



SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Florida Department of Transportation
District Five

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY
I-75 (SR 93) at NW 49 Street

Marion County, Florida
Financial Management Number: 435209-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 14242

OCTOBER 2020

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in conjunction with Marion County is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for a new interchange on Interstate 75 (I-75) at NW 49 Street, located just west of the City of Ocala in Marion County, Florida. The proposed interchange is needed to support the economic viability of the Ocala 489, a 489-acre industrial and commercial development, which is intended to serve as an economic engine for job creation in the region.

This Sociocultural Effects (SCE) Evaluation reports on existing conditions and potential impacts to the social and cultural environments from the proposed project. This document was prepared in accordance with FDOT's *PD&E Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4 (Sociocultural Effects Evaluation)* (Updated July 1, 2020), which incorporates the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related federal and state laws.

Potential impacts to the social, economic, land use, mobility, aesthetic, and relocation aspects of the sociocultural environment were evaluated within the project study area. In that study area there exists one residential neighborhood (the Fountains), as well as the Baldwin Angus Ranch and the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park. Multiple businesses occur along the west side of I-75 in the study area. Under the preferred alternative there would be no residential relocations and one business relocation. Elderly, low-income, and minority populations occur within the study area, but no disproportionately high or adverse impacts are anticipated.

Extensive public outreach was conducted to solicit input from the transportation disadvantaged, elderly, low income, and minority populations, and other stakeholders. Summary Degrees of Effect were assigned for each aspect of the sociocultural environment that were evaluated. Social impacts were assigned a summary degree of effect of *Moderate* due to the presence of special population. Aesthetics and land use were assigned summary degrees of effect of *None*, economics and mobility were assigned summary degrees of effect of *Enhanced*, and relocation was assigned a summary degree of effect of *Minimal*. FDOT will carry out a Right-of-Way and Relocation program in accordance with Florida Statute 339-09 and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646 as amended by Public Law 100-17).

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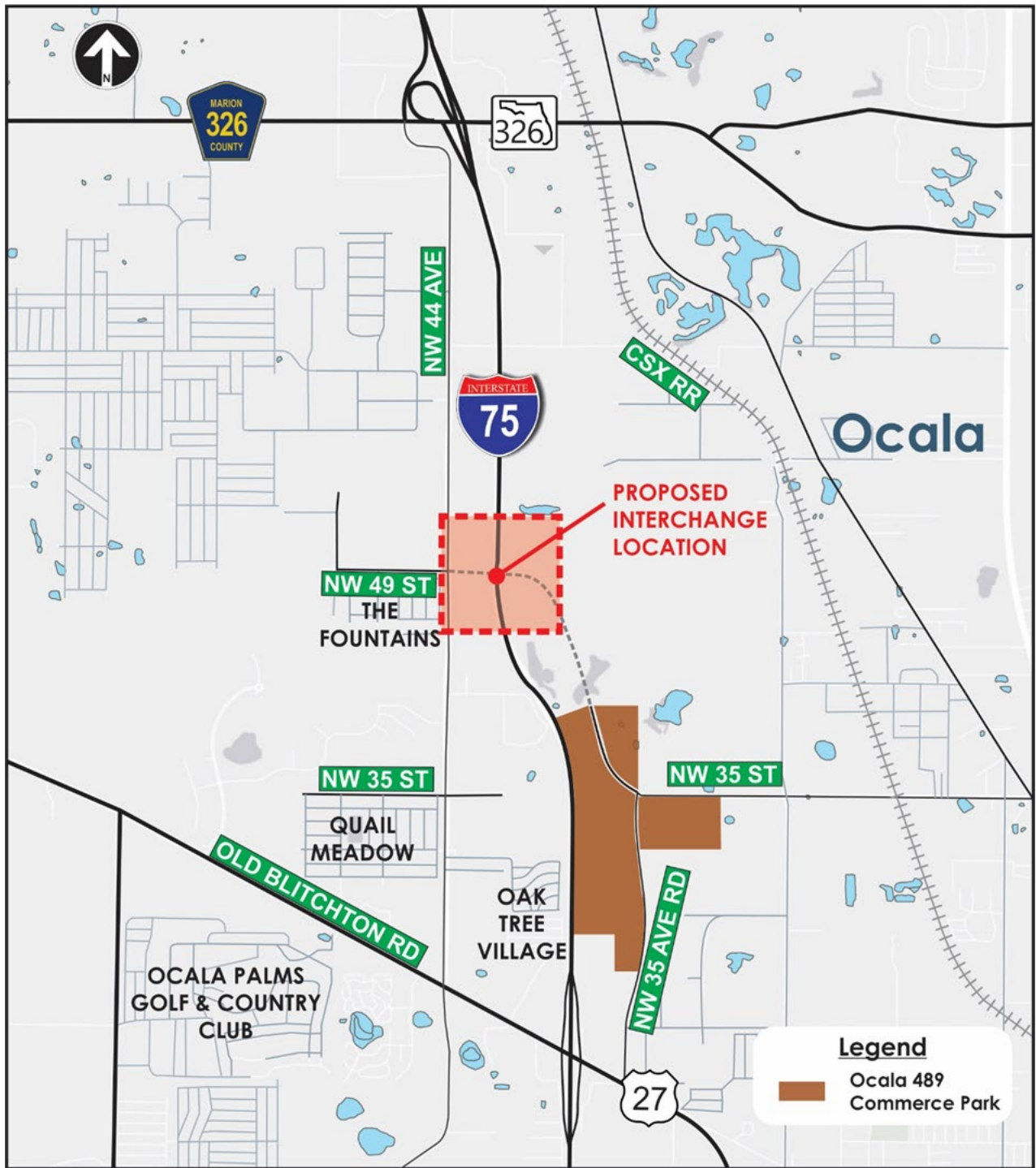
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in conjunction with Marion County is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for a new interchange on Interstate 75 (I-75) at NW 49 Street, located just west of the City of Ocala in Marion County, Florida. The proposed interchange is needed to support the economic viability of the Ocala 489, a 489-acre industrial and commercial development, which is intended to serve as an economic engine for job creation in the region.

This Sociocultural Effects (SCE) Evaluation assesses social, economic, land use change, mobility, and aesthetic effects of the proposed project as well as potential relocations. This document was prepared in accordance with FDOT's *PD&E Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4 (Sociocultural Effects Evaluation)* (Updated July 1, 2020), which incorporates the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related federal and state laws.

Within the project area, I-75 generally borders the City of Ocala, seat of Marion County in north central Florida. The greater Ocala area has recently experienced one of the highest growth rates in the country for a city its size, and the Marion County Comprehensive Plan outlines a vision to enhance the livability of its residents and promote economic growth in the region. In this vein, the County has designated approximately 3000 acres adjacent to I-75 as a future commerce park. The Ocala 489, located in this area has been established as a "Florida Enterprise Zone" and is composed of a recently constructed FedEx Ground Distribution Hub, Chewy distribution center, an AutoZone distribution center designated as a CSX Select Site, the Florida Crossroads Logistics Center, a Red Rock Development, and the remaining undeveloped sites. Development in this area will result in traffic volume increases along I-75 and the entire local roadway network.

Figure 1-1 depicts the project vicinity. There are two existing I-75 interchanges within the project vicinity. The I-75/US 27 interchange is located approximately 2 miles south of the proposed interchange, and the I-75/SR 326 interchange, approximately 2 miles to the north. A recently completed Interchange Justification Report (IJR) concluded that the existing I-75 interchange ramp movements and intersections at US 27 and at SR 326 are expected to operate at failing levels of service in 2035. A new I-75 interchange at NW 49 Street (approximately midway between the two existing interchanges) is proposed to relieve congestion on the adjacent interchanges. The western limit of this project is NW 44 Avenue (west of I-75) and the eastern limit is the future NW 35 Street extension to the northern end of limerock pit, just southeast of the new proposed interchange (Phase 2B). It should be noted that this proposed NW 35 Street extension (Phase 2B) will be constructed by the County and is funded for construction in 2021, so it will be completed prior to the interchange being constructed.



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Figure 1-1 Project Location

1 **PROJECT PURPOSE**

2 The purpose of a new I-75 interchange at NW 49/35 Street is to relieve congestion on adjacent
3 interchanges by providing an alternate access to I-75 for the projected increase in truck
4 volumes resulting from the future commerce district.

5 **PROJECT NEED**

6 The overall study was initiated with a detailed, comprehensive analysis of existing/projected
7 substandard conditions. In general terms, some of the most critical potential needs include:

8
9 ***Economic Viability and Job Creation***

10 The proposed interchange is needed to support the economic viability of the Ocala 489, a 489
11 acre industrial and commercial development, which is intended to serve as an economic engine
12 for job creation in the region and is envisioned as a strategic central inland hub for freight-
13 related traffic. The Ocala 489 has been established as a Florida Enterprise Zone, a designation
14 which provides numerous tax credits to businesses located within the Commerce Park. In
15 addition, this commerce park includes a site, recently developed by AutoZone, that was
16 designated as a CSX Select Site (the first in Florida). Select Sites are properties identified and
17 vetted as capable locations for future manufacturing facilities along the CSX rail network. FedEx
18 Ground, Florida Crossroads Logistics Center, and Chewy also completed new facilities within the
19 Ocala 489. Marion County has already made infrastructure improvements within the Park with
20 the extension of NW 35 Street as a divided four lane facility.

21
22 It should be noted that the Ocala 489 is zoned M-1/M-2 or Light/Heavy Industrial and the
23 businesses that are intended to occupy the commerce park will depend heavily on interstate
24 and regional movement to transport raw materials and finished goods, around the State and
25 beyond. In summary, due to its strategic location and incentives, the Ocala 489 and the
26 commerce district/employment center will provide needed jobs in the area.

27
28 ***Improve Interstate and Regional Mobility***

29 The proposed interchange will provide a more direct and efficient access to I-75 thus facilitating
30 interstate and regional mobility. As previously stated, I-75 is a vital north-south interstate
31 facility connecting six different states. From a regional perspective, Marion County is
32 approximately midway between Miami and Atlanta and occupies a strategic location due to its
33 relative proximity to other important metropolitan areas such as Jacksonville, Orlando, and
34 Tampa. This strategic location coupled with the presence of a major interstate facility such as I-
35 75 makes this area a key potential hub for commercial industry. The proposed interchange is
36 thus needed to support the efficient movements of goods.

37
38 ***Address Locally Supported Long Term Regional Needs***

39 The proposed project is needed to provide important access to I-75 as part of a locally
40 supported long range vision to provide a future east-west corridor parallel to US 27 and SR 326.

1 This east-west corridor begins at NE 36 Avenue east of I-75 and Downtown Ocala and
2 terminates at NW 70 Avenue west of the proposed I-75 interchange. In conjunction with this
3 new east-west corridor is a connection to US 27 at NW 35 Avenue Road and at NW 60 Avenue.
4

5 The proposed I-75 interchange is currently listed as the number one (1) priority project on the
6 Ocala/Marion Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) FY 2025 Priority Projects List. The
7 County has completed a number of improvements in the area in support of the proposed
8 interchange and the Ocala 489, including extension of NW 35 Avenue Road. Phase 2A of the
9 NW 35 Avenue Road extension was recently completed by the County, Phase 2B is a Marion
10 County project currently in Final Design and programmed for construction in 2021, and Phase
11 2C is the connection between the proposed interchange and the future NW 35 Avenue Road
12 (Phase 2B) that will be completed as part of the proposed interchange.
13

14 ***Accommodate Future Traffic Growth***

15 As previously stated, one of the primary justifications for the new interchange is to
16 accommodate projected future year traffic volumes. Marion County has experienced a
17 significant and sustained growth in population since 1970. This significant growth rate is
18 expected to continue in the future. According to the currently adopted Central Florida Regional
19 Planning Model (CFRPM Version 6.1) socio-economic data for 2010 and 2040, the projected
20 population for Marion County is expected to grow from approximately 325,199 to over 490,204
21 in population by 2040. As a result of this population growth, traffic volumes are increasing and
22 will continue to increase in the future. As shown on **Table 1-1**, the proposed interchange will
23 result in a reduction in the design year (2045) traffic volumes on US 27 and SR 326, the two
24 contiguous I-75 interchange locations, as well as NW 35 Avenue Road, generally resulting in
25 reduced delays and improved levels of service.
26

27 It should be noted that the existing SR 326 interchange located north of the proposed
28 interchange would be a rather indirect option for trucks serving the Ocala 489, and therefore
29 most of the truck traffic associated with the Commerce Park would likely utilize the US 27
30 interchange, severely degrading operations and safety at the interchange throughout the day.
31 The need for the new interchange is based on projected traffic volumes in design year 2045
32 from build-out of not only the Ocala 489 but also the adjacent commerce district/employment
33 center totaling 5,000 +/- acres. It is projected from the CFRPM 6.1 model that build-out in
34 design year 2045 will add 25,000 daily trips to the roadway network with approximately 12%, or
35 3,000 vehicles, of which are projected to be trucks. As a result of this projected population
36 growth, traffic volumes are increasing and will continue to increase in the future.
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Table 1-1 Projected Traffic Effects of the Proposed Interchange (Year 2045)

LOCATION	% of Traffic Impact Reduction (AADT)		
	No-Build (2045)	Build (2045)	% Change
US 27 W of I-75	51,100	49,300	-3.52%
US 27 E of I-75	51,100	49,700	-2.74%
I 75 NB Off Ramp at US 27	14,600	12,800	-12.32%
I 75 SB On Ramp at US 27	15,200	13,500	-11.18%
I 75 NB On Ramp at US 27	2,700	3,600	25.00%
I 75 SB Off Ramp at US 27	2,900	4,300	32.56%
NW 35 Ave N of US 27	24,700	21,600	-12.55%
SR 326 W of I-75	12,500	12,200	-2.40%
SR 326 E of I-75	38,200	37,700	-1.31%
NW 49 St East of I75	14,800	17,600	15.61%
NW 49 St West of I75	14,600	21,500	32.09%

2 **ALTERNATIVES**

3 ***NO-BUILD***

4 The “No Build” alternative assumes the retainment of existing conditions. It is used as a
5 benchmark condition in order to compare the costs and benefits of implementing the proposed
6 improvements to those incurred by continuing to use the existing facilities.

7

8 ***PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE***

9 After a comprehensive evaluation process, one alternative was selected as being the most
10 effective option. This alternative is illustrated on **Figures 1-2 and 1-3**. The preferred alternative,
11 diverging diamond interchange (Alternative 3), consists of a diamond interchange in which the
12 two directions of traffic on the minor road (NW 49 Street) crossover, or diverge, to the opposite
13 side between the signalized crossover intersections at the on/off ramps (shown on **Figure 1-3**).
14 This eliminates the need for left-turning vehicles to cross the paths of approaching through
15 vehicles, facilitating operational maneuvers and increasing safety. This allows for a simple two-
16 phase operation at the two signalized intersections within the interchange (no left turns), thus
17 improving efficiency. The preferred alternative also includes the extension of NW 49 Street
18 from NW 44 Avenue to Marion County’s future NW 35 Street extension (currently in final
19 design). NW 49 Street (shown on **Figure 1-2**) will feature four 12-foot travel lanes with 7-foot
20 bicycle lanes, a 28-foot raised median, and 6-foot sidewalk. The proposed right-of-way for NW
21 49 Street is 122 feet. NW 49 Street will curve towards the south east of I-75 to connect to
22 Marion County’s future NW 35 Street extension (Phase 2B) connection through the Magnum
23 Materials Mine which is funded for construction in 2021 by the County. Four stormwater
24 treatment and attenuation ponds are shown on Figure 1-3 to meet water management district
25 and FDOT drainage requirements.

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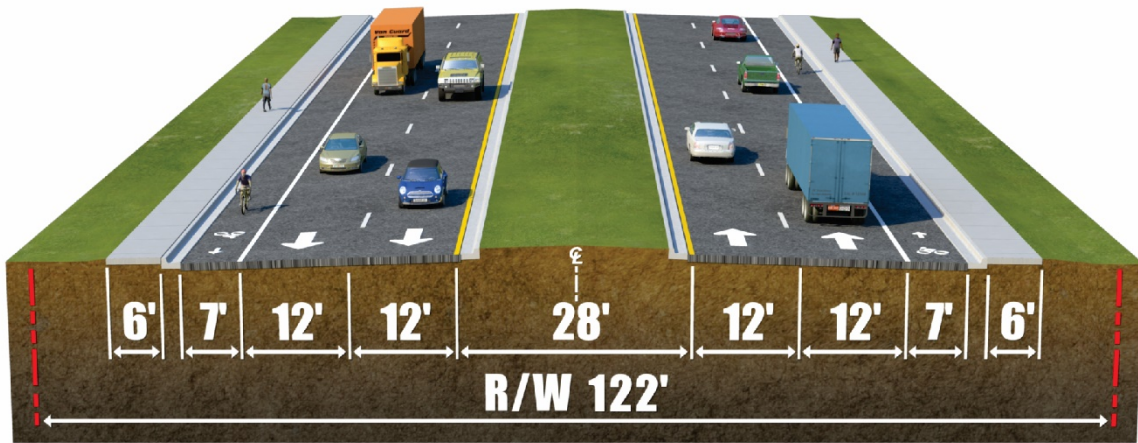
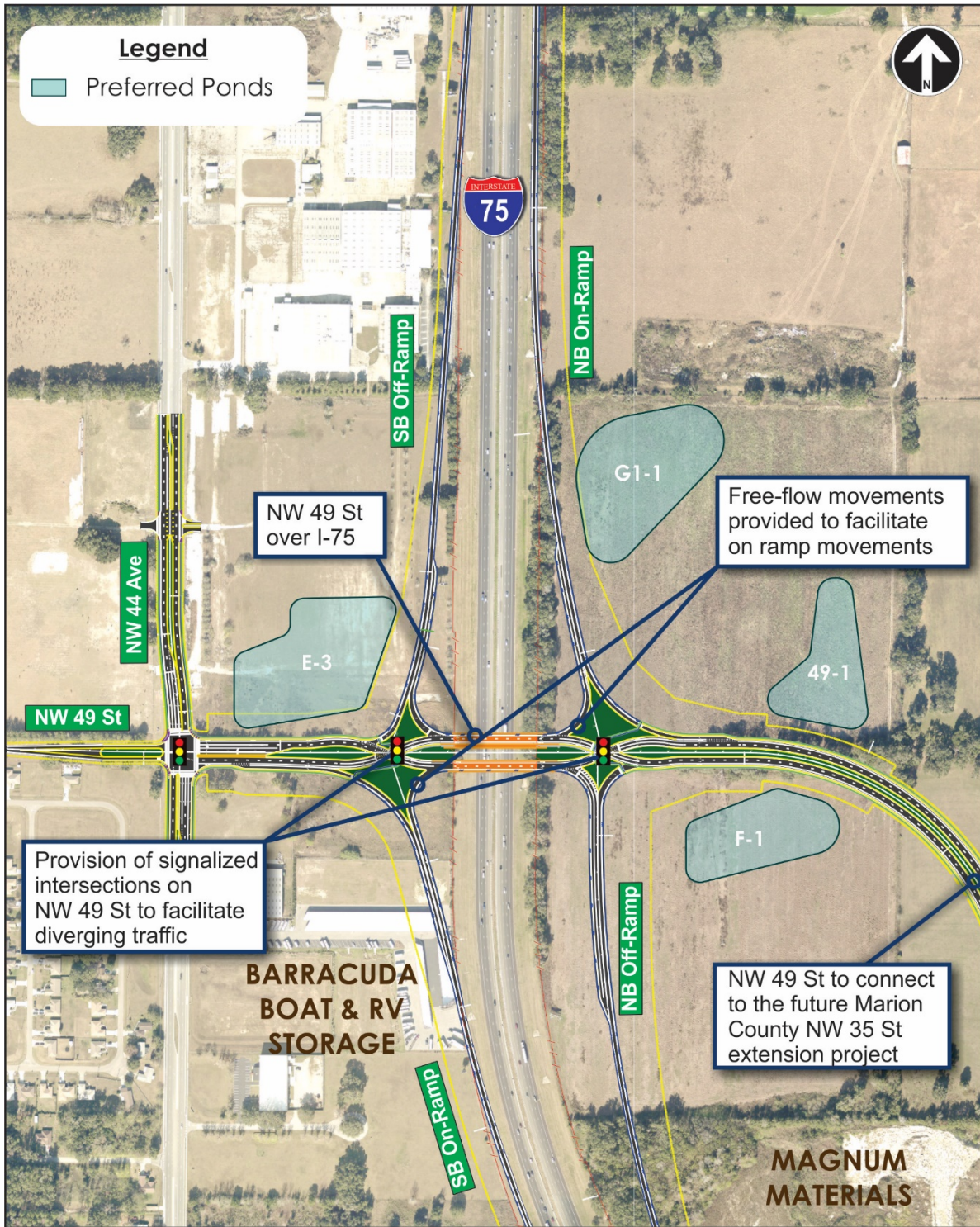


Figure 1-2 NW 49 Street Preferred Typical Section

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Figure 1-3 Preferred Alternative and Stormwater Ponds

2.0 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY

This SCE Evaluation utilized a Community Characteristic Inventory (CCI) to summarize the existing socio-cultural conditions in the study area. The CCI incorporates social, economic, land use change, mobility, and aesthetics conditions in the study area. Those existing conditions are discussed in this section and potential effects are presented in Section 3.0.

The CCI helps describe the communities and identify any special populations. A map of communities and resources is provided as **Figure 2-1**. The term “project area” is used in this document to represent a smaller area that encompasses the existing I-75 right-of-way and the preferred alternative. The term “study area” is defined as a larger geographic area that extends 500 feet from the project area and is shown in **Figure 2-1**. Land use in the study area is shown in **Figure 2-2**.

Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis results, the Environmental Screening Tool (EST), and available regional documentation were reviewed for each jurisdiction in the study area. The project occurs in Marion County, northwest of the City of Ocala, and the study area includes a community named the Fountains. The Fountains is a residential neighborhood located southwest of the proposed interchange and is bordered by NW 49 St to the north and NW 44 Ave to the east. A residential community named County Estates West borders the Fountains to the south and a residential community named L & C Tracts borders the Fountains to the west.

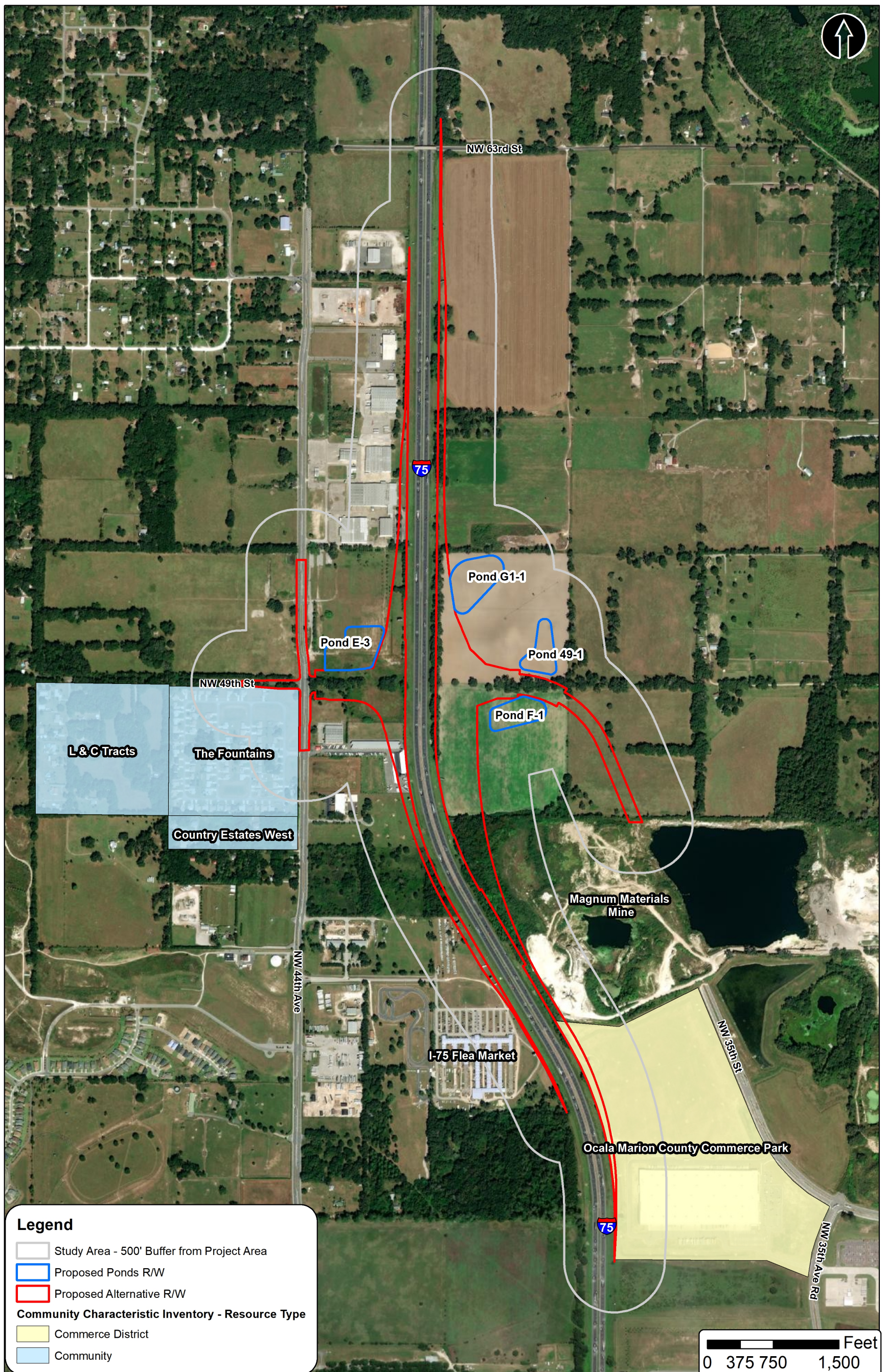


Figure 2-1 Community Characteristics Map

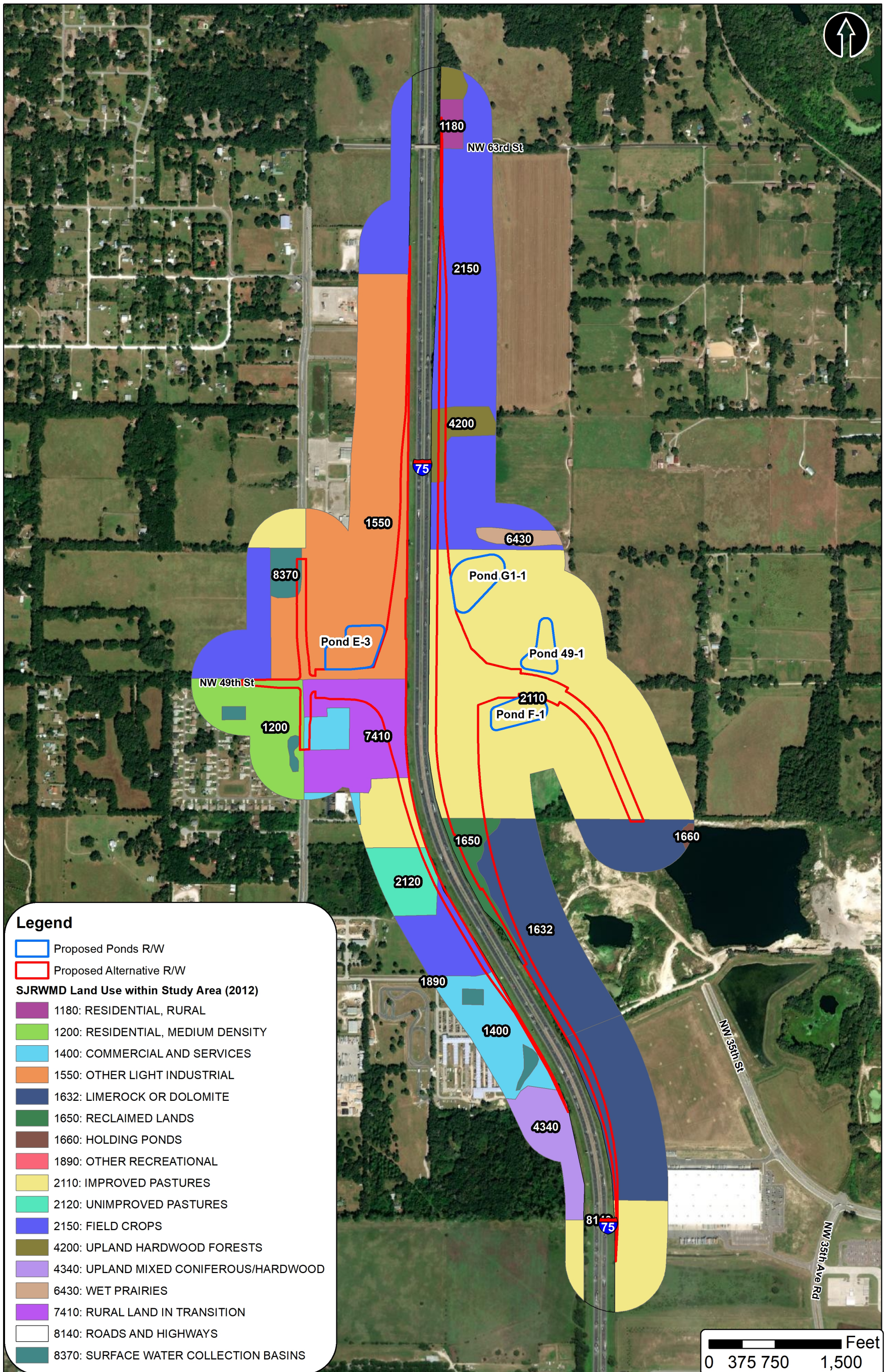


Figure 2-2 Land Use in Project Area

1 **1 SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

2 **Demographics**

3 Demographic data is primarily reported by local, state, or federal agencies such as the U.S.
4 Census Bureau or local government departments. Demographic data provides information
5 about communities: population size, gender proportions, age composition, incomes, education,
6 ethnic backgrounds, household characteristics, and geographic distribution. This data assists
7 community analysts in structuring Public Involvement Programs to reach the various age,
8 educational, and economic backgrounds present in the community. Demographic data can be
9 used to determine the percentage of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and may
10 highlight the need for developing communication materials in languages other than English.
11 Demographic data is also helpful in determining the types of outreach techniques that may be
12 most effective in certain communities (e.g., door-to-door versus electronic communications).
13 **Tables 2-1** through **2-3** summarize the demographics of the population within the SCE study
14 area and a larger half-mile buffer using data from the 2014 - 2018 American Community Survey
15 and the FDOT Environmental Screening Tool (EST) (**Appendix A**).
16
17

Table 2-1 Population by Race

Population	Marion County	City of Ocala	Study Area (500 foot buffer)	Half-Mile Buffer
	348,371	58,595	306	1,250
White	82%	76%	86%	83%
Black or African American	13%	21%	12%	15%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	1%	0%	0%
Asian	2%	4%	0%	0%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	1%	0%	0%
Multi-racial	3%	3%	2%	2%
Hispanic	13%	13%	21%	18%

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19

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Table 2-2 Population by Age

Age Group	Marion County	City of Ocala	Study Area	Half-Mile Buffer
Age <5	5%	6%	7.5%	7.8%
Age 5 – 17	14%	13%	8.8%	10.7%
Age 18 - 21	4%	6%	1.6%	2.1%
Age 22 - 29	9%	7%	10.1%	8.8%
Age 30 - 39	10%	12%	13.4%	13.3%
Age 40 - 49	11%	13%	3.3%	5.4%
Age 50 - 64	20%	13%	22.2%	22.6%
Age > 65	28%	19%	31.4%	29%

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Table 2-3 Income Trends

	Marion County	City of Ocala	Study Area	Half Mile Buffer
Median Household Income	\$43,361	\$40,301	\$29,591	\$36,166
Population below Poverty Level	17%	20%	30.39%	30.16%

4

Community Cohesion

5

Community cohesion is the degree to which residents have a sense of belonging to their neighborhood or community, including commitment to the community, or level of attachment to neighbors, institutions, or particular subgroups. A community can be a well-defined geographic area such as a neighborhood or subdivision, or it can be an unincorporated area recognized by local residents. A community can be further defined as a social group whose members share similar culture, history, religion, occupation, or other common characteristics. A group who perceives themselves as distinct in some respect from society can also be considered a community.

13

14

There is one residential community, the Fountains, located within the study area. Other residential communities occur further from the project, outside the study area to the southwest. Most of the study area and adjacent lands east of I-75 are part of the Baldwin Angus Ranch or the Magnum Materials Mine. The far southeastern portion of the study area overlaps part of the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park, which includes distribution centers for Amazon, Fed-Ex, Chewy, and AutoZone. The development of the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park represents a substantial change in regional land use along I-75 and additional similar commercial developments are anticipated. West of I-75 in the project area there are multiple businesses as well as a flea market.

23

24

Community facilities are any public or private places where members of a community gather or are relied upon for goods or services. **Table 2-4** identifies community facilities that are located within the study area. Those community facilities are also shown on **Figure 2-1** and additional information is provided in **Appendix A**.

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Table 2-4 Community Facilities and Points of Interest

No.	Name/Description	Address	Type
1	The Fountains	Southwest quadrant of NW 49 Street and NW 44 Avenue intersection	Residential Neighborhood
2	Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park	East of I-75 and west of NW 35 Street	Regional Commerce Center
3	I-75 Flea Market	4121 NW 44th Ave, Ocala, FL 34482	Flea Market

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The project will have a positive effect on community cohesion by improving accessibility, public safety, and mobility. The proposed project will not divide any existing contiguous neighborhoods, cause social isolation, or separate residences from community facilities.

7 ***Safety/Emergency Response***

8 SCE evaluations incorporate a broad definition of safety that ranges from emergency services to
9 bicycle/pedestrian safety. It also incorporates considerations of whether or not residents feel
10 safe in their neighborhood.

11
12 The current pedestrian and bicycle facilities include wide sidewalks on both sides of NW 44
13 Avenue. The preferred alternative includes designated sidewalks and bicycle lanes on each side
14 of NW 49 Street.

15
16 ***Compatibility With Community Goals/Quality Of Life***

17 All local governments in Florida are required to adopt a Comprehensive Plan. This includes goals
18 regarding land use, transportation, housing, recreation, and capital improvements. Many areas
19 have developed more detailed and specific corridor plans, such as the proposed project.

20
21 The Ocala-Marion Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) lists the I-75 and NW 49
22 Street/NW 35 Street Interchange as the number one priority project for the FY 2021 Priority
23 Projects List. The proposed project will support the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park,
24 intended to serve as both an engine for job creation in the region and an inland hub for freight-
25 related traffic.

26
27 The project is compatible with the community's development goals and is consistent with the
28 Ocala-Marion Comprehensive Plan.

29 ***Special Community Designations***

30 Minority and low-income populations are present in the study area. There are no designated
31 historic neighborhoods, historic business districts, or any communities with other special
32 designations in the study area.

1 **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

2 Economics is an important consideration in establishing the profile of a community, and
3 includes the community’s economic history, current economic wellbeing, and future potential.
4 This information considers employment levels, types of jobs, per capita income, poverty,
5 unemployment rates, income range, and trends in employment opportunities (e.g., family-
6 owned businesses versus national chain businesses).

7 ***Businesses And Employment***

8 Major land uses in the project area include small, undeveloped natural areas, large pastures
9 used for livestock, residential areas, and large industrial parks. The commercial properties are
10 located along the western portion of the study area.

11
12 Based on 2014-2018 data from the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, the
13 estimated average household income in Ocala is \$40,301, which is below the state average of
14 \$76,652.

15 ***Tax Base***

16 When considering effects on the tax base, many variables are reviewed. These variables include
17 property values, the millage rate of a community, total ad valorem revenue collected by the
18 community, the percentage of the community’s budget that is funded by ad valorem revenue,
19 the percentage of the total ad valorem revenue collected in the study area, and the effect of
20 the project on property values in the study area. The project is anticipated to result in the
21 relocation of one business, Barracuda Boat and RV Storage and several billboards. No
22 residential relocations are anticipated. Relocations and land use changes associated with the
23 project are not anticipated to significantly negatively impact the tax base. The new interchange
24 is anticipated to enhance economic development and commerce in the region.

25 **LAND USE CONDITIONS**

26 Land use planning is the systematic assessment of land and how communities govern its use to
27 best meet the needs of the population while responsibly managing resources. Land use cover
28 descriptions provided for both uplands and wetlands are classified utilizing the Florida Land Use
29 Cover and Forms Classifications System (FLUCCS) designations. Existing land use in the project
30 area was initially determined utilizing US Geological Survey (USGS) maps, historical images,
31 aerial photographs, and land use mapping from the St. Johns River Water Management District
32 (SJRWMD) (2009-2012). Land use categories in the project area reported by SJRWMD were
33 verified in the field. The project corridor traverses a region of mixed land use designations
34 **(Figures 2-2)**.

35
36 Major land uses in the project area include small, undeveloped natural areas, large pastures
37 used for livestock, residential areas, and large industrial parks. The predominant land use types
38 in the project area west of I-75 are Other Light Industrial (FLUCCS 1550) and Rural Land in
39 Transition (FLUCCS 7410). East of I-75, the predominant land use type is Improved Pastures

1 (FLUCCS 2110), with a smaller area of Field Crops (FLUCCS 2150), both of which are part of the
2 Baldwin Angus Ranch. The Magnum Materials Mine in the southeastern part of the project area
3 is mapped as Reclaimed Lands (FLUCCS 1650) and Limerock or Dolomite (FLUCCS 1632).

4 **MOBILITY CONDITIONS**

5 Mobility is the ability of people to move about freely; it encompasses all modes of travel,
6 including pedestrian, bicyclist, and transit. FDOT’s mission statement is centered around
7 providing a “safe transportation system that ensure the mobility of people and goods, enhances
8 economic prosperity, and preserves the quality of our environment and communities.”
9

10 According to the currently adopted Central Florida Regional Planning Model (CFRPM) socio-
11 economic data for 2010 and 2040, the projected population for Marion County is expected to
12 grow from approximately 325,199 to over 490,204 in population by 2040. As a result of this
13 population growth, traffic volumes are increasing and will continue to increase in the future.
14 The proposed interchange will result in a reduction in the design year (2045) traffic volumes on
15 US 27 and SR 326, the two contiguous I-75 interchange locations, as well as NW 35 Avenue
16 Road, generally resulting in reduced delays and improved levels of service.
17

18 It should be noted that the existing SR 326 interchange located north of the proposed
19 interchange would be a rather indirect option for trucks serving the Ocala 489 and therefore
20 most of the truck traffic associated with the Commerce Park would likely utilize the US 27
21 interchange, severely degrading operations and safety at the interchange throughout the day.
22 The need for the new interchange is based on projected traffic volumes in design year 2045
23 from build-out of not only the Ocala 489 but also the adjacent commerce district/employment
24 center totaling 5,000 +/- acres. It is projected from the CFRPM 6.1 model that build-out in
25 design year 2045 will add 25,000 daily trips to the roadway network with approximately 12%, or
26 3,000 vehicles, projected to be trucks. As a result of this growth, traffic volumes are increasing
27 and will continue to increase in the future.

28 **AESTHETICS CONDITIONS**

29 There are no aesthetic features within the project limits.
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3.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

1
2 Transportation projects may have various types of impacts on the surrounding environment
3 that can be categorized as either direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct effects are caused by the
4 action and occur at the same time and place. These include changes in the community that
5 principally occur as a result of implementing a transportation project, such as acquisition of
6 right-of-way and associated business displacements. Indirect effects occur later in time or are
7 further removed in distance and may extend beyond the boundary of a community. Indirect
8 effects may include growth-inducing impacts such as changes in land use patterns, population
9 density, or growth rate. Cumulative effects result from the incremental impact of the action
10 when added to other past, present, and reasonably future actions. Indirect and cumulative
11 effects may be less obvious than direct effects but can alter the sociocultural environment. An
12 example of an indirect effect would be a project that improves access to an undeveloped area,
13 which stimulates development, causing population increases that result in local school over-
14 crowding.

15
16 Potential sociocultural effects are assigned a Degree of Effect for the social, aesthetic,
17 economic, land use, mobility, and relocation aspects of the environment. The Degree of Effect
18 is determined using the criteria summarized in **Table 3-1**. The proposed project was subjected
19 to regulatory agency coordination and review through the ETDM process. An ETDM Summary
20 Report (ETDM # 14242) was published on July 28, 2016, and **Table 3-2** summarizes the Degrees
21 of Effect determined by FDOT District 5, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the
22 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Florida Department of Economic
23 Opportunity (FDEO). **Appendix B** provides additional information on public involvement.
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Table 3-1 Evaluation Criteria

DEGREE OF EFFECT	SOCIOCULTURAL RESOURCES
Enhanced	Project has positive effect on community. Affected community supports the proposed project.
None	Project has no effect on the affected community.
Minimal	Project has minimum adverse effect on elements of affected community. Minimum community resistance to the planned project. Little or no mitigation is needed.
Moderate	Project has adverse effect on some elements of the affected community. There is moderate community resistance to the planned project. Public involvement is needed to seek alternatives more acceptable to the community. Moderate community involvement is required during project development. Some mitigation or minimization is needed to gain support from the community.
Substantial	Project has substantial adverse effects on the affected community and faces substantial community resistance. Intensive community interaction with focused public involvement is required during project development to address community concerns. Project will need substantial mitigation to gain public acceptance.
Potential Dispute (coordination Required)	Project is not in compliance with approved local government comprehensive plans, and/or affects Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 compliance.

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Table 3-2 Degrees of Effect (ETDM # 14242)

Agency	Social	Aesthetics	Economic	Land Use	Farmlands	Mobility	Relocation
Overall	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Enhanced</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Enhanced</i>	<i>Minimal</i>
USEPA	<i>Moderate</i>						
NRCS					<i>Moderate</i>		
FDEO			<i>Enhanced</i>	<i>None</i>			

1 **SOCIAL EFFECTS**

2 Through the ETDM process, the summary Degree of Effect for the social environment assigned
3 by FDOT District 5 (D5) and the USEPA was **Moderate**. FDOT D5 made the following summary
4 comments:

5
6 *USEPA assigned a Degree of Effect of Moderate to this issue, pointing out that a*
7 *statistically relevant area for assessing an EJ community near a turnpike would be a 1/2-*
8 *mile buffer area, which in this case includes three Census Block Groups with minority,*
9 *low-income, and other special populations.*

10
11 Existing social conditions and demographic data are presented in Section 2.0. In order to
12 capture potential environmental justice issues and special populations more distant from the
13 project than 500 feet, an analysis of race, age, and income was also conducted for all areas
14 within one-half mile of the preferred alternative. That data is reported in **Tables 2-1** through **2-**
15 **3** and shows similar levels within both the study area (a 500 foot buffer) and a half mile buffer.
16 Some minority populations in both the study area and within the half-mile buffer were in
17 substantially higher percentage than either Marion County or the City of Ocala populations.
18 Elderly populations in the study area and the half mile buffer were substantially higher than
19 rates in the City of Ocala but were similar, though higher, than Marion County levels. Incomes
20 were lower within the study area and half-mile buffer than averages for Marion County or the
21 City of Ocala, and the percentage of people below the poverty line was substantially higher.

22
23 This project is expected to have a positive effect on the social environment by improving
24 mobility and accessibility to neighboring communities and the surrounding area. No major
25 social impact issues associated with this project were identified. Through the public
26 Involvement Plan, the study team reached out to the stakeholders located along the project
27 corridor. The majority of the residents who attended the public meetings and submitted
28 comments (**Appendix B**) were supportive of the proposed improvements and wanted basic
29 information about the project. A review of potential impacts to demographics, community
30 cohesion, safety, and community goals/quality of life issues is provided below. **The Degree of**
31 **Effect assigned to the social environment is Moderate.**

32 ***Demographics***

33 The No Build Alternative will not impact demographics along the corridor. Similarly, the
34 proposed interchange under the preferred alternative is not anticipated to impact or alter the
35 demographics of the population in the study area. No disproportionate impacts to minority or
36 special populations are expected.

37 ***Community Cohesion***

38 One residential community, the Fountains, occurs in the study area. The proposed interchange
39 will not divide any community or restrict access of residents. The enhanced mobility anticipated
40 under the preferred alternative is expected to benefit this region with improved access. For

1 these reasons, the project is not anticipated to have any impacts on community cohesion in the
2 Fountains neighborhood community.

3 The No Build Alternative would have no effect on safety along the project corridor. It would not
4 improve the traffic conditions of this area or address the undesirable safety conditions along
5 the local street network.

6 The proposed project provides access to I-75 between the US 27 and the SR 326 exits. A
7 recently completed Interchange Justification Report (IJR) concluded that the existing I-75
8 interchange ramp movements and intersections at US 27 and at SR 326 will operate at failing
9 levels of service. A new I-75 interchange at NW 49 Street (approximately midway between the
10 two existing interchanges) is thus vital to avoid complete gridlock, “traffic stress,” and
11 undesirable safety conditions along the local street network.

12 ***Safety***

13 The project is anticipated to provide safe and enhanced access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and
14 motorists. Emergency services may benefit through reduced traffic congestion and additional
15 access to I-75.

16 ***Community Goals/Quality of Life***

17 During the community outreach conducted for this project, all residents within the Public
18 Involvement Outreach Area were contacted to provide input into the decision-making process.
19 That Public Involvement Outreach Area is substantially larger than the study area for this SCE
20 Evaluation. It extends as much as approximately 1.8 miles from the project at its widest point in
21 order to capture entire residential developments and includes the Fountains community. There
22 was no apparent incompatibility between the proposed project and the community goals or
23 quality of life in the study area.

24 ***Special Community Designations***

25 Minority and low-income populations are present in the study area. There are no historic
26 neighborhoods, historic business districts, or any communities with other special designations
27 in the study area.

28 **ECONOMIC EFFECTS**

29 Through the ETDM process, the summary degree of effect assigned to economic issues was
30 *Enhanced*. The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity made the following summary
31 comments:

32
33 *The project is not located within a Rural Area of Opportunity. The project will increase*
34 *access flexibility and opportunities to I-75 for an area within the County's Urban Growth*
35 *Boundary that is designated for economic development by the County and City of Ocala.*
36 *A FedEx Distribution Center is currently being constructed 100 yards to the south of the*
37 *project location, and the surroundings are fully served by central utilities from either*
38 *Marion County or the City of Ocala, which will support further development of the*

1 *surroundings. Additionally, the project will reduce congestion at the I-75/US 27*
2 *interchange, improve overall freight movement accessibility, and support employment*
3 *generating industries.*

4
5 During the PD&E study, a review of potential impacts to commerce and the tax base was
6 conducted and is described shown below. **The Degree of Effect assigned to economic issues is**
7 ***Enhanced.***

8 ***Business And Employment***

9 Business are located adjacent to the project to the west of I-75. These businesses, which are
10 also important community resources, provide employment opportunities for residents in the
11 study area and contribute to the quality of life in the study area. Businesses within the SCE
12 study area are accessed directly via NW 44 Avenue. The preferred alternative results in the
13 relocation of one business, Barracuda Boat and RV Storage.

14 ***Tax Base***

15 The study area is predominantly rural and light industrial. There would be one business
16 relocation under the preferred alternative, but it would not result in significant impacts to the
17 tax base. The project is anticipated to provide economic and commercial enhancements to the
18 local economy. Businesses in the area would benefit from the enhanced access and mobility.

19 ***Traffic Patterns***

20 The project is expected to have a beneficial effect on traffic along roads serving nearby
21 employment centers in the Ocala-Marion County Regional Commerce Park and will enhance
22 access to I-75 from the Fountains community. This will occur by providing more direct and
23 efficient access for this region, thus enhancing mobility.

24 ***Business Access***

25 The project is expected to have a beneficial effect on access to businesses within the study
26 area. The project is expected to improve mobility and traffic patterns within the community.
27 This will accommodate anticipated traffic in this area, reduce commute times, and improve
28 travel reliability.

29 ***Special Needs Patrons***

30 No special needs patrons were identified within the study area. The project is expected to
31 improve the traffic patterns and reduce delays in addition to providing safe Americans with
32 Disabilities Act-compatible pedestrian and bicycle accommodations. This should provide
33 enhanced accessibility and mobility for any special-needs patrons using the study area.

34 **LAND USE EFFECTS**

35 ***Land Use – Urban Form***

36 Through the ETDM process, the summary Degree of Effect assigned to land use issues was
37 *None.* FDOT District 5 made the following summary comments:

1
2 *A Degree of Effect of None was assigned to this issue due to its meeting Planning*
3 *Consistency and compatibility with the County and TPO's plans.*
4

5 During this PD&E study, a review of potential impacts to land use patterns, planning
6 consistency, and growth trends was conducted, and details are provided below. The proposed
7 project will not result in a change in the character or aesthetics of the existing landscape and is
8 not anticipated to be the driver of land use changes in the region. As part of this PD&E study,
9 coordination regarding impacts to farmland soils occurred with the NRCS through the
10 development of a Farmlands Impact Conversion Rating Form.
11

12 ***Plan Consistency***

13 The project is compatible with the community's development goals and is consistent with the
14 Ocala-Marion Comprehensive Plan. Regional plans, including those of the Ocala-Marion TPO,
15 prioritize this project to address concerns of population growth in this region and increased
16 freight/commercial vehicles associated with the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park.
17

18 ***Growth Trends and Issues (Past and Present)***

19 The projected population for Marion County is expected to grow from approximately 325,199
20 to over 490,204 in population by 2040. The proposed interchange will result in a reduction in
21 the design year (2045) traffic volumes on adjacent I-75 interchanges (US 27 and SR 326) as well
22 as NW 35 Avenue Road, generally resulting in reduced delays and improved levels of service.
23

24 ***Focal Points***

25 There are two community focal points that exist along the project corridor (**Table 2-4**). These
26 focal points include the Fountains neighborhood community and the Ocala Marion County
27 Commerce Park. The proposed project is not expected to impact any identified community
28 focal points.

29 **MOBILITY EFFECTS**

30 Through the ETDM process, the summary Degree of Effect assigned to mobility issues was
31 *Enhanced*. FDOT District 5 made the following comment:

32 *No ETAT Reviews were submitted for this issue. As referenced by DEO above (under*
33 *Economic advantages) this project "will increase access flexibility and opportunities to I-*
34 *75... will reduce congestion at the I-75/US 27 interchange,...and improve overall freight*
35 *movement accessibility."*
36

37 During this PD&E study, a review of the potential impacts to mobility, accessibility, traffic
38 circulation, and public parking was conducted, and details are provided below. **The Degree of**
39 **Effect assigned to mobility is *Enhanced*.**
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Mobility Choices

The subject project is part of a locally supported long range vision to provide a future east-west corridor parallel to US 27 and SR 326. This east-west corridor begins at NE 36th Avenue, 6 miles east of I-75 and Downtown Ocala, and terminates at NW 70th Avenue, approximately 2.7 miles west of the proposed I-75 interchange. This critical east-west link will feature various multimodal features and will follow the “Complete Streets” concept. Complete Streets emphasizes the importance of safe access for all roadway uses (pedestrian, bicyclists, transit riders, etc.) not just automobiles. Sidewalks and 7-foot buffered bicycle lanes along both sides of the proposed NW 49 Street extension will be provided within the project limits.

The Ocala SunTran bus system serves the Ocala metropolitan area and adjacent communities with six distinct routes. However, none of the routes presently serve the project area. It is expected that due to the significant population and employment growth projections, the future provision of the planned east-west corridor will potentially lead to expanded service that would include the project area. In addition, the high truck traffic generation potential of the Ocala 489 Commerce Park near the project vicinity can cause this route to become a truck route in the future.

Accessibility

Administrative Rule 14-97 establishes the seven classifications for state highways that contain separation standards for access features as stated in the FDOT Median Handbook. Access Class 1 applies specifically to freeways such as I-75 which do not provide direct property connections. NW 49 Street is proposed to be a non-restricted arterial with a restrictive median. At this time, Access Class 5 applies to NW 49 Street.

Connectivity

The proposed interchange will help improve connectivity within the roadway network by enhancing mobility to the project area via a new interchange to I-75. Enhancing mobility in this area will provide an additional route and improve the movement of people, goods, and services to and from the project area.

Traffic Circulation

Traffic circulation is anticipated to be enhanced by the proposed project, particularly at intersections to the south near the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Park. Accessibility will be enhanced, and travel patterns may change as residents of the Fountains use the new I-75 access because it is closer. No tolling is being considered as part of this project.

Public Parking

There are no public parking facilities within the corridor.

1 **AESTHETICS EFFECTS**

2 Through the ETDM process, the summary Degree of Effect assigned to aesthetics issues was
3 *None*. FDOT District 5 made the following summary comments:

4
5 *No ETAT Reviews were submitted for this issue. Existing development in the area is*
6 *comprised of commercial and industrial development. Increased traffic along the NW*
7 *49/35 Street corridor can be expected due to the opening of a new interchange.*
8 *However, a decrease in traffic along SR 326 and US 27 can also be anticipated as some*
9 *of the vehicles utilizing these roads for access to I-75 will utilize the new interchange*
10 *when it is complete. The construction of the interchange will have no direct impact to*
11 *existing surrounding neighborhoods. We are assigning a Degree of Effect of None to this*
12 *issue.*

13
14 During this PD&E study, a review of the potential visual and noise/vibration impacts, viewshed,
15 and compatibility issues was conducted, and details are provided below. **The Degree of Effect**
16 **assigned to aesthetics is *None*.**

17
18 **Noise/Vibration**

19 Traffic noise levels were predicted for the noise-sensitive locations along the project corridor
20 for the design year preferred alternative. Approximately twenty-three (23) residences in the
21 Fountains neighborhood were identified as being sensitive to traffic noise along I-75 within the
22 limits of this project. No non-residential or special-use noise sensitive sites were identified
23 along the project corridor. Design year traffic noise levels at nearby residences are predicted to
24 range from 55.0 to 63.0 dB(A). No noise-sensitive sites within the project study area are
25 predicted to experience traffic noise levels equal to or exceeding the NAC. None of the noise
26 sensitive sites were predicted to experience substantial noise increases (increase of 15 dB(A) as
27 defined by FDOT) or exceed the FHWA’s Noise Abatement Criteria (66 dB(A) for residential
28 locations). Therefore, noise abatement is not required for The Fountains neighborhood.

29
30 Based on the noise analyses performed to date, there appears to be no impacted areas within
31 the project that require abatement consideration.

32
33 **Viewshed**

34 The proposed project follows an existing roadway corridor and would not introduce any
35 unnatural or unusual elements into the surrounding viewshed. Therefore, the proposed project
36 is not anticipated to affect any vistas or viewsheds.

37
38 **Compatibility**

39 The project occurs within the I-75 corridor and adjacent roadways and would not introduce any
40 structures or improvements that are incompatible with local aesthetics or would appear
41 unusual in the current setting.

1 **RELOCATION EFFECTS**

2 Through the ETDM process, the summary Degree of Effect assigned to relocation issues was
3 *Minimal*. FDOT District 5 made the following summary comments:

4
5 *No ETAT Reviews were submitted for this issue. FDOT is assigning a Degree of Effect of*
6 *Minimal. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of right-of-way, which*
7 *will be evaluated as part of the PD&E Study. Additional right-of-way may be needed for*
8 *the proposed interchange, roadway and drainage improvements. There is the potential*
9 *that the additional right-of-way needs may result in impacting a business property (loss*
10 *of parking or storage area, although unlikely a structure relocation/displacement);*
11 *however, alternatives will be developed to minimize relocation potential.*

12
13 During this PD&E study, a review of the potential impacts to residential, non-residential, and
14 unique properties was conducted and a Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan was developed. **The**
15 **Degree of Effect assigned to relocation is *Minimal*.**

16 ***Residential***

17 The proposed project, as presently conceived, will not displace any residences in the
18 community. Should this change over the course of the project, a Right of Way and Relocation
19 Assistance Program will be carried out in accordance with Florida Statute 421.55, Relocation of
20 displaced persons, and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies
21 Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646 as amended by Public Law 100-17).

22 ***Discussion Results with Local Officials/Social Agencies***

23 No publicly owned lands have been identified within the project corridor and no impacts to
24 public lands are anticipated. Coordination with Marion County as well as a Technical Advisory
25 Committee and the Transportation Planning Organization occurred during alternatives
26 development (**Appendix B**).

27 ***Non-Residential***

28 One commercial property, Barracuda Boat and RV Storage, is proposed for relocation under the
29 preferred alternative. Multiple meetings were held with representatives of Barracuda Boat and
30 RV Storage (**Appendix B**).

31 ***Public Facilities***

32 The preferred alternative is not anticipated to require the relocation of any public facilities.
33
34

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The SCE Handbook recommends four strategies to resolve adverse sociocultural effects from a transportation project: avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and enhancement. Some of the solutions address short-term effects (during construction) and others are implemented to address long-term effects. Additionally, solutions to resolve one effect might create another adverse effect. Impacts to the social, economic, land use, mobility, aesthetic, or relocation status of the existing environment from the proposed project would either have no impact, have minimal impacts, or be beneficial for the communities in the study area.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOLVING ISSUES

Through desktop and field reviews as well as public and stakeholder involvement, sociocultural resources in the study area were identified. Those resources included businesses and residences, the Fountains neighborhood, the Baldwin Angus Ranch, the Magnum Materials Mine, and the Ocala-Marion County Commerce Center. During the alternative development process, impacts to sociocultural resources were avoided and minimized as much as possible. Matrices were used to score and evaluate impacts as alternatives were developed and refined, in an iterative process of impact avoidance and minimization. In general, direct impacts were minimized by reducing the expansion of right-of-way into residences and businesses as much as possible, including the siting of stormwater ponds. The unavoidable relocation of Barracuda Boat and RV Storage will be mitigated through relocation assistance and a Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan was developed as part of this PD&E study. Coordination meetings were held with Barracuda Boat and RV Storage, Marion County, and the Baldwin Angus Ranch (**Appendix B**) during development of alternatives to identify potential issues and minimize impacts. Additional coordination is anticipated.

PROJECT COMMITMENTS

FDOT will carry out a Right of Way and Relocation program in accordance with Florida Statute 339-09 and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646 as amended by Public Law 100-17).

The remainder of this section will be completed after the public hearing and finalization of project commitments.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES

This project has been developed in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Civil Rights Act of 1968, along with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice). Executive Order 12898 ensures that minority and/or low-income households are neither disproportionately high nor adversely impacted by major transportation projects, nor denied reasonable access to them by excessive costs or physical barriers (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 1994).

Low income, minority, and elderly populations in higher proportions than averages for Marion County and the City of Ocala were identified within both a 500 foot and a half-mile buffer of the preferred alternative. Extensive public outreach (**Appendix B**) was conducted to solicit input from the transportation disadvantaged, elderly, low income, and minority populations. A thorough Environmental Justice/Title VI analysis was conducted that considered potentially disproportionate impacts to protected groups and identified transportation needs. A general principle of Environmental Justice is to ensure full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.

PROTECTED POPULATIONS IN STUDY AREA

The study area includes minority, elderly, and below poverty-level populations at greater densities than Marion County or City of Ocala averages (**Appendix A**). The project and the proposed alternatives have been presented at public meetings to provide local residents the opportunity to provide comments or object to the project.

COORDINATION AND PARTICIPATION

Advance Notification

This project is a federal aid action. As part of the agency coordination, this project was screened through the FDOT Efficient Transportation Decision Making System (ETDM #14242) and an Advance Notification package was sent to various local, regional, and federal agencies.

Public Involvement Plan

A Public Involvement Program (PIP) was developed and implemented for this I-75 PD&E study. The purpose of the program is to outline the public involvement approach to be taken with the project, provide and share project information with persons living and working in the area, listen to ideas and concerns, and to solicit and incorporate input received during the study process.

Public information meetings began in July 2017 and have continued throughout the study (**Appendix B**). Exhibits and project information were provided for public review and comment at each meeting. All input received served as valuable information that was taken into consideration for the refinement of the alternatives and the development of the preferred alternative. Representatives from the FDOT were available at each meeting to discuss the

1 project and answer questions. The public involvement effort for this project included not only
2 scheduled public meetings, but also meetings with communities along the project corridor that
3 would be most affected by the PD&E study. This included Barracuda Boat and RV Storage and
4 the Baldwin Angus Ranch.

5 To date, there have been various meetings with Marion County, Ocala/Marion Transportation
6 Planning Organization, West Ocala CRA, Ocala 2035 Leadership, the Marion County Board of
7 Commissioners, and individual property owners. **Appendix B** includes a list of meetings, sign-in
8 sheets and comments submitted by the public.
9

10 ***Stakeholder Outreach***

11 Public & Agency/Elected Official Kick-Off Meetings

12 A Public Kick-Off meeting for the I-75 at NW 49 Street Interchange PD&E Study was held on July
13 6, 2017. The Ocala/Marion TPO meeting served as the format for the Kick-Off Meeting. The
14 purpose of this meeting was to present an overview of the needs that will be addressed to the
15 public and to the elected officials. The study team was present if there were any questions that
16 needed to be addressed from the public and elected and agency officials.
17

18 Public Informational Meeting

19 A Public Informational meeting was held on February 6, 2019 at the Community Room of the
20 Ocala Police Department. This meeting provided an opportunity for residents, businesses,
21 stakeholders and other interested parties to view project information, ask questions of the
22 study team and provide comments. Public meeting notices were sent by U.S. mail and
23 published in local newspapers and the Florida Administrative Ad. A total of 54 people signed
24 into the meeting including staff members. Comments were received during the 10-day
25 comment period.

26 Public Hearing

27 This section will be completed following the Public Hearing which is scheduled for November
28 2020.
29

30 **Table 5-1** lists special community meetings that were held between July 2017 and October
31 2019 during the development of the initial alternatives. The meetings were conducted as part
32 of regularly scheduled community meetings organized within the community.
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Table 5-1 Summary of Public Involvement Meetings

Date	Stakeholder/Government Agency	Topic
7/6/17	Ocala/Marion TPO	Project Kick-off Meeting
8/24/17	Ocala 2035 Leadership	Project Kick-off Meeting
9/21/17	West Ocala CRA	Project Kick-off Meeting
11/14/17	Ocala TPO, TAC and CAC	Project Kick-off Meeting
11/28/17	Ocala TPO Meeting	Project Status
3/26/18	Ocala TPO/Marion County	Status/Field Work Coordination
6/28/18	Ocala TPO Meeting	Status/Overview
2/6/19	Public Informational Meeting	Provide info/Status/Solicit
2/6/19	Baldwin Angus Ranch/FDOT/Marion County	Status/Solicit Input
2/11/19	Ocala TAC and CAC	Informational Meeting
3/12/19	Baldwin Angus Ranch/FDOT/Marion County	Status/Solicit Input
3/12/19	Barracuda Boat and RV Storage/FDOT	Status/Solicit Input
3/12/19	ELA-Marion County	Watershed Opportunities/Meeting
6/25/19	Marion County	Discussion on Preferred Alternative
8/14/19	Marion County Board of Commissioners	Discussion on Preferred Alternative
10/8/19	Barracuda Boat and RV Storage/FDOT	Status/Solicit Input

2

3 **SUMMARY OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

4 **Table 5-2** provides summary Degrees of Effect for the social, aesthetic, economic, land use,
5 mobility, and relocation aspects of the sociocultural environment. These findings are consistent
6 with the results of the ETDM screening. Social impacts were assigned a summary Degree of
7 Effect of *Moderate* for the preferred alternative due to the presence of low income, elderly,
8 and minority populations exceeding levels in Marion County and the City of Ocala. No
9 disproportionate impacts to special populations are anticipated and the project would not
10 introduce tolls. Mobility and accessibility for surrounding populations would be improved long-
11 term under the preferred alternative, enhancing the social environment in nearby residential
12 communities that would use the preferred alternative to access I-75.

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Table 5-2 Summary of Project Effects

Social	Aesthetics	Economic	Land Use	Mobility	Relocation
<i>Moderate</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Enhanced</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Enhanced</i>	<i>Minimal</i>

A summary Degree of Effect of *None* was assigned to Aesthetics because there would be no noise impacts requiring abatement, no significant viewshed impacts, and the preferred alternative is compatible with surrounding land uses.

A summary Degree of Effect of *Enhanced* was assigned to Economics because the project will reduce congestion at the I-75/US 27 interchange, improve overall freight movement accessibility, and support employment generating industries. These impacts would be long-term and extend beyond the study area.

A summary Degree of Effect of *None* was assigned to Land Use because the project meets Planning Consistency and compatibility with the County and TPO’s plans. Extensive coordination with the county and the Baldwin Angus Ranch occurred during the development of alternatives.

A summary Degree of Effect of *Enhanced* was assigned to Mobility because the project will significantly improve access to I-75, will reduce congestion at the I-75/US 27 interchange, and will improve overall freight movement and accessibility. These impacts will be long-term and will benefit the study area and nearby intersections.

A summary Degree of Effect of *Minimal* was assigned to Relocation because the project would result in zero residential relocations and only one business relocation. That business is Barracuda Boat and RV Storage. Impacts are long-term and were unavoidable, but relocation assistance will be provided.

MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT ACTIONS

No significant environmental justice issues were identified and no specific mitigation for adverse environmental justice impacts is anticipated.

1 **FINDINGS REGARDING DISPROPORTIONATE ADVERSE EFFECTS**

2 A “disproportionately high and above” determination may be made if:

- 3 • The severity of the adverse impact is appreciably greater for environmental justice and
4 low-income populations.
- 5 • More adverse environmental impacts occur in areas with low income or minority
6 populations.
- 7 • Proposed mitigation is not sufficient to reduce either the level of severity or number of
8 adverse effects for low income and minority populations.
- 9 • The project’s benefits do not affect low income or minority populations to the same
10 degree as other populations.
- 11 • The project is controversial and public comment shows that low income or minority
12 populations do not feel that the project benefits them, or that the proposed mitigation
13 is adequate.

14 The project would not cause more severe or appreciably greater impacts to special populations.
15 The project’s benefits would be realized by special populations in the form of enhanced access
16 and mobility to a similar degree as other populations, and public comments (**Appendix B**) do
17 not reveal any controversy or feelings the project does not benefit low income or minority
18 populations. Therefore, no disproportionate adverse effects to special populations are
19 anticipated as a result of the preferred alternative.

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APPENDIX A- DATA SOURCES AND COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Preferred Alternative plus 500 foot buffer

Sociocultural Data Report

I75 - Feature 1

Area: 0.663 square miles
Jurisdiction(s): **Cities:** Ocala
Counties: Marion

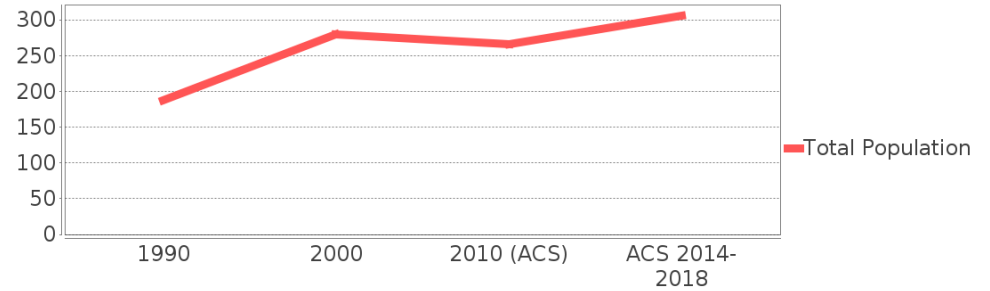
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	188	280	266	306
Total Households	73	129	130	144
Average Persons per Acre	0.46	0.67	0.69	0.80
Average Persons per Household	2.60	2.25	2.01	2.23
Average Persons per Family	3.09	2.85	2.67	3.27
Males	91	139	133	140
Females	96	140	133	165

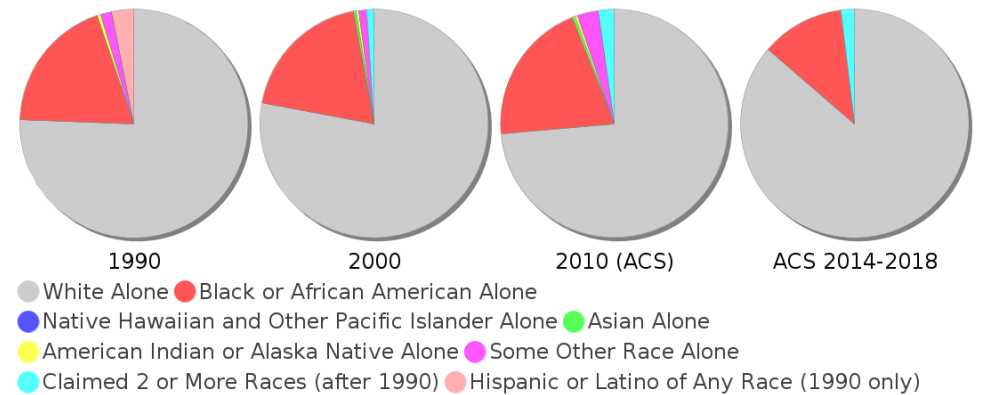
Race and Ethnicity Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	145 (77.13%)	215 (76.79%)	195 (73.31%)	263 (85.95%)
Black or African American Alone	37 (19.68%)	53 (18.93%)	54 (20.30%)	36 (11.76%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.36%)	1 (0.38%)	0 (0.00%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1 (0.53%)	1 (0.36%)	1 (0.38%)	0 (0.00%)
Some Other Race Alone	3 (1.60%)	3 (1.07%)	8 (3.01%)	0 (0.00%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	3 (1.07%)	6 (2.26%)	6 (1.96%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	6 (3.19%)	9 (3.21%)	21 (7.89%)	63 (20.59%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	182 (96.81%)	271 (96.79%)	245 (92.11%)	243 (79.41%)
Minority	46 (24.47%)	69 (24.64%)	81 (30.45%)	106 (34.64%)

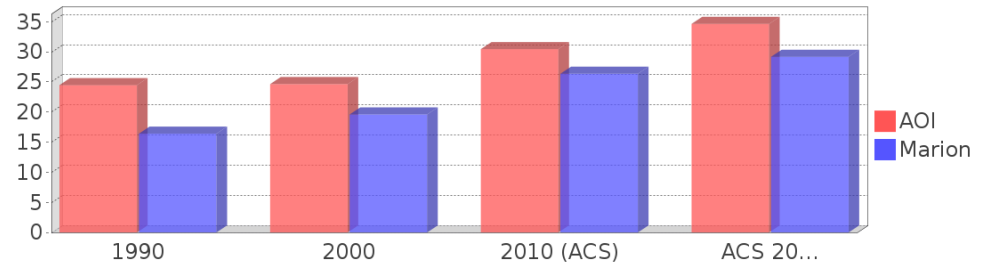
Population



Race

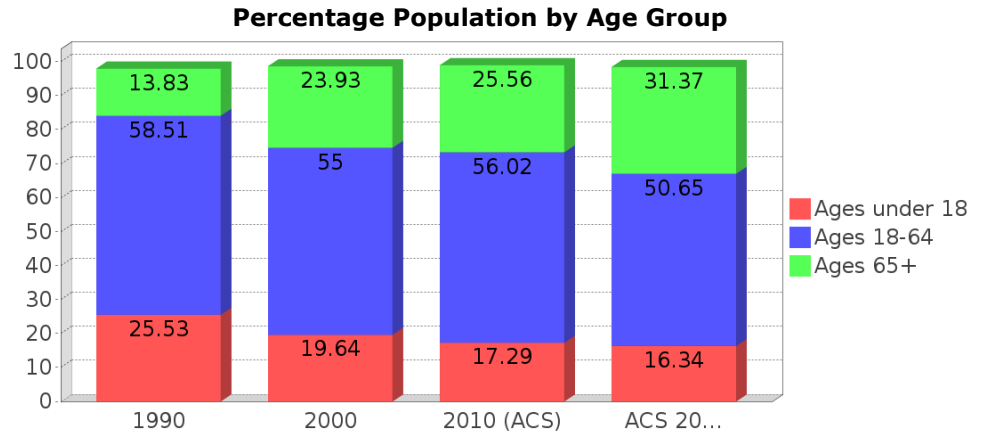


Minority Percentage Population



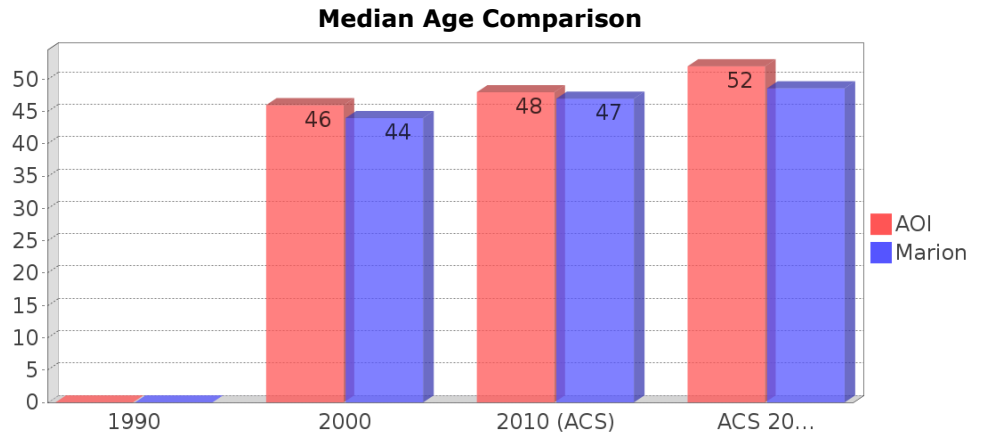
Age Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	8.51%	3.93%	6.39%	7.52%
Ages 5-17	17.02%	15.71%	10.90%	8.82%
Ages 18-21	7.45%	4.29%	4.14%	1.63%
Ages 22-29	13.30%	8.93%	9.02%	10.13%
Ages 30-39	14.89%	13.21%	9.40%	13.40%
Ages 40-49	10.11%	11.07%	11.65%	3.27%
Ages 50-64	12.77%	17.50%	21.80%	22.22%
Age 65 and Over	13.83%	23.93%	25.56%	31.37%
-Ages 65-74	8.51%	14.64%	13.53%	19.28%
-Ages 75-84	4.26%	7.86%	9.40%	9.80%
-Age 85 and Over	0.00%	1.07%	2.26%	1.96%
Median Age	NA	46	48	52



Income Trends

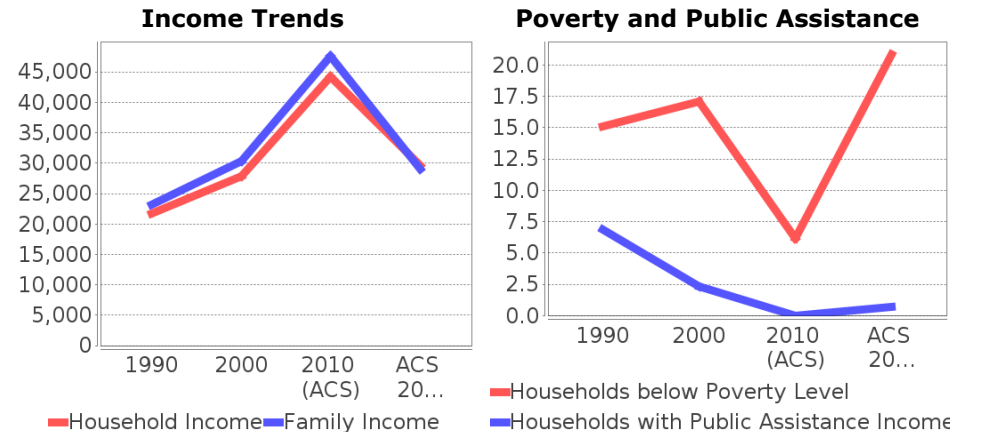
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	\$21,652	\$27,917	\$44,292	\$29,591
Median Family Income	\$23,216	\$30,305	\$47,614	\$28,966
Population below Poverty Level	18.09%	19.29%	7.52%	30.39%
Households below Poverty Level	15.07%	17.05%	6.15%	20.83%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.85%	2.33%	0.00%	0.69%



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)	ACS 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	16 (10.88%)	51 (19.10%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17 (10.90%)



Educational Attainment Trends

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	17 (14.91%)	10 (5.00%)	8 (4.26%)	0 (0.00%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	31 (27.19%)	31 (15.50%)	26 (13.83%)	22 (9.36%)
High School Graduate or Higher	64 (56.14%)	158 (79.00%)	153 (81.38%)	213 (90.64%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	8 (7.02%)	27 (13.50%)	14 (7.45%)	37 (15.74%)

Language Trends

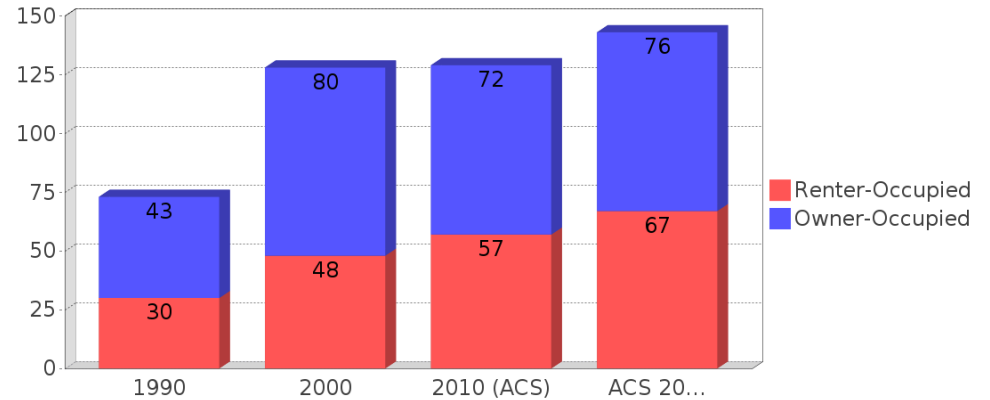
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	2 (1.14%)	5 (1.87%)	5 (2.15%)	1 (0.35%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.43%)	0 (0.00%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	2 (0.75%)	0 (0.00%)	21 (7.45%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	2 (1.14%)	2 (0.75%)	1 (0.43%)	21 (7.45%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	8 (2.99%)	7 (3.00%)	22 (7.80%)

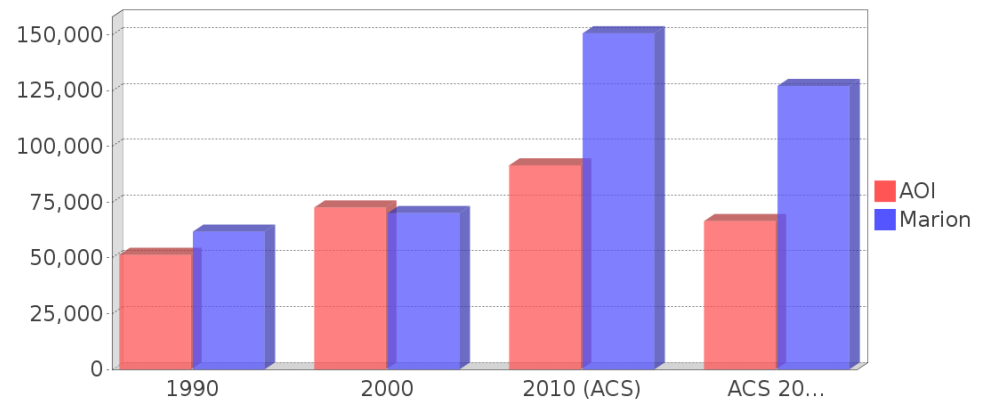
Housing Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	88	156	161	205
Units per Acre	0.21	0.37	0.40	0.50
Single-Family Units	26	72	49	54
Multi-Family Units	9	32	8	48
Mobile Home Units	36	49	77	102
Owner-Occupied Units	43	80	72	76
Renter-Occupied Units	30	48	57	67
Vacant Units	15	26	31	60
Median Housing Value	\$51,400	\$72,600	\$91,500	\$66,500
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	4 (5.48%)	6 (4.62%)	2 (1.54%)	10 (6.90%)

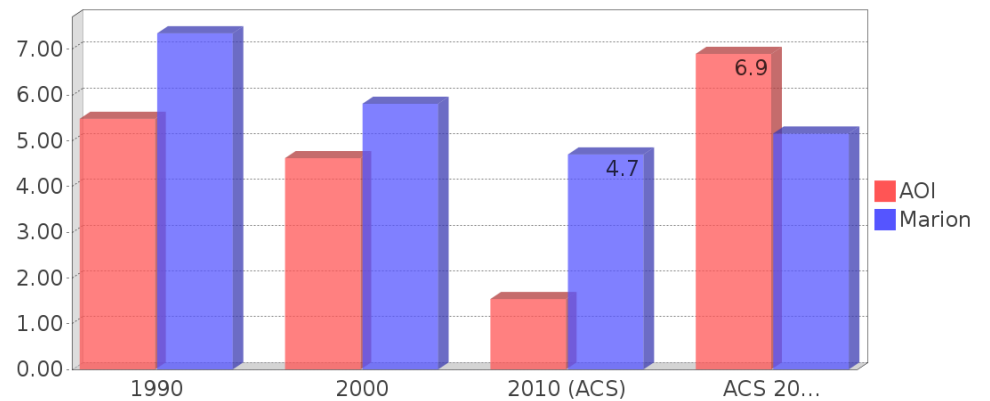
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison

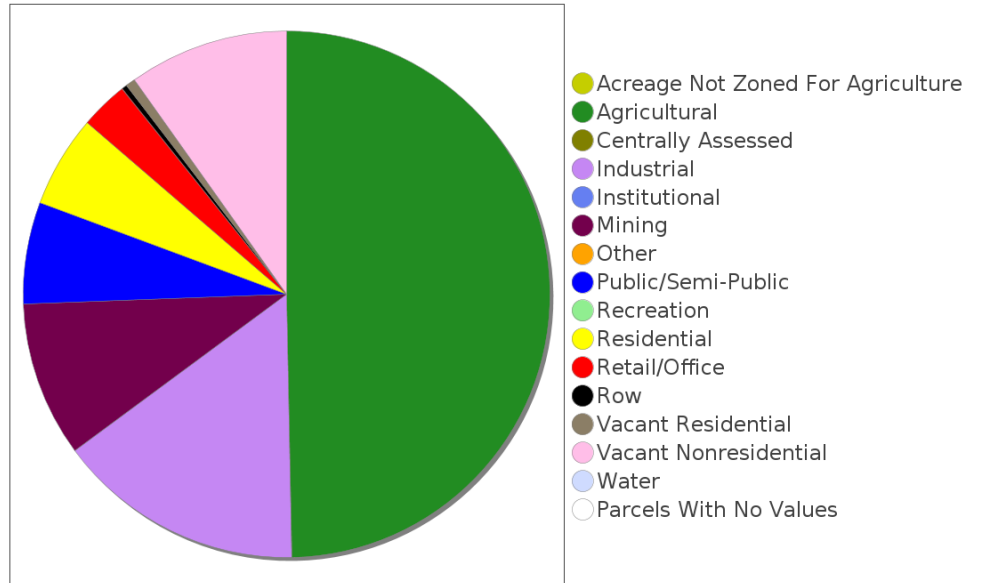


Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

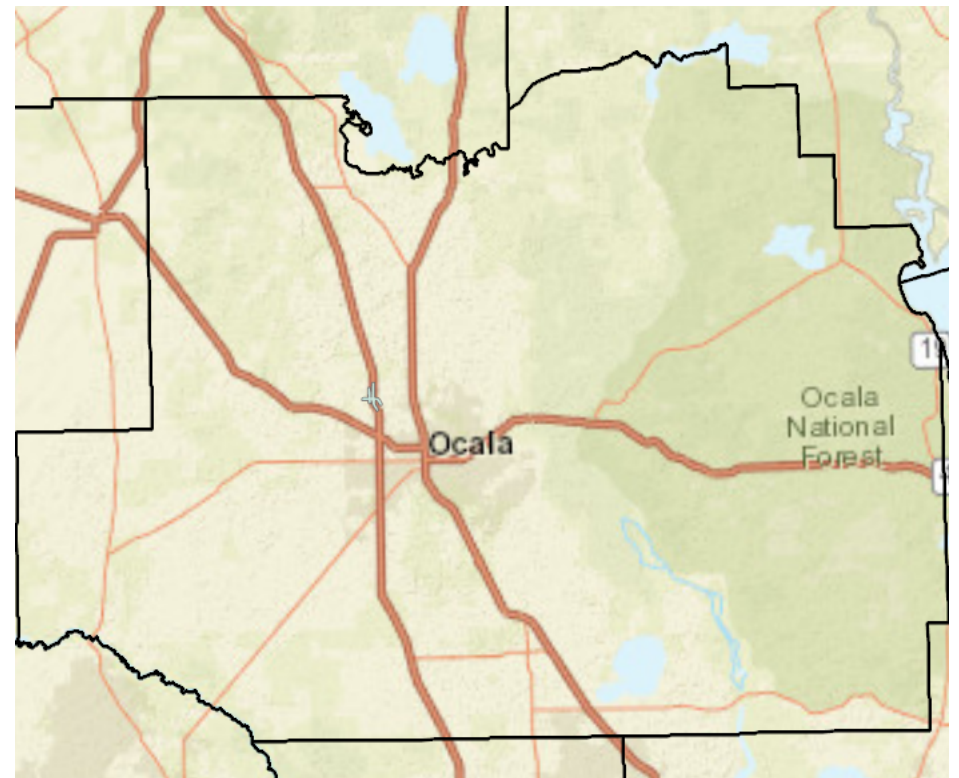
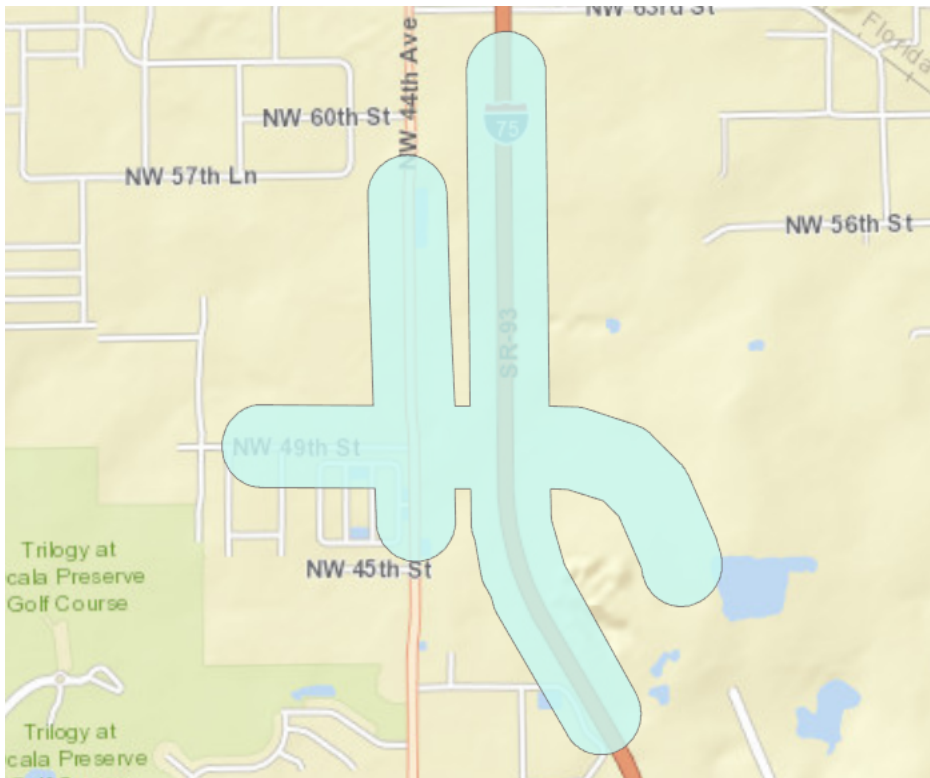


Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	0	0.00%
Agricultural	167	39.37%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	51	12.02%
Institutional	0	0.00%
Mining	32	7.54%
Other	0	0.00%
Public/Semi-Public	21	4.95%
Recreation	0	0.00%
Residential	19	4.48%
Retail/Office	10	2.36%
Row	1	0.24%
Vacant Residential	2	0.47%
Vacant Nonresidential	33	7.78%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	0	0.00%



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.

None

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830025013, 120830025015, 120830015001, 120830025014

2000 Census Block Groups

120830025015, 120830025013, 120830015001

2010 Census Block Groups

120830025031, 120830015001, 120830025032

Census Block Groups

120830015001, 120830025032, 120830025031

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 ACS 2014-2018. 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/ACS 2014-2018.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS%2014-2018.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 2014-2018 ACS.

Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS 2014-2018, 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 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 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 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 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

Marion County Demographic Profile

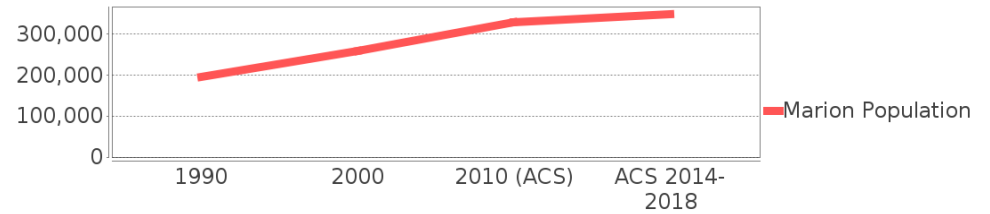
General Population Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	348,371
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	136,514
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.33
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.48
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.17
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	167,211
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	181,160

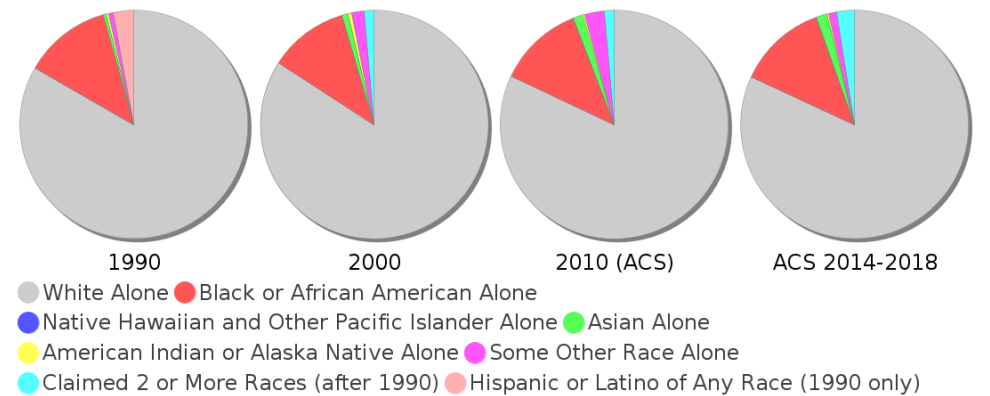
Race and Ethnicity Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	285,189 (81.86%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	43,886 (12.60%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	268 (0.08%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	5,349 (1.54%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	976 (0.28%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	3,747 (1.08%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	8,956 (2.57%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	44,391 (12.74%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	303,980 (87.26%)
Minority	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	101,640 (29.18%)

Marion County Population



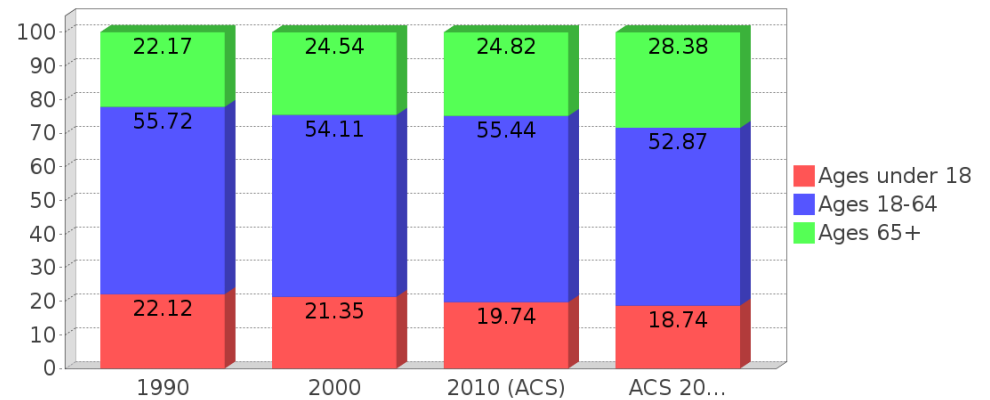
Marion County Race



Age Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	5.00%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.74%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.90%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	8.54%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	9.72%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.81%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	19.91%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	28.38%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	15.60%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	9.58%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.21%
Median Age	NA	44	47	48.6

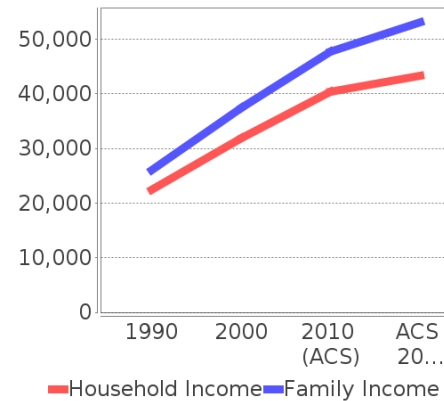
Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion



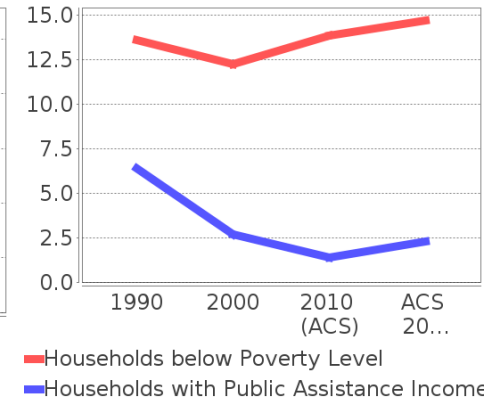
Income Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	\$22,452	\$31,944	\$40,339	\$43,361
Median Family Income	\$26,089	\$37,473	\$47,614	\$53,090
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	16.65%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	14.68%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.30%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Marion

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 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	24,177 (14.17%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,130 (3.52%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	23,657 (9.13%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	226,245 (87.34%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	50,132 (19.35%)

Language Trends - Marion

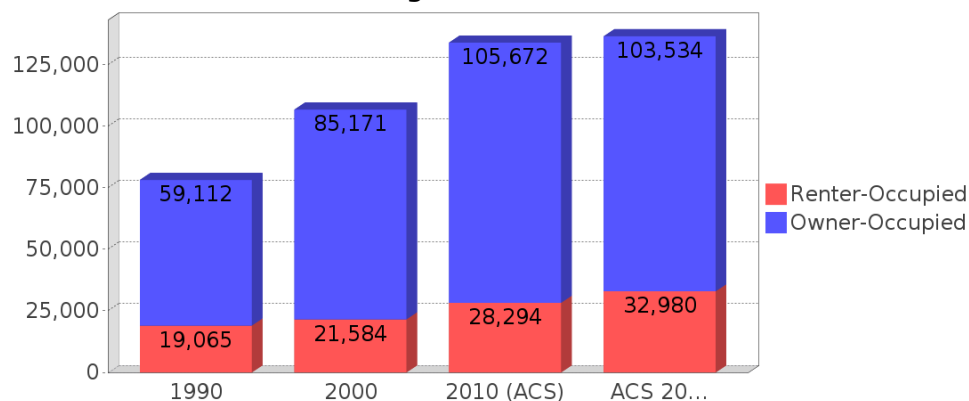
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	7,204 (2.18%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	2,651 (0.80%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,280 (0.39%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	3,931 (1.19%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	11,135 (3.36%)

Housing Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	167,450
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.16
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	116,267
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	16,165
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	34,754
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	103,534
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	32,980
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	30,936
Median Housing Value	\$61,800	\$70,100	\$150,700	\$127,100
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	7,044 (5.16%)

Housing Tenure - Marion



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 ACS 2014-2018. 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/ACS 2014-2018.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS%202014-2018.html)

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<http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

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Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2014-2018 ACS.

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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 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 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.florida-et.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml
- Correctional Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml
- Cultural Centers in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml
- Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml
- Florida Health Care Facilities https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_health.xml
- Hospital Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml
- Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml
- Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_parks.xml
- Religious Centers https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_religion.xml
- Florida Public and Private Schools https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_schools.xml
- Social Service Centers https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml
- Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml
- Group Care Facilities <https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/groupcare.xml>
- Mobile Home Parks in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml
- Migrant Camps in Florida <https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/migrant.xml>
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml
- Generalized Land Use - Florida DOT District 5 https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/d5_lu_gen.xml
- Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml
- 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml
- 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml
- 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.florida-et.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Label	Florida		Marion County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	
▼ EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
▼ Population 16 years and over	16,932,309	16,932,309	290,875	
▼ In labor force	9,931,799	58.7%	134,897	
▼ Civilian labor force	9,876,910	58.3%	134,735	
Employed	9,253,932	54.7%	122,825	
Unemployed	622,978	3.7%	11,910	
Armed Forces	54,889	0.3%	162	
Not in labor force	7,000,510	41.3%	155,978	
▼ Civilian labor force	9,876,910	9,876,910	134,735	
Unemployment Rate	(X)	6.3%	(X)	
▼ Females 16 years and over	8,731,856	8,731,856	153,002	
▼ In labor force	4,730,411	54.2%	66,780	
▼ Civilian labor force	4,722,079	54.1%	66,749	
Employed	4,422,420	50.6%	61,514	
▼ Own children of the householder under 6 years	1,282,636	1,282,636	20,033	
All parents in family in labor force	854,849	66.6%	12,624	
▼ Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	2,646,191	2,646,191	40,641	
All parents in family in labor force	1,901,291	71.9%	27,064	
▼ COMMUTING TO WORK				
▼ Workers 16 years and over	9,140,393	9,140,393	120,408	
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	7,255,390	79.4%	96,972	
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	841,097	9.2%	11,921	
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	176,146	1.9%	554	
Walked	129,987	1.4%	1,163	
Other means	203,254	2.2%	2,173	
Worked at home	534,519	5.8%	7,625	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.4	(X)	25.5	
▼ OCCUPATION				
▼ Civilian employed population 16 years and over	9,253,932	9,253,932	122,825	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,247,478	35.1%	35,286	
Service occupations	1,864,640	20.1%	27,410	
Sales and office occupations	2,316,975	25.0%	32,599	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	859,156	9.3%	12,140	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	965,683	10.4%	15,390	
▼ INDUSTRY				
▼ Civilian employed population 16 years and over	9,253,932	9,253,932	122,825	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	94,058	1.0%	3,146	
Construction	677,886	7.3%	9,006	
Manufacturing	470,883	5.1%	8,208	
Wholesale trade	248,949	2.7%	3,149	
Retail trade	1,194,414	12.9%	19,658	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	502,921	5.4%	5,817	
Information	171,201	1.9%	1,599	

Table Notes

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP03

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2018.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2018 are based on the 2017 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2014-2018 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2014-2018) were recoded to 2017 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2018 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2018. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html>.

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2010/demo/coverage_edits_final.html for more details. The 2008 data table in American FactFinder does not incorporate these edits. Therefore, the estimates that appear in these tables are not comparable to the estimates in the 2009 and later tables. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009 and later tables are available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/acs/1-year-re-run-health-insurance.html>. The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See

https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_18 for a list of the insurance type definitions.

Beginning in 2017, selected variable categories were updated, including age-categories, income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) categories, and the age universe for certain employment and education variables. See user note entitled "Health Insurance Table Updates" for further details.

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.



SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Label	Florida		Marion County, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
▼ HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	167,450	167,450
Occupied housing units	7,621,760	81.5%	136,514	81.5%
Vacant housing units	1,726,929	18.5%	30,936	18.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.3	(X)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	8.4	(X)	9.9	(X)
▼ UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	167,450	167,450
1-unit, detached	5,074,199	54.3%	111,807	66.8%
1-unit, attached	577,355	6.2%	4,460	2.7%
2 units	202,758	2.2%	2,887	1.7%
3 or 4 units	368,118	3.9%	4,431	2.6%
5 to 9 units	471,742	5.0%	4,108	2.5%
10 to 19 units	543,993	5.8%	2,138	1.3%
20 or more units	1,261,218	13.5%	2,601	1.6%
Mobile home	837,333	9.0%	34,754	20.8%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	11,973	0.1%	264	0.2%
▼ YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	167,450	167,450
Built 2014 or later	182,026	1.9%	1,641	1.0%
Built 2010 to 2013	230,396	2.5%	2,562	1.5%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,841,784	19.7%	46,800	27.9%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,601,928	17.1%	34,185	20.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,907,366	20.4%	37,043	22.1%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,671,892	17.9%	24,333	14.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	856,245	9.2%	11,208	6.7%
Built 1950 to 1959	662,846	7.1%	5,059	3.0%
Built 1940 to 1949	192,250	2.1%	1,969	1.2%
Built 1939 or earlier	201,956	2.2%	2,650	1.6%
▼ ROOMS				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	167,450	167,450
1 room	179,596	1.9%	1,709	1.0%
2 rooms	216,605	2.3%	1,593	1.0%
3 rooms	940,008	10.1%	9,137	5.5%
4 rooms	2,014,638	21.5%	32,578	19.5%
5 rooms	2,161,303	23.1%	53,296	31.8%
6 rooms	1,669,076	17.9%	34,788	20.8%
7 rooms	979,368	10.5%	17,177	10.3%
8 rooms	608,607	6.5%	9,209	5.5%
9 rooms or more	579,488	6.2%	7,963	4.8%

Table Notes

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP04

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

A processing error was found in the Year Structure Built estimates since data year 2008. For more information, please see the errata note #110.

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection of this question that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Both ACS 1-year and ACS 5-year files were affected. It may take several years in the ACS 5-year files until the estimates are available for the geographic areas affected.

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

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An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Marion County, Florida					
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
▼ SEX AND AGE					
▼ Total population	348,371	*****	348,371	(X)	
Male	167,211	±161	48.0%	±0.1	
Female	181,160	±161	52.0%	±0.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92.3	±0.2	(X)	(X)	
Under 5 years	17,419	±128	5.0%	±0.1	
5 to 9 years	17,867	±907	5.1%	±0.3	
10 to 14 years	18,682	±904	5.4%	±0.3	
15 to 19 years	17,686	±190	5.1%	±0.1	
20 to 24 years	17,685	±201	5.1%	±0.1	
25 to 34 years	37,013	±260	10.6%	±0.1	
35 to 44 years	34,074	±201	9.8%	±0.1	
45 to 54 years	41,372	±181	11.9%	±0.1	
55 to 59 years	24,078	±896	6.9%	±0.3	
60 to 64 years	23,612	±897	6.8%	±0.3	
65 to 74 years	54,346	±136	15.6%	±0.1	
75 to 84 years	33,370	±769	9.6%	±0.2	
85 years and over	11,167	±755	3.2%	±0.2	
Median age (years)	48.6	±0.2	(X)	(X)	
Under 18 years	65,287	*****	18.7%	*****	
16 years and over	290,875	±467	83.5%	±0.1	
18 years and over	283,084	*****	81.3%	*****	
21 years and over	272,631	±556	78.3%	±0.2	
62 years and over	113,316	±847	32.5%	±0.2	
65 years and over	98,883	*****	28.4%	*****	
▼ 18 years and over	283,084	*****	283,084	(X)	
Male	133,865	*****	47.3%	*****	
Female	149,219	*****	52.7%	*****	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89.7	*****	(X)	(X)	
▼ 65 years and over	98,883	*****	98,883	(X)	
Male	45,853	*****	46.4%	*****	

Table Notes

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP05

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

For more information on understanding race and Hispanic origin data, please see the Census 2010 Brief entitled, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010 , issued March 2011. (pdf format)

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Preferred Alternative plus half-mile buffer

Sociocultural Data Report

175 Half Mile Buffer - Feature 1

Area: 3.123 square miles
Jurisdiction(s): **Cities:** Ocala
Counties: Marion

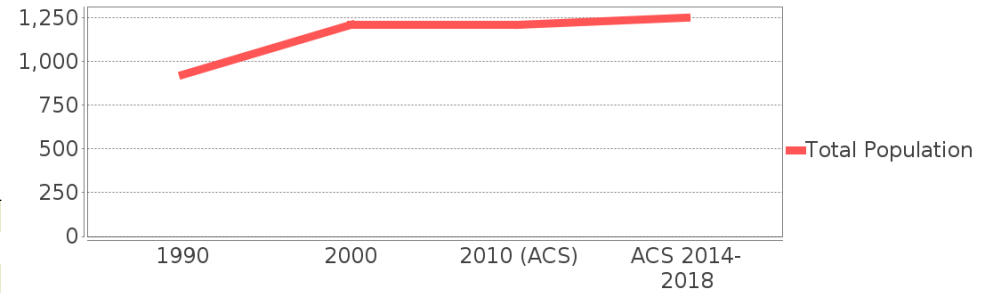
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	924	1,210	1,208	1,250
Total Households	353	530	553	567
Average Persons per Acre	0.52	0.71	0.75	0.72
Average Persons per Household	2.63	2.40	2.25	2.24
Average Persons per Family	3.13	3.01	2.75	3.13
Males	449	609	599	602
Females	474	601	609	648

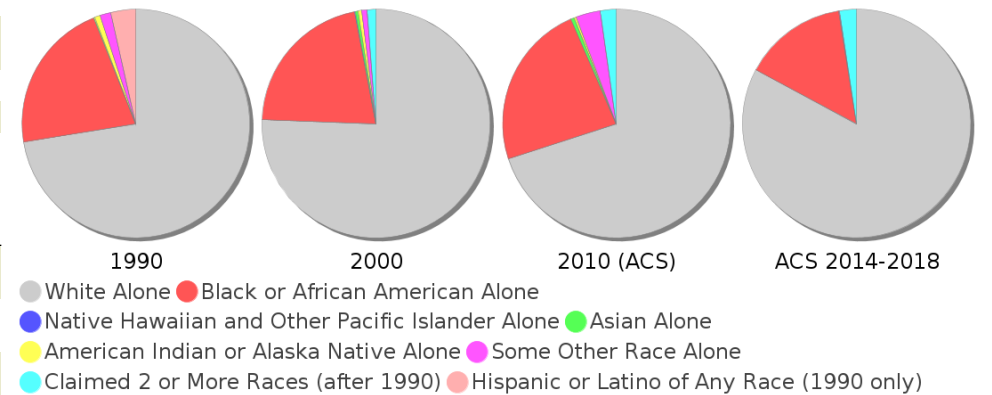
Race and Ethnicity Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	692 (74.89%)	911 (75.29%)	844 (69.87%)	1,033 (82.64%)
Black or African American Alone	206 (22.29%)	258 (21.32%)	283 (23.43%)	184 (14.72%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.08%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	1 (0.11%)	5 (0.41%)	6 (0.50%)	0 (0.00%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	8 (0.87%)	6 (0.50%)	4 (0.33%)	0 (0.00%)
Some Other Race Alone	15 (1.62%)	10 (0.83%)	42 (3.48%)	1 (0.08%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	15 (1.24%)	27 (2.24%)	30 (2.40%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	34 (3.68%)	36 (2.98%)	103 (8.53%)	227 (18.16%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	890 (96.32%)	1,174 (97.02%)	1,105 (91.47%)	1,023 (81.84%)
Minority	248 (26.84%)	320 (26.45%)	417 (34.52%)	439 (35.12%)

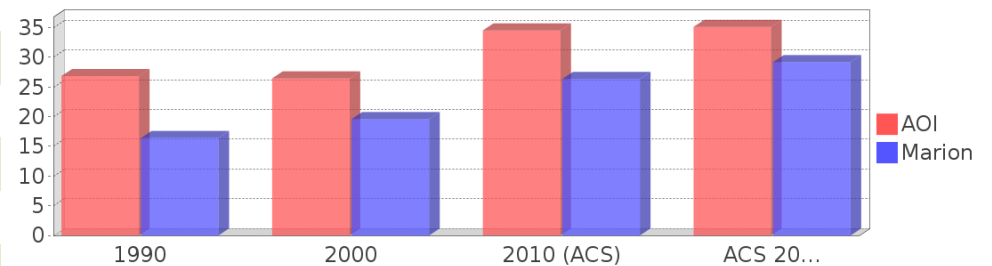
Population



Race



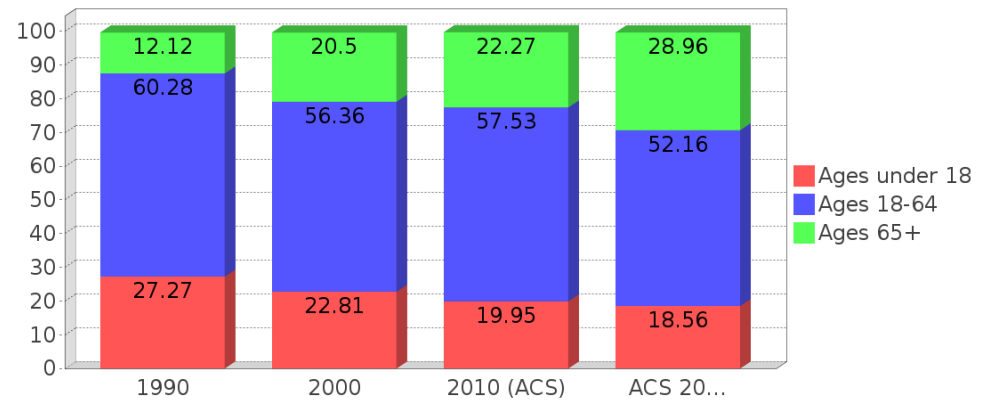
Minority Percentage Population



Age Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	8.77%	4.96%	6.71%	7.84%
Ages 5-17	18.51%	17.85%	13.25%	10.72%
Ages 18-21	7.36%	4.30%	4.30%	2.08%
Ages 22-29	13.20%	8.93%	9.44%	8.80%
Ages 30-39	15.48%	14.46%	10.10%	13.28%
Ages 40-49	11.04%	11.65%	12.58%	5.36%
Ages 50-64	13.20%	17.02%	21.11%	22.64%
Age 65 and Over	12.12%	20.50%	22.27%	28.96%
-Ages 65-74	7.90%	12.73%	12.09%	18.00%
-Ages 75-84	3.57%	6.78%	7.86%	8.48%
-Age 85 and Over	0.43%	0.91%	2.24%	2.40%
Median Age	NA	41	43	48

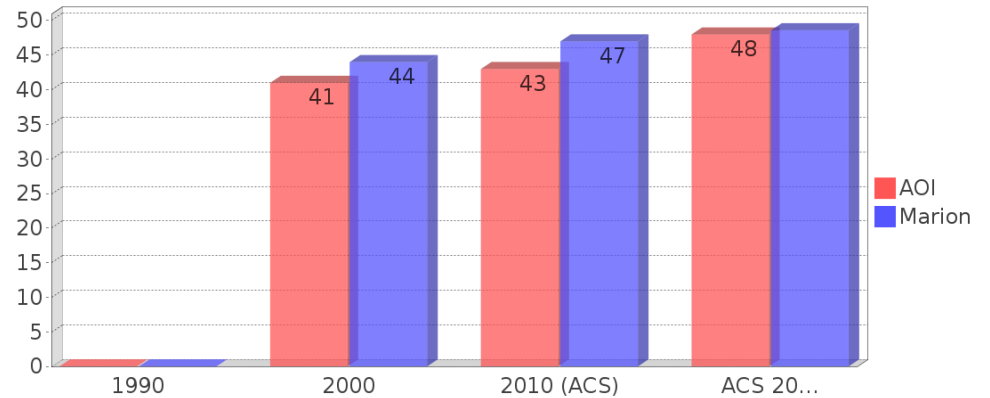
Percentage Population by Age Group



Income Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	\$23,304	\$28,285	\$42,597	\$36,166
Median Family Income	\$24,911	\$30,465	\$51,803	\$38,005
Population below Poverty Level	17.86%	17.02%	10.10%	30.16%
Households below Poverty Level	15.01%	16.60%	8.50%	20.81%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.52%	2.26%	1.08%	1.06%

Median Age Comparison

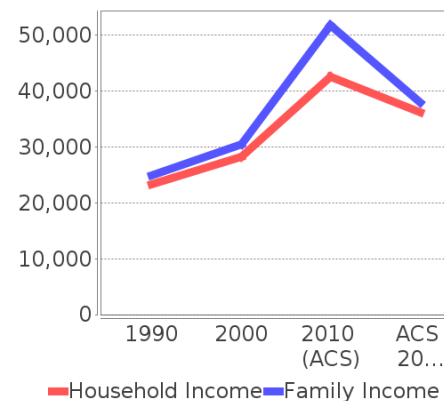


Disability Trends

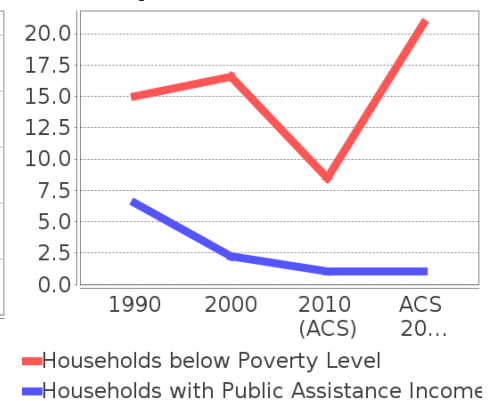
See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	81 (11.16%)	217 (18.90%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	77 (11.90%)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Educational Attainment Trends

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	81 (14.44%)	47 (5.60%)	32 (3.86%)	6 (0.63%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	164 (29.23%)	131 (15.61%)	111 (13.39%)	103 (10.90%)
High School Graduate or Higher	315 (56.15%)	661 (78.78%)	685 (82.63%)	835 (88.36%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	34 (6.06%)	103 (12.28%)	56 (6.76%)	159 (16.83%)

Language Trends

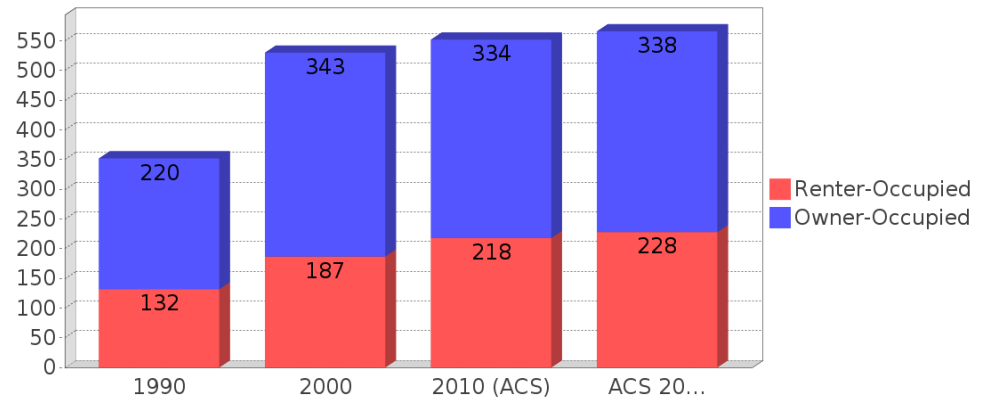
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	9 (1.04%)	20 (1.74%)	23 (2.16%)	7 (0.61%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	1 (0.09%)	11 (1.03%)	1 (0.09%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	6 (0.52%)	2 (0.19%)	58 (5.04%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	15 (1.74%)	7 (0.61%)	13 (1.22%)	59 (5.13%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	29 (2.52%)	37 (3.48%)	68 (5.91%)

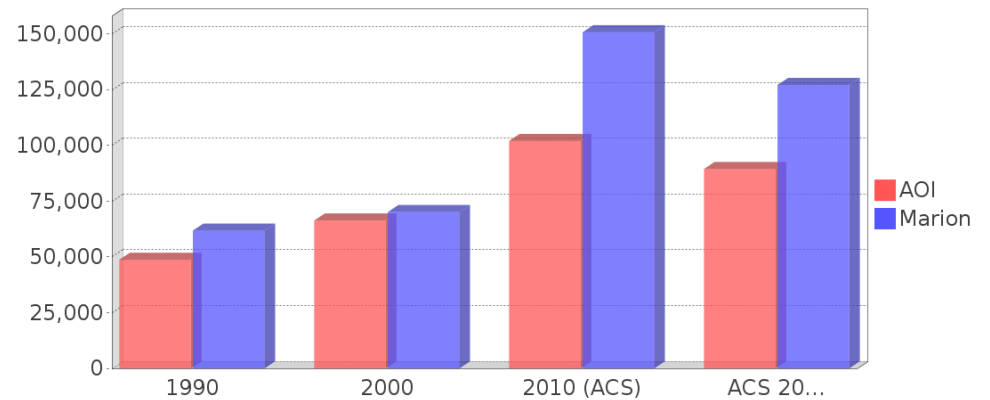
Housing Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	412	623	676	764
Units per Acre	0.21	0.31	0.37	0.42
Single-Family Units	154	315	272	278
Multi-Family Units	43	109	36	150
Mobile Home Units	153	192	269	335
Owner-Occupied Units	220	343	334	338
Renter-Occupied Units	132	187	218	228
Vacant Units	59	93	122	197
Median Housing Value	\$48,700	\$66,300	\$102,000	\$89,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	20 (5.67%)	27 (5.09%)	11 (1.99%)	41 (7.23%)

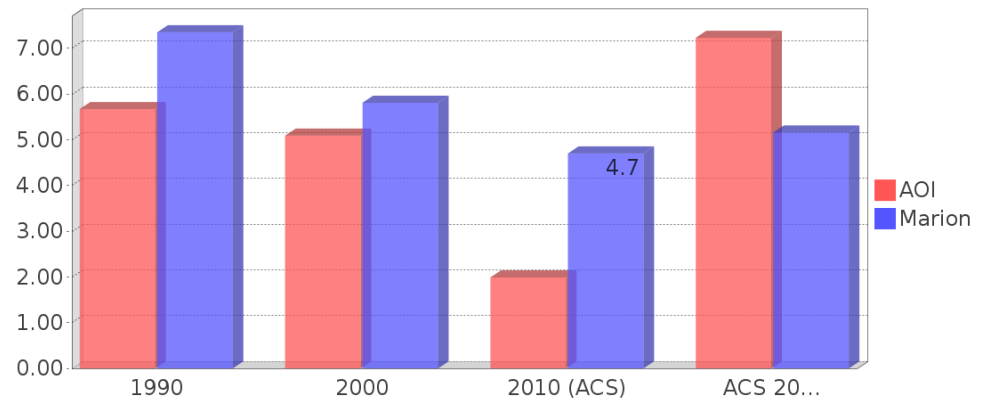
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison

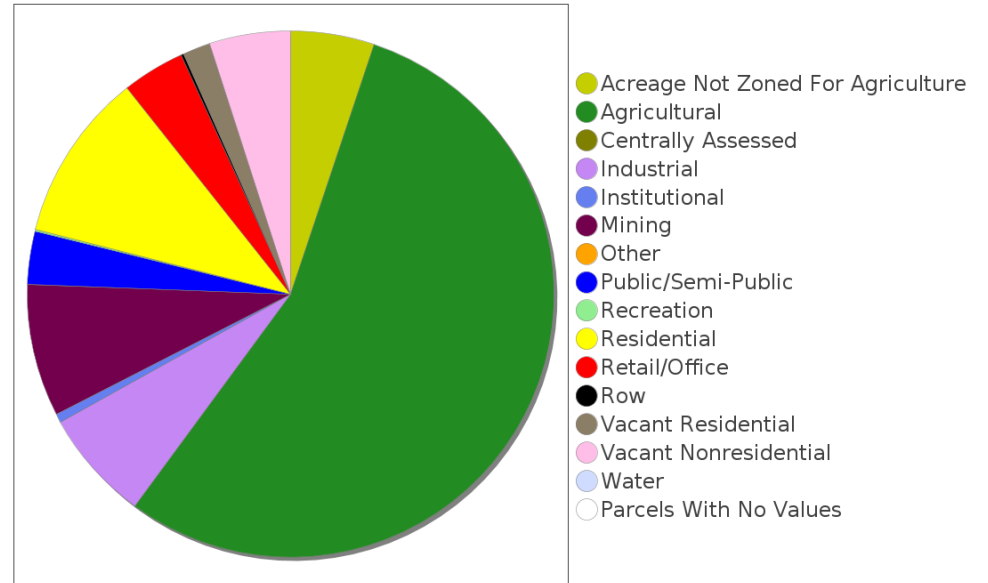


Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available

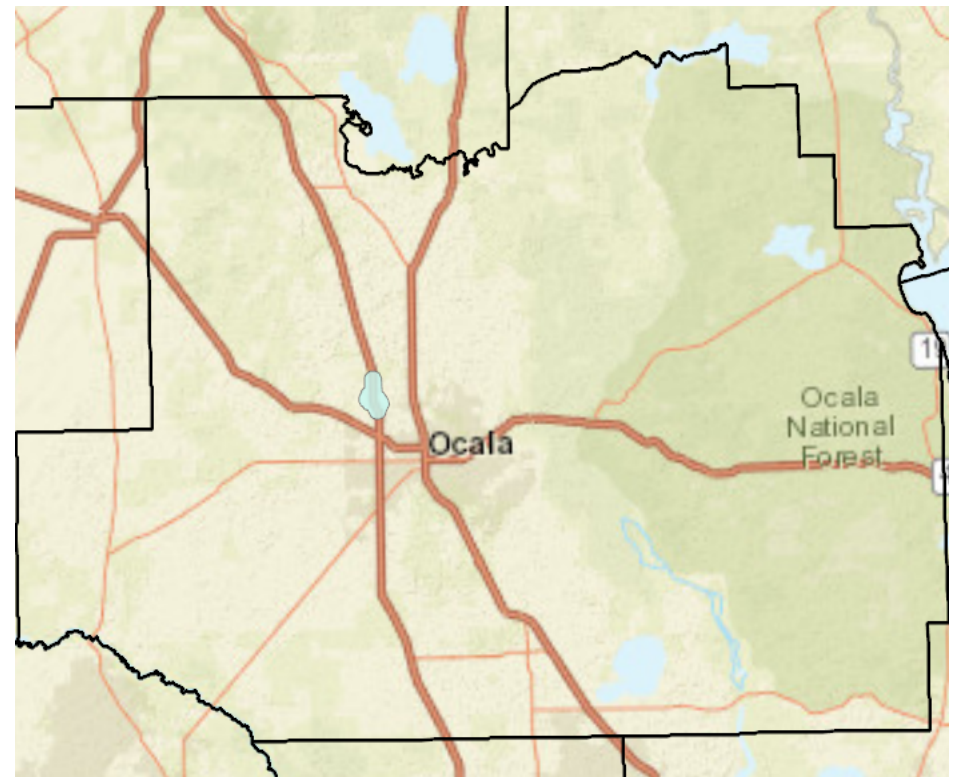
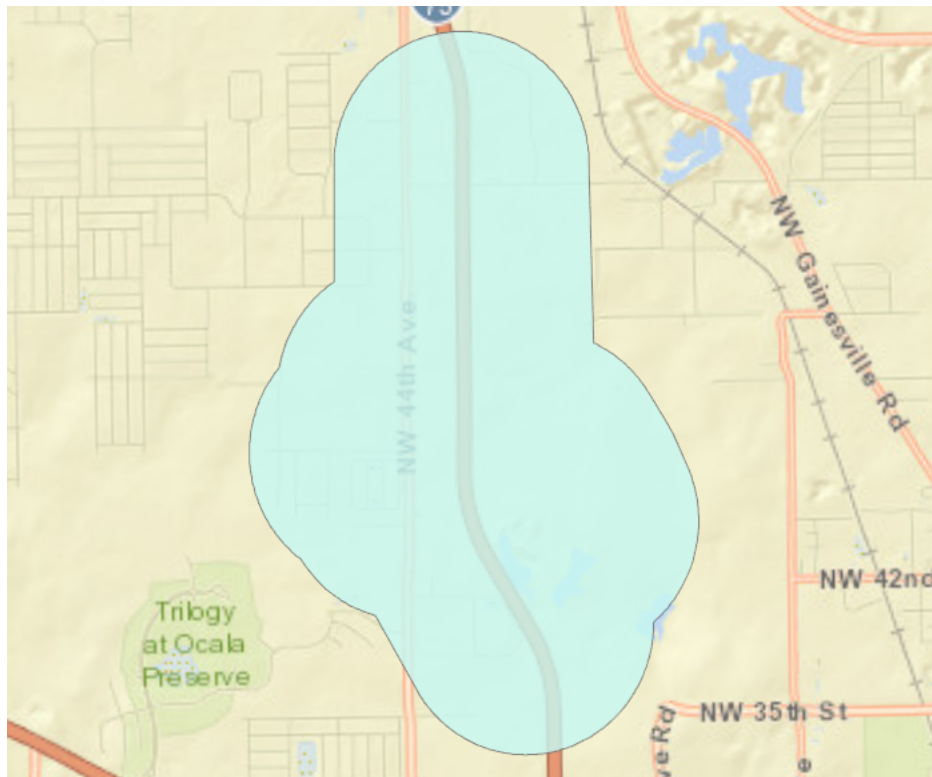


Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	94	4.70%
Agricultural	1,005	50.28%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	125	6.25%
Institutional	10	0.50%
Mining	149	7.45%
Other	0	0.00%
Public/Semi-Public	59	2.95%
Recreation	2	0.10%
Residential	190	9.51%
Retail/Office	70	3.50%
Row	3	0.15%
Vacant Residential	31	1.55%
Vacant Nonresidential	91	4.55%
Water	0	0.00%
Parcels With No Values	0	0.00%



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.

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
LIVING WORD CHURCH	4411 NORTHWEST 60TH STREET	34482

Block Groups

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

1990 Census Block Groups

120830025013, 120830025015, 120830015001, 120830025014, 120830025011

2000 Census Block Groups

120830025015, 120830025013, 120830015001, 120830025011

2010 Census Block Groups

120830025031, 120830015001, 120830025032, 120830025033

Census Block Groups

120830025033, 120830015001, 120830025032, 120830025031

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 ACS 2014-2018. 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/ACS 2014-2018.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS%2014-2018.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 2014-2018 ACS.

Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS 2014-2018, 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 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 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 2014-2018 ACS data; 2) The ACS 2014-2018 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

Marion County Demographic Profile

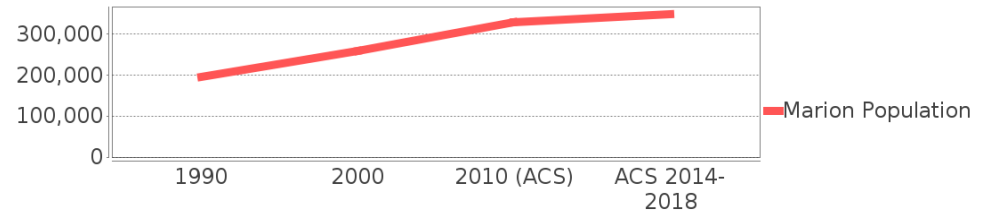
General Population Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total Population	194,833	258,916	326,833	348,371
Total Households	78,177	106,755	133,966	136,514
Average Persons per Acre	0.183	0.243	0.307	0.33
Average Persons per Household	2.492	2.362	2.00	2.48
Average Persons per Family	2.905	2.858	2.94	3.17
Males	93,813	124,493	157,123	167,211
Females	101,020	134,423	169,710	181,160

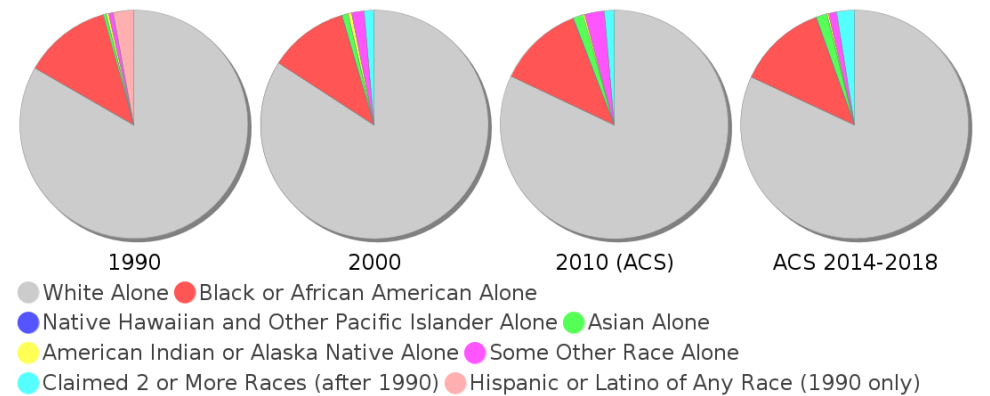
Race and Ethnicity Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
White Alone	167,094 (85.76%)	217,676 (84.07%)	267,887 (81.96%)	285,189 (81.86%)
Black or African American Alone	24,844 (12.75%)	29,401 (11.36%)	39,469 (12.08%)	43,886 (12.60%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	52 (0.02%)	303 (0.09%)	268 (0.08%)
Asian Alone	919 (0.47%)	2,221 (0.86%)	4,439 (1.36%)	5,349 (1.54%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	638 (0.33%)	1,314 (0.51%)	1,113 (0.34%)	976 (0.28%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,312 (0.67%)	4,572 (1.77%)	8,946 (2.74%)	3,747 (1.08%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,680 (1.42%)	4,676 (1.43%)	8,956 (2.57%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	5,860 (3.01%)	15,535 (6.00%)	33,360 (10.21%)	44,391 (12.74%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,973 (96.99%)	243,381 (94.00%)	293,473 (89.79%)	303,980 (87.26%)
Minority	31,972 (16.41%)	50,741 (19.60%)	86,162 (26.36%)	101,640 (29.18%)

Marion County Population



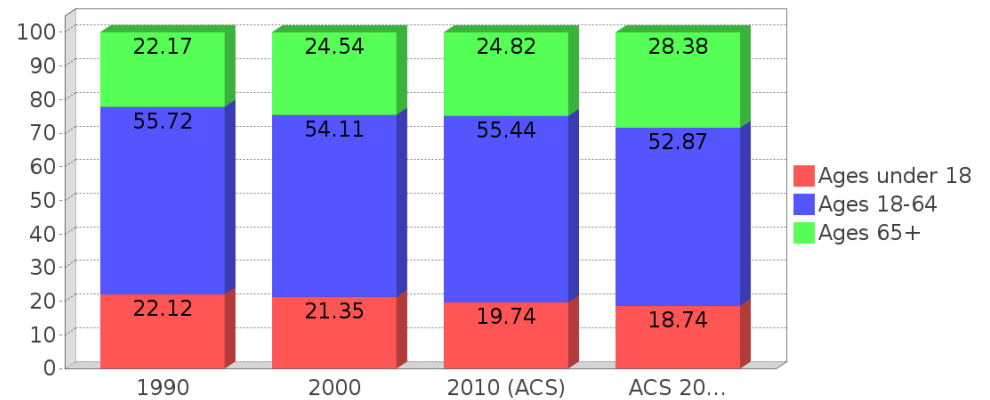
Marion County Race



Age Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Under Age 5	6.32%	5.05%	5.29%	5.00%
Ages 5-17	15.80%	16.30%	14.45%	13.74%
Ages 18-21	4.46%	3.82%	4.27%	3.90%
Ages 22-29	9.92%	7.16%	7.79%	8.54%
Ages 30-39	13.55%	12.45%	9.90%	9.72%
Ages 40-49	11.26%	13.05%	12.75%	10.81%
Ages 50-64	16.52%	17.64%	20.72%	19.91%
Age 65 and Over	22.17%	24.54%	24.82%	28.38%
-Ages 65-74	14.45%	13.62%	13.65%	15.60%
-Ages 75-84	6.39%	8.91%	8.57%	9.58%
-Age 85 and Over	1.33%	2.01%	2.61%	3.21%
Median Age	NA	44	47	48.6

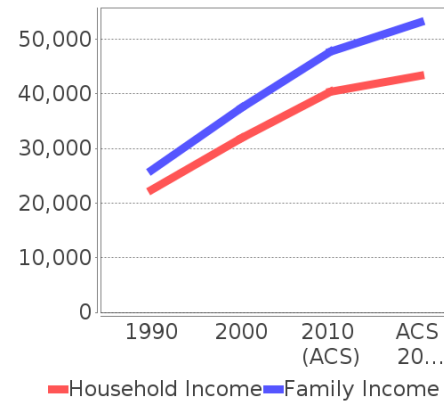
Percentage Population by Age Group - Marion



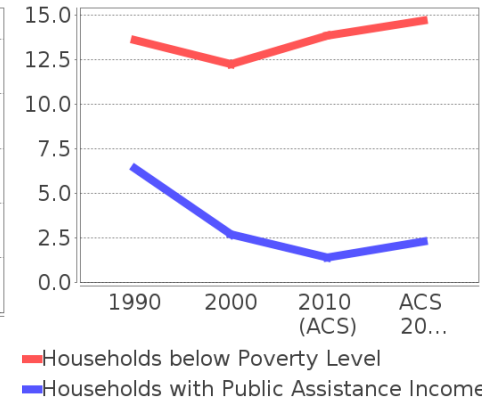
Income Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Median Household Income	\$22,452	\$31,944	\$40,339	\$43,361
Median Family Income	\$26,089	\$37,473	\$47,614	\$53,090
Population below Poverty Level	14.58%	13.08%	15.27%	16.65%
Households below Poverty Level	13.60%	12.22%	13.82%	14.68%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.39%	2.69%	1.41%	2.30%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Marion

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 2014-2018
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	14,066 (9.20%)	35,374 (14.73%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	24,177 (14.17%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Marion

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Less than 9th Grade	13,638 (9.95%)	11,414 (6.10%)	10,981 (4.60%)	9,130 (3.52%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	28,046 (20.47%)	29,399 (15.71%)	26,177 (10.95%)	23,657 (9.13%)
High School Graduate or Higher	95,317 (69.57%)	146,374 (78.20%)	201,804 (84.45%)	226,245 (87.34%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,765 (11.51%)	25,626 (13.69%)	40,778 (17.06%)	50,132 (19.35%)

Language Trends - Marion

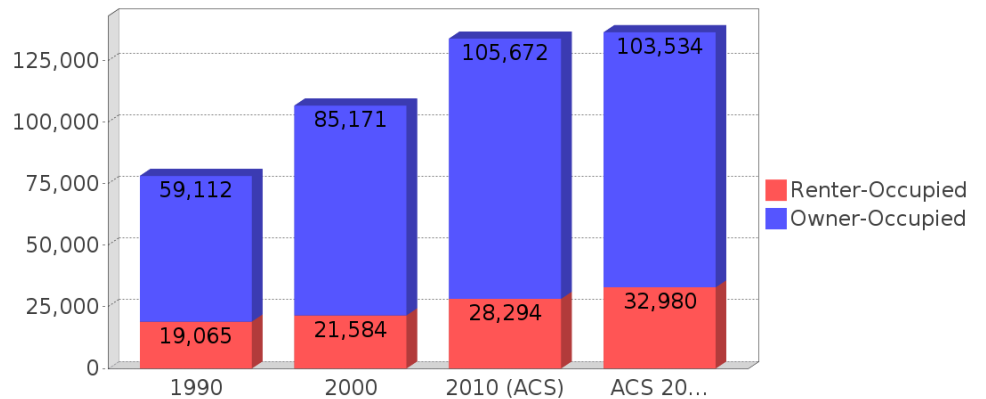
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Speaks English Well	2,695 (1.48%)	4,123 (1.68%)	6,878 (2.22%)	7,204 (2.18%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,830 (1.15%)	4,723 (1.53%)	2,651 (0.80%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	812 (0.33%)	1,744 (0.56%)	1,280 (0.39%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,523 (0.83%)	3,642 (1.48%)	6,467 (2.09%)	3,931 (1.19%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	7,765 (3.16%)	13,345 (4.31%)	11,135 (3.36%)

Housing Trends - Marion

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	ACS 2014-2018
Total	94,567	122,663	161,264	167,450
Units per Acre	0.089	0.115	0.152	0.16
Single-Family Units	47,000	75,857	108,996	116,267
Multi-Family Units	8,581	11,542	16,063	16,165
Mobile Home Units	22,130	34,455	35,841	34,754
Owner-Occupied Units	59,112	85,171	105,672	103,534
Renter-Occupied Units	19,065	21,584	28,294	32,980
Vacant Units	16,390	15,908	27,298	30,936
Median Housing Value	\$61,800	\$70,100	\$150,700	\$127,100
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	5,743 (7.35%)	6,206 (5.81%)	6,295 (4.70%)	7,044 (5.16%)

Housing Tenure - Marion



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 ACS 2014-2018. 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).

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[https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS 2014-2018.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/ACS%2014-2018.html)

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<http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Label	Florida		Ocala city, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
▼ EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
▼ Population 16 years and over	16,932,309	16,932,309	46,925	46,925
▼ In labor force	9,931,799	58.7%	25,749	54.9%
▼ Civilian labor force	9,876,910	58.3%	25,712	54.8%
Employed	9,253,932	54.7%	23,616	50.3%
Unemployed	622,978	3.7%	2,096	4.5%
Armed Forces	54,889	0.3%	37	0.1%
Not in labor force	7,000,510	41.3%	21,176	45.1%
▼ Civilian labor force	9,876,910	9,876,910	25,712	25,712
Unemployment Rate	(X)	6.3%	(X)	8.2%
▼ Females 16 years and over	8,731,856	8,731,856	23,857	23,857
▼ In labor force	4,730,411	54.2%	12,674	53.1%
▼ Civilian labor force	4,722,079	54.1%	12,668	53.1%
Employed	4,422,420	50.6%	11,709	49.1%
▼ Own children of the householder under 6 years	1,282,636	1,282,636	3,942	3,942
All parents in family in labor force	854,849	66.6%	2,873	72.9%
▼ Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	2,646,191	2,646,191	8,552	8,552
All parents in family in labor force	1,901,291	71.9%	5,897	69.0%
▼ COMMUTING TO WORK				
▼ Workers 16 years and over	9,140,393	9,140,393	23,121	23,121
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	7,255,390	79.4%	18,628	80.6%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	841,097	9.2%	2,115	9.1%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	176,146	1.9%	159	0.7%
Walked	129,987	1.4%	387	1.7%
Other means	203,254	2.2%	447	1.9%
Worked at home	534,519	5.8%	1,385	6.0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.4	(X)	20.0	(X)
▼ OCCUPATION				
▼ Civilian employed population 16 years and over	9,253,932	9,253,932	23,616	23,616
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,247,478	35.1%	7,958	33.7%
Service occupations	1,864,640	20.1%	5,624	23.8%
Sales and office occupations	2,316,975	25.0%	6,189	26.2%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	859,156	9.3%	1,634	6.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	965,683	10.4%	2,211	9.4%
▼ INDUSTRY				
▼ Civilian employed population 16 years and over	9,253,932	9,253,932	23,616	23,616
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	94,058	1.0%	231	1.0%
Construction	677,886	7.3%	1,228	5.2%
Manufacturing	470,883	5.1%	1,183	5.0%
Wholesale trade	248,949	2.7%	503	2.1%

Table Notes

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP03

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance .

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2018.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2018 are based on the 2017 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2014-2018 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2014-2018) were recoded to 2017 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2018 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2018. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html> .

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2010/demo/coverage_edits_final.html for more details. The 2008 data table in American FactFinder does not incorporate these edits. Therefore, the estimates that appear in these tables are not comparable to the estimates in the 2009 and later tables. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009 and later tables are available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/acs/1-year-re-run-health-insurance.html> . The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_18 for a list of the insurance type definitions.

Beginning in 2017, selected variable categories were updated, including age-categories, income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) categories, and the age universe for certain employment and education variables. See user note entitled "Health Insurance Table Updates" for further details.

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.



SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Label	Florida		Ocala city, Florida	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
▼ HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	26,900	26,900
Occupied housing units	7,621,760	81.5%	22,245	82.7%
Vacant housing units	1,726,929	18.5%	4,655	17.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.3	(X)	3.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	8.4	(X)	11.1	(X)
▼ UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	26,900	26,900
1-unit, detached	5,074,199	54.3%	14,579	54.2%
1-unit, attached	577,355	6.2%	1,214	4.5%
2 units	202,758	2.2%	1,257	4.7%
3 or 4 units	368,118	3.9%	1,848	6.9%
5 to 9 units	471,742	5.0%	2,825	10.5%
10 to 19 units	543,993	5.8%	1,850	6.9%
20 or more units	1,261,218	13.5%	1,765	6.6%
Mobile home	837,333	9.0%	1,562	5.8%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	11,973	0.1%	0	0.0%
▼ YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	26,900	26,900
Built 2014 or later	182,026	1.9%	145	0.5%
Built 2010 to 2013	230,396	2.5%	424	1.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,841,784	19.7%	6,100	22.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,601,928	17.1%	2,872	10.7%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,907,366	20.4%	4,478	16.6%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,671,892	17.9%	4,823	17.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	856,245	9.2%	3,680	13.7%
Built 1950 to 1959	662,846	7.1%	2,238	8.3%
Built 1940 to 1949	192,250	2.1%	793	2.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	201,956	2.2%	1,347	5.0%
▼ ROOMS				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	26,900	26,900
1 room	179,596	1.9%	687	2.6%
2 rooms	216,605	2.3%	558	2.1%
3 rooms	940,008	10.1%	3,027	11.3%
4 rooms	2,014,638	21.5%	6,587	24.5%
5 rooms	2,161,303	23.1%	6,338	23.6%
6 rooms	1,669,076	17.9%	3,904	14.5%
7 rooms	979,368	10.5%	2,577	9.6%
8 rooms	608,607	6.5%	1,433	5.3%
9 rooms or more	579,488	6.2%	1,789	6.7%
Median rooms	5.1	(X)	4.9	(X)
▼ BEDROOMS				
▼ Total housing units	9,348,689	9,348,689	26,900	26,900

Table Notes

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP04

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

A processing error was found in the Year Structure Built estimates since data year 2008. For more information, please see the errata note #110 .

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection of this question that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Both ACS 1-year and ACS 5-year files were affected. It may take several years in the ACS 5-year files until the estimates are available for the geographic areas affected.

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

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An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Ocala city, Florida					
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
▼ SEX AND AGE					
▼ Total population	58,598	±49	58,598	(X)	
Male	28,800	±814	49.1%	±1.4	
Female	29,798	±814	50.9%	±1.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96.7	±5.4	(X)	(X)	
Under 5 years	3,599	±545	6.1%	±0.9	
5 to 9 years	3,130	±528	5.3%	±0.9	
10 to 14 years	4,263	±554	7.3%	±0.9	
15 to 19 years	3,387	±410	5.8%	±0.7	
20 to 24 years	4,364	±536	7.4%	±0.9	
25 to 34 years	7,192	±660	12.3%	±1.1	
35 to 44 years	7,720	±624	13.2%	±1.1	
45 to 54 years	7,410	±629	12.6%	±1.1	
55 to 59 years	3,494	±468	6.0%	±0.8	
60 to 64 years	2,962	±380	5.1%	±0.6	
65 to 74 years	6,291	±480	10.7%	±0.8	
75 to 84 years	2,838	±369	4.8%	±0.6	
85 years and over	1,948	±356	3.3%	±0.6	
Median age (years)	39.4	±1.6	(X)	(X)	
Under 18 years	13,242	±835	22.6%	±1.4	
16 years and over	46,925	±860	80.1%	±1.5	
18 years and over	45,356	±823	77.4%	±1.4	
21 years and over	43,329	±801	73.9%	±1.4	
62 years and over	12,915	±654	22.0%	±1.1	
65 years and over	11,077	±627	18.9%	±1.1	
▼ 18 years and over	45,356	±823	45,356	(X)	
Male	22,127	±780	48.8%	±1.4	
Female	23,229	±741	51.2%	±1.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.3	±5.4	(X)	(X)	
▼ 65 years and over	11,077	±627	11,077	(X)	
Male	4,795	±380	43.3%	±2.5	

Table Notes

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Survey/Program:

American Community Survey

Year:

2018

Estimates:

5-Year

Table ID:

DP05

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

For more information on understanding race and Hispanic origin data, please see the Census 2010 Brief entitled, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010 , issued March 2011. (pdf format)

While the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

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APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY

Summary of Meetings Held

Meeting	Date	Location
Marion County Kick Off Meeting (County, City of Ocala and TPO)	7/6/2017	Marion County 412 SE 25th Avenue in Ocala, FL
Ocala 2035 Leadership	8/24/2017	
West Ocala CRA	9/20/2017	
TPO CAC and TAC	11/14/2017	Marion County
TPO Board	11/28/2017	Marion County
Field Work Coordination (Marion County)	3/26/2018	Teleconference
NW 49 Street Alignment Discussion (Marion County)	5/8/2018	Teleconference
Coordination with Baldwin Angus Ranch	2/6/2017	Office of the County Engineer
Coordination with Baldwin Angus Ranch	3/12/2019	Office of the County Engineer
Coordination with Barracuda Boat and RV Storage	3/12/2019	Barracuda Boat and RV Storage
Marion County ELA	3/12/2019	Teleconference
TPO Board	1/24/2019	Marion County 412 SE 25th Avenue in Ocala, FL
Alternatives Public Workshop	2/6/2019	Ocala Police Department
Coordination with Barracuda Boat and RV Storage	10/8/2019	Barracuda Boat and RV Storage
Marion County Staff Coordination	6/25/2019	Office of the County Engineer
Marion County Board of County Commissionerse	8/14/2019	Marion County 412 SE 25th Avenue in Ocala, FL
Marion County Staff Coordination & Update	9/17/2020	Webinar



**I-75 Interchange at NW 49th Street
Public Meeting
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA
FPID NUMBER: 435209-1
ETDM: 14242**

Wed., February 6, 2019

Name (PLEASE PRINT)	Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)	Phone #	Elected Official?
Larry Craggs	4101 NW 35 th ST, Ocala, FL 34477	(352) 622-7175	NO
Judy Zobel	4876 NW 35 th St	352 368 2060	NO
Joe Hunsatt	723 E Ft King St Ocala	352 732 3915	NO
Steve Rottenbury	500 NE. 8 Ave Ocala	352 620 9100	NO
Michelle Stone	601 SE 25 th Ave Ocala, FL	352-266-5949	YES
* Mike Daniels	201 SE 3rd St Ocala FL	352-624-8395	NO
Todd Wilmoth	1906 NW 35th St Ocala FL	352-817-7260	NO
BRIAN BARTOW	17 J REVERDE DR. SUPTER, FL	914-884-5709	NO
Scott Ratcliff	P.O. Box 2272 Friendswood, TX 77549	210-722-7998	NO
Supsera Dathan	225 East Robinson St Ocala FL <small>SUNSETER.dathan@jacobson.com</small>	321 279 5666	NO
Darren Park	1805 NE 30 th Ave Bldg 300, Ocala, FL 34470	352-351-6733	NO
FRADDIE WACKENZIE	10810 SE TIMUCUAN RD, SUMMERFIELD FL 34491		NO
Christopher Frank	2910 Maguire Rd, Owee, FL 34761	407-766-3191	NO



I-75 Interchange at NW 49th Street
Public Meeting
 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY
 MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA
 FPID NUMBER: 435209-1
 ETDM: 14242

Wed., February 6, 2019

Name (PLEASE PRINT)	Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)	Phone #	Elected Official?
Julia Clifton Carter	3848 NW 27 th Ave. Ocala, FL 34415	352-932-3363	NO
✓ Alex Swift	5202 NW 62 nd St, 34482	352-572-0476	NO
Steve Ferrell	HDR	407-420-4200	No
Madi Spector	1028 NW 17 Lane Gainesville ³²⁶⁰¹	954-547-5107	NO
★ Don Atwell	412 SE 25 th Avenue Ocala, FL 34464	352-671-8686	No
Lilli O'Steen	5831 Whisper Pine Dr Leesburg, FL 34748	912-266-0232	NO
Jennifer Heckman	3015 NE 98 th Lane Anthony, FL 32617	352-286-8410	NO
Nick Mora	101 E Silver Springs Blvd Ocala 34470	352-438-3010	NO
Jack & Katherine Theus	3527 NE 14th St Ocala 34470	352	NO
TRACY STRAUB	MARION CO	352-671-8686	No
April Adams	5523 S.E. 14 th Cir. Ocala	(352) 598-4172	No



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FPID NUMBER: 435209-1
ETDM: 14242**

Wed., February 6, 2019

Name (PLEASE PRINT)	Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)	Phone #	Elected Official?
KERO ODOM	Kerrett. Odom@marioncountyfl.org	352-438-2626	No
Elton Holloway	elton.holloway@marioncountyfl.org	3526718681	No
Dawn Winters	500 NE 8 th Ave Ocala FL	352-620-9100	
Carlos Medina	Star-Banner	352-867-4005	No
Clarisa Mendez	clarisamedez19@gmail.com	854 226 8436	NO
John Plunkett	plunkettj@triplecrownhomes.com	352-671-4677	No
JOE KESM	505 SE 50 th AVE Ocala FL	352-895-9040	NO
Craig Bostic	Craig.bostic@jacobs.com	407 803 2043	NO
Mounir Bouyouenes	Marion County	352-438-4312	NO
Ken Smith	3048 SE 31st Terr. Ocala FL 34471	352-299-5795	NO
Chris Peterson	2716 E. 55 BLVD		N
John S. Rudnianski	2441 NE, 3rd Ocala, FL 34470	(352) 239-1553	NO
Mickey Batiske	1850 SE 18 th Ave Ocala, FL Apt 5105	(407) 429-7233	NO

FDOT & Consultant



**I-75 Interchange at NW 49th Street
Public Meeting
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA
FPID NUMBER: 435209-1
ETDM: 14242**

Wed., February 6, 2019

Name (PLEASE PRINT)	Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)	Phone #	Elected Official?
Heather Grubert	719 S. Woodland Blvd. Deland FL	386-943-5540	
Lorena Cucek	719 S. Woodland Blvd Deland, FL	386-943-5392	
Carlos Rodriguez	17080 SW 90 Way	305-235-5098	no
Rob Myers	47 SNAPPER ST SANTA ROSA BEACH FL 32459	512-517-5121	NO
Jennifer Addison	Chipley FL	850-638-2393	No
Danielle Riley	Chipley, FL	850-638-2393	NO
Brandy Mahler	719 S. Woodland Blvd Deland	386.943.5050	NO
CARTLIN HILL	13940 SW 136 ST, MIAMI	305-235-5098	NO
Erin Smith	13940 SW 136th, Miami	305-235-5098	NO
GEORGES ELGHARRIB	160 N. WESTMONTE, ALTMONTE SPRINGS	407-951-6444	NO
Gillian Bernard	719 S. Woodland Blvd Deland FL	386-943-5012	no
LORREN BOBO	719 S Woodland Blvd	386-943-5476	no
Jessica Ottaviano	719 S Woodland Blvd.	386-943-5473	NO

I-75 at NW 49 St PD&E Study

Comments Matrix

Name	Address	Phone	Email	Comment Received	Comment	FDOT Response
Judy Zobel	4876 NW 35th Street Ocala, FL 34482			02-06-19 (APW Comment)	I am on HOA Board. Some residents were concerned because they thought it was 49th Avenue I told them it	
Joe Krim	1720 SE 16th Ave, Bldg 200, Ocala, FL 34471	P: 352-861-2248 ext 378 F: 352-861-2256 C: 352-895-9040	jkrim@boydrealestategr	09-06-17 (email)	I am looking for any information on the NW49th Street project at I-75 in Ocala. Which Miami office are you located and what is best phone number?	Good afternoon Mr. Krim, for some reason your emails were blocked by my firewall (saw that you emailed me a few weeks ago too), but I got my IT guys to fix that. Anyways, great talking to you earlier! I attached a draft version of the PowerPoint presentation that goes over the purpose and need of this PD&E and some of the concepts that will be evaluated. Keep in mind that the PD&E process is very dynamic and these concepts and/or alternatives may change during the process. Thanks again for your interest and feel free to reach out to me if you have any questions.
Tracey Webb			twwebb@hotmail.com	3-19-20 (email)	What is the status of this project?	Thank-you for your interest in the I-75 at NW 49th Street Interchange Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study. Based on the current schedule, we anticipate the Public Hearing to be late this year and for the PD&E Study to be completed Spring/Summer of 2021. The purpose of the PD&E Study is to evaluate alternatives for a new interchange and compare with the no-build alternative. We anticipate design starting after the preferred alternative is selected in late 2020. The design schedule is expected to continue through fall 2024. We will keep updating information throughout the PD&E study on the cflroads.com website.
Millie Arent		Pegasus Realty (352) 266-7583	aztec@atlantic.net	06-19-20 (email)	I just got your contact information from Karen Snyder. Can you please put me on your contact list for notification as things progress On this project. Also, are there any preliminary engineering drawings available at this time?	Ms. Arent - Thank you for your interest in the I-75 at NW 49th Street Interchange Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study. I apologize for my delayed response. We will add you to the notification list for the Public Hearing, which we anticipated to be late this year. The only drawing available at this time are on the CFLROADS website: https://nam04.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cflroads.com%2Fproject%2F435209-1%2F&data=02%7C01%7CDerek.Dadesky%40metriceng.com%7C67707ed10ea74e8daed908d81dc56725%7C785e3720537e4b60a99519d9c7bf39dc%7C1%7CD%7C637292080957543248&data=ft0cdWl6MGKvPGNSxZpusex6G0Afb%2Fe%2FA1D1cFHQUU%3D&reserved=0 . We will keep updating information throughout the PD&E study on this website.