

Myers Park Neighborhood Association Statement, IA Meeting, January 31, 2005

My name is Jeanie Conner, and I represent the Myers Park Neighborhood Association (MPNA) in the absence of its president, Robert Olmstead. I am a member of the MPNA Board of Directors.

The Myers Park Neighborhood Association met last week with Jim Davis of Blueprint 2000 and discussed the various concepts for the Capital Cascade Trail.

The members unanimously reached a number of conclusions and asked me to present them to you today:

1. First, MPNA thanks Blueprint 2000 officials for having provided frequent and ample opportunities to citizens to offer their ideas in the planning process during the last year. We appreciate the process through which Blueprint solicited input from interested parties and then refined the ideas into workable concepts to present back for further review. We recommend this procedure as a model for receiving citizen input in future development projects.
2. Secondly, MPNA reaffirms the unanimous vote of its general membership in 2004 to support the development of Cascades Park as a green space, and not as a sports facility. Accordingly, MPNA strongly supports Blueprint's recommended concept, with trails, ponds, and places for amphitheaters and plazas, in Segment 2. MPNA encourages the city and county commissions to approve the recommended concept and begin construction on Segment 2.
3. Thirdly, MPNA supports Blueprint's recommended concepts for Segments 3 and 4. It encourages their acceptance and implementation as soon as possible.
4. Fourthly, MPNA encourages a speedy resolution of the issues in Segment 1. Although some members like the recommended concept, we understand the need for further review. We hope that the controversy will not delay the immediate acceptance of and beginning of construction on other segments.
5. In closing MPNA wishes to point out how long the issues regarding storm water, flooding, and the inability to use Tallahassee's premier green space have remained unresolved. Because of the generosity of the taxpayers and the hard work of city and county officials, we now have the funds and a good plan to begin to alleviate flooding and storm water problems. We also have a good plan to turn Cascades Park into the beautiful, multiuse facility that will showcase Tallahassee's natural beauty, protect the environment, encourage downtown housing development, and stimulate downtown revitalization to the benefit of the city and county as a whole. MPNA encourages the adoption and implementation of the Blueprint concept plan so that the project can move forward.

learn: open-heart
 ry is not an easy
 on. 1D

& World: Russia drives
 out of Grozny. 1B

& State: Squabbles
 the GOP center on the
 ss. 3A

TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT

Florida's Capital Newspaper

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Nate
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irst two years of life
 ey, says a therapist
 will speak at FAMU.

By Kathleen Laufenberg
 DEMOCRAT STAFF WRITER

ten 13-year-old Cedric
 was charged for his
 ement in the murder of a
 tourist at an I-10 rest stop
 fall of 1993, you could
 hear Tallahassee gasp.
 as had not to. Standing 4-
 inches tall and weighing 80
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 of a criminal.
 t forward seven years. Sto-
 violent children like Cedric
 eem to be repeated over and
 gain in our nation's court-
 s. In the aftermath, the
 r for explanations often
 s on adolescence and child-

author and family therapist
 t Karr-Morse, who will
 Tuesday at Florida A&M
 rsity, says the search needs
 much, much further back.
 think the key, the common
 inator with these cases, is
 uman brain," Karr-Morse
 luring a recent phone inter-
 view from her home in Oregon.
 nce we understand how the
 works," said the co-author
 hosts from the Nursery;
 ng the Roots of Violence,"
 can never look at human
 y and toddlers the same

abies are born with 25 per-
 cent of their adult brain weight,
 Morse said. By the age 2,
 en have 90 percent of their
 weight.
 e first two years of life, she
 play a critical role not only
 formation of future cogni-
 tivities but emotional ones

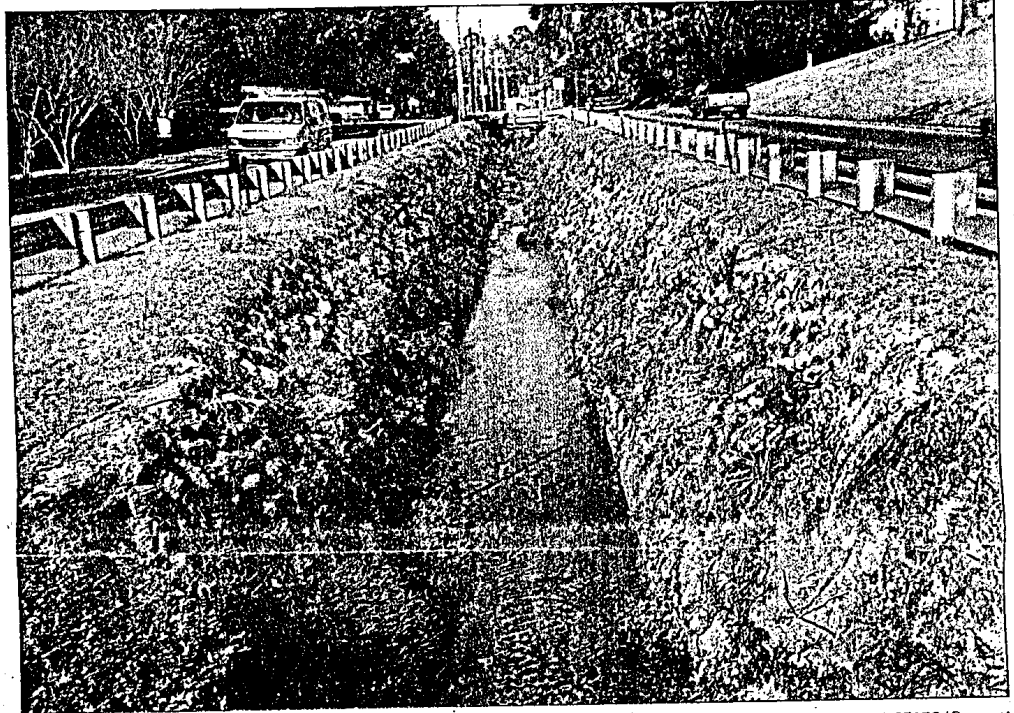
Please see BRAIN, 5A

INSIDE

Today: mid-60s
 Tonight: low 30s
 Rain Chance: 0%
 Weather, 10D

80	Local/State	3A
6E	Lottery	2A
80	News summary	2A
1E	Obituaries	5A
90	Sports	1C
80	Television	7D
43	Travelers	8D
5C	Week	1A

Will committee's dream be ditched?



PHIL SEARS / Democrat

The Blueprint 2000 and Beyond plan calls for replacing this ditch in the middle of Franklin Boulevard with a river walk area.

City, county to review Blueprint 2000 today

By David Twiddy
 DEMOCRAT STAFF WRITER

Last year, as a band of Leon
 County neighborhood activists
 and business leaders, named the
 Economic and Environmental
 Consensus Committee, tried to
 figure out how to beautify a
 neglected downtown ditch and
 control flooding, John Buss spoke
 up.

Buss, Tallahassee's stormwater
 management director, offered
 some suggestions for paving over
 the ditch running down the middle
 of Franklin Boulevard and creat-
 ing a rolling stream of park-like
 holding ponds linking a decontam-
 inated and rejuvenated Casca-
 de Park with the Munson
 Slough to the west.

"It's something I've had in the
 back of my head," Buss said last
 week. "I've been to other cities
 and seen what they've done."

Pro-business members liked it
 because a "river walk" attraction
 could help efforts on nearby
 Gaines Street to attract upscale
 businesses, restaurants and homes.
 Environmentalist members

welcomed anything that would
 clean pollutants out of stormwater
 before it emptied into Lake Mun-
 son to the south.

Last week, the group released
 its updated "Blueprint 2000 and
 Beyond," an \$809-million list of
 proposed public infrastructure
 improvements, which city and
 county officials are scheduled to
 discuss this afternoon.

Group members consider the
 \$90-million downtown ditch plan
 the crowning project of the Blue-
 print and will likely ask city and
 county commissioners today that
 it be one of the first projects tack-
 led, possibly with the help of
 extending the 1-cent sales tax.

"We consider this a signature
 project for Blueprint 2000 because
 it factors in all the facets we've
 talked about — holistic infrastruc-
 ture, doing things right," said
 Mark Mustian, an attorney and
 former chairman of the Tallahas-
 see Area Chamber of Commerce.
 The chamber created the commit-
 tee two years ago to work out the

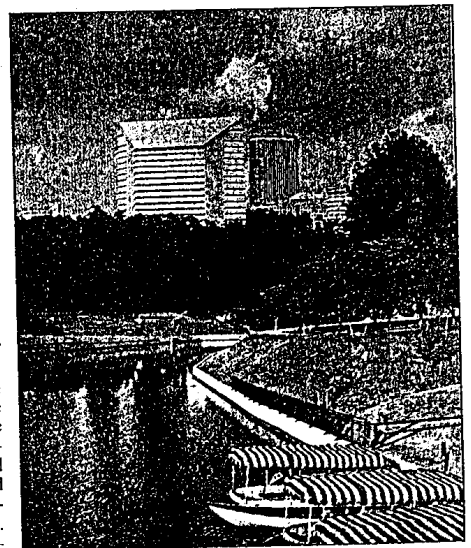


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION / Special to the Democrat
 The planned Blueprint 2000 and Beyond stormwater
 system project might look like this.

Please see PLANS, 5A

IRA dissidents claim bombing in Northern Ireland

By Shawn Pogatchnik
 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 BELFAST, Northern Ireland

"There will always be people who try to

hotel.
 Every political party in Ireland
 condemned the attack, including

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Attachment #3

Wednesday, January 19, 2005

To: Leon County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)
From: D. Bruce Means, Ph.D.
Vice Chairman, Leon County Science Advisory Committee (SAC)
Subject: Capitol Cascades Greenway

Leon County Science Advisory Committee

The Capitol Cascades Greenway Project has the potential to alleviate flooding, improve water quality, and make our community a better place to live by creating a central park type of greenway with multiuse trails extending from Leon High School (in downtown Tallahassee) to Lake Munson. The Science Advisory Committee of Leon County feels that it is necessary and important that we make the following recommendations.

The SAC feels that the first priority of Capitol Cascades Greenway Project should be the improvement of water quality. The segment of the Capitol Cascades Greenway Project with the most treatment and storage capacity is 'Segment 4.' This is the most important component of the Capitol Cascades Greenway Project and should be given prime consideration. It should be built first.

The SAC finds that water storage and water quality issues at the headwaters of the Cascade Watershed need to be addressed. This is because the Capitol Cascades Greenway Project should have storage capacity and water quality treatment where it starts. Fifty percent of the water entering the Capitol Cascades Greenway comes from the Leon High site, therefore we believe that a 'Segment Zero' is necessary. The 'Stilling Pond,' currently planned for 'Segment 2' should be located in 'Segment Zero.' This would free up valuable space within Cascades Park.

The SAC is opposed to covering and confining the 0.75 mile segment of the St. Augustine Branch within box culverts (Segment 1). We feel that the expenditure of over \$20,000,000.00 dollars to bury and obliterate a historic natural stream is a gross waste of tax money and environmentally undesirable. We propose either leaving the stream segment as it is (it would not flood if the culverts under the bridges were properly sized) or implementing a hybrid design (such as the Dr. Ben Fusaro proposal).


The SAC is concerned that the design of 'Wet Pond' in Centennial Plaza is flawed. Without water quality treatment in 'Segment Zero,' this pond will be impaired. The current proposal to treat the 'Wet Pond' with Alum, like Lake Ella, is problematic because this site has a history of karst features (Cascades Sink and Waterfall), which would allow alum to contaminate Leon County drinking water. We are opposed to the use of alum in karst terrain because of human health concerns.

The SAC finds that there may be serious problems regarding the location of the 'Wet Pond' in 'Segment 2.' The karst terrain of this site is contaminated with toxic waste. It is proposed to be excavated to a depth of about 75 feet. This will probably lead to the formation of numerous sinkholes (similarly to the 'Elberta Crate' site). It would be better not to try to have a 'Wet Pond' on top of a toxic karst site. This would also free up more space in Cascade Park.

The SAC requests more time to evaluate this proposal. Due to the severity of potential problems please consider delaying approval.

On behalf of the entire SAC, I hope that the BOCC finds this evaluation helpful. If you have any questions or comments, please let us know at your convenience.

Sincerely,



D. Bruce Means, Ph.D.
Acting Chair, Leon County Science Advisory Committee

Attachment #4

Florida's Lost Waterfall

Cascades Park

JULIE HAUSERMAN

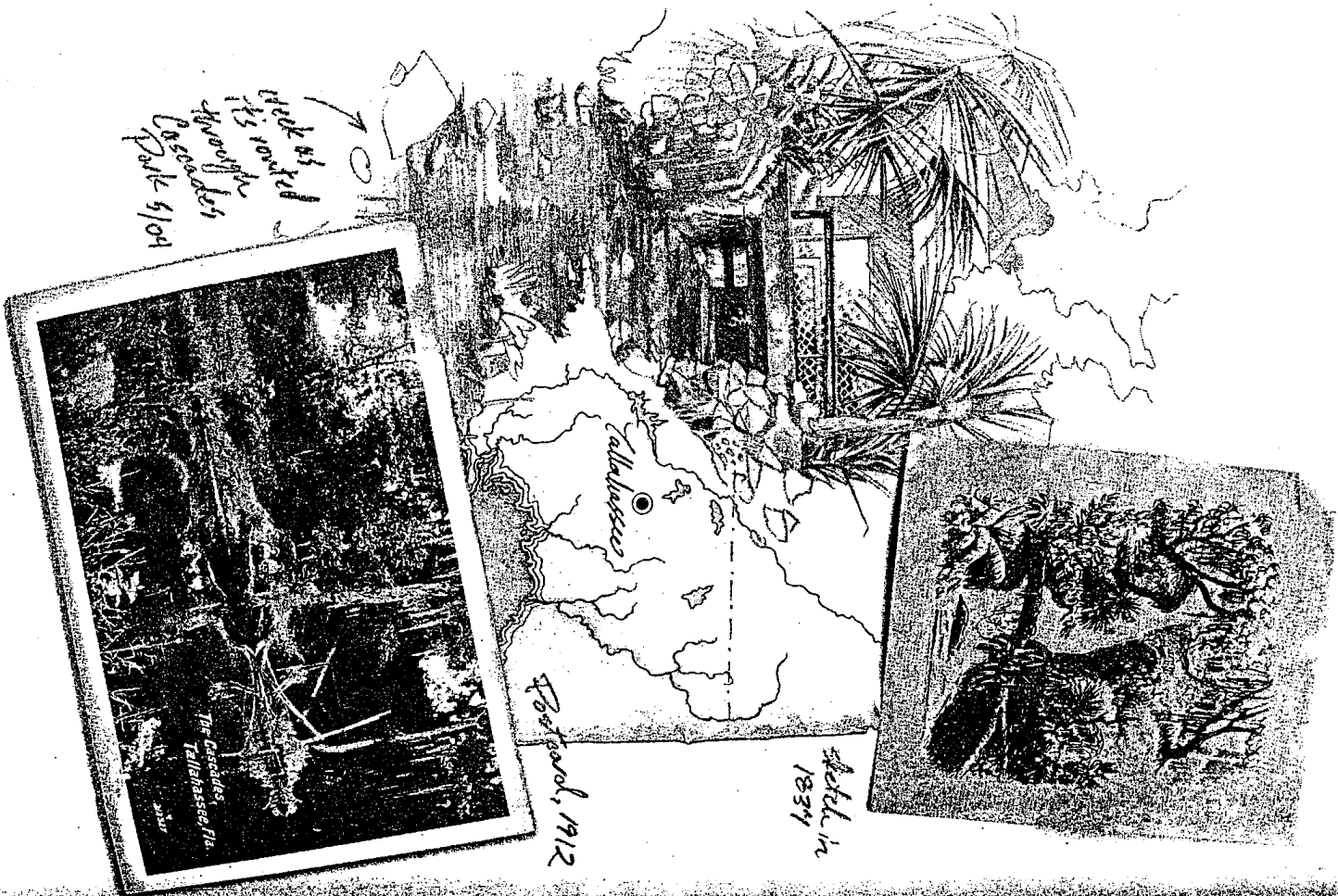
When schoolchildren visit the Florida State Capitol, the governor likes to tell them a story. First, he asks them, "How did Tallahassee become the capital of Florida?" Their small hands go up, and the governor calls on the kid who looks like he's going to explode with the answer. The kid says, "Because it's halfway between St. Augustine and Pensacola!"

And the governor says, "That's right! One man came from St. Augustine and one man came from Pensacola and they met here and decided this is where the capital should be!" Well, kind of. The governor leaves out the other part of the story, the one that might lead to some uncomfortable questions from the fresh-faced schoolchildren.

Questions like: Why would anybody turn a pretty waterfall into a town dump? And: What's toxic waste?

It isn't pretty, what the grown-ups did. Better to leave it like it is, a tangle of vines behind a fence with a sign warning you to keep away. No, it is time for the truth. The truth is that a waterfall—a waterfall!—beguiled the men who were assigned to find a site for Florida's Capitol.

Imagine it: a bubbling stream through deep green woods, and then a waterfall, cascading twenty to thirty feet through the wet air into a deep pool, perfect for swimming. It was right downtown. Locals called it the "Cascade,"



or sometimes, the "Cascades." It flowed near the hillside where the Capitol is now, most probably on the east side of South Monroe Street where the railroad bridge passes over the road. Using today's landmarks, the Cascade would have been behind Buddy's Marine, across South Monroe from an old square, pointed-roof building that was a bar and then a fruit stand. It was fed by a stream known today as the "St. Augustine Branch," which started near present-day Leon High School and ran down the canal that's now in the center of Franklin Boulevard. According to historian Jonathan Lammers, who did an exhaustive history of the Cascade, the stream historically wound through the valley at the eastern edge of Tallahassee before falling into a ravine created by erosion.

Of course, there's no waterfall there now. You have to go to Falling Waters State Park, halfway across the Panhandle, to see anything like it. The truth: I have wept for this lost place, felt fury in my belly that men could turn a stream into a concrete ditch and silence a waterfall with truckloads of garbage.

Why did they do it? I can't tell you. I can't possibly imagine any realistic justification for such behavior. It is an old Florida story, really. Why throw old washing machines into a woodland spring? Why drain the Everglades? Why fill the hole in the bottom of Lake Jackson with concrete? Why dig up Florida's ancient limestone and phosphate bones and sell them off? Why trash a perfectly good waterfall?

The white men who came upon it in 1823 must have heard the soft music of water tumbling over stones before they saw it. Can you see them, standing on the hillside?

"Gorgeous," one might have said.

"Yes," the other would agree. "It's big enough to turn a mill. The governor will love it."

They must have been tired. It's a long trip from where they started, St. Marks. Plus, they'd had a tense encounter with an Indian chief, who wasn't happy to see them. In his journal, one of the men wrote: "Here, the chief picked up a handful of dirt, held it out, and angrily declared that this was his land." Well, they'd deal with that whole thing later.

For now, they were focused on the errand that Governor William DuVal sent them on, setting up a capital. DuVal asked two guys—one was a lawyer, and the other was a doctor—to find a capital after Florida became a

territory in 1822. Legislators kept dying on their way to the annual sessions in Pensacola and St. Augustine, and back then, they thought that was a bad idea. The doctor set out on horse from St. Augustine. The lawyer took a boat from Pensacola, and he had a lousy trip. In the Gulf, he got into a huge fight with his boat captain and was so furious he asked to be let off in the middle of swampy nowhere. The captain later cooled down and went looking for the lawyer. When the captain picked him up, the lawyer was half-blind and starved, trying to cross the Ochlockonee River on a piece of driftwood. Imagine how it felt, then, when he met up with the doctor in St. Marks, and eventually came up on that glen and waterfall.

Travelers described the site three years later in an 1825 edition of the *Pensacola Gazette*:

Our party was not long in selecting a camping ground, and pitching their tent about midway of the southern slope, which might be taken for the land of the Fairies: to the southward and westward, the country opened to their view . . . at their feet a crystal fountain, gushing from the declivity of a hill; to the eastward the view was more confined by the thick foliage of the undergrowth, which served to screen the view, though not the sound of a beautiful cascade, which was formed by the rivulet above described, falling over the ledge of rocks into a deep glen, which forms a circle of about seventy yards in diameter.

On November 1, 1823, the lawyer, John Lee Williams, wrote

Doct. Simmons has agreed that the Site should be fixed near the old fields abandoned by the Indians after Jackson's invasion, but has not yet determined whether between the . . . old fields, or on a fine high lawn about a mile W. In both spots, the water is plenty and good. . . . Directly east of the old fields runs a . . . stream of water which you must recollect. This stream, after running about a mile south, pitches about 20 or 30 feet into an immense chasm, in which it runs 60 or 70 rods to the base of a high hill which it enters among clefts of Amorphous argillaceous . . . rocks full of shells and other fossils.

But Florida's pioneers didn't think land ought to just sit there looking pretty. It had to work for a living. Settlers built a mill along the stream. And later, those lovely rocks full of shells and other fossils were gouged out and carted off to produce mortar for Florida's second Capitol in 1826. The lovely waterfall now had a rock quarry next to it, the first chapter in this story of lost opportunity.

For the waterfall, things got much worse. In the 1850s, railroad surveyors decided that the easiest route over hilly Tallahassee was to follow the valley of the St. Augustine Branch. That brought the tracks directly over the ridge where the Cascade waterfall flowed. Worried that the V made by the waterfall would undermine the new tracks, they started filling the natural chasm with railroads and other junk to make a level place for the tracks to cross.

"It was a shame it was done," wrote Elizabeth Brown, who moved to Tallahassee around 1828 and lived the rest of her life here. "The (rail)road could have gone on one side without any trouble."

Even after the railroad tracks destroyed the waterfall, the Cascade pool remained.

In 1890, the editor of the Tallahassee *Weekly Floridian* offered an excellent suggestion: "A good investment," he wrote, "would be the purchase of the 'Cascade' south of Tallahassee. If enclosed and cleaned out it could make an excellent swimming pool."

People did still swim there. It was also apparently a place where men met to drink, fish, and gamble. Old newspaper articles describe a few accidental drownings there, including "two small negro boys. . . . Their names were Charley and Lewis, aged respectively eight and nine years—the first belonging to Dr. Barnard and the last to Mrs. Sheppard. They had gone to the cascade to swim—jumped into the water without knowing it had greatly increased in depth."

The water was probably still clean then. But in 1895, the city actually started poisoning the Cascade. Officials built a coal gasification plant on the west side of Gadsden Street near what is today Cascades Park to provide natural gas for Tallahassee. It was a dirty business. Workers dumped tar and toxic chemicals into the beautiful St. Augustine Branch. The poisons seeped underground, and they never went away.

The deep Cascade pool was cut off from its waterfall, poisoned and injured. The city fathers decided that it was a dangerous mosquito breeding

ground—wasn't all of Florida, really? They started filling the sinkhole with trash. After a while, it officially became the town dump.

From gorgeous waterfall to town dump—did anyone notice? Did anyone speak up? When the city plugged up the Cascade pool with garbage, the water still wanted to go there. It backed up, and that whole low area around South Monroe Street turned marshy. In 1924, city fathers built a ballpark for Tallahassee's centennial, on the east side of South Monroe Street near the lost waterfall. To keep the field from being spongy, crews got to work obliterating the last of the charming watercourse. They turned the meandering St. Augustine Branch into a concrete-lined ditch to route water away from the ball field.

"When these ditches are completed, many objectionable water holes will be done away with," the Tallahassee city manager wrote in 1928. My God. Is that Florida—or what? *Marry objectionable water holes will be done away with.*

I keep thinking about an 1823 account by Williams, one of the explorers who scouted the Capitol site for Governor DuVal. He described "innumerable springs and small streams of water" around downtown Tallahassee. Think about how lovely those springs and rivulets would be downtown today, instead of concrete drainage systems that drown in a hard rain. Think about how nice it would be for the old Cascade pool to be a park. We'd have a marker there to commemorate the founding of Florida's capital and the waterfall that drew us here.

You can hardly find the Cascade anymore. One day, when it was raining like it meant business, I went looking. I drove along the old course of Cascade Creek to see where the water goes now. In the confines of the concrete drainage ditch in the center of Franklin Boulevard, the old Cascade Creek bunches up in an angry rush. I crane my neck to see it, cars hard on my bumper, people wondering what I'm looking at.

I follow the stream to where Franklin dead-ends into Lafayette Street, behind a bunch of hulking white state buildings. The water buckles up here in an urgent swirling wave, running fast enough to float a whitewater raft. The giant gray culvert can hardly contain it. The stream begins to spread out over a green expanse in front of the Department of Transportation.

Look at that, I think: The stream still lives. That's why Franklin Boulevard floods in a hard rain. It's a stream bed, not a road! With lightning

flashing, I drive a block over to South Monroe, just south of the Capitol. I turn into a short driveway behind a concrete building with "Buddy's Marine" painted on its side. There's a chain-link fence there, keeping me out of the Cascade, ground zero of Tallahassee history. Giant electrical lines march up the hill. Old junked boats poke through the kudzu.

This was an oak-magnolia forest, with redbuds stepping out in the spring and vines blocking out the summer sun. People had picnics along the creek, and baptisms in the dark, cold pool. Before that—who knows? Was it a place for tribal ceremonies? A mastodon watering hole?

Cars splash past on Monroe Street, wipers furiously clearing away rain.

Water roars through the culvert under Monroe beneath the railroad bridge. I never noticed it before when I drove here. I never noticed the stream, rushing under my wheels. The last gasp of a place I'll never get to see.

Or will I? I am not the only person interested in Florida's lost waterfall. In 1971, then-Secretary of State Richard Stone became captivated by the Cascade's story and persuaded the legislature to dedicate a piece of downtown land as Cascades Park. The state moved power lines and earth and built bridges across what's left of the old streambed, a green park near the headquarters of one of the biggest environmental spoilers of all: the Florida DOT.

Stone built support for a plan to restore the old waterfall and pool, even hiring a pair of architects to design the site. The architects proposed a thirty-foot *artificial* waterfall as the park's centerpiece. Imagine it! It seems like a theme park fix to one of Florida's saddest natural disasters. Maybe it would be better than nothing.

Today, a copy of that grand plan languishes in the Tallahassee attic of one of the architects, Sam Hand. "People perish, and towns perish, for lack of a vision, and we've never had one in Florida," Hand said sadly. Stone's plan sputtered a few years after it began. Work stopped for two reasons: one, Stone moved away to serve in Congress, leaving Cascade Park without a political champion. And environmental officials found the massive contamination from the old coal gasification plant. The site, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says, "may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare, or the environment." The EPA says Florida and the City of Tallahassee need to clean it up.

Some people are working to salvage something out of this mess. The

Trust for Public Land has a plan to create an urban park called the Capital Cascade Greenway. It would have a paved trail running along a restored version of the old Cascade Creek. The greenway would start where the stream once began, the site of today's Leon High School ball fields. It would go along the old watercourse, which is now a series of ugly drainage ditches. The idea is to clear them and put paths and benches along them. Make the water an asset, not an eyesore. People could bike and walk through old historic neighborhoods, between the campuses of Florida A&M and Florida State Universities, down the meandering hills that so captivated the capital-hunters. Eventually, the Capital Cascade Greenway would connect to the St. Mark's Trail, a modern echo of their historic path from the coast to the waterfall.

It's a great plan—a bit of hope in a story that desperately needs it. But the waterfall? It is lost to us. Even if the water did flow, it would be filled with poison. I read a depressing EPA technical plan called "Request for a Removal Action at the Cascade Park Gasification Plant and Cascade Landfill Site, Tallahassee, Florida." Tucked among pages that describe a list of horrible poisons underground, the report notes cheerily: "Because of the area's former natural beauty that included woodlands with a waterfall and running streams, the area was designated as Cascades Park by the former Florida Governor, Reuben Askew, and Cabinet on November 9, 1971." EPA hazardous waste experts say that Florida needs to carefully line the old Cascade Creek with concrete so the poison won't move even farther. The experts say that the old dump, and the waterfall beneath it, must be buried under a heavy clay layer.

"A sod-covered clay cap will provide an effective barrier from human contact with the waste," the engineers note.

Oh, I get it. A tomb. Maybe we could raise some money and put a headstone on top. Show some respect for the dead. Maybe then the governor would send the schoolchildren over to the gravesite, to honor the lost waterfall. Maybe he'd tell them the truth about what the grown-ups did. Maybe he'd say: we're sorry, children. We're sorry. We won't let it happen again.



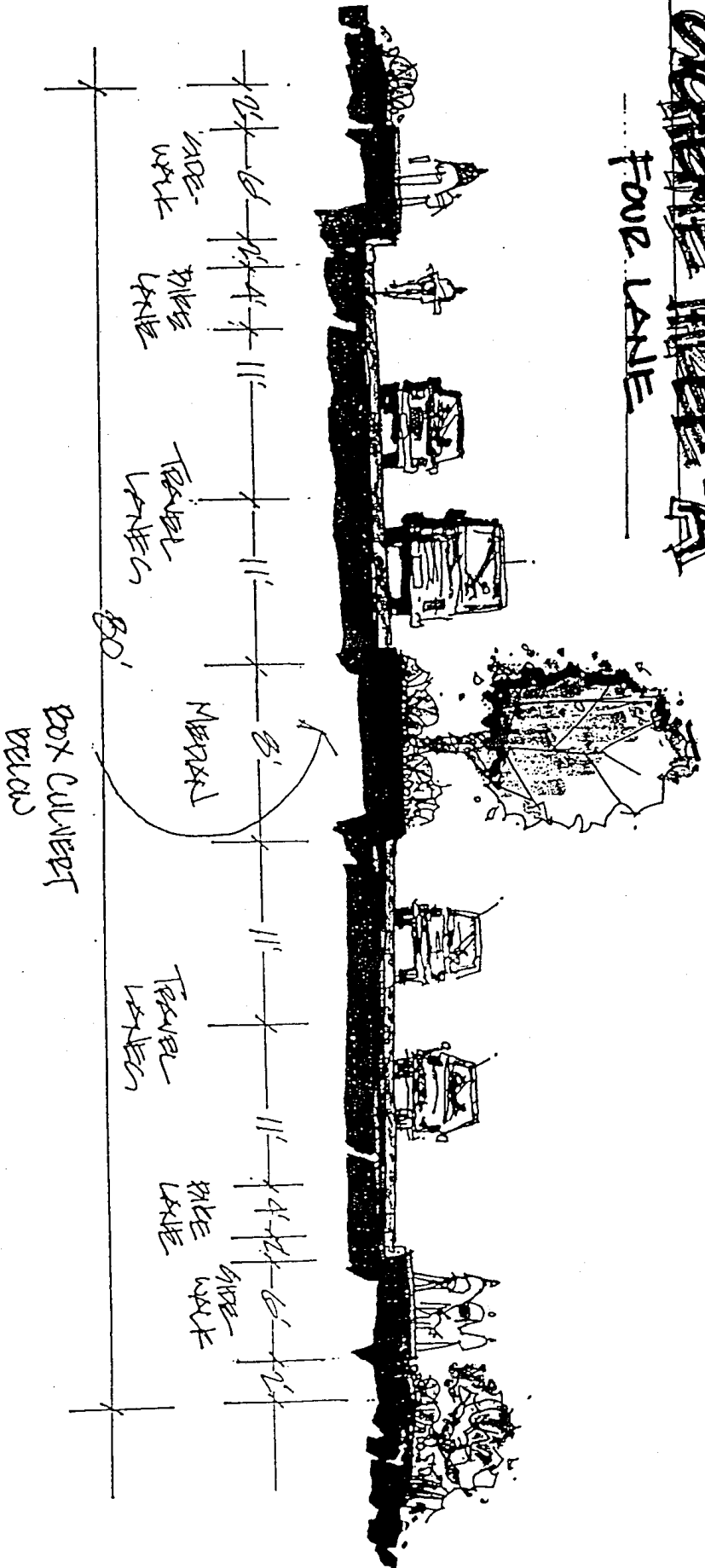
JULIE HAUSERMAN has been writing about Florida's environment for eighteen years. She was a Capitol bureau reporter for the St. Petersburg Times in Tallahassee for seven years and is a national commentator for National Public Radio's "Weekend Edition-Sunday" and The Splendid Table. Her work is featured in several Florida anthologies, including The Wild Heart of Florida and The Book of the Everglades. She has won numerous awards for her investigative journalism, including two nominations for the Pulitzer Prize. In 2001 she won the Scripps Howard National Journalism Award's top environmental prize for her stories about arsenic leaking out of pressure-treated lumber. She lives in an intentional community in the countryside outside Tallahassee with her daughter, Colleen.

JULIE HAUSERMAN



FLORIDA'S LOST WATERFALL: CASCADES PARK

~~SCHENCK TRAIL~~ FOUR LANE



Franklin Boulevard Lane Call/Capacity Analysis Existing and Future Hourly Volumes

Attachment #6

Hour	Franklin mto College		1/22/03		Central Location		Raw Data	
	SB Traffic	K % (SB)	NB Traffic	K % (NB)	D % (SB)	D % (NB)	% >= 65%	
12	21	0%	45	1%		68%	1	
1	20	0%	31	1%		61%		
2	25	0%	11	0%		69%	1	
3	10	0%	5	0%		67%	1	
4	21	0%	7	0%		75%	1	
5	41	1%	26	0%		61%		
6	224	3%	114	2%		65%	1	
7	924	14%	295	5%		76%	1	
8	902	14%	297	5%		75%	1	
9	458	7%	237	4%		66%	1	
10	305	5%	255	4%		54%		
11	340	5%	386	6%		53%		
12	475	7%	425	7%		53%		
1	451	7%	404	7%		53%		
2	359	6%	382	6%		52%		
3	365	6%	392	6%		52%		
4	409	6%	704	12%		63%		
5	424	7%	882	15%		68%	1	
6	215	3%	396	7%		65%	1	
7	173	3%	254	4%		59%		
8	133	2%	201	3%		60%		
9	79	1%	132	2%		63%		
10	70	1%	99	2%		59%		
11	72	1%	78	1%		52%		
Total	6516	100%	6058	100%	52%	48%	10	

Option A1: Two lane divided road with left turn lanes where warranted. Directional capacity = 810 vph
 Option A2: Three lane with a two way left turn lane. Direction capacity = 810 vph
 Option B: Four lane undivided with left turn lanes. Directional capacity = 1630 vph
 Option C: Four lane divided with left turn lanes where warranted. Directional capacity = 1720 vph

Hour	Projected 2020 Traffic Counts*		Directional Volume		Option A1	Option A2	Option B	Option C
	SB Traffic**	NB Traffic**	D % (SB)	D % (NB)				
12	32	73		70%				
1	30	50		62%				
2	38	18		68%				
3	15	8		65%				
4	32	11		74%				
5	62	42		59%				
6	336	184		65%				
7	1388	476		74%				
8	1355	478		74%				
9	688	382		64%				
10	458	411		53%				
11	511	623		55%				
12	713	686		51%				
1	677	652		51%				
2	539	616		53%				
3	548	633		54%				
4	614	1136		65%				
5	637	1423		69%				
6	323	639		66%				
7	260	410		61%				
8	200	324		62%				
9	119	213		64%				
10	105	160		60%				
11	108	126		54%				
Total	9785	9775	50%	50%	4	4	0	0

* Highest directional projections used (N. end)
 ** SB and NB hourly volumes calculated by existing K % applied to projected volume

directional splits.xls

Attachment #7

TO BLUEPRINT 2000 AGENCY
January 19, 2005

RE: Capital Cascade Trail Master Plan - Alternate Stormwater Analysis

The Report has divided the analysis into four (4) segments with up to four (4) concepts for each segment. Within Segment 2, Concept A includes a Centennial Field Memorial Plaza (101 AF), Concept B rebuilds Centennial Baseball Field (42.5 AF), Concept C is a passive park (103 AF), and Concept D provides an amphitheatre (69 AF). Segment 1 assumes that the existing Franklin Blvd. ditch will be enclosed with two (2) box culverts. Therefore, the majority of the existing flooding will be conveyed downstream and will have to be stored within Segment 2 to reduce flooding at So. Monroe St. Segments 1 and 2 were then evaluated together, assuming that Franklin Blvd. improvements would be the same regardless of the Segment 2 Concept.

Please note that each Segment 2 concept represents a unique set of improvements. Therefore, it is very difficult to use the model results to determine the relative benefit of any individual improvement (such as Centennial Field) from one concept in comparison to an individual improvement from another concept. Also, because each downstream segment was modeled assuming a particular upstream segment, different combinations of segment alternatives will generate different results. Any decision based solely on reported results will need to be made carefully.

It is difficult to ascertain the decision matrix that was used to determine the amenities within each concept. Concept B assumed a larger "footprint" for the proposed baseball field than was proposed by the "Fans of Centennial Field Restoration". If Centennial Field becomes a priority, it seems that the following areas could provide additional opportunity for additional storage:

1. FDOT Parking west of Suwannee St. could be eliminated to increase the size of the "Stilling Pool"
2. The "Improved Parking" south of Gaines St., the Amphitheatre, and the "Additional Parking" north of the RR could be eliminated to provide additional storage
3. Centennial Field should be downsized to accommodate a Babe Ruth/High School Baseball Field increasing storage
4. The "Passive Park" between Pensacola St. and Madison St. could be modified to provide storage

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