

DRAFT
SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
Widen Western Beltway (SR 429)
from North of I-4/SR 429 Interchange to Seidel Road

Financial Management Number: 446164-1

ETDM Number: 14446

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Sociocultural Effects (SCE) Evaluation Technical Memorandum documents the evaluation and the potential effects of the Widen Western Beltway (SR 429) project on the community and community resources. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4 (effective date July 1, 2020).

The Florida Turnpike Enterprise has proposed constructing additional lanes along ten (10) miles of SR 429, from north of I-4 to Siedel Road, in Osceola and Orange Counties. The community characteristics and community resources were mapped within the SCE study area, defined as 500 feet from the existing SR 429 right of way (ROW). The adjacent community features include Water Spring Middle School, Horizon High School, Orange County Fire Station #32, and AdventHealth CentraCare.

The project is anticipated to enhance mobility and economic conditions in the study area by improving vehicular travel on SR 429. Land use changes or disruption to social community cohesion are not anticipated. The potential aesthetic effects include additional noise and air pollution along the entire length of the project and impacts to landscaping at interchanges. These effects are not anticipated to disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations within the study area. A Noise Study Report will determine the feasibility and practicality of noise barriers and an Air Quality Assessment Technical Memorandum will evaluate air pollution.

To mitigate potential project impacts to corridor aesthetics, enhanced architectural features and landscaping are recommended. There is an opportunity to build upon existing aesthetic features and landscaping are already present along SR 429. Additionally, ramp terminal intersections should be designed to be compatible with existing or future bicycle and pedestrian facilities along the intersecting roadways. This will ensure that SR 429 does not become a barrier to multimodal travel or community cohesion.

CONTENTS

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2
- 1.0 INTRODUCTION 5
 - 1.1 Project Description 5
 - 1.2 Project Purpose and Need 5
 - 1.2.1 Project Status 7
 - 1.2.2 Capacity 7
 - 1.2.3 Transportation Demand 7
 - 1.2.4 Safety 7
 - 1.3 Conceptual Alternatives 9
 - 1.3.1 No-Build Alternative 9
 - 1.3.2 Build Alternative 9
- 2.0 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAPS 11
 - 2.1 Community and Recreational Facilities 11
 - 2.2 Existing Land Use 12
 - 2.3 Future Land Use 16
 - 2.4 Community Focal Points 16
- 3.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS 18
 - 3.1 Social 18
 - 3.1.1 Demographics 18
 - 3.1.2 Community Cohesion 25
 - 3.1.3 Safety and Emergency Response 25
 - 3.2 Economic 25
 - 3.3 Land Use Changes 25
 - 3.3.1 Plan Consistency 26
 - 3.4 Mobility 26
 - 3.4.1 Mobility Choices 26
 - 3.4.2 Accessibility 26
 - 3.4.3 Connectivity 26
 - 3.4.4 Traffic Circulation 27

3.4.5	Public Parking.....	27
3.5	Aesthetic Effects	27
3.5.1	Noise and Vibration	27
3.5.2	Air Quality	27
3.5.3	Viewshed.....	27
3.6	Relocation Potential.....	28
4.0	RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS	28
4.1	Recommendations for Resolving Issues	28
4.2	Project Commitments.....	28
5.0	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES.....	28
5.1	Summary of Project Effects	28

TABLES

Table 1: Existing Land Cover Summary.....	15
Table 2: Community Focal Points	16
Table 3: Minority Population Demographic Data.....	19
Table 4: Household Demographic Data	20
Table 5: Age Demographic Data	20

FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Location Map.....	6
Figure 2: Build Alternative Typical Section	10
Figure 3: Existing Land Cover Map (Osceola County).....	13
Figure 4: Existing Land Cover Map (Orange County).....	14
Figure 5: Community Characteristics Map	17
Figure 6: Minority Population Map.....	21
Figure 7: Households Below Poverty Level Map	22
Figure 8: Limited English Proficiency Map.....	23
Figure 9: Elderly Population Map	24

ATTACHMENTS

A	Sociocultural Data Report
B	Future Land Use Maps
C	Public Involvement Summary

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is evaluating improvements to the Western Beltway/State Road (SR) 429 from north of Interstate 4 (I-4) in Osceola County (Milepost 1) to the Seidel Road interchange (Milepost 11) in Orange County, a distance of approximately 10 miles. The Western Beltway (SR 429) is part of a limited-access, tolled beltway around Orlando, and is part of the overall Florida's Turnpike system of tolled expressways. The existing typical section for SR 429 from I-4 to Seidel Road is a four-lane divided expressway located within approximately 300 feet of right of way (ROW). The typical section includes 10-foot paved outside shoulders and four-foot inside paved shoulders on the mainline as well as guardrail in the median. Improvements being evaluated include widening from two to four lanes in each direction, incorporating interchange modifications and safety improvements along SR 429, adding or upgrading Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), and adding a potential new interchange location at Livingston Road. An adjacent project, the Poinciana Parkway Extension Connector PD&E Study (Financial Project Identification Number [FPID] 446581-1) from County Road (CR) 532 to north of the I-4/SR 429 interchange will also evaluate improvements along SR 429 from the I-4 interchange to north of Sinclair Road. If Poinciana Parkway Extension Connector moves forward, the widening of Western Beltway (SR 429) will match that project north of Sinclair Road. However, in order to maintain independent utility, should the Poinciana Parkway Extension Connector not move forward, the Western Beltway widening would continue south of Sinclair Road to the I-4 interchange. **Figure 1** shows the Project Location Map and study limits.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the project is to increase capacity on SR 429 from north of I-4 to Seidel Road and at the interchanges within the study limits to accommodate future traffic demand, enhance safety, improve travel time reliability, and enhance emergency evacuation.

The need for this project is to improve future traffic operations. The proposed improvements will improve the travel time reliability, enhance safety, and improve emergency response and evacuation times.



Figure 1: Project Location Map

1.2.1 Project Status

The MetroPlan Orlando 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) Cost Feasible Plan (CFP) includes the widening of SR 429 from I-4 to Seidel Road (MTP ID# 1019) as a partially funded project. Future phases of the project are not currently included in the MetroPlan Orlando Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or the FDOT State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). No federal funding is being used to complete this project. Additional coordination will take place during the PD&E Study to ensure consistency.

1.2.2 Capacity

The No-Build traffic analysis indicates that SR 429 will not meet the level of service (LOS) target (LOS D) by 2030 within the project limits. The traffic analysis shows a need for three travel lanes in each direction throughout the project limits by 2030. By Design Year 2050, Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on the segment of SR 429 from north of I-4 to Seidel Road will increase substantially and ranges from 96,400 to 128,800 daily trips leading to additional congestion and degradation of LOS. North of US 192, eight travel lanes are needed by 2045. South of US 192, eight lanes are needed by 2050.

The US 192 interchange also has operational deficiencies. Long queues have been observed at the southbound off-ramp during the evening commute. The queues sporadically extend to the SR 429 mainline, impacting traffic flow and creating a safety concern. The intersections on US 192 adjacent to the SR 429 interchange operate at LOS F in the design year. The LOS failure along US 192 impacts the interchange operations and increases the ramp queues. To relieve congestion at the US 192 interchange, a new interchange is proposed at an extension of Livingston Road. The proposed Livingston Road interchange will reduce traffic demand along US 192 and the interchange ramps. The traffic volume on the US 192 ramps is anticipated to decrease by 22 percent with a reliever interchange at Livingston Road. With the addition of the Livingston Road interchange, traffic operations along US 192 are expected to improve.

1.2.3 Transportation Demand

The Florida's Turnpike Enterprise Florida Traffic Trends Report, July 2019, indicates that traffic volumes on the segment of SR 429 from I-4 to Seidel Road has experienced a 12.5% annual growth rate between 2008 and 2018. Travel forecasts show that traffic on SR 429 is expected to increase at an average yearly rate of about six percent between 2020 and 2030 and four percent between 2030 and 2050. As a result, the existing four lane capacity on SR 429 will soon be exceeded (in 2035), triggering a need for additional capacity.

1.2.4 Safety

Between 2014 and 2018, there were 161 crashes on SR 429 between the I-4 ramps and Seidel Road interchanges. Another 41 crashes were reported on the SR 429 ramps in the five year

analysis period. A higher concentration of crashes was reported in the merge/diverge areas, particularly at US 192 and I-4 interchanges.

Actual crash rates were computed and compared with average crash rates for similar facilities within Orange and Osceola Counties to assess the safety condition within the study area. Critical crash rates and safety ratios were also estimated. The critical crash rate is based on the average crash rate for a similar facility adjusted by vehicle exposure and a probability constant. The safety ratio represents the actual crash rate divided by the critical crash rate. If a segment has an actual crash rate higher than the critical crash rate (i.e., safety ratio > 1.0), it may have a safety deficiency. The analysis shows that the SR 429 mainline, interchange ramps, and intersections within the study area had actual crash rates lower than the critical crash rates (i.e., safety ratio < 1.0), from 2014 through 2018. Even though the safety ratios are below 1.0 and do not reveal a safety deficiency in the study area, it is important to note that some of the locations had a significantly high number of crashes, such as the US 192 ramps, the ramp terminal, and adjacent intersections. This interchange and the arterial experience severe congestion during peak periods, primarily in the evening. The highest safety ratio (0.46) is reported for the SR 429 mainline, followed by the US 192 ramps (0.40), and the US 192 and SR 429 ramp terminal intersections (0.37).

The SR 429 corridor is a major transportation facility within the region and a primary emergency evacuation route. Improving capacity of the mainline and interchanges will reduce congestion in the corridor. Capacity improvements would reduce emergency response times, as well as evacuation and recovery times.

1.3 CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVES

Two (2) alternatives were evaluated during the PD&E study: the No-Build and the Build. The No-Build Alternative would not make any capacity improvements in the SR 429 corridor beyond any that are currently planned. The only planned roadway improvement is a project to mill and resurface SR 429 from I-4 to Seidel Road, but this project would not add any capacity.

1.3.1 No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative assumes that the existing four (4) mainline lanes would remain on SR 429 through the design year 2050. The No-Build traffic analysis indicates that by the Year 2030, a four-lane SR 429 will operate below the Level of Service target.

Certain advantages would be associated with the implementation of the No-Build Alternative, including:

- No acquisition of ROW
- No design, ROW, or construction costs
- No inconvenience to the traveling public and property owners during construction
- No impacts to utilities
- Reduced impacts to the adjacent natural, physical, and human environment

The potential disadvantages of the No-Build Alternative include:

- Increase in traffic congestion and user costs
- Increase in crash potential due to congestion
- Increase in travel times and reduced reliability of travel times
- Increase in emergency vehicle response time
- Increase in vehicle emission pollutants due to increased traffic congestion
- Does not meet the project's Purpose and Need

The No-Build Alternative will remain under consideration throughout the alternative analysis and evaluation process.

1.3.2 Build Alternative

The Build Alternative includes widening the SR 429 mainline from four (4) lanes (two lanes in each direction) to eight (8) lanes (four (4) lanes in each direction). The proposed mainline typical section is shown in **Figure 2**. Both inside and outside widening will be required. Reconstruction of the inside 13 feet of existing pavement will allow the roadway crown to be located at the center of the four-lane pavement. Widening 11 feet to the inside will result in a 26-foot median with two 12-foot paved shoulders and a two-foot concrete barrier wall. The median width varies in two (2) locations through curves where a wider median is needed to meet sight distance requirements. This will result in a grassed area on one side of the median barrier wall through the curves.

In addition, the curve through the Livingston Road interchange was flattened to accommodate the required sight distance. The revised mainline alignment remains within the existing ROW.

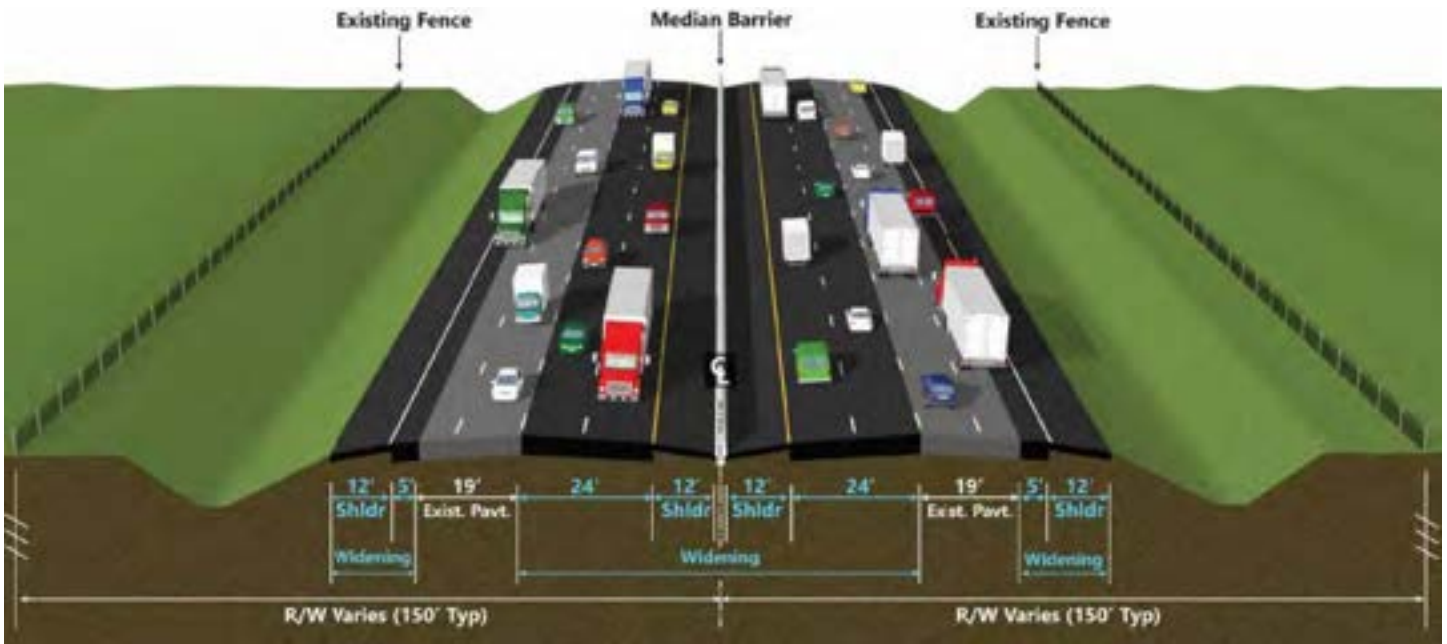


Figure 2: Build Alternative Typical Section

2.0 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAPS

The community along the corridor of SR 429 within the study area has experienced significant growth within the last five years with the construction of new residential homes, resorts, shopping facilities, and amenities such as golf courses. Many of the residential homes near SR 429 are short-term/vacation rental homes used by visitors to the nearby theme parks and water parks. Island H2O Water Park, Disney World's theme parks, and Disney's water parks are located less than five miles away from SR 429. As shown in the Sociocultural Data Report provided in **Attachment A**, the renter occupied units within the study area is approximately 46%. The countywide average renter occupied units is approximately 44.6% in Orange County and 38.4% in Osceola County.

There are several resorts and golf course neighborhoods with amenities that are located adjacent to the study corridor such as the Encore Resort at Reunion, Windsor Palms Resort, Hilton Vacation Club Mystic Dunes Orlando, Emerald Island Resort, Margaritaville Resort Orlando, and the Holiday Inn Club Vacations at Orange Lake Resort.

There are currently five Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) located adjacent to the project study area that cumulatively will consist of 7220 units and 360,000 square feet (SF) of short-term rental/vacation homes, 1,677 single family homes, 1,134,100 SF and 0.548 acres of commercial/retail space, 121,300 SF of office, 2,430 hotel rooms, 20,000 SF theme park, 145,000 SF cultural village, 72 total holes at golf courses, 1,229 multi-family units, 6,000 SF of restaurants, and 6,000 SF of daycare.

The area adjacent to SR 429 is anticipated to continue growth with the future developments of Flamingo Crossing, WaterStar Orlando, and Horizon West Village H which will include: 2,614 SF of Disney employee housing, 727 SF multifamily units, 467,322 SF of commercial/retail, 700 age restricted single family homes, 99 single-family attached homes, 250 hotel rooms, and 4 hotels.

2.1 COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

There are no public recreational facilities within the study area. However, there are several recreational facilities within private resorts and golf courses, and athletic fields adjacent to Horizon High School.

There are several stores and shopping centers in the study area. The Rolling Oaks Commons shopping center is anchored by Target and The Town Center at Orange Lake shopping center is anchored by Publix. These are the primary grocery stores for the adjacent community.

Many of the residential communities in the study area contain vacation rentals that serve visitors to Disney World and other nearby theme parks. These short-term rental units make inferences about community character more difficult.

2.2 EXISTING LAND USE

Existing land use within the study area was determined through review of aerial photography and land cover GIS data defined by the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (FDOT,1999). The FLUCFCS GIS data was provided by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection from January 2022. **Figure 3 and Figure 4** depict the land cover within the study area for Osceola and Orange County, respectively. A summary of each FLUCFCS type and acreages are provided in **Table 1**.

There are a total of 34 different types of FLUCFCS land use codes that can be found within the study area. The largest, roads and highways, makes up almost 46% of the study area. Coniferous plantations, reservoirs, forested wetlands, or otherwise open lands account for the next 30%. These land uses reflect the primarily low density residential and suburban character of the study area. Golf courses, commercial and services uses, and shopping centers make up about 12%. Residential areas, either built or under construction, make up an additional 9%. The remaining 3% is used for utilities, wastewater treatment or solar power.

The Sand Hill Waste Water Treatment Plant is located on the western side of SR 429 and is operated by the Toho Water Authority.

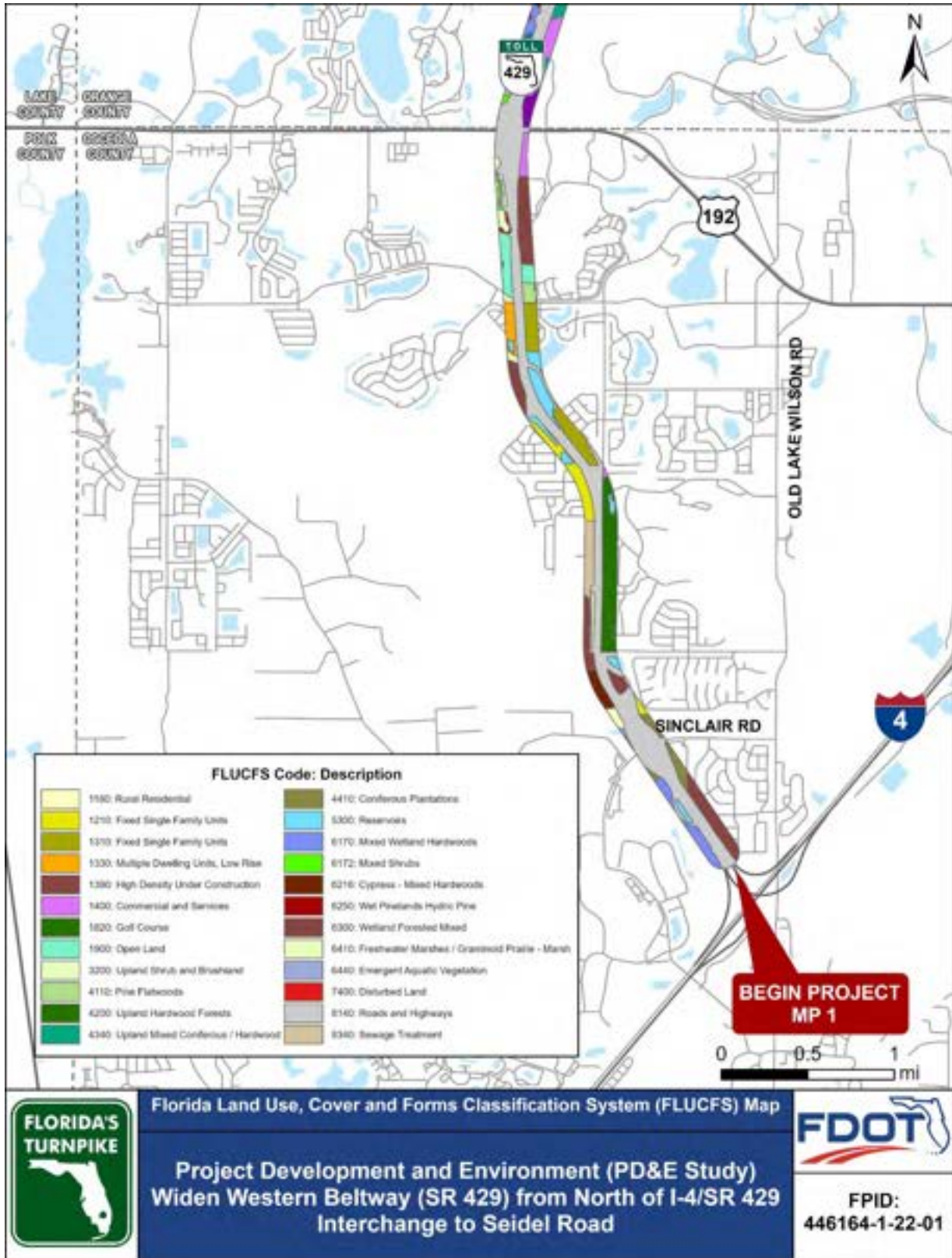


Figure 3: Existing Land Cover Map (Osceola County)

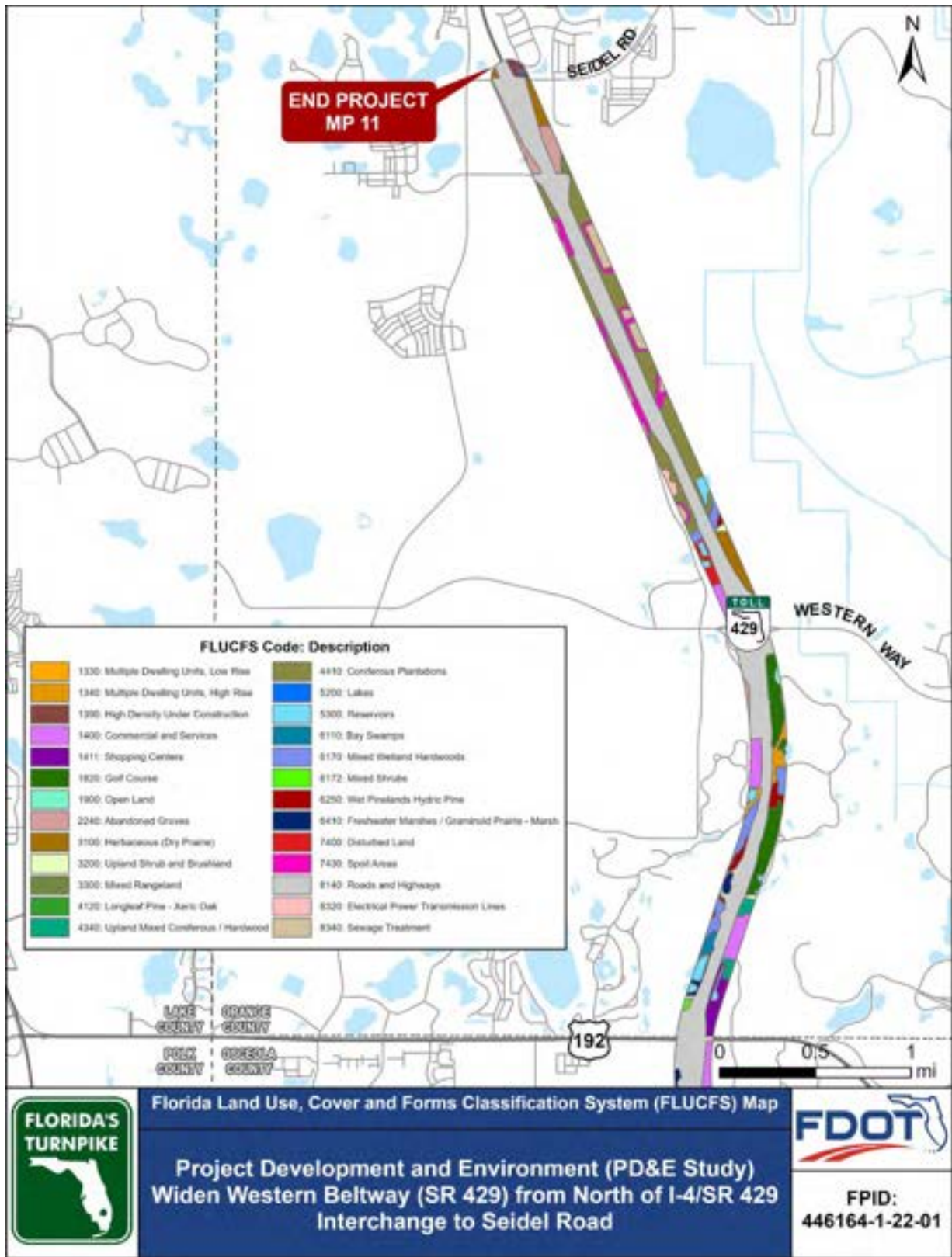


Figure 4: Existing Land Cover Map (Orange County)

WIDEN WESTERN BELTWAY (SR 429) PD&E STUDY
SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION

Table 1: Existing Land Cover Summary

FLUCFC S Code	FLUCFCS Type	Area (ac)	Percent
1180	Rural Residential	3.9	0.32%
1210	Fixed Single Family Units	22.9	1.88%
1310	Fixed Single Family Units	30.1	2.48%
1330	Multiple Dwelling Units, Low Rise	12.4	1.02%
1340	Multiple Dwelling Units, High Rise	7.4	0.61%
1390	High Density Under Construction	50.2	4.13%
1400	Commercial and Services	32	2.64%
1411	Shopping Centers	12.5	1.03%
1820	Golf Course	88.1	7.25%
1900	Open Land	20.3	1.67%
2240	Abandoned Groves	18.5	1.53%
3100	Herbaceous (Dry Prairie)	19.4	1.60%
3200	Upland Shrub and Brushland	3.2	0.26%
3300	Mixed Rangeland	2.1	0.17%
4110	Pine Flatwoods	5.4	0.44%
4120	Longleaf Pine -Xeric Oak	0.01	0.00%
4200	Upland Hardwood Forests	1.2	0.10%
4340	Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood	7.2	0.59%
4410	Coniferous Plantations	94.8	7.80%
5200	Lakes	0.5	0.04%
5300	Reservoirs	44.4	3.65%
6110	Bay Swamps	3.9	0.32%
6170	Mixed Wetland Hardwoods	36.6	3.01%
6172	Mixed Shrubs	3	0.25%
6216	Cypress – Mixed Hardwoods	9	0.74%
6250	Wet Pinelands Hydric Pine	11.2	0.92%
6300	Wetland Forested Mixed	26.7	2.19%
6410	Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie- Marsh	18.8	1.55%
6440	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	0.6	0.05%
7400	Disturbed Land	6.2	0.51%
7430	Spoil Areas	27.6	2.27%
8140	Roads and Highways	558.7	45.98%
8320	Electrical Power Transmission Lines	3.1	0.26%
8340	Sewage Treatment	33	2.72%
	Total Acres	1,215.0	100%

2.3 FUTURE LAND USE

The Orange County and Osceola County Future Land Use (FLU) Maps are provided in **Attachment B**. The FLU in Osceola is dominated by tourist commercial and residential land uses, with some institutional and conservation areas. The FLU in Orange County is commercial, Village of Horizon West, or part of incorporated Bay Lake.

The City of Bay Lake is governed by the Reedy Creek Improvement District Comprehensive Plan.¹ The FLU within the Bay Lake area of Orange County includes Public Facility and Mixed Use. The Resort Areas Map identifies the study area as part of the Flamingo Crossings/SR 429 Resort Area. Although Mixed Use is not specifically defined for this area, existing developments have included commercial businesses, resorts, restaurants, and campus style apartments.

2.4 COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS

The community focal points within the study area are listed in **Table 2**. These community focus points include a religious facility, healthcare facility, schools, and a fire station as shown in **Figure 5**. There is a potential future fire station “Osceola County Fire Department Station (Reunion 2) (Proposed)” that was identified in the Sociocultural Data Report (**Attachment A**). However, the location of this future fire station is unknown.

Table 2: Community Focal Points

Site Name	Location	Description
Water Spring Middle School	10393 Seidel Rd Winter Garden, FL 34787	Orange County Public School that shares a campus with Horizon High School, but is planned to have its own campus
Horizon High School	10393 Seidel Rd Winter Garden, FL 34787	Orange County Public School with approximately 1400 students
Horizon West Church	10393 Seidel Rd Winter Garden, FL 34787	Nondenominational church that holds Sunday Morning Services at the Horizon High School
Orange County Fire Station #32	14932 E Orange Lake Blvd, Kissimmee, FL 34747	Orange County Fire Station that is located within The Town Center at Orange Lake
AdventHealth Centra Care Orange Lake	8201 W Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy, Kissimmee, FL 34747	Urgent Care Facility in Orange County

¹ RCID 2010. Comprehensive Plan 2020. Effective Oct. 7, 2010. Accessed on April 29, 2022 at https://www.rcid.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/2020_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf



Figure 5: Community Characteristics Map

3.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As described in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, the proposed Build Alternative would be constructed mostly within the existing ROW. Therefore, direct impacts to existing community features are not anticipated. For indirect impacts, a study area within 500 feet of the corridor was examined for Social, Economic, Land Use Changes, Mobility, Aesthetic Effects, and Relocation Potential, as described in the following sections.

3.1 SOCIAL

3.1.1 Demographics

This project has been developed in accordance with the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, as amended by the *Civil Rights Act of 1968*. Additionally, the project has been developed in accordance with *Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (February 11, 1994)*.

An analysis of potential Environmental Justice (EJ) populations was conducted through a review of publicly available census data for census block groups that overlap the study area. The minority populations in **Table 3** shows that the study area contains minority populations well below the county-wide averages.

The Household Income Characteristics summarized in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 7** reveal that the adjacent communities have low-income populations well below the county-wide averages.

The limited English proficiency (LEP) population for the study area is summarized in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 8**. Most of the study area is at or below the county-wide averages for LEP populations except one census block group in Osceola County.

The elderly population (age 65 or over) within the study area is summarized in **Table 5** and shown in **Figure 9**. The census block group in Orange County and one in Osceola County have an above average elderly population.

Based upon review of the study area demographics and project effects, the Build Alternative is not anticipated to have disproportionate effects on minority, low-income, LEP, or elderly populations.

WIDEN WESTERN BELTWAY (SR 429) PD&E STUDY
SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION

Table 3: Minority Population Demographic Data

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Population	White (%)	Hispanic (%) ¹	Black (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%) ²	Minority (%) ³
Orange County, Total	-	1,373,784	39.2%	32.1%	19.7%	5.2%	0.18%	3.5%	57%
Census Tract 171.11	Block Group 1	8,869	63.8%	18.2%	6.4%	3.5%	0.0%	8.0%	28.1%
Osceola County, Total	-	363,666	30.8%	54.7%	8.9%	2.6%	0.2%	2.7%	66.5%
Census Tract 408.05	Block Group 1	1,379	61.8%	33.8%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.2%
Census Tract 408.06	Block Group 1	1,464	56.8%	21.6%	7.2%	3.6%	0.0%	10.9%	32.3%
Census Tract 408.11	Block Group 1	2,173	50.6%	25.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	47.2%
	Block Group 2	2,069	44.4%	27.2%	21.2%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	51.2%
Census Tract 408.12	Block Group 2	2,417	63.8%	18.2%	6.4%	3.5%	0.0%	8.0%	28.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 - 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates.

¹ Hispanic includes persons of any race with Hispanic or Latino family heritage.

² Other persons include Other single race and two or more races.

³ As defined by the PD&E Manual Sociocultural Effects Evaluation, Minorities include: Black or African American, Hispanic, Asian American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

WIDEN WESTERN BELTWAY (SR 429) PD&E STUDY
SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION

Table 4: Household Demographic Data

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Households	Median Household Income (Dollars)	Limited English Speaking Proficiency (%)	Below Poverty Level (%)
Orange County, Total	-	468,075	\$ 61,416	8.0%	13.5%
Census Tract 171.11	Block Group 1	3,315	\$ 104,183	2.5%	7.1%
Osceola County, Total	-	109,642	\$ 55,538	12.5%	13.2%
Census Tract 408.05	Block Group 1	513	\$ 72,470	9.2%	13.1%
Census Tract 408.06	Block Group 1	556	\$ 68,548	17.8%	2.5%
Census Tract 408.11	Block Group 1	912	\$ 55,700	3.8%	9.9%
	Block Group 2	724	\$ 67,431	3.5%	1.9%
Census Tract 408.12	Block Group 2	1,033	\$ 79,276	2.2%	12.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 - 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates.

Table 5: Age Demographic Data

Geography	Census Block Group	2020 Total Population	Age (%)							
			0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 64	65+ (Elderly)
Orange County, Total	-	1,373,784	12.2%	12.7%	16.5%	15.5%	13.5%	12.5%	5.1%	11.9%
Census Tract 171.11	Block Group 1	8,869	10.9%	13.8%	10.4%	18.5%	17.7%	10.2%	5.0%	13.5%
Osceola County, Total	-	363,666	12.9%	14.1%	14.0%	14.3%	14.3%	12.1%	5.2%	13.1%
Census Tract 408.05	Block Group 1	1,379	6.7%	8.9%	24.4%	16.5%	19.2%	13.9%	6.9%	3.5%
Census Tract 408.06	Block Group 1	1,464	8.3%	12.9%	7.9%	23.8%	13.3%	8.3%	5.8%	19.7%
Census Tract 408.11	Block Group 1	2,173	11.5%	16.4%	25.7%	23.2%	14.1%	3.0%	0.0%	6.0%
	Block Group 2	2,069	6.3%	15.7%	14.3%	17.2%	5.2%	28.1%	0.9%	12.3%
Census Tract 408.12	Block Group 2	2,417	7.3%	8.5%	10.7%	24.7%	19.4%	17.4%	2.1%	10.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 - 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates.

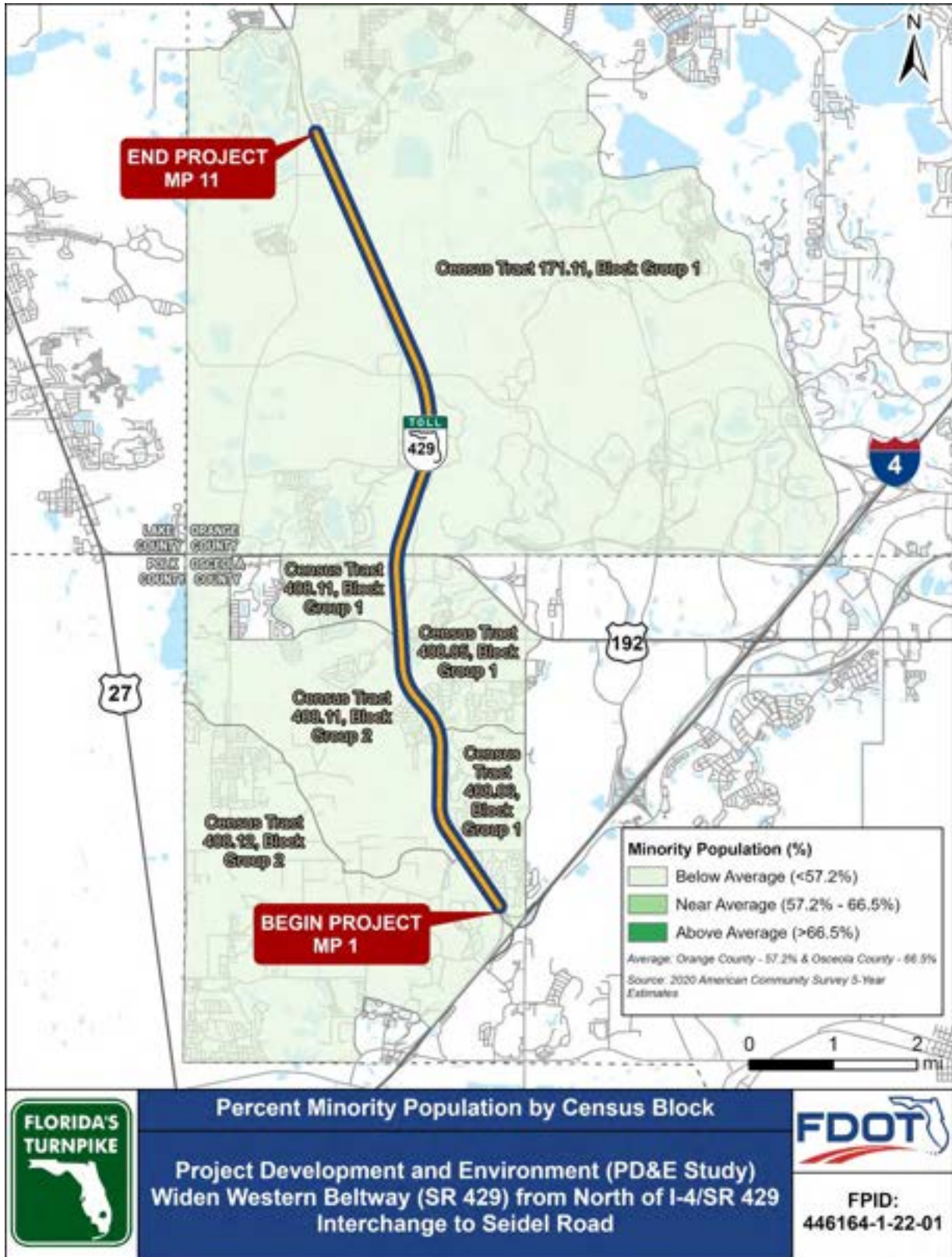


Figure 6: Minority Population Map

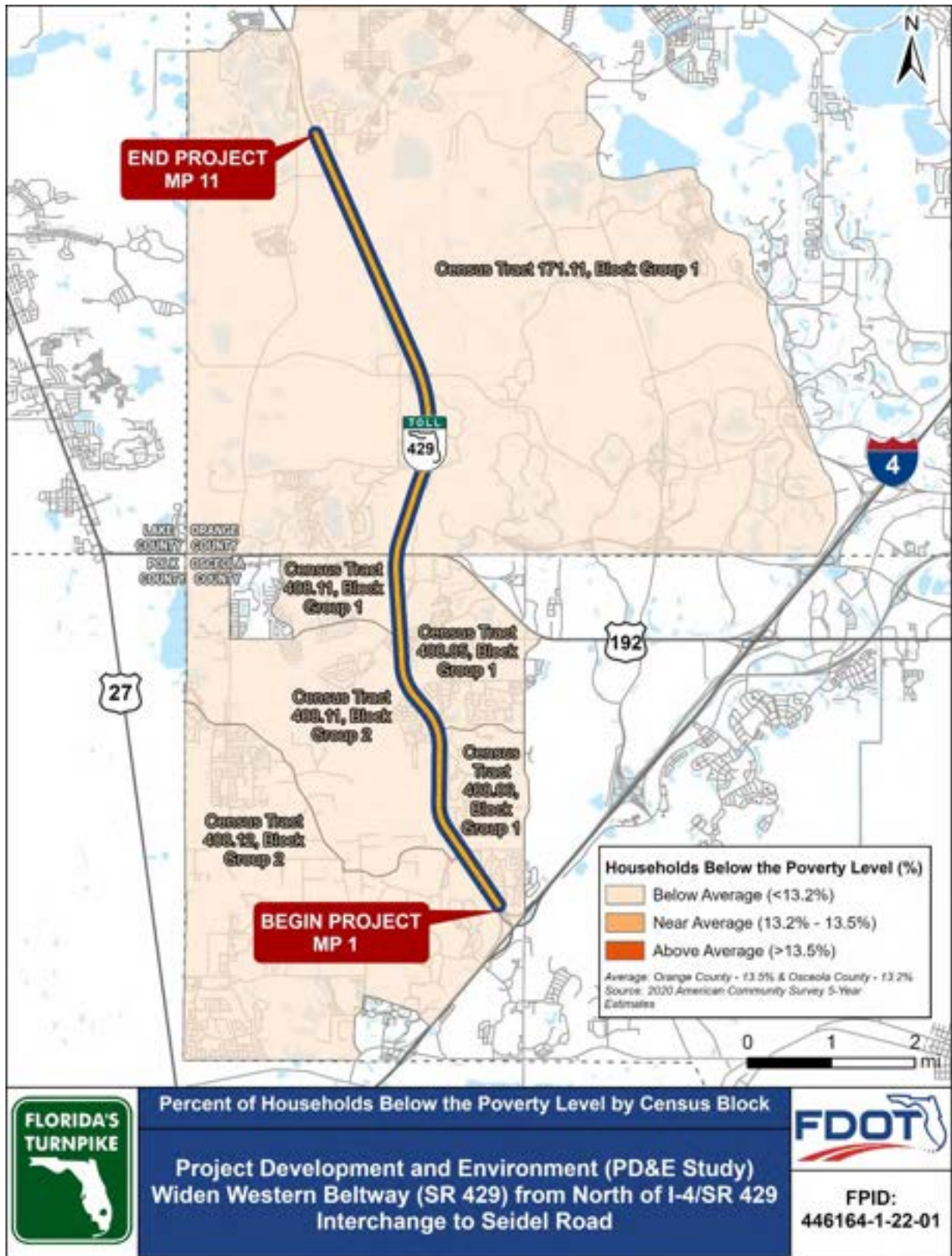


Figure 7: Households Below Poverty Level Map

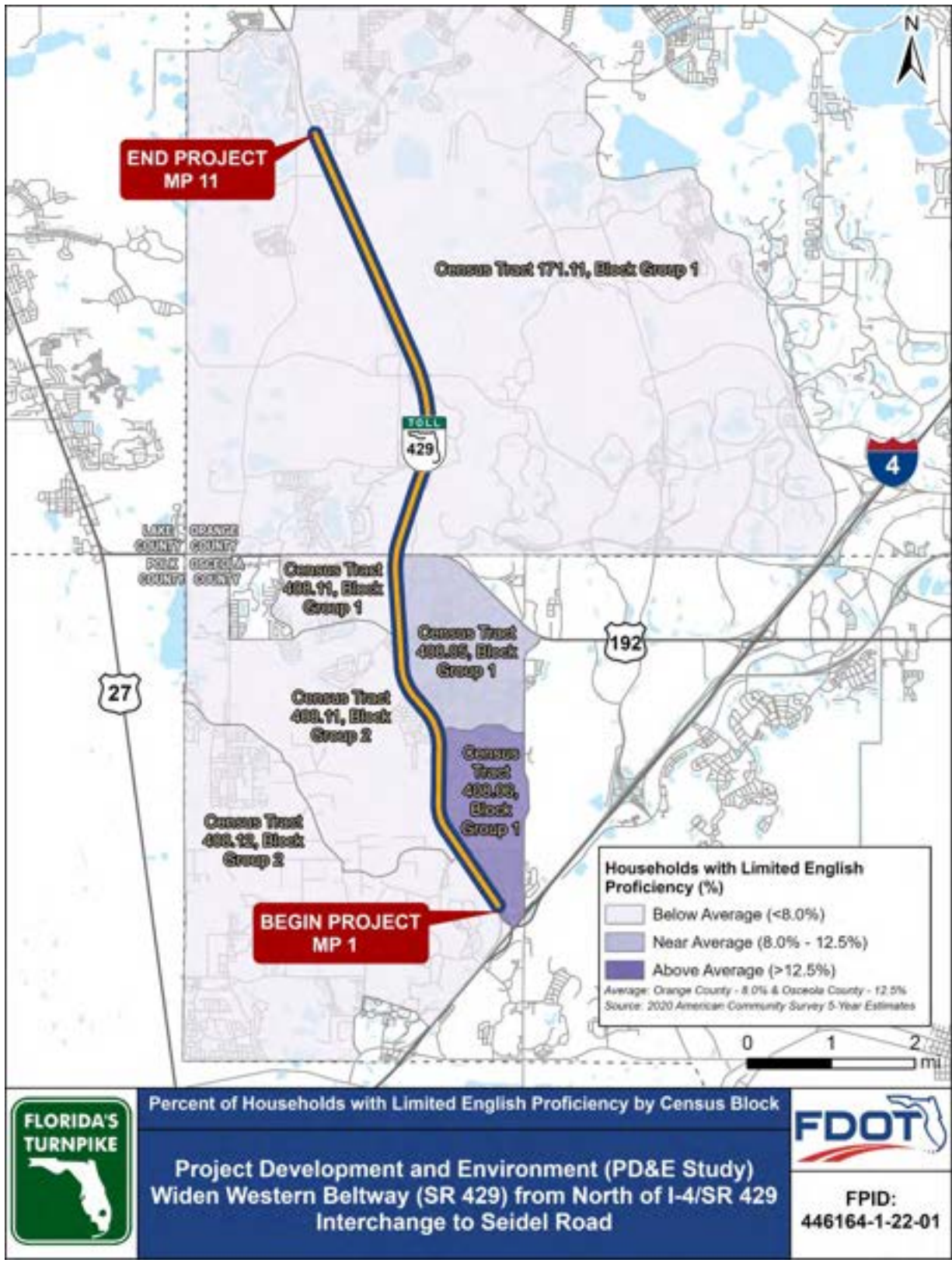


Figure 8: Limited English Proficiency Map

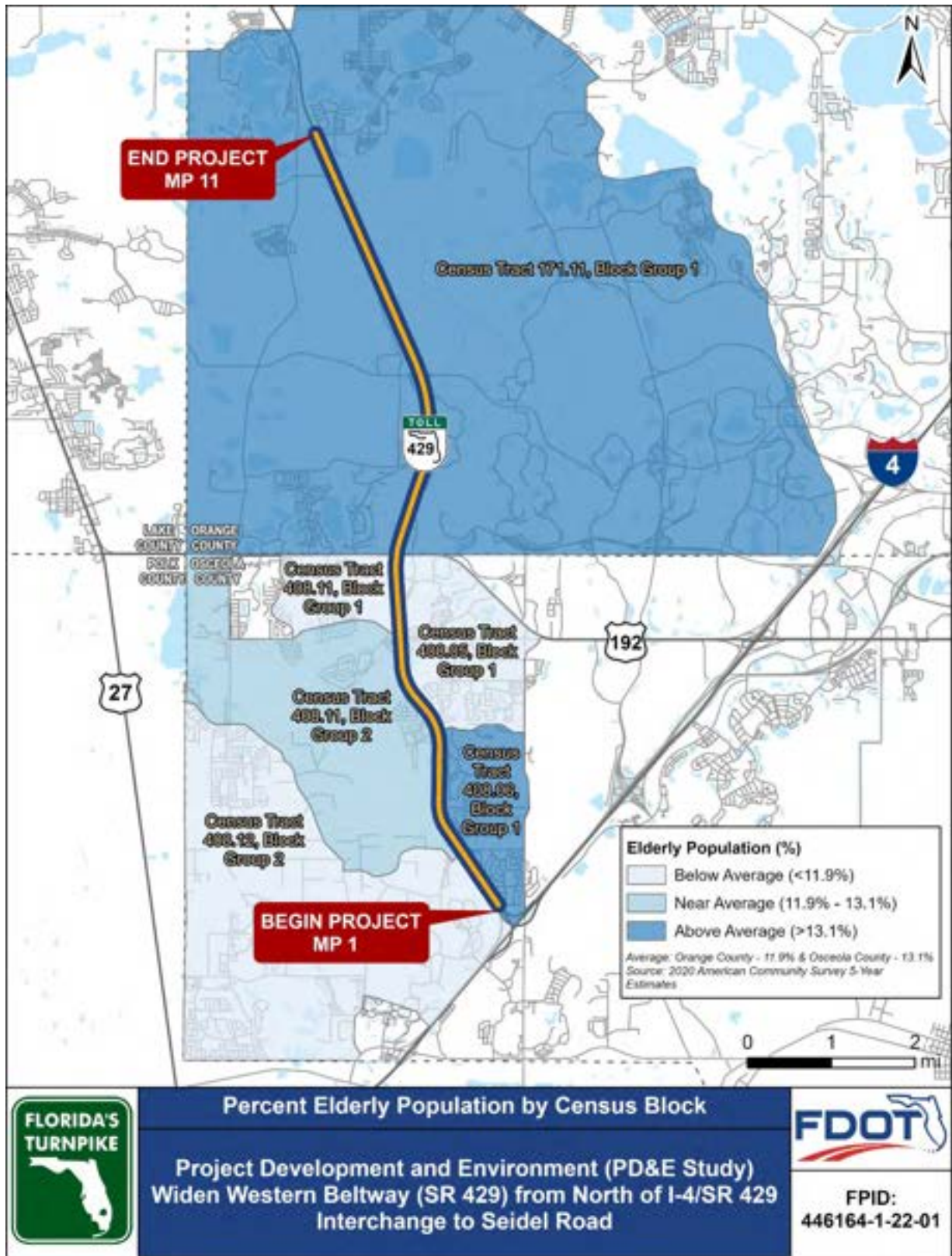


Figure 9: Elderly Population Map

3.1.2 Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is when residents have a sense of belonging to their community. Community cohesion may also include the degree in which neighbors interact and cooperate with one another, the level of attachment felt between residents and institutions in the community, and/or a sense of common belonging, cultural similarity or “togetherness” experienced by the population.

Since the Build Alternative improves an existing limited access roadway, it does not divide or isolate the existing community more than the No-Build Alternative. The proposed new interchange at Livingston Road will serve to shorten trips between the adjacent community and SR 429 and reduce traffic at the US-192 interchange. Changes to community character or connectivity are not anticipated.

3.1.3 Safety and Emergency Response

The Build Alternative is not anticipated to impact adjacent fire stations or emergency service. The proposed additional lanes and new interchange would most likely decrease emergency response times during the peak hours or to the area around Livingston Road. The Build Alternative is also anticipated to improve access to the evacuation route along SR 429 and improve evacuation times during emergencies.

3.2 ECONOMIC

Based on the enhancements to mobility and accessibility with the Build Alternative, the project is anticipated to enhance the economic conditions in the adjacent community by reducing traffic congestion and travel times. Impacts to multimodal travel, parking, or businesses are not anticipated. The vacant land impacted for the new interchange would not be developed into low density residential, as shown in the future land use map (Attachment B). This would result in less tax base with the Build Alternative.

Temporary impacts to access during construction should be limited to off-peak hours and mitigated with properly signed detours. The economic effects during construction are temporary and not significant.

3.3 LAND USE CHANGES

The Build Alternative is not anticipated to affect the existing character or use of the surrounding area, except at the proposed new interchange with Livingston Road. The vacant land with a low density residential land use would need to be changed to transportation use with the Build Alternative. There will not be changes to existing or planned recreational space, nor will changes to adopted land use plans or growth management policies be required.

3.3.1 Plan Consistency

This proposed project is included in the Metroplan Orlando 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan Cost Feasible Plan as a toll funded project.² The PD&E phase is funded, but all other project phases are unfunded.

The proposed new interchange with Livingston Road is not shown in the Osceola County comprehensive plan future roadway network.³

3.4 MOBILITY

3.4.1 Mobility Choices

SR 429 is a limited access high-speed tolled expressway and that will remain with both the Build and No-Build Alternatives. The study area has limited transit options, with only one bus route serving US-192. The project is not anticipated to affect public transit facilities or transit dependent populations. Access to transit would be enhanced by the addition of sidewalks and bicycle lanes along US-192 in the area of the SR 429 interchange.

3.4.2 Accessibility

Due to the high-speed nature of SR 429, bicycle and pedestrian features are not included in the typical section. However, the intersecting streets may have existing or planned bicycle/pedestrian accommodations. The proposed ramp terminal intersections should be designed to be compatible with bicycle and pedestrian accessibility so that SR 429 does not become a barrier between residential areas and businesses/services or a detriment to intermodal connectivity. Additional sidewalks are proposed along US-192 and Western Way, in the area of the SR 429 interchange. Access for transportation disadvantaged populations would not be affected.

3.4.3 Connectivity

Connectivity will be enhanced with the Build Alternative. The proposed new interchange with Livingston Road will provide a new expressway connection to the adjacent community and reduce traffic on some adjacent roadways. Existing overpasses, like at Canary Island Drive and Indian Creek Boulevard, would remain.

² MetroPlan 2022. *Cost Feasible Plan*. Page 27. Revised Mar. 9, 2022. Accessed on April 30, 2022 at <https://metroplanorlando.org/wp-content/uploads/2045-MTP-Cost-Feasible-Plan-Adopted-Dec-2020-Revised-Mar-2022.pdf>

³ Osceola 2018. Comprehensive Plan map TRN 1A: Roadway Network 2080. Accessed on April 30, 2022 at <https://www.osceola.org/core/fileparse.php/2731/urlt/TRN-1A-Roadway-Network-2080.pdf>

3.4.4 Traffic Circulation

The proposed new interchange at Livingston Road is anticipated to change traffic circulation in the adjacent community. Instead of traveling south to the existing Sinclair Road interchange or north to the existing US-192 interchange, traffic destined for SR 429 will find Livingston Road to be the shortest and quickest path. There is also a potential that traffic would divert to Old Lake Wilson Road and Livingston Road to avoid heavy traffic congestion on US-192. Overall changes in traffic circulation are not anticipated to be significant due to limited connectivity on Livingston Road, which is only 1-mile long.

3.4.5 Public Parking

Impacts to parking facilities are not anticipated.

3.5 AESTHETIC EFFECTS

3.5.1 Noise and Vibration

Additional highway traffic noise and vibration is possible with the Build Alternative. Several residential communities are within the study area, which are considered noise sensitive sites. Noise impacts are a major concern of the adjacent community, with a majority of public comments being related to noise or potential noise barriers. The Public Involvement Summary from the public meeting is attached in **Attachment C**. A Noise Study Report will be conducted to determine noise impacts and potential need for noise barriers.

3.5.2 Air Quality

Changes to air quality are possible with the Build Alternative. An Air Quality Technical Memorandum will be prepared for this project to determine project effects to air quality.

Construction activities may cause minor short-term air quality impacts in the form of dust from earthwork and exhaust from construction equipment. These impacts can be minimized by adherence to all applicable State and local regulations in the *FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*.

3.5.3 Viewshed

Since the Build Alternative is mostly within existing ROW, major alterations to viewshed and aesthetics are not anticipated. Some viewshed changes are anticipated in the area of the proposed new interchange with Livingston Road. Existing landscape within the ROW do provide some aesthetic enhancement and will likely be impacted by the proposed roadway widening. The Build Alternative should include new or relocated landscape to avoid impacting the viewshed of the adjacent community. Enhanced architectural features at toll plazas and interchange

walls/bridges will also help to support community aesthetics and character and should be retained.

SR 429 is not designated as a Florida Scenic Highway.

3.6 RELOCATION POTENTIAL

Relocation or displacement of residential uses, non-residential uses, community facilities, or institutional facilities are not anticipated.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOLVING ISSUES

Enhanced architectural features and landscape are recommended to mitigate potential project impacts to corridor aesthetics, including at the proposed new interchange with Livingston Road. There is an opportunity to build upon existing aesthetic features and landscape that are already present along SR 429. Additionally, ramp terminal intersections should be designed to be compatible with existing or future bicycle and pedestrian facilities along the intersecting roadways. This will ensure that SR 429 does not become a barrier to multimodal travel or community cohesion.

4.2 PROJECT COMMITMENTS

There are no social or cultural effect related commitments.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES

5.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Based on the above discussion and analysis, the build alternative will not cause disproportionately high and adverse effects on any minority or low-income populations in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12898 and FHWA Order 6640.23a. No further Environmental Justice analysis is required.

During the proposed construction, temporary disruptions to existing travel patterns are expected to occur. These impacts are temporary and are the same for all populations potentially utilizing the corridor.

ATTACHMENT A – SOCIOCULTURAL DATA REPORT

Sociocultural Data Report

ETDM #14446 - Alternative #1

Area: 2.712 square miles
Jurisdiction(s): **Cities:** Bay Lake
Counties: Osceola, Orange

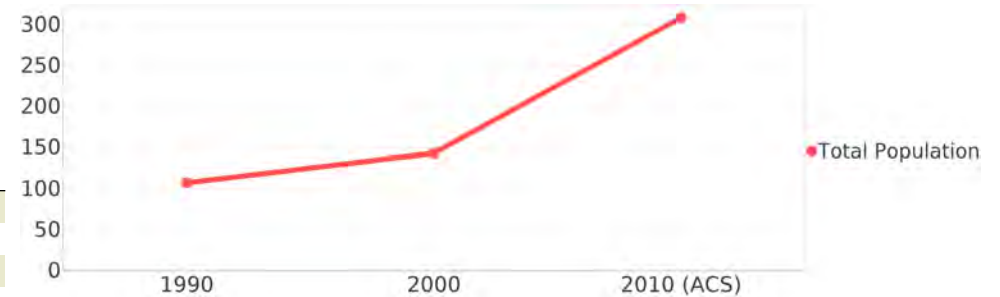
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Total Population	107	143	308	NA
Total Households	30	52	113	NA
Average Persons per Acre	0.07	0.14	0.50	NA
Average Persons per Household	3.53	2.66	3.00	NA
Average Persons per Family	3.14	3.05	3.00	NA
Males	55	73	152	NA
Females	51	69	155	NA

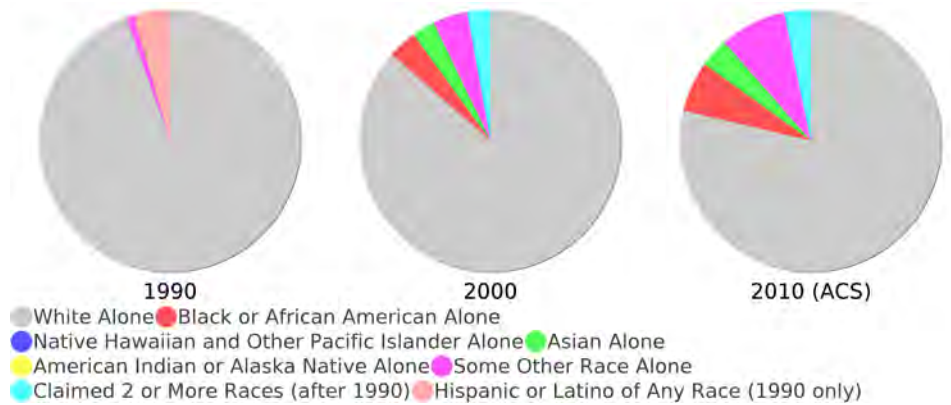
Race and Ethnicity Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
White Alone	104 (97.20%)	121 (84.62%)	240 (77.92%)	NA (NA)
Black or African American Alone	0 (0.00%)	5 (3.50%)	19 (6.17%)	NA (NA)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	NA (NA)
Asian Alone	0 (0.00%)	4 (2.80%)	11 (3.57%)	NA (NA)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	NA (NA)
Some Other Race Alone	1 (0.93%)	6 (4.20%)	25 (8.12%)	NA (NA)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	4 (2.80%)	10 (3.25%)	NA (NA)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	5 (4.67%)	17 (11.89%)	87 (28.25%)	NA (NA)
Not Hispanic or Latino	102 (95.33%)	126 (88.11%)	221 (71.75%)	NA (NA)
Minority	7 (6.54%)	30 (20.98%)	122 (39.61%)	NA (NA)

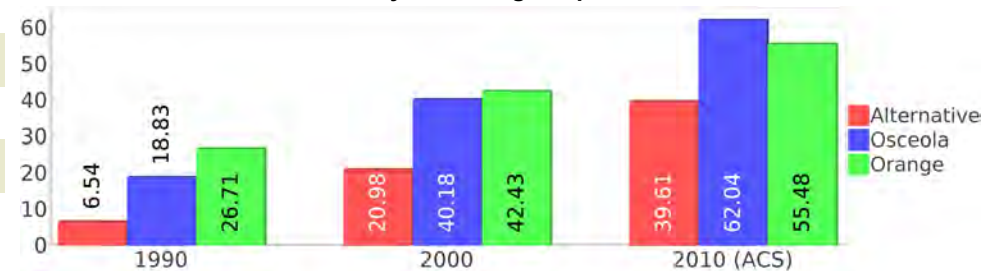
Population



Race



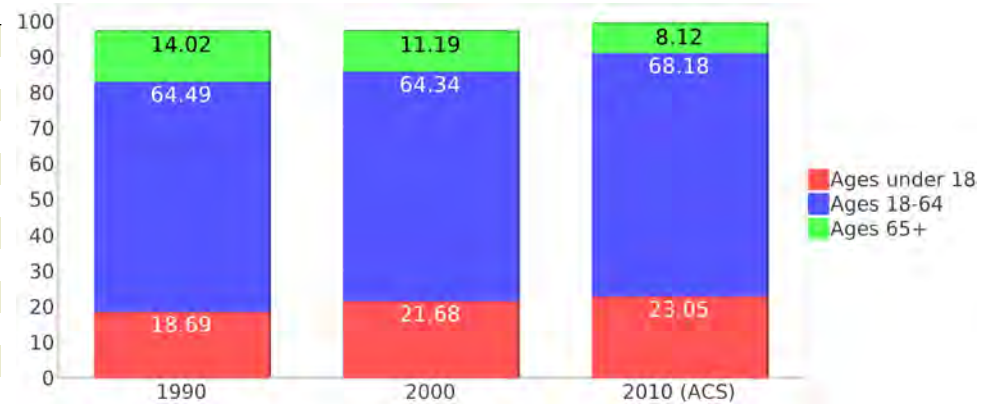
Minority Percentage Population



Age Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Under Age 5	5.61%	4.20%	5.84%	NA
Ages 5-17	13.08%	17.48%	17.21%	NA
Ages 18-21	3.74%	3.50%	4.87%	NA
Ages 22-29	9.35%	6.99%	13.31%	NA
Ages 30-39	16.82%	14.69%	15.58%	NA
Ages 40-49	12.15%	18.88%	15.58%	NA
Ages 50-64	22.43%	20.28%	18.83%	NA
Age 65 and Over	14.02%	11.19%	8.12%	NA
-Ages 65-74	11.21%	8.39%	5.19%	NA
-Ages 75-84	1.87%	2.10%	2.27%	NA
-Age 85 and Over	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	NA
Median Age	NA	40	35	NA

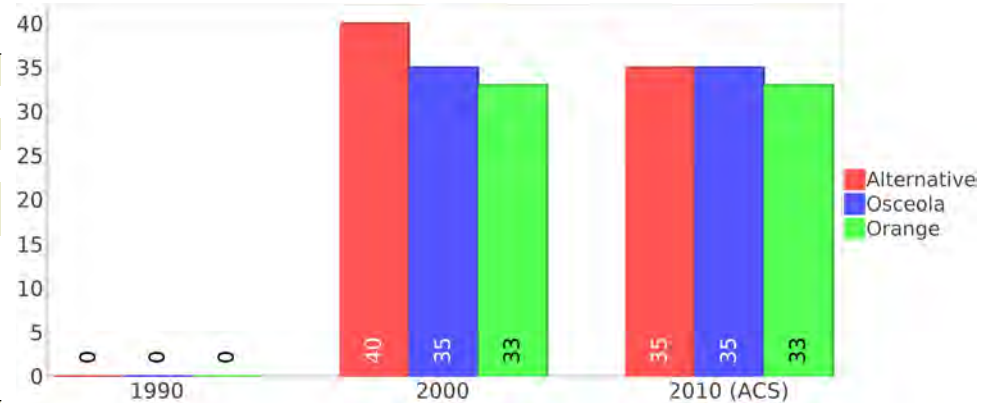
Percentage Population by Age Group



Income Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Median Household Income	\$38,621	\$48,858	\$60,751	NA
Median Family Income	\$40,577	\$51,586	\$70,246	NA
Population below Poverty Level	12.15%	7.69%	5.52%	NA
Households below Poverty Level	6.67%	5.77%	7.08%	NA
Households with Public Assistance Income	3.33%	0.00%	0.00%	NA

Median Age Comparison



Disability Trends

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

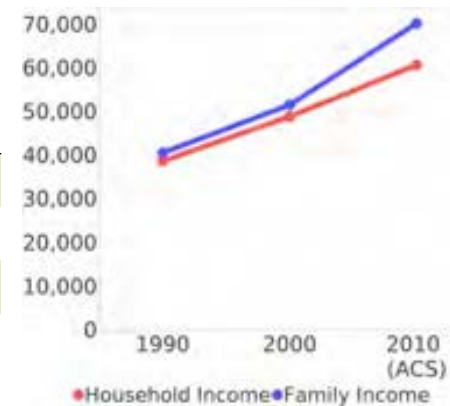
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	6 (7.32%)	28 (20.59%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability				

Educational Attainment Trends

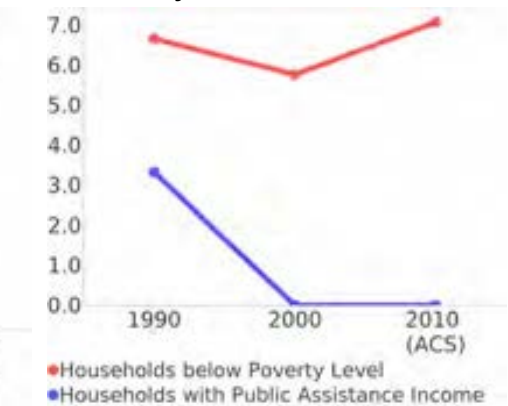
Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Less than 9th Grade	5 (7.04%)	2 (1.96%)	2 (1.45%)	NA (NA)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	6 (8.45%)	10 (9.80%)	5 (3.62%)	NA (NA)
High School Graduate or Higher	59 (83.10%)	88 (86.27%)	130 (94.20%)	NA (NA)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	16 (22.54%)	19 (18.63%)	47 (34.06%)	NA (NA)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Language Trends

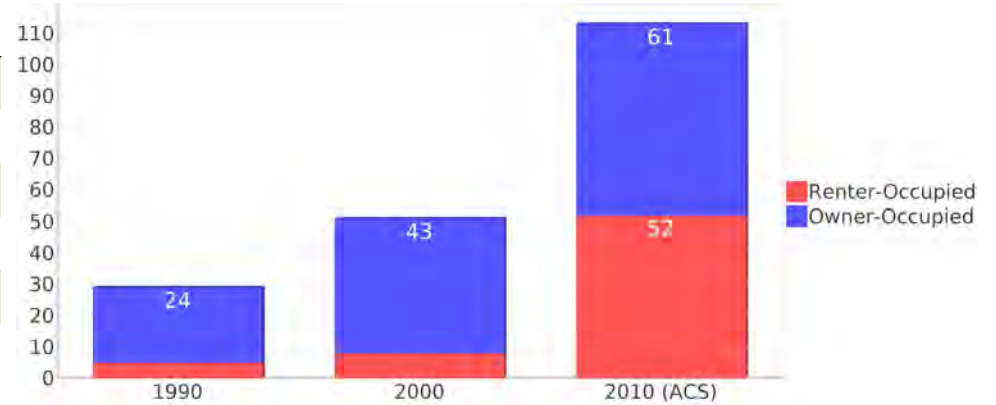
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Speaks English Well	1 (0.98%)	4 (2.94%)	9 (4.64%)	NA (NA)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2 (1.47%)	3 (1.55%)	NA (NA)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	1 (0.74%)	2 (1.03%)	NA (NA)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	3 (2.94%)	3 (2.21%)	5 (2.58%)	0 (NA)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	8 (5.88%)	14 (7.22%)	NA (NA)

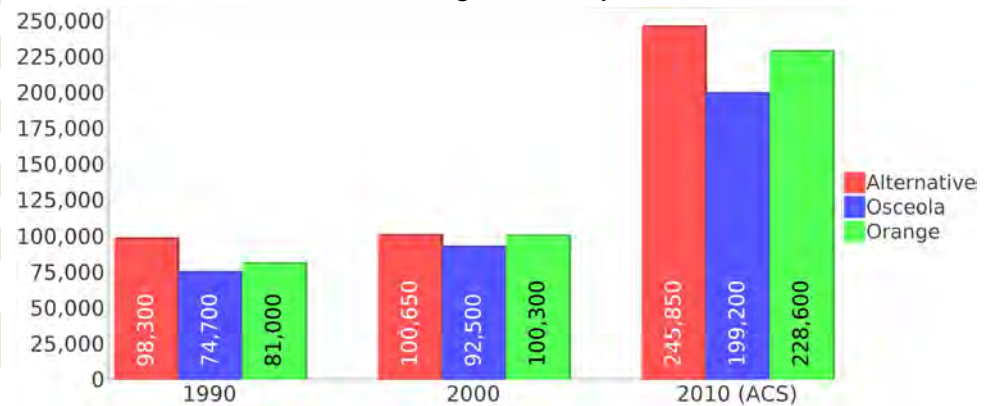
Housing Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	
Total	97	127	572	NA
Units per Acre	0.08	0.13	0.85	NA
Single-Family Units	15	103	161	NA
Multi-Family Units	0	0	131	NA
Mobile Home Units	14	22	9	NA
Owner-Occupied Units	24	43	61	NA
Renter-Occupied Units	5	8	52	NA
Vacant Units	67	75	458	NA
Median Housing Value	\$98,300	\$100,650	\$245,850	NA
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	0 (0.00%)	1 (1.92%)	1 (0.88%)	NA (NA)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	NA
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	NA
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	NA
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	NA
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	NA
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	NA

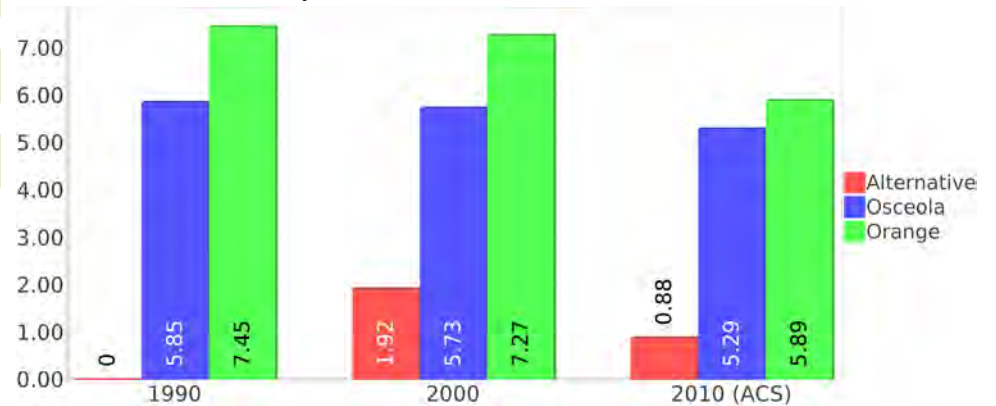
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison

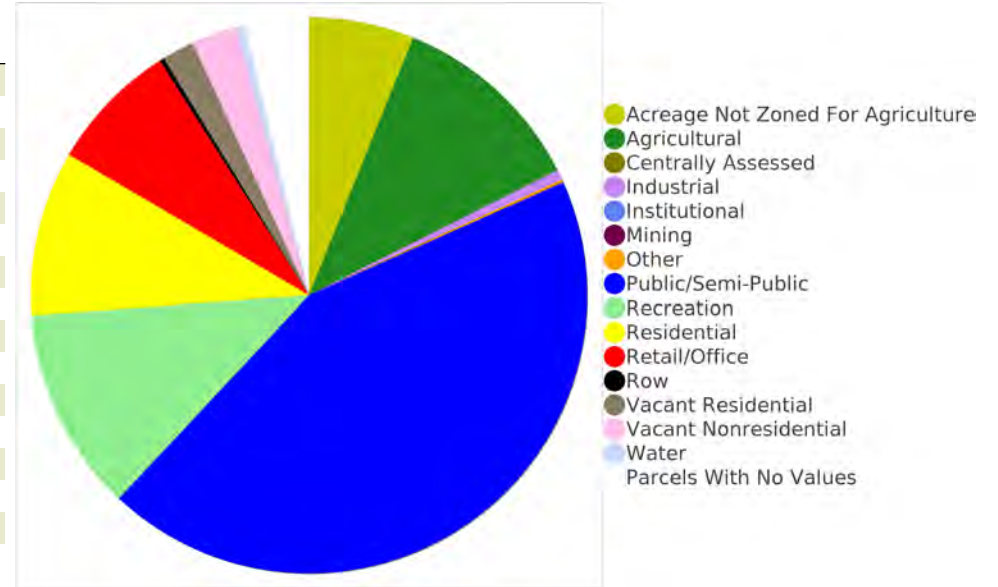


Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

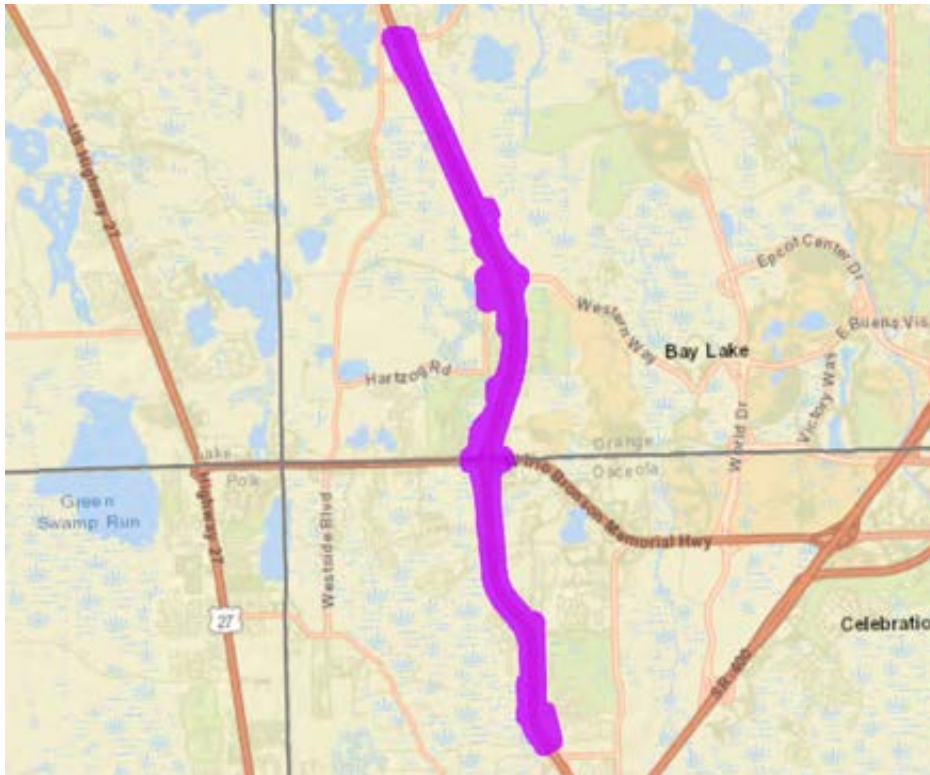


Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	72	4.15%
Agricultural	135	7.78%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	7	0.40%
Institutional	0	0.00%
Mining	0	0.00%
Other	2	0.12%
Public/Semi-Public	514	29.62%
Recreation	140	8.07%
Residential	113	6.51%
Retail/Office	89	5.13%
Row	3	0.17%
Vacant Residential	22	1.27%
Vacant Nonresidential	31	1.79%
Water	6	0.35%
Parcels With No Values	44	2.54%



Location Maps



Community Facilities

The community facilities information below is useful in a variety of ways for environmental evaluations. These community resources should be evaluated for potential sociocultural effects, such as accessibility and relocation potential. The facility types may indicate the types of population groups present in the project study area. Facility staff and leaders can be sources of community information such as who uses the facility and how it is used. Additionally, community facilities are potential public meeting venues.

Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
ORANGE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 32 (ORANGE LAKE)	14932 E ORANGE LAKE BLVD	34787
OSCEOLA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION (REUNION 2) (PROPOSED)		34747
ORANGE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 32 (ORANGE LAKE)	14932 E ORANGE LAKE BLVD	34787

Public Schools

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
WATER SPRING MIDDLE SCHOOL	10393 SEIDEL ROAD	34787

Block Groups

The following Census Block Groups were used to calculate demographics for this report.

1990 Census Block Groups

120950171032, 120970401013, 120950171032, 120970401013

2000 Census Block Groups

120970408004, 120950171032, 120970408004, 120950171032

2010 Census Block Groups

120970408021, 120950171032, 120970408021, 120950171032

Census Block Groups

120950171032, 120970408021, 120950171032, 120970408021

Data Sources

Area

The geographic area of the community based on a user-specified community boundary or area of interest (AOI) boundary.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction(s) includes local government boundaries that intersect the community or AOI boundary.

Demographic Data

Demographic data reported under the headings General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends, Income Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, Language Trends, and Housing Trends is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and . The data was gathered at the block group level for user-specified community boundaries and AOIs, and at the county level for counties. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

User-specified community boundaries and AOIs do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. In these instances, adjustment of the geographic area and data for affected block groups is required to estimate the actual population. To improve the accuracy of such estimates in the SDR report, the census block group data was adjusted to exclude all census blocks with a population of two or fewer. These areas were eliminated from the corresponding years' block groups. Next, the portion of the block group that lies outside of the community or AOI boundary was removed. The demographics within each block group were then recalculated, assuming an equal area distribution of the population. Note that there may be areas where there is no population.

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml>) The U.S.

Census Bureau provides help with this process:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/.html>

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>;
<http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.

Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and , disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) The ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) The ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

Income of households. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of families. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount.

Age Trends median age for 1990 is not available.

Land Use Data

The Land Use information Indicates acreages and percentages for the generalized land use types used to group parcel-specific, existing land use assigned by the county property appraiser office according to the Florida Department of Revenue land use codes.

Community Facilities Data

- Assisted Rental Housing Units - Identifies multifamily rental developments that receive funding assistance under federal, state, and local government programs to offer affordable housing as reported by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida.
- Mobile Home Parks - Identifies approved or acknowledged mobile home parks reported by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and Florida Department of Health.
- Migrant Camps - Identifies migrant labor camp facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- Group Care Facilities - Identifies group care facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- Community Center and Fraternal Association Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.

- Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Cultural Centers - Identifies cultural centers including organizations, buildings, or complexes that promote culture and arts (e.g., aquariums and zoological facilities; arboreta and botanical gardens; dinner theaters; drive-ins; historical places and services; libraries; motion picture theaters; museums and art galleries; performing arts centers; performing arts theaters; planetariums; studios and art galleries; and theater producers stage facilities) reported by multiple sources.
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Government Buildings - Identifies local, state, and federal government buildings reported by multiple sources.
- Health Care Facilities - Identifies health care facilities including abortion clinics, dialysis clinics, medical doctors, nursing homes, osteopaths, state laboratories/clinics, and surgicenters/walk-in clinics reported by the Florida Department of Health.
- Hospital Facilities - Identifies hospital facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Law Enforcement Facilities - Identifies law enforcement facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Parks and Recreational Facilities - Identifies parks and recreational facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Religious Center Facilities - Identifies religious centers including churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers, and other types of religious facilities reported by multiple sources.
- Private and Public Schools - Identifies private and public schools reported by multiple sources.
- Social Service Centers - Identifies social service centers reported by multiple sources.
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities

Osceola County Demographic Profile

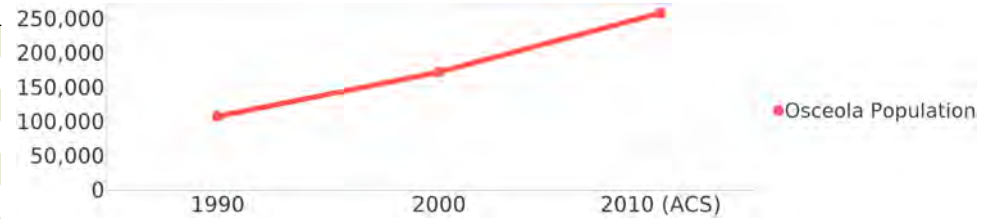
General Population Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Total Population	107,728	172,493	258,531	351,955
Total Households	39,150	60,977	92,526	103,141
Average Persons per Acre	0.112	0.179	0.268	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.752	2.79	3.00	3.39
Average Persons per Family	3.152	3.296	3.233	4.11
Males	52,716	85,185	126,812	173,562
Females	55,012	87,308	131,719	178,393

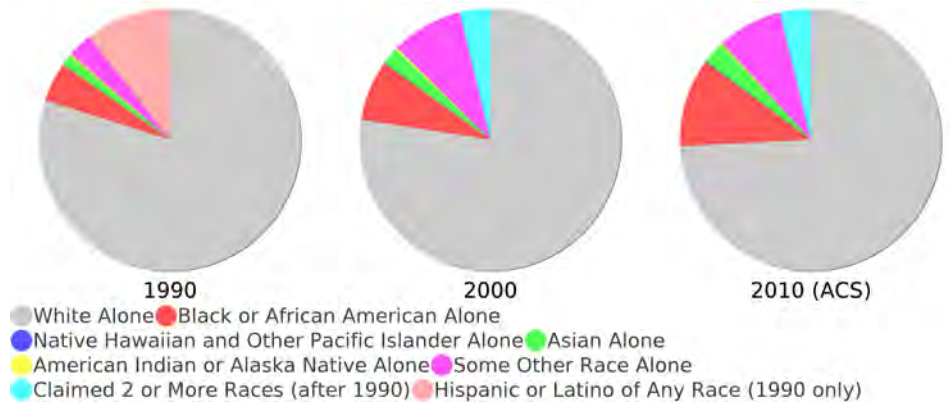
Race and Ethnicity Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
White Alone	96,231 (89.33%)	133,590 (77.45%)	191,793 (74.19%)	256,320 (72.83%)
Black or African American Alone	5,902 (5.48%)	12,873 (7.46%)	28,224 (10.92%)	40,336 (11.46%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	103 (0.06%)	283 (0.11%)	270 (0.08%)
Asian Alone	1,571 (1.46%)	3,642 (2.11%)	7,090 (2.74%)	9,662 (2.75%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	360 (0.33%)	493 (0.29%)	594 (0.23%)	1,529 (0.43%)
Some Other Race Alone	3,598 (3.34%)	15,286 (8.86%)	20,727 (8.02%)	30,282 (8.60%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	6,506 (3.77%)	9,820 (3.80%)	13,556 (3.85%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	12,866 (11.94%)	50,742 (29.42%)	112,439 (43.49%)	190,439 (54.11%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	94,862 (88.06%)	121,751 (70.58%)	146,092 (56.51%)	161,516 (45.89%)
Minority	20,289 (18.83%)	69,306 (40.18%)	160,393 (62.04%)	240,454 (68.32%)

Osceola County Population



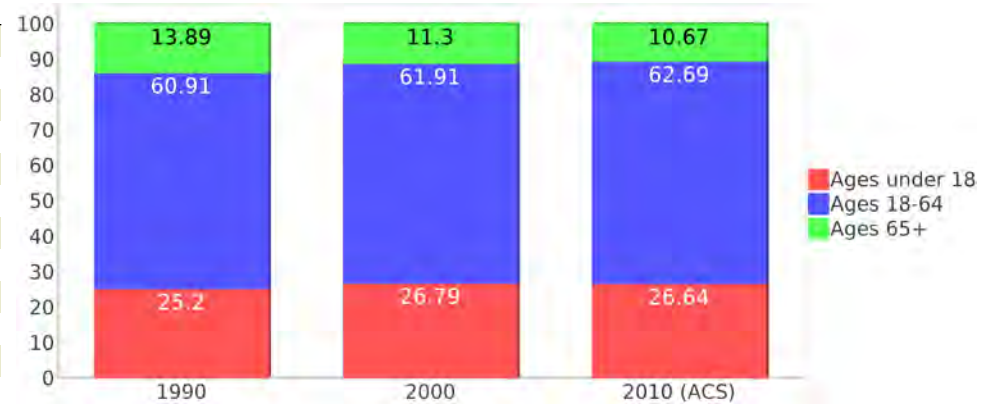
Osceola County Race



Age Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Under Age 5	7.34%	6.65%	6.87%	6.35%
Ages 5-17	17.86%	20.14%	19.77%	18.27%
Ages 18-21	5.74%	4.99%	5.73%	5.25%
Ages 22-29	12.81%	11.16%	10.65%	11.40%
Ages 30-39	16.19%	16.18%	14.33%	14.27%
Ages 40-49	12.71%	14.88%	15.16%	14.19%
Ages 50-64	13.45%	14.70%	16.81%	17.30%
Age 65 and Over	13.89%	11.30%	10.67%	12.96%
-Ages 65-74	8.33%	6.38%	6.33%	7.86%
-Ages 75-84	4.19%	3.75%	3.37%	3.80%
-Age 85 and Over	1.38%	1.17%	0.97%	1.31%
Median Age	NA	35	35	35.9

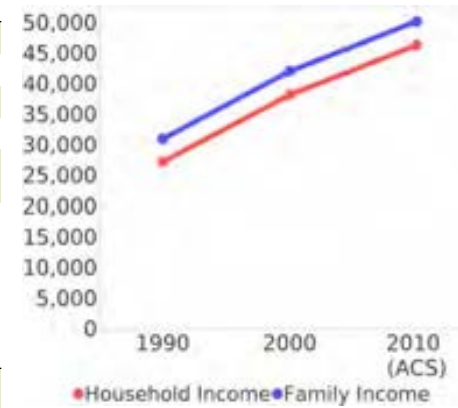
Percentage Population by Age Group - Osceola



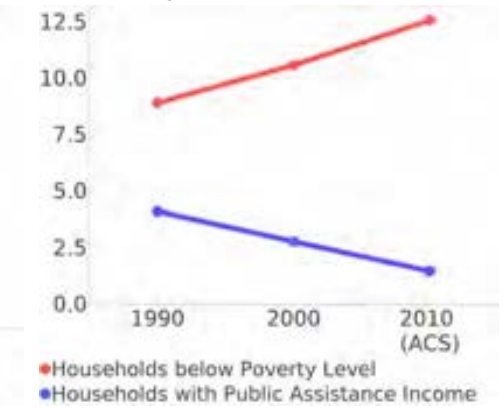
Income Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Median Household Income	\$27,260	\$38,214	\$46,328	\$52,279
Median Family Income	\$31,006	\$42,061	\$50,203	\$57,372
Population below Poverty Level	9.39%	11.52%	13.25%	14.81%
Households below Poverty Level	8.91%	10.59%	12.57%	13.96%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.11%	2.78%	1.47%	3.56%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Osceola

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	5,763 (7.01%)	24,744 (15.56%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	25,706 (12.25%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Osceola

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Less than 9th Grade	6,200 (8.83%)	6,810 (6.16%)	10,668 (6.48%)	11,632 (5.01%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	12,307 (17.52%)	16,285 (14.72%)	15,080 (9.16%)	19,173 (8.26%)
High School Graduate or Higher	51,737 (73.65%)	87,512 (79.12%)	138,898 (84.36%)	201,351 (86.73%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	7,873 (11.21%)	17,416 (15.75%)	30,086 (18.27%)	50,606 (21.80%)

Language Trends - Osceola

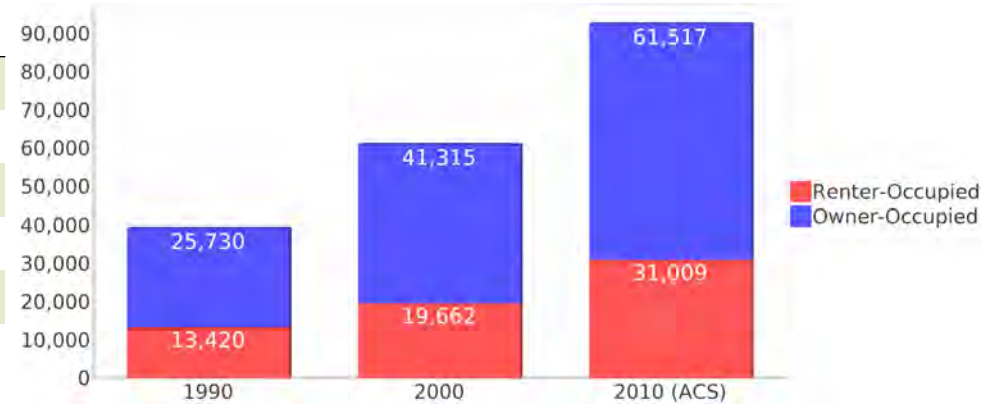
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Speaks English Well	3,735 (3.74%)	12,514 (7.77%)	22,965 (9.54%)	31,514 (9.56%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	7,938 (4.93%)	16,582 (6.89%)	23,580 (7.15%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	2,437 (1.51%)	5,376 (2.23%)	10,583 (3.21%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	2,530 (2.54%)	10,375 (6.44%)	21,958 (9.12%)	34,163 (10.36%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	22,889 (14.21%)	44,923 (18.66%)	65,677 (19.93%)

Housing Trends - Osceola

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Total	47,959	72,293	122,823	149,427
Units per Acre	0.05	0.075	0.127	0.16
Single-Family Units	23,390	46,340	79,778	97,817
Multi-Family Units	7,666	14,477	29,807	40,313
Mobile Home Units	7,802	10,989	12,794	11,118
Owner-Occupied Units	25,730	41,315	61,517	63,554
Renter-Occupied Units	13,420	19,662	31,009	39,587
Vacant Units	8,809	11,316	30,297	46,286
Median Housing Value	\$74,700	\$92,500	\$199,200	\$201,000
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	2,291 (5.85%)	3,492 (5.73%)	4,897 (5.29%)	5,414 (5.25%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2009
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2015
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	8,048
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	43,786
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	296,188
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	296,188

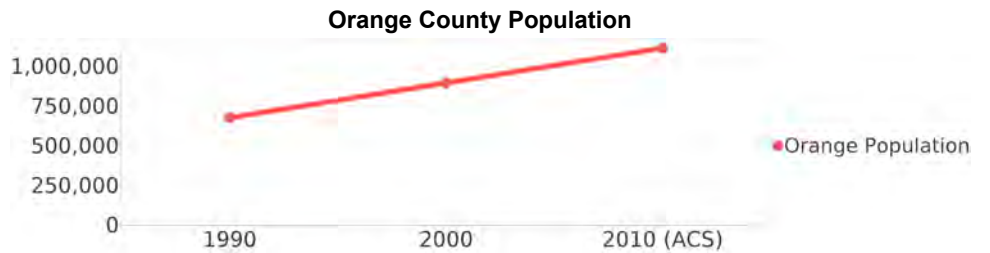
Housing Tenure - Osceola



Orange County Demographic Profile

General Population Trends - Orange

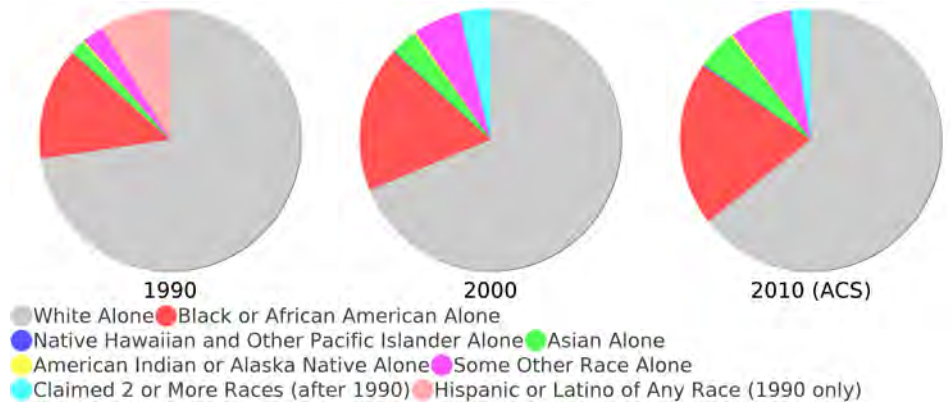
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Total Population	677,491	896,344	1,116,094	1,349,746
Total Households	254,852	336,286	406,002	461,705
Average Persons per Acre	1.054	1.396	1.738	2.10
Average Persons per Household	2.658	2.609	3.00	2.85
Average Persons per Family	3.149	3.241	3.379	3.57
Males	336,061	442,441	550,254	662,036
Females	341,430	453,903	565,840	687,710



Race and Ethnicity Trends - Orange

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
White Alone	539,061 (79.57%)	615,706 (68.69%)	717,711 (64.31%)	857,963 (63.56%)
Black or African American Alone	103,092 (15.22%)	161,558 (18.02%)	226,111 (20.26%)	282,677 (20.94%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	853 (0.10%)	1,547 (0.14%)	1,146 (0.08%)
Asian Alone	13,469 (1.99%)	28,748 (3.21%)	53,326 (4.78%)	69,700 (5.16%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	2,036 (0.30%)	2,862 (0.32%)	3,560 (0.32%)	3,119 (0.23%)
Some Other Race Alone	19,308 (2.85%)	52,568 (5.86%)	85,645 (7.67%)	86,582 (6.41%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	34,049 (3.80%)	28,194 (2.53%)	48,559 (3.60%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	64,946 (9.59%)	168,191 (18.76%)	287,760 (25.78%)	427,125 (31.64%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	612,545 (90.41%)	728,153 (81.24%)	828,334 (74.22%)	922,621 (68.36%)
Minority	180,947 (26.71%)	380,320 (42.43%)	619,202 (55.48%)	809,559 (59.98%)

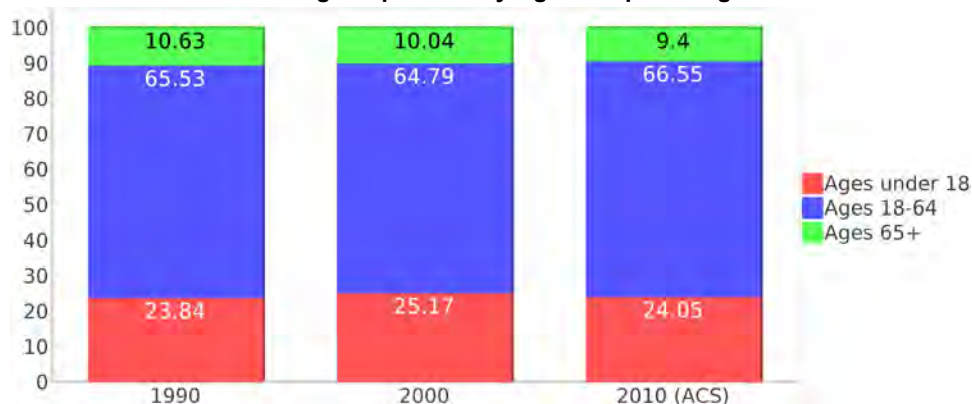
Orange County Race



Age Trends - Orange

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Under Age 5	7.36%	6.81%	6.69%	6.15%
Ages 5-17	16.48%	18.35%	17.35%	16.20%
Ages 18-21	7.25%	6.19%	7.08%	6.04%
Ages 22-29	15.98%	12.79%	13.88%	13.52%
Ages 30-39	18.06%	17.43%	14.88%	15.33%
Ages 40-49	11.98%	15.36%	14.79%	13.50%
Ages 50-64	12.26%	13.03%	15.93%	17.62%
Age 65 and Over	10.63%	10.04%	9.40%	11.64%
-Ages 65-74	6.51%	5.52%	5.18%	7.03%
-Ages 75-84	3.16%	3.50%	3.07%	3.27%
-Age 85 and Over	0.96%	1.02%	1.16%	1.34%
Median Age	NA	33	33	35.1

Percentage Population by Age Group - Orange



Income Trends - Orange

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Median Household Income	\$30,252	\$41,311	\$50,138	\$58,254
Median Family Income	\$34,670	\$47,159	\$57,473	\$67,326
Population below Poverty Level	11.25%	12.11%	13.42%	14.85%
Households below Poverty Level	10.35%	10.91%	12.68%	14.05%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.83%	2.50%	1.44%	2.07%

Disability Trends - Orange

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

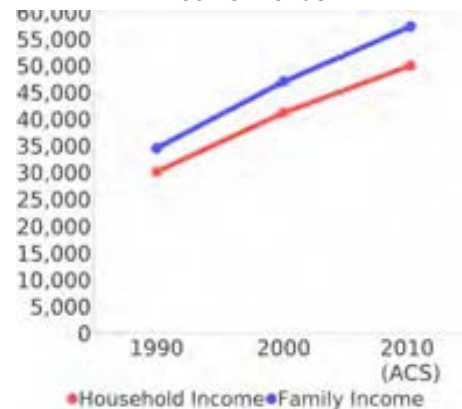
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	33,640 (6.57%)	119,793 (14.56%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	76,243 (9.07%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Orange

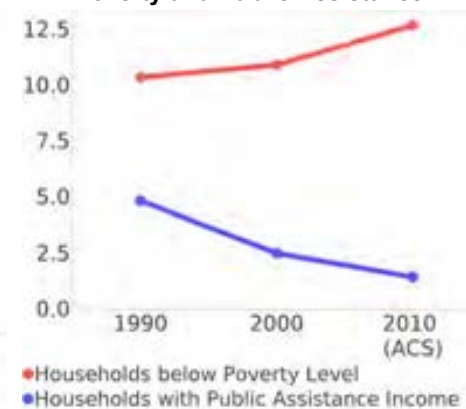
Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Less than 9th Grade	29,815 (6.90%)	31,431 (5.47%)	36,515 (5.16%)	40,650 (4.49%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	61,781 (14.29%)	73,160 (12.74%)	56,288 (7.95%)	63,054 (6.97%)
High School Graduate or Higher	340,597 (78.81%)	469,510 (81.78%)	615,181 (86.89%)	800,671 (88.53%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	91,722 (21.22%)	150,009 (26.13%)	214,780 (30.34%)	312,816 (34.59%)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Language Trends - Orange

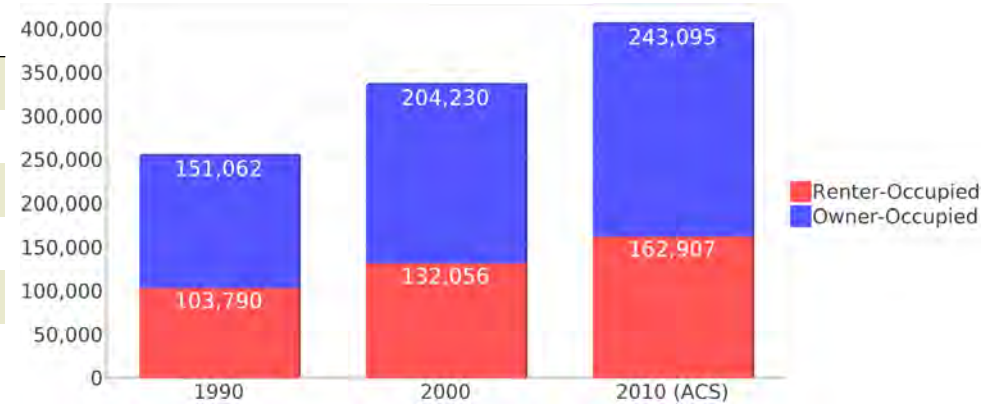
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Speaks English Well	20,163 (3.21%)	47,230 (5.65%)	65,314 (6.27%)	85,617 (6.76%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	30,937 (3.70%)	49,410 (4.74%)	61,753 (4.87%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	9,102 (1.09%)	18,544 (1.78%)	28,479 (2.25%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	13,943 (2.22%)	40,039 (4.79%)	67,954 (6.53%)	90,232 (7.12%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	87,269 (10.45%)	133,268 (12.80%)	175,849 (13.88%)

Housing Trends - Orange

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2015-2019
Total	282,686	361,349	474,757	535,981
Units per Acre	0.44	0.563	0.739	0.83
Single-Family Units	161,010	227,164	297,590	336,216
Multi-Family Units	73,974	113,760	156,040	179,478
Mobile Home Units	17,720	20,068	21,038	20,031
Owner-Occupied Units	151,062	204,230	243,095	255,793
Renter-Occupied Units	103,790	132,056	162,907	205,912
Vacant Units	27,834	25,063	68,755	74,276
Median Housing Value	\$81,000	\$100,300	\$228,600	\$235,800
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	18,991 (7.45%)	24,460 (7.27%)	23,926 (5.89%)	26,237 (5.68%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2012
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2007
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2015
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	23,755
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	222,268
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,088,838
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	1,088,838

Housing Tenure - Orange



County Data Sources

Demographic data reported is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and . The data was gathered at the county level. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml>) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/.html>

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>; <http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.

Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and , disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) The ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) The ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

source:

<https://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

<https://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/90vs00/index.html>

The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

Metadata

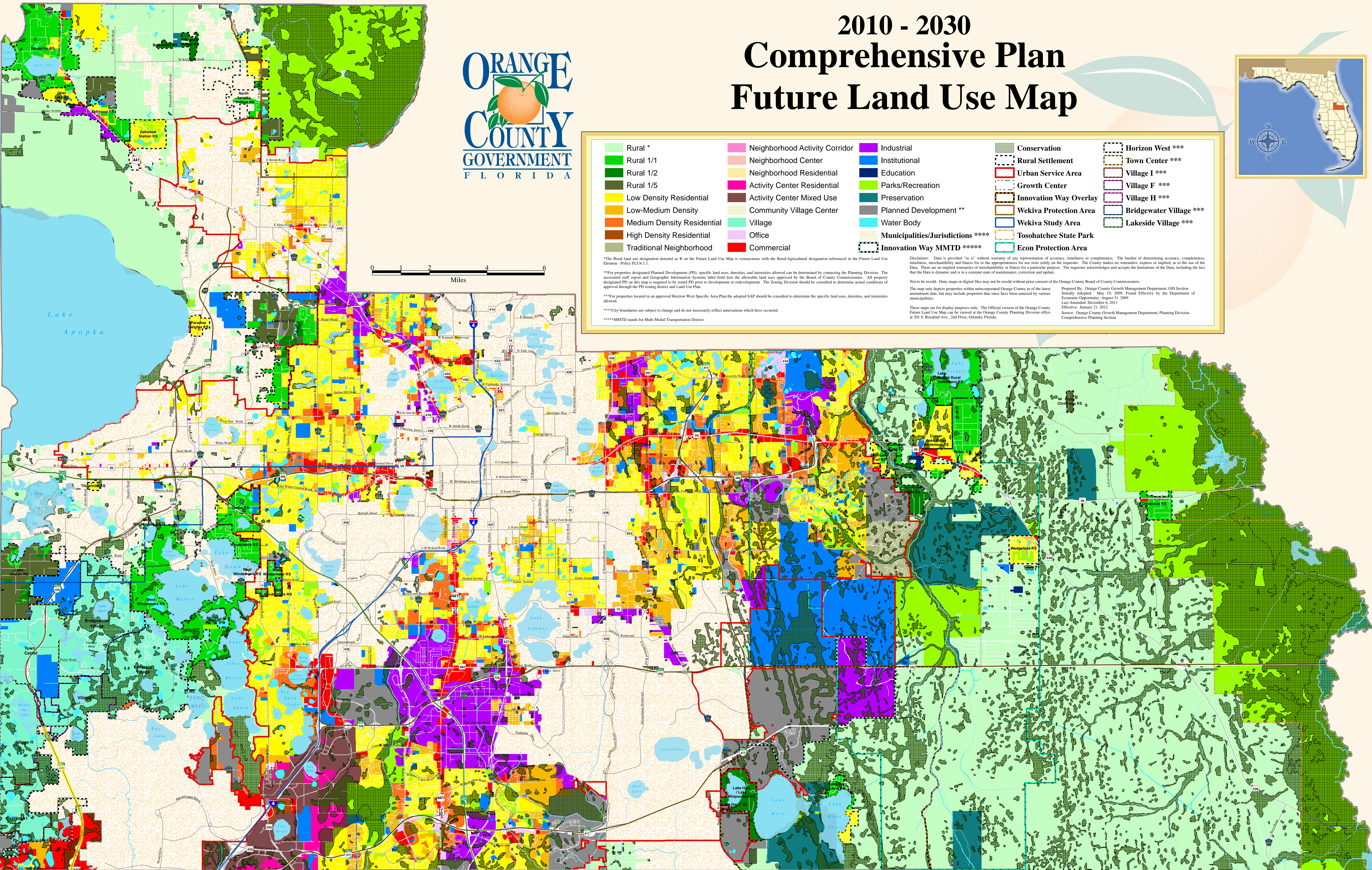
- Community and Fraternal Centers https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml

- Correctional Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml
- Cultural Centers in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml
- Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml
- Florida Health Care Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_health.xml
- Hospital Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml
- Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml
- Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_parks.xml
- Religious Centers https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_religion.xml
- Florida Public and Private Schools https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_schools.xml
- Social Service Centers https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml
- Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml
- Group Care Facilities <https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/groupcare.xml>
- Mobile Home Parks in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml
- Migrant Camps in Florida <https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/migrant.xml>
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml
- Generalized Land Use - Florida DOT District 5 https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/d5_lu_gen.xml
- Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml
- 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml
- 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml
- 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml

ATTACHMENT B – FUTURE LAND USE MAPS



2010 - 2030 Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map



Rural *	Neighborhood Activity Corridor	Industrial	Conservation	Horizon West ***
Rural 1/1	Neighborhood Center	Institutional	Rural Settlement	Town Center ***
Rural 1/2	Neighborhood Residential	Education	Urban Service Area	Village I ***
Rural 1/5	Activity Center Residential	Parks/Recreation	Growth Center	Village F ***
Low Density Residential	Activity Center Mixed Use	Preservation	Innovation Way Overlay	Village H ***
Low-Medium Density	Community Village Center	Planned Development **	Wekiva Protection Area	Bridgewater Village ***
Medium Density Residential	Village	Water Body	Wekiva Study Area	Lakeside Village ***
High Density Residential	Office	Municipalities/Jurisdictions ****	Tosohatchee State Park	
Traditional Neighborhood	Commercial	Innovation Way MMTD *****	Eeon Protection Area	

**For properties designated Planned Development (PD), specific land uses, densities, and intensities allowed can be determined by contacting the Planning Division. The associated staff report and Geographic Information Systems label field lists the allowable land uses approved by the Board of County Commissioners. All property designated PD on this map is required to be zoned PD prior to development or redevelopment. The Zoning Division should be consulted to determine actual conditions of approval through the PD zoning district and Land Use Plan.
 ***For properties located in an approved Horizon West Specific Area Plan the adopted SAP should be consulted to determine the specific land uses, densities, and intensities allowed.
 ****City boundaries are subject to change and do not necessarily reflect annexations which have occurred.
 *****MMTD stands for Multi Modal Transportation District.

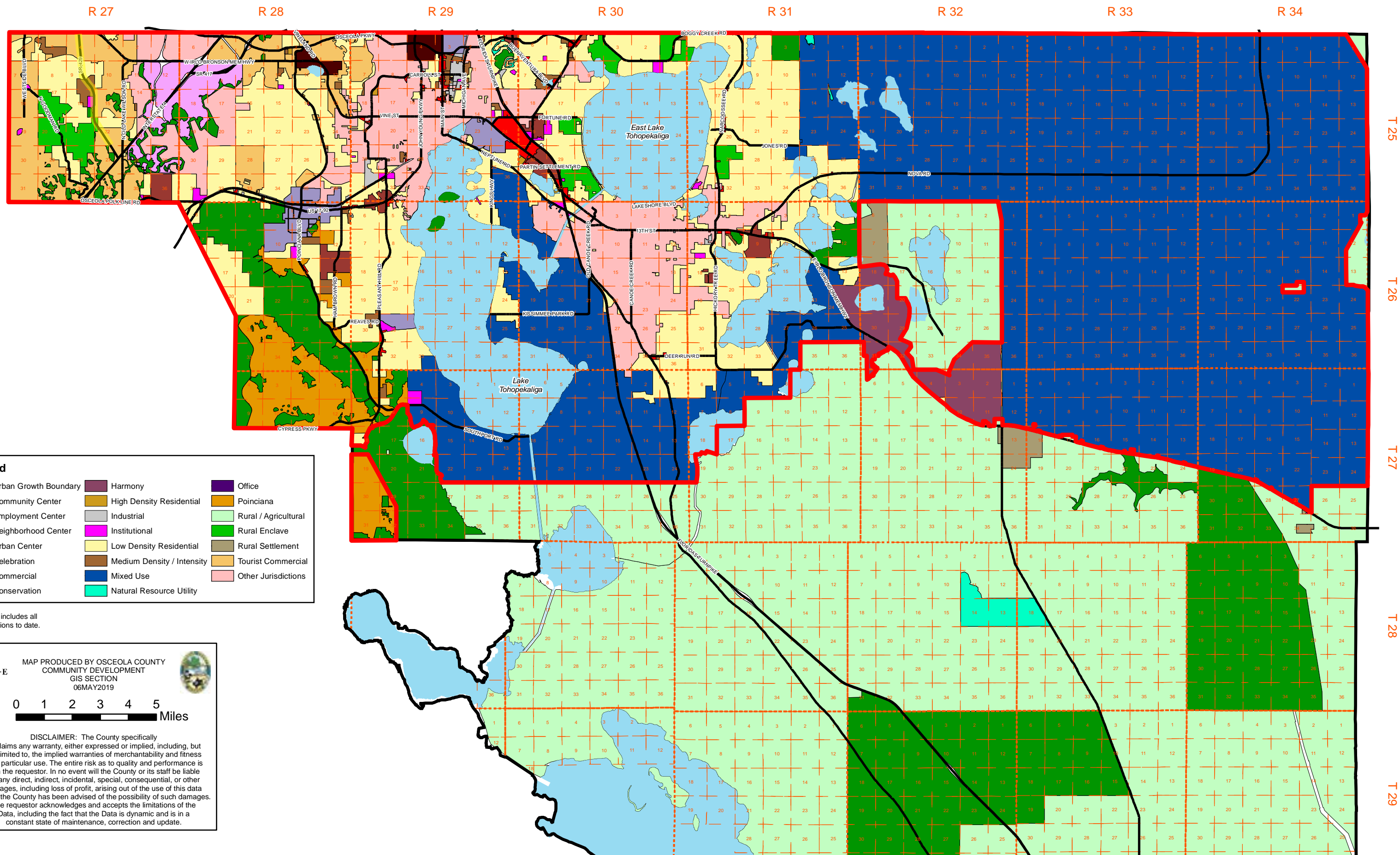
Disclaimer: Data is provided "as is" without warranty of any representation of accuracy, timeliness or completeness. The burden of determining accuracy, completeness, timeliness, merchantability and fitness for or the appropriateness for use rests solely on the requester. The County makes no warranties, express or implied, as to the use of the Data. There are no implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. The requester acknowledges and accepts the limitations of the Data, including the fact that the Data is dynamic and is in a constant state of maintenance, correction and update.
 Not to be relied. Data, maps or digital files may not be relied without prior consent of the Orange County Board of County Commissioners.
 The map only depicts properties within unincorporated Orange County as of the latest amendment date, but may include properties that since have been annexed by various municipalities.
 These maps are for display purposes only. The Official version of the Orange County Future Land Use Map can be viewed at the Orange County Planning Division office at 201 S. Rosalind Ave., 2nd Floor, Orlando, Florida.

Prepared by: Orange County Growth Management Department, GIS Section
 Initially Adopted: May 19, 2009, Found Effective by the Department of Economic Opportunity, August 11, 2009
 Last Amended: December 6, 2011
 Effective: January 21, 2012
 Source: Orange County Growth Management Department, Planning Division, Comprehensive Planning Section



FLU 1B: Future Land Use Map UGB - 2040

G:\ComprehensivePlan\ComprehensivePlan\Supplement_21_CPA18-0010\FLU_1B.mxd



Legend			
	Urban Growth Boundary		Office
	Community Center		High Density Residential
	Employment Center		Poinciana
	Neighborhood Center		Institutional
	Urban Center		Low Density Residential
	Celebration		Medium Density / Intensity
	Commercial		Mixed Use
	Conservation		Natural Resource Utility
	Harmony		Rural Enclave
	High Density Residential		Rural Settlement
	Rural / Agricultural		Tourist Commercial
	Low Density Residential		Other Jurisdictions

* This map includes all city annexations to date.

MAP PRODUCED BY OSCEOLA COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
GIS SECTION
06MAY2019

DISCLAIMER: The County specifically disclaims any warranty, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use. The entire risk as to quality and performance is with the requestor. In no event will the County or its staff be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or other damages, including loss of profit, arising out of the use of this data even if the County has been advised of the possibility of such damages. The requestor acknowledges and accepts the limitations of the Data, including the fact that the Data is dynamic and is in a constant state of maintenance, correction and update.

Figure 2-1: Future Land Use Map Through 2020

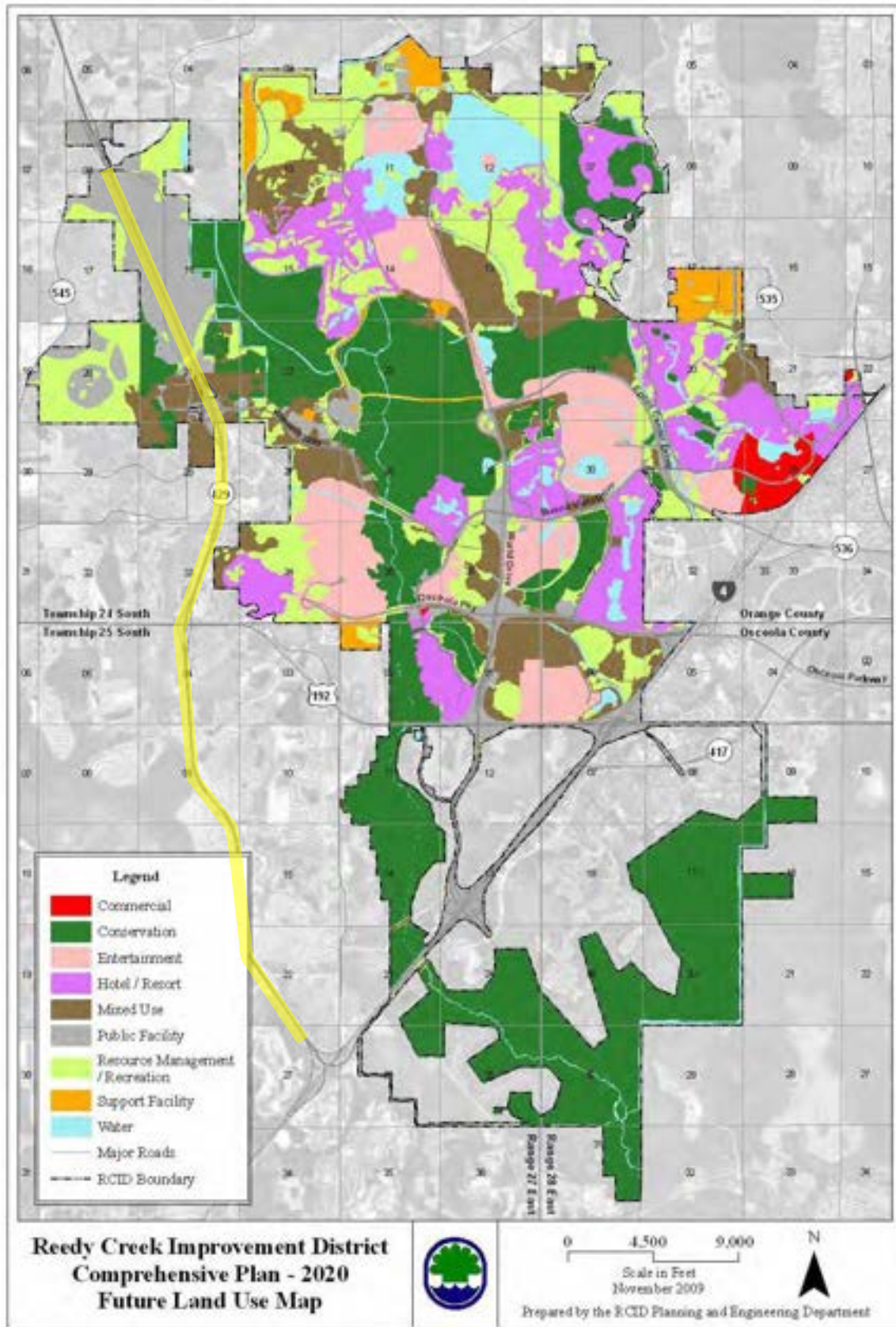


Figure 2-2: Resort Areas

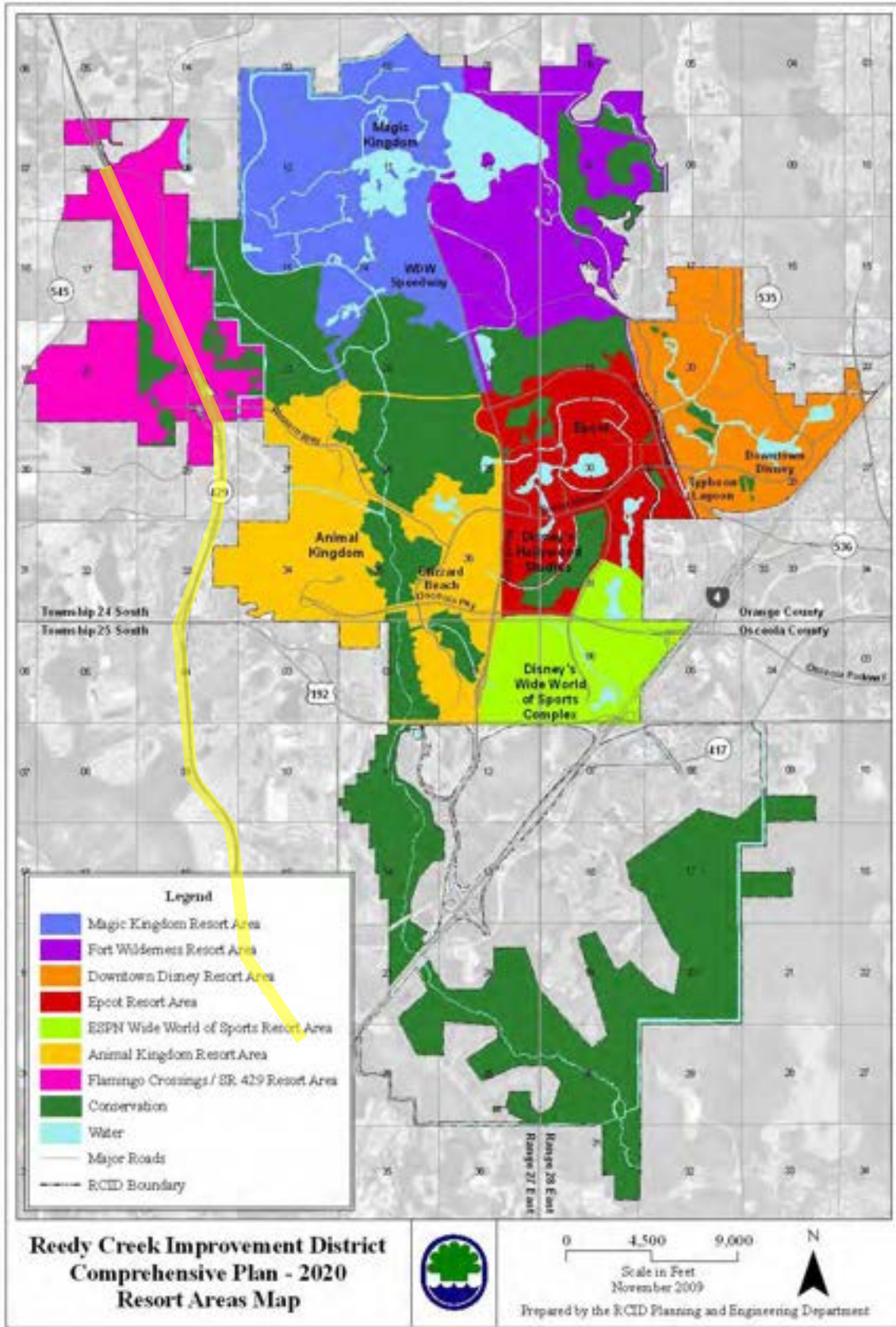
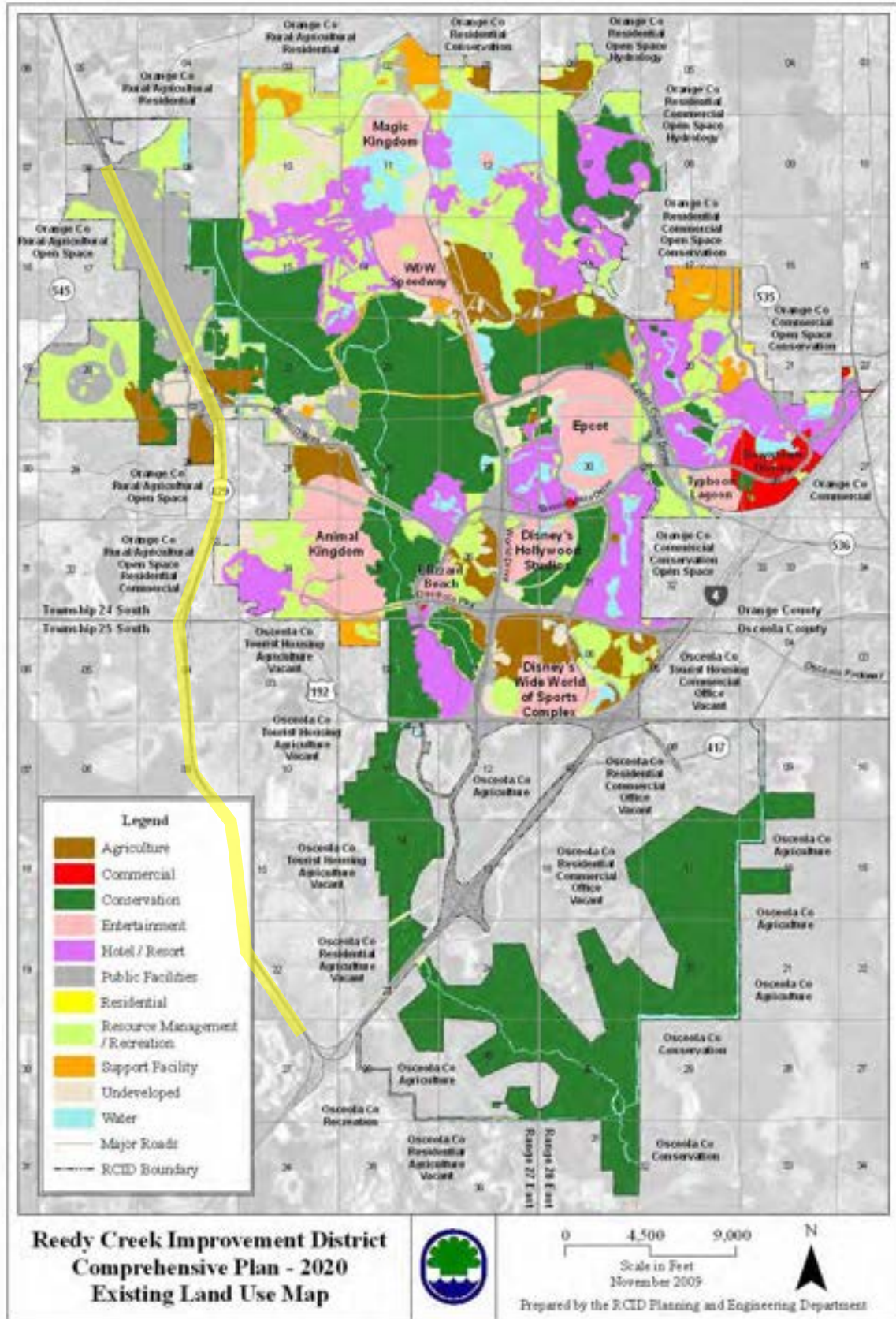


Figure 2-3: Existing Land Use



ATTACHMENT C – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY



FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE ENTERPRISE
PD&E Study to Widen Western Beltway (SR 429)
FPID: 446164-1
Alternatives Public Information Meeting
February 23, 2022 (virtual)
February 24, 2022 (in-person)

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a summary of the Alternatives Public Information Meetings held for the PD&E Study to Widen Western Beltway (SR 429) from North of Interstate 4 to Seidel Road on Tuesday, February 23, 2022 and Thursday, February 24, 2022.

Previous Public Outreach: A Public Kickoff Newsletter was distributed to elected and appointed officials on July 27, 2021 and to property owners and other interested parties on July 29, 2021. No public kickoff meeting was held for this project.

Alternatives Public Information Meeting Schedule:

- The virtual meeting was held on Wednesday, February 23, 2022 at 5:30 p.m.
- The in-person meeting was held on Thursday, February 24, 2022 from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

In-Person Venue: The in-person meeting was held at the AdventHealth Nicholson Center located at 404 Celebration Place, Celebration, Florida 34747. The venue was located east of the PD&E Study limits. The virtual meeting was moderated from Turnpike Headquarters.

Direct Electronic/Printed Notifications: Notifications were distributed by mail and email to approximately 2,108 individuals, including 190 elected and appointed officials.

Registration & Attendance: 65 people attended the public meeting, with 49 attending in-person and 53 attending virtually. 80 people pre-registered and eight said they would attend in person.

	Registration	In-Person Attendance	Virtual Attendance
Public	48	25	31
Elected & Appointed Officials	10	2	4
County & City Staff	1	0	1
Major Stakeholders	0	0	0
Media	0	0	0
MetroPlan Orlando	0	0	0
Turnpike/FDOT Staff	16	12	14
Consultant Team	3	7	2
Other Consultants	2	1	1
Security	0	2	0
TOTALS:	80	49	53

Registration Timing: The first registration occurred on January 28, 2022, the notification date for elected and appointed officials, and continued through the virtual public meeting.

Public Comments: 47 comments were received through March 10, 2022; 28 were submitted through registration for the meeting, nine were sent via email to the project manager, six were submitted through GoToWebinar, two were submitted by phone to the project manager, and two were written comments submitted at the in-person meeting.

Method Used	Comments Total
Registration	28
Email	9
GoToWebinar	6
Phone	2
Written	2
TOTAL:	47

No elected or appointed officials or city/county staff submitted questions through GoToWebinar, and no elected, appointed, or city/county staff officials provided comments.

Public Questions: 33 questions were received about the project. The questions were mostly related to noise, property values, right-of-way impacts, environmental impacts, and the project schedule.

Public Comments – Non-Support: 12 people provided comments in opposition to the project. The main concerns were air and noise pollution, quality of life impacts, property values and environmental impacts.

Public Comments – Support: Two people provided a comment in support of the project.

Website Traffic: Google analytics were obtained for the project website www.SR429I-4toSeidel.com from January 28, 2022 (the day the elected and appointed officials notification date) through February 24, 2022 (the day of the in-person Alternatives Public Information Meeting). Unique pageviews means unique IP addresses, so it does not count several visits from the same computer. Average time on page could be heavily skewed by folks who only spent only a couple seconds on the page.

	Project Website
Pageviews	656
Unique Pageviews	582
Average Time on Page	00:03:41

Exit Survey: Virtual participants were invited to complete an exit survey before exiting the GoToWebinar. The three questions asked were:

1. Do you prefer a virtual public meeting over an in-person meeting?
2. Did you find this Alternatives Public Information Meeting informative?
3. Do you have any other comments? Please provide your comment in the box below.

In-person participants were invited to complete a survey using the printed comment form. The following six questions were asked:

1. Did you receive an invitation letter from us?
2. Was the meeting informative?
3. Were the displays and staff helpful?
4. Were the videos helpful?
5. Have you visited the project website?
6. Would you like to be added to the mailing list?

13 virtual participants and two in-person participants completed the exit survey – not everyone responded to all questions.

Below is the table for the virtual meeting exit questions.

Location Preference?		Was Meeting Informative?		Other Comments	
In-Person	Online	Yes	No	Yes	None
2	10	13	0	3	0

Below is the table for the in-person exit questions.

Invitation Letter Received?		Was Meeting Informative?		Displays & Staff Helpful		Videos Helpful		Visit Project Website		Add to Mailing List	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	0

Technical Assistance: Virtual participants were encouraged to email TPKMeetingSupport@dot.state.fl.us if they experienced issues during the meeting. No request for assistance was received.

Problems Encountered: Feedback from the public and from staff about the virtual and in-person meetings was positive overall. When the virtual meeting began, attendees were unable to hear the PM’s introductory remarks due to some unanticipated audio feedback. The “Technical Difficulties” slide was displayed, and the microphone was adjusted by the Turnpike IT Team. The meeting was restarted after a few minutes.

AdventHealth Nicholson Center In-Person Meeting Photos:



