



Quality of Life Report

Tallahassee-Leon County, FL

ENVIRONMENT

Tallahassee-Leon County Florida



ENVIRONMENT
Indicator 1: Lake Water Quality

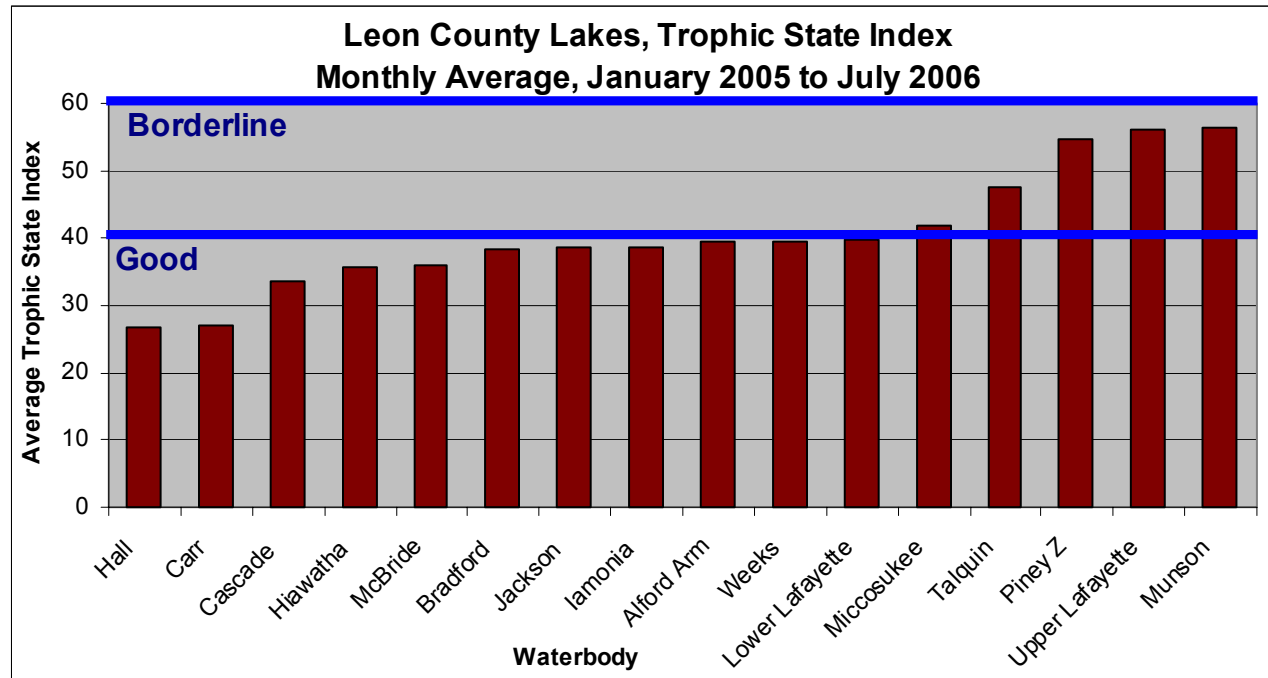
Updated 10/10/06

Indicator: Average index of water quality for lakes in Leon County, as measured by the Trophic State Index.

Analysis: Stormwater run-off, carrying pollutants into lakes and rivers, is the greatest threat to the natural system of interconnected lakes, rivers, springs and sinkholes in this region of Florida. Generally, Leon County has good surface water quality.

Data source: McGlynn Laboratories, Inc.

Website: http://www.mcglynnlabs.com/



Simplified TSX Index

0-40: Good 40-60: Borderline 60-100: Poor



ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 1: Lake Water Quality (continued)

Updated 10/10/06

Indicator:

Average index of water quality for lakes in Leon County, as measured by the Trophic State Index.

Average Trophic State Index (TSI), Monthly Average, January 2005 – July 2006					
Hall	Carr	Cascade	Hiawatha	McBride	Bradford
27	27	34	36	36	38
Jackson	Iamonia	Alford Arm	Weeks	Lower Lafayette	Miccosukee
38	39	40	40	40	42
Talquin	Piney Z	Upper Lafayette	Munson		
47	55	56	56		

Data source: McGlynn Laboratories, Inc.

Website: http://www.mcglynnlabs.com/

Simplified TSX Index

0-40: Good 40-60: Borderline 60-100: Poor



ENVIRONMENT

Updated
04/23/06

Indicator 2: Conservation of Natural Areas

Indicator:

Acres of land in Leon County with high conservation value that are being conserved under public or private ownership.

Analysis:

In 2005, Leon County had 131,700 acres of land considered to have high conservation value (Potential Natural Areas) because they were in the best condition to sustain rare and disappearing plant and animal species. Of these acres, 44% were on conservation lands under private or public (federal, state, local) ownership.

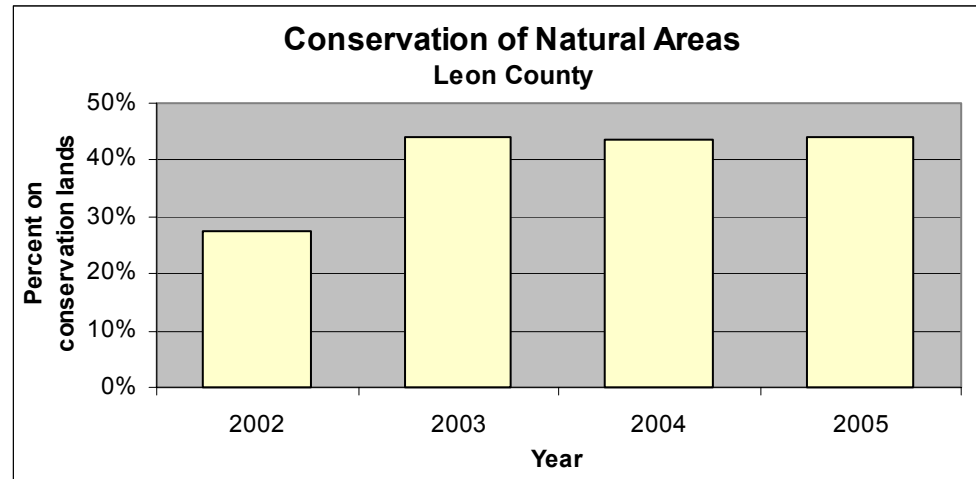
Note: Conservation lands boundaries are updated frequently however Potential Natural Area (PNA) boundaries are updated every 3-5 years, therefore recent fluctuations in the PNA acreage could be due to GIS calculation differences.

Data source:

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Website:

<http://www.fnai.org/>



Land with high conservation Value in Leon County	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total acres*	136,080	131,751	131,400	131,700
Percent on conservation lands	28%	44%	44%	44%

* Not shown on graph



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Indicator 3: Water Consumption

Updated
06/07/04

Indicator:

Gallons of water consumed per day per resident served by public suppliers, such as city and county water departments.

Analysis:

Per capita water consumption in Leon County has increased since 1995 and in the Year 2000 exceeded the state average. Also, total freshwater use in Leon County grew 18% from 1995 to 2000 while the population grew 10%.

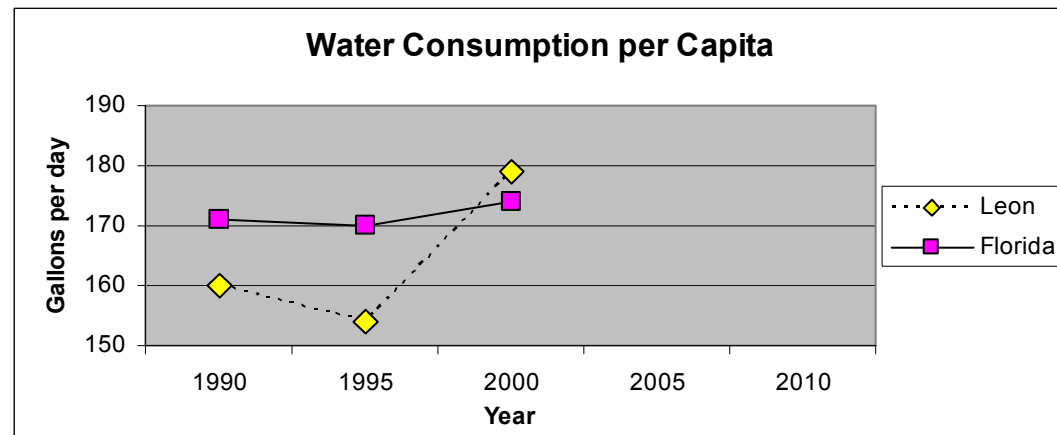
Groundwater is the county’s primary water source. Public supply – to residences, schools and businesses – is the primary use. Agriculture, industry, power generation and recreation comprise a relatively small percentage of total water use in Leon County.

Data source:

U.S. Geological Survey

Website:

<http://www.usgs.gov/>
<http://www.co.leon.fl.us/property.asp>



Public Supplied water consumption	1990	1995	2000
Leon County - per capita - gallons per day	160	154	179
Florida - per capita - gallons per day	171	170	174
Total groundwater used for public supply, agriculture, recreation, and other purposes			
Leon County - millions of gallons per day*	38.48	38.55	45.36

* Not shown on graph



ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 4: Electricity Consumption

Updated
02/07/06

Indicator:

Number of kilowatt hours of electricity consumed per household served by the City of Tallahassee.

Analysis:

Total consumption of electricity has increased from 1996 to 2005, but the stable consumption per account suggests that the rate of increase has kept pace with population growth.

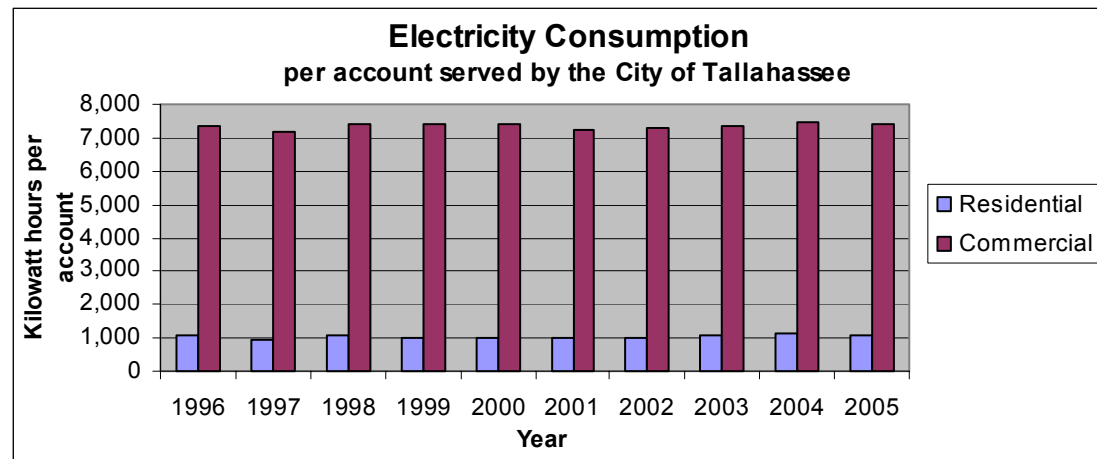
As of 2005, commercial customers consumed the majority (60%) of electricity provided by the City of Tallahassee. Residential households consumed the remaining 40%.

Data source:

City of Tallahassee
Utility Services, Electrical Utility

Website:

<http://talgov.com/utilities/index.html>



Tallahassee	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Residential									
Per residential account	936	1,048	993	1,016	1,016	1,025	1,054	1,098	1,083
Total residential consumption*	69.2m	79.0m	76.4m	80.0m	81.3m	83.4m	87.4m	88.5m	89.3m
Commercial									
Per commercial account	7,144	7,379	7,410	7,399	7,243	7,287	7,331	7,488	7,437
Total commercial consumption*	110.2m	115.9m	119.0m	122.4m	122.4m	126.1m	127.5m	131.7m	135.6m

* Not shown on graph. Total consumption is reported in millions of kilowatt hours.

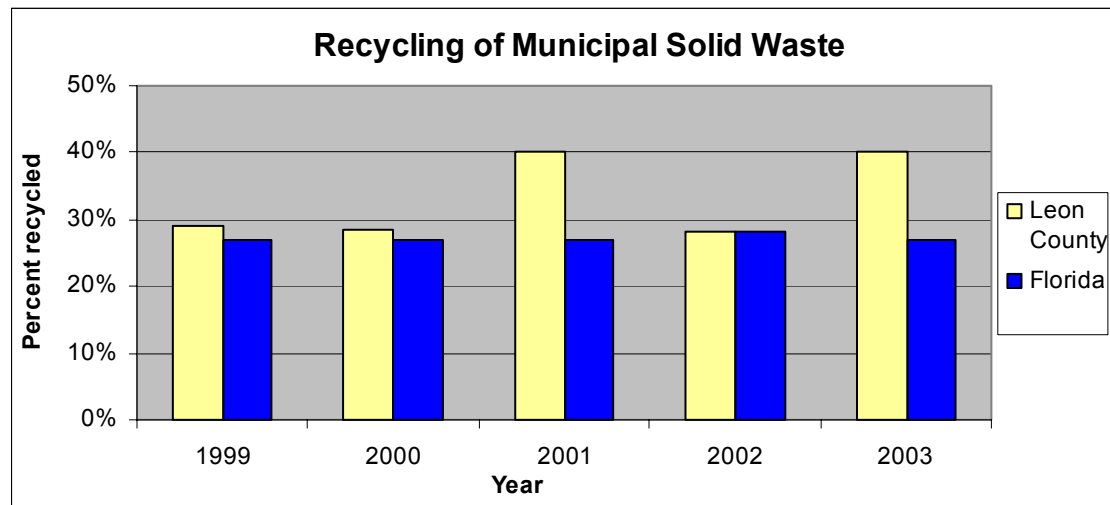


ENVIRONMENT
Indicator 5: Recycling

Updated
10/12/06

Indicator:
Percent of municipal solid waste collected that was recycled.

Analysis:
In 2003, 40% of solid waste collected in Leon County was recycled, a considerably higher rate than the state as a whole for that year. Recycling efforts in Leon County peaked in 2001 and 2003 and followed similar levels in 1999, 2000 and 2002.



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Leon County	29%	28%	40%	28%	40%
Florida	24%	26%	27%	28%	27%

Data source:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste

Website:
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/>



ENVIRONMENT
Indicator 6: Air Quality

Updated
04/29/06

Indicator:
Number of days with ozone and particle pollution
at levels (1) unhealthy for sensitive populations
(orange), (2) unhealthy (red), (3) very unhealthy
(purple).

Analysis:
Leon County has very clean air, compared to many other
counties in Florida and the nation. In 2006, Leon was
one of the fourteen counties in Florida (among 31 with
reported data) that had zero days indicating hazardous air
quality for the population, including sensitive
populations (people with asthma, emphysema,
cardiovascular disease or similar conditions that make
them especially vulnerable to air pollution).

Data source:
American Lung Association

Website:
http://lungaction.org/reports/stateoftheair2006.html

Leon County
State of the Air

Table with 5 columns: LEON COUNTY, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006. Rows include Ozone (Orange, Red, Purple days, Grade) and Particle pollution (Orange, Red, Purple days, Grade).

Letter grades (A through F) are based on levels of ozone and particle pollutants and the number of days in each category (orange, red, purple).

Particle pollution consists of very small particles in the air, which in the long- or short-term can cause asthma, wheezing, coughing, and respiratory irritation in anyone with sensitive airways - as well as heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, and premature death.

Ozone is the primary ingredient of smog air pollution. It can damage lung tissue as well as crops, trees and other matter. The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere shields us from much of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, but ozone at ground level (where we breathe) causes serious health problems.