.7%
3	126	55	91.4%	137	55	86.4%	130	55	84.3%	127	55	86.7%
4a	244	106	91.4%	264	106	86.4%	250	106	84.3%	244	106	86.7%
4b	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
5	126	55	91.4%	137	55	86.4%	130	55	84.3%	127	55	86.7%
6	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
Subtotal	577	251	91.4%	626	251	86.4%	592	251	84.3%	578	251	86.7%
Middle Keys												
7	1,586	690	91.4%	1,722	690	86.4%	1,628	690	84.3%	1,588	690	86.7%
8	814	354	91.4%	883	354	86.4%	835	354	84.3%	815	354	86.7%
9	120	52	91.4%	130	52	86.4%	123	52	84.3%	120	52	86.7%
10	103	45	91.4%	112	45	86.4%	106	45	84.3%	104	45	86.7%
11	64	40	91.4%	100	40	86.4%	94	40	84.3%	92	40	86.7%
12a	232	101	91.4%	252	101	88.4%	238	101	84.3%	232	101	86.7%
12b	678	295	91.4%	736	295	86.4%	696	295	84.3%	679	295	86.7%
13	1,816	790	91.4%	1,971	790	88.4%	1,863	790	84.3%	1,818	790	86.7%
Subtotal	5,413	2,367	91.4%	5,908	2,367	88.4%	5,583	2,367	84.3%	5,447	2,367	86.7%
Upper Keys												
14	228	99	91.4%	247	99	86.4%	234	99	84.3%	228	99	86.7%
15	230	100	91.4%	250	100	86.4%	236	100	84.3%	230	100	86.7%
16	676	294	91.4%	734	294	86.4%	693	294	84.3%	677	294	86.7%
17	1,126	490	91.4%	1,223	490	86.4%	1,156	490	84.3%	1,128	490	86.7%
18	343	266	91.4%	664	266	86.4%	627	266	84.3%	612	266	86.7%
19-20 (g)	191	83	91.4%	207	83	86.4%	196	83	84.3%	191	83	86.7%
21	328	142	91.4%	354	142	86.4%	335	142	84.3%	327	142	86.7%
22	0	0	91.4%	0	0	86.4%	0	0	84.3%	0	0	86.7%
Subtotal	3,119	1,474	91.4%	3,678	1,474	88.4%	3,477	1,474	84.3%	3,392	1,474	86.7%
UNINC. TOTAL	9,110	4,092	91.4%	10,210	4,092	86.4%	9,652	4,092	84.3%	9,417	4,092	86.7%
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	55	24	91.4%	60	24	86.4%	57	24	84.3%	55	24	86.7%
City of Key Colony B.	92	40	91.4%	100	40	86.4%	94	40	84.3%	92	40	86.7%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,407	5,074	91.4%	13,468	5,074	88.4%	12,731	5,074	84.3%	12,422	5,074	86.7%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	21,663	9,230	91.4%	23,838	9,230	86.4%	22,534	9,230	84.3%	21,986	9,230	86.7%

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels

1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 [(23 x 5) x 24]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1997 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1997 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997 [(26 x 5) x 27]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1998 (u)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1998 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1998] (29 x 5) x 30]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 1999 (y)	Peak Occupancy Rate for 1999 (x)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999 [(32 x 5) x 33]	Average Peak Occupancy Rate [(6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + 27 + 30 + 33) / # of Observations]
Lower Keys											
1	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
2	83	35	86.7%	83	35	81.5%	78	35	82.1%	78	86.0%
3	130	55	86.7%	130	55	81.5%	122	55	82.1%	123	86.0%
4a	251	106	86.7%	251	106	81.5%	236	106	82.1%	238	86.0%
4b	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
5	130	55	86.7%	130	55	81.5%	122	55	82.1%	123	86.0%
6	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
Subtotal	594	251	86.7%	594	251	81.5%	558	251	82.1%	563	86.0%
Middle Keys											
7	1,633	690	86.7%	1,633	690	81.5%	1,635	772	82.1%	1,730	86.0%
8	838	354	86.7%	838	354	81.5%	788	354	82.1%	793	86.0%
9	123	52	86.7%	123	52	81.5%	116	52	82.1%	117	86.0%
10	107	65	86.7%	154	186	81.5%	414	198	82.1%	444	86.0%
11	95	40	86.7%	95	40	81.5%	89	40	82.1%	90	86.0%
12a	239	101	86.7%	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	698	295	86.7%	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1,870	790	86.7%	1,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	5,602	2,387	86.7%	5,650	1,322	81.5%	2,941	1,416	82.1%	3,174	86.0%
Upper Keys											
14	234	99	86.7%	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	237	100	86.7%	237	100	81.5%	222	100	82.1%	224	86.0%
16	696	294	86.7%	696	294	81.5%	654	294	82.1%	659	86.0%
17	1,160	490	86.7%	1,160	490	81.5%	1,090	490	82.1%	1,098	86.0%
18	630	266	86.7%	630	266	81.5%	592	266	82.1%	596	86.0%
19-20 (g)	196	83	86.7%	196	83	81.5%	185	83	82.1%	188	86.0%
21	336	142	86.7%	336	142	81.5%	316	142	82.1%	318	86.0%
22	0	0	86.7%	0	0	81.5%	0	0	82.1%	0	86.0%
Subtotal	3,489	1,474	86.7%	3,489	1,375	81.5%	3,059	1,375	82.1%	3,082	86.0%
UNINC. TOTAL	9,685	4,112	86.7%	9,733	2,948	81.5%	6,559	3,042	82.1%	6,818	86.0%
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	1,285	81.5%	2,859	1,285	82.1%	2,880	86.0%
City of Layton	57	24	86.7%	57	24	81.5%	53	24	82.1%	54	86.0%
City of Key Colony B.	95	40	86.7%	95	40	81.5%	89	40	82.1%	90	86.0%
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West (p)	12,775	5,074	86.7%	12,775	5,074	81.5%	12,009	5,074	82.1%	12,097	86.0%
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	22,612	9,250	86.7%	22,659	9,371	81.5%	21,570	9,465	82.1%	21,939	86.0%

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1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
PAED	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2000 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000 [(36 x 5) ÷ 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2001 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001 [(38 x 5) ÷ 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2002 (y)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002 [(40 x 5) x 35]	Number of Hotel and Motel Rooms in 2003 (z)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003 [(42 x 5) ÷ 35]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (ee) [(42 x 5) x 35]	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (ee) [(42 x 5) x 35]
Lower Keys										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	35	82	35	82	35	82	35	82	82	82
3	55	129	55	129	55	129	55	129	129	129
4a	106	249	106	249	106	249	106	249	249	249
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	55	129	55	129	55	129	55	129	129	129
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	251	589	251	589	251	589	251	589	589	589
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	222	521	246	578	270	634	270	634	634	634
11	40	94	40	94	40	94	40	94	94	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	262	615	286	672	310	728	310	728	3,494	3,494
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	100	235	100	235	100	235	100	235	235	235
16	294	690	294	690	294	690	316	742	742	742
17	490	1,151	490	1,151	490	1,151	490	1,151	1,151	1,151
18	266	625	266	625	266	625	266	625	625	625
19-20 (g)	83	195	83	195	83	195	83	195	195	195
21	142	333	142	333	142	333	142	333	333	333
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,375	3,229	1,375	3,229	1,375	3,229	1,397	3,280	3,280	3,280
UNINC. TOTAL	1,888	4,433	1,912	4,490	1,936	4,546	1,958	4,598	7,364	7,364
Village of Islamorada	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	1,285	3,017	3,017	3,017
City of Layton	24	56	24	56	24	56	24	56	56	56
City of Key Colony B.	40	94	40	94	40	94	40	94	94	94
City of Marathon	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	1,178	2,766	2,766	2,766
City of Key West (p)	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	5,074	12,673	11,914	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	9,489	23,040	9,513	23,096	9,537	23,153	9,559	23,204	25,211	25,211

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SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Peak Number of People In Hotels and Motels

1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (ea) [[42 x 5] x 35]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007 [46 + (46 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Roomx During 2008 [47 + (47 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009] 48 + (48 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motal Rooms During 2010 [49 + (49 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Roome During 2011 [50 + (50 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motal Rooms During 2012 [51 + (51 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotal and Motel Rooms During 2013] 52 + (52 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotal and Motal Rooms During 2014 [53 + (53 x 0.10%)]	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotal and Motel Rooms During 2015 [54 + (54 x 0.10%)]
Lower Keys										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	82	82	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83
3	129	129	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
4a	249	249	249	250	250	250	250	251	251	251
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	129	129	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	589	590	591	591	592	592	593	594	594	595
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	634	635	635	636	637	637	638	638	639	640
11	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,494	729	729	730	731	732	732	733	734	734
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	235	235	235	236	236	236	236	236	237	237
16	742	743	743	744	745	746	746	747	748	749
17	1,151	1,152	1,153	1,154	1,155	1,156	1,157	1,159	1,160	1,161
18	625	625	626	626	627	628	628	629	630	630
19-20 (g)	195	195	195	195	196	196	196	196	198	197
21	333	334	334	334	335	336	335	336	336	336
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,280	3,284	3,287	3,290	3,293	3,297	3,300	3,303	3,307	3,310
UNINC. TOTAL	7,364	4,602	4,607	4,611	4,616	4,621	4,625	4,630	4,634	4,639
Village of Islamorada	3,017	3,020	3,023	3,026	3,029	3,032	3,035	3,038	3,041	3,044
City of Layton	56	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
City of Key Colony B.	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95
City of Marathon	2,766	2,769	2,772	2,774	2,777	2,780	2,783	2,785	2,788	2,791
City of Key West (p)	11,914	11,926	11,938	11,950	11,962	11,974	11,986	11,998	12,010	12,022
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	25,211	22,467	22,490	22,512	22,535	22,557	22,580	22,602	22,625	22,648

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SOURCE: State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation; TDC Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; ROGO Ordinance Guidelines

Appendix 8

Peak Population in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People In Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAED	1990 Census Tract (s)	1990 Census Block Groups	Total Number of Campsite and Recreational Vehicle Sites (ab)	Peak Number of Persons Per Site or Vehicle (ac)	Peak Utilization Rate (ad)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	217	2.93	94.31%	600	600	600	600	600	600
2	9717	N/A	179	2.93	94.31%	495	495	495	495	495	495
3	9716	N/A	394	2.93	94.31%	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089
4a	9715	N/A	100	2.93	94.31%	276	276	276	276	276	276
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	459	2.93	94.31%	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	590	2.93	94.31%	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
Subtotal	-	-	**1,939**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	609	2.93	94.31%	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	65	2.93	94.31%	180	180	180	180	180	180
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	220	2.93	94.31%	608	608	608	608	608	608
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	415	2.93	94.31%	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	2	2.93	94.31%	6	6	6	6	6	6
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	85	2.93	94.31%	235	235	235	235	235	235
Subtotal	-	-	**1,396**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,858**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	63	2.93	94.31%	174	174	174	174	174	174
15	9707	N/A	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	9706	N/A	388	2.93	94.31%	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072
17	9705	N/A	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	9704	N/A	692	2.93	94.31%	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912
19-20	9703	N/A	274	2.93	94.31%	757	757	757	757	757	757
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	43	2.93	94.31%	119	119	119	119	119	119
22	9701 pt.& 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**1,460**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**	**4,034**
UNINC. TOTAL	-	-	**4,795**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	0	2.93	94.31%	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	106	2.93	94.31%	293	293	293	293	293	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**4,901**	**2.93**	**94.31%**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PAEO	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites [(4 x 5) x 6]	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 21 + (21 x 0.10%)
Lower Keys												
1	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
2	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495
3	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,090
4a	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	277
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,270
6	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,632
Subtotal	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,358**	**5,363**
Middle Keys												
7	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	180	180	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	608	608	608	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,148
12a	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	235	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**3,858**	**3,858**	**3,617**	**3,617**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,147**	**1,148**
Upper Keys												
14	174	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,073
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,914
19-20	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	758
21	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**4,034**	**4,034**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,860**	**3,864**
UNINC. TOTAL	**13,250**	**13,250**	**12,835**	**12,835**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,365**	**10,375**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,473
City of Key West	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,543**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,544**	**13,558**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

Peak Number of People in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles

1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
PAED	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 22 + (22 x 0.10%)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 23 + (23 x 0.10%)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 24 + (24 x 0.10%)	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 25 + (25 x 0.10%)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 26 + (26 x 0.10%)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 27 + (27 x 0.10%)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 28 + (28 x 0.10%)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites 29 + (29 x 0.10%)
Lower Keys								
1	601	601	602	603	603	604	604	605
2	496	496	497	497	498	498	499	499
3	1,091	1,092	1,093	1,094	1,095	1,096	1,097	1,099
4a	277	277	277	278	278	278	279	279
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,271	1,272	1,273	1,275	1,276	1,277	1,279	1,280
6	1,634	1,635	1,637	1,639	1,640	1,642	1,643	1,645
Subtotal	**5,369**	**5,374**	**5,379**	**5,385**	**5,390**	**5,396**	**5,401**	**5,406**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1,149	1,150	1,151	1,153	1,154	1,155	1,156	1,157
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,149**	**1,150**	**1,151**	**1,153**	**1,154**	**1,155**	**1,156**	**1,157**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1,074	1,075	1,076	1,078	1,079	1,080	1,081	1,082
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1,916	1,918	1,920	1,922	1,924	1,926	1,928	1,929
19-20	759	759	760	761	762	762	763	764
21	119	119	119	119	120	120	120	120
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,868**	**3,872**	**3,876**	**3,880**	**3,884**	**3,887**	**3,891**	**3,895**
UNINC. TOTAL	**10,386**	**10,396**	**10,407**	**10,417**	**10,427**	**10,438**	**10,448**	**10,459**
Village of Islamorada	416	416	417	417	417	418	418	419
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	2,476	2,478	2,481	2,483	2,486	2,488	2,491	2,493
City of Key West	293	294	294	294	295	295	295	296
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,571**	**13,585**	**13,598**	**13,612**	**13,625**	**13,639**	**13,653**	**13,666**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: TDC 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods

Appendix 9

Peak Population Staying with Friends and/or Relatives by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PAED	1990 Census Tract (e)	1990 Census Block Groups	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1990 (ae)	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1990 (af)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1990 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(4+5+6)x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1991 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1991 (af)	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)
Lower Keys									
1	9718	N/A	115	0	600	111	116	0	600
2	9717	N/A	383	86	495	149	388	83	495
3	9716	N/A	237	134	1,089	226	241	131	1,089
4a	9715	N/A	1,800	259	276	362	1,860	253	276
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	13	0	0	2	14	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	1,111	134	1,268	390	1,144	131	1,268
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	-	-	**3,659**	**613**	**5,358**	**1,493**	**3,763**	**598**	**5,358**
Middle Keys									
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	2,091	1,686	1,683	846	2,102	1,644	1,683
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	533	865	180	245	539	844	180
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	244	127	608	152	246	124	608
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	183	110	0	45	186	107	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	471	68	1,147	261	471	67	1,147
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	796	247	6	162	820	241	6
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	101	721	0	127	108	703	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	590	1,833	235	412	598	1,883	235
Subtotal	-	-	**5,009**	**5,656**	**3,858**	**2,251**	**5,070**	**5,613**	**3,858**
Upper Keys									
14	9708	N/A	2,126	242	174	394	2,189	236	174
15	9707	N/A	1,097	244	0	208	1,140	238	0
16	9706	N/A	2,121	718	1,072	606	2,127	701	1,072
17	9705	N/A	879	1,197	0	322	903	1,168	0
18	9704	N/A	1,317	364	1,912	557	1,331	355	1,912
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	1,005	66	757	283	1,038	64	757
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	1,916	347	119	369	1,932	338	119
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**10,460**	**3,179**	**4,034**	**2,739**	**10,661**	**3,101**	**4,034**
TOTAL	-	-	**19,128**	**9,448**	**13,250**	**6,483**	**19,494**	**9,312**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	76	59	0	21	77	57	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	1,192	98	0	200	1,197	95	0
City of Marathon	9713-9710	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	2,139	13,188	293	2,421	2,153	12,864	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**22,535**	**22,793**	**13,543**	**9,125**	**22,922**	**22,328**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PAED	1991 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[8 + 9 + 10] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1992 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1992 (af)	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1992 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[12 + 13 + 14] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1993 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1993 (af)	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1993 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [[16 + 17 + 18] x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1994 (as)
Lower Keys										
1	111	116	0	600	111	116	0	600	111	117
2	150	390	80	495	150	391	87	495	151	395
3	226	246	126	1,089	227	253	137	1,089	229	258
4a	370	1,903	244	276	376	1,949	264	276	386	1,990
4b	2	15	0	0	2	16	0	0	3	17
5	394	1,166	126	1,268	397	1,198	137	1,268	404	1,216
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0
Subtotal	**1,506**	**3,836**	**577**	**5,358**	**1,514**	**3,923**	**626**	**5,358**	**1,536**	**3,993**
Middle Keys										
7	842	2,116	1,586	1,683	835	2,125	1,722	1,683	857	2,134
8	242	542	814	160	238	547	883	180	250	552
9	152	248	120	608	151	251	130	608	153	252
10	45	189	103	0	45	192	112	0	47	195
11	261	472	64	1,147	261	473	100	1,147	267	473
12a	185	849	232	6	168	860	252	6	173	871
12b	126	108	678	0	122	108	736	0	131	108
13	421	602	1,816	235	411	610	1,971	235	436	611
Subtotal	**2,254**	**5,126**	**5,413**	**3,858**	**2,232**	**5,167**	**5,906**	**3,858**	**2,314**	**5,196**
Upper Keys										
14	403	2,232	228	174	408	2,262	247	174	416	2,287
15	214	1,151	230	0	214	1,188	250	0	223	1,224
16	604	2,133	676	1,072	602	2,139	734	1,072	611	2,150
17	321	926	1,126	0	318	970	1,223	0	340	989
18	558	1,339	343	1,912	557	1,380	664	1,912	613	1,386
19-20 (g)	288	1,059	191	757	311	1,075	207	757	316	1,080
21	370	1,945	326	119	371	1,957	354	119	377	1,961
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,758**	**10,786**	**3,119**	**4,034**	**2,781**	**10,970**	**3,678**	**4,034**	**2,896**	**11,077**
TOTAL	**6,519**	**19,748**	**9,110**	**13,250**	**6,527**	**20,060**	**10,210**	**13,250**	**6,746**	**20,265**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	21	78	55	0	21	78	60	0	21	79
City of Key Colony B.	200	1,212	92	0	202	1,233	100	0	207	1,241
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	2,373	2,167	12,407	293	2,304	2,181	13,468	293	2,471	2,195
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,113**	**23,205**	**21,663**	**13,543**	**9,054**	**23,553**	**23,838**	**13,543**	**9,445**	**23,781**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1994 (ef)	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1994 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh) [(20 + 21 + 22) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1995 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1995 (af)	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1995 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (eh) [(24 + 25 + 26) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1996 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1996 (ef)	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)
Lower Keys										
1	0	600	111	117	0	600	111	118	0	600
2	83	495	151	397	81	495	151	400	83	495
3	130	1,089	229	262	127	1,089	229	267	130	1,089
4a	250	276	390	2,038	244	276	397	2,083	251	276
4b	0	0	3	17	0	0	3	17	0	0
5	130	1,268	405	1,232	127	1,268	407	1,253	130	1,268
6	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**592**	**5,358**	**1,541**	**4,063**	**578**	**5,358**	**1,550**	**4,138**	**594**	**5,358**
Middle Keys										
7	1,628	1,683	844	2,145	1,588	1,683	839	2,152	1,633	1,683
8	835	180	243	556	815	180	240	561	838	180
9	123	608	152	254	120	608	152	257	123	608
10	106	0	47	196	104	0	46	196	107	0
11	94	1,147	266	473	92	1,147	265	492	95	1,147
12a	238	6	173	885	232	6	174	895	239	6
12b	696	0	125	110	679	0	122	110	698	0
13	1,863	235	420	613	1,818	235	413	615	1,870	235
Subtotal	**5,583**	**3,858**	**2,269**	**5,233**	**5,447**	**3,858**	**2,253**	**5,277**	**5,602**	**3,858**
Upper Keys										
14	234	174	418	2,310	228	174	420	2,327	234	174
15	236	0	226	1,229	230	0	226	1,239	237	0
16	693	1,072	607	2,158	677	1,072	606	2,164	696	1,072
17	1,156	0	333	1,007	1,128	0	331	1,025	1,160	0
18	627	1,912	608	1,394	612	1,912	607	1,402	630	1,912
19-20 (g)	196	757	315	1,086	191	757	315	1,094	196	757
21	335	119	374	1,969	327	119	374	1,988	336	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,477**	**4,034**	**2,881**	**11,154**	**3,392**	**4,034**	**2,880**	**11,238**	**3,489**	**4,034**
TOTAL	**9,652**	**13,250**	**6,691**	**20,450**	**9,417**	**13,250**	**6,683**	**20,654**	**9,685**	**13,250**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	57	0	21	80	55	0	21	81	57	0
City of Key Colony B.	94	0	207	1,259	92	0	209	1,265	95	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	12,731	293	2,359	2,210	12,422	293	2,313	2,224	12,775	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**22,534**	**13,543**	**9,278**	**23,999**	**21,986**	**13,543**	**9,227**	**24,224**	**22,612**	**13,543**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
PAED	1996 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(28 + 29 + 30) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1997 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1997 (ef)	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1997 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) [(32 + 33 + 34) x 15.5%]	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1998 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1998 (ef)	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (eg)	1998 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (36 + 37 + 38) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 1999 (se)
Lower Keys										
1	111	118	0	600	111	119	0	600	111	119
2	152	402	83	495	152	404	78	495	151	405
3	230	271	130	1,089	231	274	122	1,089	230	278
4a	405	2,123	251	276	411	2,153	236	276	413	2,172
4b	3	19	0	0	3	19	0	0	3	19
5	411	1,260	130	1,268	412	1,267	122	1,268	412	1,269
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0
Subtotal	**1,564**	**4,193**	**594**	**5,358**	**1,572**	**4,236**	**558**	**5,358**	**1,574**	**4,263**
Middle Keys										
7	848	2,161	1,633	1,683	849	2,167	1,535	1,683	835	2,173
8	245	564	838	180	245	567	788	180	238	570
9	153	259	123	608	153	259	116	608	152	260
10	47	198	154	0	54	198	414	0	95	199
11	269	497	95	1,147	270	497	89	1,147	269	497
12a	177	900	239	6	177	-	-	-	-	-
12b	125	111	698	0	125	-	-	-	-	-
13	422	616	1,870	235	422	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2,284**	**5,306**	**5,650**	**3,858**	**2,296**	**3,690**	**2,941**	**3,617**	**1,588**	**3,699**
Upper Keys										
14	424	2,358	234	174	429	-	-	-	-	-
15	229	1,241	237	0	229	1,244	222	0	227	1,248
16	609	2,167	696	1,072	610	2,172	654	1,072	604	2,175
17	339	1,038	1,160	0	341	1,054	1,090	0	332	1,062
18	811	1,412	630	1,912	613	1,419	592	1,912	608	1,424
19-20 (g)	317	1,099	196	757	318	1,104	185	757	317	1,109
21	379	2,000	336	119	380	2,028	316	119	382	2,056
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,908**	**11,315**	**3,489**	**4,034**	**2,920**	**9,020**	**3,059**	**3,860**	**2,471**	**9,074**
TOTAL	**6,756**	**20,813**	**9,733**	**13,250**	**6,788**	**16,946**	**6,559**	**12,835**	**5,633**	**17,036**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	3,998	2,859	415	1,127	4,025
City of Layton	21	82	57	0	22	83	53	0	21	84
City of Key Colony B.	211	1,276	95	0	212	1,294	89	0	214	1,312
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	2,370	2,238	12,775	293	2,372	2,252	12,009	293	2,256	2,266
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,359**	**24,409**	**22,659**	**13,543**	**9,395**	**24,572**	**21,570**	**13,543**	**9,251**	**24,723**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PAED	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 1999 (af)	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	1999 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (40 + 41 + 42) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2000 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2000 (af)	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2000 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (44 + 45 + 46) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2001 (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2001 (af)	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)
Lower Keys										
1	0	600	111	120	0	600	111	120	0	600
2	78	495	152	407	82	495	152	408	82	495
3	123	1,089	231	281	129	1,089	232	284	129	1,089
4a	238	276	416	2,198	249	276	422	2,225	249	276
4b	0	0	3	20	0	0	3	20	0	0
5	123	1,268	412	1,282	129	1,268	415	1,294	129	1,268
6	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630
Subtotal	**563**	**5,358**	**1,578**	**4,307**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,589**	**4,351**	**589**	**5,358**
Middle Keys										
7	1,730	1,683	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	793	180	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	117	608	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	444	0	100	201	521	0	112	203	578	0
11	90	1,147	269	501	94	1,147	270	504	94	1,147
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,174	3,617	1,626	702	615	1,147	382	708	672	1,147
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	224	0	228	1,257	235	0	231	1,266	235	0
16	659	1,072	605	2,177	690	1,072	611	2,180	690	1,072
17	1,098	0	335	1,071	1,151	0	344	1,080	1,151	0
18	596	1,912	610	1,429	625	1,912	615	1,434	625	1,912
19-20 (g)	186	757	318	1,114	195	757	320	1,119	195	757
21	318	119	386	2,063	333	119	390	2,071	333	119
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,082**	**3,860**	**2,483**	**9,112**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,511**	**9,150**	**3,229**	**3,860**
TOTAL	**6,818**	**12,835**	**5,687**	**14,121**	**4,433**	**10,365**	**4,482**	**14,208**	**4,490**	**10,365**
Village of Islamorada	2,880	415	1,135	4,041	3,017	415	1,158	4,057	3,017	415
City of Layton	54	0	21	85	56	0	22	86	56	0
City of Key Colony B.	90	0	217	1,327	94	0	220	1,341	94	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	3,008	2,766	2,471	1,278	3,018	2,766	2,471
City of Key West	12,097	293	2,272	2,280	12,673	293	2,363	2,293	12,673	293
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**21,939**	**13,543**	**9,332**	**24,860**	**23,040**	**13,544**	**9,524**	**25,003**	**23,096**	**13,544**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study: 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix: Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
PAED	2001 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (48 + 49 + 50) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2002 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2002 (af)	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2002 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (52 + 53 + 54) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2003 (as)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2003 (af)	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2003 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (56 + 55 + 56) x 15.5%
Lower Keys									
1	112	120	0	600	112	120	0	600	112
2	153	410	82	495	153	411	82	495	153
3	233	287	129	1,089	233	290	129	1,089	234
4a	426	2,251	249	276	430	2,278	249	276	434
4b	3	21	0	0	3	22	0	0	3
5	417	1,306	129	1,268	419	1,318	129	1,268	421
6	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253
Subtotal	**1,596**	**4,395**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,603**	**4,438**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,610**
Middle Keys									
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	121	206	634	0	130	208	634	0	130
11	270	508	94	1,147	271	511	94	1,147	272
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**392**	**713**	**728**	**1,147**	**401**	**719**	**728**	**1,147**	**402**
Upper Keys									
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	233	1,276	235	0	234	1,285	235	0	236
16	611	2,182	690	1,072	611	2,185	742	1,072	620
17	346	1,089	1,151	0	347	1,098	1,151	0	348
18	615	1,439	625	1,912	616	1,444	625	1,912	617
19-20 (g)	321	1,124	195	757	322	1,129	195	757	323
21	391	2,078	333	119	392	2,085	333	119	393
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**2,517**	**9,188**	**3,229**	**3,860**	**2,523**	**9,225**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,537**
TOTAL	**4,505**	**14,295**	**4,546**	**10,365**	**4,527**	**14,383**	**4,598**	**10,365**	**4,549**
Village of Islamorada	1,161	4,073	3,017	415	1,163	4,088	3,017	415	1,166
City of Layton	22	87	56	0	22	88	56	0	22
City of Key Colony B.	222	1,355	94	0	225	1,370	94	0	227
City of Marathon	1,280	3,029	2,766	2,471	1,281	3,039	2,766	2,471	1,283
City of Key West	2,365	2,307	12,673	293	2,367	2,316	12,673	293	2,369
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**9,555**	**25,146**	**23,153**	**13,544**	**9,586**	**25,284**	**23,204**	**13,544**	**9,615**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2004 (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2004 (af)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (sg)	2004 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (60 + 61 + 62) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2005 (o) (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2005 (af)	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (sg)	2005 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (64 + 65 + 66) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2006 (o) (se)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2006 (af)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	600	112	121	0	600	112	121	0
2	414	82	495	154	415	82	495	154	417	82
3	294	129	1,089	234	298	129	1,089	235	302	129
4a	2,319	249	276	441	2,359	249	276	447	2,398	249
4b	22	0	0	3	23	0	0	4	24	0
5	1,335	129	1,268	424	1,352	129	1,268	426	1,367	129
6	0	0	1,630	253	0	0	1,630	253	0	0
Subtotal	**4,506**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,620**	**4,570**	**589**	**5,358**	**1,630**	**4,630**	**589**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	210	634	0	131	212	634	0	131	213	634
11	514	94	1,147	272	517	94	1,147	272	519	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**724**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**403**	**729**	**3,494**	**1,147**	**404**	**733**	**3,494**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,301	235	0	238	1,316	235	0	240	1,330	235
16	2,190	742	1,072	621	2,192	742	1,072	621	2,193	742
17	1,117	1,151	0	351	1,135	1,151	0	354	1,152	1,151
18	1,454	625	1,912	619	1,463	625	1,912	620	1,470	625
19-20 (g)	1,139	195	757	324	1,149	195	757	326	1,157	195
21	2,099	333	119	395	2,110	333	119	397	2,120	333
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,299**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,548**	**9,365**	**3,280**	**3,860**	**2,558**	**9,422**	**3,280**
TOTAL	**14,529**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,571**	**14,663**	**7,364**	**10,365**	**4,592**	**14,784**	**7,364**
Village of Islamorada	4,106	3,017	415	1,168	4,120	3,017	415	1,170	4,129	3,017
City of Layton	89	56	0	23	90	56	0	23	91	56
City of Key Colony B.	1,384	94	0	229	1,398	94	0	231	1,410	94
City of Marathon	3,048	2,766	2,471	1,284	3,053	2,766	2,471	1,285	3,056	2,766
City of Key West	2,325	11,914	293	2,252	2,334	11,914	293	2,254	2,339	11,914
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**25,481**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,528**	**25,658**	**25,211**	**13,544**	**9,555**	**25,809**	**25,211**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
PAED	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2006 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (68 + 69 + 70) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2007 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2007 (af)	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2007 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (71 + 72 + 73) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2008 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2008 (af)	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2008 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (76 + 77 + 78) x 15.5%
Lower Keys										
1	600	112	121	0	600	112	121	0	601	112
2	495	154	418	82	495	154	419	82	496	154
3	1,089	236	306	129	1,090	236	310	129	1,091	237
4a	276	453	2,434	249	277	459	2,469	249	277	464
4b	0	4	25	0	0	4	26	0	0	4
5	1,268	429	1,381	129	1,270	431	1,394	129	1,271	433
6	1,630	253	0	0	1,632	253	0	0	1,634	253
Subtotal	**5,358**	**1,639**	**4,686**	**590**	**5,363**	**1,649**	**4,739**	**591**	**5,369**	**1,658**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	131	215	635	0	132	216	635	0	132
11	1,147	273	521	94	1,148	273	522	94	1,149	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,147**	**404**	**736**	**729**	**1,148**	**405**	**738**	**729**	**1,149**	**406**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	242	1,342	235	0	244	1,353	235	0	246
16	1,072	621	2,191	743	1,073	621	2,188	743	1,074	621
17	0	357	1,169	1,152	0	360	1,184	1,153	0	362
18	1,912	621	1,476	625	1,914	622	1,481	626	1,916	624
19-20 (g)	757	327	1,164	195	758	328	1,169	195	759	329
21	119	399	2,127	334	119	400	2,133	334	119	401
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,860**	**2,567**	**9,469**	**3,284**	**3,864**	**2,576**	**9,508**	**3,287**	**3,868**	**2,583**
TOTAL	**10,365**	**4,611**	**14,891**	**4,602**	**10,375**	**4,630**	**14,985**	**4,607**	**10,386**	**4,647**
Village of Islamorada	415	1,172	4,134	3,020	415	1,173	4,136	3,023	416	1,174
City of Layton	0	23	92	56	0	23	93	56	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	0	233	1,421	94	0	235	1,431	94	0	236
City of Marathon	2,471	1,285	3,055	2,769	2,473	1,286	3,051	2,772	2,476	1,286
City of Key West	293	2,255	2,345	11,926	293	2,257	2,350	11,938	293	2,260
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,544**	**9,579**	**25,938**	**22,467**	**13,558**	**9,604**	**26,045**	**22,490**	**13,571**	**9,626**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2009 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2009 (af)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying In RVs or Campsites (ag)	2009 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (80 + 81 + 82) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2010 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2010 (af)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying In RVs or Campsites (ag)	2010 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (84 + 85 + 86) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying In Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2011 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying In Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2011 (af)
Lower Keys										
1	121	0	601	112	121	0	602	112	120	0
2	419	82	496	155	419	83	497	155	418	83
3	313	130	1,092	238	316	130	1,093	239	319	130
4a	2,502	250	277	469	2,533	250	277	474	2,561	250
4b	27	0	0	4	28	0	0	4	29	0
5	1,406	130	1,272	435	1,416	130	1,273	437	1,425	130
6	0	0	1,635	253	0	0	1,637	254	0	0
Subtotal	**4,788**	**591**	**5,374**	**1,667**	**4,832**	**592**	**5,379**	**1,675**	**4,872**	**592**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	217	636	0	132	218	637	0	132	219	637
11	523	94	1,150	274	523	94	1,151	274	523	94
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**740**	**730**	**1,150**	**406**	**741**	**731**	**1,151**	**407**	**741**	**732**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,363	236	0	246	1,372	236	0	249	1,379	236
16	2,182	744	1,075	620	2,174	745	1,076	619	2,163	746
17	1,199	1,154	0	365	1,212	1,155	0	367	1,225	1,158
18	1,484	626	1,918	624	1,486	627	1,920	625	1,486	828
19-20 (g)	1,174	195	759	330	1,178	196	760	331	1,180	196
21	2,136	334	119	401	2,137	335	119	402	2,136	335
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,538**	**3,290**	**3,872**	**2,588**	**9,558**	**3,293**	**3,876**	**2,593**	**9,569**	**3,297**
TOTAL	**15,065**	**4,611**	**10,396**	**4,661**	**15,131**	**4,616**	**10,407**	**4,674**	**15,183**	**4,621**
Village of Islamorada	4,133	3,026	416	1,174	4,126	3,029	417	1,174	4,115	3,032
City of Layton	93	57	0	23	94	57	0	23	94	57
City of Key Colony B.	1,439	94	0	238	1,446	94	0	239	1,451	94
City of Marathon	3,044	2,774	2,478	1,286	3,035	2,777	2,481	1,285	3,022	2,780
City of Key West	2,355	11,950	294	2,263	2,361	11,962	294	2,266	2,366	11,974
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,130**	**22,512**	**13,585**	**9,645**	**26,192**	**22,535**	**13,598**	**9,660**	**26,231**	**22,557**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
PAED	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2011 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (88 + 89 + 90) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2012 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2012 (af)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2012 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (92 + 93 + 94) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2013 (o) (ae)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2013 (af)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2013 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (96 + 97 + 98) x 15.5%
Lower Keys										
1	603	112	120	0	603	112	119	0	604	112
2	497	155	417	83	498	155	415	83	498	154
3	1,094	239	321	130	1,095	240	323	130	1,096	240
4a	278	479	2,588	250	278	483	2,612	251	278	487
4b	0	5	30	0	0	5	31	0	0	5
5	1,275	439	1,432	130	1,276	440	1,438	130	1,277	441
6	1,639	254	0	0	1,640	254	0	0	1,642	254
Subtotal	**5,385**	**1,682**	**4,908**	**593**	**5,390**	**1,688**	**4,939**	**594**	**5,396**	**1,694**
Middle Keys										
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	133	219	638	0	133	219	638	0	133
11	1,153	274	522	94	1,154	274	520	95	1,155	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,153**	**407**	**741**	**732**	**1,154**	**407**	**739**	**733**	**1,155**	**407**
Upper Keys										
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0	250	1,385	236	0	251	1,390	236	0	252
16	1,078	616	2,151	746	1,079	616	2,137	747	1,080	614
17	0	369	1,236	1,157	0	371	1,247	1,159	0	373
18	1,922	628	1,485	628	1,924	626	1,482	629	1,926	628
19-20 (g)	761	331	1,181	196	762	332	1,181	196	762	332
21	119	402	2,133	335	120	401	2,128	336	120	400
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**3,880**	**2,596**	**9,571**	**3,300**	**3,884**	**2,597**	**9,564**	**3,303**	**3,887**	**2,597**
TOTAL	**10,417**	**4,684**	**15,220**	**4,625**	**10,427**	**4,692**	**15,242**	**4,630**	**10,438**	**4,698**
Village of Islamorada	417	1,172	4,099	3,035	417	1,171	4,080	3,038	418	1,168
City of Layton	0	23	94	57	0	23	95	57	0	23
City of Key Colony B.	0	240	1,455	94	0	240	1,458	95	0	241
City of Marathon	2,483	1,284	3,006	2,783	2,486	1,283	2,987	2,785	2,488	1,280
City of Key West	294	2,268	2,372	11,986	295	2,271	2,377	11,998	295	2,274
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**13,612**	**9,672**	**26,246**	**22,580**	**13,625**	**9,680**	**26,239**	**22,602**	**13,639**	**9,684**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives

1	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
PAED	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2014 (o) (aa)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2014 (at)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2014 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (96 + 97 + 98) x 15.5%	Peak Number of Persons Staying in Seasonal Dwelling Units During 2015 (o) (aa)	Peak Number of People Staying in Hotel and Motel Rooms During 2015 (at)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying in RVs or Campsites (ag)	2015 Peak Number of Persons Staying with Friends and Relatives (ah) (104 + 105 + 106) x 15.5%
Lower Keys								
1	118	0	604	112	117	0	605	112
2	414	83	499	154	411	83	499	154
3	325	130	1,097	241	327	130	1,099	241
4a	2,633	251	279	490	2,652	251	279	493
4b	32	0	0	5	33	0	0	5
5	1,443	130	1,279	442	1,446	130	1,280	443
6	0	0	1,643	255	0	0	1,645	255
Subtotal	**4,966**	**594**	**5,401**	**1,699**	**4,987**	**595**	**5,406**	**1,703**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	219	639	0	133	219	640	0	133
11	518	95	1,156	274	516	95	1,157	274
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**738**	**734**	**1,156**	**407**	**735**	**734**	**1,157**	**407**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1,393	237	0	253	1,395	237	0	253
16	2,120	748	1,081	612	2,102	749	1,082	609
17	1,256	1,160	0	374	1,264	1,161	0	376
18	1,478	630	1,928	625	1,472	630	1,929	625
19-20 (g)	1,180	196	763	332	1,178	197	764	331
21	2,120	336	120	399	2,111	336	120	398
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**9,547**	**3,307**	**3,891**	**2,595**	**9,521**	**3,310**	**3,895**	**2,592**
TOTAL	**15,250**	**4,634**	**10,448**	**4,702**	**15,243**	**4,639**	**10,459**	**4,703**
Village of Islamorada	4,057	3,041	418	1,165	4,030	3,044	419	1,161
City of Layton	95	57	0	24	95	57	0	24
City of Key Colony B.	1,459	95	0	241	1,459	95	0	241
City of Marathon	2,966	2,788	2,491	1,278	2,941	2,791	2,493	1,275
City of Key West	2,382	12,010	295	2,277	2,388	12,022	296	2,279
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**26,208**	**22,625**	**13,653**	**9,685**	**26,155**	**22,648**	**13,666**	**9,683**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: 1990 Kearney/Centaur Tourism Study; 1996 Visitor Profiles:Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix; Monroe County Planning Department Population Tables

Appendix 10

Peak Population Staying on Live Aboard Vessels by PAED from 1990 to 2015

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAEO	1990 Census Tract (a)	1990 Census Block Groups	Percentage of the Total Number of Liveaboard Vessels in Monroe County [al]	Average # of Persons Per Liveaboard Vessel [aj]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1990 [al]	1990 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels [5 x 6]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1991 [6 + (6 x 0.10%)]	1991 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 7)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1992 [8 + (8 x 0.10%)]	1992 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels [4 x 10]	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1993 [10 + [10 x 0.10%)]
Lower Keys											
1	9718 & 9719 pt.	N/A	17.91%	1.8	249	448	249	448	249	448	249
2	9717	N/A	5.80%	1.8	80	145	81	145	81	145	81
3	9716	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	9715	N/A	1.29%	1.8	18	32	18	32	18	32	18
4b	9714 pt.	BG 4 (a)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9714 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4,5 (a)	7.73%	1.8	107	193	107	193	108	194	108
6	9714 pt. & 9713 pt.	9714 BG 1 (b)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	-	-	**32.73%**	**1.8**	**454**	818	**455**	**819**	**455**	**819**	**456**
Middle Keys											
7	9713, 9712, & 9711	N/A	17.01%	1.8	236	425	236	425	237	426	237
8	9710 pt.	BG 3 (c)	9.15%	1.8	127	229	127	229	127	229	127
9	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	9710 pt.	BG 2 (d)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	9710 pt.	BG 1(e)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	9709 pt.	BG 5	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12b	9709 pt.	BG 1,2 (f)	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	9709 pt.	BG 1,2,3,4 (f)	0.52%	1.8	7	13	7	13	7	13	7
Subtotal	-	-	**26.68%**	**1.8**	**370**	**666**	**371**	**667**	**371**	**668**	**371**
Upper Keys											
14	9708	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	9707	N/A	1.42%	1.8	20	35	20	35	20	35	20
16	9706	N/A	0.13%	1.8	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
17	9705	N/A	4.64%	1.8	64	116	64	116	65	116	65
18	9704	N/A	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	9703	N/A	0.52%	1.8	7	13	7	13	7	13	7
21	9702.98 pt.	BG 1,2,3 (h)	7.73%	1.8	107	193	107	193	108	194	108
22	9701 pt. & 9702.98 pt.	BG 1 (h)	4.12%	1.8	57	103	57	103	57	103	57
Subtotal	-	-	**18.56%**	**1.8**	**258**	**464**	**258**	**464**	**258**	**465**	**258**
UNINC. TOTALS	-	-	**77.96%**	**1.8**	**1,082**	**1,948**	**1,083**	**1,950**	**1,084**	**1,952**	**1,085**
Village of Islamorada	9709	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Layton	9710	BG 1	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	9710	BG 3	0.00%	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	9710-9713	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	9719-9726	N/A	22.04%	1.8	306	551	306	551	306	552	307
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	-	-	**100.00%**	**1.8**	**1,388**	**2,498**	**1,389**	**2,501**	**1,391**	**2,503**	**1,392**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PAEO	1993 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 12)	Peak Number of Livesboard Vessels in 1994 (12 + (12 a 0.10%))	1994 Peak Number of Peopls on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 14)	Psak Number of Livseboard Vessels in 1995 (14 + (14 x 0.10%))	1995 Peak Number of Peopls on Livsaboard Vessels (4 a 16)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1996 (16 + (16 a 0.10%))	1996 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 a 18)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1997 (18 + (18 x 0.10%))	1997 Psak Number of Peopls on Livesboard Vessels (4 x 20)	Psak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 1998 (20 + (20 x 0.10%))	1998 Peak Number of People on Livsaboard Vessels (4 a 22)	Peak Number of Livsaboard Vessels in 1999 (22 + (22 x 0.10%))	1999 Psak Number of People on Livseboard Vessels (4 x 24)
Lower Keys													
1	449	250	449	250	450	250	450	250	451	251	451	251	452
2	145	81	145	81	146	81	146	81	146	81	146	81	146
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32	18	32
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	194	108	194	108	194	108	194	108	195	108	195	108	195
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**820**	**456**	**821**	**457**	**822**	**457**	**823**	**458**	**824**	**458**	**824**	**458**	**825**
Middle Keys													
7	426	237	427	237	427	238	428	238	428	238	428	238	429
8	229	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	230	128	231
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
12b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
13	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**668**	**372**	**669**	**372**	**670**	**372**	**670**	**373**	**671**	**366**	**659**	**366**	**659**
Upper Keys													
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
15	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	116	65	116	65	116	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	194	108	194	108	194	108	194	108	195	108	195	108	195
22	103	57	103	58	104	58	104	58	104	58	104	58	104
Subtotal	**465**	**259**	**465**	**259**	**466**	**259**	**466**	**259**	**467**	**260**	**467**	**260**	**468**
UNINC. TOTALS	**1,954**	**1,086**	**1,956**	**1,088**	**1,958**	**1,089**	**1,960**	**1,090**	**1,962**	**1,084**	**1,951**	**1,085**	**1,952**
Village of Islamorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Key West	552	307	553	307	553	308	554	308	554	308	555	309	556
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**2,506**	**1,394**	**2,508**	**1,395**	**2,511**	**1,396**	**2,513**	**1,398**	**2,516**	**1,399**	**2,518**	**1,400**	**2,521**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
PAEO	Peak Number of Livaaboard Veesele in 2000 [24 + (24 x 0.10%)]	2000 Peak Number of People on Livesboard Vesssis (4 s 26)	Peak Number of Livexboard Vessels in 2001 [26 + (26 x 0.10%)]	2001 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 s 28)	Peak Number of Liveeboard Vsssele in 2002 [28 + (28 s 0.10%)]	2002 Peak Number of People on Livesboard Vesseie (4 s 30)	Peak Number of Livesbosrd Veeeele in 2003 [30 + (30 x 0.10%)]	2003 Peak Number of People on Livesboerd Veesele (4 s 32)	Peak Number of Livesboard Veesele in 2004 [32 + (32 x 0.10%)]	2004 Peak Number of Psople on Livseboerd Vsssels (4 x 34)	Peak Number of Livesboard Vsssels in 2005 [34 + (34 x 0.10%)]	2005 Pask Number of People on Liveaboard Veseeie (4 x 36)
Lower Keys												
1	251	452	251	452	252	453	252	453	252	454	252	454
2	81	146	81	146	81	147	82	147	82	147	82	147
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	108	195	109	195	109	196	109	196	109	196	109	196
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**459**	**826**	**459**	**827**	**460**	**826**	**460**	**828**	**461**	**829**	**461**	**830**
Middle Keys												
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	118	65	118
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	108	195	109	195	109	196	109	196	109	196	109	196
22	58	104	58	104	58	t04	58	104	58	104	58	105
Subtotal	**260**	**468**	**260**	**469**	**261**	**469**	**261**	**470**	**261**	**470**	**261**	**471**
UNINC. TOTALS	**719**	**1,294**	**720**	**1,296**	**720**	**1,297**	**721**	**1,298**	**722**	**1,299**	**723**	**1,301**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	366	659	367	660	367	661	367	661	368	662	368	663
City of Key West	309	556	309	557	310	557	310	558	310	558	310	559
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,401**	**2,522**	**1,403**	**2,525**	**1,404**	**2,527**	**1,406**	**2,530**	**1,407**	**2,533**	**1,408**	**2,535**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
PAEO	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2006 [36 + (36 x 0.10%)]	2006 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 38)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2007 [38 + (38 x 0.10%)]	2007 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 40)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2008 [40 + (40 x 0.10%)]	2008 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 42)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2009 [42 + (42 x 0.10%)]	2009 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 44)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2010 [44 + (44 x 0.10%)]	2010 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 46)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2011 [46 + (46 x 0.10%)]	2011 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 48)
Lower Keys												
1	253	455	253	455	253	456	253	456	254	457	254	457
2	82	147	82	147	82	148	82	148	82	148	82	148
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	109	196	109	196	109	197	109	197	109	197	110	197
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**462**	**831**	**462**	**832**	**463**	**833**	**463**	**833**	**463**	**834**	**464**	**835**
Middle Keys												
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	0	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys												
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	65	118	65	118	66	118	66	118	66	118	66	118
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	109	196	109	196	109	197	109	197	109	197	110	197
22	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105	58	105
Subtotal	**262**	**471**	**262**	**472**	**262**	**472**	**263**	**473**	**263**	**473**	**263**	**473**
UNINC. TOTALS	**723**	**1,302**	**724**	**1,303**	**725**	**1,305**	**726**	**1,306**	**726**	**1,307**	**727**	**1,309**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Leyton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	369	663	369	664	369	665	370	665	370	666	370	667
City of Key West	311	559	311	560	311	561	312	561	312	562	312	562
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,410**	**2,538**	**1,411**	**2,540**	**1,413**	**2,543**	**1,414**	**2,545**	**1,415**	**2,548**	**1,417**	**2,550**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels

1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
PAED	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2012 [48 + (48 x 0.10%)]	2012 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 50)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2013 [50 + (50 x 0.10%)]	2013 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 52)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2014 [52 + (52 x 0.10%)]	2014 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 54)	Peak Number of Liveaboard Vessels in 2015 [54 + (54 x 0.10%)]	2015 Peak Number of People on Liveaboard Vessels (4 x 56)
Lower Keys								
1	254	457	254	458	255	458	255	459
2	82	148	82	148	82	148	83	149
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4a	18	33	18	33	18	33	18	33
4b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	110	197	110	198	110	198	110	198
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**464**	**836**	**465**	**837**	**465**	**838**	**466**	**838**
Middle Keys								
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Upper Keys								
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	36	20	36	20	36	20	36
16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
17	66	118	66	119	66	119	66	119
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-20 (g)	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
21	110	197	110	198	110	198	110	198
22	59	105	59	105	59	106	59	106
Subtotal	**263**	**474**	**264**	**474**	**264**	**475**	**264**	**475**
UNINC. TOTALS	**728**	**1,310**	**728**	**1,311**	**729**	**1,313**	**730**	**1,314**
Village of Islamorada	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
City of Layton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Key Colony B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Marathon	371	667	371	668	372	669	372	669
City of Key West	313	563	313	563	313	564	314	564
COUNTY TOTAL (q)	**1,418**	**2,553**	**1,420**	**2,555**	**1,421**	**2,558**	**1,423**	**2,561**

SEE FINAL PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOURCE: Monroe County Planning Department; Antonini et. al. "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in Waterfront Development"

Appendix 11

Footnotes

FOOTNOTES

(a) The Census places No Name Key within Tract 9714 Block Group 4, but the figures for No Name Key are calculated seperately in this model.

(b) The Census includes W. Summerland, Bahia Honda, Ohio, & Missouri Keys within Tract 9714 Block Group 1. The totals for these islands as well as Pigeon Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(c) The City of Key Colony Beach is excluded from the totals for this PAED.

(d) The Census includes Grassy and Duck Keys within Tract 9710 Block Group 2, but the figures for either PAED are calculated seperately in this model.

(e) The City of Layton is excluded from the totals for this PAED.

(f) The Census includes Windley Key (PAED 12b) within Tract 9709 Block Groups 1 and 2. The totals for Windley Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(g) PAEDs 19 and 20 are divided by US Highway 1. Neither the Census data nor the Building Department data have been aggregated in this way. As a result, the population figures for both these PAEDs have been aggregated in this model.

(h) The Census includes Cross Key (PAED 22) within Tracts 9701 and 9702.98, but the figures for Cross Key have been aggregated seperately in this model.

(i) This is a surrogate measurement that compares the total population to the total number of housing units. This figure accounts for persons in group quarters and the number of vacant housing units. This figure is NOT persons per household, which is based upon the number of persons in occupied housing units only.

(j) This number accounts for persons in group quarters, and accounts for the number of vacant housing units based upon the persons-per-total-housing-units figure (column 13). This number does NOT include seasonal population.

(k) This number was derived by examining the number of CO's by PAED through December 31, 1999.

(l) This number uses the total number of residential permits available based on the current ROGO system. PAED totals were derived by mutiplying the total number of permits available for a sub-district by a PAED's historical contribution to the number of units built in that sub-district from 1990 to 1999 (column 55).

(m) The 1999 Total Population is an estimate based on the number of Certificates of Occupancy issued.

(n) These population forecasts are based on the mean historical percent increases. There are currently no ROGO guidelines for development after 2003.

(o) The percent increase figure has a .10% reduction (over the previous year's total) which is applied as an assumption that population will tend to level off or decline as a function of reduced carrying capacity and slower growth rates.

(p) Key West population figures come from Tables 1.1 and 1.3 of their Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR). Key West totals in these tables differ from 1990 Census STF1A figures based upon their inclusion of military housing/population (not included in the Census). For consistency, the Key West EAR figures were used in this model, but the military housing/population figures were removed from the 1990 data columns. This data comes from Key West, not the Monroe County Planning Dept. Please note that the Key West Peak Seasonal Tourist Population figures INCLUDE day visitors, while the Monroe County figures do not.

(q) The County Total figure excludes Mainland Monroe County, the Marquesas, and the Dry Tortugas.

FOOTNOTES

(r) The number of seasonal units is derived from the 1990 Census.

(s) This number is taken from the Permanent Resident Population Estimates and Forecasts model, which is based upon the number of Certificates of Occupancy issued. Key West figures are taken from their Evaluation and Appraisal Report, not from the Monroe County Planning Department.

(t) This number is taken from Table A.1.32 of the TDC's "Technical Appendix: Sampling Methodologies and Estimation Methods Applied to the Florida Keys/Key West Visitors Surveys" document prepared by Vernon Leeworthy in December of 1996. Key West's figure comes from their Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

(u) This number is derived from the State of Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation Master List of Hotels, Motels, B&B's and Transient Apartments. The number of units which were issued Certificates of Occupancy duirng the year by the Monroe County Building Department have been added to the State's figures.

(v) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.32 on Page 28.

(x) This number comes from the "Trend Report" prepared by Smith Travel Research for the TDC. This rate includes all of Monroe County including Key West, and is the highest monthly occupancy rate for the year.

(y) This number is derived by including the existing number of rooms plus any projects which may have been vested. The Village at Hawks Cay has approximately 71 units which are not constructed by 1999. These remaining units have been divided up evenly over 2000, 2001, and 2002.

(z) This number includes all vested hotel/motel units remaining.

(aa) This number remains constant as a result of the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Policy 101.2.6 (ROGO) which places a moratorium on these units.

(ab) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.30 Pages 25 and 26. The numbers found in the TDC study are for 1996, but have been used for the period from 1990 to 2015 based upon the moratorium on these types of uses noted in Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan Policy 101.2.6.

(ac) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.31 "Number per Party" on Page 27.

(ad) This number comes from the TDC's Visitor Profiles: Florida Keys/Key West 1996 Study Technical Appendix Table A.1.31 on Page 27. The figure is the peak "Capacity Utilization Rate", which is "campsite usage" divided by total campsite capacity. This number serves as a peak occupancy rate for this submodel.

(ae) This number is derived from the Peak Number of People in Seasonal Residences table.

(af) This number is derived from the Peak Number of People in Hotels and Motels table.

(ag) This number is derived from the Peak Population in Campsites and Recreational Vehicles Model.

(ah) This number results from the TDC's Visitors Guide: Florida Keys/Key West Technical Appendix Table A.1.34 Page 31. This study has determined that 15.5% of all visitors to the Keys stay with friends and relatives.

(al) This number is derived from the 1993 Marina Survey performed by the Monroe County Marine Resources Department.

FOOTNOTES

(aj) This number is derived from the Antonini et. al. study "Boat Live-Aboards in the Florida Keys: A New Factor in wtarefront Development" (Page x of the abstract).

(al) This number is derived by dividing the total number of liveaboard vessels (from the Antonini study) by the appropriate percentages found in the Marine Resources 1993 survey.

APPENDIX 2

SECTION 2

Population and Water Demand Forecast Summary

2.1 Introduction

The development of accurate population projections and water use demands for the Florida Keys is challenging because of the high number of seasonal residents (those residing in the Keys for 6 months or less), and day visitors (from cruise ships docking in Key West or visitors from the mainland). The population projections developed by the Monroe County Planning Department (MCPD) and used in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Florida Keys Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) are used as the basis for the majority of population projections developed by other agencies, and were also used for this analysis.

The MCPD permanent and seasonal population projections were used to develop a functional population (permanent plus seasonal) for FKAA's service area through 2025. The projected population was then multiplied by FKAA's projected per capita demand to project customer demand in the service area. The per capita demand is projected to increase as the changing demographics of the Keys result in higher individual water use (for example, redevelopment of existing property usually involves some level of irrigation or other water-consuming amenities where none previously existed).

2.2 Projected Population

2.2.1 Permanent Population

The MCPD permanent population projections include the most appropriate and applicable information and are viewed as the basis of future projections in this Plan. From 1990 through 1995, the permanent population of Monroe County increased from 78,856 to 79,200 (0.4 percent); from 1995 through 2000, it increased from 79,200 to 79,589 (0.5 percent); and from 2000 through 2005, it increased from 79,589 to 81,701 (2.7 percent).

The MCPD data in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) project a permanent population of 79,589 for 2000; 81,701 in 2005; 83,400 in 2010; 83,799 in 2015; 84,200 in 2020; and 84,603 in 2025. Exhibit 2-1 summarizes the MCPD permanent population projections. The permanent population is projected to grow at an overall average rate of 1.2 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a higher rate (2.1 percent from 2005 to 2010) and a lower rate (0.5 percent) thereafter as Monroe County nears build-out.

2.2.2 Seasonal Population

The MCPD seasonal population projections in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) also were used to project the seasonal population for Monroe County. Although there are no exact counts of the seasonal population, the MCPD developed historical seasonal population projections for 1990, 1995, and 2000. The MCPD projected that the 1990 seasonal population of 70,493 increased by 1.1 percent to a 1995 population of 71,266, and further increased by 3.1 percent to a 2000 seasonal population of 73,491.The MCPD continues these seasonal population projections in 5-year increments starting with a seasonal population of 73,737 in 2005; 74,533 in 2010; 74,712 in 2015; 74,891 in 2020; and 75,071 in 2025. The seasonal population is projected to increase at an overall average rate of 0.4 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a 1.1 percent increase between 2005 and 2010 and a 0.24 percent increase from 2010 through 2025.

2.2.3 Functional Population

The term "functional population" is a concept that incorporates three elements of population: permanent residents, seasonal visitors, and day visitors. Because of the unique nature of the Keys, which has an economy based on seasonal tourism, it is appropriate to use one "population" number that incorporates these three separate population components.

In 2004 and 2005, CH2M HILL developed population projections for the FKAA service area. The population projections were based on those developed by the Monroe County Planning Department, and combined the permanent population with the seasonal population to form a "functional population" that was used to estimate water demand.

As part of this effort, CH2M HILL contacted the agencies or municipalities listed in Exhibit 2-1 to determine if they could provide data that could be used to develop population projections for the FKAA service area. Ultimately, it was decided to use the functional population projections developed by Monroe County.

Exhibit 2-2 presents the MCPD permanent, seasonal, and functional populations between 1990 and 2025. For this Plan, the functional population value is used in all per capita calculations and estimates. There are approximately 3.6 people per customer account within FKAA's service area using functional population as the basis.

Exhibit 2-3 summarizes the percent change in the functional population in 5-year intervals, starting in 1990.

EXHIBIT 2-1
Sources of Population Projection Data

Agency or Municipality	Type of Data	Contact Person	Data Source	Comments
University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR)	Permanent Population Projections	N/A	2003 Annual Report	Projections for the entire state of Florida by county from 2000 through 2025.
Monroe County Planning Department	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	N/A	2004 Comprehensive Plan and Facilities Capacity Assessment	Seasonal and permanent population projections were based off 1990 US Census and updated with the 2000 US Census numbers for the entire county.
Monroe County Tourist Development Council (TDC)	Hotel, Cruise Ship, and Airline Data	Jessica Mazzola, Director of Market Research	Three Penny Revenue Report, Call Counts, Trend Report and Airline Passenger Data Report FY 2004	The most detailed seasonal data, but did not account for the “day trip” visitor.
Islamorada	Permanent Population Projections	Patrick Small, Principal Planner	2003 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Key Colony Beach	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Clyde Burnett, Mayor	1992 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Key West	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Ty Symrowski, City Planner	1994 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
Layton	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Norm Anderson, City Council	N/A	Developed based on the US Census.
Marathon	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	Katie Parker, Planner	2003 Comprehensive Plan	Developed based on the US Census.
U.S. Census	Permanent Population Estimates	N/A	2000 Census Estimates	Permanent population estimates for 2000 by county.
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	Population and Water Demand Projections	N/A	Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan (LEC RWSP) (2003)	Draft data from November 2003.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Permanent and Seasonal Population Projections	N/A	Carrying Capacity Study (2003)	Included constraints on growth and environmental factors.

Note:
N/A = not applicable

EXHIBIT 2-2
Monroe County Historic and Projected Population Projections

Year	Permanent Population	Seasonal Population	Functional Population (Permanent + Seasonal + Day Visitors)
1990	**78,856**	**70,493**	**149,349**
1991	78,925	70,648	149,572
1992	78,994	70,802	149,796
1993	79,062	70,957	150,019
1994	79,131	71,111	150,243
1995	**79,200**	**71,266**	**150,466**
1996	79,278	71,421	150,698
1997	79,356	71,575	150,931
1998	79,433	71,730	151,163
1999	79,511	71,884	151,396
2000	**79,589**	**73,491**	**153,080**
2001	80,011	73,540	153,552
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495
2004	81,279	73,688	154,966
2005	**81,701**	**73,737**	**155,438**
2006	82,041	73,896	155,937
2007	82,381	74,055	156,436
2008	82,720	74,215	156,935
2009	83,060	74,374	157,434
2010	**83,400**	**74,533**	**157,933**
2011	83,480	74,569	158,049
2012	83,560	74,605	158,164
2013	83,639	74,640	158,280
2014	83,719	74,676	158,395
2015	**83,799**	**74,712**	**158,511**
2016	83,879	74,748	158,627
2017	83,959	74,784	158,743
2018	84,040	74,819	158,859
2019	84,120	74,855	158,975
2020	**84,200**	**74,891**	**159,091**
2021	84,281	74,927	159,208
2022	84,361	74,963	159,324
2023	84,442	74,999	159,441
2024	84,522	75,035	159,557
2025	**84,603**	**75,071**	**159,674**

EXHIBIT 2-3
5-Year Historic and Projected Percent Changes in Functional Population

5-Year Period	Percent Change in Functional Population
1990–1995	0.75
1995–2000	1.74
2000–2005	1.54
2005–2010	1.61
2010–2015	0.37
2015–2020	0.37%
2020–2025	0.37%

2.3 Historic Water Production

CH2M HILL reviewed the raw water pumpage records from the FKAA's Florida City well-field from 1990 through 2005. These data, obtained from the FKAA's previous water use permit (WUP) applications, Monthly Operating Reports (MORs), and Monthly Production Reports (MPRs), are summarized in Exhibit 2-4. Exhibit 2-5 summarizes the same data for finished water; however, because of limited continuous annual historic data, a summary from 2000 to 2005 is presented.

Unlike population growth, which increased less than 2 percent for each 5-year period from 1990 through 2005 (Exhibit 2-3), the average-day raw water demand for the FKAA service area increased much more rapidly. From 1990 to 1995, the average-day raw water demand for the service area increased from 12.06 mgd to 14.07 mgd, an increase of 16.7 percent. From 1995 to 2000, the average-day demand increased by 21.2 percent, from 14.07 mgd to 17.06 mgd. From 2000 to 2005, average-day demand increased by only 4.0 percent, from 17.06 mgd to 17.73 mgd.

As seen in Exhibits 2-4 and 2-5, the 2000 drought with water restrictions resulted in significantly lower demands in 2001 (the year in which water restrictions were fully implemented). It is also possible that reduction in travel following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks resulted in less tourism.

EXHIBIT 2-4
Historic Raw Water Production

Year	Annual Demand (MG)	Average Daily Demand (mgd)	Max Day Demand (mgd)	Average Monthly Demand (MG)	Per Capita Demand (gpcd)
1990	4,404	12.06	**14.89**	367.01	80.74
1991	4,290	11.75	14.87	357.53	78.53
1992	4,742	12.98	15.9	395.16	86.67
1993	5,163	14.14	16.76	430.29	94.23
1994	5,076	13.90	16.88	423.01	92.50
1995	5,140	14.07	**16.49**	428.37	93.53
1996	5,273	14.44	17.82	439.40	95.80
1997	5,357	14.67	18.36	446.38	97.17
1998	5,622	15.39	18.29	468.49	101.82
1999	5,953	16.30	20.24	496.06	107.65
2000	6,230	17.06	**20.79**	519.15	111.42
2001	5,627	15.41	19.15	468.89	100.32
2002	6,191	16.95	20.46	515.93	110.05
2003	6,288	17.22	22.20	524.01	111.43
2004	6,383	17.48	22.00	531.92	112.77
2005	6,477	17.73	**22.39**	539.75	114.10

Notes:
MG=million gallons
mgd=million gallons per day
gpcd=gallons per capita per day
per capita=functional population

EXHIBIT 2-5
Historic Finished Water Production

Year	Annual Demand (MG)	Average Daily Demand (mgd)	Max Day Demand (mgd)	Average Monthly Demand (MG)	Per Capita Demand (gpcd)
2000	6,116	16.76	20.46	510	109.46
2001[a]	5,558	15.23	19.24	463	99.17
2002	6,031	16.52	19.95	503	107.28
2003	6,248	17.12	20.43	521	110.80
2004	6,347	17.39	20.43	529	112.22
2005	6,338	17.36	22.30	528	111.71

Notes:
[a]2001 maximum day for historic finished water was higher than maximum day for raw water (Exhibit 2-3) because of higher pumpage from storage tanks at Florida City during peak hours.
MG=million gallons mgd=million gallons per day
gpcd=gallons per capita per day per capita=functional population

Exhibit 2-6 compares the changes in population, raw water demand, and per capita use for the 5-year periods from 1990 through 2005.

EXHIBIT 2-6
5-Year Historic Percent Changes in Functional Population, Raw Water Demand, and Per Capita Water Demand

5-Year Period	Percent Change in Functional Population	Percent Change in Average Day Raw Water Demand	Percent Change in per Capita Water Demand
1990–1995	0.75	16.72	15.85
1995–2000	1.74	21.19	19.12
2000–2005	1.54	3.97	2.39

The high rate of growth in raw water demand, along with an increasing per capita demand over time, as seen in Exhibit 2-4, is primarily the result of a strong shift in demographics seen in the FKAA service area. The Keys as a whole are seeing an increasing number of affluent customers moving into the area who are then displacing the lower-income demographic group. These new customers are either improving existing homes or tearing them down and building larger, more expensive homes that use more water. Thus, new customers are consuming more water on a per capita basis and resulting in a higher per capita and average-day demand for the FKAA service area. This hypothesis was explored by investigating two issues believed to possibly contribute to this trend:

- Swimming pool construction permits, and
- Differences in water use following a home sale.

2.3.1 Swimming Pool Construction Permits

Homes constructed or redeveloped by higher-income residents typically have swimming pools, which further increase the water demand for that residence. CH2M HILL obtained the annual number of swimming pool construction permits issued by Monroe County from 1995 through 2004, as shown in Exhibit 2-7.

EXHIBIT 2-7
Annual Swimming Pool Construction Permits Issued by Monroe County

Year	Number of New Swimming Pool Construction Permits Issued	Percent Annual Increase
1995	65	N/A
1996	82	26
1997	88	7
1998	98	11
1999	88	-10
2000	96	9
2001	88	-8
2002	111	26
2003	195	76
2004	153	-22
Annual Average	**106**	**13**

The rate of swimming pool permit issuance increased, on average, by 13 percent annually from 1995 through 2004, which included both the drought year and recovery of 2001 as well as 2004, which had multiple hurricanes. In the past 3 years (2002 through 2004), pool permit issuance increased by an average of 27 percent annually (except 2004). Since 1995, the number of permits issued annually has increased by more than 250 percent.

2.3.2 Current Homeowner Versus Former Homeowner Water Use

In a trend that has become commonplace across Florida, higher-income residents are displacing lower-income residents and substantially improving their "new" homes. Many of these improvements involve upgrading the landscaping with lush foliage that typically requires substantially more irrigation than the previous landscaping. In addition, many times smaller homes are replaced with larger homes with more bathrooms. As a result of these changes, many of these residences show large increases in water use without a corresponding increase in population. Additionally, higher-income residents are typically less sensitive to increases in their water bill and are less likely to decrease their water use in response to the increased cost. Combined, these factors can result in an increased per capita water use by new residents.

CH2M HILL analyzed residential home sales prices to determine if the increase in home sales prices could be correlated with increasing per capita water demand. Individual account data were only available from 2000 through 2004, and to compare a full year of usage for each customer, only home sales occurring between 2002 and 2003 were used, which allowed for at least one full year of usage data before and after the sale. Water use in 2001 was excluded because of the impact of the water restrictions in effect at this time.

The FKAA service area is made up of several municipalities that are going through redevelopment and changes in demographics at different paces. To substantiate the correlation between increased home values and water use, CH2M HILL examined the home sale data for each separate municipality and for Monroe County as a whole.

1. CH2M HILL analyzed 2002 and 2003 home sale data provided by the Monroe County Property Appraiser to identify transactions in which the previous sale price was $150,000 or less. In 2002, 163 sales met this criterion; 268 purchases met this criterion in 2003.

2. The annual water use for each group of residential accounts was summed for 2000 through 2004.

3. For homes sold in 2002, their 2003 and 2004 water use was compared to their water use in 2000. Data from 2001 were excluded because of the drought, and data from 2002 (the sale year) were not included because of homes being sold at different times during the year and the lack of a full year's worth of water use under either the old or new homeowners.

4. The water use in homes sold in 2004 was compared against their 2002 water use. Data from 2001 and 2003 were excluded as noted above.

For the 2002 home sales in Monroe County, water use increased by 13.4 percent in 2003 and 21.1 percent in 2004 when compared to water use in 2000. For the 2003 home sales, water use increased by 11.4 percent in 2004 when compared to 2002 water use.

A technical memorandum documenting the projected change in per capita use, prepared for the South Florida Water Management District as part of the FKAA's water use permitting process is included as Appendix A.

2.4 Projected Finished Water Demand

The projected finished water demands for the FKAA service area from 2005 through 2025 are shown in tabular form in Exhibit 2-8 and in graphical form in Exhibit 2-9.

EXHIBIT 2-8
FKAA Service Area Projected 2005–2025 Population and Finished Water Demands

	Population			Finished Water Demands					
Year	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional	per capita (gpcd)	Avg. Day (mgd)	Max. Day (mgd)	Annual (MG)	Avg. Mo. (MG)	Max. Mo. (MG)
2005 (Actual)	**81,701**	**73,737**	**155,438**	**114.08**	**17.73**	**22.39**	**6477**	**539.74**	**597.15**
2006	82,041	73,896	155,937	119.15	18.58	23.23	6786	565.53	625.69
2007	82,381	74,055	156,436	119.99	18.77	23.46	6856	571.31	632.08
2008	82,720	74,215	156,935	122.34	19.2	24.00	7013	584.40	646.56
2009	83,060	74,374	157,434	124.75	19.64	24.55	7174	597.79	661.38
2010	**83,400**	**74,533**	**157,933**	**127.08**	**20.07**	**25.09**	**7331**	**610.88**	**675.86**
2011	83,480	74,569	158,049	129.58	20.48	25.60	7480	623.36	689.67
2012	83,560	74,605	158,164	132.01	20.88	26.10	7626	635.54	703.14
2013	83,639	74,640	158,280	134.45	21.28	26.60	7773	647.71	716.61
2014	83,719	74,676	158,395	136.87	21.68	27.10	7919	659.89	730.08
2015	**83,799**	**74,712**	**158,511**	**139.30**	**22.08**	**27.60**	**8065**	**672.06**	**743.55**
2016	83,879	74,748	158,627	140.90	22.35	27.94	8163	680.28	752.64
2017	83,959	74,784	158,743	142.43	22.61	28.26	8258	688.19	761.40
2018	84,040	74,819	158,859	144.03	22.88	28.60	8357	696.41	770.49
2019	84,120	74,855	158,975	145.56	23.14	28.93	8452	704.32	779.24
2020	**84,200**	**74,891**	**159,091**	**147.15**	**23.41**	**29.26**	**8551**	**712.54**	**788.34**
2021	84,281	74,927	159,208	147.61	23.5	29.38	8583	715.28	791.37
2022	84,361	74,963	159,324	148.13	23.6	29.50	8620	718.33	794.73
2023	84,442	74,999	159,441	148.64	23.7	29.63	8656	721.37	798.10
2024	84,522	75,035	159,557	149.04	23.78	29.73	8686	723.80	800.80
2025	**84,603**	**75,071**	**159,674**	**149.55**	**23.88**	**29.85**	**8722**	**726.85**	**804.16**

Notes:
Population data based on Monroe County Planning Department data in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (2003).
Maximum-day demand based on maximum-day to average-day ratio of 1.25 (2002–2005 average).
Maximum-month demand based on maximum-month to average-month ratio of 1.11 (2002–2005 average).
The projections include the U.S. Navy's historic use of 1.05 mgd out of their contract for 2.4 mgd.

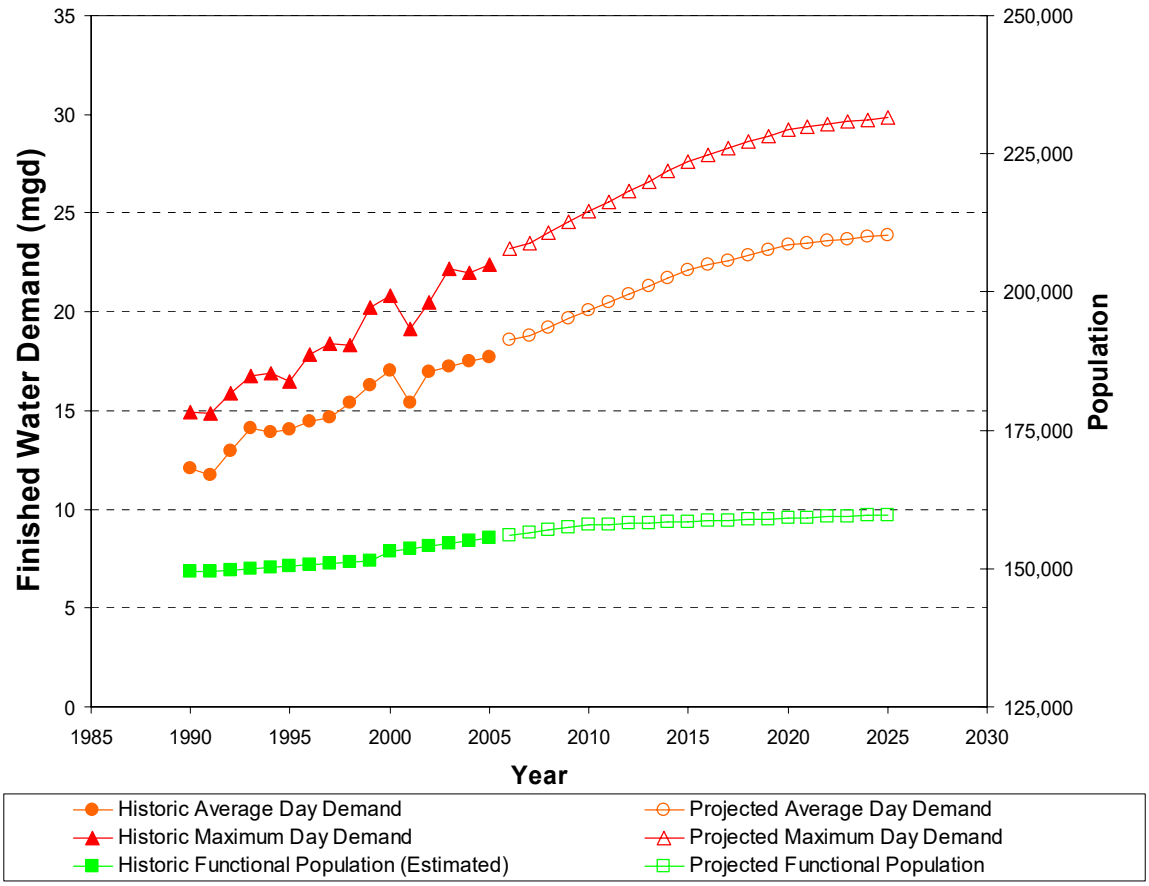


EXHIBIT 2-9
Graphic Representation of FKAA Service Area Projected 2005–2025 Population and Finished Water Demands

Including the existing U.S. Navy's historic demand of 1.05 mgd, the projected average-day finished water demand for the FKAA service area is expected to be 20.07 mgd in 2010, 22.08 mgd in 2015, 23.41 mgd in 2020, and 23.88 mgd in 2025. Maximum-day demands to be used to determine treatment plant capacity needs are expected to be 25.09 mgd in 2010, 27.60 mgd in 2015, 29.26 mgd in 2020, and 29.85 mgd in 2025 (see Exhibit 2-8).

In comparing FKAA's finished water demands and per capita water use to other large utilities across South Florida, as listed in the SFWMD Lower East Coast (LEC) Water Supply Plan (Chapter 5 – Table 59), both FKAA's existing (2005) per capita water use (114.08 gpcd) and projected (2025) per capita water use (149.55 gpcd) are well below the LEC Water Supply Plan's calculated average of 172 gpcd.

2.4.1 Peak Hour Demands

FKAA provided daily log sheets from the J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for selected periods in 2004 and 2005 with above-normal demand, such as Spring Break, Memorial Day, and July 4th.

The highest hourly flow rate (23.9 mgd) occurred on March 25, 2005. The 2005 average daily flow rate was 17.73 mgd; therefore, the peak hour demand peaking factor is the peak hour

(23.9 mgd) divided by the average daily flow for the year (17.73 mgd), or 1.35. This is significantly lower than the typical utility's 3.0 to 6.0 average-day to peak-hour demand ratio reported by Haestad Methods (2003). This discrepancy is attributed to the buffering capacity of the nearly 45 MG of storage in FKAA's distribution and transmission system.

This peaking factor was used in conjunction with the average-day demands in Exhibit 2-8 to develop peak hour demands for the FKAA service area. Exhibit 2-10 presents the projected peak hour demand for the FKAA service area through 2025.

EXHIBIT 2-10
Projected Peak Hour Demands

Year	Average Day Demand (mgd)	Peak Hour Demand (mgd)
2006	18.58	25.08
2007	18.77	25.34
2008	19.2	25.92
2009	19.64	26.51
2010	**20.07**	**27.09**
2011	20.48	27.65
2012	20.88	28.19
2013	21.28	28.73
2014	21.68	29.27
2015	**22.08**	**29.81**
2016	22.35	30.17
2017	22.61	30.52
2018	22.88	30.89
2019	23.14	31.24
2020	**23.41**	**31.60**
2021	23.5	31.73
2022	23.6	31.86
2023	23.7	32.00
2024	23.78	32.10
2025	**23.88**	**32.24**

Notes:
Peak hour demand based on the 2005 peak hour to average hour ratio of 1.35.

2.5 Demand by Service Type

2.5.1 Demand by Service Type

FKAA records water usage in the following general categories: residential, commercial, government, Navy, and Key West municipal government use. FKAA provided water use

information for each of these service categories from October 2003 through September 2005. Exhibits 2-11 and 2-12 present tabular and graphical summaries, respectively, of the average monthly water use for each service category.

Nearly half (56 percent) of the water produced by the FKAA is used by residential customers. Commercial customers are the next-largest category, with an average use of 32 percent. No large commercial customers (that is, those using 40 percent or more of the water sold in the commercial category) have been identified.

The U.S. Navy is FKAA's largest single customer, accounting for 7 percent of its monthly production. Government, senior citizen, and Key West municipal use makes up another 5 percent.

EXHIBIT 2-11
Average Monthly Water Use by Category, million gallons, October 2003–September 2005

Month	Residential	Commercial	Navy	Government	Key West Municipal	Senior Citizen	Total
Jan	273	153	29	16	3	2	476
Feb	236	136	29	15	3	2	421
Mar	241	141	27	14	3	2	428
Apr	291	167	28	17	4	2	509
May	262	152	30	16	4	2	466
Jun	268	149	31	18	4	2	472
Jul	273	158	28	17	4	2	482
Aug	248	143	30	14	3	2	440
Sep	242	136	24	16	3	2	423
Oct	194	113	30	15	3	2	357
Nov	229	136	29	15	3	2	414
Dec	223	129	29	15	4	2	402
Average	248	143	29	15	3	2	441
Percent	56%	32%	7%	3 %	1%	1%	

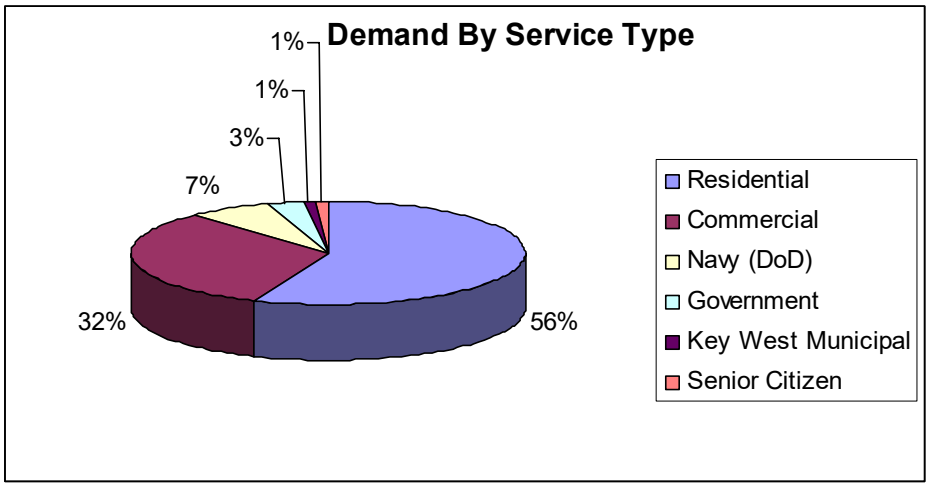


EXHIBIT 2-12
Graphic Summary of Average Monthly Water Use by Category, million gallons, October 2003–September 2005

FKAA's contract with the DoD calls for supplying the U.S. Navy with up to 2.4 mgd of water. From 2000 to 2004, deliveries to the U.S. Navy have averaged 1.05 mgd (see Exhibit 2-13).

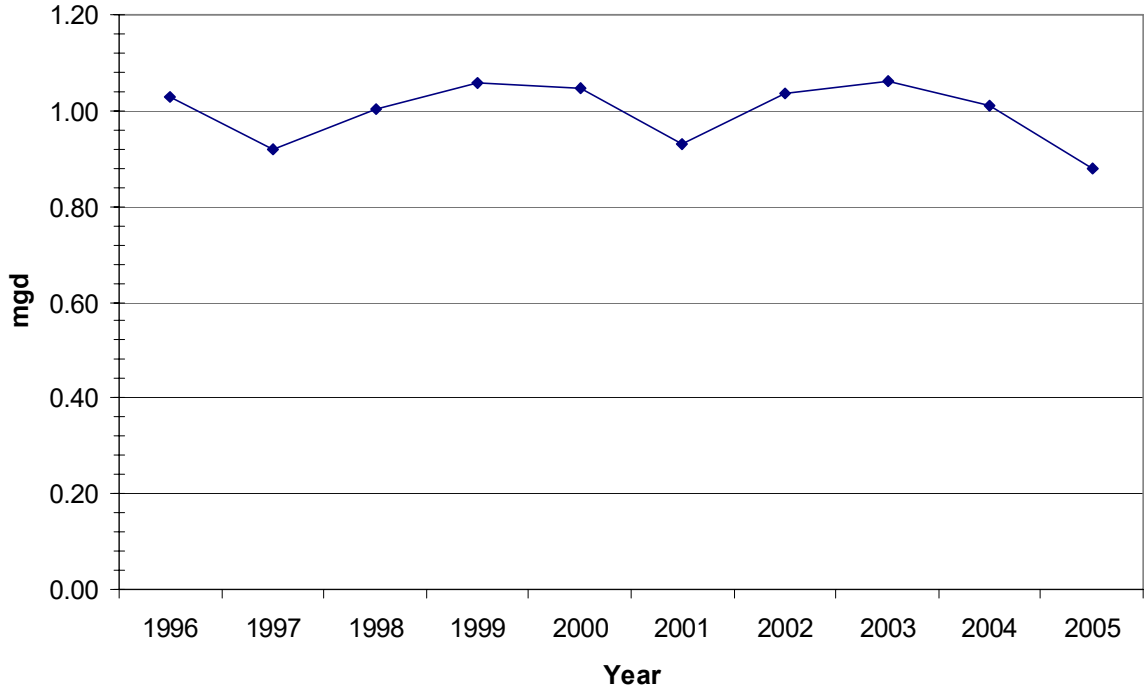


EXHIBIT 2-13
U.S. Navy Water Usage from 1996 to 2005

2.5.2 Unmetered Water

FKAA provided master tap readings for its distribution system (excluding Key West and the Navy) for the period December 2002 through December 2005. The data included the monthly total for each master tap, the total customer sales for each master tap, and the difference unaccounted-for-water (UAW).

FKAA's transmission and distribution system has certain specified maintenance requirements and activities that result in water being un-metered. These include regular flushing activities to maintain water quality, extensive flushing required during change of chlorine residuals twice per year, water loss resulting from transmission and distribution main break, and draining of potable water storage tanks for maintenance.

Exhibit 2-11 does not include UAW, which has historically averaged 10 to 12 percent. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that UAW should not exceed 5 percent, and that a goal of less than 10 percent is desirable. A total of 4 months with UAW (March, May, October, and December) contribute to the high overall average UAW. FKAA is not aware of any particular events (maintenance, line breaks, etc.) that may have contributed to the high UAW in those months. If UAW in those months could be reduced, FKAA's UAW would be significantly less.

To summarize data from the annual UAW reports that are provided to the SFWMD, the following percentages were recorded:

Year	Percentage UAW
2003	10.5
2004	9.71
2005	14.93
2006 (Year To Date June 2006)	11.45

FKAA should set a goal of 10 percent or less UAW in their system based on the uniqueness and operating pressures that FKAA experiences in their system. FKAA should continue to correlate transmission and distribution meter reads so that the data are correlated accurately and so that the actual losses in the transmission mains and the distribution system can be assessed. After this task is complete, identifying and locating potential losses throughout the system may be needed.

2.6 Conclusions

Population projections developed by the MCPD were used to develop water demand projections for the FKAA service area through 2025. FKAA's average daily raw water demand is expected to increase from 17.73 mgd in 2005 to 20.07 mgd in 2010, 22.08 mgd in 2015, 23.41 mgd in 2020, and 23.88 mgd in 2025. Maximum-day and peak hour demand were calculated using peaking factors of 1.25 and 1.35, respectively.

Residential (nearly half) and commercial (more than one-quarter) account for nearly three-quarters of the FKAA's water demand. UAW comprises approximately 12 percent of FKAA's total production; the remaining water is used primarily by the U.S. Navy and state and local governments.

UAW in the FKAA service area is higher than other water systems, and may be the result of FKAA's metering and accounting system, along with system leaks. Additionally, UAW is not distributed evenly throughout the service area, but varies considerably from key to key. Converting the 160 or so master meters along the transmission mains to automatic meter reading may help in identifying the largest areas of UAW. Additional tasks that FKAA could implement include a formal water audit and more specific investigations of water leaks in areas suspected of having UAW.

APPENDIX 3

County Population with Seasonal Replacement Calculations

Monroe County Population Projection Seasonal Replacement Series				Perm Change	@70% loss	ROGO Growth		
YEAR	Permanent	Seasonal	Functional					
2000	79,589	73,491	153,080					
2001	80,011	73,540	153,551	422				
2002	80,434	73,589	154,023	423				
2003	80,856	73,639	154,495	422				
2004	81,236	73,688	154,924	380				
2005	82,413	73,737	156,150	1,177				
2006	80,510	75,228	155,738	(1,903)	-1332.1	1332.1		
2007	78,987	76,453	155,440	(1,523)	-1066.1	2398.2		
2008	76,081	78,647	154,728	(2,906)	-2034.2	4432.4		
2009	77,925	77,516	155,441	1,844	1290.8	3141.6	ROGO DU	ROGO pop *.7 @2.7pph
2010	76,887	78,401	155,288	(1,038)	-726.6	3868.2		
2011	78,080	77,974	156,054	1,193	835.1	3033.1	197	372.33
2012	77,960	78,431	156,391	(120)	84		197	372.33
2013	77,840	78,887	156,727	(120)	84		197	372.33
2014	77,720	79,343	157,063	(120)	84		197	372.33
2015	77,600	79,800	157,400	(120)	84		197	372.33
2016	77,460	80,270	157,730	(140)	98		197	372.33
2017	77,320	80,740	158,060	(140)	98		197	372.33
2018	77,180	81,211	158,391	(140)	98		197	372.33
2019	77,040	81,681	158,721	(140)	98		197	372.33
2020	76,900	82,151	159,051	(140)	98		197	372.33
2021	76,760	82,622	159,382	(140)	98		197	372.33
2022	76,620	83,092	159,712	(140)	98		197	372.33
2023	76,480	83,562	160,042	(140)	98		197	372.33
2024	76,340	84,033	160,373	(140)	98		197	372.33
2025	76,200	84,503	160,703	(140)	98		197	372.33
2026	76,060	84,973	161,033	(140)	98		197	372.33
2027	75,920	85,444	161,364	(140)	98		197	372.33
2028	75,780	85,914	161,694	(140)	98		197	372.33
2029	75,640	86,384	162,024	(140)	98		197	372.33
2030	75,500	86,855	162,355	(140)	98		197	372.33

APPENDIX 4

FISHKIND & ASSOCIATES

Memorandum

TO: Debbie Love, AICP, Senior Planner, Keith and Schnars, P.A.

FROM: Stanley P. Geberer, Associate
Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

SUBJECT: DCA Finding Regarding Population Methodology

DATE: November 16, 2010

1.0 Background

Fishkind has prepared the population projections for unincorporated Monroe County. We have reviewed extensively with County Staff, and provided an update to the final report on August 30 which addressed a series of non-formal questions DCA posed and finally had a conference call with DCA to review their questions and our responses. After a 60 day review DCA has found the methodology unacceptable as shown below.

> Department has completed its review of the methodology utilized for the seasonal population and identified its concerns below. Due to these concerns, the Department does not find the projection methodologies to be professionally acceptable.

This memo will review the items of DCA concern.

2.0 Discussion of Concerns 1-10

Concern 1

> 1. For Water Supply planning, the Department has previously accepted the methodologies employed by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA) and recommended that the County utilize the FKAA methodology. The data submitted to date to the Department does not provide the base data utilized by FKAA and how the County applied the FKAA methodology for calculating the seasonal population.

The most recent FKAA projections to year 2025 were used as the baseline seasonal projections. These data are attached as Appendix 1. These data were applied directly to the seasonal forecast series and modified as described in Concern 3.

Concern 2

12051 Corporate Blvd., Orlando, Florida 32817 • (407) 382-3256 • FAX (407) 382-3254 • email Homeoffice@fishkind.com

2. Please provide a justification for the use of the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) to extend the FKAA series from 2025 to 2030 for the functional population. This is a geometric extrapolation and should be used with caution. The computed CAGR has not been provided.

The new planning horizon must be extended from 2025 to 2030. Compound annual growth rate is an appropriate mechanism whereby baseline growth may be extrapolated. Over the time horizon from 15 to 20 years, the error level of employing other methodologies cannot be said to be superior given these are the final out years of the planning horizon and are subject to the greatest degree of error. The comment from DCA suggesting "caution" should be used is gratuitous to the extent it implies caution was not used, and adds no meaningful dialogue. Further, the Department has not rejected the use of CAGR and fails to suggest a more appropriately method herein.

The computed CAGR from year 2000-2025 is as follows:

(FKAA seas pop 2025/FKAA seas pop 2000)^(1/26)-1=.082%

Concern 3

3. The County indicates there will be a decline in the permanent population as forecast by BEBR. The County has indicated that there will be an increase in seasonal growth equivalent to 70% of the decline in permanent population. For example, the County has submitted information that indicates that retail sales have decreased since 2006. Information submitted regarding changes in annual average daily traffic counts may be attributable to other causes that were not evaluated. Please provide an explanation as to how this addition to the FKAA projections makes sense within the context of the FKAA projection methodology. This addition as well as the addition in the next comment number 4, effectively changes the methodology.

The FKAA Seasonal Population methodology as described by FKAA is shown below:

FKAA Seasonal Population Methodology

2.2.2 Seasonal Population

The MCPD seasonal population projections in the USACE *Carrying Capacity Study* (USACE, 2003) also were used to project the seasonal population for Monroe County. Although there are no exact counts of the seasonal population, the MCPD developed historical seasonal population projections for 1990, 1995, and 2000. The MCPD projected that the 1990 seasonal population of 70,493 increased by 1.1 percent to a 1995 population of 71,266, and further increased by 3.1 percent to a 2000 seasonal population of 73,491.The MCPD continues these seasonal population projections in 5-year increments starting with a seasonal population of 73,737 in 2005; 74,533 in 2010; 74,712 in 2015; 74,891 in 2020; and 75,071 in 2025. The seasonal population is projected to increase at an overall average rate of 0.4 percent for each 5-year period from 2005 through 2025, with a 1.1 percent increase between 2005 and 2010 and a 0.24 percent increase from 2010 through 2025.

The historic data on seasonal populations presented by FKAA above indicate seasonal population is increasing at an increasing rate. The FKAA methodology failed to incorporate this into its seasonal projections. FKAA projected seasonal population increases at 1/3 the level of the most recent available data initially and then provided a decreased rate of growth through 2025. This rate is far slower than recent trend data FKAA observed. There is no explanation or justification in the FKAA methodology for the failure to recognize and include the robust levels of seasonal growth identified. Table 1 compares the FKAA seasonal growth rates with County seasonal growth rates.

Table 1. Seasonal Population Growth Rates

	FKAA Series	Monroe County	Net Difference
1990-1995	1.10%		
1995-2000	3.12%		
2000-2005	0.33%	0.33%	
2005-2010	1.08%	7.73%	4,904
2010-2015	0.24%	2.70%	1,965
2015-2020	0.24%	2.71%	2,035
2020-2025	0.24%	2.64%	2,034
2025-2030	0.41%	2.57%	1,906
Total Difference 2005-2030			12,843

The approach taken in the preparation of the County seasonal projections is to correct for this problem in the original FKAA methodology in recognizing the more dramatic seasonal population expansion.

Concern 4

4. The County included the following sentence which is not clear: "Further, we have added the equivalent of 70% of the ROGO growth to seasonal population to the FKAA seasonal series, reflecting the seasonal shift component not evidenced in FKAA's original data." This appears to add additional population. This has not been adequately explained or justified. The source data, calculations, and results have not been provided.

Please see response to Concern 3.

Concern 5

5. Please provide justification for the use of the persons-per-household (PPH) figure of 2.5. No data or analysis has been provided for the average size of seasonal households. Please include data or analysis regarding "seasonality." For example, there was no analysis of the maximum occupancy of seasonal units and the amount of time that these seasonal units are occupied at this maximum rate.

For the purposes of this analysis seasonal and permanent household sizes used are the same. The preponderance of data provided supports the use of 2.5 persons per household. The Population Report is cited below.

Excerpt from August 30 Population Report – page 11

It is also noted, for units shifting to seasonal status and for population associated with ROGO growth, a persons-per-household figure of 2.5 was used.

Intercensal data (see Tables 5 and 6) suggests an increase in persons per household by year 2009. Fishkind believes seasonally occupied homes and rentals have a higher person per household occupancy due to the increasing size of newly built units. For these reasons 2.5 was used for seasonal households.

Table 5.

Persons Per Household Census/Isite			
	Total	Unincorp	
1990	2.33	2.38	
2000	2.27	2.29	
2009	3.12	2.89	
2014	5.29	4.94	

source: I-Site online data

Table 6. - Average Number of Bedrooms and Bathrooms per Single Family Unit by Year Built

Average Bed/Bath	
2.65	Pre-1970
3.33	1970-1989
3.63	1990-1999
3.77	2000-2008

Source: Monroe Co. Property Appraiser, Fishkind & Associates, Inc.

Because seasonal population is derived from the seasonal population as presented by FKAA, seasonal occupancy rates are implicit in the analysis, for the original seasonal series.

Concern 6

6. Based on Table 7, the seasonal population is roughly equivalent to the residential population. However, the number of seasonal units is much less than the number of occupied (resident) units. Does the FKAA data include population other than those living in housing and if so, how is that accounted for in the data and in the projection?

The percentage of non-homesteaded units is higher than homesteaded units in Monroe County, suggesting seasonal population could be at least equivalent to permanent.

The FKAA methodology includes cruise ship visitors, visitors from the mainland and those residing in the keys for 6 months or less. They are accounted for in the FKAA calculation of seasonal residents.

Concern 7

7. Please provide additional citation for The "I-Site" source. If the data is Census data, then that should be made clear. Projection data from a private sector, third party source cannot be evaluated without a complete explanation of how the projections were made, e.g. the full methodology with all support data must be provided.

The I-site data was not used in any methodological calculation in the Monroe County population projections. I-site data was used as a reference source only in referring to support for use of the 2.5 persons per household figure.

Concern 8

8. Section 8.0, third paragraph on page 10 discusses "an increase in seasonal population shown in the American Community Survey (ACS)." The ACS does not estimate seasonal population.

The ACS provides estimates of seasonal units as shown in Table 2-H3, page 5 of the population report. The change in seasonal population is based in part on the increase in seasonal units identified in the ACS data.

Concern 9

9. Section 5.0 and Tables 1 and 2 provide Census data. There were 51,617 housing units (occupied and vacant) in 2000. Census data indicates there were 21,900 owner occupied units. However, the second paragraph on page 6 indicates that there were 16,005 homestead units and 20,784 non-homestead units in 2000, which add to a total of 36,789 housing units. The housing units for homesteaded/non-homesteaded units should be reconciled with the Census housing units or data provided to explain the difference.

The difference cannot be reconciled without imposing egregious costs on the government and citizens of Monroe County in order to do so. The Property Appraiser is the source of homestead and non-homestead status. The property Appraiser data is not reconcilable with Census unit counts. This is a vexing problem addressed by the Regional Planning Council in the hurricane evacuation modeling effort as well. It is believed the difference lies in substandard housing, non-permitted housing, maritime live-aboards and other housing.

It is for this reason the analysis and projections were made on a population basis not a housing unit basis. The data on housing units is used as a guide to help estimate changes in the mix and character of resident and seasonal population.

Concern 10

10. The final paragraph in Section 1.0 states that a "reconciliation of the Fishkind and Hurricane model data will take place subsequent to the Hurricane data publication." Is this a preliminary report? Will the final population projection be submitted with your Evaluation and Appraisal Report?

The Regional Planning Council has reviewed and affirmed the County's population projection methodology. A final review by RPC will be requested and submitted with the EAR.

After recording return to:
Planning and Development Services Dept.
Islamorada, Village of Islands
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada Florida 33036

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING THE REQUEST OF SHARON MAHONEY ON BEHALF OF HVS82 INVESTMENTS LLC, TO AMEND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FROM NATIVE RESIDENTIAL (NR) TO HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL (HC) FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, LOCATED ON PLANTATION KEY, WITH REAL ESTATE NUMBER 00415840-000000, AS LEGALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THIS ORDINANCE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE UPON THE APPROVAL OF THIS ORDINANCE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

WHEREAS, the Official Zoning Map of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village") became effective April 30, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the property owner, HVS82 Investments LLC, has requested an Official Zoning Map amendment from the Native Residential (NR) District to the Highway Commercial (HC) Zoning District for a parcel consisting of approximately 12,000 square feet of land with the Parcel ID Number 00415840-000000 (the "Property"), as legally described below; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 166.041, Florida Statutes and Sections 30-101 and 30-213 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"), the Village Local Planning Agency publicly considered the Zoning Map Amendment during a duly noticed public hearing held on March 11, 2024; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 166.041, Florida Statutes, and Section 30-213 of the Village Code, notice of the public hearing(s) has been given for the proposed adoption of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council of Islamorada, Village of Islands (the "Village Council") finds that the adoption of the Official Zoning Map Amendment is in the best interest of the Village and does comply with all applicable laws, as well as promotes the general health, safety, and welfare of the Village residents; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council has determined that the proposed Zoning Map Amendment is consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council desires to consider the proposed Zoning Map Amendment in accordance with State law.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Approval/Denial of Zoning Map Amendment. The Official Zoning Map Amendment is hereby [**approved / denied**] as part of the Official Zoning Map of the Village. A copy of the Official Zoning Map Amendment is attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, for the following described property:

BK 2 LT 6 KEY HEIGHTS SECTION 1 PLANTATION KEY PB3-96 OR284-137 OR1952-1606 OR3244-2257

Section 3. Transmittal. The Village Clerk is hereby authorized to forward a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce ("Commerce") for approval in accordance with Section 380.05(6), Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall not become effective until approved pursuant to Final Order by the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce) pursuant to Section 163.3184,

Florida Statutes or if the Final Order is challenged, until the challenge to the order is resolved pursuant to Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on first reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilman Mark Gregg ___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED on the first reading this ____day of_____, 2024.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by _____, who moved for its adoption on second reading. This motion was seconded by _____, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III ___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney ___
Councilman Mark Gregg ___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal ___

PASSED AND ADOPTED on the second reading this _____ day of _____, 2024.

_____

JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Council Communication

To: Mayor and Village Council
From: Jennifer DeBoisbriand , Planning Director
Date: April 11, 2024
SUBJECT: **Orange Street - Roadway Abandonment - TAB I**

Background:
James S. Lupino, Esq., acting as the agent on behalf of the Applicant, has submitted an application for a Right-of-way (ROW) Abandonment seeking to abandon and vacate a portion of Village-owned right-of-way containing approximately 4,000 square feet of Orange Street from the intersection of Orange Street and De Leon Avenue northeasterly to the property line boundary for 82790 Overseas Hwy as shown on Exhibit “A” Legal Description Survey.

During the public notice process, a letter is required to be sent via certified mail to adjacent property owners located within three hundred (300) feet of the proposed right-of-way abandonment, posting of the property, and notice in a local publication. The Village has received 5 letters of no objection and 2 emails objecting to the abandonment. As of the writing of this report, no other comments have been received.

This application was before the Council July 20, 2023. At that time the Council heard testimony regarding the possibility of adding a sidewalk in that area. The Council tabled the item to see if that was going to happen.

Analysis:
The adjacent properties surrounding the requested road abandonment petition are within the Village Center (VC) Zoning District.

The area proposed for abandonment is a paved and improved portion of right-of-way known as Orange Street and is currently being used as part of the parking lot for 82790 Overseas Hwy.

The Applicant seeks the abandonment as described above in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 50-56 of the Village Code of Ordinances (the “Code”). The Applicant has listed the following reason for the proposed abandonment:

The area is not used as a street at all. It is fully used as parking and access to the retail businesses.

Village Staff has determined that the requested abandonment of right-of-way is consistent with Chapter 50 Article IV, Abandonment of Rights-of-way and Easements, of the Village Code.

Pursuant to Article IV, Abandonment of Rights-of-Way and Easements, of Chapter 50 of the

Code, the vacation and abandonment of rights-of-way and easements shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The Village Council may, of its own motion, or upon application of any person, adopt a resolution vacating, abandoning, discontinuing, and closing any existing public street, alleyway, road, highway, or easement, and renouncing and disclaiming any right of the village and the public in connection therewith, upon a finding that there is no public interest in continued access by such right-of-way or easement.
(b) Prior to the adoption of such resolution, the village shall hold a public hearing, to be noticed in accordance with the standards set forth in 30-218. The abandonment shall not be granted unless all affected property owners agree to the abandonment.
(c) The resolution, as adopted, shall be recorded in the public records of the county.

Pursuant to Code Section 50-56(b), all affected property owners are required to agree to the abandonment. Please note that the applicant owns the only property that would be affected by the abandonment.

The Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA) Board of Directors provided a letter of no objection. FKAA has no facilities located within the area of requested abandonment.

Florida Keys Electric Cooperative (FKEC) provided a letter of no objection to the abandonment pending an agreement for an easement of FKEC Facilities within the abandoned right-of-way FKEC.

The Village's Wastewater Department and Fire Department have reviewed the requested abandonment and have not provided any objection.

The Council was interested in a sidewalk plan. There was done for the Village in 2007. I have attached the plan here. If the Council would like an updated version I would recommend utilizing a traffic consultant for this process. However, in this instance staff still believes that given the circumstances at this location right of way abandonment is the recommended action.

Budget Impact:
If ownership of the subject right-of-way transfers from the Village to private ownership, the parcel that gains additional property area is subject to the assessment of ad valorem property taxes based on the assessed taxable value. This has the potential to increase the Village's general fund revenues from ad valorem taxes in the future.

Staff Impact:
None

Recommendation:
Staff has reviewed the request for ROW Abandonment and determined that the request complies with applicable provisions of the Code of Ordinances. Staff recommends that the Village Council APPROVE the proposed ROW Abandonment application by adoption of the attached Resolution.

Attachments:
1. Resolution Right of Way Abandonment Orange St
2. Legal_Description_Survey (Exhibit "A")

3. Letters of No Objection
4. Letter of Objection 1
5. Letter of Objection 2
6. Islamorada BikePed Report FINAL
7. 82790 OSH Historical Plans

After recording return to:
Islamorada, Village of Islands
Planning and Development Services Department
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, Florida 33036

RESOLUTION NO. 24-

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, CONSIDERING A REQUEST BY JAMES LUPINO, ESQ. ("AGENT") ON BEHALF OF MM82,790 LLC ("OWNER"), TO ABANDON AND VACATE A PORTION OF ORANGE STREET RIGHT OF WAY, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA" ("REQUEST"), ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, AT PAGE 48, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARY DESCRIBED IN "EXHIBIT A"; RESERVING TO THE VILLAGE ALL RIGHTS OVER ANY PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENTS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (File No.: PLRA20220112)

WHEREAS, the Applicant, MM82.790 LLC ("Applicant") though its registered agent James S. Lupino, Esq., requested that the Village vacate and abandon a portion of Orange Street as depicted in Exhibit "A" and legally described below ("Right-of-Way"); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Village Code of Ordinances (the "Code"), the Village Council must determine whether the Right-of-Way is no longer needed as a right-of-way by the Village or the public, and whether it is in the best interests of the Village to abandon and vacate the Right-of-Way, while reserving its rights to any needed easements for emergency access and public utilities as set forth within Section 3 herein; and

WHEREAS, public notice was provided in accordance with the law, and the Village Council has determined that granting the Request to abandon and vacate the Right-of-Way will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council further finds that there is no public interest in continued access by such Right-of-Way; and

WHEREAS, on July 20, 2023, the Village Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing regarding the Request and passed a motion to table the item to a future hearing date; and

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2024, the Village Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing regarding the Request, and

WHEREAS, the Village Council finds that all affected property owners and utility companies have no objection to the proposed abandonment and vacation of the Right-of-Way; and

WHEREAS, the Village Council has determined that the application and supporting documents are being considered in accordance with the requirements of Sections 50-55 through 50-57 of the Village Code for the vacating, abandoning, discontinuing, and closing of the Right-of-Way.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. **Recitals.** The above recitals are true, correct, and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. **Abandonment and Vacation of Right-of-Way.** Pursuant to the requirements set forth in Chapter 50 "Streets, Sidewalks, And Other Public Places," Article IV "Abandonment of Rights-of-Way and Easements," Section 50-56 of the Village Code, an

amended right-of-way abandonment and vacation, as shown on the attached Exhibit "A," is hereby approved and described as follows:

A portion of Orange Street Right of Way, as shown on the Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 1, at Page 48, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:

BEGIN at the Most Easterly Northeast Corner of Lot 2 of said Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNS ITE OF ISLAMORADA"; thence S 4 5 ° 30' 0 0 "E along the Southeasterly prolongation of the Northeasterly Boundary Line of said Lot 2 for 2 0. 00 feet; thence S4 4 ° 30' 00 "W along the Southeasterly Right of Way Line of Orange Street, said line also being the Northwesterly Right of Way Line of Overseas Highway for 200.00 feet; thence N45 ° 30'00"W along the Southeasterly prolongation of the Southwesterly Boundary Line of Lot l of said Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", for 20.00 feet; thence N44° 30'00"E along the Southeasterly Boundary Line of said Lots 1 & 2, said line also being the Northwesterly Right of Way Line of Orange Street for 200.00 feet to the Point of Beginning. Containing 4,000 Square Feet, more or less, by calculations.

Section 3. Reservation of An Access and Utility Easement. If abandonment is approved, the Village hereby reserves the right to an access and utility easement over, under and/or upon the Right-of-Way in connection with the placement, operation, and maintenance of all necessary existing or future public utilities and appurtenant facilities. The Village also reserves the right for access of life safety vehicles with the addition of a keypad and Knox Box if a fence and/or gate is placed on the property line.

Section 4. Recording in the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida. A certified copy of this Resolution shall be filed with the Monroe County Clerk of the Circuit Court and duly recorded among the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.

Section 5. Effective Date. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

Motion to adopt by _____, second by _____.

FINAL VOTE AT ADOPTION

VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS:

Mayor Joseph B. Pinder III	___
Vice Mayor Sharon Mahoney	___
Councilman Mark Gregg	___
Councilwoman Elizabeth Jolin	___
Councilman Henry Rosenthal	___

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 11th DAY OF APRIL 2024.

_____
JOSEPH B. PINDER III, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
MARNE MCGRATH, VILLAGE CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF
ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS ONLY

_____
JOHN J. QUICK, VILLAGE ATTORNEY

SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY LEGAL DESCRIPTION
prepared by:

HADONNE

LAND SURVEYOR AND MAPPERS
3D LASER SCANNING
UTILITY COORDINATION
SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEERING

EXHIBIT "A"

PORTION OF ORANGE STREET RIGHT OF WAY
TO BE CLOSED, ABANDONED & VACATED

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

A portion of Orange Street Right of Way, as shown on the Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 1, at Page 48, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:

BEGIN at the Most Easterly Northeast Corner of Lot 2 of said Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA"; thence S45°30'00"E along the Southeasterly prolongation of the Northeasterly Boundary Line of said Lot 2 for 20.00 feet; thence S44°30'00"W along the Southeasterly Right of Way Line of Orange Street, said line also being the Northwesterly Right of Way Line of Overseas Highway for 200.00 feet; thence N45°30'00"W along the Southeasterly prolongation of the Southwesterly Boundary Line of Lot 1 of said Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", for 20.00 feet; thence N44°30'00"E along the Southeasterly Boundary Line of said Lots 1 & 2, said line also being the Northwesterly Right of Way Line of Orange Street for 200.00 feet to the Point of Beginning.

Containing 4,000 Square Feet, more or less, by calculations.

SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY LEGAL DESCRIPTION
prepared by:

HADONNE

LAND SURVEYOR AND MAPPERS
3D LASER SCANNING
UTILITY COORDINATION
SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEERING

EXHIBIT "A"

PORTION OF ORANGE STREET RIGHT OF WAY TO BE CLOSED, ABANDONED & VACATED

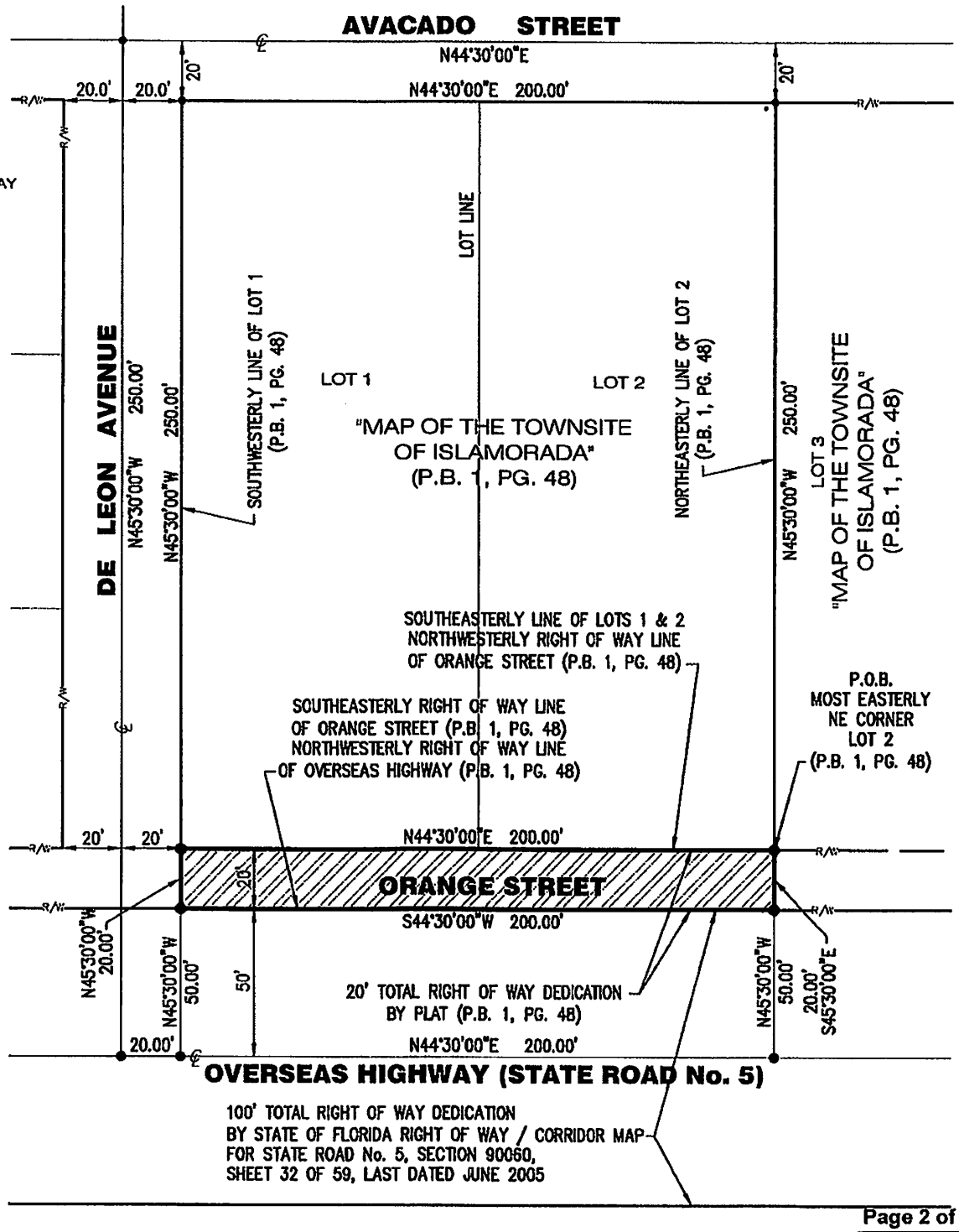
NORTH

0 25 50

SCALE
1" = 50'

LEGEND

P.B. = PLAT BOOK
PG. = PAGE
R/W = RIGHT OF WAY



JOB: 12115

SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY LEGAL DESCRIPTION
prepared by:

HADONNE

LAND SURVEYOR AND MAPPERS
3D LASER SCANNING
UTILITY COORDINATION
SUBSURFACE UTILITY ENGINEERING

EXHIBIT "A"

PORTION OF ORANGE STREET RIGHT OF WAY TO BE CLOSED, ABANDONED & VACATED

SOURCES OF DATA:
The Legal Description was generated from the following documents:
1. Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", recorded in Plat Book 1, at Page 48 of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.
2. Florida Department of Transportation Right of Way / Corridor Map for Overseas Highway (State Road No. 5), Section 90060, last dated on June 2005.

Bearings as shown hereon are based upon the centerline of Overseas Highway (State Road No. 5), with an assumed bearing of N44°30'00"E.

EASEMENTS AND ENCUMBRANCES:
No information was provided as to the existence of any easements other than those that appeared on the underlying Plat of record. Please refer to the Limitations portion with respect to possible restrictions of record and utility services.

LIMITATIONS:
Since no other information was furnished other than that which is cited in the Sources of Data, the Client is hereby advised that there may be legal restrictions on the subject property that are not shown on the Sketch or contained within this Report that may be found in the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida or any other public and private entities as their jurisdictions may appear.

This document does not represent a field boundary survey of the described property, or any part or parcel thereof.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:
I hereby certify that this "Sketch to Accompany Legal Description," was prepared under my direction and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and further, that said Sketch meets the intent of the "Standards of Practice for Land Surveying in the State of Florida", pursuant to Rule 5J-17.051 of the Florida Administrative Code and its implementing Rule, Chapter 472.027 of the Florida Statutes.

Abraham Hadad, PSM
For The Firm
Professional Surveyor and Mapper LS6006
State of Florida
HADONNE CORP., a Florida corporation
Land Surveyors and Mappers
Certificate of Authorization LB7097
1985 NW 88 Court, Suite 101
Doral, Florida 33172
305.266.1188 phone
305.207.6845 fax

Abraham Hadad
No.6006
STATE OF FLORIDA
Professional Surveyor & Mapper

Abraham Hadad
2022.07.11
13:18:29
-04'00'

NOTICE: Not valid without the original signature and seal of a Florida Licensed Surveyor and Mapper. Each Sheet as incorporated therein shall not be considered full, valid and complete unless attached to the others. This Notice is required by Rule 5J-17.051 of the Florida Administrative Code.

Ricky Costa
Area Manager
Engineering and Construction

AT&T
600 NW 79th Av 3C-094
Miami, FL
33126

T: 786.929.2412
Rc4820@us.att.com

6/21/2022

City of Islamorada

Re: Right of way abandonment, Orange St. at 82790 Overseas Hwy., Islamorada, FL
AKA lots 1 & 2, of the plat of "Map of the Townsite of Islamorada", Plat book 1, page 48, Monroe County, Florida

Dear Sirs,
AT&T has no objection to the right of way abandonment of Orange St. at the above referenced address.

Please contact Jim Yeager at 305-587-0510 for any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ricky Costa, Area Mgr
Engineering
SE Network Operations
South Florida District

File Marathon DAD 120106

Proud Sponsor of the U.S. Olympic Team

FLORIDA KEYS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC. – FKEC

91630 OVERSEAS HIGHWAY, P.O. BOX 377, TAVERNIER, FL 33070-0377 PHONE (305) 852-2431 FAX: (305) 852-4794

June 23, 2022

The Village of Islamorada

Re: Proposed abandonment of right-of way easement for 82790 Overseas Hwy, Islamorada, FL 33036

Dear Village Council,

This letter is in response to your request for a Letter of No Objection to the Abandonment received in our office. This is for the portion of Orange street that abuts the parcel where the Dollar Tree is presently located.

Please be advised that Florida Keys Electric Cooperative Association, Inc. (FKEC) has reviewed the surveys you have provided and has no objection to the abandonment of right-of-way as proposed. This approval is contingent on the property owner executing our standard easement agreement (covering the same strip of land) within 60 days of the ownership transfer.

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael Roberge
Director of Engineering

MR/ba

Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority
1100 Kennedy Drive
Key West, Florida 33040
Telephone (305) 296-2454
www.fkaa.com

J. Robert Dean
Chairman
District 3

Richard J. Toppino
Vice-Chairman
District 2

Antoinette M. Appell
Secretary/Treasurer
District 4

Nicholas W. Mulick
District 4

Cara Higgins
District 1

Kerry G. Shelby
Executive Director

July 26th, 2022

James Lupino-Hershoff, Lupino & Yagel, LLP
88539 Overseas Highway
Tavernier, Florida 33070
Email: jlupino@hlylaw.com

RE: Right-of-Way Abandonment-
A portion of Orange Street Right of Way, as shown on the Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 1, at Page 48, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.

Dear Mr. Lupino:

The FKAA Board of Directors has no objection to your right-of-way Abandonment. No objection to the abandonment of the right-of-way for a portion of Orange Street Right of Way, as shown on the Plat of "MAP OF THE TOWNSITE OF ISLAMORADA", according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 1, at Page 48, of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida, was approved at the July 26th, 2022 meeting.

The FKAA has no facilities located within the area of abandonment.

Should you have any questions or require any further information please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,
Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority

Marnie Walterson
Digitally signed by Marnie Walterson
Date: 2022.07.27 08:25:59 -04'00'

Marnie L. Walterson
Utility Design Supervisor

COMCAST

Engineering – Design Department
6565 Nova Drive. Davie, Fl 33317

Tuesday, September 13, 2022

To: Gabrielle Pereyra

Address: 82790 Overseas Hwy, Islamorada, Fl 33036

RE: **Letter of No Objection Easement Encroachment**

(Legal Description: Sub-Division) As presented by owner or their Representative

In reviewing your request as ref. above, Comcast has ***no objections to the easement encroachment (as shown in the attached survey) The above-described property subject to the following conditions:***

located at: **82790 Overseas Hwy, Islamorada, Fl 33036**

However, please be advised, it is understood that Comcast will not be responsible in any way for repairs or replacement of any portion of the ***easement encroachment*** that has encroached into the easement, should it become necessary to access the easement for plant maintenance and or upgrade construction. Right of ingress and egress to maintain existing and/or install new Comcast facilities (overhead or underground) is still necessary, and release of these rights is not intended by this approval.
** Note all Comcast service lines are attached to FPL pole along NW 112th Ave **

Should you have any further question, please feel free to call at 954-774-9781 or e-mail at Richard_sees@comcast.com

Sincerely, Richard Sees

Richard Sees

Cc: Resi Group/ Comcast Area Construction Coordinator
Broward File

Dale Stringer & Son, Inc.
DEVELOPER • CONSTRUCTION • LEASING
405 LAGUNA AVENUE
KEY LARGO, FLORIDA 33037
PHONE (305) 451-5869
FAX (305) 451-5861

August 25, 2022

The Village of Islamorada
Daniel Gulizio
Planning Director
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, Florida 33036
planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us

RE: *82790 OVERSEAS HWY, ISLAMORADA, FL 33036*

Dear Mr. Gulizio,

We are the neighboring property next to the property of the applicant located on 82894 Overseas Hwy Islamorada, FL 33036. We have no objection to the abandonment of the right-of-way for a portion of Orange Street Right of Way as proposed.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dale Stringer
MM82.790 LLC

Jennifer DeBoisbriand

From: Daniel Gulizio
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2023 7:26 AM
To: Marne McGrath; Jennifer DeBoisbriand; Jamie Terry
Subject: FW: Petition for Abandonment-82790 Overseas Hwy

Categories: CityView Planning Attachment

FYI…

From: Daniel Gulizio
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2023 7:25 AM
To: Scott Reed <cameroninvest193@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Petition for Abandonment-82790 Overseas Hwy

Dear Stephanie and Scott,
Thank you for your email and for taking the time to express your concerns with the proposed abandonment of Orange Street in the vicinity of Avocado Street and U.S. 1. Please be advised that your comments will be incorporated as a part of the official record and considered by both staff and the Village Council prior to a determination on this matter. Please also note that the proposed abandonment will be the subject of a public hearing before the Village Council, at which time you will be provided an opportunity to provide additional comments. Thank you again for taking the time to share your concerns on this application and please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions in the interim.
Sincerely,
Dan

Daniel J. Gulizio, Director
Planning and Development Services
(305) 664-6422
planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us

From: Scott Reed <cameroninvest193@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, May 14, 2023 5:53 PM
To: Daniel Gulizio <planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us>
Subject: Petition for Abandonment-82790 Overseas Hwy

The Village of Islamorada
Daniel Gulizio, Planning Director
86800 Overseas Highway
Islamorada, FL 33036
planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us

LETTER OF OBJECTION-82790 OVERSEAS HWY, ISLAMORADA, FL 33036

Dear Director Gulizio,

As residents of 193 Avacado Street we hereby record our objection to the Petition for Abandonment filed on behalf of the referenced property operated as the “Sandal Factory”.

We believe that proposed abandonment the portion of the property along its frontage on Overseas Highway would perpetuate the current encroachment upon and elimination of pedestrian and bike rights of way through this property. The incorporation of the property owner’s parking lot into these rights of way makes travel through this property hazardous to bike riders and walkers seeking to continue passage to established paths above and below this property.

Access to and from DeLeon is already unsafe to walkers and bikers as well as the motoring public due to multiple tuning movements at and around the intersection of DeLeon and Overseas Hwy. Unrestricted access to and from the Sandal Factory along this frontage, even without the abandonment, makes these traffic movements more hazardous.

We believe that incorporation of landscaping along this frontage consistent with adjoining properties and the establishment of a single point of access would improve chaotic movements to and from Overseas Hwy.
.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephanie and Scott Reed

Jennifer DeBoisbriand

From: Daniel Gulizio
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2023 7:32 AM
To: Lori Stone; Lori Stone
Cc: Marne McGrath; Jennifer DeBoisbriand; Jamie Terry
Subject: RE: application for Orange Ave. right of way abandonment

Categories: CityView Planning Attachment

Dear Lori and Todd,
Thank you for taking the time to share your concerns with the proposed abandonment of Orange Avenue in the vicinity of Avocado Street and U.S. 1. Public input is an integral part of the review process. Please be advised that your comments will be considered by both the Village Council and staff prior to a determination. The proposed abandonment will also be the subject of a future public hearing before the Village Council at which time you will be afforded an opportunity to provide additional comments. In the interim, please do not hesitate to contact the Department of Planning and Development should you have additional questions.
Sincerely,
Dan

Daniel J. Gulizio, Director
Planning and Development Services
(305) 664-6422
planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us

-----Original Message-----
From: Lori Stone <stonelori@mac.com>
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2023 4:55 PM
To: Daniel Gulizio <planningdirector@islamorada.fl.us>; Lori Stone <Stoneloft@aol.com>
Subject: application for Orange Ave. right of way abandonment

Dear Daniel Gulizio,
My family has been property owners of 18 Avocado Street for over 50 years and are distressed to learn of the recent application of Application for Right-of-Way Abandonment for the Village of Islamorada submitted on behalf of MM82.790 LLC. As a neighbor and concerned citizen I oppose this application due to safety concerns of this land parcel which we use regularly for walking and bike riding. Orange Avenue appears on our platte map as well and concerned if our property would be extinguished as well. It is difficult enough being a pedestrian walking on street and crossing Route 1 and we are very concerned about safety measures.We do not want this application and amendment to be granted. Please keep us abreast of all future information regarding this situation.
Thank you for your cooperation.
Sincerely,
Lori and Todd Stone

Islamorada, Village of Islands
Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan

Prepared for:

Islamorada, Village of Islands

Prepared by:

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

©Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
September 2007
040911005

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INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. was retained by Islamorada, Village of Islands, to prepare the Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan. This Plan is intended to identify a system of pathways linking residential neighborhoods with schools, commercial districts, and park and recreation areas.

Islamorada is a community within the Florida Keys located south of Key Largo and north of Marathon. Islamorada is situated on four keys – Lower Matecumbe Key, Upper Matecumbe Key, Windley Key, and Plantation Key. Islamorada is generally located from approximately Mile Marker 72.658 to Mile Marker 90.939 along U.S. 1 (Overseas Highway). Residential neighborhoods, resort developments, roadside commercial centers, and institutional land uses can be found within the boundaries of Islamorada. As a requirement of the Village Comprehensive Plan, the Village has initiated a Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan to assess opportunities to develop an inter-connected bicycle and pedestrian pathway network within the Village.

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities are important components of a multimodal transportation system that enhance bicycling and walking as viable transportation options. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as shared use paths and bike lanes, designate space for bicycle and pedestrian travel. Bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, such as signage, bike racks, and lockers, enhance the experience of bicyclists and pedestrians and encourage greater usage. Combining bicycle and pedestrian facilities and infrastructure is important to create an integrated system that augments bicycling and walking as viable modes of transportation.

Bicycling and walking are not only transportation modes; they are also popular recreational activities. Many people in Islamorada take advantage of favorable weather throughout much of the year to enjoy bicycle riding and walking for leisure and mobility. Providing appropriate bicycle and pedestrian facilities can encourage short trips to be made on a bicycle or walking instead of by automobile and will contribute to a healthy citizenry.

DATA COLLECTION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

This chapter of the Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan presents the results of the Data Collection and Existing Conditions Analysis task. The purpose of this task is to (1) build upon the results of prior planning efforts, (2) collect data that will allow the study team to properly assess the existing conditions of alternative travel modes in the Village, and (3) determine the bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure needs of the Village. At the conclusion of the Existing Conditions Inventory, a list of opportunities and constraints will be developed for the proposed bicycle and pedestrian pathway network in Islamorada.

Islamorada Comprehensive Plan

The Islamorada, Village of Islands, Comprehensive Plan establishes the goals, objectives, and policies for ten elements including future land use and transportation. A detailed inventory analysis is also provided within the Comprehensive Plan. The Islamorada Comprehensive Plan was reviewed to assess the framework for bicycle and pedestrian transportation opportunities. Previous data collection inventories from the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan were reviewed to determine data such as traffic volumes and existing bicycle/pedestrian facility locations. Additional information from other Comprehensive Plan elements includes land use data, commercial districts, major trip generators and attractors, and school locations.

Objectives and Policies

The following Comprehensive Plan objectives and policies have specific bicycle and pedestrian transportation references.

Objective 1-4.7: Consider Application of Innovative Land and Water Resource Management and Energy Conservation Concepts.

- Policy 1-4.7.3: Promote Energy Efficiency in Plans Through Pedestrian/Bike Paths.

Objective 2-1.5: Establish a transportation system that protects community and neighborhood integrity while establishing a pedestrian friendly environment.

- Policy 2-1.5.1: Facilitate Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation.
- Policy 2-1.5.2: Develop a Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan.
- Policy 2-1.5.3: Ensure Continuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail Within Islamorada.
- Policy 2-1.5.4: Encourage FDOT to Provide Bike Lanes.

Objective 1-4.7 of the Comprehensive Plan establishes support to managing land, water and energy resources to address unique development and conservation issues in the Village. According to Objective 1-4.7, within one year of the effective date of the Comprehensive Plan, Islamorada, Village of Islands, shall adopt Land Development Regulations which apply the aforementioned concepts. Within this objective, Policy 1-4.7.3 promotes energy efficiency in plans through pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Objective 2-1.5 of the Comprehensive Plan establishes that the Village transportation system shall protect community and neighborhood integrity in addition to providing a pedestrian friendly environment for local trips, while calming through traffic in residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. The Village shall coordinate with State and County governments to ensure that the future nature of U.S. 1 is responsive to existing development as well as duly approved future land use plans of the Village and adjacent local governments. According to Objective 2-1.5, Islamorada, Village of Islands, shall support the provision for a multi-modal transportation system and protect neighborhood integrity by implementing four policies – (1) facilitate bicycle and pedestrian transportation, (2) develop a bicycle/pedestrian transportation master plan, (3) ensure continuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail within Islamorada, and (4) encourage FDOT to provide bike lanes.

Data Inventory and Analysis

According to the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, Data Inventory and Analysis, Islamorada contains several pathways that are shared by bicyclists and pedestrians including a bicycle path running parallel to U.S. 1 throughout portions of the Village. Sidewalks dedicated

solely to pedestrians are virtually non-existent. The only place where there is a significant presence of sidewalks is the North Plantation Key Village Activity Center. Within Islamorada, U.S. 1 frontage roads segregate local traffic from higher speed through traffic. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities are located on or adjacent to frontage roads interspersed throughout the Village. However, automobile traffic dominates transportation choices within the Village due to a lack of mobility options including the lack of connectivity within the bicycle/pedestrian pathway network. Islamorada may become less dependent on the automobile in the future through the provision of a connected network of safe bicycle/pedestrian paths or a transit circulator that accommodates bicycles as well as pedestrians. Map 1-13 of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan delineates Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways (1999).

Existing Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

The prevalence of bicycle and pedestrian facilities are an intricate component of a transportation system focused on promoting alternate modes of transportation while decreasing automobile reliance. Providing alternate modes of transportation, such as bicycling and walking, would benefit the overall health, traffic congestion, and need for parking facilities in the Village. For a bicycle/pedestrian plan to be considered feasible, the existing conditions must be favorable.

According to the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, Data Inventory and Analysis, presently, Islamorada has a well developed network of bicycle facilities; however, improvements to the network could provide a more continuous bicycle network such as inclusion of bicycle lanes along portions of U.S. 1. Commercial districts would benefit from the improvement of safety features. These improvements have the potential to alleviate automobile trips along the U.S. 1 corridor while improving the overall bicycle/pedestrian network. Table 1 presents the existing bicycle/pedestrian network within Islamorada as listed in the Comprehensive Plan.

Table 1. Pedestrian/Bicycle Network

GENERAL LOCATION	FROM	TO	LOCATION
Lower Matecumbe Key Tollgate Boulevard to south end of Lignumvitae Channel Bridge	MM 73.7	MM 77.5	Bay side frontage road
North end of Lignumvitae Channel Bridge to south end of Tea Table Relief Bridge	MM 77.7	MM 79.7	Both sides of U.S.1
Tea Table Relief	MM 79.8	MM 80.2	Bay side of U.S. 1
Upper Matecumbe	MM 82.5	MM 83.3	Both sides of U.S. 1
Upper Matecumbe at south end of Whale Harbor Channel Bridge	MM 83.3	MM 83.8	Bay side of U.S. 1
Plantation Key	U.S. 1 at MM 86	Bayview Isle Drive	Both sides of Venetian Boulevard
Plantation Key	MM 86.7	MM 90.5	West side of frontage road

Source: Islamorada, Village of Islands, 2000 *

* - Note: In addition to the bicycle/pedestrian facilities listed in Table 1, three other facilities were observed during this study – (1) a striped bike lane on Upper Matecumbe Key on the section of the Old Highway just south of North Hammock Drive, (2) an existing section of the Overseas Heritage Trail on Plantation Key, Bay Side of U.S. 1, between MM 86 and MM 90, and (3) a striped bike lane along Gardenia Street and Royal Poinciana Boulevard.

Recommended Future Transportation Improvements

Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements

The following is a list of recommended bicycle and pedestrian improvements listed in the Data Inventory Analysis section of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan:

- Construct off-road linkages between residential and commercial/recreational areas
- Construct bicycle/pedestrian amenities along bridges
- Install appropriate traffic control measures such as striping and signage

Traffic Calming

The following are a list of suggested traffic calming improvements in accordance with the Data Inventory Analysis section of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan:

- Gateway improvements at entry points

- Textured pavement
- Marked pedestrian walks with signage and pedestrian control devices

Pedestrian Friendly Design

As stated in the Data Inventory Analysis section of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan, pedestrian friendly design incorporates the aforementioned bicycle/pedestrian and traffic calming improvements. Pedestrian friendly design may be achieved in Islamorada, Village of Islands.

Overseas Heritage Trail

The Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail is a bicycle/pedestrian pathway, currently under design and construction by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Greenways and Trails, stretching the entire length of the Florida Keys beginning in Key Largo and ending in Key West. The trail is part of a vision to provide a scenic corridor from Key Largo to Key West that will provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities along with other recreational opportunities such as hiking, running, in-line skating, sightseeing, fishing, diving, snorkeling, and paddling.

According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Greenways and Trails, as of March 2007, there are 60 miles of existing bike trails distributed throughout the Keys, with the construction of an additional 40 miles of trail scheduled to be started within the next year. Potential conflict points such as areas where automobile and pedestrian buffering is insufficient will be addressed in the design and construction of the trail.

Regional Transit Service

Islamorada is served by the Dade-Monroe Express bus service, which is operated by American Coach Lines under a contract with Miami-Dade Transit (MDT). This service provides regional transit connections between Florida City and Marathon, with hubs at Wal-Mart in Florida City and the Publix at Mile Marker 50 in Marathon. Connections are available at the Wal-Mart bus station to other MDT Metrobus routes. Connections are available in Marathon to the Lower Keys Shuttle, which connects Marathon and Key West.

Within the Keys, the Dade-Monroe Express bus stops on a hail system (on-demand). A total of thirteen (13) trips serve Islamorada daily. According to the Islamorada Transit Feasibility Study, key passenger activity locations (boarding and alightings) are listed below.

- Hampton Inn & Suites (MM 80.0)
- La Siesta Inn (MM 80.5)
- Matecumbe United Methodist Church / Hurricane Monument (MM 81.6)
- Cheeca Lodge & Spa (MM 81.8)
- Lor-e-lei Waterside Dining and Seafood (MM 82.0)
- Sunset Inn / Burger King (MM 82.2)
- Whale Harbor (MM 83.5)
- Holiday Isle (MM 84.0)
- Treasure Village / The Rain Barrel (MM 86.7)
- Plantation Key Government Center (MM 88.7)
- Coral Shores High School (MM 89.9)

Traffic Volumes

Traffic volumes for U.S. 1 are found in the Comprehensive Plan, although more recent updates are available from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the annual U.S. 1 Arterial Travel Time and Delay Study.

Florida Department of Transportation

Table 2 presents Annual Average Daily Traffic along U.S. 1 within Islamorada.

Table 2. 2006 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) Along U.S. 1

Location	Count
100' South of Tavernier Creek Bridge	27,000
1400' South of Snake Creek Bridge	27,000
200' South of Bayview Drive (LM)	14,500

Source: FDOT Florida Traffic Information 2006

U.S. 1 Arterial Travel Time and Delay Study

The U.S. 1 Arterial Travel Time and Delay Study has been undertaken on an annual basis by Monroe County since 1991. The most recent available version of the study (2006) was reviewed. The U.S. 1 Arterial Travel Time and Delay Study's primary objective is to monitor the level of service on U.S. 1 for concurrency management purposes. The study utilizes an empirical relationship between the volume-based capacities and the speed-based level of service (LOS) methodology developed for U.S. 1 in the Florida Keys.

Mechanical traffic counters were installed at three locations in the Keys including one on Upper Matecumbe Key on the south side of Whale Harbor Bridge (MM 84). The 2006 annual average daily traffic (AADT) volume obtained from this count location was 19,951 vehicles per day. U.S. 1 is predominantly a two-lane roadway on Upper Matecumbe Key; 19,951 vehicles per day represents a high traffic volume for a two-lane facility. A linear regression analysis of the AADT on Upper Matecumbe Key over the past 14 years indicates that traffic volumes have been increasing at the rate of 0.31 percent per year. This year's AADT count is the lowest at all three locations since 1994.

Within Islamorada, U.S. 1 is divided into five segments for purposes of the travel time and delay study – Lower Matecumbe, Lignum Vitae to Tea Table Relief, Upper Matecumbe, Windley, and

Plantation. Table 3 presents level of service for the five segments within Islamorada based on 2006 data. The level of service was determined by the empirical methodology developed for use in the Florida Keys.

Table 3. Roadway Level of Service Within Islamorada

Segment	Approximate Mile Markers	2006 Level of Service (A-F)	2006 Status
Lower Matecumbe	73.0 – 77.5	D	Marginal
Lignum Vitae – Tea Table Relief	77.5 – 79.5	C	Marginal
Upper Matecumbe	79.5 – 84.0	C	Marginal
Windley	84.0 – 86.0	A	Adequate
Plantation	86.0 – 91.5	B	Adequate

Source: 2006 U.S. 1 Arterial Travel Time and Delay Study

The adopted level of service (LOS) standard for U.S. 1 within the Florida Keys is LOS C. One of the Islamorada segments does not meet this level of service standard; however, the segment is considered "marginally adequate" because travel speeds are within five percent of their established capacity. Furthermore, this segment is currently undergoing widening improvements intended to enhance the roadway's operational characteristics.

Transportation Modal Data

Transportation modal data from Census 2000 were collected and analyzed for Islamorada to gauge demographic characteristics that may provide insight into potential bicycle and pedestrian trip usage.

Commuting to Work

Table 4 presents commuter information for Islamorada's residents who work according to Census 2000.

Table 4. Commuting to Work Data

	Number	Percent
Workers	3,557	100.0%
Drove alone	2,680	75.3%
Carpooled	263	7.4%
Public transportation	4	0.1%
Walked	279	7.8%
Worked at home	261	7.3%
Bicycle	46	1.3%
Other means	24	0.7%

Source: Census 2000. Summary File 4 (SF4)

The vast majority of Islamorada's residents who work drive alone to access their employment, which is not uncommon. Only four workers reported using public transportation to get to work.

A relatively high percentage of workers reported walking (7.8 percent) or bicycling (1.3 percent) to work, which may be an indicator of short work trips within the community. By comparison to the 7.8 percent of Islamorada workers who walked to work, only 5.3 percent of Monroe County workers and 1.7 percent of Florida workers reported walking to work. In addition, the percentage of Islamorada's workers who rode a bicycle to work is approximately twice the statewide average. Providing an enhanced, inter-connected network of bicycle and pedestrian pathways may result in an even higher percentage of workers who choose to walk or ride a bicycle to work.

Vehicle Availability

Table 5 presents vehicle availability data for Islamorada's households according to Census 2000.

Table 5. Vehicle Availability by Household

	Number	Percent
None	148	4.7%
1	1,208	38.0%
2	1,382	43.5%
3 or more	437	13.8%

Source: Census 2000. Demographic Profile (DP-3)

Census information for Islamorada indicates a fairly typical distribution of vehicle availability by household. Pedestrian and bicycle improvements are important for providing mobility for members of households with no vehicle availability.

Population

Table 6 presents population characteristics of Islamorada according to Census 2000.

Table 6. Population Data

	Number	Percent
Total population	6,847	100.0%
Population density (per sq. mi.)	1154.4	--
Population aged 6 to 15 years	590	8.6%

Source: Census 2000. Summary File 4 (SF4)

Islamorada contains a relatively small population base, low population density, and low percentage of children. According to the USDOT's National Household Travel Survey, persons aged 6 to 15 are approximately 3.5 times more likely to make a trip by bicycle and 1.6 times more likely to make a trip by walking than the population as a whole. Despite having a low percentage of children, it is important to consider children as potential users of a bicycle and pedestrian network because of their typical trip characteristics.

Land Use Review

Existing and future land use patterns for Islamorada were reviewed since bicycle and pedestrian demand and trip generation are directly influenced by land use. The land use review is based on the Future Land Use Element of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan. Figure 1 presents the Future Land Use map from the Comprehensive Plan. Figure 2 presents existing community facilities as collected from the Florida GeoPlan Center, Florida Geographic Data Library, Monroe County, and Islamorada, Village of Islands. In addition to the data provided in the

Future Land Use Element of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan, Village staff provided existing year 2007 land use data, which is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Existing Land Use Profile 2007

Land Use	Parcels	Percentage
Public/Semi-Public	74	1%
Residential	5002	85%
Industrial	14	0%
Conservation	155	3%
Commercial	651	11%
Total	5896	100%

Land Use Patterns

Islamorada is generally characterized by low- to medium-density residential land with some public areas and commercial activity.

Residential land use is the largest category of land use in Islamorada, accounting for 85 percent of the parcels according to existing land use data provided by Village staff. Both Plantation Key and Upper Matecumbe Key contain significant concentrations of single family land use. Pockets of multi-family land use can be found on all four keys. The highest market rate multi-family residential density in the Comprehensive Plan is 6 units per acre. Affordable housing density can reach 15 units per acre.

Commercial land uses utilize approximately 11 percent of Islamorada's parcels and are concentrated along U.S. 1. Islamorada's primary business center is located along U.S. 1 on Upper Matecumbe Key. Several hotels and motels are found on all four keys. In addition, commercial uses are found along U.S. 1 throughout Islamorada. Connections from the bicycle and pedestrian network to commercial land uses are important.

In addition, a variety of institutional uses are located on Plantation Key including the Plantation Key Government Center (Monroe County annex for the Upper Keys), and Founders Park.

Figure 1 includes the Future Land Use Map from the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan.

Schools

Three public schools are located in Islamorada, all on Plantation Key. One private school is located on Upper Matecumbe Key. One community college is located on Plantation Key.

The following schools are located within Islamorada:

- Coral Shores High – 89901 Overseas Highway, Islamorada
- Island Christian School – 83400 Overseas Highway, Islamorada
- Montessori Charter – 86731 Overseas Highway, Islamorada
- Plantation Key School – 100 Lake Road, Islamorada
- Florida Keys Community College – 89951 Overseas Highway, Islamorada

Parks

The following parks and recreational facilities are located within Islamorada, Village of Islands:

- Library Beach Park
- Anne's Beach
- Green Turtle Hammock
- Founders Park
- Windley Key Geological State Park
- Plantation Tropical Preserve
- Southwinds Park

Major Trip Generators/Attractors

Major trips generators and attractors are identified in the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The major trips generators and attractors within Islamorada, Village of Islands are listed below.

- Coral Shores High School / Florida Keys Community College
- Plantation Key Elementary and Middle School
- Monroe County Government Center
- Theater of the Sea
- Marine Mammal Park
- Founders Park
- Holiday Isle Resort
- Cheeca Resort
- U.S. Post Office
- World Wide Sportsman
- Upper Matecumbe Business District (Village Activity Center)
- North Plantation Key Business District (Village Activity Center)
- Bud 'n Mary's / Papa Joe's
- Hampton Inn

The Comprehensive Plan also mentions the Tavernier Towne Center as a major trip attractor outside of Islamorada's borders. The Tavernier Towne Center is located north of Islamorada. In addition, a park adjacent to Founder's Park named Plantation Hammock Preserve may potentially become another major trip generator in the future.

Tourist Land Uses

Tourism is a critical industry within Islamorada. Tens of thousands of people visit Islamorada every year to enjoy the beaches, fishing, boating, and other marine activities.

Tourists represent an important potential market for users of an inter-connected network of shared use pathways. In general, tourists are out-of-town guests who may be unfamiliar with local roads, destinations, land uses, and parking. An inter-connected pathways network with connections to an efficient transit system that serves major tourist-oriented facilities could attract tourists that may desire to leave their automobile parked during their stay. Furthermore, a robust pathway network may even be seen as part of the local tourist attraction. The Overseas Heritage

Trail along U.S. 1 is especially well-situated to become a tourist attraction that can be marketed to guests drawn by the allure of riding a bicycle along the Florida Keys. Eco-tourists may also be attracted by being able to use an inter-connected network of pathways.

Tourist trip generators include tourist accommodations such as resorts, hotels, motels, and condominium complexes. Tourist trip attractors include restaurants, retail establishments, and recreational facilities. Most of the trip attractors are located along U.S. 1. Village Activity Centers on North Plantation Key and Upper Matecumbe Key are potential focal points of the pathway network and could provide connections to a future transit circulator to provide mobility to additional popular destinations.

Opportunities and Constraints

Based on current land use data, transportation conditions, and planning documents related to Islamorada, Village of Islands, the development of an inter-connected network of shared use pathways is both beneficial and viable. The existing conditions within the Village present several opportunities and constraints for the development of a shared use pathway transportation system, as described below.

Constraints:

- Right-of-way constraints will limit the opportunity to provide desirable buffering as well as the standard ten foot width required for a shared use path.
- Narrow segments exist where the bicycle/pedestrian path and vehicular traffic may not have sufficient space to separate bicycle/pedestrian users from vehicular traffic.
- The designation of U.S. 1 as a hurricane evacuation route limits traffic calming thus allowing traffic to travel faster along the corridor creating less than desirable conditions for roadside bicycle/pedestrian paths.
- The U.S. 1 corridor acts as a boundary, limiting bicycle/pedestrian crossings.

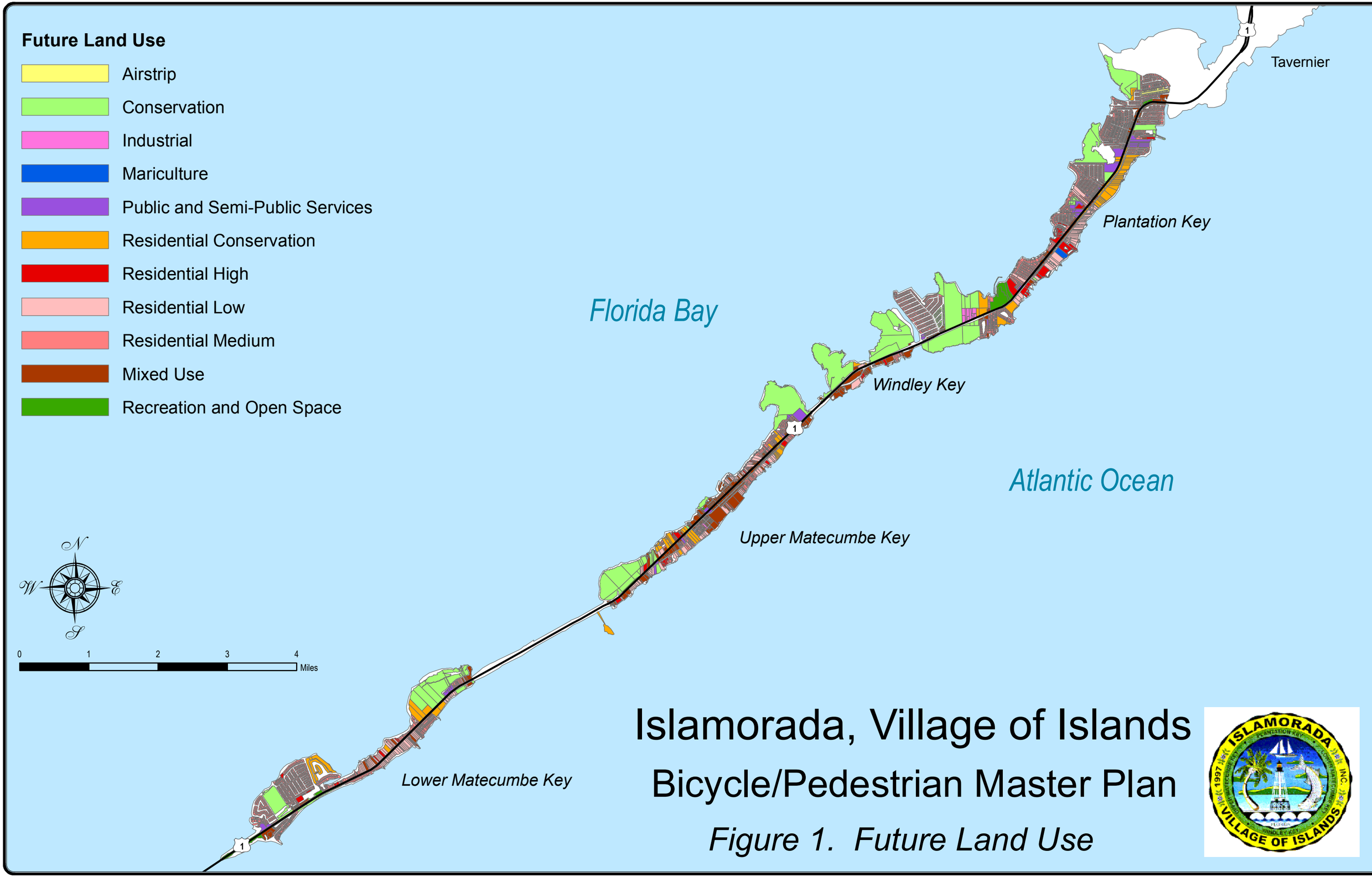
- The proximity of the existing path to U.S. 1 often causes maintenance concerns such as gravel erosion onto the path surface.
- Lack of connectivity between residential neighborhoods causes the need for longer pedestrian and bicycle trips.

Opportunities:

- To better serve the relatively high number of commuters utilizing the existing bicycle/pedestrian paths.
- To encourage more people to use alternate modes of transportation.
- To provide connections to existing recreational facilities, residential neighborhoods, and places of employment.
- The narrow shape of Islamorada creates many trip patterns that are within reasonable walking and bicycling distance for areas near activity centers.
- The potential to create safer routes to schools.
- The potential to promote bicycling as an ecotourism attraction.
- To provide connections to existing regional transit service and potential future transit circulator service.
- To serve the mixture of land uses located within Village Activity Centers on North Plantation Key and Upper Matecumbe Key.

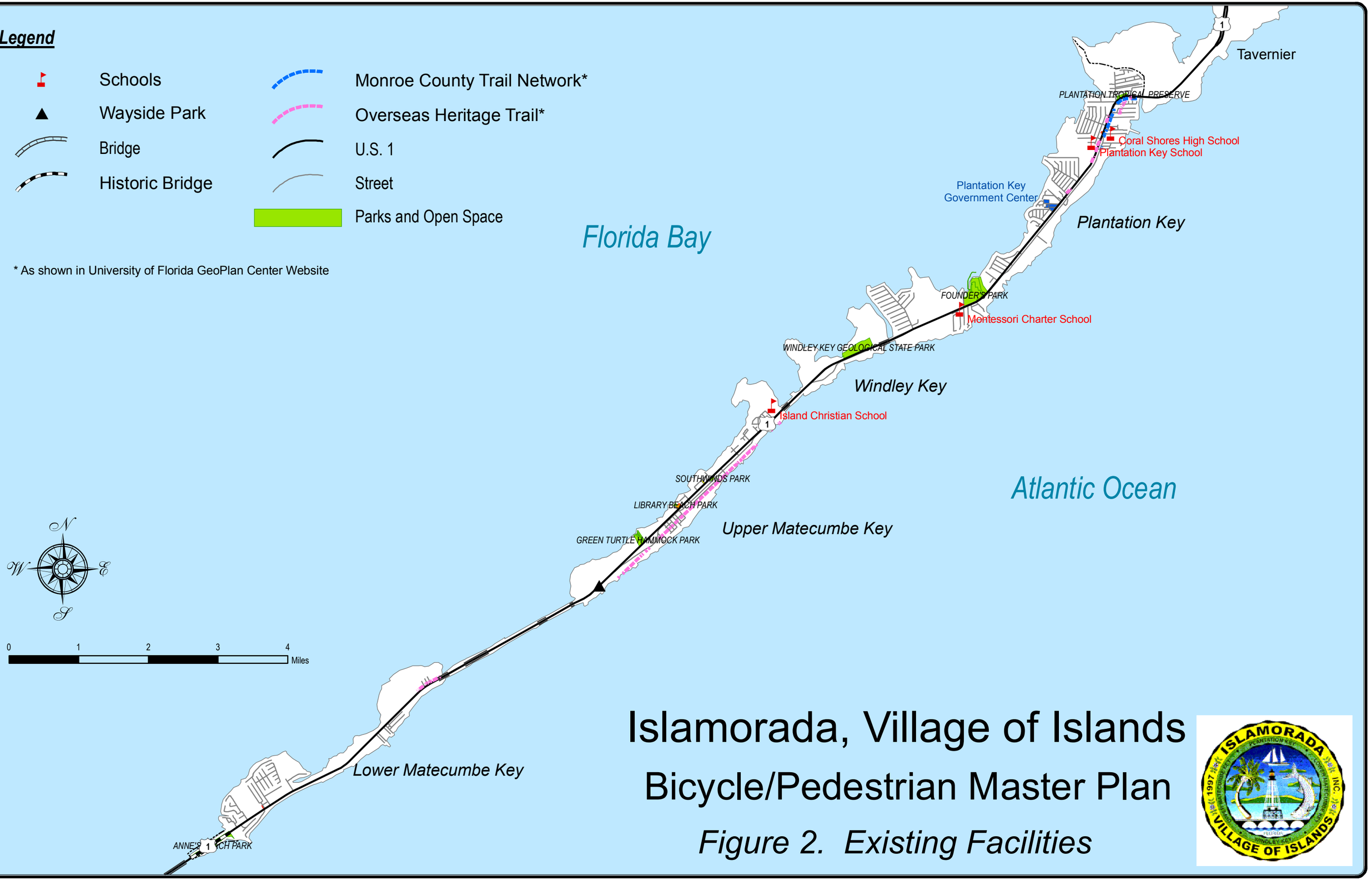
Future Land Use

- Airstrip
- Conservation
- Industrial
- Mariculture
- Public and Semi-Public Services
- Residential Conservation
- Residential High
- Residential Low
- Residential Medium
- Mixed Use
- Recreation and Open Space



Islamorada, Village of Islands
Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan

Figure 1. Future Land Use


Legend
Schools
Wayside Park
Bridge
Historic Bridge
Monroe County Trail Network*
Overseas Heritage Trail*
U.S. 1
Street
Parks and Open Space
* As shown in University of Florida GeoPlan Center Website
Florida Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Tavernier
PLANTATION TROPICAL PRESERVE
Coral Shores High School
Plantation Key School
Plantation Key Government Center
Plantation Key
FOUNDER'S PARK
Montessori Charter School
WINDLEY KEY GEOLOGICAL STATE PARK
Windley Key
Island Christian School
SOUTHWINDS PARK
LIBRARY BEACH PARK
GREEN TURTLE HAMMOCK PARK
Upper Matecumbe Key
Lower Matecumbe Key
ANNE'S BEACH PARK
N
W
E
S
0 1 2 3 4
Miles
Islamorada, Village of Islands
Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan
Figure 2. Existing Facilities

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Plan Development chapter of the report presents pathway design standards to establish a uniform approach to shared use pathways in the Village and a list of recommended improvements to the bicycle/pedestrian network in the Village. The Plan Development chapter of the report is based on the results of the Data Collection and Existing Conditions Analysis of the Islamorada Comprehensive Plan.

Design standards such as path width, cross-sections, surface types, pavement markings, signage, and appearance will be addressed in this chapter along with a typical path maintenance plan. A bicycle/pedestrian plan has been developed that identifies improvements to enhance the system of pathways linking residential neighborhoods, schools, commercial districts, and parks and recreation areas. This chapter will also outline proposed pedestrian crossing treatments along U.S. 1 to help link the Bay Side and the Ocean Side.

Shared Use Paths, Greenways, and Trail Design Standards

Islamorada, Village of Islands, is an integral component of the Overseas Heritage Trail, which provides opportunities for recreation, commuting, and access to major destinations such as Village Activity Centers. Islamorada, Village of Islands, Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan recognizes the value of existing bicycle/pedestrian resources and recommends enhancements to the network for the community. One of the key elements of designing these facilities is to safely integrate off-street facilities with motor vehicle traffic. This includes crossing features for roadway/path intersections, with appropriate warning features both for vehicles and path users. The type, location, and other criteria are identified in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

In addition to dimensional standards, the following is a discussion of special design considerations unique to shared use paths. Adequate warning distance is based on vehicle speeds and line of sight. Signage should be highly visible; catching the attention of motorists accustomed to roadway signs may require additional devices such as flashing lights, roadway

striping or changes in pavement texture. Signing for path users must include a standard stop sign and pavement marking, sometimes combined with other features such as bollards or a deflection in the path alignment to slow bicyclists. Care must be taken not to place too many signs at crossings lest they overwhelm the user and lose their impact.

Shared Use Path / Roadway Crossing Example

Directional signing may be useful for path users and motorists alike. Signs reading "Bicycle Path X-ing" along with an Islamorada path emblem or logo would help to both warn and promote use of the path itself. For path users, directional signs and street names at crossings help direct people to their destinations.

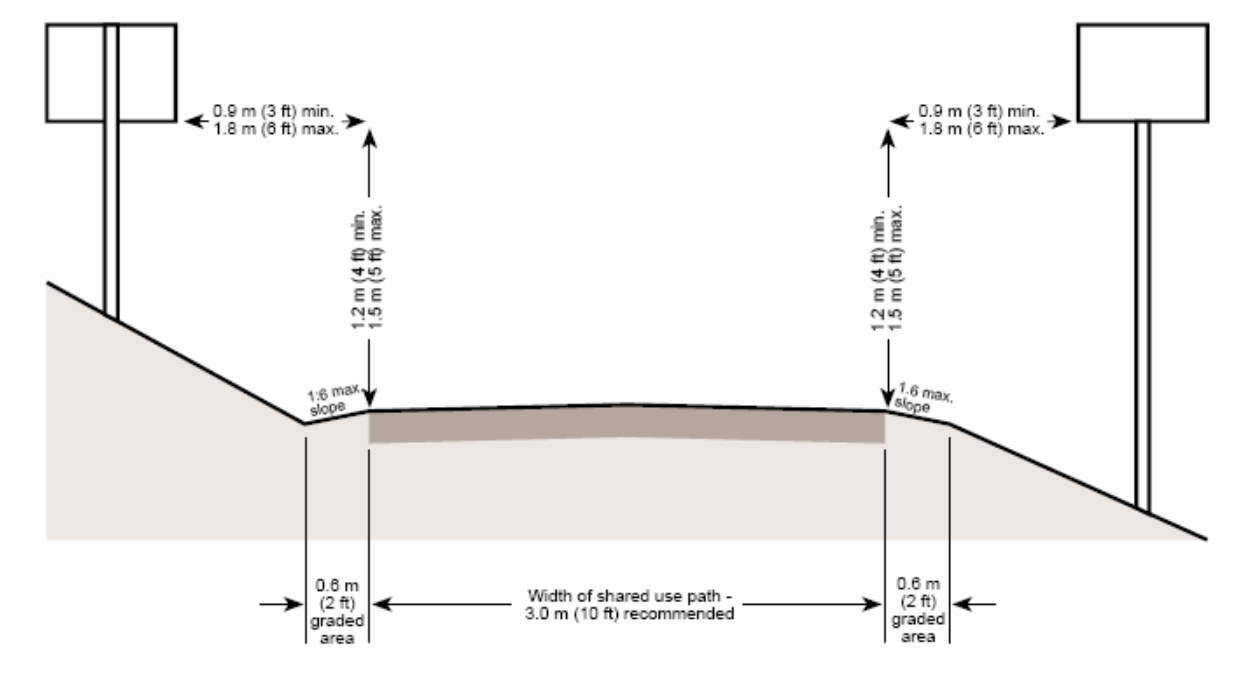
Directional signing should impart a unique graphic identity so path users know which path they are following and where it goes. The theme can be conveyed in a variety of ways: engraved stone, medallions, bollards, and mile markers. A central information installation at trailheads and major crossroads also helps users find their way and acknowledge the rules of the path. Signage can also be useful for interpretive education about plant and animal life, ecosystems, and local history.

A number of striping patterns have emerged over the years to delineate path crossings. A median stripe on the path approach would help to organize and warn path users. High-visibility crosswalk striping may be accompanied by pavement treatments to help warn and slow motorists.

Typical Cross-Sections

The paved width and the operating width required for a shared use path are primary design considerations. The minimum width for a two-way shared use path is 10 feet according to the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO). The Florida Greenbook's minimum width requirement for paved paths is also 10 feet; however, a width of 12 feet is recommended by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) unless certain criteria

are met such as low volumes of bicycle and in-line skater traffic. Figure 3 depicts a typical cross-section of a shared use path on a separated right-of-way.



(Source: *AASHTO Guidelines for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*)

Figure 3. Shared Use Path Typical Cross-Section

Design Guidelines: Shared Use Paths

Figure 4 illustrates a typical shared use path design. This path is designed to accommodate two-way bicycle and pedestrian traffic, typically has its own right-of-way or is physically separated from the adjacent roadway, and can accommodate maintenance and emergency vehicles. This type of path is typically paved (asphalt or concrete) but can also be a crushed stone or other smooth surface, provided it meets Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Wider soft shoulders can be provided for runners/joggers if space allows. Providing horizontal clear zones of approximately two (2) feet in width is important for mobility purposes and to reduce the likelihood of collisions with fixed objects beside the path.

The Overseas Heritage Trail is an example of a shared use path. However, it is currently deficient in width according to shared use path standards.

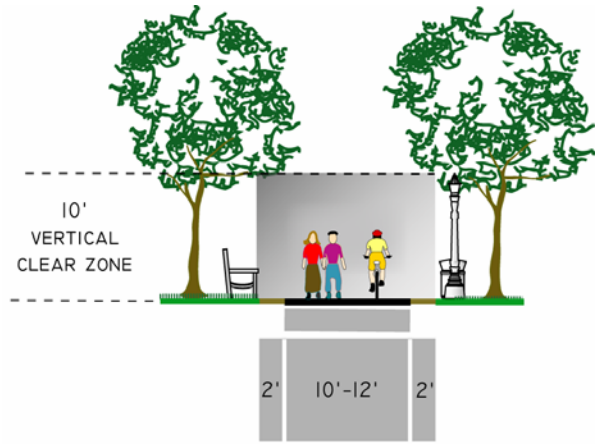


Figure 4. Typical Shared Use Path Design

Design Guidelines: Local Neighborhood Paths

Local neighborhood paths provide access for most, if not all, path users within neighborhoods, parks, green spaces, and other recreational areas. Local neighborhood paths may be built within Islamorada to connect the bikeway network of shared use paths to local residential areas, parks, and schools. Local neighborhood paths are smaller than shared use paths and can sometimes be wide sidewalks in roadway right-of-ways if bicycle traffic is not anticipated. Local neighborhood paths should be at least 10 feet wide if bicycle use is anticipated. All efforts should be made to ensure that at least one ADA accessible path is available in each neighborhood. Neighborhood and homeowner association groups are encouraged to identify local neighborhood connector paths.

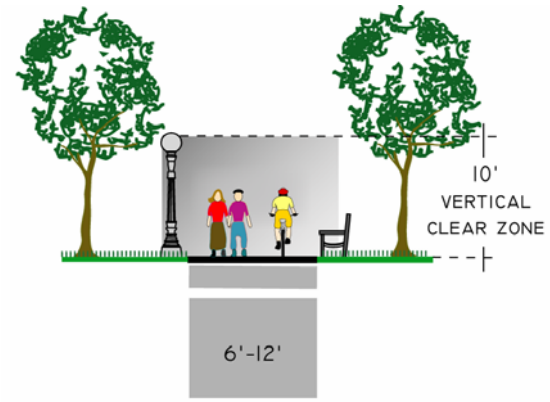


Figure 5. Paved Neighborhood Path

Path Surface

When approaching a path project, path designers and local agency representatives often assume their path will be surfaced with asphalt or perhaps concrete if budget allows. These are some of the most common and acceptable materials used on paths. Shared use paths typically serve a transportation function but path users often do not want a path to appear as a "mini-roadway." This often leads designers into an exploration of possible path surfacing options. In addition, the potential path users must be considered when selecting a path surface. The following surfaces are potential alternatives for Islamorada, Village of Islands, depending on the anticipated use and purpose of the path:

- traditional asphalt and concrete
- permeable asphalt and concrete
- crushed fine aggregate or crushed stone
- organic surfaces, such as bark mulch and soil

In arriving at a recommended path surface, several key criteria should be considered including:

Initial Capital Cost – Path surface costs vary dramatically and dollars to build paths are scarce. Construction costs include excavation, sub-base preparation, aggregate base placement, and application of the selected path surface.

Maintenance and Long Term Durability – The anticipated life of a path surface can vary from a single year (bark surface in a moist climate) to 25+ years (concrete). In addition, each path surface has varying maintenance needs that require regular inspections and follow up depending the material selected. Some surface repairs can be made with volunteer effort such as on a natural soil surface path, while other such as a concrete surface will require skilled labor to perform the repair.

Existing Soil and Environmental Conditions – Soil conditions play a critical role in surfacing selection. Some, but not all, projects are gifted with an excellent base to build a path on. In

addition, when considering the use of a permeable concrete or asphalt surface, the success rate of these surfaces is directly correlated to the permeability of the soil and climatic conditions.

Availability of Materials – A great path surface in one area of the country may prove cost-prohibitive in another area due to availability of materials. Crushed limestone path surfaces are common in the eastern United States. There are also some environmentally sound ideas such as the use of recycled glass or crumb rubber in asphalt.

Anticipate Use/Functionality – Who are the anticipated users of the path? Will the path surface need to accommodate wheelchairs, maintenance vehicles, bicycles, and other users? Shared use paths attempt to meet the needs of all anticipated path users. But this may not be feasible with a single path surface. Consider the shoulder area as a usable surface, making it wide enough for use by those preferring a softer material. Each surface also has varying degrees of roughness and therefore accommodates varying users. In-line skates, for example, cannot be accommodated on a crushed stone surface.

Funding Source – The funding source for the path may dictate the path surface characteristics. If the path has state funds in addition to federal funds and is being administered through FDOT, then FDOT will need to review and approve the selected path surface.

Susceptibility to Vandalism – Path surfaces are not usually thought of as being susceptible to vandalism, but the characteristics of the varying surfaces do lend themselves to a variety of vandalism including movement of materials such as gravel or bark, graffiti on hard surfaces, arson (wood and rubber surfaces), and deformation.

Aesthetics – Each path surface has varying aesthetic characteristics that should fit within the overall design concept desired for the project.

Color – Path surface color is particularly relevant for on-road bicycle routes where a designated space is provided for bicyclists. Colored bike lanes have been utilized in Europe for many years, and are beginning to be recognized in the United States as an improvement that can benefit all

transportation users by defining space for bicycle users and helping motorists anticipate where to expect bicyclists. Additional benefits include minimizing traffic interaction with cars, increasing bicycle visibility, and increasing the confidence level of bicycle users. Various colors have been utilized for bike lanes including red, blue, and green; however, red is the most frequent color type used in example projects in the United States.

Colored Asphalt Bicycle Path Examples

In Islamorada, most bicycle/pedestrian network paths are on-road or directly adjacent to roadways, such as the Overseas Heritage Trail. Therefore, it is likely that the majority of pathways will remain traditional asphalt or concrete surface. Colored asphalt treatments should be explored to help designate space for on street bicycle routes. Off-road trails using stone, sand, or organic surfaces should be considered where appropriate, such as for conservation trails in nature preserves or for beach access.

Signage

Implementing a well-planned and attractive system of signing can greatly enhance bikeway facilities by signaling their presence and location to both motorists and existing and potential bicycle users. By leading people to bikeways and the safe and efficient transportation they offer to local residents and visitors, effective signage can encourage more people to bicycle.

Standard bikeway signing should conform to the signing identified in the MUTCD. The MUTCD should be referred to for specific information on the type and location of signing for the primary bike system.

Innovative signing is often developed to increase bicycle awareness and improve visibility. San Francisco, CA is an example of a city that has created customized bike route logo signage. The "Share the Road" signs (MUTCD W16-1 and W11-1) are designed to advise motorists that bicyclists need to share roadways with motor vehicles where bike lanes or other accommodations are not present, or are only present on one side of the road. The "Bike Route" sign (MUTCD D11-1) can de combined with directional arrows to provide guidance toward bicycle routes.

The Overseas Heritage Trail logo may be incorporated into a uniform trail signage system.

Cities can develop similar customized logo signs to define bike routes.

Share the Road signs remind motorists that bicyclists have the right to ride on the roadway.

Bike Route signs should be provided at decision points along designated bicycle routes.

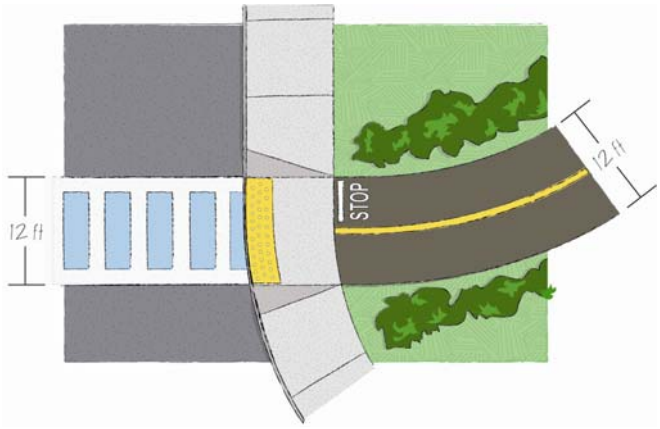


Figure 6. Bicycle Signage and Marking Examples

Path Maintenance

Path maintenance activities from other jurisdictions were researched to identify a pathway maintenance plan. Maintenance procedures for pathways were found to be similar to those of parks. Regular maintenance includes mowing of grass, weedeating, edging, blowing of leaves and grass cuttings, tree trimming, sweeping of paths and debris removal or other impediments to path users. Maintenance also includes care of special landscaped areas, shelters, bike racks, concrete paving, trash receptacles, stone masonry, steel elements of shelters, and replacement of trees and shrubs due to accidents, vandalism or normal wear and tear. Replenishment of soil, sod and mulch as needed through normal wear and degradation.

Site maintenance cycles should occur eighteen (18) times a year and include litter removal, mowing, weedeating, edging, tree trimming, blowing sidewalks/pedestrian pathways, and landscape fertilization. Trash receptacles should be emptied during normal municipal trash collection cycles.

Intersections / Crossings

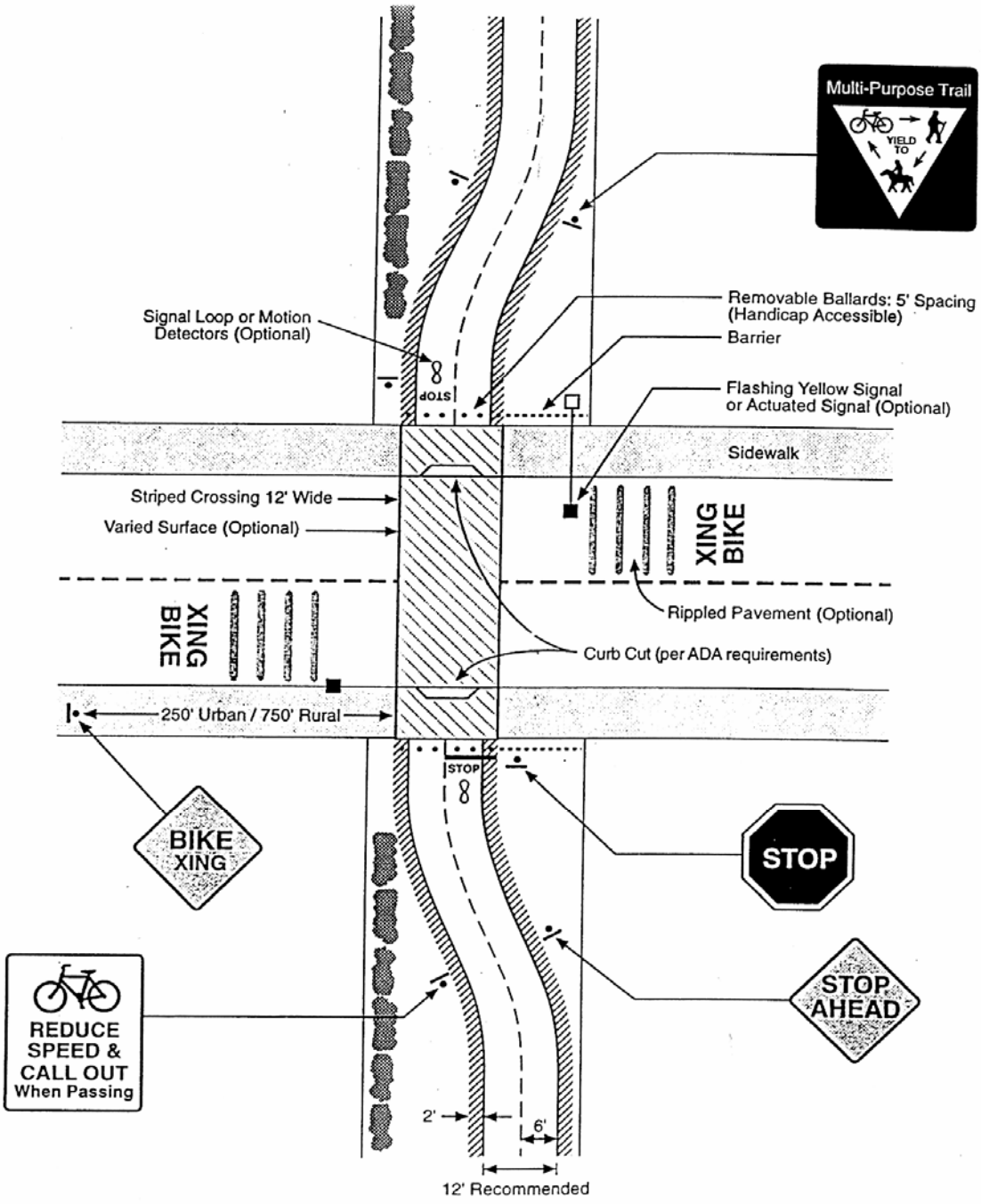
The State of Florida Department of Transportation has developed an extensive *Trail Intersection Guidebook* for designing intersections of trails and roadways and it should be referenced as much as possible when considering trail-roadway intersections. The following guidelines are taken directly from this resource.

- Design for the full spectrum of trail users—young and old, slow and fast, bicyclists, skaters, and walkers.
- When assigning right-of-way, give trail users at least the same rights as the motoring public, and provide clear right-of-way assignment.
- Provide positive guidance for trail users and motorists to ensure full awareness of the intersection.
- Minimize conflicts and channelize the intersection to separate conflicting movements.
- Unavoidable conflicts should occur at right angles.

- Optimize sight triangles, ensuring stopping, intersection crossing, and decision sight distances. Conflicts should be clearly visible.
- Reduce motor vehicle speed through "traffic calming" techniques as appropriate.
- Minimize trail user crossing distance with a median refuge area or by narrowing the roadway as appropriate.
- Provide adequate staging and refuge areas for trail users.
- Discourage unwanted motor vehicle intrusion onto the trail while enabling emergency and maintenance vehicle entry.
- Avoid obstacles and visibly highlight unavoidable obstacles.
- At signalized intersections, minimize trail user delay by minimizing traffic signal cycle time.
- Provide adequate signal crossing time for design pedestrians.
- Provide easily accessible tactile/audible pushbuttons.
- Treat every road as a potential trail entrance and exit point, integrated with sidewalks and on-street bicycle facilities as appropriate.
- Design to assist the trail user in looking in the direction of the potential hazard.
- Consider the potential for sun blinding.
- Consider lighting.
- Consider the ease of both construction and maintenance and the initial and lifetime costs for construction and maintenance.
- Be consistent in design.

Source: *Trail Intersection Guidebook*, Florida Department of Transportation

A recommended shared used path crossing design from the *Trail Intersection Guidebook* is provided in Figure 7.



(Source: *Trail Intersection Guidebook*, Florida Department of Transportation)

Figure 7. Shared Use Path Crossing Design Recommendations

Bicycle/Pedestrian Network Plan Improvements

As noted during the Data Collection and Existing Conditions Analysis, portions of Islamorada's bicycle/pedestrian network are well-developed, but continuity improvements, signing and striping improvements, and enhanced crossings are needed. Maintenance is also a challenge along the Overseas Heritage Trail because of the proximity of U.S. 1 and gravel erosion of the shoulder along certain segments. This section of the report addresses recommended improvements with the intent of enhancing the network that would connect community facilities, activity centers, and residential neighborhoods. Recommended improvements have been categorized into bike facility improvements, signage and striping improvements, sidewalk improvements, and U.S. 1 crossings.

Bike Facility Improvements

Two primary bicycle facilities exist within Islamorada.

- Overseas Heritage Trail, which is an arterial bicycle facility along portions of U.S. 1.
- The Old Highway, which serves a collector function and provides space for bicyclists and pedestrians who may feel more comfortable on the Old Highway than along U.S. 1.

In addition, a local on-street bicycle facility exists along Venetian Boulevard to connect residents to the Overseas Heritage Trail.

Bike facility improvements were identified in this Plan in locations that would enhance the continuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail and the Old Highway, and help connect path users to recreational and employment centers. The Comprehensive Plan includes Policy 1-1.2.3 regarding the function of the Old Highway and use as a cycling facility, which is consistent with this recommendation. In general, most U.S. 1 bridges were noted as lacking bike lane striping, creating safety concerns and discontinuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail.

The bicycle facility path network would benefit from the following improvements:

- Connect Founders Park's internal path with the existing Overseas Heritage Trail. The southern access point to Founders Park has an adjacent internal bicycle/pedestrian path that is discontinuous with the Overseas Heritage Trail.

Discontinuity of Founders Park Internal Path and Proximity to Overseas Heritage Trail (Reference Figure 8)

- Stripe bike lanes on the U.S. 1 bridges. One of the primary discontinuities in the Overseas Heritage Trail is the lack of bicycle facilities on U.S. 1 bridges. Several bridges have "End Bike Route" signs even though the Trail continues just on the other side of the bridge. The Village should work with FDOT to implement striping improvements to create a bicycle facility on the following U.S. 1 bridges.
    - Snake Creek Bridge
    - Whale Harbor Channel Bridge
    - Tea Table Relief Bridge
    - Tea Table Channel Bridge
    - Indian Key Channel Bridge
    - Lignumvitae Channel Bridge

End Bike Route Sign on Approach to Tea Table Relief Bridge

(Reference Figure 9)

- Widen pavement on the Old Highway on Windley Key to create bike lanes. Stripe bike lanes in a manner consistent with other paths in the Village. Install signage for the bike route on this section of the Old Highway.

The Old Highway on Windley Key

(Reference Figure 9)

- Widen existing off-street paths in areas where sufficient right-of-way and clearance exists. Minimum AASHTO design standards for shared use path width are 10 feet; FDOT recommends using a minimum of 10 feet, and using 12 feet if substantial bicycle traffic is expected. The widening of the following segments should be coordinated with the Overseas Heritage Trail.
    - Along the Bay Side of U.S. 1 near Founders Park.
    - Along the Bay Side of U.S. 1 on Lower Matecumbe Key

Substandard Width provided on Off-street Path Segment just south of White Marlin Boulevard along U.S. 1 (Reference Figure 10)

Substandard Width provided on Off-street Path Segment near Founders Park Entrance (Reference Figure 8)

- Construct a bike path on the Bay Side of U.S. 1 on Lower Matecumbe Key between the Channel 2 Bridge and Tollgate Boulevard.

Missing Section of Overseas Heritage Trail south of Tollgate Boulevard

(Reference Figure 10)

Signage and Striping Improvements

Existing bike route segments along the Old Highway would benefit from additional bike path signage. "Share the Road" signage, which alerts drivers that bicycles and pedestrians are also using the roadway, should be included along sections of the route that share the roadway with vehicular traffic. In addition, pedestrian-scale lighting should be installed where appropriate on the bike routes along the Old Highway.

In addition, existing bike route striping is faded along certain segments of the Old Highway and Overseas Heritage Trail. Striping improvements would emphasize the space designated for bicycles and improve the prominence of the bike route system.

- Specific segments of the path that would benefit from installation of "Share the Road" signage are listed below.
  - Along the Old Highway on Plantation Key from the northern limit to Ridge Road just south of Founders Park.
  - Along Gardenia Street on Plantation Key between Woods Avenue and Royal Poinciana Boulevard and along Royal Poinciana Boulevard from Gardenia Street to U.S. 1.
  - Along the Old Highway on Upper Matecumbe Key between North Hammock Road and to the south where the Old Highway and U.S. 1 merge.
  - Along the Old Highway on Lower Matecumbe Key between areas just north of Atlantic Lane and Sandy Cove Avenue for on-road segments of the path.

Bikes and Vehicles Sharing the Road on the Old Highway

(Reference Figure 9)

- "Bike Route" signage should be installed to direct users towards the Overseas Heritage Trail and also to bike lanes along the Old Highway. In particular, for the locations where the Overseas Heritage Trail does not exist along U.S. 1, provide "Bike Route" signage directing users to the Old Highway.
  - Windley Key, intersection of U.S. 1 and the Old Highway.

- Re-stripe existing bike paths. Many segments of the bike routes have become faded over time, which decreases the prominence of bike facility users and is a potential safety concern.

Faded Bike Route Striping along U.S. 1
(Reference Figure 9)

- Consider installing colored asphalt for certain key areas of on-street bike routes that have high potential for bicycle and motorized vehicle interaction. Candidate locations include the on-street U.S. 1 bike routes throughout the Upper Matecumbe Key Village Activity Center (as shown in the above picture). Potential bicyclist conflicts in the Upper Matecumbe Key area include cars pulling off of U.S. 1 and cars backing out of parking spaces in continuous asphalt driveways. Additional candidate locations include the Bay Side of U.S. 1 on lower Plantation Key and several sections of the Old Highway. If colored asphalt treatments prove beneficial in these areas, additional colored asphalt improvements could be installed throughout the Village. Examples of colored asphalt treatments can be found in the Path Surface section of this chapter.

Sidewalk Improvements

Potential locations for sidewalk improvements were identified. Streets that serve as collector roads within residential neighborhoods with connections to the Overseas Heritage Trail were given high consideration. Consideration was also given to available right-of-way as well as the orientation of driveways to lessen impacts on property owners.

- The following streets were identified as candidates for sidewalk improvements.
  - Sunshine Boulevard between the northern terminus and U.S. 1
  - Royal Poinciana Boulevard between Jasmine Street and U.S. 1
  - On the north side of Gardenia Street between Woods Avenue and Plantation Key School
  - High Point Road between U.S. 1 and Rolling Hills Road
  - Blackwood Road between Mastic Street and South Carroll Street

Looking North on Sunshine Boulevard

(Reference Figure 8)

- Install crosswalk to connect Founders Park's internal path to the connector path leading to the Overseas Heritage Trail. A north-south crosswalk is needed across the east leg of the intersection located just before the park gatehouse (driveway to the police station).

Missing Crosswalk that could Connect Founders Park to Overseas Heritage Trail (Reference Figure 8)

U.S. 1 Crossings

Dedicated U.S. 1 bicycle/pedestrian crossings throughout Islamorada are currently limited. Heavy vehicular traffic along the U.S. 1 corridor and pedestrians crossing the roadway creates a high potential for pedestrian and vehicular conflicts. Installation of pedestrian crossing facilities along U.S. 1 would consolidate pedestrian crossing locations. The following locations were identified for existing U.S. 1 pedestrian crossing improvements:

- The five-legged intersection of U.S. 1, Sunshine Boulevard, Plantation Avenue, and Bessie Road (MM 90.5) would benefit from the installation of crosswalks and pedestrian signal heads. This intersection has residential neighborhoods on both sides of U.S. 1 and commercial land uses. Furthermore, the commercial area located on the south side of the intersection, is the Village's Activity Center and has existing sidewalks, and a pedestrian crossing at this intersection would provide a much needed connection to surrounding land uses.
- The intersection of U.S. 1 and Woods Avenue (MM 89.9) would benefit from the activation of the existing pedestrian signal throughout the day. This location has the potential to connect residential neighborhoods on the west with schools and the commercial Village Activity Center district on the east.

Non-activated Pedestrian Signal Heads and Push Buttons at Woods Avenue and U.S. 1 (Reference Figure 8) (MM 89.9)

Installation of an active warning system at identified bicycle/pedestrian crossings is anticipated to increase bicycle and pedestrian safety along the U.S. 1 corridor. An active warning system alerts drivers to bicycle and pedestrian activity at path crossings. The system activates a flashing yellow light only when there is bicycle or pedestrian activity at the crossings. The system can be activated either by push buttons or motion detection. Rather than a system that constantly flashes, a system that flashes only when there is activity is more effective in warning approaching drivers.

An active warning system could be installed along with improvements identified in Figure 7 in the Intersections / Crossings Design Standards section of this report. The following locations were identified as potential U.S. 1 bicycle/pedestrian crossings based on coordination with prior planning efforts, existing pedestrian activity locations, coordination with Village staff, and the need to provide continuity of bike routes:

- The main entrance to Founders Park (MM 87.0) is a prime location for the installation of a pedestrian crossing. Special events at the park sometimes create higher demand for parking than is provided internally, forcing attendees to park across U.S. 1. The Monroe County Sherriff's Office has been assigning officers during events to control traffic for those who park across the street. An active warning system could permanently enhance park access, as well as providing a connection from the Old Highway to Founders Park.

U.S. 1 at the Entrance to Founders Park (MM 87.0) (Reference Figure 8)

- The intersection of U.S. 1 and Venetian Boulevard (MM 86.0) was noted as a potential bicycle/pedestrian crossing to provide connections with existing paths within the neighborhood to the north of U.S. 1. A crossing at this location would also extend continuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail by connecting the Ocean Side bike lane south of the weigh station with the Bay Side path north of Venetian Boulevard. It is recognized that this is a dangerous area and requires further study for any bicycle or pedestrian crossings.

Ocean Side Bike Lane ends at Weigh Station (MM 86.0)

(Reference Figure 8)

- The intersection of the Old Highway and U.S. 1 (MM 83.3) at the north end of Upper Matecumbe Key would benefit from a bicycle/pedestrian crossing to connect the bike route provided on the Old Highway to the Overseas Heritage Trail located on the Bay Side of U.S. 1. In addition, a bicycle/pedestrian crossing at this location would connect the residential neighborhoods along the Old Highway with the Island Christian School. A crossing at this intersection would help reduce potential conflicts with pedestrians and provide a continuous route for Overseas Heritage Trail users.
- The intersection of Blackwood Road and U.S. 1 (MM 81.9) is the location of a highly utilized bus stop. Many bus riders have been observed crossing U.S. 1 at this location

during field reviews. In addition, bus improvements identified in the Islamorada Transit Feasibility Study have been implemented in this area. A bicycle/pedestrian crossing is recommended to be installed just south of this intersection.

Pedestrians Crossing U.S. 1 Just South of Blackwood Road
(Reference Figure 9) (MM 81.9)

- The intersection of Johnston Road and U.S. 1 (MM 81.6) is well-suited for a bicycle/pedestrian crossing. This location would serve the Helen Wadley Public Library, Library Beach Park, the Hurricane Monument, and the Islamorada Fire Station. This site is also within close proximity to restaurants and other entertainment destinations.
- The intersection of Palm Avenue and U.S. 1 (MM 81.5) would benefit from a bicycle/pedestrian crossing. This location presently experiences a high volume of pedestrian traffic crossing from parking areas along the Old Highway to the attractions on the Bay Side of U.S. 1. On-street parking is provided on the Old Highway and existing landscaping channelizes pedestrians to Palm Avenue, making it a logical crossing.

SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. was retained by Islamorada, Village of Islands, to prepare the Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan. As a requirement of the Village Comprehensive Plan, the Village initiated a Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan to assess opportunities to develop an inter-connected shared use pathway network within the Village. The Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan focuses on meeting Comprehensive Plan policies such as facilitating bicycle/pedestrian improvements, enhancing continuity of the Overseas Heritage Trail, and encouraging FDOT to provide bike lanes on roads and bridges. Combining bicycle and pedestrian facilities and infrastructure is important in creating an integrated system that augments bicycling and walking as viable modes of transportation. Providing appropriate bicycle and pedestrian facilities can encourage short trips to be made on a bicycle or by walking instead of by automobile and would help to contribute to a more healthy citizenry.

The Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Master Plan began with the results of the Data Collection and Existing Conditions Analysis task, which allowed the Plan to build upon the results of prior planning efforts, collected data that allowed the study team to properly assess the existing conditions of alternative travel modes in the Village, and determined the bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure needs of the Village.

Design standards were identified that establish criteria for future path improvements such as path width, cross-sections, surface types, pavement markings, and signage. Finally, a set of bicycle/pedestrian plan improvements were developed that identify enhancements to the system of pathways, provides additional continuity for bike routes, and identifies locations for enhanced bicycle/pedestrian crossing treatments along U.S. 1 to help link the Village's Bay Side and Ocean Side.

Figures 8, 9, and 10 present maps of the proposed bicycle/pedestrian improvements identified in this study.

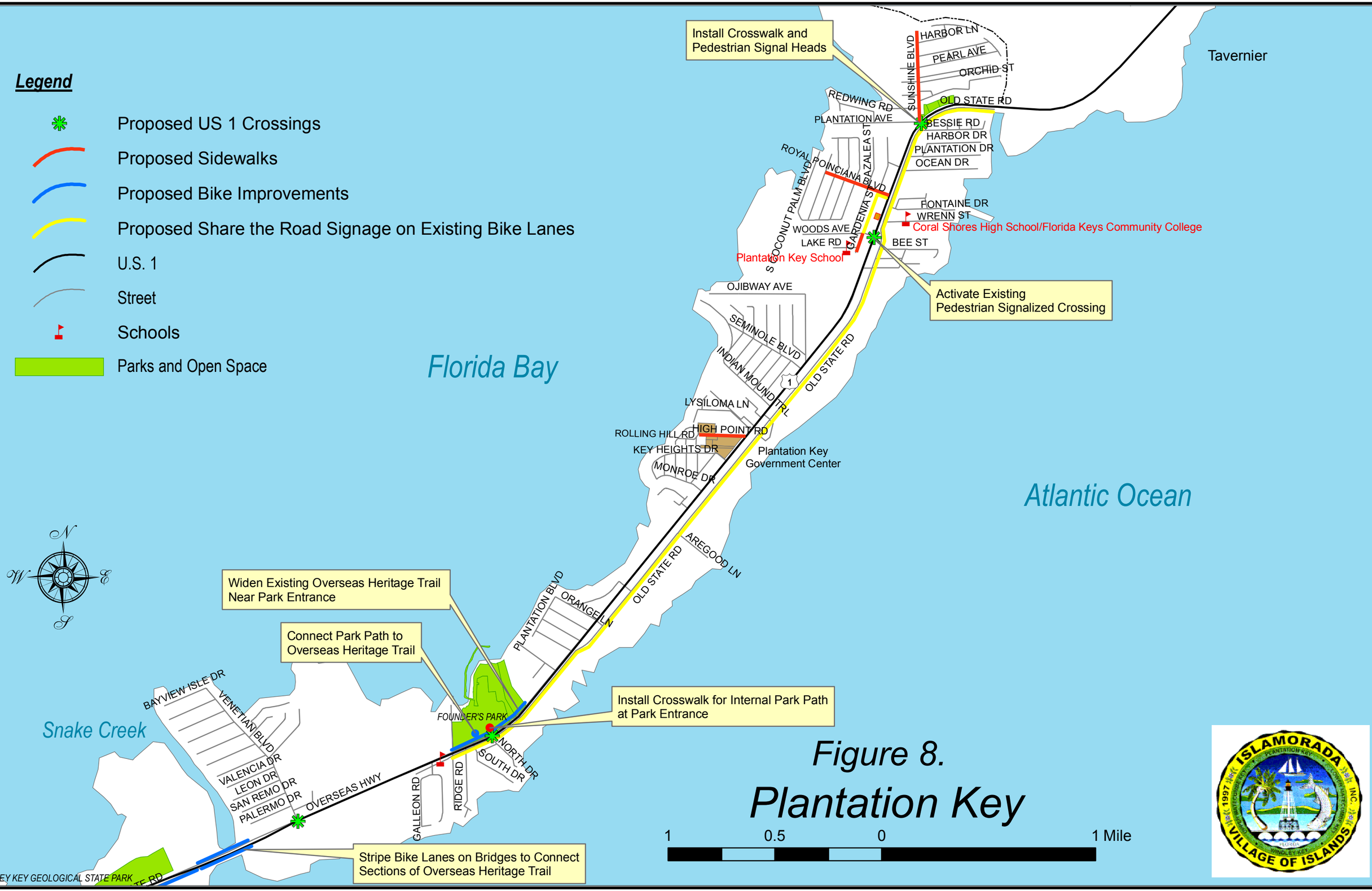


Figure 8.
Plantation Key

Legend

- Proposed US 1 Crossings
- Proposed Sidewalks
- Proposed Bike Improvements
- Proposed Share the Road Signage on Existing Bike Lanes
- Wayside Park
- U.S. 1
- Street
- Schools
- Parks and Open Space

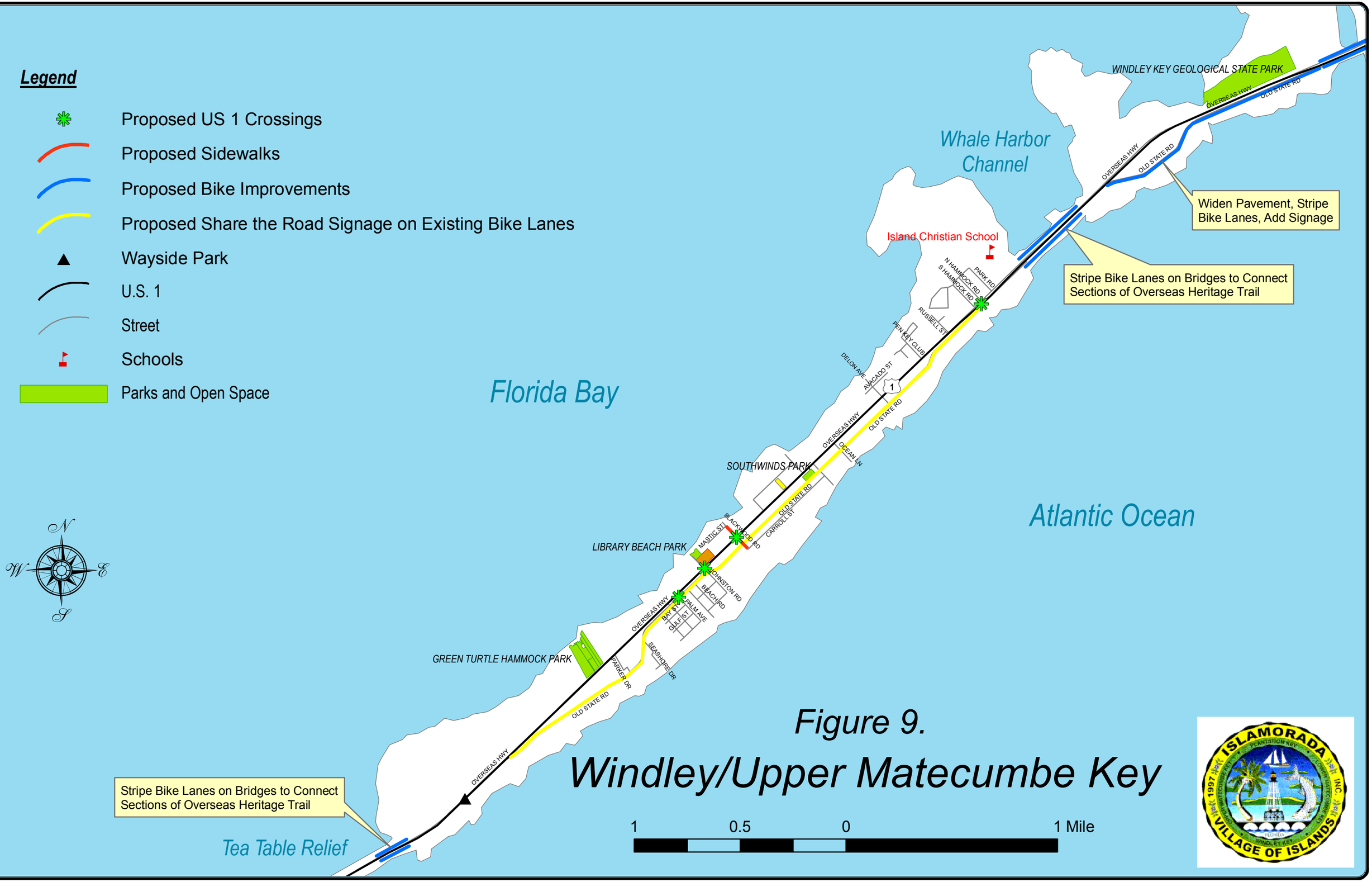


Figure 9.
Windley/Upper Matecumbe Key

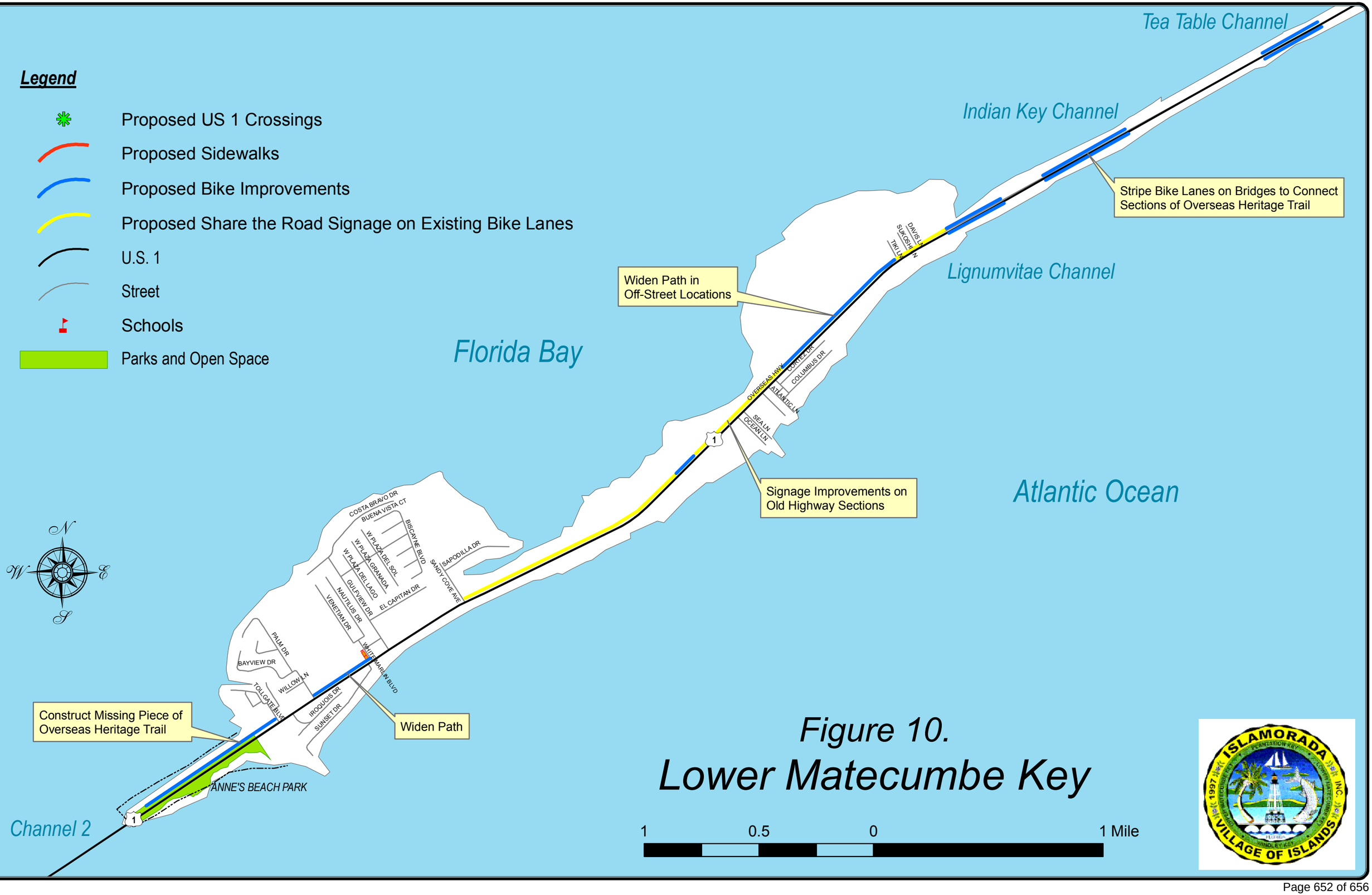
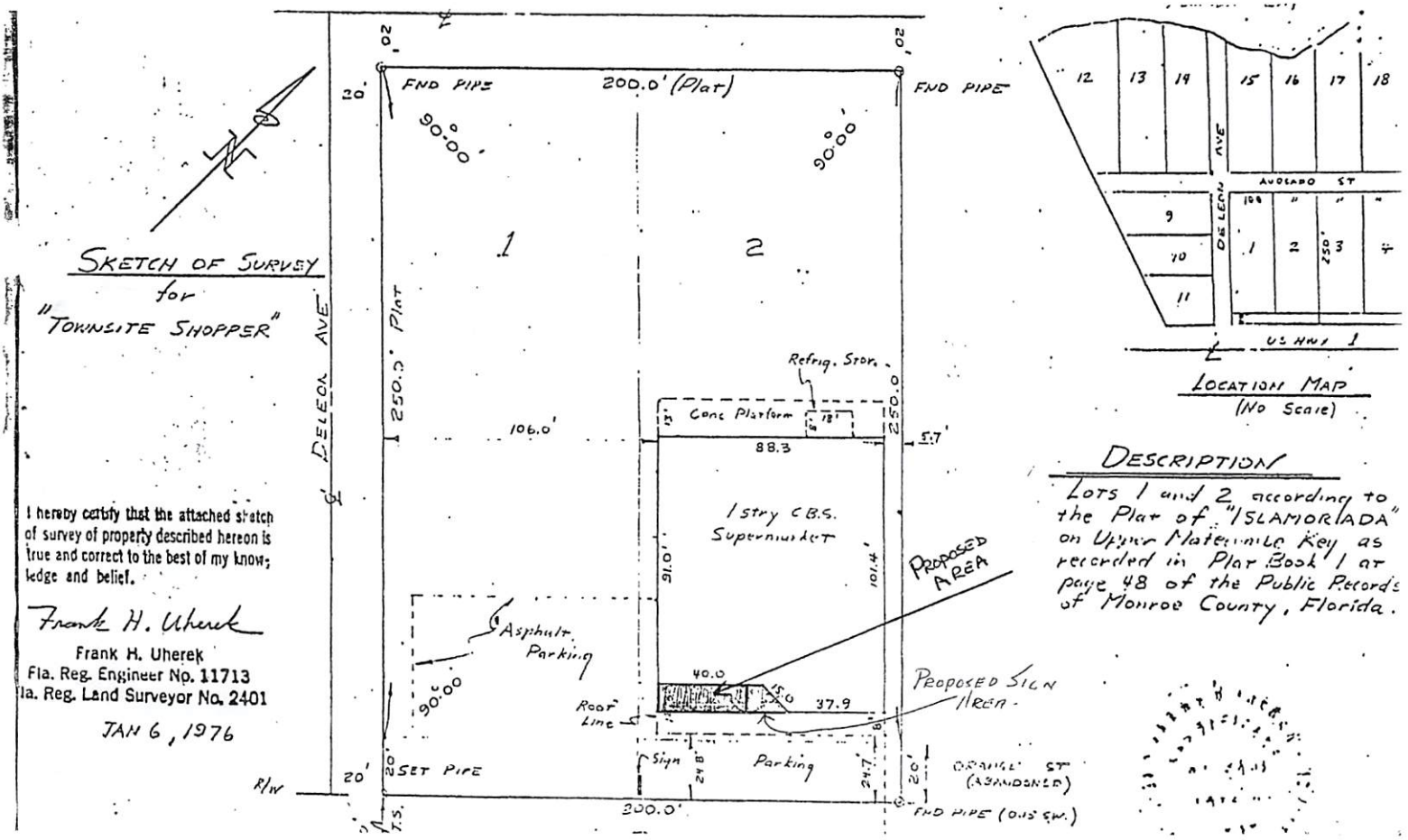
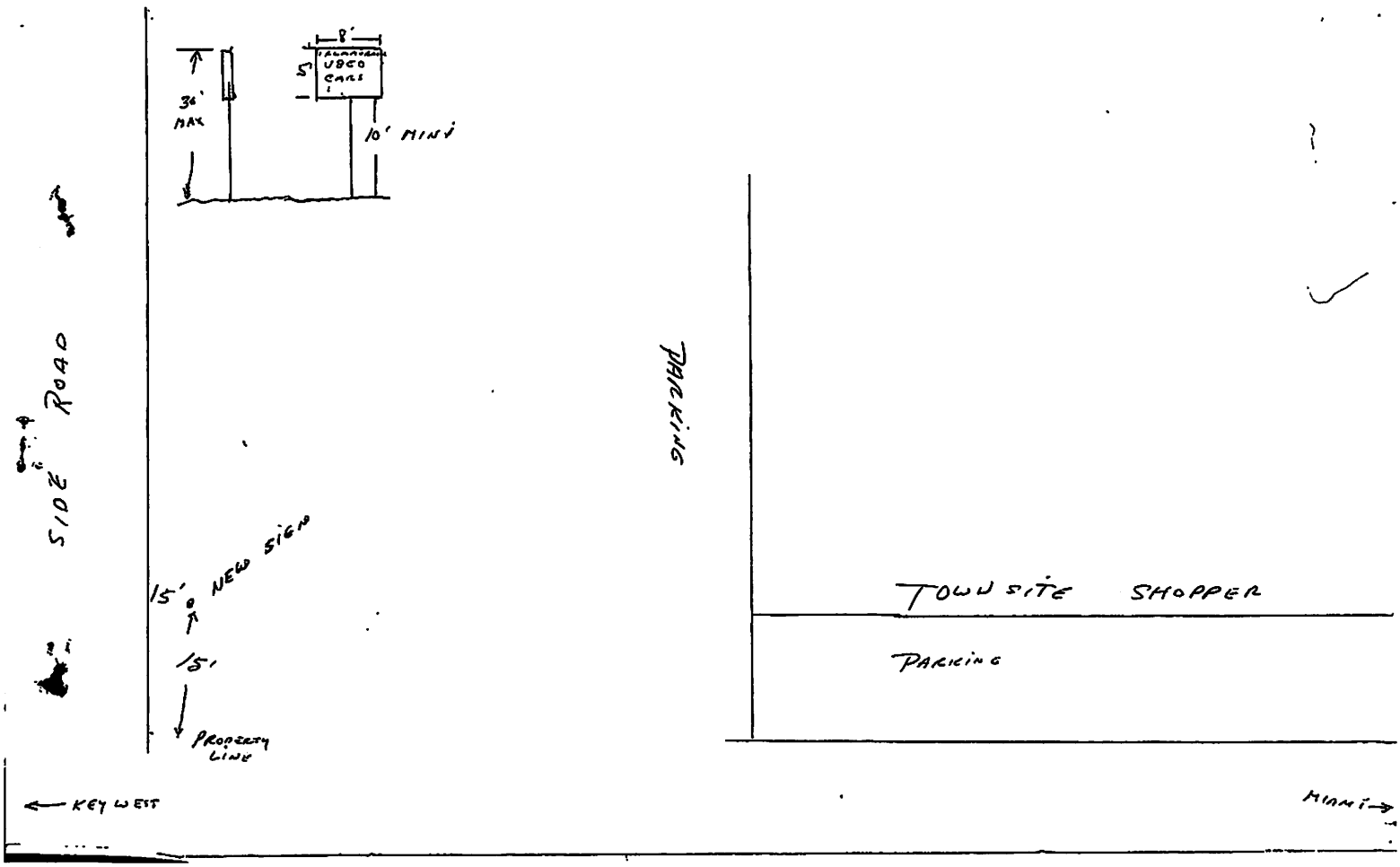
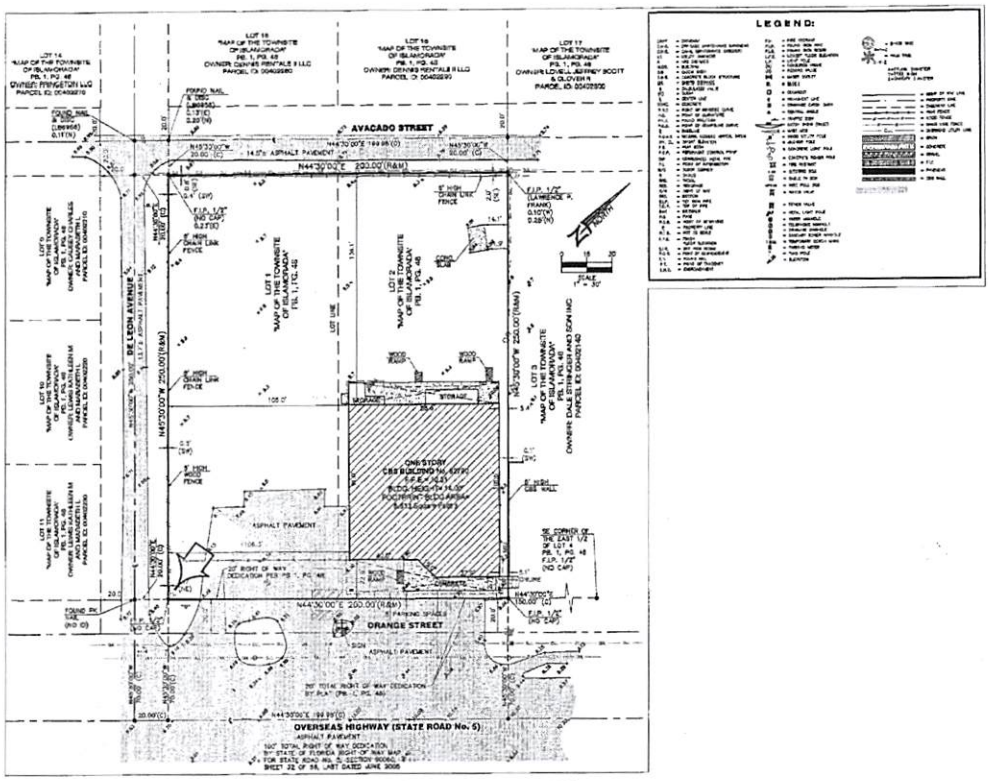


Figure 10.
Lower Matecumbe Key


SKETCH OF SURVEY
for
"TOWNSITE SHOPPER"
DE LEON AVE
FND PIPE
200.0' (Plat)
FND PIPE
90.00'
90.00'
1
2
250.0' Plat
106.0'
Refrig. Stor.
Conc Platform
250.0
5.7'
88.3
1 story CBS.
Superstructure
91.0'
101.4'
PROPOSED AREA
Asphalt Parking
90.00'
40.0
15.0
37.9
Roof Line
PROPOSED SIGN AREA
Sign
24.8'
Parking
24.7'
20'
ORANGE ST (ABANDONED)
20'
SET PIPE
R/W
20'
200.0'
FND PIPE (ONS FM.)
I hereby certify that the attached sketch of survey of property described hereon is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Frank H. Uherek
Frank H. Uherek
Fla. Reg. Engineer No. 11713
Fla. Reg. Land Surveyor No. 2401
JAN 6, 1976
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
AVE
AVOCADO ST
9
10
11
1
2
3
4
250'
DE LEON
US HWY 1
LOCATION MAP
(No Scale)
DESCRIPTION
Lots 1 and 2 according to the Plat of "ISLAMORADA" on Upper Matecumbe Key as recorded in Plat Book 1 at page 48 of the Public Records of Monroe County, Florida.

1976


8'
5'
UBCO
SIGNS
36' MAX
10' MIN
SIDE ROAD
PARKING
15' NEW SIGN
15'
PROPERTY LINE
TOWN SITE SHOPPER
PARKING
KEY WEST
MIAMI



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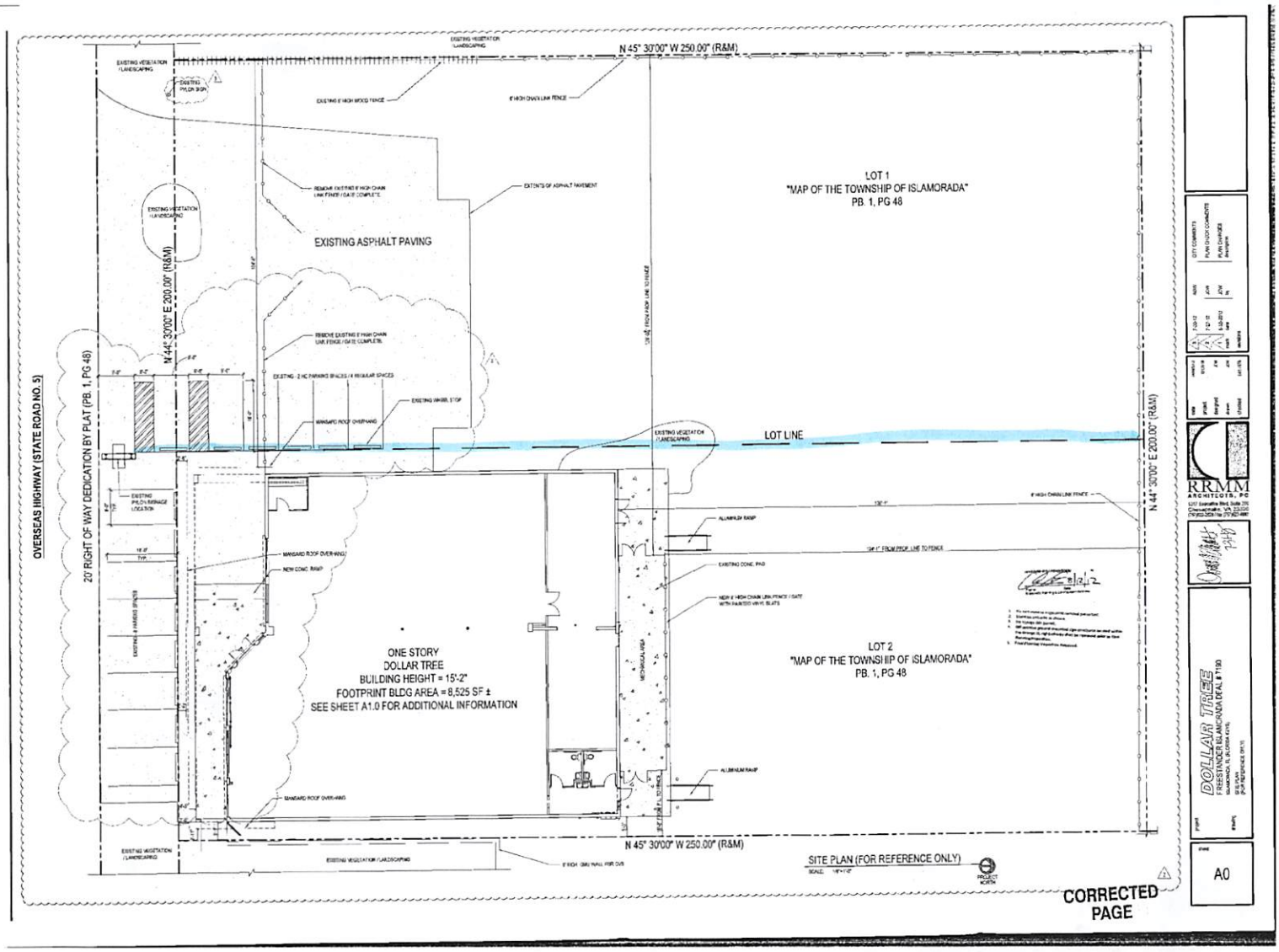
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LOT 1
"MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ISLAMORADA"
PB. 1, PG 48
EXISTING ASPHALT PAVING
N 44° 30'00" E 200.00' (R&M)
OVERSEAS HIGHWAY (STATE ROAD NO. 5)
20' RIGHT OF WAY DEDICATION BY PLAT (PB. 1, PG 48)
LOT LINE
ONE STORY
DOLLAR TREE
BUILDING HEIGHT = 15'-2"
FOOTPRINT BLDG AREA = 8,525 SF ±
SEE SHEET A1.0 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
LOT 2
"MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ISLAMORADA"
PB. 1, PG 48
N 45° 30'00" W 250.00' (R&M)
SITE PLAN (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)
CORRECTED PAGE
DOLLAR TREE
A0

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