Rural Lands Stewardship Area

Retaining Agriculture

A Land Use Strategy to Preserve Natural Resources, Retain Agriculture and Promote Sustainable Future Development



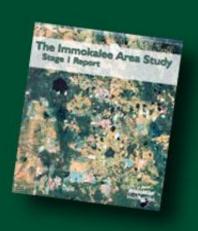






A balance of three essential goals is needed:

- Continued agricultural viability
 "Protect agricultural lands from premature conversion to other uses"
- Environmental resource protection
- Long-term economic prosperity and diversification



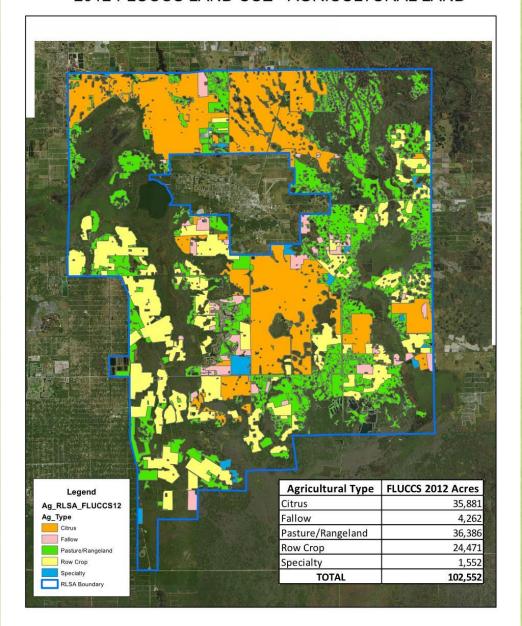
RLSA Agriculture Today:

Over 100,000 acres

- Grazing
- Citrus
- Row Crops
- Specialty

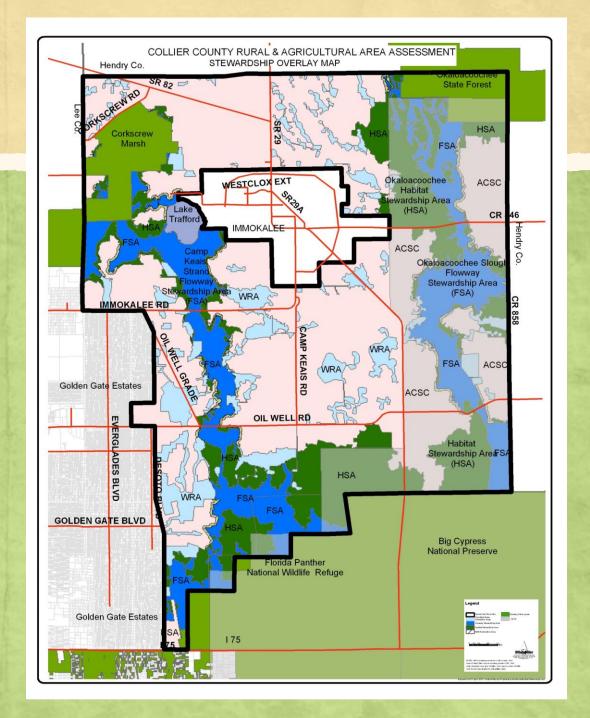
Updated Data Your input

2012 FLUCCS LAND USE - AGRICULTURAL LAND



The Overlay Map

- Illustrates Overlay Classifications
- Delineates generally where:
 - development can occur- "open" areas
 - environmental resources should be protected (High Natural Resource Index Values)
 - Habitat Stewardship Areas
 - Flowway Stewardship Areas
 - Water Retention Areas



Protected Areas to Date

Environmental protection targets 91,000 ac.

HSAs, FSAs, WRAs protected

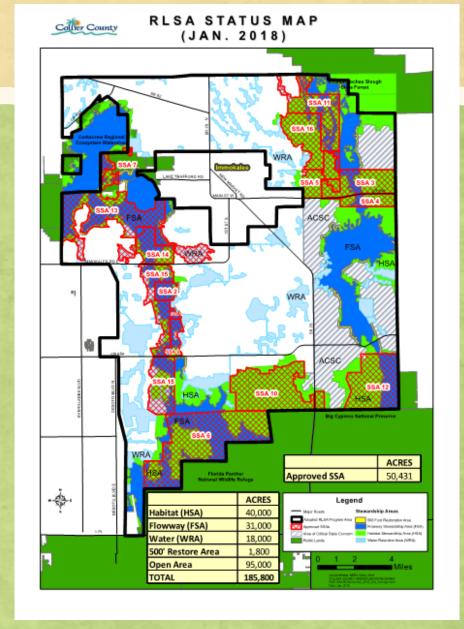
50,000 ac.

55%

95,000 ac.

600 ac.

< 1%



Open areas

Open areas protected

"Open" area

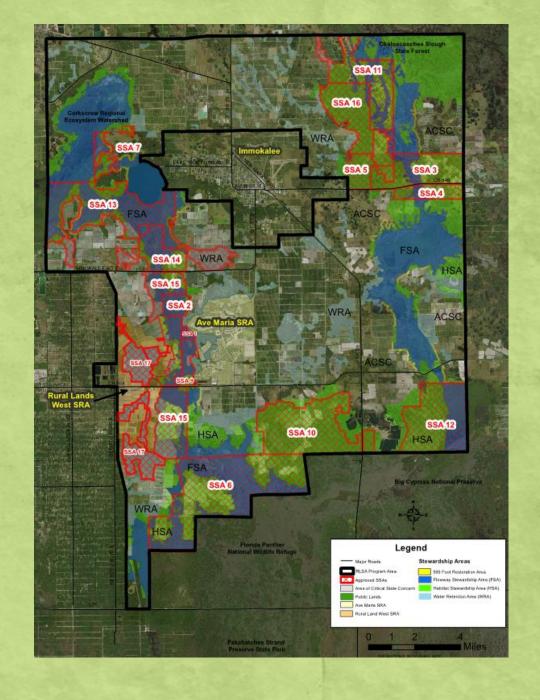
- 95,000 acres (1/2 of RLSA)
- predominant use today is Ag

Threats:

- market realities (labor costs, comp)
- disease
- climate
- development pressure

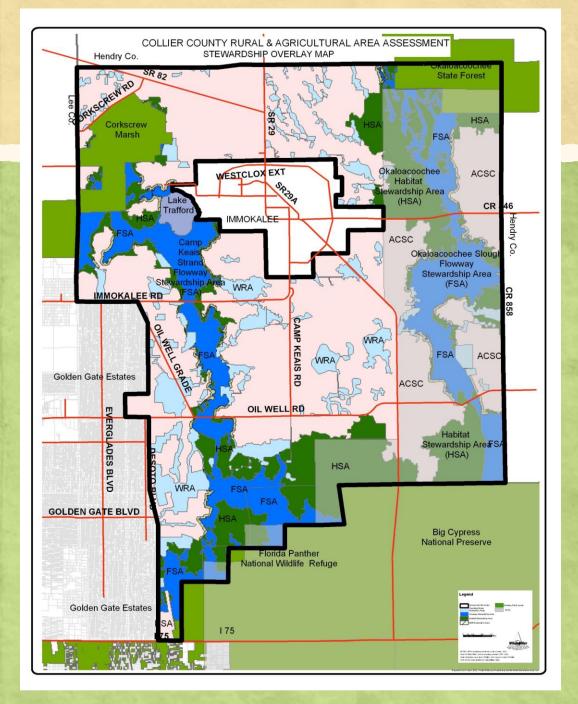
Future workshops:

- Total SRA development area
- Locations of SRA development



The "Open" Area Designation

- Allows SRAs: towns, villages and hamlets based on smart growth principles, limited by the credits created from protecting natural resources
- Allows the continuation of Agricultural activities and other permitted uses
- Other permitted uses include single family dwellings at 1 unit per 5 acres "Baseline zoning"



Baseline (Underlying) Zoning

The RLSA program is an overlay on existing agricultural zoning. The overlay is voluntary to owners

- Agricultural zoning also allows residential uses at 1 unit per 5 acres
- Economic downcycle may favor higher return by creating "ranchettes"
- The remaining Open area?
 - Agriculture
 - Ranchettes





Sending Area Credits: Compare HSA and Open

Credits = Acres x NRI score x layers removed

HSA

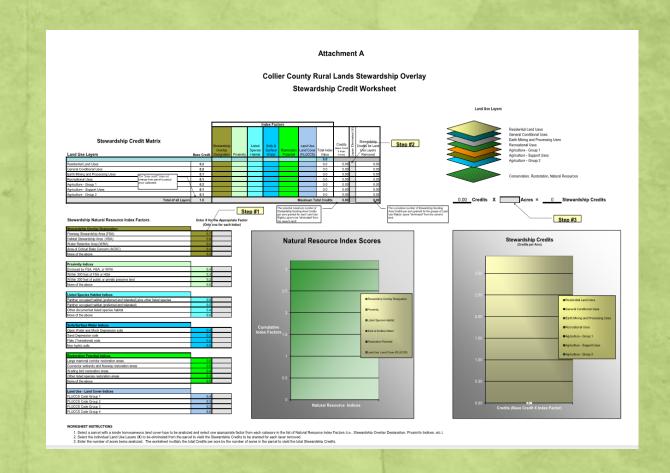
Credits = 100 ac x 1.5 x 0.9

Stewardship Sending Credits = 135

OPEN

Credits = $100 \text{ ac } \times 0.5 \times 0.8$

Stewardship Sending Credits = 40



Five-Year review Recommendation (2009) To Better Incentivize Ag Stewardship

Credits = Acres x NRI score x layers removed

OPEN

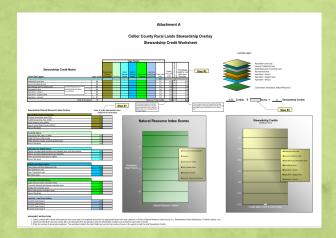
Credits = $100 \text{ ac } \times 0.5 \times 0.8$

Stewardship Sending Credits = 40

OPEN alternative

Credits = $100 \text{ ac } \times 2$

Stewardship Sending Credits = 200



Alternative Ag Credits:

Potential Advantages

Incentivizes permanent agricultural operations in Open areas through easement agreements

Prevents environmental degradation of low density development alternative

Potential Disadvantage

Creates more credits in entire system May mean more SRA development





Land Owner Perspective



Information on County Website

www.colliergov.net/GMPrestudies

RLSArestudy@colliergov.net

Question 1: The RLSA program promotes natural resources, agriculture and smart growth. On a scale of 1-10 (10 = extremely important), how important is agriculture within Collier County? Assume that you will be asked to rank natural resources and smart growth on the same scale, in future workshops. What are the reasons for your group's ranking?

Question 2: Is the Group 2 Goal statement still valid, or does it need to change? (see Group 2 Policies sheet)

Question 3: Brainstorm ideas to make agricultural stewardship work. Some options to discuss and expand upon based on your thoughts:

- Private stewardship through transfer of development rights (stewardship credits)
- Public stewardship through County purchase of easements restricting land use to agriculture
- Public stewardship through County-funded subsidies for agricultural operations
- Other