CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION

REVISED AGENDA ● MARCH 25, 2025

City Commission Chamber	Regular City Commission Meeting	6:00 PM

CITY HALL
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

City Clerk's office: (386) 248-9441 - Fax: (386) 248-9448

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

City Commission Chamber
City Hall
1065 Ridgewood Avenue
Holly Hill, FL 32117

CITY COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mayor
John Penny

District 1 - Commissioner
Debra Snow

District 2 – Commissioner
Penny Currie

District 3 – Commissioner
Jeffrey DeLanoy

District 4 – Commissioner
Roy Johnson

CITY MANAGER
Joseph Forte

CITY CLERK
Valerie Manning

1. CALL TO ORDER

a. Roll Call
b. Invocation by City Commissioner Jeff DeLanoy
c. Pledge of Allegiance

2. PRESENTATION

1. Water Conservation Month - April

   (Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)

3. RECESS THE CC MTG & CONVENE AS THE CRA

4. CRA AGENDA ITEM

1. -2025-R-23 A Resolution of the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency Recommending Extension and Modification of the Community Redevelopment Plan by the City Commission of Holly Hill to Extend the Plan for a Period of Ten (10) Years; Approving the Community Redevelopment Plan Amendment; Making Findings, Recommendations, and Requests; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

   (Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)

5. ADJOURN AS THE CRA & RECONVENE THE CC MTG

6. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This is the time for the public to come forward with any comments they may have on any subject related to city business not listed on the Regular Agenda or under Public Hearings. Prior to commenting, individuals are asked to clearly state their name and city of residence for the record. Each individual shall be afforded no more than three (3) minutes to speak unless such time is extended by a majority vote of the City Commission. The City Clerk's Office is required to retain any documents, photographs, drawings, etc., that are shown to the City Commissioners. All comments shall be directed to the presiding officer.

7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Workshop and March 11, 2025 Regular City Commission Meeting

   (Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)

8. CONSENT AGENDA - ITEMS (1 - 4)

The action proposed is stated for each item on the Consent Agenda. Unless a City Commissioner removes an item from the Consent Agenda, no discussion on individual items will occur and a single motion will approve all items. Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to speak on any item on the Consent Agenda?

1. Resolution –2025-R-24 A Resolution of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Amending the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Annual Operating Budget, Appropriating Carry Over Funds for Hurricane Milton Expenditures; Setting Forth Revenues and Expenditures; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

   (Requested by Michele Moore, Finance)

2. Resolution –2025-R-25 A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Approving the Piggybacking of Volusia County Master Agreement No. 21-B-05LS with Fortiline, Inc., for the Purchase of Public Works Department Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies in an Amount of $50,000 and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute the Same; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

   (Requested by Beth Wrenn, Public Works)

3. Resolution –2025-R-26 A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Authorizing the City Manager to Accept and Approve the City of Holly Hill's Designated Portion of the Volusia County Mitigation Strategy Plans; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

   (Requested by Josef Grusauskas, Public Works)

4. Resolution –2025-R-27 A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Approving Joint Project Grant with Volusia County and City for Chemical Tank Replacements at the City Utility Treatment Facilities and a Budget Amendment Request Transferring City Cost Share Funds into a New Project Fund and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute the Same; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

   (Requested by Josef Grusauskas, Public Works)

9. REGULAR AGENDA

1. Request for Lien Reduction - 746 Daytona Avenue

   (Requested by Joseph Forte, City Manager)

10. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Please silence any cell phone, pager or noise making device as not to interrupt the meeting. Staff will introduce each item for consideration, with comments and recommendations. The applicant or appellant will be heard first. Comments should be restricted to pertinent information regarding the agenda item under discussion. Out of courtesy to others, we ask that members of the public keep their comments brief and try to limit these comments to information not previously discussed. Members of the public who wish to speak, should state their name and city of residence clearly for the record. Each individual shall be afforded no more than three (3) minutes to speak unless such time is extended by a majority vote of the City Commission. The City Clerk's office is required to retain any documents, photographs, drawings, etc., that are shown to the City Commissioners. The City Commission may ask questions of speakers or of staff members. The Mayor will then ask the City Commission to make a recommendation or motion. Once a motion has been made and seconded, discussion will be closed to the floor. Following City Commission discussion, a vote will be taken. During voting, Commissioners who do not cast objecting votes are considered to have voted in support of the motion.

1. 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception

   (Requested by Brian Walker, Board of Planning and Appeals)

2. 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception

   (Requested by Brian Walker, Board of Planning and Appeals)

11. COMMUNICATIONS

A. City Manager Comments
B. City Attorney Comments
C. Mayor's Comments
D. District City Commission Comments
E. Mayor's Conclusion Comments

12. ADJOURNMENT

Website Address – www.hollyhillfl.org (City Clerk)

NOTICE – If any person decides to appeal any decision of the City Commission at this meeting, he/she will need a record of the proceedings and, for that purpose, he/she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. The City does not prepare or provide such a record.

For special accommodations, please notify the City Clerk's Office at least 72 hours in advance. (386) 248-9441

Help for the hearing impaired is available through the Assistive Listening System. Receivers can be obtained from the City Clerk's Office.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the Commission proceedings should contact the City Clerk's Office no later than three (3) days prior to the proceedings.

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

City Commission
1065 Ridgewood Ave
Holly Hill, FL 32117

SCHEDULED

Meeting: 03/25/25 06:00 PM
Department: City Clerk
Category: Proclamation
Prepared By: Valerie Manning
Initiator: Valerie Manning
Sponsors:
DOC ID: 4830

PRESENTATION (ID # 4830)

Water Conservation Month - April

PROCLAMATION

BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA DECLARING APRIL AS WATER CONSERVATION MONTH IN THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

WHEREAS, water is a basic and essential need of every living creature; and

WHEREAS, The State of Florida, Water Management Districts and the City of Holly Hill are working together to increase awareness about the importance of water conservation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill and the State of Florida has designated April, typically a dry month when water demands are most acute, Florida's Water Conservation Month, to educate citizens about how they can help save Florida's precious water resources; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill has always encouraged and supported water conservation, through various educational programs and special events; and

WHEREAS, every business, industry, school and citizen can make a difference when it comes to conserving water; and

WHEREAS, every business, industry, school and citizen can help by saving water and thus promote a healthy economy and community; and

WHEREAS, efficient irrigation design, programming, and maintenance can conserve water, Holly Hill will encourage citizens and businesses to evaluate their irrigation systems for potential efficiency enhancements.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Penny, Mayor of the City of Holly Hill, Florida and on behalf of the City Commission, do hereby proclaim April 2025 as:

WATER CONSERVATION MONTH

in the City of Holly Hill and urge all residents and businesses to help protect our precious water resources by practicing water saving measures and becoming more aware of the need to save water. For this, the 27th year of Water Conservation Month, there will be a special focus on improving outdoor irrigation efficiency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City to be affixed this 25th day of March, 2025.

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
CRA Resolution

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Valerie Manning**
SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency Recommending Extension and Modification of the Community Redevelopment Plan by the City Commission of Holly Hill to Extend the Plan for a Period of Ten (10) Years; Approving the Community Redevelopment Plan Amendment; Making Findings, Recommendations, and Requests; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.**
NUMBER: **2025-R-23**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

INTRODUCTION:

The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) has played a crucial role in revitalizing and transforming the city's redevelopment area through strategic investments and redevelopment initiatives. The approval of the Resolution begins the process for the adoption of the modified and extended Community Redevelopment Plan for a period of ten (10) years.

BACKGROUND:

In 1992, the Volusia County Commission adopted Delegation of Authority Resolution 92-257, granting the City of Holly Hill the authority to establish a CRA. Following this authorization, the City of Holly Hill formally created the Holly Hill CRA in 1996 through Ordinance 24-26, laying the foundation for structured redevelopment efforts.

The initial Community Redevelopment Plan was adopted in 1996 and later updated in 2007 to reflect evolving community needs and redevelopment goals. Since its inception, the CRA has successfully driven economic growth, improved infrastructure, and enhanced the quality of life for residents and businesses. Under its current operational time frame, the CRA is set to expire on December 31, 2026. Given the continued presence of blight and the need for ongoing redevelopment efforts, staff recommends extending the CRA's operational term for an additional ten years to build on its successes and ensure long-term community revitalization.

Summary of CRA Accomplishments

The CRA's targeted investments have led to significant improvements across multiple focus areas:

Economic Development: Generated over $200 million in incremental taxable value, surpassing the original base value of $88 million, and attracted 100+ new businesses, creating jobs and economic growth.

Infrastructure Improvements: Upgraded utilities, converted overhead to underground power, enhanced streetscapes, improved sidewalks, and beautified key community gateways.

Public Safety: Increased police presence, established crime watch programs, and hosted safety events, strengthening security within the CRA district.

Community Engagement: Actively participated in major community events, while promoting grant programs for redevelopment.

Public-Private Partnerships: Successfully developed Pictona at Holly Hill, a premier pickleball destination featuring 49 courts, an on-site restaurant, clubhouse, and education center, boosting tourism and local businesses.

Revitalization of Blighted Areas: Acquired and redeveloped underutilized properties, enhanced public spaces like Centennial Park, and funded residential and commercial property improvements through grant programs.

Future Vision

The 2024 CRA Plan update will focus on four key themes to guide future redevelopment efforts:

Attracting Investments - Expanding public-private partnerships and supporting new business development.

Keepers of the Vision - Preserving the city's character while promoting strategic growth.

Quality of Life - Enhancing parks, recreational facilities, affordable housing, and community spaces.

Infrastructure Enhancements - Continuing utility, stormwater, and streetscape improvements to support long-term sustainability.

CONCLUSION:

The Holly Hill CRA has made a lasting impact by fostering economic growth, improving infrastructure, enhancing public safety, and revitalizing blighted areas. Given the continued need for redevelopment, staff recommends extending the CRA's operational term for an additional ten years beyond 2026 to sustain Holly Hill's progress and ensure long-term community benefits.

The approval of this Resolution initiates the process for adopting the modified and extended Community Redevelopment Plan for a ten-year period. Following approval, the Planning and Appeals Board will review the plan for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. The Community Redevelopment Plan will then proceed to the City Commission for approval and adoption through First and Second Readings of the Ordinance. Concurrently, the plan will undergo the County of Volusia's approval process, culminating in final adoption by the Volusia County Council.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests that the CRA Governing Board approve this extension and forward the recommendation to the City Commission for approval.

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #3: Implement the CRA master plan with a focus on the best utilization of vacant properties and blighted properties in the city. Attention should also focus on infrastructure improvements within the district and strategies to encourage private investment and business retention.

MOTION:

RECOMMEND THE MODIFICATION OF THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF HOLLY HILL AND EXTEND THE PLAN FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) YEARS.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (PDF)

CRA Resolution No. 2025-23

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOLLY HILL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY RECOMMENDING EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF HOLLY HILL TO EXTEND THE PLAN FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) YEARS; APPROVING THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENT; MAKING FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REQUESTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOLLY HILL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY RECOMMENDING EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF HOLLY HILL TO EXTEND THE PLAN FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) YEARS; APPROVING THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENT; MAKING FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REQUESTS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in 1992 the Volusia County Commission adopted Delegation of Authority Resolution 92-257 granting the City of Holly Hill the authority to establish a Community Redevelopment Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Volusia County Commission adopted Delegation of Authority Resolution 92-257 grants the Holly Hill CRA and operational time frame through 2026; and

WHEREAS, in 1996 the City of Holly Hill, Florida (the "City") adopted Ordinance 24-26, creating the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA"); and

WHEREAS, the initial Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Plan (the "Plan") was adopted by the City of Holly Hill, Florida (the "City") in 1996 and subsequently updated in 2007; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Community Redevelopment Plan and enacting resolutions, the initial term of the Plan is for a period ending December 31, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the City, in close coordination with Volusia County leadership and staff, recently conducted detailed community redevelopment planning process in accordance with Florida Statutes, Chapter 163, Part III, to initiate the Community Redevelopment Plan update process; and

WHEREAS, the extensive evaluation process, community involvement, and redevelopment focus areas, redevelopment elements, and short-term, mid-term, and long-term implementation schedule identified in coordination with Volusia County were incorporated into a plan titled Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Plan dated September 2024, which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" (the "Plan"); and

WHEREAS, the CRA finds that conditions of slum and/or blighted areas continue to exist within the CRA area and adopts the findings set forth in the "Plan", and finds that the purposes of the CRA and the public health, safety, and welfare will be served by extending the operational term of the CRA for an additional ten (10) years; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Florida Statute 163.346(1), the City Commission is authorized to modify the Community Redevelopment Plan upon the recommendation of the CRA and as otherwise provided in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes and the Interlocal Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE HOLLY HILL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. RECITALS. The foregoing recitals are hereby verified as true and correct and are adopted as a material part of this Resolution.

1. Recommendations and Requests. The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency hereby recommends and respectfully requests the following:

(a) That the Amendment to Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Plan attached hereto as Exhibit "A" (the "Plan") be adopted and approved by the Holly Hill City Commission in order to extend the Community Redevelopment Plan for a period of ten (10) years beyond expiration of the initial term as indicated in the Plan;

(b) That the Volusia County Council consider adopting such resolution(s) as are necessary to authorize the Plan and extension of the CRA for a period of ten (10) years beyond expiration of the initial term;

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Resolution is, for any reason, determined invalid, void, voidable, unenforceable, or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion will be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding will not affect the validity of the remaining Resolution unless the purpose of this Resolution is frustrated thereby.

SECTION 3. CONFLICTS. In the event of a conflict or conflicts between this Resolution and any other Resolution of the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency, this Resolution controls to the extent of any such conflict.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 25th day of MARCH, 2025.

EXHIBIT "A"

HOLLY HILL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN - 2024

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

CITY OF HOLLY HILL

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN UPDATE

SEPTEMBER 2024 | REVISED MARCH 2025

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

CITY OF HOLLY HILL
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN UPDATE

SEPTEMBER 2024 | REVISED JANUARY 2025

GAI's Community Solutions Group (CSG) is a cross-functional team of professionals who help create sustainable, livable places. We plan and design public spaces, sculpt landscapes and parks, reimagine streets and roads, and provide the regulatory and economic insight necessary to bring projects to life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Joseph A. Forte | City Manager
John S. Cox | CRA Coordination
Economic Development Department

City of Holly Hill
1065 Ridgewood Avenue
Holly Hill, Florida 32117
(386) 248-9446

PROJECT TEAM

Thomas R. Kohler | Senior Advisor
John M. Jones, MPA, AICP, FRA-RP | Project Manager
Laura Smith, MPA, FRA-RA | Urban Analytics Director
Natalie Frazier, MBA, FRA-RA | Urban Analytics Manager
Hannah Hollinger, LEED AP O+M | Senior Planner
Jordan Kowalchik | Project Planner

Community Solutions Group, GAI Consultants, Inc.
618 East South Street, Suite 700
Orlando, FL 32801
(321) 319.3088

gai consultants
COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS GROUP

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This document has been prepared by GAI Consultants, Inc. on behalf of the City of Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency.

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

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Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

2024 HOLLY HILL CRA PLAN UPDATE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1992, the Volusia County Commission granted, through the adoption of Delegation of Authority Resolution 92-257, the City of Holly Hill ("City") the authority to establish a Community Redevelopment Agency. The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency ("Agency") was established in 1996 by the Holly Hill City Commission through the adoption of establishing Ordinance 24-26.

The first Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area ("Holly Hill CRA") Plan was adopted in 1996, and subsequently updated in 2007. Based on the year the Agency was established, prior to 2002, and the year in which the Holly Hill CRA Plan was adopted, the Agency has a base operational time frame of 30 years, with a current sunset date of 2026.

Since its creation, the Agency has implemented a wide range of capital infrastructure improvements within the Holly Hill CRA, such as streetscapes, parks and open spaces, stormwater and utility improvements. In addition, the Agency has realized numerous redevelopment programming successes, including, but not limited to, small business support, commercial corridor improvements, and destination tourism development.

The Agency is seeking an extension of its operational timeframe by ten years, until 2036. Subsequent discussions with Volusia County regarding extension of the "sunset" provisions resulted in the initiation of this Holly Hill Community Redevelopment 2024 Plan Update ("2024 Plan").

This 2024 Plan builds upon the achievements of the 2007 Holly Hill CRA Plan, acknowledging past successes and integrating feedback from an extensive public engagement program. This has led to a focused approach for the 2024 Plan, identifying specific projects and initiatives that maximize resource utilization for optimal success. These capital projects and programming initiatives articulate the four (4) themes and focus areas of this 2024 Plan, including:

- Attracting Investments
- Keepers of the Vision
- Quality of Life
- Infrastructure Enhancements

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

The themes and focus areas of this 2024 Plan include specific programming and capital projects which have been summarized below.

The **Attracting Investments** theme outlined in this 2024 Plan aims to create an environment that encourages development and generates prosperity.

The **Quality of Life** programming and capital projects identified within this 2024 Plan seek to enhance the overall living conditions, making the area aesthetically and environmentally appealing for residents, businesses, and visitors.

The **Keepers of the Vision** theme strives to establish a process to support community involvement for the monitoring and maintenance of this 2024 Plan and to provide a platform for local business advocacy and representation of the Holly Hill business community.

The **Infrastructure Enhancements** programming and capital projects outlined within this 2024 Plan aim to upgrade existing infrastructure and introduce additional improvements to roads, utilities, and stormwater facilities, thereby supporting economic activity.

Highlighting specific projects in the implementation program include the following:

- Completing design and right-of-way ("R-O-W") needs for improvements to LPGA Boulevard.
- Developing comprehensive plans related to stormwater facilities to address flooding and water quality run-off issues.
- Expanding businesses and property-owners' incentive programs to help address appearance and facade issues.
- Addressing the opportunities to improve and re-purpose motel land uses to mitigate appearance and social concerns.
- Focus initiatives for comprehensive redevelopment and identify specific planning resources for three key areas:
  - Pictona Campus and surrounding area.
  - Proposed Entertainment District.
  - Maintain and improve Carswell Avenue Industrial Area.

In addition, this 2024 Plan has identified nearly $238.7 million dollars in potential programming and potential capital improvement costs through 2036. This 2024 Plan also estimates that the Holly Hill CRA will generate a combined tax increment between $10,675,755 and $10,759,755 through the Agency's current sunset date, 2026. The Holly Hill CRA is anticipated to generate, in total, between $46,390,200 and $49,031,200 in additional receipts throughout the 10-year projection period, 2027 to 2036.

This 2024 Plan provides goals, themes, objectives, as well as tax increment projections extending beyond the Agency's current operational time frame, 2026, through 2036. Throughout the planning process, Volusia County was engaged in the collaborative discussions to ensure this 2024 Plan addresses goals and objectives of the community. This was particularly important in addressing the infrastructure elements related to transportation and stormwater facilities. This collaborative approach was crucial to facilitate discussion and goals in extending the Agency's operational time frame through 2036.

Formal adoption of this 2024 Plan in accordance with the process is required under Florida Statutes ("F.S.") Chapter 163(III). This 2024 Plan is current with the latest data, and addresses specific desired outcomes regarding capital investments, and economic development as cornerstones of strategies moving forward.

SECTION ONE
INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1.1
DEFINING THE AREA

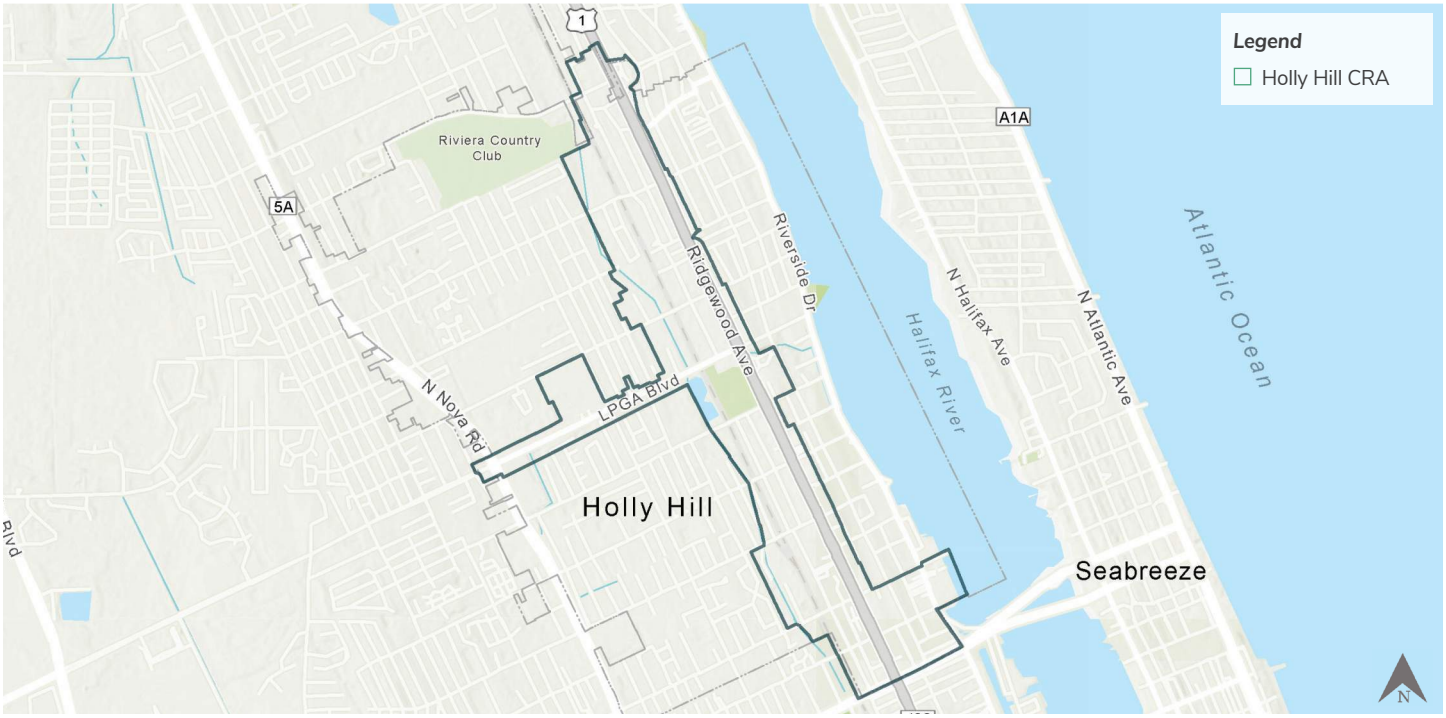
The City of Holly Hill ("City") is located in northeast Volusia County ("County"). Situated along the banks of the Halifax River, the City offers a blend of natural beauty and suburban tranquility. Known as the home of Pictona, a world class pickleball facility coined "Pickleball Paradise", the City also affords residents and guest scenic waterfront parks, the weekly Sunday Halifax Riverside Market, community concerts, kayaking, and other recreational opportunities The City's convenient location between Daytona Beach and Ormond Beach makes it an attractive destination for those looking to explore the broader region while enjoying a peaceful, small-town vibe.

According to ESRI Business Analyst, the City has a 2024 estimated population of 12,945, resulting in a population density of 3,269 people per square mile. The City has 6,079 total households, with a median household income of $40,123, and a per capita income of $31,721.

The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area ("Holly Hill CRA") encompasses approximately 755 acres within the City. The Holly Hill CRA is generally located between the Florida East Cost (FEC) Railroad and U.S. Highway 1 (Ridgewood Avenue); as well as Mason Avenue and portions of LPGA Boulevard, as illustrated in the map below (see **Figure 1 - Holly Hill CRA Boundary Map**).

According to ESRI Business Analyst, the Holly Hill CRA had an estimated population of 2,580 as of 2024 estimates, representing a population density of 2,293 persons per square mile. The Holly Hill CRA has 1,270 total households, with a median household income of $37,860, and a per capita income of $30,050, as of 2024 estimates according to ESRI Business Analyst.

Figure 1. Holly Hill CRA Boundary Map



Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

SECTION 1.2

HISTORY

The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency ("Agency") is a dependent special district created by the City in May 1996 to implement the community redevelopment activities outlined under Florida Statutes ("F.S."), Chapter 163. The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area ("CRA"), created by the Agency, which encompasses approximately 755 acres, has been served by the 1996 and 2007 Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan ("Redevelopment Plan").

The Redevelopment Plan acts as the main guide for all CRA related activities. The Agency is set to "sunset" in 2026. Its primary goals are to reduce or eliminate blight, enhance the tax base, and promote both public and private investment through various programs and incentives for residents and local businesses. The Agency has achieved numerous milestones since its creation, including community activities, utility improvements, and new construction. These accomplishments encompass business development initiatives, programs, and community events.

The primary vision for the Holly Hill CRA is to be a safe, vibrant, affordable and diverse community that all of its current and future residents can enjoy while maintaining a secure quality of life. The Agency established six primary initiatives as part of the Redevelopment Plan based on both public input and market search to promote this vision, these initiatives include:

1. Preserve and Enrich the Character of Holly Hill.
2. Establish an Identity.
3. Improve Stormwater and Utilities.
4. Enhance Transportation and Access.
5. Launch Social and Community Safety Activities.
6. Staffing Necessities.

These six initiatives serve as the framework to implement the community vision and encourage private sector investment and address conditions of slum and blight.

The Holly Hill CRA plays an essential role in the vitality and success of the City as a whole. As the center of entertainment, commerce, and civic activities, the district represents the identity of the City to the local community, the County, and Florida. The Agency is committed to improving the quality of life for its citizens—allowing for a dynamic and diverse community where people of all ages, ethnicities, and incomes have opportunities to find quality housing, jobs, goods, services, and cultural amenities. Through creativity, innovation, hard work, and persistence, the Agency will bring redevelopment and reinvestment to the Holly Hill CRA through socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable methods, in order to help create a beautiful and vibrant district which reflects the assets and the character of the City as a whole.

The Holly Hill CRA Trust Fund saw a 10.7% increase in revenues generated from property taxes from Fiscal Year ("FY") 2021/2022 to FY 2022/2023. FY 2022/2023 property tax revenues were the greatest achieved over the last four fiscal years, as represented below.

- 2019/2020 – $2,616,390
- 2020/2021 – $2,734,058
- 2021/2022 – $2,950,466
- 2022/2023 – $3,266,242

SECTION 1.3
SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency has followed a strategic plan to guide investments and improvements across various redevelopment themes. These themes directed numerous successful initiatives aimed at revitalizing the community. Below is a summary of recent projects and their support of the respective themes.

Economic Development

- The Holly Hill CRA has generated $200 million in incremental value, surpassing its initial taxable value of $88 million.
- Over a hundred new businesses have been attracted, alongside the expansion and relocation of existing businesses, leading to increased job opportunities and economic prosperity.

Infrastructure Improvements

- The Agency started a comprehensive beautification initiative, enhancing gateways with dedicated signage and median landscaping.
- The Agency supported numerous utility infrastructure projects including the Overhead to the Underground Utilities Conversion Project, district water and wastewater system upgrades, reclaimed water line expansion, City Hall Annex electric modifications, and fire alarm installations.
- The Agency supported several streetscape and transportation projects including the leveling of sidewalks, installing new street signage, landscaping, bus shelters, benches, and repaving deteriorating streets.

Safety Advancements

- Increased police presence through additional staff, a new substation, and the establishment of student, business watch, and crime reduction programs.
- The Holly Hill Police held regular safety-related events in the Holly Hill CRA and served as ambassadors to popular events.

Community Engagement

- The Agency organized targeted mail campaigns to promote grant programs for developers, businesses, and residents.
- The Agency participated in community events over multiple years, including Trunk-or-Treat, Easter Egg Hunt, Hot Rods on the Hill, Farmer's Market, Bike Week, Founders Day/ McCoy Rum Festival, Christmas Parade, and National Night Out.

Public-Private Partnerships

- The Agency established a successful Public-Private Partnership resulting in the creation of Pictona at the former Hollyland Park. Pictona, a renowned pickleball destination, boasts 49 courts, an on-site restaurant, clubhouse, education center, and retail.

Revitalization of Blighted Areas

- The Agency has taken strides towards revitalizing the area through land acquisitions, improvements, and demolitions.
- Specific properties like the Holly Hill Market were acquired for the renewal of dilapidated structures, lot aggregation for redevelopment, and expansion of stormwater retention areas.
- The Agency supported enhancements to public spaces, such as Centennial Park and the former library transformed into a multi-use community resource center.
- The Agency funded numerous residential and commercial improvements via its variety of grant offerings including façade, awning, signage, landscaping, demolition, paving, and painting grants.

Additionally, the Agency has initiated several studies for future projects and programs, exemplified by the LPGA Widening Study and Center Avenue Feasibility Study. These accomplishments collectively underscore the Agency's commitment to comprehensive community development and ongoing improvement initiatives.

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The Agency has achieved significant milestones over its multi-decade existence, catalyzing investment, and revitalization in the area. Demonstrating sustained growth, some key year-over-year accomplishments include:

2005

- Holly Hill CRA Overlay Zoning ordinance was adopted by the Agency that promoted permitted uses while prohibiting certain other uses for properties adjacent to Ridgewood Avenue and LPGA Boulevard and allowed for shared parking and stormwater facilities, on a case-by-case basis, and established architectural design standards for new construction projects.
- Has been providing commercial improvement matching grants and private residential improvement and demolition grants.

2006

- Enhanced police presence.
- New hardware store.
- Business directory database.
- Mail campaign to attract business.

2007

- Marketing initiatives including logo and mail campaign to businesses continuation and new mailers explaining residential grants and conference.
- Special event sponsorship.
- Utility improvements including lift stations.

2008

- Expansion of enhanced police presence including student programs, business watch program, crime reduction program, new vehicle, and substation.
- First Master Plan was created.
- Utility improvements including Ridgewood Avenue water main, sidewalk improvements and leveling program, reclaimed water system expansion to park and city hall complex.
- Purchased two properties for public use.

2009

- Streetscape improvements including street/stop signs, transit shelters, Daytona Avenue mill and pave.
- Mail campaign to developers.
- Centennial Park upgrade including parking area, sidewalks, and planting beds.

2010

- Utility upgrades–wastewater main line improvements, emergency generators at lift station, valve and hydrant replacement.
- The Market property purchased as historically significant site.
- Mail campaign to businesses.

2011

- Holly Hill Market Capital Improvement Project (“CIP”) began in four phases.
- Remodel former library.
- New boundary established.

2012

- Holly Hill Market completed.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.
- Three land acquisitions.

2013

- Fire alarms and electrical connections for 1200 Center Avenue (2012 acquisition).
- Demolition and sod for 140 Riverside Drive (2012 acquisition).
- Lift Station improvements completed.
- Traffic mast arms installed.
- $5,000,000 Bond approved 3/2013 for three phase Overhead to Underground Utility project.
- Amendment 2 authorizes 1200 Center Avenue project 12/10/13.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.

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2014

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.
- Land acquisition to aggregate lots, stormwater ponds.
- Traffic mast arms installed.

2015

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Bus shelter replacement due to damage.
- Traffic mast arms installed.
- Market re-roofing.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.

2016

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Electrical Modifications to the City Hall Annex.
- Market re-roofing continued.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.

2017

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.
- Seven businesses opened or relocated to the CRA, three expanded.
- Sold the Market property to private investor.

2018

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Gateway establishment with signs and median landscaping.
- Nine businesses opened or relocated to the CRA, one expanded.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.

2019

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Gateway establishment with signs and median landscaping.
- Numerous Property Improvement Grants.
- Paint grant established.
- Ten businesses opened or relocated to the CRA, two expanded.

2020

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- Holly Hill and Pictona enter into a Public Private Partnership ("P-3"), creating Pictona.
- Sale of land across from Marina Grande for redevelopment.

2021

- Overhead to Underground Utilities Conversion Project.
- 30 new businesses opened or relocated, five expanded.
- Pictona was completed.

2022

- Pictona Phase 2 initiated in P-3 Partnership with City.
- 80 new businesses opened and three relocated.

Additional achievements include:

Funding: Capital Improvement Projects and Land Acquisitions.

Grants: Demolition, Façade, Awning, Sign, Landscaping, Painting, Mural, and Fence.

Events: Distributed informational materials and development opportunity information at Trunk-or-Treat, Easter Egg Hunt, Hot Rods on the Hill, Farmer's Market, Bike Week, Founders Day/ McCoy Rum Festival, Christmas Parade, National Night Out, and the City Concert Series.

Capital Improvement Projects: Gateway signs, District Water System improvements, Lift Station Improvements, Overhead to Underground Utility Projects. Property improvements including demolition, LPGA Widening Study, Center Avenue Feasibility Study, and Bus Shelter/Bench Replacements.

Pictona at Holly Hill | Source: Homes.com

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SECTION 1.4

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT ACT

The Community Redevelopment Act assists local governments in the prevention and elimination of slums and blight that contribute substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime; constitute an economic and social liability imposing onerous burdens which decrease the tax base and reduce tax revenues; substantially impair growth; hinder the provision of housing accommodations; aggravate traffic problems; and substantially hamper the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities.

The following Florida Statutes ("F.S.") define slum and blight conditions, their specific effects, and the intentions of the community redevelopment regime as a tool for implementing policy and programs:

1 | F.S. Chapter 163.335(1) ...[slum and blighted areas] constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the state; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, constitutes an economic and social liability imposing onerous burdens which decrease the tax base and reduce tax revenues, substantially impairs or arrests sound growth, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems, and substantially hampers the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of slums and blight is a matter of state policy and state concern in order that the state and its counties and municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, and consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization, and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities.

2 | F.S. Chapter 163.335(2) ...certain slum or blighted areas, or portions thereof, may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions, as provided in this part, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by conservation or rehabilitation; that other areas or portions thereof may, through the means provided in this part, be susceptible of conservation or rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils enumerated may be eliminated, remedied, or prevented; and that salvageable slum and blighted areas can be conserved and rehabilitated through appropriate public action as herein authorized and the cooperation and voluntary action of the owners and tenants of the property in such areas.

3 | F.S. Chapter 163.335(3) ...powers conferred by this part are for public uses and purposes for which public money may be expended and police power exercised, and the necessity in the public interest for the provisions herein enacted is declared as a matter of legislative determination.

4 | F.S. Chapter 163.335(5) ...the preservation or enhancement of the tax base from which a taxing authority realizes tax revenues is essential to its existence and financial health; that the preservation and enhancement of such tax base is implicit in the purposes for which a taxing authority is established; that tax increment financing is an effective method of achieving such preservation and enhancement in areas in which such tax base is declining; that community redevelopment in such areas, when complete, will enhance such tax base and provide increased tax revenues to all affected taxing authorities, increasing their ability to accomplish their other respective purposes; and that the preservation and enhancement of the tax base in such areas through tax increment financing and the levying of taxes by such taxing authorities therefor and the appropriation of funds to a redevelopment trust fund bears a substantial relation to the purposes of such taxing authorities and is for their respective purposes and concerns...

5 | F.S. Chapter 163.335(6) ...there exists in counties and municipalities of the state a severe shortage of housing affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly; that the existence of such condition affects the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of such counties and municipalities and retards their growth and economic and social development; and that the elimination or improvement of such condition is a proper matter of state policy and state concern is for a valid and desirable public purpose.

The Agency possesses the authority to govern the course of action concerning the redevelopment and rehabilitation of the area, and further, in the corporate limits of the City in the case that the City's governing body has acceded in the Redevelopment Plan set forth by the City.

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SECTION TWO
EXISTING CONDITIONS

SECTION 2.1
EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP SERIES

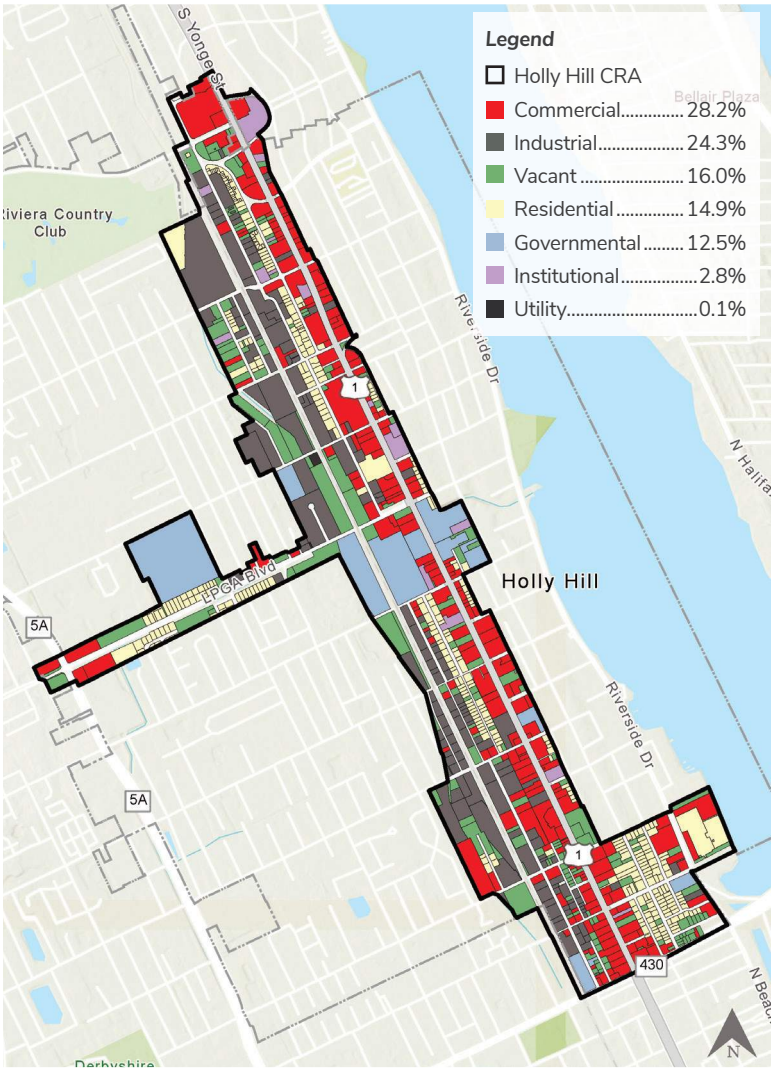
The following map series presents the existing conditions of the Holly Hill CRA. Conditions evaluated include Existing (Current) Land Use, Future Land Use, Zoning, City-Owned Land, and location of Vacant Land within the Holly Hill CRA. The following figures illustrate these conditions in addition to the distribution of land area by use (see Figures 4-7).

EXISTING LAND USE

Existing Land Use designations are classifications of property that describe the current use of the property. The Florida Administrative Code ("FAC") requires Property Appraisers to classify each parcel of real property to indicate its use as determined for valuation purposes. This use is reflected in the Department of Revenue ("DOR") use codes applied to each real property on tax assessment rolls and depicts the existing use of the property. These DOR use codes account for individual condominium units as unique parcels for tax treatment purposes, which results in the appearance of a overabundance in the county of condominium parcels compared to the total acres of land occupied by condominium uses. Therefore, for the purposes of this 2024 Plan, parcels identified as individual condominium units are not included in the condominium parcel count, only the parent parcel on which the condominium units are located is included in the count of condominium parcels.

Figure 2 – Holly Hill CRA Existing Land Use Map illustrates the existing land uses within the Holly Hill CRA, and the legend details the distribution of the total land area by existing land use designation.

Figure 2. Holly Hill CRA Existing Land Use Map



As illustrated in the map above, the primary land use within the Holly Hill CRA is commercial, covering 158 acres or 28.2% of the total area; followed by industrial use, which accounts for 136 acres or 24.3%. Residential land uses, including single-family homes, condominiums, multifamily units, and other types of housing, make up 15.6% of the land. Additionally, vacant lands constitute approximately 16.0% of the total area within the Holly Hill CRA.

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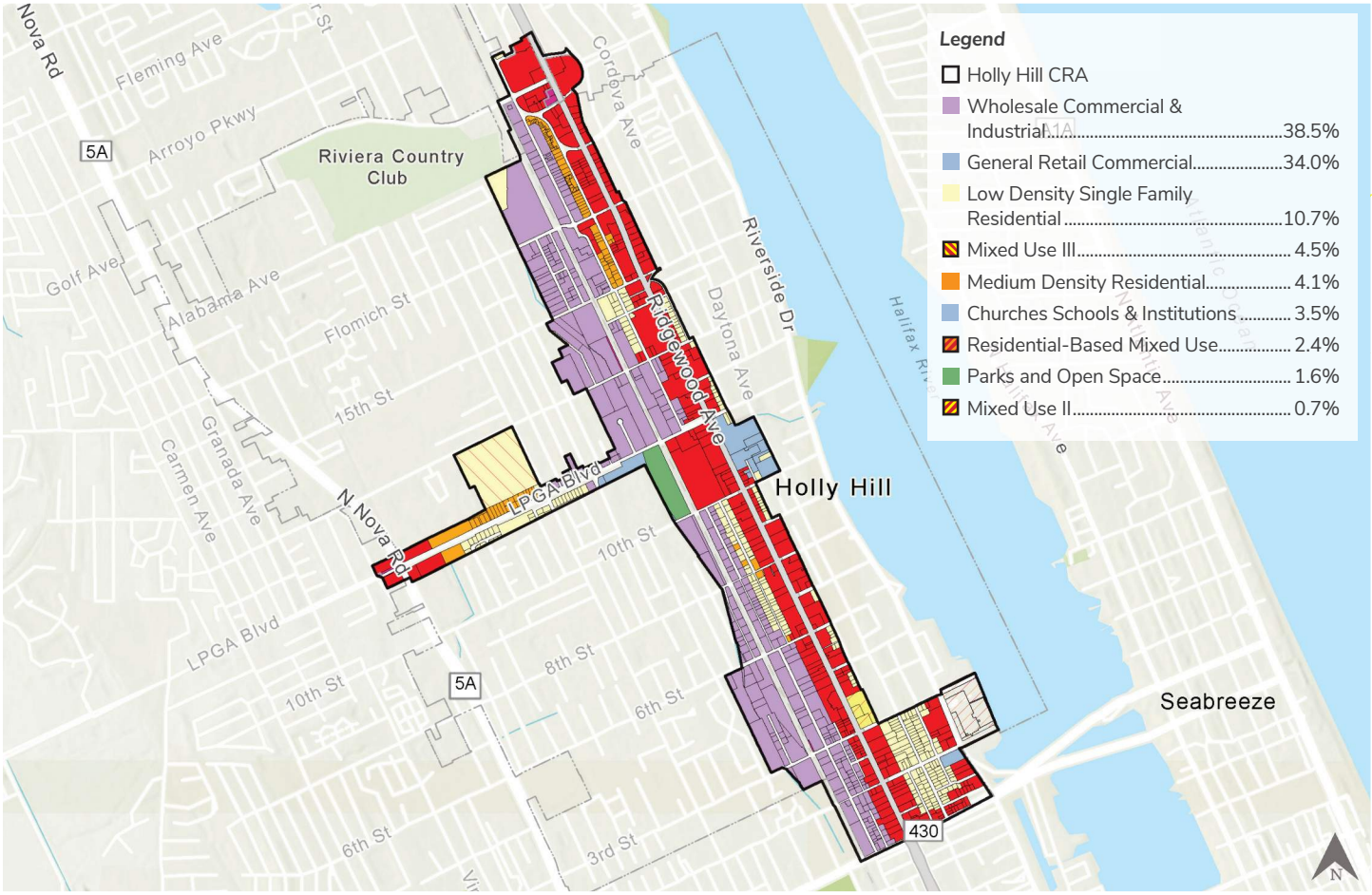
FUTURE LAND USE

Future Land Use ("FLU") designations are classifications of property that categorize permissible levels of intensity and/or density of development, in accordance with policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan and the requirements of the City's Land Development Regulations. **Figure 3 – Holly Hill CRA Future Land Uses** below illustrates the various FLUs within the Holly Hill CRA, and the legend details the distribution of total land area by FLU designation.

Figure 3. Holly Hill CRA Future Land Use Map



As illustrated in the map above, the primary future land use within the Holly Hill CRA is wholesale commercial and industrial, covering about 217 acres or 38.5% of the total area; followed by general retail commercial future land use, which accounts for 191 acres or 34.0%. Residential future land uses, including low density residential and medium density residential make up 14.7% of the total land. Additionally, mixed-use future land uses, including mixed-use II, mixed-use III, and residential based mixed-use constitute approximately 43-acres or 7.6% of the total area within the Holly Hill CRA. Remaining future land uses, including churches, schools, and institutions, as well as parks and open space compose approximately 29-acres or 5% within the Holly Hill CRA.

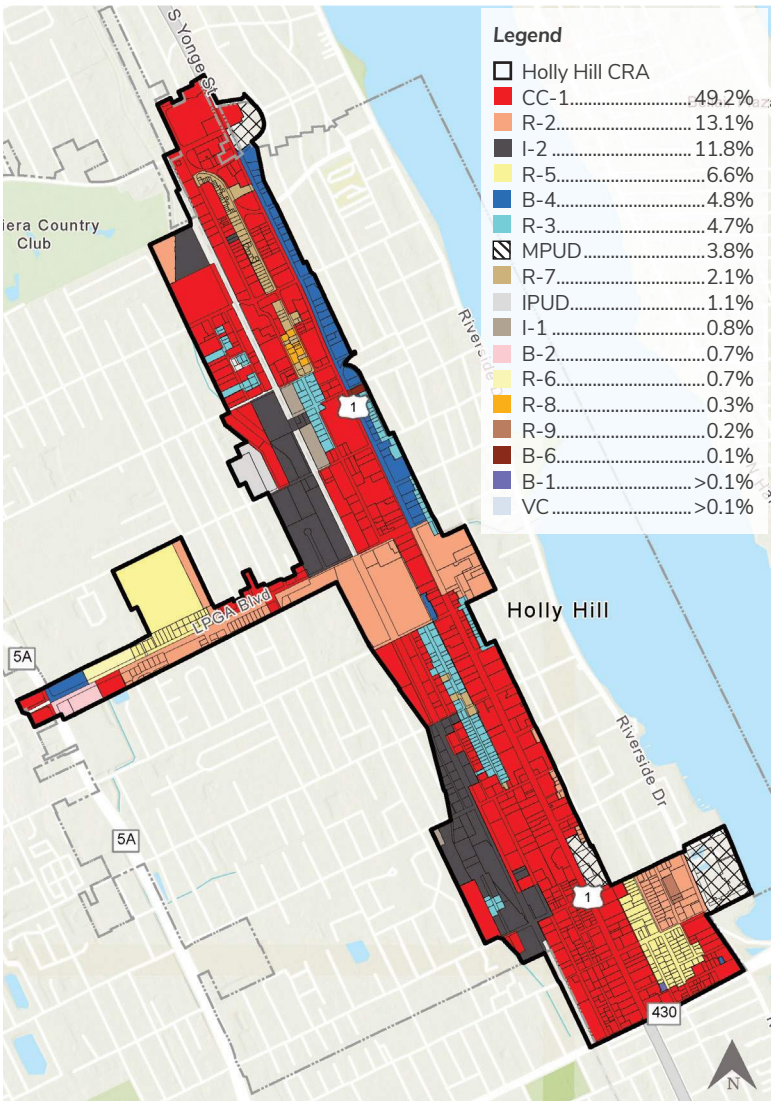
ZONING

Zoning designations are classifications of property that describes the permitted uses, and development standards applicable to the property, in accordance with policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan, and the requirements of the City's Land Development Regulations.

Figure 4 – Holly Hill CRA Zoning Map illustrates the different zoning classifications within the Holly Hill CRA, and the legend details the distribution to total land area by zoning designation. Zoning classifications are further defined below:

- Commercial Corridor District (CC-1)
- Low-Medium Density Single Family Residential (R-2)
- Heavy Industrial District (I-2)
- Two Family Residential (R-5)
- Highway Business District (B-4)
- Medium Density Single Family Residential (R-3/R-4A)
- Mixed Use Planned Unit Development (MPUD)
- Medium Density Multi-Family Residential (R-7)
- Industrial Planned Unit Development (IPUD)
- Wholesale-Light Industrial District (I-1)
- Planned Shopping Center District (B-2)
- Low Density Multi-Family Residential (R-6)
- Planned Shopping Center District
- Multi-Family Residential (R-8)
- Mobile Home Residential (R-9)
- Ridgewood Avenue Commercial District (B-6)
- Professional Office/Medical Office District (B-1)
- Volusia County (VC)
- Zero Lot-Line Single-Family Residential District (R-4A)

Figure 4. Holly Hill CRA Zoning Map



As illustrated in the above map, the primary zoning category within the Holly Hill CRA is commercial corridor district, covering about 342-acres or 49.2% of the total land area; followed by low-medium density single-family residential and heavy industrial district zoning with 13.1% and 11.8%, respectively. Additionally, all residential zoning categories make up approximately 192-acres or 28% of the total land area.

Riviera Neighborhood, Holly Hill | Source: Homes

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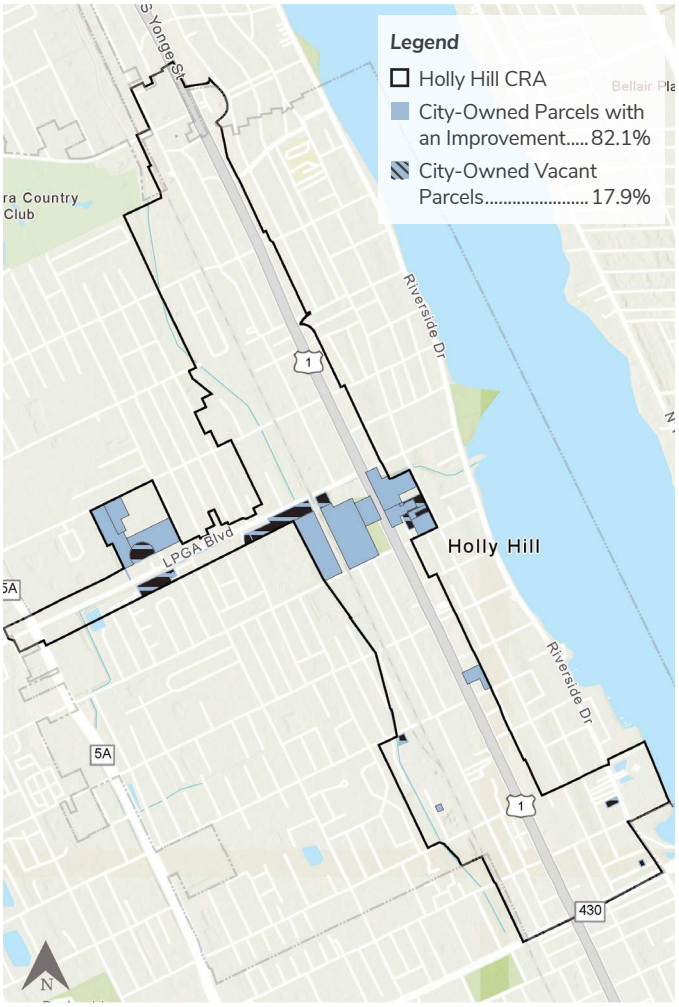
CITY-OWNED

City-Owned parcels are those within the Holly Hill CRA that are owned by the City. These parcels may be utilized by the City and Agency to facilitate the implementation of redevelopment goals and strategies identified within this 2024 Plan. There are approximately 63 acres of City-Owned parcels within the Holly Hill CRA boundaries, composing about 11.3% of the total land area within the Holly Hill CRA.

Figure 5 - City-Owned Parcels illustrates the general location of the City-Owned parcels within the Holly Hill CRA, and the legend details the distribution of the land area owned by the City as it relates to the total City-Owned land within the Holly Hill CRA.

Figure 5. City-Owned Parcels



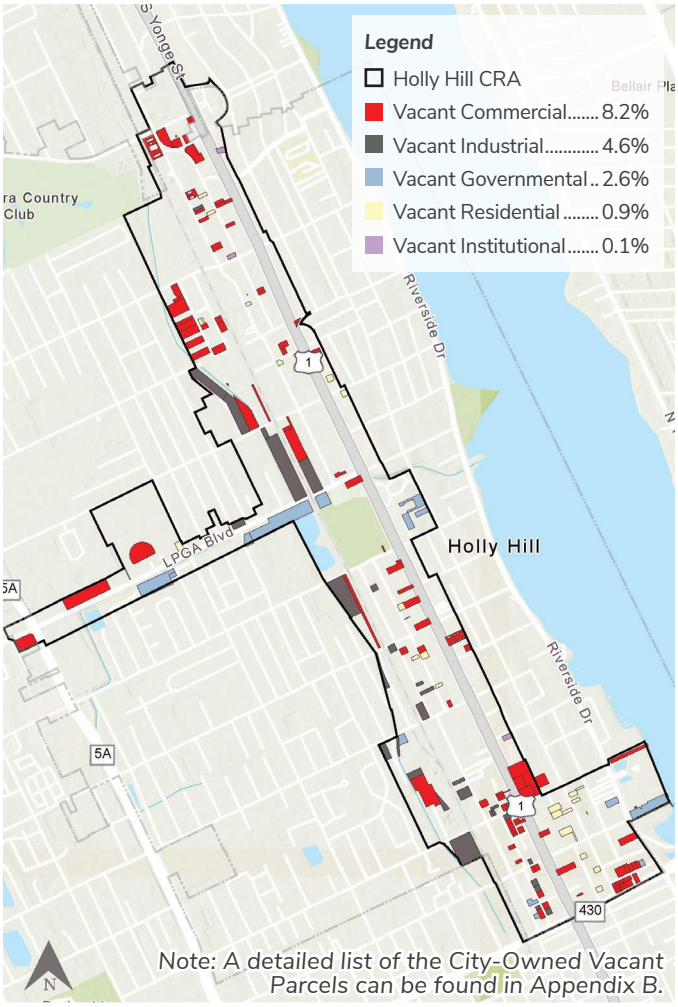
As illustrated in the above map, City-owned parcels with an improvement compose approximately 51.6 acres or 82.1% of the total City-owned land within the Holly Hill CRA; followed by City-owned vacant land with 11.3 acres or 17.9%.

VACANT LAND PARCELS

Vacant parcels are those within the Holly Hill CRA that are undeveloped and/or do not have a built structure upon them. There are seven categories of vacant parcels, these include: (1) Vacant Residential; (2) Vacant Commercial; (3) Vacant Industrial; (4) Vacant Institutional; (5) Vacant Governmental; (6) Vacant Utility; and (7) Vacant Other. These categories of vacant parcels represent redevelopment opportunities in their respective land use category.

Figure 6 - Vacant Parcels illustrates the general location of the Vacant Parcels within the Holly Hill CRA, and the legend details the distribution of vacant land categories as they relate to the total vacant land area within the Holly Hill CRA.

Figure 6. Vacant Parcels



As illustrated above, vacant commercial is the primary vacant land use category within the Holly Hill CRA with 45.7 acres or 8.2% of the total vacant land; followed by vacant industrial and governmental with 25.7 and 14.3 acres, respectively.

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SECTION THREE
OBJECTIVES & INITIATIVES

SECTION 3.1
AGENCY MISSION STATEMENT

Empowering our community through strategic initiatives, the Agency fosters an appealing, livable environment. We champion economic prosperity, creativity, and inclusivity for residents and visitors alike, ensuring a sustainable and vibrant quality of life.

SECTION 3.2
AGENCY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Prioritize identifying and eliminating impediments that hinder progress in development: As a team, actively seek out and address any roadblocks that impede growth. Whether it's bureaucratic processes, outdated tools, or communication gaps, focus on creating a streamlined environment where development can thrive.

Leverage Resources to Optimize Development Potential: Recognize that resources—whether financial, human, or technological—are valuable assets. Optimize their utilization by allocating them strategically. Consider cross-functional collaboration, skill-sharing, and efficient resource allocation to maximize development potential.

Maximize Public/Private Cooperation: Acknowledge that development doesn't occur in isolation. Engage with local government, community organizations, and private stakeholders. Seek partnerships, share knowledge, and align goals to create a symbiotic relationship. By working together, we can achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

Coordinate Redevelopment Activity with Volusia County and Adjacent Cities: the City Holly Hill, Volusia County, and the adjacent cities of Ormond Beach and Daytona Beach have shared redevelopment challenges that may be better addressed through a coordinated redevelopment approach.

SECTION 3.3
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The planning process and community input sessions accomplished as a part of this 2024 Plan included a robust public engagement and outreach program. This program included:

1. An online presence with an interactive website that provided project specific information about upcoming meetings and also enabled visitors to take a community input survey and leave comments on an interactive GIS map of the Holly Hill CRA.
2. In-person, small group, stakeholder interviews, over multiple days, with local business owners, residents and key thought-leaders.
3. Two (2) in-person Community Workshops to facilitate in-depth discussions and provide another opportunity for community input and engagement.

The consultant team dedicated numerous hours to "listening and learning" from different segments of the community prior to drafting this 2024 Plan. These sessions, held in March and April, included stakeholder interviews with property owners, civic leaders, and business proprietors. Additionally, input was solicited from the City's elected officials and senior staff.

On March 19th and 20th, 2024, one-on-one meetings were hosted at City Hall with more than three dozen stakeholder participants. During these sessions, an overview was provided covering what the Agency was legislatively entitled to do, the achievements of the Agency since its inception in 1996, and the proposed schedule for the updated planning process. Participants were then invited to share their perspectives on key issues that needed addressing, suggest who should be involved, and express their overall aspirations for the outcome of the planning process.

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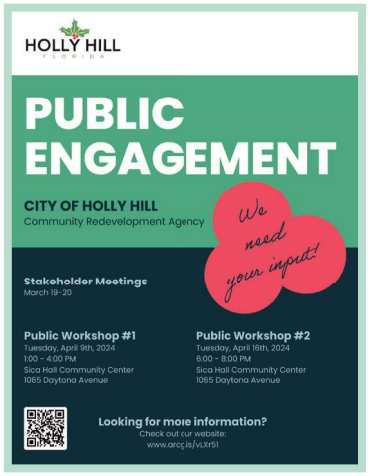


Following these initial sessions, two community workshops were held at the SICA Hall Community Center on April 9 and April 16, 2024. These workshops were advertised on the City's website including a project-specific webpage with a QR code related information. Attendees received a comprehensive overview of the Holly Hill CRA, the Agency, and its history and were encourage to provide input on community issues, projects, and programs by making a series of maps.

This exercise generated numerous comments, ideas, and specific opportunities to consider in developing the 2024 Plan. To broaden community engagement, a project-specific website was launched, allowing residents and other interested parties who could not attend the workshops to provide input. Website activity during the Plan update included 1,100 page views, 213 completed surveys, and 36 comments left on the website's interactive maps.

Interviews and workshops conducted during the public engagement process yielded valuable feedback, covering a wide range of questions and addressing various topics, such as:

- Community Character
- Infrastructure Needs
- Business Environment
- Partnerships and Public Participation
- Future Growth Opportunities and Economic Development

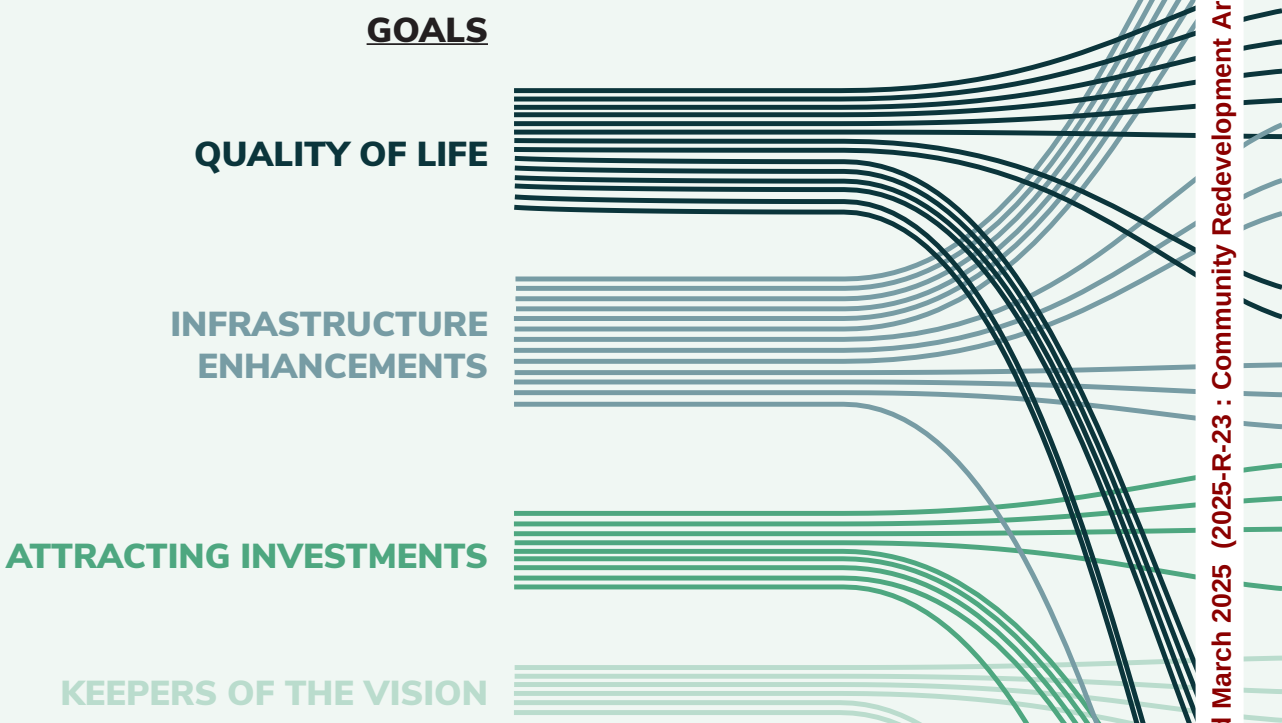
Key themes emerged from these areas of focus. Workshop participants contributed their input on preferred priorities, along with ideas and examples for future growth.

Holly Hill CRA Community Workshop

These key themes and areas of focus are illustrated in the figure on the following page (see **Figure 7 – Public Engagement Focus Areas and Themes**).

Further details on the public engagement component of this 2024 Plan update can be located within Appendix C – Public Engagement & Community Input.

Figure 7. Public Engagement Focus Areas and Themes



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Infrastructure Needs

Enhance infrastructure along LPGA Boulevard, Railroad Corridor, and Ridgewood.
Invest in upgrades for pedestrian and cyclist safety.
Explore options to reduce vehicular speed along Ridgewood.
Provide mid-block crossings.
Upgrade VOTRAN bus stops.
Identify and prioritize “quiet zone” crossing along railroad corridor.

Community Character

Commit to upgrading living conditions and appearance.
Grants for overall appearance upgrades.
District-wide landscaping installation in right-of-way.
Establish public art program/policies.
Provide entryway and gateway features.
Revisit how to make Ridgewood more aesthetically appealing.
Upgrade landscaping along main corridors.
Develop way finding system.

Business Environment

Initiate Public Outreach activities to engage the business community.
Enhance code enforcement staffing within the Holly Hill CRA.
Complete the design study for LPGA Boulevard, Implement study recommendations.
Develop stormwater master plan.
Complete Phase III of undergrounding overhead utilities.
Proactively position targeted areas for redevelopment.
Create a small area plan for the Pictona Campus and adjacent properties.
Develop a Hospitality/Entertainment District small area plan in southern part of CRA proximate to Daytona Beach’s CRA.
Develop a small area plan for the Carswell Industrial Area incorporating the opportunity for reuse of Volusia County’s EMT facilities.
Establish a steering committee to revisit CRA community input process.
Review roles and responsibilities of previous CRA Advisory Committee.
Research “best practices” format of CRA’s in county and region.
Determine how best to communicate with public and improve implementation process of projects and programs.

Future Growth Opportunities & Economic Development

Address Affordable Housing Shortages.
Purchase of nuisance properties.
Utilize Demolition Grants for nuisance properties.
Evaluate publicly owned properties for workforce housing development opportunities.
Catalyze economic development opportunities.
Attract investment to Pictona Area, Entertainment District, and the Industrial Small Area PC
Support Existing Businesses.
Inventory and catalog all vacant parcels.

Partnerships & Public Participation

Partner with property owners to maintain landscaping.
Partner with existing public/private organizations supporting the production of workforce housing.
Coordinate with Saint Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and Volusia County on funding and implementation of stormwater plan.
Collaborate with Volusia County, Ormond Beach, and Daytona Beach to leverage redevelopment opportunities.
Develop partnerships with other local organizations to leverage resources.
Use CRA Plan document to coordinate redevelopment activities with Volusia County and adjacent cities.

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SECTION 3.4

COMMUNITY-BASED THEMES

Building on the successes of the 2007 Holly Hill CRA Plan and incorporating feedback from an extensive public engagement program, this 2024 Plan has identified four key themes and focus areas, including:

- Attracting Investments
- Keepers of the Vision
- Quality of Life
- Infrastructure Enhancements

Supporting these themes, capital projects and programs identified through the public engagement process became the cornerstones for this 2024 Plan. These capital projects and programs are identified along the subsequent pages.

Attracting Investments

Creating an environment that encourages development and generates prosperity.

GOAL 1: Proactively identify locations for economic catalytic development opportunities.

Objective 1: Pictona Area

- Develop ownership map of possible property assembly.
- Identify key issues that most impact current and future operation and marketing of Pictona.
- Develop small area plan that addresses current and future development opportunities related to parking, access, circulation, campus' optimum use, and complementary land uses.

Objective 2: Proposed Entertainment District

- Develop an ownership map to assist in delineating the optimum area to include in a proposed entertainment district (generally 2nd Street/Riverside Drive/Burleigh Ave./Mason).
- Collaborate with the Daytona Beach Ballough CRA to determine leveraging opportunities for joint planning efforts for their adjacent area for inclusion in the district.
- Establish a property owner's steering committee to assist in guiding discussions and provide input when preparing small area development plans.
- Develop a small area plan that addresses current and future development opportunities related to land uses, parking, access, circulation, land assembly, infrastructure adequacy, etc.

Objective 3: Industrial Small Area Plan

- Using the relocation of Volusia County's Emergency Management Operations as a catalyst, develop an existing conditions infrastructure plan for area (generally Railroad/Mason/Ridgewood and 2nd Street/ Brentwood).
- Establish a steering committee of property owners to address flooding issues, parking, and other issues that impact existing and future industrial area sustainability.
- Develop an infrastructure and land use small area plan to highlight mitigation opportunities.

GOAL 2: Support existing businesses and recruit new businesses.

Objective 1: Review and modify, as needed, incentive policies.

- Continue existing incentive programs relating to facades, landscaping and related appearance issues.
- Explore expanding eligible criteria and resources for strategic businesses and/or locations that may leverage significant return on investment.
- Broaden development incentive policies to include land assembly, demolition, ADA requirements, and other life, safety building code issues.

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Keepers of the Vision

Re-establishing the advocacy platform for Holly Hill-based businesses that were lost with the dissolution of the Holly Hill Chamber of Commerce.

GOAL 1: Establish a process to support community involvement for the monitoring and maintenance of this 2024 Plan.

Objective 1: Review previous structure that established a Holly Hill CRA advisory committee that regularly reported to the City Council on project and program status.

- Appoint a steering committee to review similar CRA advisory committees/boards in other communities to determine "best practices" for recommendations to City Council.
- Establish criteria for advisory board membership, by laws, etc., should City Council determine such advisory assistance would benefit administration, operation, and implementation of programs.

GOAL 2: Establish a bi-monthly meeting schedule of Holly Hilly CRA Advisory Board and Governing Board to meet and discuss Plan implementation activities and business activities in the Holly Hill CRA.

GOAL 3: Evaluate alternative potential business advocacy groups or mechanism to encourage and enable business community participation in Agency activities.

Holly Hill War Memorial and City Hall

Quality of Life

Enhancing the overall living conditions, making the area aesthetically and environmentally appealing for residents, businesses, and visitors.

GOAL 1: Commit to upgrading the overall living conditions and appearance of the Holly Hill CRA.

Objective 1: Promote motel and business establishments physical improvements.

- Enforce existing building, life, safety codes to ensure compliance.
- Continue incentive policies to support property appearance enhancements.
- Provide incentive options for property upgrades or reuses, including demolition.

Objective 2: Initiate public realm improvements.

- Look for opportunities to "soften" Ridgewood corridor through additional landscaping in R-O-W and medians.
- Develop a landscaping "palette" of native, low maintenance materials that can be planted in strategic locations along the corridor and other high traffic areas.
- Develop policies to encourage partnering with private sector to implement and maintain landscaping program.
- Provide opportunities for the integration of public art throughout the area with emphasis along corridors and gateway locations.

Objective 3: Advance community initiatives with private partners to address affordable housing and social service needs in the Holly Hill CRA.

- Support opportunities for providing shelter, both permanent and temporary, for those in need.
- Work with adjacent jurisdictions addressing the social service needs within the Holly Hill CRA and surrounding properties, mitigating impacts.
- Explore housing development opportunities to support and retain existing workforce as well as recruiting future employees.

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Infrastructure Enhancements

Upgrading the existing infrastructure and augmenting with additional improvements to roads, utilities, and stormwater facilities to support economic activity.

GOAL 1: Focus on developing funding options addressing access, mobility, and transportation safety throughout the Holly Hill CRA.

Objective 1: Ridgewood Corridor

- Enhance pedestrian and cyclist improvements with emphasis on safety.
- Explore methods to slow vehicular speeds along key portions along the corridor.
- Provide pedestrian mid-block crossings.
- Develop way-finding system for corridor.
- Work with VOTRAN to upgrade transit stops and maintenance program.

Objective 2: LPGA Boulevard

- Complete necessary widening design study for roadway.
- Identify design constraints to widening and responsible entity to address options.
- Address entryway feature options for corridor.

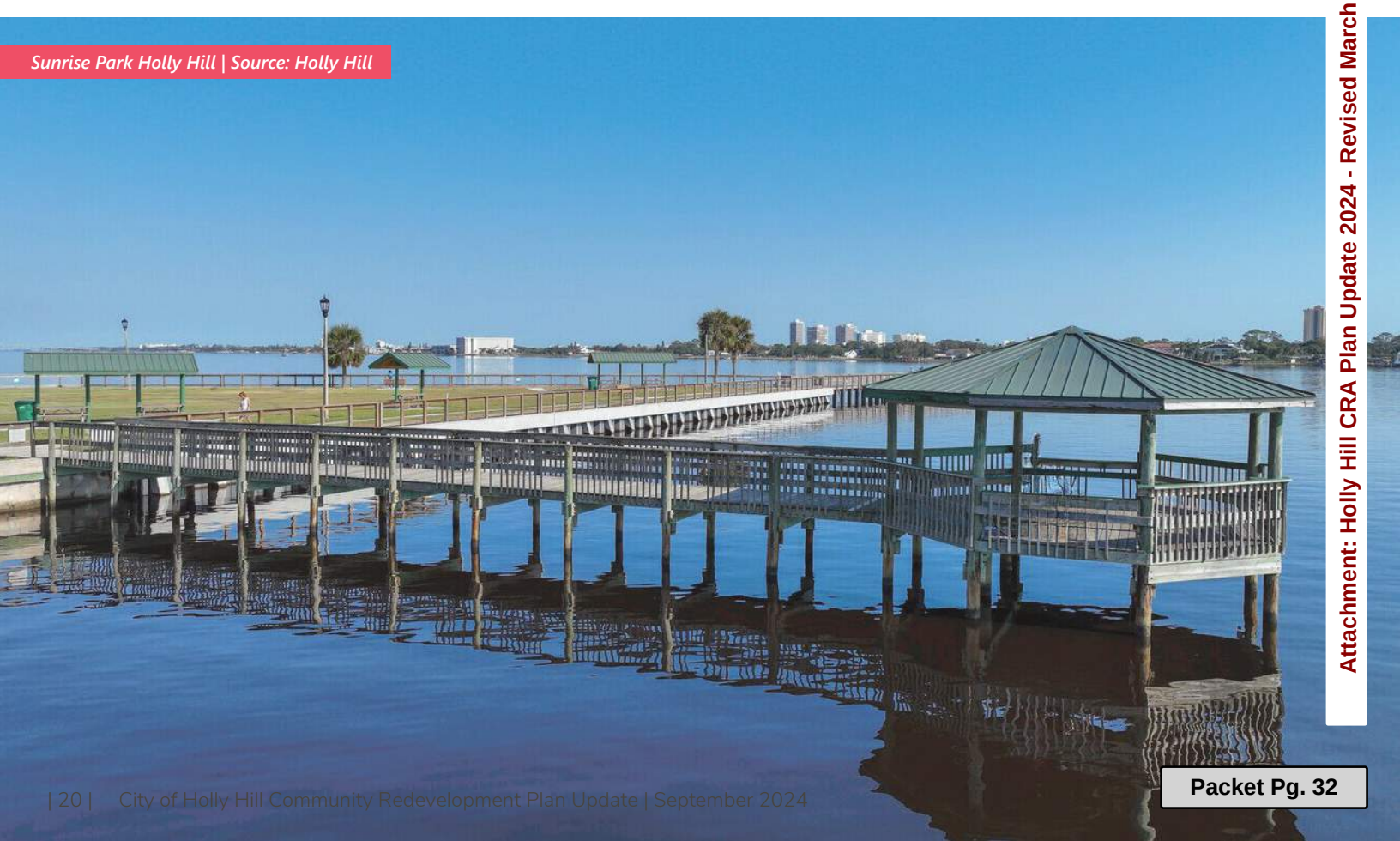
Objective 3: Railroad Corridor

- Identify and prioritize "silent crossing" improvements and related costs.

GOAL 2: Develop stormwater system plan for the Holly Hill CRA to address flooding and water quality runoff issues.

Objective 1: Coordinate with appropriate regulatory organizations to identify scope and scale of appropriate facility designs.

- Meet with St. Johns Water Management District and County engineers to develop implementation program.
- Identify specific priority areas prone to flooding.
- Develop master plan and identify possible funding sources.
- Establish a reporting timeline to create a meaningful schedule for implementing program.



Sunrise Park Holly Hill | Source: Holly Hill

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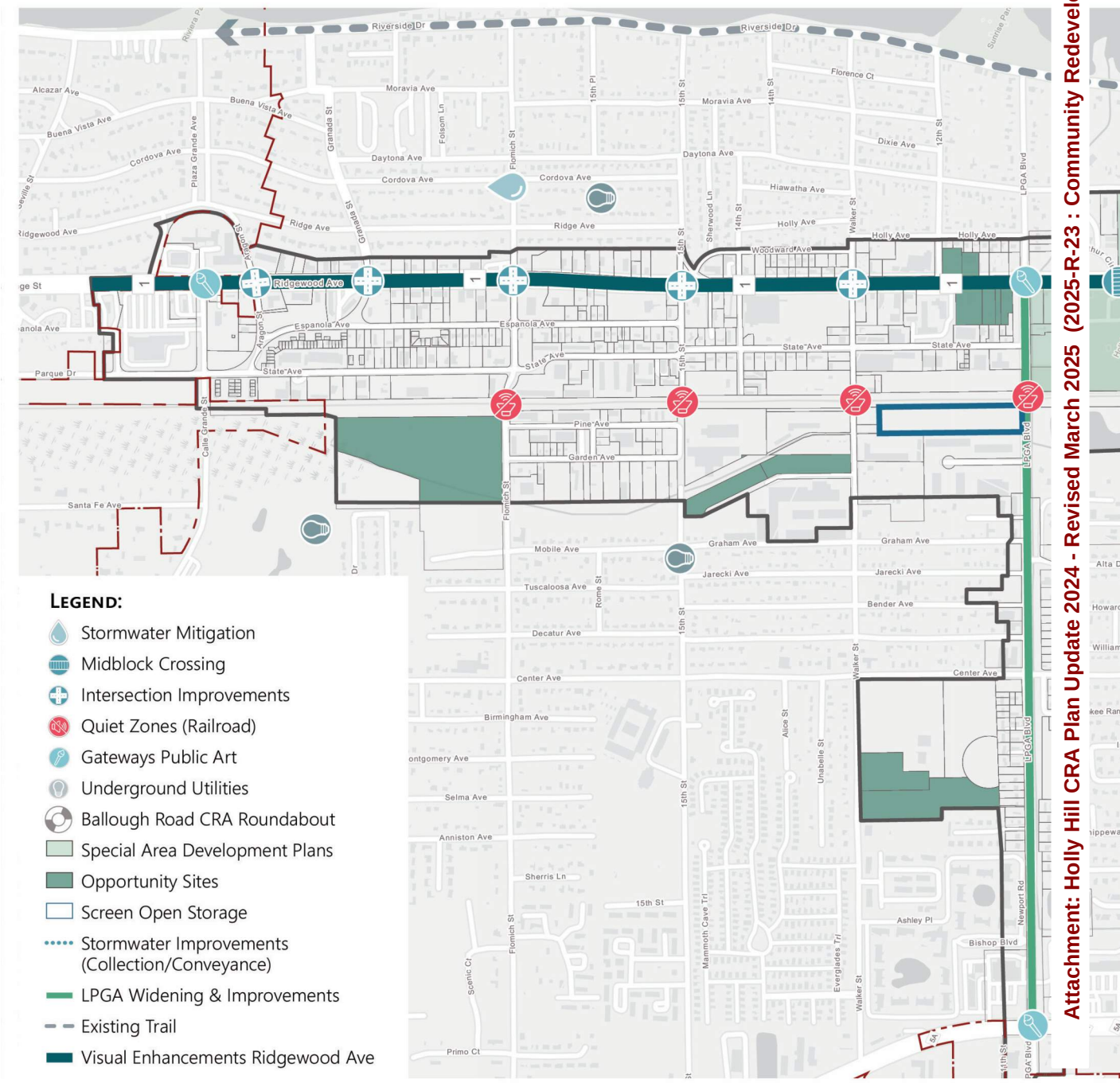
SECTION 3.5

CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN

The Holly Hill CRA Conceptual Master Plan on the following page graphically depicts the general locations of the proposed physical and infrastructure improvements to be undertaken during the next ten (10) years. The Conceptual Master Plan shows the general location of the projects and programming proposed to address the Redevelopment Themes of the 2024 Holly Hill CRA Plan, including: *Quality of Life, Keepers of the Vision, Attracting Investments, and Infrastructure Enhancements.* These themes and the projects and programming proposed to address them are shown on the following Conceptual Master Plan Maps and the Section detailed maps (see **Figures 8–12 - Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan**).

Figure 8. Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan



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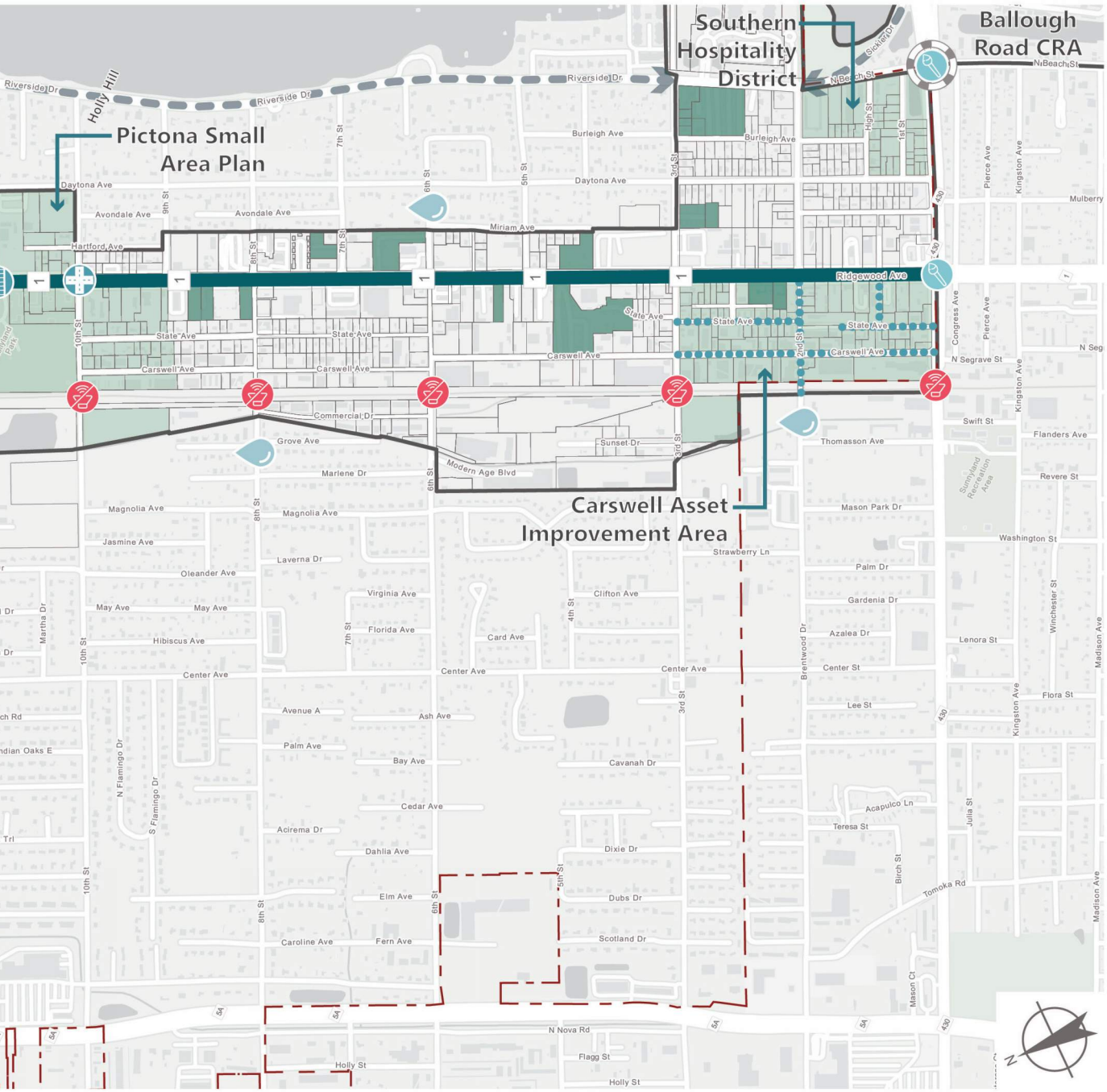
To note, capital projects are grouped to highlight proposed projects that will use Volusia County TIF participation as well as to indicate their relative priority.

The proposed projects for each of the Specific projects and Programming for each Redevelopment Theme includes but is not limited to the projects and programming specifically listed in this Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan update. The Agency may select the proposed listed projects and programming and it may also select additional and alternative projects and programming for placement in the Agency's Annual Work programs that address the four Redevelopment Themes and further implement the objectives of this Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan update.



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NORTHERN SECTION OF HOLLY HILL CRA

The Northern Section of the Holly Hill CRA is located between Ormond Beach to the north and Walker Street to the south. The Northern Section is characterized by some of the more recent commercial development along the US-1 corridor and a significant concentration of professional services, as well as medical and healthcare providers. This section is also home to several Adult Congregate Living Facilities ("ACLFs") (i.e., Riviera Senior Living).

Figure 9. Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan (Northern Section of Holly Hill CRA)

Proposed improvements for the Northern Section include:

- Gateway enhancements
- Art installations
- Intersection improvements (pedestrian safety, signal timing, etc.)
- US-1 aesthetic improvements (Landscaping, trees)
- Opportunity Site development
- Linear park extension
- Completion of underground utilities placement
- Stormwater collection and conveyance improvements
- Railroad quiet zone prioritization and installation

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

Pictona at Holly Hill | Source: Homes.com

LPGA BOULEVARD/PICTONA SECTION OF HOLLY HILL CRA

The LPGA Boulevard/Pictona Section is characterized by numerous vacant and dilapidated hotels, commercial facilities, and sites along the US-1 corridor. This section is also home to the City's Municipal Complex and the Pictona community recreational facility.

Pictona at Holly Hill has emerged as a regional hub for pickleball, community concerts, and events. Since its opening in 2020, Pictona has consistently expanded its facilities and event offerings each year. The facility's direct and indirect economic impacts on the City have underscored the potential for further development of both the facility and the surrounding properties. A Small Area Plan (SAP) is proposed to assess potential complementary and supporting uses for the parcels around Pictona and to identify possible redevelopment scenarios.

The LPGA Boulevard Corridor serves as a gateway linking the center of the City directly to Interstate 95. Traveling east from Interstate 95 to the City, the roadway configuration and number of travel lanes decrease. This reduction in lanes creates several traffic choke points that often back up during daily commutes. Additionally, the fewer lanes pose potential evacuation capacity constraints and limit economic development by restricting the flow of visitors, employees, and commercial trips.

The City of Holly Hill and the Volusia County Transportation Planning Organization ("TPO") have identified the improvement of LPGA Corridor as a long-term regional objective and a high priority. The Agency may participate with the renovation of the LPGA Corridor in the future by supporting planning and engineering studies, offsetting some construction and right-of-way ("R-O-W") acquisition costs. Additionally, the Agency may assist in further enhancements to the LPGA Corridor, including streetscapes, multi-purpose trails, gateway features, and public art installations.

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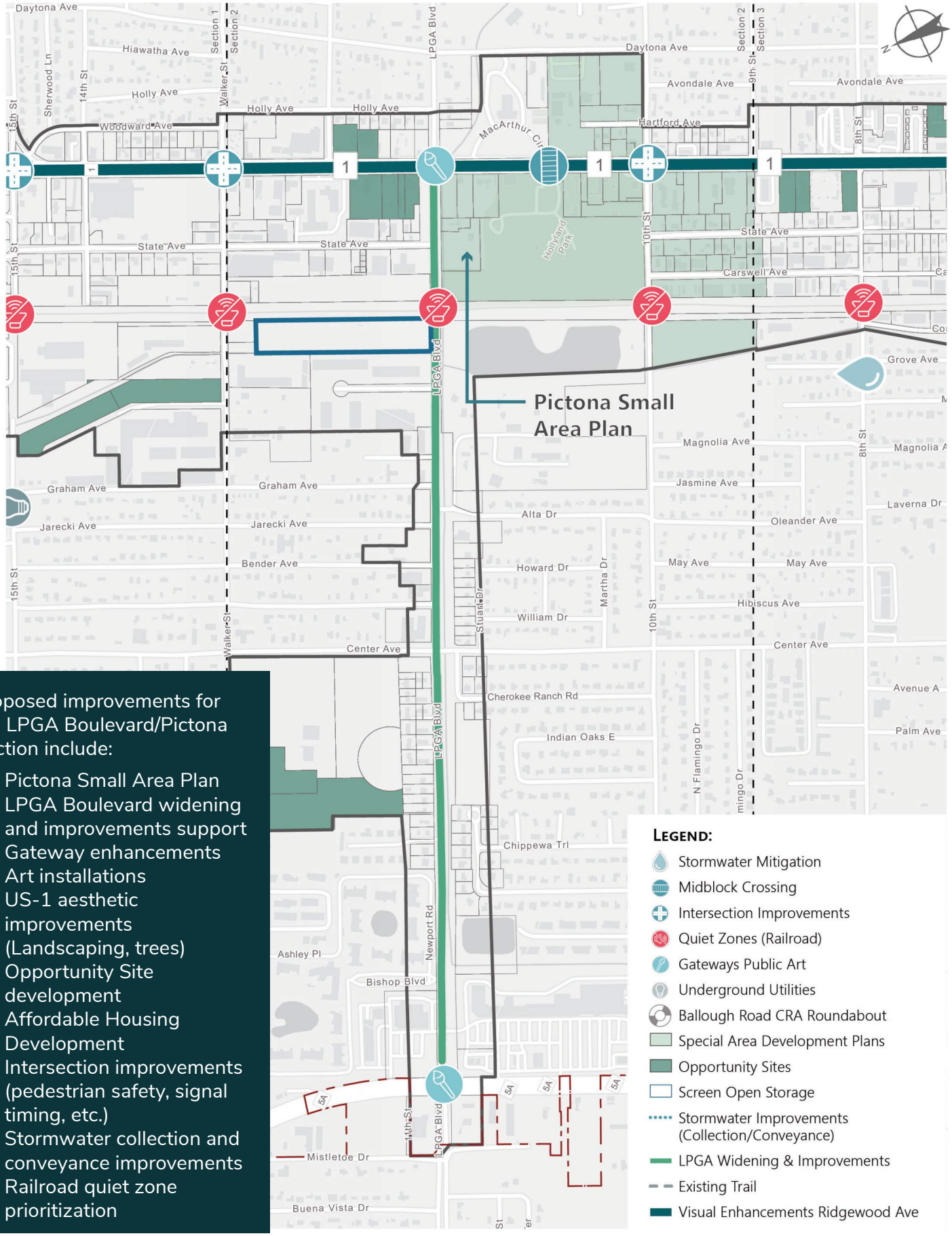
Figure 10. Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan (LPGA Boulevard/Pictona Section of Holly Hill CRA)



Proposed improvements for the LPGA Boulevard/Pictona Section include:

- Pictona Small Area Plan
- LPGA Boulevard widening and improvements support
- Gateway enhancements
- Art installations
- US-1 aesthetic improvements (Landscaping, trees)
- Opportunity Site development
- Affordable Housing Development
- Intersection improvements (pedestrian safety, signal timing, etc.)
- Stormwater collection and conveyance improvements
- Railroad quiet zone prioritization

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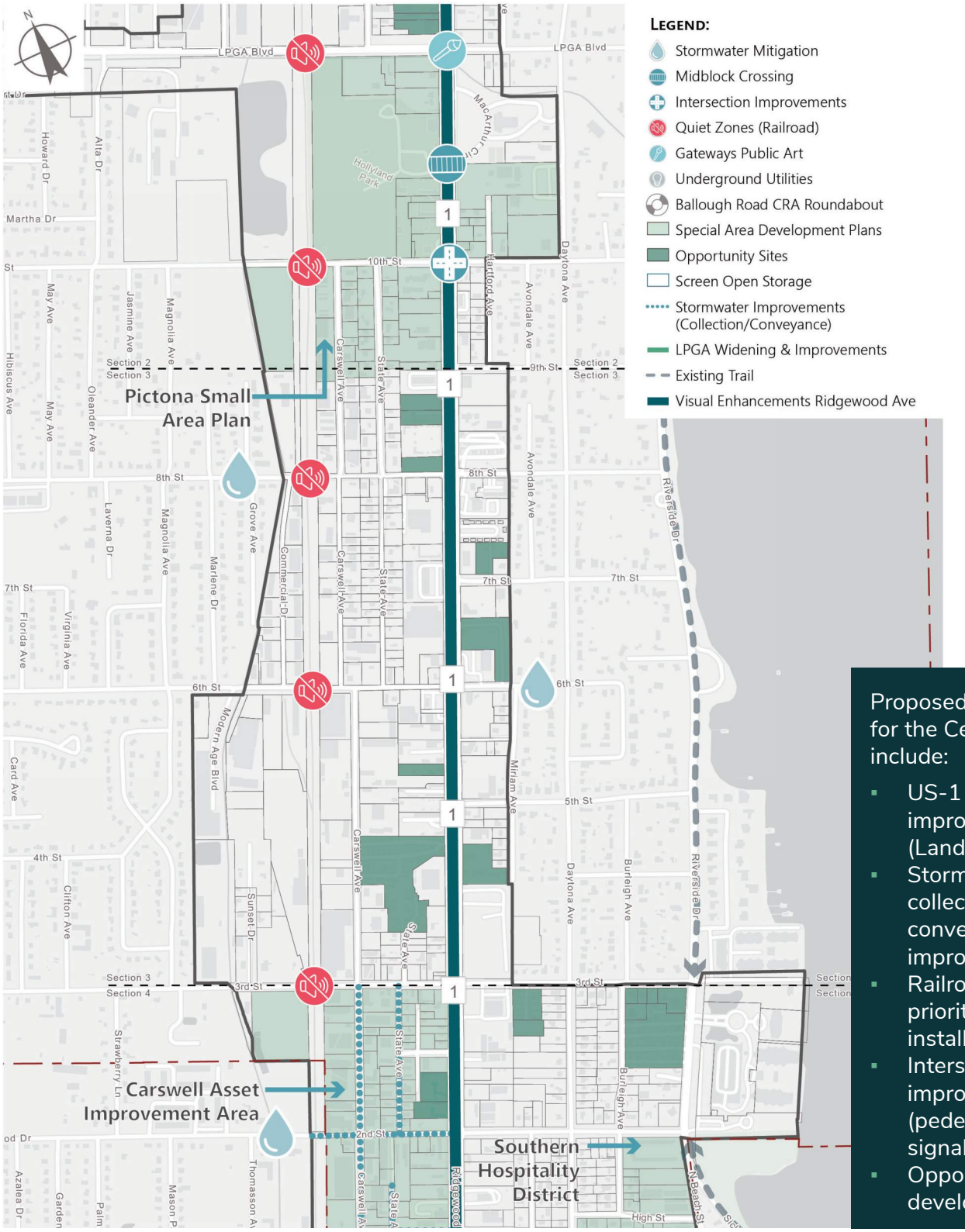
CENTER SECTION OF HOLLY HILL CRA

The Center Section of the Holly Hill CRA is located between 9th Street to the north and 3rd Street to the south. The Center Section is characterized by some of the more mature commercial development along the US-1 corridor, several vacant parcels, deteriorating motel facilities with some parcels more recently redeveloped. This section has several Opportunity Sites identified that have a significant redevelopment potential and may represent acquisition opportunities for the Agency or private sector developers.

Figure 11. Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan (Center Section of Holly Hill CRA)



Proposed improvements for the Center Section include:

- US-1 aesthetic improvements (Landscaping, trees)
- Stormwater collection and conveyance improvements
- Railroad quiet zone prioritization and installation
- Intersection improvements (pedestrian safety, signal timing, etc.)
- Opportunity Site development

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Intersection of Holly Hill CRA and Ballough Road CRA (Daytona Beach) | Source: Homes.com

SOUTHERN SECTION OF HOLLY HILL CRA

The Southern Section of the Holly Hill CRA lies between 3rd Street to the north and Mason Avenue to the south. The Southern Section features the City's industrial center off Carswell Avenue and a hospitality district along Riverside Drive, situated at the base of the Seabreeze Boulevard Bridge. This section of the Holly Hill CRA borders the City of Daytona Beach's Ballough Road CRA at Mason Avenue and Ballough Road. There is an opportunity to link the Holly Hill CRA with the Ballough Road CRA and the downtown Daytona Riverfront District via the Ballough Road CRA trails and paths.

Asset mapping, infrastructure evaluation, and improvement planning (including roadways, stormwater, and lighting) are proposed for the industrial areas along Carswell Avenue. The Agency acknowledges the significant employment and economic contributions these businesses make to the City, County, and the East Central Florida Region. The proposed improvements aim to support ongoing industrial activities by addressing localized flooding, traffic, and safety issues identified in this section.

The Southern Hospitality District is proposed for the Southern Section near Marina Grande condominiums along Riverside Drive. This section already hosts several restaurants, bars, distilleries, and hospitality venues. Its location at the base of the Seabreeze Bridge along Riverside Drive makes it accessible by car, bike, or boat, making it an ideal spot for an entertainment district catering to local residents. A Small Area Plan (SAP) is proposed for the parcels comprising the Southern Hospitality District to evaluate potential complementary and supporting uses, identify possible redevelopment scenarios, and determine potential public realm improvements.

Ongoing collaboration with the City of Daytona Beach's Ballough Road CRA could involve supporting the development of the Mason Avenue Roundabout, enhancing trail connections to the Ballough Road CRA, and forming a Small Area Plan Partnership. This partnership would evaluate potential redevelopment scenarios for parcels along Sickler Drive, Riverside Drive, and North Beach Street within the adjacent CRAs.

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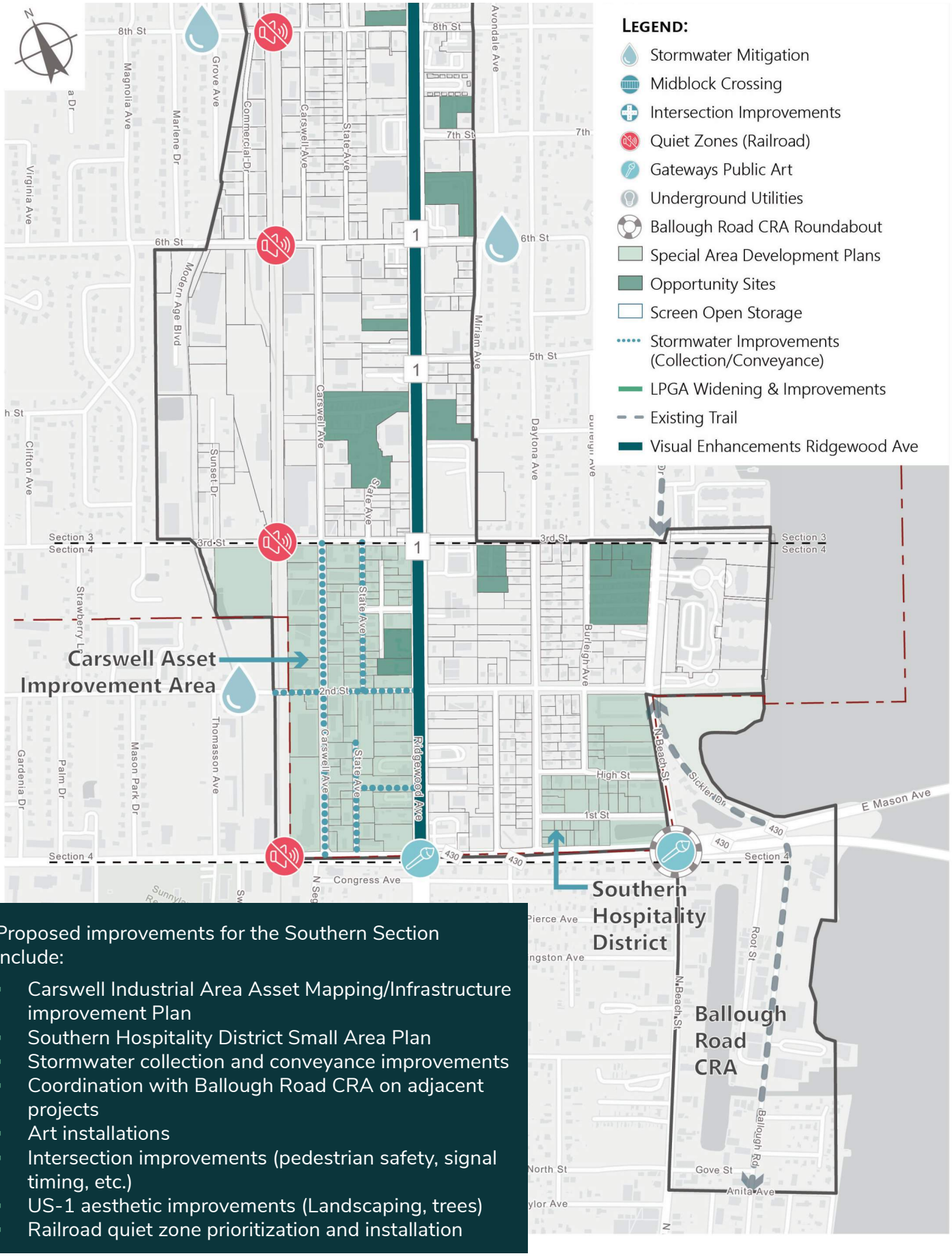
Figure 12. Holly Hill CRA and Conceptual Master Plan (Southern Section of Holly Hill CRA)



Proposed improvements for the Southern Section include:

- Carswell Industrial Area Asset Mapping/Infrastructure improvement Plan
- Southern Hospitality District Small Area Plan
- Stormwater collection and conveyance improvements
- Coordination with Ballough Road CRA on adjacent projects
- Art installations
- Intersection improvements (pedestrian safety, signal timing, etc.)
- US-1 aesthetic improvements (Landscaping, trees)
- Railroad quiet zone prioritization and installation

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

SECTION FOUR
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

SECTION 4.1
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING OVERVIEW

The Community Redevelopment Act authorizes a county or municipality to create a Community Redevelopment Agency as a means of redeveloping areas experiencing slum and blighted conditions. Community Redevelopment Agencies administer programs and activities which implement goals as defined within an adopted Community Redevelopment Plan ("Redevelopment Plan"). These programs and activities are primarily funded by tax increment financing ("TIF") revenue, which is used to leverage public funds to facilitate redevelopment activities within Community Redevelopment Areas ("CRAs").

TIF revenues are generated from increases in property values above their value at the time a Community Redevelopment Agency is created. A Redevelopment Trust Fund is established for the TIF revenue as a means of using property taxes from property valuation increases to assist in paying for public improvements that stimulate development and redevelopment. Upon adoption, the Redevelopment Trust Fund ordinance specifies the base valuation of all property located within the boundaries of the CRA. Generally, thereafter, qualified taxing authorities contribute 95% of the taxes they collect into the corresponding Redevelopment Trust Fund based on future increases in the taxable value of all properties contained within the CRA. The TIF revenues can be used immediately, saved for particular projects, or can be used for bond financing to maximize funds available for larger projects.

Specific to the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area ("CRA"), the qualified taxing authorities contributing to the Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Trust Fund include Volusia County ("County"), the City of Holly Hill ("City"), and the Halifax Hospital Medical Center special tax district ("Halifax Hospital").

Funds accrued into the Redevelopment Trust Fund, however, must be used for redevelopment projects, programs, and activities as specified in the Redevelopment Plan and not for general governmental purposes. These funds are to be used only for projects, improvements, acquisitions, and programs within the corresponding geographical boundary of the CRA as well as for approved administrative expenses associated with the CRA as outlined in Chapter 163.370, Florida Statutes.

The following section highlights the summary projections of the tax increment analysis for the Agency. These tax increment projections were prepared by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. The proposed operational time-frame of the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency is 2036.

Riviera Neighborhood, Holly Hill | Source: Homes.com

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SECTION 4.2

HISTORICAL VALUATIONS

The first Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan was adopted in 1996. The Agency has a base operational time frame of 30 years, with an option to be extended for up to 30 additional years from the date of the initial adoption of the Redevelopment Plan, therefore, extending the Agency's operational time frame through 2036. Since adoption, the Agency has implemented a wide range of capital infrastructure improvements within the CRA, such as streetscapes, parks and open spaces, stormwater, and utility improvements. In addition, the Agency has realized numerous redevelopment programming successes, including, but not limited to, small business support, commercial corridor improvements, and destination tourism development.

The Holly Hill CRA has a base year taxable value of $88,342,219. Over the 10-year period from 2014 to 2023, total taxable value for all properties within the CRA grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate ("CAGR") of 5.3%, experiencing an increase in taxable value from $220,018,713 in 2014 to $370,504,680 in 2023. Comparatively, the total taxable value within the City grew at a slightly greater CAGR of 6.6% during this same 10-year period, thus resulting in a slight decline in the CRA's capture of the City's total taxable value from 45% in 2014 to 40% in 2023. In addition, taxable value from new construction represents on average 0.4% and 0.2% of the total taxable value within the City and CRA, respectively, from 2014 to 2023.

The table below illustrates the annual change in total taxable value, as well as the CRA's capture of total taxable value within the City from 2014 to 2023 (see **Table 1 – Total Taxable Value Growth**).

Table 1. Total Taxable Value Growth, 2014–2023

Year	City's Total Taxable Value	Annual % Change (1)	CRA's Total Taxable Value	Annual % Change (1)	CRA's Capture of City (2)
2014	$ 486,873,412	7.6%	$ 220,018,713	9.0%	45.2%
2015	512,278,988	5.2%	229,892,560	4.5%	44.9%
2016	539,270,722	5.3%	244,837,012	6.5%	45.4%
2017	575,020,311	6.6%	258,210,746	5.5%	44.9%
2018	625,015,551	8.7%	277,702,386	7.5%	44.4%
2019	659,532,572	5.5%	286,679,777	3.2%	43.5%
2020	705,969,306	7.0%	299,235,299	4.4%	42.4%
2021	737,061,540	4.4%	305,600,545	2.1%	41.5%
2022	820,514,326	11.3%	334,545,361	9.5%	40.8%
2023	921,842,630	12.3%	370,504,680	10.7%	40.2%
10-Year Historical CAGR	6.6%	-	5.3%	-	(1.2%)

Sources: Florida Department of Revenue; Volusia County Property Appraiser; GAI Consultants. Note: (1) Reflects year-over-year (Y-O-Y) percent change. (2) Reflects Holly Hill CRA's capture of total taxable value within the City of Holly Hill.

Over the past 10-year period from 2014 to 2023, the Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Trust Fund realized approximately $24,605,539 in TIF revenues, experiencing a CAGR of 5.7% during this same period, as depicted in the following table.

The Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Trust Fund experienced the greatest annual change in TIF revenues over the past year, increasing 10.7% from 2022 to 2023 (see **Table 2 – Summary of Historical TIF Collections**).

Table 2. Summary of Historical TIF Collections, Holly Hill CRA

Year	Total Taxable Value	Total Taxable Value less Base [1]	County Contribution at 95%	City Contribution at 95%	Halifax Hospital Contribution at 95%	Total TIF Revenues [2]	Annual % Change [3]
2014	$ 220,018,713	$ 131,676,494	$ 858,448	$ 891,951	$ 125,093	$ 1,875,502	12.9%
2015	229,892,560	141,550,341	924,326	958,845	128,422	2,011,592	7.3%
2016	244,837,012	156,494,793	992,209	1,025,065	112,409	2,129,684	5.9%
2017	258,210,746	169,868,527	1,076,598	1,112,665	31,016	2,250,279	5.7%
2018	277,702,386	189,360,167	1,128,769	1,169,299	63,790	2,361,858	5.0%
2019	286,679,777	198,337,558	1,165,024	1,177,629	66,814	2,409,467	2.0%
2020	299,235,299	210,893,080	1,166,288	1,252,178	197,674	2,616,390	8.6%
2021	305,600,545	217,258,326	1,247,413	1,289,971	196,674	2,734,058	4.5%
2022	334,545,361	246,203,142	1,287,347	1,461,831	201,288	2,950,466	7.9%
2023	370,504,680	282,162,461	1,473,548	1,581,521	211,173	3,266,242	10.7%
10-Year Historical Total (2014-2023)			$ 11,319,971	$ 11,920,965	$ 1,364,603	$ 24,605,539	–

Sources: GAI Consultants; Florida Department of Revenue; Volusia County Property Appraiser; City of Holly Hill. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. (1) Reflects a base year value of $88,342,219. (2) Assumes a 95% contribution rate from Volusia County, City of Holly Hill, and Halifax Hospital. (3) Reflects year-over-year ("Y-O-Y") percent change.

To note, the current operational term of the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency began in 1996 and the Agency is due to "sunset" in 2026. Therefore, the projection years following 2026 are provided for consideration of extending the Agency's "sunset" date.

SECTION 4.3

TAX INCREMENT PROJECTIONS

The tax increment projections contained herein were prepared by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. These projections assume a continual decline in millage rates at the average rate of reduction recently observed. Additionally, projections calculate anticipated property values based on historic growth rates.

REVIEW OF MILLAGE RATES

As illustrated in **Table 3 – Review of Millage Rates**, the total millage applicable to properties located within the Holly Hill CRA has experienced a steady decline from 14.9929 in 2014 to 12.1850 in 2023. Millage rates for the County and Halifax Hospital have steadily decreased over the last 10-years.

Table 3. Review of Millage Rates

Year	County	City	Halifax Hospital	Total Holly Hill CRA
2014	6.8625	7.1304	1.0000	14.9929
2015	6.8737	7.1304	0.9550	14.9591
2016	6.6739	6.8949	0.7561	14.3249
2017	6.6714	6.8949	0.3781	13.9444
2018	6.2747	6.5000	0.3546	13.1293
2019	6.1831	6.2500	0.3546	12.7877
2020	5.8213	6.2500	0.9879	13.0592
2021	6.0438	6.2500	0.9529	13.2467
2022	5.5040	6.2500	0.8606	12.6146
2023	5.4972	5.9000	0.7878	12.1850

Sources: Volusia County Property Appraiser; City of Holly Hill.

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TAX INCREMENT PROJECTIONS

The tax increment projection model, prepared by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer, provides a high and moderate scenario for tax increment that may be generated through 2036. The projection model predicts that the Holly Hill CRA will generate a combined tax increment between $10,675,755 and $10,759,755 through the Agency's current sunset date, 2026.

The Holly Hill CRA is anticipated to generate, in total, between $46,390,200 and $49,031,200 in additional receipts throughout the 10-year projection period, 2027 to 2036. Over the full planning period, 2024 through 2036, the projection model reflects CAGRs in TIF revenues between 3.7% and 4.4% for the Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Trust Fund. Additionally, the Holly Hill CRA is projected to experience an increase of between 85% and 98% in total taxable value over the full planning period.

The table below details the moderate projection scenario prepared by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer throughout the full planning period, 2024 to 2036 (see **Table 4 – Summary of TIF Revenue Projections, Moderate Scenario**).

A detailed table of the high projection scenario table can be located in Appendix D – Detailed Financial Analysis Tables.

As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. The decreasing TIF participation rate is not reflected in Table 4 below. Example calculations of the decreasing contributions can be located in Appendix E – Example Calculations of Decreasing Contribution Tables.

When determining the millage to be used to estimate the Volusia County TIF contribution, the County will utilize the lower of the either the County or City's general fund millage rate. The County will not utilize a millage rate higher than the City's current millage rate when determining the County TIF participation amount.

Table 4. Holly Hill Redevelopment Trust Fund TIF Revenues, *Moderate Scenario*

Year	Value of CRA	Incremental Value	County Millage	County CRA Contribution @ 95%[1]	Total Millage	Millage % Change	Total CRA Contributions/ Revenue
2024	$388,048,240	$299,706,021	5.434	$1,547,172	11.965	-1.81%	$3,406,655
2025	$408,493,053	$320,150,834	5.312	$1,615,700	11.697	-2.24%	$3,557,500
2026	$430,015,027	$341,672,808	5.193	$1,685,700	11.435	-2.24%	$3,711,600
Agency's Current Sunset Date (2026) Sub-Total[2]				$4,848,572			$10,675,755
2027	$452,670,913	$364,328,694	5.077	$1,757,100	11.179	-2.24%	$3,869,000
2028	$476,520,453	$388,178,234	4.963	$1,830,200	10.928	-2.24%	$4,029,900
2029	$501,626,537	$413,284,318	4.852	$1,904,900	10.683	-2.24%	$4,194,400
2030	$528,055,366	$439,713,147	4.743	$1,981,300	10.444	-2.24%	$4,362,600
2031	$555,876,632	$467,534,413	4.637	$2,059,500	10.210	-2.24%	$4,534,700
2032	$585,163,696	$496,821,477	4.533	$2,139,400	9.981	-2.24%	$4,710,800
2033	$615,993,787	$527,651,568	4.431	$2,221,300	9.757	-2.24%	$4,891,000
2034	$648,448,200	$560,105,981	4.332	$2,305,100	9.539	-2.24%	$5,075,500
2035	$682,612,515	$594,270,296	4.235	$2,390,800	9.325	-2.24%	$5,264,400
2036	$718,576,820	$630,234,601	4.140	$2,478,700	9.116	-2.24%	$5,457,900
10-Year Tax Collections Total				**$21,068,300**			**$46,390,200**
Full Planning Period (2024-2036)[3]				**$25,916,872**			**$57,065,955**

Sources: Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Notes: (1) As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. The decreasing TIF participation rate is not reflected in Table 4 above. (2) The years following sunset are provided for reference in a future evaluation of extending the Agency's current sunset date, 2026; therefore, the 10-Year Tax Collections Total reflects the projection period from 2027 to 2036. (3) The full planning period reflects the years extending from 2024 to 2036.

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SECTION 4.4
ALTERNATIVE FUNDING OPTIONS AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

POTENTIAL RECEIPTS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Identified below are several ways other communities have opted to improve or enhance both operational receipts and capital resources. These alternative funding options could be instrumental in the Agency obtaining additional resources to fund redevelopment projects and programs. Some options are addressed below.

General Fund

This is the most common source of budgetary commitments within a community and appears to be the primary means of funding or supporting various redevelopment activities in the City and the CRA today.

Advantages

- Commonly used for both capital and operations.
- Subject to annual and continuing reviews.
- Any receipts or dollars generated combine well with other resources.
- Probably the most reliable financial mechanism.
- Dollars can be allocated to almost any purpose.
- Already a functioning system in place to address needs.

Disadvantages

- May be difficult to justify additional spending for facilities in certain locations.
- Whatever the City budget might be, it is limited by law to a certain millage ceiling.

Special Assessments

Special assessments are fees levied to achieve a specific level of benefit or service. They take many forms under various provisions of Florida law. Depending upon their purpose or means of implementation, such assessments may be imposed simply by the City as the controlling legislative body, or could be authorized by referendum in some cases.

It is a financial resource with flexible application to absorb or offset both capital and operational costs. They can be applied to the capital or operational costs of parks as well as roads, lighting, and other facilities or infrastructure broadly defined.

Assessments must be shown to provide a demonstrable benefit to property, and the charge cannot exceed the benefit that reflects considerations more than simply an increase in property value. They can extend citywide or to certain accessible or identifiable areas. Because the idea of a benefit is quite broad, there are multiple ways of allocating the assessment itself. The manner ultimately applied should satisfy certain tests of reasonableness and logic, but Florida law allows extensive latitude.

Advantages

- Commonly used for both capital and operations.
- Subject to annual and continuing reviews.
- Any receipts or dollars generated combine well with other resources.
- Probably the most reliable financial mechanism.
- Dollars can be allocated to almost any purpose.
- Already a functioning system in place to address needs.

Disadvantages

- Additional charge for services perceived as more properly absorbed by tax (General Fund) dollars.
- While there are ways to reduce assessments to specific properties, such as schools or churches, all benefited properties generally must contribute.
- May be difficult to justify added charges or fees in disadvantaged neighborhoods.
- If subjected to referendum, may not be adopted.

Simple Users Fees

While such fees are typically associated with a controlled gate and for selected facilities, it is not uncommon for them to apply to trails and conservation areas at an obvious access point, often through an honor system. Where there is not an attendant, which is typical in many situations, rates would be posted, and there would be a secure box for collections. These proceeds are generated for a specific park or area deemed to benefit from their imposition and their collection.

Advantages

- Tied to specific facilities.
- May combine existing workers if maintenance is an issue at a targeted location.
- Ease of administration.
- Any receipts or dollars generated combine well with other resources.
- Dollars can be allocated to site, area, or facility specific or activities.

Disadvantages

- Best for modest collections.
- Unlikely to offset major costs.

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OTHER COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS

While assessments, benefit charges, and increment dollars could be extraordinarily effective, there are other funds and financing techniques that should be considered as well. These additional approaches leverage the value of other dollars and have application to specific activities.

Grant Programs

Grants are typically performance and/or criteria-based awards directed to a variety of initiatives and originating from many different local, state, and national resources. They are typically competitive, although "need" may be a sufficient premise for an award. Grants are sometimes provided by major area banks and institutions, foundations, and many smaller non-profits. Federal and state grant opportunities are highly limited. As such, their value and availability today are highly speculative, and are not a sturdy foundation for an implementation plan, especially if there are near-term objectives that must be satisfied. Grants are better viewed as enhancements to financial options that are imminent and controlled by the parties or groups looking to realize immediate change.

Advantages

- They are often dollars extended without recurring obligations to the recipient.
- They can often be paired with, or inserted into, any financial scheme.
- They can be available for both capital and operational activities.
- May create a long-term partnership with granting entities or institutions.
- May be flexible in some cases as circumstances evolve.

Disadvantages

- Not likely to be an immediate financial resource.
- Usually highly competitive and can be costly.
- Major reporting and accountability requirements.

Improved Leveraging of Existing Efforts

In many controlled situations, there are likely to be projects, programs, or work that could be coordinated and leveraged to support or implement the development and/or redevelopment activities or management responsibilities associated with potential catalyst site concepts. Here, we are also considering the existing or potential maintenance activities or improvements already occurring within the CRA.

All the development and/or redevelopment of the catalyst sites controlled by the Agency and nearby areas will require coordination, planning, and other efforts that might be funded or supported together such that the cooperative arrangements benefit the City and the Agency in some measurable or reasonable way. Over many projects or programs, careful planning, coordination, and scheduling can save dollars that often may be sufficient in scale to support the equivalent of still other projects.

Advantages

- Recognizes and leverages investments in staff and other program resources which have already been committed.
- The costs often leverage dollars without recurring additional obligations.
- Efforts are wholly marginal costs, so they are extremely efficient from an economic standpoint.
- Can literally be paired with, or inserted into, any financial or program scheme.
- Flexible in some cases as circumstances evolve.

Disadvantages

- Requires very forward-looking thinking.
- Rarely aligns perfectly with existing budget priorities.
- May alter a preferred sequence of events.

INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Development incentives are a set of policies which encourage economic development. These incentives take many forms such as: Tax Refunds, Tax Increment Financing, Enterprise Zones, Foreign Trade Zones, Historic Grants and Tax Credits, Interest write down, New Market Tax Credits, the use of Private/Public Partnerships, Pre-Development Loans, Grants, insurance programs, Non Ad-Valorem Loan Guarantees, enhanced public amenities, Brownfield Funding and other Municipal Finance Strategies.

The 20 incentives summarized within the following pages may be adopted by the City and provide the Agency's the tools necessary to continue to attract quality development projects and investment into the community. It is critical to note that in any given year any local, state, and federal program may be underfunded or discontinued. It is the responsibility of the Governing Body, Agency, Staff, and downtown developers and residential and retail applicants to be mindful of the health of any such program for which funds are being sought.

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1. Florida Brownfield Program
The Florida Brownfield Program encourages voluntary cleanup of Brownfield sites by awarding tax credits to partially offset the cost of site rehabilitation or solid waste removal. In 2010, the Holly Hill CRA was designated a Brownfield Area for economic development purposes by the City Commission. The Holly Hill Economic Enhancement District was enacted through City Resolution 2010-R-10. *This designation enables the Agency to utilize the financial and regulatory incentives provided in Chapter 376.84, Florida Statutes, 2024.*

2. Economic Development Transportation Funds
A State of Florida program designed to alleviate transportation problems that adversely impact a specific company's location or expansion decision. Eligible projects are those that facilitate economic development by eradicating location-specific transportation problems on behalf of a specific eligible company.

3. Capital Investment Tax Credit (CITC)
CITC is used to spur capital investment in Florida's High Impact Sectors. It is an annual credit, provided for up to 20 years, against the corporate income tax. The amount of the annual credit is based on the eligible capital costs associated with a qualifying project. Eligible capital costs include all expenses incurred in the acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping of a project form the beginning of construction to the commencement of operations.

4. High Impact Performance Incentive Grant (HIPI)
Negotiated grant used to attract and grow major high impact facilities in Florida. Grants are provided to pre-approved applicants in certain high-impact sectors designated by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO).

5. Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund (QTI)
Available for companies that create high-wage jobs in targeted high-value-added industries.

6. Local Government Distressed Area Matching Grant
Stimulate investment in Florida's economy by assisting Local Governments in attracting and retaining targeted businesses. The amount awarded by the State of Florida will equal $50,000 or 50% of the local government's assistance amount, whichever is less, and be provided following the commitment and payment of that assistance.

7. Innovation Incentive Program
This program allows the state to compete effectively for high-value research and development, innovation business, and alternative and renewable energy projects. Long-term investments made by the state in industry clusters are critical to Florida's future of economic diversification.

8. Qualified Defense & Space Contractor Tax Refund (QDSC)
Pre-approved QDSC projects receive tax refunds of up to $5,000 per job created or saved in Florida. There is a cap of $7.5 million per single qualified applicant in all years, and no more than $2.5 million in tax refunds may be received in any given fiscal year. Businesses must pay 115% of the state average wage and secure municipality matching 20% financial support.

9. Quick Action Closing Fund (QACF)
This is an up-front discretionary grant incentive that can be accessed by Florida's Governor, after consultation with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and review by the Joint Legislative Budget Commission, to respond to unique requirements of wealth-creating projects. When Florida is vying for intensely competitive projects, Closing Funds may be utilized to overcome a distinct, quantifiable disadvantage after other available resources have been exhausted.

10. Sales and Tax Use Exemptions on Machinery and Equipment
This exemption is for sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of new machinery and equipment used (directly related) to produce a product for sale. This program is administered through the Florida Department of Revenue. The program is for manufacturing and printing businesses or businesses that use a portion of a manufacturing process and are relocating to the area opening a new facility, or expanding.

11. Sales and Tax Exemptions on Electricity Used in Manufacturing Process
An exemption of the 7% sales tax for electricity used in the manufacturing process (if 75% or more of electricity is used in manufacturing). Exemption is managed through the Florida Department of Revenue.

12. Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)
The WOTC is a federal income tax credit that provides incentives to private for-profit employers to encourage the hiring of individuals from certain targeted groups who traditionally have difficulty finding employment. Employers can reduce their federal income tax liability up to $9,600 during the first year of employment of a member of targeted

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group, depending on the target group. There is no limit to the number of qualified employers for which an employer receives this tax credit.

13. New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC)

The NMTC Program was established to spur new or increased investments into operating businesses and real estate projects located in low-income communities. The NMTC Program attracts investment capital to low-income communities by permitting individual and corporate investors to receive a tax credit against their federal income tax return in exchange for making equity investments in specialized financial institutions, called Community Development Entities (CDEs).

14. Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

The Federal Government encourages the preservation of historic buildings through various means, one of which is the program of federal tax incentives to support the rehabilitation of historic and older buildings. The National Park Service administers the program with the Internal Revenue Service in partnership with the Florida Division of Historic Preservation. The tax incentives promote the rehabilitation of historic structures of every period, size, style, and type. The tax incentives for preservation attract private investment to the historic cores of cities and towns. They also generate jobs, enhance property values, and augment revenues for state and local governments through increased property, business, and income taxes. The Preservation Tax Incentives also help create moderate and low-income housing in historic buildings. Through this program, abandoned and underused schools, warehouses, factories, churches, retail stores, apartments, hotels, houses, and offices throughout the country have been restored to life in a manner that maintains their historic character.

15. Housing Credit (HC) Program

The HC Program is governed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and Florida's allocation is administered by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation. Under the HC Program, successful applicants are provided with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in federal tax liability in exchange for the development or rehabilitation of units to be occupied by very low- and low-income households. Developers that cannot use the tax reduction may sell credits in exchange for equity to the development. On a project basis, the amount of credits available is approximately equal to 9% of the cost of building each very low-income unit, including a developer fee but excluding land cost. For certain federally assisted projects (Mortgage Revenue Bonds and Rural Housing), this translates into 4% of building costs. Syndication of the credits to investors can raise equity to pay for 40% or more of a project's costs.

16. Pre-Development Loan (PLP)

The PLP Program provides below-market interest rate financing and technical advisory services to nonprofit organizations and public entities for preliminary development activities necessary to obtain the requisite financing to construct home ownership or rental housing developments.

17. Rental Housing Mortgage Revenue Bonds (MRB)

The MRB utilizes funds generated from the sale of both taxable and tax-exempt bonds to make below-market interest rate loans to non-profit and for-profit developers of rental housing. Developments that receive tax exempt financing also receive automatic 4% Housing Credits directly from the Federal Government.

18. State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP)

SHIP's mission is threefold: (1) provide funding to eligible local governments for the implementation of programs that create and preserve affordable housing; (2) foster public-private partnerships to create and preserve affordable housing; and (3) encourage local governments to implement regulatory reforms and promote the development of affordable housing in their communities by using funds as an incentive for private development. Funds are allocated to every Florida County as well as municipalities that receive CDBG funds.

19. State Apartment Incentive Loan Program (SAIL)

The SAIL Program provides low-interest rate mortgage loans to developers that build or rehabilitate rental developments, made affordable to very low-income households (50% or less of area median). The SAIL loan bridges the gap between a development's primary financing and total development costs.

20. Grow Volusia Business Program (GVBP)

GVBP is a performance-based initiative aimed at fostering job creation and economic growth in Volusia County. It provides financial incentives to new and expanding businesses based on the number of jobs created and the wages offered, with the County covering 80% of the awarded amount and the municipality matching 20%. The program also offers additional bonuses for higher wages, target industries, and specific locations, with a maximum award of $5,000 per job.

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SECTION 4.5
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The proposed Capital Projects and Programming Worksheet presents potential projects, programming, their anticipated cost estimates and potential general timeframes for implementation in accordance with Section 163.362, Florida Statutes (see **Table 5 – Capital Projects and Programming Worksheet**). This information is to be used when preparing the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency's Annual Budget and Work Program. This is not an Annual Budget document. Future projects undertaken by the Agency that are not specifically listed in this Worksheet may be supported and implemented by the Agency as long as those projects and programming address the Redevelopment Themes/Focus Areas, Redevelopment Goals, and Action Strategies contained in this Plan.

The proposed Capital Projects are grouped and prioritized to indicate the projects that will utilize both City and County TIF contributions, as well as those projects that will not utilize County TIF contributions. All administrative and operational costs of the Agency shall be the responsibility of the City's TIF contribution. The sunset date for the proposed capital improvements detailed in the following table is 2036. The Agency will pursue potential grant(s), such as the ECHO Grant, appropriate to the respective capital improvement project prior to utilizing County TIF contributions for appropriate capital improvements as identified in the following table. Notwithstanding, and in compliance with F.S. Chapter 163, the Agency may utilize County TIF contributions for any costs incurred by the Agency in their reasonable pursuit of potential grants for appropriate capital improvements as identified in the following table, including but not limited to, application fees, matching funds, grant management, reporting, and/or administration costs.

The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency shall submit its proposed Annual Work Plan and Budget to the County for review prior to Agency adoption and no later than August 1 each year. In addition, the Holly Hill CRA Plan may be updated and modified in coordination with Volusia County every 5 years or less as directed by the Agency.

Table 5. Capital Projects and Programming Worksheet

		Years 0-3 2025-2028	Years 4-7 2029-2032	Years 8-10 2033-2036
Quality of Life *Upgrade Overall Living Conditions and Appearance of the CRA*				
Volusia County and City TIF Funded Capital Projects				
	Public Realm Improvements			
Priority: A1	**Ridgewood Corridor Improvements**			
	Upgrade of Landscaping Investments/Medians	$750,000	$1,500,000	$2,250,000
	Additional Landscaping	$250,000	$400,000	$750,000
A2	**Mason Avenue Improvements**			
	Roundabout (In coordination with Ballough Road CRA)	$250,000	$350,000	
	Landscaping	$75,000	$150,000	$250,000
	Trail Connections	$225,000	$275,000	$350,000
B	**Riverside Park Improvements/Upgrade of Investments**	$125,000	$150,000	$250,000
B	**Establish a Public Art program**	$35,000	$85,000	$70,000
B	**District-wide Public Art installations**	$50,000	$80,000	$100,000
B	**District-wide Landscaping**	$250,000	$350,000	$450,000
City TIF *Only* Funded Projects				
	Promote Motel and Business Establishments			
	CRA Code Enforcement Support	$55,000	$75,000	$85,000
	CRA Property Improvement Grant Program	$225,000	$400,000	$750,000
	Nuisance property purchase and demolition	$400,000	$750,000	$1,000,000

Sources: GAI Consultants; Volusia County; City of Holly Hill; Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency.

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Continue of Table 5. Capital Projects and Programming Worksheet

		Years 0-3 2025-2028	Years 4-7 2029-2032	Years 8-10 2033-2036
	Public Partnerships for Affordable Housing and Social Services			
	Evaluate publicly owned sites for development of Affordable Housing	$10,000	$2,500	$5,000
	Affordable Housing Programming/Support	$75,000	$150,000	$3,000,000
	Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to address transients	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000
	Explore opportunities to develop workforce housing	$10,000	$25,000	$50,000
	Workforce Housing Programming/Support		$150,000	$3,000,000
	Public Safety			
	CRA Dedicated HHPD Officers	$966,342		
	Code Enforcement			
	Code Enforcement Personnel and Activities	$192,783	$200,000	$500,000
	Total Quality of Life	**$3,954,125**	**$5,102,500**	**$12,880,000**
	Infrastructure Enhancements *Develop Funding Options for Access, Mobility, and Transportation Safety Throughout the CRA*			
Volusia County and City TIF Funded Capital Projects				
Priority: A1	**LPGA Boulevard**			
	Complete Design Study and Alternatives Study	$280,000	$350,000	
	Support realignment PD&E (Add'l. studies as needed)		$550,000	
	Support LPGA improvements/construction/ROW acquisition		$20,000,000	$28,000,000
	Identify design constraints and responsible entities for options	$125,000		
	Gateway and Entry features for LPGA		$400,000	$600,000
	Public Art Installations (LPGA Corridor)		$75,000	$75,000
A2	**Ridgewood Corridor**			
	Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety Improvements	$500,000	$750,000	$1,500,000
	Reduce vehicular speeds	$450,000	$650,000	$900,000
	Provide/Maintain mid-block crossings	$180,000	$225,000	$375,000
	Develop/Maintain corridor way-finding system/signage	$45,000	$150,000	$135,000
	Upgrade Transit Stops with VOTRAN	$40,000	$90,000	$160,000
	Upgrade Median Trees	$40,000	$85,000	$225,000
A2	**Address Flooding and Run-off Water Quality**			
	Coordinate with SJRWMD	STAFF		
	Develop Storm Water Master Plan for CRA	$405,000		
	Facilitate installation of Stormwater Improvements	$750,000	$5,000,000	$7,500,000
	Halifax River Outfall Evaluation/Backflow Prevention	STAFF/ECFRPC/ SJRWMD	$7,500,000	$11,000,000
B	**Railroad Corridor**			
	Identify and Prioritize 'Quiet Crossing' locations	STAFF	STAFF	STAFF
	Facilitate installation of 'Quiet Crossings'	$500,000	$2,500,000	$4,000,000
B	**Underground Utilities**			
	Complete Phase III of placing overhead utility underground			
	(Associated Debt Service Payments)	$2,600,000		
	Total Infrastructure Enhancements	**$5,915,000**	**$38,325,000**	**$54,470,000**

Sources: GAI Consultants; Volusia County; City of Holly Hill; Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency.

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Continue of Table 5. Capital Projects and Programming Worksheet

		Years 0-3 2025-2028	Years 4-7 2029-2032	Years 8-10 2033-2036
Attracting Investments *Encourage Private Sector Investment and Generate Prosperity within the CRA.*				
Volusia County and City TIF Funded Capital Projects				
	Proactively position targeted areas for Economic Development			
Priority: B	**PICTONA Entertainment District Opportunity Area Plan**	$45,000		
	Targeted Parcel Acquisitions	$1,500,000	$6,000,000	$11,000,000
	Parcel Clearing/Demo/Site Prep	$125,000	$1,250,000	$2,500,000
	Civil Engineering (Infrastructure Planning & Design)	$550,000		
	Infrastructure Improvements		$6,000,000	$11,000,000
	Developer Solicitation	$40,000	$40,000	$15,000
B	**Southern Hospitality District Opportunity Area Plan**	$45,000		
	Targeted Parcel Acquisitions	$1,500,000	$5,000,000	$7,000,000
	Parcel Clearing/Demo/Site Prep	$50,000	$1,250,000	$2,250,000
	Civil Engineering (Infrastructure Planning, Streetscape & Design)	$550,000		
	Infrastructure Improvements		$3,000,000	$6,000,000
	Developer Solicitation	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
A1	**Carswell Industrial Area Small Plan and Asset Mapping**	$75,000		
	Targeted Parcel Acquisitions	$1,500,000	$6,000,000	$11,000,000
	Parcel Clearing/Demo/Site Prep	$125,000	$1,250,000	$2,250,000
	Civil Engineering (Infrastructure Planning, Streetscape & Design)	$300,000		
	Infrastructure Improvements		$3,000,000	$6,000,000
City TIF *Only* Funded Projects				
	Support Existing Businesses and Recruit New Businesses			
	Team Volusia ED Support	$30,000	$60,000	$80,000
	Business Assistance Programming	$300,000	$425,000	$525,000
	Façade Programming		$50,000	$75,000
	Inventory and Catalog Available Vacant Land	STAFF	STAFF	STAFF
	Marketing CRA Parcels	$7,500	$7,500	$15,000
	PICTONA/Adult Center Support			
	Community Center Support	$800,000	$875,000	$900,000
	Infrastructure Improvements (not in SAPs)	$2,000,000	$4,200,000	$8,200,000
	Total Attracting Investments	**$9,603,500**	**$38,432,500**	**$68,835,000**
Keepers of the Vision				
	CRA Administration	$310,000	$420,000	$475,000
	Establish CRA Advisory Board	STAFF	STAFF	STAFF
	CRA Advisory Board Training	$5,000	$7,500	$9,000
	Florida Redevelopment Association Conference Attendance CRA Advisory Board	$5,000	$9,000	$12,000
	Total Keepers of the Vision	**$320,000**	**$436,500**	**$496,000**
TOTAL PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMING 2025-2036 (PROBABLE COST OPTIONS)		**$19,792,625**	**$82,296,500**	**$136,681,000**

Sources: GAI Consultants; Volusia County; City of Holly Hill; Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency.

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SECTION FIVE
STATUTORY PROVISIONS

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SECTION 5.1
COMMUNITY IMPACT STATEMENT

This section of this 2024 Plan addresses the requirements of Chapter 163 Part III of the Florida Statutes, Sections 163.360 and 163.362.

The implementation of this 2024 Plan will foster many positive impacts to the quality of life in the Holly Hill CRA and surrounding communities. Neighborhoods will benefit from the redevelopment programming, improvements to public infrastructure addressing localized flooding issues, pedestrian safety and multi-modal transportation, and other improvements in the public realm. These activities are to address conditions of slum and blight that were found present in the community.

Successfully addressing the conditions of blight will improve the quality of life for residents, businesses and visitors. The planned redevelopment activities and public realm improvements will also improve the economic environment for business owners, employers and workers within the City of Holly Hill and Volusia County. While all impacts cannot be determined without site-specific proposals from which to evaluate potential impacts, the following section presents the range of potential impacts that may be anticipated to occur in the categories required by Chapter 163 Part III of the Florida Statutes, Sections 163.360 and 163.362.

RELOCATION

The Agency has relocation policies, which provide equitable payment for all property owners and tenants in the event of displacement due to property acquisition by the Agency. The Agency seeks to avoid displacement of households and businesses as a general policy. The proposed elements of this 2024 Plan specifically seek to encourage the reuse of existing structures when appropriate, support neighborhood revitalization, and allow the current residents to invest in and remain in their neighborhoods.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The efforts undertaken by the Agency, as described in this 2024 Plan, are intended to encourage the continued residential uses within the CRA and encourage home ownership, as well as home improvement and repair.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

This 2024 Plan supports the identification of potential sites for the development of affordable owner-occupied housing in concert with community housing development agencies (i.e., My Safe Florida Home; Florida Housing Coalition; Housing Finance Authority of Volusia County; Florida Housing Authority; and the Mid-Florida Housing Partnership). Programming that enhances the buying power of the low and moderate-income home-buyers are also proposed within this 2024 Plan.

To note, low- and moderate-income levels are based on Volusia County Affordable Housing Dashboard data, as well as the Housing and Urban Development Guideline for a family of four (4) persons residing in Volusia County.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Drainage – Infrastructure improvements to address localized flooding issues have been identified in this 2024 Plan. These include improvement to the stormwater collection and conveyance systems within the Holly Hill CRA. These improvements are to be provided concurrently with streetscape improvements and will be consistent with low-impact design techniques to minimize and mitigate potential drainage impacts upon the Halifax River system.

Vegetation – No loss of vegetation is expected due to the implementation of this 2024 Plan. Additional street trees, open spaces and refurbished and refreshed green spaces are proposed within this 2024 Plan.

Noise – It is anticipated that construction activities may cause a temporary increase in local noise levels, however, these activities will occur during normal working hours and should not create a hardship for local residents and businesses.

Water Quality – Improvement to the stormwater collection and conveyance systems within the Holly Hill CRA have been identified as potential projects in this 2024 Plan. Improvements to the stormwater drainage system infrastructure are anticipated to have a positive impact upon water quality in the Halifax River system.

Air Quality – The implementation of this 2024 Plan does not involve the addition of any anticipated point sources of air pollution that would require State or Federal permits. Proposed construction activities that occur as a part of project development or redevelopment activities will be a source of airborne dirt and dust. Dust control mitigation measures may be employed during these activities. Traffic circulation and pedestrian mobility improvements should provide long-term benefits for the air quality in the redevelopment area by offering non-automobile alternatives to accessing the commercial corridor.

TRANSPORTATION

This 2024 Plan proposes streetscape improvements, pedestrian improvements and improved bicyclist amenities throughout the Holly Hill CRA. These projects will maintain or improve traffic circulation and parking as well as the flow of regional through traffic while enhancing the pedestrian character of the Holly Hill CRA. Future streetscaping projects will emphasize the provision of enhanced pedestrian facilities and bicycle facilities. While regional traffic capacity is maintained, the pedestrian environment will be enhanced, and bicycle facilities expanded. Neighborhood revitalization incorporating new local employment is expected to provide some relief to traffic congestion in the Holly Hill CRA by reducing the number of trips outside the CRA to go to work.

The closer proximity between various land uses encourages pedestrian, rather than automobile, trips. The Agency in close coordination with the City will utilize maintenance of traffic (MOT) and maintenance of business (MOB) plans to manage traffic flow and to ensures easy access to local businesses during construction periods.

POLICE AND FIRE

This 2024 Plan supports the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) planning and design principles during neighborhood planning and when reviewing new private sector development. The Holly Hill Police Department and the Fire & Rescue Department currently provide high quality law enforcement and fire safety and rescue services. This 2024 Plan endorses the use of improved street lighting and sidewalks in residential areas to address residents' concerns of potential crimes of opportunity.

The 2024 Holly Hill CRA Plan proposes to closely coordinate with the Holly Hill Police Department, Fire & Rescue Department, and Holly Hill Code Enforcement to identify and to reduce the number of unsafe and dilapidated structures within the Holly Hill CRA.

SCHOOL POPULATION

Potential housing development and population growth within the Holly Hill CRA are not anticipated to significantly increase the amount of school age children. The population growth within the City of Holly Hill has been relatively stable, with a 2024 population of approximately 12,945 persons. Since 2010, the population of the City has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 0.7%. However, more recently, the City's population has decreased by 0.2% since the most

recent 2020 Decennial Census, which recorded a population of 12,970 persons. While significant increases in the population of school age children are not anticipated within the Holly Hill CRA, population trends will be monitored for potential changes in this trend.

EMPLOYMENT

The long-term implementation of this 2024 Plan is anticipated to increase employment activities within the Holly Hill CRA. Small business development is a key factor to providing a stronger, more diverse employment base that is more resistant to fluctuating economic cycles and decisions regarding capital mobility. This 2024 Plan supports the establishment and revitalization of neighborhood commercial, retail, hospitality and office uses, through its business assistance programs and targeted site development programs, in appropriate locations throughout the Holly Hill CRA.

SECTION 5.2
COMMUNITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS

In a very simply described and summarized process for adopting and amending a community redevelopment plan, it is necessary that a local government and its Agency evaluate the physical, social and economic attributes of a specific area and make a determination that it satisfies multiple criteria. This determination would allow the local government to adopt and implement a redevelopment strategy and utilize all the powers available to its Agency.

Toward assuring compliance with the larger mission and responsibilities of the Agency and an implementable redevelopment plan, the Redevelopment Act outlines both the contents of the legally sufficient redevelopment plan and the general framework for its adoption. The particulars of this 2024 Plan and the means by which it will be adopted, like its predecessor, adhere to the current legal requirements.

The Redevelopment Act, according to Chapter 163.360, Florida Statues, prescribes that each adopted plan:

a. *Conform to the comprehensive plan for the county or municipality as prepared by the local planning agency under the Community Planning Act.*

b. *Be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the community redevelopment area; zoning and planning changes, if any; land uses; maximum densities; and building requirements.*

c. *Provide for the development of affordable housing in the area or state the reasons for not addressing in the plan the development of affordable housing in the area. The county, municipality, or community redevelopment agency shall coordinate with each housing authority or other affordable housing entities functioning within the geographic boundaries of the redevelopment area, concerning the development of affordable housing in the area.*

The Redevelopment Act, according to Chapter 163.362, Florida Statues, prescribes that each community redevelopment plan shall:

i. *Contain a legal description of the boundaries of the community redevelopment area and the reasons for establishing such boundaries shown in the plan.*

ii. *Show by diagram and in general terms:*
   a. *The approximate amount of open space to be provided and the street layout.*
   b. *Limitations on the type, size, height, number, and proposed use of buildings.*
   c. *The approximate number of dwelling units.*
   d. *Such property as is intended for use as public parks, recreation areas, streets, public utilities, and public improvements of any nature.*

iii. *If the redevelopment area contains low or moderate income housing, contain a neighborhood impact element which describes in detail the impact of the redevelopment upon the residents of the redevelopment area and the surrounding areas in terms of relocation, traffic circulation, environmental quality, availability of community facilities and services, effect on school population, and other matters affecting the physical and social quality of the neighborhood.*

iv. *Identify specifically any publicly funded capital projects to be undertaken within the community redevelopment area.*

v. *Contain adequate safeguards that the work of redevelopment will be carried out pursuant to the plan.*

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vi. *Provide for the retention of controls and the establishment of any restrictions or covenants running with land sold or leased for private use for such periods of time and under such conditions as the governing body deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this part.*

vii. *Provide assurances that there will be replacement housing for the relocation of persons temporarily or permanently displaced from housing facilities within the community redevelopment area.*

viii. *Provide an element of residential use in the redevelopment area if such use exists in the area prior to the adoption of the plan or if the plan is intended to remedy a shortage of housing affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, or if the plan is not intended to remedy such shortage, the reasons therefore.*

ix. *Contain a detailed statement of the projected costs of the redevelopment, including the amount to be expended on publicly funded capital projects in the community redevelopment area and any indebtedness of the community redevelopment agency, the county, or the municipality proposed to be incurred for such redevelopment if such indebtedness is to be repaid with increment revenues.*

x. *Provide a time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues. Such time certain shall occur no later than 30 years after the fiscal year in which the plan is approved, adopted, or amended pursuant to s. 163.361(1). However, for any agency created after July 1, 2002, the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues must occur within 40 years after the fiscal year in which the plan is approved or adopted.*

This 2024 Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan update and amendment documents required compliance with Chapter 163.

To fulfill its many responsibilities, the Agency has many powers. These enumerated powers acknowledge the status of the Agency as a functioning governmental entity but one that stands apart in its supportive mission of the CRA. These powers tend to reaffirm the Agency's specific duties in the pursuit of development and redevelopment while separating its financial obligations from those of the associated general government.

These enumerated powers for the Agency as outlined in Chapter 163.0370 include, but are not limited to:

- To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this part.
- To disseminate slum clearance and community redevelopment information.
- To undertake and carry out community redevelopment and related activities within the community redevelopment area.
- To provide, or to arrange or contract for, the furnishing or repair by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities, or other facilities for or in connection with a community redevelopment; to install, construct, and reconstruct streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements; and to agree to any conditions that it deems reasonable and appropriate which are attached to federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to the determination of prevailing salaries or wages or compliance with labor standards, in the undertaking or carrying out of a community redevelopment and related activities, and to include in any contract let in connection with such redevelopment and related activities or provisions to fulfill such of the conditions as it deems reasonable and appropriate.

Although any associated general-purpose government and any of its property owners or citizens as tax payers are intended to benefit from the activities of the Agency for the CRA, they are insulated from its financial obligations. Further, certain operating and capital expenses of an associated general government, are not to be absorbed through funds flowing into the Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Trust Fund. Despite that insularity, the Holly Hill CRA exports many financial and community benefits well beyond its legally defined boundaries.

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SECTION 5.3
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL

In accordance with Chapter 163.360, Florida Statutes, the Agency shall submit any Redevelopment Plan it recommends for approval together with its written recommendations, to the local planning agency and then to the Holly Hill City Commission. The Agency's Governing Board shall then hold a public hearing on this 2024 Plan after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation of the county or municipality. The notice shall describe the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing, identify generally the redevelopment area covered by this 2024 Plan, and outline the general scope of the Redevelopment Plan under consideration.

Following such a hearing, the governing board may approve the Plan therefore if it finds that:

1. A feasible method exists for the location of families who will be displaced from the CRA in decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling accommodations within their means and without undue hardship to such families;
2. The Plan conforms to the overall Goals, Policies and Objectives of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan;
3. The Plan provides due consideration to the provision of adequate park and recreational areas and facilities that may be desirable for neighborhood improvement, with special consideration for the health, safety, and welfare of children residing in the general vicinity of the site covered by the Plan; and,
4. The Plan will afford for the maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the county or municipality as a whole, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the CRA by private enterprise.

Upon approval by the Holly Hill City Commission, this 2024 Plan shall be considered in full force and effect for the respective CRA and the City may then cause the Agency to carry out the implementation of the 2024 Plan.

SECTION 5.4
DURATION OF THE PLAN

Pursuant to Section 163.362 Contents of Community Redevelopment Plan—every Community Redevelopment Plan shall:

1. Provide a time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues. Such time certain shall occur no later than 30 years after the fiscal year in which the Community Redevelopment Plan is approved, adopted, or amended pursuant to s. 163.361(1). However, for any Community Redevelopment Agency created after July 1, 2002, the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues must occur within 40 years after the fiscal year in which the Community Redevelopment Plan is approved or adopted.

The duration of the Holly Hill 2024 Community Redevelopment Plan is through 2036.

SECTION 5.5
AMENDMENT OF THE PLAN

This 2024 Plan may be modified, changed, or amended at any time by the Holly Hill City Commission upon the recommendation of the Agency, provided that if modified, changed, or amended after the lease or sale of property by the Agency, the modification may be consented to by the developer or redevelopers of such property or his successors or their successors in interest affected by the proposed modification. This means that if a developer acquired title, lease rights, or other form of development agreement from the Agency to a piece of property within the Holly Hill CRA with the intention of developing it in conformance with this 2024 Plan, any amendment, which might substantially affect their ability to proceed with that development may require their (developer) consent.

When considering modifications, changes, or amendments in this 2024 Plan, the Agency will take into consideration the recommendations of interested area property owners, residents, and business operators. Any proposed minor changes in this 2024 Plan will be communicated by the agency responsible to the affected property owner(s).

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SECTION 5.6
SAFEGUARDS AND RETENTION OF CONTROL

This 2024 Plan is the guiding document for future development, redevelopment and ancillary programs, projects and activities in and for the Holly Hill CRA. To assure that redevelopment will take place in conformance with the projects, goals and policies expressed in this plan, the Agency will utilize the regulatory devices, instruments and systems used by the City of Holly Hill to permit development and redevelopment within its jurisdiction. These regulatory devices, etc., include but are not limited to the adopted Comprehensive Plan, the Land Development Code, the Zoning Code, adopted design guidelines, performance standards and City authorized development review, permitting and approval processes.

In accordance with F.S. and the current Delegation of Authority Resolution and Interlocal Agreements with Volusia County Government, the Holly Hill City Commission retains the vested authority and responsibility for:

1. The power to grant final approval to Community Redevelopment Plans and modifications.
2. The power to authorize issuance of revenue bonds as set forth in Section 163.385, F.S.
3. The power to approve the acquisition, demolition, removal or disposal of property as provided in Section 163.370(3), F.S. and the power to assume the responsibility to bear loss as provided in Section 163.370(3), F.S.

The Agency Governing Board shall be fully subject to the Florida Sunshine Law and will convene, at publicly noticed meetings, on a regularly scheduled meeting basis in a public forum. The Agency shall file an Annual Report with the State's Auditor General's Office and with the City of Holly Hill. This report shall contain a programmatic overview of the activities of the Agency as allowed by the Redevelopment Plan. In addition to an annual audit as part of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR"), the Agency shall also be audited annually by a third-party auditor. The findings of the audit shall be presented at a meeting of the Agency Board and such findings shall be forwarded to the State Auditor General's Office by March 31 of each year for the preceding year, which shall run from October 1 through September 30.

The CAFR and third-party audit of the Agency shall be provided to the City of Holly Hill and the City Clerk's Office for public review and availability. Legal notice in a newspaper of general circulation shall be provided to inform the public of the availability for review of the Annual Audit Report and the Annual Report. The Agency shall provide adequate safeguards to ensure that all leases, deeds, contracts, agreements, and declarations of restrictions relative to any real property conveyed shall contain restrictions and/or covenants to run with the land and its uses, or other provisions necessary to carry out the goals and objectives of this 2024 Plan.

SECTION 5.7
SEVERABILITY

Should any provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this 2024 Plan be declared by the courts to be invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect validity of the remaining portion or portions of this 2024 Plan.

SECTION 5.8
CONSISTENCY WITH COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

This 2024 Plan was prepared in a manner consistent with the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the City of Holly Hill Comprehensive Plan. This 2024 Plan meets the intent of the following specific Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Comprehensive Plans of the City.

City of Holly Hill Comprehensive Plan Consistency The primary support for the Agency accomplishments in the Comprehensive Plan can be found in its Future Land Use Element ("FLUE"). However, the only policy in the FLUE that directly speaks to an accomplishment is Policy 1.2.18. This policy states that "the City shall maintain architectural standards for the new development and redevelopment of existing buildings in the CRA overlay district" which was created in 2005. One of the main purposes of the overlay district was to establish architectural design standards. Goal 4 of the FLUE formally introduces the Holly Hill CRA and the Holly Hill CRA Master Plan along

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with a list of community development issues it is intended to address. While several of the policies listed fall under this goal, other areas of the Comprehensive Plan provide policy support for the Agency's activities and Redevelopment Plan implementation; however, they do not explicitly list or highlight the accomplishments of the Agency.

The Agency's accomplishments with supporting Comprehensive Plan policies include:

> ***FLUE Policy 2.2.3*** *Maintain a sense of place by preserving the character of historic districts and areas in the City with a high concentration of locally designated historic properties and cultural resources through preservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of resources to the greatest extent possible.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 2.2.4*** *Maintain a sense of community through the landscaping of parks, recreation areas and medians as well as the City's CRA overlay district.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 4.2.3*** *Land development-decisions, as regulated by the Land Development Regulations, affecting the hurricane vulnerability zone shall consider the impact to evacuation times. Consequently, no development order shall be issued if the impact of such development reduces the levels-of-service below an acceptable level, unless mitigation is provided.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 4.2.4*** *The City shall continue to review and improve the public park facilities in the Redevelopment area and provide a full range of recreational opportunities.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 4.2.5*** *The City shall utilize a portion of the Tax Increment Financing funds to provide continued maintenance of public streetscape improvements within the Community Redevelopment Area.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 4.2.6*** *The City shall continue to work with organizations such as, the Chamber of Commerce as well as business and property owners to implement capital projects in Master Plan Update.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 5.1.1*** *The City shall maintain a working relationship with the Holly Hill business community and update economic development assistance programs as necessary.*
>
> ***FLUE Policy 5.1.3*** *The City shall continue economic investment activities that provide financial incentives for business expansion and development that creates livable wage jobs for its residents.*

SECTION 5.9

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

The Holly Hill Agency ("Agency") was established in 1992 through the adoption of a Delegation of Authority Resolution (92-257) from the Volusia County Board of County Commissioners, authorizing the establishment of the Agency by the City of Holly Hill ("City"). The Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area ("CRA") lies exclusively within the City of Holly Hill's municipal boundaries, and the exercise of redevelopment powers is governed by Section 163.415, Florida Statutes.

A Finding of Necessity for the Holly Hill CRA was first made by Resolution of the City of Holly Hill adopted in 1996 a legal description of the Holly Hill CRA and the boundaries which are incorporated into this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update by reference.

The first Holly Hill CRA Redevelopment Plan was adopted in 1996, and subsequently updated in 2007. The base year for tax increment calculations is 1996. Based on the year the Holly Hill CRA was established, prior to 2002, and the year in which the Holly Hill CRA Plan was adopted, the Agency has a base operational time frame of 30 years, with a current "sunset" date of 2026.

Notice of intent to consider and adopt this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update was furnished to the public and to each taxing authority which levies ad valorem taxes on taxable real property contained within the geographic boundaries of the Holly Hill CRA pursuant to Section 163.346, Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Section 163.361(3)(a), Florida Statutes, a written report was provided to each taxing authority concerning this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update.

This 2024 Redevelopment Plan update was found to be compliant with the Comprehensive Plan of Volusia County and the City of Holly Hill by the Holly Hill Planning and Zoning Commission, in its capacity as Local Planning Agency for the City of Holly Hill under the Community Planning Act.

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Pursuant to Section 163.361(2), Florida Statutes, a public hearing was convened before the City of Holly Hill City Commission to consider and adopt this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update. A resolution approving the existence of the Agency beyond the termination dates specified in Section 6 of Chapter 2019-163, Laws of Florida, was adopted by majority vote of the governing body of the City of Holly Hill.

By adoption of this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update, the City of Holly Hill City Commissioners and the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency jointly find that this update to the Redevelopment Plan contains specific information regarding (a) the impact of redevelopment upon the residents of the community redevelopment area, (b) planned public capital improvements, (c) safeguards, (d) assurances, and (e) projected costs for redevelopment, all in compliance with the minimum requirements of Sections 163.362(3)-(9), Florida Statutes.

All capital improvement plans, 5-year work plans, and fixed capital outlay plans adopted by the executive departments and agencies of the State of Florida, by Volusia County, by the School Board of Volusia County, and by the City of Holly Hill that are effective as of the date of adoption of this 2024 Redevelopment Plan update, are incorporated herein by reference to the extent such plans reflect publicly funded capital projects to be undertaken within the Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Area.

City of Holly Hill, FL | Source: Home

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SECTION SIX
CONTINUING COORDINATION WITH VOLUSIA COUNTY

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SECTION 6.1
COUNTY COORDINATION-PARTICIPATION

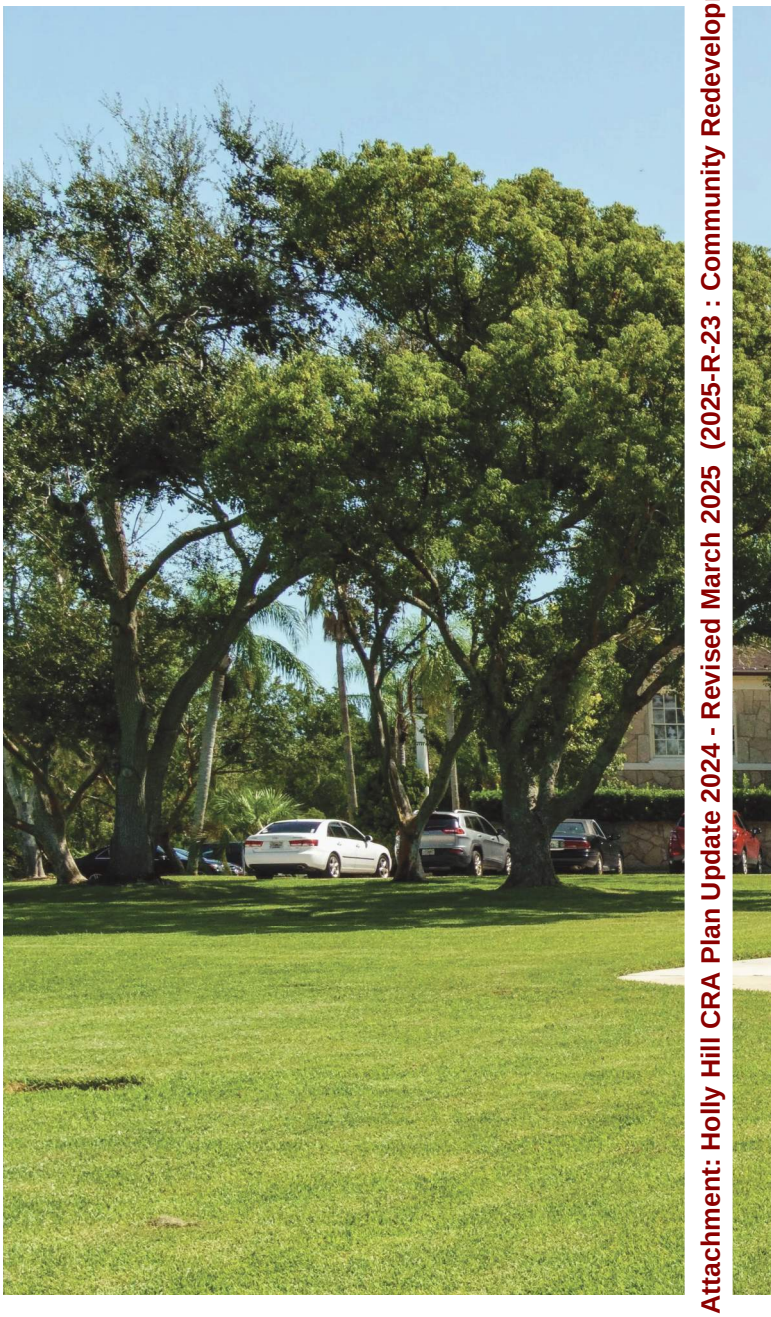
The Agency shall provide timely notification to the County designated representative, including the representative Volusia County Council district member and county staff representative prior to any Agency or CRA Advisory Board meeting and provided the opportunity to attend and participate.

COORDINATION-TIMELY NOTICE

Neither the County nor the City of Holly Hill shall give less than one-hundred and twenty (120) days written notice for any contemplated changes to the redevelopment area's boundaries or extensions of the operational timeframe of the Agency.

COORDINATION-RECOGNITION

The Agency will recognize Volusia County as a contributing partner in print and electronic media and at formal events, such as groundbreakings, ribbon cuttings and installation of capital development projects.



Holly Hill City Hall

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A
HOLLY HILL CRA LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a legal description of a tract of land known as the City of Holly Hill Community Redevelopment District, located within the City of Holly Hill, Section 43 of Township 14 South, Range 32 East, Volusia County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH LINE OF THE J.M. HERNANDEZ GRANT, SAID LINE BEING ALSO THE WESTWARD PROLONGATION OF THE NORTH LINE OF SECTION 43, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, AND THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOT 13, BLOCK 14, RIO VISTA, SECTION "B", MAP BOOK 6 PAGE 150 (RE-RECORDED MAP BOOK 22, PAGE 159) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG THE SAID EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 13 TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF LOT 14, BLOCK 14L THENCE CONTINUE NORTHERLY ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 14 TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION IN THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 14; THENCE CONTINUE ALONG SAID EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 14, BLOCK 14, TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ARAGON STREET AND THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 14; THENCE CONTINUE NORTHERLY CROSSING SAID ARAGON STREET TO A POINT IN THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE THEREOF; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ARAGON STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERLY LINE OF SOUTH RIDGE WOOD AVENUE (RIDGE AVENUE), A 100 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID SOUTH RIDGEWOOD AVENUE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHERLY LINE O CASTILLA STREET, A 50 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY, AS SHOWN ON SAID PLAT OF RIO VISTA O U.S. HIGHWAY 1 (S.R.5/YONGE STREET); THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID EASTERLY LINE OF U.S. HIGHWAY 1 TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOT 22, BLOCK 26, RIO VISTA SECTION "A", MAP BOOK 6 PAGE 25 (RE-RECORDED MAP BOOK 22, PAGE 67); THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID LOT 22, BLOCK 26 AND THE EASTERLY EXTENSION THEREOF TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER SAID LOT 22; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY SAID LOT 22 TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 3, BLOCK 26, AFORESAID THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE LOT 3, BLOCK 26 AND THE WESTERLY EXTENSION THEREOF TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ESPANOLA AVENUE THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE SAID ESPANOLA AVENUE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 6, BLOCK 28, AFORESAID RIO VISTA SECTION "A"; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 6, BLOCK 28, TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LO 4, BLOCK 28; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, BLOCK 28, TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 4, BLOCK 28; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 4, BLOCK 28 TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF PARQUE DRIVE; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT -OF-WAY LINE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF CALLE GRANDE; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERLY RIGHT-O-WAY LINE OF U.S. HIGHWAY NO. 1; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF COLORADO STREET AN UNOPENED ROAD; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID CENTERLINE TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHERLY EXTENSION OF THE WESTERLY LINE OF LOT 17, BLOCK 27, SAID RIO VISTA SECTION "B", THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 17, BLOCK 27

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APPENDIX B

CITY-OWNED VACANT PARCELS

Appendix B1. Vacant Parcels Owned by the City of Holly Hill

Alternate Key	Full Parcel ID	DOR Use Code	Property Address	Acres
3131037	35143205070100	8000	1024 Daytona Avenue	0.381
3170008	42143204350320	8000	11th Street	0.044
7944081	42143216000001	1000	Center Avenue	2.075
6692211	42143220270111	8000	Calle Grande Street	0.009
5622258	42143240320021	8000	LPGA Boulevard	5.277
3205138	42143252000170	8000	1032 Cherokee Ranch Road	0.158
3205812	42143254000160	8000	Alta Drive	0.506
3206975	42143261000040	8000	1020 Daytona Avenue	0.577
5622231	44143201040014	8000	LPGA Boulevard	2.741
3222636	44143201210020	8000	421 6th Street	0.406
5135969	44143201020130	8000	1046 Daytona Avenue	0.924
3474007	37153324000020	8000	112 1st Street	0.172
3478282	37153343000132	8000	224 Riverside Drive	0.462

Sources: FDOR; Volusia County Property Appraiser; City of Holly Hill; GAI Consultants.

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INPUT

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The following provides a summary of the Holly Hill CRA Plan update public engagement and outreach program. This program included: (1) An interactive website that provided project specific information about upcoming meetings and also enabled visitors to take an on-line survey and leave comments on an interactive GIS map of the CRA; (2) in-person stakeholder interviews, over multiple days, with local business owners, residents and key thought-leaders; and (3) an in-person Community Workshop.

WEBSITE

An on-line mechanism (Holly Hill CRA Plan Update Website) was deployed to provide project specific information and updates and to enable community participation and engagement on a 24-hour and seven-day a week availability. Accessible through the City of Holly Hill's website landing page, the Holly Hill CRA Plan website also enabled community engagement and participation by those residents that were unable or did not want to physically attend public events.

The website included an on-line survey that asked respondents what their concerns were for the Holly Hill CRA and what their aspirations were for the community. The website also included an interactive GIS map where visitors could view and leave comments on a map of the Holly Hill CRA to call-out areas of focus or to identify site-specific issues or concerns. The website has received over one-hundred and seventy (175) visits during the Holly Hill CRA Plan update. Items identified by visitors to the Holly Hill CRA Plan update website included:

1. Negative Perception of the City
2. Transportation Safety Issues
3. Economic Development
4. Sustainability and Resiliency

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Stakeholder interviews were held over two (2) consecutive days in March (3/19/2024-3/20/2024) at the Holly Hill City Hall Conference Room, Holly Hill, Florida. The Stakeholder list included elected officials, business owners, business operators, residents, previous Holly Hill CRA Grant recipients, Board of Planning and Appeals members, workforce and economic development professionals and local thought leaders.

Comments and discussions included what participants liked and didn't like about the Holly Hill CRA and what their perspective was about where the Holly Hill CRA has been and where it is going. The comments were grouped by similar topics, including:

Negative Perception of the City
- Derelict Hotels
- Vacant Lots
- Homeless Panhandlers

Transportation Safety
- LPGA Boulevard
- Ridgewood Avenue
- Pedestrian/Cyclist improvements

Economic Development
- Strong Industrial Base
- Hospitality opportunities in south of CRA

Sustainability and Resiliency
- Localized Flooding
- Water Quality

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COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

These initial Stakeholder Interview sessions were followed by two community workshops at the SICA Center, April 9, and April 16, 2024. These workshops were advertised on the City of Holly Hill CRA webpage including a project specific webpage, with a QR code supplying related information.

The Workshops boasted attendances of thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) persons. Attendees were provided a broad overview of the Holly Hill CRA, the Agency, and its history, projects and programs. Participants were encouraged to provide input for community issues, and to identify targeted areas for improvement on a series of maps depicting different areas of the Holly Hill CRA.

At each Community Workshop this exercise elicited numerous comments, ideas, and identified specific redevelopment opportunities for consideration of inclusion in the updated Holly Hill CRA Plan.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #1, APRIL 9, 2024 GENERAL THEME(S) COMMUNITY INPUT DETAILS

Negative Perception of the City

- Screen Junkyard on LPGA
- Add Murals and Artwork
- Homeless Person everywhere
- Make more parks
- Demolish mobile home park make permanent single-family and multi-family residential
- Encourage more restaurants
- Create hospitality uses on City land, and create a walking district in south CRA
- Make Carswell one way (North)
- Speeding on 8th Street
- Ridgewood Medians need to be Maintained
- Bike Path on Flomich Avenue
- Make Walker Street one-way west

Transportation Safety

- LPGA Boulevard Sidewalks and bike paths needed
- LPGA 4 lanes needed
- LPGA Clean up trees
- Ridgewood Avenue Pedestrian Improvements
- Make Carswell one way (North)
- Speeding on 8th Street
- Ridgewood Medians need to be Maintained
- Bike Path on Flomich Avenue
- Make Walker Street one-way west

Economic Development

- ECO-Tourism opportunities on vacant industrial lands
- Create an Entertainment/Hospitality District
- Bring back Holly Hill library
- Where are the Houses by Fountainhead?
- Mural and/or Art Walking Tours
- Plein Air painting festivals
- Economic Development
- Capitalize on Pictona (Hotel, programming, etc.)
- Hospitality opportunities in south of CRA
- City needs Downtown
- Need family restaurants
- We need a NEW Hotel near Pictona

Sustainability and Resiliency

- Localized Flooding (837 Carswell)
- Clean up canal along LPGA
- Water Quality (Halifax River)
- Add Alarm or Public Notice system in case of accidents/spills/emergencies at Water Treat Facility

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COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #2, APRIL 16, 2024 GENERAL THEME(S) COMMUNITY INPUT DETAILS

Negative Perception of the City

- Screen Junkyard on LPGA
- Add Murals and Artwork
- Riverside Park is home to transients and drug activity
- Improve facades and appearances of existing businesses (JAVA Junction)
- Used Car lots need face-lifts
- Homeless Persons everywhere (Mason Avenue)
- Screen Junkyard from site (paint murals on Junkyard fence)
- Old hotels are eyesores

Transportation Safety

- SAV-A-LOT parking lot exit on LPGA Intersection, exits to parking lots should be closed, it is problematic and dangerous
- Need a sidewalk on Riverside Drive Beach Street and Mason

Economic Development

- Need new businesses at the Market
- Need new businesses at vacant Marina Grande shops
- Build a hotel near Pictona
- Parking for Pictona
- Improve facades and appearances of existing businesses (JAVA Junction)
- Have more events and festivals in the City

Sustainability and Resiliency

- Consider the wildlife along LPGA Boulevard canal
- Severe flooding on Riverside Drive by 2nd and 3rd streets

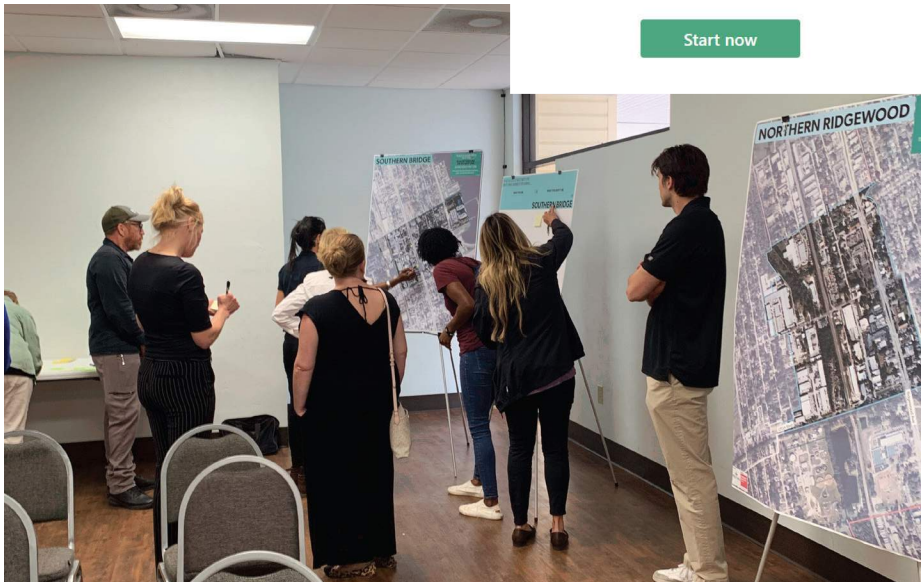
KEY ISSUES IDENTIFICATION AND GUIDING THEMES

The results from these stakeholder interviews, community workshops, and engagement from the Holly Hill CRA website provided direction about recurring key issues within the Holly Hill CRA. Based on these recurring key issues, general themes were identified to guide the Holly Hill CRA Plan update, these included:

- Attracting Investment
- Quality of Life
- Keepers of the Vision
- Infrastructure Enhancements

These themes, projects and programs, identified through the community engagement process, became the cornerstones for the updated Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Plan.

Holly Hill Community Redevelopment Agency Plan Update



Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

APPENDIX D

DETAILED FINANCIAL ANALYSIS TABLES

Appendix D1. Holly Hill Redevelopment Trust Fund TIF Revenues, *Moderate Scenario*

Year	Value of CRA	Incremental Value	County Millage	County CRA Contribution @ 95%[1]	Total Millage	Millage % Change	Total CRA Contributions/ Revenue
2024	$388,048,240	$299,706,021	5.434	$1,547,172	11.965	-1.81%	$3,406,655
2025	$408,493,053	$320,150,834	5.312	$1,615,700	11.697	-2.24%	$3,557,500
2026	$430,015,027	$341,672,808	5.193	$1,685,700	11.435	-2.24%	$3,711,600
Agency's Current Sunset Date (2026) Sub-Total[2]				$4,848,572			$10,675,755
2027	$452,670,913	$364,328,694	5.077	$1,757,100	11.179	-2.24%	$3,869,000
2028	$476,520,453	$388,178,234	4.963	$1,830,200	10.928	-2.24%	$4,029,900
2029	$501,626,537	$413,284,318	4.852	$1,904,900	10.683	-2.24%	$4,194,400
2030	$528,055,366	$439,713,147	4.743	$1,981,300	10.444	-2.24%	$4,362,600
2031	$555,876,632	$467,534,413	4.637	$2,059,500	10.210	-2.24%	$4,534,700
2032	$585,163,696	$496,821,477	4.533	$2,139,400	9.981	-2.24%	$4,710,800
2033	$615,993,787	$527,651,568	4.431	$2,221,300	9.757	-2.24%	$4,891,000
2034	$648,448,200	$560,105,981	4.332	$2,305,100	9.539	-2.24%	$5,075,500
2035	$682,612,515	$594,270,296	4.235	$2,390,800	9.325	-2.24%	$5,264,400
2036	$718,576,820	$630,234,601	4.140	$2,478,700	9.116	-2.24%	$5,457,900
10-Year Tax Collections Total				**$21,068,300**			**$46,390,200**
Full Planning Period (2024-2036)[3]				**$25,916,872**			**$57,065,955**

Sources: Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Notes: (1) As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. The decreasing TIF participation rate is not reflected in Appendix D1 table above.
(2) The years following sunset are provided for reference in a future evaluation of extending the Agency's current sunset date, 2026; therefore, the 10-Year Tax Collections Total reflects the projection period from 2027 to 2036. (3) The full planning period reflects the years extending from 2024 to 2036.

Appendix D2. Holly Hill Redevelopment Trust Fund TIF Revenues, *High Scenario*

Year	Value of CRA	Incremental Value	County Millage	County CRA Contribution @ 95%[1]	Total Millage	Millage % Change	Total CRA Contributions / Revenue
2024	$388,048,240	$299,706,021	5.434	$1,547,172	11.965	-1.81%	$3,406,655
2025	$410,824,398	$322,482,179	5.315	$1,628,100	11.702	-2.20%	$3,584,900
2026	$434,937,383	$346,595,164	5.198	$1,711,400	11.444	-2.20%	$3,768,200
Agency's Current Sunset Date (2026) Sub-Total[2]				$4,886,672			$10,759,755
2027	$460,465,659	$372,123,440	5.083	$1,797,000	11.193	-2.20%	$3,956,800
2028	$487,492,296	$399,150,077	4.972	$1,885,200	10.947	-2.20%	$4,150,800
2029	$516,105,238	$427,763,019	4.862	$1,975,900	10.706	-2.20%	$4,350,600
2030	$546,397,592	$458,055,373	4.755	$2,069,300	10.470	-2.20%	$4,556,200
2031	$578,467,930	$490,125,711	4.651	$2,165,500	10.240	-2.20%	$4,767,900
2032	$612,420,609	$524,078,390	4.548	$2,264,500	10.015	-2.20%	$4,986,100
2033	$648,366,111	$560,023,892	4.448	$2,366,600	9.795	-2.20%	$5,210,900
2034	$686,421,403	$598,079,184	4.351	$2,471,900	9.579	-2.20%	$5,442,600
2035	$726,710,318	$638,368,099	4.255	$2,580,400	9.368	-2.20%	$5,681,500
2036	$769,363,956	$681,021,737	4.161	$2,692,200	9.162	-2.20%	$5,927,800
10-Year Tax Collections Total				**$22,268,500**			**$49,031,200**
Full Planning Period (2024-2036)[3]				**$27,155,172**			**$59,790,955**

Sources: Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Notes: (1) As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. The decreasing TIF participation rate is not reflected in Appendix D2 table above.
(2) The years following sunset are provided for reference in a future evaluation of extending the Agency's current sunset date, 2026; therefore, the 10-Year Tax Collections Total reflects the projection period from 2027 to 2036. (3) The full planning period reflects the years extending from 2024 to 2036.

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

APPENDIX E

EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF DECREASING CONTRIBUTION

Appendix E1. Holly Hill Redevelopment Trust Fund TIF Revenues, *Decreasing Contribution*

Year	Value of CRA	Incremental Value	County Millage	County CRA Contribution @ 95%/75%/50%[1]	Total Millage	Millage % Change	Total CRA Contributions/ Revenue
2024	$388,048,240	$299,706,021	5.434	$1,547,172	11.965	-1.81%	$3,406,655
2025	$408,493,053	$320,150,834	5.312	$1,615,700	11.697	-2.24%	$3,557,500
2026	$430,015,027	$341,672,808	5.193	$1,685,700	11.435	-2.24%	$3,711,600
Agency's Current Sunset Date (2026) Sub-Total[2]				$4,848,572			$10,675,755
2027	$452,670,913	$364,328,694	5.077	$1,587,200	11.179	-2.24%	$3,699,100
2028	$476,520,453	$388,178,234	4.963	$1,644,900	10.928	-2.24%	$3,844,600
2029	$501,626,537	$413,284,318	4.852	$1,702,600	10.683	-2.24%	$3,992,100
2030	$528,055,366	$439,713,147	4.743	$1,742,800	10.444	-2.24%	$4,124,100
2031	$555,876,632	$467,534,413	4.637	$1,783,900	10.210	-2.24%	$4,259,100
2032	$585,163,696	$496,821,477	4.533	$1,826,000	9.981	-2.24%	$4,397,400
2033	$615,993,787	$527,651,568	4.431	$1,869,100	9.757	-2.24%	$4,538,800
2034	$648,448,200	$560,105,981	4.332	$1,913,200	9.539	-2.24%	$4,683,600
2035	$682,612,515	$594,270,296	4.235	$1,958,300	9.325	-2.24%	$4,831,900
2036	$718,576,820	$630,234,601	4.140	$2,004,600	9.116	-2.24%	$4,983,800
10-Year Tax Collections Total				**$18,032,600**			**$43,354,500**
Full Planning Period (2024-2036)[3]				**$22,881,172**			**$54,030,255**

Sources: Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Notes: (1) As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. (2) The years following sunset are provided for reference in a future evaluation of extending the Agency's current sunset date, 2026; therefore, the 10-Year Tax Collections Total reflects the projection period from 2027 to 2036. (3) The full planning period reflects the years extending from 2024 to 2036.

Appendix E2. Holly Hill Redevelopment Trust Fund TIF Revenues, *Decreasing Contribution + General Fund Onl*

Year	Value of CRA	Incremental Value	County Millage	County CRA Contribution @ 95%/75%/50%[1]	Total Millage	Millage % Change	Total CRA Contributions/ Revenue
2024	$388,048,240	$299,706,021	5.434	$1,547,172	11.965	-1.81%	$3,406,655
2025	$408,493,053	$320,150,834	5.312	$1,615,700	11.697	-2.24%	$3,557,500
2026	$430,015,027	$341,672,808	5.193	$1,685,700	11.435	-2.24%	$3,711,600
Agency's Current Sunset Date (2026) Sub-Total[2]				$4,848,572			$10,675,755
2027	$452,670,913	$364,328,694	2.990[4]	$1,017,100	9.092	-20.49%	$3,129,000
2028	$476,520,453	$388,178,234	2.923	$1,051,100	8.888	-2.24%	$3,250,800
2029	$501,626,537	$413,284,318	2.858	$1,085,800	8.689	-2.24%	$3,375,300
2030	$528,055,366	$439,713,147	2.794	$1,121,300	8.494	-2.24%	$3,502,600
2031	$555,876,632	$467,534,413	2.731	$1,157,700	8.304	-2.24%	$3,632,900
2032	$585,163,696	$496,821,477	2.670	$1,194,900	8.118	-2.24%	$3,766,300
2033	$615,993,787	$527,651,568	2.610	$1,232,900	7.936	-2.24%	$3,902,600
2034	$648,448,200	$560,105,981	2.552	$1,271,900	7.758	-2.24%	$4,042,300
2035	$682,612,515	$594,270,296	2.494	$1,311,800	7.584	-2.24%	$4,185,400
2036	$718,576,820	$630,234,601	2.439	$1,352,600	7.414	-2.24%	$4,331,800
10-Year Tax Collections Total				**$11,797,100**			**$37,119,000**
Full Planning Period (2024-2036)[3]				**$16,645,672**			**$47,794,755**

Sources: Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Notes: (1) As the increment value increases, Volusia County's contribution rate to the TIF Trust Fund will decrease over time (i.e., the County shall contribute at a 95% participation rate for increment up to $1,000,000, 75% for increment between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and 50% for increment above $2,000,000). This decreasing TIF participation rate will rely upon the TIF projections provided by Volusia County Chief Financial Officer. (2) The years following sunset are provided for reference in a future evaluation of extending the Agency's current sunset date, 2026; therefore, the 10-Year Tax Collections Total reflects the projection period from 2027 to 2036. (3) The full planning period reflects the years extending from 2024 to 2036. (4) Millage rate changed to reflect City and County general fund projection only, effective in 2027.

Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

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Attachment: Holly Hill CRA Plan Update 2024 - Revised March 2025 (2025-R-23 : Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Plan Update)

Prepared By:

COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS GROUP

A GAI Consultants, Inc. Service Group

618 E. South St.
Suite 700
Orlando, FL 32801
T 407-423-8398
F 407-843-1070

gaiconsultants.com/communitysolutions

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Agenda Item

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Valerie Manning**
SUBJECT: **Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Workshop and March 11, 2025 Regular City Commission Meeting**
NUMBER: **(ID # 4819)**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

Minutes from the March 11, 2025 workshop and the March 11, 2025 regular City Commission meeting.

MOTION:

Approve both sets of minutes as submitted by staff.

- Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (PDF)
- Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Workshop (PDF)

CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION

MINUTES ● MARCH 11, 2025

City Commission Chamber **Regular City Commission Meeting** **6:00 PM**

CITY HALL
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

City Clerk's office: (386) 248-9441 - Fax: (386) 248-9448

Attachment: Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (4819 : Minutes)

1. CALL TO ORDER

a. Roll Call

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
John Penny	Mayor	Present	
Debra Snow	City Commissioner	Present	
Penny Currie	City Commissioner	Present	
Jeffrey DeLanoy	City Commissioner	Present	
Roy Johnson	City Commissioner	Present	

b. Invocation by City Commissioner Jeff DeLanoy
Mayor Penny led the invocation on behalf of Commissioner DeLanoy.

c. Pledge of Allegiance
Mayor Penny led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

2. PRESENTATIONS

A. Police Department - Swearing-In Ceremony - Officer Alexander Kilpatrick
Chief Williams brought up Officer Alexander Kilpatrick for the Swearing-In Ceremony. Chief Williams also asked Officer Stacy to come forward with K9 Atlas and introduced him to everyone.

B. FY2024 Annual Audit Presentation

FY2024 Annual Audit Presentation Presented by James Halleran, James Moore & Co., CPAs.

(Requested by Michele Moore, Finance)
James Halleran, CPA and Chris Noyes, CPA from James Moore shared a PowerPoint presentation with the Mayor and City Commissioners pertaining to the Annual Audit 2024.

Mayor Penny opened public participation.

Jim Legary, Holly Hill and Steve Updike, Holly Hill.
Mayor Penny closed public participation.

Commissioner Currie made a motion to ***ACCEPT THE ANNUAL AUDIT 2024 AS PRESENTED BY MR. HALLERAN AND MR. NOYES FROM JAMES MOORE,*** *seconded by Commissioner DeLanoy.*

PASSED, 5-0.

RESULT:	**NO VOTE NEEDED**

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Forte briefly discussed 700 Grove Avenue; similar discussion from two weeks ago when the property was on the agenda for consideration as a nuisance abatement property. Several photos were taken this afternoon with Code Enforcement (photos shown on the overhead projector) at this time. At the last City Commission, the City Commission authorized staff, at the direction of the Special Master, to go onto the property and clear all of the materials on the property in the front and backyard. The City Commission gave the resident until yesterday, March 10th, to clean up the property. As of 2:30 PM today, this is what the property still looks like as from two weeks ago; there doesn't appear to be much progress (referring to the pictures on the screen).

Mayor Penny opened public participation.

Steve Updike, Holly Hill; Mike Warren, Holly Hill; Tracy Duffy, Holly Hill; Wayne Johnson, (resident at 700 Grove Avenue) Holly Hill; Annette Madden, Holly Hill; Tommy Jobes, Holly Hill; Kelly Spaulding, Holly Hill; Danielle Latona, Holly Hill; Sharon Miller, Holly Hill.

Mayor Penny closed public participation.

Mayor Penny stated time's up with the property located at 700 Grove Avenue.

Attorney Simpson stated at the last City Commission meeting, they gave staff direction on what to do next and it was decided that a public nuisance does exist and that if there was no progress made on the property, staff has direction to go onto the property and clean it up. Tonight is just an update on the effort put forth by the occupant of the property to remedy it. By the occupant's statement tonight, he didn't start until 2:30 PM, 3:00 PM today and he had a couple of weeks. Attorney Simpson stated he doesn't know why the occupant waited until the last minute. At this point, it's already been declared a public nuisance and the option is for this City Commission to either give him more time or direct staff to proceed with the removal of and clearing the property.

Commissioner Currie made a motion to ***ACCEPT the City Manager's testimony, along with Code Enforcement and the photos taken today at 2:30 PM, pertaining to the property located at 700 Grove Avenue, and move forward with cleaning up the property beginning tomorrow or as soon as a contractor is available and that the cost associated will be placed upon the Non-Ad Tax Assessment for collection,*** *seconded by Commissioner Johnson.*

Mayor Penny opened up public participation on the motion that the Commission is

Attachment: Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (4819 : Minutes)

about to take. There was no one.

PASSED, 5-0.

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1.

Minutes - February 25, 2025 Workshop and February 25, 2025 Regular City Commission Meeting

(Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)
Mayor Penny opened public participation. No one spoke.

RESULT:	**APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Debra Snow, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

5. CONSENT AGENDA - ITEMS (1 - 2)

Mayor Penny asked if there was anyone in the audience who wishes to speak on any item on the Consent Agenda and if any member of the City Commission would like to pull an item for further discussion. There was no one.

1. –2025-R-20 Resolution

A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Volusia County, Florida, Amending the Adopted Budget for the City of Holly Hill for the Fiscal Year 2024-2025; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

(Requested by Michele Moore, Finance)

RESULT:	**ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Roy Johnson, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

RESOLUTION
2025-R-20
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE ADOPTED BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA,

Attachment: Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (4819 : Minutes)

AMENDING THE ADOPTED BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, this resolution, amending the budget, is to account for additional revenue from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Drone Replacement Program Financial Assistance with an adjustment of $44,190 revenues and expenditures in total pursuant to itemizations contained in Exhibit "A", which is attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, the budget amendments will allow the City of Holly Hill to amend the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. AMENDED BUDGET. The City Commission of the City of Holly Hill amends the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget by revising the budget in total pursuant to itemizations contained in Exhibit "A", which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025.

Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

2. –2025-R-21 Resolution

A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Approving a Budget Amendment in the Amount of $150,000 to Provide for the Initial Costs of a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Awarded to the City for the Design, Provision and Installation of a Bypass Pump to Serve Lift Station No. 20 and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute the Same; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

(Requested by Josef Grusauskas, Public Works)

Attachment: Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (4819 : Minutes)

RESULT:	**ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Roy Johnson, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

RESOLUTION
2025-R-21
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING A BUDGET AMENDMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $150,000 TO PROVIDE FOR THE INITIAL COSTS OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AWARDED TO THE CITY FOR THE DESIGN, PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF A BYPASS PUMP TO SERVE LIFT STATION NO. 20 AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING A BUDGET AMENDMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $150,000 TO PROVIDE FOR THE INITIAL COSTS OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AWARDED TO THE CITY FOR THE DESIGN, PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF A BYPASS PUMP TO SERVE LIFT STATION #20, AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill has been awarded a grant in the amount of $150,000 for the design, provision and installation of a bypass pump to serve Lift Station #20; and

WHEREAS, CBDG grants are cost reimbursable and require initial funding; and

WHEREAS, bypass pumps add resilience to lift stations and is anticipated to mitigate station failure due to loss of power.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill approve a budget amendment in the amount of $150,000 to provide for the initial funding of the design, provision and installation of a bypass pump to serve Lift Station #20 until such time that reimbursement is received, and authorize the City Manager to execute the same.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY. If any section or portion of a section of this Resolution proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or part of this Resolution.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect

Attachment: Minutes - March 11, 2025 - Regular CC meeting (4819 : Minutes)

immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025.

Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

6. REGULAR AGENDA

1. –2025-R-22 Resolution

A Resolution of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Creating the City of Holly Hill Charter Review Committee; Providing for Objectives of the Charter Review Committee; Providing for Appointment and Composition; Providing for Duties of the Charter Review Committee; Providing for Terms of Members; Providing for Rules of Procedures; and Providing for Duties of the City Manager; Providing for an Effective.

(Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)
Mayor Penny opened public participation. No one spoke.

RESULT:	**ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Roy Johnson, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

RESOLUTION
2025-R-22
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, CREATING THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION; PROVIDING FOR DUTIES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR TERMS OF MEMBERS; PROVIDING FOR RULES OF PROCEDURES; AND PROVIDING FOR DUTIES OF THE CITY MANAGER; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, CREATING THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION; PROVIDING FOR DUTIES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE; PROVIDING FOR TERMS OF MEMBERS; PROVIDING FOR RULES OF PROCEDURES; AND PROVIDING FOR DUTIES OF THE CITY MANAGER; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill incorporated as of July 1, 1901 as a

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incorporated municipality; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill Charter may be amended in accordance with the provisions for Charter amendments as specified in the Municipal Home Rule Powers Act, Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, or as otherwise provided by general law; and

WHEREAS, Florida Statutes §166.031 sets forth the statutory process for Charter Amendments; and

WHEREAS, City Commission desires to have a Charter Review Committee to review its home rule charter and propose any amendments or revisions that may be advisable for placement on the ballot for the 2026 General Election.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. CREATION OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE.

The City of Holly Hill thereby creates the City of Holly Hill Charter Review Committee (Charter Review Committee).

SECTION 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE.

A. The Charter Review Committee will provide input to the City Commission regarding amendments and revisions to the Charter.

B. The Charter Review Committee shall review the Home Rule Charter and propose any given amendments or revisions, which may be advisable for placement on the election ballot.

SECTION 3. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION.

A. The Charter Review Committee will consist of five (5) appointed voting members of the City, and each member of the City Commission will recommend one (1) member for appointment. Appointees are not required to live within the district boundaries of the Commission Member who recommends their appointment. Appointees shall be registered voters of the City of Holly Hill.

B. The Charter Review Committee members are listed below:

NAME	APPOINTED BY

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CHRIS VIA	John Penny, Mayor
KRISTIE LAW	Debra Snow, District 1
KIMBERLY LAWSON	Penny Currie, District 2
JAIME K. REICH	Jeffrey DeLanoy, District 3
MIKE REAVES	Roy Johnson, District 4

C. No member of the State Legislature, the Board of County Commissioners, or any member of the City Commission or employee of the municipality or relative of either shall be a member of the Charter Review Committee. Vacancies shall be filled as they occur in the same manner as original appointments.

D. Members of the Charter Review Committee shall be removed and replaced by City Commission if they fail to attend two (2) consecutive meetings.

E. The City Manager will be responsible for providing staff and assistance for the Charter Review Committee.

SECTION 4. DUTIES OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE.

A. The Charter Review Committee shall meet for the purpose of organization within 30 days after the appointments have been made. The Mayor shall appoint the Chairman and the Charter Review Committee shall elect a Vice-Chairman from among its membership. Further meetings of the Charter Review Committee shall be held on the call of the Chairman or a majority of members of the Charter Review Committee. All meetings shall be open to the public. A majority of the members of the Charter Review Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Charter Review Committee may adopt such other rules for its operation and proceedings, as it deems desirable.

B. No charter amendment or revision shall be submitted to the City Commission for consideration unless favorably voted upon by an affirmative vote of a majority of the total membership of the Charter Review Committee.

C. The Charter Review Committee shall deliver to the City Commission the proposed amendments or revisions, if any, to the Home Rule Charter no later than September 30, 2025. City Commission shall promptly review the proposals as approved by the Charter Review Committee. If approved by a majority of the membership of the City Commission, City Commission shall place the proposals on the ballot on the Tuesday, November 3, 2026 election. If a majority of the electors voting on the amendments or revisions to the Charter favor adoption, such amendments or revisions shall be effective upon adoption by the electors or such other time as the amendment or revision shall provide.

D. The City Commission shall not be restricted or limited to consider only the proposed amendments submitted by the Charter Review Committee for consideration. The City

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Commission shall have the discretion to reject some or all of the proposed amendments recommended by the Charter Review Committee and the City Commission may consider an amendment not considered or even rejected by the Charter Review Committee.

SECTION 5. TERM OF MEMBERS.

The term of the Charter Review Committee will be from the date of appointment until dissolution. Upon acceptance or rejection of the proposed amendments or revisions by the City Commission, the Charter Review Committee shall be automatically dissolved.

SECTION 6. RULES OF PROCEDURE.

A. The Charter Review Committee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Florida Sunshine law and the Public Records law, and may adopt additional procedures of operation provided there is no conflict with state or municipal law.

B. The conduct of the meetings will be generally informal. If there is a question as to parliamentary procedures, the Chairman, at his or her discretion, may use Robert's Rules of Order to address the issue.

C. The Charter Review Committee will serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses pursuant to general law.

D. Charter Review Committee members may not discuss matters that may foreseeably come before the Charter Review Committee other than at a duly advertised Charter Review Committee meeting.

SECTION 7. DUTIES OF THE CITY MANAGER.

The City Manager, or his designee, shall serve as the staff liaison and give technical and policy advice to the Charter Review Committee. The City Manager is authorized within his spending limits to obtain professional assistance so as to provide innovative suggestions to the Charter Review Committee.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025.

Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

7. PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. –2024-O-3074 Ordinance

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SECOND READING - Ordinance 3074 - an Ordinance of the City of Holly Hill Florida, Amending the Comprehensive Plan by Amending the Future Land Use Map Designation of Certain Property Described in Attachment "A", by Virtue of a Small Scale Future Land Use Map Amendment; Changing the Future Land Use Map Designation from Low Density Residential to Low-Medium Density Residential; Providing for Conflicting Ordinances; Providing for Severability; and Providing an Effective Date. And
SECOND READING - Ordinance 3075 - an Ordinance of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Amending the Land Development Regulations by Amending the Official Zoning Map to Designate the Property Described in Attachment "A" from R-2 (Low-Medium Density Single-Family Residential) to RPUD (Residential Planned Unit Development); Providing for Conflicting Ordinances; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.

(Requested by Brian Walker, Board of Planning and Appeals)
Ex parte Communications were as follows:
Mayor Penny asked if any member of the City Commission needed to disclose any ex parte communication with the applicant, they can do that now. The Commissioners mentioned that they had disclosed ex parte communications during the first readings of these Ordinances during the April 9, 2024 meeting. No other communications have been had since then.
Both Ordinances titles were read by Attorney Simpson, however, these Ordinances will be voted on separately.

SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE 3074

Commissioner Currie made a motion to ***ADOPT ORDINANCE 3074, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT "A", BY VIRTUE OF A SMALL SCALE FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT; CHANGING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION FROM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TO LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL,*** *seconded by Commissioner Snow.*
Rob Merrell, Attorney from Cobb Cole and Matthew Dowst, Civil Engineer from Mark Dowst and Associates, Inc., were present for any questions or clarifications.
Mayor Penny opened public participation. No one spoke.
PASSED, 5-0.

SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE 3075

Commissioner Snow made a motion to ***ADOPT ORDINANCE 3075, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, BY AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT A FROM R-2 (LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL) TO RPUD (RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT),*** *seconded by Commissioner Currie.*
Mayor Penny opened public participation. No one spoke.
PASSED, 5-0.

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RESULT:	**ADOPTED AT 2ND READING [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Debra Snow, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

ORDINANCE
2024-O-3074
SECOND READING - ORDINANCE 3074 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL FLORIDA, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT "A", BY VIRTUE OF A SMALL SCALE FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT; CHANGING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION FROM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TO LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. AND SECOND READING - ORDINANCE 3075 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS BY AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT "A" FROM R-2 (LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL) TO RPUD (RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT); PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

ORDINANCE NO. 3074

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL FLORIDA, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT "A", BY VIRTUE OF A SMALL SCALE FUTURE LAND USE MAP AMENDMENT; CHANGING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP DESIGNATION FROM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TO LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Volusia County, Florida, has adopted a comprehensive plan pursuant to, and in compliance with 163.3161 et. Seq., Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has reviewed the future land use designation

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for the parcel described in **Attachment A** and determined that it is necessary to amend its Future Land Use Map as herein provided in order to more effectively implement its adopted comprehensive plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. The Future Land Use Map for the City of Holly Hill, is hereby amended to designate the future land use of identified in **Attachment A** as Low-Medium Density Residential.

SECTION 2. The City Planner is authorized and directed to submit the proposed amendment to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity and Volusia Growth Management Commission, as required by law.

SECTION 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, or application hereof, is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any Court, such portion or application shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or application hereof.

SECTION 4. That all ordinances made in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. The proposed amendment will not become final until thirty-one (31) days following adoption by the City Commission unless a challenge is filed per 163.3187(5) Fla. Stat. If a timely challenge is filed, the amendment will not become effective until the State Land Planning Agency issues a final order determining that the amendment is in compliance. In any event, the amendment shall not become effective until certification of consistency is

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provided by the Volusia Growth Management Commission and approval is noticed by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025 for second and final reading.

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ATTACHMENT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

(ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 5868, PAGE 4194, PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.)

LOT 7, 8, AND 9, EXCEPT THE WESTERLY 81.3 FEET THEREOF, BARBOURS RE-SUB, IN LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 9, PAGE(S) 237, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

AND

THE NORTHERLY 150 FEET OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 2, PAGE(S) 90, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

ORDINANCE NO. 3075

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, BY AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT A FROM R-2 (LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL) TO RPUD (RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT);

PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Volusia County, Florida, has adopted a comprehensive plan pursuant to, and in compliance with 163.3161 et. Seq., Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission, as authorized by 163.3202, Florida Statutes, has enacted and does enforce the Land Development Regulations, based on, related to, and as a means to implement its adopted comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has determined that it is necessary to amend its Land Development Regulations as herein provided in order to more effectively implement its adopted comprehensive plan, and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has determined that the proposed amendment to the Land Development Regulations is consistent with its adopted comprehensive plan,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. The Official Zoning Map of the City of Holly Hill is hereby amended to designate the property described in **Attachment A** as RPUD (Residential Planned Unit Development) pursuant to the provisions contained in the attached Development Agreement and associated Preliminary Plan, attached to this Ordinance as **Attachment B** and incorporated in this Ordinance by reference.

SECTION 2. Development of the property described in Attachment A shall conform to the Land Development Regulations of Holly Hill.

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SECTION 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, or application hereof, is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any Court, such portion or application shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or application hereof.

SECTION 4. That all ordinances made in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall become effective following approval of the future land use map amendment by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity and certification of the same amendment by the Volusia Growth Management Commission.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025 for second and final reading.

ATTACHMENT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

(ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 5868, PAGE 4194, PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.)

LOT 7, 8, AND 9, EXCEPT THE WESTERLY 81.3 FEET THEREOF, BARBOURS RE-SUB, IN LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 9, PAGE(S) 237, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

AND

THE NORTHERLY 150 FEET OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 2, PAGE(S) 90, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

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ATTACHMENT "B"

Exhibit to Ordinance No. _____

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT for the project known as Center Avenue Townhomes Planned Unit Development (PUD) located along Lillie Road on Anastasia Court in Holly Hill, Florida (hereinafter referred to as the "Subject Property").

THIS DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") is entered into and made as of the ___ day of _____, 2025, by and between the CITY OF HOLLY HILL, a Florida municipal corporation, with a mailing address of 1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117 (hereinafter referred to as the "City"), and Ron & Lee, LLC (hereinafter referred to as the "Owner" or "Owner/Developer") with a mailing address of 3 Sweetmeadow Court, Ormond Beach, FL, 32174.

W I T N E S S E T H

WHEREAS, the Owner warrants that it holds legal title to the lands located in Volusia County, Florida, and within the corporate limits of the City of Holly Hill, said lands being more particularly described in **Exhibit "A"**, Legal Description for the Subject Property, attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof; and that the holders of any and all liens and encumbrances affecting such property will subordinate their interests to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Owner/Developer has clear title of the Subject Property or the Developer is currently under contract to purchase the Subject Property and intends to develop such property; and

WHEREAS the Owner/Developer or Developer desires to facilitate the orderly development of the Subject Property in compliance with the laws and regulations of the City and of other governmental authorities, and the Owner/Developer desires to ensure that its development is compatible with other properties in the area and planned traffic patterns; and

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WHEREAS the development permitted or proposed under this Development Agreement is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan, concurrency management system, and all land development regulations; and

WHEREAS it is the purpose of this Agreement to clearly set forth the understanding and agreement of the parties concerning the matters contained herein; and

WHEREAS the Owner/Developer has sought the City's approval to develop the Subject Property, and the City approved **Ordinance No**. _____, through rezoning the Subject Property to a form of Planned Unit Development (PUD), as defined under the City's Land Development Code; and

WHEREAS, the PUD shall consist of this Agreement as the Written Development Agreement of the PUD, and a Preliminary Plan aka the Preliminary Development Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit, "B"**, subject to the covenants, restrictions, and easements offered by the Owner/Developer and contained herein, (hereinafter the "Master Development Plan"). Where more detailed criteria for City required submittals exceed the criteria required for a Master Development Plan, the more detailed criteria apply.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. **Recitals and Definitions.** The recitals herein contained are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall be as defined or described in the City's Land Development Code as it may be amended from time to time, unless otherwise indicated.

2. **Title Opinion/Certification.** The Developer will provide to the City, in advance of the City's execution and recordation of this Agreement, a title opinion from a licensed attorney in the state of Florida, or a certification by an abstractor or title company authorized to do business in the state of Florida, verifying marketable title to the Subject Property to be in the name of the Owner/Developer and any and all liens, mortgages, and other encumbrances that are either satisfied or not satisfied or released of record.

3. **Subordination/Joinder.** Unless otherwise agreed to by the City and if applicable, all liens, mortgages, and other encumbrances that are not satisfied or released of record, must be subordinated to the terms of this Agreement or the Lienholder join in this Agreement. It shall be the responsibility of the Owner/Developer to promptly obtain the said subordination or joinder, in a form and substance that is acceptable to the City Attorney, prior to

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the execution and recordation of this Agreement.

4. **Duration.** The duration of this Agreement is binding and runs with the land in perpetuity, unless amended.

5. **Development of the Subject Property**. Development of the Subject Property shall be subject to performance standards listed in this Agreement. Where a land use listed below differs from a defined use in the City of Holly Hill's Code of Ordinances, the use listed in this Agreement

shall prevail.

A. Permitted principal uses allowable on the Subject Property:
1. Townhouses

B. Prohibited principal uses, if any:
1. Unless a use is specifically stated as permitted, it is prohibited.

C. Subject Property Size: 2.11 acres of development area (1.75 net acres)

D. Maximum density (in number of dwelling units per acre): 9.71 units per net acre (17 units)

E. Impervious surface is not to exceed 60% of the gross square footage for the Subject Property, as illustrated on Exhibit B and inclusive of the area illustrated for the stormwater pond improvements.

F. Minimum open space shall be 40% of the Subject Property, as illustrated on Exhibit B and inclusive of the area illustrated for the stormwater pond improvements. Common open space will be a minimum of 15% throughout the Property and is being illustrated through the activation of the stormwater area through pedestrian enhancements in the form of benches and viewing areas.

G. Minimum landscaping and buffer-yard requirements are as shown and stated on the Preliminary Plan and as follows: Minimum perimeter landscape buffer of 10 feet, and 15 feet along Center Avenue.

H. Minimum lot size area (in acreage or square footage): 2,250 sq. ft.

I. Minimum unit size: 1,000 sq. ft.

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J. Minimum lot width (in feet): 25 ft.

K. Minimum yard setbacks within individual lots:
1. Front yard: 10 ft.
2. Side yard: 0 ft. common wall, 5 ft. side
3. Street side yard: N/A
4. Rear yard: 5 ft.

L. Maximum building height (in feet): 35’

M. Minimum building separation: 10 ft.

N. Minimum parking standards are as shown and stated on the Preliminary Plan.

O. Lighting shall not exceed .5-foot candles at the property line.

P. The project shall consist of 1 phase.

Q. Architectural controls and development on the Subject Property shall follow a common architectural theme as listed in this Agreement by harmoniously coordinating the general appearance of all buildings and accessory structures. All controls and variations shall be defined by a Homeowners Association or Property Owners Association, as defined within this Agreement.

R. Development within the Community Redevelopment Area shall follow one of the following architectural themes: Contemporary, Florida Vernacular, Mediterranean, Spanish.

S. Utility provision and dedication: The Owner/Developer shall connect to the City of Holly Hill’s central utility systems when available, or to another approved utility provider where applicable, at their sole cost and expense. Utility fees shall be paid to City of Holly Hill or to the applicable utility provider.

T. Stormwater and environmental: For purposes of maintenance there shall be two different stormwater areas. All stormwater infrastructure improvements located on the Subject Property up to the connection point with the City stormwater retention pond shall be installed, owned and maintained by the Homeowner’s Association or Property Owner’s Association (HOA). All environmental permitting, mitigation, and/or soil and erosion control for the Subject Property shall conform to all federal, state, and local permits/requirements, and shall be the sole responsibility of the HOA , or by the property owner, and shall be maintained in good condition/standing with the applicable permitting authorities. Best Management Practices and conformance to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) criteria are required. The maintenance of the City’s stormwater retention pond shall be as hereinafter setforth. The City shall be responsible for the functional maintenance of the stormwater

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retention pond and the HOA shall be responsible for aesthetic maintenance of the stormwater retention pond.

Functional maintenance shall be defined as:

1. Outfall maintenance to ensure the stormwater retention pond is discharging the stormwater properly and is functioning as designed.

2. Pipe maintenance to ensure the stormwater piping is functioning according to the construction plans.

3. Any dredging of the bottom of the pond to ensure the functionality of the pond.

Aesthetic maintenance shall be defined as:

1. Mow, trim and edge grass and shrubs on the stormwater retention pond site once a week during the wet season and once every two weeks during the dry season.

2. Irrigation maintenance will be performed every six months after installation and any damage will be repaired or replaced.

3. Tree trimming at least annually.

4. Replenish mulch at least annually.

5. Chemical weed and invasive species control of the stormwater retention pond. The City must preapprove all chemicals used in the stormwater retention pond.

6. Repair and replace any landscaping, irrigation and grass that is impacted during the functional maintenance of the stormwater retention pond.

The City shall have the sole discretion to determine whether a maintenance, repair

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or replacement item is aesthetic or functional.

The Owner/Developer will coordinate with the City on improvement to the City stormwater pond located to the north of the Subject Property in order to accommodate stormwater needs for this project. A Special Assessment District has been established for the Subject Property regarding aesthetic maintenance of the City stormwater pond area.

The City must approve all improvements to the City's stormwater retention pond and may reject the proposed improvements at its discretion if the City determines the proposed improvements will adversely impact the overall stormwater system, be too costly for the City to functionally maintain or is otherwise not in the best interest of the City. The City's right to reject proposed improvements is not limited to whether the proposed improvements meet stormwater regulatory requirements.

In recognition of the HOA's assumption of aesthetic maintenance obligations associated with the City stormwater pond, the parcel of land the pond is located on, and the pond areas within such parcel, shall be considered as a part of the open space associated with development of the Subject Property, although such parcel is not included in this rezoning request. The adjacent City stormwater pond will serve as an open space amenity from a functional standpoint and will be commonly maintained by the HOA. Owner/developer will be responsible for all cost associated with site development work on the pond as it relates to this project.

The Owner/Developer and HOA have entered into an agreement with the City by which the City has retained the Owner/Developer and HOA to perform the aesthetic maintenance as defined herein. The City will use the revenue collected from the Special Assessment District to pay the HOA for the aesthetic maintenance. The Owner/Developer and HOA will annually provide cost estimates to the City for the upcoming year's expected aesthetic maintenance costs in sufficient time to allow the City to set the assessment amount for the upcoming year. The assessment amount for each year shall be the anticipated aesthetic maintenance cost for the upcoming year taking into consideration any excess revenues or shortfall of revenue to cover the prior year's aesthetic maintenance costs.

In the event the City and the Developer/Owner are unable to agree on the additional stormwater improvements to the City's stormwater retention pond to accommodate the Project this Development shall be a nullity.

U. Transportation, site access, and traffic devices: The Owner/Developer is responsible for all transportation improvements within the Subject Property and any off-site transportation improvements required because of the proposed development, for site function, which maintains or improves the level of service for area roadways, and ensures the public health, safety, and welfare for the community. All permits shall be obtained from appropriate permitting agencies prior to development and the City shall

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determine the appropriate level of service per the City Comprehensive Plan and current traffic counts.

6. **Development Permits/Fees.** The Owner/Developer is responsible for obtaining permitting, and the payment of all fees for facilities and services for the Subject Property. Any site permits shall be kept current with the respective permitting agency and shall ensure the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare of the community and the development. All impact fees are applicable, and no impact fee credits shall be awarded through this Agreement; unless a cessation exists through a City moratorium that is Citywide. Proportionate fair share site improvements shall not be used in lieu of impact fees.

7. **Site Plan/Plat Approval.** The Master Development Plan, is the Preliminary Plan of the PUD and this Written Development Agreement. The Master Development Plan shall not replace, supersede, or absolve the Owner/Developer from approvals for any site plan, preliminary plat, and/or final plat and their respective regulations. Where more detailed criteria for City required submittals exceed the criteria required for a Master Development Plan, the more detailed criteria apply.

8. **Indemnification.** The Owner/Developer shall indemnify and hold the City harmless from any and against all claims, demands, disputes, damages, costs, expenses, (to include attorneys' fees whether or not litigation is necessary and if necessary, both at trial and on appeal), incurred by the City as a result, directly or indirectly, of the use or development of the Subject Property, except those claims or liabilities caused by or arising from the negligence or intentional acts of the City, or its employees or agents. It is specifically understood that the City is not guaranteeing the appropriateness, efficiency, quality or legality of the use or development of the Subject Property, including but not limited to, drainage or water/sewer plans, fire safety, or quality of construction, whether inspected, approved, or permitted by the City.

9. **Compliance.** The Owner/Developer agrees that it, and their successors and assigns, will abide by the provisions of this Agreement, the City's Comprehensive Plan and the City's Code of Ordinances, including but not limited to, the site plan regulations of the City as amended from time to time, which are incorporated herein by reference and such subsequent amendments hereto as may be applicable. Further, all required improvements, including landscaping, shall be continuously maintained by the Owner/Developer, or their successors and assigns, in accordance with the City's Code of Ordinances. The City may, without prejudice to any other legal or equitable right or remedy it may have, withhold permits, Certificates of Occupancy, or plan/plat approvals to the Subject Property, should the Owner/Developer fail to comply with the terms of this Agreement. In the event of a conflict between this Development Agreement and the City's Land Development Code, the more restrictive regulations shall govern the development of the Subject Property.

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10. **Obligations for Improvements.** Any surface improvement as described and required hereunder included, but not limited to such as signalization, walls, stormwater management facilities, medians, and utilities, or any other surface improvement shall be performed prior to the issuance of the first Certificate of Occupancy on that portion of the Subject Property that the surface improvement(s) relates or is otherwise scheduled in this Agreement. Should the Owner/Developer fail to undertake and complete its obligations as described in this Agreement and to the City's specifications, then the City shall give the Owner/Developer thirty (30) days written notice to commence and ninety (90) days to complete said required obligation at the sole expense of the Owner/Developer. If the Owner/Developer fails to complete the obligations within the ninety (90) day period, then the City, without further notice to the Owner/Developer and their successors and assigns in interest, may but shall not be required to, perform such obligations at the expense of the Owner/Developer or their successors and assigns in interest, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the City may have under this Agreement. Further, the City is hereby authorized to immediately recover the actual and verified cost of completing the obligations required under this Agreement and any legal fees from the Owner/Developer in an action at law for damages, as well as record a lien against the Subject Property in that amount. The lien of such assessments shall be superior to all others, and all existing lienholders and mortgagees. Notice to the Owner/Developer and their successors and assigns in interest shall be deemed to have been given upon the mailing of notice as provided in **paragraph (17)** of this Agreement.

11. **Environmental and Tree Preservation.** The Owner/Developer is responsible to obtain all site related permits and approval prior to any development activity on or for the Subject Property. This may involve mitigation for habitat of threatened or endangered flora and fauna or species identified for protection (i.e., tree preservation). This Agreement does not vest or exempt the Owner/Developer from any permitting and mitigation obligations needed to develop a Subject Property.

12. **Homeowners Association or Property Owners Association.** The charter and by-laws of any Homeowner's Association ("HOA") or Property Owner's Association ("POA") for the Subject Property and any deed restrictions related thereto shall be furnished to the City for approval by the City Attorney prior to the recording thereof in the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida. Such recording shall take place before a Certificate of Occupancy is issued for the first development project on land covered by this Agreement. The HOA/POA shall be responsible for all maintenance, repair and replacements on the Subject Property and the aesthetic maintenance of the City stormwater retention pond.. The Owner/Developer shall be responsible for establishing the HOA or POA and recording said information in the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida. The City is not responsible for the enforcement of any agreements or deed restrictions entered into between property owners or occupiers of the Subject Property. If maintenance for the Subject Property is not maintained following issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the property owner shall be subject to code enforcement.

13. **Enforcement.** Both parties may seek specific performance of this Agreement

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and/or bring an action for damages in a court within Volusia County, Florida, if either party breaches this Agreement. If enforcement of this Agreement by the City becomes necessary, and the City is successful in such enforcement, the Owner/Developer shall be responsible for the payment of all the City's costs and expenses, including attorney fees, whether or not litigation is necessary and, if necessary, both at trial and on appeal. Such costs, expenses and fees shall also be a lien upon the Subject Property superior to all others. Should this Agreement require the payment of any monies to the City, the recording of this Agreement shall constitute a lien upon the Subject Property for said monies, until said are paid, in addition to such other obligations as this Agreement may impose upon the Subject Property and the Owner/Developer. Interest on unpaid overdue sums shall accrue at the rate of the lesser of eighteen percent (18%) compounded annually or at the maximum rate allowed by law.

14. **Utility Easements.** For any easement not established on a plat for the Subject Property, the Owner/Developer shall provide to the City such easements and other legal documentation, in a form mutually acceptable to the City Attorney and the Owner/Developer, as the City may deem reasonably necessary or appropriate for the installation and maintenance of the utility and other services, including but not limited to, sanitary sewer, potable water, and reclaimed water services, electric, cable, gas, fire protection and telecommunications.

15. **Periodic Review.** The City reserves the right to review the Subject Property in relation to this Agreement periodically to determine if there has been demonstrated good faith compliance with the terms of this Agreement. If the City finds that based on substantial competent evidence that there has been a failure to comply with the terms of this Agreement, the City may not issue development orders or permits until compliance with this Agreement has been established.

16. **Notices.** Where notice is herein required to be given, it shall be by certified mail return receipt requested, hand delivery or nationally recognized courier, such as Federal Express or UPS. E-mail delivery of documents shall not replace or be in lieu of the aforementioned process. Said notice shall be sent to the following, as applicable:

OWNER/DEVELOPER'S REPRESENTATIVES:

Ron & Lee, LLC

Attn: Yehuda Morali

3 Sweetmeadow CT

With Copy To: Cobb Cole Law Firm

Attn: Jessica Gow

149 S. Ridgewood Avenue, Ste. 700

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Ormond Beach, FL 32174 Daytona Beach, FL 32114

CITY'S REPRESENTATIVES:

City Manager

City of Holly Hill

1065 Ridgewood Avenue

Holly Hill, Florida 32117

With copy to:

Director

Community Development

City of Holly Hill

1065 Ridgewood Avenue

Holly Hill, Florida 32117

Should any party identified above change, it shall be said party's obligation to notify the remaining parties of the change in a fashion as is required for notices herein. It shall be the Owner/Developer's obligation to identify its lender(s) to all parties in a fashion as is required for notices herein.

17. **Compliance with the Law.** The failure of this Agreement to address a particular permit, condition, term, or restriction shall not relieve the Owner/Developer of the Subject Property from the necessity of complying with the law governing said permitting requirements, conditions, terms, or restrictions.

18. **Captions.** The captions used herein are for convenience only and shall not be relied upon in construing this Agreement.

19. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall run with the land, and shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Owner/Developer and their successors and assigns in interest, and the City and their successor and assigns in interest. This Agreement shall become effective upon its execution and recordation with the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida. This Agreement does not, and is not intended to, prevent, or impede the City from exercising its legislative authority as the same may affect the Subject Property.

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20. **Subsequently Enacted State or Federal Law.** If either state of federal law is enacted after the effective date of this Agreement that is applicable to and precludes the parties' compliance with the terms of this Agreement, this Agreement and correlating zoning amendment shall be modified or revoked, as is necessary, to comply with the relevant state or federal law.

21. **Severability.** If any part of this Development Agreement is found invalid or unenforceable in any court, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the other parts of this Development Agreement if the rights and obligations of the parties contained herein are not materially prejudiced and if the intentions of the parties can be effected. To that end, this Development Agreement is declared severable.

22. **Covenant Running with the Land.** This Agreement shall run with the Subject Property and inure to and be for the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns and any person, firm, corporation, or entity who may become the successor in interest to the Subject Property or any portion thereof.

23. **Recordation of Agreement.** The parties hereto agree that an executed original of this Agreement shall be recorded by the City, at the Developer's expense, in the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida.

24. **Applicable Law/Venue.** This Agreement and the provisions contained herein shall be construed, controlled, and interpreted according to the laws of the State of Florida. Venue of any litigation relating to this Agreement shall be in the courts of Volusia County, Florida.

25. **Time of the Essence.** Time is hereby declared of the essence to the lawful performance of the duties and obligations contained in this Agreement. The Owner/Developer shall execute this Agreement within ten (10) business days of City Commission adoption and agrees to pay the cost of recording this document in the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida. Failure to execute this Agreement within ten (10) business days of this ordinance adoption may result in the City not issuing development orders or permits until execution and recordation of this Agreement has occurred.

26. **Agreement; Amendment.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties, and supersedes all previous discussions, understandings, and agreements, with respect to the subject matter hereof; provided however, that it is agreed that this Agreement is supplemental to the City's Comprehensive Plan and does not in any way rescind or modify any provisions of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Amendments to and waivers of the provisions of this Agreement shall be made by the parties only in writing by formal amendment.

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27. **Amendments.** Amendments to the Master Development Plan (MDP) shall be subject to the requirements of Section 114-771(g)(4) of the City of Holly Hill Land Development Regulations, which state that minor amendments to the Preliminary Plan not violating any terms of the written development agreement and not altering the intent and purpose of the MDP may be approved by the Development Code Administrator after such departmental comment as he/she deems appropriate. Minor changes shall be limited to items such as small adjustments to building footprints, allocation of uses within a defined parcel such as retention areas, parking etc. Major amendments will require full review and shall include relocation of uses on the site, except as permitted by the MDP, changes to building styles, changes to landscaping requirements, etc. Decisions as to whether modifications are Major or Minor shall be at the sole discretion of the Development Code Administrator.

28. **Effective Date.** The Effective Date of this Agreement shall be the day this Agreement is recorded in the Public Records of Volusia County, Florida.

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

(ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 5868, PAGE 4194, PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.)

LOT 7, 8, AND 9, EXCEPT THE WESTERLY 81.3 FEET THEREOF, BARBOURS RE-SUB, IN LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 9, PAGE(S) 237, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

AND

THE NORTHERLY 150 FEET OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF LOT 18, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S HOLLY HILL, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 2, PAGE(S) 90, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

EXHIBIT B

PRELIMINARY PLAN

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Owner, the Developer and the City have executed this Agreement.

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

By:

Signature of Witness # 1	Signature
Print or type name	Print or type name

As:

_____ _____

Signature of Witness #2 Print or type

_____ **ATTEST:**

Print or type name

_____

Signature

_____

Print or Type Name

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me, **by means of ☐ physical presence or ☐ online notarization,** this ____ day of _____, _____ (year), by _____, who is personally known to me or produced _____ as identification.

NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA

_____

Notary Signature

_____

Printed Name

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Commission No.: _____

My Commission Expires: _____

CITY OF HOLLY HILL:

By: _____
Date: _____

ATTEST:

_____

Date: _____

Mailing Address:

City of Holly Hill

1065 Ridgewood Avenue

Holly Hill, Florida 32117

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me, **by means of ☐ physical presence or ☐ online notarization,** this ____ day of _____, _____ (year), by _____, who is personally known to me or produced _____ as identification.

NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA

_____
Notary Signature

_____

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Printed Name

Commission No.: _____

My Commission Expires: _____

Approved as to form and legality for use and

reliance by the City of Holly Hill, Florida

_____

Scott Simpson, City Attorney

Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

2. -2025-O-3083 Ordinance

SECOND READING - an Ordinance of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Repealing Chapter 2, Article III, Division III (Code Enforcement); Chapter 3 (Enforcement); and Chapter 26, Article III (Sanitary Nuisances); Adopting a New Chapter 3 (Code Enforcement/Nuisance Abatement) Consolidating All Code Enforcement and Nuisance Abatement Provisions into a Single Chapter and Amending the Code Enforcement and Nuisance Abatement Provisions; Providing for Conflicting Ordinances; Providing for Severability; and Providing an Effective Date.

(Requested by Brian Walker, Board of Planning and Appeals)
Mayor Penny opened public participation. No one spoke.

RESULT:	**ADOPTED AT 2ND READING [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Roy Johnson, City Commissioner
SECONDER:	Penny Currie, City Commissioner
AYES:	Penny, Snow, Currie, DeLanoy, Johnson

ORDINANCE
2025-O-3083
SECOND READING - AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, REPEALING CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE III, DIVISION III (CODE ENFORCEMENT); CHAPTER 3 (ENFORCEMENT); AND CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE III (SANITARY NUISANCES); ADOPTING A NEW CHAPTER 3 (CODE ENFORCEMENT/NUISANCE ABATEMENT) CONSOLIDATING ALL CODE ENFORCEMENT AND NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROVISIONS INTO A SINGLE CHAPTER AND AMENDING THE CODE ENFORCEMENT AND NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA REPEALING CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE III, DIVISION III (CODE ENFORCEMENT); CHAPTER 3 (ENFORCEMENT); AND CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE III (SANITARY NUISANCES); ADOPTING A NEW CHAPTER 3 (CODE ENFORCEMENT/NUISANCE ABATEMENT) CONSOLIDATING ALL CODE ENFORCEMENT AND NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROVISIONS INTO A SINGLE CHAPTER AND AMENDING THE CODE ENFORCEMENT AND NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City's code enforcement process, including nuisance abatement, are in different provisions of the City's Code of Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission believes that consolidating the current code enforcement provisions into a single chapter is in the City's best interest; and

WHEREAS, due to recent code enforcement issues, the City Commission wanted to review and update the City's Code Enforcement procedures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. The City Commission of the City of Holly Hill hereby repeals Chapter 2, Article III, Division III (Code Enforcement); Chapter 3 (Enforcement); and Chapter 26, Article III (Sanitary Nuisances) and adopts a new Chapter 3 (Code Enforcements/Nuisance Abatement) to read as follows:

CHAPTER 3 - CODE ENFORCEMENT/NUISANCE ABATEMENT

The following provisions shall be administrative options to the city for the enforcement

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of code violations and abatement of public nuisances. The city can use one or more of the below outlined enforcement provisions at the same time to remedy issues with the same property. The enforcement provisions below shall be in addition to any and all other enforcement procedures allowed under State law, such as nuisance abatement in Florida Statute Chapter 60.

Division I - Code Enfoncement

Sec. 3-100. - Définitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

city means City of Holly Hill, Florida.

city attorney means the city attorney or any assistant city attorney of the city.

Code means the Code of Ordinances, the Land Development Code, and all other ordinances of the City of Holly Hill.

Code enforcement officer shall mean the city manager, assistant city manager, chief building official, code enforcement supervisor, code enforcement officer, fire safety inspector, director of public works, law enforcement officer and any other person designated in writing by the city manager.

Law enforcement officer shall mean any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full-time by a municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof; who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state.

Person means any natural person, corporation, partnership, or other entity.

Repeat violation means a violation of a provision of a code by a person who has

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previously been found to have violated by order of the special master the same provision within five years prior to the violation.

Sec. 3-101. - Declaration of legislative intent.

(a) It is the intent of this division to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the city by providing an equitable, expeditious, effective and inexpensive method of enforcing the various codes of the city.

(b) Further, the provisions of this division are intended to provide an additional and supplemental means of enforcing the various codes of the city, and nothing contained herein shall prohibit the city from enforcing its codes by any other means, specifically including F.S. ch. 162, pts. I and II and F.S. ch. 60.

Sec. 3-102. - Special masters.

(a) The city hereby establishes a special master code enforcement system for the enforcement of its various codes. In order to avoid any potential conflict of interest, it is preferable for a special master not be a resident of the city, own real property in the city or own a business with a location in the city. This requirement can be waived by the city commission. Special masters shall be active or retired lawyers. One or more special masters shall be appointed by the city commission based upon the joint recommendation of the city attorney and city manager. Special masters shall serve at the pleasure of the city commission and may be removed at any time with or without cause by the city commission. Special masters shall receive compensation for their services as approved by the city commission.

(b) A special master shall have the power to:

(1) Adopt rules for the conduct of hearings.

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(2) To hold hearings and assess fines against violators of the various codes of the city.

(3) Subpoena alleged violators and witnesses to the hearings. Subpoenas may be served by any law enforcement officer of the city or as otherwise permitted by law.

(4) Subpoena evidence to the hearings.

(5) Take testimony under oath.

(6) Issue orders having the force of law to command whatever steps are necessary to bring a violation into compliance with city codes, including authorizing the city to enter the property to remedy the violation(s), such as removal of debris/trash/personal property stored in violation of city codes. However, any orders that require that city to spend money or directs city employees to perform work, i.e. removal of debris/trash/ personal property from the property or repair of a structure on the property, must be approved by the city manager.

Sec. 3-103. - Enforcement procedure.

(a) It shall be the duty of code enforcement officers to investigate allegations of violations of city codes and to initiate enforcement proceedings relative hereto. Special masters shall not have any independent authority to conduct their own investigation of such complaints or to initiate enforcement proceedings.

(b) A code enforcement officer is authorized to issue a civil citation or notice of violation to a person when, based upon personal investigation, the code enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed q code violation, or allowed a violation of city code to be committed or occurring on property owned by them.

(c) The city shall primarily utilize two code enforcement procedures. One procedure

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shall be the citation procedure which will be utilized for code violations selected by the city commission as outlined below under CITATION PROCEDURE. All other code violations shall be enforced as outlined below under NOTICE OF VIOLATION PROCEDURE. Below are the details of each procedure:

CITATION PROCEDURE

(1) The city commission shall adopt a resolution classifying those codes to be enforced by citation and establishing and periodically revise a schedule of fines to be assessed for violations and repeat violations of said codes. In setting and revising the schedule of fines, the city commission shall classify violations by seriousness and magnitude and take into consideration the extent and nature of the violation, whether the violation is isolated and temporary or repetitive and continuous, the city's cost of investigating and correcting the violation, and other relevant factors.

(2) Prior to issuing an initial citation, a code enforcement officer shall (i) provide notice to the person in possession and property owner, if different, that a violation of a code has been committed or is occurring, and (ii) establish a reasonable time within which the person and property owner must correct the violation. If the person receiving a citation has received a citation for the same violation within 12 months of the current violation, notice shall not be required prior to issuing the citation. If, upon personal investigation, a code enforcement officer finds that the person and property owner has not corrected the violation within the given time, a code enforcement officer may issue a civil citation to the person and property owner who has committed the violation or is allowing the violation to occur.

(3) A civil citation issued by a code enforcement officer shall be in the form prescribed by the city and shall contain:

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(i) The date and time of issuance.

(ii) The name and address of the person to whom the citation is issued.

(iii) The date and time the violation was first observed.

(iv) The facts constituting reasonable cause that a violation exists.

(v) The section of the code that has been violated and a description of the nature of the violation.

(vi) The necessary corrective action and the date the corrective action shall be completed.

(vii) The fine amount and the date to be paid.

(viii) In the event the violation is not corrected by the due date and the fine paid, the case shall be referred to the special master.

(ix) In the event the issue is referred to the special master, a maximum per day fine of $250 per day for each violation or $500 repeat violation may be levied by the special master if found in violation. That the special master has the authority to levy the per day fine starting on the date the citation was issued through the date the violation is corrected or from the day the violation was first observed by the code enforcement officer for repeat violations.

(x) The name, work phone number and work address of the code enforcement officer and a statement that it is the responsibility of the person to contact the city for an inspection when the violation is corrected. The violation will be deemed to be in existence until the code enforcement officer determines that the violation has been corrected.

(xi) The date, time and place the special master hearing will be conducted, if necessary.

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(xii) A conspicuous statement that if the person fails to correct the violation and pay the civil penalty or to appear at the special master hearing to contest the violation, the person shall be deemed to have admitted that the violation exists.

(4) Cases in which a violator has been issued a citation, but who has failed to pay the fine and correct the code violation for which the citation was originally issued, may be brought before the special master. The special master shall have the right to levy additional fines for each day the violation was in existence beginning with the date of the citation through the date the code enforcement officer confirms compliance. The maximum fine shall be $250 per day for first time violations and $500 per day for repeat violations. It is the responsibility of the violator to notify the city that the violation has been corrected. The violation will be deemed to have continued until the code enforcement officer has determined that the violation has been corrected.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION PROCEDURE

(1) Any violation of a code that is not enforced by the citation procedure above shall be enforced under the below notice of violation procedure, unless other lawful enforcement procedures are pursued.

(2) Upon observing a code violation(s), the code enforcement officer shall issue a notice of violation, the contents of which are outlined below, which shall include a reasonable time to correct the violation. However, if the violation is a repeat violation, time to correct the violation shall not be required. If, upon personal investigation, a code enforcement officer finds that the person or property owner has not corrected the violation within the required time period, a code enforcement officer may refer the item to the special master for a hearing and action.

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(3) A notice of violation issued by a code enforcement officer shall be in the form prescribed by the city and shall contain:

(i) The date and time of issuance.

(ii) The name and address of the person to whom the citation is issued.

(iii) The date and time the violation was first observed.

(iv) The facts constituting reasonable cause that a violations exists.

(v) The section(s) of the code that has been violated and a description of the nature of the violation.

(vi) The necessary corrective action and the date the corrective action shall be completed.

(vii)In the event the issue is referred to the special master, a maximum per day fine of $250 per day for each violation or $500 repeat violation may be levied by the special master if found in violation. That the special master has the authority to levy the per day fine from the date the order of the special master is not complied with or from the day the violation was first observed by the code enforcement officer for repeat violations.

(viii) The name, work phone number and work address of the code enforcement officer. A conspicuous statement that it is the responsibility of the person to contact the city for an inspection when the violation is corrected. The violation will be deemed to be in existence until the code enforcement officer determines that the violation has been corrected.

(ix) The date, time and place the special master hearing will be conducted, if necessary.

(x) A conspicuous statement that if the person fails to correct the violation

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by the time allowed by the code enforcement officer and fails to appear at the special master hearing to contest the violation, the person shall be deemed to have admitted that the violation exists.

(d) A civil citation or notice of violation issued by a code enforcement officer shall be served as consistent with Section 3-107 below. The refusal of a person to sign the civil citation or notice of violation shall not affect the validity of the citation. However, any person who willfully refuses to sign and accept a civil citation or notice of violation issued by any code enforcement officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in F.S. §§ 775.082 or 775.083. The civil citation or notice of violation shall contain all elements listed in this section.

(e) If a repeat violation is found or if a code enforcement officer has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible, or that the violator is engaged in a violation of an itinerant or transient nature within the jurisdiction while moving from place to place, or occurs under a special event permit, code enforcement officer does not have to provide the person or property owner with a reasonable time period to correct the violation or abate the nuisance and may immediately issue a civil citation or notice of violation.

However, a "fire safety inspector" as that term is defined in F.S. § 633.052, shall provide a violator a minimum time of 45 days to correct the violation, except for major structural changes, which may be corrected within an extended adequate period of time. A life safety code violation as per National Fire Prevention Codes may be ordered to comply in less than 45 days. In the event the violation continues to exist beyond the time specified for correction, a police officer or code enforcement officer shall issue a citation or notice of violation to the violator in accordance with the requirements of this section.

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(f) If repeat violation(s) are found, the code enforcement officer shall notify the violator and advise him or her of the nature of the repeat violation, but is not required to provide that person a reasonable period of time to correct the repeat violation. The code enforcement officer may, upon notifying the violator of a repeat violation, issue a civil citation or a notice of violation to the violator in accordance with the provisions of this section. The case may be presented to the special master even if the fine for the repeat violation has been paid and the repeat violation corrected prior to the hearing. The special master shall have the authority to levy a per day fine beginning the date that the violation was first observed by the code enforcement officer.

(g) After issuing a citation or notice of violation to an alleged violator, the code enforcement officer shall deposit the original citation or notice of violation in a file for the special master, and shall deposit one copy thereof with the city's finance director.

(h) All fines imposed by civil citation or notice of violation procedure pursuant to this article shall be paid through the city's finance department and shall be paid by cash, check or other manners acceptable to the city, with coins only being accepted for any amounts which may require change to pay the exact amount.

(i) The provisions of this section are an additional and supplemental means of enforcing a code. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit the city or special master from enforcing a code by any other means authorized by ordinance or statute.

Sec. 3-105. - Conduct of hearing.

(a) Special master hearings should be held once a month, but may be held more or less often as the demand necessitates. Minutes shall be kept of all special master hearings and all such hearings shall be open to the public. The city manager or designee shall provide clerical and

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administrative personnel as may be reasonably required for the proper performance of his or her duties. At any hearing, a special master may continue any matter to a future hearing date.

(b) Each case before a special master shall be presented by a code enforcement officer, a member of the city's administrative staff, or the city attorney, any assistant city attorney, or any special counsel. The city attorney may present the case before the special master or serve as council to the special master, but cannot perform both functions on a single case. If the city prevails in prosecuting a case before a special master, it shall be entitled to recover all costs incurred in prosecuting the said case and such costs may be added to the fine and become part of any lien authorized under section 3-106.

(c) A special master shall proceed to hear the cases on the agenda for the respective hearing. All testimony shall be under oath and shall be recorded. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply, however, fundamental due process shall be observed and shall govern all proceedings. Both the city and the alleged violator shall have the right to subpoena witnesses to testify at the hearing.

(d) A special master shall advise the alleged violator of the section of the code of which he or she is accused of violating and the nature of the violation. A special master shall first seek to determine whether the alleged violator admits the violation. If the alleged violator admits the violation, the special master shall hear such testimony and evidence as he or she deems necessary to determine the extent of the violation and appropriate fine amount. If the alleged violator denies the violation, the special master shall hear first from the city and any city witnesses and evidence, and the alleged violator shall have the right to cross-examine city witnesses. At the close of the presentation of the city's case against the alleged violator, the violator shall be permitted to present evidence, testimony of other witnesses and own testimony in defense. The city shall have the right to cross-examine the alleged violator and witnesses. The

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city shall have the burden of proving the violation by a preponderance of the evidence.

(e) At the conclusion of the hearing, the special master shall issue findings of fact, conclusions of law and order imposing fine based on the evidence of record, and shall issue an order affording the proper relief consistent with the powers granted herein. If the special master finds the person in violation, the special master shall establish a per day fine amount that may begin accruing on the date the citation was issued and shall continue accruing until the violation is corrected. A certified copy of such order may be recorded in the public records of the county and shall constitute notice to any subsequent purchasers, successors in interest or assigns if the violation concerns real property, and the findings therein shall be binding upon the violator and, if the violation concerns real property, any subsequent purchasers, successors in interest or assigns of said real property. Upon compliance and payment of the fine, the city shall record an order acknowledging compliance of the code violation and satisfaction of the fine. A hearing is not required for the issuance of such an order acknowledging compliance.

Sec. 3-106. - Administrative fines and liens.

(a) *Amount of fine.* A special master may impose a fine up to the maximum amount described in this subparagraph as provided below:

(1) A fine imposed pursuant to this section shall not exceed $250.00 per day for the first violation and shall not exceed $500.00 per day for a repeat violation; and, in addition thereto, may include all costs incurred by the city in prosecuting the case including city attorney fees and cost of repairs ordered by the special master. However, if a special master finds the violation to be irreparable or irreversible in nature, he or she may impose a fine not to exceed $5,000.00 per violation.

(2) In determining the amount of the fine, if any, a special master shall

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consider the following factors:

(i) The gravity of the violation;

(ii) Any actions taken by the violator to correct the violation; and

(iii) Any previous violations committed by the violator.

(3) Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate violation for the purpose of assessing such fine.

(b) *Reduction of fine.* If the violation has been brought into compliance, a special master may reduce any fine imposed pursuant to this article upon the request of the person found in violation who will receive notice of the date and time of the hearing to consider the request. The City Commission shall also have the right to reduce the fines imposed.

(c) *Lien for unpaid fine.* A certified copy of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and order imposing fine may be recorded in the public records of the county and shall thereafter constitute a lien against the land on which the violation exists and upon any other real or personal property owned by the violator. Upon petition to the circuit court, such order may be enforced in the same manner as a court judgment by the sheriffs of this state, including levy against the real and personal property, but such order shall not be deemed to be a court judgment except for enforcement purposes. A lien arising from a fine imposed pursuant to this section runs in favor of the city and the city manager may authorize the execution of a satisfaction and release of lien entered pursuant to this article. No lien created pursuant to the provisions of this section may be collected on real property that is a homestead under Section 4, Article X of the Florida Constitution. Once the lien is recorded in public records, the lien shall accumulate interest at the same rate as a judgment. The City may also collect expenses incurred in correcting the violation such as mowing, debris removal, structure demolition, etc., as an assessment pursuant to chapter 30 <https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH30FI> (finance), article IV (special assessment). In addition to the above, the city may collect the lien, including all costs incurred, by any other legal means.

Sec. 3-107. - Notices.

(a) All notices required by this article shall be provided to the alleged violator by certified mail, return receipt requested to the address listed in the tax assessor's office for tax notices, or by hand delivery by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, or code enforcement

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officer, or by leaving the notice at the violator's usual place of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 years of age and informing such person of the contents of the notice. In the case of commercial property, the notice may be provided to the manager or other person in charge. Further, in the event notice is provided by certified mail, return receipt requested, and acceptance of such notice is refused or is returned to the city, and additional notice is provided using the same address by regular U.S. mail delivery and said additional notice is not returned to the city, a rebuttable presumption shall arise that the violator has received notice of the violation.

(b) In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (a) notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:

(1) Such notice shall be published once during each week for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The newspaper shall meet such requirements as are prescribed under F.S. ch. 50, for legal and official advertisements. Proof of publication shall be made as provided in F.S. §§ 50.041 and 50.051.

(2) In lieu of publication as described in subsection (b)(1), such notice may be posted for at least ten days in at least two locations, one of which shall be the property upon which the violation is alleged to exist and the other of which shall be at city hall. Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its posting.

(3) Notice by publication or posting may run concurrently with, or may follow, an attempt or attempts to provide notice by hand delivery or by mail as required under subsection (a). Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail notice as provided in subsection (a), together with proof of publication or posting as provided in

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subsection (b), shall be sufficient to show that the notice requirements of this article have been met, without regard to whether or not the alleged violator actually received such notice.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the enforcement, pursuant to F.S. §§ 553.79 and 553.80, as amended from time to time, of the building codes adopted pursuant to F.S. § 553.73, as they apply to construction, provided that a building permit is either not required or has been issued. For purposes of this section, "building codes" means only those codes adopted pursuant to F.S. § 553.73.

Sec. 3-108. - Appeals.

Except as otherwise provided herein, an aggrieved party, including the city, may appeal a final administrative order of a special master by certiorari to the circuit court of the county. Such an appeal shall not be a hearing de novo but shall be limited to appellate review of the record created before the special master. An appeal shall be filed within 30 days of the execution of the order to be appealed. The foregoing notwithstanding, appeals from dangerous dog determinations by the special master shall be governed by section 10-8 of this Code.

Sec. 3-109. - Duration of lien.

No lien provided by this article shall continue for a period longer than 20 years after the certified copy of an order imposing a fine has been recorded, unless within that time an action to collect the lien is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction. In an action to collect a lien, the city is entitled to recover all costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, that it incurs in the collection action. The city shall be entitled to collect all costs incurred in recording and satisfying a valid lien.

Division II - Nuisance Abatement Non-Statutory Process.

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Sec. 3-200. - Special items declared a nuisance.

The maintaining, using, placing, depositing, leaving or permitting to be or remain on any public or private property of any of the following items, conditions or actions are hereby declared to be and constitute a nuisance:

(a) Any weeds such as broom grass, jimson, burdock, ragweed, sandspur or other similar weeds; or any other vegetation, other than trees, ornamental bushes, flowers or other ornamental plants with a height exceeding 12 inches;

(b) Accumulation of trash, litter, debris, garbage, bottles, paper, cans, rags, dead or decayed fish, fowl, meat or other animal matter; fruit, vegetables, offal, bricks, concrete, scrap lumber or other building debris or other refuse of any nature, including drug paraphernalia, including needles, and evidence of living outside or inside without proper utilities and proper disposal of sanitary sewage;

(c) Any condition which provides harborage for rats, mice, snakes and other vermin;

(d) Any building or other structure which is in such a dilapidated condition that it is unfit for human habitation, or kept in such an unsanitary condition that it is a menace to the health of people residing in the vicinity thereof, or presents a more than ordinarily dangerous fire hazard in the vicinity where it is located;

(e) All unnecessary or unauthorized noises and annoying vibrations, including animal noises;

(f) All disagreeable or obnoxious odors and stenches, as well as the conditions, substances or other causes which give rise to the emission or generation of such odors and stenches;

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(g) The carcasses of animals or fowl not disposed of within a reasonable time after death;

(h) The pollution of any public well or cistern, stream, lake, canal or body of water by sewage, dead animals, creamery wastes, industrial wastes or other substances;

(i) Any building, structure or other place or location where any activity which is in violation of local, state or federal law is conducted, performed or maintained, including but not limited to;

(1) There is an unusual sagging or leaning out of plumb of the building or structure or any parts of the building or structure and such effect is caused by deterioration or over-stressing to such an extent that there is a reasonable likelihood that the walls or other structural members may fall or give way.

(2) The building or structure has improperly distributed loads upon the floors or roofs, or the same are overloaded or have insufficient strength to be reasonably safe for the purpose used.

(3) The building or structure has been damaged or destroyed by fire, wind, or other causes and has become dangerous to life, safety, or the general health and welfare of people within or nearby the building or structure.

(4) The building or structure is so dilapidated, decayed, unsafe, unsanitary, or so utterly fails to provide the amenities essential to decent living that it is unfit for human habitation or occupancy, or is likely to cause sickness or disease, so as to injure the health, safety or general welfare.

(5) The building or structure has parts that are so attached that there is a

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reasonable likelihood they may fall and injure members of the public or property in general.

(6) The building or structure is vacant and not sufficiently secured to prevent easy access to trespassers and vagrants, or is otherwise untended or unkempt to the extent that it poses a general health or safety hazard for neighboring people or property.

(7) The electrical, mechanical or plumbing installations or systems create a hazardous condition contrary to the standards of the Florida Building Code.

(8) An unsanitary condition exists by reason of inadequate or malfunctioning sanitary facilities or waste disposal systems.

A building or structure poses imminent danger when:

(1) Unsound conditions of a structure, building system or portion thereof are likely to cause illness or physical injury to a person entering or occupying the structure;

(2) Structurally unsound conditions will likely cause a portion of the building or structure to fall, be carried by the wind, or otherwise detach or move, and in doing so cause physical injury or damage to a person or property nearby; or

(3) The condition of the property is such that it harbors or is inhabited by pests, vermin or organisms injurious to human health, the presence of which constitutes an immediate hazard to persons in the vicinity.

(4) A vacant structure that is unsecure and there is evidence of vagrants or squatters residing on the property without public utilities serving the property, including evidence of human waste: accumulation of garbage/debris evidencing residing on the property such as fresh food wrapping; the use of fire for light, heat, etc.

(j) Any accumulation of stagnant water permitted or maintained on any lot or piece

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of ground;

(k) The storage or accumulation of junk in any area zoned for residential use;

(l) Any act resulting in the discharge, dumping, or disposal of any contents of any septic tank, dry well, raw sewage, grease or similar material, regardless of its source, into or upon any land or body of water within the city, except as may be allowed through the city's sewer system or as otherwise authorized by section 70-173 <https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH70UT_ARTVSESEDI_DIV2CO_S70-173COARSESE>;

(m) Improperly built or maintained septic tanks, water closets, or privies;

(n) Any act by which the health or life of any individual may be threatened or impaired, or by which or through which, directly or indirectly, disease may be caused;

(o) Any method for disposing of the contents of any septic tank, dry well, raw sewage, grease or similar material which has not been approved by the county health department or state department of health and rehabilitative services;

(p) Improper maintenance or operation of any vehicle designed or used for the transportation or disposal of the contents of any septic tank, dry well, raw sewage, grease, or similar material, which may threaten or impair the health or lives of any individual, or by which or through which, directly or indirectly, disease may be caused.

(q) Vehicles and other equipment parked or stored in violation of the city regulations or ordinances, including, but not limited to chapter 114 <https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH114ZO>, divisions 6 and 7.

(r) Any other condition that constitutes a public nuisance as a threat to the public's health, safety and welfare as defined and determined under the law.

Sec. 3-201. - Prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to create a nuisance, or suffer or permit a nuisance to exist, upon property which is under his care, custody or control.

Sec. 3-202. - General provision.

(a) Except when specifically provided otherwise in this Code, violations of this Code shall be enforced as provided pursuant to this Chapter. The city shall initially attempt corrective action through code enforcement action outlined above.

(b) The city shall have the authority, in addition to any procedure established under state law, to abate nuisances described in section 3-200 above pursuant to the following procedure:

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(1) Whenever a code enforcement officer, building official, police chief or any member of their respective departments (hereinafter referred to collectively as city official) determines that there is a violation of a code, such city official shall initially pursue code enforcement pursuant Division 1 above, unless an emergency condition, such as a building or structure poses an imminent danger, justifies other lawful response. The city official can request the special master authorize the city to enter the property for the removal or correction of any public nuisance other than the demolition of a structure, which shall be abated as set forth in Section 3-203 below. If the condition poses an emergency condition, in addition to any other remedy allowed under the law to remedy the emergency condition, the city may go directly to the city commission.

(2) If the property owner fails to correct the violation(s) pursuant to the order issued pursuant to Division 1 above and the nuisance condition still exists, the city official may pursue abatement pursuant to section 3-2 <https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH3EN_S3-2ABNUDE>03 below.

(3) The term "property owner" as used in this section for purpose of issuance of a citation or notice of violation shall mean the owner for owner-occupied structures and vacant land and the owner and tenant for rental properties. The intent is to provide the notice to the owner of the subject premises and the individual in possession and control of the subject premises if not the owner. If property is removed from the subject premises, i.e., the towing of a vehicle, the notice required herein, shall be given to the same party receiving the notice of violation, and to the owner of the property removed.

Sec. 3-203. - Abatement of nuisance by removal or demolition.

The city shall have the right to abate a nuisance by removing or correcting the condition(s) constituting a nuisance, such as demolishing the structure or other property constituting such nuisance, removing junk, garbage and debris, and any other condition constituting a nuisance under section 3-200 above pursuant to the following procedure:

(a) The city official shall provide a written notice to the property owner and tenant setting forth the following:

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(1) The violation(s) that exist on the premises and a cite to the code section(s) that are in violation;

(2) The corrective action to be taken;

(3) A reasonable time for the corrective action to be performed; and

(4) That if the corrective action is not taken within the time allowed, the city commission will hold a public hearing to determine whether a public nuisance exists and if so, the appropriate remedy to abate the nuisance, including the demolition of the structure or property and correcting any other conditions constituting a nuisance.

(b) The city shall also perform a title search on the subject property to determine all lien holder(s) and shall provide the notice in section 3-203(a) above, to such lien holder(s).

(c) If the corrective action is not performed within the time allowed, and any extensions thereto, the city official is authorized to request a public hearing before the city commission for a determination as to whether or not a public nuisance exists on the subject property and if so, the remedy that the city official deems appropriate, including the demolition of the structure or the removal of any conditions that constitutes a nuisance under section 3-200. If the city commission determines a nuisance exists, the city commission shall determine a reasonable time for the property owner to eliminate the nuisance(s) and if not eliminated within the allowed time, authorize the city to enter the subject property and abate the nuisance(s). The property owner(s), tenant(s) and all lien holders shall receive a copy of the notice of public hearing. At such public hearing, the city commission shall hear testimony and receive other forms of evidence from all interested parties and shall make its determination based on the evidence presented.

(d) Once property is removed at the direction of the city, the property shall become

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the responsibility of the company removing the property. The property shall be disposed of by the company as provided by law and the city shall not be responsible for such property nor the ultimate disposition of such property.

Sec. 3-204. - Notice requirements.

All notices required by this division shall be provided to the required party in one of the following methods:

(a) By certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the alleged violator pursuant to the tax rolls;

(b) By hand delivery by the code inspector, by a city police officer or other person designated by the city;

(c) By publishing the notice once a week for four consecutive weeks in a paper of general circulation in the county, with the proof of publication made in compliance with F.S. §§ 50.041 and 50.051, as amended;

(d) By posting for at least ten days in two locations, one of which shall be the property upon which the violation is alleged to exist and the other of which shall be at City Hall, along with a proof of posting by affidavit which shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and place of posting;

(e) Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail the notice as provided in subsections (a) and (b), above, together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsections (c) and (d), above, shall be sufficient to establish that the notice requirements have been met, without regard to whether or not the party actually received such notice.

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(f) In the event of an emergency, the city shall provide the notice required in (d) above with as much advance notice as reasonably possible, but the hearing may proceed if the posting is less than 10 days and without a title search and notice to creditors required above.

Sec. 3-205 - Lien for cost and collection.

All costs incurred by the city in abating the nuisance (including cost of remedying the code violation(s) or public nuisance(s), all administrative, legal, posting and publication expenses, as well as other direct or indirect costs associated therewith) may be recorded as a lien on the subject property and to the extent permitted, may be collected as an assessment pursuant to chapter 30 <https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH30FI> (finance), article IV (special assessment). In addition to the above, the city may collect the costs incurred by any other legal means.

Division III - Section 893.138, Florida Statutes. Local administrative action to abate certain activities declared public nuisances.

Sec. 3-300. - Nuisance abatement.

It is the intent of this division to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the city by authorizing the special master with authority to impose administrative fines and other noncriminal penalties in order to provide an equitable, expeditious, effective, and inexpensive method of enforcing city circumstances when a pending or repeated violation continues to exist. The city hereby authorizes and delegates to the special master the right to enforce all of the city's powers, rights, duties and obligations as set forth in F.S. § 893.138, as amended. The city hereby adopts and incorporates all of F.S. § 893.138, as amended, as if specifically set forth herein.

Sec. 3-301. - Fines.

The special master shall have the authority to levy fines in the same manner as set forth in section

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<https://library.municode.com/fl/holly_hill/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH2AD_ARTIIIBOCOCO_DIV3COEN_S2-122ADFILI>3-106 above. In addition to the fines set forth above, the special master shall award to the city the reasonable fees and costs associated with the investigation of and hearing on the public nuisance, including all attorney fees incurred.

Sec. 3-302. - Continuing jurisdiction.

The special master shall retain continuing jurisdiction for a period of one year over any place or premises that has been or is declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 2-303. - Recording of orders.

Orders of the special master on public nuisances shall be recorded in the public records to provide notice to subsequent purchases, successors in interest, or assigns of the real property that is subject to the order. Recorded orders shall become a lien against the real property that is the subject of the order and may be collected as provided by law. The city shall be entitled to reimbursement of all costs, including reasonable attorney fees, associated with the recording of the order and foreclosures.

SECTION 2. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, or application hereof, is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any Court, such portion or application shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or application hereof.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances made in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. That this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025 for second and final reading.

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Enacted and approved this 11th day of March, 2025, in Holly Hill

8. COMMUNICATIONS

A. City Manager Comments

Mr. Forte stated that he had contact the lobbyist because he wanted to update the engagement letter that we had with him but in doing that he realized that it's, he doesn't want to say it's perpetual but there's no termination to it. We have the right, either party has the right to terminate that agreement within 30 days providing one gives each other 30 days' notice. We're going to redo another engagement letter today but just keep that in mind that if we ever don't want to utilize lobbyist anymore, we just have to give 30 days' notice to terminate that agreement. Mr. Forte stated that the city did hire a stormwater engineer and he will start at the end of the month. He's going to have a lot to work on, in front of him. He's going to be full-time but only working 32 hours a week. He's not going to take the health insurance benefits. This is the same gentleman they have heard people make comments about that Ponce Inlet fixed their stormwater problems. He's the same engineer that worked at Ponce Inlet at that time and those problems were fixed.

B. City Attorney Comments

None.

C. Mayor's Comments

Mayor Penny stated for the members of the public, thank you for complying with our new safety protocols. He thinks it's going to make the Chambers and City Hall much safer for everyone involved. Reminded the Commissioners about the upcoming Volusia League of Cities dinner in DeLand on March 27th.

D. City Commission Comments

Commissioner Johnson in the near future there will be a ribbon cutting for the indoor golf central center at the Volusia Sports Center; TPO meeting recently and tomorrow morning, pretty much the same discussions about LPGA Blvd., several other projects they're working on and hopefully the Pioneer Trail exist will begin soon; it's overdue for starting.

Commissioner Snow thanked staff for the extra precautions and safety at tonight's meeting. She thinks it's great.

Commissioner Currie thanked Kyle, one of our Code Enforcement Officers, a little black dog came running through her yard yesterday and he came, read the chip on the dog and they found the owner and happy he is safe. Enjoys seeing the public involvement at the meetings and hopes that it continues.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at approximately 7:45 PM.

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CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION

MINUTES ● MARCH 11, 2025

Large Conference Room | **Work Session** | **5:30 PM**

CITY HALL
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

City Clerk's office: (386) 248-9441 - Fax: (386) 248-9448

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
John Penny	Mayor	Present	
Debra Snow	City Commissioner	Present	
Penny Currie	City Commissioner	Present	
Jeffrey DeLanoy	City Commissioner	Present	
Roy Johnson	City Commissioner	Present	

3. ORDINANCE 3083 - SECTION 3-204. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

1.

Code Enforcement - Ordinance 3083, Sec. 3-204. - Notice Requirements

(Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)
Mr. Forte and Attorney Simpson briefly explain the meeting for the workshop. This was to help clarify and make the Commissioners understand Section 3-204. Notice Requirements, that are within the Ordinance for tonight's second reading during the regular meeting. Ordinance 3083 is attached to this workshop agenda packet for further reference. There was ***consensus*** to leave what was originally in the Ordinance for first reading under Section 3-204. Notice Requirements., subsection (f) as follows: *(f) In the event of an emergency, the city shall provide the notice required in (d) above with as much advance notice as reasonably possible, but the hearing may proceed if the posting is less than 10 days and without a title search and notice to creditors required above.* There was ***consensus*** to fix the typographical error in subsection (e) and that was to replace the numbers in parenthesis' with letters to read as follows: *(e) Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail the notice as provided in subsections (a) and (b), above, together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsections (c) and (d), above, shall be sufficient to establish that the notice requirements have been met, without regard to whether or not the party actually received such notice.* No other changes were made to the Ordinance.
Other discussion for workshop:

Mr. Forte spoke briefly about the puddling in front of the new Fire Station driveway; after meeting with staff, and looking at the flow of water coming down the YMCA driveway, it

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was determined that the flow pattern is mostly coming from the YMCA parking lot and not the Fire Station. The water coming down the YMCA parking lot headed south to the catch basin. Mr. Forte stated that he will go ahead and release the retaining payments that are owed to the engineer.

4. ADJOURNMENT

The workshop adjourned at approximately 5:55 PM.

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HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Resolution

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Michele Moore**
SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Amending the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Annual Operating Budget, Appropriating Carry Over Funds for Hurricane Milton Expenditures; Setting Forth Revenues and Expenditures; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.**
NUMBER: **2025-R-24**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

On October 10, 2024 the City of Holly Hill experienced damage to property and equipment due to Hurricane Milton. This resolution will carry over funds into fiscal year 2025 for payment of these expenditures while the city waits for reimbursement from FEMA.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

There are sufficient funds for this request. All fund balances reserve requirements are at the appropriate level.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Resolution as submitted by staff.

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #1: Develop and maintain a sound and sustainable financial plan for the city that establishes sufficient reserves for all funds, ensures (whenever possible) that user fees pay for services rendered, provides a realistic capital improvement program, and encourages public/private sector partnerships and intergovernmental partnerships.

MOTION:

APPROVE AMENDING THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025 ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET, APPROPRIATING CARRY OVER FUNDS, TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025 BUDGET; SETTING FORTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Attachment A - BAR Hurricane Milton Exp (PDF)

Resolution No. 2025-24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025 ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET, APPROPRIATING CARRY OVER FUNDS FOR HURRICANE MILTON EXPENDITURES; SETTING FORTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025 ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET, APPROPRIATING CARRY OVER FUNDS, TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025 BUDGET; SETTING FORTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill City received damages during Hurricane Milton; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill Commission adopted Resolution 2024-R-66 approving the Annual Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2024-2025; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill City Commission adopted Resolution 2024-R-66 approving the Annual Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2024-2025; and Resolution 2024-R-95, Resolution 2024-R-85, Resolution 2024-R-77, Resolution 2024-R-71, Resolution 2024-R-72, Resolution 2024-R-98,Resolution 2025-R-3, and 2025-R-30 amending the Fiscal Year 2024/2025 budget; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill City Commission desires to appropriate the necessary carryover funds for continuation and completion of certain City operations and continuing projects and to set forth and appropriate certain revenues and expenses.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. BUDGET AMENDMENT. The carryover funds are hereby appropriated as set forth in Composite Exhibit "A" attached hereto, which reflects expenditures for the Hurricane Milton damage expenditures for the fiscal year 2024-2025 budget.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY. If any section or portion of a section of this Resolution proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or part of this Resolution.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. The Budget item adopted in the preceding

section shall govern the expenditures relating to operations and projects for the City during the current fiscal year effective October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 25th day of MARCH, 2025.

CITY OF HOLLY HILL
Budget Amendment Request
Fiscal Year 2024-2025

Requesting Department			Date
FINANCE			3/25/20

ADD FUNDS TO ACCOUNT NUMBER:	PROJECT NUMBER:	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION:	AMOUNT:
001-0000-389-1000		PRIOR YEAR CARRY OVER	102,934.1
301-0000-381-1001		TRANSFER FROM GF	42,262.0
400-0000-389-1000		PRIOR YEAR CARRY OVER	83,829.3
460-0000-389-1000		PRIOR YEAR CARRY OVER	8,750.0
		Total	237,775.5

ADD FUNDS TO ACCOUNT NUMBER:	PROJECT NUMBER:	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION:	AMOUNT:
400-3010-533-4601	25 MILTON - WTR	MAINTENANCE	7,142.1
460-3080-538-4601	25 MILTON - STMWTR	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	8,750.0
001-4141-541-4650	25 MILTON - FLEET	MAINTENANCE	2,500.0
001-8110-581-9160		TRANSFER TO CAPITAL PROJECTS	42,262.0
301-8110-580-6400	25 MILTON - FLEET	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	42,262.0
001-4172-572-4601	25 MILTON - BG	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	51,188.9
001-4172-572-4650	25 MILTON - BG	FLEET CHARGES	6,983.7
400-3020-535-4601	25 MILTON - SWR	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	76,687.1
		Total	237,775.5

Purpose of Transfer: (include as much detail as possible)

TO BUDGET FOR HURRICANE MILTON EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN FY2025 USING CARRYFORWARD WHILE THE CITY WAITS FOR REIMBURSEMENT FROM FEMA.

Note: Funds can only be transferred within the same fund and same department without requiring further commission action. In addition funds can only be expended after amendment is completed.

---------- Management Approvals----------

Department Head Signature _____ Date

City Manager Signature _____ Date

---------- For Finance Use Only ----------

Finance Review

Finance Director Signature _____ Date _____ Resolution #

Attachment: Attachment A - BAR Hurricane Milton Exp (2025-R-24 : Budget Resolutio Carryover Funds from FY23-24 to FY24-25)

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Resolution

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Beth Wrenn**
SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Approving the Piggybacking of Volusia County Master Agreement No. 21-B-05LS with Fortiline, Inc., for the Purchase of Public Works Department Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies in an Amount of $50,000 and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute the Same; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.**
NUMBER: **2025-R-25**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

The City's Utility and Stormwater Departments utilize various sizes and types of pipes and fittings for repair and maintenance throughout the City. These supplies are obtained through Fortiline, Inc.,

Volusia County holds an agreement with Fortiline, Inc., to provide their annual supply of repair and maintenance materials. This vendor has offered to provide this product to Holly Hill under the same competitively bid price agreement they have with Volusia County. This master agreement NO. 21-B-05LS was approved by Volusia County on February 2, 2021 and is attached as **"Exhibit A"**. The contract renewal extending this agreement through February 2, 2026 is attached as **"Exhibit B"**.

Current City of Holly Hill Purchasing Manual

Policy 2.39 Other Government Entities' Contracts.

> The City may utilize (piggy-back) any other government entity's open contract that have been competitively bid and awarded to the low responsive, responsible bidder meeting the specifications, in accordance with City Purchasing regulations. The City may also piggyback off U.S. General Services Administration, GSA Contracts. When another entity's contracts is the be utilized, a copy of that contract shall be forwarded to the Finance Department for review and evaluation to determine if it meets the City's requirement regarding competitive bidding and award.

Chapter 287, Florida Statutes, grants the authority to piggyback the purchase of goods and services as a form of intergovernmental cooperative purchasing in which a public

purchaser requests competitive sealed bids, enters into a contract, and arranges, as part of the contract, for other public purchasing units to purchase from the selected vendor under the same terms and conditions as itself in order to take advantage of the better pricing that large purchasers are able to obtain in order to reduce administrative time and costs involved in the procurement process (i.e., cost of preparing bid specifications, advertising, etc.).

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

The actual amount of expenditures for utility repair and maintenance supplies will vary with use throughout the year as required by the repair and maintenance process. The water, sewer and stormwater divisions can all utilize local inventory of supplies. The expenditures related to the purchase of supplies are budgeted in general ledger account 400-3010-533-4601 for the water division, general ledger account 400-3020-535-4601 for the sewer division and general ledger account 460-3080-538-4601 for the stormwater division.

The annual requested amount for this authorization is $50,000, with $20,000 allocated for the water and sewer divisions respectively and $10,000 allocated for the stormwater division.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the piggybacking of a Volusia County Master Agreement with Fortiline, Inc., for the purchase of utility repair and maintenance supplies in an amount of $50,000 and authorize the City Manager to execute the same.

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #4: Provide proficient public health and safety services in terms of police and fire protection, water, storm water, waste water and solid waste management and disaster preparedness with a focus on intergovernmental collaboration, private sector partnerships, and utilization of technologies and proven innovations.

MOTION:

APPROVING THE PIGGYBACKING OF VOLUSIA COUNTY MASTER AGREEMENT NO. 21-B-05LS WITH FORTILINE, INC., FOR THE PURCHASE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT UTILITY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES IN AN AMOUNT OF $50,000 AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (PDF)
- Exhibit B - Fortiline - Master Agreements renewal 2_17_2025 (PDF)

Resolution No. 2025-25

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE PIGGYBACKING OF VOLUSIA COUNTY MASTER AGREEMENT NO. 21-B-05LS WITH FORTILINE, INC., FOR THE PURCHASE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT UTILITY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES IN AN AMOUNT OF $50,000 AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE PIGGYBACKING OF VOLUSIA COUNTY MASTER AGREEMENT NO. 21-B-05LS WITH FORTILINE, INC., FOR THE PURCHASE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT UTILITY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES IN AN AMOUNT OF $50,000 AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill is in need of utility repair and maintenance supplies for the public works department; and

WHEREAS, the city has secured pricing agreements utilizing the piggybacking procurement method permitted under the City's purchasing guidelines; and

WHEREAS, City Purchasing Policy 2.39 allows the City to utilize Other Government Entities' competitive bidding and awarded contacts for goods and services; and

WHEREAS, Volusia County has a Fortiline, Inc., competitively bid and awarded a Master Agreement NO. 21-B-05LS with Fortiline, Inc., to provide Public Works Utility repair and maintenance supplies the city can utilize for supplies.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That the City Commission does hereby approve the price agreement for the purchase of repair and maintenance for the Public Works Department, in an amount of $50,000 annually and authorizes the City Manager to execute the same.

SECTION 2. That the City Commission does hereby approve the

piggybacking the Volusia County Master Agreement Number 21-B-05LS with Fortiline, Inc., to provide annual repair and maintenance supplies to the Public Works Department.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section or portion of a section of this Resolution proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or part of this Resolution.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 25th day of MARCH, 2025.

SUBMIT TO:

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA
PURCHASING & CONTRACTS
123 W. INDIANA AVE., RM. 302
DELAND, FL 32720-4608

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CONTACT PERSON:
Lisa Smith 386-822-5788
Email: ..... MLSmith@volusia.org

DELAND: 386-736-5935
DAYTONA BEACH: 386-257-6000
NEW SMYRNA BEACH: 386-423-3300

Volusia County
FLORIDA

INVITATION TO BID

www.volusia.org/purchasing

TITLE:	NUMBER:	SUBMITTAL DEADLINE:
Materials for Water and Sewer Operations	**21-B-05LS**	**Wednesday, December 9, 2020, at 3:00 p.m., EST**

SEE SECTION 2.5, DELIVERY OF BIDS FOR SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

PRE BID DATE, TIME AND LOCATION:

There will be no pre-bid conference for this solicitation.

SUBMITTALS RECEIVED AFTER ABOVE DATE AND TIME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

FIRM'S NAME:
Ferguson Enterprises LLC (Ferguson Waterworks)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1470 Bobby Lee Point

CITY – STATE – ZIP:
Sanford Fl 32771

E-MAIL ADDRESS:
justin.montandon@ferguson.com

The vendor acknowledges that information provided in this Bid is true and correct and agree to all terms and conditions contained in this Bid and related Exhibits.

x Justin Montandon 12/1/2020
Authorized Signature Date

Justin Montandon
Printed Name

Municipal Sales
Title

PHONE NUMBER:	FAX NUMBER:	FEDERAL I.D. or SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:
407-859-7473	407-859-9561	54-1473338

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH YOUR RESPONSE

CONTENT OF INVITATION/RESPONSE: The contents of this ITB, all terms, conditions, specifications, and requirements included herein and the accepted and awarded response thereto may be incorporated into an agreement to purchase and become legally binding. Any terms, conditions, specifications, and/or requirements specific to the item or service requested in this invitation to bid shall supersede the requirements of Exhibit I "GENERAL CONDITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS."

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

SUBMIT TO:

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA
PURCHASING & CONTRACTS
123 W. INDIANA AVE., RM. 302
DELAND, FL 32720-4608

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CONTACT PERSON:
Lisa Smith 386-822-5788
Email: ..... MLSmith@volusia.org

DELAND: 386-736-5935
DAYTONA BEACH: 386-257-6000
NEW SMYRNA BEACH: 386-423-3300

Volusia County
FLORIDA

INVITATION TO BID

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TITLE:	NUMBER:	SUBMITTAL DEADLINE:
Materials for Water and Sewer Operations	**21-B-05LS**	**Wednesday, December 9, 2020, at 3:00 p.m., EST**

SEE SECTION 2.5, DELIVERY OF BIDS FOR SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

PRE BID DATE, TIME AND LOCATION:

There will be no pre-bid conference for this solicitation.

SUBMITTALS RECEIVED AFTER ABOVE DATE AND TIME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

FIRM'S NAME:
Core + Main, LP

MAILING ADDRESS:
590 Ferguson Dr.

CITY – STATE – ZIP:
Orlando, FL 32805

E-MAIL ADDRESS:
Paul.Thomas@CoreandMain.com

PHONE NUMBER:
(407) 291-1545

FAX NUMBER:
(407) 291-2006

The vendor acknowledges that information provided in this Bid is true and correct and agree to all terms and conditions contained in this Bid and related Exhibits.

x Paul Thomas 12/4/2020
Authorized Signature Date

Paul Thomas
Printed Name

Sales Representative
Title

FEDERAL I.D. or SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:
03-0550887

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH YOUR RESPONSE

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Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

A copy of the solicitation (agreement), without exhibits, is attached. A copy of the fully executed agreement and applicable exhibits, with the same terms and conditions described in the solicitation, are available for review in the purchasing and contracts division.
Recommended Motion: Approval.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

File Number: 8453

Date: 02/02/2021	**AGENDA ITEM**	**Item:** G

[] Ordinance	[] Resolution	[] Budget Resolution	[X] Other

County Goals

[]	Thriving Communities	[]	Economic & Financial Vitality	[]	Excellence In Government	[X]	NA

Department: Public Works
Division: Water Resources and Utilities

Subject: Award of agreements for materials for water and sewer operations, 21-B-05LS.

John Angiulli Director Public Works Department Approval	Pamela Wilsky Approved in Accordance with Purchasing Policies and Procedures	Legal Charles Hargrove Deputy County Attorney Approved as to Form and Legality	County Manager's Office Ryan Ossowski Chief Financial Officer
Michael Ulrich Director Water and Utilities Division Approval	Aaron Van Kleeck Approved as to Budget Requirements		

Council Action:

Modification:

Fund Number(s):	**Description:**	**Amount:**
457 Water And Sewer Utilities	457-780-6010-4670 (Expenditure: Maintenance of Equipment)	$175,000.00

Total Item Budget: $175,000.00

Staff Contact(s):	**Phone:**	**Ext.**
John Angiulli	386 736 5965	12712
Michael Ulrich	386 943 7027	12724

Summary/Highlights:
On December 09, 2020, the county received three (3) responses, as shown on attached tabulation sheet, to an invitation to bid for materials for water and sewer operations. Staff recommends selection of, and award of an agreement to, all three (3) responsive and responsible bidders, Core & Main, Orlando, FL, Ferguson Enterprises, LLC., Sanford, FL, and Fortiline, Inc., South Daytona, FL, for three (3) years with the option to renew for two (2) additional one (1) year periods. The estimated annual expenditures are approximately $175,000.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

SUBMIT TO:

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA
PURCHASING & CONTRACTS
123 W. INDIANA AVE., RM. 302
DELAND, FL 32720-4608

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CONTACT PERSON:
Lisa Smith..... 386-822-5788
Email:..... MLSmith@volusia.org

DELAND: 386-736-5935
DAYTONA BEACH: 386-257-6000
NEW SMYRNA BEACH:.... 386-423-3300

Volusia County
FLORIDA

INVITATION TO BID

www.volusia.org/purchasing

TITLE:	NUMBER:	SUBMITTAL DEADLINE:
Materials for Water and Sewer Operations	**21-B-05LS**	**Wednesday, December 9, 2020, at 3:00 p.m., EST**

SEE SECTION 2.5, DELIVERY OF BIDS FOR SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

PRE BID DATE, TIME AND LOCATION:

There will be no pre-bid conference for this solicitation.

SUBMITTALS RECEIVED AFTER ABOVE DATE AND TIME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

FIRM'S NAME:
Fortiline Inc., DBA Fortiline Waterworks

MAILING ADDRESS:
952 Big Tree Road, Suite 200

CITY – STATE – ZIP:
South Daytona, FL 32119

E-MAIL ADDRESS:
sheri.smith@fortiline.com / blake.velz@fortiline.com

The vendor acknowledges that information provided in this Bid is true and correct and agree to all terms and conditions contained in this Bid and related Exhibits.

x Sheri Smith 12/8/2020
Authorized Signature Date

Sheri Smith
Printed Name

Regional Bid Coordinator
Title

PHONE NUMBER:	FAX NUMBER:	FEDERAL I.D. or SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:
386-256-5485	386-281-5241	57-0819190

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH YOUR RESPONSE

CONTENT OF INVITATION/RESPONSE: The contents of this ITB, all terms, conditions, specifications, and requirements included herein and the accepted and awarded response thereto may be incorporated into an agreement to purchase and become legally binding. Any terms, conditions, specifications, and/or requirements specific to the item or service requested in this invitation to bid shall supersede the requirements of Exhibit I "GENERAL CONDITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS."

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

SUBMIT TO:

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA
PURCHASING & CONTRACTS
123 W. INDIANA AVE., RM. 302
DELAND, FL 32720-4608

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CONTACT PERSON:
Lisa Smith 386-822-5788
Email: ..... MLSmith@volusia.org

DELAND: 386-736-5935
DAYTONA BEACH: 386-257-6000
NEW SMYRNA BEACH: 386-423-3300

Volusia County
FLORIDA

INVITATION TO BID

www.volusia.org/purchasing

TITLE:	NUMBER:	SUBMITTAL DEADLINE:
Materials for Water and Sewer Operations	**21-B-05LS**	**Wednesday, December 9, 2020, at 3:00 p.m., EST**

SEE SECTION 2.5, DELIVERY OF BIDS FOR SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

PRE BID DATE, TIME AND LOCATION:

There will be no pre-bid conference for this solicitation.

SUBMITTALS RECEIVED AFTER ABOVE DATE AND TIME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

FIRM'S NAME:

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY – STATE – ZIP:

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

The vendor acknowledges that information provided in this Bid is true and correct and agree to all terms and conditions contained in this Bid and related Exhibits.

x _____
Authorized Signature Date

_____
Printed Name

_____
Title

PHONE NUMBER:	FAX NUMBER:	FEDERAL I.D. or SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH YOUR RESPONSE

CONTENT OF INVITATION/RESPONSE: The contents of this ITB, all terms, conditions, specifications, and requirements included herein and the accepted and awarded response thereto may be incorporated into an agreement to purchase and become legally binding. Any terms, conditions, specifications, and/or requirements specific to the item or service requested in this invitation to bid shall supersede the requirements of Exhibit I "GENERAL CONDITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS."

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

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Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

The purpose of this Invitation to Bid (ITB) is to solicit competitive sealed Bids to furnish **Materials for Water and Sewer Operations** for the County of Volusia, Florida.

1.0 Scope of Work

A. All materials shall be "first use", free of dents, cracks, breaks, corrosion, wear, cross threads, and all other defects.

B. All metal items required shall be American made, and meet all American Water Works Association (AWWA) specifications.

C. Any defective item received shall be returned to Contractor at Contractor's expense.

D. All items shall be purchased in lots of box, package, bag, fill length, roll, etc., where applicable.

E. Contractor shall be able to supply all materials quoted.

F. Contractor shall deliver materials requested to central utility locations (DeBary, Orange City, DeLand, and Spruce Creek) within forty-eight (48) hours from time of order.

G. Delivery charges shall be included in submitted bid prices. Volusia County will only pay shipping charges for special order items or expedited shipping. In such cases, the Contractor shall provide documentation, from third party carrier, of delivery charges.

H. Bidders shall submit pricing for all items on Attachment A. Those prices shall be held until such time as a price redetermination is requested and approved. Bidder shall enter a percentage discount for related items not specifically listed on Attachment A, but carried in inventory. The percentage discount shall be applied to pricing that would paid by the general public. Quantities listed on Attachment A are estimates only and in no way represent a guarantee of future expenditures by the County.

I. Bidders shall bid on only those brand names specified. Any other brand shall require prior approval from Volusia County, by contacting the Procurement Analyst handling this bid, no later than 14 days prior to bid closing date.

J. The Contractor shall have an on-line ordering system.

1.1 Exhibits

A. Exhibit I General Conditions

B. Exhibit II Insurance Requirements

C. Exhibit III Federal Contract Provisions

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

1.2 Attachments

A. Attachment A – Price Sheet

2.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Bid Closing Date

Bids must be received by the Volusia County Purchasing and Contracts Office, Room 302, Third Floor, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL, 32720-4608, no later than 3:00 p.m., EST, on Wednesday, December 9, 2020. Bids received after this time will not be considered.

2.2 Proposed Schedule

11/11/20 .....Invitation to Bid Available
11/25/20 .....Last Day to Receive Written Questions
12/09/20 .....Bid Closing Date

2.3 Point of Contact

All inquiries regarding this solicitation shall be directed to the procurement analyst in charge of this project as listed below:

Lisa Smith, Procurement Analyst
Telephone: 386-822-5788
Fax: 386-736-5972
E-mail: ..... *MLSmith@volusia.org*

2.4 Questions, Exceptions, and Addenda

It is incumbent upon each Bidder to carefully examine this solicitation's specifications, scope of work/service, terms, and conditions. Questions and exceptions concerning any Section of this Bid shall be directed by letter, facsimile transmission or by e-mail to the Procurement Analyst named above in section 2.3 who shall be the official point of contact for this Bid.

Questions and exceptions shall be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days before the closing date. Thereafter, no further questions or exceptions will be accepted or reviewed by the County and Bidders' right to submit questions or exceptions will terminate and any questions or exceptions not previously made shall be deemed waived. The issuance of a written addendum is the only official method by which interpretation, clarification, or additional information can be given and oral representations will not be binding on the County.

If it becomes necessary for the County to revise any part of this ITB, an addendum will be posted on the County's web site. It is each Bidder's responsibility to check the Volusia County web site for any addenda at https://vcservices.vcgov.org/solicitation_list/. Each Bidder should ensure that they have received all addenda to this ITB before submitting their proposal. In their proposals, Bidders must provide proof of receipt of each addendum by signing and returning each addendum to the County. Failure to provide this proof may cause Bidder's proposal to be rendered non-responsive. Each addendum issued by the County shall become a material part of this solicitation.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

2.5 Delivery of Bids

The County is in the process of transitioning to a new e-Bid/RFx software powered by Negometrix, which is a completely free service for all respondents. Bids may be submitted electronically through this online platform, or responses may still be delivered to the County. By using Negometrix, prospective Bidders will be provided with all information regarding this solicitation including addendums and any changes to the project requirements.

Registration with Negometrix is free and is required prior to submitting a bid response electronically. You will be required to register once you click the PARTICIPATE BUTTON in the solicitation file. It is suggested your company register no later than 24 hours in advance of the Bid submission deadline to ensure proper registration. Should your company need assistance with registering, please contact the Negometrix Service Desk by calling (724) 888-5294 or by emailing servicedesk.us@negometrix.com

Once your company is registered with Negometrix, you will be able to submit your bid securely, anytime before the bid deadline, at https://app.negometrix.com/buyer/970 by clicking the PARTICIPATE BUTTON under the solicitation. Bids submitted on Negometrix will remain locked and inaccessible by County purchasing staff until the current bid deadline.

To be notified of future solicitations, register your company at app.negometrix.com.

If Bids are not being submitted via Negometrix, they shall be sealed and delivered or mailed to (faxes/e-mails will *not* be accepted):

County of Volusia, Florida
Purchasing and Contracts Office, Room 302
123 West Indiana Avenue, 3rd floor
DeLand, Florida 32720-4608
Mark package(s) **"Bid #21-B-05LS, Materials for Water and Sewer Operations"**

Note: Please ensure that if a third party carrier (Federal Express, UPS, etc.) is used, that the third party is properly instructed to deliver the Bid Submittal **only** to Room 302, in the Purchasing and Contracts Office on the third (3rd) floor at the above address.

Bids mailed to 123 West Indiana Avenue via the United States Postal Service (USPS) are delivered to the Post Office, not to the physical address and, therefore, may not meet the requirements of Section 2.1. To be considered, a Bid must be received and accepted in the Purchasing and Contracts Office before the Bid closing date and time.

2.6 Bid Submittal Form

A. See *Submittal Requirements* for complete details.

B. Each Bidder shall submit one (1) COMPLETE electronic copy on a CD or USB drive in PDF format (Excel spreadsheets shall not be recorded in PDF). The electronic copy of the Bid Submittal shall include all submittal requirements as detailed in Section **4.0**. Electronic copies shall NOT be password protected. **If submitting via Negometrix, a CD or USB is not required.**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

Note the solicitation number and name of company on the CD or USB drive.
Do not send confidential information, proprietary information, or trade secrets.

The Invitation to Bid page and the Bid Submittal Form must be signed by an official authorized to legally bind the Bidder to all Bid provisions. The Bid Submittal Form (Section **5.0**) shall be signed by an authorized agent of the firm with documentation, such as a Memorandum of Authority, that the individual is authorized to commit the firm to a contract.

2.7 Definition of Responsive and Responsible for this Bid

Each Bid submittal shall be evaluated for conformance as responsive and responsible using the following criteria:

A. Proper submittal of ALL documentation as required by this Bid. (Responsive)

B. The greatest benefits to Volusia County as it pertains to: (Responsible)
1. Total Cost;
2. Delivery, in accordance with Section 1.0.F;
3. Verification of on-line ordering system;
4. Ability to bid on all products in accordance with Attachment A;
5. Past Performance. In order to evaluate past performance, all Bidders are required to submit a list of three (3) references / relevant projects completed within the last three (3) years that are the same or similar in magnitude to this ITB. The County of Volusia shall not be listed as a reference; and
6. Financial Stability: A Dun and Bradstreet report may be used by the County to evaluate Respondent's financial stability. All Respondents shall be prepared to supply a financial statement upon request, preferably a certified audit of the last available fiscal year.

Bidders are reminded that award may not necessarily be made to the lowest Bid. Rather, award will be made to the lowest responsive, responsible, Bidder whose Bid represents the best overall value to the County when considering all evaluation factors.

2.8 Local Preference Availability

This project is not funded by monies that prohibit the local preference provision and local preference does apply per Exhibit I, General Conditions and Instructions section 10. Local Preference.

2.9 Payment Terms

A. The County will remit full payment on all undisputed invoices within forty-five (45) days from receipt by the appropriate person(s) (to be designated at time of Agreement) of the invoice(s) or receipt of all products or services ordered.

B. Pursuant to Chapter 218, Florida Statutes, the County will pay interest not to exceed one percent (1%) per month on all undisputed invoices not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date.

C. The County has the capability of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). List any discounts for prompt payment and/or willingness to accept Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and the discount to be applied to such payments. Contractors

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offering prompt payment discounts, for example 1% - net 10, the discount shall be taken if the check issue date is within specified time period from date of invoice.

By submitting a Bid (offer) to the County of Volusia, Florida, the Contractor expressly agrees that, if awarded an Agreement, the County may withhold from any payment monies owed by the Contractor to the County for any legal obligation between the Bidder and the County including, but not limited to, real property taxes, personal property taxes, fees, and commissions.

2.10 Award Term

The County is looking to promote partnership relationships within the policies and procedures of public procurement. Pursuant toward that end, the successful Contractor(s) shall be awarded an Agreement for an initial three (3) year term with the option for two (2) subsequent one (1) year renewals. All renewals will be contingent upon mutual written agreement and, when applicable, approval of County Council.

2.11 Price Redeterminations

Once each year during the term of the Contract, including any extension or renewal periods thereof, the Contractor may, but is not obligated to, petition the Director of Purchasing and Contracts for one or more price redeterminations where such price redetermination(s) is/are necessitated by documented increases in the cost of fuel or materials. Petitions for price redeterminations shall be made within thirty (30) days of the anniversary date of the Contract (i.e., the calendar day and month when the Contract became effective) and only after the Contract has been in effect for at least one year. Any such petition shall be made pursuant to the provisions of this Section 2.11 and only for those price redetermination categories specified herein. Unless otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement, no other price redeterminations shall be allowed. All price redeterminations, once issued, shall be prospective from the date of approval unless otherwise approved by a duly executed amendment to this Agreement.

A. *Basis for Price Redeterminations.* The Contractor may petition the Director of Purchasing and Contracts for price redetermination based on the increased costs of fuel or materials. Price redeterminations will be based solely upon changes in pricing or costs documented by the Producer Price Index (PPI), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base index number for the PPI will be for the month the ITB opens. Any subsequent price redeterminations will use the last price redetermination approved for that price redetermination category as the "base index number." The County shall have the right to audit the Contractor's records, including, but not limited to materials, and fuel cost records, to verify or otherwise investigate the validity of any price redetermination request.

B. *Fuel Price Redetermination*. If/when the price of fuel increases by a minimum of ten (10%) percent, the Contractor may petition the Director of Purchasing and Contracts for a fuel price redetermination. As a condition of petitioning for a fuel price increase, the Contractor shall be required to petition for a fuel price redetermination decrease if/when the price of fuel decreases by a minimum of ten (10%) percent. Failure to make such petition may be grounds for Agreement termination and shall entitle the County to a refund of the cumulative increase in pay to the Contractor due to any prior fuel price redetermination increase(s). Fuel price redetermination must be based solely upon changes as documented by the Producer Price Index (PPI) for the commodities "*Unleaded Gasoline - WPU057104*" or *"#2 diesel fuel - WPU057303,"* as

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

such may be applicable to the Contractor's operations in connection with the Contractor's performance of the Agreement.

C. *Materials Price Redetermination.* At the anniversary date of the Agreement, the Contractor may petition the Director of Purchasing and Contracts for a materials price redetermination. As a condition of petitioning for a materials price increase, the Contractor shall be required to petition for a materials price redetermination decrease if/when the price of materials used by the Contractor in connection with the Agreement decreases. Failure to make such petition may be grounds for Agreement termination and shall entitle the County to a refund of the cumulative increase in pay to the Contractor due to any prior materials price redetermination increase(s). Materials price redetermination must be based solely upon changes as documented by the Producer Price Index (PPI) for the commodity "Plastics sewer, stormdrain, and water main pipe – WPU072106038", as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D. *Price Redetermination Calculation.* All Price Redeterminations shall be calculated as follows:

Example: Contractor indicated on the Submittal Form that thirty percent (30%) of the cost to provide the product/service is directly attributed to the redetermination category (fuel or materials).

Current applicable PPI	=	$200.50
Base index PPI	=	- $179.20
PPI increase dollars	=	$21.30

PPI increase percentage ($21.30 ÷ $179.20 = .1189)..... 11.9%

Unit cost of the service is		$100.00
30% of $100.00 is directly attributed to the redetermination category		$30.00
$30.00 × 11.9%	=	$3.57
New unit price for the product/service is ($100 + $3.57)		$103.57

E. *Expiration Upon Failure to Agree to Price Redetermination.* If the County and the Contractor cannot agree to a price redetermination pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Section 2.11, then the Agreement will automatically expire without penalty or further expense to either party after a period of six (6) months following the Contractor's initial request for such price redetermination. Requests for price redeterminations not made in accordance with the provisions of this Section 2.11 shall be deemed null and void and shall not be a valid reason or pretext for expiration or termination of the Agreement. If the Agreement expires pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Section 2.11, the County reserves the right, at no expense, penalty, or consequence to the County, to award any remaining tasks thereunder to the next available most responsive and responsible Contractor.

2.12 Compliance with FEMA 2 CFR 200.318-326 and Appendix II Contract Provisions

This Agreement and the products/services provided may be utilized in the event of declared State/Federal Emergency, and Contractors shall comply with the applicable sections of Exhibit III, Federal Contract Provisions.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

2.13 Termination

A. County may terminate this Agreement upon at least thirty (30) days prior written notice to Contractor.

B. Contractor may terminate this Agreement upon at least sixty (60) days prior written notice to County.

C. Upon receipt of notice of termination by the County from Contractor or upon delivery of notice of termination from the County to Contractor, Contractor shall:

1. Stop work under the Agreement on the date and to the extent specified in County's Notice of Termination;

2. Inform County of the extent to which performance is completed;

3. Place no further orders or subcontracts for materials, services or facilities except as may be necessary for completion of such portion of the Work under the Agreement as is not terminated and with the prior approval of the County; and,

4. Assign to the County, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the County, all of the right, title and interest of the Contractor under the orders and subcontracts so terminated.

D. For all undisputed outstanding invoices submitted to the County prior to the effective date of the termination and subject to Section 2.10 - Award Term, Section 2.9 - Payment Terms and this Section 2.13 - Termination, the County shall cause payments to be made to Contractor within forty five (45) days of receipt of invoice. Contractor shall invoice the County for any sums Contractor claims to be owed by County under this Agreement for work performed from the last invoice to the effective date of termination. County shall review such invoice for payment and County shall pay any undisputed amount within forty five (45) days.

E. With the approval of the County and to the extent required by the County, the Contractor shall, upon termination, settle all outstanding liabilities and all claims arising out of such termination. County's approval of such settlements shall be final for all the purposes of a termination under this Section 2.13- Termination. In addition, Contractor shall transfer title and deliver to the County, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent, if any, directed by the County, Deliverables, work-in-progress, reports, models, studies, and other materials produced as a part of, or acquired in connection with the performance of the Work terminated.

F. If Contractor fails to cure a breach within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of notice from the County of said breach, the County may take over the Work and complete the Work, and the Contractor shall be liable to the County for any increased cost of the Project reasonably incurred by the County to complete the Contractor's unfinished Work. As such, the County may apply unpaid Compensation due and owing to the Contractor prior to the default as a set off against the costs incurred by the County for taking over such Work.

G. The right of termination provided to the County and the Contractor herein shall be cumulative of all other remedies available at law.

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H. All provisions of this Agreement which impose or contemplate continuing obligations on a party will survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

2.14 New Material

Unless otherwise provided for in this specification, the Contractor represents and warrants that the goods, materials, supplies, or components offered to the County under this Agreement are new, not used or reconditioned, and are not of such age or so deteriorated as to impair their usefulness or safety and that the goods, materials, supplies, or components offered are current production models of the respective manufacturer. If the Contractor believes that furnishing used or reconditioned goods, materials, supplies, or components will be in the County's interest, the Contractor shall so notify the County Procurement Analyst in writing no later than fourteen (14) working days prior to the date set for opening of Bids in accordance with section 2.4. The notice shall include the reasons for the request and any benefits that may accrue if the County authorizes the bidding of used or reconditioned goods, materials, supplies, or components.

2.15 Damages

Due to the nature of the services to be provided and the potential impact to the County for loss, the Contractor cannot disclaim consequential or special damages related to the performance of this Agreement. The Contractor shall be responsible and accountable for any and all damages, directly or indirectly, caused by the actions or inaction of its employees, staff, or Subcontractors. There are no limitations to this liability.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this Bid, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

Agreement: Result from this solicitation between the County and the Contractor, which is this Bid, along with any written addenda and other written documents, which are expressly incorporated by reference.

Agreement Administrator: The Director of Purchasing and Contracts or designee shall serve as Agreement Administrator. The Agreement Administrator shall be responsible for addressing any concerns within the scope of the Agreement. Any changes to the resulting Agreement shall be made in writing and authorized by the Director of Purchasing and Contracts.

Bid: A Contractor's offer to the County in response to an invitation to bid (ITB) issued by a purchasing authority.

Bidder: One who submits a response to an invitation to bid (ITB).

Contractor: The person or entity duly authorized, upon award of an invitation to bid (ITB), to have an Agreement with the County to provide the product and/or services set forth herein and incurring liability for the same.

Contractor's Project Manager: The Project Manager has responsibility for administering this Agreement for the successful Bidder(s) and will be designated prior to the issue of the resulting Master Agreement or Purchase Order.

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County: Shall mean the County of Volusia (a body corporate and politic and a subdivision of the State of Florida) including its districts, authorities, separate units of government established by law, ordinance or resolution, partners, elected and non-elected officials, employees, agents, volunteers, and any party with whom the County has agreed by contract to provide additional insured status.

County's Project Manager(s): The Project Manager(s) have responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the resulting Agreement for the County and will be designated prior to award of the resulting Master Agreement or Purchase Order.

Day: The word "day" means each calendar day or accumulation of calendar days.

Director: The Director of Purchasing and Contracts for the County of Volusia, Florida.

Master Agreement: The payment vehicle through with the successful Bidder(s) shall be compensated. This Agreement will be issued in accordance with the specifications, terms, and conditions of this Bid document and shall be valid for a specified period of time with a specific dollar value, which shall not be exceeded annually.

Person or Persons: An individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, executor, administrator, trustee, or other legal entity, whether singular or plural, masculine or feminine, as the context may require.

Preference: The method of the reducing the proposed Bid or quote price by a designated percentage for the sole purpose of determining the lowest price when compared to other prices submitted during a competitive solicitation.

Protest: See process at www.volusia.org/purchasing.

Purchase Order: The County's written document to the Contractor formalizing the proposed transaction, such as a description of item(s)/services, delivery location, payment terms, invoice address and transportation. If there are any conflicts between the Purchase Order and the resulted awarded ITB the terms of the ITB shall prevail.

Subcontractor: A person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with a Contractor for the performance of any part of the Agreement documents.

4.0 SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS *(Submit in the following order)*

It is not necessary to return every page of this document with the Proposal; return *only* the pages that require signatures or information requested below.

- ❑ **Completed Invitation to Bid Cover Page** signed by an authorized agent of the firm, as listed on the Florida Department of State, Division of Corporations' Sunbiz report available at www.sunbiz.org (Sunbiz), shall be required. If anyone other than the officers listed on the Sunbiz website will be signing this ITB, a memorandum of authority signed by an officer of the firm allocating authorization shall be required. The memorandum of authority shall be on the firm's letterhead and shall clearly state the name, title and contact information for the individual designated by the firm.

- ❑ **Required Electronic Copy on CD or USB drive if not submitting via Negometrix.** (see Section 2.6)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

- ❑ **Provide a Florida Department of State, Division of Corporations' Sunbiz report** available at www.sunbiz.org. If firm is not currently registered to do business within the State of Florida (Sunbiz), proof of registration shall be submitted prior to award.

- ❑ **Completed Bid Submittal Form** (use attached form Section 5.0).

- ❑ **References** - List at least three (3) recent references where the proposed product has been provided within the past three (3) years. Use of the attached form (Section 6.0) will aid in evaluation. Unless specifically asked by the County, the County of Volusia shall not be listed as a reference.

- ❑ **Business Tax Receipt** (BTR)

  To be responsive to this solicitation, each Bidder who is currently required to have a Business Tax Receipt (BTR) at the time of submittal shall provide a copy of their current BTR in their response to this solicitation.

  There are two exceptions to this Bid submission requirement:
  1. If Bidder's business does not have a physical location in Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, or Volusia County, no submission is required, *OR*
  2. If Bidder's business type is exempt, submit with proposal a *Proof of Exemption* approved by the Volusia County Revenue Director (see Section 14.0).

     For more information and to access *Ch. 114, Article I, Sect. 114-1* of the Volusia County Code of Ordinances, see https://library.municode.com/fl/volusia_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH114TA_ARTIINGE

- ❑ **Insurance -** (See Exhibit II) Evidence of required insurance coverage or proof of insurability in the amounts indicated. If available, a properly completed ACORD Form is preferable. Final forms must contain the correct solicitation and/or project number and Volusia County contact person. Contractor shall provide the required insurance detailed in Exhibit II for the entire Term of the agreement. Regardless of anything submitted as proof of insurance, Contractor shall comply with all requirements of Exhibit II.

  Firms that have owner/operators that have filed a "Notice of Election to be Exempt" shall submit a copy with the proposal.

  Incorporated and unincorporated firms that qualify for an exemption under the Florida Workers' Compensation law in Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, shall submit an executed *Hold Harmless Agreement* (see Section 16.0) relieving the County of liability in the event they and/or their employees are injured while providing goods and/or services to the County.

- ❑ **Conflict of Interest Form** (use attached form Section 7.0) All Bidders shall properly complete, have notarized, and include with their Bid Submittal the attached statement disclosing any potential conflict of interest that the Bidder may have due to ownership, other clients, contracts, or interests associated with this project.

- ❑ **Addenda** issued subsequent to the release of this solicitation must be signed and returned with the firm's Bid. Failure to return signed addenda may be cause for the Bid to be considered non-responsive.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

- ❑ **W-9** Include a completed W-9 form. If the firm is not registered with Volusia County, on-line registration is available at www.volusia.org/purchasing under Vendor Self Service, which links to the registration site and the W-9 form can be accessed through this site as well.

- ❑ **Certification Affidavit by Local Business (use attached forms 11.0 and 12.0)** All Bidders shall complete, have notarized, and include with their Bid Submittal the attached statement(s) confirming Local Preference Eligibility.

- ❑ **Drug-Free Work Place form** (use attached form Section 8.0).

- ❑ **Certification Regarding Debarment – Prime** (use attached form Section 9.0).

- ❑ **Certification Regarding Debarment – Sub** *if applicable* (use attached form Section 10.0).

- ❑ **CERTIFICATION REGARDING PROHIBITION AGAINST CONTRACTING WITH SCRUTINIZED COMPANIES** (use attached form in Section 15.0)

- ❑ **Exhibit III - Federal Contract Provisions**

- ❑ **Attachment A – Price**

All Bidders shall be prepared to supply a financial statement upon request, preferably a certified audit, but a third party prepared financial statement and the latest D & B report will be accepted.

[THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

_____, 2020

5.0 BID SUBMITTAL FORM

TO: County of Volusia, Florida
Office of Director of Purchasing and Contracts
123 W. Indiana Avenue, Room 302
DeLand, FL 32720-4608

The undersigned hereby declare(s) that [firm name] _____ _____ has carefully examined the specifications to furnish **Materials for Water and Sewer Operations**, for which Bid Submittals were advertised to be received **no later than 3:00 p.m., EST, on Wednesday, December 9, 2020,** and further declares that the firm will furnish the **Materials for Water and Sewer Operations** according to specifications.

Complete Attachment A- Price Sheet

(Open Attachment A, perform "file save as" and save spreadsheet to your computer. Fill in pricing, preferably electronically.)

Include Attachment A in Excel format (not pdf) with the rest of your submittal documents.

The County reserves the right to negotiate with the awarded vendor for additional services similar in nature not known at the time of Bid closing.

Sole Proprietor ❑ **Yes** ❑ **No** **Total number employees** ....._____

F.O.B. Destination

The following information is required in order to be granted a price redetermination.

Assuming that the prices quoted include costs for vehicles, maintenance, repair, insurance, fuel, wages, insurances and other employee benefits, materials, overhead, operating expenses, etc., what percentage of the rate is **directly** attributed to the cost of fuel? ....._____%

Which does the firm use: ❑ **Diesel fuel** or ❑ **Gasoline?**

Assuming that the prices quoted include costs for vehicles, maintenance, repair, insurance, fuel, wages, insurances and other employee benefits, materials, overhead, operating expenses, etc., what percentage of the rate is **directly** attributed to the cost of materials? ....._____%

Delivery of product in accordance with Section 1.0.F_____(maximum within 48 hours of Order)

Prompt payment discount, if applicable: _____ %, _____ Days; Net 45 Days

Do you accept electronic funds transfer (EFT)? ❑ YES ❑ NO

Do you offer a discount for electronic funds transfer (EFT)? ❑ YES, ____ % ❑ NO

The County of Volusia reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, to waive informalities, and to accept all or any part of any proposal as may be deemed to be in the best interest of the County.

I hereby certify that I have read and understand the requirements and terms and conditions of this Invitation to **Bid No. 21-B-05LS, "Materials for Water and Sewer Operations",** including all exhibits and attachments (as amended) and that I, as the Bidder, will comply with all

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

requirements, and that I am duly authorized to execute this proposal/offer document and any Agreement(s) and/or other transactions required by award of this ITB.

Further, as attested to by below signature, I will provide the required insurance, per Exhibit II, Insurance, upon notification of recommendation of award.

The vendor acknowledges that information provided in this Bid is true and correct:

×

Authorized Signature

Printed Name

Title | Date

Company Name

Full Address

Telephone | Fax | E-mail Address

Dun & Bradstreet # | Federal I.D. #

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

6.0 REFERENCES

Agency **#1**	
Address	
City, State, ZIP	
Contact Person	
E-mail	Phone:
Date(s) of Service	
Type of Service	
Comments:	
Agency **#2**	
Address	
City, State, ZIP	
Contact Person	
E-mail	Phone:
Date(s) of Service	
Type of Service	
Comments:	
Agency **#3**	
Address	
City, State, ZIP	
Contact Person	
E-mail	Phone:
Date(s) of Service	
Type of Service	
Comments:	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

7.0 CONFLICT OF INTEREST FORM

I HEREBY CERTIFY that

1. I, *(printed name)* _____, am the *(title)* _____ and the duly authorized representative of the firm of *(Firm Name)* _____ whose address is _____, and that I possess the legal authority to make this affidavit on behalf of myself and the firm for which I am acting; and,

2. Except as listed below, no employee, officer, or agent of the firm have any conflicts of interest, real or apparent, due to ownership, other clients, contracts, or interests associated with this project; and,

3. This Bid Submittal is made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any corporation, firm, or person submitting a Bid for the same services, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud.

EXCEPTIONS to items above (List): _____

_____

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Firm Name: _____

Date: _____

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

8.0 DRUG-FREE WORK PLACE

The undersigned firm, in accordance with Florida statute 287.087, hereby certifies that

_____ does:
(Name of Firm)

1. Publish a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition.

2. Inform employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, the business's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs, and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.

3. Give each employee engaged in providing the commodities or contractual services that are proposed a copy of the statement specified in subsection (1).

4. In the statement specified in subsection (1), notify the employees that, as a condition of working on the commodities or contractual services that are under proposal, the employee will propose by the terms of the statement and will notify the employer of any conviction of, or plea of guilty or nolo contender to, any violation of Chapter 893 or of any controlled substance law of the United States or any state, for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction.

5. Impose a sanction on, or require the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program if such is available in the employee's community, by any employee who is so convicted.

6. Make a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of this section.

As the person authorized to sign the statement, I certify that this firm complies fully with the above requirements.

_____ _____
Name and Title Date

_____
Signature

_____
Firm

_____
Street address

_____
City, State, Zip

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

9.0 CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT

Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension,
And Other Responsibility Matters
Primary Covered Transactions
TO BE COMPLETED BY CONTRACTOR

A. The prospective primary participant (contractor) certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals (subcontractors and suppliers):

1. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

2. Have not within a three (3) year period preceding this bid proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property.

3. Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (A) (2) of this certification; and

4. Have not within a three-year period preceding this bid proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

B. Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this bid proposal.

_____ _____
Name and Title Date

_____
Signature

_____
Firm

_____
Street address

_____
City, State, Zip

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

10.0 CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT (SUB)

Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility
And Voluntary Exclusion
TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL SUB-CONTRACTORS

A. The prospective participant (sub-contractor) certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals (subcontractors and suppliers):

1. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

2. Have not within a three (3) year period preceding this bid proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property.

3. Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (A) (2) of this certification; and

4. Have not within a three-year period preceding this bid proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

B. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this bid proposal.

_____ _____
Name and Title Date

_____
Signature

_____
Firm

_____
Street address

_____
City, State, Zip

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

11.0 CERTIFICATION AFFIDAVIT BY CONTRACTOR AS LOCAL BUSINESS

A. This statement is submitted to County of Volusia, FL, Purchasing and Contracts;

By: _____
(Authorized individuals name and title)

For: _____
(Name of Company/Individual submitting sworn statement)

B. Local Preference Eligibility

1. Vendor has been in business for a minimum of six (6) months prior to the date of Bids or quote ❒ Yes ❒ No

2. Vendor has proof of local business in the form of a business tax receipt from a local jurisdiction per Volusia County Local Preference ordinance ❒ Yes ❒ No

I understand that the submission of this form to the contracting officer for Volusia County, Florida, is valid through the end of term of the awarded Agreement. I also understand that failure to notify the County of Volusia of a change in address out of the local area may result in breach of Agreement.

_____
(Signature)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

12.0 CERTIFICATION AFFIDAVIT BY SUB CONTRACTOR AS LOCAL BUSINESS

A. This statement is submitted to County of Volusia, FL, Purchasing and Contracts;

By: _____
(Authorized individuals name and title)

For: _____
(Name of Company/Individual submitting sworn statement)

B. Local Preference Eligibility

1. Vendor has been in business for a minimum of six (6) months prior to the date of Bids or quote ❒ Yes ❒ No

2. Vendor has proof of local business in the form of a business tax receipt from a local jurisdiction per Volusia County Local Preference ordinance ❒ Yes ❒ No

I understand that the submission of this form to the contracting officer for Volusia County, Florida, is valid through the end of term of the awarded Agreement. I also understand that failure to notify the County of Volusia of a change in address out of the local area may result in breach of Agreement.

_____
(Signature)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

13.0 NOTIFICATION REGARDING PUBLIC ENTITY CRIME & DISCRIMINATORY VENDOR LIST REQUIREMENTS & DISQUALIFICATION PROVISION

A. Pursuant to Florida Statutory requirements, potential Bidders are notified:

287.133(2)(a) A person or affiliate who has been placed on the convicted vendor list following a conviction for a public entity crime may not submit a Bid, proposal, or reply on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity; may not submit a Bid, proposal, or reply on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work; may not submit Bids, proposals, or replies on leases of real property to a public entity; may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with any public entity; and may not transact business with any public entity in excess of the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO for a period of 36 months following the date of being placed on the convicted vendor list.

287.133(2)(b) A public entity may not accept any Bid, proposal, or reply from, award any contract to, or transact any business in excess of the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO with any person or affiliate on the convicted vendor list for a period of 36 months following the date that person or affiliate was placed on the convicted vendor list unless that person or affiliate has been removed from the list pursuant to paragraph (3)(f). A public entity that was transacting business with a person at the time of the commission of a public entity crime resulting in that person being placed on the convicted vendor list may not accept any Bid, proposal, or reply from, award any contract to, or transact any business with any other person who is under the same, or substantially the same, control as the person whose name appears on the convicted vendor list so long as that person's name appears on the convicted vendor list.

287.134(2)(a) An entity or affiliate who has been placed on the discriminatory vendor list may not submit a Bid, proposal, or reply on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity; may not submit a Bid, proposal, or reply on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work; may not submit Bids, proposals, or replies on leases of real property to a public entity; may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with any public entity; and may not transact business with any public entity.

287.134(2)(b) A public entity may not accept any Bid, proposals, or replies from, award any contract to, or transact any business with any entity or affiliate on the discriminatory vendor list for a period of 36 months following the date that entity or affiliate was placed on the discriminatory vendor list unless that entity or affiliate has been removed from the list pursuant to paragraph (3)(f). A public entity that was transacting business with an entity at the time of the discrimination resulting in that entity being placed on the discriminatory vendor list may not accept any Bid, proposal, or reply from, award any contract to, or transact any business with any other entity who is under the same, or substantially the same, control as the entity whose name appears on the discriminatory vendor list so long as that entity's name appears on the discriminatory vendor list.

B. By submitting a proposal, the Bidder represents and warrants that the submission of its proposal does not violate Section 287.133, Florida Statutes (2005), nor Section 287.134, Florida Statutes (2005).

C. In addition to the foregoing, the Bidder represents and warrants that Bidder, Bidder's subcontractors and Bidder's implementer, if any, is not under investigation for violation of such statutes.

D. Bidder should read carefully all provisions of 287.133 and 287.134, Florida Statutes (2005).

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

14.0 PROOF OF EXEMPTION

BUSINESS SERVICES REVENUE DIVISION
123 W. INDIANA AVE. • ROOM 103 • DELAND, FL 32720-4602
PHONE: 386-736-5938 • FAX: 386-822-5729
www.volusia.org/revenue

I certify that the business known as (*business name*) _____,
providing _____ services, which is located at (*street address*) _____
_____, (*city*) _____, falls under the business tax exemption described in:

- ☐ Florida Statute 205.054
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.055
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.063
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.064
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.065
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.066
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.067
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.162
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.191
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.192
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.193
- ☐ Florida Statute 205.196

_____ _____
(Authorized Signature) *(Printed Name)*

A business that falls under one of the exempt classifications listed above is not required to have a Volusia County Business Tax Receipt.

_____
Revenue Director/Designee
Not valid without signature

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

15.0 CERTIFICATION REGARDING PROHIBITION AGAINST CONTRACTING WITH SCRUTINIZED COMPANIES

I hereby certify that neither the undersigned entity, nor any of its wholly owned subsidiaries, majority-owned subsidiaries, parent companies, or affiliates of such entities or business associations, that exists for the purpose of making profit have been placed on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List created pursuant to s. 215.4725 of the Florida Statutes, or are engaged in a boycott of Israel.

In addition, if this solicitation is for a contract for goods or services of one million dollars or more, I hereby certify that neither the undersigned entity, nor any of its wholly owned subsidiaries, majority- owned subsidiaries, parent companies, or affiliates of such entities or business associations, that exists for the purpose of making profit are on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List or the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, created pursuant to s.215.473 of the Florida Statutes, or are engaged in business operations in Cuba or Syria as defined in said statute.

I understand and agree that the County may immediately terminate any contract resulting from this solicitation upon written notice if the undersigned entity (or any of those related entities of respondent as defined above by Florida law) are found to have submitted a false certification or any of the following occur with respect to the company or a related entity: (i) it has been placed on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, or is engaged in a boycott of Israel, or (ii) for any contract for goods or services of one million dollars or more, it has been placed on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List or the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, or it is found to have been engaged in business operations in Cuba or Syria.

Name of Respondent:_____

By:_____

(Authorized Signature)

Title:_____

Date:_____

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

16.0 HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

I, _____, (*print owner's name*), am the owner of _____ (*print company name*), an incorporated / unincorporated business operating in the State of Florida. As such, I am bound by all laws of the state of Florida, including but not limited to those regarding the workers' compensation law.

I hereby affirm that I or [the above-named business] employs fewer than four employees, all of whom are listed below, including myself, and therefore, the business is exempt from the statutory requirement for workers' compensation insurance for its employees. I certify that I will provide the County of Volusia with the name of each new employee together with all required waivers and releases for each prior to any employee being allowed to work to provide services under the contract set forth below. If any such employee is allowed to work without a signed waiver and release, such action will be a material breach of this Agreement. All signed waivers and releases shall be furnished before the commencement of any work by an employee or the undersigned to the County Project Manager or designated county representative.

On _____, 20____, the County of Volusia and I or [the above-named business] entered into a contract for _____ *(please insert name of contract)*, (hereinafter "Agreement") which is incorporated by reference herein.

On behalf of myself, my business, and the employees listed below, I and they hereby agree to waive and release any and all workers' compensation claims or liens under Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, against the County of Volusia and its agents, officials and employees, arising from any work or services provided under the Agreement whether or not it shall be alleged or determined that the act was caused by intention, or through negligence or omission of the County of Volusia or its agents, officials and employees or subcontractors.

In the event that a workers' compensation claim or lien is made against the County of Volusia and/or its agents, officials or employees by myself or my employees or agents as a result of any work or services performed under the Agreement, I agree to indemnify, keep and hold harmless the County of Volusia, Florida, its agents, officials and employees, against all injuries, deaths, losses, damages, claims, liabilities, judgments, costs and expenses, direct, indirect or consequential (including, but not limited to, fees and charges of attorneys and other professionals) arising out of the Agreement with the County of Volusia, whether or not it shall be alleged or determined that the act was caused by intention or through negligence or omission of the County of Volusia or its employees, agents, or subcontractors. I or the above-named business shall pay all charges of attorneys and all costs and other expenses incurred in connection with the indemnity provided herein, and if any judgment shall be rendered against the County of Volusia in any action indemnified hereby, I or the above-named business shall, at my or its own expense, satisfy and discharge the same. The foregoing is not intended nor should it be construed as, a waiver of sovereign

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

immunity of the COUNTY OF VOLUSIA under Section 768.28, Florida Statutes.

Owner: _____ *(print name)* _____ *(signature)*
Employee 1: _____ *(print name)* _____ *(signature)*
Employee 2: _____ *(print name)* _____ *(signature)*
Employee 3: _____ *(print name)* _____ *(signature)*

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of ❑ *physical presence or* ❑ *online notarization this* ____ *day of* _____, *20*____, *by* _____, *who is/are personally known to me* ***or*** *who has/have produced* _____ *as identification.*

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC – STATE OF
Type or print name:

_____
Commission No.: _____
(Seal) *Commission Expires:* _____

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

Recommendation of Award
21-B-05LS
Materials for Water and Sewer Operations

Volusia County
FLORIDA

Bid Closed: December 9, 2020

Opened by Lisa Smith and Meghan Chestnut
Tabulated by: Lisa Smith

Recommendation of Award to: Core & Main, Ferguson Enterprises, LLC., and Fortiline

Council date: January 19, 2021

Reviewed and Approved by:

Pamela Wilsky

Pam Wilsky, CPPO, CPPB
Director of Purchasing and Contracts

ALL BIDS ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTY OF VOLUSIA ARE SUBJECT TO THE COUNTY'S TERMS AND CONDITIONS. ANY AND ALL ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS SUBMITTED BY THE BIDDERS ARE REJECTED AND SHALL HAVE NO FORCE AND EFFECT. BIDS FROM THE VENDORS LISTED HEREIN ARE THE ONLY BIDS RECEIVED TIMELY AS OF THE CLOSING DATE AND TIME. ALL OTHER BIDS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THIS SOLICITATION, IF ANY, ARE HEREBY REJECTED AS LATE.

Core & Main	Ferguson Enterprises, LLC	Fortiline
590 Ferguson Drive, Orlando, FL 32805	1470 Bobby Lee Point, Sanford, FL 32771	952 Big Tree Road, Ste 200, South Daytona, FL 32119
Paul Thomas, Sales Representative	Justin Montandon, Municipal Sales	Sherri Smith, Regional Bid Coordinator
407-291-1545 Fax 407-291-2006	407-859-7473 Fax 407-859-9561	386-256-5485 Fax: 386-281-5241
paul.thomas@coreandmain.com	justin.montandon@ferguson.com	sheri.smith@fortiline.com
Total Bid Price:	**Total Bid Price:**	**Total Bid Price:**
$70,391.01	$54,966.74	$53,901.61
Average Percentage Discount:	**Average Percentage Discount:**	**Average Percentage Discount:**
63%	43.27%	55.01%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

Packet Pg. 174

Attachment: Exhibit A - Fortiline - Volusia County bid award 21-B-05LS (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

8.2.a

Master Agreement

NO. 780 12348B - 1

TERM: 2025-02-03 to 2026-02-02

Date Issued: 02/17/2025

Vendor contact:	County contact:	Bill To:
Name: Terry Scheuering **Phone:** 407-688-9191 **Ext.:** **E-mail:** terry.scheuering@fortiline.com	**Name:** DEVAN NORTH **Phone:** 386-943-7027 **Ext.:** 13291 **E-mail:** dnorth@volusia.org	**County of Volusia** UTILITIES OPERATION 3151 E New York Ave., 2nd Floor DELAND, FL 32724
Vendor Name: Fortiline, Inc Fortiline Waterworks 2291 W. Airport Blvd Sanford, FL 32771 **Vendor No.** VS8628		**Ship To:** UTILITIES OPERATION ""PROJECT SITE"" VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL 32724

Solicitation Number: 21-B-05LS

Award Date:

Award Authorization: DIRECTOR

Purchasing LISA SMITH
Phone: 386-822-5788 **Ext:** 15788
E-mail: mlsmith@volusia.org

Payment Terms: Net 45 Days, FOB Dest, Freight allowed

Document Description:
Materials for Water & Sewer Operations 21-B-05LS

Line Item	Commodity Code	Unit	Description	Unit Price or Contract Amount
1	89000	EA	Materials for Water & Sewer Operations per attached price list.	0.00000

Pam Wilsky

Pam Wilsky, CPPO, CPPB
Purchasing & Contracts Director

County of Volusia
Sales Tax Exemption Number
85-8012622393C-9

Remainder of page is blank

A delivery order is required for the release of items / services from the referenced Master Agreement. If a solicitation number is referenced then the terms and conditions of said solicitation become part of the Master Agreement. Deviation from prices stated is not permitted without a signed corrected Change Order.

If vendor terms and conditions conflict with County of Volusia Terms and Conditions, the County's Terms and Conditions prevail. See reverse side for terms

Attachment: Exhibit B - Fortiline - Master Agreements renewal 2_17_2025 (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

Purchase Order (PO) or Master Agreement (MA) Terms and Conditions

Providing any good or service constitutes acceptance of this entire PO or MA without exception. In the event this document is issued based on a solicitation or quote, the terms and conditions of the solicitation or quote prevail.

Acceptance. Products/Services purchased as result of this PO or MA may be tested for compliance with specifications. Items delivered not in conformance with the specifications may be rejected and returned at the Provider's expense. Those items and items not delivered by the delivery date specified in the accepted offer and/or PO or MA may be purchased on the open market.

Cancellation of Order. A request by either party to the PO to cancel the order at no cost.

Delivery. Title and risk of loss shall pass when items have been received, inspected, and accepted by County of Volusia ("County"). All associated shipping, insurance, and other related costs shall be borne by Provider.

Discontinued. Provider shall give County 30 (thirty) days advance notice of a discontinued item(s) so that County can purchase additional quantities of discontinued item(s). County must give written approval of replacement(s) if they exceed previous price or fail to meet quality, form, fit, or function of the discontinued item. Time is of the essence regarding Performance of Services and this PO or MA can be terminated by the County for convenience, non-appropriation of funds, or non-performance.

Disputes. If such dispute arises under this PO or MA and is not resolved informally by the parties within five (5) business days, the party bringing a claim ("Disputing Party") shall deliver to the first level representative of the other party a written statement ("Dispute Notice") describing the dispute. If the respective representatives cannot resolve the dispute within ten (10) days, the dispute shall be escalated through two higher levels of management. If the dispute has not been resolved within 25 (twenty- five) calendar days after delivery of the Disputing Party's notice, either party may give written notice to the other party declaring the resolution process terminated and pursue other legal recourse or initiate formal non-binding mediation before a single mediator, which shall be completed within 30 (thirty) days of initiation, in accordance with rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Florida for court-ordered mediation, Rule 1.700, et seq., of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and Chapter 44, Florida Statutes. If the dispute remains unresolved after conducting such mediation, then either party may proceed to finalize such termination remedies and commence litigation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

E-Verify. By providing any good or service to the County or accepting payment for same, Provider warrants and certifies it has registered with and uses the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's E-Verify system to verify the work authorization status of all new employees. Provider is subject to and agrees to abide by Sections 446.09 and 446.095, Fla. Stat. Provider shall not enter into a contract with a subcontractor without prior approval from the County; Provider will be required to comply with the provisions of Section 446.095, Fla. Stat.

Compliance with FEMA 2 CFR 200.318-326 and Appendix II Contract Provisions. This Agreement and the products/services provided may be utilized in the event of declared State/Federal Emergency and Contractors shall be prepared to comply with the requirements of the FEMA Super Circular CFR 200.318-326 and Appendix II Contract Provisions as amended. These documents can be found on the Internet at: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2014-title2-vol1/CFR-2014-title2-vol1-sec200-318

Governing Law/Jurisdiction/Venue. This PO or MA shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida and venue for any litigation arising from this PO or MA shall be in the County of Volusia, Florida, and any trial shall be non-jury. Provider shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Insurance. For goods and services delivered or performed by Provider on County premises, Provider certifies it maintains comprehensive general liability insurance and auto insurance in the amounts identified in the solicitation and/or contract and any amendments thereto pertaining to this PO or MA, or from an A.M. Best "A -" or better rated insurance firm authorized by the State of Florida Insurance Commissioner. The County reserves the right to require the "County of Volusia" be named as additional insured for projects when deemed necessary. For services performed off County premises and goods delivered by third party carriers, the Provider shall use such carriers that maintain such insurance coverage as set forth above.

Intellectual Property. Provider agrees to protect, defend, indemnify, and save the County, its agents, officials, including elected officials, and employees of the County harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, and causes of action which may arise asserting that a copyright, trademark, trade secret, or patent ("Intellectual Property"), as provided under this PO or MA, infringes or misappropriates any third party's Intellectual Property. If Provider must pay a third party any license, royalty, or other such usage fee in order to deliver the item(s) under this PO or MA, such third party and usage fee must be specified in the Provider's offer to sell to the County.

Indemnification. The Contractor shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the County and its employees, officers, elected and appointed officials, agents, attorneys, representatives, volunteers, divisions, departments, districts, authorities, and associated entities from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including, but not limited to attorney's fees, arising out of or resulting from the performance of this Agreement to the extent that any such claim, damage, loss and expense is caused by any negligent act or omission of the Contractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by Contractor.

Modification & Assignment. County may unilaterally change, at no additional cost, the quantity and receiving point within the County for items not yet shipped. All other items must be mutually agreed upon in writing. County is not required to pay for defective items, back-orders, late deliveries, those quantities exceeding the PO or MA quantity, or items shipped at a higher price than stated on the PO or MA. Neither this PO or MA nor any interest herein shall be assigned, transferred, or encumbered by Provider except as authorized in writing by the County.

Notices. All notices given by one party to the other party under this PO or MA shall be delivered to the receiving party's address set forth on this PO either by hand, qualified courier, or e-mail and shall be deemed received the day after it is transmitted. For the County, it shall be addressed to the Purchasing and Contracts Department, 123 West Indiana Avenue, 3rd Floor, DeLand, Florida, 32720 or purchasing@volusia.org.

No Waiver. Except as expressly set forth herein, no failure or delay on the part of County in exercising any right, power, or remedy hereunder shall operate as or be deemed a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right, power, or remedy preclude any other or further exercise thereof, or the exercise of any other right, power, or remedy.

Order of Precedence. In the event of conflict between this PO or a Master Agreement (MA), the originating Volusia County contract and amendments thereto shall be controlling. This control shall pertain to all specifications and scopes of work included in the originating Volusia County contract and any amendments thereto.

Payment. Except for construction services, which shall be paid pursuant to the Florida Prompt Payment Act, County shall pay Provider within 45 (forty-five) days after receipt of an accurate and undisputed invoice, unless the County accepts a prompt payment discount from Provider and the goods or services are not defective. Invoice, packing slip, delivery receipt, order acknowledgement, and correspondence shall clearly indicate the PO or MA number. Any additional or different terms and conditions on Provider's documents shall be considered null and void. The County may deduct amounts it is due from Provider's payment or not pay disputed invoices until such dispute is resolved. Nothing in this PO or MA shall create any obligation on the part of the County to pay directly to any subcontractor of Provider any monies due to such subcontractor or claims of such subcontractor for amounts owed by Provider to subcontractor for goods or services provided under this PO or MA.

Sovereign Immunity. The County expressly retains all rights, benefits and immunities of sovereign immunity in accordance with Section 768.28, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding anything set forth in any section of the Agreement, Master Agreement, and/ or this Purchase Order to the contrary, nothing in any such documents shall be deemed as a waiver of immunity or the limitations of liability of the County beyond any statutory limited waiver of immunity or limits of liability which may have been or may be adopted by the Florida Legislature, and the cap on the amount and liability of the County for damages regardless of the number or nature of claims in tort, equity, or contract shall not exceed the dollar amount set by the legislature for tort. Nothing in the Agreement, Master Agreement, or this Purchase Order shall inure to the benefit of any third party for the purpose of allowing any claim against the County, which would otherwise be barred under the doctrine of sovereign immunity or by operation of law.

Taxes. County is exempt from Manufacturers' Federal Excise Tax (Exemption# 49-6000-885) and Florida sales tax (Exemption# 85-8012622393C-9). Certificates are available at www.volusia.org/purchasing. After accessing the foregoing website, select, "Doing Business with Volusia County" and "Consumer Certificate of Tax Exemption" from the available menu screens to see a copy of the certificates.

Termination for Convenience. The County may cancel the PO or MA in whole or part when it is in the best interest of the County with thirty (30) days notice.

UCC. In addition to any rights or remedies contained in this P.O., each party shall have rights, duties, and remedies available through the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

Warranty. Provider warrants that all Work or Services performed under this PO or MA shall be performed in a good and competent workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the County, and materials shall be of good quality (unless otherwise stated on PO or MA), and free from defects and pursuant to specifications and requirements of the contract related to this PO or MA.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Fortiline - Master Agreements renewal 2_17_2025 (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

Every yellow shaded box must be filled out - all others will be automatically calculated
Percentage discount shall apply to all items not specifically listed for each category

Vendor: Fortiline Inc., DBA Fortiline Waterworks

Item Description	Estimated Quantity	Price	Unit	Cost Extension
BLUE EXTERIOR POLYETHYLENE (MILLER, FORD)			Percentage Discount:	42.64%
1" x 100' (roll) tubing CTS, 200 PSI, SODR 9, Endot Endo Pure	22	$ 39.00	per roll	$858.00
2" x 100' (roll) tubing, CTS, 200 PSI, SODR 9, Endot Endo Pure	10	$ 133.00	per roll	$1,330.00
PURPLE POLYETHYLENE (REUSE)			Percentage Discount:	42.64%
1" x 100' tubing CTS, 200 PSI, SODR 9, Endot Endo Pure	10	$ 39.00	per roll	$390.00
BRASS (FORD METER BOX PRODUCT ONLY)			Percentage Discount:	68.00%
1" male poly adapter, C84-44	50	$ 12.94	per	$647.00
2" poly coupling, C44-77	15	$ 69.36	per	$1,040.40
2" coupling, C44-77 G	19	$ 69.39	per	$1,318.41
1" curb stop, B41-444-W	10	$ 67.57	each	$675.70
1" corporation stop, CC tread, F1000-4	72	$ 36.21	each	$2,607.12
U-branch assembly, 1" X 3/4" X 7 1/2 " or 1" X 3/4" U-branch GR x U48-43G-7.5 w/grip joint	72	$ 31.64	each	$2,278.08
1" X 6" Brass Nipple	25	$ 6.86	each	$171.50
3/4" X close nipple	110	$ 1.50	each	$165.00
Stainless Steel Wrap Repair Clamp for Schedule 40, C900, C905, and DIP and CI			Percentage Discount:	63.00%
3" X 15" SCH 40 PVC, full circle, Smith/Blair, FD, JCM (for class price)	4	$ 105.43	each	$421.72
8" X 15" PVC C 900, full circle, Smith/Blair, FD, JCM (fit all)	6	$ 167.41	each	$1,004.46
Repair Coupling			Percentage Discount:	45.60%
4" Dresser style, repair coupling, Class pipe or C-900, HYMAX	21	$ 158.86	each	$3,336.06
Stainless Steel Full Circle Wrap			Percentage Discount:	59.00%
3/4" X 6" Redi clamp, 2 bolt type, FD, FSC 3/4" X 6 R	15	$ 29.02	each	$435.30
Sewer Coupling			Percentage Discount:	77.30%
6" repair coupling PVC/PVC, Fernco	20	$ 8.86	each	$177.20
Meter Box			Percentage Discount:	81.50%
Double meter, C1 reader lid, black	600	$ 28.24	each	$16,944.00
Saddles (to use with PVC Class 200, C-900, and DIP. Stainless steel strap, expoy coated body)			Percentage Discount:	67.40%
6" X 1" CC Smith/Blair, JCM or FD 317	10	$ 24.42	each	$244.20
Mega Lugs (1100 & 1200)			Percentage Discount	56.20%
6" 1106	18	$ 21.18	each	$381.24
6" Flange coupling adapter for DIP, JCM, S/B 912 Epoxy coated	6	$ 162.31	each	$973.86
Pipe			Percentage Discount:	7.88%
PVC SDR 21, Class 200, PVC blue, ring-tite joint 20' - 6"	2000	$ 4.06	per foot	$8,120.00
PVC, Sch 40, Solvent Weld Joint 20' - 2"	1000	$ 0.62	per foot	$620.00
PVC, Sch 80, Solvent Weld joint 20' - 3/4"	200	$ 0.38	per foot	$76.00
PVC Sewer Pipe, ASTM 3034, SDR 35, Ring-tite joint 13' 0" - 4"	130	$ 1.06	per foot	$137.80
PVC, C-900, J-M Pipe, Blue Brute, Class 100, DR 18, Ring-tite joint 20', (Green) - 6"	100	$ 5.20	per foot	$520.00
US Ductile Iron Pipe, Push on, Pressure Class 350, Cement lining 18' - 6"	40	$ 15.08	per foot	$603.20
Gate valve (Mueller, American or approved equal)			Percentage Discount:	67.60%
6" mj g.v. resilient seat, epoxy coat, AWWA C-509, w/std gaskets or equal	12	$ 482.46	each	$5,789.52
Valve Boxes, Manhole Ring & Cover			Percentage Discount:	42.50%
Valve box water lid 5 ¼"	10	$ 6.90	each	$69.00
Fire hydrants and extensions			Percentage Discount:	52.23%
36" bury	2	$ 491.07	each	$982.14
Backflow Preventer Wilkin (no alternate accepted).			Percentage Discount:	51.69%
3/4" backflow preventer, reduce pressure with ball valve, Wilkins 975XL	10	$ 158.47	each	$1,584.70

Total bid price $53,901.61

Average percentage discount 55.01%

Attachment: Exhibit B - Fortiline - Master Agreements renewal 2_17_2025 (2025-R-25 : Utility Repair and Maintenance Supplies Piggyback)

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Resolution

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Josef Grusauskas**
SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Authorizing the City Manager to Accept and Approve the City of Holly Hill's Designated Portion of the Volusia County Mitigation Strategy Plans; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.**
NUMBER: **2025-R-26**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

Florida is currently operating under Program Administration by States (PAS) with regard to the review and approval of Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) plans.

The Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy is a working group, which has established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process involving the county and its municipalities. The LMS, represented by staff throughout municipalities of the county, have identified, justified and prioritized a number of proposed projects needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities as identified by municipalities.

Volusia County is asking that all jurisdictions accept and approve its designated portion of the Volusia County LMS and accept and endorse the mitigation goals and objectives established by Volusia Prepares for the countywide plan.

A copy of the 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy for Volusia County is included as **"Exhibit A"**. City staff have asked that Jeff Miller be removed as a member of the Volusia Prepares working group representing Holly Hill and that the address for the fire station be changed to 1030 Daytona Avenue. These revisions have been accepted and are anticipated to be reflected along with other minor revisions from other jurisdictions in the final 2025 Local Mitigation Strategy.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

Adoption of the 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy for Volusia County has no financial impact.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize the City Manager to adopt the Local Mitigation Strategy.

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #1: Develop and maintain a sound and sustainable financial plan for the city that establishes sufficient reserves for all funds, ensures (whenever possible) that user fees pay for services rendered, provides a realistic capital improvement program, and encourages public/private sector partnerships and intergovernmental partnerships.

Goal #4: Provide proficient public health and safety services in terms of police and fire protection, water, storm water, waste water and solid waste management and disaster preparedness with a focus on intergovernmental collaboration, private sector partnerships, and utilization of technologies and proven innovations.

MOTION:

APPROVE AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ACCEPT AND APPROVE THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL'S DESIGNATED PORTION OF THE VOLUSIA COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (PDF)

Resolution No. 2025-26

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ACCEPT AND APPROVE THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL'S DESIGNATED PORTION OF THE VOLUSIA COUNTY MITIGATION STRATEGY PLANS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ACCEPT AND APPROVE THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL'S DESIGNATED PORTION OF THE VOLUSIA COUNTY MITIGATION STRATEGY PLANS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, areas of Holly Hill are vulnerable to the human and economic costs of natural, technological and societal disasters; and

WHEREAS, the Holly Hill City Commission realizes the importance of reducing or eliminating those vulnerabilities for the overall good and welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, Holly Hill has been an active participant in Volusia Prepares, the Local Mitigation Strategy working group, which has established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process involving the county and its municipalities, as well as other public and private sector organizations, to eliminate or decrease these vulnerabilities; and

WHEREAS, Holly Hill representatives and staff have identified, justified and prioritized a number of proposed projects and programs needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities of unincorporated areas of Volusia County to the impacts of future disasters; and

WHEREAS, Holly Hill staff have reviewed the information provided by or for other participating jurisdictions and organizations, including the projects and programs they have proposed for incorporation into the Volusia County Local Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, these proposed projects and programs have been incorporated into the current edition of the Volusia County Local Mitigation Plan that has been prepared and issued for consideration and implementation by the communities and jurisdictions of Volusia County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. The City of Holly Hill accepts and approves of its designated portion of the Volusia County Local Mitigation Plan.

SECTION 2. The City of Holly Hill accepts and endorses the mitigation goals and objectives established by Volusia Prepares for countywide plan, and the anticipated schedule of the next updating of the plan

SECTION 3. The City of Holly Hill finds that the proposed mitigation projects and programs included in the plan by other jurisdictions and organizations are acceptable, that they will not adversely affect the county of its neighborhoods, and that they do not conflict with or duplicate the mitigation proposals made by the county itself.

SECTION 4. The personnel of Holly Hill are requested and instructed to pursue available funding opportunities for implementation of the proposals designated therein.

SECTION 5. The agencies and organizations within Holly Hill will, upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the proposals contained in the county's individual section of the strategy.

SECTION 6. The City of Holly Hill will continue to participate in the updating and expansion of the Volusia County Local Mitigation Plan in the years ahead.

SECTION 7. The City of Holly Hill will further seek to encourage the businesses, industries and community groups operating within Holly Hill to also participate in the updating and expansion of the Volusia County Local Mitigation Plan in the years ahead.

SECTION 8. SEVERABILITY. If any section or portion of a section of this Resolution prove to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or part of this Resolution.

SECTION 9. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 25th day of MARCH, 2025.

VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Volusia County
FLORIDA

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

PREPARED BY THE ECFRPC
AND THE VOLUSIA PREPARES LMS WORKING GROUP
JANUARY 2025

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

This section of the Plan provides a general introduction to the Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). It consists of the following five subsections:

- **Background**
- **Purpose**
- **Scope**
- **Authority**
- **Summary of Plan Contents**

1.1 BACKGROUND

Natural hazards, such as hurricanes, floods and tornadoes, are a part of the world around us. Their occurrence is natural and inevitable, and there is little we can do to control their force and intensity. We must consider these hazards to be legitimate and significant threats to human life, safety and property.

Volusia County, Florida is vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards, including hurricanes and tropical storms, flooding, tornadoes and wildfires. These hazards threaten the life and safety of county residents and have the potential to damage or destroy both public and private property and disrupt the local economy and overall quality of life of individuals who live, work and vacation in the community.

While the threat from hazardous events may never be fully eliminated, there is much we can do to lessen their potential impact upon our community and our citizens. By minimizing the impact of hazards upon our built environment, we can prevent such events from resulting in disasters. The concept and practice of reducing risks to people and property from known hazards is generally referred to as hazard mitigation.

FEMA Definition of Hazard Mitigation:
"Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards."

Hazard mitigation techniques include both structural measures, such as strengthening or protecting buildings and infrastructure from the destructive forces of potential hazards and non-structural measures, such as the adoption of sound land use policies and the creation of public awareness programs. It is widely accepted that the most effective mitigation measures are implemented at the local government level, where decisions on the regulation and control of development are ultimately made. A comprehensive mitigation approach addresses hazard vulnerabilities that exist today and in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is essential that projected patterns of future development are evaluated and considered in terms of how that growth will increase or decrease a community's overall hazard vulnerability.

As a community formulates a comprehensive strategy to hazard mitigation, a key component is to develop, adopt and update a Local Mitigation Strategy. An LMS/hazard mitigation plan establishes a broad

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

community vision and guiding principles for reducing hazard risk and further proposes specific mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce identified vulnerabilities. Each of the jurisdictions has adopted the LMS by resolution (**Appendix A**).

The Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy has evolved over the years, as more thoroughly described in Section 2: Planning Process. The Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group (LMS Working Group) has developed Bylaws and Operating Procedures (**Appendix B**) to formalize the LMS update process and working group. The Plan documents and represents the County's and participating local jurisdictions' sustained efforts to incorporate hazard mitigation principles and practices into the routine government activities and functions of Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners. This includes documenting the goals and objectives that Volusia County deems necessary to protect people and property from hazards. At its most inner core, the Plan recommends specific actions to combat hazard vulnerability and protect its residents from losses to those hazards that pose the greatest risk. Actions go beyond recommending micro-level solutions such as elevation, retrofitting and acquisition projects, and address macro-level solutions. Examples of macro-level actions that contribute to reducing the future vulnerability of Volusia County include local policies on community growth and development, incentives for natural resource protection and public awareness and outreach activities. Finally, the Plan is a living document, with implementation, evaluation and update procedures included to help achieve meaningful objectives and successful outcomes over time.

1.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

To reduce the Nation's mounting natural disaster losses, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Section 322 of DMA 2000 emphasizes the need for state and local government entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning activities and makes the development of a hazard mitigation plan a specific eligibility requirement for any local government applying for federal mitigation grant funds. These funds include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, both of which are administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Department of Homeland Security. Communities with an adopted and federally approved hazard mitigation plan thereby become pre-positioned and are more apt to receive available mitigation funds before and after the next disaster strikes.

The Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS has been prepared in coordination with FEMA Region IV and the Florida Division of Emergency Management to ensure that the Plan meets all applicable DMA 2000 and state requirements. A Local Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk, found in **Appendix C**, provides a summary of federal and state minimum standards and notes the location where each requirement is met within the Plan.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS is to:

- **Provide a comprehensive update to the Volusia County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, as previously amended in 2020, that is compliant with federal and state requirements.**
  - This Plan is intended to assist participating jurisdictions to comply with requirements in order to expedite the response and recovery process. In addition, compliance is often required to obtain state and federal funding for pre-disaster mitigation projects and post-disaster situations. This Plan allows participating jurisdictions to quickly assemble the necessary grant application materials when seeking funding.

- **Provide a methodical, substantive approach to mitigation planning.**
  - The use of a methodical approach ensures that each step in the planning process builds upon the last, resulting in a high level of assurance that proposed mitigation actions have a valid basis.

- **Enhance public awareness and understanding of hazard mitigation planning.**
  - Engaging the public in the local mitigation planning process shapes the goals, objectives and policies in this Plan. Further, it provides a method for educating the public on how to protect themselves from the impacts of hazards.

- **Create a decision tool for management.**
  - This plan provides local managers, leaders and officials with the tools needed to reduce vulnerabilities to future hazard events.

- **Enhance local policies for hazard mitigation capability.**
  - The Capability Assessment found in Section 7 outlines the policies in Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions to reduce hazard vulnerability. Volusia County's participating jurisdictions aim to enhance and create policies to address mitigating the impacts of a hazard if such policies do not exist.

- **Assure inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming.**
  - By creating a Multi-Jurisdictional plan, this Plan ensures coordination of mitigation activities. This ensures that mitigation actions proposed or implemented by one jurisdiction will be compatible with the actions pursued by another.

- **Provide jurisdiction-specific hazard mitigation vulnerability assessments and actions.**
  - The vulnerability of each jurisdiction will be outlaid in the Vulnerability Assessment. Further, each jurisdiction, based on its vulnerability, will have actions to address hazard vulnerability.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.3 SCOPE

The focus of the Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS is on those hazards deemed to be "high" or "moderate" risk as determined through a detailed hazard risk assessment conducted for Volusia County. Other hazards that pose a "low" or "negligible" risk will continue to be evaluated during future updates to the Plan, but they may not be fully addressed until they are determined to be of high or moderate risk. This enables Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions to prioritize mitigation actions based on those hazards which are understood to present the greatest risk to lives and property.

The geographic scope (i.e., the planning area) for the Plan includes all areas within the unincorporated jurisdiction of Volusia County and the participating incorporated municipalities: Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeBary, DeLand, Deltona, Edgewater, Holly Hill, Lake Helen, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City, Ormond Beach, Pierson, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange and South Daytona. In addition, other entities, such as the Volusia County School District, Halifax Medical Center, various Advent Health locations, American Red Cross and the Daytona Beach International Airport participated in the planning process. See Section 2 for a full list of participating entities.

1.4 AUTHORITY

The Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS has been developed in accordance with current state and federal rules and regulations governing local hazard mitigation plans and has been adopted by Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners in accordance with standard local procedures. The Plan shall be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the following provisions, rules and legislation:

- Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); and
- FEMA's Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Part 201.

1.5 SUMMARY OF PLAN CONTENTS

The contents of this Plan are designed and organized to be as reader-friendly and functional as possible. While significant background information is included in the processes used and studies completed (i.e., risk assessment, capability assessment), this information is separated from the more meaningful planning outcomes or actions (i.e., mitigation strategy, mitigation action plans).

Section 2: **Planning Process**, provides a complete narrative description of the process used to prepare the Plan. This includes the identification of who was involved, who participated on the planning team, and how the public and other stakeholders were involved. It also includes a detailed summary for each of the key meetings held along with any associated outcomes.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The **Community Profile**, located in Section 3, describes the general makeup of Volusia County, including prevalent geographic, demographic and economic characteristics. In addition, building characteristics and land use patterns are discussed. This baseline information provides a snapshot of the planning area and thereby assists local officials recognize those social, environmental and economic factors that ultimately play a role in determining community vulnerability to hazards.

The Risk Assessment is presented in three sections: Section 4: **Hazard Identification**; Section 5: **Hazard Profiles**; and Section 6: **Vulnerability Assessment**. Together, these sections serve to identify, analyze and assess the overall risk posed to Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions from hazards. The risk assessment also attempts to define any hazard risks that may uniquely or exclusively affect specific areas of Volusia County or its participating jurisdictions and partners.

The **Capability Assessment**, found in Section 7, provides a detailed analysis of the capacity in Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions to implement meaningful mitigation strategies and identifies existing opportunities to increase and enhance that capacity. Specific capabilities addressed in this section include planning and regulatory capability, staff and organizational (administrative) capability, technical capability, fiscal capability and political capability.

The **Community Profile, Risk Assessment** and **Capability Assessment** collectively serve as a basis for determining the goals for the Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS, each contributing to the development, adoption and implementation of a meaningful and manageable Mitigation Strategy that is based on accurate background information.

The **Mitigation Strategy**, found in Section 8, consists of broad countywide goal statements as well as an analysis of hazard mitigation techniques for Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners to consider in reducing hazard vulnerabilities. The Strategy provides the foundation for a detailed **Mitigation Action Plan**, found in Section 9, which links specific mitigation actions for each County department or agency to locally assigned implementation mechanisms and target completion dates. Together, these sections are designed to make the Plan both strategic (through the identification of long-term goals) but also functional through the identification of short-term and immediate actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

In addition to the identification and prioritization of possible mitigation projects, emphasis is placed on the use of program and policy alternatives to help make Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions less vulnerable to the damaging forces of hazards while improving the economic, social and environmental health of the community. The concept of multi-objective planning was emphasized throughout the planning process, particularly in identifying ways to link, where possible, hazard mitigation policies and programs with complimentary community goals related to disaster recovery, housing, economic development, recreational opportunities, transportation improvements, environmental quality, land development and public health and safety.

Section 10: **Plan Maintenance Procedures** includes the measures that Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions will take to ensure the Plan's continuous long-term implementation. The procedures also include the manner in which the Plan will be regularly evaluated and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 2 – PLANNING PROCESS

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.

This section describes the planning process undertaken by Volusia County in the development of the 2025 Multi-jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy. It consists of the following six subsections:

- **Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning**
- **History of Hazard Mitigation Planning in Volusia County**
- **Preparing the 2025 Plan**
- **The Volusia Prepares Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group**
- **Community Meetings and Workshops**
- **Involving the Public and Identified Stakeholders**

2.1 OVERVIEW OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

Local hazard mitigation planning is the process of organizing community resources, identifying and assessing hazard risks and determining how to best minimize or manage those risks. This process results in a hazard mitigation plan that identifies specific mitigation actions, each designed to achieve both short-term planning objectives and a long-term community vision.

To ensure the functionality of a hazard mitigation plan, responsibility is assigned for each proposed mitigation action to a specific individual, department or agency along with a schedule or target completion date for its implementation. Plan maintenance procedures are established for the routine monitoring of implementation progress, as well as the evaluation and enhancement of the mitigation plan itself. These plan maintenance procedures ensure that the plan remains a current, dynamic and effective planning document over time that becomes integrated into the routine local decision-making process.

Mitigation planning offers many benefits, including:

- **Saving lives and property**
- **Saving money**
- **Speeding recovery following disasters**
- **Reducing future vulnerability through wise development and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction**
- **Expediting the receipt of pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding**
- **Demonstrating a firm commitment to improving community health and safety**

Typically, mitigation planning is described as having the potential to produce long-term and recurring benefits by breaking the repetitive cycle of disaster loss. A core assumption of hazard mitigation is that

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

the investments made before a hazard event will significantly reduce the demand for post-disaster assistance by lessening the need for emergency response, repair, recovery and reconstruction. Furthermore, mitigation practices will enable local residents, businesses and industries to re-establish themselves in the wake of a disaster, getting the community economy back on track sooner and with less interruption.

The benefits of mitigation planning go beyond solely reducing hazard vulnerability. Measures such as the acquisition or regulation of land in known hazard areas can help achieve multiple community goals, such as preserving open space, maintaining environmental health and enhancing recreational opportunities. Thus, it is vitally important that any local mitigation planning process be integrated with other concurrent local planning efforts, and any proposed mitigation strategies must consider other existing community goals or initiatives that will help complement or hinder their future implementation.

2.2 HISTORY OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

Volusia County's hazard mitigation planning efforts began in 1997 with the formation of the Volusia Prepares Committee. The committee developed the first LMS in 1999 (adopted 2000), as part of the Florida Department of Community Affairs LMS Initiative. The previous version of the LMS, prior to the 2025 version, was updated and adopted in 2020.

2.3 PREPARING THE 2025 LMS

The 2025 LMS update was prepared by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council with assistance from Volusia County Emergency Management Staff. The LMS Update process was led by Volusia County Emergency Management Plans Coordinator Aubrie Austin. The LMS plan was updated from June 2024 to January 2025.

Per the contractual scope of work[1], the consultant team utilized the mitigation planning process recommended by FEMA (Publication Series 386) and recommendations provided by Florida Division of Emergency Management mitigation planning staff. A Local Mitigation Plan Crosswalk, found in Appendix C, provides a detailed summary of FEMA's current minimum standards of acceptability for compliance with the DMA 2000 and notes the location of where each requirement is met within the Plan. These standards are based upon FEMA's Interim Final Rule as published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, in Part 201 of the 44 Code of Federal Regulations.

The 2025 LMS was prepared using an updated plan outline and incorporated relevant content from the 2020 LMS. The LMS Working Group updated various parts of the 2020 LMS, as exemplified below:

- Stakeholders
  The LMS Working Group identified additional stakeholders that would like to participate in the LMS update process. These stakeholders were invited to subsequent meetings.

- Plan Outline
  The LMS Working Group did not revise the plan outline that was proposed by the consultant.

[1] A copy of the negotiated contractual scope of work between Volusia County and ECFRPC is available through Volusia County upon request.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

- Hazards
  The LMS Working Group decided to include natural hazards starting with the 2009 LMS update, per DMA 2K requirements. Additional manmade and technical hazards occurrences have been included because the rise in occurrences over past years. Many of these hazards are addressed through other emergency preparedness and response plans (e.g., Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Emergency Action Plan, etc.), but cascading impacts have increased the need for mitigation.

- Hazards Identification Scoring (for reference)
  In 2024, prior to this plan update, each jurisdiction reviewed the hazards scores that were included in the 2020 LMS (Comparison of Jurisdictional Relative Risk) and modified the scores for each hazard to reflect changes in the impacted area; probability of occurrence; and affects to the built and natural environment and economy.

- Goals and Objectives
  The LMS Working Group reviewed the goals and objectives as part of the 2025 update cycle. Through a series of meetings at the beginning of the update process, all goals and objectives were assessed, combined, and/or updated to better reflect the changing needs of the county.

- Vulnerability Assessment
  The Vulnerability Assessment was updated using property appraiser data, Resilient Florida Statute Guidelines, and NOAA/USACE predications, as well as the most recent local parcel data (October 2024) for GIS analysis. Hazard maps, hazards exposure and loss estimates were included when appropriate. See Sections 4, 5 and 6 for further information.

- Hazard Mitigation Initiatives
  The LMS Working Group decided to continue to use the Excel-based mitigation initiative status and scoring system. See Section 9 for further information.

- LMS Working Group Bylaws and Operating Procedures (for reference)
  The LMS Working Group updated the Bylaws and Operating Procedures in 2014 with the facilitated assistance from the consultant with changes made since the 2009 LMS update.

- Capability Assessment
  In 2009, a Capability Assessment was prepared, which was not included in the 2005 LMS. This assessment was updated for the 2020 LMS. A survey was conducted among the participating jurisdictions to update the 2025 LMS.

The process used to update this LMS included:

- Conducted the Preliminary Meeting with Volusia County Emergency Management to establish planning process, roles, responsibilities, etc. in preparation for the Kickoff Meeting.
- Conducted the Kickoff Meeting with the Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group
- Offered engagement opportunities for the general public
- Implemented the Vulnerability Assessment produced by the ECFRPC

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

- Updated the Capability Assessment
- Conducted Mitigation Strategy Meetings with the Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group and invited the general public to attend. The meetings focused on the plan outline and data collection process, as well as a review of the first draft of the updated 2025 plan.
- Developed the Mitigation Strategy with the LMS Working Group
- Updated the scores for the Mitigation Initiatives
- Updated the Mitigation Initiatives status and scoring of potential projects
- Updated the LMS Plan Maintenance process

Each of these planning steps resulted in critical work products and outcomes that collectively make up the Plan. These elements have been included as separate sections of the Plan (further described in Section 1: Introduction).

The jurisdictions will consider using content from the LMS into other planning initiatives.

2.4 VOLUSIA PREPARES LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

To guide the development of this Plan, Volusia County reconvened its Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group that was created under past planning efforts. Since the previous update, some changes have been made to the LMS working group in terms of personnel. The LMS Working Group includes representatives of various public, private and non-profit organizations throughout the county. The LMS Working Group represents a community-based planning team made up of local government officials and other key stakeholders identified to serve as critical partners in the planning process.

Opportunities were provided for all Volusia County jurisdictions, agencies, businesses, academia and other interested parties to participate in the LMS update process. All Volusia Prepares information is emailed to city managers, business owners, chambers of commerce, agencies, non-profits, emergency managers and other county partners.

Several non-profits (e.g., American Red Cross, Volusia Interfaiths/Agencies Networking in Disaster and United Cerebral Palsy) have participated in the LMS update process and have approved initiatives in the LMS. There is a Volusia Prepares Business group that has developed a Business Operations Center and emergency business database. They've also held several business planning workshops.

Beginning in June 2024, the LMS Working Group members engaged in regular discussions as well as local meetings and planning workshops to discuss and complete tasks associated with preparing the Plan. This working group coordinated together on all aspects of plan preparation and provided valuable input to the process. In addition to regular meetings, committee members routinely communicated and were kept informed through an e-mail distribution list and Internet Web site.

Specifically, the tasks assigned to the LMS Working Group members included:

- Participate in LMS update meetings and workshops.
- Provide best available data.
- Help complete the Capability Assessment Survey and provide copies of any mitigation or hazard-related documents for review and incorporation into the Plan.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

- Support the development of the Mitigation Strategy, including the design and adoption of community goal statements.
- Help design and propose appropriate mitigation actions for their department/agency for incorporation into the Mitigation Action Plan. Provide a status update and assign a priority score to existing Mitigation Actions.
- Review and provide timely comments on all study findings and draft plan deliverables.
- Support the adoption of the 2025 Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy by all participating jurisdictions.

In addition to these tasks, the Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group consists of a subcommittee responsible for the integration of the County's Program for Public Information (PPI) report into the workflow of the Volusia Prepares Working Group. This includes the creation of an annual report that reviews the status and applicability of the plan.

Table 2.1 lists the members of the Volusia County Prepares LMS Working Group who were responsible for participating in the development of the Plan.

TABLE 2.1: Volusia County Prepares LMS Working Group		
NAME	JURISDICTION	Email
Justin Barton	Daytona Beach	bartonjustin@codb.us
Angie Sehenuk	Daytona Beach	sehenukangie@codb.us
Lori Irwin	Daytona Beach Shores	lirwin@cityofdbs.org
Amy Long	DeBary	awilliamson@debary.org
David Hamstra	DeBary	david@PegasusEngineering.net
Mike Grebosz	DeLand	greboszm@deland.org
Kleu Moses	DeLand	mosesk@deland.org
Jonathan Jacob	DeLand	jacobj@deland.org
Sue Houle	Deltona	shoule@deltonafl.gov
Bill Snyder	Deltona	bsnyder@deltonafl.gov
Tyna Lynn Hilton	Edgewater	thilton@cityofedgewater.org
Sandy Camp	Edgewater	scamp@cityofedgewater.org
Jeff Miller	Holly Hill	jmiller@hollyhillfl.org
Steve Juengst	Holly Hill	sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org
Jim Gleason	Lake Helen	jgleason@lakehelen.org
David Hamstra	New Smyrna Beach	david@pegasusengineering.net
Kyle Fegley	New Smyrna Beach	kfegley@cityofnsb.com
Mark Bell	Oak Hill	publicworks@oakhillfl.gov
John Peters	Orange City	jpeters@orangecityfl.gov
Joseph Ruiz	Orange City	jruiz@ourorangecity.com
Ronnie Long	Orange City	rlong@orangecityfl.gov
Loretta Moisio	Ormond Beach	Loretta.Moisio@ormondbeach.org

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

TABLE 2.1: Volusia County Prepares LMS Working Group		
NAME	JURISDICTION	Email
Robin Gawel	Ormond Beach	Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org
Yvonne Braddock	Pierson	townclerk@townofpierson.org
Hank Baker	Ponce Inlet	hbaker@ponce-inlet.org
Ami Pierce	Ponce Inlet	apierce@ponce-inlet.org
Valerie Duhl	Port Orange	vduhl@port-orange.org
Marget Tomlinson	Port Orange	mtomlinson@port-orange.org
Becky Witte	South Daytona	bwitte@southdaytona.org
James Gillis Jr	South Daytona	lgillis@southdaytona.org
Josh McEnany	South Daytona	jmcenany@southdaytona.org
Jessica Fentress	Volusia County Coastal Division	jfentress@volusia.org
Niles Cyzycki	Volusia County Coastal Division	NCyzycki@volusia.org
Corry Brown	Volusia County Community Assistance	cabrown@volusia.org
Aubrie Austin	Volusia County Emergency Management	alaustin@volusia.org
Yolanda Buckles	Volusia County Emergency Management	ybuckles@volusia.org
Suzie Darby	Volusia County Emergency Services	sdarby@volusia.org
Samantha West	Volusia County Environmental Mgmt.	swest@volusia.org
Jeff Alberts	Volusia County Fire Dept.	jalberts@volusia.org
Nancy Church	Volusia County GIS	nchurch@volusia.org
Jill Hemmerlein	Volusia County Growth and Resource Management CRS Coordinator	jhemmerlein@volusia.org
Arden Fontaine	Volusia County Public Works	afontaine@volusia.org
David Linkinhoker	Volusia County Recovery and Resiliency	dlinkinhoker@volusia.org
Chris William	Volusia County Recovery and Resiliency	crwilliams@volusia.org
Ron Young	Volusia County School Board	Reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us
Michael Ulrich	Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities	Mulrich@volusia.org
Michael Poinatowski	Advent Health	Michael.poinatowski@adventhealth.com
Pat White	Aptim	Patricia.white@aptim.com
Karen Feaster	Daytona Beach Intl Airport	kfeaster@volusia.org
McKenna Korzeniewski	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council	MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org
Michelle Cechowski	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council	mcechowski@ecfrpc.org
Austin Beeghly	FDEM	Austin.Beeghly@em.myflorida.com
Elizabeth Caison	FDEM	Elizabeth.Caison@em.myflorida.com
Stephen Civitelli	Florida Health Department - Volusia	Stephen.Civitelli@flhealth.gov
Tim MacHardy	Mosquito Control	Tmachardy@volusia.org
Cammie Dewey	St. Johns River WMD	cdewey@sjrwmd.com
Jim Cannon	St. Johns River WMD	Jcannon@sjrwmd.com
Jim Peterson	St. Johns River WMD	JPeterson@sjrwmd.com
Mike McMunigle	St. Johns River WMD	MJMcMuni@sjrwmd.com

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

2.5 COMMUNITY MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

The preparation of this Plan required a series of meetings and workshops for facilitating discussion, gaining consensus and initiating data collection efforts with local government staff, community officials and other identified stakeholders. More importantly, the meetings and workshops prompted continuous input and feedback from relevant participants throughout the drafting stages of the Plan. Below is a summary of the key meetings and community workshops held during the development of the plan update.

In many cases, routine discussions and additional meetings were held by local staff to accomplish planning tasks specific to their department or agency, such as the approval of specific mitigation actions for their jurisdiction, department or agency to undertake and include in the Mitigation Action Plan. Preplanning efforts began in January 2024. The LMS Working Group was notified in the first quarter meeting that the LMS update was this year, and their participation was vital to the plan's success.

The following is a summary of the meetings that occurred during the LMS update planning process. Meeting invitations, agendas, minutes and rosters are provided in Appendix D.

Volusia Prepares Kickoff Meeting
June 21, 2024
The Kickoff Meeting was held at the Volusia Emergency Operations Center, 3825 Tiger Bay Road and was attended by the LMS Working Group. The primary purpose of the meeting was to explain the proposed planning process in detail, describe individual roles and responsibilities and begin initial data collection efforts. The LMS Working Group was asked to identify additional stakeholders, new plans, data and studies to incorporate into the LMS update.

Public Kickoff Meeting
September 20, 2024
The Working Group's Quarter 3 Meeting was open to the public. This meeting was held at the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center. The goal was to begin the public engagement process. The objective was to inform the Working Group and the public on the progress made up to that point and to discuss any updates needed to the priority project list.

Public Engagement Meetings
November 25 and 26, 2024
Two public meetings were held to inform the public of the planning process and the overall scope of the 2025 Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy. Maps and a draft plan were provided and general items within the plan were discussed. Special attention was given to community members' needs and recommendations for the plan.

Volusia Prepares Meeting #2 and Conclusion Meeting for Public
December 13, 2024

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

The next Local Mitigation Strategy Meeting was held at the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center, 3825 Tiger Bay Road. The purpose of this meeting was to show the jurisdictions and the public the draft plan and obtain comments and feedback.

The final opportunity for public comment will take place at the County Council meeting when the plan is presented for formal adoption. Upcoming community outreach efforts will focus on including the concepts of mitigation in current public information activities, and to make the public aware of this planning process, its goals and objectives, and opportunities for public input at every possible occasion.

2.6 INVOLVING THE PUBLIC AND IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS

A press release was issued from Volusia County Community Information, by the Volusia County Public Information Officer, to invite the public to participate in the LMS development and provide comments on the LMS. The press release included background information about the LMS process, the agenda topics, date, time and location information. Public feedback was accepted by emails, in meetings, in surveys, or by contacting the LMS Coordinator. In addition, the LMS was also placed on the Volusia County Emergency Management's Website.

The public and community stakeholders were invited to "Public Meetings" during the LMS planning process (see Appendix D). These meetings were hosted at two different public library locations to reach different parts of the community. Additionally, they were hosted at different times of the day, one evening and one morning, to accommodate various residents.

The public was also invited to the Volusia Prepares meetings conducted on September 20th and December 13th at the Volusia County EOC.

VCEM engaged community leaders from low-income and underserved communities to request input on the risks and hazards over the 5-year planning period. The survey was distributed to these partners as a way to report local experiences of hazard events (see Appendix D).

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 3 – COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section of the Plan provides an overview of Volusia County, Florida. It consists of the following five subsections:

- **Geography and the Environment**
- **Population and Demographics**
- **Housing, Infrastructure and Land Use**
- **Employment and Industry**
- **Development Trends**

A variety of resources were used to obtain reliable data and information about the community's profile and demographics. To develop this plan, sources such as the U.S. Census, BEBR reports, and Volusia County Property Appraiser information, were utilized.

3.1 GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Volusia County was established in 1854 as a prosperous steamboat landing area. It lies on the central coast of eastern Florida and is comprised of 1,103 square miles of land and 329 square miles of water (bounded to the north and south by the coastal counties of Flagler and Brevard). Several counties border Volusia County to the west including Putnam, Marion, Lake and Seminole. The County is located approximately 40 miles from Orlando, 95 miles from Jacksonville and 105 miles from Tampa, Florida.

There are 16 incorporated areas within Volusia County, of which Deltona is the largest in terms of population. An orientation map of the Volusia County study area is provided as **Section 3 Figure 1**. The participating jurisdictions in this plan include Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, DeBary, Deland Deltona, Edgewater, Holly Hill, Lake Helen, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Orange City, Ormond Beach, Pierson, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, South Daytona, and the unincorporated area of Volusia County.

Forest land accounts for approximately 56 percent of the land area in Volusia County[1]. There is an abundance of public land in Volusia County. For example, the northern portion of the county, abutting Flagler County, is located in the North Peninsula State Recreation Area. In addition, the southern coastal portion of the county, adjacent to Brevard County, is part of the Canaveral National Seashore.

The climate in Volusia County is considered sub-tropical with generally warm, humid temperatures year-round. The average winter temperature is 61 degrees Fahrenheit. The average summer temperature is 81 degrees Fahrenheit, though it typically exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the months of June, July, and August. The average annual precipitation is 53.83 inches.

[1] http://www.freshfromflorida.com

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SECTION 3: COMMUNITY PROFILE

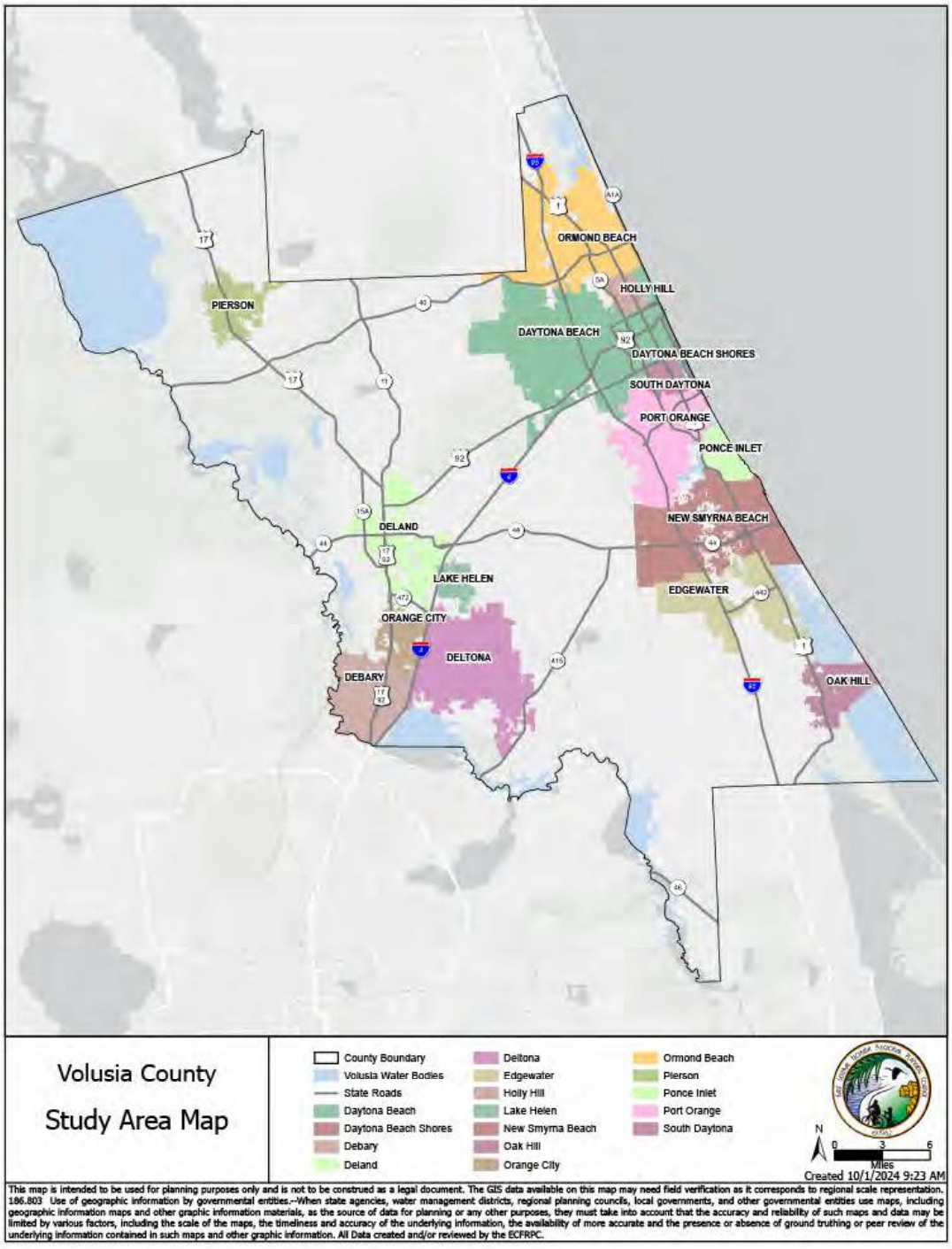
The dominant surface water resources in Volusia County are Mosquito Lagoon, Lake George (37,884 acres), Lake Monroe (5,423 acres), and Lake Harney (3,210 acres)[2]. There are many other water areas throughout the County, which are fed by numerous creeks, bayous and other minor tributaries.

[2] Volusia County Comprehensive Plan, Figure 1-2 Legend for Water Bodies

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY PROFILE

Section 3: Figure 1: Volusia County Study Area Map



Source: Volusia County GIS, ECFRPC GIS

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3.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2023 estimated population of Volusia County was 590,357. This represents a 6.7 percent increase from 2020, when the population was 553,537. **Section 3: Table 1** provides the 2020 populations of the cities and unincorporated areas within Volusia County, along with the 2023 population estimates as provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. In addition, **Section 3: Figure 2** shows the population distribution in Volusia County.

Section 3: Table 1: Population of Cities and Unincorporated Areas in Volusia County[3]

JURISDICTION	2020 POPULATION	2023 POPULATION ESTIMATE
Daytona Beach	71,586	82,485
Daytona Beach Shores	5,120	5,194
DeBary	22,255	23,209
DeLand	37,786	43,009
Deltona	93,701	98,739
Edgewater	23,111	23,636
Holly Hill	12,970	13,075
Lake Helen	2,843	2,964
New Smyrna Beach	30,210	32,655
Oak Hill	2,011	2,128
Orange City	12,631	14,928
Ormond Beach	43,070	44,277
Pierson	1,540	1,558
Ponce Inlet	3,365	3,450
Port Orange	62,619	65,966
South Daytona	12,852	13,781
Unincorporated	115,867	119,303

[3] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (May 2024) & University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (January 2024). https://bebr.ufl.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/projections_2024.pdf

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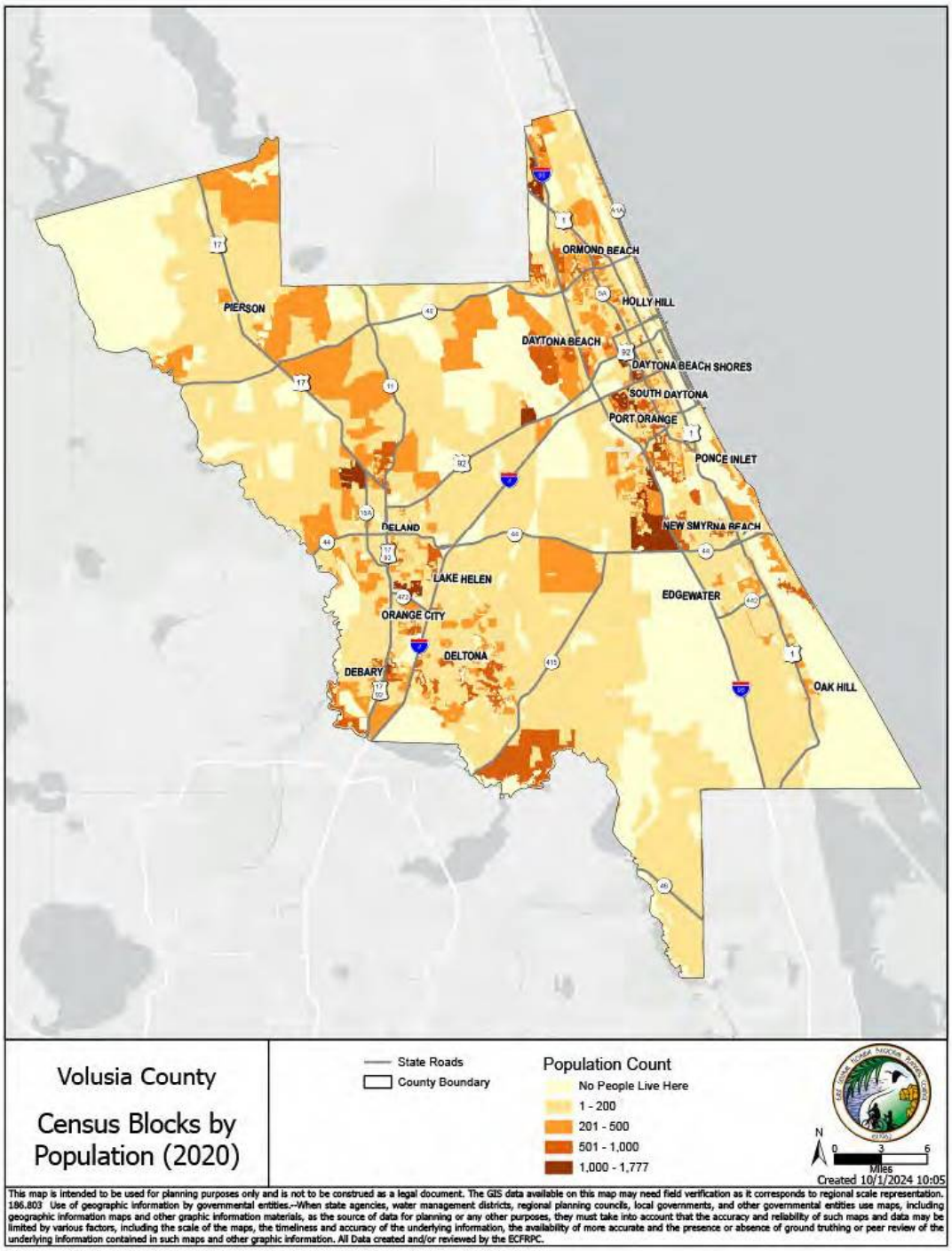
SECTION 3: COMMUNITY PROFILE

Section 3: Figure 2: Population of Cities and Unincorporated Areas in Volusia County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2020)

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SECTION 3: COMMUNITY PROFILE

According to the 2022 U.S. Census American Community Survey, the median age for the County was 46.6 years. This is higher than the Florida median age of 42.7 years of age. It is estimated that 25.4 percent of the County's population is made up of persons that are 65 years old and over, which is higher than the State figure of 21.6 percent.

The racial mix in Volusia County is predominately white, but has other populations. White persons make up 70.4 percent of the County's population. Black or African American persons accounted for 10.1 percent of the Volusia County population, less than the state percentage of 15.0 percent. Asians comprised 2.0 percent of the population compared to the State's 2.9 percent. People of two or more races comprise 7.6 percent of the population in the County.

According to the Census American Community Survey, in 2022 there were 2.7 people per household. There were 2.32 people per household according to the 2010 U.S. Census.

Section 3: Table 2: Average Number of Persons Per Household

JURISDICTION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
Daytona Beach	2.7
Daytona Beach Shores	2.2
DeBary	2.7
DeLand	2.9
Deltona	3.2
Edgewater	2.6
Holly Hill	2.5
Lake Helen	2.5
New Smyrna Beach	2.4
Oak Hill	1.7
Orange City	2.6
Ormond Beach	2.5
Pierson	2.9
Ponce Inlet	2.1
Port Orange	2.6
South Daytona	2.7
Unincorporated	2.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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3.3 HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND LAND USE

3.3.1 Housing

According to the Census Bureau's 2022 American Community Survey, there are 273,835 housing units in Volusia County. Of these structures, 68.8 percent are single-unit and 22.7 percent are multi-unit. The remaining 8.5 percent are mobile homes or other types of housing. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was $251,400, compared to the $178,700 average in Florida and the $193,500 national average.[4]

3.3.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is categorized in this Plan as Transportation and Utilities, as these elements are vital in a disaster event, both for evacuation and for response and recovery efforts. Volusia County is endowed with multi-modes of transportation and has several utility providers.

Transportation

Volusia County has several transportation options whether traveling by automobile, rail, or air. There are two federal interstates which run through the County: Interstate 95 runs north to south along the coast, and Interstate 4 runs northeast, connecting the County to Orlando, and merging with I-95 near Daytona Beach. There are also four federal highways (U.S. 1, U.S. 17, U.S. 40 and U.S. 92). There are also four major railway transportation providers (Amtrak, CSX, Florida East Coast Railway, and SunRail), and a number of regional airports. The major area airport is Daytona Beach International Airport. In addition, Port Canaveral, a deep-water port, and one of the busiest cruise ports in the world, is located about 70 miles south of Volusia County in Brevard County.

Utilities

Florida Power and Light, Duke Energy, City of New Smyrna Beach Utilities Commission, and Clay Electric Cooperative serve the electricity needs in Volusia County. The natural gas suppliers are Florida Public Utilities and TECO People's Gas. Water and sewer services are provided by a number of different sources including Volusia County Utilities, North Peninsula Utilities Corporation, and municipal governments.

[4] https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP04?g=050XX00US12127&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

3.3.3 Land Use

Section 3: Table 2 shows the current vacant commercial, industrial, institutional, other, and residential land in Volusia County as of 2024 rounded up to the nearest whole numbers.

Section 3: Table 3: Vacant Land in Acres Throughout Volusia County

JURISDICTION	VACANT COMMERCIAL	VACANT INDUSTRIAL	VACANT INSTITUTIONAL	VACANT OTHER	VACANT RESIDENTIAL
Daytona Beach	1488	241	95	6830	817
Daytona Beach Shores	25	0.5	0.7	137	10
DeBary	298	46	-	739	491
DeLand	447	127	30	2084	676
Deltona	576	152	9	1691	1165
Edgewater	464	220	2	1360	518
Holly Hill	67	31	0.6	45	96
Lake Helen	100	-	7	185	631
New Smyrna Beach	654	150	15	2978	626
Oak Hill	143	-	3	796	479
Orange City	827	91	0.8	259	236
Ormond Beach	651	63	5	2947	628
Pierson	65	-	0.8	900	745
Ponce Inlet	17	-	4	221	67
Port Orange	514	42	130	2127	311
South Daytona	125	9	1	73	39
Unincorporated Area	1735	333	41	6305	40339

Source: Volusia County Property Appraiser, ECFRPC

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

Volusia County began as a prosperous steamboat landing town in the early 1800s. Today, employment is based largely in the public sector. According to the 2022 American Community Survey, the civilian labor force in Volusia County is approximately 255,301. The top employers are Volusia County Schools, and the local hospital systems.

From an industry perspective, the main economic sources for the county are educational services, and health care and social assistance (21.7%); Retail trade (13.6%); Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (12.4%); and Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services (11.5%).[5]

In 2022, the estimated median household income for Volusia County was $64,601, less than the State at $72,200 and U.S. medians of $80,610.[6]

[5] https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?g=050XX00US12127&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles
[6] https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/MHIFL12127A052NCEN

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3.5 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Volusia County experienced substantial growth between 2000 and 2005 followed by a sharp decline in growth between 2009 and 2012, as indicated by U.S. Census residential building permit data. Growth has generally rebounded since 2013.

Section 3: Table 4: Annual Residential Building Permit Data, Volusia County

YEAR	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL UNITS	YEAR OVER YEAR CHANGE
2000	3,147	---
2001	5,112	+ 1,965
2002	4,171	-941
2003	5,112	+ 941
2004	4,920	- 192
2005	5,186	+ 266
2006	2,961	- 2,225
2007	1,577	- 1,384
2008	1,053	- 524
2009	600	- 453
2010	653	+ 53
2011	539	- 114
2012	760	+ 221
2013	1,307	+ 547
2014	1,205	- 102
2015	987	- 218
2016	1,077	+ 90
2017	1,496	+ 419
2018	1,598	+ 102
2019	1,928	+ 105
2020	2,035	+ 107
2021	2,759	+724
2022	3,519	+ 760
2023	3,232	-287
2024	2,574	-658

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 ACS; Volusia County Connect Permits[7]

For a list of new developments in Volusia County please visit the Land Development section of the Volusia County Growth and Resource Management Department website at the following link: http://www.volusia.org/services/growth-and-resource-management/planning-and-development/land-development/

[7] https://connectlivepermits.org/citizenportal/app/public-search on 12/18/2024

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SECTION 4 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This section is the first of three sections that assess the risk of Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions to hazards. This section identifies a wide range of hazards that could potentially impact the County. Section 5: **Hazard Profiles** provides more detailed information about how the identified hazards specifically impact the County and participating jurisdictions. Section 6: **Vulnerability Assessment** provides detailed analyses results that indicate the number of damages that could occur in the County because of the identified hazards. Together, these sections serve to identify, analyze and assess the overall risk posed to Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions from hazards. The risk assessment also attempts to define any hazard risks that may uniquely or exclusively affect specific areas of Volusia County or its participating jurisdictions and partners.

Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards[1] that threaten life and property. Upon a review of the full range of natural hazards suggested under FEMA planning guidance, Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions have identified several hazards that are to be addressed in this Multi-Jurisdictional LMS. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMS Working Group) members, research of past disaster declarations in the County, a review of previous hazard mitigation plans in the County, and a review of the current Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan. Readily available online information from reputable sources such as federal and state agencies was also evaluated to supplement information from these key sources.

Section 4: Table 1 lists the full range of natural hazards initially identified for consideration in the Plan and provides a brief description for each. This table includes seventeen (17) individual hazards categorized by the following types: natural, technological, and manmade. Some of these hazards are interrelated or cascading (i.e., hurricanes can cause flooding, storm surge and tornadoes). It should also be noted that some hazards, such as extreme temperature may impact a large area yet cause little damage, while other hazards, such as tornadoes, may impact a small area yet cause extensive damage.

Section 4: Table 1: Descriptions of the Full Range of Initially Identified Hazards

HAZARD	DESCRIPTION
Natural	
Agriculture	Agriculture includes Infestations, Invasive Species, and Diseases Infestation or disease in agriculture is when biological entities such as insects, rodents, bacteria or viruses significantly increase in a given area, affecting crops to the point where human and animal health is threatened, valuable crops may be damaged or significant environmental resources may be lost.
Coastal Erosion	Landward displacement of a shoreline caused by the forces of waves and currents define coastal erosion. Coastal erosion is measured as the rate of change in the

[1] FEMA's current regulations and interim guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) require, at a minimum, an evaluation of a full range of natural hazards. An evaluation of human-caused hazards (e.g., technological hazards, terrorism, etc.) is encouraged, though not required, for plan approval. Volusia County has focused solely on natural hazards at this time. Incorporation of human-caused hazards may be evaluated in future versions of the plan, as it is a "living document" which will be monitored, evaluated and updated regularly.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

HAZARD	DESCRIPTION
	position or horizontal displacement of a shoreline over a period. It is generally associated with episodic events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, nor'easters, storm surges and coastal flooding but may also be caused by human activities that alter sediment transport. Construction of shoreline protection structures can mitigate the hazard but may also exacerbate it under some circumstances.
Drought	A drought is a prolonged period of less than normal precipitation such that the lack of water causes a serious hydrologic imbalance. Common effects of drought include crop failure, water supply shortages, and fish and wildlife mortality. High temperatures, intense winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions and make areas more susceptible to wildfire. Human demands and actions can hasten or mitigate drought-related impacts on local communities.
Extreme Temperature	Extreme temperature generally refers to temperatures that are unusually high or low compared to typical weather conditions for a specific location and time of year. However, defining what constitutes "extreme" can be challenging due to context, location, history, and duration. Volusia County defines extreme temperature in two ways. • Extreme cold may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. Ice storms occur when moisture falls and freezes immediately upon impact on trees, power lines, communication towers, structures, roads and other hard surfaces. Winter storms and ice storms can down trees, cause widespread power outages, damage property, and cause fatalities and injuries to human life. • Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 9 degrees or more above the average high temperature of 90°F for the region and last for 3 or more consecutive days. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground.
Flood	The accumulation of water within a water body results in the overflow of excess water onto adjacent lands, usually floodplains, causing flood or rising waters in various ways. Floods have three categories: riverine, coastal, or shallow flooding (which includes sheet flow, ponding, and urban drainage). A floodplain is the land adjoining the channel of a river, stream ocean, lake or other watercourse or water body that is susceptible to flooding.
Public Health Emergencies	Public health emergencies consist of disease and pandemic outbreaks. They may be accidental, natural, or intentional. Under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C § 319), the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HSS) can declare a public health emergency. This can include medical surges (often from mass casualty events) that require hospitals to act beyond normal capacity.
Rising Coastal Waters	Rising coastal waters is a hazard that refers to unprecedented water levels along the coast, usually leading to inland affects. This hazard encompasses: • Storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide and rising anywhere from four to five feet in a Category 1 hurricane up to more than 30 feet in a Category 5 storm. Storm surge heights and associated waves are also dependent upon the shape of the offshore continental shelf (narrow or wide) and the depth of the ocean bottom (bathymetry). A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep

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HAZARD	DESCRIPTION
	water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. Storm surge arrives ahead of a storm's actual landfall and the more intense the hurricane is, the sooner the surge arrives. Storm surge can be devastating to coastal regions, causing severe beach erosion and property damage along the immediate coast. • Sea level rise is caused by warming of the earth's climate, the associated thermal expansion of water molecules, and generally impacts coastal, lagoon-adjacent and river-adjacent areas that are hydrologically connected to the ocean. Sea level rise has been observed over the past few decades in Central Florida, including Volusia County. Projections by NOAA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers depict varying levels of sea level rise by the year 2100. As part of this plan, sea level rise and sea level rise-plus storm surge are analyzed. • Tsunamis are a wave or series of waves mostly caused by an earthquake or by a large undersea landslide, volcanic eruption or other undersea disturbance. From the area of disturbance, tsunami waves will travel outward in all directions and can originate hundreds or even thousands of miles away from affected coastal areas.
Severe Weather	Severe weather refers to any significant or intense weather conditions that can cause damage, disruption, or pose a threat to safety. It encompasses a range of phenomena that are more extreme than typical weather conditions. Volusia County experiences severe weather in a variety of ways. • A hail event produces hailstones that fall to the ground. Hail forms when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops into parts of the atmosphere where the temperatures are below freezing. • Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a "bolt" when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Lightning rapidly heats the sky as it flashes, but the surrounding air cools following the bolt. This rapid heating and cooling of the surrounding air causes thunder. On average, 73 people are killed each year by lightning strikes in the United States. • Thunderstorms are caused by air masses of varying temperatures meeting in the atmosphere. Rapidly rising warm and moist air fuels the formation of thunderstorms. They can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours.
Tornado	A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that has contact with the ground and is often visible as a funnel cloud. Its vortex rotates cyclonically with wind speeds ranging from as low as 40 mph to as high as 300 mph. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to catastrophic depending on the intensity, size, and duration of the storm.
Tropical Cyclones	Hurricanes and tropical storms are classified as tropical cyclones and defined as any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate

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HAZARD	DESCRIPTION
	counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) and with a diameter averaging 10 to 30 miles across. When maximum sustained winds reach or exceed 39 miles per hour, the system is designated a tropical storm, given a name, and is closely monitored by the National Hurricane Center. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane. The primary damaging forces associated with these storms are high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to the additional forces of storm surge, wind-driven waves and tidal flooding which can be more destructive than cyclone wind. Most hurricanes and tropical storms form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico during the official Atlantic hurricane season, which extends from June through November.
Wildland Fire	An uncontrolled fire burning in an area of vegetative fuels such as grasslands, brush, or woodlands. Heavier fuels with high continuity, steep slopes, high temperatures, low humidity, low rainfall, and high winds all work to increase risk for people and property located within wildfire hazard areas or along the urban/wildland interface. Wildfires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems, but most are caused by human factors. Over 80 percent of forest fires started by negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improperly extinguishing campfires. The second most common cause for wildfire is lightning.
Manmade	
Civil Disturbance	Events of civil disturbances can be classified as armed violence, riots, protests, and threats against the military or the government. The proper planning and prevention methods aid in the mitigation of such events. For threats of civil disturbance utilizing armed violence, it is likely that a joint jurisdictional management of operations will take effect, coordinated at the county level between the Sheriff's Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and the Office of Emergency Management. Civil disturbances can occur due to socio-economic, political or other reasons. These types of events typically occur in public places.
Mass Migration	Mass-migration occurs when persons of one geographic area move in large numbers to another geographic location.
Terrorism	Terrorism includes any attempt to attack, cripple or damage public goods, public infrastructure or citizens on a large scale. Defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives" (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). The various forms of terrorism Volusia County may experience come in four forms. • Agro-Terrorism: The deliberate introduction of disease-causing organisms and chemicals into the food supply through agriculture. It could impact the public if crops or agricultural foods contaminated with disease-causing organisms were to enter the food chain. • Cyber Terrorism: Unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computers, networks, and the information stored therein; and used to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives.

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HAZARD	DESCRIPTION
	• Domestic Terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature. • International Terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).
Technological	
Coastal Oil Spill	An oil spill is the release of liquid petroleum into the environment, typically the ocean, rivers, or lakes. These spills can result from various incidents, including accidents involving oil tankers, offshore drilling rigs, pipelines, storage facilities, or during the extraction process. Oil spills can have severe environmental, economic, and health impacts. While oil spills would primarily affect the Gulf coast of Florida, oil spills can negatively affect tourism and ecological conditions on the Atlantic coast of Florida.
Critical Infrastructure Failure	Public utilities provide critical services such as drinking water, stormwater and wastewater collection/treatment, electric power, transportation, supply chains systems that support food and fuel, and communications. These services contribute to the economic well-being and public health/safety of the communities they serve. A utility service disruption can be a cascading emergency from an event such as a cyber-terrorism or a hurricane. Widespread power outages can occur without warning. Generally warning times will be short in the case of technological failure, such as a fire at a sub-station, traffic accident, human error, or terrorist attack. In cases where a power failure is caused by natural hazards, greater warning time is possible. For example, high wind events such as tornados and hurricanes often cause widespread power failure and are often forecasted before they affect a community so that residents can prepare.
HazMat / Industrial Incident	Hazardous material (HazMat) includes events when liquid, solid or gaseous chemicals that are harmful or fatal to humans or ecological infrastructure disperse into the atmosphere.

SPECIAL NOTE: The plan omits hazards that may be recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area. Rationale is that while some hazards may pose a risk to Volusia County, mitigation investments would not be deemed appropriate or feasible due to the impending need to mitigate more frequent disasters. Hazards were omitted due to low probability or limited recorded impacts. It is acknowledged that mitigation efforts can duplicate hazard mitigation benefits.

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SECTION 5 – HAZARD PROFILES

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i):
The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

5.1 OVERVIEW

This section includes detailed hazard profiles for each of the hazards identified in the previous section as significant enough for further evaluation through the risk assessment in Volusia County. This includes the following hazards:

- **Natural**
  - Agriculture
  - Coastal Erosion
  - Drought
  - Extreme Temperature
  - Flood
  - Public Health Emergencies
  - Rising Coastal Water
  - Severe Weather
  - Tornado
  - Tropical Cyclones
  - Wildland Fire
- **Manmade**
  - Civil Disturbance
  - Mass Migration
  - Terrorism
- **Technological**
  - Coastal Oil Spill
  - Critical Infrastructure Failure
  - HazMat/ Industrial Incident

Each hazard profile described in this section includes a general description of the hazard, its location and extent, notable historical occurrences, the probability of future occurrences, potential impacts, and overall vulnerability. It also includes specific items noted by members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMS Working Group). The probability of future occurrence is expressed as “high” (expected to occur at least every five years), “moderate” (expected to occur at least every 25 years), “low”

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(expected to occur at least every 100 years, and "very low" (is possible to occur, despite their being no recorded occurrences).

Major Disaster Declarations

In 1988, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was enacted to support state and local governments when disasters overwhelm local resources. This law, as amended, establishes a process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential Disaster Declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available from the federal government, and sets the conditions for obtaining that assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), now part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security, is tasked with coordinating the response. Since 1965, Volusia County has received numerous presidential disaster declarations for such hazards as hurricanes, tornados, floods and severe freezes (**Section 5: Table 1**).

Section 5: Table 1: Presidential Disaster Declarations

EVENT	DECLARATION DATE	DECLARATION NUMBER
Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	05/15/79	586
Tornadoes, Flooding, High Winds & Tides, Freezing	03/13/93	982
Tropical Storm Gordon, Tornadoes, Flooding	11/28/94	1043
Tropical Storm Josephine	10/15/96	1141
Severe Storms, High Winds, Tornadoes, Flooding	02/25/98	1195
Extreme Fire Hazard	07/03/98	1223
Hurricane Floyd	09/22/99	1300
Hurricane Irene	10/28/99	1306
Severe Freeze	02/06/01	159
Hurricane Charlie/Bonnie	08/13/04	1539
Hurricane Frances	09/04/04	1545
Hurricane Ivan	09/15/04	1551
Hurricane Jeanne	09/26/04	1561
Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	09/05/05	3220
Severe Storms, Tornadoes	02/03/07	1679
Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	02/08/07	1680
Tropical Storm Fay	08/21/08	3288
Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds	05/27/09	1840
Hurricane Matthew	10/03/16	3377
Hurricane Irma	09/04/17	3385
Hurricane Michael	10/07/18	3405
Hurricane Dorian	08/28/19	3420
Florida Covid-19 Pandemic	03/25/20	4486

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Hurricane Sally	09/23/20	4564
Hurricane Ian	09/29/22	4673
Hurricane Nicole	12/13/22	4680
Hurricane Idalia	08/31/23	4734
Hurricane Milton	10/11/2024	4834

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Volusia County Emergency Management has had numerous significant disaster events that resulted in the activation of their Emergency Operations Center. **Section 5 Table 2** lists these events by type, area of impact, EOC activation level, the estimated number of properties that were damaged, and loss estimates.

Section 5: Table 2: Significant Activation Events

Date of Event	Type of Event	Area of Event	EOC Level Activation	Damage Estimate	
				Number of Properties	Dollars
3/13/1993	Windstorm	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	1273	16,948,355
5/4/1994	Tornado	Holly Hill	Level 2 (Part)	273	6,680,000
9/6/1994	I-4 Chemical Spill	SW Volusia	Level 1 (Mon)	N/A	N/A
11/17/1994	T.S. Gordon	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	658	10,602,924
8/3/1995	Hurricane Erin	Edgewater	Level 3 (Full)	31	65,052
3/11/1996	Windstorm	Daytona Beach	Level 1 (Mon)	8	28,000
7/10/1996	Hurricane Bertha	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/5/1996	Hurricane Fran	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
10/8/1996	T.S. Josephine	County-Wide	Level 1 (Mon)	193	1,232,343
4/23/1997	Tornado	NSB Peninsula	Level 2 (Part)	79	525,600
7/5/1997	Tornado	Oak Hill	Level 1 (Mon)	6	33,000
11/2/1997	Tornado	NSB Main & Penn	Level 2 (Part)	318	11,070,722
2/2/1998	Windstorm	Bethune Beach	Level 1 (Mon)	1	20,000
2/22/1998	Tornado	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	616	9,435,553
6/22/1998	Fire Storm "98"	County-Wide	Level 4 (Full)	22	2,126,013
7/28/1998	Tornado	Daytona Beach	Level 1 (Mon)	46	159,000
1/3/1999	Windstorm	SR 415 Area	Level 1 (Mon)	8	9,100
1/9/1999	Windstorm	Daytona Beach	Level 1 (Mon)	11	59,000
9/14/1999	Hurricane Floyd	East Side	Level 1 (Full)	433	18,655,353
10/16/1999	Hurricane Irene	East Side	Level 2 (Part)	185	16,809,266
1/1/2000	Y2K	County-Wide	Level 1 (Full)	N/A	N/A
5/31/2000	Wildfires 2000	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/16/2000	Hurricane Gordon	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/19/2000	Windstorm	DeLand	Level 2 (Part)	18	68,836
3/13/2001	Tornado	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	172	3,210,995
9/11/2001	Nat'l Terrorism Event	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/14/2001	T.S. Gabrielle	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	44	474,135
11/15/2001	Rain Event	East Volusia	Level 2 (Part)	39	561,300
4/18/2002	Amtrak Derailment	Putnam Co.	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	5,000
9/4/2002	T.S. Edouard	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A

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SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Date of Event	Type of Event	Area of Event	EOC Level Activation	Damage Estimate	
				Number of Properties	Dollars
1/13/2003	Water Plant Breach	Debary	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	30,000
7/3/2004	Pepsi 400 Dis Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/13/2004	Hurricane Charley	County-Wide	Level 1 (Full)	5719	106,900,000
9/4/2004	Hurricane Frances	County-Wide	Level 1 (Full)	26964	393,900,000
9/25/2004	Hurricane Jeanne	County-Wide	Level 1 (Full)	UNK	59,500,000
7/2/2005	Pepsi 400 Dis Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/8/2005	T.S. Ophelia	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	Beach	N/A
10/23/2005	Hurricane Wilma	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	3	752,000
2/19/2006	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/1/2006	Pepsi 400 Dis Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/29/2006	T.S. Ernesto	County- Wide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
12/25/2006	Tornado	DeLand-Daytona Bch.	Level 3 (Mon)	210	32,000,000
2/2/2007	Tornado	DeLand-NSB	Level 2 (Part)	771	60,557,921
2/18/2007	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/6/2007	Airport Road Fire	Volusia/Flagler Co.	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/7/2007	Pepsi 400 Dis Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
2/17/2008	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/5/2008	Coke 400 Dis Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/18/2008	T.S. Fay	County-Wide	Level 1 (Full)	240	13,580,016
2/15/2009	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/17/2009	May Rainstorm	County-Wide	Level 2 (Part)	1654	69,516,703
7/7/2009	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/24/2009	Port Orange Tornado	Port Orange	Level 3 (Monitor)	175	2,810,661
2/14/2010	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
7/3/2010	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
2/20/2011	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
2/28/2011	Iron Horse Fire (17,017 a.)	Volusia County	Level 3 (Monitor)	N/A	
5/26/2011	Volusia Command Fires	Volusia County	Level 3 (Monitor)	N/A	
6/2/2011	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
2/26-28/12	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
7/7/2012	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
12/11-12/12	Tornado Terra Mar	Edgewater	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	1,692,498
2/24/2013	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
3/2/2013	Durrance Fire	Ormond Beach	Level 3 (Monitor)	N/A	
6/6/2013	Tropical Storm Andrea	Countywide	Level 3 (Monitor)	N/A	
7/6/2013	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
2/23/2014	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
7/1/2014	Tropical Storm Arthur	Countywide	Level 3 (Monitor)	N/A	
7/3/2014	T.S. Arthur	Countywide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
7/5-6/2014	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	
9/23/2014	No Name Rain Event	Port Orange/ NSB	Level 2 (Part)	150	1,500,000

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Date of Event	Type of Event	Area of Event	EOC Level Activation	Damage Estimate	
				Number of Properties	Dollars
3/22/2015	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/5/2015	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/27-29/2015	T.S. Erika	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
2/21/2016	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/27-30/2016	Country 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
6/5-7/2016	T.S. Colin	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/2/2016	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
10/6-20/2016	Hurricane Matthew	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	N/A	493,500,000
2/26/2017	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/26-28/2017	Country 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/2/2017	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/5-22/2017	Hurricane Irma	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	N/A	371,091,000
2/18/2018	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/25-27/2018	Country 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/7/2018	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
2/17/2019	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/7/2019	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/2/2019	Hurricane Dorian	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	N/A	2,600,600
2/16/20	Daytona 500 Race	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/1/20	Hurricane Isaias	Countywide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/16/20	Nascar Series	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/19/20	Primary Day Tornado	Deland	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/29/20	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
2/16/21	Daytona 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
7/2/21	Hurricane Elsa	Countywide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/28/21	Coke Zero 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
2/20/22	Daytona 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/28/22	Coke Zero Sugar 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/28/22	Hurricane Ian	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	7,051	357,449,754
11/7/22	Hurricane Nicole	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	615	495,385,828
2/19/23	Daytona 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/26/23	Coke Zero Sugar 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/28-8/30/23	Hurricane Idalia	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
1/18-1/19/24	Daytona 500	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
5/8-5/12/24	Rockville	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
8/24/24	Coke Zero Sugar 400	Daytona Beach	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
9/26/24	Hurricane Helene	Countywide	Level 2 (Part)	N/A	N/A
10/10/24	Hurricane Milton	Countywide	Level 1 (Full)	5,102	267,508,457
			Totals------>	**53,414**	**$2,838,300,446**

Source: Volusia County Emergency Management Division (Revised 1/28/2025)

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

NATURAL HAZARDS

5.2 AGRICULTURE

Background

Agriculture includes Infestations, Invasive Species, and Diseases Infestation or disease in agriculture is when biological entities such as insects, rodents, bacteria or viruses significantly increase in a given area, affecting crops to the point where human and animal health is threatened, valuable crops may be damaged, or significant environmental resources may be lost. Examples of common Volusia infestations are caused by mosquitos, citrus greening, southern pine beetle, Florida Dampwood Termites, rats, or noxious plants like Brazilian Pepper Tree, etc.

Cattle diseases like Mad Cow, Hartwater, and hoof-and-mouth and citrus disease like Greening and Canker are of concern to Volusia farmers. Coordination with the University of Florida IFAS and Volusia County Extension is the first step in mitigation planning for agricultural infestations and disease. A notable source of information on the distribution of invasive plants, insects, animals and diseases in Volusia can be found at the Early Detection and Distribution Mapping system website, http://www.eddmaps.org, known as EDDMapS. The EDDMapS web-based mapping system documents invasive species and disease distribution. The site combines data from other databases and organizations as well as volunteer observations to create a national network of invasive species distribution data that is used by scientists, researchers, land managers, landowners, educators, conservationists, ecologists, farmers, foresters, state and national parks. Florida has ecosystems not found in the other 47 contiguous states, and it also has more non-native species than any state other than Hawaii.

If important natural resources such as mangroves, sea oats, oyster beds, etc. are overrun by invading species, then the county will be more vulnerable to the consequences of all other hazards. With the disappearance of natural barriers, lower impacting hazards will have increasingly stronger impacts on residents, businesses, critical infrastructure and the ability of the County to provide uninterrupted program operations. Faculty members at the University of Florida currently are conducting research and outreach programs to better understand and control these exotic invasive species. Until controls are in place the entire population of Volusia is at risk to the effects of a degrading ecosystem.

Location and Spatial Extent

Agriculture incidents in Volusia County are quite rare and historically have not caused much damage to the community. In 2022, the county had 95,988 acres of farmland. Much of the agricultural land is located in the central western part of Volusia County, including Enterprise and Pierson. The extent encompasses small areas of crops within the county. Since 2022, there has been a 13% decrease in the number of farms that exist within the county. While the direct impacts may be rare, the indirect effects of an incident could be county-wide. From 2020 to 2024, at least 70 acres within the county are infested with non-native species.[1]

[1]https://www.eddmaps.org/tools/query/?observationDateStart=01/01/2020&observationDateEnd=08/12/2024&eradicationstatus=1,2&country=926&state=92612000&fipscode=92612127&records=current

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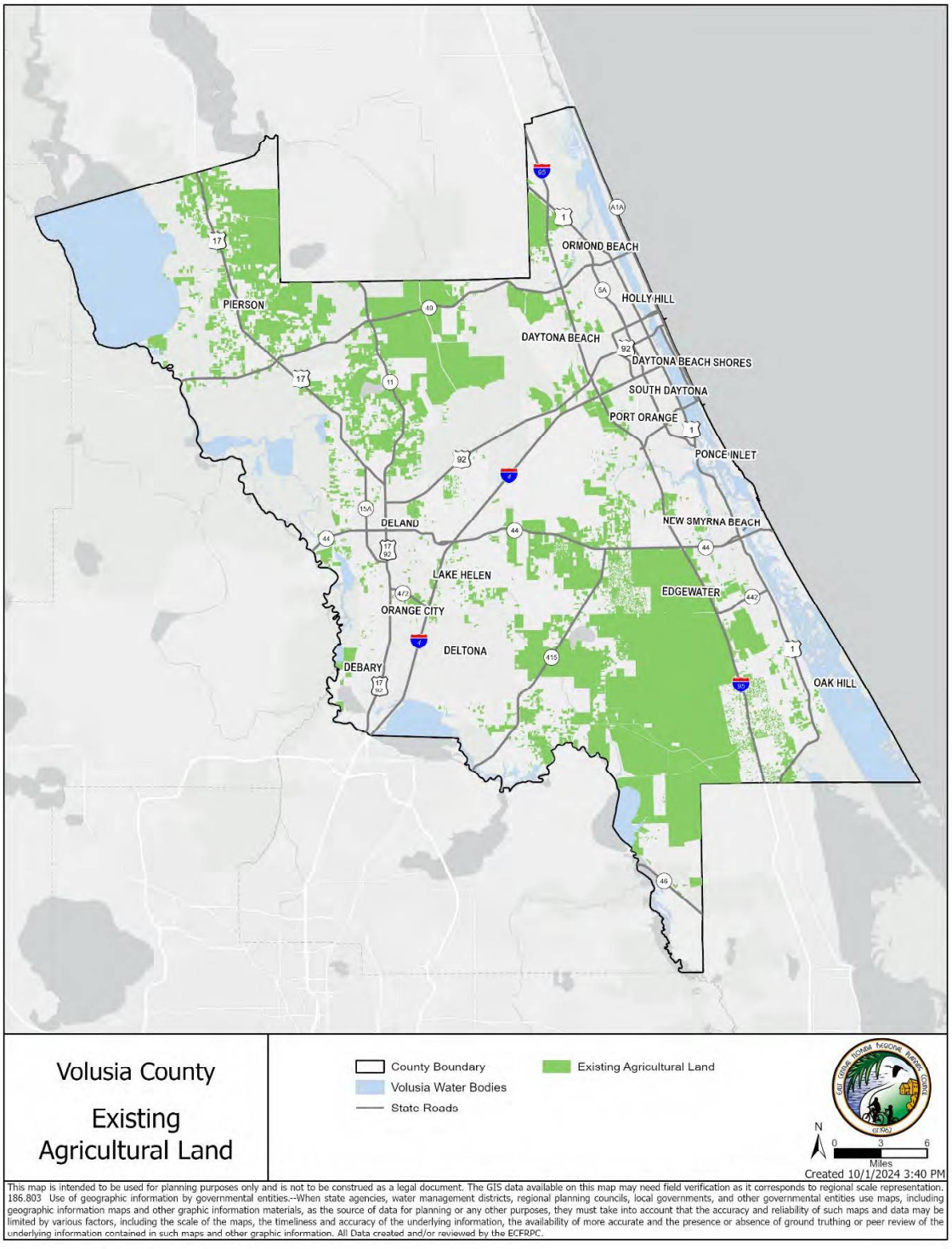
SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Figure 1: Volusia County Agricultural Land



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Source: Volusia County Property Appraiser, ECFRPC

Section 5: Table 3: Farm Overview 2022[2]

	2022	% Change Since 2017
Number of Farms	1,374	-13
Land in Farms (Acres)	95,988	-16
Average Size of Farm (Acres)	70	-4

Historical Occurrences

With its plant-friendly south temperate/subtropical climate, Florida particularly suffers from the introduction and unchecked growth of exotic plants. Almost half (1,180) of the 3,834 plant species found in Florida have arrived here since European occupation. Since plants are the base of the food chain, exotic "takeovers" can jeopardize plant-dependent wildlife and the whole ecosystem. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) has identified 152 non-native invasive species that are invading and disrupting native plant communities (2011 list). In 2022, that has now increased to 172[3]. EDDMapS notes over 299 separate invasive plants, animal, and insect species found in Volusia County to date. Many of the listed species are distributed throughout the county and are found in natural and disturbed landscapes.

In Florida, at least 60 species of exotic birds have bred in the wild. Despite this fact, the chance of persisting survival of non-indigenous birds is uncertain. Among those species which have survived and thrived as pests are Muscovy ducks, rock doves, European starlings, house sparrows, and monk parakeets. Though troublesome in other respects, some species (such as feral pigs) are important as prey for native predators (Florida panthers) and serve as an attraction for hunters. However, negative impacts from invasive species include habitat destruction, competition with native species, predation, hybridization, disease and parasites.

Florida mammal pests include the Norway rat, roof rat, house mouse and feral pig. Siting of invasive fish in Volusia include Lionfish, and Nile Tilapia. Annually, insect pests cause an estimated $1 billion in damages in Florida, and many of the worst pests are non-indigenous. According to entomologist Dr. John Capinera, 1,218 invading species become established in Florida annually. These non-natives arrive by flying, walking, swimming, rafting and by stowing away on cargo (often on infested plants commercially imported).

In 1997 and 1998, Florida's agricultural community was forced to focus time and resources on communicating to the general public about the Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) and the control methods used to eradicate the pest when the fly threatened the state's $6.8 million agriculture industry. The Florida Agricultural Extension is a partnership between the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and county governments in Florida to provide scientific knowledge and expertise to the public through educational programs. Volusia County has cattle farms, citrus orchards, ferneries, and other agricultural enterprises that are vulnerable to infestations and disease. Information on these infestations and diseases is available at http://www.volusia.org/services/community-services/extension/.

[2]Source: 2022 Census of Agriculture County Profile
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Florida/cp12127.pdf
[3]Source: https://www.floridainvasives.org/plant-list/2023-invasive-plant-species/

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Probability of Future Occurrences

Agriculture will continue to pose a threat to Volusia County for years to come, but the probability remains low for catastrophic farming impacts. Agriculture does remain a threat because although the number of farms has decreased since 2017, the market value of products sold increased by 47% and farm related income by 116%.

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5.3 COASTAL EROSION

Background

Coastal erosion is a hazard defined as the wearing away of land and loss of beach, shoreline, or dune material and is measured as the rate of change in the position or horizontal (landward) displacement of a shoreline over a period of time. Short-term erosion typically results from episodic natural events such as hurricanes and storm surge, windstorms and flooding hazards, but may be exacerbated by human activities such as boat wakes, removal of dune and vegetative buffers, shoreline hardening and dredging. Long-term erosion is a function of multi-year impacts such as wave action, sea level rise, sediment loss, subsidence and climate change. Climatic trends can change a beach from naturally accreting to eroding due to increased episodic erosion events caused by waves from an above-average number of storms and high tides, or the long-term effects of fluctuations in sea level.

Natural recovery from erosion can take years, often decades. If a beach or dune system does not recover quickly enough naturally, coastal and upland property may be exposed to further damage in subsequent coastal erosion and flooding events. Human actions to supplement natural coastal recovery, such as beach nourishment, dune stabilization and shoreline protection structures (e.g., sea walls, groins, jetties, etc.) can mitigate the hazard of coastal erosion, but may also exacerbate it under some circumstances.

Death and injury are not typically associated with coastal erosion; however, it can cause the destruction of buildings and infrastructure and represents a major threat to the local economies of coastal communities that rely on the financial benefits of recreational beaches.

Location and Spatial Extent

All coastal areas in Volusia County are susceptible to coastal erosion. Using Florida Department of Environment (FDEP) field data beginning in 1972, it is clear that Volusia County shorelines are moving due to erosion, accretion, and beach nourishment projects[4]. Further, in July 2023, FDEP released a Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida report that identifies four critically eroded beach areas (27.2miles), two non-critically eroded beach area (2 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.6 mile) in Volusia County.

A 16.6-mile segment of beach (R51 – R143) along Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, Wilbur By The Sea and the Town of Ponce Inlet is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests, as well as sea turtle nesting areas where the dry sand beach has become very narrow. Most of this segment is armored with seawalls.

Due to the erosional impacts of Hurricane Ian and Nicole in 2022, there is a 0.9-mile segment of a noncritically eroded beach within the Town of Ponce Inlet between R143 to R148.2 and no structures are threatened. The north shoreline (0.6-mile) of Ponce de Leon Inlet is critically eroded and threatens recreational interests at the county park. The 8.4 miles of beaches (R160.8 – R207.8) south of Ponce de Leon Inlet within New Smyrna Beach and Bethune Beach are critically eroded. Private development and recreational interests, as well as sea turtle nesting habitats, are threatened. Much of New Smyrna Beach

[4] Foster, Emmet and Jenny Cheng. Shoreline Beach Change Estimates, Volusia County, 2000. Office of Beaches and Coastal Systems, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; Beaches and Shores Research Center, Florida State University.

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is armored with seawalls, with Bethune Beach protected by a boulder rock revetment. The New Smyrna Beach area has received inlet sand transfer material from dredging within Ponce de Leon Inlet and additional material from dredging the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. A 1.1-mile segment of the Canaveral National Seashore (R207.8 – R214) south of Bethune Beach is also non-critically eroded without any threatened interests at this time.[5]

The beach ridge in Volusia County ranges from 300 – 3,000 feet in width. A majority of the county, ranging approximately from Ormond Beach to Bethune Beach, has fine-grained quartz sand. Sand in areas north and south of this area consist of a shell-quartz mixture and have steeper slopes than the central county. The southernmost mile of shoreline in Volusia County makes up part of the Canaveral National Seashore Park, while the northernmost area is part of the North Peninsula State Recreation Area.

Historical Occurrences

Erosion events typically are part of other hazard events (e.g., storm surge and hurricanes) and the monetary damage for the erosion alone is unknown.

Section 5: Table 4: Historical Coastal Erosion Impacts

LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	9/14/1999	0/0	$56,444,488 (2009 dollars)	Hurricane Floyd caused significant beach erosion in Volusia County. Of the property damage estimates, over $13 million was attributed to beach erosion.
St. Lucie and Volusia Counties	10/14/1999	0/0	$68,539,735 (2009 dollars)	Hurricane Irene caused beach loss of four to ten feet in the affected areas with damage in the millions.
Brevard and Volusia Counties	9/04/2001	0/0	$6,333,850 (2009 dollars)	Storm tide from a tropical storm reached two feet above normal, causing significant beach erosion.
St. Lucie and Volusia Counties	9/25/2004	0/0	$440,408,221 (2009 dollars)	Severe beach erosion was reported from Hurricane Jeanne, a category 3 storm.
Volusia County	8/21/2008	0/0	Unknown	New Smyrna Beach experienced a loss of 50 feet of new sand due to wind gust of over 45 MPH from Tropical Storm Fay. Even Orange and Seminole counties experienced riverine erosion along the St. Johns River.
St. Johns, Flagler, Volusia and Brevard Counties	10/6/16	0/0	$15.8 million	Under executive authority, Governor Rick Scott announced on January 27, 2017, that emergency funding of $15.8 million would be made available for emergency beach and dune repairs in response to the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew. The emergency funding was intended for

[5] Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection Florida Department of Environmental Protection July 2023

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LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
				immediate use to address critically eroded beaches where there was an imminent threat to beachfront structures, such as roadways, homes and businesses.
Volusia County	September-November 2022	0/0	Unknown	Several structures either partially or fully collapsed into the ocean throughout Volusia County. Elsewhere, significant damage was noted to dunes, beach access crossovers, seawalls, piers, and boardwalks, many of which were already in a weakened state due to Hurricane Ian. Numerous structures, including homes, condominiums, and hotels were deemed unsafe and required additional analysis by engineers as well as county and state officials. Elevated water levels along the intracoastal waters resulted in damage to numerous boat docks and marinas throughout the county.

Source: National Climatic Data Center

The severity of coastal erosion is typically measured through a quantitative assessment of annual shoreline change for a given beach cross-section of profile (feet or meters per year) over a long period of time. Erosion rates vary as a function of shoreline type and are influenced primarily by episodic events but can be used in land use and hazard management to define areas of critical concern.

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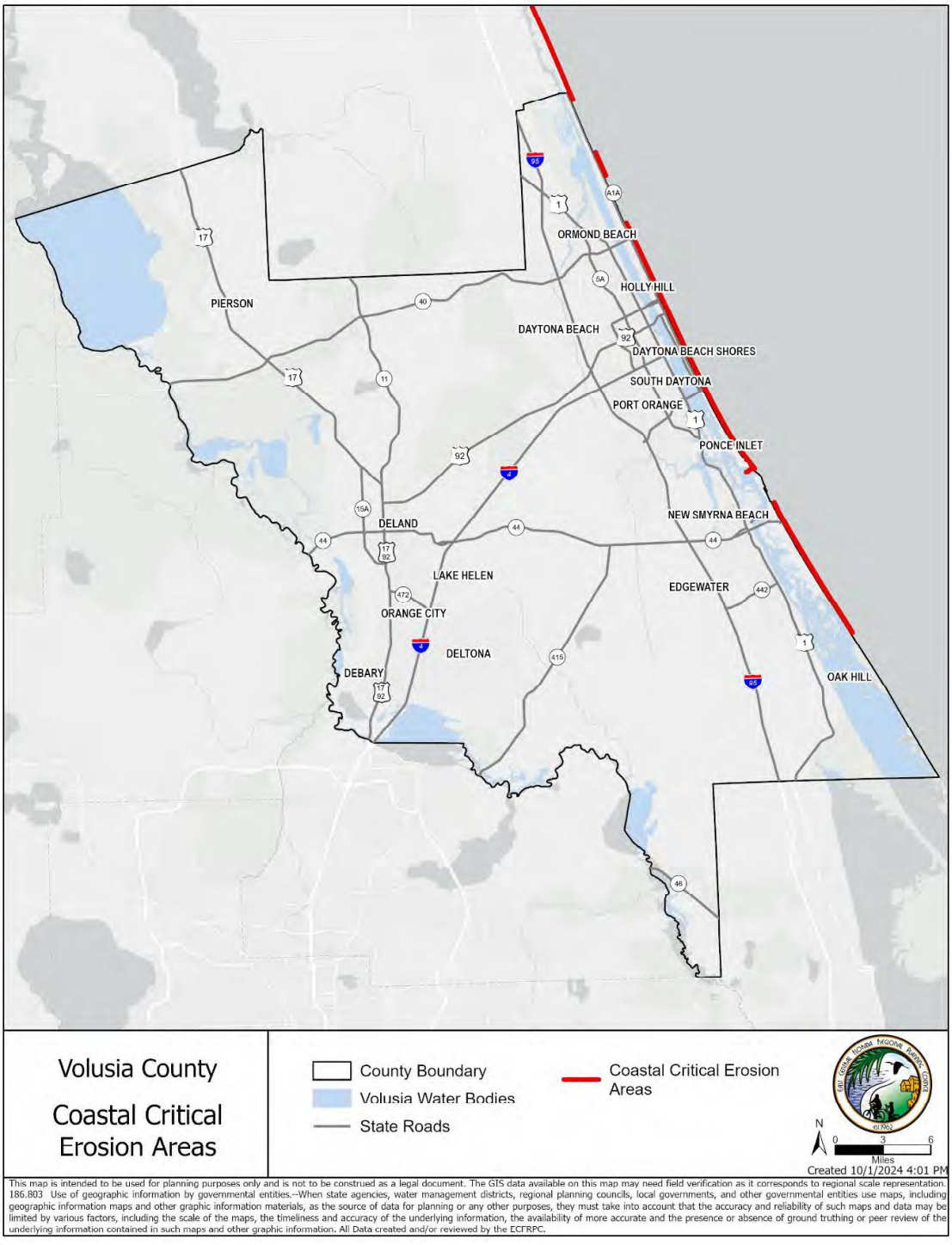
SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Figure 2: Critical Erosion Areas in Volusia County



Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Beaches and Coastal Systems, 2024

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Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of the continuing occurrence of coastal erosion in the coastal areas of Volusia County is high. Florida's Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems estimates an average of a one-foot loss annually for Volusia County in stable or accretionary areas. The area between Ormond Beach and Daytona Beach Shores are eroding at a rate between zero and 0.5 feet annually, according to a 2000 study. Northern areas of the county, including the North Peninsula State Recreation Area, lose between 0.5 and 1.5 feet annually. Areas south of Ormond Beach to Daytona Beach Shores stretch have lower expected erosion rates due to extensive armoring (e.g., beach walls and revetments). However, natural erosion is occurring southward from South of Ponce de Leon Inlet. Loss rates are as high as 1.5 feet per year and decrease heading in a southerly direction. The damaging impacts of coastal erosion are lessened through continuous (and costly) beach nourishment and structural shoreline protection measures. However, it is likely that the impacts of coastal erosion will increase in severity due to future episodic storm events.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from hail and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5.4 DROUGHT

Background

Drought is a normal part of virtually all climatic regions, including areas with high and low average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can exacerbate drought conditions. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can hasten drought-related impacts. Droughts are typically classified into one of four types[6]:

- **Meteorological:** The degree of dryness or departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- **Hydrologic:** The effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- **Agricultural:** Soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
- **Socioeconomic:** The effect of demands for water exceeding the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Droughts are slow-onset hazards, but over time can have very damaging effects to crops, municipal water supplies, recreational uses, and wildlife. If droughts extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impact can be significant.

Location and Spatial Extent

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is based on observed drought conditions and range from -0.5 (incipient dry spell) to -4.0 (extreme drought). Evident in **Section 5: Figure 4,** the Palmer Drought Severity Index Summary Map for the United States, droughts affect most areas of the United States but are less severe in the Eastern United States.

Drought typically covers a large area and cannot be confined to any geographic or political boundaries. According to the Palmer Drought Severity Index, Florida has a relatively low risk for drought hazard. However, local areas may experience much more severe and/or frequent drought events than what is represented on the Palmer Drought Severity Index map. Further, it is assumed that Volusia County would be uniformly exposed to drought, making the spatial extent potentially widespread. During long periods of drought, disruption in the water cycle can have potentially damaging effects, including substantial crop loss in the northwestern portion of the county. Periods of drought can exacerbate the ignition of wildfires that can damage the natural and built environment, as has occurred before in Volusia County.

As of October 2019, the Keech Byran Drought Index (KBDI) for Volusia is in the less than 300 to 301-400 range, a relatively low score on a scale that measures up to from 0 (wet) to 800 (arid conditions). The score rose to as high as 582 in April 2013.

One of the most severe cases of drought in Florida occurred from October 2010 until June of 2012 in which a major portion of the state displayed D3 (Drought Extreme) conditions. During this extensive period, the two-month period of April and May of 2012, showed the highest level of drought concern with portions of the state under a D-4 Drought Exceptional condition (The National Drought Mitigation Center, 2014). Thus, Volusia County can experience the full array of drought conditions, from D0 to D4. NOAA describes D4 events as having “extensive and widespread crop and pasture losses, fire risk, shortages of water in

[6] Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy, FEMA

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reservoirs, stream and wells that yield water emergencies. D4 can loosely be likened to a "once-in-a-generation" type of drought noted by the second percentile, or a 1 in 50-year drought.

Section 5: Figure 2: Drought Monitor Intensities

National Weather Service Alerts	
Alert	Criteria
D0 Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.
D1 Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures, streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent, and voluntary water-use restrictions requested.
D2 Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses are likely, water shortages common and water restrictions imposed.
D3 Extreme Drought	Major crop and pasture losses with widespread water shortages or restrictions.
D4 Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop and pasture loss, shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.

Source: National Weather Service

Source: National Weather Service

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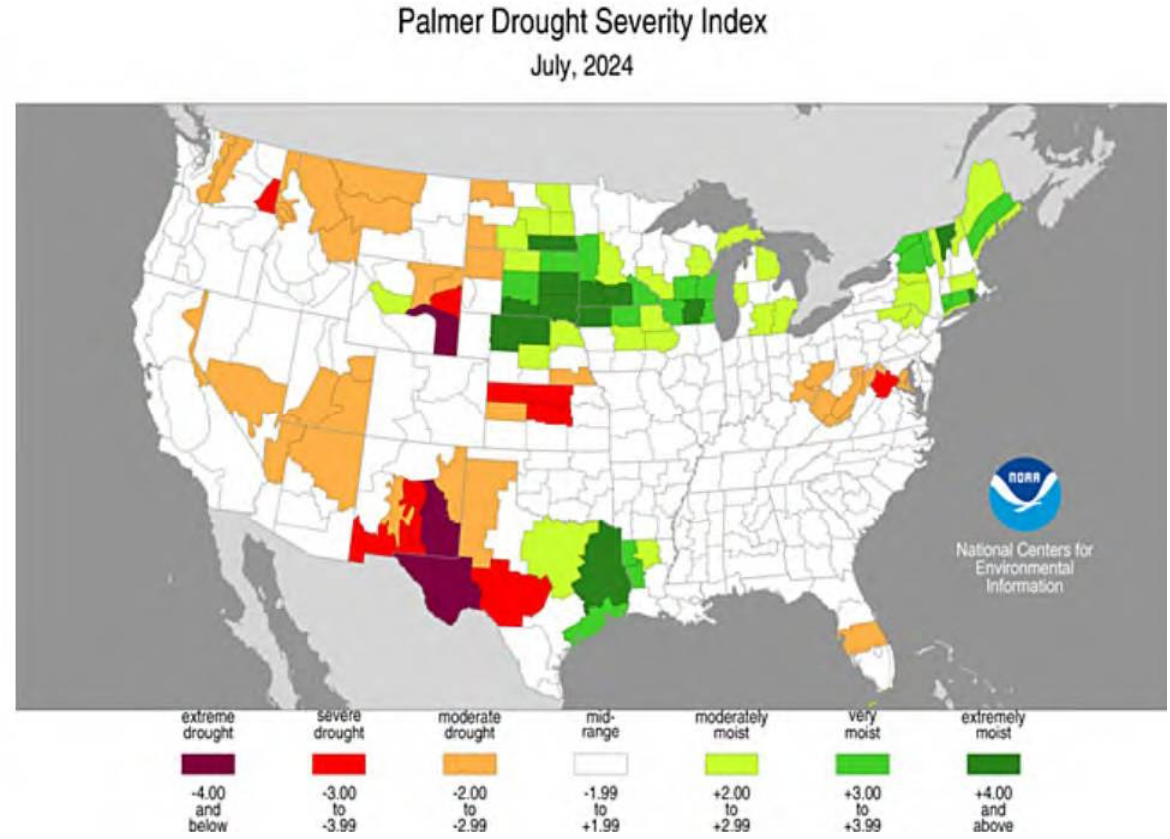
Section 5: Figure 3: Palmer Drought Severity Index Summary Map for the United States



Source: NOAA (Note: This map updates frequently. This is only a snapshot in time and not a long-term trend or view)[7]

Historical Occurrences

Secondary research was conducted to determine the historical drought occurrences in Volusia County. It was determined that general drought conditions were present throughout Florida in 1981, 1985, 1998-1999, and 2001. Volusia County is part of the St. Johns River Water Management District, which monitors well levels throughout its jurisdiction. The Keetch Bryam Drought Index is a numerical scale (0-800) that measures the amount of moisture in the soil. A zero indicates wet, full saturation conditions while an 800 represents extreme drought conditions. It is often used to assess the danger of wildfires but is also an indication of drought. Therefore, it is reported where information is available. The following highlights some of the events from the years.

1981: Drought conditions were reported throughout Southern Florida. Three firefighters narrowly escaped injury while fighting drought-related wildfire. Officials from St. Johns River Water Management District ordered a mandatory 15 percent reduction in water use for public water supply, industrial, commercial and self-supplied users[8].

[7] https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/historical-palmers/maps/psi/202301-202407
[8] "Winds, Dry Weather Worsen Central Florida Fires. Ocala Star-Banner. Associated Press. July 1, 1981.

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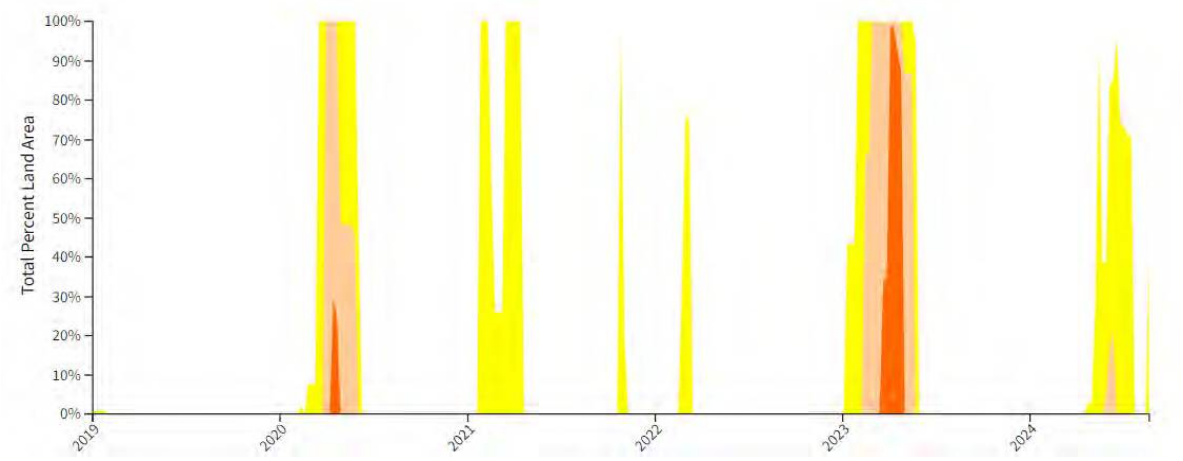
- **1985:** A short, six-month drought was reported in Volusia County. In addition to sparking wildfires, it led to a water warning calling for voluntary water usage restrictions[9]. On June 20, 1985, the water warning was expanded throughout St. Johns Water Management District. Volusia County had been placed under warning months earlier[10]. On August 14, the warning was lifted as counties were able to meet usage demands due to recent rainfall.
- **1998:** Volusia County reported a Drought Index reading of 700. Wildfires were abundant throughout the County. This year was reported as having the driest conditions in 50 years. The drought did not officially end until 2002[11].
- **January 1999:** Volusia County reported a Drought Index of 500.
- **May 2000:** The May Drought Index was reported at 432 – 570. By early 2001 the Drought Index average for Volusia County was 601.
- **February 2001:** During this drought, drought index D4 covered 39.08% of Florida.
- **April 2006 – August 2008:** This prolonged drought covered much of the state in D2 and D3 conditions.
- **October 2010 – June 2012:** This prolonged drought covered much of the state in D1 and D2 conditions. D3 conditions peaked in June 2012, covering more than 80% of the state.
- **Spring 2024:** Volusia County was in a drought nearly the entire first quarter of the year, reaching D2 conditions. [12]

Section 5: Figure 4: Drought Conditions for Volusia County



Source: NOAA

Probability of Future Occurrences

It is assumed that all of Volusia County is uniformly exposed to a drought event. As with any location, some areas of the county may be affected more severely than others during a drought. Given the

[9] "Fires Still Rage in Volusia County." Evening Independent. Associated Press.
[10] "St. John's Water District Expands Warning Area." Gainesville Sun. Associated Press. June 20, 1985.
[11] NAVARRO, MIREYA. "Thousands Flee Florida Homes as Fires Surge." July 2, 1998. Section A, page 1, New York Times.
[12] https://www.drought.gov/states/florida/county/volusia

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frequency of previous events, warm temperatures, and average rainfall, the probability of future drought events is high.

There are four basic approaches to measuring drought and future occurrences can change depending on the social, economic, and environmental circumstances.

1. Meteorological- defined usually based on the degree of dryness (in comparison to some "normal" or average amount) and the duration of the dry period.
2. Agricultural- drought to agricultural impacts, focusing on precipitation shortages, differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration, soil water deficits, reduced groundwater or reservoir levels.
3. Hydrological- associated with the effects of periods of precipitation shortfalls on surface or subsurface water supply (i.e., streamflow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater).
4. Socioeconomic- associated with the supply and demand of some economic goods with elements of meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought.

In partnership with County and municipal staff and the St. Johns River Water Management District, a contingency plan is in place to restrict water use across the county in an effort assist with water conservation efforts during periods of drought. Some direct impacts related to drought include reduced crop production, increased fire hazards, reduced water levels at major lakes and rivers, damage to fish habitat, and income loss for the agriculture industry.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from winter storms/freezes and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5.5 EXTREME TEMPERAUTRES

Background

Extreme temperature generally refers to temperatures that are unusually high or low compared to typical weather conditions for a specific location and time of year. However, defining what constitutes "extreme" can be challenging due to context, location, history, and duration. Volusia County defines extreme temperature in two ways.

- **Extreme cold** may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a period of a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Ice storms occur when moisture falls and freezes immediately upon impact on trees, power lines, communication towers, structures, roads and other hard surfaces. Winter storms and ice storms can bring down trees, cause widespread power outages, damage property, and cause fatalities and injuries to human life. All winter storm events have the potential to present dangerous conditions to Volusia County.
- **Extreme heat** is defined as temperatures that hover 9 degrees or more above the average high temperature of 90°F for the region and last for 3 or more consecutive days. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground.

Location and Spatial Extent

The entire continental United States is susceptible to extreme temperatures. Volusia County, being in the southern portion of the nation, rarely experiences extreme cold events, and thus has a much lower risk than more northern areas of the country. Typically, there have not been many winter storms that have caused damage in Volusia County. Volusia County does succumb more frequently to extreme heat events.

A severe winter storm occurs when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for at least 3 or more consecutive days (this is the minimum extent of a severe winter storm). Use of the term is usually restricted to aversive situations or occasions when wind or other conditions prevent frost. "Killing" may be used during the growing season when the temperature is expected to be low enough for a sufficient duration to kill all but the hardiest herbaceous crops. Extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas, such as Volusia County, that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major extreme cold winter event. Winter storms can result in ice, localized flooding, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines and hypothermia.

There is a low probability that Volusia County will experience 72 consecutive hours of temperatures below 32°F on an annual basis. However, outlier storms (such as the Great Blizzard of 1899) have been observed within Volusia County and are often the result of arctic activity that affects the entire North American continent. These events are of low probability on an annual basis but can occur.

Volusia County is more likely to experience freezing temperatures for much shorter durations of time. More specifically, temperatures tend to dip below the freezing threshold during nighttime from the months of November to February.

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The extent of extreme heat is determined as 3 -10 consecutive days of 99°F or higher and at least 50% of the County would be impacted during an event. Trends show increasing temperatures for longer durations. This puts the entire county and its residents at much greater risk of extreme heat events.

Historical Occurrences

Temperatures within Volusia County, Florida were recorded as low as 6 degrees Fahrenheit in December 1962, according to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Temperatures dropped to 6 degrees for five consecutive days, although the temperature did not sustain at this level continuously. According to an Emergency Operations Management Volusia County manager, there were also two severe winter freezes in the mid to late 80's. These events killed many orange groves in Volusia County and around the state. There were no reports of death, injuries, or property damage as a result of the winter weather.

Despite the rare chance of winter storm occurrence, one snow event was reported in 2008 according to NCDC. On January 3, 2008, cold breezes off the Atlantic produced brief snow flurries along the coast of Volusia County. On January 9, 2010, sleet was reported in Volusia County.

However, freezing temperatures are not likely to persist for more than 24 hours at a time. In most circumstances, temperatures will only dip below freezing for a small number of hours during the nighttime. A number of these events were reported in Volusia County in the 2014- and 2015-time frame, one of the most recent and severe being the 'polar vortex' super storm on January 6th and 7th, 2014. The early months of 2025 brought freezing temperatures across the state. Volusia County opened cold weather shelters and issued numerous freeze and cold weather advisories for residents.

According to scientists at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) in New York, July 2023 was hotter than any other month in the global temperature record. Temperatures above 95F occur most often in June, July, August, and occasionally in May and September.

Probability of Future Occurrences

There is a low probability of future winter storm occurrences in Volusia County; however, outlier storms such as the 1899 Blizzard can occur with an extremely low probability. Winter storm events will remain an infrequent occurrence in Volusia County. Given the average winter temperature of 61.5 degrees Fahrenheit, it is highly unlikely that a winter event beyond light snow will occur.

It is assumed that Volusia County experiences extreme heat periodically and will continue to do so. The average temperature and number of consecutive days of extreme heat are likely to increase, bringing new challenges to human health and infrastructure. The historical county maximum temperature in January through August in 1895 was 79.7 degrees, whereas the current day maximum temperature is 84.8 degrees.[13] Based on the data produced by NOAA shown in the image, extreme heat trends are increasing.

Future impacts throughout Volusia County could include damage to crops, nurseries and tree farms (e.g., Pierson is the fern capital of the world), and other vegetation; sleet could increase the number of vehicular

[13]Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental information, Climate at a Glance: County Time Series, published August 2024, retrieved on August 13, 2024, from https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/county/time-series

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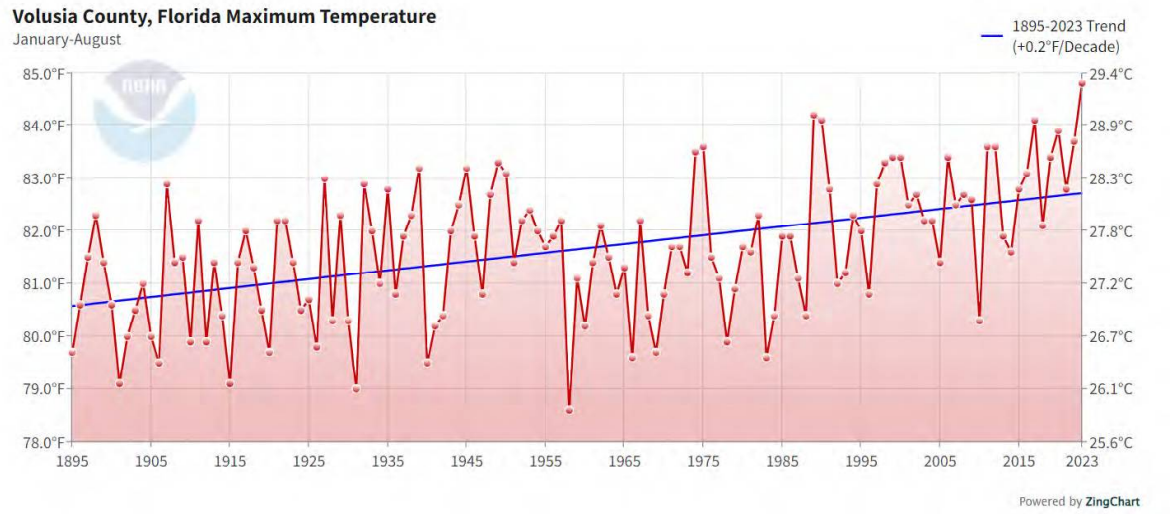
accidents); and the increased use of alternate heating sources in homes could cause potential structural fires. Also, agriculture may be disproportionately affected.

Section 5: Figure 5: Florida Maximum Annual Temperature Since 1895



The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from hail and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5.6 FLOOD

Background

Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States, a hazard that has caused more than 10,000 deaths since 1900. Nearly 90 percent of presidential disaster declarations result from natural events where flooding was a major component.

Floods generally result from excessive precipitation and can be classified under two categories: general floods, precipitation over a given river basin for a long period of time along with storm-induced wave or tidal action; and flash floods, the product of heavy localized precipitation in a short time period over a given location. The severity of flooding events is typically determined by a combination of several major factors, including stream and river basin topography and physiography; precipitation and weather patterns; recent soil moisture conditions; and the degree of vegetative clearing and impervious surface.

- A **general flood** is usually a long-term event that may last for several days. The primary types of general flooding include riverine, coastal, and urban flooding. Riverine flooding is a function of excessive precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within the watershed of a stream or river. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, wind-driven waves and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms and other large coastal storms[14]. Urban flooding occurs where manmade development has obstructed the natural flow of water and decreased the ability of natural groundcover to absorb and retain surface water runoff.

- Most **flash flooding** is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms in a local area or by heavy rains associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. However, flash flooding events may also occur from a dam or levee failure within minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall, or from a sudden release of water held by a retention basin or other stormwater control facility. Although flash flooding occurs most often along mountain streams, it is also common in urbanized areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

Section 5: Figure 6: Flood Waters Covering Streets

Maytown Road experienced extreme flooding during the 2009 Volusia County rainstorms

[14] While briefly mentioned here, coastal flooding is more thoroughly addressed under the "rising coastal water" hazard.

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The periodic flooding of lands adjacent to rivers, streams and shorelines (land known as floodplain) is a natural and inevitable occurrence that can be expected to take place based upon established recurrence intervals. Floodplains are designated by the frequency of floods that is large enough to cover them. For example, the 100-year floodplain represents a 1 percent annual chance of flooding. The frequency of flood events, such as the 1 percent annual chance flood, is determined by plotting a graph of the size of all known floods for an area and determining how often floods of a particular size occur. Another way of expressing the flood frequency is the chance of occurrence in a given year, which is the percentage of the probability of flooding each year. For example, the 1 percent annual chance flood refers to an area in the 100-year floodplain and has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year. Similarly, the 0.2 percent flood covers the 500-year floodplain and has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected between a flood event of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. Flood magnitude increases with increasing recurrence intervals.

Location and Spatial Extent

Many areas of Volusia County are susceptible to riverine and urban (stormwater) flooding, and its coastal areas are also very susceptible to tidal and coastal flooding due to coastal storm events including storm surge.[15] **Section 5: Figure 8** illustrates the location and extent of currently mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas for Volusia County based on best available FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) data.[16] This includes Zones A/AE (100-year floodplain), Zone VE (100-year coastal flood zones, associated with wave action) and Zone X (500-year floodplain). It is important to note that while FEMA digital flood data is recognized as best available data for planning purposes, it does not always reflect the most accurate and up-to-date flood risk. Impacts have included flooding of hundreds of homes, schools, and roads, including the blockage of I-95 in Ormond Beach during a 2004 flash flood. Flooding and flood-related losses sometimes occur outside of delineated "100 year" special flood hazard areas during 500-year storm events or when rain events are exacerbated by strong winds. Changes in topology (and associated water runoff) generally do not impact Volusia County due to its flat terrain.

Water can rise to exceptional levels during hurricane, storm surge, flash flood and thunderstorm conditions. Water levels have historically risen to 6 feet within southwestern Volusia County following one of these events, with increased water heights for coastal communities due to Florida's semidiurnal tides. Roadway flooding has been seen rising between 1 and 5 feet.

There are a number of areas that are disproportionately affected to flooding, including areas adjacent to the St. Johns River (Maytown to Enterprise).

Probability of Future Occurrences

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from flooding and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

[15] Storm surge is addressed separately within this section.

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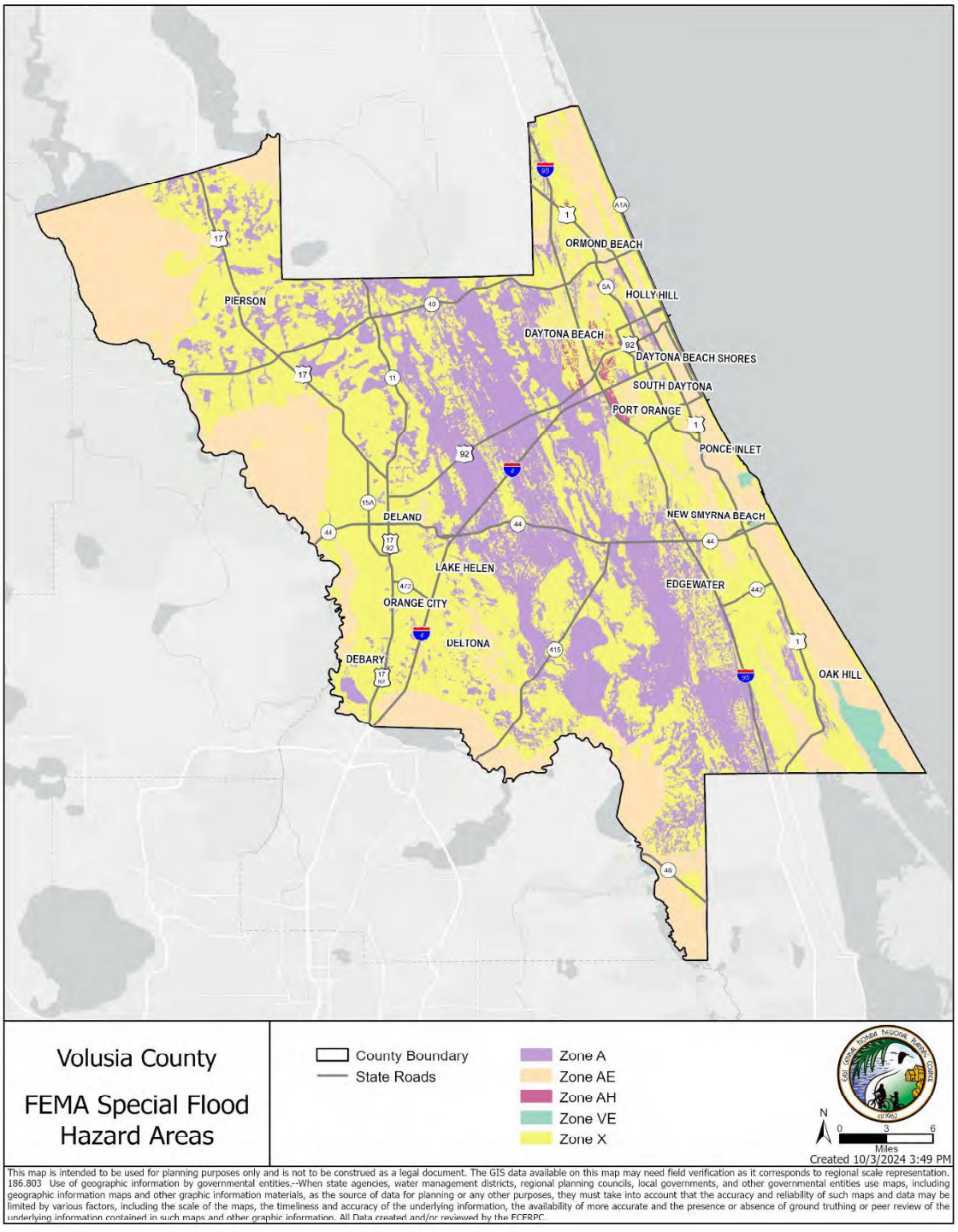
SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Figure 7: Special Flood Hazard Areas in Volusia County



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

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Historical Occurrences

According to the National Climatic Data Center, there are over 20 reported flood events in Volusia County since 1994. According to the data as shown in **Section 5: Table 5**, there was over $20 million in property damage (not including recorded agricultural losses) during this period.

Section 5: Table 5: Historical Flood Impacts in Volusia County

LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Peninsular	9/15/1994	Flooding	0/0	$757,242	Two synoptic-scale systems, one tropical and one non-tropical brought heavy rain to most of peninsular Florida the last half of September. Other sections of Florida, particularly northeast and east central, experienced urban flooding which closed roads and flooded schools and homes in Duval County and flooded subdivisions in Flagler, Volusia, St. Johns and Brevard counties.
Countywide	10/11/1994	Flood	0/0	$757,242	Heavy rains across much of northeast Florida caused widespread flooding of roadways and vehicles and minor flooding of schools, businesses and residences. Strong onshore winds caused significant beach erosion and minor coastal flooding along portions of the northeast coast.
Oak Hill	9/19/1999	Flash Flood	0/0	$13,439	Heavy rain of 2 to 4 inches produced flooding in Oak Hill. Two homes had minor flooding.
Edgewater	9/14/2001	Flash Flood	0/0	$316,693	Rainfall from Tropical Storm Gabrielle flooded about 25 homes and apartments in Edgewater and New Smyrna Beach. About 5 homes were flooded along the Tomoka River in Daytona Beach. Roadway and small stream flooding was reported over much of the county.
Ponce Park	11/14/2001	Flash Flood	0/0	$633,385	Showers and thunderstorms dumped over 5 inches of rain in coastal sections of Volusia County. Thirty-five homes in the Ponce Inlet, Daytona Beach and Ormond by the Sea areas received some water damage.
Deltona	8/19/2002	Urban Flood	0/0	$0	Thunderstorms produced street flooding in Deltona.
Ormond Beach	8/8/2004	Flash Flood	0/0	$0	Heavy rain in the morning hours brought 24-hour rain totals to near 7 inches. Widespread street flooding with water in two homes in Ormond Beach was reported. A lane of Interstate 95 was blocked by flood waters.
Countywide	9/5/2004	Flash Flood	0/0	$0	From 10 to 12 inches of rain from the northern rain bands of Hurricane Frances produced widespread flooding of homes, businesses and roads across coastal communities as well as in Deltona, and DeLand.

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Countywide	9/9/2004	Flood	0/0	$5,564,516	Hurricane Frances produced 6 to 10 inches of heavy rain over much of the middle and upper St. Johns River Basin. Beginning on September 9th, water levels began to reach flood stage on the middle basin mainly around Geneva, and Sanford. Levels continued to rise well above flood stage and began to fall slightly until Hurricane Jeanne followed the same track across the state. Significant flooding followed with a record crest of 10.1 feet being reached at Lake Harney Gage. Many homes were flooded near Stone Island.
Countywide	8/21/2008	Flash Flood	0/0	$13,400,000	As Tropical Storm Fay drifted north in the Volusia County offshore waters, hours of torrential rain fell across southern Volusia County. Close to 200 homes were flooded. The damage was nearly $13 million. Torrential rain from Tropical Storm Fay produced widespread flooding across Brevard and central and southern Volusia counties.
Deltona	5/19/2009	Flood	0/0	$68,600,000	Multiple rounds of heavy rainfall over five days led to several feet of standing water in many areas of eastern Volusia County. Rainfall reached 18 to 28 inches in several coastal areas.
Ormond Beach	5/22/2009	Flash Flood	0/0	N/A	High levels of pre-existing flood waters were exacerbated as two to four inches of additional rainfall occurred in less than three hours. Standing water rose to three feet or higher in several locations. Flood waters entered additional homes. Flash flood damage estimates were included collectively in the five-day flood event from May 19-24.
Isleboro	9/23/2014	Flash Flood	0/0	$562,000	A very moist atmosphere coupled with a series of upper-level disturbances resulted in several persistent rain bands. Significant urban and small stream flooding affected portions of Melbourne/Palm Bay and Lake Mary/Winter Park. Flash flooding resulted in rapid water accumulation in New Smyrna Beach and from Holly Hill to Daytona Beach to Port Orange, where numerous roadways became impassable and over 100 homes sustained damage from the rising flood waters. Rainfall totals during the 24-hour period of greatest impact reached 6-12 inches. Flood damage estimates within Volusia County were 3.65 million dollars. No injuries reported.
Holly Hill	9/24/2014	Flash Flood	0/0	$3,090,000	Same as above.

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SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Ormond-by-the-Sea	10/6/2016	Flood	0/0	$0	Associated with Hurricane Matthew (see Hurricanes)
Seville	9/10/2017	Flood	0/0	$0	Associated with Hurricane Irma. (see Hurricanes)
Ormond-by-the-Sea	11/23/2017	Flood	0/0	$0	A strong thunderstorm embedded within a rain area ahead of a cold front intensified as it traveled quickly northeast across Volusia County. Mobile homes were damaged well inland in Deland, then over 30 minutes later, the storm damaged mobile homes in Daytona Beach.
Daytona Beach	11/5/2021	Flood	0/0	$500,000	A very slow-moving front produced persistent heavy rains across a portion of Volusia County. The total of twenty-four-hour rain totals were 6-10 inches, however most of the rain fell in less than 12 hours, impacting Daytona Beach and Port Orange. As much as 5-6 inches accumulated between 1500 and 1800 LST. Numerous roadways were flooded, with as much as 1-2 feet of standing water in some localized areas, resulting in road closures.
Volusia County	9/28/2022	Flood	4/0	$3,400,000	Rainfall totals averaging between 10 to 16 inches, with locally higher amounts of up to 20 inches were reported particularly in the coastal part of the county, resulting in widespread residential, street, urban, and poor drainage flooding. A county damage assessment indicated 3554 structures affected, 2602 with minor damage, 645 with major damage, and 48 destroyed, mainly due to widespread and historic flooding. The combined effects of Hurricane Ian led to a total estimated damage of approximately $340M.

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	11/08/2022	Flood	0/0	$0	Rainfall totals of 3-6 inches, which fell between 0700EST on the 8th and 1500EST on the 10th led to generally nuisance type to minor street flooding across portions of Volusia County. The St. Johns River at Astor, which was already in moderate flood stage due to the remnant effects of Hurricane Ian, experienced water level rises as early as the 8th due to increasing north to northeast winds impeding the river's flow. Renewed flooding was reported along numerous streets and communities along the river in Astor. At Deland, already in minor flood stage, river gauges recorded a rise into moderate flood stage on the 9th.
West Holly Hill	9/30/2023	Flood	0/0	$0	Volusia County Fire Rescue reported flooding of several areas in Ormond Beach due to excessive rainfall.
Ormond Beach	9/30/2023	Flood	0/0	$0	Heavy rainfall led to flooding in Ormond Beach in Volusia County.
Volusia County	10/10/2024	Flood	0/0	$240,000,000	Volusia County Emergency Management reported significant urban, street, and low-lying flooding as a result of 6 to 12 inches of rain in association with Hurricane Milton. A period of very heavy rainfall rates associated with the core of the storm led to flash flooding during the overnight period (Oct 9 - 10). The heavy rain that fell as a result of the storm also led to a long-term river flood event along the St. Johns with the river near Geneva entering major flood on Oct 14, peaking at 10.15 feet on Oct 15. At Deland, the river rapidly rose to major flood stage on Oct 11, peaking at 5.49 ft on Oct. 14. Downstream at Astor, the river was already in a minor flood stage at the beginning of the event and quickly rose to major the morning of Oct 10, peaking at 4.81 ft on Oct 12, a new record for the site.

Source: National Climatic Data Center[17]

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

According to the emergency management officials from the Volusia County jurisdictions, another significant flood occurred during the Memorial Day Weekend in May 2009 that was not included in the

[17]https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=%28Z%29+Flood&beginDate_mm=05&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2017&endDate_mm=05&endDate_dd=31&endDate_yyyy=2024&county=VOLUSIA%3A127&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=12%2CFLORIDA

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NCDC database. This event caused high rains and four feet of storm surge. There was approximately $68 million in damage along the coastline from Ormond Beach to New Smyrna Beach. Approximately 1,000, infrastructure and various critical facilities were damaged. Daytona Beach, alone, had approximately 650 damaged homes.

Historical Summary of Insured Flood Losses

All jurisdictions in Volusia County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). **Section 5: Table 6** provides flood insurance policy and claim summary information for each of the participating jurisdictions. The reported losses include both inland (freshwater) and coastal flooding events. It should be emphasized that these numbers include only those losses to structures that were insured through the NFIP policies, and for losses in which claims were sought and received. It is likely that many additional instances of flood losses in Volusia County were either uninsured, denied claims payment, or not reported.

Section 5: Table 6: NFIP Policy and Claim Information

JURISDICTION	TOTAL CLAIMS SINCE 1978	TOTAL PAID SINCE 1978
Daytona Beach	1,701	$81,477,671
Daytona Beach Shores	175	$3,778,724
DeBary	108	$4,846,401
DeLand	19	$363,712
Deltona	125	$3,178,258
Edgewater	252	$7,528,013
Holly Hill	400	$10,505,116
Lake Helen	3	$14,481
New Smyrna Beach	1,229	$50,878,748
Oak Hill	18	$554,185
Orange City	19	$946,274
Ormond Beach	768	$11,608,018
Pierson	1	$8,834
Ponce Inlet	255	$7,965,454
Port Orange	1,451	$62,222,337
South Daytona	1,088	$54,614,519
Volusia County	2,391	$68,055,722
TOTAL	**10,003**	**$368,546,467**

Source: Volusia County Growth Management, FEMA (as of 01/27/2025)

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP. Currently there are over 122,000 repetitive loss properties nationwide.

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According to Volusia County repetitive loss property records (as of January 2025), there are over 1,000 repetitive loss properties located in Volusia County. Without mitigation, these properties will likely continue to experience flood losses.

Section 5: Table 7: Repetitive Loss Properties Information

JURISDICTION	NUMBER OF RL PROPERTIES	
	TOTAL	LOSSES BY LAND USE
Daytona Beach	235	-
Daytona Beach Shores	9	-
DeBary	4	-
DeLand	2	-
Deltona	10	-
Edgewater	24	-
Holly Hill	72	-
Lake Helen	0	-
New Smyrna Beach	90	-
Oak Hill	0	-
Orange City	0	-
Ormond Beach	46	-
Pierson	0	-
Ponce Inlet	15	-
Port Orange	283	-
South Daytona	258	-
Volusia County	232	-
TOTAL	**1,280**	**-**

Source: Volusia County Growth Management, FEMA

Because of the sensitivity with repetitive loss information, Volusia County and its jurisdictions have advised to omit the exact numbers of losses by land use, but many of these properties are residential. **Section 5: Figure 8** displays the general location of RL properties.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Flood events will remain a frequent occurrence in Volusia County, and the probability of future occurrences is high. The probability of future flood events based on magnitude and according to best available data is illustrated in Figure 5.10, which indicates those areas susceptible to the 1 percent annual chance flood (100-year floodplain); the 1 percent annual chance flood with wave action (100-year coastal floodplain); and the 0.2 percent annual chance flood (500-year floodplain). Further, as described in other

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hazard profiles, it is highly likely that Volusia County will continue to experience inland and coastal flooding associated with large tropical storms, hurricanes and storm surge events.

Anticipated sea level rise will increase the probability and intensity of future tidal flooding. Rising sea level over time will decrease the return period (increasing the frequency) of significant flood events. For example, sea level rise of 1 foot over a typical project analysis period (50 years) may cause a flood event currently of annual probability of 2 percent (50-year flood) to become an event of 10 percent annual probability (10-year flood). This rise in sea level will increase the probability of the loss of coastal wetlands and erosion of sandy beaches that act as protective buffers against flood events.

There are repetitive loss properties within 13 of the 16 jurisdictions within Volusia County. This includes 1,280 properties in total. Countywide distribution of repetitive loss properties is somewhat weighted to the east, as a majority of the repetitive loss properties in the county are in Port Orange, South Daytona, and Daytona Beach. The western side of the county also has several repetitive loss properties, most notably the cluster within the Stone Island residential area in the southwestern portion of the county. Data collected showed that many properties have not undergone mitigation efforts; however, there is insufficient data to measure an actual percentage for the entire county.

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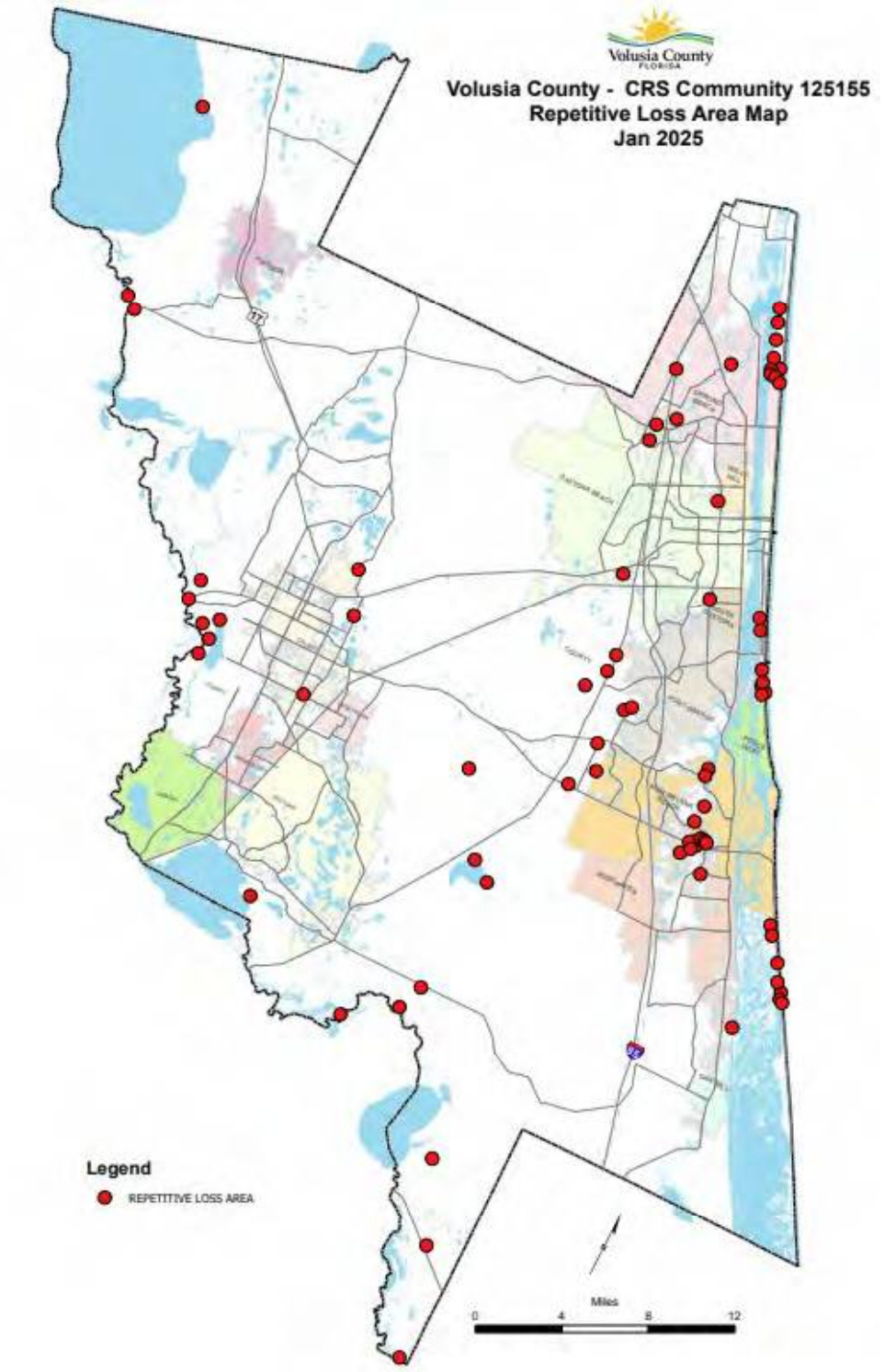
SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Figure 9: Repetitive Loss Areas in Volusia County



Source: Volusia County GIS

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5.8 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

Background

Public heath emergencies may be accidental, natural, or intentional. Under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C § 319), the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HSS) can declare a public health emergency.

Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, the public, private communities, and individuals. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), disease outbreaks are identified by the occurrence of more cases of disease(s) than normally expected within a specific place, or among a group of people over a specified period of time. Potential health threats come from an increasing range of health hazards, including infectious diseases, HazMat incidents, food contamination, and threats associated with climate change including extreme weather events. Public health emergencies include medical surges (often from mass casualty events) that require hospitals to act beyond normal capacity. Pandemics are included in this category.

Location and Spatial Extent

All Volusia County residents face risks associated with public health emergencies. Risk factors, including income, gender, age, migration, health/nutritional status, displacement, and unplanned urbanization, increase people's exposure and vulnerability to these threats and hazards.

All Volusia County residents are at risk of public health emergencies such as pandemic influenza, pneumonic plague, epidemic, food contamination, etc. Youth (under 18) and the elderly (over 65) are especially vulnerable as their immune systems are more susceptible. Risks may also be increased in people of any age who have other serious health problems — such as heart or lung conditions, weakened immune systems, obesity, or diabetes. This is similar to what is seen with respiratory illnesses, such as the flu (influenza) and COVID-19.

Historical Occurrences

In 2016 and 2017 the Zika Virus cases were on the rise and led to several birth defects. In October of 2022, Dengue was reported in a Volusia County resident. In June 2023, four cases of Malaria were reported, treated, and recovered in Sarasota, Florida. Although rare, there have also been cases of West Nile Virus that led to encephalitis in the County.

Then in March 2020, the first cases of COVID-19 were reported in Florida. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic. By April, the governor had declared an executive order to restrict activities within the state unless deemed essential. The pandemic was declared over in May 2023, but continues to impact Florida's population through the time this plan was published.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Public health emergencies are expected to increase. Volusia County and the surrounding areas bring many tourists, which can be a contributor to the spread of health concerns or diseases. Although international

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travel is a contributing factor, climate change and a growing population will continue to influence public health.

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5.9 RISING COASTAL WATERS

Background

Rising coastal waters is a hazard that refers to unprecedented water levels along the coast, usually leading to inland affects. This hazard encompasses:

- **Storm Surge**: Storm surge occurs when the water level of a tidally influenced body of water increases above the normal astronomical high tide and is most common in conjunction with coastal storms with massive low-pressure systems with cyclonic flows such as hurricanes, tropical storms and nor'easters. The low barometric pressure associated with these storms causes the water surface to rise, and storms making landfall during peak tides have surge heights and more extensive flood inundation limits. Storm surges will inundate coastal floodplains by dune over wash, tidal elevation rise in inland bays and harbors, and backwater flooding through coastal river mouths. The duration of a storm is the most influential factor affecting the severity and impact of storm surges.
- **Sea Level Rise (SLR)**: Sea level rise is caused by warming of the earth's climate, the associated thermal expansion of water molecules, and generally impacts coastal, lagoon-adjacent and river-adjacent areas that are hydrologically connected to the ocean.
- **Tsunami**: In the open ocean, tsunami waves travel at speeds of up to 600 miles per hour but are too small to be observed, and the time between wave crests may be five to 90 minutes. As the waves approach shallow coastal waters, they slow down and may rise to several feet or, in rare cases, tens of feet. Although the waves slow down as they reach shallow water, the energy remains constant and when tsunami waves crash into the shoreline they may be as high as 100 feet. The first wave is almost never the largest; successive waves may be spaced tens of minutes apart and continue arriving for many hours. The coastal areas at greatest risk are less than 50 feet above sea level and within one mile of the shoreline. Tsunamis can cause great loss of life and property damage where they come ashore, and most tsunami deaths are the result of drowning. Associated risks include water pollution, damaged gas lines, and flooding.

Location and Spatial Extent

Many areas in Volusia County are subject to rising coastal water inundation. Municipalities such as Ormond Beach, Holly Hill, Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, South Daytona, Port Orange, Ponce Inlet, New Smyrna Beach, Edgewater, and Oak Hill are most susceptible to rising coastal waters given their proximity to the coast.

- **Storm Surge**: As shown in **Section 5 Figure 10**, the entire east side of Volusia County is at high risk of storm surge inundation in addition to most riverine floodplains along major rivers in southern portions of the area. While areas not located immediately along the coast or major rivers may not be directly impacted by storm surge inundation except in extreme storm events, they might experience flooding caused by storm surge and extremely high tides that affect the drainage of areas further inland.
- **Sea Level Rise**: In Volusia County, areas susceptible to sea level rise include areas in close proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian River Lagoon, the Halifax River, the St. Johns River, and smaller riverine systems that provide hydro connectivity into the interior of the County.
- **Tsunami**: Tsunami activity is a greater risk along the Pacific Rim states (Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii), but is still possible along the East Coast of the United States. In

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fact, as many as 40 tsunami or tsunami-like events have been reported along the East Coast since the early 1600s. Additionally, models and methodologies do not currently exist to accurately assess the tsunami hazard as it would relate to an inland community along the East Coast. The potential location and extent of the tsunami hazard for Volusia County is similar and slightly more extensive than the established flood hazard area. A tsunami event could cover all or any part of Volusia County. However, the coastal areas are most at risk. The areas of Volusia County most at risk of a tsunami hazard are similar to those of storm surge and sea level rise. The coastal areas are at the greatest risk of high velocity waves that could cause severe to catastrophic damage to structures and infrastructure. Specifically, massive amounts of vegetative and construction debris would result, boats would be washed ashore, impacted buildings could collapse, trees could be uprooted, above ground power poles and lines could collapse, and underground utilities could be unearthed and destroyed. Tsunami size is a function of the intensity of an underlying earthquake, as well as factors specific to the shape (or bathymetry) where seismic activity occurs.

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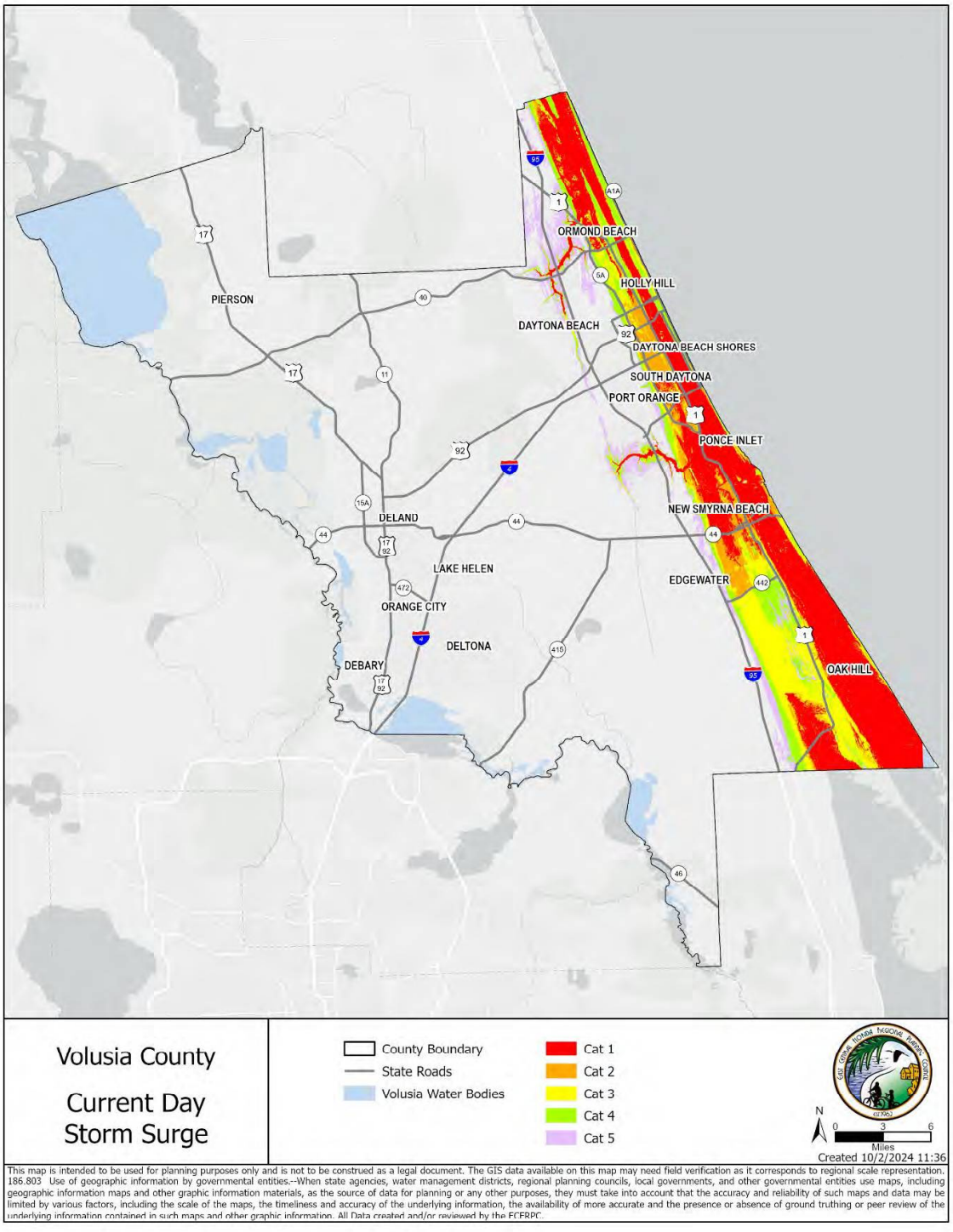
Section 5: Figure 10: Current Day Storm Surge Predications Based on Hurricane Category



Source: ECFRPC, Volusia County Vulnerability Assessment

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Historical Occurrences

Volusia County has experienced numerous rising water events associated with hurricanes, nor'easters and tropical storms. Water can rise to exceptional levels during hurricanes, storm surge, flash flood and thunderstorm conditions.

- **Storm Surge**: Water levels from storm surge have historically risen to 6 feet within Volusia County following one of these events, with increased water heights for coastal communities due to Florida's semidiurnal tides. Roadway flooding has been seen rising between 1 and 5 feet. Hurricane Nicole in 2022 produced an impactful storm surge along a large portion of the east coast of Florida, battering beaches with elevated water levels and wave action. Florida was previously hit by Hurricane Ian in late September which caused beach erosion along the east coast and freshwater flooding from rainfall in rivers and canals. The impact of Ian likely left the area more vulnerable to storm surge from Nicole. Additionally, Nicole's large wind field and its initial subtropical characteristics increased the potential for widespread wave and storm surge impacts. Port Orange, South Daytona, Ormond Beach, and Daytona Beach were most impacted during Hurricane Nicole, however most of this was from the tides increasing and influencing the intracoastal waterways. Please refer to the Hurricane Historical Occurrences listing for more information.
- **Sea Level Rise**: Sea level rise is currently impacting south and central Florida, with nearshore, high-tide flooding becoming a more frequent sea level rise-associated hazard in some locations. Historical occurrences of sea level rise are not easy to measure due to a lack of data existing from the early 20th Century as well as the time period of two epochs (38 years) needed to calculate the mean impacts of sea level rise, by location. As data collection and monitoring improve, the ability for the County to track historical occurrences will improve. One indicator of sea level rise is the frequency or nearshore, high tide flood events, also known as nuisance flooding. In 2016, a NOAA study found that nuisance flooding frequency was increasing to the north and south of Volusia County (in Mayport, FL; Fernandina Beach, FL; and Key West, FL). It is expected that these events will continue to increase in frequency in the future.
- **Tsunami**: In August 2008, a qualitative tsunami hazard assessment prepared by NOAA and USGS indicated that the U.S. Atlantic coast has a very low tsunami risk[18]. This qualitative assessment was based on National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) and United States Geological Survey (USGS) databases. Specifically, Atlantic coast tsunami vulnerability was deemed very low based on very low wave runup, low tsunami hazard frequency, and no reported fatalities. Although an East Coast tsunami would be rare, two offshore areas are currently under investigation according to a 2002 National Geophysical Data Center report. One area of interest consists of large cracks northeast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina that could foretell the early stages of an underwater landslide resulting in a tsunami. The other area of interest consists of submarine canyons approximately 150 kilometers from Atlantic City, New Jersey. Significant factors for consideration regarding these areas are recent discoveries along the East Coast that demonstrate the existence of pressurized hydrates and pressurized water layers on the continental shelf. This has produced speculation among the scientific community on possible triggers that could cause sudden and perhaps violent releases of compressed material that could factor into landslide events and the resulting tsunami waves. Although different from a tsunami, a rogue wave is relatively large (i.e., larger in height than a tsunami) and spontaneous ocean waves can cause similar impacts. On July

[18] NOAA and USGS. 2008. *U.S. States and Territories National Tsunami Hazard Assessment: Historical Record and Sources for Waves.* August 2008.

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3, 1992, a 27-mile-long, 18-foot rogue wave came onshore between Ormond Beach to New Smyrna Beach, centered at Daytona Beach. Sailboats crashed ashore, 200 cars were damaged and approximately 75 people were injured resulting in two hospitalizations. It is theorized that an underwater landslide caused the rogue wave, potentially categorizing this wave as a type of tsunami, or it was the result of a squall line.

Probability of Future Occurrences

There is a high probability that Volusia County will continue to experience rising coastal water associated with large tropical storms, hurricanes and squalls combined with high tides, based on the frequency of past tropical cyclones.

As noted in previous sections (under Flood), anticipated sea level rise will increase the probability and intensity of future storm surge events. This rise in sea level will increase the probability and intensity of rising coastal water events but will also contribute to the loss of coastal wetlands and erosion of sand beaches that act as protective buffers against storm surge events. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have published numerous "sea level rise curves" that project the future impacts of sea level rise, in feet. The following sea level rise curves are being used to assess the potential impacts of sea level rise by municipalities in Volusia County.

Section 5: Figure 11: Sea Level Rise Projections

	1992	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
NOAA 2017 High	0	0.08	0.44	0.8	1.29	1.85	2.57	3.46	4.47	5.69	6.97	8.48
NOAA 2012 High	0	0.09	0.3	0.61	1.03	1.54	2.16	2.88	3.7	4.63	5.65	6.78
USACE 2013 High	0	0.09	0.26	0.5	0.83	1.22	1.69	2.23	2.85	3.54	4.31	5.15

The probability of a future tsunami event affecting Volusia County is very low, as indicated in the 2008 NOAA-USGS tsunami hazards assessment. However, the consequences of even a moderate tsunami striking Volusia County would devastate lives, development, and the ability of the county to function.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from hurricanes that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered. The figures below represent the intermediate high projection for sea level rise in 2040 and 2070.

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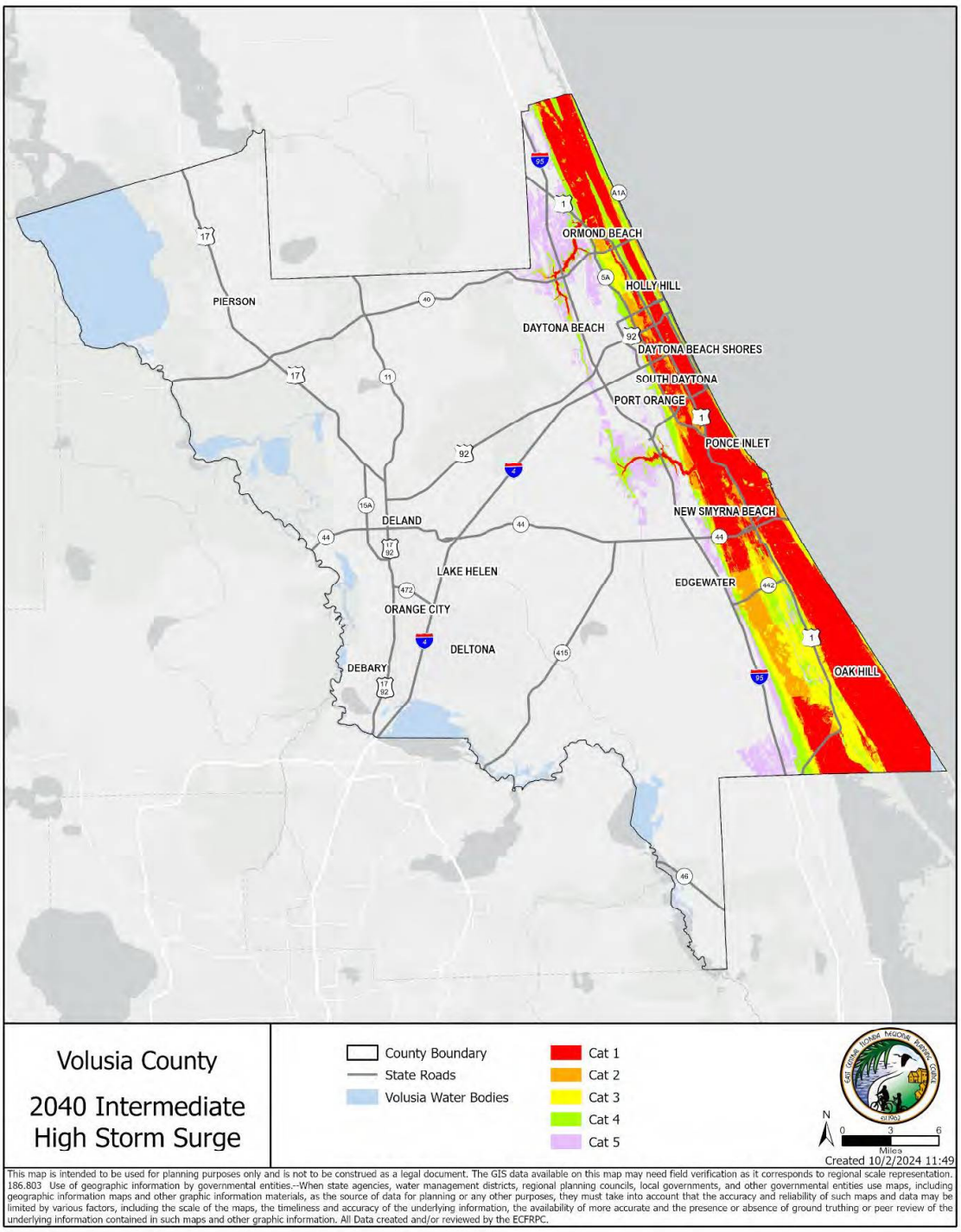
Section 5: Figure 12: 2040 Intermediate High Storm Surge



Source: ECFRPC

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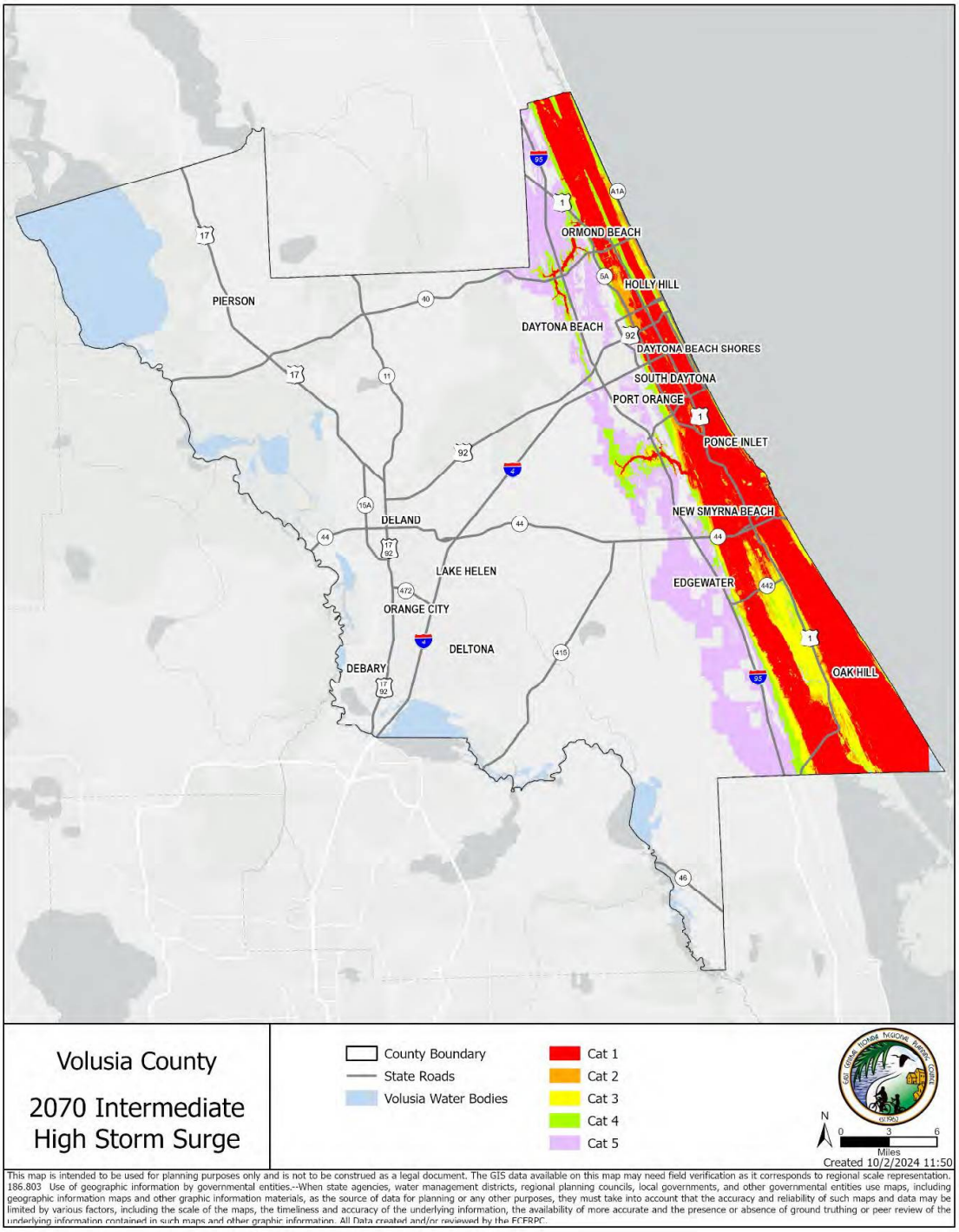
Section 5: Figure 13: 2070 Intermediate High Storm Surge



Source: ECFRPC

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5.10 SEVERE WEATHER

Background

Severe weather refers to any significant or intense weather conditions that can cause damage, disruption, or pose a threat to safety. It encompasses a range of phenomena that are more extreme than typical weather conditions. Volusia County experiences severe weather in a variety of ways.

- **Hail** frequently accompanies thunderstorms and has potential to cause substantial damage. Early in the developmental stages of hail, ice crystals form within a low-pressure front due to the rapid rise of warm air into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the ice crystals until they develop sufficient weight to fall as precipitation. Hail precipitation falls in spheres or irregularly shaped masses greater than 0.75 inches in diameter. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the size and severity of the storm. High velocity updraft winds are required to keep hail in suspension in thunderclouds. The strength of the updraft is a function of the intensity of heating at the Earth's surface. Higher temperature gradients relative to elevation above the surface result in increased suspension time and hailstone size.
- **Lightning** is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a "bolt" when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Lightning rapidly heats the sky as it flashes but the surrounding air cools following the bolt. This rapid heating and cooling of the surrounding air causes thunder which often accompanies lightning strikes. While most often affiliated with severe thunderstorms, lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and might occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
    - According to FEMA, an average of 300 people is injured and 80 people are killed in the United States each year by lightning. Direct lightning strikes also can cause significant damage to buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure. Lightning is also responsible for igniting wildfires that can result in widespread damage to property before firefighters have the ability to contain and suppress the resultant fire[19].
- **Thunderstorms** are common throughout Florida and occur throughout the year. Although thunderstorms generally affect a small area, they are very dangerous given their ability to produce accompanying hazards including high winds, hail, and lightning which all may cause serious injury or death, in addition to property damage[20].
    - According to the National Weather Service, more than 100,000 thunderstorms occur each year, though only about 10 percent of these storms are classified as "severe." A severe thunderstorm occurs when the storm produces one of three elements: 1) Hail of three-quarters of an inch; 2) Tornado; 3) Winds of at least 58 miles per hour.
    - Three conditions need to occur for a thunderstorm to form. First, it needs moisture to form clouds and rain. Second, it needs unstable air, such as warm air that can rise rapidly (this often referred to as the "engine" of the storm). Finally, thunderstorms need lift, which comes in the form of cold or warm fronts, sea breezes, mountains, or the sun's heat. When these conditions occur, air masses of varying temperatures meet, and a

[19]Wildfires are discussed in Section 5.14.
[20] Lightning and Hail are discussed in detail as separate hazards in this section.

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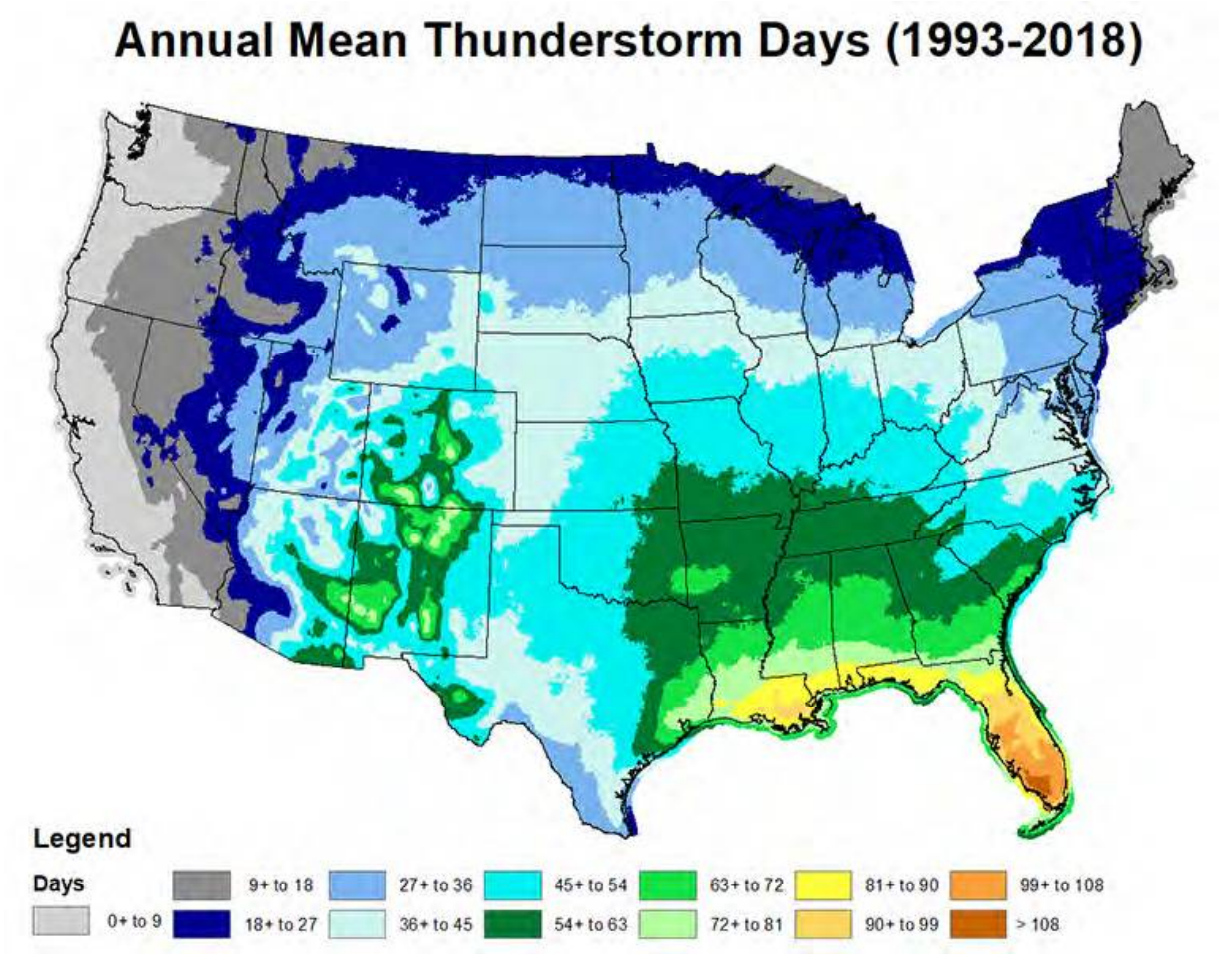
thunderstorm is formed. These storm events can occur singularly, in lines, or in clusters. Further, they can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours.

Severe weather can affect all jurisdictions within Volusia County and their duration can span from localized events (less than 10 minutes locally) to hours-long events (primarily in the case of hurricanes or large tropical systems).

Section 5: Figure 14: Average Annual Number of Thunder Events



Source: NOAA. https://www.noaa.gov/jetstream/thunderstorms

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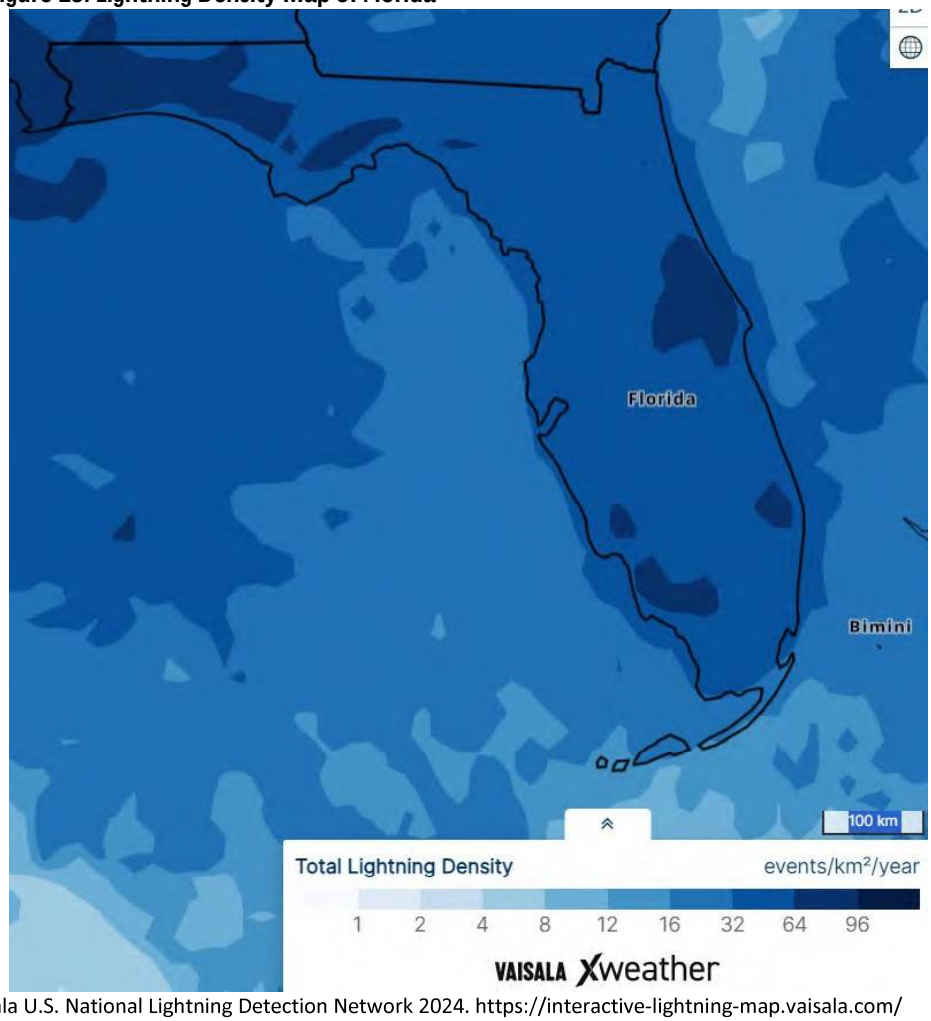
Section 5: Figure 15: Lightning Density Map of Florida



Source: Vaisala U.S. National Lightning Detection Network 2024. https://interactive-lightning-map.vaisala.com/

Location and Spatial Extent

Severe storms are common and impact the entirety of Volusia County. Volusia County is in a region of the country that is particularly susceptible to these types of events.

Hail is often produced during a thunderstorm event which has no geographic limitations on the area it affects. Therefore, it is assumed that all of Volusia County is uniformly at risk to hail events. Impacts typically include downed power lines and trees and damage to vehicles and mobile homes. Hail is a form of solid precipitation consisting of balls or irregular lumps of ice .5 millimeters or larger that form during certain thunderstorm conditions. In terms of extent for Volusia County, tennis ball-sized hail (2.5-inch diameter based on NOAA hail conversions) has been observed on many occasions within Volusia County and is a probable occurrence on an annual basis. Larger hail conditions are less likely, but possible. The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from hail and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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Lightning occurs randomly and is, therefore, impossible to predict where it will strike. It is assumed that all of Volusia County is uniformly exposed to lightning which strikes in very small, specific geographic areas. Impacts from lightning have included deaths and injuries, damage to electrical systems, and fires that have destroyed residential and commercial property.

Severe thunderstorms and their related hazardous elements (including lightning, hail, and straight-line winds) are not confined to any geographical boundaries and typically are widespread events. Thunderstorms can occur in all regions of the United States, but they are most common in the central and southern states because atmospheric conditions in those regions are favorable for generating these powerful storms. Therefore, it is assumed that Volusia County would be uniformly exposed to these hazards and that the spatial extent of that impact would potentially be large. The extent of thunderstorm severity varies on an event-by-event-basis and is generally subject to the atmospheric conditions present at the time. While light thunderstorms are more common in frequency, severe thunderstorms (with associated Severe Thunderstorm Warnings) which include the added impacts of lightning and (more rarely) hail occur several times per year in Volusia County.

Historical Occurrences

According to the National Climatic Data Center, there have been numerous recorded hail events in Volusia County as shown in **Section 5: Table 8**[21]. Hail sizes for these events range from 1.00 inches to 2.75 inches in diameter. The emergency management officials from the Volusia County jurisdiction determined that only hail that was greater than one inch in diameter was to be listed.

Section 5: Table 8: Historical Hail Impacts

LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	8/16/1963	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	2/7/1971	2.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	3/13/1971	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	5/29/1971	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	4/4/1973	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	6/10/1975	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	5/12/1976	1.50	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	4/18/1978	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	4/8/1982	1.50	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	4/29/1982	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	6/8/1985	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	6/18/1987	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	5/24/1988	1.50	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	2/21/1989	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	3/23/1989	1.25	0/0	$0	Not Available

[21] A Hail event that affects several jurisdictions on the same day is classified as a single event.

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	5/1/1989	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	6/26/1990	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	5/2/1992	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Edgewater	1/11/1993	1.50	0/0	$77,700	Strong downburst winds damaged 9 mobile homes. Most had aluminum awnings, carports, and family rooms ripped away. Trees and power lines were down. Up to golf ball-sized hail also fell.
Daytona Beach	3/31/1993	1.75	0/0	$0	Golf ball-sized hail fell at the Daytona Beach Airport.
Daytona Beach	6/19/1995	2.50	0/0	$36,809	Severe thunderstorms blew down dozens of trees in Deltona and produced one inch-diameter hail.
Daytona Beach	3/28/1996	1.75	0/0	$0	Strong downburst winds blew down trees destroyed a pool screen and produced two and one-half-inch-diameter hail in the Spruce Creek Village.
Barberville	6/15/1996	1.00	0/0	$0	Hail the size of quarters fell in Barberville, while quarter-sized hail fell in DeBary.
DeBary	6/15/1996	1.00	0/0	$0	
Daytona Beach	8/25/1996	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Deltona	7/7/1997	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeBary	8/13/1997	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Deltona	2/28/1998	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	3/20/1998	1.25	0/0	$0	Not Available
New Smyrna Beach	3/20/1998	1.00	0/0	$0	
Daytona Beach	6/25/1998	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Port Orange	1/9/1999	1.00	0/0	$4,032	A few mobile homes were damaged by falling trees and quarter-sized hail in Port Orange.
Pierson	5/6/1999	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Orange City	5/9/1999	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Oak Hill	4/15/2000	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	9/19/2000	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
Oak Hill	3/29/2001	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	3/31/2001	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
New Smyrna Beach	8/21/2001	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Deltona	3/19/2003	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	4/25/2003	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
DeLand	7/18/2003	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Oak Hill	7/21/2003	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	10/7/2003	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Port Orange	7/8/2004	2.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Maytown	10/19/2004	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Seville	3/25/2005	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Daytona Beach	5/4/2005	1.75	0/0	$112,551	Not Available
Holly Hill	6/28/2006	1.75	0/0	$0	Not Available
DeLand	7/17/2006	1.00	0/0	$0	Not Available
Glencoe	3/7/2008	1.00	0/0	$0	A cold front moving across central Florida produced a line of thunderstorms that moved southeast across the area. One inch hail was reported in Port Orange. Quarter size hail was reported at Interstate 95 and Highway SR44, near Glencoe, and in Daytona Beach. The public reported nickel size hail in Deltona.
Port Orange	3/7/2008	1.00	0/0	$0	
Daytona Beach	3/7/2008	1.00	0/0	$0	
Seville	7/5/2008	1.00	0/0	$0	Quarter-sized hail was reported. A sea breeze thunderstorm produced hail and wind gusts in interior parts of E.C.F.
Seville	6/13/2009	1.00	0/0	$0	Numerous strong storms developed over east central Florida, with a few strengthening to severe levels and producing wind damage and large hail.
DeLeon Springs	3/31/2009	1.00	0/0	$0	A northward-lifting warm front combined with active sea breeze boundaries within an unstable atmosphere produced several severe thunderstorms with nickel to quarter sized hail and localized severe winds.
Ponce Park	2/22/2010	1.00	0/0	$0	Isolated thunderstorms developed in an unstable environment well ahead of a cold front. One of the storms became strong and produced small hail as it moved east out of the Ocala National Forest. The storm

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					strengthened as it approached the coast, producing large hail on the barrier island east of central Daytona Beach.
Harbor Point	5/13/2011	1.00	0/0	$0	The collision of the east and west coast sea breezes formed a broken line of thunderstorms across East Central Florida. A couple of these pulse storms became severe in Orange and Volusia Counties.
Ormond by the Sea	3/31/2011	1.00	0/0	$0	A pre-frontal squall line moved rapidly across central Florida, bringing strong to severe thunderstorms with large hail and funnel clouds.
Glencoe	5/17/2012	1.75	0/0	$0	The east coast sea breeze formed in the early afternoon and propagated inland, eventually colliding with the west coast sea breeze over the central peninsula. Storms moved to the east and northeast and produced large hail over Brevard and Volusia Counties.
Deltona	4/20/2012	1.75	0/0	$0	Several severe thunderstorms occurred as low to mid-level southwest winds brought a warm and very moist air mass into east central Florida. Much cooler and drier air above this moisture laden air allowed for vigorous storm development which acted to produce severe wind gusts and hail in many of the thunderstorms that developed.
Barberville	4/20/2012	1.25	0/0	$0	Several severe thunderstorms occurred as low to mid-level southwest winds brought a warm and very moist air mass into east central Florida. Much cooler and drier air above this moisture laden air allowed for vigorous storm development which acted

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					to produce severe wind gusts and hail in many of the thunderstorms that developed.
DeBary	4/20/2012	1.00	0/0	$0	Several severe thunderstorms occurred as low to mid-level southwest winds brought a warm and very moist air mass into east central Florida. Much cooler and drier air above this moisture laden air allowed for vigorous storm development which acted to produce severe wind gusts and hail in many of the thunderstorms that developed.
DeLand Osteen Glencoe	5/17/2012	0.75 (DeLand) 0.88 (Osteen) 1.75 (Glencoe)	0/0	$0	The east coast sea breeze formed in the early afternoon and propagated inland, eventually colliding with the west coast sea breeze over the central peninsula. Storms moved to the ENE, producing large hail over Volusia County.
Daytona Airport	6/24/2014	0.88	0/0	$0	A thunderstorm developed rapidly along the east coast sea breeze over coastal Volusia County and
DeLeon Springs	6/26/2014	0.88	0/0	$0	A weather spotter observed hail up to nickel size in De Leon Springs as a strong thunderstorm affected the area.
Deltona	5/20/2015	1.00	0/0	$0	Strong thunderstorms developed over the mainland and became severe as they interacted with the east coast sea breeze over central Volusia and eastern Seminole County. Large hail, up to quarter-sized, was reported across sections of Deltona and Oviedo.
DeLeon Springs	7/6/2015	0.75	0/0	$0	Thunderstorms developed along the west coast sea breeze and became strong as they approached Volusia County, producing small hail and some

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					minor tree damage in De Leon Springs.
DeLeon Springs	7/6/2016	1.00	0/0	$0	An isolated thunderstorm quickly became severe and hail up to quarter size as it moved slowly southeast across Deleon Springs.
Enterprise	2/15/2017	0.88	0/0	$0	Scattered thunderstorms developed ahead of a strong cold front, bringing small hail to Enterprise in Volusia County.
Harbor Point New Smyrna Beach Enterprise	6/1/2017	1.00 – 1.25	0/0	$0	A sea breeze collision produced a severe thunderstorm over east central Volusia County during the late afternoon. Several reports of quarter to half dollar sized hail were received from Port Orange to New Smyrna Beach.
Enterprise	7/20/2017	1.00	0/0	$0	A collision of the east and west coast sea breeze over the interior of Central Florida produced two severe thunderstorms that resulted in quarter-sized hail in Orange and Volusia Counties. A funnel cloud was also reported in Osceola County.
Ormond Beach DeLeon Springs Daytona Beach Holly Hill	3/20/2018	1.00 – 2.00	0/0	$0	A deepening mid-level trough and associated strong cold front moved across north/central Florida. Conditions ahead and along the cold front were favorable for severe thunderstorms as 80-90 knot jet maxima produced sufficient upper level divergence. These conditions produced an enhanced risk of severe weather, sparking several rounds of severe thunderstorms, which affected Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Brevard and Okeechobee Counties.
New Smyrna Beach	4/9/2019	0.88	0/0	$0	An area of low pressure and a weak cold front moved across central Florida sparking numerous

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					showers and thunderstorms across the area. Deep moisture was in place across the area, and instability had increased through the day due to daytime heating. The instability, combined with lift associated with the approaching cold front and cold temperatures in the middle part of the atmosphere, allowed a few thunderstorms to become severe. In Volusia County, a strong storm produced nickel sized hail. In Seminole County, damaging winds caused numerous trees to be uprooted. In Brevard County, a severe thunderstorm produced a strong wind gust at the Cape.
Deltona	5/4/2019	0.75 – 1.00	0/0	$0	An area of high pressure located over the central Atlantic was the dominant feature affecting weather over central Florida. This led to west to southwest winds at the surface that pushed deep moisture from the Gulf across the area. Hot daytime temperatures, and cold temperatures in the middle atmosphere provided the necessary ingredients for strong to severe thunderstorms to develop. These storms developed along the sea breezes and outflow boundaries that were produced. One thunderstorm became severe in southwestern Volusia County where it produced hail and damaging winds.
Glencoe Hucomer	5/31/2019	0.88 – 1.00	0/0	$0	The Atlantic high-pressure ridge located south of Florida resulted in southwest winds across central Florida. This pushed deep moisture over the area, and when combined with daytime heating and cold temperatures in the middle atmosphere provided

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					conditions for showers and thunderstorms to develop. One thunderstorm in eastern Volusia County interacted with the sea breeze front. This storm quickly became severe as it moved very slowly southward over New Smyrna Beach and Edgewater, and several reports of hail were received in these areas.
Cassadaga	5/21/2020	1.00	0/0	$0	The public reported quarter sized hail near the intersection of Courtland Boulevard and Lockwood Boulevard in Deltona.
Orange City Deltona	8/9/2020	1.00-1.75	0/0	$0	Afternoon thunderstorms that developed along the sea breeze collision became severe, producing large hail in Volusia County, and damaging winds in Volusia and Orange Counties.
Blake	8/18/2020	1.00	0/0	$0	Numerous thunderstorms developed along the outflow boundary and sea breeze collisions. These storms produced two tornadoes in western Volusia County, including a rare August EF-2. In addition, other thunderstorms produced strong winds and hail along the Volusia and Brevard County coasts.
West Holly Hill Daytona Beach Daytona Beach Shores South Daytona Ponce Inlet Blake	3/6/2021	0.75-1.50	0/0	$0	Daytona International Speedway Emergency Management reported half dollar sized hail west of Interstate 95 near LPGA Boulevard. They also reported small hail had accumulated on the ground and was 4 to 5 inches deep in some spots.
Ormond by the Sea	4/18/2021	1.00	0/0	$0	An isolated severe thunderstorm developed over Flagler County near a stationary front. The storm moved quickly southeast along the Flagler-Volusia County line and produced large hail just south

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE (inches)	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					of the county line, in Ormond Beach.
New Smyrna Beach Coronado Beach	3/16/2022	1.75	0/0	$0	Numerous afternoon thunderstorms developed across east-central Florida, with several becoming severe. These severe storms produced large hail in Brevard, Seminole, and Volusia County, with wind damage to trees also occurring in Volusia County.
Orange City Deland	5/21/2022	1.00-1.25	0/0	$0	Numerous afternoon thunderstorms developed across east-central Florida as the east coast sea breeze moved inland from the coast and eventually collided with the west coast sea breeze. Many storms became severe and produced quarter to half dollar sized hail over parts of Seminole, Volusia, and Lake Counties.
Cassadaga	6/6/2022	1.00	0/0	$0	Numerous severe thunderstorms developed across east-central Florida along the east coast sea breeze, and along the main sea breeze collision. Many storms became severe over Seminole and Volusia Counties where hail and wind damage occurred. Then, as storms moved offshore, they produced severe wind gusts along the coast in Brevard, Indian River, and Martin Counties. One storm produced an EF-0 tornado in Saint Lucie County west of Fort Pierce.
Lake Helen	5/18/2023	1.00	0/0	$0	Strong storms produced severe hail near Lake Helen in Volusia County.

Source: National Climatic Data Center

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

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According to the National Climatic Data Center, there have been recorded lightning events in Volusia County as listed in **Section 5: Table 9**. However, these are only the lightning events that have been reported to NCDC. According to the emergency managers from various Volusia County jurisdictions thousands of lightning strikes occur each day during the summer afternoon thunderstorms. For example, in 1997 the Port Orange Police Department was struck by lightning twice in a two-week period, each time knocking out the 911 consoles. In addition, during September 2007, there was a lightning event that occurred in Port Orange causing damages totaling $310,000 to a property which had an appraisal value of $350,000 and another which occurred in August 2009, in DeBary causing damages of $500,000 to a church which had burned to the ground. Volusia has the second greatest number of lightning strikes in Florida, behind the Tampa Bay area. The corridor between I-75 and I-95 in the North Central Florida area experiences a high number of lightning strikes.

Section 5: Table 9: Historical Lightning Occurrences

LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Holly Hill	7/23/1994	0/1	$0	A 17-year-old male riding a bike was hospitalized with burns to his chest after lightning struck the boy.
New Smyrna Beach	9/18/1994	1/1	$0	A fast-moving thunderstorm, which had produced rain for only a few minutes, produced the flash which struck the victims directly. One death and one injury resulted.
New Smyrna Beach	6/24/1995	0/1	$0	A lifeguard on top of a high observation tower was struck and injured by lightning.
Ormond Beach	6/28/1995	0/1	$0	A woman was injured by lightning while talking on a telephone in her home.
Daytona Beach	9/23/1995	1/1	$0	Two men were struck by a lone lightning bolt. Both men were hospitalized in critical condition. One of the two died three days later.
DeBary	6/15/1996	0/0	$285,935	Fires started by lightning destroying two condominiums.
New Smyrna Beach	6/19/1996	0/0	$100,077	Fire started by lightning severely damaged a house.
Edgewater	8/20/1997	0/1	$0	Lightning knocked a plumber unconscious while he was under a mobile home.
New Smyrna Beach	8/3/1999	0/0	$4,032	A Volusia County Sheriff's Office horse was killed by lightning while standing under a tree.
Daytona Beach	7/4/2002	0/0	$24,597	Lightning started a fire that damaged an apartment building in Daytona Beach.
Daytona Beach	7/4/2002	0/8	$0	Eight spectators were struck and injured by lightning at Daytona Beach International Speedway. Two of the victims were hospitalized. Six were treated and released at the scene.

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LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Port Orange	8/3/2002	1/0	$0	A 62-year-old man was killed by lightning outside his home.
Edgewater	8/20/2002	0/0	$18,448	Lightning started a fire that damaged a carpet store in Edgewater.
Oak Hill	7/21/2003	0/0	$35,822	Fire started by lightning destroyed a mobile home.
Deltona	8/25/2003	0/0	$298,513	Fire from a lightning strike destroyed a church in Deltona.
Port Orange	9/14/2003	0/0	$298,513	Lightning struck a warehouse in Port Orange.
Daytona Beach	6/3/2004	0/2	$0	Two spectators suffered minor injuries from a lightning strike at Daytona Beach International Speedway.
Pierson	7/7/2004	0/2	$0	Two convenience store workers were briefly hospitalized after being injured by a lightning strike while working in the store kitchen.
Edgewater	5/24/2005	0/1	$0	A 27-year-old man was seriously injured by lightning while in a wooded area near Edgewater.
DeLand	7/29/2005	0/0	$0	Lightning strikes down trees and power lines in DeLand.
DeBary	5/26/2006	0/1	$0	A woman carrying a child outside was struck by lightning. The child was uninjured. The woman was transported to a hospital in critical condition.
Deltona	6/25/2007	0/0	$26,523	Lightning heavily damaged a home in Deltona.
Ponce Park	9/12/2007	0/2	$0	A small boat was struck by lightning in the Halifax River, resulting in minor injuries for two people.
DeBary	7/16/2008	0/0	$4,120	Lightning ignited a barn fire near DeBary.
DeBary	7/16/2008	0/0	$500,000	A lightning strike from an intense thunderstorm started a fire with burned a church to the ground.
Holly Hill	7/24/2009	0/1	$0	Sea breeze boundaries collided over coastal Volusia County, resulting in the rapid development of a severe storm near Ormond Beach. This cell then back-built south-southwest along a boundary during the late afternoon, producing a complex of strong to severe cells farther inland. A waterspout developed within the initial severe cell offshore of Ormond Beach and moved onto the beach as a tornado, reaching the adjacent backyard of several homes just beyond the beach. This vortex meandered

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LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
				south along the beach and near-shore Atlantic waters for about ten minutes. Early in the evening, another tornado (EF-0) developed inland over Port Orange and damaged 150 mobile homes before lifting.
Daytona Beach	8/05/2009	0/1	$0	Strong thunderstorms produced frequent cloud to ground lightning strikes across Volusia County. Two individuals were injured by lightning strikes in separate incidents about 30 minutes apart within Daytona Beach.
South Peninsula	8/05/2009	0/1	$0	Strong thunderstorms produced frequent cloud to ground lightning strikes across Volusia County. Two individuals were injured by lightning strikes in separate incidents about 30 minutes apart within Daytona Beach.
DeBary	8/20/2009	0/0	$4,000	Sea breeze thunderstorms produced lightning across central Florida. Lightning ignited a barn fire near DeBary.
Blake	6/9/2015	0/1	$0	Lightning associated with thunderstorms developing along the east coast sea breeze injured a boy fishing in the water at Daytona Beach Shores.
Harbor Point	6/26/2015	1/0	$0	Thunderstorms developed over northern Volusia County along the east coast sea breeze. Lightning struck and killed a 25-year-old male in Port Orange as he worked outdoors.
Blake	6/24/2016	1/2	$0	Lightning from a thunderstorm located about 4 miles to the north struck a woman walking at waters edge on Daytona Beach Shores, resulting in a fatality.
Ponce Park	8/14/2016	0/1	$0	A severe thunderstorm produced wind damage to trees and structures in Lake County during the middle of the afternoon. About an hour later, another storm produced lightning which injured a man on a Volusia County beach.
Ellison Acres	1/7/2017	0/1	$0	A line of strong thunderstorms moved quickly east across Volusia County early in the morning, crossing Ponce Inlet prior to sunrise. A fisherman on the north jetty was injured when lightning struck his fishing pole.

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LOCATION	DATE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Ormond by the Sea	7/22/2017	0/1	$0	Lightning struck close to a woman standing in shallow water in Ormond by the Sea, resulting in injuries.
Maytown	8/5/2017	0/0	$200,000	An afternoon thunderstorm produced a lightning strike that hit a house in Oak Hill. The house caught fire and suffered extensive damage. No injuries or fatalities were reported.
Ellison Acres	6/14/2018	0/3	$0	Numerous showers and thunderstorms developed along the collision of the east and west coast sea breeze in eastern Orange and eastern Seminole County. One storm became strong and produced penny-sized hail just east of Geneva. Then, as these storms pushed east towards the coast, one storm produced a lightning strike that injured three people that were near the edge of the boardwalk in New Smyrna Beach.
Harbor Point	6/21/2018	0/0	$275,000	This storm produced a severe wind gust in Melbourne Beach. In Port Orange, a home was destroyed after being struck by lightning and catching fire.
DeLand	8/28/2018	0/1	$0	A woman standing in a parking lot in Deland was struck and seriously injured by a lightning strike.
Ormond Beach	6/9/2019	1/0	$0	A motorcyclist was killed when he was struck by lightning while on Interstate 95 in Volusia County.
Mission City	7/19/2022	1/1	$0	Lightning struck and injured two people at two different locations in New Smyrna Beach. A 27-year-old man was seriously injured and transported to a local hospital, where he later died from his injuries. A 66-year-old man suffered minor injuries after lightning struck nearby.
Deltona	5/22/2023	1/0	$0	Lightning struck and killed a 24-year-old man while he was working on a roof in Volusia County, causing him to fall off of the roof.

Source: National Climatic Data Center

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

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Section 5: Table 10 shows historic thunderstorm events, including thunderstorm winds and high winds, which resulted in property damage in Volusia County. (Other windstorms, such as tornadoes and hurricanes, are addressed separately.)

Section 5: Table 10: Historical Thunderstorm Occurrences Resulting in Property Damage

LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Pierson	3/27/2000	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$19,572	Severe thunderstorm winds blew down trees on a house near Pierson.
Deltona	7/26/2000	Thunderstorm Winds	0/1	$15,657	Thunderstorm winds blew down power lines and trees in the Deltona Area. One woman was injured when a tree fell on her car as she was driving in Deltona.
Orange City	9/03/2000	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$39,143	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees and power lines in Orange City. Falling trees damaged six residences.
Emporia	9/04/2000	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$13,048	Thunderstorm winds blew down a large shed cover at a fern nursery.
Daytona Beach	3/13/2001	Thunderstorm Winds	0/1	$38,003	Strong microburst winds hit the barrier island in Daytona Beach destroying a large tent and a beach tollbooth. One person was injured.
Daytona Beach	6/16/2001	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$19,002	Thunderstorm winds blew a 50-foot section off the roof of a restaurant in Daytona Beach.
New Smyrna Beach	8/21/2001	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$20,268	Thunderstorm winds swept across the New Smyrna Beach Airport overturning a small plane and damaging six others.
DeBary	8/05/2002	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$12,299	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees on a mobile home in Debary.
Deltona	3/07/2003	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$1,194	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees and power lines in Deltona.
Deltona	3/19/2003	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$119,405	Strong thunderstorm winds swept across the Deltona area blowing down dozens of trees that damaged houses and vehicles.

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Holly Hill	7/12/2003	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$21,493	Thunderstorm winds destroyed a large gas station roof awning in Holly Hill.
Osteen	4/08/2004	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$255,040	Thunderstorm winds produced widespread damage to a mobile home community southwest of Osteen. Many of the homes had damage to attached sunrooms, awnings and sheds. About 15 trees were blown down. The event was accompanied by a large amount of small hail.
Port Orange	6/16/2005	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$45,020	Thunderstorm winds overturned a mobile home and damaged two others east of Port Orange.
Daytona Beach	6/17/2005	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$11,255	Thunderstorm winds blew down a large tree which damaged a truck.
Deltona	5/28/2006	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$27,318	Thunderstorm winds downed power lines and power transformers in Deltona. downed trees
Daytona Beach Airport	7/15/2007	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$21,218	Thunderstorm winds peeled back part of a roof on an apartment complex on the barrier island. A band of thunderstorms moved from central Florida to the coast and Lake Okeechobee producing hail, strong winds and funnel clouds.
DeLand	4/03/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$1,030	Thunderstorm winds blew down large tree branches that took out power lines in DeLand. Afternoon pulse thunderstorms produced wind damage in DeLand.
Edgewater	4/05/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$8,240	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees and power lines in Edgewater. A pre-frontal squall line produced widespread wind damage and hail across central Florida.
New Smyrna Beach	4/05/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$12,360	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees and power lines in New Smyrna Beach. A pre-frontal squall line produced widespread wind damage and hail across central Florida.
Ormond Beach	6/19/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$2,060	Ormond Beach dispatch reported trees down on power lines at Nova

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					Road. The daily east coast sea breeze pushed inland and produced thunderstorms over coastal sections of Central Florida.
Fatio	6/21/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$5,150	Law enforcement reported three trees down across County Road 42. The daily east coast sea breeze pushed inland and produced thunderstorms over coastal and interior sections of Central Florida.
Beresford	6/21/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$1,030	Law enforcement reported a large tree down across State Road 44. The daily east coast sea breeze pushed inland and produced thunderstorms over coastal and interior sections of Central Florida.
DeBary	10/9/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A north moving warm front produced widespread thunderstorms across central Florida.
Holly Hill	10/9/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A north moving warm front produced widespread thunderstorms across central Florida.
Osteen	10/9/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A north moving warm front produced widespread thunderstorms across central Florida.
Daytona Beach	10/9/2008	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A north moving warm front produced widespread thunderstorms across central Florida.
Orange City	4/14/2009	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A squall line well ahead of a cold front produced numerous thunderstorms with damaging straight-line winds, large hail and a brief, weak tornado. Several Line Echo Wave Pattern (LEWP) features were apparent on radar with rotating comma head signatures.
Harbor Point	6/18/2009	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Numerous strong storms impacted central Florida ahead of a stalled frontal boundary far to the north. Local sea breeze interactions combined with a large-scale outflow boundary propagating to

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					the region prompted the storm development. Many storms produced small hail and wind gusts 45-55 mph, with two storms strengthening to severe levels and resulting in damaging wind gusts.
DeLand	6/13/2009	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Numerous strong storms developed over east central Florida, with a few strengthening to severe levels and producing wind damage and large hail.
DeLand	3/31/2009	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A northward-lifting warm front combined with active sea breeze boundaries within an unstable atmosphere produced several severe thunderstorms with nickel to quarter sized hail and localized severe winds.
Lake Harney	8/3/2009	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Thunderstorms along the east coast sea breeze boundary progressed inland and intensified to produce minor wind damage and a funnel cloud.
DeLand	1/21/2010	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Numerous strong thunderstorms moved across the county, well ahead of a cold front during the late afternoon and evening. One of the storms became severe and produced localized wind damage. A funnel cloud was also observed by the Daytona Beach Airport (KDAB) weather observer.
Ormond Beach	6/3/2010	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Numerous strong thunderstorms lifted northeast across east-central Florida from mid-afternoon through early evening. Two of the storms became severe and produced damaging winds which downed several trees and large limbs within Orange and Volusia Counties.
DeLand	8/22/2010	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Saturated grounds from previous rains, along with recent heavy rain and 30 mph wind gusts from a thunderstorm passing 30 minutes earlier, caused a large pine tree to topple as a vehicle was traveling beneath, resulting in a fatality.

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
Ormond Beach	4/5/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A pre-frontal squall line crossed central Florida during the morning and early afternoon. A few of the storms became strong to severe and produced high winds and a funnel cloud, primarily across Volusia and Brevard Counties.
Volusia County	6/17/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Numerous strong to severe storms formed along the east coast sea breeze across the central Florida interior and Volusia County, producing dime to quarter sized hail and winds of 50 to 60 mph.
Volusia County	3/30/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A rare Florida derecho affected the region during the late afternoon and early evening, well ahead of a strong cold front. The rapidly moving squall line, contained multiple bow echoes as it moved across the central portion of Florida at 60 mph.
DeBary	3/30/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A rare Florida derecho affected the region during the late afternoon and early evening, well ahead of a strong cold front. The rapidly moving squall line, contained multiple bow echoes as it moved across the central portion of Florida at 60 mph.
DeBary	3/30/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A rare Florida derecho affected the region during the late afternoon and early evening, well ahead of a strong cold front. The rapidly moving squall line, contained multiple bow echoes as it moved across the central portion of Florida at 60 mph.
Deltona	3/30/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A rare Florida derecho affected the region during the late afternoon and early evening, well ahead of a strong cold front. The rapidly moving squall line, contained multiple bow echoes as it moved across the central portion of Florida at 60 mph.
DeLand	8/13/2011	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$5,000	An isolated severe thunderstorm developed along a boundary

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					collision in central Volusia County and produced wind damage.
Glencoe	5/17/2012	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	The east coast sea breeze formed in the early afternoon and propagated inland, eventually colliding with the west coast sea breeze over the central peninsula. Storms moved to the east and northeast and produced large hail over Brevard and Volusia Counties.
Oak Hill	8/8/2012	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A line of storms developed along the west coast sea breeze and intensified as it interacted with the east coast sea breeze. One of the storms in this line became severe near Haulover Canal.
Volusia County	6/30/2013	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Deep southwesterly flow led to the development of several strong to severe thunderstorms, which moved from the Orlando area to the coast of Volusia and Brevard Counties. Peak winds gusts reached 66 mph in Orlando. Thunderstorm winds also peeled back part of a roof from a home in Port Orange.
Volusia County	9/11/2013	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$10,000	An isolated heavy shower moved onshore from the Atlantic late at night and produced wind damage to the upper story of an apartment complex.
Deltona	12/15/2013	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$1,000	A broken line of showers and thunderstorms moved rapidly southeast across Volusia County. Two cells along the line caused minor wind damage to trees, but no structural damage. Part of a tree fell onto powerlines and a vehicle in Deltona, and tree limbs temporarily blocked a road in Osteen.
Coronado Beach	02/12/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A squall line developed out ahead of a cold front over the eastern Gulf of Mexico. Thunderstorms within the squall line produced damaging winds and large hail (although hail was not reported in Volusia County)
Daytona Beach	04/01/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A broken line of showers moved northeast across Volusia and

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					Brevard Counties. A severe thunderstorm developed near the northern edge of the line and caused localized wind damage near Daytona Beach International Airport and Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University Campus.
Cassadaga Lake Helen	6/10/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$5,000	Thunderstorms developed over the interior and produced locally damaging winds along with quarter sized hail.
Daytona Airport	6/24/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A thunderstorm developed rapidly along the east coast sea breeze over coastal Volusia County and produced severe wind gusts and hail up to nickel size at Daytona Beach Airport.
DeLeon Springs	7/14/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Strong thunderstorms moved into western Volusia County and interacted with the east coast sea breeze.
Coronado Beach	7/25/2014	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$245,000	An EF-1 tornado touched down within a rural airpark and affected adjacent neighborhoods. Several buildings and small planes were damaged at the airpark, and many trees were damaged or uprooted within the adjacent neighborhood as the tornado tracked northeast. The thunderstorm which produced the tornado was also responsible for wind damage to a fence and the roof of an apartment building on the barrier island in New Smyrna Beach.
Orange City	6/1/2015	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Several strong to severe thunderstorms developed along the east coast sea breeze as it pushed inland to the Interstate 4 corridor during the afternoon and interacted with other outflow boundaries. Large hail, up to golf ball sized was reported across DeBary, Sanford, Lake Mary, Altamonte Springs and Oakland. Strong winds also felled numerous trees and large tree branches

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					leading to damage to homes and cars in DeBary, Astatula, and Lake Mary.
Lake Helen	3/24/2016	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$2,000	An upper-level weather disturbance, together with a very unstable airmass and mesoscale boundaries resulted in numerous strong thunderstorms across the central Florida peninsula. Two of the storms produced large hail, from quarter to golf ball size.
Edgewater	9/13/2016	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$5,000	A tropical disturbance, with a well-defined surface circulation, moved onshore near Vero Beach during the early morning hours, then lifted northward along the coast to Volusia County (and beyond) through the evening. By late evening, the system was upgraded to Tropical Storm Julia, as it approached Jacksonville. A rain band associated with the system spawned an EF-0 tornado in southern Brevard County during the early afternoon, resulting in damage to a few residences. Other passing rain bands produced strong wind gusts along the coast of Brevard and Volusia Counties, one of which resulted in damage to a home in Edgewater. A funnel cloud was also sighted in Lake County.
Hucomer	9/29/2016	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	A thunderstorm became severe over southeast Volusia County and produced damage to several trees and powerlines in the town of Edgewater.
New Smyrna Beach Fatio	1/22/2017	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	An unusually strong jet stream aided development of an intense squall line which moved rapidly across east central Florida during the evening of January 22. Several thunderstorms developed ahead of the main squall line and became severe, as well as other storms within the squall line itself. Reports of quarter sized hail, wind gusts

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					over 60 mph and funnel clouds were received. A localized area of tree damage also occurred.
DeLand Airport Holly Hill	11/23/2017	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$50,000	A strong thunderstorm embedded within a rain area ahead of a cold front intensified as it traveled quickly northeast across Volusia County. Mobile homes were damaged well inland in Deland, then over 30 minutes later, the storm damaged mobile homes in Daytona Beach. Rain totals reached five to seven inches in a short period of time from Ormond-by-the-Sea to Holly Hill. High levels of standing water and some impassible roadways occurred.
DeLand Airport Allandale	4/15/2018	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	The Storm Prediction Center had designated a slight change of severe weather for all of east central Florida. A high amplitude shortwave over the Mississippi River Valley quickly moved south across the Florida peninsula during the afternoon and evening hours. A cold front associated with the intensifying trough was also observed crossing the Florida peninsula. Ahead of the cold front moderate thermodynamic instability with 700mb temperatures between -7 to -8 degrees Celsius, and 500mb between -9 to -10 degrees Celsius, resulting in lapse rates of 6-6.5 C/km. 90 knot winds atop a hot streak over the north central Gulf of Mexico created resulting flow from the southwest. Numerous showers and thunderstorms developed along the cold front, eventually forming a line that crossed across all of east central Florida.
Ormond Beach	7/22/2018	Thunderstorm Winds	1/1	$0	One person was killed, and another injured in Ormond Beach when winds from a non-severe

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					thunderstorm knocked over a large, mostly dead tree onto them.
Deltona	5/4/2019	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	An area of high pressure located over the central Atlantic was the dominant feature affecting weather over central Florida. This led to west to southwest winds at the surface that pushed deep moisture from the Gulf across the area. Hot daytime temperatures, and cold temperatures in the middle atmosphere provided the necessary ingredients for strong to severe thunderstorms to develop.
DeLand	6/9/2019	Thunderstorm Winds	0/0	$0	Rich moist air was moving across the Florida peninsula as the area was sandwiched between the Atlantic high pressure to the south and a low-pressure system over the eastern half of the U.S. This combination of weather systems provided substantial energy in the atmosphere, that when combined with daytime heating and southwest winds at the surface led to the development of numerous strong thunderstorms across east central Florida. As these storms pushed across the peninsula they produced and interacted with many outflow boundaries and the east coast sea breeze. Several storms became severe as they moved over Seminole and Volusia Counties, where wind damage was reported. Also, a motorcyclist was killed when he was struck by lightning while on Interstate 95 in Volusia County.
Daytona Beach	09/18/2019	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	A strong storm came onshore in Volusia County and quickly became severe over Daytona Beach. Observations of 50 knot or greater winds occurred at three separate, but close by locations.
Fatio	04/20/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	As a broken line of severe thunderstorms moved through Seminole County, one storm

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					produced a brief waterspout/tornado on and near Lake Jesup. A second thunderstorm produced damaging winds in Volusia County, while a third thunderstorm produced damaging winds and hail in Martin County.
Cassadaga	05/28/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	Scattered strong to severe storms moved across Lake and Volusia counties producing minor wind damage and small hail.
Daytona Beach	06/06/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$5,000	A National Weather Service damage survey confirmed straight-line winds estimated at 55-65 mph impacted the Daytona Flea and Farmers Market in Daytona Beach. Damage consisted of the removal of a large portion of a corrugated roof, with metal roofing peeled back on several adjacent buildings. Roof debris was blown downwind 100 yards onto adjacent portions of Interstate 95, causing the roadway to be closed for several hours. No other damage was noted in the area and there were no injuries or fatalities.
DeBary	08/09/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	Afternoon thunderstorms that developed along the sea breeze collision became severe, producing large hail in Volusia County, and damaging winds in Volusia and Orange Counties.
Coronado Beach	08/18/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	Numerous thunderstorms developed along the outflow boundary and sea breeze collisions. These storms produced two tornadoes in western Volusia County, including a rare August EF-2. In addition, other thunderstorms produced strong winds and hail along the Volusia and Brevard County coasts.
Deland	08/20/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	A thunderstorm became severe as it moved north through DeLand where it caused damage to planes

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LOCATION	DATE	TYPE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION
					and hangers at the airport, as well as nearby homes.
Samsula	10/28/2021	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$1,000	Numerous thunderstorms were moving across Volusia County, where one storm became strong and produced localized wind damage in New Smyrna Beach.
Deland	03/01/2022	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$10,000	A strong thunderstorm that moved through DeLand in Volusia County produced minor wind damage that resulted in old trees falling into several power lines.
Samsula	03/16/2022	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$0	Numerous afternoon thunderstorms developed across east-central Florida, with several becoming severe. These severe storms produced large hail in Brevard, Seminole, and Volusia County, with wind damage to trees also occurring in Volusia County.
Edgewater	07/19/2022	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$3,000	Strong thunderstorms that developed along the sea breeze collision moved east and offshore of Volusia County. One storm became severe where it produced wind damage in Edgewater.
Orange City	08/17/2022	Thunderstorm Wind	0/0	$4,000	A thunderstorm became severe in western Volusia County where it produced tree and powerline damage in Orange City.

Source: National Climatic Data Center

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

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Probability of Future Occurrences

Severe weather events will continue to have high occurrences in the future. Based on the frequency of hail events in the past, the probability of future hail occurrences in Volusia County is high. Over the past 45 years, Volusia County has been impacted by two or more hail events per year. It can be expected that future hail events will continue to cause minor to severe damage to property and vehicles throughout Volusia County.

The probability of occurrence for future lightning events in Volusia County is high. According to NOAA, Volusia County is in an area of the country that experiences 8-16 lightning flashes per square kilometer per year (approximately 20,224 to 40,448 flashes countywide per year). Given this regular frequency of occurrence, it can be expected that future lightning events will continue to threaten life and property throughout Volusia County.

Thunderstorms are frequent in Volusia County. During the summer, Volusia County experiences thunderstorms nearly every afternoon. They will undoubtedly continue to occur, thereby threatening the lives, safety, and property in Volusia County. Therefore, the probability of future occurrences is high.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from thunderstorms and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5.11 TORNADO

Background

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity (but sometimes result from hurricanes and other tropical storms) when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage caused by a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris, also accompanied by lightning or large hail. According to the National Weather Service, tornado wind speeds normally range from 40 to more than 300 miles per hour and are a few yards wide. The most violent tornadoes have rotating winds of 250 miles per hour or more and can cause extreme destruction, carving a path over a mile wide and several miles long and turning normally harmless objects into deadly missiles.

Over 800 tornadoes are reported nationwide annually, resulting in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries (NOAA, 2007). They are more likely to occur during the months of March through May and can occur at any time of day but are likely to form in the late afternoon and early evening. Further, the tornadoes associated with tropical cyclones are most frequent in September and October when the incidence of tropical storm systems is greatest. The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to inconceivable depending on the intensity, size and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damage to structures of light construction, including residential dwellings (particularly mobile homes). The magnitude of tornadic activity is reported using the Enhanced Fujita Scale. However, tornado magnitudes prior to 2005 were classified using the traditional version of the Fujita Scale.

Section 5: Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes (Effective 2005 and after)

F-SCALE NUMBER	INTENSITY	WIND SPEED (MPH)	TYPE OF DAMAGE DONE
F0	GALE	65–85	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages to sign boards.
F1	MODERATE	86–110	Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
F2	SIGNIFICANT	111–135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
F3	SEVERE	136–165	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
F4	DEVASTATING	166–200	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	INCREDIBLE	Over 200	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.

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Section 5: Table 12: The Fujita Scale (Effective Prior to 2005)

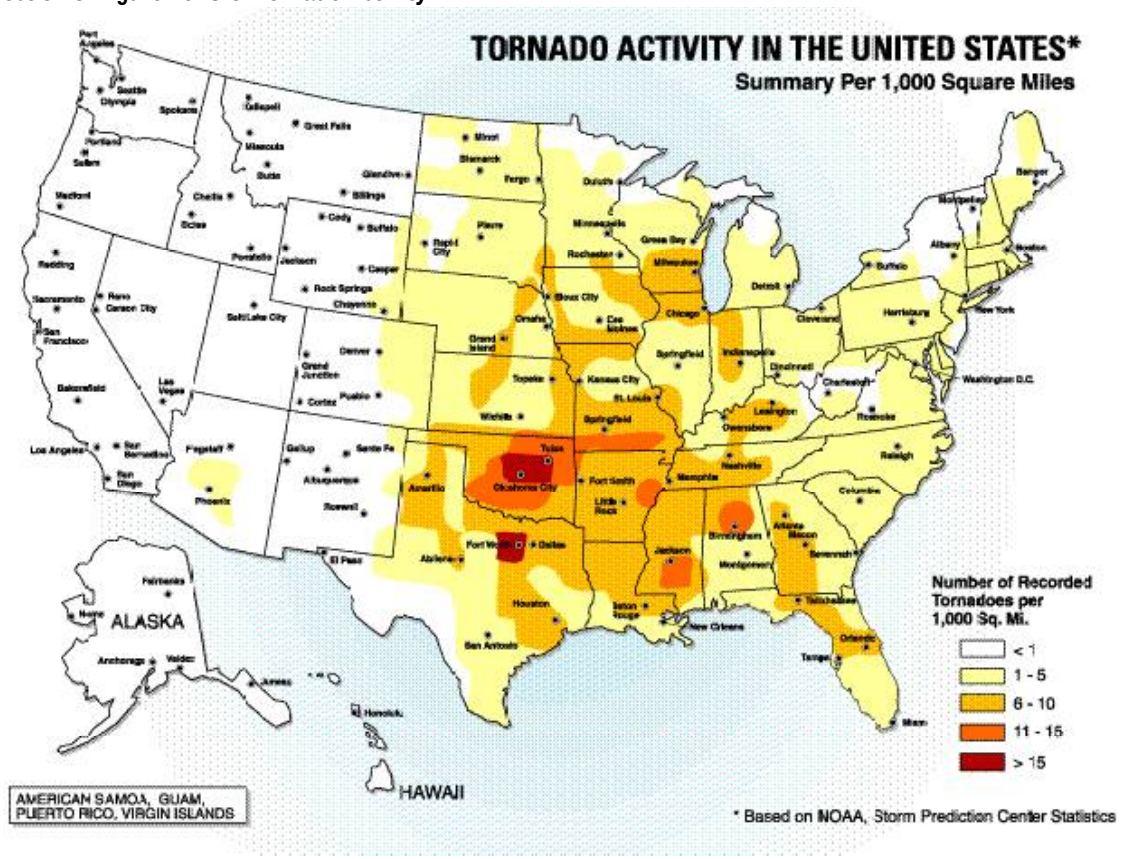
F-SCALE NUMBER	INTENSITY	WIND SPEED (MPH)	TYPE OF DAMAGE DONE
F0	GALE	40–72	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages to sign boards.
F1	MODERATE	73–112	Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
F2	SIGNIFICANT	113–157	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
F3	SEVERE	158–207	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
F4	DEVASTATING	208–260	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated.
F5	INCREDIBLE	261–318	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.
F6	INCONCEIVABLE	319–379	These winds are very unlikely. The small area of damage they might produce would probably not be recognizable along with the mess produced by F4 and F5 wind that would surround the F6 winds. Missiles, such as cars and refrigerators would do serious secondary damage that could not be directly identified as F6 damage. If this level is ever achieved, evidence for it might only be found in some manner of ground swirl pattern, for it may never be identifiable through engineering studies.

Source: National Weather Service

According to the NOAA Storm Prediction Center (SPC), the highest concentration of tornadoes in the United States has been in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Florida. Although the Great Plains region of the Central United States does favor the development of the largest and most dangerous tornadoes (earning the designation of "tornado alley"), Florida experiences the greatest number of tornadoes per square mile of all U.S. states (SPC, 2002). **Section 5: Figure 16** shows tornado activity in the United States based on the number of recorded tornadoes per 1,000 square miles.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Section 5: Figure 16: U.S. Tornado Activity



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Location and Spatial Extent

Based on historic data, tornadoes occur throughout the state of Florida at a rate of 1-10 confirmed touchdowns per 1,000 square miles. Florida tornadoes typically impact a relatively small area; however, events are completely random, and it is not possible to predict specific areas that are more susceptible to a tornado strike over time. Therefore, it is assumed that all of Volusia County is uniformly exposed to this hazard. April, May, and June are considered the peak months for Florida tornadoes. A review of historical data shows that tornadoes within Volusia County are typically in the F0, F1 and, more rarely, the F2 range. F3 and F4 tornadoes are very rare, with three occurring since 1950. The county has never experienced a F5 tornado on record.

Historical Occurrences

According to the National Climatic Data Center, these events occurred in the Volusia County study area as listed in **Section 5: Table 13**.

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Section 5: Table 13: Historical Tornado Impacts

LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	5/8/1950	F1	0/0	$27,851	Not Available
Volusia County	7/12/1959	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	10/12/1959	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	7/14/1960	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	7/19/1960	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	8/29/1961	F2	0/0	$188,115	Not Available
Volusia County	7/7/1963	F1	0/0	$21,995	Not Available
Volusia County	8/9/1963	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	1/12/1964	F0	0/0	$21,772	Not Available
Volusia County	8/28/1964	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	8/30/1968	F2	0/0	$160,999	Not Available
Volusia County	7/22/1969	unknown	0/0	$18,329	Not Available
Volusia County	10/2/1969	unknown	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	7/17/1970	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	8/27/1971	F2	0/1	$16,624	Not Available
Volusia County	5/20/1972	F2	0/0	$134,368	Not Available
Volusia County	6/19/1972	F1	0/0	$134,368	Not Available
Volusia County	8/22/1972	F2	0/0	$134,368	Not Available
Volusia County	4/11/1975	F0	0/0	$12,504	Not Available
Volusia County	4/14/1975	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	5/15/1975	F0	0/0	$104,204	Not Available
Volusia County	8/9/1975	F0	0/0	$12,504	Not Available
Volusia County	5/22/1976	F0	0/0	$987,344	Not Available
Volusia County	5/23/1976	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	7/3/1976	F0	0/0	$11,848	Not Available
Volusia County	4/18/1978	F1	0/0	$861,249	Not Available
Volusia County	6/9/1978	F0	0/0	$10,335	Not Available
Volusia County	7/27/1978	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	8/13/1978	F1	0/1	$86,125	Not Available

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
Volusia County	9/4/1978	F0	0/0	$10,335	Not Available
Volusia County	9/22/1978	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	9/27/1978	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	1/24/1979	unknown	0/0	$77,363	Not Available
Volusia County	5/5/1979	F1	0/0	$773,633	Not Available
Volusia County	5/8/1979	F1	0/6	$7,736,328	Not Available
Volusia County	9/3/1979	F2	0/0	$1,624,629	Not Available
Volusia County	9/29/1979	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	3/7/1982	F1	0/0	$25,000	Not Available
Volusia County	6/17/1982	F1	0/0	$253,000	Not Available
Volusia County	4/15/1983	F1	0/0	$6,765	Not Available
Volusia County	4/23/1983	F1	0/0	$56,375	Not Available
Volusia County	11/20/1983	F2	0/0	$5,637,514	Not Available
Volusia County	4/14/1984	F0	0/0	$53,991	Not Available
Volusia County	6/27/1984	F1	0/0	$5,399,069	Not Available
Volusia County	2/8/1986	F0	0/0	$51,206	Not Available
Volusia County	3/14/1986	F1	0/1	$51,206	Not Available
Volusia County	1/21/1988	F1	0/0	$474,030	Not Available
Volusia County	5/11/1988	F0	0/0	$0	Not Available
Volusia County	11/9/1990	F0	0/3	$5155	Not Available
Edgewater	10/7/1996	F2	0/0	$3,431,216	In Edgewater, a 400-yard-wide F2 tornado touched down near I-95. The smaller F0 tornadoes in Pierson, Deltona, and Daytona Beach Shores caused minor in the affected areas, including blowing out 12 windows in Daytona Beach Shores.
Pierson	10/7/1996	F0	0/0	$0	
Deltona	10/7/1996	F0	0/0	$0	
Daytona Beach Shores	10/7/1996	F0	0/0	$7,148	
New Smyrna Beach	4/23/1997	F0	0/0	$0	The F0 tornado downed trees and damaged
Pierson	4/23/1997	F0	0/0	$83,856	

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
Port Orange	4/23/1997	F0	0/0	$167,713	dozens of homes, including 20 in New Smyrna Beach alone.
New Smyrna Beach	4/23/1997	F0	0/0	$349,402	
Oak Hill	7/5/1997	F0	0/0	$41,928	The brief touchdown damaged 2 houses and 8 mobile homes.
New Smyrna Beach	11/2/1997	F3	0/32	$19,566,485	A rapidly intensifying tornado initially touched down in New Smyrna Beach about 1 mile west of U.S. Highway 1 between Enterprise and Wayne Avenues. The tornado moved east northeast at about 50 mph damaging several homes and downing trees and power lines. It lifted just west of Highway 1 after passing Chisholm Elementary School. The tornado then struck New Smyrna Beach High School producing Fujita Scale F1 damage. As the tornado intensified to a strong F3 category, it passed through the Venetian Villas subdivision and the Diamond Head Condominiums. A number of large well-built homes were destroyed. Many of the units in the 10 story Diamond Head Condominiums received major damage as high winds blew out exterior glass walls and blew furniture into the adjoining Indian River Lagoon. The tornado

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					then crossed the Intracoastal Waterway and passed over the barrier island between Robinson Road and East Street where a number of large well-built homes were almost completely destroyed. The tornado then moved over the Atlantic Ocean. In all 32 people were injured, six requiring hospitalizations. Thirty-one homes were destroyed and 290 were damaged. Damage estimates were near 14 million dollars.
Emporia	2/16/1998	F0	0/0	$111,808	Sixteen mobile homes were damaged, and one was destroyed.
Daytona Beach	2/22/1998	F2	1/3	$5,504,681	This tornado cell caused extensive damage and two deaths throughout Volusia County. In Daytona beach one person was killed and three others were injured while in a mobile home. In Osteen, a man staying in a recreational vehicle was killed.
Osteen	2/23/1998	F3	1/0	$1,376,170	
Oak Hill	2/23/1998	F2	0/0	$688,085	
Port Orange	7/28/1998	F0	0/0	$137,617	Thirty-three mobile homes were damaged with this F0 tornado.
New Smyrna Beach	9/17/2000	F0	0/0	$13,048	This tornado caused minor damage including power outages and downed signs and trees.

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
Daytona Beach	3/13/2001	F1	0/5	$6,333,850	This F1 damaged over 100 houses and dozens of vehicles, many due to fallen trees. Five people were injured.
New Smyrna Beach	9/14/2001	F0	0/0	$70,939	This tornado was a result of a rainstorm associated with Tropical Storm Gabriel. Twelve mobile homes were damaged and three were destroyed.
Daytona Beach	8/8/2004	F0	0/0	$0	A waterspout came ashore, blowing branches from trees.
South Daytona	8/13/2004	F1	0/0	$0	This tornado cell was associated with Hurricane Charley. It caused minor damage to homes, commercial buildings, and trees.
Daytona Beach Shores	8/13/2004	F0	0/1	$0	
DeLand	12/25/2006	F2	0/5	$2,731,818	An F2 tornado touched down just west of North Stone Street in DeLand and moved northeast crossing Highway 17. It moved across the Fernwood mobile home community and continued northeast over Meadowlea Estates mobile home community. It lifted just north of Carter Road. Fifty-two residences were destroyed and 162 were damaged. Five people were seriously injured.
Daytona Beach (Airport)	12/25/2006	F2	0/6	$54,636,350	The same system that caused fived injuries and damaged 162 homes in DeLand

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					touched down at Daytona Beach International, destroying 40 Embry Riddle University aircraft and the two-story administration building. East of Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, 48 apartments units were destroyed and 200 were damaged.
Beresford	2/2/2007	F3	0/42	$55,166,800	The tornado that killed 13 people in Lake County moved east across the St. Johns River, crossed into Volusia county at Lake Beresford and moved across DeLand as an F3 tornado. It was still moving east northeast at 50 MPH as it damaged 277 and destroyed 106 residences in the DeLand area. There were no fatalities in Volusia County but 42 people were injured.
New Smyrna Beach (Airport)	2/2/2007	F1	0/0	$6,365,400	
Lake George	7/7/2007	F0	0/0	$31,827	Tornado-force winds caused damage to a restaurant and apartment complex.
Port Orange	7/24/2009	F0	0/1		This tornado was caused by a sea breeze merger, when winds from both coasts meet and cause the rotation. Although it was classified as the mildest of twisters, it caused damage to 163 homes in Port Orange. Of
Ormond Beach	7/24/2009	F0	0/0		

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					these, seven were totally destroyed, eight had major damage, and twenty-six had moderate damage. The same system produced a waterspout that came ashore in Ormond Beach, destroying a catamaran.
Edgewater	8/7/2010	F0	0/0	$58,000	A waterspout formed within a thunderstorm over the intracoastal river, then moved onshore the adjacent barrier island in New Smyrna Beach and produced minor damage as it crossed to the Atlantic coast.
Edgewater	8/11/2010	F0	0/0	$5,000	Scattered thunderstorms trained northward near the Florida east-central coast, within a strong southerly flow due in part to the presence of Tropical Depression Five remnants near the central Gulf coast. Around mid-day, a waterspout developed over the intracoastal river and moved onshore the mainland in Edgewater, producing minor damage. Several hours later, another storm developed rotation and produced a brief touchdown in a wooded area, farther inland over southern Volusia County.

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
Glencoe	8/11/2010	F0	0/0	$0	Scattered thunderstorms trained northward near the Florida east-central coast, within a strong southerly flow due in part to the presence of Tropical Depression Five remnants near the central Gulf coast. Around mid-day, a waterspout developed over the intracoastal river and moved onshore the mainland in Edgewater, producing minor damage. Several hours later, another storm developed rotation and produced a brief touchdown in a wooded area, farther inland over southern Volusia County.
Volusia County	12/10/2012	F0	0/0	$1,000	Very moist southwest winds developed across east-central Florida well in advance of a cold front and associated upper level disturbance. Strong daytime heating, combined with moderate low-level wind shear, resulted in numerous strong storms, two of which produced tornadoes. The first tornado began as a waterspout over Lake Apopka, then crossed the northeast shore of the lake and remained on the ground for a short
Volusia County	12/10/2012	F1	0/2	$1.7 Million	

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					distance. Although the waterspout/tornado affected a rural area, several citizens witnessed the event. The second tornado impacted a mobile home park and adjacent wooded area in Edgewater, then became a waterspout as it crossed the intracoastal river, before moving across the barrier island as a tornado. Significant damage occurred at the mobile home park, with only minor damage on the barrier island. Several funnel clouds were also observed.
Edgewater	7/25/2014	F0	N/A	N/A	A tornado struck down in Edgewater at Park Avenue and Wildwood Drive near Massey Air Park at 4:30pm, causing damage to several hangars and planes. Winds reached 65 to 85 mph.
Ormond Beach	9/10/2017	F1	0/0	$0	Associated with Hurricane Irma.
Ariel	6/9/2018	F0	0/0	$10,000	After storms developed over Orlando, they pushed east towards the southeastern Volusia County coastline. One storm managed to produce a very weak, short-lived tornado (land spout) in Oak Hill.
Beresford	01/04/2020	EF1	0/0	$25,000	A severe thunderstorm moving across central

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					Florida produced two tornadoes, one in Okahumpka in Lake County, then another in DeLand in Volusia County.
Enterprise	06/06/2020	EF0	0/0	$0	A waterspout that came onshore and developed into a tornado. Based on this report, along with only minor damage to trees near the lakefront, peak winds were estimated between 45 and 55 mph.
Deland	08/18/2020	EF2	0/1	$8,010,339	The tornado generally tracked east-northeast across the city resulting in many downed medium to large tree branches, downed power lines, and numerous large trees being uprooted, which led to many local and major roadways being blocked. Many homes and vehicles suffered moderate to major damage as large tree branches or entire trees fell on them. There were 163 damaged structures, with 49 sustaining minor damage, 40 sustaining major damage, and 5 that were destroyed.
Orange City	08/18/2020	EF0	0/0	$40,000	The tornado tracked along a 0.1 mile long path, with maximum winds estimated between 65-75 mph.

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LOCATION	DATE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS/ INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE (2009 DOLLARS)	DESCRIPTION
					The tornado had a maximum width of approximately 70 yards.
Isleboro	08/02/2021	EF0	0/0	$0	Based on information provided by the Volusia County Sheriffs Office, a short-lived tornado touched down just west of U.S. Highway 1, near the intersection of Sleepy Hollow Road, in New Smyrna Beach. Peak winds are estimated around 55-65 mph.
Coronado Beach	07/22/2023	EF0	0/0	$0	Thunderstorms produced a landspout tornado in Volusia County and a severe wind gust in Brevard County.

Source: National Climatic Data Center

NOTE: ALL HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES IN THIS REPORT ARE THE MOST RECENT AS DOCUMENTED BY THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

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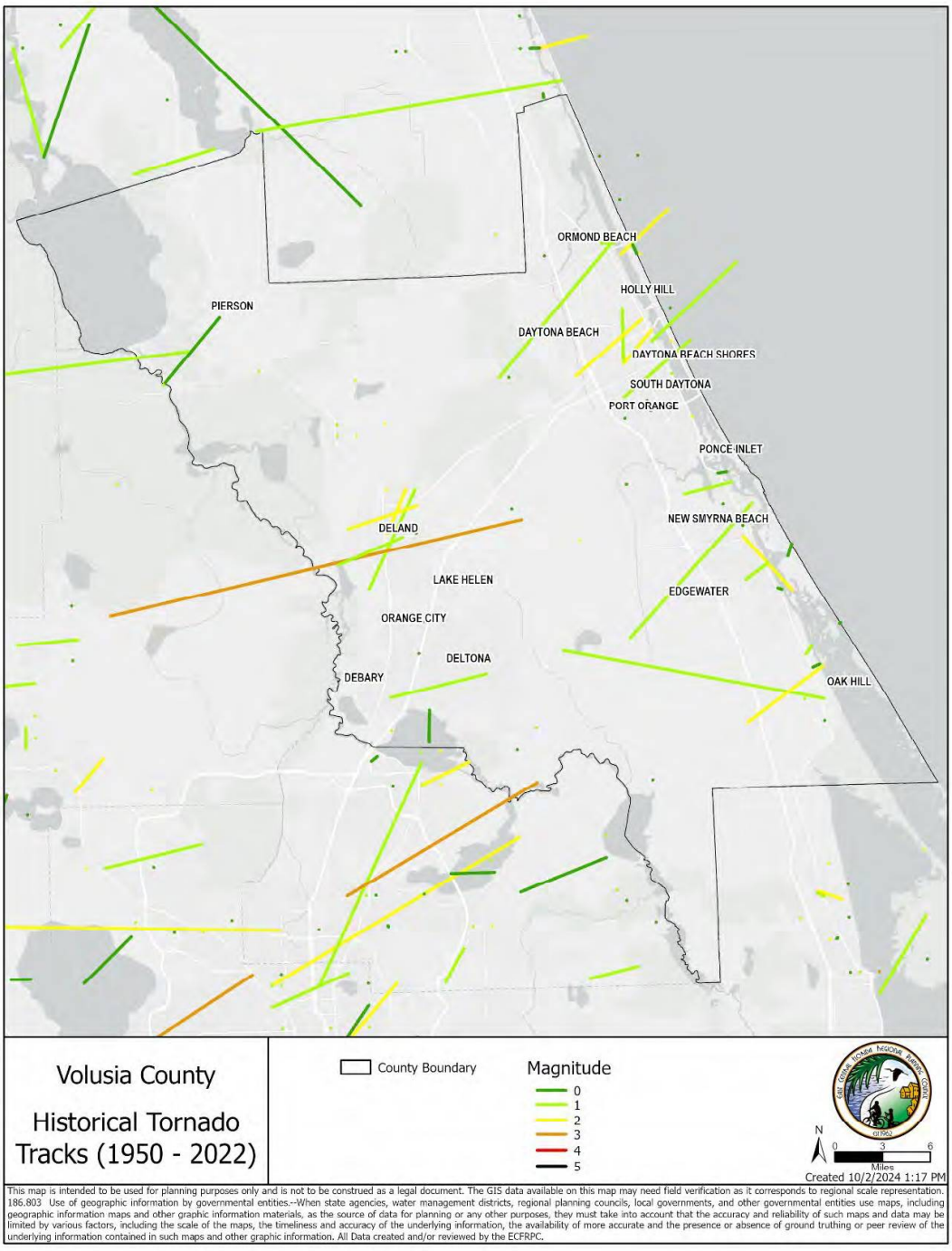
Section 5: Figure 17: Locations of Historical Tornado Events in Volusia County



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of a future tornado affecting Volusia County is high. According to historical records, Volusia County experiences, on average, more than one (1.2) confirmed tornado event annually. While many of these events are small in terms of size, intensity and duration, a greater number of stronger storms (i.e., F2 and F3 tornadoes) have been reported in the past decade. Further, even minor tornadoes can cause substantial damage. In conclusion, tornadoes pose a significant threat to lives and property in Volusia County.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from tornadoes and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5. TROPICAL CYCLONES

Background

Hurricanes and tropical storms are classified as tropical cyclones and defined as any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) and whose diameter averages 10 to 30 miles across. A tropical cyclone refers to any such circulation that develops over tropical waters. Tropical cyclones act as a "safety-valve," limiting the continued build-up of heat and energy in tropical regions by maintaining the atmospheric heat and moisture balance between the tropics and the pole-ward latitudes. The primary damaging forces associated with hurricanes and tropical storms are high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to the additional forces of storm surge, wind-driven waves and tidal flooding which can be more destructive than cyclone wind.

The key energy source for a tropical cyclone is the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low-pressure disturbance, warm sea surface temperature, rotational force from the spinning of the earth and the absence of wind shear in the lowest 50,000 feet of the atmosphere. Many hurricanes and tropical storms form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico during the official Atlantic hurricane season, which encompasses the months of June through November. The peak of the Atlantic hurricane season is early to mid-September, and the average number of storms that reach hurricane intensity per year in this basin is about six.

As an incipient hurricane develops, barometric pressure (measured in millibars or inches) at its center falls and winds increase. If the atmospheric and oceanic conditions are favorable, it can intensify into a tropical depression. When maximum sustained winds reach or exceed 39 miles per hour, the system is designated a tropical storm, given a name, and is closely monitored by the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane. Hurricane intensity is further classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale (**Section 5: Table 14**), which rates hurricane intensity on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most intense[22].

Section 5: Table 14: Saffir-Simpson Scale

CATEGORY	MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND SPEED (MPH)	MINIMUM SURFACE PRESSURE (MILLIBARS)	STORM SURGE (FEET)
Tropical Storm	39–73	n/a	0–2
1	74–95	Greater than 980	3–5
2	96–110	979–965	6–8
3	111–129	964–945	9–12
4	130–156	944–920	13–18
5	157 +	Less than 920	19+

Source: National Hurricane Center

The Saffir-Simpson Scale categorizes hurricane intensity linearly based upon maximum sustained winds, barometric pressure and storm surge potential, which are combined to estimate potential damage.

[22] Although a tropical storm is not part of the Saffir-Simpson Scale, it is listed here for comparative purposes.

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Categories 3, 4, and 5 are classified "major" hurricanes. Hurricanes within this range comprise only 20 percent of total tropical cyclone landfalls, but they account for over 70 percent of the damage in the United States. **Section 5: Table 15** describes the damage that could be expected for a tropical storm and each category of hurricane. Damage during hurricanes may also result from spawned tornadoes, storm surge and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that usually accompanies these storms.

Section 5: Table 15: Hurricane Damage Classifications

STORM CATEGORY	DAMAGE LEVEL	WIND SPEED	DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES	PHOTO EXAMPLE
Tropical Storm	MINOR	39-73 mph	Breaks twigs and branches off trees, damages signboards, and windows may break.	
1	MINIMAL	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.	
2	MODERATE	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings.	
3	EXTENSIVE	111-129 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures, with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	
4	EXTREME	130-156 mph	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	
5	CATASTROPHIC	157+ mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.	

Sources: National Hurricane Center; Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Tropical Storm Photo: FEMA/George Armstrong; Other Photos: PBS&J Photo Library

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Location and Spatial Extent

Hurricanes and tropical storms threaten the entire Atlantic and Gulf seaboard of the United States. Coastal areas are directly exposed to the brunt of a land-falling storm, but its impact is often felt hundreds of miles inland. Volusia County is susceptible to all the hazards wrought by hurricanes and tropical storms. All areas throughout the county are susceptible to the accompanying hazard effects including extreme wind, flooding, and tornadoes. In addition, the coastal areas of the county are extremely susceptible to the added effects of rising coastal water (storm surge and others), wave action, coastal erosion and tidal flooding[23]. This includes the cities and towns of Ormond Beach, Holly Hill, Daytona Beach, South Daytona, Daytona Beach Shores, Port Orange, Ponce Inlet, New Smyrna Beach, Edgewater and Oak Hill.

The extent of tropical cyclones in terms of strength in Volusia County is consistent when reviewing historical data. Storms hitting the county are primarily in the Tropical Storm to Category 1 range, with winds seldom exceeding 95 miles per hour. A hurricane of any size could impact the entire county.

Historical Occurrences

Section 5: Table 16 provides for each event the date of occurrence, name (if applicable), maximum wind speed (as recorded within 100 miles of Volusia County) and Category of the storm based on the Saffir-Simpson Scale.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from hurricanes that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

[23] Distinct hazard area locations for flooding, rising coastal water, and coastal erosion are discussed elsewhere in this section.

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Section 5: Table 16: Historical Storm Tracks within 75 Miles of Volusia County

DATE OF OCCURRENCE	STORM NAME	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED (MPH)	STORM CATEGORY
10/20/1941	Not Named	35	Tropical Storm
10/19/1944	Not Named	65	Category 1 Hurricane
06/24/1945	Not Named	80	Category 1 Hurricane
09/16/1945	Not Named	110	Category 1 Hurricane
10/08/1946	Not Named	40	Tropical Storm
11/02/1946	Not Named	35	Tropical Storm
09/23/1947	Not Named	50	Tropical Storm
08/27/1946	Not Named	130	Category 4 Hurricane
09/06/1950	EASY	85	Category 2 Hurricane
10/18/1950	KING	75	Category 1 Hurricane
10/09/1953	HAZEL	55	Tropical Storm
09/11/1960	DONNA	105	Category 3 Hurricane
08/27/1964	CLEO	75	Category 1 Hurricane
09/10/1964	DORA	100	Category 3 Hurricane
06/04/1968	ABBY	55	Tropical Storm
10/19/1968	GLADYS	70	Category 1 Hurricane
8/20/1976	DOTTIE	45	Tropical Storm
09/03/1979	DAVID	85	Category 2 Hurricane
09/04/1979	DAVID	85	Category 2 Hurricane
08/19/1981	DENNIS	40	Tropical Storm
08/25/1983	BARRY	40	Tropical Storm
09/10/1984	DIANA	60	Tropical Storm
09/28/1984	ISIDORE	45	Tropical Storm
07/24/1985	BOB	60	Tropical Storm
10/10/1985	ISABEL	45	Tropical Storm
08/28/1988	CHRIS	40	Tropical Storm
11/23/1988	KEITH	55	Tropical Storm
11/17/1994	GORDON	55	Tropical Storm
08/02/1995	ERIN	75	Category 1 Hurricane
08/24/1995	JERRY	35	Tropical Storm
10/16/1999	IRENE	65	Category 1 Hurricane
09/14/2001	GABRIELLE	60	Tropical Storm
08/13/2004	CHARLEY	125	Category 4 Hurricane
09/05/2004	FRANCES	80	Category 1 Hurricane
09/26/2004	JEANNE	95	Category 2 Hurricane
10/05/2005	TAMMY	45	Tropical Storm
08/21/2008	FAY	45	Tropical Storm
10/26/2012	SANDY	43	Tropical Storm

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DATE OF OCCURRENCE	STORM NAME	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED (MPH)	STORM CATEGORY
06/06/2016	COLIN	45	Tropical Storm
10/06/2016	MATTHEW	84	Category 1 Hurricane
09/10/2016	IRMA	68	Category 1 Hurricane
09/02/2019	DORIAN	45	Tropical Storm
08/03/2020	ISAIAS	69	Tropical Storm
11/12/2020	ETA	50	Tropical Storm
09/29/2022	IAN	69	Tropical Storm
11/10/2022	NICOLE	75	Category 1 Hurricane
08/30/2023	IDALIA	35	Tropical Storm
10/10/2024	MILTON	76	Tropical Storm

Source: National Climatic Data Center & NOAA

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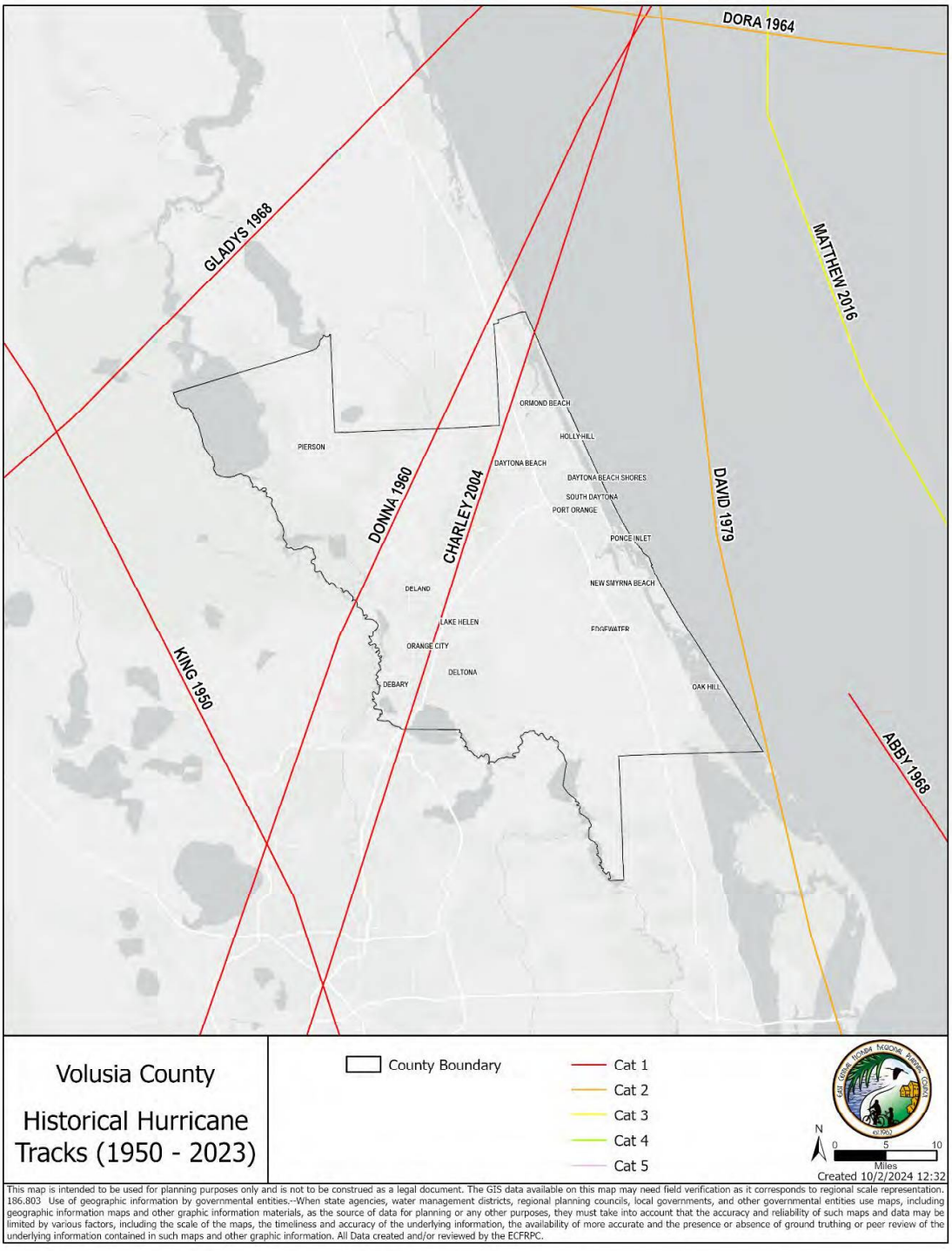
SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Figure 18: Historical Storm Tracks within 75 Miles of Volusia County



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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Some of the notable tropical cyclone events that occurred in Volusia County within the last two decades are described below:

Tropical Storm Gordon, 1994: Tropical Storm Gordon made landfall in South Florida on November 13, 1994. Gordon caused a total of 8 deaths, 43 injuries, and $400 million in damages ($605,793,853; 2009 dollars). It affected a number of Florida Counties, including Dade and Brevard, but Volusia was hit especially hard. Volusia County experienced $500,000 in both agricultural and property damage. Single-family, multi-family, and mobile home structures (a total of 1236 units) reported flood damage and losses were estimated at over $26 million.

Hurricane Floyd, 1999: On September 15, 1999, the center of Hurricane Floyd passed about 115 statute miles off the coast of Central Florida, causing substantial damage to the coastal counties of Brevard and Volusia. Winds gusts near 70 miles per hour were reported in both counties. In total, Floyd caused over $61 million in property damage, but there were no reports of deaths or injuries ($81,978,899; 2009 dollars). Over $42 million in damages were reported in Volusia County, $10 million of which was attributed directly to coastal erosion. In addition, over 300 homes were damaged by wind and trees.

Hurricane Irene, 1999: Hurricane Irene reached hurricane status over the Florida Straits and the calm of the center moved over Key West on October 15, 1999. Most of the hurricane force winds were confined to the east of Irene's center over the lower to middle Keys. As Hurricane Irene moved across Southeast Florida, it brought tropical storm conditions with sustained winds between 39 and 73 miles per hour. Hurricane Irene caused considerable damage in South Florida due to flooding. In some residential areas, flooding lasted for a week, displacing several hundred people and isolating thousands more. Volusia County estimated that damages to approximately 185 properties; totaling more than $16.8 million. The total losses (agricultural and property) were estimated near $800 million in of the state of Florida. An estimated 700,000 customers lost electricity. There were eight indirect deaths reported in Florida.

Hurricane Charley, 2004: Hurricane Charley produced wind gusts over 80 miles per hour as it traversed Volusia County on August 13, 2004. The storm caused over $106 million in property damage in Volusia County. In addition, two fatalities were attributed to Hurricane Charley. Widespread power outages, roadway flooding, and fallen trees also occurred. A strong F1 tornado also touched down in South Daytona Beach contributing to the total damage from the event.

Hurricane Frances, 2004: Hurricane Frances, a Category 2 storm, made landfall on September 4, 2004, in Martin County, Florida. As it moved north, Volusia County experienced a hurricane force wind for several hours. Daytona Beach International Airport recorded wind gusts of 94 miles per hour. In addition to wind impacts, over 13 inches of rain fell in Volusia County which caused substantial flooding. Wind and flooding impacts resulted in damages of over $390 million within Volusia County. Total damage estimates for all impacted counties include over $4.8 billion for property damage and $93.2 million for crop damage. Despite widespread and severe damage, no deaths or injuries were reported.

Hurricane Jeanne, 2004: Hurricane Jeanne made landfall on the east coast of Florida on September 26, 2004, with winds estimated at 120 mph. Widespread rainfall of up to eight inches accompanied Hurricane Jeanne as it moved across eastern, central and northern Florida. A narrower band of 11 to 13 inches was observed in the vicinity of the eye wall track over Osceola, Broward and Indian River counties of east central Florida. A storm surge of approximately four feet above normal astronomical tide levels was measured at Trident Pier at Port Canaveral, Florida about an hour after landfall. Storm surge flooding of

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up to six feet above normal tides likely occurred along the Florida east coast from the vicinity of Melbourne southward to Ft. Pierce. Damages were estimated to be over $59 million in Volusia County. The American Insurances Service Group reported that Frances caused a total of $4.11 billion in Florida. There were three direct deaths reported in Florida, with total deaths exceeding 3,000.

Tropical Storm Fay, 2008: Moving over Key West, Tropical Storm Fay made its first Florida landfall on August 18, 2008. As the tropical storm drifted north in Volusia County offshore waters, hours of heavy rain fell across southern Volusia County. Tropical Storm Fay's primary impact was inland flooding. Rainfall amounts ranged from three to five inches over Miami-Dade and Broward counties and seven to 10 inches over northern Collier, Hendry and Glades counties near the center path of Fay. Storm surges were relatively minimal for this tropical storm. In Florida, wind damage was confined to mostly downed trees and power lines, plus minor roof damage to homes. Homes, personal property and motor vehicles were the primary damage losses in the United States. Volusia County reported damages in excess of $13.5 million. The total damage estimate, compiled by Property Claim Services, is $245 million, including $195 million in Florida. Flood damage losses reported by the National Flood insurance Program were about $36 million.

Tropical Storm Sandy, 2012: A New Smyrna Beach mesonet site (XNSB) recorded sustained north winds of 43 mph and other spotter reports confirmed tropical storm winds along the immediate coast of Volusia County. Gusts of 50-55 mph occurred, especially during passing squalls. Hurricane Sandy moved slowly northwest, parallel to the Florida Coast, approximately 200-250 miles offshore.

Hurricane Matthew, 2016: Matthew paralleled the Florida coast, remaining just offshore as a Category 3 hurricane. The eye reached its closest point of approach to land, only 25 miles east of Cape Canaveral near 0800LST on October 7, and was 35 miles east of Daytona Beach around 1100LST, as it continued moving northwest, just offshore the northeast Florida coast. Hurricane force winds (sustained or frequent gusts) affected coastal areas from Vero Beach northward, extending inland across the mainland portions of Brevard and Volusia Counties, with tropical storm force winds experienced across much of the remainder of east-central Florida.

Hurricane Irma, 2017: Hurricane Irma made a northerly turn toward Florida on Sunday, September 10. Hurricane Irma had maximum sustained winds of 185 MPH at its peak in the Atlantic Ocean, which maintained for over 35 hours, making it one of the strongest storms on record in the Atlantic basin. Making its second continental U.S. landfall, Irma slowly weakened as it continued north northwestward across north Florida and southwest Georgia through Monday September 11.

Hurricane Dorian, 2019: On September 1, Dorian reached Category 5 intensity, with maximum sustained winds of 185 mph, and a maximum central pressure of 910 mb (26.87 inHg) while making landfall in Elbow Cay, Bahamas. Dorian made another landfall on Grand Bahama several hours later. The ridge of high-pressure steering Dorian westward collapsed on September 2, causing Dorian to stall just north of Grand Bahama for about a day. It is the strongest known system to impact the Bahamas. A combination of cold-water upwelling and an eyewall replacement cycle weakened Dorian to a Category 2 hurricane the next day. On the morning of September 3, Dorian began to move slowly towards the north-northwest.

Hurricane Ian, 2022: After making landfall as a major hurricane in southwest Florida near Cayo Costa, Ian crossed the peninsula and into east central Florida (southern Osceola County) as a Category 1 Hurricane with estimated maximum sustained winds of 75 mph. The system was downgraded to a tropical storm shortly thereafter and emerged into the Atlantic Ocean near Cape Canaveral. Ian's slow movement and

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large wind field led to a long period of tropical storm force winds across all east central Florida, as well as hurricane force gusts in squalls and historic rainfall and flooding across parts of the area. Widespread rainfall totals of 4 to 8 inches were reported throughout the area, with a corridor of 10 to 20 inches across Osceola, Orange, Seminole, Volusia, and northern Brevard counties. The maximum observed rainfall total was 21.09 inches in Spruce Creek, Volusia County. The St. Johns River experienced historic rises with record crests set at Astor, Deland, Sanford, and Lake Harney in the days and weeks following Ian's heavy rainfall. A tornado briefly touched down and crossed US-192 in rural Brevard County with no damage to structures reported. Persistent onshore flow before and during the storm led to water level rises (storm surge) of 1-3 feet along east central Florida, bringing moderate to severe beach erosion, with the most significant effects noted in Volusia County. Collectively, the effects of Hurricane Ian led to 15 storm-related fatalities (6 direct and 9 indirect) and between $800-900M in property damage across east central Florida.

Hurricane Nicole, 2022: Hurricane Nicole made landfall near Vero Beach, Florida as a Category 1 Hurricane on Thursday, November 10, 2023, with estimated maximum sustained winds of 75 mph. The system was originally classified as a subtropical storm after forming several hundred miles east of the Bahamas before it gained tropical characteristics as it approached Grand Bahama and Abaco Island. The interplay between Nicole and an expansive area of high pressure over the eastern United States produced a large wind field of tropical storm force over the western Atlantic, with a long northeast fetch that stretched over 1000 miles. These onshore winds generated very large seas more than 30 feet offshore, which over multiple unusually high tide cycles led to moderate to severe beach erosion across east central Florida. Damage to coastal structures was extensive, particularly across Volusia County where an already weakened shoreline due to Hurricane Ian succumbed to the long-duration high surf event.

Hurricane Helene, 2024: Volusia County began experiencing impacts from Hurricane Helene overnight on September 25 as the storm advanced closer to the Big Bend area. Hurricane Helene's closest approach to Volusia County occurred on the afternoon of September 26. Volusia County experienced 0.5 to 1.5 inches of rain and wind gusts between 45 to 55 mph. There were no injuries, fatalities, or evacuations and damage consisted of fallen trees and powerlines. Throughout Hurricane Helene, Volusia County had tornado watches, tornado warnings, and wind advisories.

Hurricane Milton, 2024: Volusia County began experiencing impacts from Hurricane Milton on Wednesday, October 09 as the storm advanced closer to the west coast and approached landfall. Hurricane Milton's closest approach to Volusia County occurred overnight from October 09 to October 10. Volusia County experienced 7 to 17 inches of rain and wind gusts between 50 and 99 mph with one observation near Ponce Inlet recorded at 99 mph. The St. John's River entered major flood stage at both Astor and DeLand. There were two direct fatalities and two indirect fatalities due to Milton. Damage consisted of downed trees, powerlines, and flooding with many public, residential, and commercial property damages. Throughout Hurricane Milton, Volusia County had tropical storm warnings, hurricane watches, hurricane warnings, tornado watches, tornado warnings, flood watches, flood warnings, and wind advisories

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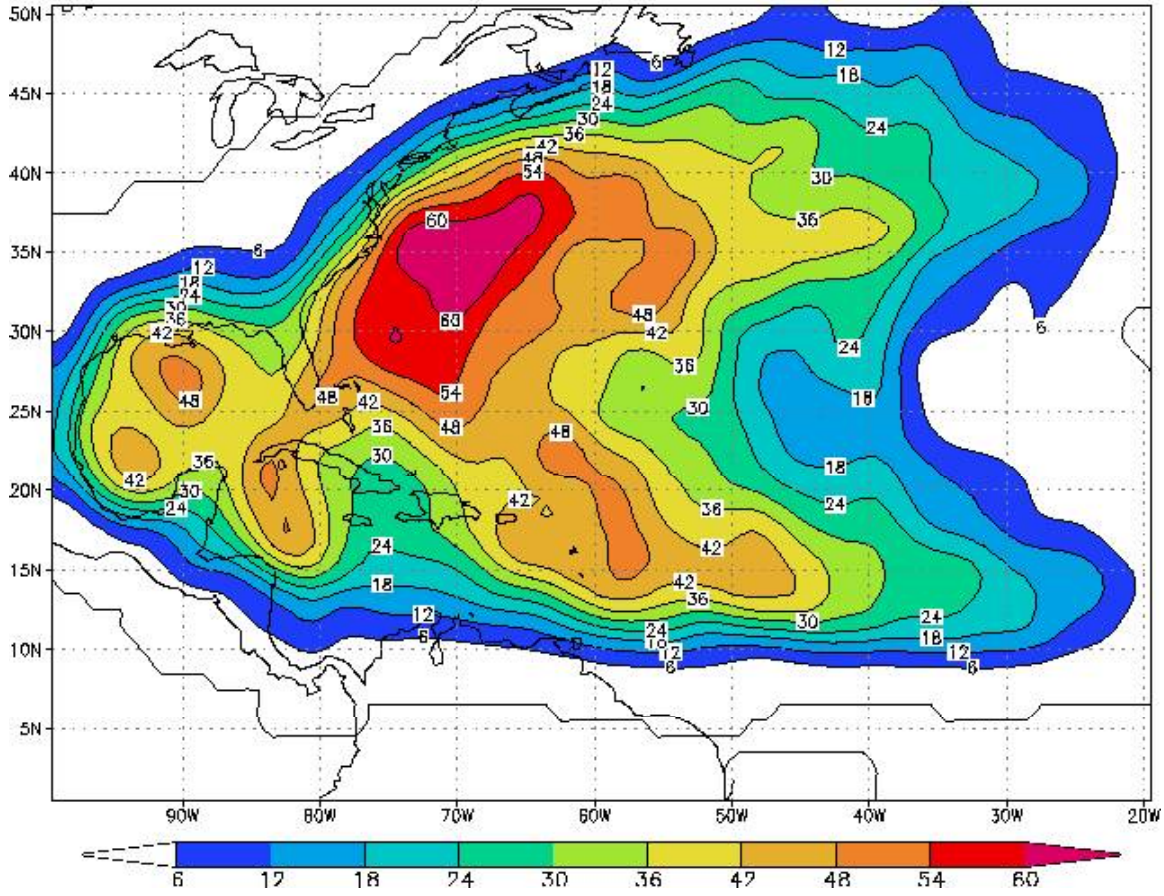
Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future hurricanes and tropical storm events for Volusia County is high. According to NOAA statistical data, Volusia County is in an area with an annual probability of a named storm between 36 and 42 percent.

The figure below shows for any location what the chance is that a tropical storm or hurricane will affect the area sometime during the Atlantic hurricane season. This illustration was created by NOAA's Hurricane Research Division using data from 1944 to 1999 and counting hits when a storm or hurricane was within approximately 100 miles (165 km) of each location.

Section 5: Figure 19: Empirical Probability of a Named Hurricane or Tropical Storm



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The probability of storm occurrences will vary significantly based on the return interval for different categories of magnitude. The probability of less intense storms (lower return periods) is higher than more intense storms (higher return periods). The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from wind and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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5.12 WILDLAND FIRE

Background

A wildfire is any fire occurring in a wildland area (i.e. grassland forest, brush land) except for fire under prescription.[24] Wildland fires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems but may also be caused by human factors. Nationally, over 80 percent of forest fires are started by negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improperly extinguishing campfires. The second most common cause for wildland fire is lightning.

There are three classes of wildland fires: surface, ground and crown fire. A surface fire is the most common of these three classes and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire (muck fire) is usually started by lightning or human carelessness and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildland fires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around.

Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities such as camping, debris burning, and construction, and the degree of public cooperation with fire prevention measures. Drought conditions and other natural hazards (such as tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) increase the probability of wildland fire by producing fuel in both urban and rural settings. Forest damage from hurricanes and tornadoes may also block interior access roads and fire breaks; pull down overhead power lines, or damage pavement and underground utilities.

Many individual homes and cabins, subdivisions, resorts, recreational areas, organizational camps, businesses and industries are located within high wildfire hazard areas. Further, the increasing demand for outdoor recreation places more people in wild lands during holidays, weekends and vacation periods. Unfortunately, wildland residents and visitors are rarely educated or prepared for wildfire events that can sweep through the brush and timber and destroy property within minutes.

Wildfires can result in severe economic losses as well. Businesses that depend on timber, such as paper mills and lumber companies, often experience losses that are passed on to consumers through higher prices. In some cases, this has resulted in the loss of jobs. The high cost of responding to and recovering from wildfires can deplete state resources and increase insurance rates. The economic impact of wildfires can also be felt in the tourism industry if roads and tourist attractions are closed due to health and safety concerns.

State and local governments can impose fire safety regulations on home sites and developments to help curb wildfire. Land treatment measures such as fire access roads, water storage, helipads, safety zones, buffers, firebreaks, fuel breaks and fuel management can be designed as part of an overall fire defense system to aid in fire control. Fuel management, prescribed burning, and cooperative land management planning can also be encouraged to reduce fire hazards.

[24] Prescription burning, or "controlled burn," undertaken by land management agencies is the process of igniting fires under selected conditions, in accordance with strict parameters.

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Location and Spatial Extent

Volusia County is uniformly exposed to wildland fire risk. Although the county typically receives a high amount of precipitation each year (around 50 inches), there is a risk of wildfire due to the hot, dry summer months. Further, drought and drought-like conditions may occur which could increase the probability of wildfire occurrence.

The wildfire potential for Volusia County is shown in **Section 5: Figure 20**. All areas of the county may be susceptible to wildfire, and the wildland-urban interface is an area of concern as more property may be at risk of fire damage in these areas. Further, a large portion of the County is at high risk of wildfire events. These areas are dispersed throughout the County.

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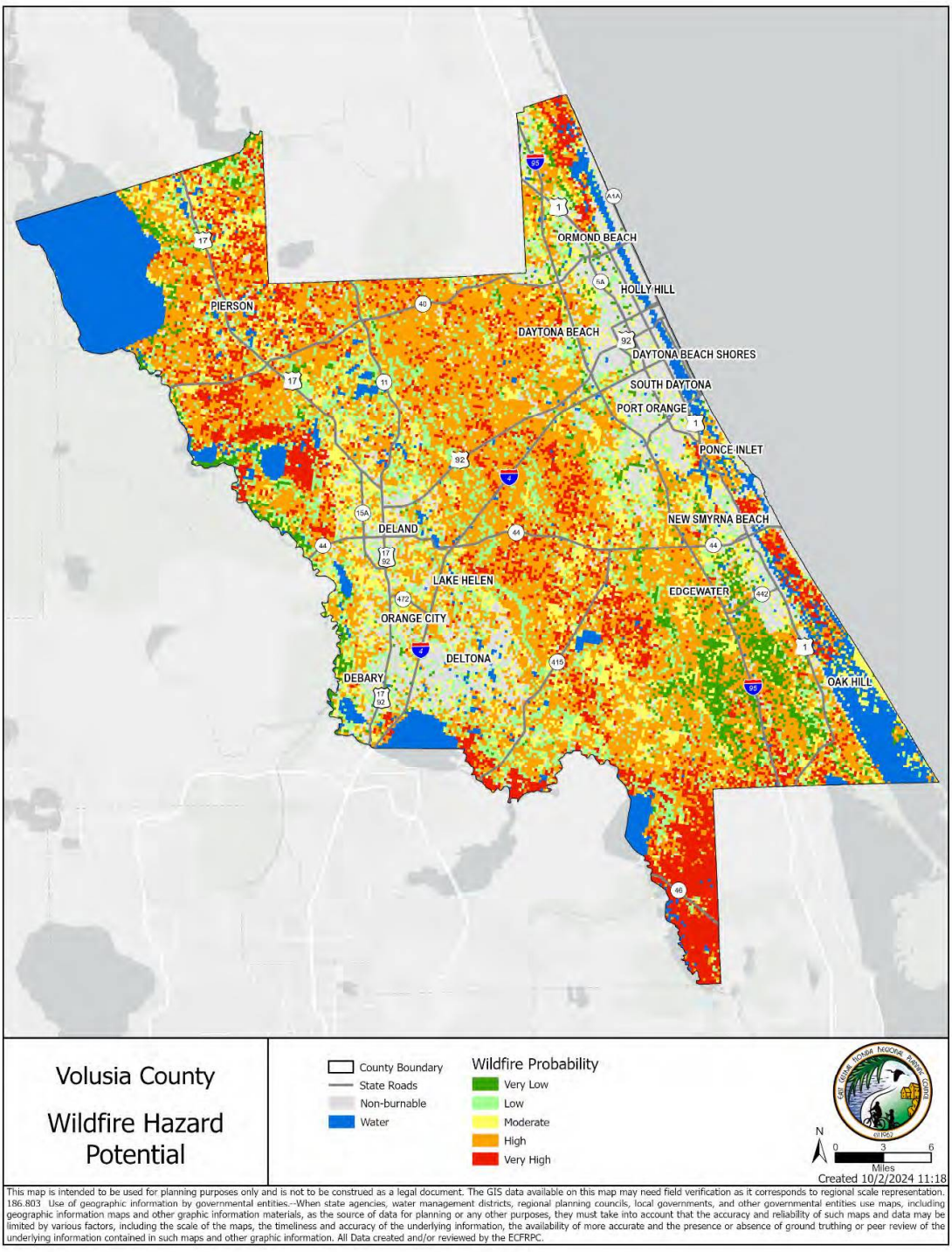
Section 5: Figure 20: Wildland Fire Risk in Volusia County



Source: U.S. Forest Service

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Historical Occurrences

According to the Florida Division of Forestry, Florida experiences an average of 3,060 wildfires annually, burning nearly 154,000 acres[25]. The most common cause of Florida wildfire events is lightning which ignited over 700 fires annually between 2000 and 2009. Volusia County experienced 1,306 fires that burned over 22,600 acres between January 2000 and August 2009. Lightning caused nearly half of these fires. **Section 5: Table 17** lists the number of reported wildfire occurrences in Volusia County between the years 2001 and 2018.

Section 5: Table 17: Historical Wildfire Occurrences in Volusia County (2001-2018)

YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Average
# of Fires	116	31	71	145	64	213	195	121	127	120
Acres Burned	383	371	2,011	746	198	5,037	1,826	1,482	8,839	2,321
YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Annual Average
# of Fires	128	237	208	104	74	104	174	132	TBD	145
Acres Burned	672	8,952	3,832	1,404	626	788	1,421	1,150	TBD	2,355

Source: Florida State Fire Marshal Report

It should also be noted that 1998 was a particularly significant year for wildland fires in Volusia County. That year, drought conditions were prevalent throughout the County. A total of 233 wildfires were reported, the largest single cause being lightning. In all, over 163,000 acres were burned. The fires threatened 29,000 homes and hindered travel as wildfires jumped highways. However, after weeks of burning, just six houses, one mobile home, and two businesses were destroyed, totaling $2.1 million ($2,889,598; 2009 dollars). Timber, conversely, took the brunt of the damage with losses of over $60 million ($85,570,222; 2009 dollars). No fatalities or civilian injuries were reported but ten firefighters did have minor injuries.

These events have had devastating impacts on Volusia County. Homes and businesses have been damaged or destroyed, causing economic and social hardship, while several agricultural resources (such as timber, as described above) have been lost in these events. Families and vulnerable populations can be displaced temporarily or permanently by these events, while businesses can be lost forever. Human life is also at great risk to fires, as fires can quickly consume buildings and prevent escape. Smoke inhalation is a common cause of death due to fire, rather than the fire itself. Updating and enforcing building codes can help prevent fire disasters.

One of the largest fires recorded in Volusia County over the last decade was the Iron Horse Fire, which occurred in 2011 in southeastern Volusia County. Approximately 17,000 acres burned during this event, and a full Fire Operations Center (FOC) activation was executed. One mobile home, three outbuildings and three camp structures were destroyed, while 140 total structures were threatened. Interstate 95 was completely shut down due to smoke limiting driver visibility (intermittently over a two-day period), and a firefighter was injured during the event. Also, in 2011, the Maytown Road Fire burned approximately

[25] Average information based on information between January 2000 and August 2009.

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2,500 acres of land and affected local weather conditions by increasing cloud coverage. In 2012, several smaller fires affected the DeLand and DeBary areas of Volusia County.

In March 2013, the Durrance Road Fire destroyed 1,100 acres and forced evacuations of unincorporated areas of Volusia County near the Flagler County line west of Interstate 95. Approximately 300 homes were evacuated during this event. Interstate 95 from US1 to SR40 was shut down due to smoke.

Probability of Future Occurrences

There is a high probability of future wildfire events in Volusia County, especially during drought cycles and abnormally dry conditions, based on prior occurrence. Volusia County experienced nearly 130 wildfires per year from 2000 – 2008. As development continues to grow, there is an increasing chance for wildfires to reach the urban interface. This will increase the probability of economic loss and fatalities.

The Local Mitigation Strategy recognizes that with a changing climate, there is a potential for an increasing risk of environmental impacts from wildfire and that future mitigation and adaptation strategies related to this hazard should be considered.

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MANMADE HAZARDS

5.13 CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Background

Civil disturbances can occur due to socio-economic, political or other reasons. Events of civil disturbances can be classified as armed violence, riots, protests, and threats against the military or the government. The proper planning and prevention methods aid in the mitigation of such events. For threats of civil disturbance utilizing armed violence, it is likely that joint jurisdictional management of operations will take effect, coordinated at the county level between the Sheriff's Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and the Office of Emergency Management. These types of events typically occur in public places.

According to FEMA, civil disturbance is an activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community, and requires intervention to maintain public safety and order. Most protestors are law abiding citizens who intend their protest to be nonviolent. However, sometimes these situations become highly emotional and tense and can turn a peaceful crowd into a violent riot. Most crowds are orderly, nonviolent, and do not cause problems for authorities, but there are three types of crowds that can create a civil disturbance:

- **Public Disorder**: the basic breach of civic order, meaning the crowd tends to disrupt the normal flow of operations around them, such as traffic
- **Public Disturbance**: a demonstration that is designed to cause turmoil and disruption. These crowds chant, yell, and sing to voice collective opinions
- **Riot**: when a disturbance turns violent. The crowd suddenly becomes a mob that violently expresses itself by destroying property, assaulting others, and creating an extremely volatile environment

Location and Spatial Extent

Civil disturbances tend to occur in urban areas but can occur anywhere. These types of events typically occur in public gathering places, including court houses or civic spaces. While the spatial extent of the hazard would be 25% or less, civil disturbances could have county-wide effects.

Historical Occurrences

Civil Disturbances have been occurring since the beginning of time. There are several examples of civil disturbances in Florida in recent years. Some significant events that have impacted Central Florida and Volusia County through racially charged protests are outlined.

- **2012**: Trayvon Martin's death in Sanford, Florida. There were public protests, school walk outs, and thousands of planned rallies across the nation.
- **2020**: George Floyd's death in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Breonna Taylor's death in Louisville, Kentucky; Ahmaud Arbery's death in Brunswick, Georgia.
- **2021**: Othal Wallace's arrest for the death of Daytona Beach police officer.

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Probability of Future Occurrences

It is likely that occurrences of civil disturbance will continue in the future. There have been several in Florida in previous years and protesting is a fundamental right protected by the US Constitution; therefore, civil disturbances will continue into the future.

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5.14 MASS MIGRATION

Background

Mass-migration occurs when people of one geographic area move in large numbers to another geographic location. According to United States Code Title 8, Chapter 12 (8 U.S.C. § 1101), the definition of mass migration is a migration of undocumented aliens that is of such magnitude and duration that it poses a threat to the national security of the United States.

This usually refers to an event, or series of events, that may take place over the course of several years or even decades. The event could be economic, social, or political in nature but it is something that causes a mass exodus.

Location and Spatial Extent

There are no particular geographic areas in Volusia County with a more ideal jurisdiction for this hazard to take effect. Volusia County contains the intersection of the state's two busiest highway systems, I-95 and Interstate 4 (I-4). Because Volusia County is the intersection of these two major state transportation networks, people traveling from any direction of the state might travel to or through the area as refugees. The county also contains State Road A1A (SR A1A) which runs north and south through the entire county. Florida's proximity to the Caribbean basin makes it a vulnerable point of entry for a massive influx of refugees entering the United States. The spatial extent of this hazard would affect less than 25% of the geographical area.

Historical Occurrences

The United States has often been seen as a golden refuge for many immigrants, especially those in poor economic circumstances. Major policy changes can be a driving cause for mass migration. Since 1995, the "wet-foot, dry-foot" policy has allowed Cubans who reach American soil a fast-tracked path to citizenship. The policy was reversed by Former President Barak Obama in 2016, making the Cuban immigration process the same as any other immigrant. Former President Donald Trump's administration took a strict stance on immigration, leading many Cubans to flock to America before he took office. The U.S. recorded increased Cuban Refugees from 2015 and 2016. According to the US Coast Guard, 7,358 Cubans tried to enter the U.S. illegally in the 2015-2016 fiscal year and were intercepted. Meanwhile 50,082 Cubans managed to enter (38,310 illegally and 11,772 with visas) in that same period.

Section 5: Table 18: Mass Migration Occurrences

Year	Description
2010	January – Operation Haiti Relief after an earthquake brought displaced and some injured people through Orlando Sanford International Airport.
2017	Hurricane Maria – mass migration of evacuees from the island of Puerto Rico to the Central Florida area after the hurricane. Over 250 families resettled in Seminole County and over 6,500 in Central Florida.
2024	March of 2024, overwhelming gang violence and the overthrow of the Haitian government caused mass evacuations of American citizens from Haiti back to the United States.

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While Florida typically has a fast-growing population, many local municipalities are facing pressures from the booming population moving legally from other parts of the country in recent years. In the post-World War II era after 1946, Florida's percentage increase in population each year fluctuated but has always been positive. Between 2010 and 2020, national growth dipped from 0.9% to 0.5% each year while Florida's increases ranged from 1.0% to 2.0%. In 2022, Florida's growth was nearing 1.9%, not high compared to past gains but still the fastest among the states.

Probability of Future Occurrences

It is possible that any Florida county could be impacted by refugees and migrants. Florida is in proximity to islands such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti, and the Gulf Coast is within proximity of Mexico. Mass migration can also occur domestically due to an impending hazard causing large groups of citizens to head north or inland to other counties to evacuate. The probability of a migration influx in Florida is perceived to be high, and planning must be done to ensure safety and security. As political unrest and large-scale natural disasters continue to increase within the Caribbean and South American regions, people will continue to migrate throughout Florida.

The overall vulnerability of mass migration and repatriation in Volusia County and its jurisdictions is low. While lack of housing and community resources could be a concern with mass migration, due to the low probability and lack of physical impacts, Volusia County is not extremely vulnerable to this hazard. Each jurisdiction is equally vulnerable to this possibility.

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5.15 TERRORISM

Background

Terrorism includes any attempt to attack, cripple or damage public goods, public infrastructure or citizens on a large scale. Volusia County should be prepared for a terrorist-related event that could occur with or without notice. Since terrorism can take many different forms, including weapons of mass destruction, and be directed at many kinds of targets, it poses some very complex, technical problems in planning and response. **Section 5: Table 19** displays the types of terrorism Volusia County is susceptible to.

Section 5: Table 19: Types of Possible Terrorism

Types of Terrorism	Description
Agro-Terrorism	The deliberate introduction of disease-causing organisms and chemicals into the food supply through agriculture. It could impact the public if crops or agricultural foods contaminated with disease-causing organisms were to enter the food chain. The secondary effects of which can be disease, famine and massive economic loss.
Cyber Terrorism	Unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computers, networks, and the information stored therein; and used to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives.
Domestic Terrorism	Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.
International Terrorism	Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).

Location and Spatial Extent

Violent events can happen at any time at any place. Terrorism can be targeted at large gatherings, such as concerts or shopping malls, as has been seen in previous occurrences across the country. But because terrorism thrives on fear, places such as community spaces, civic buildings, or historical monuments need additional precautions. A terrorist attack would most likely be very localized and isolated and impact less than 25% of the geographic area of the County, however effects could be county-wide.

Historical Occurrences

The nation as a whole has been affected by various acts of terrorism. Cyber terrorism is becoming an increasing threat, and residents are particularly vulnerable to subtle attacks such as credit card fraud. **Section 5: Table 20** outlines two major acts of terrorism.

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Section 5: Table 20: Historical Occurrences of Terrorism

Year	Description
2016	At 2:00 AM on June 12, 2016, an active shooter walked into Pulse Nightclub in Downtown Orlando, FL, and opened fire into the crowd of approximately 300 people. One hundred two (102) people were directly impacted as 49 people were killed and 53 were injured. Another five people had non–gunshot related injuries. The attack began as an active shooter incident, transitioned into a hostage situation, and ended around 5:15 AM. It was one of the deadliest terrorist attacks in the United States since September 11, 2001. With assistance from various agencies and organizations around the area, victims were evacuated and transported.
2023	ABB (a leading technology electrification and automation company that works with public and private organizations) determined that an unauthorized third-party accessed the company's systems. Black Basta ransomware was deployed that shut down business operations. The company was forced to terminate VPN connections with various customers to prevent the spread of the ransomware to other networks.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Any community can be impacted by terrorism. Each year domestic terrorism increases across the country and becomes more deadly. There are no discernable patterns or methods to indicate the probability of future occurrence. Because terrorist attacks can take many forms and include many types of weapons, it is difficult to reduce the county's overall vulnerability to these incidents. First response agencies attempt to reduce vulnerability through prevention tactics and intelligence sharing. No jurisdiction in Volusia County is more vulnerable to attack than another.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

5.16 COASTAL OIL SPILL

Background

Coastal oil spills pose a threat to human health and safety and frequently result in significant impacts to natural and cultural resources. Thousands of oil spills occur in U.S. waters each year. Most of these spills are small (e.g., oil spills while refueling ships), but these spills can still cause harm, especially if they happen in sensitive environments, like beaches, mangroves, and wetlands. Large oil spills are major and dangerous disasters. This tends to happen when pipelines break, big oil tanker ships sink, or drilling operations fail. Consequences to ecosystems and economies can be felt for decades following a large oil spill.

An oil spill is the release of liquid petroleum hydrocarbon into the environment, especially marine areas, due to human activity. The term is usually applied to marine oil spills, where oil is released into the ocean or coastal waters, but spills may also occur on land.

Location and Spatial Extent

Oil spills can happen anywhere oil is drilled, transported, or used. While oil spills would primarily affect the Gulf coast of Florida, oil spills can negatively affect tourism and ecological conditions on the Atlantic coast of Florida.

Historical Occurrences

In 2010, an explosion occurred on the Deepwater Horizon drilling platform in the Gulf of Mexico. The explosion, which killed 11 men, caused the rig to sink and started a catastrophic oil leak from the well. The spill took three months to cap and approximately 134 million gallons of oil spilled into the Gulf, becoming the largest offshore oil spill in U.S. history. The economic impacts to commercial and recreational fishing for the period between 2010–2020 are a loss of roughly 24,000 job-years, $2.1 billion in industry output, $1.1 billion in total value-added or Gross Regional Product, $650 million in labor income, $140 million in state and local tax revenues, and $160 million in federal tax revenues. In addition, The Deepwater Horizon spill resulted in the largest natural resource damage assessment ever undertaken. The parties responsible owed a record-setting settlement with BP Exploration & Production for an unprecedented $5.5 billion Clean Water Act penalty and up to $8.8 billion in natural resource damages.

Although this incident did not happen in Volusia County, it severely impacted the state of Florida because the spill took place off the shore of Louisiana and impacted the Gulf of Mexico which runs along Florida's west coast. The economic condition of the county could be seriously impacted by a coastal oil spill event. During the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, tourism in Volusia County suffered since people thought all of Florida was impacted. In the event of another spill, the charter fishing industry would likely be devastated. If a coastal oil spill were to occur in Volusia County, tourism would greatly decrease, and tax revenue would be severely impacted.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Probability of Future Occurrences

Although there are no documented major oil refineries in the central Florida region, there are thousands in the Gulf of Mexico. The likelihood of a coastal oil spill directly impacting Volusia County is low, but any ships transporting oil in the Atlantic Ocean pose a threat.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

5.17 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE

Background

Critical infrastructure failures refer to the disruption of public utility services such as drinking water, stormwater and wastewater collection/treatment, electric power, transportation, supply chains systems that support food and fuel, and communications. These services contribute to the economic well-being and public health and safety of the communities they serve. A critical infrastructure failure can occur from a cascading emergency such as terrorism or a hurricane.

Widespread power outages can occur without warning. Generally warning times will be short in the case of technological failure, such as a fire at a sub-station, traffic accident, human error, or terrorist attack. In cases where a power failure is caused by natural hazards, greater warning time is possible. For example, high wind events such as tornados and hurricanes often cause widespread power failure and are often forecasted before they affect a community so that residents can prepare.

The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) 2000 Traffic Incident Management Handbook defines a major traffic disturbance as "any non-recurring event that causes a reduction of roadway capacity or an abnormal increase in demand". Under this definition, events such as traffic crashes, disabled vehicles, spilled cargo, highway maintenance, reconstruction projects, and special non-emergency events (e.g., ball games, concerts, or any other event that significantly affects roadway operations) are classified as an incident.

Location and Spatial Extent

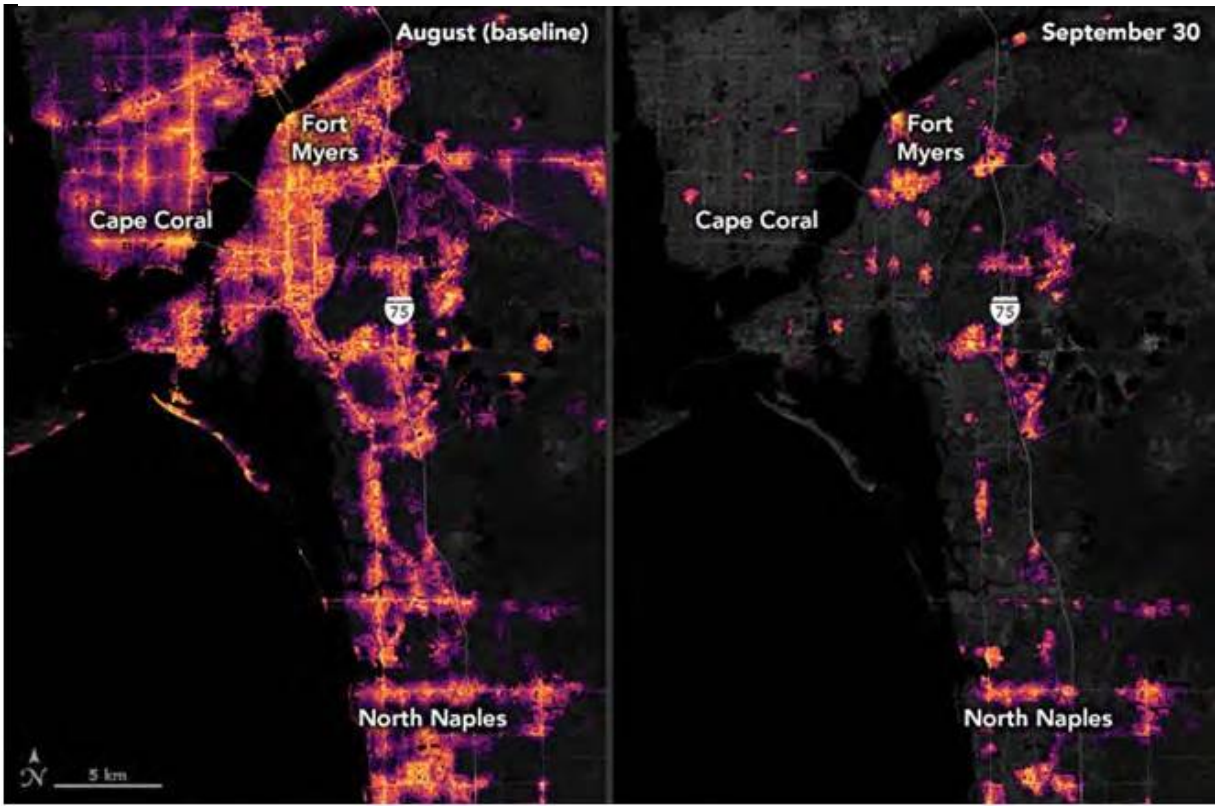
All of Volusia County is at risk for critical infrastructure failure as there are numerous facilities throughout the county. Impacts from disruption could impact more than 50% of the county, but most likely would have county-wide effects. Critical infrastructure failures are usually localized and are usually the result of a natural hazard event involving flooding or high winds, like hurricanes. A major transportation incident would mostly involve a highway or roadway, but the county's airports and proximity to major water systems poses a threat to an incident taking place.

Historical Occurrences

As recently as September 2022, Hurricane Ian swept through Florida and resulted in more than 2.6 million residential power losses. The catastrophic winds meant the electrical systems not only had to be restored, but were rebuilt in Fort Myers Beach and Sanibel, where the storm event made landfall. While most parts of the state had restored power within two weeks, many homes at ground zero were left without electricity for months. Although post-storm water systems were quickly operational, communities were left in the dark. Several residents died as a direct result of the blackout. For example, some elderly citizens died after the oxygen pumps they relied on failed after the power went out. Businesses had to rely on generators if they wished to remain open and residents who worked from home did not have the capability to access their employment networks. **Section 5: Figure 21** displays critical infrastructure failures in South Florida after Hurricane Ian.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Section 5: Figure 21: Power Outages after Hurricane Ian (September 2022)



Source: NASA Earth Observatory

Just weeks before the Fourth of July, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in June 2023, I-95 had a collapse that led to a disaster declaration by the state's governor. This is the same stretch of highway that runs through Volusia County. The major traffic disturbance was caused by a gasoline tanker that carried more than 8,000 gallons of fuel. The vehicle lost control beneath an underpass, causing the tanker to flip and catch fire. The driver was the only identified related causality in the event. The highway was shut down in both directions, where on a typical day over 160,000 automobiles typically pass through. This shut down led to miles long traffic backups and impacted millions of drivers for roughly two weeks. Traffic officials were quickly required to find alternative routes for drivers to use while the highway was being rebuilt.

In May 2024, the strongest geomagnetic storm in twenty years hit Earth causing disruptions to power grids, broadband technology, and GPS satellites in space.

Probability of Future Occurrences

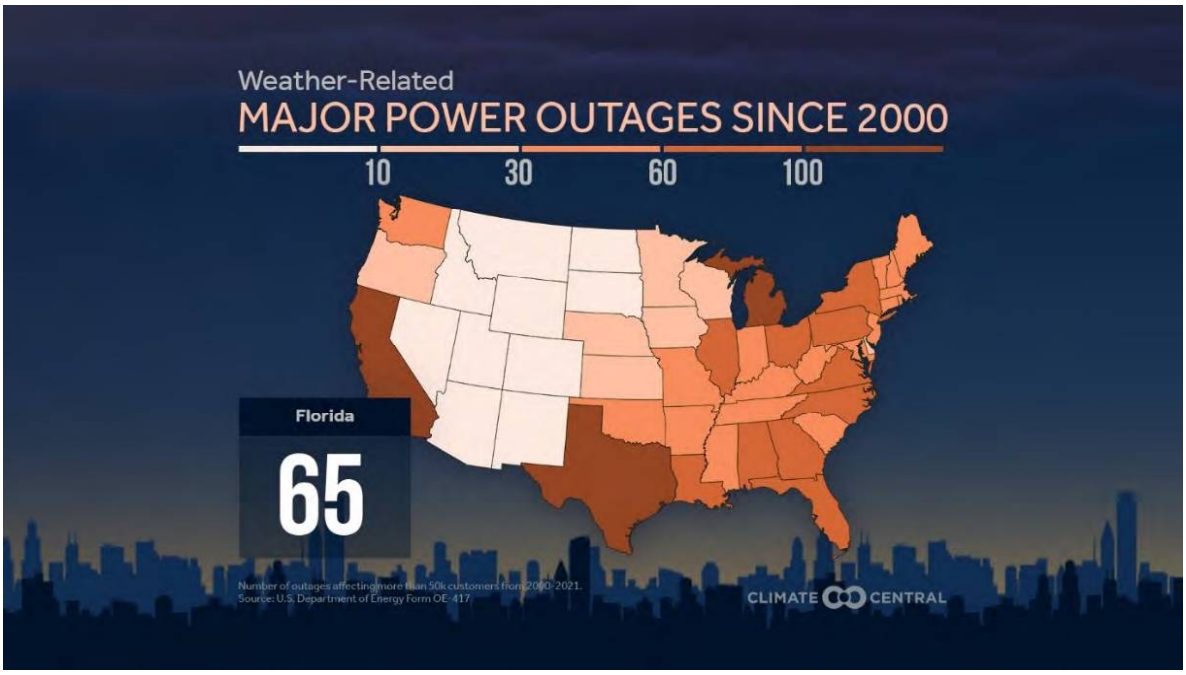
While the probability of future utility service disruption in Volusia County is difficult to predict, past outages indicate that significant failures have and will occur because of natural hazards, technological failures, and outdated utility infrastructure. As infrastructure ages beyond its intended lifespan, it is likely to become less reliable and lead to higher likelihoods of failure.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

In addition, climate change may also impact the probability of utility failure occurrences because of an increase in the frequency and intensity of severe weather events. Storms with high winds will increase the chance that the power-related infrastructure will be impacted. Extreme temperatures are predicted to have an impact as well. During the hot summer months, the potential for power overload will grow as demand for power increases due to air conditioning units having to work harder. Extreme heat can also lead to transformer failures because the electric distribution equipment does not have the opportunity to cool sufficiently between periods of heavy use, leading to blackouts.

The power grid is essential, yet vulnerable. Florida is the third-largest electricity consumer in the nation. Disruptions can be minimized by providing a diverse set of utility service sources. If a particular system fails or is attacked, alternative sources can minimize impacts and provide the support to get operations back to normal.

Section 5: Figure 22: Weather-Related Major Power Outages Since 2000



Source: Climate Central[26]

[26] https://www.climatecentral.org/graphic/surging-weather-related-power-outages?graphicSet=Weather-related+Outages+by+State&location=Florida&lang=en on December 26, 2024

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As population continues to rise in the area and the need for transportation increases, accidents will continue to rise. While most are expected to be minor, the possibility of a major event increases. Automobiles pose the most risk, but other examples include:

- Aviation: Volusia County has numerous airports throughout the county which present the possibility of traffic disruptions in the event of an aviation-related crash. General aviation aircraft pass over the city en-route to and from Orlando, Sanford, Jacksonville, and other small airports located around Volusia County.
- Marine: The city is located on the Atlantic Ocean and the Halifax River which provides traffic on water transportation routes. The Tomoka River and other local waterways consists of mostly recreational/sports activities.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

5.18 HAZMAT / INDUSTRIAL INCIDENT

Background

Hazardous material (HazMat)/industrial incidents include events when liquid, solid or gaseous chemicals that are harmful or fatal to humans or ecological infrastructure are dispersed. HazMat events occur when liquid, solid, gaseous chemicals, or a combination of all three (which may include dust, fumes, gas, vapor, mist, and smoke)—diffuse into the environment and become harmful or fatal to humans, infrastructure, or ecosystems.

Hazardous waste is dangerous, and can be ignited, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. Paint products, pool chemicals, household cleaners, and pesticides are common examples, but can also include toxic chemicals, fuels, nuclear waste products, biological, chemical, and radiological agents.

Location and Spatial Extent

There are numerous hazardous material facilities and plants throughout the county. This includes residential and commercial swimming pools that use dangerous chemicals (liquid, powdered, and gas chlorine, acids, etc.). These chemicals are stored in bulk in several retail stores throughout the county. Chemicals are also used in water and wastewater treatment facilities in Volusia County. Additional threats are created by the transportation of hazardous materials on I-95 and other roadways. The Florida East Coast Railway also runs through the eastern part of the county, which transports hazardous materials along Florida's east coast.

Any hazardous material accident would have very localized impacts and would account for less than 25% of the county's geographic area.

Historical Occurrences

Section 5: Figure 23 displays recent HazMat incidents in the county. In Ormond Beach on September 7th, 2018, a toxic industrial chemical, Sodium Hypochlorite, was accidentally released from an aboveground tank into a nearby storm drain. A city employee reported that 1,484 gallons of 7% chlorine was released and that the drain discharged into the Halifax River. A dechlorinator was added to the storm drain as part of the cleanup effort.

As recently as May 10, 2022, a citizen reported a possible HazMat issue just south of the Granada Bridge. The citizen reported that approximately two-dozen old, abandoned boats were leaking oil and fuel into the Indian River Lagoon and Halifax River. The boats have been abandoned in this location for 3 to 4 years. This was classified as a petroleum spill and oil release, and although major waterways were affected, no cleanup actions were reported.

Probability of Future Occurrences

It is likely that HazMat incidents will continue, whether they are reported or not.

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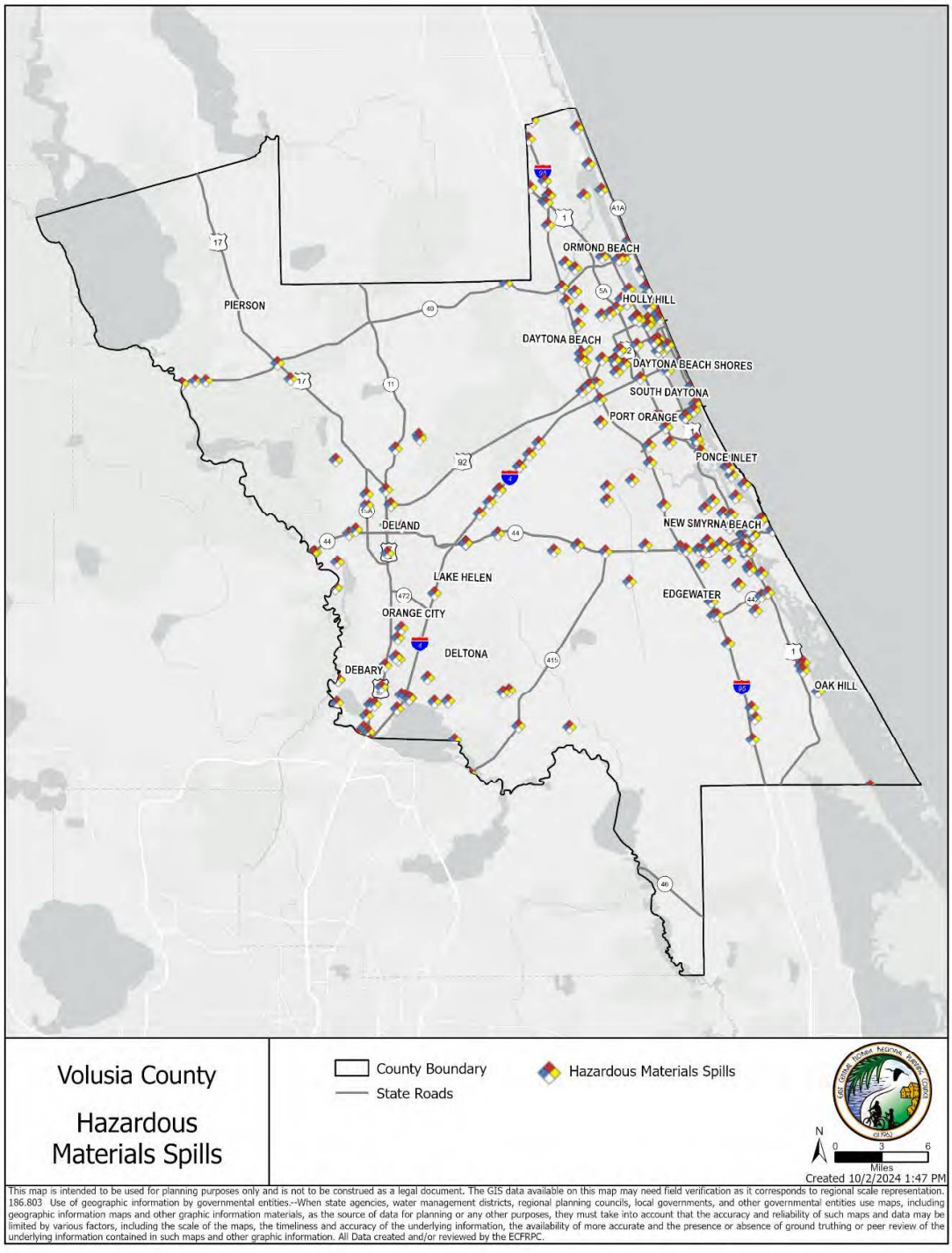
Section 5: Figure 23: Hazardous Spill in County 2019-2024



Source: FDEP

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5.18 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD RISK

The hazard profiles presented in this section were developed using best available data and result in what may be considered principally a qualitative assessment as recommended by FEMA in its "How-to" guidance document titled Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA Publication 386-2). It relies heavily on historical and anecdotal data, stakeholder input, and professional and experienced judgment regarding observed and/or anticipated hazard impacts. It also carefully considers the findings in other relevant plans, studies and technical reports.

Hazard Risk Scoring

Volusia County threats and hazards are scored using the Calculation and Rating Score Development (CPRI). Frequency (probability), impact (magnitude/severity), warning time, and duration are the main factors used to assign a score to every hazard. To provide a comprehensive assessment of each hazard, the hazards were scored based on several vulnerability factors including area(s) of impact, health and safety of the population, property, environment, and economic vulnerability. Each of these factors, considered magnitude/severity, has been assigned a number between one and four, based on risk, with four being the greatest. The values then were summed and multiplied by the probability of occurrence factor, which is also a one to four scale. Warning time and duration of each hazard are also considered and factored into the scoring. The resulting value is a risk rating for each hazard. **Section 5: Table 21** provides the CPRI scoring categories and rating system. Further, the Vulnerability Assessment (Section 6) also provides information on hazard vulnerability at the jurisdictional level.

CPRI Calculation and Rating Score Development

CPRI = [(Probability X .45) + (Magnitude X .30) + (Warning Time X .15) + (Duration X .10)]

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SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Section 5: Table 21: CPRI Scoring Categories

CPRI CATEGORY	DEGREE OF RISK			ASSIGNED WEIGHTING FACTOR
	LEVEL ID	DECRIPTION	INDEX VALUE	
Frequency (Probability)	Highly Likely	• Common events with a well-documented history of occurrence. • Annual probability is greater than 1.	4	45%
	Likely	• Frequent occurrences with at least two or more documented historical events. • Annual probability is between 1 and 0.1.	3	
	Possible	• Infrequent occurrences with at least one documented or anecdotal historic event. • Annual probability is between 0.1 and 0.01.	2	
	Unlikely	• Rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. • Annual probability of less than 0.01.	1	
Magnitude / Severity	Catastrophic	• Severe property damages (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). • Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. • Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 month.	4	30%
	Critical	• Moderate property damages (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). • Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. • Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Limited	• Slight property damages (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). • Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability and there are no deaths. • Moderate quality of life lost. • Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Negligible	• Negligible property damage (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure).	1	

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		• Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. • Negligible quality of life lost. • Shut down of critical facilities for less than 24 hours.		
Warning Time	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory.	4	15%
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory.	3	
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory.	2	
	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory.	1	
Duration	More than 1 week	Self-explanatory.	4	10%
	Less than 1 week	Self-explanatory.	3	
	Less than 1 day	Self-explanatory.	2	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory.	1	

Final Determinations

The conclusions drawn from the hazard profiling process for Volusia County resulted in the classification of risk for each identified hazard according to three categories: High, Moderate and Low Risk. For the purposes of these classifications, risk is expressed in relative terms according to the estimated impact that a hazard will have on human life and property throughout all of Volusia County. A more quantitative analysis to estimate potential dollar losses for each hazard has been performed separately and is described in the Vulnerability Assessment section.

It should be noted that although some hazards are classified below as posing low risk, their occurrence of varying or unprecedented magnitudes is still possible in some cases and their assigned classification will continue to be evaluated during future updates.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

Hazard	Probability				Magnitude/Severity				Warning Time				Duration				CPRI Score
	Unlikely	Possibly	Likely	Highly Likely	Negligible	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	6 - 12 hours	12 - 24 hours	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	< 1 week	> 1 week	
NATURAL HAZARDS																	
AGRICULTURE	X				X					X						X	1.6
COASTAL EROSION				X			X					X				X	3.25
DROUGHT			X				X					X			X		2.7
EXTREME TEMPERATURES			X				X					X			X		2.7
FLOOD				X				X				X			X		3.45
PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES		X				X				X						X	2.35
RISING COASTAL WATER				X				X				X			X		3.75
SEVERE WEATHER				X		X			X				X				3.1
TORNADO			X				X		X				X				2.95
TROPICAL CYCLONES				X				X				X			X		3.45
WILDLAND FIRE			X			X			X						X		2.85
MANMADE HAZARDS																	
CIVIL DISTRUBANCE		X			X					X				X			1.85
MASS MIGRATION		X				X				X						X	2.35
TERRORISM		X					X		X					X			2.6
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS																	
COASTAL OIL SPILL	X					X			X						X		1.95
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE		X					X		X						X		2.7
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS / INDUSTRIAL INCIDENT			X				X			X						X	3.1

Section 5: Table 22: Conclusions on Hazard Risk for Volusia County (Natural Hazards)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

5.19 DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2020 (LAST LMS SUBMITTAL)

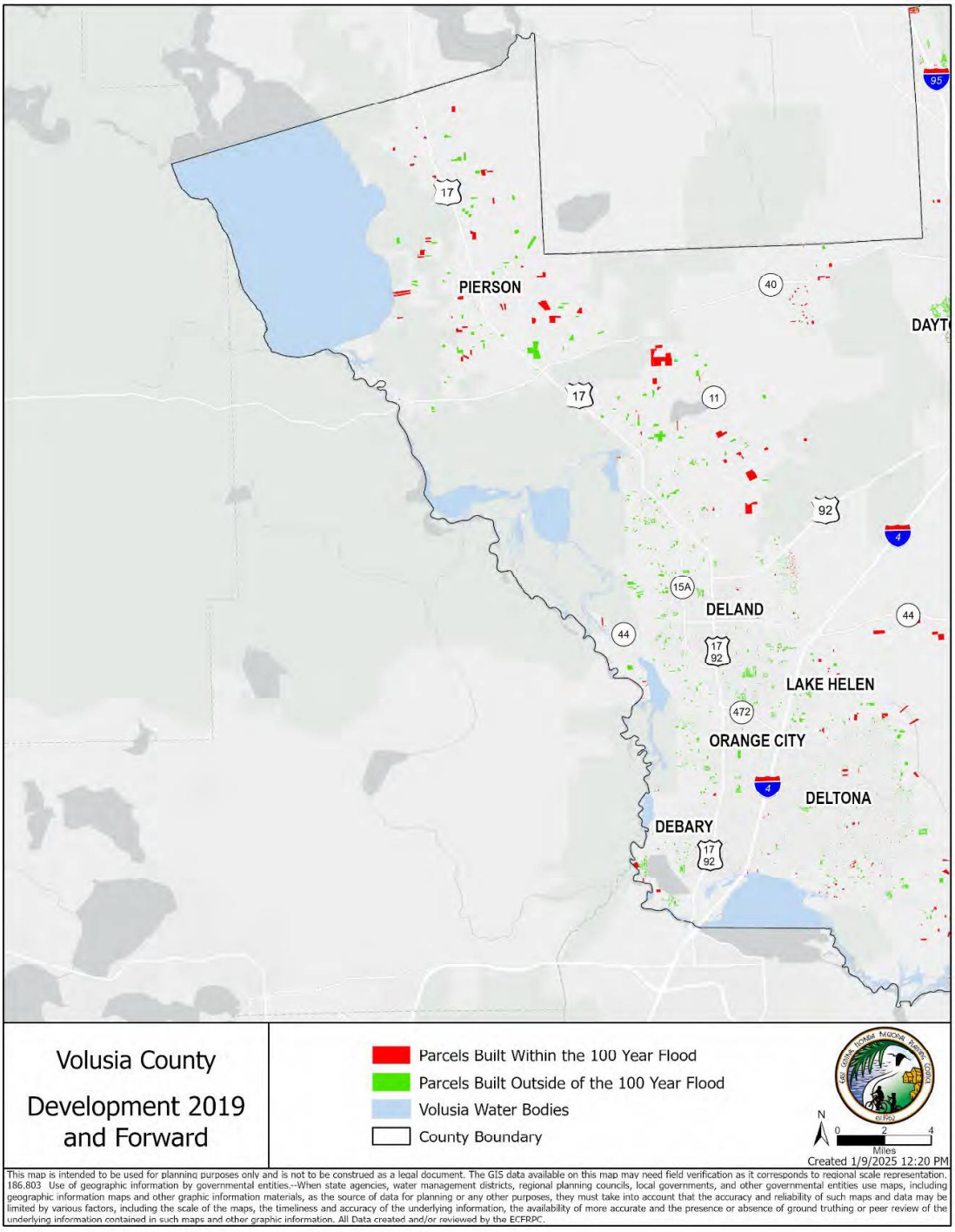
The maps on the next page in **Figure 5.24 and Figure 5.25** shows development in Volusia County from 2019 to 2024 with exposure to the 100-year floodplain. While the eastern portion of the county is susceptible to more hazards than the western portion, the eastern side has seen the largest growth in the number of properties built since 2019. Areas such as Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, Holly Hill, South Daytona, Ponce Inlet and New Smyrna Beach have experienced growth since 2020, much of it along the barrier islands to the east of the Indian River Lagoon. These areas are susceptible to tropical cyclones, flooding, and rising coastal waters. The western portion of the county has also experienced growth. Deltona, DeBary, DeLand and Orange City are typically more susceptible to wildland fires and flooding.

Since 2019, 6,005 properties have been built in the 100-year floodplain countywide. The total county taxable value of these new properties is $1,970,544,855 according to the ECFRPC analysis. The jurisdiction experiencing the most development is New Smyrna Beach. Daytona Beach is a close second.

For more information on recent developments in the hazard zones covered in this report, view the Vulnerability Assessment in Section 6.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Section 5: Figure 24: Development in 100-Year Floodplain since 2019. West Side of Volusia County



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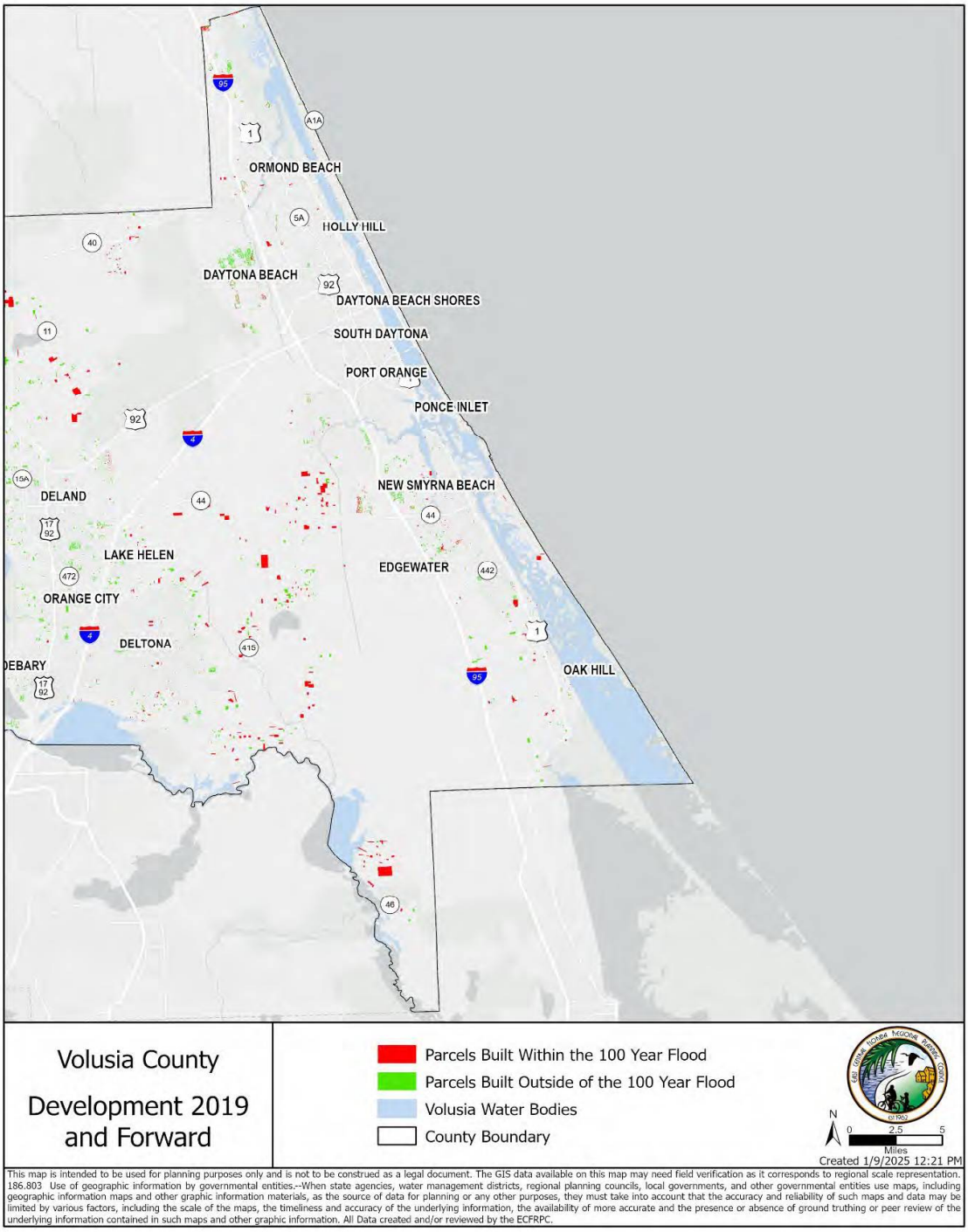
Section 5: Figure 25: Development in 100-Year Floodplain since 2019. East Side of Volusia County



Source: FEMA, Volusia County Property Appraiser, ECFRPC

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. The description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: (A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; (B) An estimate of the potential losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate; (C) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

6.1 OVERVIEW

This section builds upon the information provided in Section 5: Hazard Profiles by identifying and characterizing an inventory of assets in Volusia County and then assessing the potential impact and number of damages that can be expected to be caused by each identified hazard event. The primary objective of the vulnerability assessment is to quantify exposure, and the potential loss estimates for each hazard. In so doing, Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners may better understand their unique risks to identify hazards and be better prepared to evaluate and prioritize specific hazard mitigation actions.

This section begins with an explanation of the methodology applied to complete the hazard vulnerability assessment, followed by a summary description of the asset inventory as compiled for Volusia County. The remainder of this section focuses on the results of the assessment and is organized by hazard as listed below.

- **Natural**
  - Agriculture
  - Coastal Erosion
  - Drought
  - Extreme Temperature
  - Flood
  - Public Health Emergencies
  - Rising Coastal Waters
  - Severe Weather
  - Tornado
  - Tropical Cyclones
  - Wildland Fire
- **Manmade**
  - Civil Disturbance
  - Mass Migration
  - Terrorism

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

- **Technological**
  - Coastal Oil Spill
  - Critical Infrastructure Failure
  - HazMat/ Industrial Incident

6.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This vulnerability assessment was conducted utilizing three distinct methodologies based on an appropriate analysis of that hazard:

1. Geographic Information System (GIS)-based analysis
2. A qualitative analysis based on the risk to people, property, the environment, government operations, the public, first responders, continuity of operations, facilities and infrastructure, economic conditions, and public confidence in governance.

Each approach provides estimates for the potential impact of hazards by using a common, systematic framework for evaluation, including historical occurrence information. The results of the vulnerability assessment are provided for each identified hazard. The versions of HAZUS used for this assessment were 6.1 and 7.0. All versions of HAZUS are designed to conduct the same analyses for the same purposes.

GIS-Based Analysis

For the GIS-based assessment, digital data was collected from local, state and national sources. ESRI® ArcPro 3.4.0 was used to assess risk utilizing digital data including local tax records for individual properties and georeferenced point locations. Using these data layers, risk was assessed by estimating the assessed building value associated with properties determined to be in identified hazard areas. The critical asset inventory was compiled from FEMA's built-in asset inventory within HAZUS, the ECFRPC's critical asset inventory compiled for FDEP's statewide Resilient Florida Vulnerability Assessment, and additional assets provided by Volusia's jurisdictions. Parcel and land use data was retrieved from Volusia County's GIS Department and Property Appraiser.

To estimate population in hazard areas, Census 2020 population data by census block was obtained from HAZUS 7.0 and census blocks intersecting with hazard areas were used to determine improved property value, land value, building value, assessed value, taxable county value were obtained from Volusia County's Property Appraiser and properties intersecting with hazard areas were used to determine financial exposure and potential financial loss.

Census 2020 data was used for analyses as it is available by census block. There are other population estimates that are provided by reputable sources; however, they are only available at the jurisdiction level (e.g., county or city). When the next decennial census population data is available the county will consider reassessing the populations that are vulnerable to various hazards.

The objective of the GIS-based analysis was to determine the estimated vulnerability of people, buildings and critical facilities to the identified hazards for Volusia County using the best available geospatial data. In so doing, local databases made available through Volusia County such as local tax assessor records, parcel boundaries and critical facilities data were used in combination with digital hazard data. The results

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of the analysis provided an estimated number of people, as well as the numbers and values of buildings and critical facilities determined to be potentially at risk to those hazards with delineable geographic hazard boundaries.

Financial exposure of parcels to hazards was assessed by intersecting parcel data to the extent of the hazards. Per the guidance of Volusia County Emergency Management, financial exposure to hazards for parcels with stacked properties was handled in two manners. Hazard analysis regarding wind, wildland fire, and sea level rise was conducted for all properties within a parcel, capturing the financial exposure of each floor within condominiums and other buildings. Hazard analysis regarding storm surge and FEMA flood zones was conducted only for first floor properties.

For storm surge, the data was retrieved from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center. The storm surge data is derived from the Maximum of the Maximum Envelope of High Water (MEOW), or MOM, which provides a worst case snapshot for a particular storm category. Each MOM considers combinations of forward speed, trajectory, and initial tide level. No single hurricane will produce the regional flooding depicted in the MOMs. Instead, the product is intended to capture the worst-case high-water value at a particular location for hurricane evacuation planning. The MOMs are also used to develop the nation's evacuation zones.

For wildland fire risk, the U.S. Forest Service's Wildfire Hazard Probability dataset was used to evaluate the wildfire risk for Volusia's critical assets. The Wildfire Hazard Probability dataset recognizes impervious surfaces as "non-burnable." As the majority of Volusia's critical assets are built on top of paved surfaces, they were marked as non-burnable by the dataset. However, due to the nature of wildfire and its ability to jump onto structures although they may be built upon impervious surfaces, geostatistical methods were employed to interpolate the fire risk for areas originally marked as non-burnable. The raster dataset provided by the U.S. Forest Service was altered to remove cells marked as non-burnable. This altered raster was run through Empirical Bayesian Kriging (EBK) to generate new wildfire risk scores for areas previously categorized as non-burnable. EBK is a geostatistical method utilized for making spatial predictions based upon existing patterns. Using EBK to fill in the gaps of the Wildfire Hazard Probability dataset allowed for a more comprehensive analysis of wildfire risk for the County's critical assets.

For tropical cyclone wind hazards, HAZUS 6.1 was used to run a probabilistic hurricane wind analysis. Probabilistic hurricane analysis is a method of predicting the likelihood of hurricane-related events by using a range of possible outcomes. This method can help to estimate the risk of hurricane damage and inform decision making. Return periods of 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 were used to analyze peak wind gusts across Volusia County.

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6.3 ASSET INVENTORY

An inventory of Volusia County's georeferenced assets was created in order to identify and characterize those properties potentially at risk to the identified hazards. By understanding the type and number of assets that exist and where they are located in relation to known hazard areas, the relative risk and vulnerability for such assets can be assessed. Three categories of assets were created and assessed through GIS analysis, including:

1. Improved Property: Includes properties with improved property (i.e., structures)

2. Critical Assets: Includes Volusia County's emergency operations centers, fire stations, police stations, schools and hospitals. This was derived from the FEMA HAZUS asset inventory and critical assets identified through the Volusia 2024 VA.

3. Transportation Infrastructure: Includes primary roads and active railroads.

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Improved Property

Section 6 Table 1 displays total assessed value of improvements for unincorporated Volusia County and the incorporated areas with improved property.

Section 6: Table 1: Total Value of Improved Properties

JURISDICTION	TOTAL IMPROVED VALUE OF IMPROVED PROPERTIES
Daytona Beach	$11,412,838,706.00
Daytona Beach Shores	$2,643,078,172.00
DeBary	$2,829,659,586.00
De Land	$4,555,243,217.00
Deltona	$8,243,140,783.00
Edgewater	$2,478,786,764.00
Holly Hill	$1,108,379,506.00
Lake Helen	$273,588,377.00
New Smyrna Beach	$7,693,963,655.00
Oak Hill	$232,951,847.00
Orange City	$1,439,235,489.00
Ormond Beach	$6,202,742,902.00
Pierson	$145,434,493.00
Ponce Inlet	$1,426,666,290.00
Port Orange	$6,642,257,338.00
South Daytona	$1,215,618,172.00
Unincorporated	$14,307,435,560.00
TOTAL	**$72,851,020,857.00**

Source: Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024)

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Critical Assets

Section 6 Table 2 lists Volusia County's critical facilities, as identified by each jurisdiction in Volusia County. A full listing of the critical facilities and their exposure to each hazard included in this vulnerability assessment is in **Appendix E**. This information is not available for public distribution as it contains sensitive information. The critical facilities data is on file with Volusia County Emergency Management.

Section 6: Table 2: Number of Critical Facilities

JURISDICTION	Number of Critical Assets
Daytona Beach	74
Daytona Beach Shores	2
DeBary	7
DeLand	47
Deltona	27
Edgewater	14
Holly Hill	10
Lake Helen	6
New Smyrna Beach	28
Oak Hill	4
Orange City	9
Ormond Beach	31
Pierson	4
Ponce Inlet	2
Port Orange	22
South Daytona	6
Unincorporated	578
Multi-Jurisdictional	276
TOTAL	**1,147**

Source: All Jurisdictions (Cities, County), HAZUS

Section 6 Figure 1 illustrates the general locations of the critical facilities and infrastructure according to the current georeferenced point and line locations. Facilities were identified through a combination of jurisdiction-provided data, 2024 Vulnerability Assessments (VA), and HAZUS 7.0 asset inventory.

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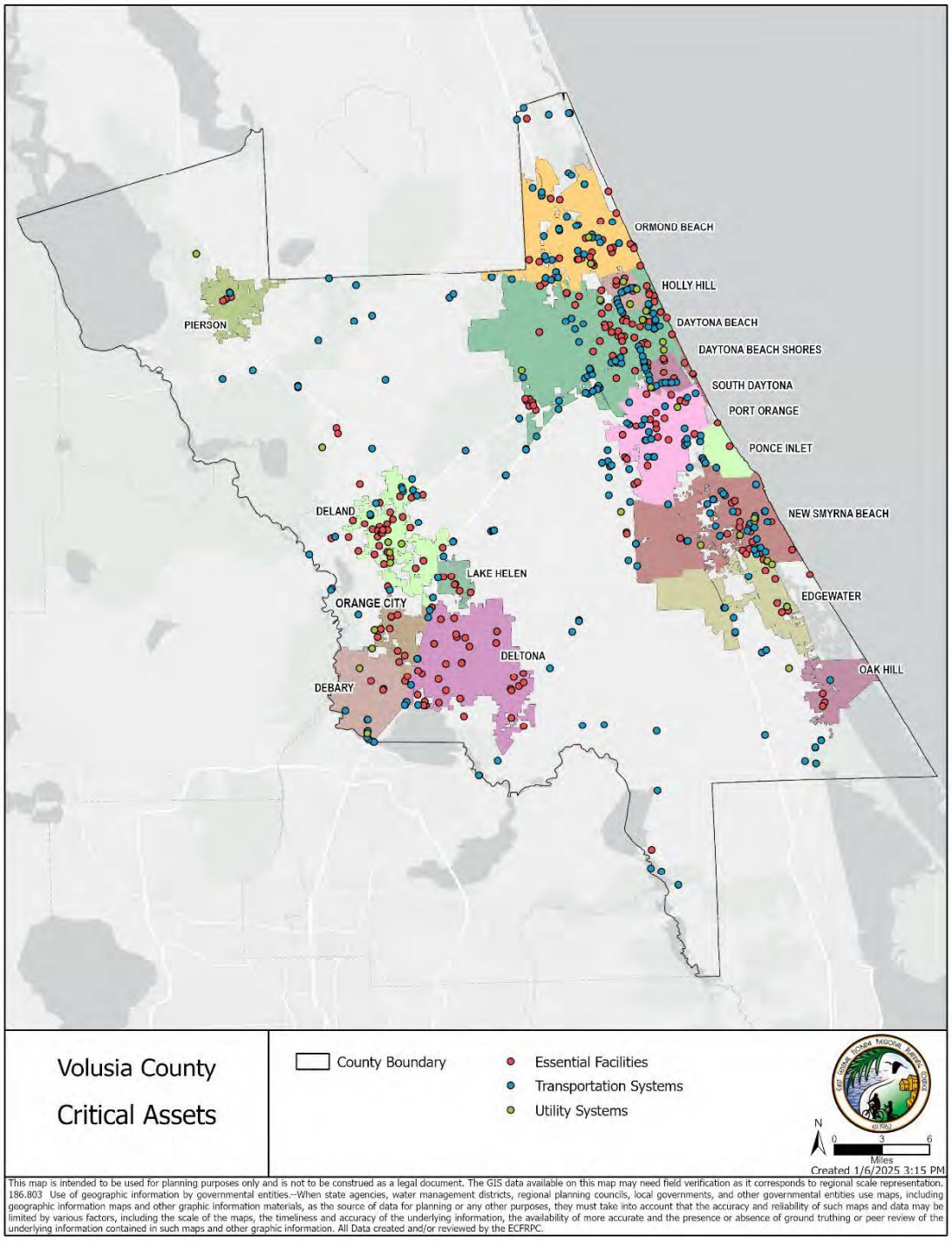
Section 6: Figure 1: Volusia County Critical Facilities



Source: All Jurisdictions (Cities, County), HAZUS

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Transportation Infrastructure

Section 6: Table 3: Transportation Infrastructure

JURISDICTION	Railroad (mi)	Arterial (mi)	Collector (mi)	Interstate (mi)	Local (mi)	Ramp (mi)	Beach Ramp (mi)	Park (mi)
Daytona Beach	4.45	68.4	3.1	4.98	308	6.15	0.92	-
Daytona Beach Shores	-	5.19	1.04	-	5.94	-	0.65	-
DeBary	6.62	8.54	-	0.22	152	0.1	-	1.7
DeLand	0.64	16.94	9.38	-	190.73	0.25	-	-
Deltona	-	21.82	6.58	6.28	451.57	4.53	-	-
Edgewater	4.16	11.58	2.96	1.11	140.82	0.71	-	-
Holly Hill	2.86	6.42	-	-	59.51	-	-	-
Lake Helen	-	0.34	6.17	1.11	31.54	0.62	-	-
New Smyrna Beach	7.77	22.38	3.45	4.7	189.3	1.91	1.58	0.32
Oak Hill	1.2	4.74	1.03	-	25.39	-	-	-
Orange City	-	11.35	0.69	-	70.78	1.14	-	-
Ormond Beach	8.88	22.84	12.68	3.41	236.01	1.29	0.49	-
Pierson	3.07	3.11	3.36	-	27.44	-	-	-
Ponce Inlet	-	-	3.03	-	15.21	-	0.17	0.69
Port Orange	4.97	28.86	1.81	5.79	282.03	1.51	-	0.25
South Daytona	2.75	4.38	1.35	-	53.29	-	-	-
Unincorporated	48.06	188.64	133.22	45.91	1353.43	12.95	0.22	2.17
TOTAL	95.43	425.53	189.85	73.51	3592.99	31.16	4.03	5.13

Source: Volusia County GIS, ECFRPC

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6.4 AGRICULTURE

Vulnerability

Agriculture in Volusia County is a sector that encompasses crops, livestock, and environmental resources. This sector is vulnerable to a variety of threats, including infestations, invasive species, and diseases. Infestation or disease in agriculture refers to the significant increase of biological entities such as insects, rodents, bacteria, or viruses in a given area, which can adversely affect crops, threaten human and animal health, damage valuable crops, or lead to the loss of significant environmental resources.

In Volusia County, common agricultural threats include infestations by mosquitoes, citrus greening, southern pine beetle, Florida dampwood termites, rats, and noxious plants like the Brazilian pepper tree. These threats can impact key agricultural crops such as citrus, vegetables, and ornamental plants. For instance, citrus greening, a bacterial disease, severely affects citrus crops, leading to significant economic losses. Similarly, the southern pine beetle can devastate pine forests, impacting timber production, while invasive species like the Brazilian pepper tree can outcompete native plants and disrupt local ecosystems. Livestock in Volusia County, including cattle, poultry, and horses, are also at risk from various diseases. Diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza can spread rapidly, causing substantial harm to livestock and posing a risk to human health. Contaminated water supplies used for irrigation or livestock drinking water can exacerbate these issues, leading to widespread problems for all residents in and near Volusia County.

The overall vulnerability of Volusia County and its jurisdictions to agricultural diseases and pests is low. Although there is not a large percentage of farmland in the county, disease can spread quickly if response is not immediate. The cities of Oak Hill and Pierson and unincorporated parts of Volusia County are most vulnerable to agricultural incidents because this is the largest area of farmland countywide. Climate change may exacerbate agricultural threats via the movement of invasive species. **Section 6: Figure 2** displays the areas of the county with the most vulnerability. The Western and Southern portions of the county are at highest risk.

Impacts

Environmental impacts include ecosystem disruption through the destruction of crops, contamination of soil and water, and displacement of native species by invasive plants. These disruptions can lead to the loss of biodiversity, affecting the region's ecological balance. There are many natural springs located on the west side of the county, such as Green Springs Park and Gemini Springs Park, that attract tourism and protect native species.

On top of having profound ecological impacts, invasive species cost Floridians over $500 million each year; these costs include monitoring, testing, management, eradication, and restoration efforts. Future conditions may exacerbate the concern. Temperature changes, extended growing seasons, and altered rainfall patterns can support the spread of organisms into new territories. Additionally, as climate zones shift, the natural predators of pests might not migrate at the same rate, potentially leading to an imbalance where pest populations can grow unchecked. The probability of invasive species continuing to impact Volusia County is considered likely, occurring once a year or more. The economic impact of agricultural infestations and diseases in Volusia County can be profound, especially for the South and Western parts of

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the county where there is a significant agriculture presence. Financial losses can result from crop destruction, decreased yields, and the costs associated with pest control and disease management. This is particularly relevant for Enterprise and Pierson.

Public health, especially of residents living in proximity to agriculture, is another critical area affected by agricultural threats. Additionally, vector-borne diseases spread by pests like mosquitoes, such as West Nile virus, dengue fever, and Zika virus, pose direct health risks to the public.

Responders dealing with agricultural infestations or disease outbreaks face health risks if exposed to harmful organisms or chemicals. Ensuring the safety of responders requires robust safety protocols, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and decontamination procedures. Despite these risks, the continuity of operations in most sectors is unlikely to be significantly impacted by agricultural infestations or diseases. Essential services and functions can generally continue with minimal interruption. However, ensuring the continuity of operations for emergency response agencies is critical to effectively managing these threats.

Agricultural infestations and diseases are also unlikely to directly impact property, facilities, or infrastructure in urbanized areas of the county. The primary effects are concentrated on the agricultural lands. To mitigate these risks, it is essential to implement robust surveillance systems to detect and respond to biological threats quickly. Regular monitoring of crops, livestock, and the environment for signs of infestation or diseases is crucial. Education and training programs for farmers, agricultural workers, and first responders are necessary to ensure they can recognize and respond to agricultural threats effectively.

Clear communication channels between local, state, and federal agencies are vital for a coordinated response. This includes mutual aid agreements and support from the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). Emergency preparedness plans should be developed and regularly updated to include specific protocols for addressing agricultural infestations and diseases, covering containment, decontamination, and recovery processes.

Investing in research to develop resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds that are less susceptible to diseases is also important. Promoting the development of rapid detection technologies for pests and pathogens can enhance the county's ability to respond to agricultural threats. Every jurisdiction must integrate pest management (IPM) practices that can control pest populations using environmentally sustainable methods, such as biological control, habitat manipulation, and resistant crop varieties.

In conclusion, while Volusia County's agricultural sector faces low risks from infestations, invasive species, and diseases, proactive measures can significantly reduce these risks and mitigate their impacts. By enhancing surveillance, improving coordination, and investing in education and research, the county can better protect its agricultural assets and ensure food security. Comprehensive planning and preparedness efforts can minimize the overall public health, environmental, and economic impacts of agricultural threats. Existing land use was derived from parcel data provided by Volusia County GIS as seen in **Section 6 Figure 2**.

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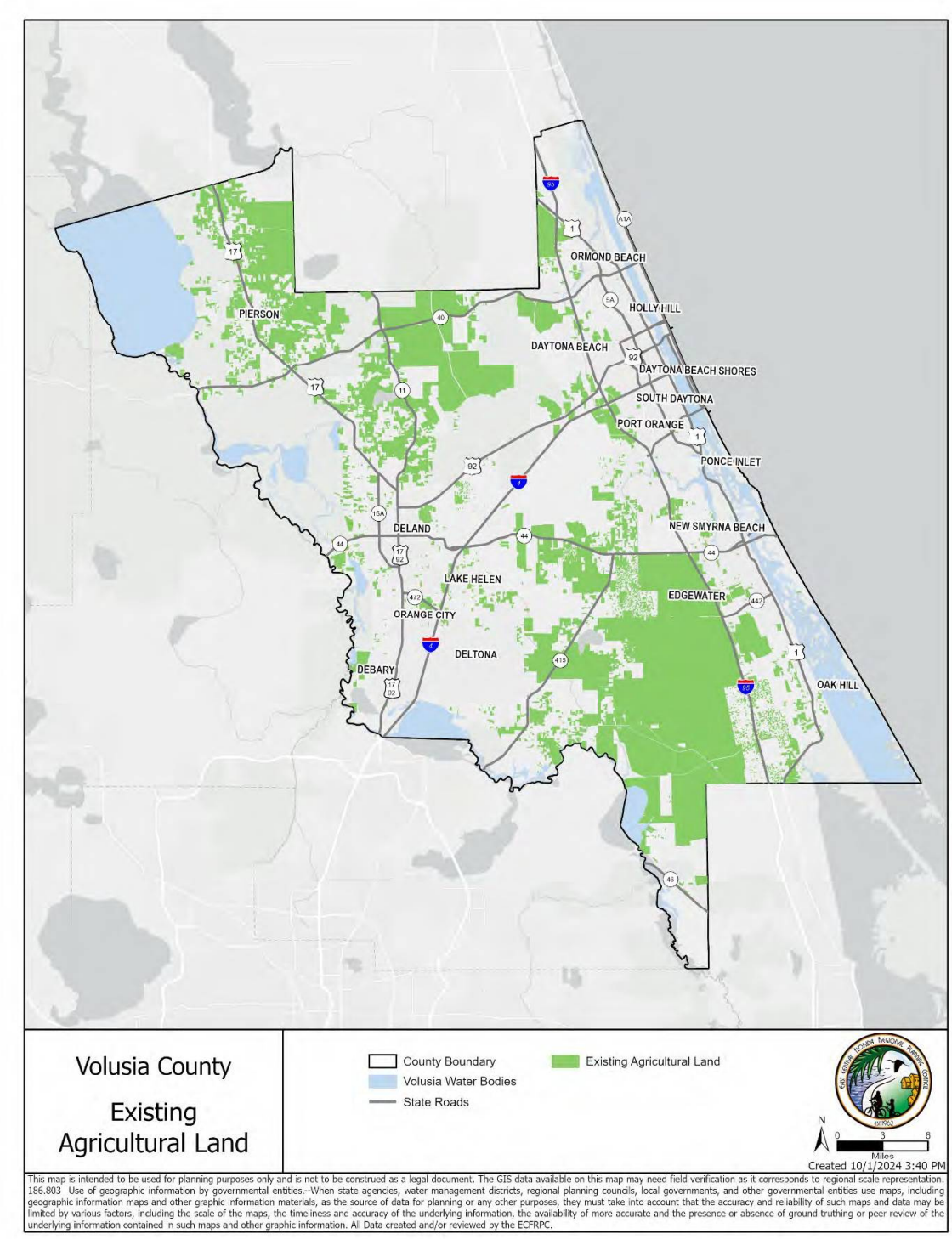
Section 6: Figure 2: Existing Agricultural Land in Volusia County



Source: Volusia County Property Appraiser, ECFRPC

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6.5 COASTAL EROSION

Vulnerability

Coastal erosion is a significant concern for Volusia County, with all coastal areas prone to this natural process. Nearly half of the county's 47 miles of shoreline are considered critically eroded. While the population is not explicitly threatened by coastal erosion, the economic impact on beachfront properties can be substantial. Coastal erosion is typically measured as the annual shoreline change for a given beach cross-section over a long period.

Coastal erosion poses a considerable threat to beachfront properties within five jurisdictions of the county, as well as unincorporated areas. More than 5,000 properties are at direct risk, representing over $800 million in property value. Properties at the highest risk are those with low elevations, as wave action and dune degradation can compromise the integrity of the lot foundation. Properties with lower foundations, or those not elevated above the base flood elevation, are at higher risk for water damage, loss of personal property, electrical damage, structural collapse, and, in rare instances, loss of life.

Daytona Beach Shores and New Smyrna Beach are particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion due to their extensive shoreline properties. Additionally, storm surge presents a unique financial challenge, as beachfront properties are typically high value. Volusia County has engaged in beach renourishment activities and hardening shorelines with gray infrastructure, such as seawalls, and green infrastructure, such as living shorelines. Continued development along the shorelines and storm surges increasing in intensity and frequency contribute to the vulnerability of the coastal cities in Volusia County.

Impacts

The county's Lifeguard Headquarters and Administration Building, located on the beach in Daytona Beach, provides public safety and lifeguard services to the entire beach area. The Ponce Inlet Lighthouse, another significant site, has undergone extensive work by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to re-nourish the sand and install rock jetties to protect the area.

There are two piers with restaurants vulnerable to storm surge, including Joe’s Crab Shack on the Main Street Pier, which is a major tourist attraction in Daytona Beach’s Boardwalk Entertainment Area. The entire shoreline, along with condominiums, residential homes, businesses, and restaurants, can be susceptible to coastal erosion depending on the strength and direction of storms. The North Peninsula State Recreation Area in Ormond-By-The-Sea and the A1A roadway in that area are at higher risk than other county areas, although it remains mostly undeveloped.

Coastal erosion can be a consequence of tropical storms, hurricanes, and nor'easters. Homes and structures built along the coastline may be damaged or even destroyed during these events, with protective dunes potentially obliterated. All property along the coast of Volusia County is at risk, with private property in some areas losing inches or feet of beach each year. Coastal erosion has caused over $400 million in damage.

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The environment is highly vulnerable to coastal erosion. Erosion can occur via wind or water, leading to sedimentation in waterways, loss of habitat for coastal ecosystems, and changes in coastal geomorphology. Protective dunes on the shore may be reduced or washed away in hurricanes and high surf, further exacerbating erosion issues.

Although coastal erosion does not directly threaten program operations, as the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center is located 20 miles inland, the public faces numerous consequences. Coastal erosion affects many public beaches in Volusia County, leading to the loss of recreational areas and potential destruction of private property and homes. In some rare cases, homes and businesses may fall into the ocean.

Responders are not directly impacted by coastal erosion, and the Volusia County Emergency Management Division will not face issues in continuing operations and delivering services due to this hazard. However, properties, facilities, and infrastructure along the coastline may be affected. Homes can collapse into the ocean, and critical utilities and roadways may be compromised if beaches erode, and water inundates their systems.

The consequences for the environment from coastal erosion are severe. Erosion by wind or water can deplete coastal ecosystems, reduce protective dunes, and cause sand and soil to enter water and sewer systems, leading to public and environmental issues. Coastal erosion is costly, with beach nourishment expenses averaging around $2.00 per cubic yard, placing a financial burden on local economies.
Despite these challenges, public confidence in government should not be significantly impacted by coastal erosion, as rapidly eroding beaches remain a high priority for nourishment efforts.

Coastal erosion also impacts tax revenue as some residents may choose to move away or cannot afford to fix a property after a storm. This can lead to condemned buildings that are unsightly and unsafe.

Section 6 Table 4 provides the number of people and number and value of improved properties that are susceptible to coastal erosion. Coastal erosion is very likely to continue impacting the coastal areas of Volusia County. Jurisdictions with critically eroded beaches in Volusia County actively participate in the federal beach nourishment program.

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 6: Table 4: Total Exposure from Coastal Erosion for Ocean Shorelines & Lagoons

JURISDICTION	AT-RISK AREAS (within 250 feet of shoreline)		
	Total Number of Properties at Risk	Total Improved Value of Buildings at Risk	Total County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	3914	$1,573,304,260.00	$1,137,404,025.00
Daytona Beach Shores	522	$317,920,506.00	$263,536,865.00
Edgewater	318	$351,929,936.00	$224,619,720.00
Holly Hill	647	$255,000,654.00	$200,624,664.00
New Smyrna Beach	3947	$2,905,660,684.00	$2,029,296,261.00
Oak Hill	391	$164,494,791.00	$92,141,021.00
Ormond Beach	1362	$1,303,941,624.00	$953,112,793.00
Ponce Inlet	615	$368,335,931.00	$255,695,564.00
Port Orange	777	$377,236,994.00	$230,213,454.00
South Daytona	439	$196,332,861.00	$140,465,685.00
Unincorporated	5080	$2,701,737,784.00	$1,903,028,923.00

Sources: Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024), Florida Fish and Wildlife, ECFRPC

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6.6 DROUGHT

Vulnerability

Volusia County and its jurisdictions are uniformly vulnerable to drought and overall vulnerability to drought is high. During the dry months of the year, drought can cause serious consequences and have compounding effects. Tactics such as water usage restrictions are implemented to save water. Extreme temperature events are increasing in frequency and intensity deepening vulnerabilities. Volusia County and its jurisdictions have continued to increase in population and the continuous growth is expected to worsen residents' vulnerabilities the water shortages.

Impacts

Typically associated with crop damage rather than damage to the built environment, droughts can have significant secondary effects. Historical data indicate that drought conditions have led to wildfires in the years 1985, 1988, 1998, and 2009. These conditions can impact the Florida Aquifer, affecting the water supply for Volusia County residents, many of whom rely on personal wells or the county's public water supply, which is also drawn from wells.

Drought can lead to substantial crop loss, livestock reductions, and disruption of fish habitats. Furthermore, it is often associated with an increased wildfire threat, placing both human and wildlife populations at heightened risk. The environment is at risk from drought. Vegetation and sensitive ecosystems can suffer without adequate water, and stream flows may be reduced, impacting riparian and riverine ecosystems. Reduced lake and canal depths can impact boating traffic and access to certain waterways, diminishing property values in these locations. Notably, the Lake Beresford area in DeLand, which attracts tourists for fishing and houseboat rentals, could suffer from severe drought conditions. The St. John's River, which runs from south to north, can also be affected by droughts occurring as far south as Lake Okeechobee.

Although droughts do not directly affect the building stock within the county, they can cause numerous indirect losses to personal property and critical facilities. For instance, agricultural areas, especially in the northwest part of the county including the Town of Pierson, are particularly vulnerable. Losses within the agricultural industry can have a cascading effect on local businesses, such as those selling tools or heavy machinery, resulting in indirect financial losses. Consequently, residents may lose jobs, leading to a net economic loss for the county. Therefore, the most significant losses from drought are financial rather than physical, unlike other hazards.

The secondary physical impact of drought is the potential for sinkholes. Both excess rainfall (flooding) and drought conditions can negatively affect Florida's limestone bedrock. Thus, sinkholes represent a primary physical risk to the county's building stock due to drought conditions. The western portion of the county is particularly vulnerable to this because sinkholes happen more commonly than the eastern side of the county. Droughts can also result in increased wildfire activity. For instance, the 1998 drought directly contributed to wildfires that burned over 163,000 acres. Drought can significantly impact the county's economy, with the agricultural and natural resources industries contributing $781 million annually. An extended period of drought could seriously harm this sector.

Public confidence in government is unlikely to be significantly affected by a drought occurrence, as these are common occurrences in Florida. Insurance and assistance programs are widely available to farmers.

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The public may not always experience direct consequences of drought. Agriculture is the sector most directly impacted, potentially affecting the food supply. Government-imposed water restrictions could affect residential lawns and gardens.

Overall, program operations are not impacted by drought conditions. Responders are generally not impacted by drought, although caution and adequate hydration are necessary during extreme heat. Historically, the Volusia County Emergency Management Division has not faced issues continuing operations and delivering services during droughts events.

While homes, businesses, critical facilities, and infrastructure are generally not significantly impacted by drought and extreme heat, certain hydrologic processes, such as irrigation capacities and tourism-related activities (e.g., lakes and golf courses), can be affected. The St. Johns River Water Management District may restrict lawn irrigation, impacting residences and golf courses. Additionally, wells may reach dangerously low levels.

People are at risk from drought due to its negative effects on agriculture and livestock, which impacts food supplies. Farmers are the most directly affected by drought. Property may be at high risk from drought under extreme circumstances. Extended drought periods can significantly impact agricultural products and farmlands, particularly the fern industry in Volusia County, which experienced droughts in 1981, 1985, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

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6.7 EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Vulnerability

Overall vulnerability to extreme temperature is medium in Volusia County and its jurisdictions. While property is unlikely to be affected by extreme temperature conditions, unhoused populations are highly vulnerable to extreme heat with approximately 700 unhoused citizens between Flagler and Volusia counties on any given day as of 2024[1]. Extreme temperatures can also pose greater vulnerabilities on outside workers, the elderly, and infant populations. Extreme temperatures would make all of Volusia County and its jurisdictions equally vulnerable.

Agricultural areas are the most vulnerable areas to extreme temperatures. However, damage to critical facilities, businesses and homes can occur as a result of these events. Annualized losses for these events are very hard to measure. Existing fauna and animals are also vulnerable to extreme temperatures with the possibility of migration or fatalities.

Impacts

Extreme temperatures have significant impacts when they occur. Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions lasting several days. Ice storms, which occur when moisture falls and freezes upon impact, can cause widespread power outages, bring down trees, damage property, and result in fatalities and injuries. Extreme heat events are more common and pose significant challenges to Volusia County. Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 9 degrees or more above the average high temperature of 90°F for the region and last for three or more consecutive days. These events can lead to widespread impacts:

All existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in Volusia County are considered to be exposed to extreme temperature. The potential impacts include:

- **Public Risks:** All populations of Volusia County are vulnerable to extreme temperatures. Hypothermia and frostbite or heat illness are significant concerns, especially for vulnerable populations such as the elderly, young children, and the unhoused. Power outages can lead to HVAC failures, increasing the risk of illnesses. Heat exhaustion and heatstroke are serious health concerns, particularly for the elderly, children, outdoor workers, and those with pre-existing health conditions. Increased electricity demand for air conditioning can strain the power grid and lead to outages, leaving residents without cooling during the hottest periods. There is a growing concern for the unhoused population and extreme heat as climate change continues to impact frequency of events.
- **Responders' Risks:** Icy conditions can hinder emergency response, delaying response times. First responders must be prepared for the cold and heat to ensure they have the necessary equipment to operate safely. First responders must take precautions during extreme heat events to avoid heat-related illnesses. Ensuring adequate hydration and monitoring for signs of heat exhaustion and heatstroke are critical.
- **Property and Infrastructure:** Ice can accumulate on power lines, leading to outages that affect homes, businesses, and critical facilities. Burst pipes due to freezing temperatures can lead to

[1] https://www.vfcch.org/#:~:text=There%20are%20over%20600%2C000%20people,in%20Volusia%20and%20Flagler%20Counties.

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significant water damage. Winter storms tend to affect transportation infrastructure (such as bridges and boat traffic) in addition to power sources. Consecutive high heat days may overload the electrical grid, also leading to power outages. Prolonged high temperatures can cause roads and bridges to expand and crack, leading to maintenance challenges. Power lines and transformers are also more likely to fail under high demand and heat stress.

- **Environmental Impact:** Wildlife may struggle to find food and shelter, and plants not adapted to extreme temperatures may be damaged or killed. Water bodies can warm, leading to reduced oxygen levels that harm aquatic life. Vegetation can suffer from heat stress, leading to reduced crop yields and increased wildfire risk.
- **Economic Impact:** Agricultural areas, particularly the Town of Pierson known as the "Fern Capital of the World," are vulnerable to severe financial losses. Transportation infrastructure, such as bridges and boat traffic, can also be affected, impacting the economy further. Moreover, areas heavy with agriculture could be at greater risk from an economic perspective, as these land uses can incur heavy losses during extreme temperatures. Extreme heat is associated with drought, thus can severely impact the agricultural sector. The annual economic impact of Volusia County's agriculture and natural resources industries is $781 million. An extended period of heat could seriously impact this.

Consequences for the public from extreme temperatures are the potential loss of power, with the unhoused population being the most affected. Shelters may need to be opened during these events. Public confidence in government is likely to remain stable during such events as they are rare in the county.

Responders are not expected to be adversely impacted due to the limited duration of extreme temperatures in Volusia County. Government operations are expected to continue during these events, with Volusia County Emergency Management maintaining operations through redundant power, IT, and communication systems.

Consequences of extreme heat on the public are not always direct but include impacts on agriculture and the food supply. Water restrictions may be implemented, affecting residential lawns and gardens.
Responders must exercise caution in extreme heat, ensuring adequate hydration. Historically, Volusia County Emergency Management has not faced significant issues in continuing operations during extreme heat events. Program operations are expected to continue without significant disruptions.

The data used for the extreme high temperature risk map in **Section 6 Figure 3** was derived from the ECFRPC's Resilience Collaborative Risk Assessment. Dr. Christopher Emrich from the University of Central Florida developed this data through the VMAP platform.

Overall, extreme heat poses a more consistent threat to Volusia County compared to extreme cold. While extreme cold events are rare, they can cause significant disruption and damage when they occur. Extreme heat is more common and presents ongoing challenges to public health, infrastructure, and the environment. Both types of extreme temperatures require effective preparedness and response plans to mitigate the impacts on the county's residents, infrastructure, and natural resources.

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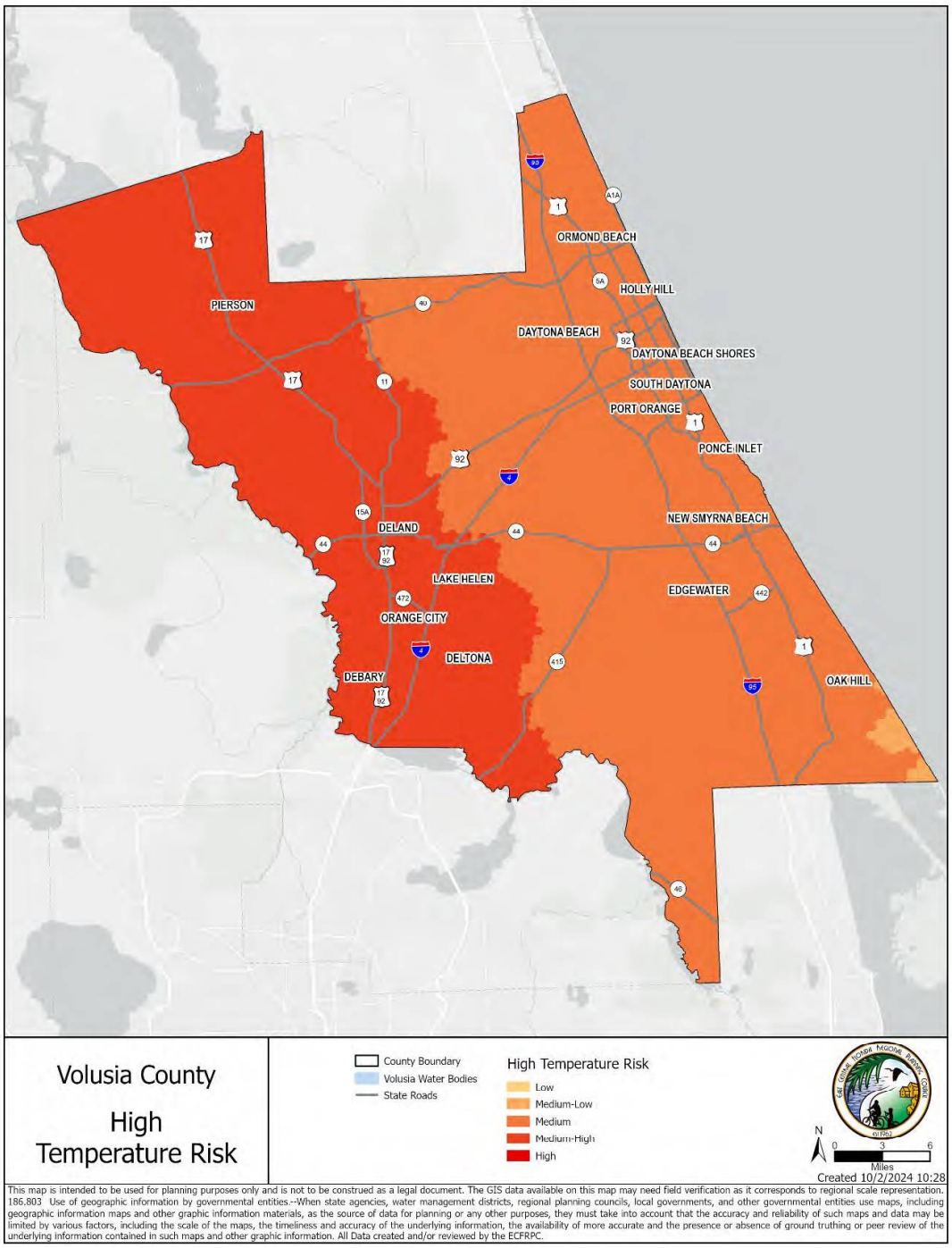
SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 6: Figure 3: Extreme Heat Risk in Volusia County[2]



[2] https://www.hazardrisk.org/

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6.8 FLOOD

Vulnerability

Flooding is one of the most destructive and costly natural hazards, not only in Volusia County but across the United States. FEMA identifies flooding as the most expensive natural hazard in terms of damage, with long-term psychological and economic impacts for affected communities. While all 50 states are at risk for flooding, Volusia County faces unique vulnerabilities due to its geography, environmental systems, and population distribution.

The overall vulnerability to floods in Volusia County and its jurisdictions are high. With several large bodies of water in the county and municipalities including Lake Monroe, Indian River Lagoon, Tomoka River, Halifax River, and the St. John's River; the community is very vulnerable to flooding. Enforcing floodway restrictions and building codes reduces vulnerability; however, with heavy rains caused by severe weather and tropical cyclones, flooding is possible in any jurisdiction of the county.

Flooding in Volusia County typically results from prolonged rainfall, storm surges, or overflow from rivers and streams. Although flash flooding, characterized by rapidly rising water, does not occur in the county, localized flooding can cause significant damage and disruption. An inch of water in a home can cause extensive property damage and standard homeowner's or renter's insurance policies do not cover flood-related losses, making homeowners vulnerable. A separate National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policy must be purchased to provide coverage. Unfortunately, many residents without flood insurance may receive little to no assistance in repairing their homes and property following a flood event. The frequency of flooding events has continued to increase and each year the recovery costs rise.

Properties most vulnerable to flooding damage are those with the lowest elevations. While a flood zone can envelop properties at a specified range of elevations, the variability in the elevations within those zones make certain buildings more prone to flooding damage than others. Additionally, structures that are located below the roadway system adjacent to the building (without a bio-swale buffer) are at extreme risk for flooding, as transportation networks are among the first areas to become inundated in a flood situation.

Many critical facilities are located within the 100-year floodplain. Adverse to the results when analyzing properties within each zone on a county level, the majority of critical facilities that are located within a flood zone in Volusia County are located within Flood Zone 'A'. A majority of the critical facility structures located within the 100-year floodplain are located in Volusia County's beach side communities. These include fire stations in New Smyrna Beach, Ponce Inlet, Daytona Beach Shores, Daytona Beach and Ormond Beach. There are hospitals at risk in low lying areas in Orange City and DeLand. Maytown Road in Oak Hill to Osteen/Enterprise is not an evacuation route because of repeated flooding. It is recommended that the County and all jurisdictions within the county enact policies to limit or disallow future development within the 100-year floodplain.

To assess flood risk, a GIS-based analysis was used to estimate exposure to flood events using FEMA's preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) data in combination with local tax assessor records. The determination of assessed value at-risk (exposure) was calculated using GIS analysis by summing the total assessed building values for improved properties that were confirmed to be located

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within an identified Zone A/AE (100-year floodplain), Zone VE (100-year coastal flood zone, associated with wave action), and Zone X (500-year floodplain). This analysis is parent parcel data. It is recommended that the flood analyses be revised once new flood maps are available. Flooding can impact all populations, primarily those who live, work or recreate anywhere within the county. Flooding can also cause property loss to structures located within the 100-year floodplain.

Section 6 Table 5 lists the number of properties that are in both 100-year (A/AE) flood zone and 500 (X) flood zone, and the total value of the properties in the zones. This includes the entire property, although only a portion of the property may be located within the flood zone. The table corresponds with **Section 6 Figure 5**, which depicts all flood hazard zones. For a listing and generalized map of all Repetitive Loss Properties within the County and its 16 jurisdictions, please reference the 2025 Floodplain Management Plan. The table below summarizes types of flooding advisories.

Section 6: Figure 4: National Weather Service Alerts

Alert	Criteria
Flood Watch	Atmospheric conditions over a large area, varying in size from multiple counties to multiple states, support the development of heavy rain and/or thunderstorms that are capable of producing flooding. A flood watch implies a longer period of relatively lighter rains, adding up to a large amount of rain. Longer-term flooding implies a slower or steadier rise in the water levels of creeks, streams and larger rivers. Roads can also become flooded, but it is usually more gradual, allowing motorists to monitor conditions more closely.
Flood Warning	A Flood Warning is issued by the National Weather Service when heavy rain has been occurring, and flooding is either occurring or will occur within a specified time, usually within 60 minutes.
Flash Flood Watch	Implies a shorter period of heavier rain. Generally, if flooding is expected within six hours of the onset of rain, a Flash Flood Watch is most appropriate. Flash flooding by definition suggests rapidly rising water, such as a surge of water heading rapidly downstream in a creek or small river. It could also be rapidly rising water on roadways, which can cause motorists to become stranded in vehicles, or even worse, washed into creeks and small rivers due to rapid runoff.
Flash Flood Warning	Atmospheric conditions over a large area, varying in size from multiple counties to multiple states, support the development of heavy rain and/or thunderstorms that are capable of producing flash flooding: A Flash Flood Warning is issued by the National Weather Service when heavy rain has been occurring, and flash flooding is either occurring or will occur within a specified time, usually within 60 minutes.
Urban and Small Stream Advisory	Flooding of small streams, streets and low-lying areas, such as railroad underpasses and urban storm drains is occurring.

Source: National Weather Service

Impacts

Flooding can devastate homes and businesses, washing away entire structures or causing irreparable damage. Roads and bridges may be washed out, limiting access to essential services and isolating

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communities. In some cases, flooding is a secondary hazard following a hurricane or tropical storm. Critical infrastructure, including utilities, emergency response facilities, and government buildings, is also at risk.

Structural damage because of flooding can result in a loss of electricity, which can cause communication problems throughout the county. Moreover, physical damage due to water can result in the loss of personal property (for business owners and homeowners), while heavy, often expensive equipment located within critical facilities can be damaged.

The Volusia County Emergency Operations Center is not located within an SFHA, but access roads and surrounding areas may be impacted by severe flooding. During extreme flood events, access to the EOC could become difficult. Contingency plans, such as the use of Volusia County Sheriff's Office helicopter assets or all-terrain vehicles, are in place to maintain operations.

Flooding poses a significant risk to Volusia County's sensitive ecosystems. Riverbed erosion caused by floodwaters introduces sediments into waterways, potentially clogging stormwater systems and affecting water quality downstream. Floods can also carry hazardous materials and pollutants into rivers and streams, damaging aquatic habitats and riparian ecosystems. Additionally, nutrient-rich runoff, such as water released from Lake Okeechobee into the Intracoastal Waterway, can lead to algal blooms and oxygen depletion in rivers, causing fish die-offs. Although historical data on environmental impacts specific to Volusia County is limited, these events highlight the need for proactive monitoring and mitigation efforts.

The consequences of flooding on the public can be severe. Floodwater can trap individuals in vehicles or homes, leading to injuries or fatalities. Recovery from a flood is often costly and time-consuming, taking weeks, months, or even years for individuals and communities to fully recover. For uninsured residents, the financial burden can be insurmountable.

Economically, flooding disrupts transportation, agriculture, business continuity, and government services. Agricultural areas, a key component of Volusia County's economy, are particularly vulnerable to flood damage. Historical data shows that between 1994 and 2009, 11 major flood events caused over $100 million in damage in the county. The frequency of flooding events has continued to increase and each year the recovery costs rise.

Responders face significant challenges during flood events, including swift water rescues and navigating damaged or obstructed infrastructure. For instance, during Tropical Storm Fay, responders conducted numerous water rescues, highlighting the risks to both citizens and emergency personnel. Despite these challenges, the VCEM has historically remained operational during flood events. Mutual aid agreements, including the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), allow Volusia County to request additional resources and support during significant incidents.

To reduce the impact of flooding and maintain public confidence, Volusia County has implemented several education and mitigation initiatives. In collaboration with FEMA, NOAA, USACE, FDEM, ECFRPC, and the Florida Department of Insurance, the county provides residents with information on flood risks and the importance of flood insurance. During the NFIP mapping process, public outreach efforts invited residents to learn about flood vulnerabilities and mitigation options.

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Volusia County Emergency Management has distributed over 5,000 NOAA weather radios to mobile home residents and created social media campaigns to disseminate critical information during flood events. The county has also developed an app.

Mitigation activities, combined with education and public awareness campaigns, play a crucial role in reducing the financial and social burden of flooding while fostering community resilience. These efforts ensure that residents and businesses are better prepared to recover quickly and effectively after a flood event.

Section 6: Table 5: Property Exposure to Flood Hazard Zones

Jurisdiction	Number of Properties	Total Improved Value	County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	1,3847	$6,658,435,543	$4,082,706,747
Daytona Beach Shores	507	$437,389,147	$373,912,678
DeBary	1,387	$590,820,327	$340,103,975
DeLand	369	$234,887,960	$120,198,104
Deltona	5,522	$1,545,648,555	$668,644,860
Edgewater	1,564	$690,712,173	$417,012,709
Holly Hill	87	$18,630,680	$14,443,385
Lake Helen	3,160	$755,792,246	$502,823,799
New Smyrna Beach	288	$78,324,628	$36,649,988
Oak Hill	1,0556	$5,286,195,924	$3,238,539,783
Orange City	891	$268,013,123	$143,174,110
Ormond Beach	74	$254,676,169	$131,349,031
Pierson	5093	$2,993,289,460	$2,032,959,092
Ponce Inlet	163	$37,715,903	$17,576,761
Port Orange	1083	$683,896,424	$450,947,795
South Daytona	8567	$3,029,147,801	$1,859,130,800
Unincorporated	4,311	$1,285,011,052	$765,792,886
TOTAL	**90,902**	**$32,439,380,871**	**$18,975,905,505**

Source: EFCRPC, FEMA, Volusia County Property Appraiser

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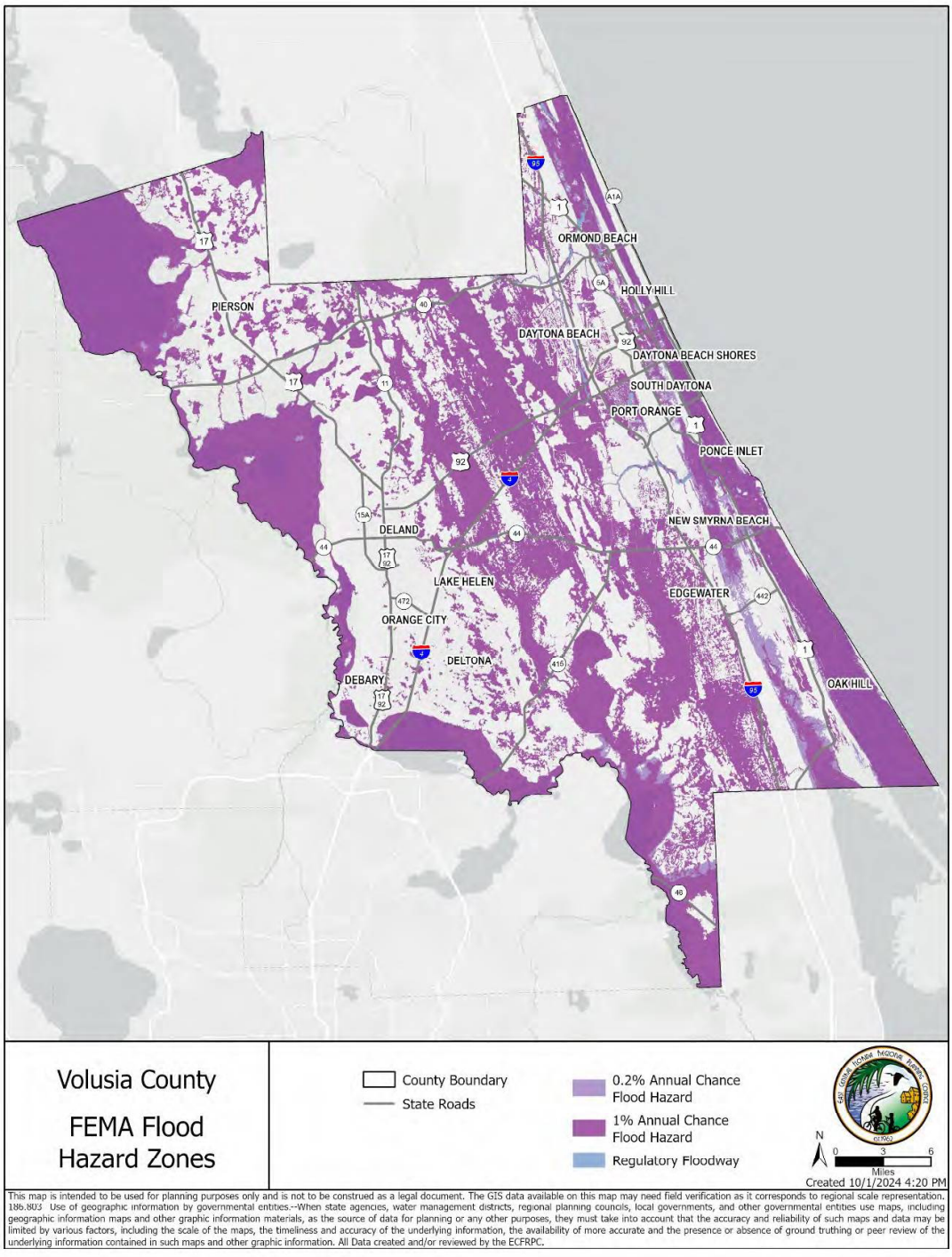
Section 6: Figure 5: Flood Zones in Volusia County



Source: FEMA

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6.10 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

Vulnerability

Public health emergencies encompass a range of incidents, including disease outbreaks, pandemics, and mass casualty events that place extraordinary strain on healthcare systems. These emergencies may arise from natural causes, accidental exposure, or intentional acts, such as bioterrorism. Under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 319), the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has the authority to declare a public health emergency, which often prompts hospitals and other healthcare providers to exceed their normal operating capacities.

Volusia County's overall vulnerability to public health emergencies is medium. The people of Volusia County are highly vulnerable to the spread of disease due to the population size and proximity to tourist hotspots with travelers from all over the country and the world. All jurisdictions in the county are similarly vulnerable.

All residents of Volusia County are potentially vulnerable to public health emergencies, though the severity of impact often varies across demographic groups. Particularly at risk are the very young and the elderly, whose immune systems are more susceptible to illness. Volusia County has previously experienced isolated cases of imported malaria and West Nile virus (WNV) encephalitis, though WNV is asymptomatic in 80% of cases. Recent outbreaks of dengue fever (DEN-1) in nearby Martin County underscore the potential for emerging infectious diseases to pose a future threat. Communities with high density are more likely to spread illnesses faster, such as Daytona Beach and Deltona.

Impacts

Although public health emergencies primarily impact human health, agriculture could serve as the source of an outbreak in rare cases, such as with foodborne illnesses or zoonotic diseases transmitted from livestock to humans. The residents with the highest risk for this type of transmission are those in agricultural parts of the county. See Agriculture for further details on vulnerable locations. However, property and infrastructure are not directly at risk in these scenarios.

The environment is unlikely to be directly affected by most public health emergencies, except in cases of bioterrorism or hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents, where contamination could impact air, soil, or water quality. For further details on these scenarios, see the HAZMAT/Terrorism sections of this report.

Public health emergencies can disrupt program operations, especially if key personnel become ill or are otherwise unavailable. Historically, Volusia County's Emergency Operations Center has not experienced significant operational disruptions due to public health emergencies. However, in the event of a widespread outbreak or pandemic, reduced staffing levels may necessitate virtual communications or remote work for some personnel. In extreme cases, the county may rely on support from neighboring jurisdictions through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

If the primary Volusia County Emergency Operation Center becomes contaminated, operations may shift to an alternate location to maintain continuity. Detailed contingency plans are outlined in the Volusia County Emergency Management (VCEM) Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

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The consequences of public health emergencies for residents can range from temporary illness to long-term health issues or death, depending on the nature and scale of the event. Overwhelmed healthcare facilities may lead to crowded hospitals, long wait times for treatment, and limited availability of medications or vaccines.

Emergency responders are also at risk during public health emergencies, as they may be exposed to contagious diseases or hazardous substances. To protect themselves, responders may need vaccinations, protective equipment, and training to safely navigate these incidents.

A widespread public health emergency could have significant economic repercussions for Volusia County. High infection rates may reduce workforce availability, leading to interruptions in business operations and consumer spending. Early detection, vaccination programs, and public health interventions are critical for minimizing these economic disruptions. Tourism activities could also be slowed or halted, disrupting the entire county.

Maintaining public confidence in governance is a key component of managing a public health emergency. The Volusia County Health Department plays a vital role in monitoring air and water quality, tracking emerging infectious diseases, and providing educational resources to residents. The department also coordinates hospital preparedness programs and healthcare coalitions to ensure a robust response to public health threats. Through its transparency and preparedness efforts, including online resources and public outreach campaigns, VCHD demonstrates its capacity to protect public health. This proactive approach minimizes the potential for a loss of public confidence during a crisis.

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6.11 RISING COASTAL WATERS

Vulnerability

Rising coastal water is a significant hazard for Volusia County, encompassing storm surge, sea level rise, and tsunamis. This combination of immediate, catastrophic threats and long-term challenges has the potential to impact on the county's population, property, environment, economy, and government operations. The risks are particularly acute in coastal and low-lying areas near the Atlantic Ocean, Indian River Lagoon, Halifax River, St. Johns River, and other water-adjacent regions.

The municipalities most at risk are displayed in **Section 6 Table 6** and **Figure 6.** Rising coastal water poses the greatest risk to: Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, Edgewater, Holly Hill, New Smyrna Beach, Oak Hill, Ormond Beach, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, south Daytona, and Unincorporated Volusia County due to its geographic proximity to the coast. Continued development along the shoreline also increases vulnerability to rising coastal waters for existing and future residents in these jurisdictions.

Residents in coastal areas of Volusia County face varying levels of risk from rising coastal water events.

- **Storm Surge:** The eastern portion of the county is highly susceptible to storm surge during hurricanes, with the worst-case scenario (Category 5 hurricane) potentially causing inundation almost as far inland as Interstate 95. Vulnerable populations in areas like Ponce Inlet, Daytona Beach Shores, and Ormond Beach face the highest immediate risks.
- **Tsunamis:** Although the U.S. Atlantic coast has a very low tsunami risk, the potential for significant impact exists. Coastal populations could experience rapid inundation, particularly in densely populated areas along the Halifax River and Atlantic coast. Tsunami events would likely allow for a minimum six-hour warning, enabling evacuation of at-risk populations. The most likely scenario for a tsunami in Volusia County would be triggered by a seismic event in Puerto Rico or off the western coast of Africa. Such events can affect populations thousands of miles away.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Sea level rise is currently being studied as a vulnerability to properties located near oceans, and many areas of eastern Volusia County would be inundated with water if sea level rise occurs as modeled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This long-term hazard poses no immediate threat to life but increases vulnerability to storm surge and coastal flooding over time. Impacts to residents in areas near the Indian River Lagoon, Halifax River, and St. Johns River are expected to escalate between 2040 and 2070.

Impacts

Rising coastal water poses substantial risks to property across Volusia County.

- **Storm Surge:** Coastal and low-lying areas east of Interstate 95, including properties along Spruce Creek and the Tomoka River, are vulnerable to storm surge inundation. Key at-risk locations include:
  - ± Barrier islands in Daytona Beach Shores and Ponce Inlet, which contain critical facilities like fire stations and city halls.
  - ± Infrastructure along the Halifax River, such as bridges (Main Street, Highbridge, Silver Beach, and North Bridge in New Smyrna Beach).
  - ± Iconic landmarks like the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse and Daytona Beach's Main Street Pier.
- **Tsunamis:** Property impacts would mirror those of a major storm surge, with debris transported inland, structural foundations compromised, and critical infrastructure disrupted.

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- **Sea Level Rise:** Long-term property damage is expected in coastal areas adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, Indian River Lagoon, Halifax River, and St. Johns River. Facilities near water bodies may require relocation, especially those handling hazardous materials. Saltwater intrusion could deteriorate stormwater infrastructure, including outfalls, lift stations, and pump stations, while older structures face heightened risks of damage.

The environmental impacts of rising coastal water in Volusia County are significant and varied.

- **Storm Surge and Tsunamis:** These events can devastate ecosystems, introducing saltwater into sensitive estuaries like the Indian River Lagoon and Halifax River. Saltwater intrusion into aquifers, the county's primary drinking water source, would be particularly harmful. Inundation could also damage dune systems and spread sewage and pollutants into the environment.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Coastal and riverbank ecosystems, including beaches and dune systems, are at risk of long-term degradation. Sensitive habitats, such as those for marine turtles, could face irreversible damage. Saltwater intrusion into stormwater infrastructure may exacerbate environmental harm.

The economic consequences of rising coastal water are profound. **Section 6 Table 7** and **Table 8** display financial exposures.

- **Storm Surge:** Damage to homes, businesses, and tourism infrastructure would result in substantial economic losses. A Category 5 hurricane could result in damages exceeding $1 billion, while impacts on tourism—a cornerstone of the county's economy—would be severe.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Gradual loss of property values, businesses, and community assets such as beaches will weaken the economic foundation of coastal areas. Investments in mitigation can reduce long-term risks but require substantial funding in the near term.
- **Tsunamis:** Like storm surge, tsunamis would devastate tourism, disrupt businesses, and impact the property tax base.

Public confidence in government could be significantly influenced by how rising coastal water events are managed.

- **Storm Surge and Tsunamis:** Delays in recovery or perceived inefficiencies could diminish public trust.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Public dissatisfaction could stem from either perceived inaction or over-investment in mitigation efforts. Balancing proactive measures with economic constraints is critical.

Rising coastal water could strain government operations and continuity.

- **Storm Surge and Tsunamis:** Response and recovery operations could be overwhelmed by the scale of damage, requiring mutual aid from adjacent counties, the state, and FEMA. Program operations may take months to return to normal.
- **Sea Level Rise:** While its effects are gradual, proactive relocation of facilities and infrastructure will be necessary to maintain operational continuity.

Volusia County has taken substantial steps to address these hazards, including participation in:

- The East Central Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan and Resilience Collaborative.
- Sea level rise studies conducted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).
- Development of a tsunami response plan and analysis of storm surge vulnerabilities.

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These efforts, combined with the county's focus on adaptive strategies, demonstrate a commitment to protecting its residents, economy, and natural resources from the multifaceted threats posed by rising coastal water.

The interconnected challenges of storm surge, sea level rise, and tsunamis necessitate a comprehensive and adaptive approach. By leveraging regional collaboration, scientific research, and proactive planning, Volusia County can mitigate risks and build resilience to safeguard its future against the impacts of rising coastal water.

Storm surge data was obtained from the NOAA National Hurricane Center, which uses the hydrodynamic Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model to simulate storm surges from tropical cyclones. Storm surge composites – Maximum Envelopes of Water (MEOWs) and Maximum of MEOWs (MOMs) – are created to assess and visualize storm surge risk under varying conditions. This analysis used MOMs, which show maximum storm surge heights for each hurricane category.[3]

[3] https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/nationalsurge/?text

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Section 6 Table 6 shows the number of properties at risk, per jurisdiction, to Category 1, Category 3 and Category 5 storm surge effects. The table corresponds with **Section 6 Figure 6**, which depicts the storm surge hazard zones.

Section 6: Table 6: Properties at Risk to Category 1/3/5 Storm Surge by Jurisdiction

JURISDICTION	Properties at Risk (Cat. 1)	Properties at Risk (Cat. 3)	Properties at Risk (Cat. 5)
Daytona Beach	2,548	11,700	17,070
Daytona Beach Shores	641	1,113	1,316
DeBary	-	-	-
DeLand	-	-	-
Deltona	-	-	-
Edgewater	666	5,862	12,452
Holly Hill	278	2,654	5,437
Lake Helen	-	-	-
New Smyrna Beach	6,748	13,105	14,273
Oak Hill	620	1,718	1,837
Orange City	-	-	-
Ormond Beach	5,573	5,596	16,156
Pierson	-	-	-
Ponce Inlet	1,252	1,865	2,059
Port Orange	5,197	11,027	15,453
South Daytona	3,905	5,216	5,324
Unincorporated	6,019	12,636	23,323
TOTAL	**29,447**	**72,492**	**114,700**

Sources: NOAA National Hurricane Center, Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024)

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 6: Table 7: Property Financial Exposure to Storm Surge Zones (by Hurricane Category)

Hazard Zone	Properties	Land Value	Building Value	Assessed Value	County Taxable Value
Category 1	29,447	$5,695,379,097	$8,590,261,772	$14,285,640,870	$9,100,097,404
Category 2	47,855	$7,783,692,785	$12,513,410,495	$ 20,297,103,281	$12,707,503,091
Category 3	72,492	$10,040,742,120	$17,391,421,198	$27,432,163,319	$6,992,999,337
Category 4	101,794	$12,625,555,628	$23,968,191,165	$36,593,746,794	$22,494,898,569
Category 5	114,700	$ 13,949,115,459	$27,809,655,741	$41,758,771,201	$25,593,734,627

Source: NOAA NHC, Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024)

Section 6: Table 8: Property Financial Exposure to Sea Level Rise

Jurisdiction	Properties	Land Value	Building Value	Assessed Value	County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	1,795	$169,014,252	$629,417,387	$798,431,640	$664,021,379
Daytona Beach Shores	2,506	$111,725,822	$1,035,616,002	$1,147,341,824	$983,518,299
Ormond Beach	635	$145,553,584	$423,703,299	$569,256,883	$484,558,201
Ponce Inlet	337	$63,575,696	$153,180,138	$216,755,834	$183,980,752
Unincorporated	1,857	$129,003,996	$543,256,684	$672,260,680	$524,005,469

Source: ECFRPC, Florida Fish and Wildlife, Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024)

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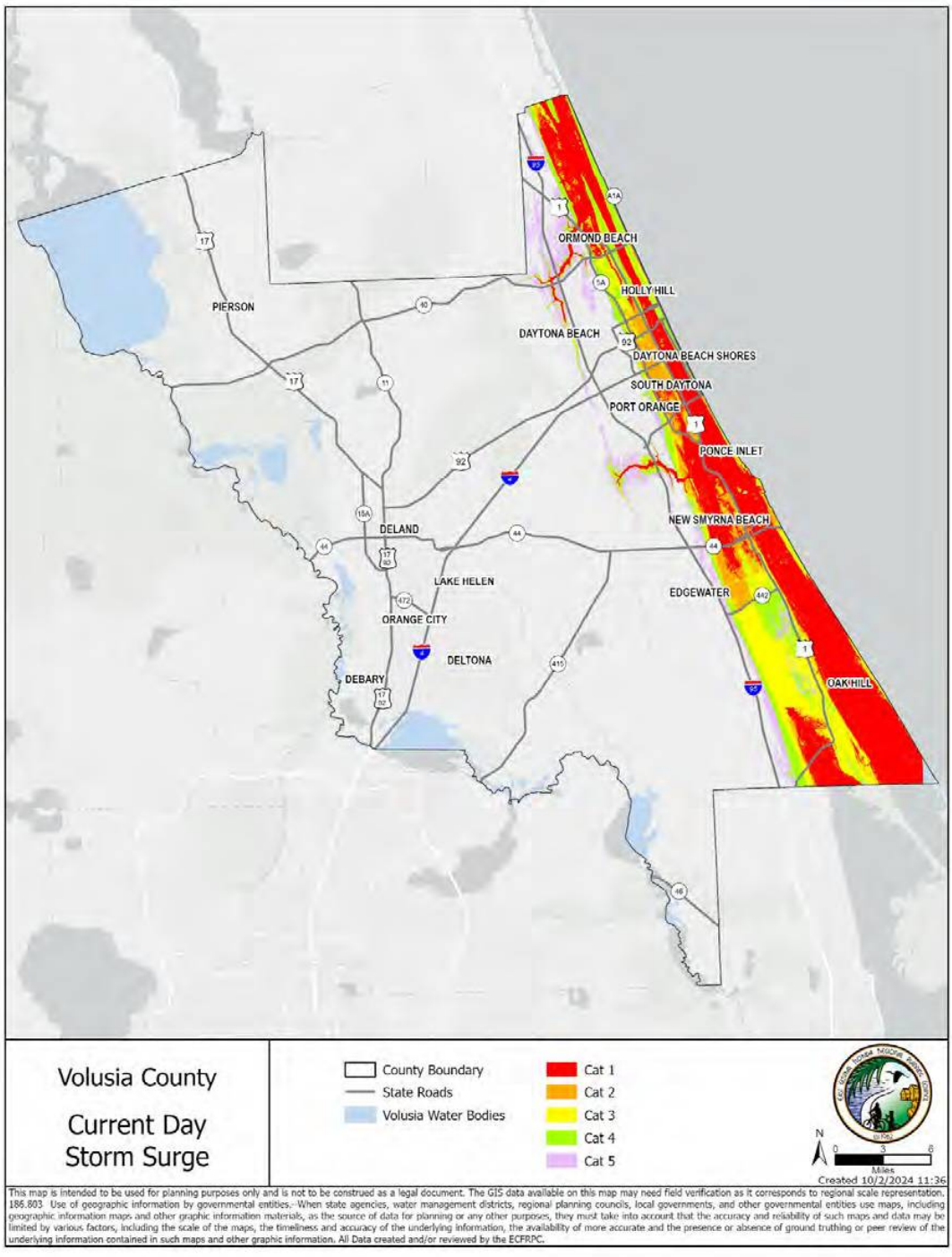
Section 6: Figure 6: Current Day Storm Surge



Source: ECFRPC, Volusia County VA

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6.12 SEVERE WEATHER

Vulnerability

Severe weather, including hail, lightning, and thunderstorms, is a recurring concern in Volusia County. Each hazard poses unique threats to populations, property, and infrastructure, but come with little to no warning. It encompasses a range of phenomena that are more extreme than typical weather conditions. Severe weather events can impact all areas of Volusia County, depending on the location of the storm, its direction, and its lateral speed across the Earth's lower atmosphere. These events can cause damage to structures, disruption of utilities and surface/air transportation.

Vulnerability to severe weather is medium due to its frequency in nature combined with our ability to monitor and predict when severe weather will impact Volusia County and its jurisdictions. While severe weather can have damaging effects on people and property, widespread awareness and lead time before storms reduces our overall vulnerability to its effects. Vulnerability to severe weather is consistent throughout all jurisdictions.

Hailstorms can occur unpredictably across Volusia County, impacting all buildings, facilities, and populations equally. Hailstones in Florida are typically penny to quarter-sized but can occasionally grow as large as golf balls or baseballs, causing significant damage to property and infrastructure. Vulnerable areas of structures include roofs, windows, and pool screens, as well as exposed personal property like vehicles and outdoor decor. Communication facilities may be at a higher risk of a lightning strike, while school assets such as football stadiums with lighting could also be at an increased level of vulnerability. Structures that are isolated in areas of low tree coverage are at a higher risk for lightning strikes. Jurisdictions within the county where this could be more common include DeLand, Lake Helen, Orange City, and Pierson. These areas are generally more rural in nature and have a higher rate of isolated critical facilities and structures.

In situations where tornadoes are present, hail may have a higher likelihood of being present. Moreover, structures that have partial or full tree coverage could have lessened property damage due to hail as a result of the slowing speed of the hail before impact with property. Severe hail can also damage emergency vehicles and communication systems, disrupting response efforts.

Beachside structures located near or along the Atlantic Ocean are also at a higher vulnerability to lightning damage due to historical occurrences. There are not many critical facilities located along the Atlantic Ocean in Volusia County, as the majority of those facilities are located inland along the barrier islands or are located west of the Intracoastal Waterway. Vulnerable areas for lightning include recreational spaces, golf courses, and the county's 47 miles of Atlantic Ocean beaches, where tourists and residents engaging in outdoor activities face heightened risks. Lightning is a dangerous threat to people in the United States, particularly those who are outside during the summer. The number one area for fatalities due to lightning strikes is open fields, making Volusia County's 47 miles of Atlantic Ocean beach among the most dangerous in the County. This heightens the risk for the tourist population who may be unaware of the imminent danger of quickly approaching tropical systems that emit lightning.

Communication systems and power sources are among the most vulnerable land uses to this hazard due to their electrical nature. Volusia County has approximately 30 golf courses, along with private and public recreational facilities, the Daytona Beach International Speedway and 2 additional smaller outdoor

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racetracks, 2 intracoastal waterways traversing the county, school facilities, and parks located throughout the County. Individuals participating in the following recreational activities could be vulnerable to lightning including: golf, football, baseball, soccer, surfing, horseback riding, walking, jogging, tennis, boating, fishing, kite flying, kayaking, paddle boarding, beach activities, picnicking, camping, hiking, gardening, hunting, swimming, basketball, softball, cycling, wind surfing, lacrosse, archery, track and field events, stock car races, outdoor festivals and numerous other outdoor activities. It is estimated that at least 75% of the population participates in at least one of these recreational activities and is thus vulnerable to lightning.

Thunderstorms are frequent throughout the year in Volusia County, often bringing high winds, hail, and lightning. From 1996 to 2013, the county experienced 120 severe thunderstorm events, causing $142 million in property damage. Downed trees, power outages, and damage to homes and infrastructure are common consequences. Unhoused populations, outdoor event spectators, and those engaging in recreational activities are particularly vulnerable.

Impacts

Lightning can spark structure fires, damage electrical systems, and contribute to wildfire during dry seasons. Critical facilities with tall antennas, isolated structures, or those in rural areas like DeLand, Lake Helen, Orange City, and Pierson are at increased risk of lightning strikes. Beachside properties, including hotels and utilities, are also vulnerable. As it cannot be predicted where lightning may strike, all existing and future buildings, facilities and populations in Volusia County are exposed to this hazard and could potentially be impacted. As the lightning capital of the U.S., Florida experiences a high frequency of lightning strikes, with Volusia County recording approximately 4,000 lightning strikes weekly during summer.

Beachside structures located near or along the Atlantic Ocean are also at a higher vulnerability to lightning damage. Many utilities are in these locations. However, most of the buildings located along the beach are hotels, businesses and high-rise condos. There are not many critical facilities located along the Atlantic Ocean in Volusia County, as the majority of those facilities are located inland along the barrier islands or are located west of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Thunderstorms frequently occur in Volusia County. Since it cannot be predicted where thunderstorms may occur, all existing and future buildings, facilities and populations are exposed to this hazard and could potentially be impacted. Thunderstorm winds can disrupt transportation and utilities, while heavy rain may lead to localized flooding. Critical roadways may be blocked by downed trees or power lines, complicating emergency response. Thunderstorms can also exacerbate other hazards, such as hail and lightning, increasing their overall impact on the county.

While severe weather generally has minimal long-term environmental impacts, it can cause immediate issues such as downed vegetation, localized flooding, and occasional wildfires. Economically, damages are often covered by insurance, limiting their broader impact on the local economy.

Volusia County Emergency Management has systems in place to maintain operations during severe weather events. Redundant communication systems, backup power, and a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) ensure the county can respond effectively, even in catastrophic scenarios. However, responders

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may face challenges such as blocked roads, downed power lines, and unsafe conditions caused by lightning or hail.

Public confidence in government is unlikely to be significantly affected by severe weather events, as Volusia County provides timely information through NOAA weather radios, social media, and the county's website. Recovery efforts for most severe weather events are typically completed within days.

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6.13 TORNADO

Vulnerability

Historical evidence confirms that Volusia County is vulnerable to tornadoes, which can result from severe thunderstorms, tropical storms, or hurricanes. These hazards are unpredictable, with no specific area immune from their potential impacts. All buildings, facilities, and populations in Volusia County are considered exposed to tornadoes, regardless of location. Vulnerable populations, such as the unhoused, elderly, and lower-income residents, are particularly at risk, as are those living in mobile home parks and manufactured housing communities. Volusia County has mobile home/manufactured home parks throughout the county, both east and west sides which are equally vulnerable to impacts of tornadoes. Many of the parks are 55 and older only while others have very old mobile homes that are not built to today's standards, leaving the elderly and low-income populations more at risk. Many of these structures, particularly older ones, are not built to current building standards, making them highly susceptible to damage from high winds and flying debris. **Section 6 Table 9** displayed each jurisdiction's number of homes and when the homes were built. Daytona Beach and Unincorporated Volusia have the highest number of homes built pre-1969, making residents of those jurisdictions more vulnerable.

Impacts

While tornadoes are relatively rare in Volusia County compared to other hazards, they can have devastating effects when they occur. The strongest tornado to impact Volusia County was an EF3, capable of leveling well-constructed buildings, uprooting trees, and creating automobile-sized projectiles that can travel for miles. Although large tornadoes are uncommon, their potential for destruction makes them a significant threat to both life and property.

Two primary types of tornadoes typically impact Volusia County. Larger tornadoes, in the EF2 to EF4 range, often form in central Florida near the Orlando metropolitan area and tend to move from the west-southwest to the east-northeast. These tornadoes cover large areas and are more likely to affect the western portions of Volusia County, particularly near its borders with Seminole and Lake Counties. Historical patterns suggest that tornado activity often reaches the eastern coastline after being detected in Central Florida, offering some warning for communities in the storm's path.

Smaller tornadoes, typically in the EF0 to EF1 range, occur more frequently in Volusia County and are less predictable. These tornadoes do not follow consistent geographic patterns, and their touchdowns can appear randomly. Despite this, a disproportionate number of these smaller tornadoes have been observed near the Intracoastal Waterway. Rarely have tornadoes been recorded crossing Interstate 95 in Volusia County, further illustrating the widespread vulnerability of the area to these storms.

The consequences of tornadoes on property, infrastructure, and the environment can be severe. Tornadoes can demolish homes, businesses, and critical facilities, while also disrupting utilities such as power and communication systems. Roads may become impassable due to debris, downed trees or power lines, and complicated emergency response efforts. Older structures are particularly vulnerable, as building codes have become more stringent over time to better withstand high winds. Infrastructure in the western portions of the county faces higher risks from larger tornadoes, which develop over longer periods and allow less time for mitigation or protective measures. Thus, critical facilities at the highest risk for strong tornado damage (and loss of human life) would generally be those located in the western portion of the

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county due to the shorter duration of time allowed for mitigation of these properties in the event of an incoming storm.

The environmental impacts of tornadoes vary depending on their intensity. Even weaker EF0 tornadoes can uproot trees and vegetation, while stronger tornadoes can scatter debris over great distances, sometimes miles from the point of origin. This debris can contaminate waterways or cause secondary hazards if it includes hazardous materials from damaged vehicles or storage facilities. Agencies such as Volusia County Environmental Management and the County Health Department would monitor these environmental impacts to mitigate risks.

Emergency response efforts in the aftermath of a tornado are critical but can be challenging. Search and rescue operations may be required in heavily impacted areas, and responders may encounter destroyed communication systems, missing landmarks, and blocked roadways. Power lines and debris present additional hazards, necessitating extreme caution for first responders. Despite these challenges, the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center is fortified to withstand an EF4 tornado, ensuring its continued operation even during severe events. In the unlikely event of direct damage to the VCEOC, alternative plans outlined in the COOP would allow emergency services to continue without significant interruption.

Tornadoes also pose economic risks to the county. While smaller tornado events may only have a localized impact, larger tornado outbreaks can devastate entire communities, crippling local economies and requiring substantial recovery resources. Assistance from the Volusia County Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD), including the American Red Cross, would be mobilized to support affected residents and businesses.

Public awareness and preparedness play crucial roles in mitigating the impacts of tornadoes. The county utilizes NOAA weather radios, social media platforms, and premade media materials to disseminate information during and after tornado events. Some communities in Volusia County are equipped with tornado sirens and safe rooms, further enhancing public safety during these hazardous events.

In conclusion, while tornadoes are not as frequent as other hazards in Volusia County, their potential for catastrophic damage makes them a significant concern. All areas and populations within the county are at risk, and continued efforts in preparedness, infrastructure hardening, and public education remain essential to minimizing their impact and ensuring the safety and resilience of the community.

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Section 6: Table 9: Year Range of Built Homes for each Municipality

JURISDICTION	Pre- 1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2024
Daytona Beach	10,816	3,919	4,114	1,090	8,353
Daytona Beach Shores	578	1,257	1,842	1,276	1,637
DeBary	1,562	735	1,577	2,120	3,567
DeLand	2,767	1,114	587	815	8,120
Deltona	2,568	4,325	12,629	6,455	10,181
Edgewater	1,111	1,173	3,517	1,518	2,969
Holly Hill	2,490	600	664	174	834
Lake Helen	399	223	164	414	232
New Smyrna Beach	3,370	3,391	3,506	1,671	7,095
Oak Hill	176	107	183	129	483
Orange City	682	366	588	345	1,251
Ormond Beach	4,318	3,537	3,736	2,029	3,593
Pierson	228	93	91	47	81
Ponce Inlet	88	612	568	739	1,059
Port Orange	1,331	3,984	6,819	3,895	6,585
South Daytona	1,714	1,261	980	449	517
Unincorporated	12,400	8,877	10,243	6,916	13,829

Sources: Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024). Some properties were not provided with a land use code by VCPAO.

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6.14 TROPICAL CYCLONE

Vulnerability

Tropical cyclones, encompassing hurricanes and tropical storms, pose significant risks to Volusia County. The overall vulnerability of tropical cyclones is high within all jurisdictions of Volusia County. The possibility of harm to humans, high property damage, and potential infrastructure losses all combine to make tropical cyclones one of the highest threat hazards. Volusia County is vulnerable to tropical cyclones to a similar level in all jurisdictions because of the spatial extent of a hurricane or tropical storm. The LMS works to protect critical infrastructure and residents in order to reduce the vulnerability of the community.

These events often affect large areas and cross jurisdictional boundaries, exposing all existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations to potential impacts. Volusia County has a lower risk compared to other areas of the state such as the western panhandle and southeastern Florida.

The county's coastal region, home to over 45% of the population, is particularly vulnerable. Vulnerable populations, including the unhoused, disabled, elderly, and lower-income residents, face heightened risks during these events. Additionally, residents living on the barrier islands or adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway system are particularly susceptible due to their proximity to storm surge zones and areas prone to flooding.

Impacts

Critical infrastructure, including communication systems and power sources, is vulnerable to tropical cyclones. These storms bring a combination of high winds, flooding, coastal erosion, and heavy precipitation, making it challenging to estimate total potential losses. Historical data suggest that Volusia County is at a relatively lower risk for direct impacts compared to areas like the western Florida Panhandle or southeastern Florida. However, regions closer to the Atlantic Ocean or in the southeastern part of the county face the highest risk of wind damage.

This area also drives much of the county's tourism, which faces significant disruption during tropical cyclone events. One of Volusia County's most significant hurricane seasons on record occurred in 2004, with Hurricanes Charley, Frances, and Jeanne causing back-to-back impacts. While Charley was the only storm to bring hurricane-force winds to the county, the cumulative effects of these storms caused extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and the environment. Over 40% of homes sustained damage, and the total economic losses exceeded $560 million. Annualized losses to residential buildings in the county are estimated at over $280 million, with an additional $70 million in annualized losses for non-residential structures.

Beyond high winds, tropical cyclones bring cascading hazards, including inland flooding, tornadoes, storm surge, and severe beach erosion. These hazards significantly impact on the environment, causing downed trees, eroded coastal dunes, and loss of animal habitat, like sea turtle nests. Additionally, debris and hazardous materials may wash into waterways, further harming sensitive ecosystems. The monetary cost of erosion alone is challenging to calculate as it often occurs alongside other impacts. Agencies such as Volusia County Environmental Management and the County Health Department play vital roles in monitoring and mitigating environmental consequences.

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Program operations and emergency response efforts can be strained during a major tropical cyclone, particularly a Category 3 or higher hurricane. While routine operations generally continue during tropical depressions or weaker storms, a direct hit from a significant hurricane could severely disrupt county functions. In such cases, Volusia County may require assistance from neighboring counties, the state, or FEMA through mutual aid agreements like the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Recovery may take months or even years to return operations to pre-storm levels, depending on the storm's severity.

The public faces numerous challenges during and after tropical cyclones, including injuries, fatalities, destruction of homes and businesses, and prolonged disruptions to essential services like water, power, and sewage. Recovery is often costly, time-consuming, and emotionally taxing for affected residents, even with insurance or disaster assistance. These events can have lasting psychological impacts, especially on those who experience repeated storm impacts. All residents are vulnerable.

Responders face extreme challenges in tropical cyclone events. Downed trees, power lines, damaged infrastructure, and impassable roads complicate rescue and recovery efforts. Critical facilities such as the EOC, fire stations, hospitals, and government buildings may also sustain damage, limiting their functionality. Responders must operate with heightened awareness of their risks, especially in hazardous conditions caused by the storm.

The economic consequences of tropical cyclones are substantial. The 2004 hurricane season remains the costliest disaster in Volusia County's history, with damages to tourism alone amounting to millions of dollars per day. Recovery from a single major hurricane can take years, with long-term financial impacts on the county and affected communities.

To mitigate these risks and maintain public confidence, the Volusia County Emergency Management has implemented various preparedness and public awareness initiatives. These include a video disaster preparedness guide, behavioral surveys following hurricane evacuations, public presentations, and an annual media campaign in collaboration with local outlets like the Daytona Beach News Journal. During hurricane events, the Public Information Office (PIO) uses pre-prepared materials and social media campaigns to provide timely updates. Year-round preparedness information is also disseminated through the county's weekly video magazine broadcast on WDSC.

Through these efforts, Volusia County Emergency Management aims to ensure residents are informed and confident in the county's ability to respond to and recover from tropical cyclones. These storms remain a significant threat to Volusia County, necessitating ongoing vigilance and community resilience to minimize the impacts.

Section 6: Tables 10-14 display individual municipalities vulnerability and potential financial impacts. **Section 6: Figures 7-11** display the jurisdictions most vulnerable to tropical cyclone wind.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 6: Table 10:Total Exposure and Potential Losses from Tropical Storm 10 Year Wind Event

JURISDICTION	Category Storm	Total Properties Impacted	Total Improved Value	Total County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	30,119	$12,633,494,317	$7,749,648,103
Daytona Beach Shores	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	1,996	$882,003,599	$738,195,556
DeBary	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	10,711	$3,435,586,766	$1,891,223,406
DeLand	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	14,334	$4,967,030,224	$2,807,390,723
Deltona	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	38,625	$10,394,231,629	$4,998,200,319
Edgewater	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	15	$29,363,698	$1,306,086
Holly Hill	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	5,918	$1,396,507,074	$940,757,855
Lake Helen	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	1,611	$380,061,877	$187,817,740
New Smyrna Beach	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	4,550	$1,792,674,363	$1,085,721,035
Oak Hill	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	NA	NA	NA
Orange City	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	4,152	$1,804,174,621	$1,132,329,161
Ormond Beach	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	19,640	$8,159,700,002	$5,171,008,626
Pierson	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	998	$201,935,655	$75,064,369
Ponce Inlet	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	2	$1,602,240	$-
Port Orange	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	21,960	$8,081,425,788	$4,806,901,213
South Daytona	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	5,744	$1,603,899,506	$995,389,225
Unincorporated	Tropical Storm (10 Year Wind)	58,314	$17,039,658,509	$8,978,042,429
Total		**218,689**	**$72,803,349,868**	**$41,558,995,846**

Section 6: Table 11: Total Exposure and Potential Losses from Category 1 Hurricane 10 Year Wind Event

JURISDICTION	Category Storm	Total Properties Impacted	Total Improved Value	Total County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	92	$53,804,064	$27,475,696
Daytona Beach Shores	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	5,068	$2,030,402,176	$1,648,277,480
Edgewater	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	11,391	$3,194,704,166	$1,760,195,467
New Smyrna Beach	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	14,973	$8,240,653,427	$5,484,596,621
Oak Hill	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	1,508	$347,201,180	$174,501,154
Ponce Inlet	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	3,501	$1,905,167,040	$1,371,503,690
Port Orange	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	2,149	$540,957,713	$331,306,371
Unincorporated	Category 1 (10 Year Wind)	9,540	$3,814,506,610	$2,446,202,323
Total		**106,536**	**$37,167,054,885**	**$22,222,101,231**

Section 6: Table 12: Total Exposure and Potential Losses from Category 1 Hurricane 100 Year Wind Event

JURISDICTION	Category Storm	Total Properties Impacted	Total Improved Value	Total County Taxable Value
Pierson	Category 1 (100 Year Wind)	998	$201,935,655	$75,064,369
Unincorporated	Category 1 (100 Year Wind)	4,667	$1,091,440,399	$461,913,478
Total		**5,665**	**$1,293,376,054**	**$536,977,847**

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 6: Table 13: Total Exposure and Potential Losses from Category 2 Hurricane 100 Year Wind Event

JURISDICTION	Category Storm	Total Properties Impacted	Total Improved Value	Total County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	30,211	$12,687,298,381	$7,777,123,799
Daytona Beach Shores	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	5,384	$2,255,645,845	$1,818,525,882
DeBary	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	10,711	$3,435,586,766	$1,891,223,406
DeLand	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	14,334	$4,967,030,224	$2,807,390,723
Deltona	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	38,625	$10,394,231,629	$4,998,200,319
Holly Hill	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	5,918	$1,396,507,074	$940,757,855
Lake Helen	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	1,611	$380,061,877	$187,817,740
New Smyrna Beach	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	3,955	$1,230,060,289	$707,080,447
Orange City	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	4,152	$1,804,174,621	$1,132,329,161
Ormond Beach	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	19,640	$8,159,700,002	$5,171,008,626
Ponce Inlet	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	2	$1,602,240	$-
Port Orange	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	23,962	$8,585,291,721	$5,109,672,839
South Daytona	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	5,744	$1,603,899,506	$995,389,225
Unincorporated	Category 2 (100 Year Wind)	48,474	$14,257,690,656	$7,695,806,165
Total		**218,388**	**$72,452,156,885**	**$41,769,304,034**

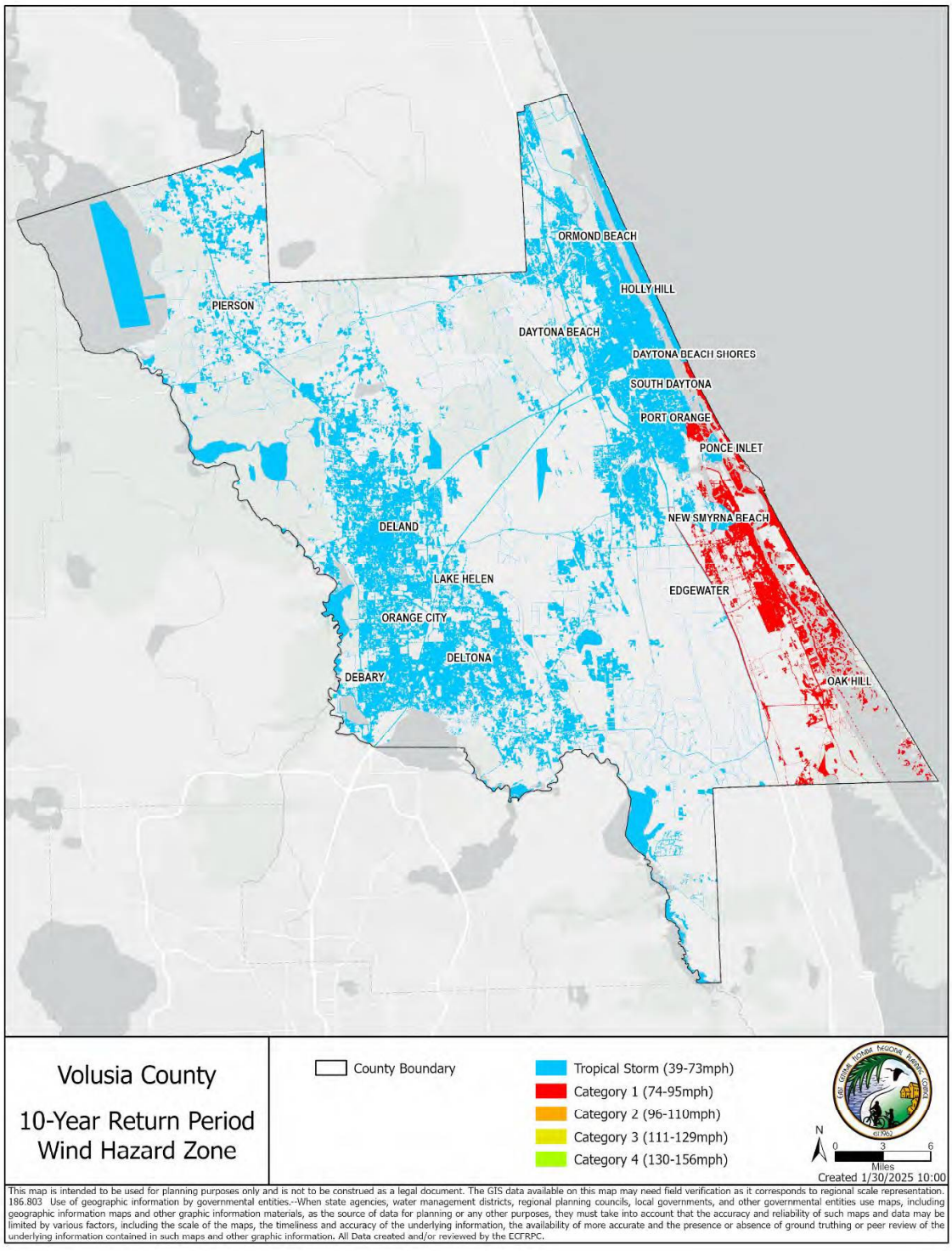
Section 6: Table 14: Total Exposure and Potential Losses from Category 3 Hurricane 100 Year Wind Event

JURISDICTION	Category Storm	Total Properties Impacted	Total Improved Value	Total County Taxable Value
Daytona Beach Shores	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	1,680	$656,759,930	$567,947,154
Edgewater	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	11,406	$3,224,067,864	$1,761,501,553
New Smyrna Beach	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	15,568	$8,803,267,501	$5,863,237,209
Oak Hill	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	1,508	$347,201,180	$174,501,154
Ponce Inlet	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	3,501	$1,905,167,040	$1,371,503,690
Port Orange	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	147	$37,091,780	$28,534,745
Unincorporated	Category 3 (100 Year Wind)	14,713	$5,505,034,064	$3,266,525,109
Total		**96,997**	**$34,736,280,015**	**$20,729,556,779**

Sources: FDEM, HAZUS, Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Section 6: Figure 7: Wind Hazard Zones 10-Year Event



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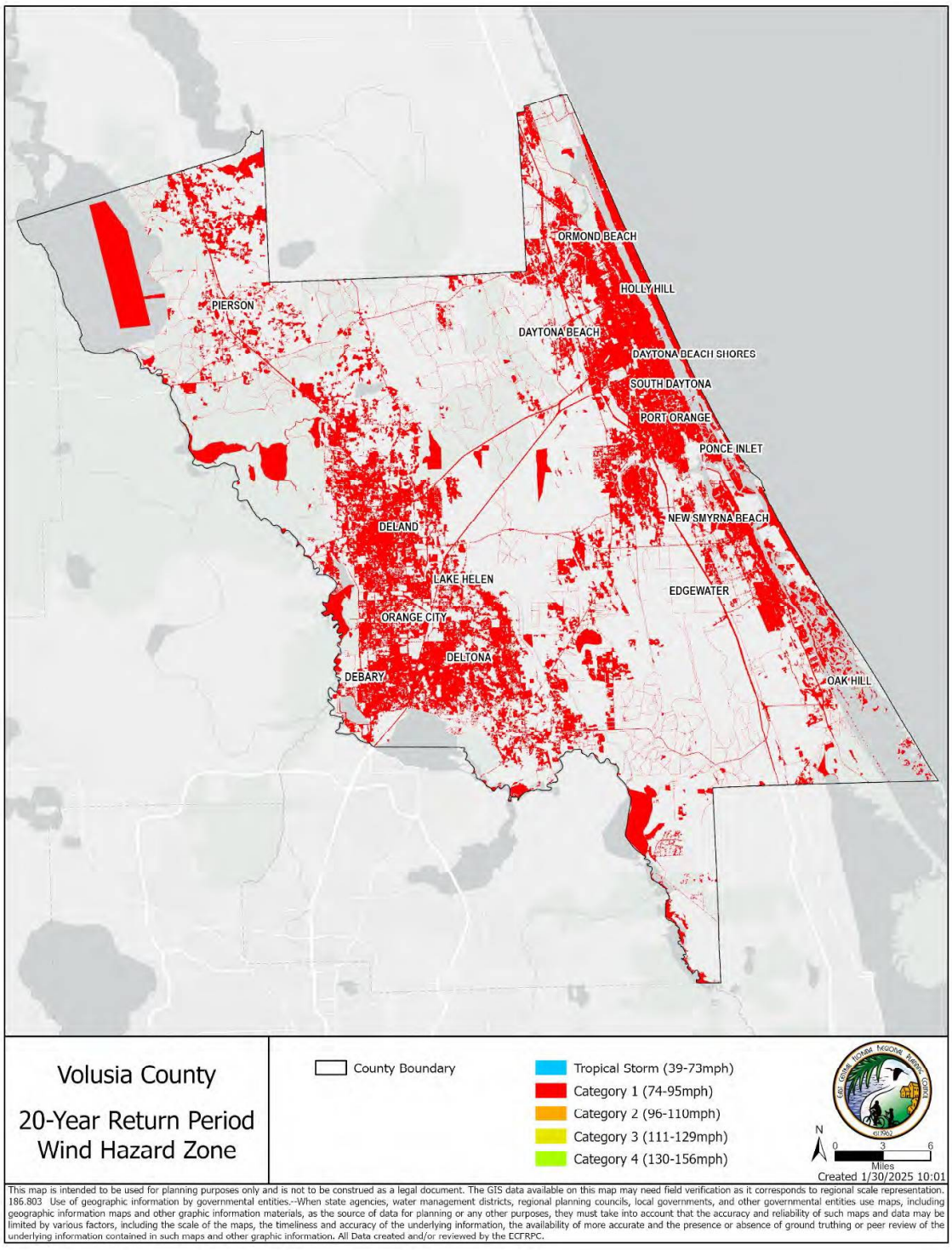
Section 6: Figure 8: Wind Hazard Zones 20-Year Event



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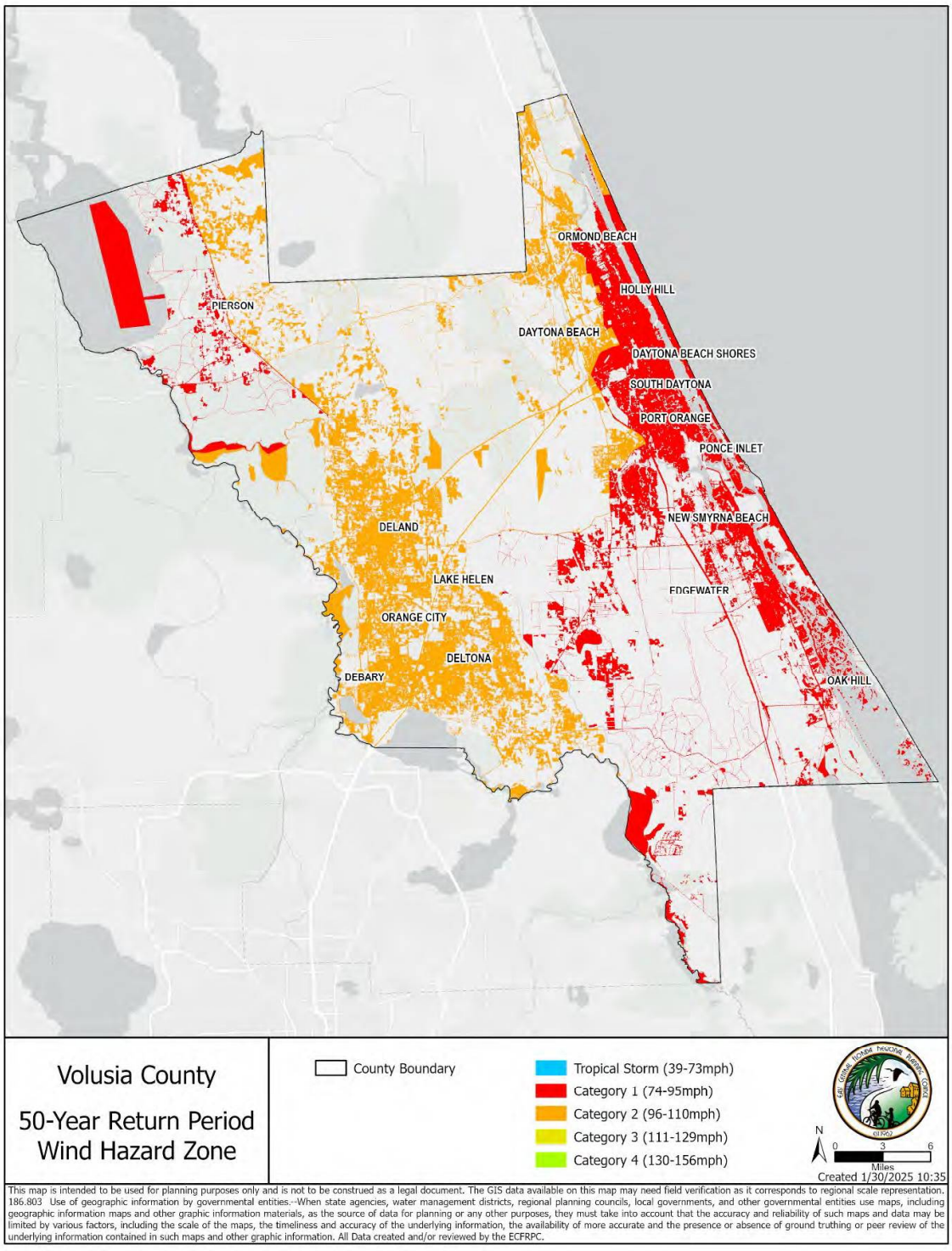
Section 6: Figure 9: Wind Hazard Zones 50-Year Event



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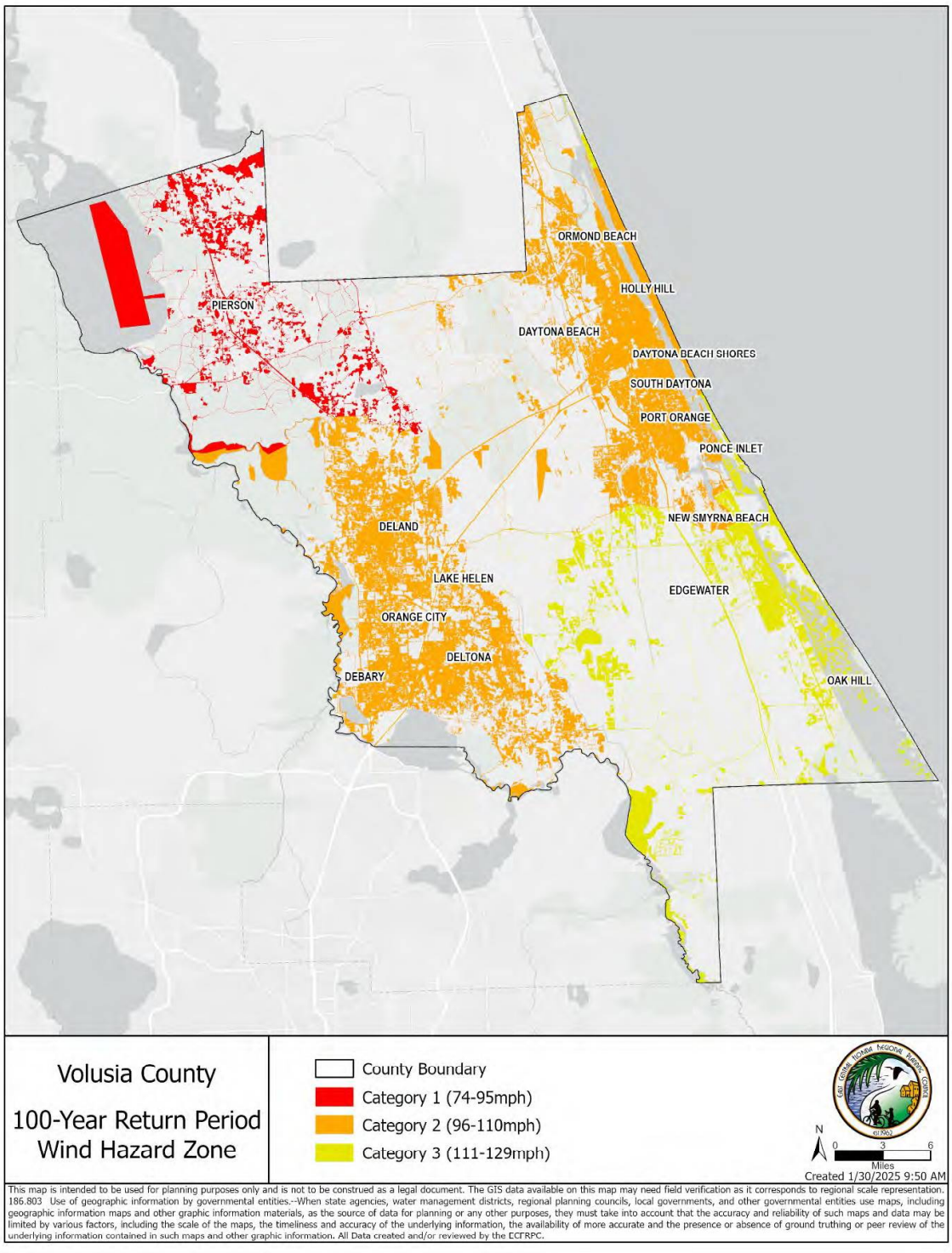
Section 6: Figure 10: Wind Hazard Zones 100-Year Event



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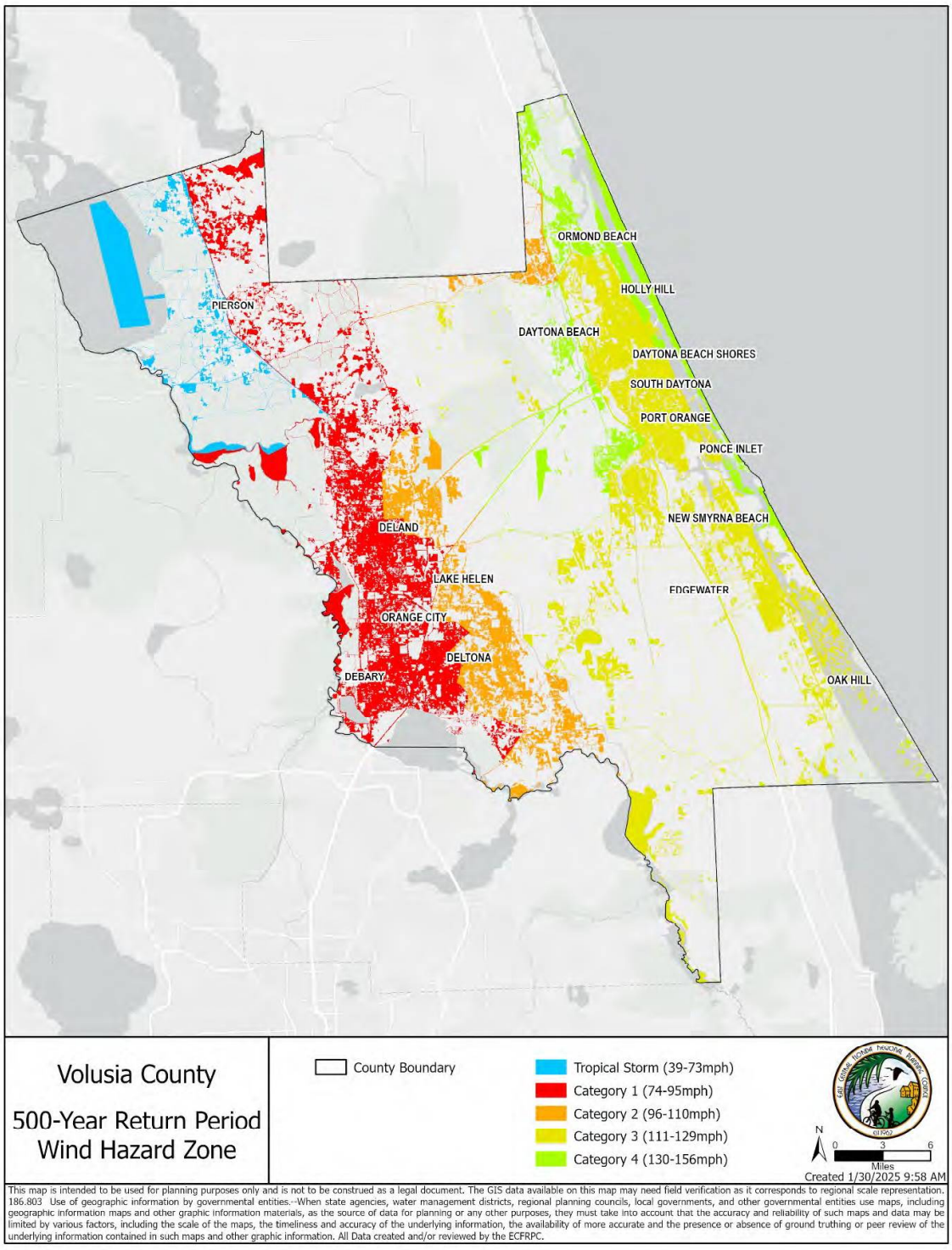
Section 6: Figure 11: Wind Hazard Zones 500-Year Event



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6.15 WILDLAND FIRE

Vulnerability

Overall vulnerability to wildland fires is medium. Wildland fires can happen quickly and cause widespread damage. Volusia County faces a uniform risk of wildland fires, particularly during hot, dry summer months and periods of drought. Wildland fires most frequently affect wooded areas with low population densities, posing a heightened threat to rural areas. Although large population centers generally have lower risk, wildland fires can still cause significant damage to structures and critical infrastructure and pose serious health hazards, including injuries and fatalities from smoke inhalation.

The build year of a property is a critical metric in assessing wildland fire vulnerability due to the evolution of building codes over time. Modern codes restrict the use of flammable materials and promote mitigation strategies, reducing the risk for newer structures. While Volusia County has an older building stock overall, properties within fire hazard zones tend to be newer compared to those vulnerable to other hazards. Areas such as Ormond Beach's rural regions along SR 40 west of I-95 are particularly susceptible, with heavily wooded single-family subdivisions like Timber Creek, Hunters Ridge, Breakaway Trails, and Plantation Pines being at heightened risk.

In terms of land use, low-density residential properties dominate the fire hazard zones. Agricultural areas and extensive woodlands throughout the county also contribute significantly to the overall vulnerability. Wildland fires can spread through two primary mechanisms: burning ashes from tree lines that can “jump” across roadways or other barriers, and the less visible but equally dangerous underground energy transfer, where fires spread beneath the surface. This heightens the danger for residents in isolated rural areas surrounded by dense vegetation.

Impacts

The public faces direct consequences when wildland fires impact homes or businesses. Fires can destroy property, disrupt utility services, and limit access to roadways. Smoke and ash also contribute to air pollution, exacerbating health risks, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Responders face significant challenges during wildland fire events. The unpredictable and dynamic nature of fires, driven by changing wind and environmental conditions, requires substantial resources and strategic planning. Smoke inhalation poses health risks to emergency personnel, emphasizing the importance of protective measures during response efforts.

While wildland fires are a natural part of the ecosystem, they can severely impact the environment. Beyond damaging native vegetation and wildlife habitats, wildfires contribute to air and water pollution. Smoke and ash can contaminate waterways, while the loss of tree cover can exacerbate soil erosion. Volusia County Fire Services and the Health Department actively monitor and address air and water quality concerns during wildfire events.

Despite these challenges, Volusia County Emergency Management anticipates no significant disruptions to operations or service delivery during a wildland fire. The county's COOP ensures uninterrupted emergency management functions even in the event of a direct impact on the Emergency Operations Center.

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Economically, wildland fires in Volusia County tend to have localized impacts. However, larger fires that are difficult to control may disrupt events or industries critical to the county's economy. For example, smoke from past wildland fires led to the postponement of the Coke Zero race. Small, rural communities are particularly vulnerable, as fire could devastate local economies. Recovery efforts would rely on organizations such as the County Community Organizations Active in Disaster and the American Red Cross.

Public confidence in government typically remains stable during wildfire events, supported by Volusia County's preparedness and outreach efforts. The county maintains premade media materials and actively uses social media and NOAA weather radios to provide timely updates. The success of past wildfire responses, such as the 1998 fires where 29,000 homes were at risk but only six homes, one mobile home, and two businesses were lost, continues to bolster public confidence.

While wildland fires pose a persistent hazard in Volusia County, ongoing mitigation efforts, strategic response plans, and public outreach programs aim to reduce risks and strengthen resilience for residents and communities.

Section 6 Table 15 lists the number of properties and the property values that are in the high, moderate, and low-risk wildfire zones for each jurisdiction. The table depicts exposure to different fire hazard zones utilizing 2024 property data.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Section 6: Table 15: Financial Exposure to Hazard Zones – Cumulative Financial Values within Zones

Fire Class	Jurisdiction	Properties in Zone	Improved Value	County Taxable Value
High	Daytona Beach	3,960	$1,621,910,972	$1,100,871,625
High	Debary	595	$123,696,392	$71,260,689
High	Deland	1,996	$557,354,485	$315,406,868
High	Deltona	4,860	$1,360,101,355	$614,732,256
High	Edgewater	218	$78,888,888	$63,852,351
High	Flagler Beach	87	$18,630,680	$14,443,385
High	Lake Helen	41	$5,131,605	$3,953,680
High	New Smyrna Beach	3,791	$2,390,211,297	$1,658,049,388
High	Oak Hill	81	$25,793,217	$17,252,942
High	Orange City	453	$176,845,248	$88,972,631
High	Ormond Beach	731	$312,658,433	$189,904,269
High	Pierson	449	$64,216,525	$26,878,577
High	Ponce Inlet	231	$155,549,724	$96,787,982
High	Port Orange	799	$230,558,080	$144,915,655
High	Unincorporated - Northeast	1,335	$540,111,625	$278,077,559
High	Unincorporated - Silver Sands	706	$417,407,739	$296,803,246
High	Unincorporated - Southeast	5,963	$521,456,019	$188,861,028
High	Unincorporated - Westside	11,761	$2,225,133,609	$969,991,162
Moderate	Daytona Beach	31,147	$12,533,260,053	$7,919,658,941
Moderate	Daytona Beach Shores	2,893	$1,350,116,182	$1,103,966,152
Moderate	Debary	9,920	$3,241,368,607	$1,798,776,829
Moderate	Deland	14,393	$4,828,128,637	$2,923,508,334
Moderate	Deltona	30,375	$8,169,433,604	$4,035,835,045
Moderate	Edgewater	8,964	$2,519,384,642	$1,420,329,636
Moderate	Holly Hill	5,800	$1,361,329,064	$918,257,259
Moderate	Lake Helen	1,689	$393,647,375	$194,327,113
Moderate	New Smyrna Beach	15,921	$7,558,573,110	$4,981,167,216
Moderate	Oak Hill	1,263	$297,652,301	$162,899,267
Moderate	Orange City	3,354	$1,236,228,469	$839,929,754
Moderate	Ormond Beach	14,772	$5,778,695,551	$3,582,902,957
Moderate	Pierson	810	$154,118,140	$56,040,892
Moderate	Ponce Inlet	2,989	$1,655,563,637	$1,191,977,161
Moderate	Port Orange	22,399	$7,791,882,881	$4,649,882,613
Moderate	South Daytona	5,762	$1,608,002,471	$998,519,879
Moderate	Unincorporated - Northeast	15,536	$5,227,758,862	$3,244,407,793

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Moderate	Unincorporated - Silver Sands	2,745	$1,713,146,335	$1,309,887,634
Moderate	Unincorporated - Southeast	9,184	$1,758,930,289	$841,658,194
Moderate	Unincorporated - Westside	35,298	$7,479,184,708	$3,593,309,755
Low	Daytona Beach	747	$530,545,157	$238,590,165
Low	Daytona Beach Shores	4,172	$1,562,586,675	$1,282,789,651
Low	Debary	1,339	$373,434,741	$232,160,537
Low	Deland	1,141	$377,415,088	$145,436,734
Low	Deltona	4,876	$1,147,809,284	$548,445,778
Low	Edgewater	3,306	$831,842,929	$433,342,933
Low	Holly Hill	180	$42,526,903	$27,647,622
Low	New Smyrna Beach	2,813	$1,061,141,079	$612,135,406
Low	Oak Hill	493	$95,609,757	$34,729,020
Low	Orange City	954	$525,873,104	$297,400,216
Low	Ormond Beach	5,421	$2,372,164,665	$1,609,183,009
Low	Pierson	22	$2,644,082	$1,590,126
Low	Ponce Inlet	378	$137,595,600	$106,466,095
Low	Port Orange	2,151	$976,911,461	$611,499,955
Low	Unincorporated - Northeast	3,010	$1,067,953,541	$659,959,894
Low	Unincorporated - Southeast	2,681	$991,431,484	$637,550,426
Low	Unincorporated - Westside	1,457	$252,536,634	$124,140,462

Source: ECFRPC, Volusia County Property Appraiser Data (2024), U.S. Forest Service. Some properties were not provided with a land use code by VCPAO.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

6.16 CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Vulnerability

The overall vulnerability of civil disturbances in Volusia County is low as there is no major political critical infrastructure like those of Tallahassee. While moderate human impact is possible, civil disorder can spread quickly and disrupt the public's confidence in the jurisdictions' governance. There are no major civil disturbances recorded, but all jurisdictions of Volusia County are vulnerable to civil disorder. The infrastructure most vulnerable is those around municipal buildings. The City of Deland is most vulnerable due to the municipal complex hosting many of the county-wide departments.

Impacts

Civil disturbances, while relatively rare, pose a potential risk to public safety, property, and the overall perception of stability in Volusia County. These events typically arise from social, political, or economic grievances and can escalate quickly, resulting in harm to individuals, damage to property, and disruptions to community operations.

The public is the most directly affected by civil disturbances, particularly individuals in the immediate vicinity of the event. Bystanders may be injured or, in severe cases, killed during such incidents. The risk is heightened during large gatherings, such as major NASCAR events, Biketoberfest, or Bike Week, when Volusia County hosts hundreds of thousands of visitors. These annual events spread throughout the county, but are concentrated in cities such as Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, and Ormond Beach. Civil disturbances during these events could lead to mass casualties, panic, and chaos, straining local emergency response systems.

Private and public properties are at significant risk during civil disturbances. Rioters may engage in vandalism, looting, or arson, causing extensive damage. The financial toll of such actions can reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, disrupting businesses, displacing residents, and burdening local governments with costly repairs. Florida's history includes seven major riots, such as the 1980 and 1982 Miami riots and the 1996 St. Petersburg riots, which highlight the potential for widespread property destruction.

The environment may experience moderate consequences from civil disturbances. Fires resulting from arson can release toxic gases, fumes, and fluids into the air, soil, and water, posing risks to human health and local ecosystems. Additionally, burned vehicles and structures can leave behind hazardous debris that require specialized cleanup and disposal efforts.

Volusia County's program operations are not expected to be significantly disrupted by a civil disturbance. The Volusia County Emergency Operations Center (VCEOC) is a secure facility, designed to maintain continuity of operations even during extreme events. In the event of a large-scale disturbance, mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties can provide additional resources to manage the situation.

Responders face unique challenges during civil disturbances. They must navigate highly volatile situations where they may be targeted by individuals instigating violence. The risk of injury or death is real, requiring responders to exercise extreme caution and rely on specialized training to de-escalate tensions while ensuring public safety.

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SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The impact of civil disturbances on property and infrastructure can be substantial. Homes, businesses, and critical facilities, such as government buildings and transportation hubs, may be damaged or destroyed. Streets may become blocked or impassable, complicating response efforts and further exacerbating the situation.

The economic fallout from a civil disturbance can be severe. Damaged homes and businesses require costly repairs, and disruptions to local commerce may reduce tax revenue. If civil disturbances occur during major tourist events, the county's reputation as a safe destination may suffer, deterring future visitors and negatively impacting the local economy. Businesses reliant on tourism could face prolonged downturns, compounding financial losses.

Public confidence in government can be adversely affected by civil disturbance, particularly if the response is perceived as slow or inadequate. Effective and timely action by law enforcement and emergency management is critical to maintaining trust. Volusia County must demonstrate its capacity to manage such events to reassure residents and visitors that their safety is a priority.

Civil disturbances pose a range of risks, from direct harm to individuals and property to broader economic and social consequences. By leveraging secure facilities like the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center, mutual aid agreements, and specialized training for responders, Volusia County is prepared to address these challenges. Proactive communication and decisive action during a disturbance are essential to mitigating impacts and maintaining public trust.

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6.17 MASS MIGRATION

Vulnerability

The overall vulnerability of mass migration in Volusia County and its jurisdictions is low. While lack of affordable housing and community resources could be a concern with mass migration, due to the low probability and lack of physical impacts, Volusia County is not very vulnerable to this hazard. While it is possible people migrating to the county may choose a more urban area to move to such as Daytona Beach, each jurisdiction is equally vulnerable to this possibility.

Impacts

The citizens of Volusia County face minimal direct risk from a mass migration event. However, an influx of migrants, whether due to political upheaval, natural disasters, or humanitarian crises in neighboring regions or countries, could present logistical and social challenges. The likelihood of such an event remains low, but the county must remain prepared to manage a sudden increase in population to ensure the safety and well-being of all residents, including the migrants themselves.

Property within Volusia County would not be directly at risk from a mass migration event. Migrants arriving in the county are unlikely to cause physical damage to homes, businesses, or infrastructure. However, depending on the scale of the event, temporary facilities such as shelters, processing centers, or housing accommodations may need to be established, potentially requiring the repurposing of public spaces or other properties. Additionally, there may be a strain on available affordable housing, spiking up rent prices for existing residents.

The environment would experience minimal impact from a mass migration event. Temporary facilities and increased resource use may place localized stress on certain systems, such as water and waste management, but these effects would likely be short-term and manageable with proper planning and resources. Environmental risks could be mitigated through coordinated efforts to ensure that shelter locations and services are established in environmentally sustainable ways.

Programming operations within the county would also experience minimal disruption. Volusia County Emergency Management Department and other relevant agencies have contingency plans in place to address scenarios involving a sudden population influx. Should the situation exceed local resources, mutual aid agreements with adjacent counties and support from state and federal agencies would ensure that operations continue with minimal interruption.

The public is unlikely to experience significant, direct consequences from a mass migration event, though there may be concerns or perceptions about how the government is managing the situation. With effective communication and transparent planning, the direct impacts on the daily lives of Volusia County residents would remain minimal.

Responding to the event would play a critical role in managing a mass migration event. Law enforcement, public health, and emergency management personnel would be responsible for organizing, processing, screening, and housing the migrant population. Although the physical and mental demands on responders may increase during such an event, their training and preparedness would help ensure the situation is managed effectively and humanely.

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The county's economy is unlikely to be significantly impacted by a mass migration event. Migrants are typically transient and may not remain in the county for an extended period. Temporary costs associated with shelter, food, and medical services would likely be covered by state or federal aid. Long-term economic impacts would depend on whether migrants integrate into the local population and contribute to the economy or if the county becomes a hub for repeated migration events.

Public confidence in government could be affected by a mass migration event, particularly if the public perceives that the government is unprepared or inefficient in managing the situation. Delays in organizing processing, screening, or housing for migrants could lead to frustration among residents. To mitigate these risks, Volusia County would need to maintain open and consistent communication with the public, emphasizing its plans and progress in addressing the situation and ensuring that public safety and order are upheld.

Continuity of operations for the county government would not be significantly impacted by a mass migration event. In a larger-scale scenario, mutual aid from surrounding counties, as well as state and federal resources, would provide additional support. The Volusia County Emergency Operations Center would coordinate these efforts to ensure that essential services continue without interruption.

Overall, the consequences of a mass migration event for property, facilities, and infrastructure in Volusia County would be minimal. Temporary strains on resources and systems may occur, but with proper planning and coordination, these challenges would be manageable. The county's proactive approach to emergency management ensures that any potential impacts from a mass migration event are addressed efficiently and effectively, preserving the safety and well-being of all individuals in the community.

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6.18 TERRORISM

Vulnerability

Terrorism remains a persistent and evolving threat, with a wide array of potential impacts ranging from physical destruction and loss of life to disruptions of critical services and public confidence. In Volusia County, these risks are particularly relevant due to its high-profile events, significant agricultural sector, and increasing reliance on digital infrastructure. This assessment examines the vulnerabilities and consequences of various forms of terrorism, including agroterrorism, cyber terrorism, and conventional attacks.

Overall vulnerability to a terrorist attack is moderate within Volusia County and its jurisdictions. Human and property impacts could be severe and widespread depending on the nature of the attack. Because terrorist attacks can take many forms and include many types of weapons, it is difficult to reduce the county's overall vulnerability to these incidents. First response agencies attempt to reduce vulnerability through prevention tactics and intelligence sharing. No jurisdiction in Volusia County is more vulnerable to attack than another.

Impacts

The public faces significant risks in the event of a terrorist attack. Volusia County is home to numerous mass gatherings, such as NASCAR events at Daytona International Speedway, which attract over 100,000 spectators, as well as Bike Week and Biketoberfest, which draw an estimated 500,000 participants annually. These events represent potential targets for terrorism due to their large crowds and national visibility.

The consequences of an attack at such an event could include:

- Serious injuries and fatalities.
- Long-term psychological impacts, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and heightened public anxiety about future events.
- Economic impacts due to decreased attendance at events and diminished tourism.

Agroterrorism presents another unique threat to public health. Contamination of agricultural products could introduce pathogens into the food supply, leading to widespread illness and potential fatalities. Such an event would not only harm individuals directly but could also undermine trust in food safety systems.

Property, facilities, and infrastructure are all at risk in a terrorist event. A physical attack involving explosives, arson, or a dirty bomb could result in:

- Extensive damage to buildings and critical infrastructure, including transportation networks, energy facilities, and communication systems.
- Severe financial losses for private businesses and public institutions.
- Long-term closures of impacted facilities, potentially disrupting essential services.

In agroterrorism scenarios, farms and processing facilities could suffer catastrophic losses if disease-causing agents spread among crops or livestock. The costs of containment, eradication, and recovery could be significant, particularly for Volusia County's $781 million agricultural industry.

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The environment could suffer both immediate and long-term damage depending on the type of terrorist event:

- **Dirty Bombs and Explosions**: Contamination of air, soil, and water with hazardous materials could render areas uninhabitable for years, requiring costly cleanup efforts.
- **Arson and Large-Scale Fires**: Toxic smoke and fumes could impact air quality, while firefighting runoff could contaminate waterways.
- **Agroterrorism**: Introduction of pathogens or chemicals into agricultural systems could damage ecosystems and potentially spread beyond the initial target area.

Terrorism can severely impact the economy in several ways:

- **Tourism Declines**: Volusia County relies heavily on tourism revenue, particularly from its internationally recognized events. A major attack would likely deter visitors, leading to substantial financial losses for local businesses.
- **Agricultural Losses**: Agroterrorism could devastate the local economy by damaging crops and livestock, disrupting supply chains, and necessitating extensive containment measures.
- **Cyber Terrorism**: If key industries, such as banking, utilities, or retail, were targeted, there could be cascading economic effects due to loss of revenue and reduced consumer confidence.

Cyber terrorism involves the use of digital means to disrupt critical infrastructure, steal sensitive information, or sow chaos. Potential impacts on Volusia County include:

- **Public Impacts**: Extended power outages could lead to food spoilage, loss of refrigeration-dependent medication, and disruptions to life-saving medical devices like oxygen concentrators.
- **Economic Impacts**: Businesses relying on e-commerce or digital payment systems could face significant losses. Additionally, interruptions to public services, such as water or electricity, could result in substantial recovery costs.
- **Public Confidence**: Cyber terrorism targeting essential systems (e.g., water treatment, healthcare, or emergency communication networks) could erode trust in government, particularly if recovery efforts are perceived as slow or ineffective.

While cyber terrorism typically does not cause direct harm to the environment, indirect consequences—such as industrial accidents triggered by compromised control systems—remain a concern.

Public confidence in government could be significantly impacted by any form of terrorism. Perceptions of inadequate preparation, delayed response, or insufficient recovery efforts can erode trust in public institutions. This risk is particularly pronounced in:

- Large-scale attacks, such as those involving mass casualties or significant property damage.
- Agroterrorism incidents that highlight vulnerabilities in the food supply chain.
- Cyber terrorism events that disrupt daily life and expose weaknesses in critical infrastructure.

A proactive and transparent public affairs strategy is essential to maintaining confidence during and after a terrorist event. Efforts should focus on clear communication, visible leadership, and timely updates on response and recovery efforts.

Responders face heightened risks in terrorist events. Physical attacks may involve secondary explosive devices or hazardous conditions, while agroterrorism and cyber terrorism may expose responders to novel threats, such as contaminated materials or compromised communication systems. Ensuring responder safety requires:

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- Access to specialized training and equipment.
- Clear protocols for identifying and mitigating risks in dynamic and dangerous environments.
- Coordination with mutual aid partners and state-level resources.

Continuity of operations for Volusia County is generally robust due to the secure design of the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center. However, certain scenarios could present challenges:

- **Direct Attack on VCEOC**: Although unlikely, a direct attack could necessitate a temporary relocation to the alternate EOC.
- **Cyber Terrorism**: Disruptions to digital systems could temporarily affect access to information or communication channels. However, redundancies and mutual aid agreements are in place to minimize these effects.

Terrorism represents a complex and multifaceted threat to Volusia County, with the potential to impact public safety, property, the environment, and the economy. While the likelihood of an event is difficult to predict, ongoing investments in preparedness, training, and public awareness are essential for mitigating risks and ensuring resilience. Whether facing agroterrorism, cyber terrorism, or a conventional attack, Volusia County is committed to protecting its residents, preserving its resources, and maintaining public trust.

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6.19 COASTAL OIL SPILL

Vulnerability

A coastal oil spill could significantly impact public health, particularly for individuals with pre-existing respiratory conditions. Exposure to fumes and airborne contaminants near the coastline may exacerbate these issues, prompting the Volusia County Health Department and Environmental Management to closely monitor air, water, sediment, and waste generated during cleanup operations. Although these efforts would mitigate health risks to the public, some localized impacts are inevitable for those in proximity to the affected areas. The most vulnerable areas are along major waterways that support transport ships, such as Ormond Beach, Holly Hill, Daytona Beach Shoes, Ponce Inlet, and New Smyrna Beach.

Impacts

While property is not typically at direct risk from an oil spill, contamination of docks, boats, and other coastal facilities is possible if the spill enters waterways such as the Ponce de Leon Inlet. This could require extensive cleaning and decontamination efforts to restore usability and prevent further environmental harm.

The environment, however, faces the greatest risk in the event of a coastal oil spill. Sensitive ecosystems, including turtle nesting sites, estuaries, and nearshore marine habitats, could suffer long-lasting damage. Sand and sediment along the beaches would be heavily contaminated, requiring labor-intensive cleanup and rehabilitation to restore the natural environment. The ecological consequences of an oil spill could linger for years, disrupting the delicate balance of marine and coastal ecosystems.

Although program applications within the county are not likely to be adversely affected by a coastal oil spill, responders tasked with addressing the spill face considerable challenges. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential to prevent exposure to hazardous materials, and the physically demanding nature of cleanup operations adds an additional layer of complexity. Coordination between local, state, and federal agencies will be critical to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the response effort.

Continuity of operations within Volusia County would remain largely intact, as the spill's direct effects are unlikely to extend beyond the immediate coastal zone. However, economic and social disruptions could strain government resources and necessitate long-term recovery planning. The economic ramifications of a coastal oil spill would be severe. Tourism—a cornerstone of Volusia County's economy—would likely grind to a halt as visitors avoid beaches perceived to be contaminated. The charter fishing industry, another vital economic sector, would be devastated as fish stocks and marine habitats are impacted. Many businesses along the coastline may face permanent closure due to prolonged loss of revenue, and the county's tax base could shrink significantly, compounding the financial strain on recovery efforts.

Public confidence in government would also be tested during a coastal oil spill event. The protracted nature of cleanup and environmental restoration, which could take months or even years, would likely frustrate residents and stakeholders. Effective communication from the Volusia County Public Information Office (PIO) would be essential to maintaining public trust. By providing consistent updates and demonstrating transparent collaboration between government agencies and private industry, officials could reassure the public that every effort is being made to address the spill and restore the county's natural and economic resources.

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In conclusion, while a coastal oil spill may have minimal immediate effects on most residents and infrastructure, the long-term environmental, economic, and public confidence impacts could be profound. Preparing for such an event through detailed planning, interagency coordination, and robust public communication strategies will be vital to mitigating its consequences.

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6.20 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE

Vulnerability

Critical infrastructure failure refers to the disruption of essential services such as drinking water, stormwater and wastewater systems, electric power, transportation, supply chains for food and fuel, and communication networks. These systems are vital to maintaining public health, safety, and economic stability. Failures in these systems are often caused by cascading emergencies like natural disasters, such as hurricanes or floods, or man-made events, including terrorism and cyberattacks. In urbanized areas of Volusia County, where the population is highly dependent on these systems, disruptions have the potential to affect more than half of the population, with the most severe cases resulting in widespread county-wide impacts. Those most vulnerable are Deltona, Port Orange, Daytona Beach, and Ormond Beach. The risks are further exacerbated by climate change, which is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

The overall vulnerability of Seminole County and its jurisdictions to critical infrastructure disruption is medium. Because critical infrastructure failure can be caused by many different forces, it is one of the hazards with the highest vulnerability. Severe weather, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, and geomagnetic storms are just some examples of harmful incidents that may cause a disruption.

The power grid is among the most critical and vulnerable pieces of infrastructure in Volusia County. Utility substations and transmission lines near coastal and urban areas, such as Daytona Beach, Deltona, and Ormond Beach, are particularly at risk. High winds and storm surges associated with hurricanes can lead to widespread power outages, while aging infrastructure is susceptible to overheating during peak demand periods in the hot summer months. Water and wastewater systems are similarly vulnerable, particularly those located in flood-prone areas like the St. Johns River Basin. Flooding from severe storms can disrupt water treatment operations, resulting in water contamination or sewage overflows. Rising sea levels pose a long-term threat to coastal water facilities.

Impacts

Transportation systems in Volusia County are also at significant risk. Major highways like I-95 and I-4, along with bridges, railroads, and the Daytona Beach International Airport, could be disrupted by extreme weather events such as high winds and flooding. Proximity to water systems, including the Halifax River and the Intracoastal Waterway, increases the vulnerability of transportation infrastructure to storm surges. Similarly, communication networks, including cellular towers, fiber optic lines, and data centers in urban hubs, are susceptible to physical damage from hurricanes and flooding, as well as cyberattacks.

Environmental impacts from critical infrastructure failures can be severe. Disruptions to wastewater facilities may result in untreated sewage spills, contaminating rivers, lakes, and coastal waterways, which can harm aquatic ecosystems and degrade water quality. Stormwater management systems may also fail during prolonged power outages, leading to localized flooding and habitat destruction. Additionally, increased reliance on backup generators during power outages can contribute to air pollution.

The economic consequences of critical infrastructure failures are significant. Prolonged outages can result in the closure of businesses, disrupt tourism, and interrupt supply chains, with Daytona Beach's event-driven economy particularly susceptible. Repairing damaged infrastructure can cost millions, placing a

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strain on local budgets. Furthermore, frequent failures may lead to increased insurance premiums for businesses and residents alike.

Social impacts are equally concerning. Interruptions in water treatment can lead to the spread of waterborne diseases, while power outages during extreme heat can exacerbate heat-related illnesses. Transportation failures may isolate communities, preventing access to essential services such as medical care. Vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, and low-income residents, are disproportionately affected by such disruptions, further exacerbating existing social inequities.
Emergency managers and first responders face significant challenges during critical infrastructure failures. Damage to roadways and communication systems can delay response times and hinder coordination efforts. Prolonged failures often require an extended deployment of resources, potentially overloading emergency services. Responders are also at risk of exposure to hazardous environments, such as contaminated water and extreme heat, while working to restore infrastructure and assist affected residents. Community outreach efforts are essential to educate residents about emergency preparedness and available resources, thereby enhancing overall resilience to infrastructure failures.

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6.21 HAZMAT / INDUSTRIAL INCIDENT

Vulnerability

The citizens of Volusia County face daily risks from hazardous materials (HAZMAT) due to the presence of both fixed and mobile sources. These include industrial facilities, railroads, highways, and even potential intentional uses such as terrorism. With two major interstate highways, two significant rivers, and two railroads running through the county, HAZMAT incidents are a constant possibility. While most of these involve minor petroleum spills or sewage discharges, the potential exists for far more severe events. Overall vulnerability of hazardous materials incidents is low in Volusia County and its jurisdictions. Citizens may encounter risks from hazardous materials at schools, in their homes, on roadways, through their food supply, or at public venues such as stadiums and other large gathering spaces. While the spatial extent of these incidents would likely be low, the impact on humans could be substantial. The consequences of a hazardous material incident could range from illness and injury to death, with the most severe incidents—such as radiological releases or large-scale explosions—possibly leading to the displacement of residents for extended periods until cleanup is complete. Having major bodies of water such as Tomoka River, Halifax River, and the St. Johns River also leaves room for vulnerability because some hazardous materials may be spread through the waterways.

Property in Volusia County is highly vulnerable to hazardous materials incidents. Chemical spills, explosions, or acts of bioterrorism could devastate individual homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. Structural damage from explosions or corrosive chemical exposure can leave properties uninhabitable or in need of significant repair. Hazardous materials may also erode or corrode infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and pipelines, further compounding recovery challenges. Even in less catastrophic cases, incidents such as traffic accidents involving hazardous materials can result in destruction of vehicles, roadways, and signage.

Impacts

The environment is particularly susceptible to the harmful effects of hazardous materials, whether the release is accidental, intentional, or natural. These materials can rapidly spread through air, water, and the food supply, contaminating ecosystems and threatening both human and wildlife populations. Sensitive habitats, such as wetlands and coastal areas, could be irreparably damaged. Cleanup efforts can take days, weeks, months, or even years, and in some cases, environmental recovery may never fully restore the original ecosystem balance.

While the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center itself is not located near major hazardous materials facilities, its operations could be impacted in extreme cases. For instance, in the event of significant structural damage or service disruptions, staff may need to relocate to its alternate site as outlined in the Volusia County Emergency Management Department COOP. Despite these risks, the county's environmental management teams, in coordination with Fire Services HAZMAT units, are prepared to respond to large-scale incidents.

Volusia County has a HazMat team available to respond. Responders are at the forefront of mitigating the impacts of HAZMAT incidents. Specialized teams, including HAZMAT, Radiological Material (RMAT), and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units, are trained and equipped to manage these complex situations. Protective gear and specialized equipment are vital to ensure their safety as they identify hazardous materials, mitigate risks, and oversee cleanup efforts. Despite their training, responders remain at risk due

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to the unpredictable nature of these incidents and the potential for secondary hazards such as fires or explosions.

The economic consequences of a HAZMAT incident in Volusia County could vary widely depending on the scale of the event. While smaller incidents may disrupt transportation or local industries temporarily, larger events—such as a chemical facility disaster or a radiological release—could result in long-term economic strain. The BP oil spill in 2011, which cost approximately $40 billion to address, serves as an extreme example of the potential financial toll of such events. Even less catastrophic incidents can lead to costly disruptions if key transportation routes or industries are forced to shut down.

Public confidence in the local government may also be tested by a HAZMAT incident. Smaller, localized events are unlikely to affect the public's trust, as these are relatively common and manageable occurrences. However, a large-scale chemical or radiological release, or an incident involving terrorism, could erode public confidence in the government's ability to protect its citizens. In such cases, the Volusia County leadership must prepare to launch a robust public information campaign through its website and social media channels, ensuring transparent communication and providing timely updates on the response and recovery efforts.

In conclusion, while Volusia County is prepared to handle the frequent minor HAZMAT incidents that occur, the potential for a large-scale event remains a significant concern. Proactive planning, coordinated response efforts, and clear communication are essential to mitigating the risks and consequences of hazardous materials incidents on the public, property, environment, and economy.

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6.18 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD VULNERABILITY

Volusia County is vulnerable to a wide array of hazards spanning natural, manmade, and technological categories, each presenting unique risks and requiring tailored mitigation and preparedness strategies. Assessing vulnerabilities across these diverse hazards is essential to building a safer, more resilient community.

- **Improved Understanding for All Hazards:**
  Analyzing vulnerabilities provides a clearer picture of who and what is at risk for each hazard type. For example:
  - **Natural Hazards:** Understanding flood-prone areas and vulnerable coastal regions allows for targeted mitigation like enhanced stormwater management, improved floodplain regulations, and strengthened coastal infrastructure. Similarly, identifying populations at risk from extreme temperatures or public health emergencies helps tailor outreach and response efforts.
  - **Manmade Hazards:** Civil disturbances, mass migration, and terrorism require assessments of social dynamics, key facilities, and potential response bottlenecks. For example, mapping critical facilities and public spaces allows emergency managers to better plan for security, evacuation, and resource allocation.
  - **Technological Hazards:** Evaluating risks from coastal oil spills, hazardous materials incidents, and industrial accidents ensures that high-risk areas, particularly those near industrial zones or transportation corridors, are prioritized for safety inspections and emergency planning.

By improving understanding across these hazard categories, Volusia County can enhance risk awareness among stakeholders and better align resources to the most pressing needs.

- **Baseline for Policy Development and Strategic Planning:**
  A comprehensive vulnerability assessment serves as the foundation for creating effective policies and mitigation plans. For instance:
  - For **rising coastal waters and coastal erosion**, the assessment may inform zoning policies that restrict development in highly vulnerable areas or incentivize green infrastructure solutions to stabilize shorelines.
  - For **drought and agriculture**, policies that promote sustainable water use and crop diversification can be informed by understanding long-term climate trends and agricultural vulnerabilities.
  - For **technological hazards**, findings can influence regulations to enhance safety standards for industrial facilities or mandate periodic safety drills for oil transport and hazardous materials handling.

These informed policies can reduce risks, improve land-use decisions, and foster greater resilience in the face of evolving threats.

- **Risk Comparison for Balanced Mitigation Efforts:**
  Assessing vulnerabilities across all hazard types enables the county to compare risks and prioritize mitigation measures. For example:

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- Coastal and flood-prone areas might see investments in seawalls or elevating infrastructure, while inland areas might benefit from improved wildfire prevention strategies and drought-resistant infrastructure.
- **Public health emergencies**, such as pandemics, might require investments in healthcare infrastructure, while terrorism or civil disturbance risks may necessitate enhanced security measures and community engagement initiatives.

This comparative approach ensures that resources are allocated equitably and effectively, allowing the county to address both high-impact, high-frequency hazards like severe weather and tropical cyclones, as well as lower-probability but potentially devastating events like terrorism or industrial incidents.

- **Enhancing Emergency Management Capabilities:**
  Vulnerability assessments also identify gaps in current capabilities, enabling targeted improvements. For example:
  - Understanding response times and challenges in rural areas supports enhancements in wildland fire management and tornado response strategies.
  - Identifying critical infrastructure at risk of failure ensures redundancy and continuity planning for essential services.
  - Highlighting social vulnerabilities, such as lower-income or elderly populations, support targeted outreach, evacuation planning, and sheltering options.

By strengthening emergency management capabilities, Volusia County can reduce disaster impacts, speed recovery, and build public confidence in its resilience strategies.

In summary, assessing vulnerabilities across Volusia County's full hazard profile is a cornerstone of effective disaster mitigation. It provides clarity on risks, informs strategic policy development, and supports equitable resource allocation. These efforts are critical to ensure the county's ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from a wide range of threats, safeguarding the well-being of its residents and the environment.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 7 – CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section of the Plan discusses the capability of Volusia County and the participating municipal jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. It consists of the following four subsections:

- **What is a Capability Assessment?**
- **Conducting the Capability Assessment**
- **Capability Assessment Findings**
- **Public Capability Assessment**
- **Existing County-Wide Efforts**
- **Conclusions of the Capability Assessment**

7.1 WHAT IS A CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT?

The purpose of conducting a capability assessment is to determine the ability of a local jurisdiction to implement a comprehensive mitigation strategy, and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, programs or projects.[1] As in any planning process, it is important to try to establish which goals, objectives and/or actions are feasible, based on an understanding of the organizational capacity of those agencies or departments tasked with their implementation. A capability assessment helps to determine which mitigation actions are practical and likely to be implemented over time, given the local government's planning and regulatory framework. This capability assessment also highlights the positive mitigation measures already in place, or being implemented at the local government level, which should continue to be supported and enhanced through future mitigation efforts.

The capability assessment completed for Volusia County and its jurisdictions serves as a critical planning step and an integral part of the foundation for designing an effective multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation strategy. The Capability Assessment helps identify and target meaningful mitigation actions for incorporation in the Mitigation Strategy portion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. It helps establish the goals and objectives for the Volusia County Region to pursue under this Plan and ensures that those goals and objectives are realistically achievable under given local conditions.

7.2 CONDUCTING THE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

In order to facilitate the inventory and analysis of local government capabilities throughout Volusia County, a detailed Capability Assessment Survey[2] was distributed to Volusia County staff and to staff from participating local municipal jurisdictions. The survey questionnaire, which was completed by applicable local government officials, requested information on a variety of "capability indicators" such as existing

[1] While the Interim Final Rule for implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 does not require a local capability assessment to be completed for local hazard mitigation plans, it is a critical step to develop a mitigation strategy that meets the needs of each jurisdiction while taking into account their own unique abilities. The Rule does state that a community's mitigation strategy should be "based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools" (44 CFR, Part 201.6(c)(3)).

[2] The Capability Assessment Survey instrument used to assess county and municipal capabilities is available through Volusia County upon request.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

local plans, policies, programs or ordinances that contribute to and/or hinder the community's ability to implement hazard mitigation actions.

At a minimum these survey results provide an inventory of existing local plans, ordinances, programs and resources in place or under development in addition to their overall effect on hazard loss reduction. The survey instrument thereby not only helps accurately assess each jurisdiction's degree of local capability, but also serves as a good source of introspection for those jurisdictions wishing to improve their capability. The identification of opportunities and specific actions to be proposed as part of the community's mitigation strategy often develops as an outcome of completing a capability assessment.

7.3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The findings of the capability assessment are summarized in this Plan to provide insight into the capacity of Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. All information is based upon the responses provided by local government officials to the Capability Assessment Survey.

7.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability

Planning and regulatory capability is based on the implementation of plans, ordinances and programs that demonstrate a local jurisdiction's commitment to guiding and managing growth, development and redevelopment in a responsible manner while maintaining the general welfare of the community. It includes emergency response and mitigation planning, comprehensive land use planning and transportation planning in addition to the enforcement zoning or subdivision ordinances and building codes that regulate how land is developed, and structures are built, as well as protecting environmental, historic and cultural resources in the community. Although some conflicts can arise, these planning initiatives generally present significant opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation principles and practices into the local decision-making process.

This assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key planning and regulatory tools or programs in place or under development for Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions, along with their potential effect on loss reduction. This information will help identify opportunities to address existing gaps, weaknesses or conflicts with other initiatives in addition to integrating the implementation of this Plan with existing planning mechanisms, where appropriate.

Section 7: Table 1 provides a summary of the relevant local plans, ordinances and programs already in place or under development for Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions. An (x) mark indicates that the given item is currently in place and being implemented by the local jurisdiction, or that it is currently being developed for future implementation. A more detailed discussion on each jurisdiction's planning and regulatory capability follows, along with the incorporation of additional information based on the narrative comments provided by local officials in response to the survey questionnaire.

Following the inventory of local plans, programs and policies is a description of each element upon which the local jurisdiction's capability score was based.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 7: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 7: Table 1: Relevant Plans, Ordinances and Programs

Jurisdiction	Local Mitigation Strategy	Comprehensive Land Use Plan	Floodplain Management Plan*	Open Space Management Plan	Stormwater Management Plan	Natural Resource Protection Plan	Flood Response Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Economic Development Plan	Historic Preservation Plan	Floodplain Ordinance (or Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Unified Development Ordinance	Post-disaster Redevelopment /Reconstruction Ordinance	Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Fire Code	National Flood Insurance Program	NFIP Community Rating System	
Daytona Beach	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Daytona Beach Shores	X	X	X		X			X						X	X				X	X	X	X	
DeBary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X		
Deland	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Deltona	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		
Edgewater	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X		X	X					X	X	X	
Holly Hill	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Lake Helen	X	X	X		X	X		X		X				X	X	X	X			X	X		
New Smyrna Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oak Hill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Orange City	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X				X	X		
Ormond Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pierson	X	X	X					X		X					X	X				X	X		
Ponce Inlet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	
Port Orange	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
South Daytona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Volusia County	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	

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SECTION 7: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The project team at the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council developed the Local Mitigation Strategy with numerous resources, including existing plans, technical information and mapping software.

ESRI ArcGIS software and HAZUS was used to develop vulnerability profiles for the hazards covered throughout this report. Data collection by the project team included municipal critical facilities, stormwater facilities and lift/pump stations, as well as parcel data collected from the Volusia County Property Appraiser. Numerous GIS files were also downloaded from Volusia County I.T. for consideration, research, and use.

Technical plans were also reviewed for consistency with the Local Mitigation Strategy. This primarily included the county's Integrated Floodplain Management Plan, which was reviewed and updated alongside the 2025 LMS. The data collection, data analysis and risk profile methodologies used for the Local Mitigation Strategy and the Floodplain Management Plan are identical. The additional plans listed on the previous page **Section 7: Table 1: Relevant Plans, Ordinances and Programs**, including the Volusia County Continuation of Operations Plan and others, were also reviewed as made available.

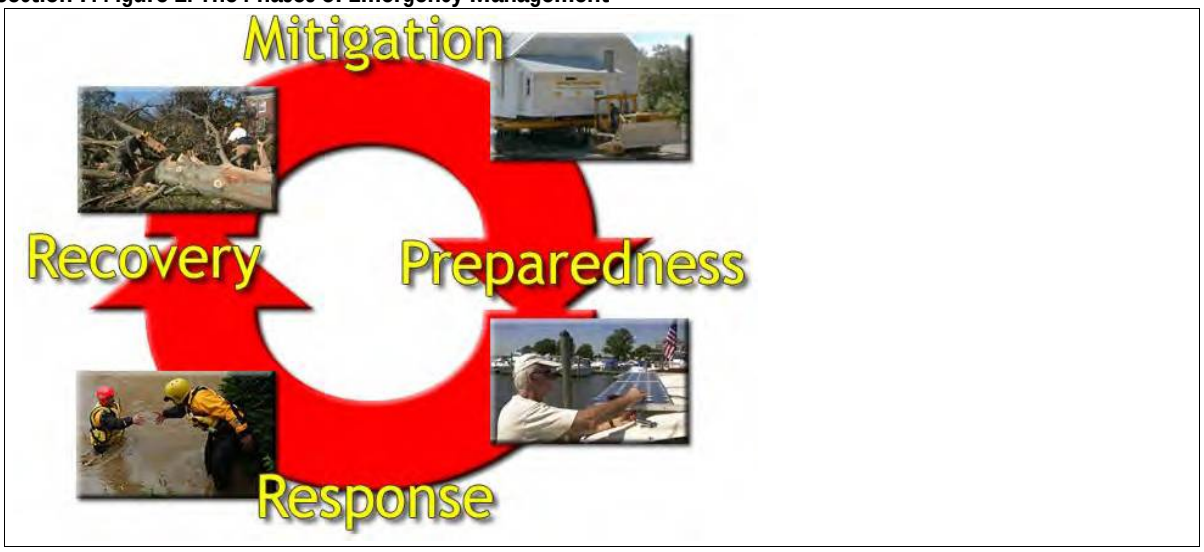
Technical information was collected primarily from the Volusia County Emergency Management Department and the National Climatic Data Center, which compiles countywide reports on past hazard events, estimated losses, and other critical information for tracking the County's vulnerabilities.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

7.3.2 Emergency Management

Hazard mitigation is widely recognized as one of the four primary phases of emergency management. Other phases include preparedness, response and recovery. Each phase is interconnected with hazard mitigation as **Section 7: Figure 1** suggests. Planning for each phase is a critical part of a comprehensive emergency management program and a key to the successful implementation of hazard mitigation actions. As a result, the Capability Assessment Survey asked several questions regarding emergency management plans in order to assess the jurisdiction's willingness to plan and their level of technical planning proficiency.

Section 7: Figure 1: The Phases of Emergency Management



Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS): Also called a hazard mitigation plan, the local mitigation strategy represents a community's blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural and human-caused hazards on people and the built environment. The essential elements of a local mitigation strategy include a risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy and the mitigation projects list.

- Volusia County and its jurisdictions developed the first version of their local mitigation strategy in 1999 (adopted 2000) and updated the plan in 2009,2014, and 2019. The plan is currently undergoing a revision that will be completed in January 2025.

Disaster Recovery Plan: A disaster recovery plan serves to guide the physical, social, environmental and economic recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. In many instances, hazard mitigation principles and practices are incorporated into local disaster recovery plans with the intent of capitalizing on opportunities to break the cycle of repetitive disaster losses.

- A potential mitigation action that should be considered is for all participating jurisdictions to develop their own disaster recovery plan that would incorporate mitigation opportunities into the disaster recovery process.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Emergency Operations Plan: An emergency operations plan outlines responsibility and the means by which resources are deployed to respond to an emergency or disaster. Many communities choose to update their emergency operations plan before events occur to better prepare for future disasters. This is an example of hazard mitigation.

- Volusia County Emergency Management maintains the emergency operations plan that also covers their respective jurisdictions. In general, emergency operations planning has been determined to have a moderate effect on loss reduction, as its emphasis focuses on preparedness and response operations rather than hazard mitigation activities.

Continuity of Operation Plan: A continuity of operations plan establishes a chain of command line of succession, and plans for backup or alternate emergency response resources in case of an extreme emergency. Developing a continuity of operation plan is an example of hazard mitigation.

- Each of the other jurisdictions is encouraged to consider preparing their own continuity of operations plans as a possible mitigation action for inclusion this Plan.

7.3.3 General Planning

The implementation of hazard mitigation activities should involve agencies and individuals beyond the emergency management profession. Other stakeholders may include local planners, public works officials, economic development specialists and others. Because in many instances, concurrent local planning efforts help achieve or complement hazard mitigation goals, even though they are not specifically designed as such, the Capability Assessment Survey asked questions regarding each jurisdiction's general planning capabilities and the degree to which hazard mitigation is integrated into other ongoing planning efforts.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan: A comprehensive land use plan establishes the overall vision for a community and serves as a guide for future governmental decision making. Typically, a comprehensive plan is comprised of a summary of current and expected demographic conditions, land use, transportation elements and community facilities. Given the broad nature of the plan and its regulatory standing in many communities, the integration of hazard mitigation measures into the comprehensive plan can greatly enhance the likelihood of achieving risk reduction goals, objectives and actions.

- All jurisdictions within the region have a comprehensive land use plan as required by state law.

Capital Improvements Plan: A capital improvements plan guides the scheduling of spending for public improvement projects. A capital improvements plan can serve as an important mechanism to guide future development away from identified hazard areas. Limiting public spending in hazardous areas is one of the most effective long-term mitigation actions available to local governments.

- Volusia County has a Capital Improvements Element (CIE) that is part of the Comprehensive Plan. The Capital Improvement Plan should be considered a local funding source for mitigation projects recommended as part of the Local Mitigation Strategy and the implementation of those actions will help to reduce disaster damages.

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Historic Preservation Plan: A historic preservation plan is intended to preserve historic structures or districts within a community. An often overlooked aspect of the historic preservation plan is the assessment of buildings and sites located in areas subject to natural hazards to include the identification of the most effective way to reduce future damages.[3] This may involve retrofitting or relocation techniques that account for the need to protect buildings that do not meet current building standards or are within a historic district that cannot easily be relocated out of harms way.

Zoning Ordinances: Zoning dictates the means by which land use is controlled by a local government. As part of a community's police power, zoning is used to protect the public health, safety and welfare of those within a given jurisdiction. A zoning ordinance is the mechanism through which zoning is implemented. Since zoning regulations enable municipal governments to limit the type and density of development, it can serve as a powerful tool, especially when applied in identified hazard areas.

Subdivision Ordinances: A subdivision ordinance is generally intended to regulate the development of housing, commercial and industrial uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots for sale or future development. Subdivision design that accounts for natural hazards can dramatically reduce the exposure of future development.[4]

Building Codes, Permitting and Inspections: Building Codes regulate construction standards. In many communities' permits must be issued and inspections of work must take place for new construction. Decisions regarding the adoption of building codes (that account for hazard risk), the type of permitting process required both before and after a disaster, and the enforcement of inspection protocols all affect the level of hazard risk faced by a community. All Volusia County jurisdictions have adopted and enforce the Florida Building Code.

The adoption and enforcement of building codes by local jurisdictions is routinely assessed through the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) program developed by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO).[5] Under the BCEGS program, ISO assesses the building codes and enforcement of these codes in a particular community, with special emphasis on mitigation of losses from natural hazards. The results of BCEGS assessments are routinely provided to ISO's member private insurance companies, which in turn may offer ratings credits for new buildings constructed in communities with strong BCEGS classifications. The concept behind this is that communities with well-enforced, up-to-date codes should have fewer losses, and insurance rates can reflect that in these communities.

In conducting the assessment ISO collects information related to personnel qualifications and continuing education, as well as the number of inspections performed per day. This type of information, combined with local building codes, is used to determine a grade for that jurisdiction. The grades range from 1 to 10, with the lower grade being more ideal. A BCEGS grade of 1 represents exemplary commitment to building code enforcement, and a grade of 10 indicates less than minimum recognized protection. **Section**

[3] See Protecting the Past from Natural Disasters. 1989. Nelson, Carl. National Trust for Historic Preservation: Washington D.C.
[4] For additional information regarding the use of subdivision regulations in reducing flood hazard risk, see Subdivision Design in Flood Hazard Areas. 1997. Morris, Marya. Planning Advisory Service Report Number 473. American Planning Association: Washington D.C.
[5] Participation in BCEGS is voluntary and may be declined by local governments if they do not wish to have their local building codes evaluated.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

7: Table 3 lists the BCEGS ratings for the jurisdictions within Volusia County that identified their rating to the planning team.

Section 7: Table 2: BCEGS Ratings in the Region

JURISDICTION	BCEGS RESIDENTIAL RATING	BCEGS COMMERCIAL RATING	YEAR LAST RATED
Daytona Beach		3	
Daytona Beach Shores	3	3	
Lake Helen	4	4	2000
New Smyrna Beach	4	3	2023
Ormond Beach	3	3	2004
Ponce Inlet	4	3	
Port Orange	4	3	2020
South Daytona	3	2	2021

Source: Jurisdictions

7.3.4 Floodplain Management and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Flooding represents the greatest natural hazard facing the nation. At the same time the tools available to reduce the impacts associated with flooding are among the most developed when compared to other hazard-specific mitigation techniques. In addition to approaches that cut across hazards such as education, outreach, and the training of local officials, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) contains specific regulatory measures that enable government officials to determine where and how growth occurs relative to flood hazards. Participation in the NFIP is voluntary for local governments; however, program participation is strongly encouraged by FEMA as a first step for implementing and sustaining an effective hazard mitigation program. It is therefore used as part of this assessment as a key indicator for measuring local capability.

In order for a county or municipality to participate in the NFIP they must adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance which requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum building standards in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by a 100-year flood event, and that new development in the floodplain will not exacerbate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

A key service provided by the NFIP is the mapping of identified flood hazard areas. Once completed, the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are used to assess flood risk, regulate construction practices and set flood insurance rates.[6] FIRMs are an important source of information to educate residents, government officials and the private sector about the likelihood of flooding in their community. The most recent adopted map is shown in **Section 7: Figure 2**.

[6] https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/types-of-disasters/floods/flood-maps.stml

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The adoption of the NFIP for each jurisdiction can be found in each adopted land development municipal Code of Ordinances and/or Land Development Code. The following list identifies each participating jurisdiction adoption of NFIP standards.

- Daytona Beach
  - ± Daytona Beach, FL, Code of Ordinances § 7-4 (2014).
- Daytona Beach Shores
  - ± Daytona Beach Shores, FL, Code of Ordinances Appendix G, Chapter 10, Article I, Section 10-1 (2013).
- DeBary
  - ± DeBary, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 14, Article II, Division 1, Section 14-33 (2014).
- DeLand
  - ± DeLand, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 11, Article VI, Section 33-61 (2013).
- Deltona
  - ± Deltona, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 90, Article I (2014).
- Edgewater
  - ± Edgewater, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article I, Section 7 (2014).
- Holly Hill
  - ± Holly Hill, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 94, Article II (2013).
- Lake Helen
  - ± Lake Helen, FL Code of Ordinances Part I, Article 10.
- New Smyrna Beach
- New Smyrna Beach, FL, Part II Code of Ordinances Chapter 26, Article VIII (2014).
- Oak Hill
  - ± Oak Hill, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 24, Article VII (2013).
- Orange City
  - ± Orange City, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 5, Article I, Section 5.2 (2009).
- Ormond Beach
  - ± Ormond Beach, FL, Land Development Code Chapter 3, Article II, Section 3-20 (2013).
- Pierson
  - ± Pierson, FL, Code of Ordinances Chapter 9, Article IV, Division 2, Section 9-162 (2014).
- Ponce Inlet
  - ± Ponce Inlet, FL, Code of Ordinances Part IV, Chapter VI (2017).
- Port Orange
  - ± Port Orange, FL. Land Development Code Chapter 8, Article I, Section 1 (2014).
- South Daytona
  - ± South Daytona, FL, Land Development Code Section VII, Section 7.2 (2017).
- Volusia County
  - ± Volusia County, FL Code of Ordinances Chapter 72, Article III, Division 7 (2013).

Additionally, the local codes and regulations identify the implementation and enforcement of the local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development with SFHAs. Refer to the individual participating jurisdictional code for further information. A designated point of contact to assist with understanding these regulations is the County's Community Rating Systems Coordinator. Volusia County and its jurisdictions currently do not have a substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event. This process is still under review as

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of 2024. The County is currently underway in building a Standard Operating Procedure for a substantial damage plan.

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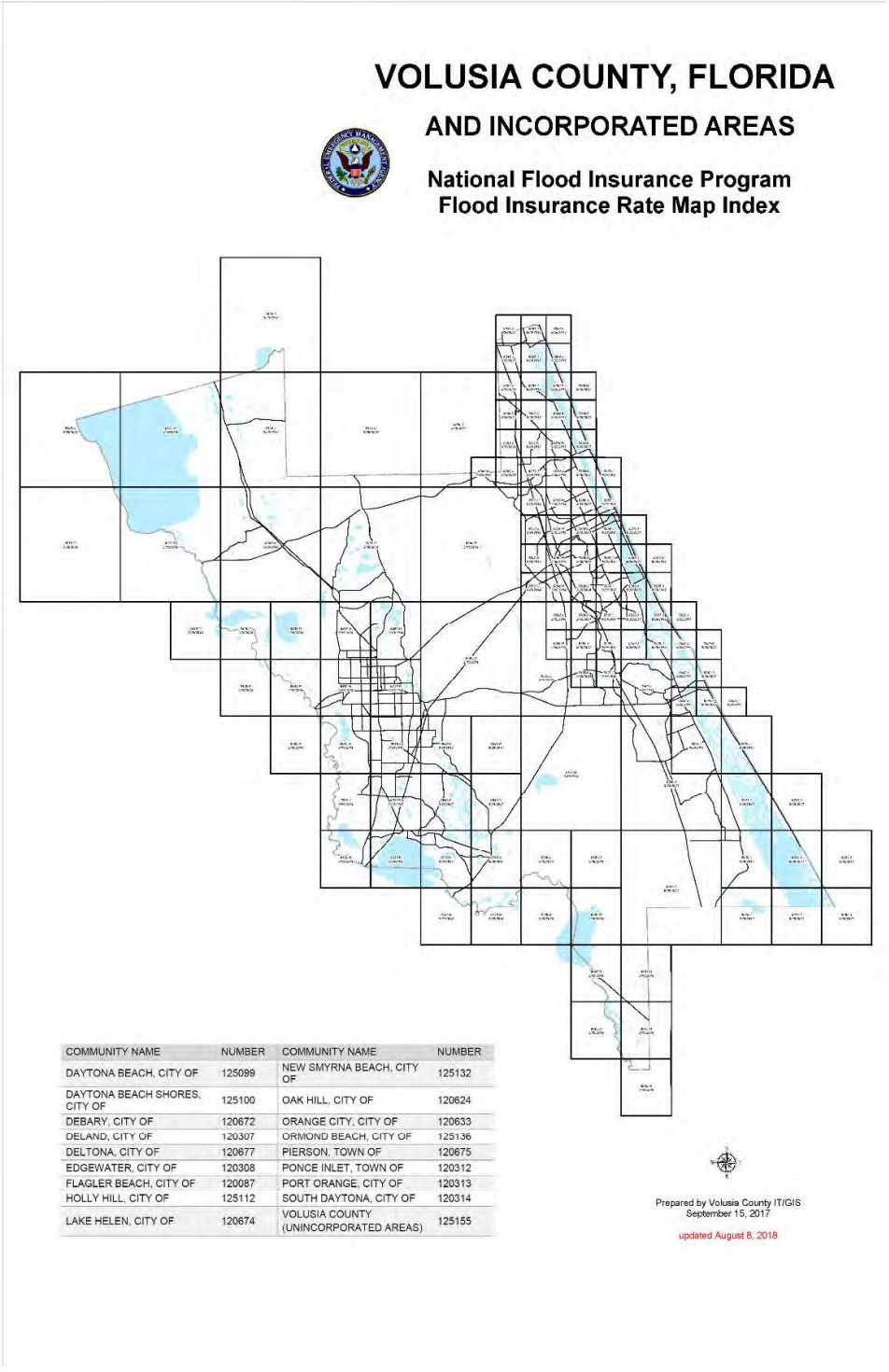
SECTION 7: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Section 7: Figure 2: FEMA DFIRM Panel Map. Last updated August 8, 2018[7]



COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
DAYTONA BEACH, CITY OF	125099	NEW SMYRNA BEACH, CITY OF	125132
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES, CITY OF	125100	OAK HILL, CITY OF	120624
DEBARY, CITY OF	120672	ORANGE CITY, CITY OF	120633
DELAND, CITY OF	120307	ORMOND BEACH, CITY OF	125136
DELTONA, CITY OF	120677	PIERSON, TOWN OF	120675
EDGEWATER, CITY OF	120308	PONCE INLET, TOWN OF	120312
FLAGLER BEACH, CITY OF	120087	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	120313
HOLLY HILL, CITY OF	125112	SOUTH DAYTONA, CITY OF	120314
LAKE HELEN, CITY OF	120674	VOLUSIA COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	125155

[7] https://volusiacountyfl.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=a12bb2c92372450ca1712a0651815b5f

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 7: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An additional indicator of floodplain management capability is the active participation of local jurisdictions in the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an incentive-based program that encourages counties and municipalities to undertake defined flood mitigation activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP, adding extra local measures to provide protection from flooding. All of the 18 creditable CRS mitigation activities are assigned a range of point values. As points are accumulated and reach identified thresholds, communities can apply for an improved CRS class. Class ratings, which run from 10 to 1, are tied to flood insurance premium reductions. As class ratings improve (the lower the number the better), the percent reduction in flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders in that community increases.

Community participation in the CRS is voluntary. Any community that is in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP may apply to FEMA for a CRS classification better than class 10. The CRS application process has been greatly simplified over the past several years, based on community comments intended to make the CRS more user friendly, and extensive technical assistance available for communities who request it.

Volusia County and its 16 jurisdictions are all participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and many jurisdictions participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Compliance with the NFIP is maintained through:

- Jurisdiction participation in the Volusia Prepares Working Group (quarterly)
- Quarterly submittal of Mitigation Initiatives by jurisdiction
- Complying with NFIP through County/Municipal Floodplain Ordinances (exceed CFR-44)
- Compliance with Florida Building Code

Section 7: Table 3: CRS Premium Discounts, By Class

CRS CLASS	PREMIUM REDUCTION
1	45%
2	40%
3	35%
4	30%
5	25%
6	20%
7	15%
8	10%
9	5%
10	None

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Section 7: Table 4: CRS Participation in Volusia County (as of 11/15/2024)

JURISDICTION	CRS CLASSIFICATION	DISCOUNT FOR SFHA
Daytona Beach	5	25%
Daytona Beach Shores	5	25%
DeBary	NA	NA
DeLand	NA	NA
Deltona	9	5%
Edgewater	7	15%
Holly Hill	8	10%
Lake Helen	NA	NA
New Smyrna Beach	5	15%
Oak Hill	NA	NA
Orange City	NA	NA
Ormond Beach	5	25%
Pierson	NA	NA
Ponce Inlet	5	25%
Port Orange	5	25%
South Daytona	7	15%
Volusia County	5	25%

Floodplain Management Plan: A floodplain management plan (or a flood mitigation plan) provides a framework for action regarding the corrective and preventative measures put in place to reduce flood-related impacts. Floodplain management plans are similar to hazard mitigation plans except for the fact that they focus solely on flood hazards and identify specific actions to address flooding problems within a jurisdiction.

- All jurisdictions have a floodplain management plan, located within the County FMP.

Stormwater Management Plan: A stormwater management plan is designed to address flooding associated with stormwater runoff. The stormwater management plan is typically focused on design and construction measures intended to reduce the impact of minor urban flooding. Stormwater management plans are an excellent way for local governments to regulate stormwater flow within the jurisdiction and to prevent future stormwater problems.

7.3.5 Gaps and Capability Improvements

Small jurisdictions within Volusia County do not have the necessary resources to expand operations beyond what is needed for day-to-day operations. These municipalities rely on support from the County to develop plans and execute necessary safety measures, particularly in times of disaster. Municipalities such as DeBary, Oak Hill, and Pierson fall into this category. These communities often resort to the County's policies to guide their own.

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Municipalities such as Daytona Beach, Deltona, New Smyrna Beach, and Ormond Beach have numerous policies in place to support hazard mitigation efforts as described throughout this report. Cities such as Deland, Edgewater, and Port Orange have more than half of policies listed that support mitigation, but still face serious, ongoing damage from hazards, particularly flooding. Policy gaps and continued development increase the vulnerability to hazards within these jurisdictions.

It is recommended within the next five years that each jurisdiction reviews the existing policies for relevance, adopts additional policies mentioned in this document, and reassess developed or developing areas that are considered high risk as identified in Vulnerability Assessments. If a jurisdiction has not completed a Vulnerability Assessment, this can be accomplished through the Resilient Florida Grant Program.[8] Additionally, within the next five years, all municipalities are encouraged to participate in all LMS quarterly meetings and engage in county-wide resilience working groups to improve their capabilities to respond, mitigate, and recover from disasters.

[8] https://floridadep.gov/rcp/resilient-florida-program/content/resilient-florida-grants

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7.4 PUBLIC CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

As described in Section 2 of the plan, the public engagement sessions and surveys provided insight into residents' capabilities to respond and recover from disasters. The feedback received provides an opportunity for stakeholders to be involved in the planning process.

Residents from the community were invited to the LMS Working Group quarterly meetings, and two public engagement sessions. All residents were encouraged to speak on hazard concerns witnessed in the past five years to provide insight into Volusia County Emergency Management on individual and community level capabilities. The main concern of the public was about hurricane and flooding damage. Key takeaways from the public engagement sessions were:

- Flood mitigation efforts are ad hoc and there is no sole department or person overseeing mitigation efforts.
- There is no true definition of success or metrics on how to measure mitigation efforts to ensure they are working as intended.
- Maintenance and pre-storm preparations do not meet the public's needs for safety and security.
- Local building codes, zoning, and construction practices should be reevaluated to safeguard public confidence.

Additionally, the homeowner surveys collected information on the public's capabilities to respond and recover from disasters. There were 136 responses to this survey. Key takeaways were:

- 82% responded yes to noticing an increase in flood events.
- 49% responded yes to having flood insurance on their property.
- 56% responded no to implementing individual mitigation measures on their property.
- Of the 29% of those who have implemented individual mitigation measures on their property, 29% were landscaping/drainage improvements and 10% installed flood barriers.
- 51% have not implemented individual mitigation measures on their property due to financial setbacks and 20% claimed perceived difficulty.

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7.5 EXISTING COUNTY-WIDE EFFORTS

Volusia County has invested resources into various plans and studies prior to this plan's update that contribute towards hazard mitigation and resilience. These plans and studies were reviewed during the update of this plan and discussed during LMS Working Group quarterly meetings by the various stakeholders and departments that completed them. Examples include:

- 2012 Volusia County Sustainability Action Plan
- 2018 East Central Florida Regional Resilience Collaborative
- 2019 East Central Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan (RRAP)
- 2020 Planning for the Financial, Socio-Economic and Infrastructure-Related Effects of Sea Level Rise on Future Hurricane Storm Surge Intensity Report
- 2021 Resilient Volusia County Phase 2- Adaptation Action Areas Report
- 2023 Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2024 East Central Florida Regional Risk Assessment
- Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program Regional Hazard Analysis
- Numerous vulnerability assessments throughout cities and county
- Numerous basin studies throughout cities and county

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

7.6 CONCLUSIONS OF THE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The capability of Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions varies greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. **Table 7.6** lists the total number of jurisdictions that have plans, ordinances and programs in place or under development.

Section 7: Table 5: Relevant Plans, Ordinances and Programs

Plan, Ordinance or Program	Total Number of Jurisdictions
Local Mitigation Strategy	17
Comprehensive Land Use Plan	17
Floodplain Management Plan	17
Open Space Management Plan	8
Stormwater Management Plan	15
Natural Resource Protection Plan	10
Flood Response Plan	11
Emergency Operations Plan	17
Continuity of Operations Plan	11
Evacuation Plan	14
Disaster Recovery Plan	11
Capital Improvements Plan	17
Economic Development Plan	11
Historic Preservation Plan	8
Floodplain Ordinance (or Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)	17
Zoning Ordinance	17
Subdivision Ordinance	12
Unified Development Ordinance	9
Post-disaster Redevelopment / Reconstruction Ordinance	4
Building Code	17
Fire Code	17
National Flood Insurance Program	17
NFIP Community Rating System	11

Capability Assessment and Risk Assessment serve as the foundation for a meaningful hazard mitigation strategy. During the process of identifying the goals and mitigation actions each jurisdiction must consider not only their level of hazard risk but also their existing capability to minimize or eliminate that risk.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

In jurisdictions where the overall risk of hazard is high, specific mitigation actions that account for these conditions should be considered. This may include less costly actions such as minor ordinance revisions or public awareness activities. If necessary, specific capabilities may need to be improved to better address recurring threats. Similarly, in cases where the hazard vulnerability is low, more emphasis can be placed on actions that may impact future vulnerability, such as guiding development away from known hazard areas using various regulatory measures.

Use of Social Media and Other Media for Warning and Loss Prevention

Volusia County Emergency Management uses its twitter account to provide warning to residents about incoming storms and other natural hazards. In unison with social media, the County Public Information Officer and Emergency Manager stay in communication with local television stations as well as national television stations such as The Weather Channel before, during and after storm and natural hazard events). Coordination with media sources often includes tips for residents for property mitigation (such as sandbagging) and tips for residents to stay safe after a storm (including staying away from downed power lines and standing water).

As of 2024, Volusia County Emergency Management launched an app focused on public outreach on emergency preparedness. This app sends out push notifications and public safety messages in real-time. The app provides information on topics such as state of emergencies, current events, weather conditions, sheltering, and disaster assistance.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 8 – MITIGATION STRATEGY

This section of the Plan provides the blueprint for Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions to become less vulnerable to its identified hazards. It is based on general consensus of the Volusia Prepares LMS Working Group (LMS Working Group) and the findings and conclusions of the Capability Assessment and Risk Assessment. It consists of the following five subsections:

- **Introduction**
- **Mitigation Goals**
- **Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques**
- **Selection of Mitigation Techniques for Volusia County**
- **Mitigation Success Stories**
- **Plan Update Requirement**

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The intent of the Local Mitigation Strategy is to provide Volusia County and the participating jurisdictions with the goals that will serve as guiding principles for future mitigation policy and project administration, along with an analysis of mitigation techniques deemed available to meet those goals and reduce the impact of identified hazards. It is designed to be comprehensive, strategic and functional in nature:

- In being comprehensive, the development of the strategy includes a thorough review of all hazards and identifies extensive mitigation measures intended to not only reduce the future impacts of high-risk hazards, but also to assist the County and participating jurisdictions achieve compatible economic, environmental and social goals.

- In being strategic, the development of the strategy ensures that all policies and projects proposed for implementation are consistent with pre-identified, long-term planning goals.

- In being functional, each proposed mitigation action is linked to established priorities and assigned to specific departments or individuals responsible for their implementation with target completion deadlines. When necessary, funding sources are identified that can be used to assist in project implementation.

The first step in designing the LMS includes the identification of countywide mitigation goals. Mitigation goals represent broad statements that are achieved through the implementation of more specific, action-oriented objectives. These actions include both hazard mitigation policies (such as the regulation of land in known hazard areas through a local ordinance), and hazard mitigation projects that seek to address specifically targeted hazard risks (such as the acquisition and relocation of a repetitive loss structure).

The second step involves the identification, consideration and analysis of available mitigation measures to help achieve the identified mitigation goals. This is a long-term, continuous process, sustained through the development and maintenance of this Plan. Alternative mitigation measures will continue to be

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

considered as future mitigation opportunities become identified, as data and technology improve, as mitigation funding becomes available, and as this Plan is maintained over time.

The third and last step in designing the LMS is the selection and prioritization of specific mitigation actions, referred to as Hazard Mitigation Initiatives, for Volusia County and participating jurisdictions. The Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) represents an unambiguous and functional plan for action and is considered to be the most essential outcome of the mitigation planning process.

The MAP includes a prioritized listing of proposed hazard mitigation actions (policies and projects) for Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners to carry out with accompanying information such as those departments or individuals assigned responsibility for their implementation, potential funding sources and an estimated target date for completion, serving as an important tool for monitoring success or progress over time. The cohesive collection of actions listed in the MAP can also serve as an easily understood menu of mitigation policies and projects for those local decision makers who want to quickly review the recommendations and proposed actions.

In preparing the Mitigation Action Plan for Volusia County, the LMS Working Group considered the overall hazard risk and capability to mitigate the effects of hazards as determined through the risk and capability assessment process, in addition to meeting the adopted countywide mitigation goals and unique needs of the community. Prioritizing the proposed mitigation actions was based on the following 11 factors:

- Population Benefited
- Health and Safety Considerations
- Environmental Impact
- Consistency with Other Plans and Programs
- Reduces Risk of Future Property Damage
- Supports Essential or Critical Services
- Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation
- Feasibility of Implementation
- Community Rating System
- Repetitive Loss Mitigation
- Benefit Cost Ratio (to be conducted prior to submitting a project for grant consideration)

The mitigation initiative scoring system is provided in **Section 8: Table 1**.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 8: MITIGATION STRATEGY

Section 8: Table 1: Mitigation Initiative Scoring System

Prioritization Criteria	Scoring				
Population Benefited	**4** - Project will benefit a multi-jurisdictional area.	**3** - Project will benefit a jurisdictional area.	**2** - Project will benefit less than 100% of a jurisdiction (i.e., neighborhood).		
Health and Safety Considerations *Add 1 point for projects that benefit a multi-jurisdictional area.	**4** - Project would benefit 75% or more of the population.	**3** - Project would benefit 50-74% of the population.	**2** - Project would benefit 25-49%of the population.	**1** - Project would benefit less than 25% of the population.	
Environmental Impact	**1** - Project improves the environment.	**0** - Risk to the environment is undetermined.	**(-1)** - Project poses risk to the environment.		
Consistence with other Plans and Programs	**4** - Project is incorporated into the LMS, CEMP and Comprehensive Plan, and supports the National Flood Insurance Program (i.e., for flood related projects).	**3** - Project is incorporated into at least two of these plans.	2 **-** Project is incorporated into at least one of these plans.	**1** - Project is consistent with other local standards, aside from LMS, CEMP and Comprehensive Plan.	
Reduces Risk of Future Property Damage	**4 -** Mitigates a hazard of high frequency or risk.	**3 -** Mitigates a hazard of moderate frequency or risk.	**2 -**Mitigates a hazard of low frequency or risk.	**1 -** Mitigates a hazard of very low frequency or risk.	
Supports Essential or Critical Services	**5** - Project will ensure continuity of operations for essential infrastructure or services.	**3** - Project will support infrastructure or services with loss/damage history.	**1** - Project will support infrastructure or services without loss/damage history.	**0** - Project's operation will have no impact on community infrastructure or services if disrupted.	
Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation	**4** - Limited funding potential exists.	**3** -Potential funding sources are other state or federal grants or similar funding sources.	**2** - Potential funding is readily available through emergency preparedness or mitigation funding sources.	**0** - Potential funding is readily available through local funding sources (e.g., budgeting, capital improvements).	
Feasibility of Implementation	**4** - Project would be relatively easy to implement in one year.	**3** - Project would be easy to implement in three years.	**2** - Project would be easy to implement in five years.	**0** - Project would be difficult to implement.	
Community Rating System	**4** - Project supports all four elements of CRS flood-related activities (public information, mapping and regulations, damage reduction and flood preparedness).	**3** - Project supports three CRS elements.	**2** - Project supports two CRS elements.	**1** - Project supports one CRS element.	**0** - Project does not support any CRS element.
Repetitive Loss Mitigation	**4** - Project protects 50% or more of Repetitive Loss (RL) structures.	**2** - Project protects less than 50% of RL structures.	**0** - Project does not protect a RL structure.		
Benefit Cost Ratio	**5** - Project has a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of "1" or higher, using FEMA approved software.	**3** - Project has a BCR of less than "1" using FEMA approved software.	**0** - The BCR cannot be determined.		

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8.2 MITIGATION GOALS

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(i):
The mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

For the 2025 plan update, the LMS Working Group used the goal listing updated and developed as part of the 2020 plan update. Each of the following goal statements represent a broad target for Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners to achieve through the implementation of its more detailed Mitigation Action Plan provided in Section 9: Mitigation Action Plan. They are intended to reflect the unique needs and wishes of the communities of Volusia County to have a more "disaster resilient" future.

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Section 8: Table 2: LMS Working Group Mitigation Goals

GOAL 1: Strengthen effective hazard mitigation programming through policies, regulations, and technology through local government collaborations.
Objective 1: Develop a mechanism to track mitigation projects for active reporting among jurisdictions.
Objective 2: Support the efforts of each jurisdictions' Community Rating Systems program.
Objective 3: Review, develop and enforce policies, plans and regulations to discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in high-risk areas.
Objective 4: Leverage available information and data from sources, such as individual vulnerability assessments, the Regional Resilience Action Plan, and Adaption Action Areas to further mitigation efforts.
Objective 5: Seek funding to implement and further existing forecasting technology.
Objective 6: Strengthen surveying strategies before and after a disaster for more comprehensive damage assessments.
GOAL 2: Local government will endeavor to have resilient critical infrastructure that supports operations before, during, and after disasters.
Objective 1: Educate local partners on the need for financial planning to reduce risk and recover critical infrastructure quickly after a disaster.
Objective 2: Implement adaptation strategies and encourage routine maintenance of critical infrastructure through physical and geological enhancements using available technology.
Objective 3: Evaluate utility, telecommunications, and information technology systems with external agency partners to determine potential mitigation opportunities.
Objective 4: Assess transportation routes, systems, and infrastructure to identify potential relocation, retrofit, or modification opportunities to ensure safe passage before, during and after disaster events.
Objective 5: Prioritize the functions of emergency service operations and their facilities.
Objective 6: Annually seek opportunities and apply for funding to expand future shelter capacity and for existing shelter retrofits.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

GOAL 3: Encourage economic sustainability within the community.

Objective 1: Local government will encourage businesses and industries to make employment facilities and operations more disaster resilient.

Objective 2: Develop partnerships to enhance communication between private sector businesses and local governments.

Objective 3: Offer training to local businesses and professional organizations on all hazard preparedness.

Objective 4: Review the needs of key supply chain demands in the community by establishing programs, facilities or resources to support business continuity.

GOAL 4: Enhance the whole community's understanding of the hazards and the techniques used to minimize vulnerability.

Objective 1: Provide information through outreach activities to further the public's understanding of local hazards and residential vulnerabilities.

Objective 2: Inform tourists on the hazard risks and preparedness.

Objective 3: Collaborate with private sector associations and businesses to further disaster preparedness and business continuity.

Objective 4: Encourage each jurisdiction to participate in trainings and exercises and share resources with one another.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

8.3 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(ii):
The mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effect of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

In formulating the LMS for Volusia County, a wide range of activities were considered to help achieve the established mitigation goals in addition to addressing any specific and targeted hazard concerns. These activities were discussed by the LMS Working Group at meetings held over the course of plan development. In general, all activities considered by the LMS Working Group can be classified under one of the following six (6) broad categories of mitigation techniques.

1. Prevention
Preventative measures are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse and are typically administered through government programs or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial. Examples of preventative activities include:

- Planning and zoning
- Building codes
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management regulations
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements programming
- Riverine / fault zone setbacks

2. Property Protection
Property protection measures involve the modification of existing buildings and structures to help them better withstand the forces of a hazard, or removal of the structures from hazardous locations. Examples include:

- Acquisition
- Relocation
- Building elevation
- Critical facilities protection
- Retrofitting (e.g., wind proofing, floodproofing, seismic design techniques, etc.)
- Safe rooms, shutters, shatter-resistant glass
- Insurance

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

3. Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of natural hazards by preserving or restoring natural areas and their protective functions. Such areas include floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes and sand dunes. Parks, recreation or conservation agencies and organizations often implement these protective measures. Examples include:

- Floodplain protection
- Watershed management
- Riparian buffers
- Forest and vegetation management (e.g., fire resistant landscaping, fuel breaks, etc.)
- Erosion and sediment control
- Wetland preservation and restoration
- Habitat preservation
- Slope stabilization

4. Structural Projects

Structural mitigation projects are intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environmental natural progression of the hazard event through construction. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff. Examples include:

- Reservoirs
- Dams / levees / dikes / floodwalls
- Diversions / detention / retention
- Channel modification
- Storm sewers

5. Emergency Services

Although not typically considered a "mitigation" technique, emergency service measures do minimize the impact of a hazard event on people and property. These commonly are actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples include:

- Warning systems
- Evacuation planning and management
- Emergency response training and exercises
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing temporary shutters for wind protection

6. Public Education and Awareness

Public education and awareness activities are used to advise residents, elected officials, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events

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- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

8.4 SELECTION OF MITIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR VOLUSIA COUNTY

In order to determine the most appropriate mitigation techniques for Volusia County, the LMS Working Group thoroughly reviewed and considered collective findings of various community assessments. Other considerations included each individual mitigation action's effect on overall risk to life and property, health and safety, the environment, plan consistency, its ease of implementation and general cost-effectiveness, and funding availability (if necessary).

FEMA guidance for meeting the planning requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 specifies that local governments should prioritize their mitigation actions based on the level of risk a hazard poses to life and property. In response to this requirement, the LMS Working Group used and completed a Mitigation Techniques Matrix (**Section 8: Table 3**) to make certain they addressed, at a minimum, those hazards posing the greatest threat.

Section 8: Table 3: Mitigation Techniques Matrix for Volusia County

MITIGATION TECHNIQUE	HIGH RISK HAZARDS			
	FLOOD	TROPICAL CYCLONES	RISING COASTAL WATERS	TORNADO
Prevention	✓	✓	✓	✓
Property Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
Natural Resource Protection	✓	✓	✓	
Structural Projects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Education & Awareness	✓	✓	✓	✓

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SECTION 8: MITIGATION STRATEGY

The Mitigation Techniques Matrix provides the LMS Working Group with the opportunity to cross-reference each of the priority high risk hazards, the aforementioned comprehensive range available mitigation techniques, including prevention; property protection; natural resource protection; structural projects; emergency services; and public education and awareness. However, it is important to note that Volusia County's Mitigation Action Plan includes an array of actions targeting multiple hazards and is not necessarily limited to only those classified as high risk.

Additional mitigation strategies range from:

- Seawalls
- Breakwaters
- Habitat restoration
- Beach renourishment
- Living Shorelines
- Elevating major roadways
- Raising vulnerable structures
- Water pump systems
- Underground utilities
- Permeable pavement
- Low impact development
- Floodproofing structures
- Rain gardens
- Increase density standards
- Land acquisition
- Public Outreach and Education

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8.5 PLAN REVISIONS

Because of FEMA requirements for plan updates, the Mitigation Action Plan was reviewed by each agency responsible identified for implementing the action. For each action, an update on the implementation status (completed, deleted, or deferred) was provided and milestones achieved or impediments to implementation of the actions were identified to adjust the project list as necessary.

The current goals and objectives were updated and refined through a series of virtual and in-person meetings in 2024. All members of the Volusia Prepares Working Group were invited to participate in the meetings outside the quarterly meetings. All feedback was evaluated and incorporated into the outlined goals and objectives.

Flooding, rising coastal waters, and tropical cyclones were the top concerns for the LMS Volusia Prepares Working Group and residents throughout Volusia County. These hazards are complex issues with multiple contributing factors, often specific to a given site. Effective mitigation requires accurate data collection and analysis to identify areas that have experienced repeated damage. Prioritization should be given to these locations, followed by those that have been damaged most recently, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to address the most impacted areas first. Given the constraints of available resources, it is essential to focus on areas where mitigation efforts will have the greatest impact.

Public concerns regarding such hazards have frequently attributed the issue to new development. While development can be a contributing factor in certain locations—such as Venetian Bay in New Smyrna Beach, Old Dixie Highway in Ormond Beach, the west side of Daytona Beach, and new miscellaneous subdivisions throughout the county—these hazards are typically the result of a combination of factors. Addressing existing challenges requires a site-specific approach that considers a broad range of contributing causes and solutions.

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SECTION 9 – MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(iii): The mitigation strategy shall include an action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction.

This section includes the listing of the mitigation actions proposed by Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners. It has been designed to achieve the mitigation goals and objectives established in Section 8: Mitigation Strategy and will be maintained on a regular basis according to the plan maintenance procedures established in Section 10: Plan Maintenance Procedures.

As described in the previous section, the Mitigation Action Plan, or MAP, represents an unambiguous and functional plan for action. Each proposed mitigation action has been identified as an effective measure (policy or project) to reduce hazard vulnerability for Volusia County.

Most importantly, implementation mechanisms are provided for each action, including the designation of a lead agency or department responsible for implementing the action. Specific information regarding project cost and timeframe for its completion is on file with Volusia County Emergency Management. These implementation mechanisms ensure that Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy remains a functional document that can be monitored for progress over time.

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Section 9: Table 1: Key Elements of the Mitigation Action Plan

Priority	Indicates whether the action is a "low" priority, "moderate" priority or "high" priority based on the established prioritization criteria: Low = <10; Moderate = 11-24; High = 25+
Jurisdiction	Identifies the geographic location where the initiative is located.
Responsible Organization	Identifies the local agency, department or organization that is best suited to implement the proposed action, project or initiative.
Hazard(s)	Lists the hazard(s) the proposed action is designed to mitigate against.
Mitigation Technique Category	It indicates the mitigation technique that the proposed action is designed to help achieve. Categories include E = Emergency Services; P = Prevention; PE = Public Education; PP = Property Protection; S = Structural
Initiative	Identifies a specific action that, if accomplished, will reduce vulnerability and risk in the impact area. Actions may be in the form of local policies (i.e., regulatory or incentive-based measures), programs or structural mitigation projects and should be consistent with any pre-identified mitigation goals and objectives. An identification number is provided. The county has additional information on files for each initiative (e.g., location, damage history, specific mitigation measure, estimated cost, etc.)
Funding	If applicable, it indicates how the cost to complete the action will be funded. For example, funds may be provided from existing operating budgets or general funds, a previously established contingency fund, a cost-sharing federal or state grant program, etc. The default funding source for initiatives within this listing is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Outside of the HMGP, funding sources for these projects are typically determined on the local level for "proactive" projects that do not need a disaster declaration to be funded. However, most of the projects on this listing do not have a set funding source, which defaults the project to HMGP. If identified, specific funding sources will be attributed to initiatives.
Approved by LMS Working Group	Identifies the date when the initiative was approved by the LMS Working Group
Completion Date	Indicates when the action was completed. Remember that some actions will require only a minimal amount of time, while others may require a long-term or continuous effort. Projects are "deferred" or "terminated" from list listing at the discretion of the jurisdiction that is implementing those changes. When initiatives are deferred or deleted on the jurisdictional level, countywide representatives are notified via the LMS Working Group (or Volusia Prepares), and the countywide initiative listing is updated at that time.
Status	The status indicators for each initiative is as follows: • C = Current • D = Deferred ****See notes under "Completion Date" above**** • N = New • T = Terminated ****See notes under "Completion Date" above**** • U = Updated • CF = Completed with other funding • W = Withdrew • L = Looking for other funding

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Each mitigation initiative has been scored by the responsible jurisdiction. The scoring system is included in Section 8: Mitigation Strategy.

Prioritizing the proposed mitigation actions was based on the following 11 factors:

- Population Benefited
- Health and Safety Considerations
- Environmental Impact
- Consistency with Other Plans and Programs
- Reduces Risk of Future Property Damage
- Supports Essential or Critical Services
- Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation
- Feasibility of Implementation
- Community Rating System
- Repetitive Loss Mitigation
- Benefit Cost Ratio (to be conducted prior to submitting a project for grant consideration)

Each mitigation initiative was scored on 10 of these 11 factors. The jurisdictions have not run an official benefit cost analysis (BCA) for the initiatives at this time. The jurisdictions did include a general BCA in the mitigation initiative application that was submitted to Volusia County Emergency Management. However, the BCA will be run for the initiatives following a disaster to factor in all known damage costs.

The mitigation initiatives are not listed in exact priority order, though each has been assigned a priority level of “low”, “moderate”, or “high”.

All mitigation initiatives included in the Action Plan that propose to reduce flood hazard vulnerability advance the intent of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as they will meet the current local floodplain regulations adopted by the jurisdictions as required by the NFIP. Two of the scoring factors used to determine the priority of the actions specifically address the intent of the NFIP and the Community Rating System (CRS). These two factors consider whether the initiative supports elements of the CRS and reduces repetitive flood losses.

Volusia County is highly committed to reducing flood losses in support of the NFIP and has predominantly used local funding to implement these projects. Examples of these initiatives include acquiring and relocating repetitive loss structures, relocating critical facilities from the 100-year floodplain, floodproofing equipment at water treatment plants, performing drainage improvement projects and creating new topographic maps based on newly collected Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data. Approximately half of open disaster mitigation initiatives support flood hazard vulnerability reduction.

The open mitigation initiatives are listed in the Action Plan in **Section 9: Table 2** If a mitigation initiative does not have a status indicator, it is considered “open.

In 2019, the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and Volusia County Emergency Management mapped the locations of all mitigation projects, by type, as part of a project with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. These maps are available upon request.

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Section 9: Table 2: Mitigation Action Plan: Open Mitigation Initiatives by Jurisdiction (as of 1/28/2025)

Project #	Priority	Jurisdiction	Responsible Organization	Hazard(s)	Mitigation Technique Category	Initiative	Funding	Est. Cost	Approved by LMS Working Group	Anticipated Completion Date	Status
VOL-0546	Ian (2)	Ormond Beach	Public Works	Flood	P PP S	VOL -0546 Fleming Avenue Pump Station Central Park Flood Mitigation	HMGP	$12,561,200.00	10/3/2019	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0555	Ian (10)	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	VOL- 0555 Lift Station #21 Refurbishment	HMGP	$516,000.00	10/3/2019	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0560		Volusia County	VCEM	Riverine Surge	P PP S	VOL-0560 Elevate and retrofit flood prone home	FMA		10/3/2019	1/1/2024	T
VOL-0561		Volusia County	VCEM	Riverine Surge	P PP S	VOL-0561 Elevate and retrofit flood prone home	FMA		10/3/2019	1/1/2024	T
VOL-0562		FL Hospital DeLand	EM Coordinator	All Hazard	P PP S	VOL-0562 Upgrade Windows	HMGP		9/12/2018	1/1/2023	T
VOL-0563	63	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP S	VOL-563 Elevation fo home at 318 Riverside Dr.	HMGP	$379,500.00	9/12/2018	1/1/2023	C
VOL-0564		DeLand	Risk Management	All Hazard	P PP S	VOL- 564 Generator Power for sheltering	HMGP		3/20/2019	1/1/2024	CF
VOL-0565		Volusia County	VCEM	Flood	P PP S	VOL- 0565 Elevate and Retrofit home at 1036 Shockney Dr Ormond Beach	FMA		10/3/2019	1/1/2024	T
VOL-0566		Volusia County	VCEM	Flood	P PP S	VOL- 0566 Elevate and Retrofit home at 6411 River Road New Smyrna Beach	FMA		10/3/2019	1/1/2024	T
VOL-0567		Volusia County	VCEM	Flood	P PP S	VOL- 0567 Elevate and Retrofit home at 364 Seminole Dr Ormond Beach	FMA		10/3/2019	1/1/2024	T

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Project #	Priority	Jurisdiction	Responsible Organization	Hazard(s)	Mitigation Technique Category	Initiative	Funding	Est. Cost	Approved by LMS Working Group	Anticipated Completion Date	Status
VOL-0568		Volusia County	Coastal Division	Flood Surge	P PP	VOL- 0568 ISB Public Restroom demolition and rebuild at higher elevation	HMGP		3/31/2020	4/1/2025	T
VOL-0569		Volusia County	Coastal Division	Flood Surge	P PP	VOL- 0569 Bethune Beach Public Restroom demolition and rebuild at higher elevation	HMGP		3/31/2020	4/1/2025	T
VOL-0570		Volusia County	Coastal Division	Flood Surge	P PP	VOL-0570 Silver Beach public Restroom demolition and rebuild at higher elevation	HMGP		3/31/2020	4/1/2025	T
VOL-0571	64	Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	P PP ES	VOL-0571 Replacement Generator for Volusia County Fire Station 21	HMGP	$70,377.00	3/31/2020	4/1/2025	C
VOL-0572		Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0572 Relocation and new construction of Station 44 (132 N. Fountain Dr. Pierson)	HMGP	$4,092,105.00	3/31/2020	4/1/2025	T
VOL-0573		Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0573 Increased Hurricane Rating of Bay Doors at DBIA Fire Station 17	HMGP	$630,000.00	9/30/2020	10/1/2025	T
VOL-0574		Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0574 Replacement generator for Volusia County Fire Rescue Fire Station 11 located at: 1580 Derbyshire Road, Holly Hill, FL 32117	HMGP	$42,551.00	9/30/2020	10/1/2025	T
VOL-0575		Volusia County	Beach Safety	Flood Surge	P PP S	VOL-0575 Ponce de Leon Inlet North Jetty Deck Extension	HMGP		12/9/2020	12/10/2025	T

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

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VOL-0576	65	DeLand	Risk Management	Flood	P	VOL-0576 City Hall Basin Area Improvements, The City of DeLand is seeking funding to construct a dedicated drainage infrastructure system to remedy the localized flooding	HMGP	$4,279,952.00	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0577	66	DeLand	Risk Management	Flood Wind	PP	VOL-0577 Sanborn Center Hurricane Shutters	HMGP	$78,061.14	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0578		Deltona	Fire	Flood Wind	P S ES	VOL-0578 Safe Rooms / Emergency Operations Center (EOC) / Fire Department Training Facility.	HMGP		3/31/2021	12/31/2026	T
VOL- 0579	67	Ormond Beach	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0579 John Anderson Drive Drainage Improvements	HMGP	$230,000.00	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0580	68	South Daytona	Public Works	All Hazard	P PP S	VOL-0580 City Hall Complex Generator	HMGP	$420,000.00	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0581	COVID (1)	Volusia County	EM	All Hazard	P PP S	VOL-0581 Residential elevation project of 356 Seminole Drive	HMGP	$221,280.00	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0583	COVID (2)	Volusia County	Fire	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0583 Infrastructure Retrofit & Safe Room of Station 42	HMGP	$3,800,000.00	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	C
VOL-0584	COVID (3)	Volusia County	Fire	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0584 Infrastructure Retrofit & Safe Room of Station 34	HMGP	$ -	3/31/2021	12/31/2026	T
VOL-0585		Volusia County	Public Works	Flood	P PP S	VOL-0585 North Beach Street - Grade Raise & Culvert additions	HMGP		3/31/2021	12/31/2026	T

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VOL-0586		Volusia County	Fire Rescue	All Hazard	P S ES	VOL - 0586 Indian Lake Emergency Services Project	BRIC	$ -	9/6/2022	12/31/2027	T
VOL-0587	Ian (5)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0587 Elkcam Blvd	HMGP	$8,000,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0588		Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0588 Tulsa Drive	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0589	Ian (17)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0589 Catalina	HMGP	$2,250,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0590		Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0590 East Brook	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0591		Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0591 Windsor Lake	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0592		Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0592 Lake Dupont	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0593		Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0593 Lake Angela	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0594	Ian (7), Nicole (1)	Orange City	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL- 0594 Graves Ave	HMGP	$3,541,800.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0595		Orange City	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0595 Mill Lake	HMGP	$800,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	L
VOL-0596	Ian (19)	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0596 Lift Station #7	HMGP	$100,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0597		Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0597 Lift Station #11	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0598		Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0598 Lift Station # 14	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0599		Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0599 Lift Station # 16	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0600	69	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood	PP P	VOL-0600 4 Residential Demolitions	HMGP	$1,400,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0601	Ian (6)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood	PP P	VOL-0601 16 Residential Elevations	HMGP	$4,800,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C

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VOL-0602	Ian (16)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood	PP P	VOL-0602 9 Residential Elevations	HMGP	$2,900,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0603	70	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0603 Facility retrofit	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0604	Ian (9)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0604 Lift Stations	HMGP	$1,350,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0605	71	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0605 Lift stations upgrades	HMGP	$225,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0606	Ian (18), Nicole (26)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0606 Storm water stations	HMGP	$385,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0607		South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0607 Safe Room	HMGP		3/10/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0608	Ian (22)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	PP P	VOL-0608 Coleman Residential Elevation	HMGP	$135,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0609	Ian (24), Nicole (3)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	PP P	VOL-0609 Blackburn Residential Elevation	HMGP	$278,520.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0610	Ian (3)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	PP P	VOL-0610 20 houses/10 Mobile Homes elevation	HMGP	$9,000,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0611	Ian (14)	Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0611 Station 15 Generator	HMGP	$130,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0612	Nicole (2)	Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0612 Station 35 Generator	HMGP	$70,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0613	Ian (1)	Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood Surge	P PP S ES	VOL-0613 Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Flood-proofing	HMGP	$15,000,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0614	72	Ormond Beach	City Engineer	Flood	P PP S ES	VOL-0614 Flood Control Pump Station on Fleming Avenue	HMGP	$12,561,200.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0615	73	Ormond Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0615 Acquisition 293 Melrose Ave	FMA	$384,516.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C

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VOL-0616	74	Ormond Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0616 Elevation and Retrofit 320 Sanchez Ave	FMA	$380,628.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0617	75	Ormond Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0617 Elevation and Retrofit 363 Putnam Ave	FMA	$301,494.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0618	76	Ormond Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0618 Elevation and Retrofit 364 Putnam Ave	FMA	$204,480.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0619	77	Ormond Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0619 Elevation and Retrofit 520 West Street	FMA	$280,000.00	3/10/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0620	78	Ponce Inlet	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0620 Generator Public Works Facility	HMGP	$40,000.00	3/11/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0621	Ian (15)	Ponce Inlet	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0621 Generator Standby Power for Community Center	HMGP	$70,000.00	3/11/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0622	79	Ponce Inlet	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0622 Generator Replacement Standby Power for Fire Station	HMGP	$70,000.00	3/11/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0623	80	Volusia County	Emergency Management	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0623 Multiroom Expansion/Saferoom for the EOC	HMGP	$4,032,630.00	3/11/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0624		Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	PP P	VOL-0624 Elevation 1092 Peninsula Drive	HMGP		3/15/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0625	Ian (12)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	PP P	VOL-0625 Acquisition 241 Cherokee Drive	HMGP	$300,000.00	3/15/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0626	Ian (21)	Ormond Beach	Fire Rescue	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0626 Generator Fire Stations 92 and 93	HMGP	$250,000.00	3/15/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0627		Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	PP P	VOL-0627 225 Brandy Court Elevation	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T

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VOL-0628	Ian (11)	Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0628 Generators for Lift Stations at 1808 Mason Ave, 647 Shady Place, 507 N. Clyde Morris Blvd, 510 Ora Street, 433 Auburn Drive, 1317 Avenue, 310 Yorktown Drive	HMGP	$1,550,000.00	3/16/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0629		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0629 Generator for Lift Station at 647 Shady Place	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0630		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0630 Generator for Lift Station at 507 N. Clyde Morris Blvd.	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0631		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0631 Generator for Lift Station at 510 Ora Street	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0632		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0632 Generator for Lift Station at 433 Auburn Drive	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0633		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0633 Generator for Lift Station at 1317 Avenue D	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0634		Daytona Beach	City Manager's Office	All Hazard	PP P	VOL-0634 Generator for Lift Station at310 Yorktown Drive	HMGP		3/16/2023	12/31/2028	T
VOL-0635	Ian (8)	DAB Shores	Finance Department	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0634 Multipurpose Saferoom	HMGP	$3,997,770.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0636	Ian (23)	DAB Shores	Finance Department	All Hazard	P PP S ES	VOL-0636 Generator for Community Center	HMGP	$120,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0637											

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VOL- 0638											
VOL- 0639		Volusia County	Public Works/Utilities Priority 1	Flood	P PP S	Two (2) By-Pass Pumps and Slipline 5,225 linear feet of Sanitary Sewer Pipes for Stone Island	HMGP	$426,950.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	W
VOL- 0640	Ian (25)	Volusia County	Public Works/Utilities	Flood	P PP S	Slipline 20,800 linear feet of Sanitary Sewer Pipes within the Southwest Service Area (DeBary)	HMGP	$891,240.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0641	Ian (20)	Volusia County	Public Works/Utilities	Flood	P PP S	Six (6) Permanent Sanitary Sewer Emergency Bypass Pumping Systems	HMGP	$495,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0642											
VOL- 0643											
VOL- 0644	Ian (13)	Town of Pierson	Town Clerk	All hazards	P PP S	Two (2) Generators for New EOC Command Center (Administrative Offices & Cafeteria Building)	HMGP	$160,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0645	Ian (4)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Demolition and Reconstruction of 4 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$1,048,204.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0646	Ian (26)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	All Hazards	P PP	Centro Internacional De La Familia Generator	HMGP	$450,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0647	Nicole (5)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 9 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$2,890,736.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0648	Nicole (6)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Acquisition of 7 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$2,883,705.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C

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VOL- 0649	Nicole (34)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Demolition and Reconstruction of 1 Flood-Prone Home	HMGP	$198,795.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0650	Nicole (7)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 5 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$2,352,111.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0651	Nicole (10)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering Department	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 5 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$1,463,589.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0652	Nicole (33)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering Department	Flood	P PP	Demolition and Reconstruction of 1 Flood-Prone Home	HMGP	$455,891.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0653	Nicole (15)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 2560 West Tulsa Drive	HMGP	$378,530.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0654	Nicole (9)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	All Hazards	P PP ES	City Hall Permanent Generator	HMGP	$1,500,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0655	Nicole (8)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 6 Flood-Prone Homes	HMGP	$2,252,066.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0656	Nicole (32)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP	Demolition and Reconstruction of 2890 Blackburn Avenue	HMGP	$536,008.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0657	Nicole (25)	Orange City	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Mill Lake Stormwater Pump Station Improvements	HMGP	$800,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0658	Nicole (11)	Daytona Beach Shores	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Generators of Lift Stations #7, #9, and #10	HMGP	$532,380.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0659	Nicole (22)	Daytona Beach Shores	Executive Department	All Hazards	P PP	Hurricane Shutters for City Hall	HMGP	$100,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0660	Nicole (4)	Daytona Beach	Public Works	All Hazards	P PP	Permanent Generators for 14 Sanitary Lift Stations	HMGP	$2,987,250.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0661	Nicole (31)	Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Rehabilitation of Lift Station #4	HMGP	$400,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C

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VOL- 0662	Nicole (12)	Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 103 Carlson Cove	HMGP	$ 688,500.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0663											
VOL- 0664	Nicole (20)	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Bypass Pump for Lift Station #11	HMGP	$125,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0665	Nicole (21)	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Bypass Pump for Lift Station #14	HMGP	$125,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0666	Nicole (23)	Holly Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Bypass Pump for Lift Station #16	HMGP	$100,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0667	Nicole (35)	Ormond Beach	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Elevate 40 Sandalwood Lane 1 Flood-Prone Home	HMGP	$551,224.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0668	Nicole (11)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Sanitary Sewer Lining in Flood Prone Areas	HMGP	$750,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL- 0669	Nicole (27)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Stormwater Lining in Flood Prone Areas	HMGP	$750,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0670	Nicole (19)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 465 Palm Avenue	HMGP	$157,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0671	Nicole (14)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 1048 Shockney Drive	HMGP	$418,060.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0672	Nicole (30)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP S	Demolition and Reconstruction of 1052 Shockney Drive	HMGP	$400,532.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0673	Nicole (18)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 1092 Peninsula Drove	HMGP	$250,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0674	Nicole (24)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 1100 Mary Avenue	HMGP	$245,980.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0675	Nicole (16)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 225 Brandy Court	HMGP	$318,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0676	Nicole (17)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 1013 Shockney Drive	HMGP	$272,403.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C

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VOL-0677	Nicole (29)	Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Rehabilitation of 5 Lift Station with Emergency Bypass Pumps	HMGP	$525,000.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0678	Nicole (28)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Demolition and Reconstruction of 457 Palm Avenue	HMGP	$552,500.00	3/17/2023	12/31/2028	C
VOL-0679	Idalia (12)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Reed Canal Stormwater Control Facility Expansion, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$4,000,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0680	Idalia (10)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Lantern Park Stormwater Ponds, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$3,500,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0681	Idalia (11)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Melodie Park Stormwater Pond, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$3,500,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0682	Idalia (6)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Park of Honor Stormwater Pond, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$1,000,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0683	Idalia (13)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Pike and Bishop Court Stormwater Improvements, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$4,250,000.00	31/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0684	Idalia (9)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Reed Canal Park Pond Expansion, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$2,000,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0685	Idalia (14)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Stevens Canal Bank Stabilization, Flood Risk Reduction	HMGP	$6,500,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0686	Idalia (5)	South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Stormwater pipelining project within the Golfview Subdivision	HMGP	$750,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C

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Project #	Priority	Jurisdiction	Responsible Organization	Hazard(s)	Mitigation Technique Category	Initiative	Funding	Est. Cost	Approved by LMS Working Group	Anticipated Completion Date	Status
VOL -0687	Idalia (2)	Deltona	City Manager's Office	Flood	P PP	Acquisition and Demolition of 3101 Riverhead Drive	HMGP	$405,143.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL -0688	Idalia	Deltona	City Manager's Office Flood			East Brook Drainage Improvements	HMGP	$917,804.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	T
VOL-0689	Idalia (4)	Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	City of Edgewater, Rehabilitation of Lift Stations #12, #23, #24, #46, #59 with Emergency Bypass Pumps	HMGP	$650,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0690	Idalia (3)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood	P PP	Elevation of 2 Flood Prone Homes	HMGP	$515,661.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0691	Idalia (7)	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood	P PP	Elevate 1 Flood-Prone Home	HMGP	$683,958.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0692	Idalia	New Smyrna Beach	Engineering	Flood		New Smyrna Beach Fire Station #53 Generator	HMGP	$ 682,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	T
VOL-0693	Idalia (8)	Port Orange	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Acquire and Demolish 3 Single Family Residence Homes	HMGP	$1,348,360.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0694	Idalia (1)	Volusia County	Fire Services	All Hazards	P PP	Generator for Fire Station #41	HMGP	$130,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0695	Idalia (15)	Daytona Beach Shores	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Sewer Improvements and Retrofit North of Dunlawton Ave.	HMGP	$4,628,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL -0696	Idalia (16)	City of Oak Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	175 N US Hwy 1 improvements	HMGP	$2,903,765.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0697	Idalia (17)	City of Oak Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Ariel Canal improvements	HMGP	$3,560,819.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0698	Idalia (18)	City of Oak Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Bills Hills Canal Improvements	HMGP	$10,198,906.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Project #	Priority	Jurisdiction	Responsible Organization	Hazard(s)	Mitigation Technique Category	Initiative	Funding	Est. Cost	Approved by LMS Working Group	Anticipated Completion Date	Status
VOL-0699	Idalia (19)	City of Oak Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Turnbull Hammock Improvements	HMGP	$2,039,374.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0700	Idalia (20)	City of Oak Hill	Public Works	Flood	P PP	Cummings Street Improvements	HMGP	$1,328,299.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0701	Idalia	Volusia County	Coastal Division	Flood	P PP	Dunlawton Restroom and Vehicular Beach Access Ramp Resiliency	HMGP	$ 2,500,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	T
VOL-0702	Idalia (21)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Retreat and Relocation of Silver Beach Restroom Building	HMGP	$450,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0703	Idalia (22)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Elevation - 449 Palm Ave, Ormond Beach	HMGP	$438,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0704	Idalia (23)	Volusia County	Emergency Management	Flood	P PP	Acquisition – 1035 S. Glencoe Rd., New Smyrna Beach	HMGP	$700,000.00	3/1/2024	3/1/2029	C
VOL-0705		Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Rehabilitation of Lift Station #13, #14, #15, #16 with Emergency Bypass Pumps		$850,000.00	12/13/2024	12/13/2029	C
VOL-0706		Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Rehabilitation of Lift Station #19, #26, #30, #38 with Emergency Bypass Pumps		$850,000.00	12/13/2024	12/13/2029	C
VOL-0707		Edgewater	Environmental Services	Flood	P PP	Rehabilitation of Lift Station #40, #42, #51 with Emergency Bypass Pumps		$635,000.00	12/13/2024	12/13/2029	C
VOL-0708		South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	South Daytona Oriole Lane/Kenilworth Avenue Pond		$ 2,500,000.00	12/13/2024	12/13/2029	C

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SECTION 9: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Project #	Priority	Jurisdiction	Responsible Organization	Hazard(s)	Mitigation Technique Category	Initiative	Funding	Est. Cost	Approved by LMS Working Group	Anticipated Completion Date	Status
VOL-0709		South Daytona	Public Works	Flood	P PP	South Daytona Green Street/Brian Avenue Pond		$ 2,500,000.00	12/13/2024	12/13/2029	C

Source: Volusia County Emergency Management

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 10 – PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part201.6(c)(4)(i):
The plan shall include a plan maintenance process that includes a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(4)(ii):
The plan maintenance process shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

This section of the Plan discusses how the Mitigation Strategy and Mitigation Action Plan will be implemented and how the LMS will be evaluated and enhanced over time. This section also discusses how the public will continue to be involved in a sustained hazard mitigation planning process. It consists of the following three subsections:

- **Implementation**
- **Monitoring, Evaluation and Enhancement**
- **Continued Public Involvement**

10.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Each agency, department or other partners participating under the Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional LMS is responsible for implementing specific mitigation actions as prescribed in the Mitigation Action Plan. Every proposed action listed in the Mitigation Action Plan is assigned to a specific "lead" agency or department in order to assign responsibility and accountability and increase the likelihood of subsequent implementation.

In addition to the assignment of a local lead department or agency, an implementation time period or a specific implementation date has been assigned in order to assess whether actions are being implemented in a timely fashion. Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners will seek outside funding sources to implement mitigation projects in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments. When applicable, potential funding sources have been identified for proposed actions listed in the Mitigation Action Plan.

Volusia County will integrate this Mitigation Plan into relevant County government decision making processes or mechanisms. This includes integrating the Mitigation Plan requirements into other local planning documents, processes or mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate. Members of the LMS Working Group will ensure that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their agencies or departments are consistent and do not conflict with the goals and actions of the LMS and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the County.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 10: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified through future meetings of the LMS Working Group and through the five-year review process described herein. Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Volusia County LMS Working Group to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

10.2 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ENHANCEMENT

Periodic revisions and updates of the LMS are required to ensure that the goals of the Plan are kept current and account for potential changes in hazard vulnerability and mitigation priorities. In addition, revisions may be necessary to ensure that the Plan is in full compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. Periodic evaluation of the Plan will also ensure that specific mitigation actions are being reviewed and carried out according to the Mitigation Action Plan.

The Volusia County LMS Working Group will continue to meet at least annually and following any disaster events warranting a reexamination of the mitigation actions being implemented or proposed for future implementation. This will ensure that the Plan is continuously updated to reflect changing conditions and needs within Volusia County. If determined appropriate or as requested, an annual report on the Plan will be developed and presented to the Volusia County Council in order to report progress on the actions identified in the Plan and to provide information on the latest legislative requirements and/or changes to those requirements.

10.2.1 Five (5) Year Plan Review

The Plan will be thoroughly reviewed by the LMS Working Group every five years to determine whether there have been any significant changes in Volusia County that may, in turn, necessitate changes in the types of mitigation actions proposed. New development in identified hazard areas, increased exposure to hazards, the increase or decrease in capability to address hazards, and changes to federal or state legislation are examples of factors that may affect the necessary content of the Plan.

The plan review provides Volusia County officials with an opportunity to evaluate those actions that have been successful and to explore the possibility of documenting potential losses avoided due to the implementation of specific mitigation measures. The plan review also provides the opportunity to address mitigation actions that may not have been successfully implemented as assigned. Volusia County Emergency Management Services department will be responsible for reconvening the LMS Working Group and conducting the five-year review.

During the five-year plan review process, the following questions will be considered as criteria for assessing the effectiveness and appropriateness of the Plan:

- Do the goals address current and expected conditions?
- Has the nature or magnitude of risks changed?
- Are the current resources appropriate for implementing the Plan?
- Are there implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies?

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- Have the outcomes occurred as expected?
- Did the County and participating agencies and other partners participate in the plan implementation process as assigned?

Following the five-year review, any revisions deemed necessary will be summarized and implemented according to the reporting procedures and plan amendment process outlined herein. Upon completion of the review and update/amendment process, the Volusia County LMS will be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) for final review and approval in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

5-Year Update Summary
Review Group Lead as of 2024: Aubrie Austin, Volusia County Emergency Management
Review Group Name: Volusia Prepares Working Group (see members in Section 2).
Interim LMS Review: LMS can be reviewed or commented on at any quarterly Volusia Prepares Meeting
2030 Review Date: The Volusia Prepares group will begin review no less than 365 days before the 2030-35 plan submittal date. This will ensure ample time to hire a contractor to complete the plan with all necessary community and municipal outreach completed.
Review Forum: Volusia Prepares Working Group Meetings (Quarterly)

10.2.2 Disaster Declaration

Following a disaster declaration, the Volusia County LMS will be revised as necessary to reflect lessons learned, or to address specific issues and circumstances arising from the event. It will be the responsibility of the Volusia County Emergency Management Services department to reconvene the LMS Working Group and ensure the appropriate stakeholders are invited to participate in the plan revision and update process following declared disaster events.

10.2.3 Reporting Procedures

The results of the five-year review will be summarized by the LMS Working Group in a report that will include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Plan and any required or recommended changes or amendments. The report will also include an evaluation of implementation progress for each of the proposed mitigation actions, identifying reasons for delays or obstacles to their completion along with recommended strategies to overcome them.

10.2.4 Plan Amendment Process

Upon the initiation of the amendment process, Volusia County and its participating jurisdictions and partners will forward information on the proposed change(s) to all interested parties including, but not limited to, all directly affected County departments, residents, and businesses. Information will also be forwarded to the Florida Division of Emergency Management. This information will be disseminated in order to seek input on the proposed amendment(s) for not less than a 45-day review and comment period.

At the end of the 45-day review and comment period, the proposed amendment(s) and all comments will be forwarded to the LMS Working Group for final consideration. The committee will review the proposed

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

amendments along with the comments received from other parties, and, if acceptable, the committee will submit a recommendation for the approval and adoption of changes to the Plan to the Volusia County Council within 60 days.
In determining whether to recommend approval or denial of a Plan amendment request, the following factors will be considered by the LMS Working Group:

- There are errors, inaccuracies or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs in the Plan;
- New issues or needs have been identified which are not adequately addressed in the Plan;
- There has been a change in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the Plan is based.

Upon receiving the recommendation from the LMS Working Group and prior to adoption of the Plan, the County will hold a public hearing if deemed necessary. The Volusia County Council will review the recommendation from the LMS Working Group (including the factors listed above) and any oral or written comments received at the public hearing. Following that review, the County Council will take one of the following actions:

- Adopt the proposed amendments as presented
- Adopt the proposed amendments with modifications
- Refer to the amendments request back to the LMS Working Group for further revision, or
- Defer the amendment request back to the LMS Working Group for further consideration and/or additional hearings

10.2.5 Plan Integration

It is recommended that the findings from the LMS be integrated into individual jurisdictional plans to demonstrate the commitment to reducing hazard risk. Individual jurisdictions have been utilizing these findings in a variety of ways, such as identifying high risk areas through vulnerability assessments and incorporating the LMS project list into jurisdictional capital improvement plans.

There are opportunities for Volusia County and its jurisdictions to integrate the LMS into more specific plans. There are various reasons why hazards have profound impacts on the community. Potential causes of hazards that have been identified by members of the community include, but are not limited to:

- Inadequate maintenance of storm drains, lift stations, and canals
- Insufficient maintenance of stormwater retention and detention systems
- Encroachment upon or reduction of conservation areas
- Loss of vegetation and tree cover
- Increased impervious surface coverage, such as new residential dwellings and parking lots
- Severe rain events occurring on already saturated ground (e.g., Hurricanes Milton and Ian)
- Severe coastal erosion due to stronger and more frequent storm events
- Inadequate or antiquated stormwater retention and detention infrastructure in development
- Outdated or poorly designed stormwater conveyance systems
- Impacts from climate change, such as sea level rise

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 10: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

These concerns are multifaceted and require that findings of the LMS be integrated into existing plans in each participating jurisdiction. To provide the most effective hazard mitigation for Volusia County and its jurisdictions, local plans should address these concerns and dedicate resources to solving them.

Several measures are currently under consideration to reduce hazard risk in Volusia County and its jurisdictions. In 2023, Volusia County's Environmental and Natural Resources Advisory Committee (ENRAC) recommended a hybrid approach to Low Impact Development (LID); however, implementation was restricted due to Florida SB 250. With that limitation no longer in place, adopting mandatory LID and Green Infrastructure practices could provide effective hazard mitigation solutions. Updates to individual jurisdictions' stormwater ordinances are also forthcoming for review and potential approval. Additional mitigation strategies include infrastructure retrofits to improve stormwater management and strategic land-use planning to assess the suitability of future development.

Addressing hazard mitigation requires collaboration among policymakers, engineers, planners, and resilience experts. Local governments, alongside regional partners such as the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, have access to technical expertise and data-driven recommendations to guide decision-making. It is critical to assess and implement these expert recommendations to enhance community resilience and reduce future hazard impacts. See Section 8 for further details on mitigation strategies.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

SECTION 10: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

10.3 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(4)(iii):
The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process

Public participation is an integral component to the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this Plan evolves over time. As described above, significant changes or amendments to the Plan shall require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures.

Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation and revision process will be made as necessary. These efforts may include:

- Advertising meetings of the LMS Working Group in local newspapers, public bulletin boards and/or County office buildings
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the LMS Working Group
- Utilizing local media to update the public of any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Utilizing the Volusia County website to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place, and
- Keeping copies of the Plan in public libraries
- Continuing to engage the Program for Public Information

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APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

This portion of the report compiles Resolutions of Adoption from member jurisdictions of Volusia County approving the 2025 LMS plan update.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

DAYTONA BEACH

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

DAYTONA BEACH SHORES

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

DEBARY

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

DELAND

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

DELTONA

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

EDGEWATER

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APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

HOLLY HILL

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

LAKE HELEN

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

NEW SMYRNA BEACH

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APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

OAK HILL

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

ORANGE CITY

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

ORMOND BEACH

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

PIERSON

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

PONCE INLET

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

PORT ORANGE

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

SOUTH DAYTONA

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX A: PLAN ADOPTIONS

UNINCORPORATED

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX B: BYLAWS OF "VOLUSIA PREPARES"

Bylaws of "Volusia Prepares"
The Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Steering Committee

ARTICLE I: PURPOSES OF THE TASK FORCE

The purpose of the Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Task Force, otherwise known as "Volusia Prepares", is to decrease the vulnerability of the citizens, governments, businesses and institutions of Volusia County to the future human, economic and environmental costs of natural, technological, and societal disasters. The Task Force will develop, monitor, implement, and maintain a comprehensive plan for hazard mitigation which will be intended to accomplish this purpose.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Participation in Volusia Prepares is voluntary by all entities. Membership in Volusia Prepares is open to all jurisdictions, organizations and individuals supporting its purposes

ARTICLE III: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure of Volusia Prepares shall consist of a Steering Committee and subcommittees as deemed necessary by the Steering Committee.

A. The Steering Committee

Volusia Prepares shall be guided by a Steering Committee consisting of designated representatives of the following:

- One representative from the government of Volusia County and each participating incorporated municipality,
- One representative from organizations and associations representing key business, industry, and community interest groups of Volusia County, and
- Other such individuals appointed by a majority vote of the Steering Committee.

Members of the Steering Committee will be designated by formal appointment or other action to serve as the official representative and spokesperson for the jurisdiction or organization regarding the activities and decisions of Volusia Prepares. To maintain good standing, members of the Steering Committee must not have more than two unexcused absences from meetings during the course of a year. Three or more unexcused absences during the course of one calendar year may result in HMGP grant funding ineligibility for those jurisdiction(s) during the next Presidentially declared disaster.

B. Subcommittees

Volusia Prepares may have permanent and/or temporary subcommittees as deemed necessary by the Steering Committee. Membership in the subcommittees is not restricted. There are no requirements for individuals to maintain good standing as members of a permanent or temporary subcommittee.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX B: BYLAWS OF "VOLUSIA PREPARES"

C. Program Staff

The Volusia County Emergency Management Division, or other agency as so designated by the Steering Committee, will serve as the program staff for Volusia Prepares, and assist in the coordination and support of Volusia Prepares activities.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

Any member in good standing of the Steering Committee is eligible for election as an officer. The Steering Committee will have a chair elected by a majority vote of a quorum of the members. The Steering Committee will also elect by majority vote a vice chair. Representatives of both local government and any participating private sector organizations will be eligible for election as an officer. Each will serve a term of one year, and be eligible for re-election for an unlimited number of terms. The chair and vice chair of the Steering Committee are also considered to be chair and vice chair of Volusia Prepares.

The chair of the Steering Committee will preside at each meeting of the Steering Committee, as well as establish temporary subcommittees and assign personnel to them. The vice chair will fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the chair in his or her absence.

The chair of each permanent or temporary subcommittee will be designated from the members in good standing of the Steering Committee by its chair, and will serve at the pleasure of the chair of the Steering Committee.

ARTICLE V: RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will be responsible for oversight and coordination of all actions and decisions by the Task Force, and is solely responsible for formal actions in the name of Volusia Prepares, including the release of reports, development of resolutions, issuance of position papers, and similar activities. The Steering Committee makes assignments to the subcommittees, coordinates their work, and takes action on their recommendations. Their goal is to make Volusia County disaster resistant by preventing or reducing the personal and economic loss from natural or man-made hazards through a partnership between government, businesses, organizations, associations, and citizens.

Objectives:

1. Keep the Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) document current (incorporating new projects, objectives, and goals).
2. Develop and maintain overall policies and procedures and integrate priorities of mitigation efforts.
3. Facilitate comprehensive effectiveness by coordinating with subcommittees.
4. Vote on proposed action plans and initiatives.
5. Develop a strategy to constantly identify and recruit new partners.
6. Develop a systematic method to share knowledge and market the need for being disaster resistant.
7. Promote accomplishments to elected officials and community.

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B. Subcommittees

If established by the Steering Committee, subcommittees will have responsibilities as assigned by the Steering Committee members.

C. Program Staff

Technical, clerical and other types of support activities to the Steering Committee and subcommittees will be provided through the Volusia County Emergency Management Division or other agency or organizational staff as designated by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will also designate an agency of Volusia County to serve as the legal representative and agent of Volusia Prepares, and to be empowered under County statutes to accept and disburse funds, enter into contracts, hire staff, and take such other actions as necessary in support of, or for the benefit of, the Task Force. Other jurisdictions and organizations may also provide such services on a voluntary basis upon request of the chair of the Steering Committee.

ARTICLE VI: ACTIONS BY THE TASK FORCE

A. Authority for Actions

Only the Steering Committee has the authority to take final actions in the name of Volusia Prepares. Actions by subcommittees or program staff are not considered as final until affirmed by action of the Steering Committee.

B. Meetings, Voting and Quorum

Meetings of the Steering Committee and its subcommittees will be conducted in accord with Robert's Rules of Order, if and when deemed necessary by chair of the meeting. Regular meetings of the Steering Committee will be scheduled at least quarterly with a minimum of 10 working days' notice. Subcommittees will meet at least quarterly prior to Steering Committee meetings, or more frequently as deemed necessary, at the discretion of their chairperson.

All final actions and decisions made in the name of Volusia Prepares will be by affirmative vote of a quorum of the Steering Committee. A quorum shall be 50 percent of the members of the Steering Committee in good standing at the time of the vote. Each member of the Steering Committee will have one vote. Voting by proxy, written or otherwise, is permitted.

C. Special Votes

Special votes may be taken under emergency situations or when there are other extenuating circumstances as determined by the chair and/or vice chair of the Steering Committee. Special votes may be made by telephone, email, webinar, or any electronic means, or first class mail, and shall be in accord with all applicable quorum rules for such actions.

D. Public Hearings

When required by statute or the policies of Volusia County, or when deemed necessary by the Steering Committee, a public hearing regarding actions under consideration for implementation by Volusia Prepares will be held.

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APPENDIX B: BYLAWS OF "VOLUSIA PREPARES"

E. Documentation of Actions

All meetings and other forms of action by the Steering Committee and permanent subcommittees (if established) will be documented and made available for inspection by the public.

ARTICLE VII: ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES TO THE BYLAWS AND "VOLUSIA PREPARES" LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY DOCUMENT

The Bylaws of Volusia Prepares and the "Volusia Prepares" Local Mitigation Strategy document may be adopted and/or amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the members in good standing of the Steering Committee at any time. All proposed changes to the bylaws and "Volusia Prepares" Local Mitigation Strategy document will be provided to each member of the Steering Committee prior to voting on the proposed changes. Routine changes, additions, deletions, and deferment of mitigation initiatives and any other changes to the document may be made at any time by majority vote. Voting may be by telephone, email, webinar, or any electronic means, or first class mail. A 45-day public review and comment period shall apply to the five-year FEMA required update of the "Volusia Prepares" LMS Document.

ARTICLE VIII: DISSOLUTION OF THE TASK FORCE

The Task Force may be dissolved by affirmative vote of 100% of the members in good standing of the Steering Committee at the time of the vote, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and/or by instruction of the Volusia County governing body. At the time of dissolution, all remaining documents, records, equipment and supplies belonging to the Task Force will be transferred to Volusia County for disposition.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

FL REVIEW TOOL AND CROSSWALK OVERVIEW:

The FL Review Tool is required to be filled out when completing the five-year update of an LMS plan. The Florida Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Crosswalk is informed by the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (effective April 19, 2023). Each requirement listed is a required Element of the FEMA Policy Guide. There is a difference in formatting when comparing the FL Crosswalk with FEMA's Policy Guide Elements. This is to prevent the possibility of skipping various components of each FEMA requirement. You will notice the specific FEMA requirement is listed in parenthesis next to each FL Crosswalk Element (e.g., P1 in the Florida Crosswalk is equivalent to FEMA Element A1-a). As such, multiple FL Crosswalk Elements may correspond to the same FEMA Element.

CROSSWALK INSTRUCTIONS:

When LMS Plans are submitted for approval, this document is also required to be submitted. There are multiple tabs within the Review Tool. Please fill out the required sections within the FL Crosswalk and Jurisdiction Checklist tabs (shaded green). You do not need to populate tabs shaded red. Additionally, tabs shaded blue are helpful resources, including a Tool Overview, Project List Template, and CRS Crosswalk.

Enter the requested information in each field below:

1) In the FL Crosswalk Tab, please identify the "Location in Plan" using the corresponding page numbers for each requirement.

*Please do not edit the following sections: Met, Not Met, Reviewer Comments. If revisions are required, the State reviewer will put comments in the Required Revisions section. As revisions are made, please feel free to add comments about the revisions in the same section. Do not remove any State comments.

2) In the Jurisdiction Checklist Tab, please add each of the "participating" jurisdictions.

REVIEW TOOL TABS EXPLAINED:

The **FL Crosswalk** tab contains the tool used by Florida LMS Working Groups and FDEM to develop, update, and review LMS Plans.

The **Jurisdiction Checklist** tab lists the participating jurisdictions, identified the type of jurisdictions, and outlines whether each jurisdiction has met all requirements. Simply fill in the names and type of each jurisdiction (Columns B and C) participating in the Plan.

The **Project List Template** tab is an example of how counties can present their project list in their LMS. Using this tab will help communities meet the mitigation strategy requirements. A county can fill out this table and include it in their LMS if they choose, but it is not required. FDEM will not use this tab during the review of your LMS Plan.

The **CRS Crosswalk** tab has the crosswalk that is used for reviewing Section 510 plan components of the CRS. It is not required for the LMS review but can be utilized as a resource for CRS requirements.

The **Hazard Review Checklist** tab contains the tool that will be used by FDEM Plan Reviewers when evaluating the plan's hazard risk assessment information. This tool can be used as an aid when counties are updating/evaluating their LMS plans.

The **FEMA Review Tool** tab will be filled out automatically based on the information entered into the **FL Crosswalk** tab. FDEM will submit the FEMA Review Tool to FEMA upon FDEM approval, along with a final copy of the LMS Plan.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

2023 Florida Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Crosswalk

DESCRIPTION:
The Florida Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Crosswalk is informed by the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (effective April 19, 2023). Each requirement listed below is a required Element of the FEMA Policy Guide. There is a difference in formatting when comparing the FL Crosswalk with FEMA's Policy Guide Elements. This is to prevent the possibility of skipping various components of each FEMA requirement. You will notice the specific FEMA requirement is listed in parenthesis next to each FL Crosswalk Element (e.g., P1 in the FL Crosswalk is equivalent to FEMA Element A1-a). As such, multiple FL Crosswalk Elements may correspond to the same FEMA Element.

INSTRUCTIONS:
Enter the requested information in each field below:
1) In the FL Crosswalk Tab, please identify the "Location in Plan" using the corresponding page numbers for each requirement.
2) In the Jurisdiction Checklist Tab, please add each of the "participating" jurisdictions.

*Please do not edit the following sections: Met, Not Met, Reviewer Comments . If revisions are required, the State reviewer will put revisions in the Required Revisions section. As revisions are made, please feel free to add comments about the revisions in the same section. **Do not remove any State comments.**
*Additionally, a Project List Template can be found in a separate tab below.

Jurisdiction:	Volusia County	**Title of Plan:**	Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy
Local Point of Contact:	Aubrie Austin	**Address:**	3825 Tiger Bay Rd. Ste. 102 Daytona Beach, FL 32124
Title:	Volusia Prepared Coordinator	**Email:**	alaustin@volusia.org
Agency:	Volusia County Emergency Management	**Phone Number:**	(386) 254-1500 ext. 11625

State Reviewers:	
Date Received by FDEM:	
Date Plan Not Approved:	
Date Plan APA:	
Date Plan Approved:	

Planning Process (FEMA Element A)		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met	Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions
P1 (A1-a)	The plan must document the current planning process.	Section 2.3-2.6				
P2 (A1-b)	The plan must list the jurisdiction(s) in the current plan that will seek approval.	Section 1.3, Section 2.4 (Table 2.1)				
P3 (A1-b)	The plan must list the representative from **each jurisdiction** that will seek approval and how they participated in the planning process. (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person's agency and title within the jurisdiction.)	Section 2.4 (Table 2.1); Appendix B				
P4 (A2)	The plan must provide documentation of an opportunity for stakeholders to be involved in the current planning process. Documentation of this opportunity must identify how **each of the stakeholders** (see below) were presented with this opportunity, as applicable.	Sections 2.4; 2.5; Appendix D				
P5 (A3)	The plan must document how the public had an opportunity to be involved in the current planning process and what that participation entailed, including how underserved communities and vulnerable populations within the planning area were provided an opportunity to be involved.	Section 2.6; Section 7.4				
P6 (A4)	The plan must document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed and how they were incorporated, if appropriate, into the development/update of the plan.	Section 3; Section 6.2; Section 7.3.; Table 7.1; Section 7.5				
P7 (A4)	For jurisdictions with structures for which National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) coverage is available, regulatory flood mapping products are required to be incorporated, if applicable. Participants may use other jurisdiction-specific materials, including non-regulatory flood mapping products, that improve upon NFIP regulatory flood mapping products.	Section 5.6; Section 6.8				

Reviewer Notes

P2/P3. Ensure the list of participating jurisdictions is consistent throughout the Plan and listed fully on the Jurisdiction Checklist tab. Consider adding special districts, state agencies, WMDs, universities, and other eligible entities - any group that will have a project on the project list and apply for HMA grants. Note that if jurisdictions do not participate in the planning process but want to adopt/apply for grants later on, there are additional steps they will need to complete - it is best for them to be included from the beginning.

P4. The specific entities may be defined by each jurisdiction based on the unique characteristics of the local government, including special districts. The purpose of inviting input is to integrate natural hazard risk reduction across all community systems, as well as encourage implementation of mitigation actions. Discuss how organizations that provide support to underserved communities and vulnerable populations were given the opportunity to be involved.

Community Lifelines: Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems

P5. Include information about how underserved communities and vulnerable populations were provided an opportunity to be involved in the planning process.

P6. Element may be met with a narrative of resources utilized (including bullet list) and citations used throughout or a bibliography. See examples in FEMA Guidance Notes section. Gaps and limitations may be addressed as actions in the mitigation strategy, in particular for items that require additional assistance.

P7. Regulatory flood maps are required to be in the Plan. This may be best located in the Risk Assessment section, however, it must be somewhere in the Plan.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Document means to provide factual evidence for how the participants developed/updated the plan. Documentation may include narrative descriptions, copies of meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or newspaper articles. Examples of documentation of public involvement/feedback may include, but are not limited to, narratives, materials from open meetings, screenshots of social media postings and/or interactive websites with drafts for public review and comment, questionnaires or surveys through utility bills, etc.
Involvement means being engaged and actively participating in the development of the plan; providing input and directly providing, affecting or editing plan content as the representative of the participating jurisdiction(s) or organization.
Stakeholders include local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities; agencies that have the authority to regulate development; neighboring communities; representatives of business, academia, and other private organizations; representatives of nonprofit organizations.
An opportunity to be involved in the planning process means that these stakeholders are invited to be engaged or are asked to provide information or input to inform the plan's content.
Public Participation: The opportunity must occur during the plan's development, meaning prior to the plan's submission for formal review. In addition, the plan must document how public feedback was included throughout the planning process.
Examples for P6: state hazard mitigation plan; local plans (such as comprehensive/master/general land use, economic development, capital improvement, affordable housing, resource management, resilience, climate, etc.); and hazard-specific reports and plans (such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans).

Risk Assessment (FEMA Element B)		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met	Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions
R1 (B1-a)	The plan must include a **description** of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area and their assets, such as dams, located outside of the planning area.	Section 4				
R2 (B1-a)	The plan must provide rationale for the omission of any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area.	Section 4 Page 4-5				
R3 (B1-b)	The plan must include information on **location** for each identified hazard.	Section 5				
R4 (B1-c)	The plan must provide the **extent** of the hazards that can affect the planning area.	Section 5				
R5 (B1-d)	The plan must include information on **previous occurrences** for each hazard that affects the planning area. At a minimum, this includes any state and federal major disaster declarations for the planning area since the last update.	Section 5				
R6 (B1-e)	The plan must include the **probability** of future events for the identified hazards that can affect the planning area.	Section 5				
R7 (B1-f)	For multi-jurisdictional plans, when hazard risks differ across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions, the plan must specify the unique and varied risk information for each applicable jurisdiction and their assets outside the planning area.	Section 6; Appendix E; Appendix F				
R8 (B2-b)	The plan must describe the potential **impacts** on each participating jurisdiction and its identified assets.	Section 6				
R9 (B2-a)	The plan must describe the **overall vulnerability** of each participant to the identified hazards.	Section 6; Appendix E; Appendix F				
R10 (B2-a)	For plan updates, the risk assessment must meet Element E1-a (Changes in Development).	Section 3.5; Section 5.19; Section 7				
R11 (B2-c)	The plan must address repetitively flooded NFIP-insured structures by including the estimated numbers and types (residential, commercial, institutional, etc.) of repetitive/severe repetitive loss properties for **each jurisdiction**.	Section 5.6				

Reviewer Notes

Jurisdictional risk should be discussed throughout the risk assessment. If variations in extent, probability, impact, vulnerability, etc., are seen throughout the planning area (county and municipalities) then this must be discussed.

R1/R2. Commonly recognized hazards include those found in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Identify all the types of hazards that can occur, e.g., the different types of flood hazards (flash, riverine, storm surge, debris flows, ice jams, dam/levee failure, etc.)

R3. Maps may be helpful to meet location, however, provide a more detailed narrative when showing jurisdictional risk. Identify locations/jurisdictions throughout the planning area that are more at risk to the hazard.

R4. Scale or metric must be included in the Plan for each hazard. Look for explanations of how extent differs across jurisdictions as applicable.

R5. If there were no occurrences since the previous update, it must be stated.

R6. General descriptors must have a scale explaining the metrics (e.g., low, medium, high). Probability must include the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location, and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards.

R8. The discussion of impacts should differ or be separate from the vulnerability analysis. Impacts are the consequence of the hazard on the assets found within the planning area (people, property, critical infrastructure, natural resources, etc.). Discussion must include the **effects of climate change, changes in populations patterns, and changes in land use/development.**

R9. Vulnerability should explain **why** each participant (jurisdiction) is vulnerable to the hazards. This should include a discussion of current and future assets, including people and vulnerable populations.

R11. Repetitive loss data should include RL and SRL data and should include the **estimated numbers** and **types** of structure for each jurisdiction.

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Description means to provide a narrative description or definition.
Location is defined as the unique geographic boundaries within the planning area, or assets that may be affected by the identified hazard. If maps are used, provide sufficient detail and scale to clearly identify the hazard locations within and/or affecting assets owned by the participating jurisdiction(s). If narrative descriptions are used, the must contain enough detail to clearly identify the area(s) that will be affected by the hazard.
Extent is defined as the range of anticipated intensities of the identified hazards. Extent is most commonly expressed using various scientific scales. When using scales, the plan must document how the scale applies to each jurisdiction.
Previous Occurrences should include an emphasis on significant events, as determined by the community.
Probability can be defined as historical frequencies, statistical probabilities, hazard probability maps and/or general descriptors. It must include the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location, and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards.
Impacts are the consequences of effects of each hazard on the identified assets. The narrative must include the **effects of climate change**, changes in population patterns, and changes in land use and development. Gaps and limitations may be addressed as actions in the mitigation strategy, in particular for items that require additional assistance.
Vulnerability is the description of which assets, including structures, systems, populations and other assets, are at risk from the identified hazards. The description must include current and future assets (including people) and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards.
Assets are, but not limited to, people (underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations); structures (facilities, lifelines, critical infrastructure); systems (networks and capabilities); natural, historic, and cultural resources; activities that have value to the community.
Changes in development means recent development, potential development, or conditions that may affect the risks and vulnerabilities of the jurisdictions or shifts in the needs of underserved communities or gaps in social equity. This can also include changes in local policies, standards, codes, regulations, land use regulations and other conditions.

Mitigation Strategy (FEMA Element C)		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met	Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions
S1 (C1-a)	The plan must describe how the existing authorities, policies, programs, funding, and resources of **each participant** are available to support the mitigation strategy. This must include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations. Capabilities may be described in a table or narrative.	Section 7; Table 7.1				

Reviewer Notes

S1. Capabilities must be discussed for each participating jurisdiction. Gaps and lack of capability should be discussed as applicable.

S2. Describe the ability of each participating jurisdiction to expand and improve capability throughout the next planning cycle (5-years).

S3. The following information must be provided for each participant.
1. Adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

S2 (C1-b)	The plan must describe the ability of **each participant** to expand on and improve the capabilities described in the plan (see S1).	Section 7; Section 7.3.5					
S3 (C2-a)	The plan must describe participation in the NFIP for **each participant**, as applicable, in accordance with NFIP regulatory requirements (see reviewer notes).	Section 5.6; Section 7; Section 7.3.4					
S4 (C3-a)	The plan must include **goals** to reduce the risk of the identified hazards.	Section 8					
S5 (C4-a)	The mitigation strategy must include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions or projects that the participants considered to specifically address vulnerabilities identified in the risk assessment.	Section 8.3; Section 8.4					
S6 (C4-b)	**Each plan participant** must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment.	Section 9					
S7 (C5-a)	The plan must describe the criteria used for prioritizing the implementation of the actions. The criteria must include an emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized, in relation to the associated costs of the action.	Table 8.1; Section 9					
S8 (C5-b)	The action plan must identify who is responsible for administering each action, along with the action's potential funding sources and expected time frames for completion.	Section 9; Table 9.2					

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Discussion means a narrative or other materials that provide context on a section of the plan. Describing current capabilities provides a rationale for which mitigation projects can be undertaken to address the vulnerabilities identified in the Risk Assessment.
For C1-b: If participants do not have the ability or authority to expand and/or improve their capabilities, the plan must describe the lack of ability or authority.
For C2-a: The following information must be provided for each participant: adoption of NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation; adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (if applicable); implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs; appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP; and description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event. Simply stating "The community will continue to comply with the NFIP" is not sufficient to meet the requirement.
Goals are broad, long-term policy and vision statements that explain what is to be achieved by implementing the mitigation strategy. The goals must be consistent with the hazards identified in the plan. Goals may be presented as general statements applying to more than one hazard, or they may be itemized to each of the identified hazards.
A mitigation action is a measure, project, plan, or activity proposed to reduce current and future vulnerabilities described in the risk assessment. These actions must be achievable and demonstrate how the mitigation activities reduce the risks identified in the risk assessment.
Analyzing a comprehensive range means considering mitigation alternatives spanning all types of solutions. These may include local plan and regulations, structure and infrastructure projects, natural systems protection, and education and awareness programs.
For C4-a: Actions considered must emphasize reducing risk to existing buildings, structures and infrastructure, as well as limiting risk to new development and redevelopment. The range of actions considered should include mitigation actions that benefit underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.
For C5-b: The plan must identify applicable potential funding sources, with details beyond generic terms such as "federal," "state" and/or "local." The plan must provide the **position, office, department, or agency** responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions.

Reviewer Notes
2. Adoption of the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), if applicable.
3. Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs.
4. Appointment of a designee or agency to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP.
5. Description of how participants implement the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of their floodplain management regulations after an event.

S5. The range of actions considered should include mitigation actions that benefit underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations. Actions must be clearly linked to the vulnerabilities and impacts identified in the risk assessment.

S6. Each participating jurisdiction should have a project on the project list. If this is not possible due to lack of capability, consider adding multi-jurisdictional projects, county-wide projects (such as planning/education), or something similar. If that is not feasible, include a narrative for the lack of capability within the Plan.

S8. Include the **position/office/department/agency** responsible for implementing the projects, potential funding sources, and a timeframe for completion. Generic terms should be avoided or defined (e.g., short-term, medium-term, and long-term).

Plan Maintenance (FEMA Element D)		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met		Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions
M1 (D1-a)	The plan must describe how the participant(s) will continue to seek public participation after the plan has been approved and during the plan's implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.	Section 10.1					
M2 (D2-a)	The plan must identify how, when and by whom the plan will be tracked for implementation over its five-year cycle (**monitoring**).	Section 10.2					
M3 (D2-b)	The plan must identify how, when and by whom the plan will be assessed for effectiveness at achieving its stated purpose and goals (**evaluating**).	Section 10.2					
M4 (D2-c)	The plan must identify how, when and by whom the plan will be reviewed and revised at least once every five years (**updating**).	Section 10.2					
M5 (D3-a)	The plan must describe the community's process to **integrate** the plan's data, information, and hazard mitigation goals and actions into other **planning mechanisms**.	Section 10.2					
M6 (D3-c)	A multi-jurisdictional plan must describe **each participant's** individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms.	Section 10.2					
M7 (D3-b)	The plan must identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information/actions may be integrated. The identified list of planning mechanisms must be applicable to the plan participant(s) and not contradict the identified capabilities.	Section 8.4					

FEMA Guidance Notes:
For D1-a: The plan may contain a narrative description or an itemized list of steps, demonstrating the prescribed method that will be followed to obtain future public participation.
Monitoring means tracking the implementation of the plan over time. For example, monitoring may include a system for tracking the status of the identified hazard mitigation actions.
Evaluating means assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving its stated purpose and goals.
Updating means reviewing and revising the plan at least once every five years.
Integrate means to include hazard mitigation principles, vulnerability information and mitigation actions into other existing community planning to leverage activities that have co-benefits, reduce risk and increase resilience.
Planning mechanisms refer to the governance structures used to manage local land use development and community decision-making.
For a multi-jurisdictional integration plan, this element may be met with a general narrative description if the process is applicable to each of the plan participants; however, any participant who cannot apply the same process as other plan participants must include their unique process for integration.

Reviewer Notes
M1. Examples of continued public involvement could include periodic presentations on the plan's progress to elected officials, schools or other community groups, annual questionnaires or surveys, public meetings, postings on social media, and interactive websites.

M2/M3/M4. Discuss **who, when, and how** the plan will be **monitored, evaluated, and updated** (five-year update). Can be narrative or itemized list of steps demonstrating the prescribed method that will be followed to monitor the plan after plan approval and during the plan's implementation.

M5. We are looking for the **process** of how each participating jurisdiction integrates information from the LMS Plan into other planning mechanisms (e.g., CEMP, Comprehensive Plan, codes and regulations, hazard plans, resiliency plans, etc.).

M6. Is the process identified in M5 applicable to all participating jurisdictions? This element may be met with a general narrative description if the process is applicable to each of the plan participants; however, any participant who cannot apply the same process as other plan participants must include their unique process for integration.

M7. Related to M5, what are the planning mechanisms that information from the LMS Plan may be incorporated into? A narrative or bullet list will suffice. List planning mechanisms from each jurisdiction along with county plans.

Plan Update (FEMA Element E)	Location in Plan	Met	Not Met	Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions

Reviewer Notes

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

U1 (E1-a)	The plan must describe changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas and how they have increased or decreased the vulnerability of **each jurisdiction** since the previous plan was approved.	Section 5.19					
U2 (E2-a)	The plan must describe how it was revised due to a change in priorities for **each jurisdiction**.	Section 8.5					
U3 (E2-b)	The plan must describe the status of all hazard mitigation actions in the previous plan by identifying whether they have been completed or not, for each jurisdiction.	Section 9 Table 2					
U4 (E2-c)	The updated plan must explain how the jurisdiction(s) integrated information from the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, as a demonstration of progress in local hazard mitigation efforts. If information from the previous plan was not integrated into other planning mechanisms, this must be stated.	Section 8.3-8.4; Section 10.2.5					

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Changes in development means recent development, potential development, or conditions that may affect the risks and vulnerabilities of the jurisdictions or shifts in the needs of underserved communities or gaps in social equity. This can also include changes in local policies, standards, codes, regulations, land use regulations and other conditions. If no development changes affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability, this must be stated with the plan.
Description of Priorities: A description of priorities is defined by the participant(s). If the participant(s) has no change in priorities since the last approval of the mitigation plan, this must be stated. This can be a narrative or with detailed statements in appropriate sections of the plan.
Actions: For actions that are not complete, the plan must state whether the action is no longer relevant or will be included in the updated action plan.

Reviewer Notes

U1. This element is also linked to Element R10 in the risk assessment section. Make sure to discuss change in vulnerability (positive, negative, or none) to hazards from changes in development that has occurred over the last five years (planning cycle).

U2. How was the plan revised and was it due to a change in priority? Examples include new leadership, recent hazard events, input from the public, etc. We are usually referencing the goals and objectives, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, project prioritization method, or similar sections of the plan when looking for this information.

U3. Include information about completed, deleted, or deferred projects from the previous version of the plan.

U4. This element is related to M5 and M7. To meet U4, discuss if any integration of information from the LMS into other planning mechanisms has occurred since the previous update, such as a recent update of the CEMP or in the jurisdictions' codes and ordinances. Think of integration within all participating jurisdictions.

Plan Adoption (FEMA Element F)		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met		Reviewer Comments	
A1 (F1-a)	The jurisdiction must provide documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority, to receive approval.	Appendix A					
A2 (F2-a)	To receive approval, the participants must adopt the plan and provide documentation that the adoption has occurred.	Appendix A					

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Jurisdiction Adoption: **At least one** adoption resolution should be transmitted through the State to FEMA for the LMS Plan to be officially approved. The remaining resolutions may be transmitted as they are completed.
Documentation may be provided in the form of meeting minutes, resolutions, signed letter or any other method to demonstrate that official adoption by the participant has occurred.
Participants that submit their adoption documentation separately from the other multi-jurisdictional plan participants will not receive a new expiration date.
Participating jurisdictions that adopt the plan **more than one year** after Approvable Pending Adoption (APA) status has been issued must either: Validate that their information in the plan remains current with respect to both the risk assessment and their mitigation strategy OR Make the necessary updates before submitting the adoption resolution to FEMA.

Reviewer Notes

Ideally, all jurisdictions will formally adopt the Approved Pending Adoption (APA) plan before the current expiration date. This will depend on State review time and required revisions. Jurisdictions must adopt the LMS Plan within one year of APA status. Beyond one year, jurisdictions will need to validate the accuracy of their information within the Plan in order to receive FEMA approval.

High Hazard Potential Dams (FEMA Element G) *Eligibility Requirement for HHPD Grant Program		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met		Reviewer Comments	Required Revisions
D1 (HHPD1-a)	The plan must describe how the local government worked with the local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency (FDEP).	N/A					
D2 (HHPD1-b)	The plan incorporates information shared by the state and/or local dam owners.	N/A					
D3 (HHPD2-a)	The plan describes the **risks and vulnerabilities** to and from HHPDs (included in risk assessment).	N/A					
D4 (HHPD2-b)	The plan documents the limitations and describes how to address deficiencies (in the risk assessment).	N/A					
D5 (HHPD3-a)	The plan addresses how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies. The plan does not need to include a goal specific to HHPDs alone.	N/A					
D6 (HHPD3-b)	The plan links proposed actions to reduce long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals.	N/A					
D7 (HHPD4-a)	The plan must describe **specific actions** to address HHPDs (project list).	N/A					
D8 (HHPD4-b)	The plan describes the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs.	N/A					
D9 (HHPD4-c)	The plan identifies the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs.	N/A					

FEMA Guidance Notes:
Note: Ensure sensitive and/or personally identifiable information is protected.
Information shared by the state and/or local dam owners includes: inundation maps, EAP, Floodplain Plans, dam breach modeling software, as well as more detailed studies.
Risk and vulnerabilities can include potential cascading impacts of storms, wildfires, etc. on dams that may affect upstream and downstream flooding; potential significant economic, environmental or social impacts, as well as multi-jurisdictional impacts, from a dam incident; location and size of populations at risk, and potential impacts to institutions and critical infrastructure/facilities/lifelines; and/or methodology and/or assumptions for risk data and inundation modeling.
Specific actions include rehabilitating/removing dams; adopting and enforcing land use ordinances in inundation zones; elevating structures in inundation zones; and/or adding flood protection, such as berms, floodwalls or floodproofing, in inundation zones.

Reviewer Notes

These elements are optional, but are an eligibility requirement of the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam Grant Program. Consider including this information in your LMS Plan if you have **high** hazard or **significant** hazard dams in the planning area. If there are any gaps or limitations, this should be discussed as applicable.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, this Summary Spreadsheet lists each participating jurisdiction, and outlines whether they met each required Element. As jurisdictions adopt the approved plan, Column H will be filled out. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a jurisdiction-specific mitigation plan be developed for each jurisdiction, instead **simply fill in the names and type of each jurisdiction (columns B and C)** participating in the Plan.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Type of Jurisdiction (school board, non-profit, special district, city, town, etc.)	Requirements Met (Y/N)				
			A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption
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Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

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PROJECT LIST TEMPLATE

*Red column headings indicate fields necessary to meet FEMA requirements.

Prioritized Project List												
Priority rank/ score	Name & Description of Project	Jurisdiction (Location of Project)	Agency Responsible for Implementation	Jurisdictions Directly Benefitting from Project	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Goals Achieved	Potential Funding Source(s)	Match (if applicable)	Estimated Costs	New, Deferred, Completed or Deleted	If Deleted or Deferred, Why?	Timeframe for Completion

510 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING CHECKLIST

Community: **Volusia County**

Name of Plan: Volusia County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy

511.a Floodplain Management Planning (FMP)

Credit Points: Enter the section or page number of the plan where each credited item can be found.

CRS Step	Section/Page	Item Score	Step Total
1. Organize to prepare the plan. (max:15)			
a. Involvement of Office Responsible for Community Planning (4)	Section IV		
b. Planning committee of department staff (9)	Section IV		
c. Process formally created by the community's governing board (2)	Sections III, IV		**0**
2. Involve the public. (max: 120)			
a. Planning process conducted through a planning committee (60)	Section IV		
b. Public meetings held at the beginning of the planning process (15)	Table 1		
c. Public meeting held on draft plan (15)	Table 1		
d. Other public information activities to encourage input (Up to 30)	Table 1; Section IV Part B		**0**
3. Coordinate with other agencies. (max: 35)			
a. Review of existing studies and plans [REQUIRED] (5)	Table 2; Section IV Part C		
b. Coordinating with communities and other agencies (Up to 30)	Section IV Part C		**0**
4. Assess the hazard. (max: 35)			
a. Plan includes an assessment of the flood hazard [REQUIRED] with:			
(1) A map of known flood hazards (5)	Section V		
(2) A description of known flood hazard (5)	Section V		
(3) A discussion of past floods (5)	Table 3		
b. Plan includes assessment of less frequent floods (10)	Figure 6; Section V		
c. Plan includes assessment of areas likely to flood (5)	Figure 1-5; Section V		
d. The plan describes other natural hazards [REQUIRED FOR DMA] (5)			**0**

5. Assess the problem. (max: 52)

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a. Summary of each hazard identified in the hazard assessment and their community impact [REQUIRED] (2)			
b. Description of the impact of the hazards on: (max: 25)			
(1) Life, safety, health, procedures for warning and evacuation (5)	Section V Part B		
(2) Public health including health hazards to floodwaters/mold (5)	Section V Part B		
(3) Critical facilities and infrastructure (5)	Section V Part B		
(4) The community's economy and tax base (5)	Section V Part B		
(5) Number and type of affected buildings (5)	Section V Part B		
c. Review of all damaged buildings/flood insurance claims (5)	Section V Part B		
d. Areas the provide natural floodplain functions (5)	Section V Part B		
e. Development/redevelopment/Population Trends (7)	Section V Part B		
f. Impact of future flooding conditions outline in Step 4, item c (8)	Section V Part C		0

6. Set goals. [REQUIRED] (2)	Section VI		0

7. Review possible activities. (max: 35)

a. Preventive activities (5)	Section VII Part A		
b. Floodplain Management Regulatory/current & future conditions (5)			
c. Property protection activities (5)	Section VII Part B		
d. Natural resource protection activities (5)	Section VII Part C		
e. Emergency services activities (5)	Section VII Part D		
f. Structural projects (5)	Section VII Part F		
g. Public information activities (5)	Section VII Part E		0

8. Draft an action plan. (max: 60)

a. Actions must be prioritized [REQUIRED]			
(1) Recommendations for activities from two of the six categories (10)	Section VII Part G		
(2) Recommendations for activities from three of the six categories (20)	Section VII Part G		
(3) Recommendations for activities from four of the six categories (30)	Section VII Part G		
(4) Recommendations for activities from five of the six categories (45)	Section VII Part G		
b. Post-disaster mitigation policies and procedures (10)	Section VII Part H		
c. Action items for mitigation of other hazards (5)	Section VII Part I		0

9. Adopt the plan. (2)	Section VIII Part A		0

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10. Implement, evaluate and revise. (max: 26)

a. Procedures to monitor and recommend revisions [REQUIRED] (2)	Section VIII Part B		
b. Same planning committee or successor committee that qualifies under Section 511.a.2 (a) does the evaluation (24)	Section VIII Part B		0

Maximum Credit for 510 FMP = 382 **Plan Total:** **0**

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Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

DESCRIPTION:
The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community. The Regulation Check list provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements. The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement. The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional work sheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption). The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide when completing the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.

Jurisdiction:		**Title of Plan:**	
Local Point of Contact:		**Address:**	
Title:		**Email:**	
Agency:		**Phone Number:**	

State Reviewers:	
Date Received by FDEM:	
Date Plan Not Approved:	
Date Plan APA:	
Date Plan Approved:	

SECTION 1:

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INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this Plan Review Guide in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process. If some elements of the plan do not require an update, due to minimal or no changes between updates, the plan must document the reasons for that. Multi-jurisdictional elements must cover information unique to all participating jurisdictions.

Element A Requirements		Location in Plan	Met/Not Met
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS			
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))			
A1-a.	Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved?	Section 2.3-2.6	
A1-b.	Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?		
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)			
A2-a	Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity?	Sections 2.4; 2.5; Appendix D	
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)			

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A3-a.	Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan?	Section 2.6; Section 7.4	
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)			
A4-a.	Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document?		
Required Revision:			

Element B Requirements		**Location in Plan**	**Met/Not Met**
ELEMENT B. RISK ASSESSMENT			
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))			
B1-a.	Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?		
B1-b.	Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Section 5	
B1-c.	Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Section 5	
B1-d.	Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Section 5	

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B1-e.	Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?	Section 5	
B1-f.	For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	Section 6; Appendix E; Appendix F	
B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))			
B2-a.	Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?		
B2-b.	For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	Section 6	
B2-c.	Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Section 5.6	
Required Revision:			

Element C Requirements	**Location in Plan**	**Met/Not Met**
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY		
C1. Does the plan document each participant's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))		

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C1-a.	Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations?	Section 7; Table 7.1	
C1-b.	Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	#VALUE!	
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))			
C2-a	Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Section 5.6; Section 7; Section 7.3.4	
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))			
C3-a.	Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Section 8	
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))			
C4-a.	Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment?	Section 8.3; Section 8.4	
C4-b.	Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Section 9	
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))			
C5-a.	Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Table 8.1; Section 9	
C5-b.	Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Section 9; Table 9.2	
Required Revision:			

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Element D Requirements		Location in Plan	Met/Not Met
ELEMENT D. PLAN MAINTENANCE			
D1. Is there discussion of how each community will continue public participation in the plan			
D1-a.	Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Section 10.1	
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))			
D2-a.	Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 10.2	
D2-b.	Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Section 10.2	
D2-c.	Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 10.2	
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))			
D3-a.	Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Section 10.2	
D3-b.	Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Section 8.4	

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D3-c.	For multi-jurisdictional plans, does the plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms?	Section 10.2	
Required Revision:			

Element E Requirements		**Location in Plan**	**Met/Not Met**
ELEMENT E. PLAN UPDATE			
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))			
E1-a.	Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Section 5.19	
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))			
E2-a.	Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Section 8.5	
E2-b.	Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 9 Table 2	
E2-c.	Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 8.3-8.4; Section 10.2.5	
Required Revision:			

Element F Requirements		**Location in Plan**	**Met/Not Met**
ELEMENT F. PLAN ADOPTION			
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))			
F1-a.	Does the participant include documentation of adoption?		
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))			

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F2-a.	Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?		

Required Revision:

The plan must include documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority. If adopted after FEMA review, adoption must take place within one calendar year of receipt of FEMA's "Approvable Pending Adoption." Every jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans. Per the 2022 Policy Guide, participating jurisdictions that adopt the plan more than one year after Approvable Pending Adoption (APA) status has been issued must either: Validate that their information in the plan remains current with respect to both the risk assessment and their mitigation strategy OR Make the necessary updates before submitting the adoption resolution to FEMA. (For additional information, please see the "Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide", effective April 19, 2023, Element F: Plan Adoption, pages 31-32).

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)		**Location in Plan**	**Met/Not Met**
HHPD REQUIREMENTS			
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?			
HHPD1-a.	Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	N/A	
HHPD1-b.	Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	N/A	
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)			
HHPD2-a.	Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?	N/A	
HHPD2-b.	Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address	N/A	
HHPD3. Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?			
HHPD3-a.	Does the plan address how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies?	N/A	
HHPD3-b.	Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	N/A	

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HHPD4-a. Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?			
HHPD4-a.	Does the plan describe specific actions to address HHPDs?	N/A	
HHPD4-b.	Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	N/A	
HHPD4-c.	Does the plan identify the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs?	N/A	
Required Revision:			

Element H: Additional State Requirements		Location in Plan	Met/Not Met
Element H Requirements			
This space is for the State to include additional requirements			
F1.			
F2.			
Required Revision:			

SECTION 2:

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INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

Element B: Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

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Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

Element D: Plan Maintenance

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

Element E: Plan Update

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

Element G: HHPD Requirements (Optional)

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

Element H: Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Strengths:

Opportunities for Improvement:

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Section 2 B: Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

The State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan lists a number of funding and educational/training resources available to communities (http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/State/Index.htm). We list a number of federal and state resources here:

- The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance provides funding opportunities for pre- and post-disaster mitigation through:
  - The **Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program** which provides funds on an annual basis for mitigation planning and mitigation project implementation prior to a disaster. For additional information on the PDM visit (www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program).
- The **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program** which provides funds on an annual basis so that communities can take measures to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). For additional information on the FMA visit

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Insurance Program (NFIP). For additional information on the FMA visit https://floridadisaster.org/dem/mitigation/flood-mitigation-assistance-program/

- Additional tools regarding flood insurance, through the **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** administered by FEMA is available at (https://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/partner/tools_resources.jsp)
  Technical assistance to retrieve flood hazard information specific to your planning area is available through the **FEMA Flood Map Service Center** (http://msc.fema.gov/portal).
- For assistance after a Presidential disaster declaration, consider the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** which assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures in accordance with State, Tribal and local priorities. The HMGP is offered to both public and individual assistance. For additional information on the HMGP visit (http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/)
- For assistance during the immediate repair phase following disaster events consider Hazard Mitigation Funding under the **Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program** which funds cost-effective mitigation efforts in repairing disaster-damaged public facilities. Additional information may be found at (https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit)
- For the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or private owned forests or grasslands consider the **Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program** which is initiated at the request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The FMAG provides a 75 percent Federal cost share with the State paying the remaining 25 percent of costs. Additional information on the FMAG may be found here (https://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program)
  - For assistance with how to better integrate the LMS with other plans, see FEMA's Plan Integration document http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1440522008134-ddb097cc285bf741986b48fdcef31c6e/R3_Plan_Integration_0812_508.pdf
- State resources are additionally available through
  - **Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (HLMP)** through the Florida Division of Emergency Management which receives funding from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund. A significant portion of the funding is to be used to improve the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments. For additional information on the RCMP visit https://floridadisaster.org/dem/mitigation/hurricane-loss-mitigation-program/
  - Any smaller communities may be eligible for the **Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant**. This program provides federal funding for low income housing rehabilitation and community development. For additional information on this program visit (http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/florida-small-cities-community-development-block-grant-program)
  - **Fire Wise Communities** provides information and links to resources for wildfire mitigation (www.firewise.org). The program provides resources on defensible space, construction tools/materials, and preparation for wildfire season.

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This Hazard Review Checklist will be filled out by the FDEM State Reviewers during their review.

HAZARD REVIEW CHECKLIST

Hazard Name	Description of Hazard	Location	Extent	Previous Occurrences (Updated)	Probability	Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Overall Vulnerability	Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (Y/N)

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APPENDIX D: MEETING INFORMATION

Meeting Information

This section of the Volusia Local Mitigation Strategy includes documentation (agendas, sign-in sheets, other items) for the meetings held as part of the planning process. The planning team held four meetings, which are summarized below:

- **Public Kickoff Meeting**
  - ± September 20, 2024
  - ± The Working Group's Quarter 3 Meeting was open to the public. This meeting was held at the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center, 3825 Tiger Bay Road. The goal was to begin the public engagement process. The objective was to inform the Working Group and the public on the progress made up to that point and to discuss any updates needed to the priority project list.

- **Public Engagement Meetings**
  - ± November 25 and 26, 2024
  - ± Two public meetings were held to inform the public of the planning process and the overall scope of the 2025 Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy. Maps and a draft plan were provided and general items within the plan were discussed. Special attention was given to community members' needs and recommendations for the plan.

- **Volusia Prepares Meeting and Conclusion Meeting for Public**
  - ± December 13, 2024
  - ± The next Local Mitigation Strategy Meeting was held at the Volusia County Emergency Operations Center, 3825 Tiger Bay Road. The purpose of this meeting was to show the jurisdictions and the public the draft plan and obtain comments and feedback.

Documentation for these meetings is found on the following pages of this appendix, including:

- Sign-In Sheets
- Agendas
- Press Releases
- Presentation Slides

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From: Yolanda Buckles <YBuckles@volusia.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 3:58 PM
To: Adam Thornton; Angie Sehenuka; Arden Fontaine; Aubrie Austin; Austin Beeghly; Barton, Justin (BartonJustin@CODB.US); Becky Witte; Benjamin Bartlett; Bobbie King; Boyer, Chris (cjboyer@volusia.k12.fl.us); Cammie Dewey; Michelle Cechowski; Constance Bentley; Corry Brown; Cruz, Stewart (scruz@cityofdbs.org); Dan Lugo; Elizabeth Caison; Fegley, Kyle (KFegley@cityofnsb.com); Grebosz, Mike (Greboszm@deland.org); Hamstra, David (david@pegasusengineering.net); Hank Baker; Hilton, Tyna Lynn (thilton@CITYOFEDGEWATER.ORG); Houle, Sue (shoule@deltonafl.gov); Irwin, Lory (lirwin@cityofdbs.org); J Gleason; Jeff Alberts; Jerome Adams; Jessica Fentress; Jill Hemmerlein; Jim Cannon; Jim Peterson; John Widick; Jonathan McKinney; Juengst, Steven (sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org); Karen Feaster; Long, Ronnie (OC); Margaret Tomlinson; Mark Bell; Michael Ulrich; Mike McMunigle; Miller, Jeff (jmiller@hollyhillfl.org); Moisio, Loretta (moisio@ormondbeach.org); Moses, Kieu (mosesk@deland.org); Nancy Church; Randy Coslow; Robert Falk; Robin Gawel - City of Ormond Beach (Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org); Saavedra, Leylah (leylah@pegasusengineering.net); Sandy Camp; Smith, Hardy (SmithHardy@CODB.US); Tiffany Islam; Tim MacHardy; Vandemark, Shawn (svandemark@cityofnsb.com); Waller, David (WallerDavid@CODB.US); White, Pat (pmwhite404@gmail.com); Yolanda Buckles; Young, Ronald E. (reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us)
Cc: McKenna Korzeniewski
Subject: Volusia Prepares (LMS) Quarterly Meeting
Attachments: 09.20.2024 LMS Meeting Agenda.pdf; 06.21.2024 LMS Meeting Minutes.pdf

Good Afternoon Everyone,

This is a friendly reminder about the upcoming Volusia Prepares (LMS) quarterly meeting, scheduled for this Friday, September 20th, at 9:00 AM at the Emergency Operations Center.

Please find the meeı ng agenda and minutes from our last quarterly meeı ng aı ached.

If you have any quesı ons or need further informaı on, feel free to reach out

Best Wishes,
Yolanda

Yolanda Buckles, FPEM
Planner II
Volusia County Emergency Management
3825 Tiger Bay Rd., Suite 102
Daytona Beach, FL 32124
386.254.1500 ext 11027

From: McKenna Korzeniewski <MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org>
Sent: Tuesday, January 28, 2025 3:30 PM
To: Brenda Defoe-Surprenant
Subject: Fw: LMS Quarterly Meeting
Attachments: 10.13.2024 LMS Meeting Agenda.pdf; 09.20.2024 LMS Meeting Minutes.pdf

McKenna Korzeniewski
Resilience Planner II
East Central Florida Regional Planning Council
455 N Garland Ave. Orlando FL 32801
407-245-0300
mkorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org
www.ecfrpc.org

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From: Yolanda Buckles <YBuckles@volusia.org>
Sent: Monday, December 9, 2024 1:19 PM
To: Adam Thornton <athornton@southdaytona.org>; Angie Sehenuka <sehenuka@codb.us>; Arden Fontaine <AFontaine@volusia.org>; Aubrie Austin <ALAustin@volusia.org>; Austin Beeghly <Austin.Beeghly@em.myflorida.com>; Barton, Justin (BartonJustin@CODB.US) <BartonJustin@CODB.US>; SD - Becky Witte <bwitte@southdaytona.org>; Benjamin Bartlett <BBartlett@volusia.org>; Bobbie King <BGKing@volusia.org>; Boyer, Chris (cjboyer@volusia.k12.fl.us) <cjboyer@volusia.k12.fl.us>; Cammie Dewey <cdewey@sjrwmd.com>; Michelle Cechowski <mcechowski@ecfrpc.org>; Corry Brown <CABrown@volusia.org>; Cruz, Stewart (scruz@cityofdbs.org) <scruz@cityofdbs.org>; Dan Lugo <dlugo@orangecityfl.gov>; Elizabeth Caison <Elizabeth.Caison@em.myflorida.com>; Fegley, Kyle (KFegley@cityofnsb.com) <KFegley@cityofnsb.com>; DL Asst CM - Grebosz, Mike <greboszm@deland.org>; Hamstra, David (david@pegasusengineering.net) <david@pegasusengineering.net>; Hank Baker <hbaker@ponce-inlet.org>; Hilton, Tyna Lynn (thilton@CITYOFEDGEWATER.ORG) <thilton@CITYOFEDGEWATER.ORG>; Houle, Sue (shoule@deltonafl.gov) <shoule@deltonafl.gov>; Irwin, Lory (lirwin@cityofdbs.org) <lirwin@cityofdbs.org>; LH - Administrator Jim Gleason <jgleason@lakehelen.org>; Jeff Alberts <JAlberts@volusia.org>; OH Manager - Jerome Adams <AdamsJ@oakhillfl.gov>; Jessica Fentress <jfentress@volusia.org>; Jill Hemmerlein <JHemmerlein@volusia.org>; SJRWMD - James Cannon <jcannon@sjrwmd.com>; Jim Peterson <JPeterson@sjrwmd.com>; John Widick <jawidick@volusia.k12.fl.us>; Juengst, Steven (sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org) <sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org>; Karen Feaster <KFeaster@flydab.com>; Kelly Steffens <KSteffens@flaglercounty.gov>; Kim Flaherty <flahertykimberly@codb.us>; OC FD - Ronnie Long <rlong@orangecityfl.gov>; Margaret Tomlinson <mtomlinson@port-orange.org>; Mark Bell <publicworks@oakhillfl.gov>; Michael Ulrich <MUlrich@volusia.org>; Mike McMunigle <MJMcMuni@sjrwmd.com>; Miller, Jeff (jmiller@hollyhillfl.org) <jmiller@hollyhillfl.org>; Moisio, Loretta (moisio@ormondbeach.org) <moisio@ormondbeach.org>; Moses, Kieu (mosesk@deland.org) <mosesk@deland.org>; Nancy Church

<NChurch@volusia.org>; Olivia Thomas <OThomas@volusia.org>; Robert Falk <RFalk@volusia.org>; Robin Gawel - City of Ormond Beach (Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org) <Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org>; Saavedra, Leylah (leylah@pegasusengineering.net) <leylah@pegasusengineering.net>; Sandy Camp <scamp@CITYOFEDGEWATER.ORG>; Smith, Hardy (SmithHardy@CODB.US) <SmithHardy@CODB.US>; Stephen Cousins <scousins@deltonafl.gov>; Tim MacHardy <TMacHardy@volusia.org>; NSB - Shawn VanDeMark <svandemark@cityofnsb.com>; Waller, David (WallerDavid@CODB.US) <WallerDavid@CODB.US>; White, Pat (pmwhite404@gmail.com) <pmwhite404@gmail.com>; Yolanda Buckles <YBuckles@volusia.org>; Young, Ronald E. (reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us) <reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us>
Subject: LMS Quarterly Meeting

Good Afternoon All:

This is a friendly reminder that our quarterly LMS meeting is scheduled for this Friday, December 13th, at 9:00 AM at the EOC.

Attached, you will find the agenda for the meeting, as well as the minutes from the September 20th meeting for your review.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Best Wishes,
Yolanda

Yolanda Buckles, FPEM
Planner II
Volusia County Emergency Management
3825 Tiger Bay Rd., Suite 102
Daytona Beach, FL 32124
386.254.1500 ext 11027

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

AGENDA
Local Mitigation Working Group Meeting
September 20, 2024, 9:00 AM
Program Coordinator: Yolanda Buckles
EOC – Ops Room
3825 Tiger Bay Rd. Ste. 102, Daytona Beach, FL 32124

- Welcome/Introductions
- Approval of meeting minutes from June 21, 2024
- Update of Hurricane Ian, Hurricane Nicole and Hurricane Idalia HMGP initiatives
- Update on any 2023 FMA initiatives
- Present any new initiatives to be added to the LMS Initiative List
- 2025-2030 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Public Kickoff
- Training Plan
- Open Discussion

Next Quarterly Meeting will be December 13

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

AGENDA
Local Mitigation Working Group Meeting
December 13, 2024, 9:00 AM
Program Coordinator: Yolanda Buckles
EOC – Ops Room
3825 Tiger Bay Rd. Ste. 102, Daytona Beach, FL 32124

- Welcome/Introductions
- Approval of meeting minutes of September 20, 2024
- Update of Hurricane Ian, Hurricane Nicole and Hurricane Idalia HMGP initiatives
- Update on any 2023 FMA initiatives
- Present any new initiatives to be added to the LMS Initiative List
- 2025-2030 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Update
- Open Discussion

Next Quarterly Meeting to be determined

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

2025-2030 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PUBLIC KICKOFF

Volusia County Emergency Management and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

September 20, 2024

Images: Volusia County Emergency Management Logo and East Central Florida Regional Planning Council Logo

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Overview of LMS & FMP

- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a 5-year plan that anticipates damage and disruption that could result from a disaster and then determines how best to eliminate or at least reduce this damage.
  - Focuses on most relevant hazards
- The Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) is a plan that supports the National Flood Insurance Program to: identify known flood problem areas, establish goals, objectives, and implementation programs, and support the reduction in flood insurance costs.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS & FMP- Goals & Objectives

- LMS Working Group
  - Updated LMS goals and objectives have been updated through Working Group meetings
  - FMP goals and objectives have been updated based on conversations in these meetings
  - Awaiting feedback from Working Group: requested no later than **Sept. 30**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS Updated Goals

Strengthen	GOAL 1: Strengthen effective hazard mitigation programming through policies, regulations, and technology through local government collaborations.
Endeavor	GOAL 2: Local government will endeavor to have resilient critical infrastructure that supports operations before, during, and after disasters.
Encourage	GOAL 3: Encourage economic sustainability within the community.
Enhance	GOAL 4: Enhance the whole community's understanding of the hazards and the techniques used to minimize vulnerability.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Individual Jurisdictional Goals & Objectives within the FMP

Each municipality has a section within the FMP stating goals and objectives to be worked towards in the next five years

Working Group: feedback and updates to those goals **Sept 30**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

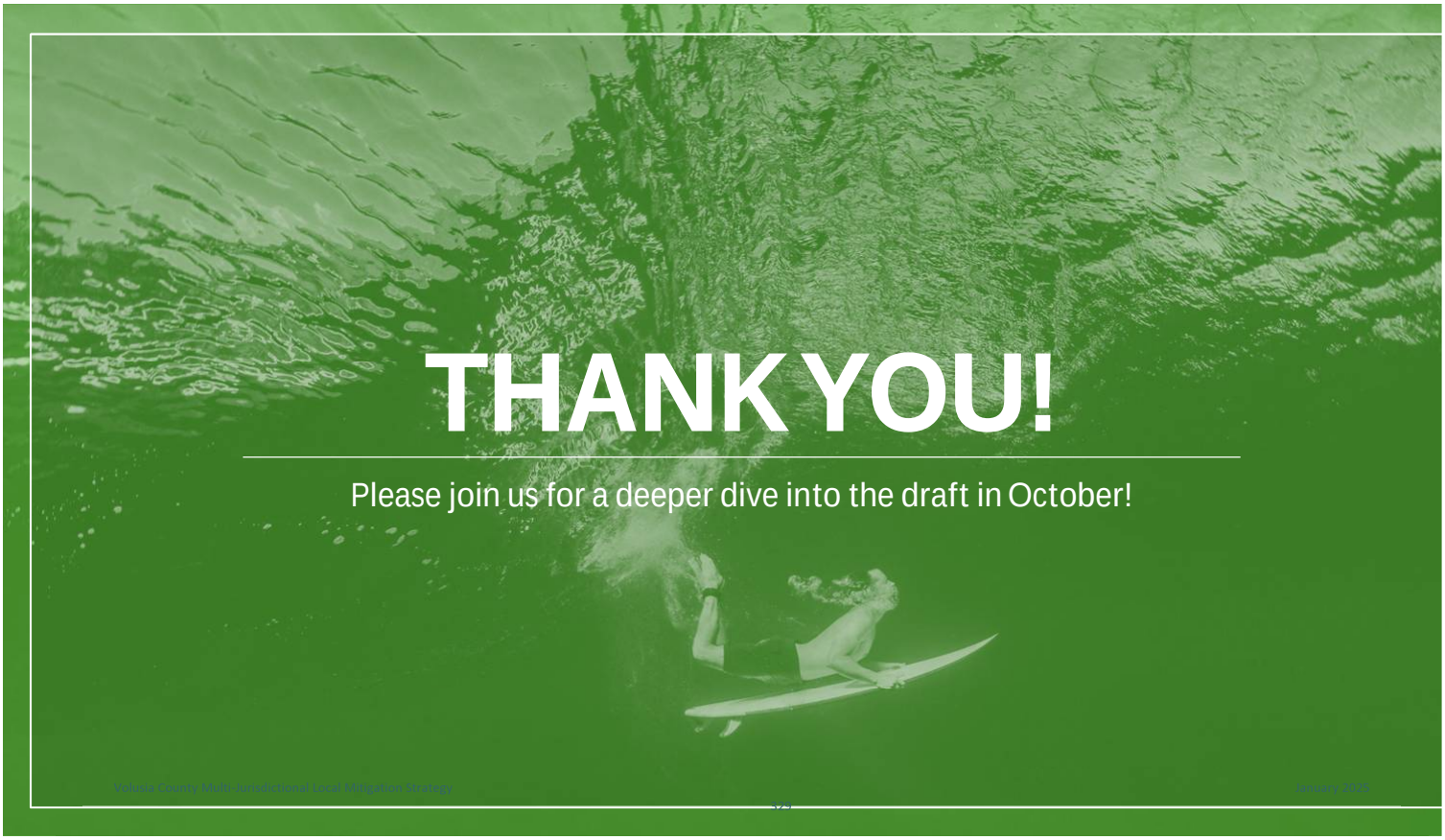
Additional Plan Updates

- Broad overview of the section updates:
  - Community profile has been updated to include most recent census data
  - Hazards have been refined to include additional risks and broaden the scope of disasters
  - Hazard profiles have been updated to include recent occurrences within the past 5 years
  - Vulnerability assessment is being conducted in partnership with Volusia County's Environmental Management
  - Capability assessment will be using information collected from surveys

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

- Mitigation plan and strategies will mainly consist of the Quarter 3 priority list
- AI data and maps are being updated currently
- Public meetings are October 7 & 8
  - Daytona Beach Library and Deland Library

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY QUARTER 4 MEETING

Prepared by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council with Volusia County Emergency Management

Friday, December 13, 2024

Images: Volusia County Emergency Management Logo and East Central Florida Regional Planning Council Logo

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Overview of LMS & FMP

- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a 5-year plan that anticipates damage from a disaster to determine how to eliminate or reduce damage.
  - All hazards
  - Whole community
- The Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) is a plan that supports the National Flood Insurance Program to: identify known flood problem areas, establish goals, implement programs, and reduce flood insurance costs.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Identified Natural Hazards in LMS

- Agriculture
- Coastal Erosion
- Drought
- Extreme Temperature (heat & cold)
- Flood
- Tropical Cyclones
- Public Health Emergencies
- Rising Coastal Waters (storm surge, sea level rise, & tsunamis)
- Severe Weather (hail, lightning, & thunderstorms)
- Tornado
- Wildland Fire

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Identified Manmade/Technological Hazards in LMS

- Civil Disturbance
- Mass Migration
- Terrorism
- Coastal Oil Spill
- Critical Infrastructure Failure
- HazMat/Industrial Incident

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS Example Projects

- Generators
- Home elevations
- Basin Improvements
- Hardening lift stations
- Sewer improvements

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Survey Results Overview

- Public Survey for residents: 136
- HOA: 4
- Local businesses: 6

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Public Survey

- 50% have lived in home for 10+ years
- 61% are very concerned about flooding in their home (83 people)
- 39% had flooding in 2022; 25% had flooding in 2024
- 82% of residents have noticed an increase in duration and frequency

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

HOA Survey

- 75% believe property owners are very concerned about flooding
- All have noticed an increase in flooding
- Communities represented: DeBary, Deland, Port Orange, Unincorporated Volusia

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Business Survey

- 50% are NOT concerned about flooding
- 33% of participants have flooded
- Financial impacts of concern: loss of business, days, employees unable to work, profit loss, property damage

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Additional Public Feedback

- Public comments brought up in two outreach sessions will be consolidated and incorporated into the LMS
  - November 25 and 26, 2024
- Additional comments taken today

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
Daytona Beach	Justin Barton	386-671-8807	BartonJustin@CODB.us	
	Michael Smith	386-671-8871	smithmike@CODB.us	
Daytona Beach Shores	Lori Irwin	386-763-5328	lirwin@cityofdbs.org	
DeBary	Amy Long	386-601-0207	along@debary.org	
	~~David Hamstra~~	407-992-9160	david@PegasusEngineering.net	
DeLand	Kieu Moses	386-626-7112	mossesk@deland.org	
	Jonathan Jacob	386-626-7097	jacobj@deland.org	
Deltona	Sue Houle	386-878-8163	shoule@deltonafl.gov	
	Bill Snyder	386-575-6902	bsnyder@deltonafl.gov	
	David Hamstra			
Edgewater	Sandy Camp	386-424-2400	Scamp@cityofedgewater.org	
	Tyna Lynn Hilton	386 424 2400 x4006	thilton@cityofedgewatee.org	
Holly Hill	Steve Juengst	386-248-9463	sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org	
	Jeff Miller	386-248-9488	jmiller@hollyhillfl.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
Lake Helen	Jim Gleason		jgleason@lakehelen.org	
New Smyrna Beach	Kyle Fegley	386-410-2811	kfegley@cityofnsb.com	
	David Hamstra	407-992-9160	david@PegasusEngineering.net	
Oak Hill				
Orange City	Ronnie Long	386-775-5460	rlong@orangecityfl.gov	
	Joe Ruiz	386-775-5415	jruiz@orangecityfl.gov	
	John Peters	386-775-7525	jpeters@orangecityfl.gov	
Ormond Beach	Loretta Moisio	386-676-3315	moisio@ormonbeach.org	
	Robin Gawel	386-676-3343	Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org	
Pierson				
Ponce Inlet	Ami Pierce	386-236-2186	apierce@ponce-inlet.org	
	Hank Baker		hbaker@ponce-inlet.org	
Port Orange	Marget Tomlinson	386-506-5563	mtomlinson@port-orange.org	
	Valerie Duhl	3865065664	vduhl@port-orange.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
South Daytona	Josh McEnany	386-322-3000	jmcenany@southdaytona.org	
	James Gillis Jr	386-322-3000	lgillis@southdaytona.org	
	Becky Witte	386-322-3000	bwitte@southdaytona.org	
Volusia County Departments				
Emergency Mgmt	Aubrie Austin	386-254-1500	alaustin@volusia.org	
	Yolanda Buckles	386-254-1500	ybuckles@volusia.org	
Coastal Division	Jessica Fentress	386-248-8072	jfentress@volusia.org	
	Niles Cyzycki	386-248-8072	NCyzycki@volusia.org	
	Olivia Thomas		othomas@volusia.org	
Fire Services	Jeff Alberts	386-736-5940	jalberts@volusia.org	
Public Works	Arden Fontaine	386-736-5965	afontaine@volusia.org	
Water Resources and Utilities	Michael Ulrich	386-943-7027	Mulrich@volusia.org	
GIS	Nancy Church	386-736-5922	nchurch@volusia.org	
Emergency Services	Suzie Darby	386-822-5037	sdarby@volusia.org	
Community Assistance	Corry Brown	386-736-5955	cabrown@voluisa.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
DB Airport	Karen Feaster	386-248-8030	kfeaster@volusia.org	
Growth and Resource Management CRS Coord.	Jill Hemmerlein	386-736-5959	Jhemmerlein@volusia.org	
Environmental Management	Samantha West	386-736-5927	swest@volusia.org	
Mosquito Control	Tim MacHardy	386-424-2920	Tmachardy@volusia.org	
VC Health Department	Georgianne Cherry	386-281-2272	Georgianne.Cherry@flhealth.gov	
VC School Board	Ron Young	386-822-6630	Reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us	
	Emergency Management Community Partners			
Advent Health	Mike Poinatowski	386-316-1120	michael.poinatowski@adventhealth.com	
FDEM	Austin Beeghly	850-559-7459	Austin.Beeghly@em.myflorida.com	
	Elizabeth Caison	850-524-0225	Elizabeth.Caison@em.myflorida.com	
Aptim	Pat White	386-299-7774	Patricia.white@aptim.com	
Halifax Health				

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
SJRWMD	James Cannon	321-473-1341	jcannon@sjrwmd.com	
	Cammie Dewey		cdewey@sjrwmd.com	
	Mike McMunigle		MJMcMuni@sjrwmd.com	
	Jim Peterson		JPeterson@sjrwmd.com	
ECFRPC	Michelle Ceckowski	407-402-3761	mcechowski@ecfrpc.org	
	McKenna Korzeniewski		MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
Recovery & Resiliency	Dave Linkinhoker	386-801-7773	dlinkinhoker@volusia.org	
Vol. Co. Council	Matt Reinhart	386-507-4004	mreinhart@volusia.org	
Rec + Resiliency	Chris Williams	386 747-9221	cowilliams@volusia.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
Daytona Beach	Justin Barton	386-671-8807	BartonJustin@CODB.us	
	Michael Smith	386-671-8871	smithmike@CODB.us	
	Aaron Spencer	386-671-4021	SpencerAaron@dbfd.us	
Daytona Beach Shores	Lori Irwin	386-763-5328	lirwin@cityofdbs.org	
DeBary	Amy Long	386-601-0207	along@debary.org	
DeLand	Kieu Moses	386-626-7112	mossesk@deland.org	
	Jonathan Jacob	386-626-7097	jacobj@deland.org	
	Mike Gresbosz	386-626-7110	Greboszm@deland.org	
Deltona	Sue Houle	386-878-8163	shoule@deltonafl.gov	
	Bill Snyder	386-575-6902	bsnyder@deltonafl.gov	
	David Hamstra	407-992-9160	david@PegasusEngineering.net	
Edgewater	Sandy Camp	386-424-2400	Scamp@cityofedgewater.org	
	Tyna Lynn Hilton	386-424-2400	thilton@cityofedgewater.org	
Holly Hill	Steve Juengst	386-248-9463	sjuengst@hollyhillfl.org	SJ
	Jeff Miller	386-248-9488	jmiller@hollyhillfl.org	

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
Lake Helen	Jim Gleason		jgleason@lakehelen.org	
New Smyrna Beach	Kyle Fegley	386-410-2811	kfegley@cityofnsb.com	
	David Hamstra	407-992-9160	david@PegasusEngineering.net	
	Jesse Meyers	386-410-2812	jmeyers@cityofnsb.com	
Oak Hill				
Orange City	Ronnie Long	386-775-5460	rlong@orangecityfl.gov	
	Joe Ruiz	386-775-5415	jruiz@orangecityfl.gov	
	John Peters	386-775-7525	jpeters@orangecityfl.gov	
Ormond Beach	Loretta Moisio	386-676-3315	moisio@ormonbeach.org	
	Robin Gawel	386-676-3343	Robin.Gawel@ormondbeach.org	
Pierson				
Ponce Inlet	Ami Pierce	386-236-2186	apierce@ponce-inlet.org	Bailey
	Hank Baker		hbaker@ponce-inlet.org	
Port Orange	Marget Tomlinson	386-506-5563	mtomlinson@port-orange.org	
	Valerie Duhl	386-506-5664	vduhl@port-orange.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
	Debra Weher	386-506-5560	dweher@port-orange.org	
South Daytona	Josh McEnany	386-322-3000	jmcenany@southdaytona.org	
	James Gillis Jr	386-322-3000	lgillis@southdaytona.org	
	Becky Witte	386-322-3000	bwitte@southdaytona.org	
Volusia County Departments				
Emergency Mgmt	Aubrie Austin	386-254-1500	alaustin@volusia.org	
	Yolanda Buckles	386-254-1500	ybuckles@volusia.org	
	CLINT MECHAM	386-254-1500	cmecham@volusia.org	
Coastal Division	Jessica Fentress	386-248-8072	jfentress@volusia.org	
	Niles Cyzycki	386-248-8072	NCyzycki@volusia.org	
	Olivia Thomas		othomas@volusia.org	
Community Assistance	Corry Brown	386-736-5955	cabrown@voluisa.org	
DB Airport	Karen Feaster	386-248-8030	kfeaster@volusia.org	
Emergency Services	Suzie Darby	386-822-5037	sdarby@volusia.org	
Environmental Management	Samantha West	386-736-5927	swest@volusia.org	

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Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Fire Services	Jeff Alberts	386-736-5940	jalberts@volusia.org	
GIS	Nancy Church	386-736-5922	nchurch@volusia.org	
Growth and Resource Management CRS Coord.	Jill Hemmerlein	386-736-5959	Jhemmerlein@volusia.org	
Mosquito Control	Tim MacHardy	386-424-2920	Tmachardy@volusia.org	
Public Works	Arden Fontaine	386-736-5965	afontaine@volusia.org	
Recovery & Resiliency	David Linkinhoker	386-882-7773	DLinkinhoker@volusia.org	
	Chris Williams	386-747-9221	CRWilliams@volusia.org	Chris Williams
	Melissa DeWall	386-852-7709		Melissa DeWall
Water Resources and Utilities	Michael Ulrich	386-943-7027	Mulrich@volusia.org	
	Emergency Management Community Partners			
Advent Health	Mike Poinatowski	386-316-1120	michael.poinatowski@adventhealth.com	
Aptim	Pat White	386-299-7774	Patricia.white@aptim.com	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting				
ECFRPC	Michelle Ceckowski	407-402-3761	mcechowski@ecfrpc.org	
	McKenna Korzeniewski		MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org	
FDEM	Elizabeth Caison	850-524-0225	Elizabeth.Caison@em.myflorida.com	
Halifax Health				
SJRWMD	James Cannon	321-473-1341	jcannon@sjrwmd.com	
	Cammie Dewey		cdewey@sjrwmd.com	
	Mike McMunigle		MJMcMuni@sjrwmd.com	
	Jim Peterson		JPeterson@sjrwmd.com	
VC Health Department	Stephen Civitelli	386-274-0799	Stephen.Civitelli@flhealth.gov	
VC School Board	Ron Young	386-822-6630	Reyoung@volusia.k12.fl.us	
Transform 386	Dave Lukinhoker	386-882-7775	dlukinhoker@volusia.org	
Ashleigh Elkins				

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Volusia Prepares - Working Group Quarterly Meeting

Jurisdiction	Representative	Phone Number	Email Address	LMS
FAITH org.	Mary McLaughlin	386-761-9834	marymcteennis@gmail	
[illegible]				
Sugar Forest Comm.	Lori Becker	386 299 4425	Lorbecker@aol.com	
Parametrics	Pat White	386 299 7774	pmwhite404@gmail.com	
VCGRM	Clay Ervin	386 822 5013	cervin@volusia.org	
[illegible]	Tim Smith	386-423-8945		
[illegible]	Deb Ulmer	386-747-6094	ilc.dulmer@gmail.com	
	Mary Deny	386-690-5485	—	
South Daytona	Les Gillis	386-	bwitte@	
S. Daytona	Becky Witte	322-3014	southdaytona.org	

2025-2030 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC MEETINGS

Prepared by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council with Volusia County Emergency Management

November 25 & 26, 2024

Images: Volusia County Emergency Management Logo and East Central Florida Regional Planning Council Logo

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

History

- Volusia County's hazard mitigation planning efforts began in 1997 with the formation of the Volusia Prepares Committee
- First LMS in 1999 (adopted 2000), as part of the Florida Department of Community Affairs LMS Initiative
- The previous version of the LMS, prior to this 2025 version, was updated and adopted in 2020

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Overview of LMS & FMP

- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a 5-year plan that anticipates damage from a disaster to determine how to eliminate or reduce damage.
  - All hazards
  - Whole community
- The Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) is a plan that supports the National Flood Insurance Program to: identify known flood problem areas, establish goals, implement programs, and reduce flood insurance costs.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS Updated Goals

Strengthen	GOAL 1: Strengthen effective hazard mitigation programming through policies, regulations, and technology through local government collaborations.
Endeavor	GOAL 2: Local government will endeavor to have resilient critical infrastructure that supports operations before, during, and after disasters.
Encourage	GOAL 3: Encourage economic sustainability within the community.
Enhance	GOAL 4: Enhance the whole community's understanding of the hazards and the techniques used to minimize vulnerability.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS & FMP- Project Lists

- Create a Master Initiatives List
- Makes county eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding through Florida's Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and FEMA
- Grant funds are intended to bring mitigation projects to fruition that would end up on a wish list otherwise.

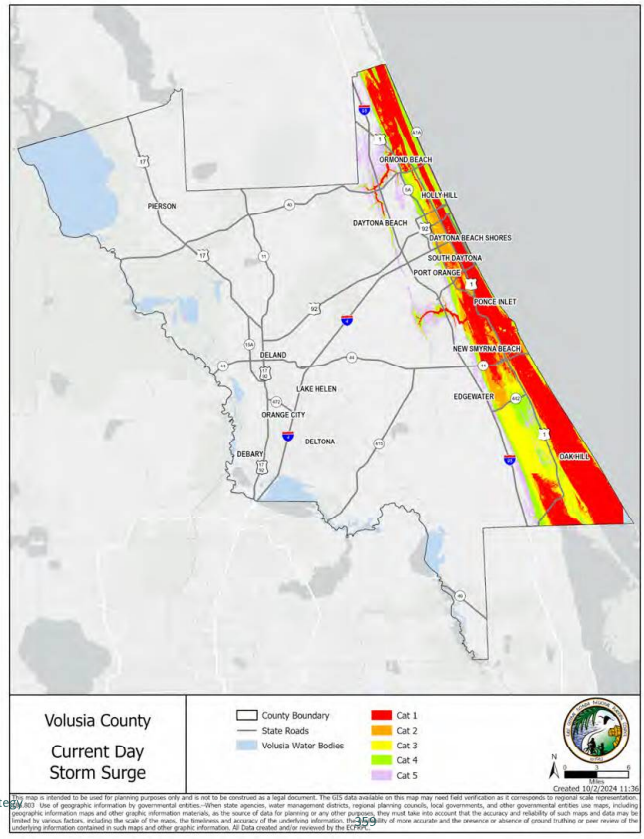
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Community Profile

- Age (2022):
  - Median age for the County was **46.6 years**
  - State median age of **42.7 years** of age
  - Roughly 25% of residents in Volusia are over 65
- Housing (2022):
  - Median value of owner-occupied housing units was **$251,400**
  - **$178,700** average in Florida
  - **$193,500** national average

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Image of current day storm surge impacting Volusia County. This map is organized by hurricane category using the SLOSH model (Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes model is a computer program that estimates storm surge heights caused by tropical cyclones). This map has been approved by FDEM.



Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Overview of Required Updates

- Community profile has been updated to include most recent census data
- Hazards have been refined to include additional risks and broaden the scope of disasters
- Hazard profiles have been updated to include recent occurrences within the past 5 years
- Vulnerability assessment is being conducted in partnership with Volusia County's Environmental Management and information from the County's Property Appraiser

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Overview of Required Updates (Continued)

- Capability assessment will use information collected from surveys
- Mitigation plan and strategies will consist of the Quarter 3 & 4 priority list
- All data and maps are being updated currently

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

We Need You!

- Public participation is vital to the success of the LMS/FMP
- Understanding individual homeowners' capabilities to withstand and respond to disasters is crucial for county to understand the **NEEDS** of the whole community

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Survey QR Codes

Neighborhood Association Survey for Volusia Residents

Local Business Survey for Volusia County Business Owners

Floodplain Management Public Survey for Volusia County

Images: Three Photos of Survey QR Codes to Scan with Cell Phone

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS/FMP Public Meeting

Tuesday, November 26, 2024
Daytona Public Library

NAME	AFFILIATION	EMAIL	PHONE
[illegible]			386-795-0563
MARY E HAZZARD			267-450-1680
TRACI AUDERSON			386.677.0257
Dot Senne		dotsenne@aol.com	3862952920
George CARTER			
Marcella Carter			
Hank Baker			236-2188
Patrick Senne		pat.senne@	386-[illegible]
HEATHER BLANCK		colliersevg.com	274-8679
Mike McDowell		heather.blanck	386-214-7209
Beverly FANT	West Winds	@gmail.com	
	condo	DLJB FANT 888@gmail	386 846 5864
	1750 & 1800 So Palmetto	386-846-5864	
John J. Nicholson	Resident	g	386-265-8190
Javier Benavente	resident CODB	javibene@msn.com	
Lori Becker	Port OR Resident	Lorbecker	386 2994425
Monica Paris	Comm Zone 1 CODB	parismonica@codb.us	386-214-3822
Sonya Bell Bell	homeowner	rbellzrus@gmail	386-589 3422
Daniel & Sherri Tippins	homeowner	szlegal@AOL.com	386-290-4054
Jeff Cahill	Home Owner	jefcahill@Hotmail.com	3864519822
Catherine PANTE	Homeowner		386-566-3692
Jenny Jnazak	Daytona Beach Permacultural Guild	jnazak@yahoo.com	512-619-[illegible]
Nic Mostert	NSB	MOSTERTH@hotmail.com	386-212-[illegible]
Tom Peacock	ME	TOMMAIDLANDSS@AOL	1260
Peter Sigmann	Sierra Club	peter@sigmann.net	3862815627
SUSANNE ODENA	MANY	sueodena@hotmail.com	4077602304
Jill Hemmerlin	GRM	jhemmerlin@gmail.com	
McKenna Korzeniewski	ECFRPC	MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

LMS/FMP Public Meeting

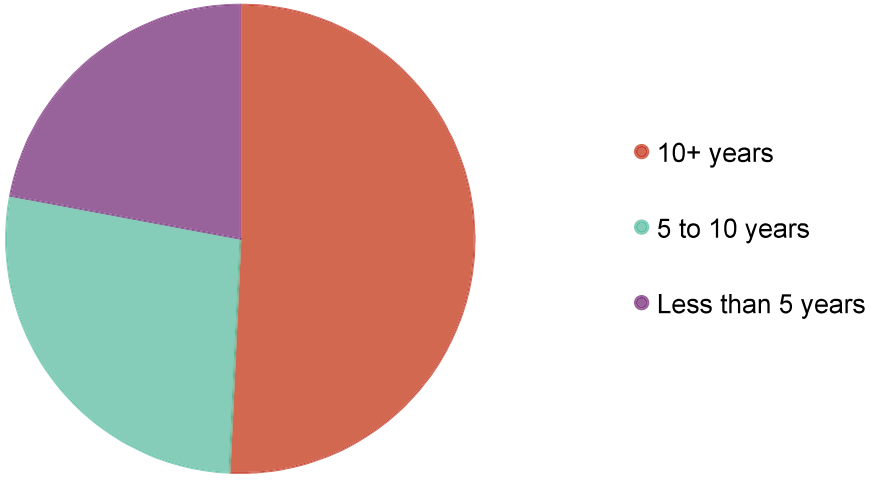
Monday, November 25, 2024
Deland Public Library

NAME	AFFILIATION	EMAIL	PHONE
McKenna Korzeniewski	ECFRPC	MKorzeniewski@ecfrpc.org	
John Bondur	John Knox Mag	JKBONDUR@COMCAST.NET	
Dace Arrington / city of Orange City		darrington@orangecityfl.gov	
Terri Ellis		TLJOHO AOL.com	330 252-7323
Phyllis Wilcox	City of Deltona	Pwilcox@deltonafl.gov	
Glenn Whitcomb	City of Deltona	gwhitcomb@deltonafl.gov	
David Will	NSB	DLWill1507@gmail	386-689-72
Wendy Anderson	EMRAC	Wanders1@stetson.edu	417-353-008
Joe Dubac	NSB	jdubac@snet.net	860-460-6128
David Linkinhoker	Recovery & Resil.	d.linkinhoker@volusia	386-882-7773
Melissa DeWall	Recovery + Resiliency	mdewall@volusia.org	386-882-7709
Stephanie Bryson	Deland Museum	brysonwestoy@gmail.com	386.479.1666
Jon Cheney	HOA	jcheney61@icloud.com	386 848 6650
Yolanda Buckles	VCEM	ybucklese volusia.org	386 254 1500
Kurja Wilkes		Kurjawilkes@gmail.	847-420-2973

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Floodplain Management Public Survey for Volusia County

How long have you lived in your current residence?

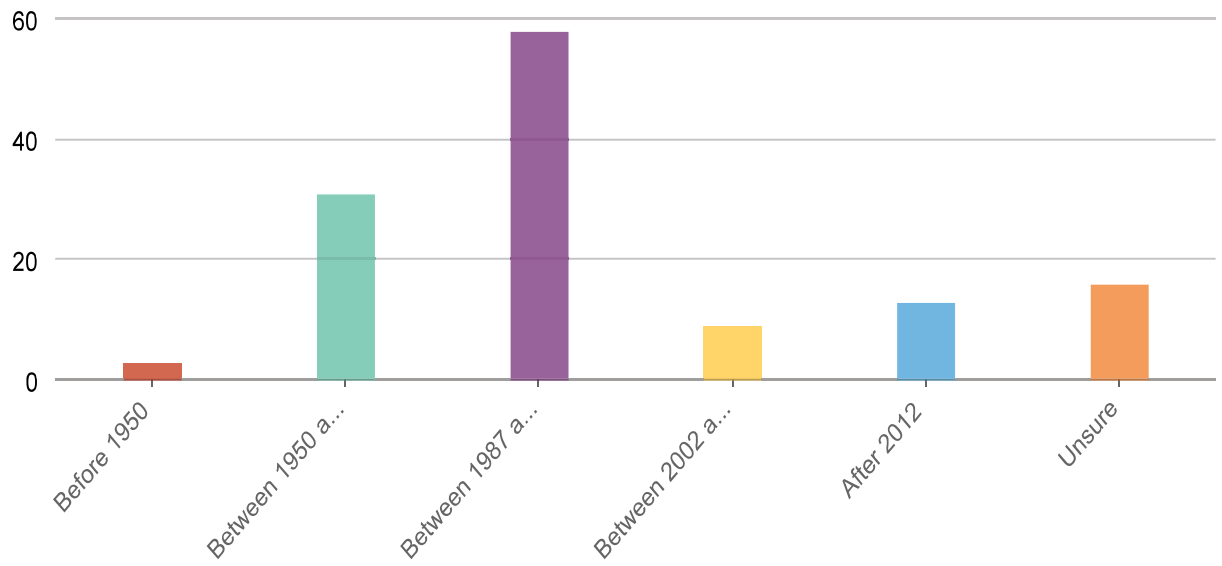


Answers	Count	Percentage
10+ years	69	50.74%
5 to 10 years	37	27.21%
Less than 5 years	30	22.06%

Answered: 136 Skipped: 0

What year was your home built?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

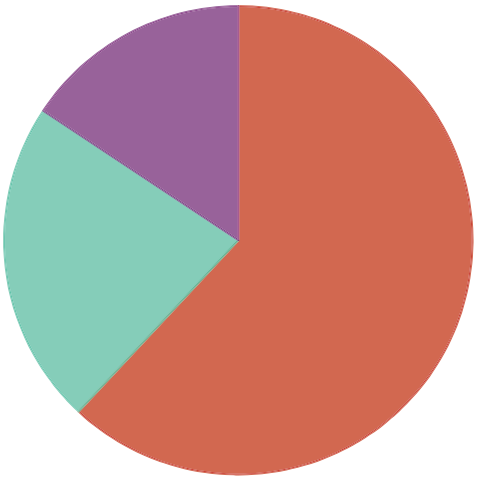


Answers	Count	Percentage
Before 1950	3	2.21%
Between 1950 and 1968	31	22.79%
Between 1987 and 2001	58	42.65%
Between 2002 and 2012	9	6.62%
After 2012	13	9.56%
Unsure	16	11.76%

Answered: 130 Skipped: 6

How concerned are you about the possibility of your home flooding?

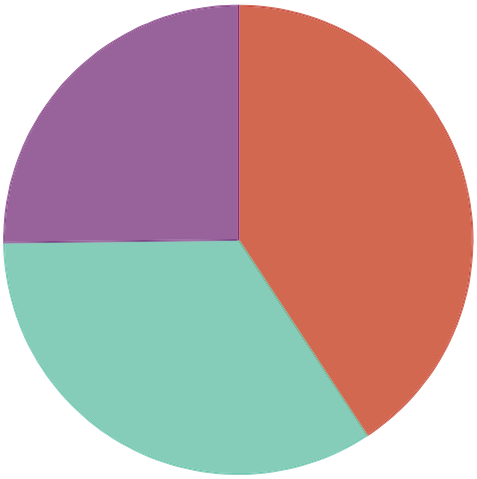
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Very concerned	83	61.03%
Somewhat concerned	30	22.06%
Not concerned about the possibility of home flooding	21	15.44%

Answered: 134 Skipped: 2

Is your home located within a Flood hazard zone (floodplain)?

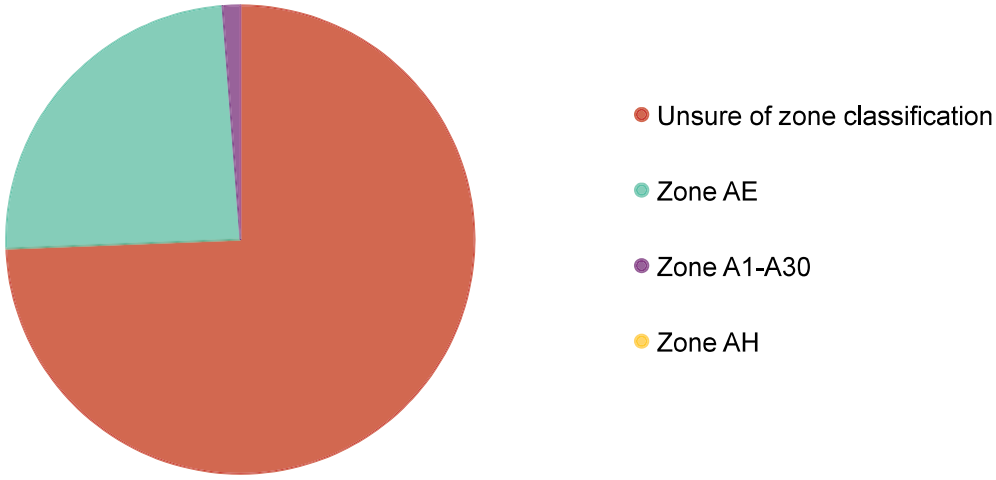


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Not located in floodplain	55	40.44%
Yes, located in floodplain	46	33.82%
Unsure if home is located in a floodplain	34	25%

Answered: 135 Skipped: 1

If located within a floodplain, which zone?

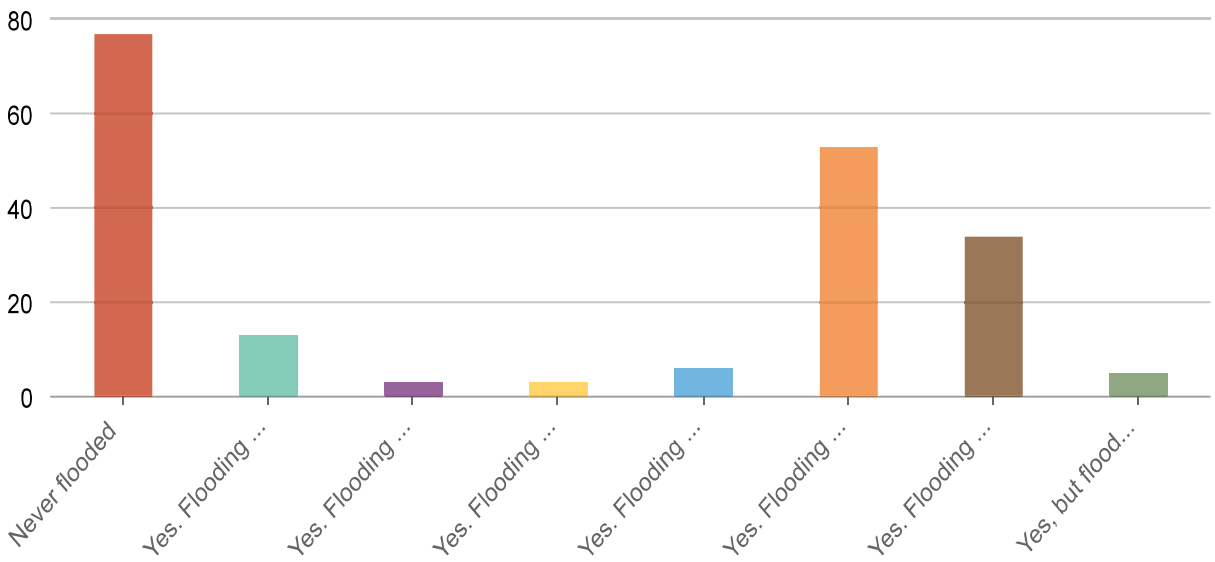


Answers	Count	Percentage
Unsure of zone classification	61	44.85%
Zone AE	20	14.71%
Zone A1-A30	1	0.74%
Zone AH	0	0%

Answered: 82 Skipped: 54

Has your home (to your knowledge) ever flooded due to natural causes?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

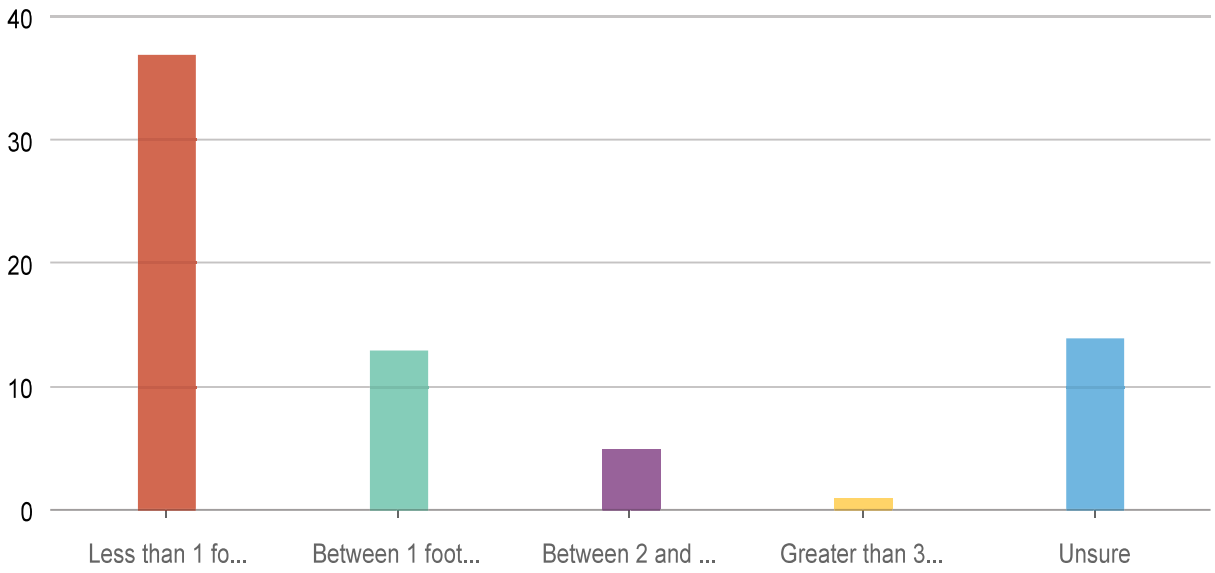


Answers	Count	Percentage
Never flooded	77	56.62%
Yes. Flooding occurred between 2000-2009.	13	9.56%
Yes. Flooding occurred between 2010 and 2012.	3	2.21%
Yes. Flooding occurred between 2013 and 2016.	3	2.21%
Yes. Flooding occurred in 2017.	6	4.41%
Yes. Flooding occurred in 2022.	53	38.97%
Yes. Flooding occurred in 2024.	34	25%
Yes, but flooding has occurred in years not listed.	5	3.68%

Answered: 133 Skipped: 3

What depth was the water in your home during the last flooding event noted i...

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

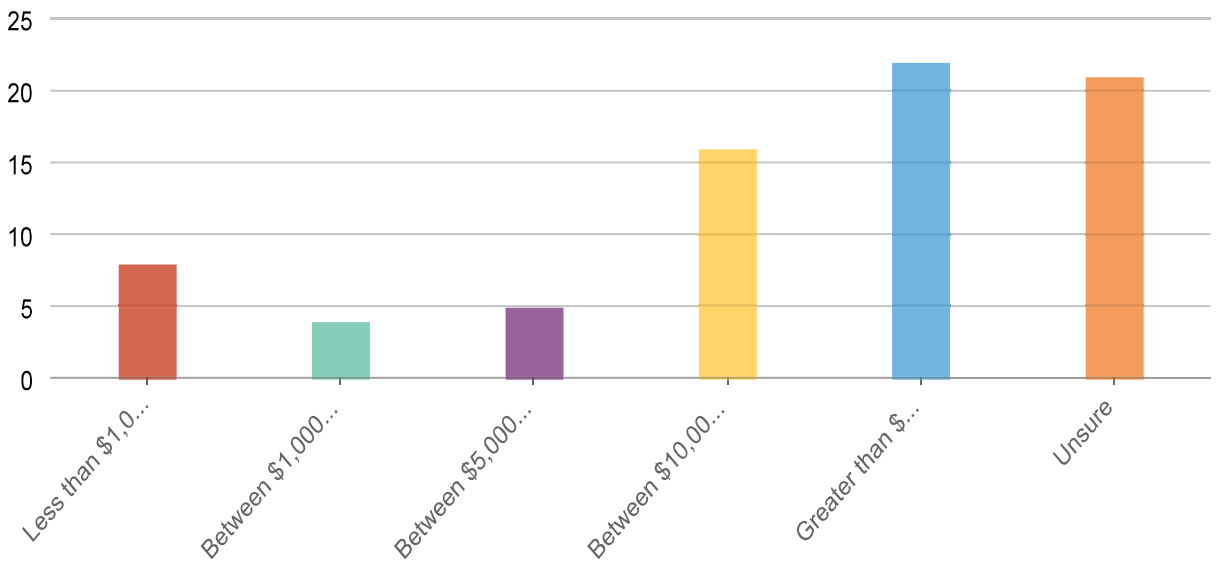


Answers	Count	Percentage
Less than 1 foot	37	27.21%
Between 1 foot and 2 feet	13	9.56%
Between 2 and 3 feet	5	3.68%
Greater than 3 feet	1	0.74%
Unsure	14	10.29%

Answered: 70 Skipped: 66

What was the approximate dollar value of structural damages to your home…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

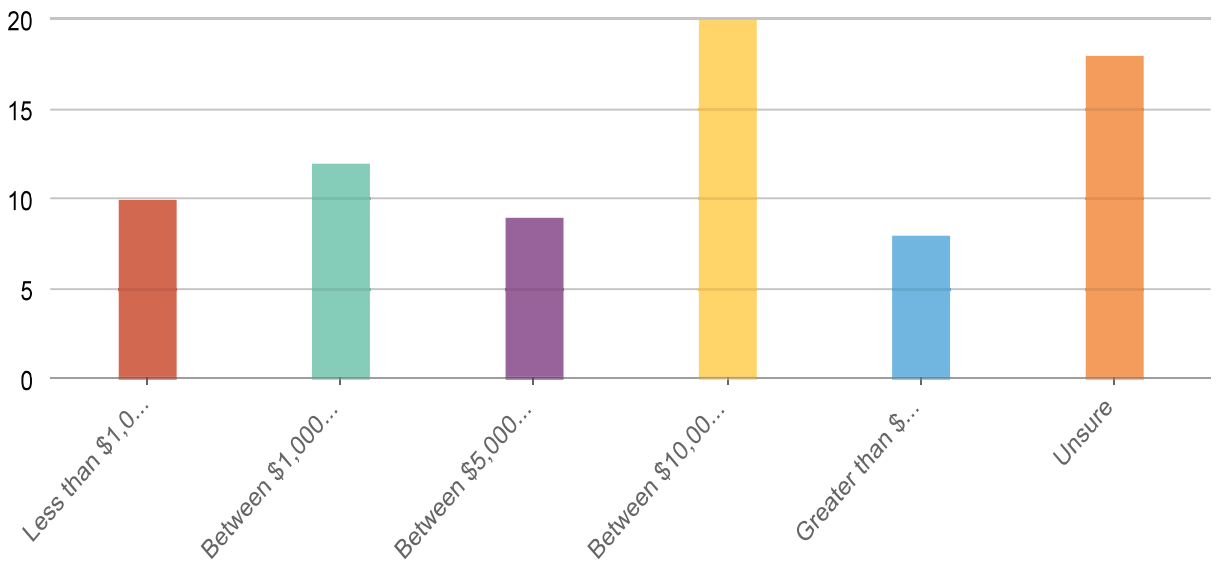


Answers	Count	Percentage
Less than $1,000	8	5.88%
Between $1,000 and $4,999	4	2.94%
Between $5,000 and $9,999	5	3.68%
Between $10,000 and $49,999	16	11.76%
Greater than $50,000	22	16.18%
Unsure	21	15.44%

Answered: 76 Skipped: 60

What was the approximate dollar value of all personal items lost during the la…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

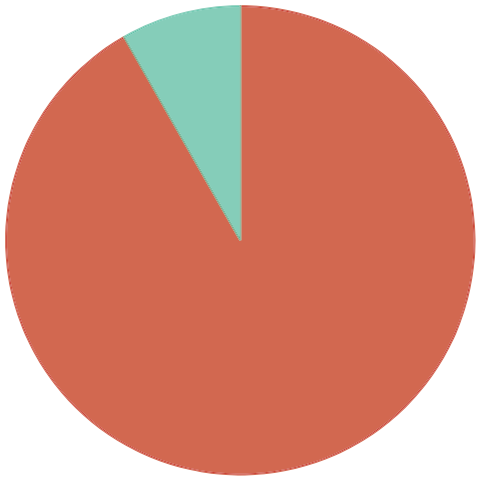


Answers	Count	Percentage
Less than $1,000	10	7.35%
Between $1,000 and $4,999	12	8.82%
Between $5,000 and $9,999	9	6.62%
Between $10,000 and $49,999	20	14.71%
Greater than $50,000	8	5.88%
Unsure	18	13.24%

Answered: 77 Skipped: 59

Have you noticed an increase in the duration and frequency of these flood…

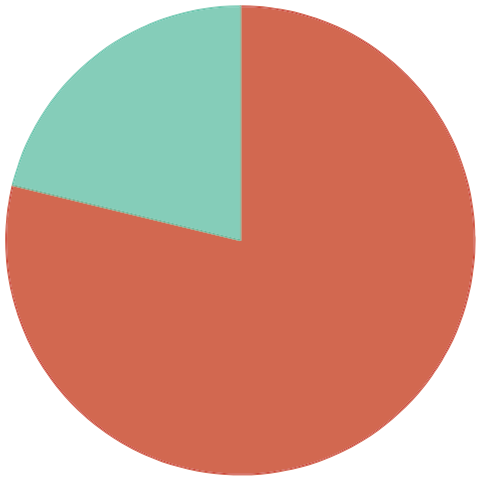
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	111	81.62%
No	10	7.35%

Answered: 121 Skipped: 15

Has local roadway flooding (in your neighborhood) directly impacted access …

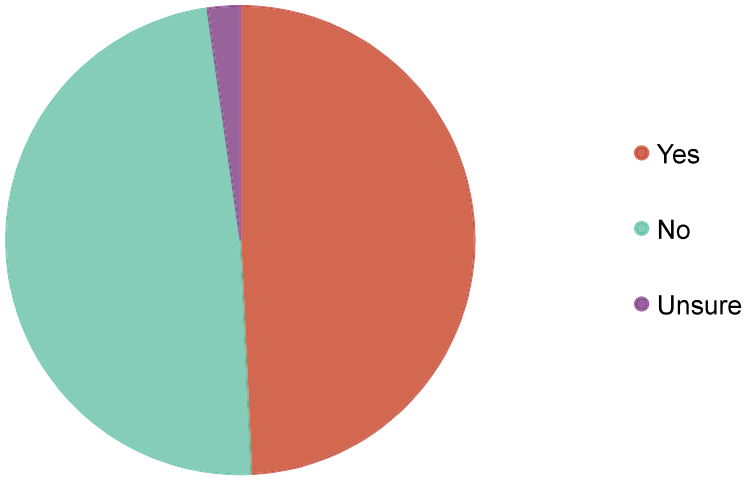


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	104	76.47%
No	28	20.59%

Answered: 132 Skipped: 4

Do you currently have flood insurance for your property?



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	66	48.53%
No	65	47.79%
Unsure	3	2.21%

Answered: 134 Skipped: 2

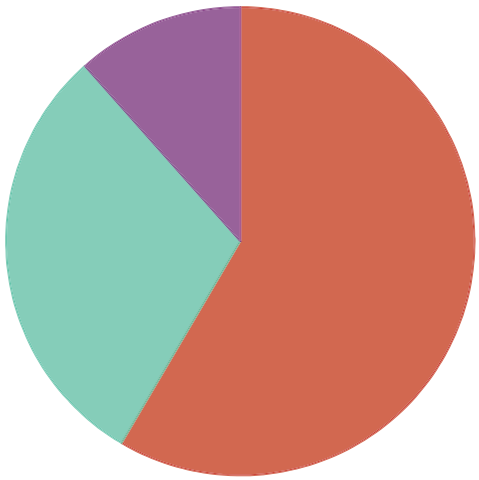
If you do not have flood insurance, which of the following best describes you…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
My property is outside the floodplain.	25	18.38%
Flood insurance is too expensive.	18	13.24%
I feel there is no real threat to my property.	12	8.82%
I rent my home.	8	5.88%

Answered: 63 Skipped: 73

Have any flood mitigation efforts been implemented to your property?

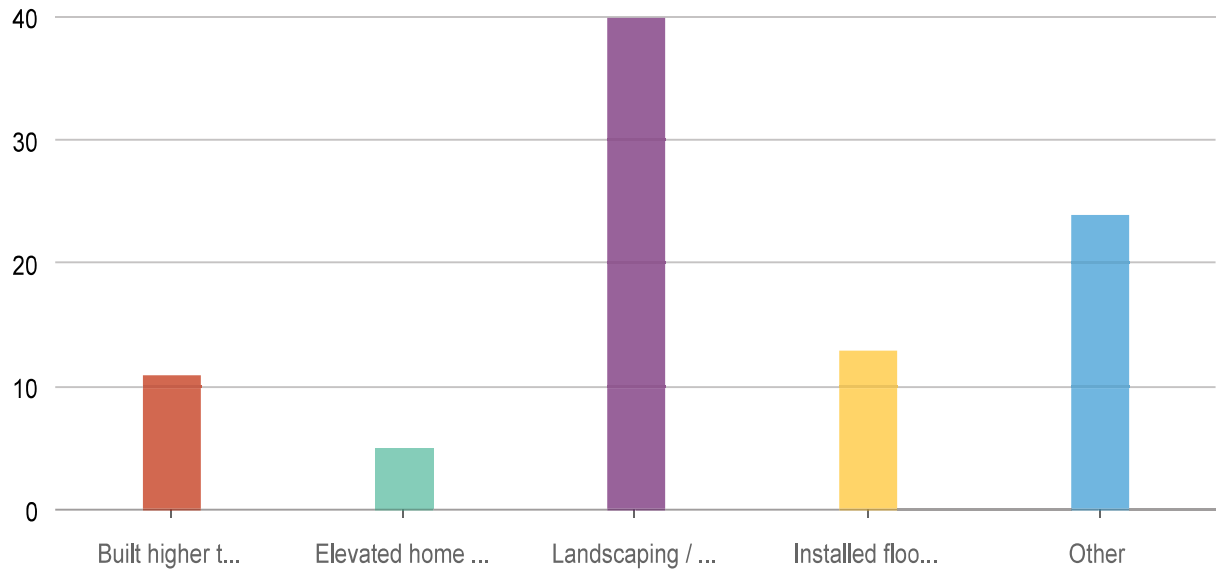


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
No, flood mitigation efforts have not been implemented on my property.	76	55.88%
Yes, flood mitigation efforts have been implemented on my property.	39	28.68%
Unsure	15	11.03%

Answered: 130 Skipped: 6

Which type of mitigation efforts have been conducted on your property?

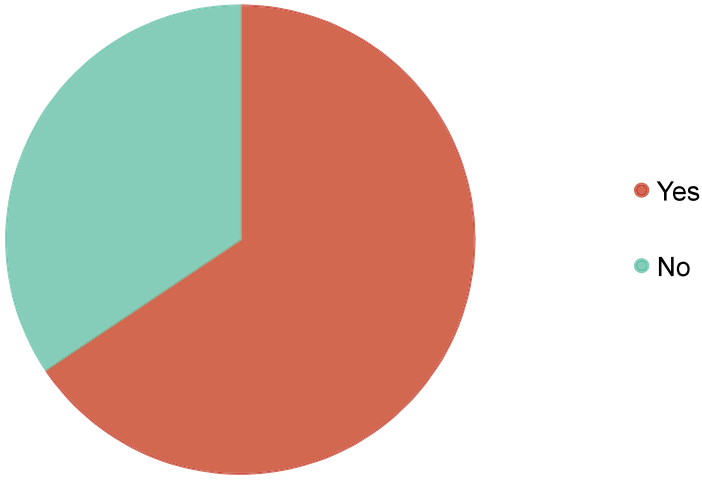


Answers	Count	Percentage
Built higher than 100 year floodplain	11	8.09%
Elevated home / first floor is parking or access only	5	3.68%
Landscaping / drainage improvements	40	29.41%
Installed flood barriers	13	9.56%
Other	24	17.65%

Answered: 62 Skipped: 74

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

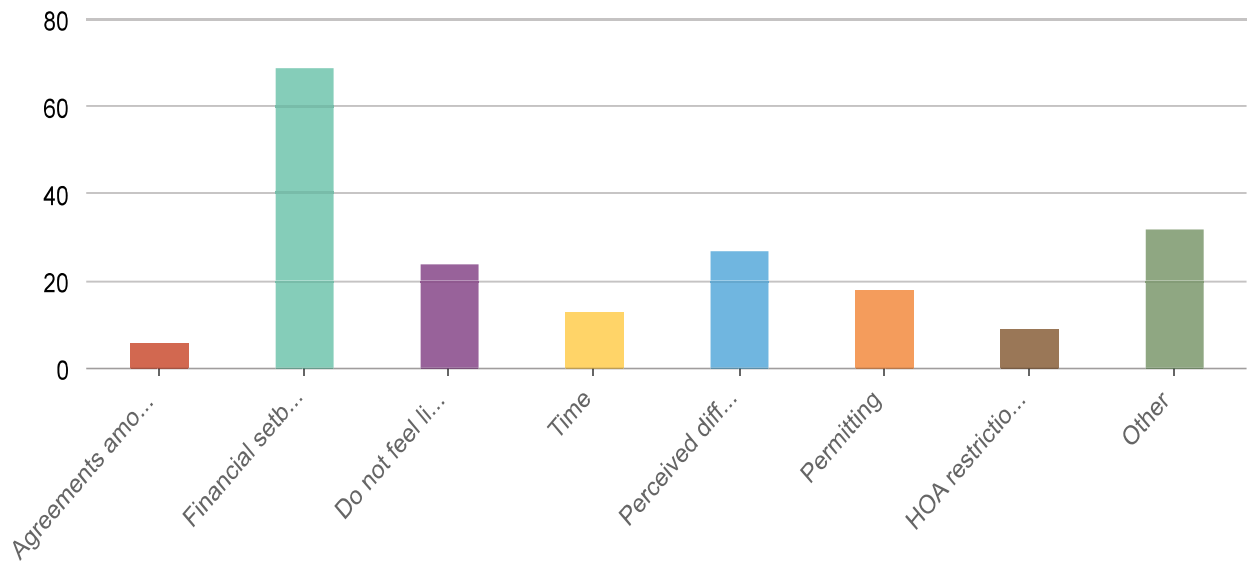
Have you considered implementing flood management strategies on your…



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	82	60.29%
No	43	31.62%

Answered: 125 Skipped: 11

What is your biggest hold-back to implementing mitigation strategies?

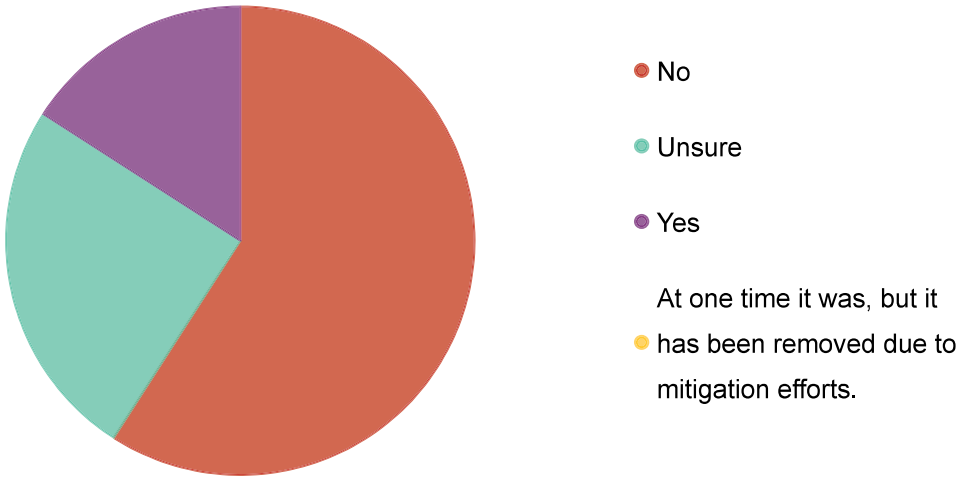


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Agreements among others in multi-family dwelling	6	4.41%
Financial setback	69	50.74%
Do not feel like it would make an impact	24	17.65%
Time	13	9.56%
Perceived difficulty	27	19.85%
Permitting	18	13.24%
HOA restrictions	9	6.62%
Other	32	23.53%

Answered: 116 Skipped: 20

Is your home currently classified as a repetitive loss property?



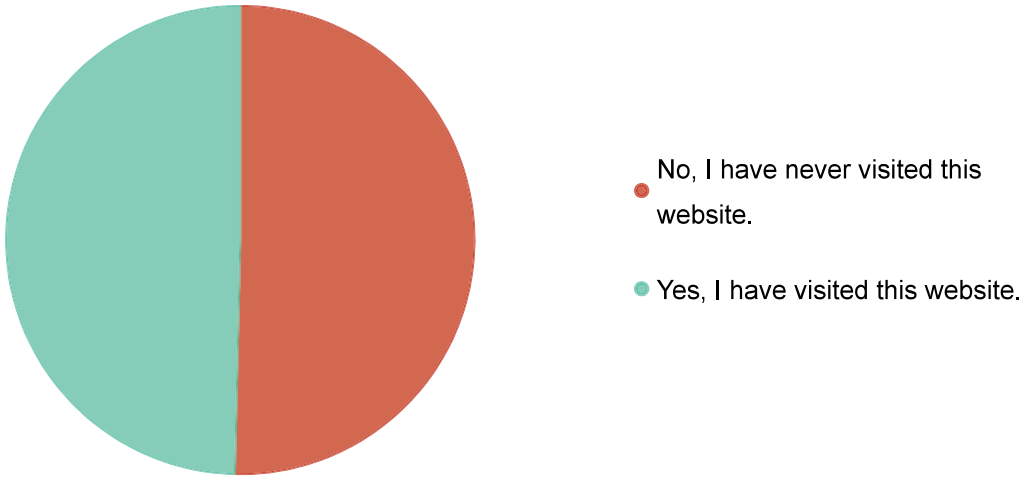
Answers	Count	Percentage
No	78	57.35%
Unsure	33	24.26%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Yes	21	15.44%
At one time it was, but it has been removed due to mitigation efforts.	0	0%

Answered: 132 Skipped: 4

Did you know that you can view the current floodplain and other county wide…

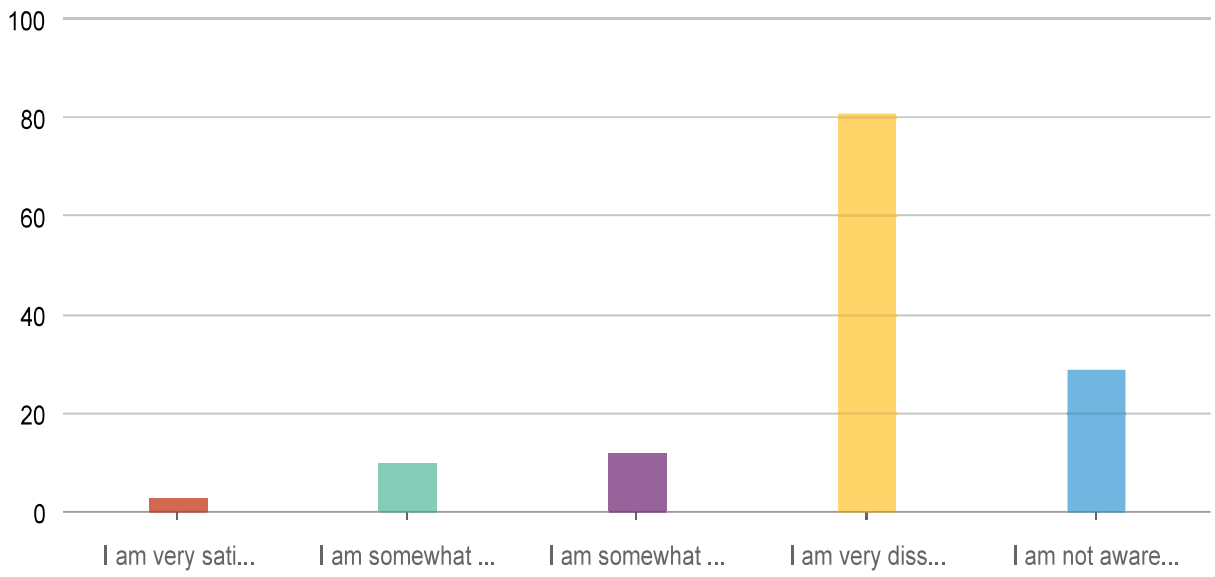


Answers	Count	Percentage
No, I have never visited this website.	67	49.26%
Yes, I have visited this website.	66	48.53%

Answered: 133 Skipped: 3

How satisfied are you with how your jurisdiction handles public involvement…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

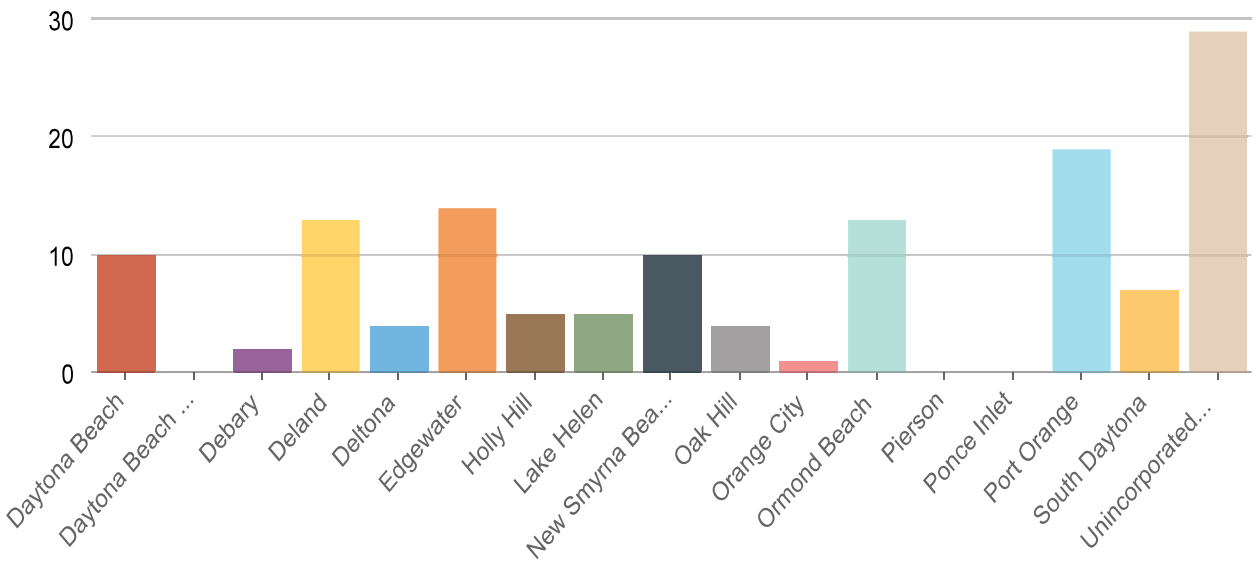


Answers	Count	Percentage
I am very satisfied	3	2.21%
I am somewhat satisfied	10	7.35%
I am somewhat dissatisfied	12	8.82%
I am very dissatisfied	81	59.56%
I am not aware of any public involvement/outreach efforts concerning flood hazards conducted by my jurisdiction	29	21.32%

Answered: 135 Skipped: 1

Your property is located in which jurisdiction?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Daytona Beach	10	7.35%
Daytona Beach Shores	0	0%
Debary	2	1.47%
Deland	13	9.56%
Deltona	4	2.94%
Edgewater	14	10.29%
Holly Hill	5	3.68%
Lake Helen	5	3.68%
New Smyrna Beach	10	7.35%
Oak Hill	4	2.94%
Orange City	1	0.74%
Ormond Beach	13	9.56%
Pierson	0	0%
Ponce Inlet	0	0%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

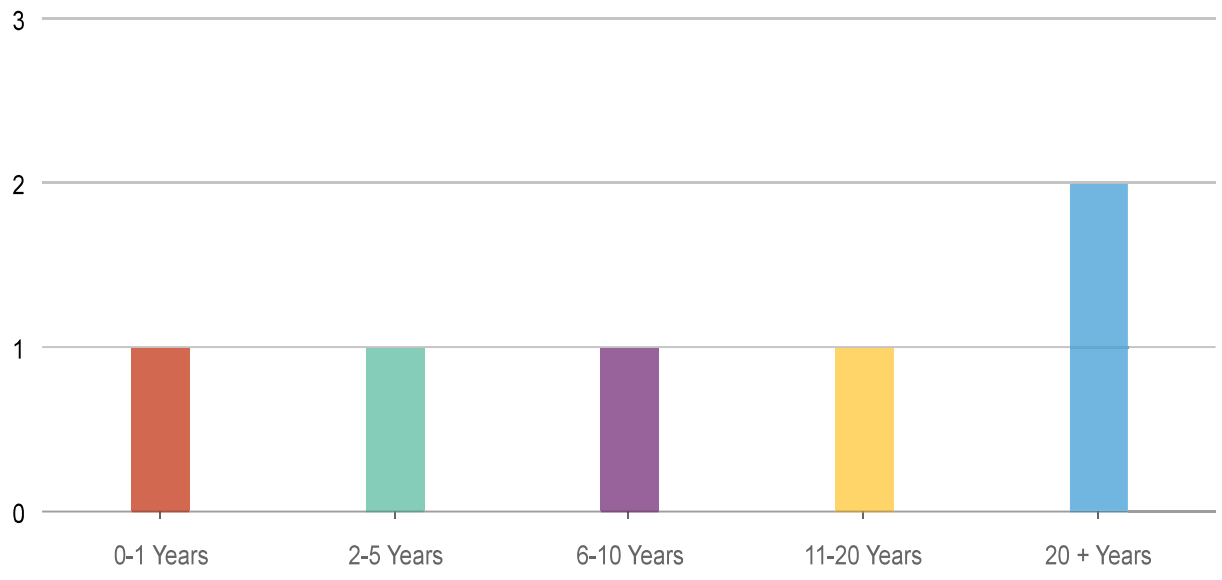
Port Orange	19	13.97%
South Daytona	7	5.15%
Unincorporated Volusia County	29	21.32%

Answered: 136 Skipped: 0

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Local Business Survey for Volusia County Business Owners

How long have you been in business at your current location?

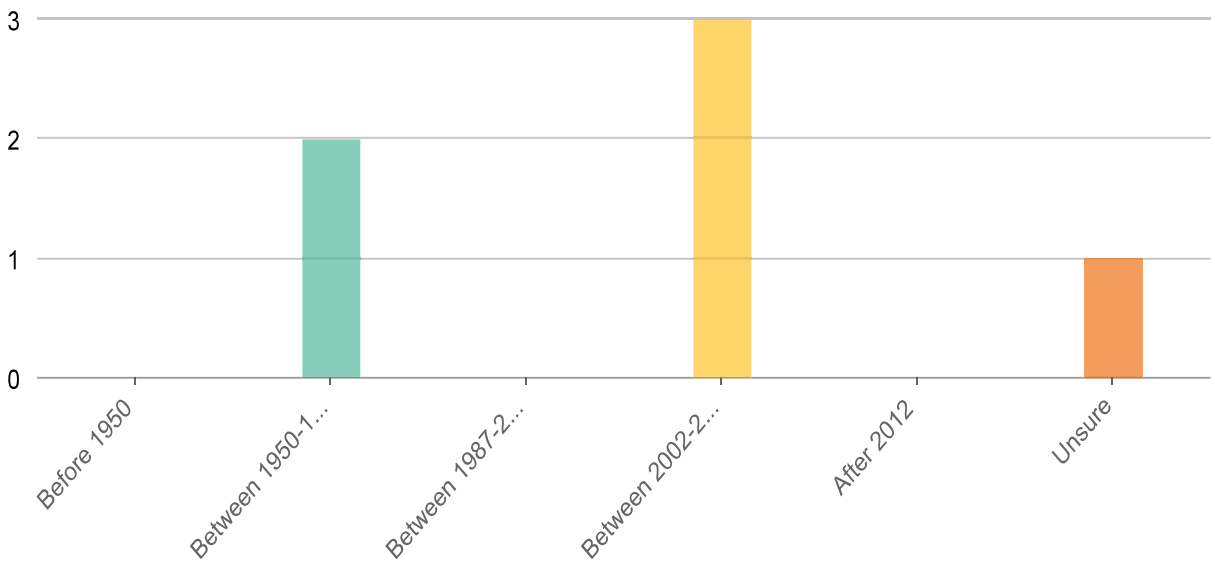


Answers	Count	Percentage
0-1 Years	1	16.67%
2-5 Years	1	16.67%
6-10 Years	1	16.67%
11-20 Years	1	16.67%
20 + Years	2	33.33%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

In what year was your building constructed?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

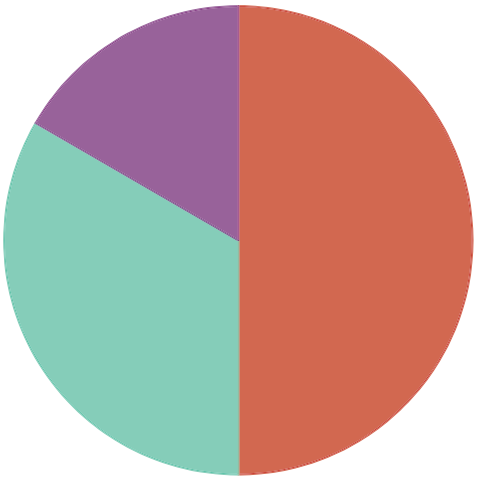


Answers	Count	Percentage
Before 1950	0	0%
Between 1950-1986	2	33.33%
Between 1987-2001	0	0%
Between 2002-2012	3	50%
After 2012	0	0%
Unsure	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

How concerned are you about the possibility of your business being flooded?

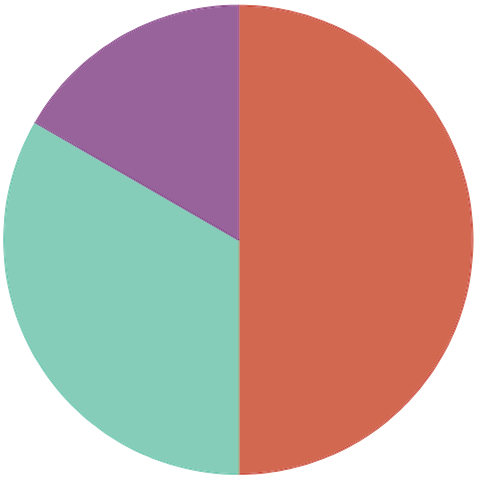
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Not concerned	3	50%
Very concerned	2	33.33%
Somewhat	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

How concerned are you about the possibility of the streets accessing your…

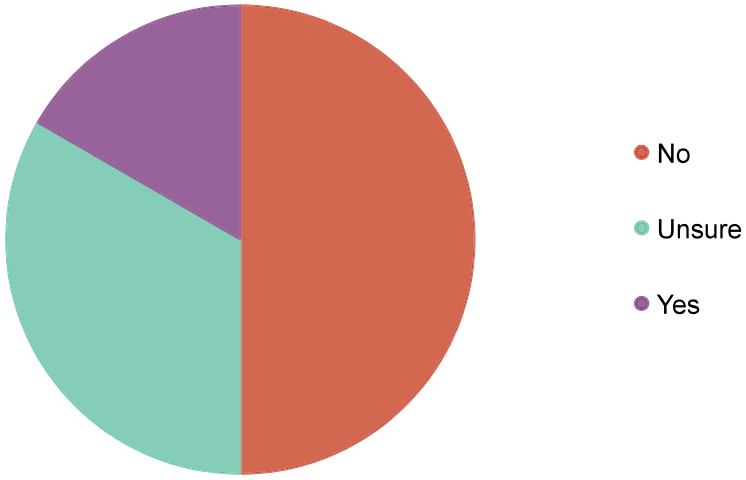


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Very concerned	3	50%
Somewhat	2	33.33%
Not concerned	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Is your business located within a designated flood hazard zone (floodplain)?

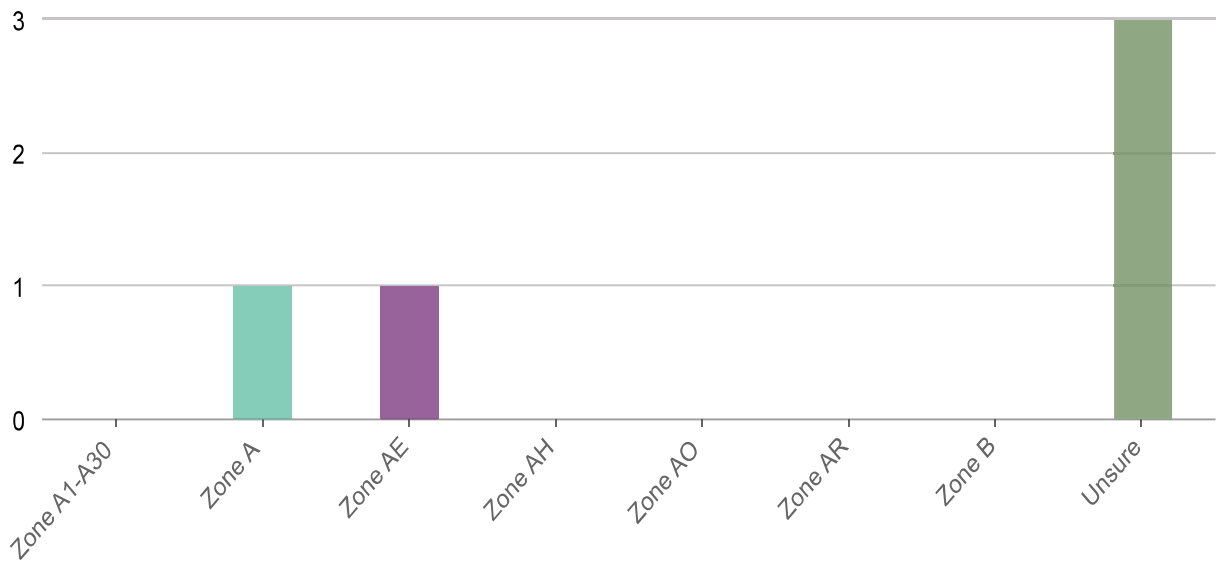


Answers	Count	Percentage
No	3	50%
Unsure	2	33.33%
Yes	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Which zone is your property located in?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

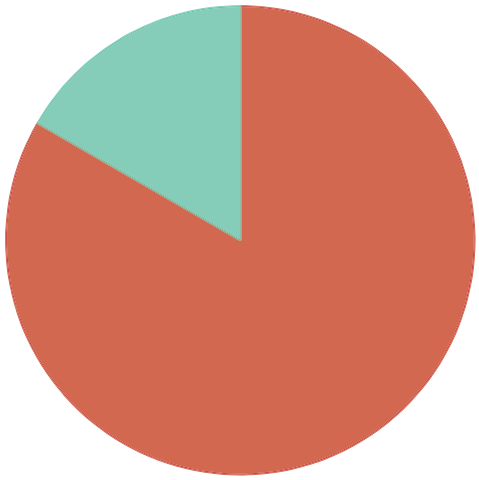


Answers	Count	Percentage
Zone A1-A30	0	0%
Zone A	1	16.67%
Zone AE	1	16.67%
Zone AH	0	0%
Zone AO	0	0%
Zone AR	0	0%
Zone B	0	0%
Unsure	3	50%

Answered: 5 Skipped: 1

Was being located in a flood zone a concern in locating your business at its…

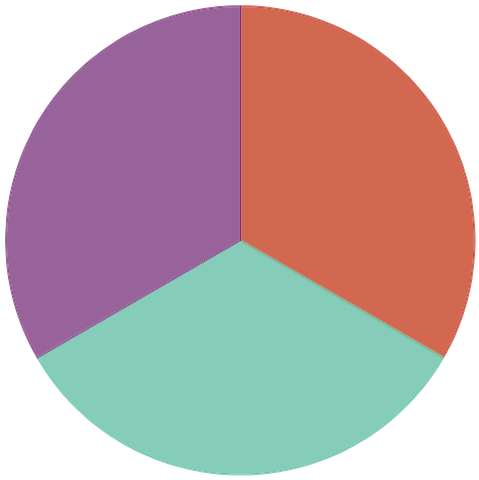
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
No	5	83.33%
Yes	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Has your place of business ever flooded due to natural/environmental causes?

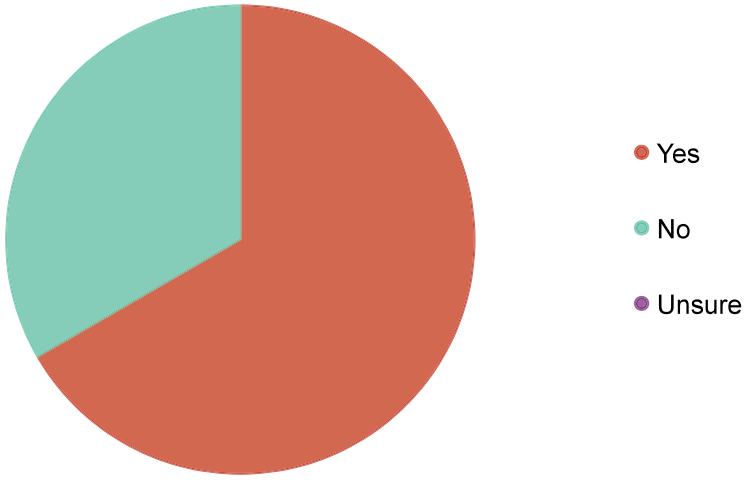


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	2	33.33%
No	2	33.33%
Unsure	2	33.33%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Have you seen an increase in the frequency or duration of flood events?

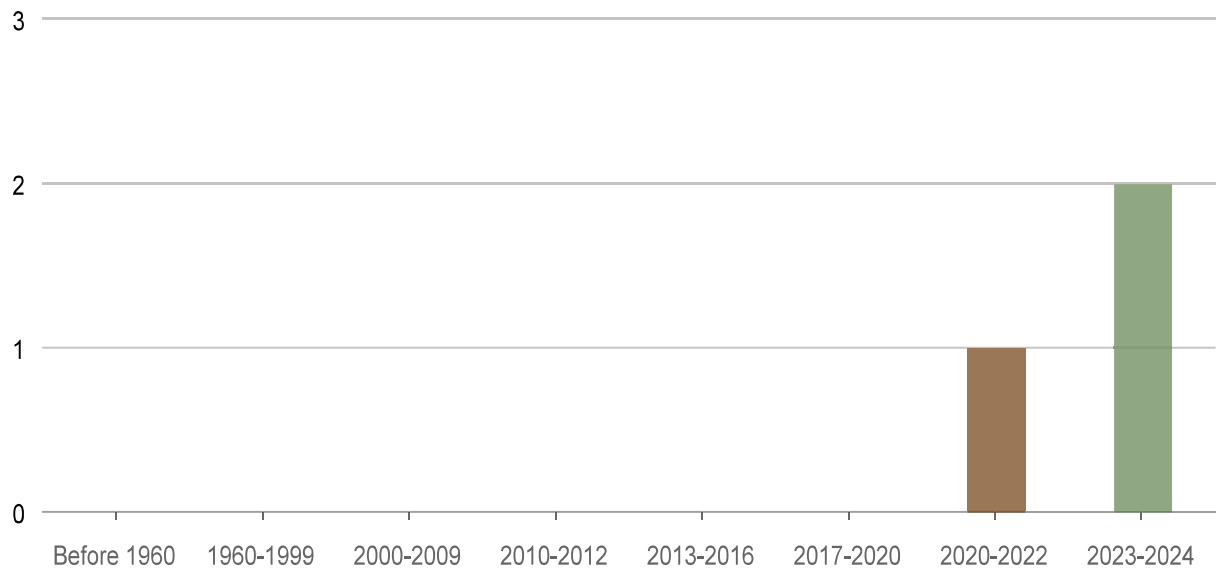


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	66.67%
No	2	33.33%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

To the best of your knowledge, during which period has your place of business flood?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

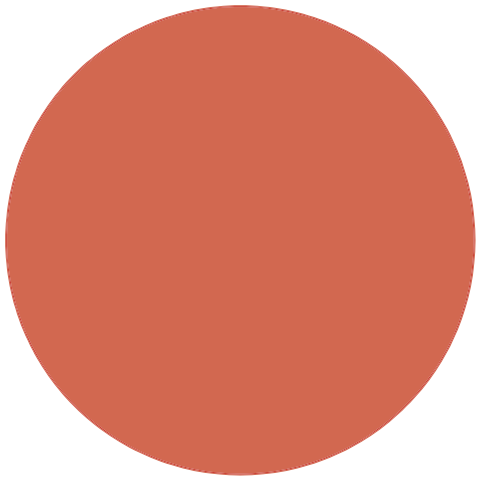


Answers	Count	Percentage
Before 1960	0	0%
1960-1999	0	0%
2000-2009	0	0%
2010-2012	0	0%
2013-2016	0	0%
2017-2020	0	0%
2020-2022	1	16.67%
2023-2024	2	33.33%

Answered: 2 Skipped: 4

What was the approximate dollar value of all damages and losses to your…

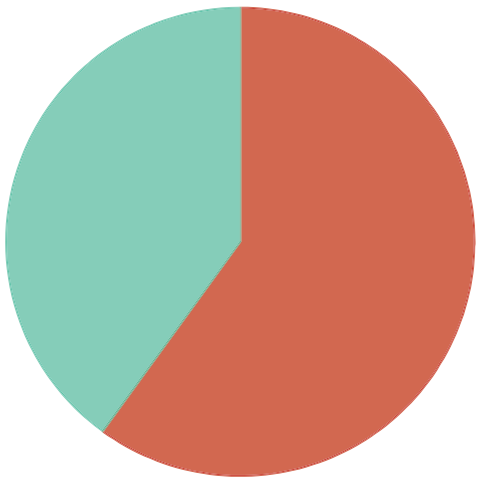
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Less than $5,000	4	66.67%
$5,000-$10,000	0	0%
Greater than $10,000	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 2

Did your business have flood insurance during time of flood events?

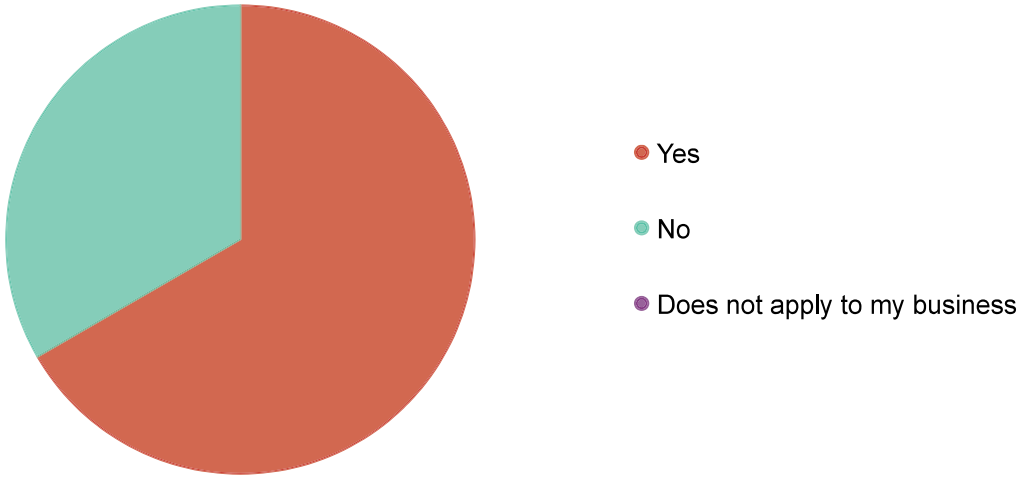


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	3	50%
Does not apply to my business	2	33.33%
No	0	0%

Answered: 5 Skipped: 1

Has roadway flooding ever impacted access to your business?

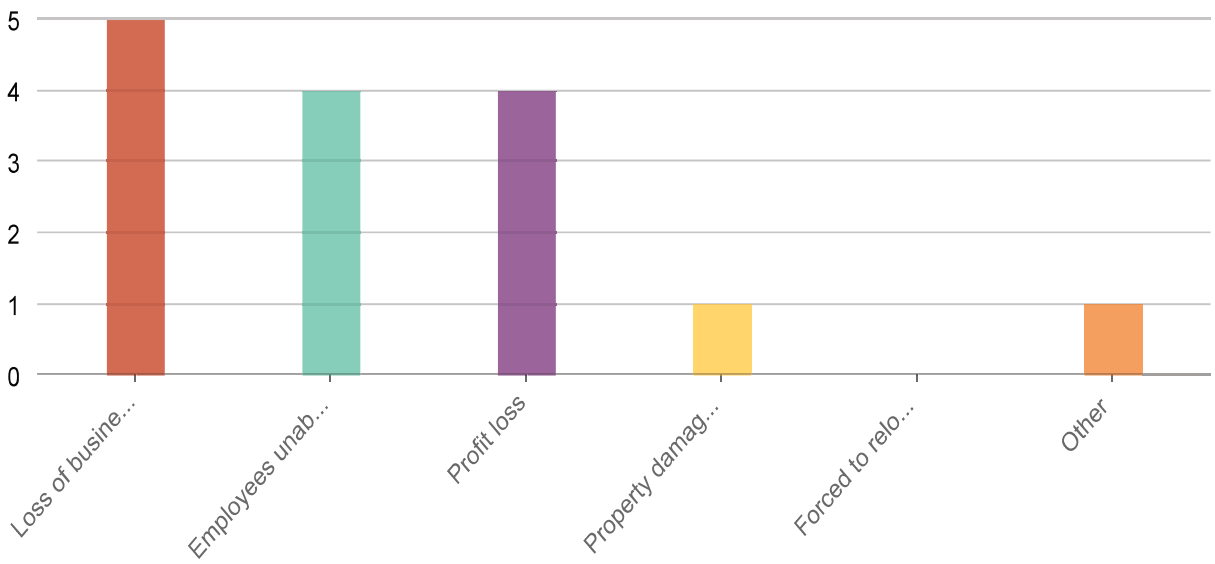


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	66.67%
No	2	33.33%
Does not apply to my business	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Describe, if any, the economic effect local flooding has on your business?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

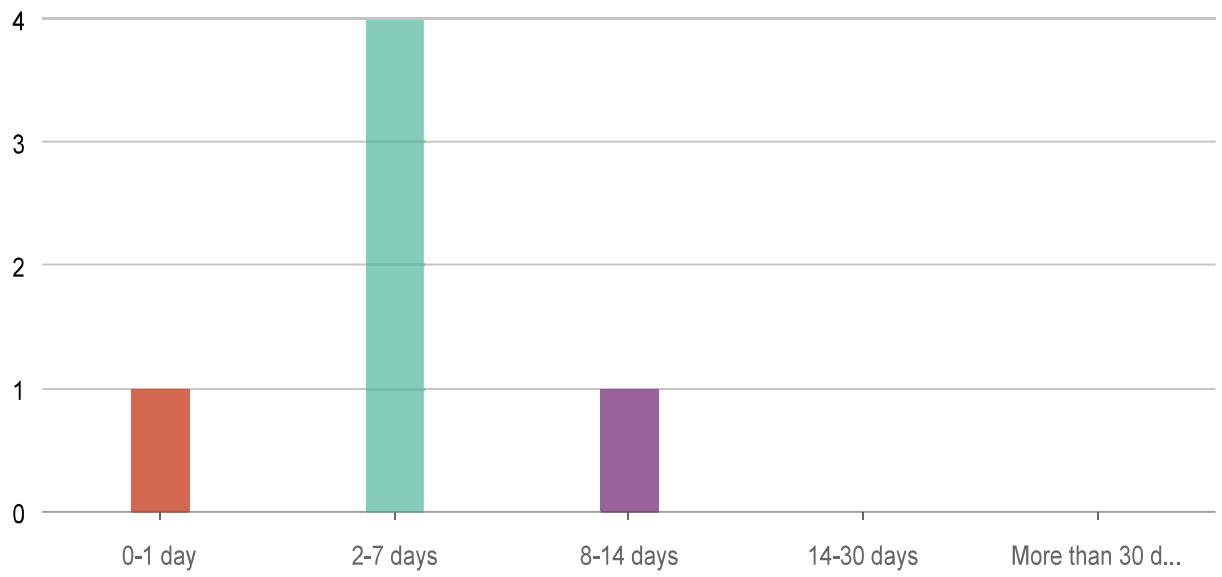


Answers	Count	Percentage
Loss of business days	5	83.33%
Employees unable to work	4	66.67%
Profit loss	4	66.67%
Property damage	1	16.67%
Forced to relocate	0	0%
Other	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Approximately how many days in the past five years (2019-2024) has your…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

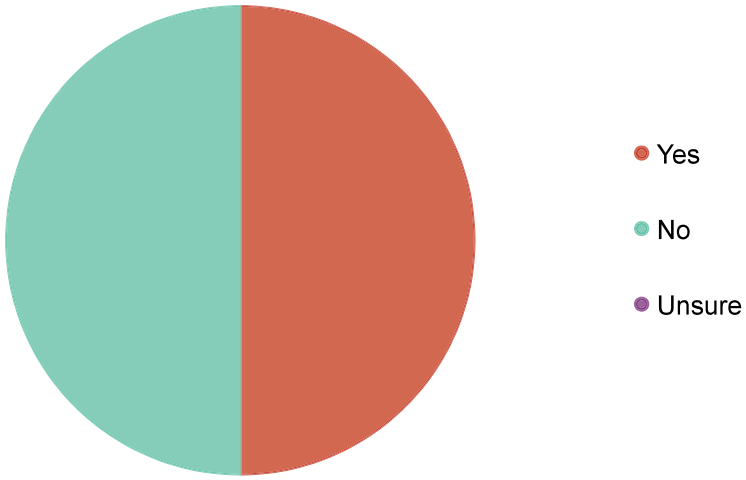


Answers	Count	Percentage
0-1 day	1	16.67%
2-7 days	4	66.67%
8-14 days	1	16.67%
14-30 days	0	0%
More than 30 days in the past five years	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Does your business currently have flood insurance?

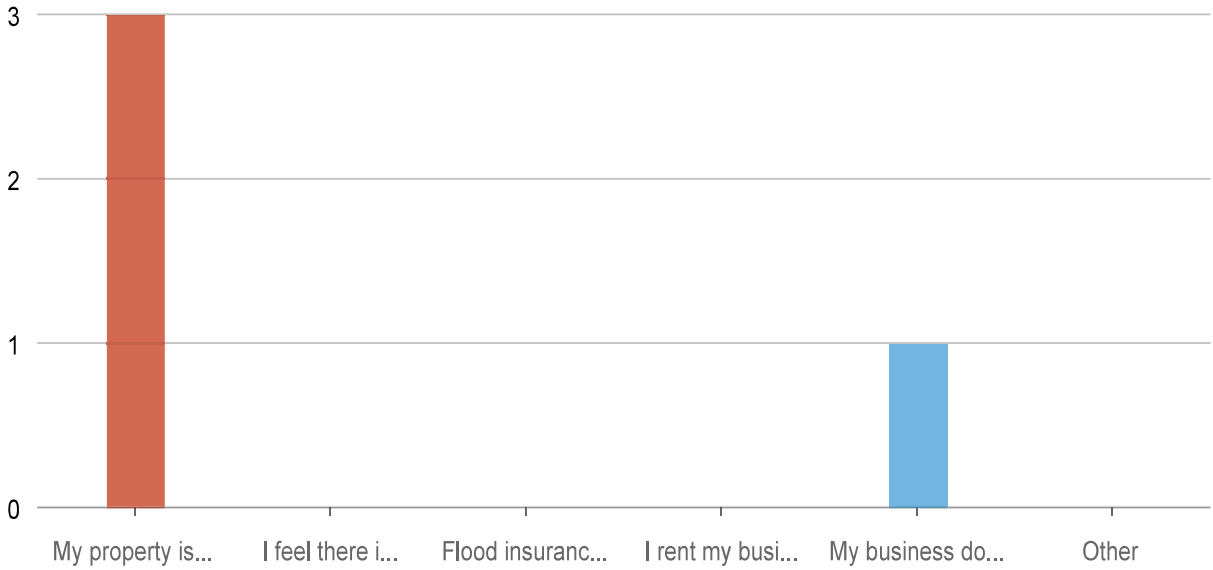
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	3	50%
No	3	50%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Which statement best describes why you do not have flood insurance?

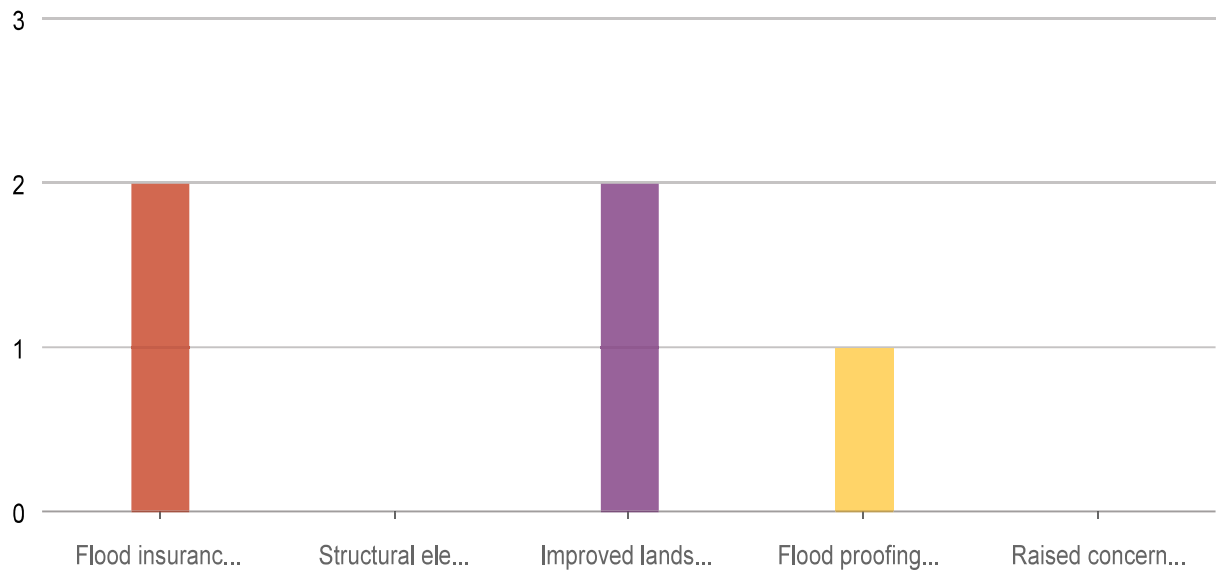


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
My property is outside a flood zone	3	50%
I feel there is no real threat	0	0%
Flood insurance is not cost effective	0	0%
I rent my business	0	0%
My business does need flood insurance to operate	1	16.67%
Other	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 2

If flood mitigation efforts have been implemented on your property, please check all that…



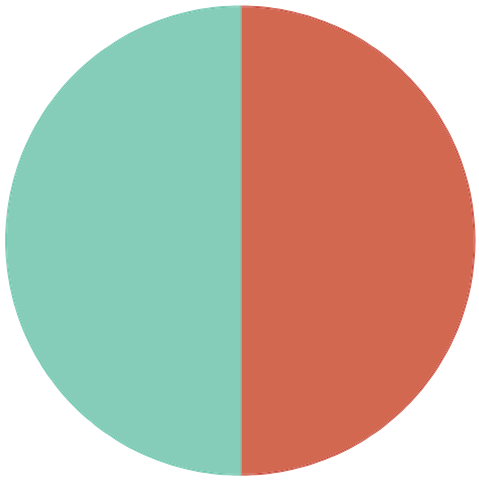
Answers	Count	Percentage
Flood insurance	2	33.33%
Structural elevation	0	0%
Improved landscaping to filter / capture water	2	33.33%
Flood proofing building prior to predicated flood events (sealing, sand bagging, etc.)	1	16.67%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Raised concerns to local business organizations or elected officials	0	0%

Answered: 3 Skipped: 3

Is your property classified as a repetitive flood loss property?

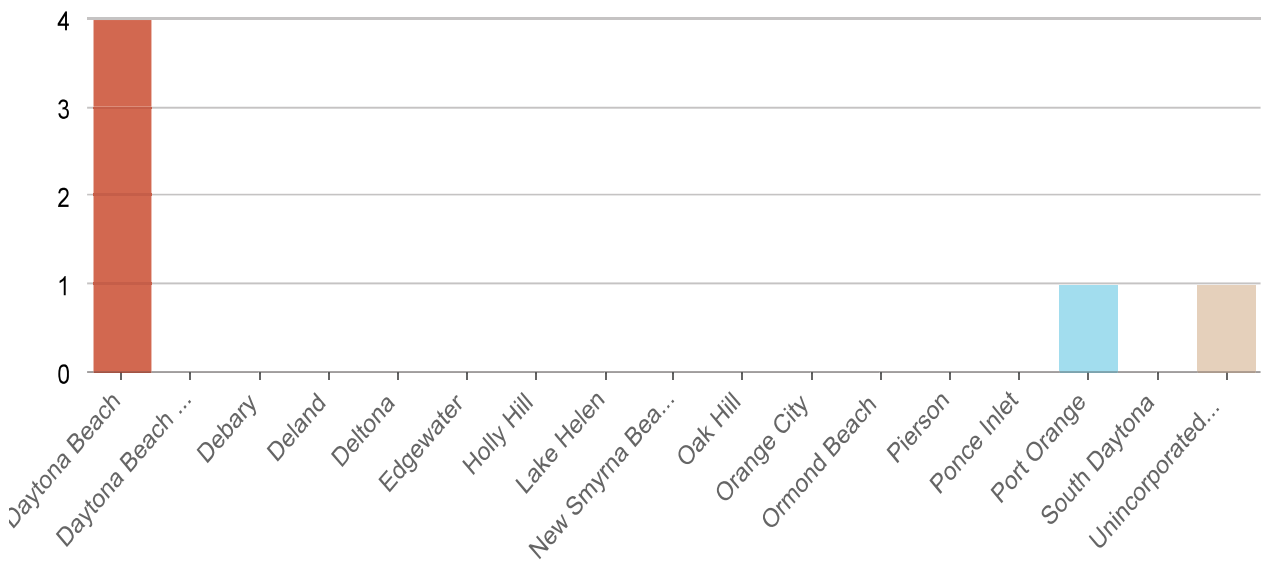


Answers	Count	Percentage
No	3	50%
Unsure	3	50%
Yes	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Your property is located in which jurisdiction?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



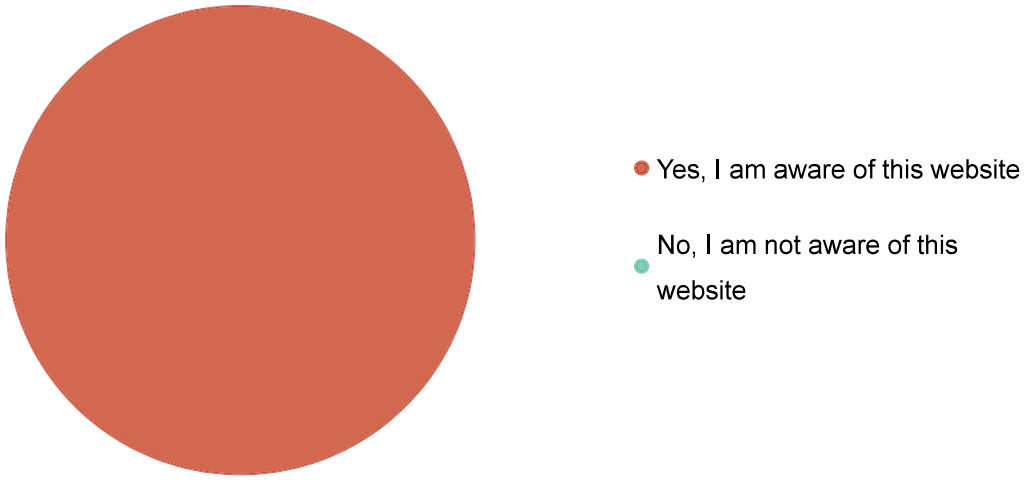
Answers	Count	Percentage
Daytona Beach	4	66.67%
Daytona Beach Shores	0	0%
Debary	0	0%
Deland	0	0%
Deltona	0	0%
Edgewater	0	0%
Holly Hill	0	0%
Lake Helen	0	0%
New Smyrna Beach	0	0%
Oak Hill	0	0%
Orange City	0	0%
Ormond Beach	0	0%
Pierson	0	0%
Ponce Inlet	0	0%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Port Orange	1	16.67%
South Daytona	0	0%
Unincorporated	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Did you know that you can view the current flood plain and other County-wid…

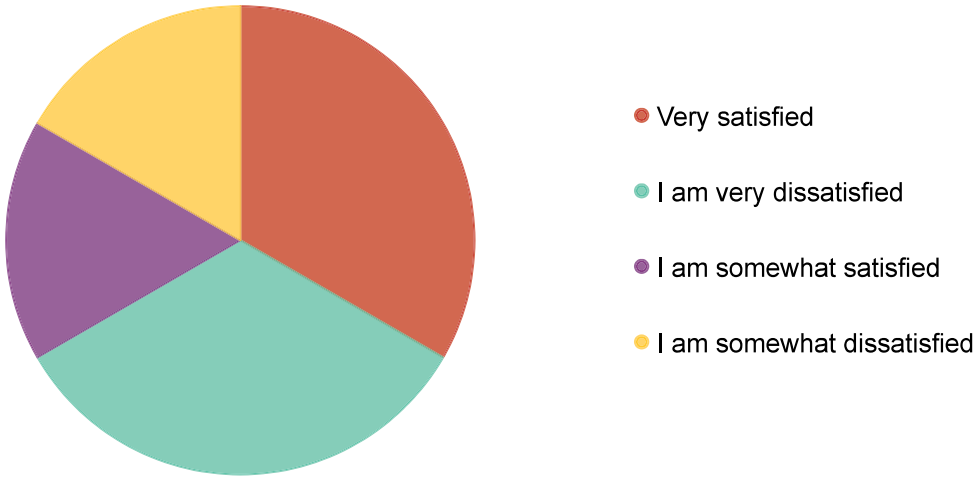


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, I am aware of this website	6	100%
No, I am not aware of this website	0	0%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

How satisfied are you with how your jurisdiction handles outreach concernin…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



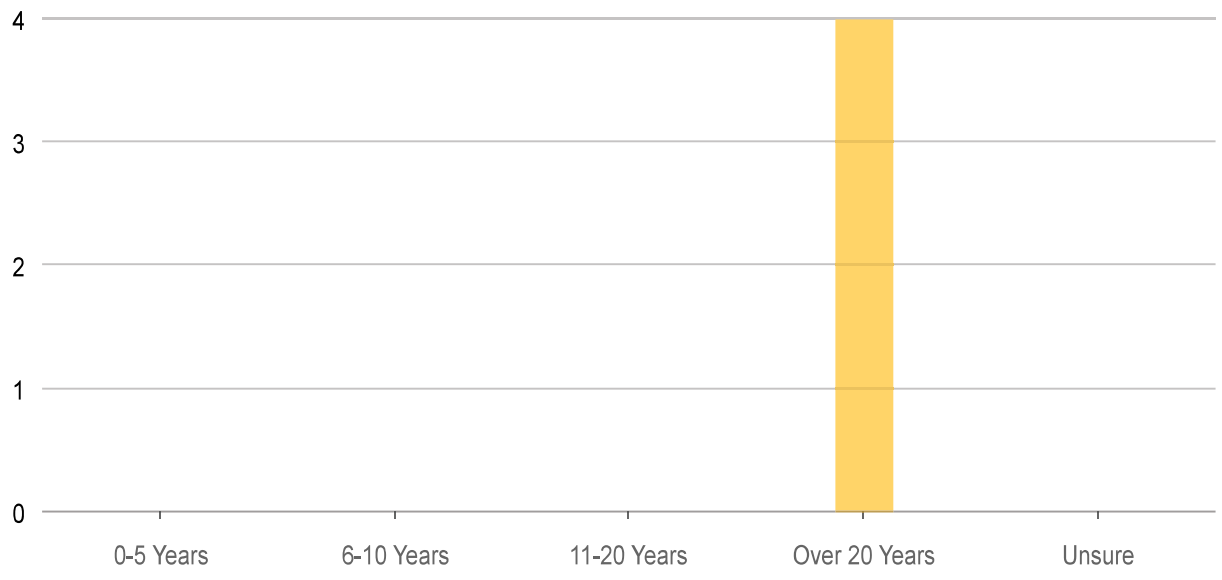
Answers	Count	Percentage
Very satisfied	2	33.33%
I am very dissatisfied	2	33.33%
I am somewhat satisfied	1	16.67%
I am somewhat dissatisfied	1	16.67%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Neighborhood Association Survey for Volusia Residents

How long has your neighborhood association been active?

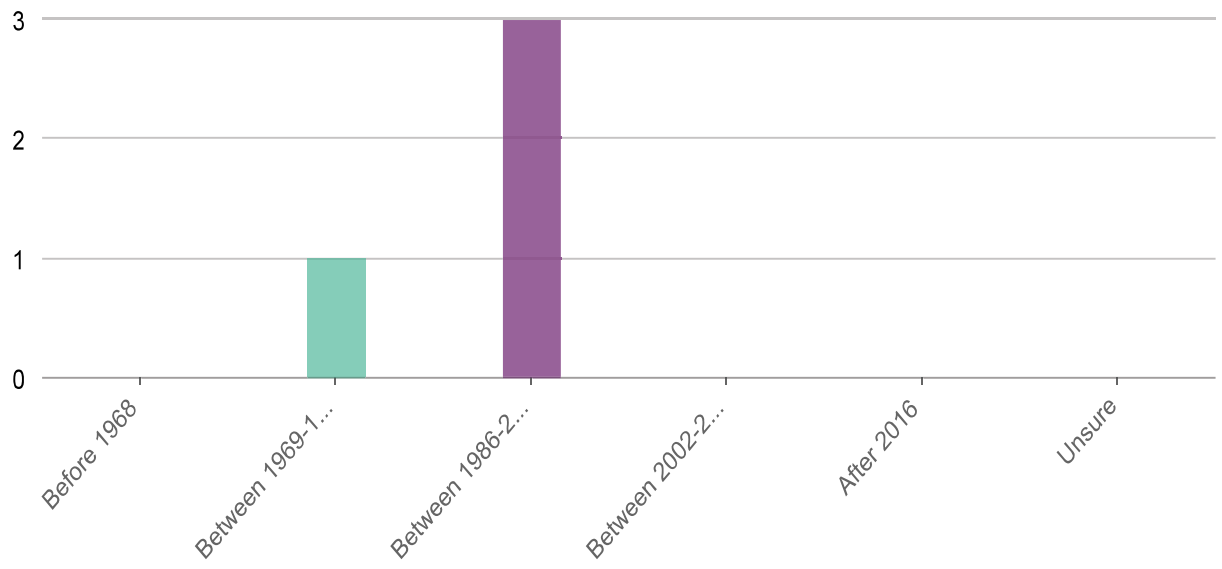


Answers	Count	Percentage
0-5 Years	0	0%
6-10 Years	0	0%
11-20 Years	0	0%
Over 20 Years	4	100%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

In what year were most of the homes in your coverage area built?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

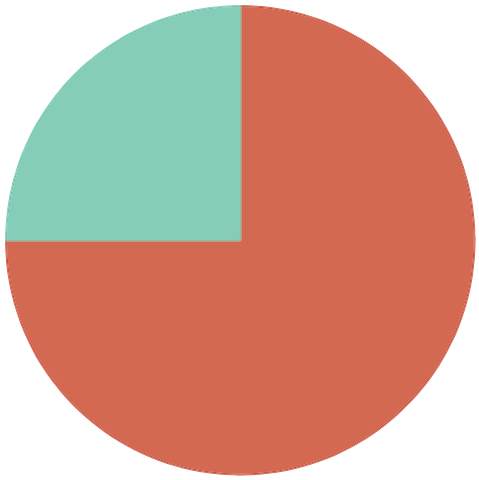


Answers	Count	Percentage
Before 1968	0	0%
Between 1969-1987	1	25%
Between 1986-2001	3	75%
Between 2002-2015	0	0%
After 2016	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Is flooding a concern for property owners in your association?

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

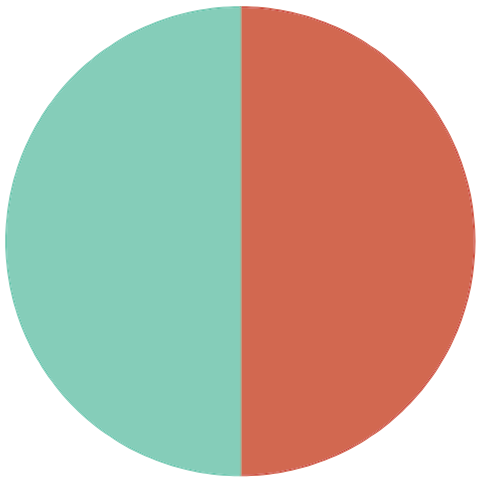


- Yes, property owners are very concerned about flooding
- Yes, property owners are somewhat concerned about flooding
- No, property owners are not concerned about flooding
- Not applicable

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, property owners are very concerned about flooding	3	75%
Yes, property owners are somewhat concerned about flooding	1	25%
No, property owners are not concerned about flooding	0	0%
Not applicable	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Is your HOA neighborhood located in the floodplain?



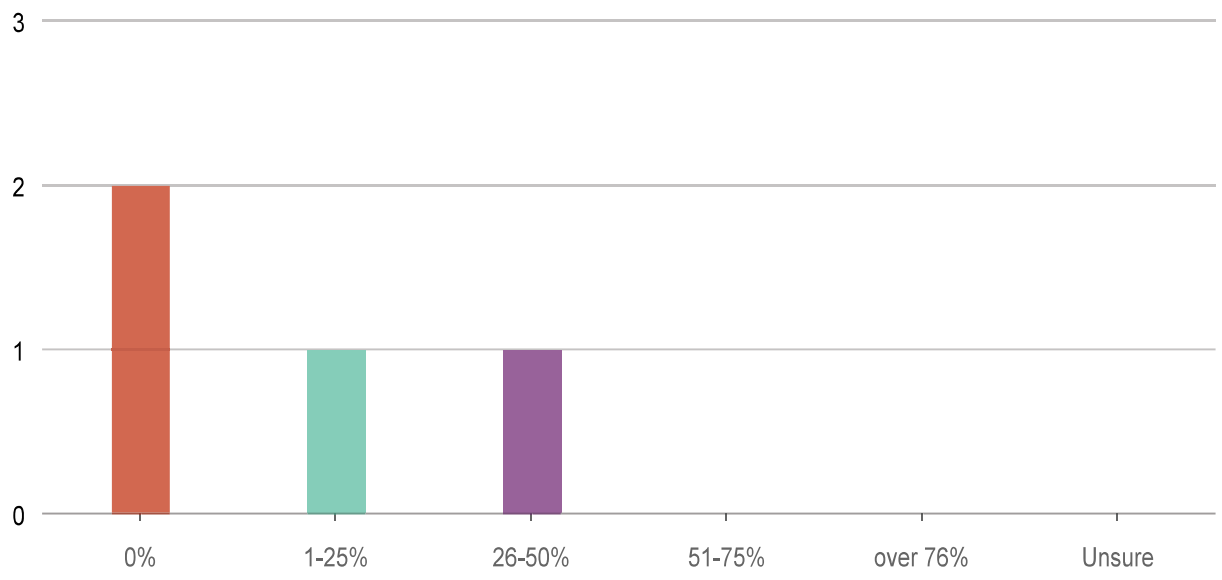
- Yes, portions of our neighborhood are located in the floodplain
- No portion of our neighborhood is located in the floodplain
- Yes, our entire neighborhood is located in the floodplain
- Unknown

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, portions of our neighborhood are located in the floodplain	2	50%
No portion of our neighborhood is located in the floodplain	2	50%
Yes, our entire neighborhood is located in the floodplain	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Approximately what percentage of the homes within your association are…

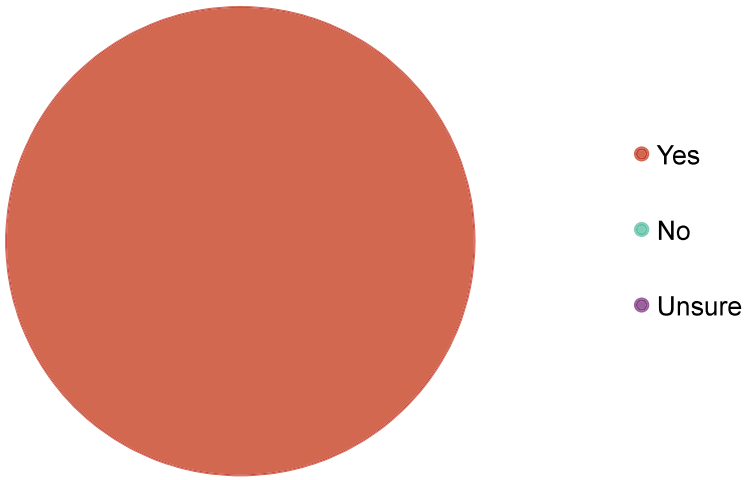


Answers	Count	Percentage
0%	2	50%
1-25%	1	25%
26-50%	1	25%
51-75%	0	0%
over 76%	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Have homes in your association ever flooded due to natural environmental…

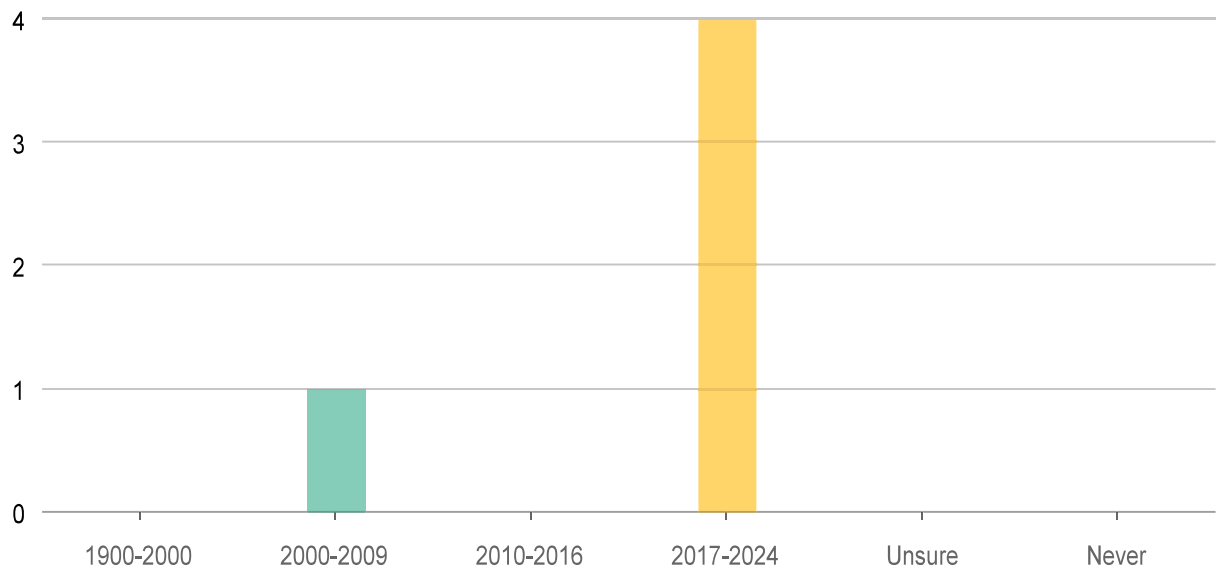


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	100%
No	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

To the best of your knowledge, during which time period did flood occur in your…

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

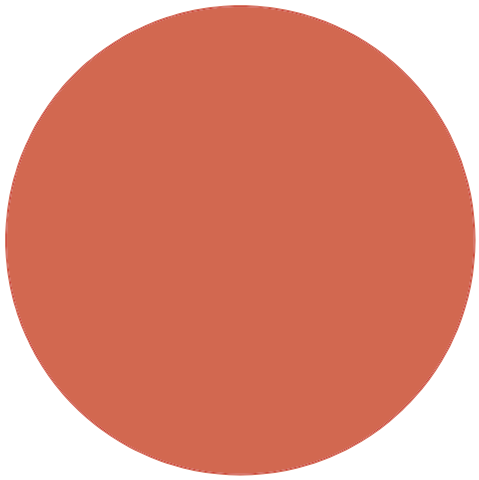


Answers	Count	Percentage
1900-2000	0	0%
2000-2009	1	25%
2010-2016	0	0%
2017-2024	4	100%
Unsure	0	0%
Never	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Have you noticed an increase in frequency and duration of home flood events?

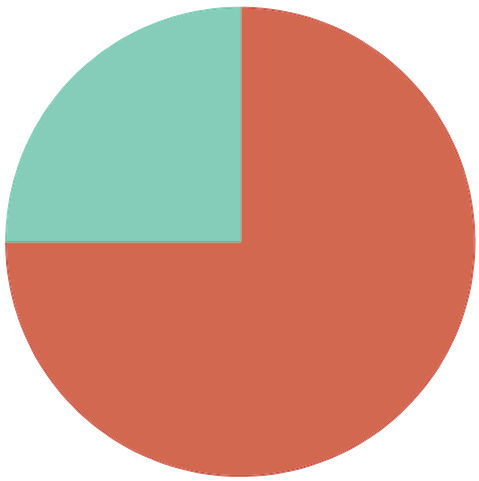
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	100%
No	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Do the roadways in your neighborhood experience major flooding during…

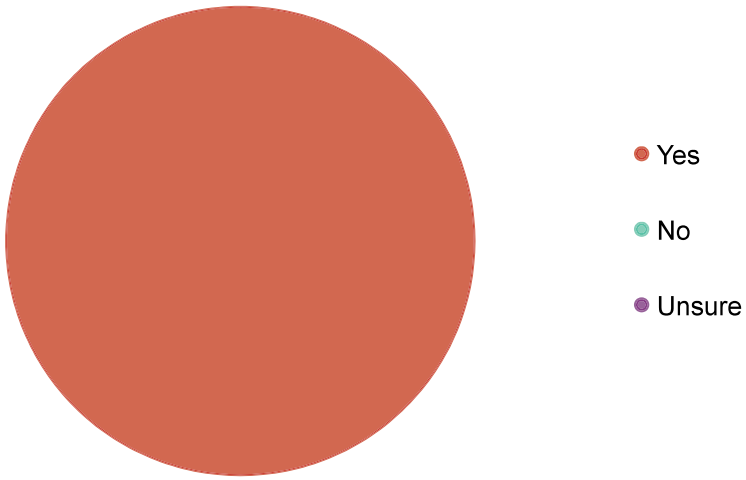


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, during extensive rainfall only	3	75%
No, our streets do not normally flood	1	25%
Yes, during both normal and extensive	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Have you noticed an increase in frequency and duration of roadway flood…

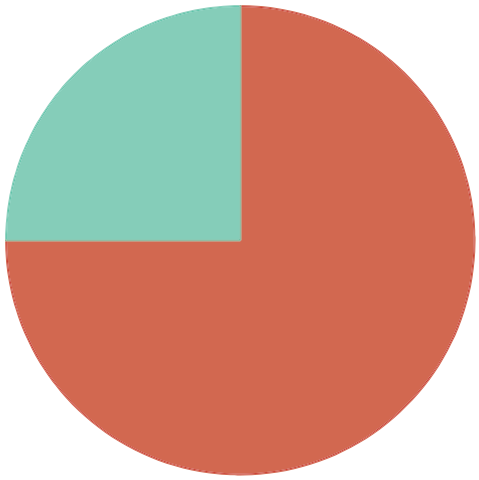


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	100%
No	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Do retention ponds in your neighborhood flood during normal or extensive…

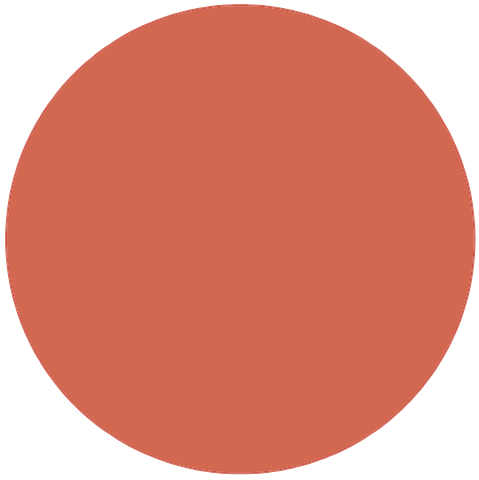
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, during extensive rainfall only	3	75%
No, our ponds do not normally flood	1	25%
Yes, during both normal and extensive	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Have you noticed an increase in frequency and duration of pond flood events?

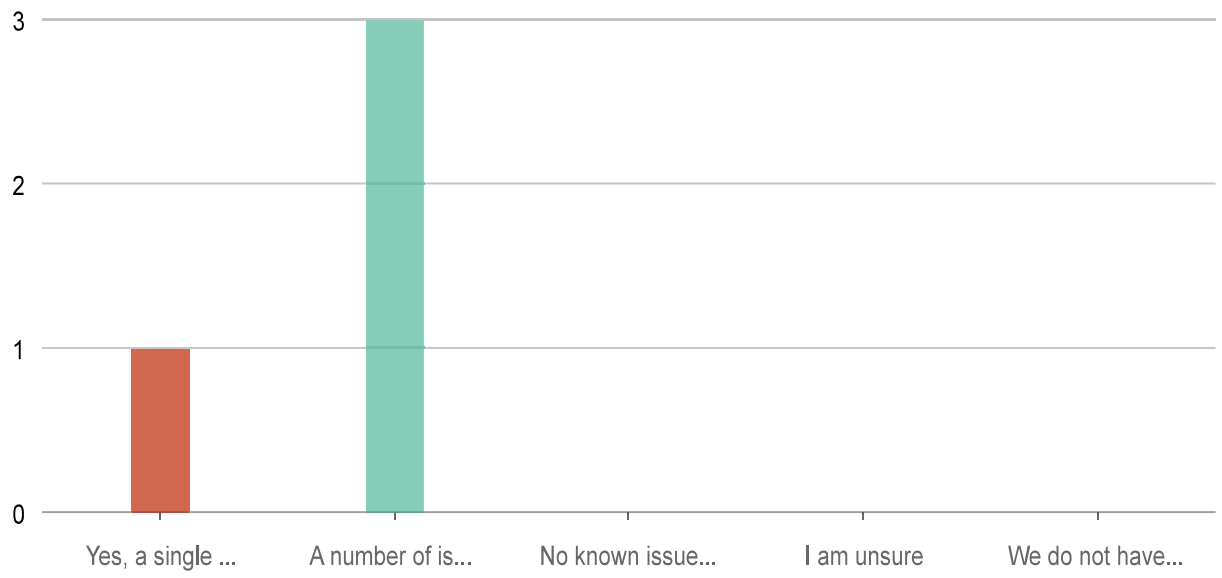


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	4	100%
No	0	0%
Unsure	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Has a known problem area been identified as the source of most flooding…

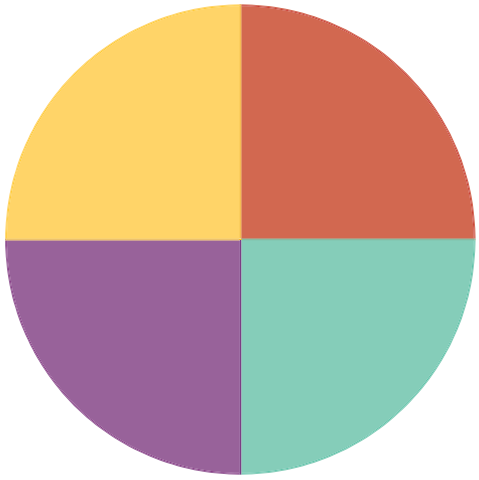


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, a single issue has been identified as the main contributor to the flooding	1	25%
A number of issues have been identified which contribute to the flooding	3	75%
No known issues or sources have been identified which contribute to the flooding	0	0%
I am unsure	0	0%
We do not have flooding issues	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Have homes in your association undergone flood mitigation efforts?

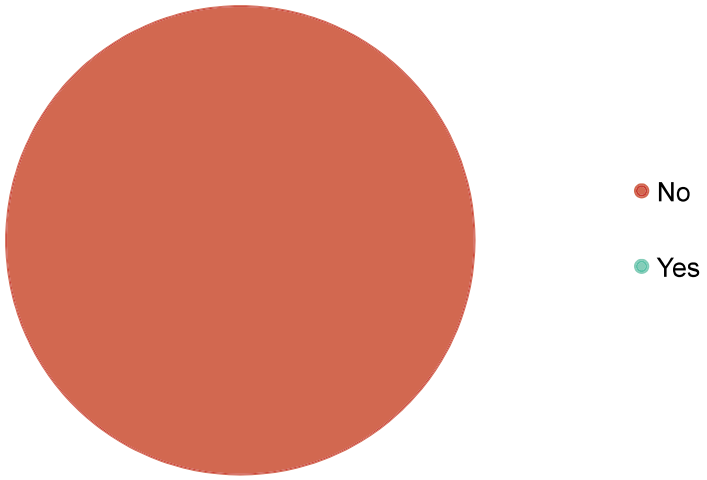


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, a majority of homes have undergone flood mitigation efforts	1	25%
Yes, some homes have undergone flood mitigation efforts	1	25%
No homes have undergone flood mitigation efforts	1	25%
Unsure	1	25%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Are there any HOA restrictions to structural improvements that, if removed,…

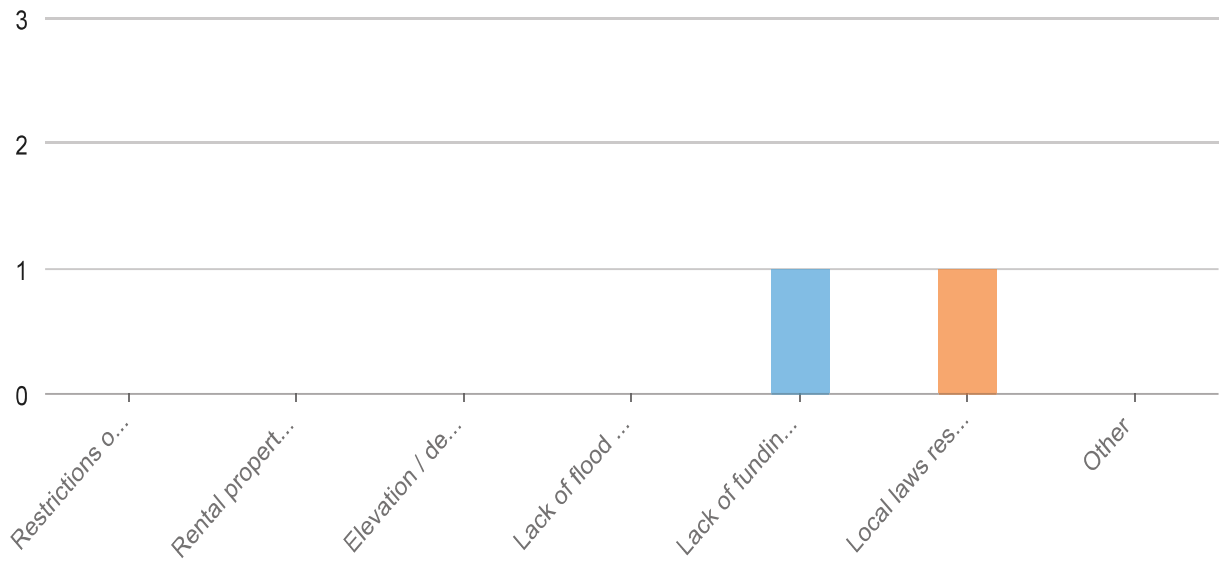
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
No	4	100%
Yes	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Select the types of restrictions in your HOA that prevent flood mitigation efforts.

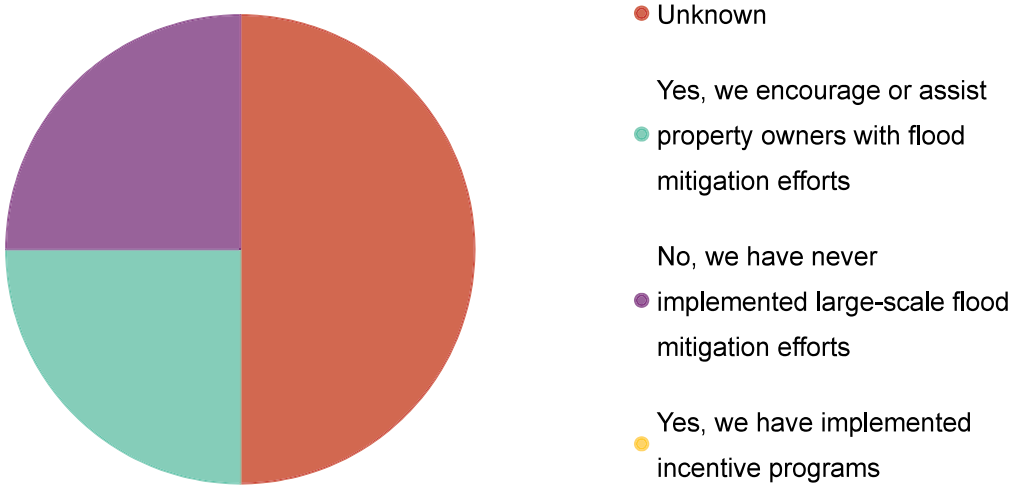


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
Restrictions on landscaping in governing documents	0	0%
Rental properties not properly maintained	0	0%
Elevation / design restrictions	0	0%
Lack of flood insurance coverage	0	0%
Lack of funding for proper infrastructure maintenance	1	25%
Local laws restricting mitigation	1	25%
Other	0	0%

Answered: 1 Skipped: 3

Has your association ever implemented large-scale flood mitigation efforts?



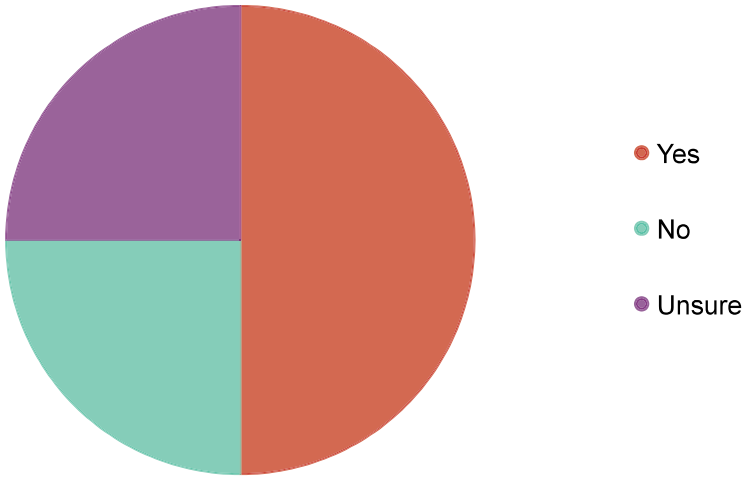
Answers	Count	Percentage
Unknown	2	50%
Yes, we encourage or assist property owners with flood mitigation efforts	1	25%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

No, we have never implemented large-scale flood mitigation efforts	1	25%
Yes, we have implemented incentive programs	0	0%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Are there homes in your association area that are classified as Repetitive…

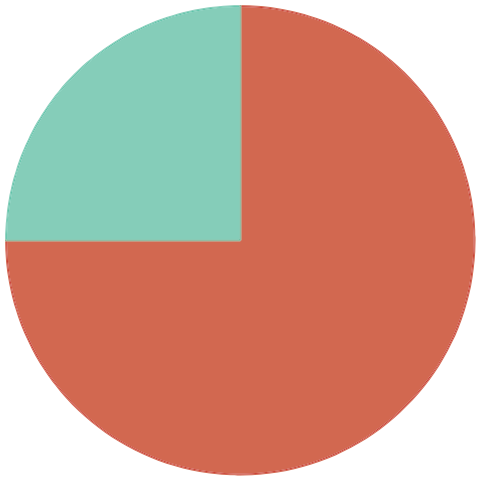


Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	2	50%
No	1	25%
Unsure	1	25%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Did you know that you can view the current floodplain and other County-wid…

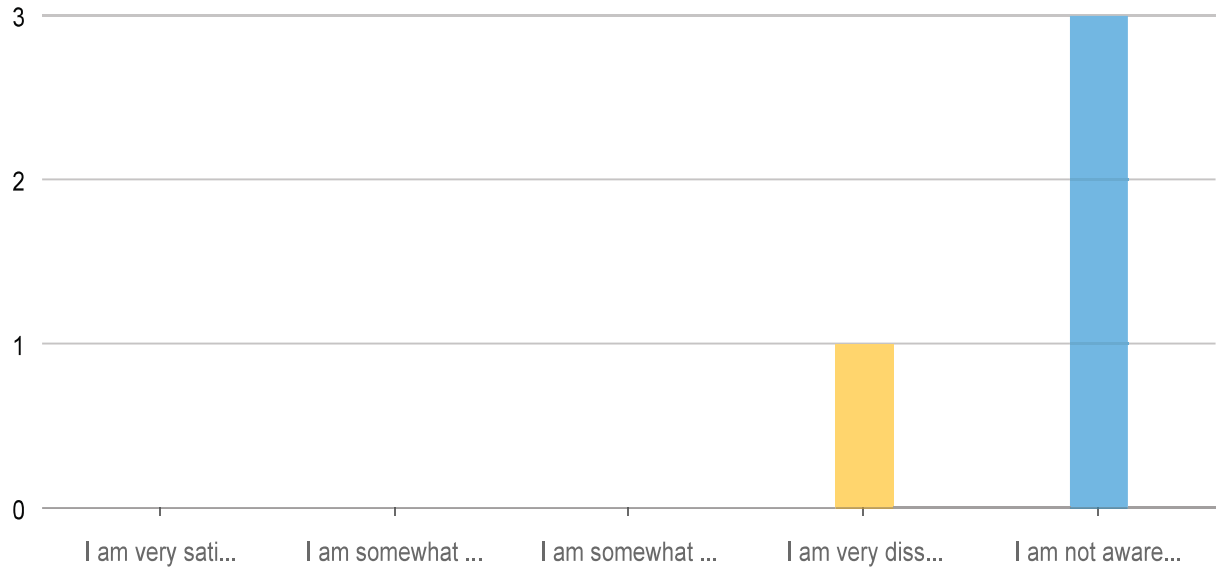
Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes, I am aware of this website	3	75%
Unsure of this website	1	25%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

How satisfied are you with how your jurisdiction handles public involvement…

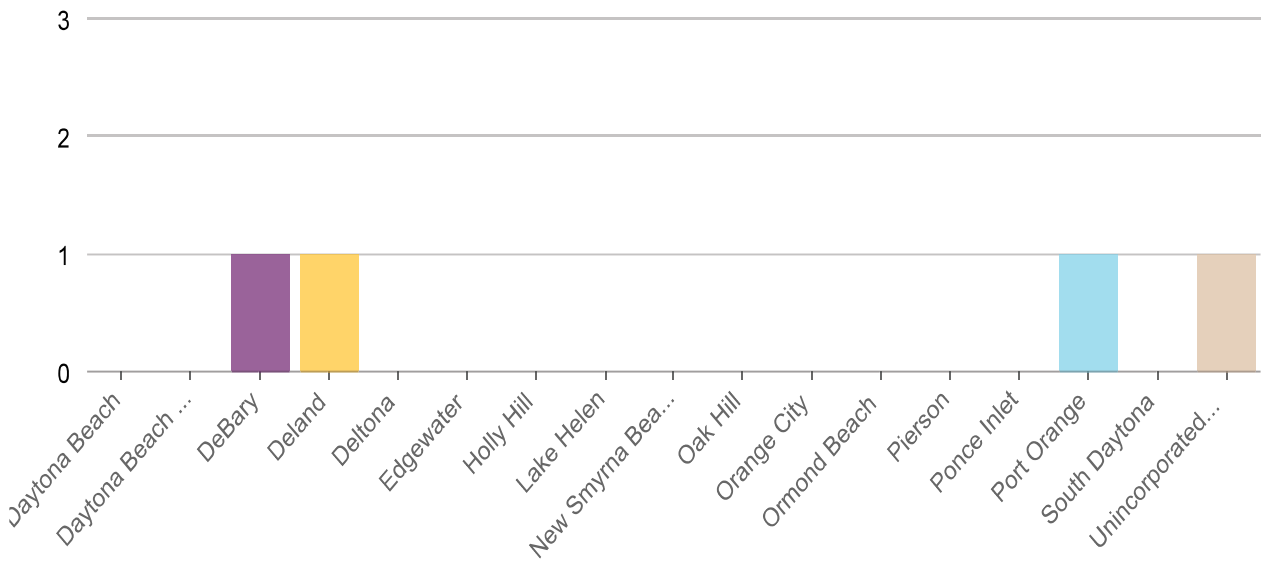


Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Answers	Count	Percentage
I am very satisfied	0	0%
I am somewhat satisfied	0	0%
I am somewhat dissatisfied	0	0%
I am very dissatisfied	1	25%
I am not aware of any public involvement/outreach efforts con cerning flood hazards	3	75%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Which jurisdiction is your HOA community?



Answers	Count	Percentage
Daytona Beach	0	0%
Daytona Beach Shores	0	0%
DeBary	1	25%
Deland	1	25%
Deltona	0	0%

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Edgewater	0	0%
Holly Hill	0	0%
Lake Helen	0	0%
New Smyrna Beach	0	0%
Oak Hill	0	0%
Orange City	0	0%
Ormond Beach	0	0%
Pierson	0	0%
Ponce Inlet	0	0%
Port Orange	1	25%
South Daytona	0	0%
Unincorporated Volusia	1	25%

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

Please provide a range of the number of homes within your community.

The word cloud requires at least 20 answers to show.

Word	Count
69	1
332	1
1568	1
Homesites	1

Answered: 3 Skipped: 1

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX E: CRITICAL FACILITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section of the Local Mitigation Strategy cross-references the locations of all critical facilities within Volusia County and its jurisdictions with environmental layers pertaining to the following hazard layers:

- Storm Surge Threat
- Fire Risk Zone
- Wind Risk
- FEMA Flood Zone

There are over 500 critical facilities identified within Volusia County and its jurisdictions. The critical facilities covered in this report cover the following types of facilities.

- Transportation
- Public Buildings
- Waste Water Systems
- Medical Facilities
- Schools
- Educational Facilities

Also covered in this section are **Water and Sewage Treatment Facilities**.

The tables on the following pages depict the critical facilities, by jurisdiction and facility type, that are located within Volusia County, Florida. Each critical facility is cross-referenced with the hazard zones to depict risk for the hazards listed above. This analysis involves numerous sources, such as:

- HAZUS
- National Hurricane Center
- U.S. Forest Service
- FEMA
- American Society of Civil Engineers
- ECFRPC
- Volusia County and Jurisdictions
- FDEP

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX E: CRITICAL FACILITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Table 1: Jurisdictional Summary of Critical Assets

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Type	# of Assets	Total Financial Exposure (Assets)	Mean Year Built (Assets)
Volusia County	County	578	$10,940,822,969	1984
Daytona Beach	City	74	$3,407,757,509	1975
Daytona Beach Shores	City	2	$8,741,800	1984
Debary	City	7	$1,481,752,946	1993
DeLand	City	47	$1,077,176,288	1976
DeLeon Springs	Census Designated Place	3	$137,054,550	1984
Deltona	City	27	$431,515,600	1986
Edgewater	City	14	$421,779,479	1979
Holly Hill	City	10	$170,752,230	1978
Lake Helen	City	6	$35,579,280	1987
New Smyrna Beach	City	28	$571,274,878	1975
Oak Hill	City	4	$ 21,068,949	1983
Orange City	City	9	$277,059,730	1985
Ormond Beach	City	31	$314,347,059	1982
Pierson	City	4	$52,222,180	1982
Ponce Inlet	City	2	$ 8,741,800	1993
Port Orange	City	22	$789,670,500	1985
South Daytona	City	6	$33,242,490	1977
Enterprise	Unincorporated Community	2	$10,662,390	1983
Mims	Census Designated Place	1	$1,022,440	1997
Osteen	Unincorporated Community	3	$11,006,700	1989
Multi-Jurisdictional		276	$1,678,394,171	1991

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX E: CRITICAL FACILITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Table 2: Total Asset Type for Entire County

Asset Type	Count
Medical Care Facilities	11
Emergency Operation Centers	2
Fire Stations	56
Police Stations	30
Schools	151
Communication Facilities	24
Electric Power Facilities	3
Waste Water Facilities	11
Potable Water Facilities	1
Natural Gas Pipelines	5
Airport Facilities	6
Airport Runways	14
Bus Facilities	2
Ferry Facilities	2
Railway Bridges	17
Port Facilities	10
Highway Bridges	238
TOTAL	583

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX E: CRITICAL FACILITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Table 3: Critical Asset Hazard Analysis

Asset Name	Latitude	Longitude	Asset Type	Cat1 Surge	Cat3 Surge	Cat5 Surge	Wildfire Risk	Wind Zone	FEMA Flood Zone
Tomoka River	29.262661	-81.117817	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	AE
FECRR - Tymber Crk Rd	29.332914	-81.131025	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
US-1	29.335833	-81.130972	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Tomoka River	29.305056	-81.094197	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.305189	-81.093964	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.342186	-81.086317	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
I-95	29.403769	-81.155186	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal to Bulow Creek	29.414089	-81.148136	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Drainage Canal	29.353408	-81.102561	Highway Bridges		X	X	High	160 MPH	AE
Canal	29.351153	-81.099392	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Bulow Creek	29.407631	-81.121847	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	AE
Intracoastal Waterway	29.408639	-81.100889	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Canal	29.292617	-81.073381	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Halifax River IWW	29.287278	-81.051706	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Creek	29.296075	-81.079586	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Misner Creek	29.278219	-81.088442	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Misner Branch	29.28155	-81.094747	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Canal	29.224494	-81.049611	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.234239	-81.054861	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.236108	-81.055147	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Nova Canal	29.232511	-81.054139	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
11th Street Canal	29.243192	-81.047667	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
LPGA CANAL	29.24215	-81.050194	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
11th St. Canal	29.245656	-81.041586	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
Halifax Canal	29.245989	-81.036514	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax Canal	29.245978	-81.039303	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
IWW Halifax River	29.230319	-81.021817	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
IWW Halifax River	29.231194	-81.022419	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax River	29.223103	-81.017761	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Daytona Canal	29.225331	-81.023261	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Nova Road Canal	29.229269	-81.052314	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Halifax River IWW	29.2158	-81.015967	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax River IWW	29.215739	-81.015789	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax River	29.210689	-81.017531	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax River	29.208672	-81.016683	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax River	29.211125	-81.011131	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Navy Canal	29.192686	-81.033736	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.189561	-81.031728	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Nova Canal	29.175464	-81.028194	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.177661	-81.028544	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.178703	-81.028653	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Canal	29.179275	-81.028781	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Nova Canal	29.183861	-81.029692	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
11th Street Canal	29.214928	-81.090986	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Reed Canal	29.158514	-80.995217	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Nova Canal	29.170467	-81.025867	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Nova Canal	29.173392	-81.027442	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Nova Canal	29.166206	-81.023567	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Nova Canal	29.160958	-81.022981	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Nova Canal	29.154472	-81.019694	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Reed Canal	29.1557	-81.016347	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Reed Canal	29.158181	-81.010253	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Reed Canal	29.158378	-81.003128	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	X
Reed Canal	29.158389	-81.006806	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
Sweetwater Creek	29.113558	-81.024989	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
SR-421	29.106056	-81.028889	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	
Timothys Ditch	29.120831	-81.045	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
B-19 Canal	29.125742	-81.029497	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
B-19 Canal / Trib 1	29.119942	-81.032392	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
B19 Canal	29.141583	-81.045	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Halifax Canal Lateral	29.137103	-81.007917	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SR-421	29.106111	-81.028333	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	
Sweetwater Branch	29.106889	-81.023111	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek N Relief	29.088619	-80.970008	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Spruce Creek N. Relief	29.088697	-80.969739	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Rose Bay	29.103619	-80.972031	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Rose Bay	29.103683	-80.971764	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Cambridge Canal	29.1003	-80.987708	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Rose Bay Canal	29.109186	-80.971406	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	X
Halifax River	29.144344	-80.983981	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
IWW Halifax River	29.148261	-80.975478	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	AE
Canal	29.115658	-80.987658	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
IWW Indian River	29.038689	-80.906289	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Callalisa Creek	29.029011	-80.903928	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.086339	-80.9687	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.086417	-80.968475	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek S. Relief	29.083894	-80.967119	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek S. Relief	29.084028	-80.967139	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Murray Creek	29.079489	-80.955797	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	X
Turnbull Creek	29.051139	-80.959833	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Canal	29.004689	-80.914456	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
US-1 & FECRR	29.020972	-80.925086	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	X
Berrys Canal	29.028189	-80.921792	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	VE
Conners Canal	29.032603	-80.916583	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
IWW Indian River	29.023789	-80.917589	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Brando Canal	29.035153	-80.916456	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE

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Yacht Club Cut	29.013222	-80.915181	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Gabordys Canal	29.004806	-80.913889	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SR-442	28.950742	-80.95095	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
SR-442	28.950733	-80.950347	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
SR-44	29.012783	-80.988214	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
SR-44	29.012803	-80.987567	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
I-95	29.047581	-81.007042	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Turnbull Creek	29.016858	-80.953633	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Low	160 MPH	AE
Turnbull Creek	29.026269	-80.957814	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.090844	-81.021111	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.090833	-81.020278	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	AE
Cnl.Trib. to Turnbull Ck	29.038608	-80.963558	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Low	160 MPH	AE
Trib To Turnbull Creek	29.046825	-80.965906	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FECRR	28.827078	-80.853639	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Turnbull Creek	28.820669	-80.859919	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
FECRR	28.826839	-80.853689	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Creek	28.808694	-80.870922	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Turnbull Creek	28.820828	-80.860036	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Turnbull Creek (West)	28.909544	-80.913219	Highway Bridges		X	X	Low	160 MPH	
Turnbull Creek (East)	28.911744	-80.908375	Highway Bridges		X	X	Low	160 MPH	X
Cow Creek	28.9281	-80.940461	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Cow Creek	28.928689	-80.940139	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	

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Little Cow Creek	28.941747	-80.941694	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Gabordys Canal	29.005364	-80.911592	Highway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Little Tomoka River	29.256597	-81.164317	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.254944	-81.123561	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.262722	-81.118111	Highway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	AE
I-95	29.273983	-81.121908	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
FECRR - Tymber Crk Rd	29.333122	-81.131311	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
US-1	29.336011	-81.131222	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
SR-40	29.256983	-81.115944	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Habitat Connectivity	29.258933	-81.185492	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Groover Creek	29.273889	-81.127936	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Groover Creek	29.277219	-81.129528	Highway Bridges			X	High	160 MPH	AE
Trib to Groover Creek	29.295578	-81.130019	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Little Tomoka River	29.256806	-81.129	Highway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.164197	-81.090756	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tomoka River	29.164067	-81.090597	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Tyson Creek	29.210111	-81.099703	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Canal	29.166417	-81.087744	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Tomoka River	29.254717	-81.123592	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
I-95	29.219964	-81.103117	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Beamers Canal	29.168167	-81.082944	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
US-92	29.171825	-81.084514	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	

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US-92	29.171997	-81.084339	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
US-92	29.171653	-81.084611	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
US-92	29.172225	-81.084269	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-95 & US-92	29.171389	-81.084761	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Ramp J2	29.173644	-81.085181	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Ramp J2	29.173194	-81.085569	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Ramp J2	29.173342	-81.0855	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Ramp J2	29.173528	-81.085333	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Tomoka River	29.217208	-81.109453	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
I-95	29.197983	-81.095794	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Middle Haw Creek	29.241131	-81.230083	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Creek	29.129056	-81.1598	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
Deep Creek	29.100294	-81.216667	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Habitat Connecti vity	29.258772	-81.185397	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Creek	29.16635	-81.154717	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	A
Middle Haw Creek	29.244322	-81.225936	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-95	29.155736	-81.075828	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Tomoka River	29.150333	-81.08725	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Tomoka River	29.150778	-81.090194	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Bear Wildlife Crossing	29.077222	-81.175556	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Cougar Wildlife Crossing	29.100556	-81.153889	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Cougar Wildlife Crossing	29.10005	-81.153892	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	

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Deer WIldlife Crossing	29.111944	-81.142222	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Deer Wildlife Crossing	29.111944	-81.1425	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
I-4	29.136944	-81.118611	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-95	29.155083	-81.075472	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-95	29.157258	-81.076758	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-4 WB	29.154778	-81.078528	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Ramp F2 & Ramp H1	29.154056	-81.077583	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-4	29.152222	-81.082778	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
I-95	29.167778	-81.082778	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Timothys Ditch	29.120683	-81.045675	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Bear Wildlife Crossing	29.0775	-81.175278	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
US 92	29.144431	-81.118278	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Tributary to Spruce Crk	29.097689	-81.068653	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Miller Creek	29.0729	-81.068144	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Sweetwater Creek	29.087689	-81.068508	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Turkey Creek	29.086411	-81.074531	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Trib to Spruce Creek	29.056964	-81.068611	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
I-95	29.122347	-81.047847	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
Cabbage Slough	28.697764	-81.006031	Highway Bridges				Very High	160 MPH	AE
St Johns River Relief	28.7107	-81.022994	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
St. Johns River	28.71405	-81.034128	Highway Bridges				Very High	160 MPH	AE

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Alamana Canal	28.932317	-81.109975	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Lake Ashby Canal	28.942825	-81.102681	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Samsula Canal	29.011656	-81.041578	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Maytown Road	28.832997	-80.912097	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Maytown Rd.	28.833178	-80.91185	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.026139	-81.192306	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.0265	-81.190167	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.02675	-81.188694	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Cow Creek	28.839667	-81.024658	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Underhill Slough	28.784903	-81.0252	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
Lake Ashby Canal	28.846333	-81.079256	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	A
Lake Ashby Canal	28.941908	-81.102642	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	A
Samsula Canal	28.996711	-81.049592	Highway Bridges				High	160 MPH	
Samsula Canal	28.991608	-81.040933	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	A
Spruce Creek	29.090722	-81.026917	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.083944	-81.064972	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
Spruce Creek	29.050522	-81.046544	Highway Bridges			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.163322	-81.390447	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.20495	-81.367744	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Canal	29.221953	-81.330042	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Little Haw Creek	29.226672	-81.311033	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Lake Dias Creek	29.166775	-81.298972	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Creek	29.254347	-81.32715	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	

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Little Haw Swamp	29.260928	-81.355314	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
Creek	29.170933	-81.468992	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Creek	29.178719	-81.436931	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Deep Creek	29.161722	-81.390178	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Lake Gertie	29.054728	-81.311314	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
Lake Gertie	29.054539	-81.311325	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
Little Haw Creek	29.060703	-81.268472	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Little Haw Creek	29.065597	-81.272511	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Little Haw Creek	29.075642	-81.273264	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Blue Lake Equalizer	29.035967	-81.26755	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
I-4	29.017717	-81.2317	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	A
I-4 EB	29.017419	-81.231947	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.955358	-81.257686	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.966272	-81.254183	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.984611	-81.248364	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
I-4	29.004022	-81.242186	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
St. Johns River	29.008728	-81.382069	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	AE
CSX-RR	29.024306	-81.354914	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
US-17/92	28.974142	-81.298989	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Seaboard Coastline RR	28.952339	-81.332231	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.955133	-81.257722	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.948678	-81.259817	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	

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FPL Cooling Disch. Canal	28.845317	-81.325806	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
FPL Cooling Intake Canal	28.845314	-81.325397	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
FPL Cooling Disch. Canal	28.856278	-81.325433	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
FPL Cooling Intake Canal	28.856281	-81.325031	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	A
Konomac Canal	28.8651	-81.348075	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
US-17-92 -St Johns River	28.835578	-81.319619	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
Deep Creek	28.899928	-81.134083	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	A
St. Johns River	28.802664	-81.210281	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
St Johns River Relief	28.815553	-81.190525	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
Deep Ck. Diversion Cnl	28.846075	-81.101772	Highway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	A
Dirksen Drive	28.871614	-81.284528	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Padgett Creek	28.868778	-81.28595	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
Dirksen Dr	28.871669	-81.284233	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
I-4	28.911256	-81.271783	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
I-4	28.911064	-81.271886	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
I-4	28.887019	-81.279375	Highway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
Padgett Creek	28.8689	-81.286183	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
US-17-92-St Johns River	28.835211	-81.319106	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE

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St. Johns River	28.802764	-81.21045	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
St. Johns River Relief	28.815631	-81.190639	Highway Bridges				High	150 MPH	AE
FLORIDA HOSPITAL OCEANSIDE	29.284637	-81.036867	Medical Care Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SELECT SPECIALTY HOSPITAL - DAYTONA B...	29.242562	-81.107419	Medical Care Facilities				High	160 MPH	
ADVENT HEALTH DAYTONA BEACH	29.24311	-81.107657	Medical Care Facilities				High	160 MPH	
HALIFAX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER-NORTH	29.21402	-81.068593	Medical Care Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
HALIFAX HEALTH MEDICAL CENTER	29.202385	-81.054828	Medical Care Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPAT...	29.206409	-81.061756	Medical Care Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
HALIFAX HEALTH MEDICAL CENTER-PORT O...	29.126212	-81.008574	Medical Care Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ADVENT HEALTH NEW SMYRNA BEACH	29.020291	-80.92186	Medical Care Facilities		X	X	Low	160 MPH	
ADVENT HEALTH DELAND	29.043653	-81.317344	Medical Care Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	

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ADVENT HEALTH FISH MEMORIAL	28.914371	-81.285162	Medical Care Facilities				Low	150 MPH	
HALIFAX HEALTH UF HEALTH MEDICAL CENT...	28.957659	-81.255725	Medical Care Facilities				High	150 MPH	
FLORIDA EAST COAST; ARTIFICIAL PATH	29.304347	-81.095737	Railway Bridges				Low	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; CANAL/DITCH	29.313402	-81.10535	Railway Bridges			X	Low	160 MPH	
FLORIDA EAST COAST; CANAL/DITCH	29.293181	-81.079918	Railway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
FLORIDA EAST COAST; STREAM/RIVER	29.288747	-81.071167	Railway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; CANAL/DITCH	29.244638	-81.044155	Railway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; REED CANAL	29.158451	-81.000073	Railway Bridges	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; STREAM/RIVER	29.102114	-80.985322	Railway Bridges	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	
FLORIDA EAST COAST; STREAM/RIVER	29.106569	-80.985671	Railway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE

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FLORIDA EAST COAST; ARTIFICIAL PATH	29.080103	-80.98349	Railway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; ARTIFICIAL PATH	29.050713	-80.959727	Railway Bridges				High	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; STREAM/RIVER	29.039559	-80.939592	Railway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
FLORIDA EAST COAST; TURNBULL CREEK	28.806058	-80.85946	Railway Bridges				High	160 MPH	X
FLORIDA EAST COAST; STREAM/RIVER	28.999701	-80.916262	Railway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
FLORIDA EAST COAST; CANAL/DITCH	29.003614	-80.918066	Railway Bridges		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLORIDA EAST COAST; CANAL/DITCH	29.340113	-81.140654	Railway Bridges				Moderate	160 MPH	
CSX TRANSPORTATION; STREAM/RIVER	29.162683	-81.390328	Railway Bridges				Moderate	150 MPH	
CSX TRANSPORTATION; SAINT JOHNS RIVER	28.837797	-81.324658	Railway Bridges				High	150 MPH	
DRMOND BEACH FLA	29.30745	-81.05813	Port Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE

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DAYTONA BCH MUN YACHT BASIN	29.21716	-81.01551	Port Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
NEW SMYRNA BCH MUNICIPAL WHFS	29.03892	-80.90636	Port Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
SHRIMP DOCKS NEW SMYRNA BCH	29.039188	-80.906138	Port Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
USCG STATION, PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL	29.063462	-80.914598	Port Facilities				High	160 MPH	AE
OAKHILL FISH DOCK	28.88228	-80.842463	Port Facilities				High	160 MPH	AE
EDGEWATER FLA	29.0016	-80.90653	Port Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
FLA POWER & LIGHT LAKE MONROE	28.839615	-81.32605	Port Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	AE
ENTERPRISE FLA	28.86845	-81.272146	Port Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
De Land	28.976848	-81.35932	Ferry Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	AE
Hontoon Island State Park	28.975272	-81.360608	Ferry Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	AE
DOTS Terminal	29.226	-81.0511	Bus Facilities			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Greyhound Bus Station	29.2101	-81.023	Bus Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
03147.*A	29.178601	-81.062852	Airport Runways				Moderate	160 MPH	
03147.*A	29.177879	-81.052299	Airport Runways				Low	160 MPH	
03147.*A	29.183276	-81.052683	Airport Runways				Low	160 MPH	

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03147.2*A	29.080188	-81.046629	Airport Runways				Low	160 MPH	
03156.*A	29.064757	-81.283058	Airport Runways				Moderate	150 MPH	
03156.*A	29.068662	-81.284259	Airport Runways				Moderate	150 MPH	
03156.2*A	29.104115	-81.314193	Airport Runways				Moderate	150 MPH	
03387.*A	29.054239	-80.947938	Airport Runways		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
03387.*A	29.058146	-80.951115	Airport Runways	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
03387.*A	29.054206	-80.947262	Airport Runways		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
03387.2*A	28.978909	-80.924775	Airport Runways		X	X	Low	160 MPH	
03411.*A	29.301904	-81.114064	Airport Runways			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
03411.*A	29.300314	-81.113512	Airport Runways			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
03443.1*A	29.250036	-81.45934	Airport Runways				High	150 MPH	
ORMOND BEACH MUNI	29.301139	-81.113806	Airport Facilities			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
NEW SMYRNA BEACH MUNI	29.055694	-80.948917	Airport Facilities	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
PIERSON MUNI	29.250028	-81.459333	Airport Facilities				High	150 MPH	
ADVENT HEALTH DELAND	29.044631	-81.317839	Airport Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
DELAND MUNI-SIDNEY H TAYLOR FIELD	29.067028	-81.28375	Airport Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH INTL	29.179917	-81.058056	Airport Facilities				Low	160 MPH	
HIGHBRIDE PARK	29.40856	-81.09953	Potable Water Facilities	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	AE
PORT ORANGE (DW)	29.136101	-80.994698	Waste Water Systems	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE

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ORMOND BEACH, CITY OF - ORMOND BEACH ...	29.2936	-81.083099	Waste Water Systems				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
DELAND, CITY OF - WILEY M NASH WRF	29.009001	-81.298103	Waste Water Systems				Low	150 MPH	
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	29.217501	-81.0289	Waste Water Systems		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	A
KENNEDY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	28.9933	-80.904701	Waste Water Systems	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
EDGEWATER, CITY OF	28.9898	-80.899902	Waste Water Systems				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
LAKE WOODRUFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	29.1061	-81.366097	Waste Water Systems				High	150 MPH	
SMYRNA BEACH, CITY OF - NEW SMYRNA BE...	29.030399	-80.917198	Waste Water Systems				Moderate	160 MPH	VE
KENNEDY SPACE CNTR FEDERAL CRE	28.950501	-80.885597	Waste Water Systems			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
HOLLY HILL, CITY OF (DW)	29.2447	-81.034103	Waste Water Systems				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
DAYTONA BEACH/BETHUNE POINT (D	29.196199	-81.008301	Waste Water Systems	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X

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SANFORD	28.843155	-81.325464	Electric Power Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
DEBARY	28.90386	-81.33233	Electric Power Facilities				High	150 MPH	
FIELD STREET	29.017319	-80.932856	Electric Power Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
WYND 1310	28.99943	-81.29812	Communication Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
WNDB 1150	29.23526	-81.07172	Communication Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
WROD 1340	29.18887	-81.00756	Communication Facilities	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
WNDA 1490	29.01637	-81.2859	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WNDA 1490	29.01832	-81.29951	Communication Facilities				Moderate	150 MPH	
WSBB 1230	29.03276	-80.91728	Communication Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	AE
WMFJ 1450	29.22526	-81.02478	Communication Facilities	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
WPUL 1590	29.1547	-81.022	Communication Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
WELE 1380	29.26942	-81.08145	Communication Facilities				Low	160 MPH	
WKRO-FM CH 226	28.89471	-80.88533	Communication Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
WOCL CH 290	28.92138	-81.31895	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WHOG-FM CH 239	29.23637	-81.07284	Communication Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
WJLU CH 209	29.00915	-80.97394	Communication Facilities			X	Moderate	160 MPH	A

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WVYB CH 277	29.23637	-81.07284	Communication Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
WKTO CH 204	29.04165	-81.05617	Communication Facilities				Moderate	160 MPH	
WAPN CH 218	29.25192	-81.04783	Communication Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
WJHM CH 270	28.92138	-81.31895	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WESH CH 2	28.93832	-81.3159	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WVEN-TV CH 26	29.28637	-81.4934	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WCEU CH 15	29.17359	-81.15645	Communication Facilities				High	150 MPH	
WDYB-LP CH 53	29.23165	-81.04172	Communication Facilities		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
PINE TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.275252	-81.114165	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
OSCEOLA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.286605	-81.039883	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ST BRENDAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL	29.315548	-81.053512	Schools			X	Low	160 MPH	
PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS	29.279335	-81.059199	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ORMOND BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.283762	-81.057727	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ORMOND BEACH	29.308101	-81.070235	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	

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MIDDLE SCHOOL									
THE LITTLE ENGINE ACADEMY	29.268103	-81.078258	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA COLLEGE	29.27008	-81.080138	Schools				Low	160 MPH	
CHABAD ESFORMES HEBREW ACADEMY	29.273506	-81.095471	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
TEMPLE BETH-EL SCHOOL	29.292892	-81.086449	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ACS EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND CONSULT...	29.279675	-81.080201	Schools			X	Low	160 MPH	
TOMOKA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.274802	-81.09084	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
DAVID C. HINSON SR. MIDDLE SCHOOL	29.239699	-81.094684	Schools				High	160 MPH	
REIGN HOMESCHOOLING ACADEMY	29.273596	-81.094289	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE - ADVANCED TECH...	29.232026	-81.098931	Schools				High	160 MPH	

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HOLLY HILL SCHOOL	29.249336	-81.055414	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
UBIC ACADEMY	29.252831	-81.055429	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
INSTALLER INSTITUTE	29.254596	-81.046818	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SEABREEZE HIGH SCHOOL	29.266532	-81.02991	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
ORTONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.24729	-81.02356	Schools			X	Low	160 MPH	
LOURDES ACADEMY	29.2418	-81.02111	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
RIVERVIEW LEARNING CENTER	29.238417	-81.016584	Schools		X	X	Low	160 MPH	
IMAGINATION STATION TOO MONTESSORI	29.233445	-81.016323	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
BASILICA SCHOOL OF ST PAUL	29.216946	-81.027161	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
FATHER LOPEZ CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	29.218548	-81.045937	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
LIVING FAITH ACADEMY	29.229362	-81.064155	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
AMIKIDS VOLUSIA	29.213356	-81.063596	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
HALIFAX BEHAVIORAL SERVICES	29.214037	-81.06858	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	

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RICHARD MILBURN ACADEMY	29.217315	-81.049547	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
EASTER SEALS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER...	29.206916	-81.054454	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA - DAYTO...	29.201995	-81.048576	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE	29.202259	-81.051285	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
THE CHILES ACADEMY	29.213284	-81.039736	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
PURE IN HEART CHRISTIAN ACAD& PERFORM...	29.210732	-81.020541	Schools	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE - NEWS-JOURNAL ...	29.21517	-81.019609	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
BETHUNE-COOKMAN UNIVERSITY	29.210556	-81.031595	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	A
TURIE T. SMALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.195917	-81.027159	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
CAMPBELL	29.195004	-81.030466	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	

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MIDDLE SCHOOL									
MOUNT CALVARY ACADEMY	29.194227	-81.024035	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
THE CHASE ACADEMY, INC.	29.177731	-81.024847	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	AE
PALM TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.198401	-81.074249	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
WESTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.224138	-81.071315	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
HALIFAX ACADEMY	29.189019	-81.081327	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
WARNER CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.179476	-81.007256	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY	29.162176	-80.997791	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
BLUE JAY ACADEMY	29.17319	-81.025156	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
SOUTH DAYTONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.168283	-81.008205	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
HORIZON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.119404	-81.038035	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
HOSPITAL HOMEBOUND	29.14862	-81.026749	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	

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ATLANTIC HIGH SCHOOL	29.148642	-81.026679	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.170829	-81.038026	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
SUGAR MILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.147327	-81.001034	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SILVER SANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL	29.131416	-81.017155	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SPRUCE CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.105717	-81.004796	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
WISE INDEPENDENT PRIVATE SCHOOL SYSTEM	29.110693	-80.977931	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
PORT ORANGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.142252	-80.991424	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SWEETWATER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.116328	-81.017421	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
SPRUCE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL	29.108707	-81.016027	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
R. J. LONGSTREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.176687	-80.986041	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	

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CORONADO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.002761	-80.878685	Schools		X	X	High	160 MPH	
READ-PATTILLO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.010897	-80.919753	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
SACRED HEART CATHOLIC SCHOOL	29.038981	-80.934583	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
KNIGHT'S CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.022958	-80.923193	Schools	X	X	X	Low	160 MPH	X
NEW SMYRNA BEACH HIGH SCHOOL	29.003172	-80.930417	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
NEW SMYRNA BEACH MIDDLE SCHOOL	29.00452	-80.923569	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
CHISHOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.030038	-80.932675	Schools		X	X	Low	160 MPH	X
BETHEL CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.024306	-80.933056	Schools		X	X	Low	160 MPH	AE
BURNS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CHARTER	28.862161	-80.848962	Schools				Low	160 MPH	
INDIAN RIVER ELEMEN	28.945576	-80.891184	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	

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TARY SCHOOL									
EDGEHOP CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	28.94675	-80.88452	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
EDGEWATER PUBLIC SCHOOL	28.984204	-80.907127	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
DISCOVERY DAYS INSTITUTE OF LEARNING	28.994507	-80.908779	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
LITTLE EXPLORERS MONTESSORI	29.000404	-80.912488	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE - NEW SMYRNA BE...	28.999955	-80.926968	Schools		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
PATHWAYS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.272286	-81.135136	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
CALVARY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.257414	-81.118765	Schools			X	High	160 MPH	
CHAMPION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.207816	-81.137	Schools				High	160 MPH	A
THE CHILDRENS HOUSE	29.252387	-81.129993	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
RIVERBEND	29.249844	-81.134899	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	

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ACADEMY									
VOLUSIA REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION C...	29.136766	-81.142734	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	29.136718	-81.142758	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
STEWART TREATMENT CENTER	29.144914	-81.152038	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	29.140435	-81.149447	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
ROCK CHURCH ACADEMY	29.091007	-81.050648	Schools				High	160 MPH	
SAMSULA ACADEMY	29.022283	-81.050897	Schools				High	160 MPH	
SPACE COAST CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	29.02075	-81.050837	Schools				High	160 MPH	
CYPRESS CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.083122	-81.027195	Schools			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
TLC KIDS CARE	29.089508	-81.048664	Schools			X	High	160 MPH	
CREEKSIDE	29.06639	-81.04165	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	

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MIDDLE SCHOOL									
T. DEWITT TAYLOR MIDDLE-HIGH SCHOOL	29.246292	-81.457942	Schools				High	150 MPH	
PIERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.24407	-81.463728	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
STETSON BAPTIST CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	29.035795	-81.323928	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
LOUISE S. MCINNIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.123646	-81.350978	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
CITRUS GROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.03934	-81.33579	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
GEORGE W. MARKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.046084	-81.297041	Schools				High	150 MPH	
BLUE LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.030888	-81.276335	Schools				High	150 MPH	
FREEDOM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.994105	-81.271431	Schools				High	150 MPH	
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE - DELAND	29.012027	-81.243074	Schools				High	150 MPH	

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DELAND MIDDLE SCHOOL	29.00428	-81.297508	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
FLORIDA TECHNICAL COLLEGE - DELAND CA...	29.009117	-81.300638	Schools				Low	150 MPH	
ESE RELATED SERVICES	29.030191	-81.308641	Schools				Low	150 MPH	
PK CHILD CARE PROGRAM	29.03016	-81.308493	Schools				Low	150 MPH	
ST BARNABAS EPISCOPAL SCHOOL	29.033073	-81.308361	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
CASA MONTESSORI	29.030416	-81.315724	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DELAND HIGH SCHOOL	29.04167	-81.283963	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
CHILDREN'S HOUSE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	29.03961	-81.294212	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
STETSON UNIVERSITY	29.03532	-81.300598	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
ST PETER CATHOLIC SCHOOL	29.028684	-81.309871	Schools				Low	150 MPH	
EDITH I. STARKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.015022	-81.308979	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
T.O.P ACADEMY	29.023427	-81.31071	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	

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WOODWARD AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	29.010773	-81.33093	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
LIGHTHOUSE CHRISTIAN PREPARATORY ACADEMY	29.023706	-81.340996	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
SOUTHWESTERN MIDDLE SCHOOL	29.007525	-81.314277	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
RIVER SPRINGS MIDDLE SCHOOL	28.938783	-81.309237	Schools				High	150 MPH	
UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL	28.931841	-81.313005	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
MANATEE COVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.939135	-81.300055	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
ORANGE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.951383	-81.291599	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DEBARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.891186	-81.320685	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
HIGHBANKS LEARNING CENTER	28.890781	-81.28507	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
THE READING EDGE ACADEMY	28.895049	-81.28271	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	

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SUNRISE ACADEMY	28.908694	-81.291039	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
IVY HAWN CHARTER SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	28.977978	-81.230821	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA PINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.972109	-81.226144	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
BLAKE MEMORIAL DAY SCHOOL	28.985447	-81.23439	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
SPIRIT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.90587	-81.242265	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DISCOVERY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.89193	-81.250276	Schools				Low	150 MPH	
DELTONA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	28.881367	-81.242761	Schools				High	150 MPH	
LEGACY SCHOLARS ACADEMY	28.868067	-81.264032	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
ENTERPRISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.871599	-81.265077	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DELTONA MIDDLE SCHOOL	28.877966	-81.272431	Schools				High	150 MPH	
ALDERSGATE ACADEMY	28.868036	-81.266585	Schools				High	150 MPH	

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ACADEMY OF CAREER TRAINING - DELTONA ...	28.897291	-81.26743	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	A
DELTONA LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.921411	-81.217434	Schools				High	150 MPH	
FRIENDSHIP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.93433	-81.188547	Schools				High	150 MPH	
DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE - DELTONA CAMPUS	28.929134	-81.221587	Schools				High	150 MPH	
CENTRAL FELLOWSHIP CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	28.970383	-81.214722	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
HERITAGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	28.891873	-81.172056	Schools				High	150 MPH	
SUNRISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.881496	-81.175491	Schools				High	150 MPH	
GOOD SHEPHERD ACADEMY	28.883624	-81.166778	Schools				High	160 MPH	
FOREST LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.873479	-81.228619	Schools				High	150 MPH	
GATEWAY	28.870378	-81.250386	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	

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CHRISTIAN ACADEMY									
OSTEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.854856	-81.175553	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
DELTONA HIGH SCHOOL	28.946599	-81.246415	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
GALAXY MIDDLE SCHOOL	28.929963	-81.230095	Schools				High	150 MPH	
TIMBERCREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.932539	-81.231045	Schools				High	150 MPH	
TRINITY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	28.924473	-81.254251	Schools				Moderate	150 MPH	
PRIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28.89545	-81.162071	Schools				High	160 MPH	
PINE RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	28.886829	-81.162	Schools				High	160 MPH	
MAINLAND HIGH SCHOOL	29.197773	-81.050885	Schools				Moderate	160 MPH	
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY-...	29.189219	-81.049481	Schools				Low	160 MPH	
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY-...	29.189241	-81.04955	Schools				Low	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS	29.330169	-81.121731	Police Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	

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' DEPARTMENT									
ORMOND BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.282882	-81.060763	Police Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
HOLLY HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.245118	-81.040025	Police Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT - SUB...	29.223916	-81.00984	Police Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE - BEA...	29.218758	-81.003544	Police Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT	29.215296	-81.023479	Police Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT	29.215451	-81.021655	Police Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT	29.210803	-81.013856	Police Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT - HEA...	29.200853	-81.037924	Police Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
SOUTH DAYTONA CITY	29.181315	-81.007999	Police Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	

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POLICE DEPARTMENT									
PORT ORANGE POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.120974	-81.017651	Police Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES DEPARTMENT OF PU...	29.165794	-80.977512	Police Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
PONCE INLET POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.120525	-80.95343	Police Stations	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	
NEW SMYRNA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.047528	-80.940733	Police Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFF - CIVIL DIVISION	29.025763	-80.921305	Police Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
OAK HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT	28.858865	-80.851223	Police Stations			X	Low	160 MPH	
EDGEWATER POLICE DEPARTMENT	28.9929	-80.905274	Police Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT	29.14645	-81.148881	Police Stations				High	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT - OPERATI...	29.143009	-81.145737	Police Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	

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FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP D - DELAND	29.058843	-81.274394	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT - ...	29.060195	-81.286195	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	29.029516	-81.305028	Police Stations				Low	150 MPH	
DE LAND POLICE DEPARTMENT	29.026709	-81.306963	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT	29.029247	-81.29975	Police Stations				Low	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT LA...	28.998411	-81.304743	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
ORANGE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	28.949593	-81.298117	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT - ...	28.884067	-81.308005	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
LAKE HELEN POLICE	28.977731	-81.231476	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	

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DEPARTMENT									
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT - ...	28.906735	-81.225344	Police Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT - ...	29.184706	-81.060813	Police Stations				Low	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.328796	-81.112381	Fire Stations			X	Low	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.404343	-81.144829	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.335375	-81.061142	Fire Stations			X	Low	160 MPH	
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 91	29.282549	-81.036049	Fire Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 93	29.290686	-81.068626	Fire Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
Ormond Beach Fire	29.275469	-81.082367	Fire Stations				Low	160 MPH	

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Department Station 92									
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.244341	-81.071419	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
Holly Hill Fire Rescue Station 96	29.243544	-81.038338	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 3	29.239725	-81.021317	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 5	29.216045	-81.045746	Fire Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 1	29.208252	-81.01696	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 4	29.210711	-81.067894	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
South Daytona Fire Department	29.181292	-81.008041	Fire Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	29.12542	-81.02359	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	

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Port Orange Fire Rescue Departm ent St...	29.104071	-80.987793	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
Port Orange Fire and Rescue Departm ent	29.140692	-80.986359	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Daytona Beach Fire Departm ent Station 2	29.202818	-80.998535	Fire Stations		X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Daytona Beach Shores Departm ent of Pu...	29.166441	-80.97776	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Ponce Inlet Fire Rescue Departm ent	29.098698	-80.941292	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	X
New Smyrna Beach Fire and Rescue Fire...	29.029137	-80.899757	Fire Stations	X	X	X	High	160 MPH	X
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	28.979507	-80.860939	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Moderate	160 MPH	
New Smyrna Beach Fire and Rescue Fire...	29.049016	-80.93711	Fire Stations		X	X	High	160 MPH	
New Smyrna Beach Fire	29.025545	-80.922874	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Low	160 MPH	X

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Department									
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.018578	-80.945824	Fire Stations	X	X	X	Low	160 MPH	X
Volusia County Fire Services Station	28.870298	-80.850899	Fire Stations		X	X	Low	160 MPH	
Edgewater Department of Fire Rescue S...	28.953962	-80.895821	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Edgewater Department of Fire Rescue S...	28.975962	-80.897278	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 94	29.274183	-81.146088	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Training Center	29.1467	-81.153572	Fire Stations				High	150 MPH	
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	29.111418	-81.052704	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
New Smyrna Beach Fire and	29.015745	-80.995117	Fire Stations				High	160 MPH	

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Rescue Station									
Volusia County Fire Services Station	28.730654	-81.032677	Fire Stations				High	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.082958	-81.066414	Fire Stations			X	Moderate	160 MPH	
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	29.068159	-81.038208	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	29.242687	-81.466835	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deland Fire Department Station 82	29.055044	-81.307663	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Rescue DeLeon Spr...	29.118317	-81.34951	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Glenwood...	29.072231	-81.327965	Fire Stations				High	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Kepler R...	29.061321	-81.26252	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deland Fire	29.000546	-81.263062	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	

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Department Station 83									
Deland Fire Department Station 81	29.026661	-81.30574	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Rescue Saint John...	29.022877	-81.359039	Fire Stations				High	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Rescue Spring Lak...	28.977438	-81.301079	Fire Stations				High	150 MPH	
Orange City Fire Department Station 68	28.918688	-81.292389	Fire Stations				Low	150 MPH	
Orange City Fire Department	28.950084	-81.29812	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Station 33 Debary	28.883015	-81.308228	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	28.985029	-81.242889	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	28.900116	-81.271469	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	

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Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	28.879847	-81.174805	Fire Stations				High	150 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	28.846548	-81.16304	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	28.857195	-81.2248	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Station	28.906279	-81.225914	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deltona City Fire Station 65	28.947231	-81.232574	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Station	28.923847	-81.189384	Fire Stations				Moderate	150 MPH	
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 6	29.163551	-81.058022	Fire Stations				Moderate	160 MPH	A
Volusia County Fire Rescue Daytona Be...	29.178478	-81.057175	Fire Stations				Low	160 MPH	
VOLUSIA COUNTY EMERGENCY	29.140482	-81.144876	Emergency Operations Centers				Moderate	160 MPH	

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MANAGEMENT									
VOLUSIA COUNTY EOC	29.029469	-81.304948	Emergency Operations Centers				Low	150 MPH	

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APPENDIX E: CRITICAL FACILITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Table 4: Water and Sewage Hazard Analysis

Asset Name	Asset Type	Asset Owner	Cat 1 Surge	Cat 3 Surge	Cat 5 Surge	Wildfire Risk	Wind Zone	FEMA Flood Zone
Ocean Shore Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Private			X	Moderate	160mph	
Taxiway Lindy Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Ohio Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Orange City				Moderate	150mph	
Navel Orange Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Orange City				Moderate	150mph	
Quail View Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	A
Bella Vista Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County		X	X	Moderate	160mph	
H H Birch Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	High	160mph	AE
Ridgewood Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Coleman Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Low	160mph	AE

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Charles Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Moderate	160mph	X
Douglas Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Moderate	160mph	AE
Lewis Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Moderate	160mph	X
Navajo Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Moderate	160mph	X
Golden Bay Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County	X	X	X	Moderate	160mph	X
Fishermans Cove Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County		X	X	Moderate	160mph	
Ariel Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County		X	X	High	160mph	
Ridgewood Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County		X	X	Very High	160mph	
Division Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Moonlight Cove Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	

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Greenleaf Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Orange City				Moderate	150mph	
Southlake Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Orange City				High	150mph	
Industrial Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Orange City				Moderate	150mph	
Dr Martin Luther King Lift Sta	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Debary Plantation Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Debary				Low	150mph	A
Quail Hill Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Debary				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Debary				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	

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Halifax Crossings Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Very High	150mph	
Tullamore Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	160mph	
Lazio Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Florida Willow Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Porter Rye Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Terrapin Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Kenmare Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	160mph	
Killarney Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Peninsula Winds Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Barrier Isle Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	

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Sandpiper Ridge Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County		X	X	Moderate	160mph	
Pelican Dunes Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Ocean Shore Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Ocean Shore Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Red John Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	160mph	
Plantation Oaks Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X		160mph	
Roscommon Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Acoma Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Speerin Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Low	160mph	
Carlow Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	A

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Acoma Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Cessna Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Taxiway Lindy Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Spruce Creek Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	160mph	
Roscoe Turner Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Autumn Leaves Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	160mph	
Forest Edge Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Howland Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Wolf Pack Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Blaney Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	A

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Eustace Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Volusia Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Volusia Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Volusia Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Terrace Hills Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Florence Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Kingslake Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	A
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Debary Plantation Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Eagles Estates Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	

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Dogwood Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Highbanks Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Legion Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Dirksen Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Fairway Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Glen Club Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Pine Valley Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	A

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Pine Meadow Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Glen Abbey Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Toronto Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	A
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Saxon Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Grand Plaza Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	

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Volusia Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Water Oak Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Moss Point Cove Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Howland Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
James Pond Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Saxon Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Normandy Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Normandy Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Treemonte Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Saxon Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	

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Verde Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Hammock Oak Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Enterprise Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Horseshoe Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	AE
Warrior Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	AE
Arrowhead Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	AE
Kettledrum Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	AE
Stone Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	AE
Howland Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	

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Wild Pepper Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Dr Martin L King Jr Lift Stati	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Baron Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Spurce Creek Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Very Low	160mph	
Monaghan Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	High	160mph	
Bass Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	AE
Shell Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Eustace Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Plantation Club Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	A
Leisure Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	

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New Hope Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Fairlawn Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Garfield Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	150mph	
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Highbanks Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Debary				Very Low	150mph	A
Charles R Beall Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Acoma Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				High	160mph	
Ocean Shore Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	

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Rosa Bella Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Integra Reserve Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Lazio Lift Station	Stormwater Treatment Facilities And Pump Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Four Towns Wwtp	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Low	150mph	
Vc/Southwest Regional Wwtf-2	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Vc/Southeast Regional Wwtf-7	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County			X	Low	160mph	
Vc/Halifax Plantation Wwtf-8	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	160mph	
West Volusia Transfer Station	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Vc/Southwest Regional Wwtf-1	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	
Vc/New Hope Wwtp-20	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Very High	150mph	

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Vc/Pelican Dunes Wwtp-9	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County			X	Moderate	160mph	
Vc/Pine Island Wwtp-10	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				Moderate	150mph	AE
Tomoka Landfill Leachate Sprayfield	Wastewater Treatment Facilities And Lift Stations	Volusia County				High	160mph	A
Vc/Halifax Plantation Wtp-8	Drinking Water Facilities					Low	160mph	
Vc/Southwest Wtp-1d	Drinking Water Facilities					Low	150mph	
Vc/Spruce Creek Wtp-15	Drinking Water Facilities				X	Moderate	160mph	
Vc/Southwest Wtp-1a	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Vc/Southwest Wtp-1b	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Vc/Southwest Wtp-2	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Chuck Lennon Park	Drinking Water Facilities					Low	150mph	
Highbridge Park	Drinking Water Facilities		X	X	X	High	160mph	X
Oak Hill Medical Clinic	Drinking Water Facilities			X	X	High	160mph	
Mary Deweese Park	Drinking Water Facilities				X	Moderate	160mph	
Osteen R&B Barn	Drinking Water Facilities					Low	160mph	

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Lake Beresford Park	Drinking Water Facilities					High	150mph	
Lake Dias	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Nancy Cummings Park	Drinking Water Facilities			X	X	Moderate	160mph	
Green Springs Park	Drinking Water Facilities					High	150mph	
Bill Keller Park	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	A
Vc/Southwest Wtp-1c	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Lake Ashby Park	Drinking Water Facilities					High	160mph	
Hester Park / Malloy School	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Cassadaga Wtp	Drinking Water Facilities					High	150mph	
Vc/New Hope Wtp-20	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Vc/Pine Island Wtp-10	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Beck Ranch Wtp	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	150mph	
Osteen Civic Center	Drinking Water Facilities					Moderate	160mph	
Shell Harbor Park	Drinking Water Facilities					High	150mph	AE

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APPENDIX F: ASSET IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY PER JURISDICTION

This analysis involves numerous sources, such as:

- HAZUS
- National Hurricane Center
- ECFRPC
- Volusia County and Jurisdictions
- FDEP

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: DAYTONA BEACH

Table 1: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Daytona Beach

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Select Specialty Hospital - Daytona B...	Medical Care Facilities	12127080808	301 Memorial Medical Parkway, 11th Floor	29.242562	-81.107419	5
Adventhealth Daytona Beach	Medical Care Facilities	12127080808	301 Memorial Medical Pkwy	29.24311	-81.107657	5
Halifax Psychiatric Center-North	Medical Care Facilities	12127081702	841 Jimmy Ann Dr	29.21402	-81.068593	5
Halifax Health Medical Center	Medical Care Facilities	12127081800	303 N Clyde Morris Blvd	29.202385	-81.054828	5
Daytona Beach Veterans Affairs Outpat...	Medical Care Facilities	12127082303	551 National Health Care Drive	29.206409	-81.061756	5
Volusia County Emergency Management	Emergency Operations Centers	12127083206	49 Keyton Drive	29.140482	-81.144876	5
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 6	Fire Stations	12127092500	2020 Beville Road	29.163551	-81.058022	5
Volusia County Fire Rescue Daytona Be...	Fire Stations	12127092500	2316 Bellevue Avenue Extension	29.178478	-81.057175	5
Volusia County Fire Services Training...	Fire Stations	12127083206	3889 Tiger Bay Road	29.1467	-81.153572	5
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 3	Fire Stations	12127081201	945 North Halifax Avenue	29.239725	-81.021317	5
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 2	Fire Stations	12127082604	126 Botefuhr Avenue	29.202818	-80.998535	5
South Daytona Fire Department	Fire Stations	12127082401	1672 South Ridgewood Avenue	29.181292	-81.008041	5
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127083211	1979 Taylor Road	29.082958	-81.066414	5

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Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 1	Fire Stations	12127082000	301 South Beach Street	29.208252	-81.01696	5
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 4	Fire Stations	12127082303	1675 Mason Avenue	29.210711	-81.067894	5
Daytona Beach Fire Department Station 5	Fire Stations	12127081600	627 North Nova Road	29.216045	-81.045746	5
Volusia County Sheriff's Office - Bea...	Police Stations	12127081300	515 South Atlantic Avenue	29.218758	-81.003544	5
South Daytona City Police Department	Police Stations	12127082401	1672 South Ridgewood Avenue	29.181315	-81.007999	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127092500	700 Catalina Drive	29.184706	-81.060813	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127082000	251 North Ridgewood Avenue	29.215296	-81.023479	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127082000	250 North Beach Street, Suite 119	29.215451	-81.021655	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127083206	3825 Tiger Bay Road	29.14645	-81.148881	5
Volusia Sheriffs Department - Operati...	Police Stations	12127083206	1330 Indian Lake Road	29.143009	-81.145737	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127082000	125 East Orange Avenue	29.210803	-81.013856	5
Daytona Beach Police Department - Sub...	Police Stations	12127081202	510 Harvey Avenue	29.223916	-81.00984	5
Daytona Beach Police Department - Hea...	Police Stations	12127082100	990 Orange Avenue	29.200853	-81.037924	5

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The Chiles Academy	Schools	12127081900	868 George W Engram Blvd	29.213284	-81.039736	
Volusia Regional Juvenile Detention C...	Schools	12127083206	3840 Old Deland Rd	29.136766	-81.142734	
Richard Milburn Academy	Schools	12127081800	1031 Mason Ave	29.217315	-81.049547	
Palm Terrace Elementary School	Schools	12127082302	1825 Dunn Ave	29.198401	-81.074249	
Riverview Learning Center	Schools	12127081201	801 N Wild Olive Ave	29.238417	-81.016584	
David C. Hinson Sr. Middle School	Schools	12127080808	1860 N Clyde Morris Blvd	29.239699	-81.094684	
Mainland High School	Schools	12127092500	1255 W International Speedway Blvd	29.197773	-81.050885	
Amikids Volusia	Schools	12127081702	1420 Mason Ave Ste A	29.213356	-81.063596	
Daytona Juvenile Residential Facility	Schools	12127083206	1386 Indian Lake Rd	29.136718	-81.142758	
Seabreeze High School	Schools	12127081101	2700 N Oleander Ave	29.266532	-81.02991	
Turie T. Small Elementary School	Schools	12127082100	800 South St	29.195917	-81.027159	
Campbell Middle School	Schools	12127082100	625 S Keech St	29.195004	-81.030466	
Ortona Elementary School	Schools	12127081102	1265 N Grandview Ave	29.24729	-81.02356	
Stewart Treatment Center	Schools	12127083206	3875 Tiger Bay Rd	29.144914	-81.152038	
Halifax Behavioral Services	Schools	12127081702	841 Jimmy Ann Dr	29.214037	-81.06858	
Dept. Of Corrections Educational Program	Schools	12127083206	1300 Red John Dr	29.140435	-81.149447	
Westside Elementary School	Schools	12127082302	1700 5th St	29.224138	-81.071315	
Easter Seals Child Development Center...	Schools	12127081800	1219 Dunn Ave	29.206916	-81.054454	
R. J. Longstreet	Schools	12127082605	2745 S Peninsula Dr	29.176687	-80.986041	

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Elementary School						
Champion Elementary School	Schools	12127083205	921 Tournament Dr	29.207816	-81.137	
Basilica School Of St Paul	Schools	12127081500	317 Mullally St	29.216946	-81.027161	
Halifax Academy	Schools	12127082302	275 N Williamson Blvd	29.189019	-81.081327	
Daytona Beach Christian Academy	Schools	12127082415	1850 S Clyde Morris Blvd	29.170829	-81.038026	
Lourdes Academy	Schools	12127081102	1014 N.Halifax Ave	29.2418	-81.02111	
Father Lopez Catholic High School	Schools	12127081600	3918 Lpga Blvd	29.218548	-81.045937	
Mount Calvary Academy	Schools	12127082100	700 Bellevue Ave	29.194227	-81.024035	
Living Faith Academy	Schools	12127081701	950 Derbyshire Rd	29.229362	-81.064155	
Imagination Station Too Montessori	Schools	12127081201	528 N Peninsula Dr	29.233445	-81.016323	
Pure In Heart Christian Acad& Perform...	Schools	12127082000	121 S Palmetto Ave	29.210732	-81.020541	
Daytona State College - Advanced Tech...	Schools	12127080808	1770 Technology Blvd	29.232026	-81.098931	
Daytona State College - News-Journal ...	Schools	12127082000	221 North Beach St	29.21517	-81.019609	
University Of Central Florida - Dayto...	Schools	12127081800	1200 W. International Speedway Blvd.	29.201995	-81.048576	
Daytona State College	Schools	12127081800	1200 W. International Speedway Blvd.	29.202259	-81.051285	
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University-...	Schools	12127092500	1 Aerospace Blvd.	29.189219	-81.049481	
Bethune-Cookman University	Schools	12127082000	640 Dr Mary Mcleod Bethune Blvd	29.210556	-81.031595	
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University-...	Schools	12127092500	1 Aerospace Blvd.	29.189241	-81.04955	

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Wesh Ch 2	Communication Facilities	12127090804		28.93832	-81.3159	
Wven-Tv Ch 26	Communication Facilities	12127090102		29.28637	-81.4934	
Wndb 1150	Communication Facilities	12127080805		29.23526	-81.07172	
Wrod 1340	Communication Facilities	12127082201		29.18887	-81.00756	
Wdyb-Lp Ch 53	Communication Facilities	12127080902		29.23165	-81.04172	
Wmfj 1450	Communication Facilities	12127081500		29.22526	-81.02478	
Wjhm Ch 270	Communication Facilities	12127090804		28.92138	-81.31895	
Vehicle Maintenance Facility	Waste Water Facilities	12127081500	412 North Seagrave Avenue	29.217501	-81.0289	
Daytona Beach/Bethune Point (D	Waste Water Facilities	12127082201	1 Shady Place	29.196199	-81.008301	
Dots Terminal	Bus Facilities	1034 N Nova Rd	12127081702	29.226	-81.0511	
Greyhound Bus Station	Bus Facilities	138 S Ridgewood Ave	12127082000	29.2101	-81.023	
Daytona Bch Mun Yacht Basin	Port Facilities	12127081300	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.21716	-81.01551	
Total Asset Count:	**74**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: DAYTONA BEACH SHORES

Table 2:Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Daytona Beach Shores

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Daytona Beach Shores Department Of Pu...	Fire Stations	12127082605	3050 South Atlantic Avenue	29.16644	-80.9778	5
Daytona Beach Shores Department Of Pu...	Police Stations	12127082605	3050 South Atlantic Avenue	29.16579	-80.9775	5
Total Asset Count:	**2**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: DEBARY

Table 3:Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - DeBary

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Volusia County Fire Station 33 Debary	Fire Stations	12127090905	93 South Charles Richard Beall Boulevard	28.88302	-81.3082	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127090905	94 South United States Highway 17-92	28.88407	-81.308	5
The Reading Edge Academy	Schools	12127090905	2975 Enterprise Rd	28.89505	-81.2827	
Highbanks Learning Center	Schools	12127090905	336 E Highbanks Rd	28.89078	-81.2851	
Debary Elementary School	Schools	12127090903	88 W Highbanks Rd	28.89119	-81.3207	
Florida Power & Light Co	Electric Power Facilities	12127090904	950 S Hwy 17-92	28.84316	-81.3255	
Duke Energy Florida, Llc	Electric Power Facilities	12127090803	176 West Highbanks Rd.	28.90386	-81.3323	
Total Asset Count:	**7**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: DELAND

Table 4: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Deland

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Adventhealth Deland	Medical Care Facilities	12127090202	701 W Plymouth Ave	29.04365	-81.3173	5
Volusia County Emergency Operations C...	Emergency Operation Centers	12127090500	123 West Indiana Avenue	29.02947	-81.3049	5
Deland Fire Department Station 81	Fire Stations	12127090500	201 West Howry Avenue	29.02666	-81.3057	5
Deland Fire Department Station 83	Fire Stations	12127090306	1655 East Taylor Road	29.00055	-81.2631	5
Volusia County Fire Services Kepler R...	Fire Stations	12127090305	1885 Kepler Road	29.06132	-81.2625	5
Deland Fire Department Station 82	Fire Stations	12127090202	257 West International Speedway Boule...	29.05504	-81.3077	5
Volusia County Fire Rescue Spring Lak...	Fire Stations	12127090803	2850 Firehouse Road	28.97744	-81.3011	5
Volusia County Fire Services Glenwood...	Fire Stations	12127090204	920 Glenwood Road	29.07223	-81.328	5
Volusia County Fire Rescue Saint John...	Fire Stations	12127090701	2580 West State Highway 44	29.02288	-81.359	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127090303	951 Singleton Drive	29.0602	-81.2862	5
De Land Police Department	Police Stations	12127090500	219 West Howry Avenue	29.02671	-81.307	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department La...	Police Stations	12127090702	1706 South Woodland Boulevard	28.99841	-81.3047	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127090500	101 North Alabama Avenue	29.02925	-81.2998	5

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Volusia County Sheriff's Office	Police Stations	12127090500	123 West Indiana Avenue	29.02952	-81.305	
Florida Highway Patrol Troop D - Deland	Police Stations	12127090303	1551 East International Speedway Boul...	29.05884	-81.2744	
Deland Middle School	Schools	12127090307	1400 Aquarius Ave	29.00428	-81.2975	
Citrus Grove Elementary School	Schools	12127090204	729 Hazen Rd	29.03934	-81.3358	
George W. Marks Elementary School	Schools	12127090304	1000 N Garfield Ave	29.04608	-81.297	
Edith I. Starke Elementary School	Schools	12127090600	730 S Parsons Ave	29.01502	-81.309	
Deland High School	Schools	12127090402	800 N Hill Ave	29.04167	-81.284	
Freedom Elementary School	Schools	12127090306	1395 S Blue Lake Ave	28.99411	-81.2714	
Florida Technical College - Deland Ca...	Schools	12127090307	1199 South Woodland Blvd	29.00912	-81.3006	
Lighthouse Christian Preparatory Academy	Schools	12127090701	126 S Ridgewood Ave	29.02371	-81.341	
T.O.P Academy	Schools	12127090600	330 S Thompson Ave	29.02343	-81.3107	
Daytona State College - Deland	Schools	12127090306	1155 County Road 4139	29.01203	-81.2431	
Casa Montessori	Schools	12127090401	217 N Stone St Ste B	29.03042	-81.3157	
St Barnabas Episcopal School	Schools	12127090401	322 W Michigan Ave	29.03307	-81.3084	
Children's House Montessori School	Schools	12127090402	509 E Pennsylvania Ave	29.03961	-81.2942	
St Peter Catholic School	Schools	12127090500	421 W New York Ave	29.02868	-81.3099	
Stetson Baptist Christian School	Schools	12127090202	1025 W Minnesota Ave	29.0358	-81.3239	
Pk Child Care Program	Schools	12127090401	200 N Clara Ave	29.03016	-81.3085	

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Southwestern Middle School	Schools	12127090702	605 W New Hampshire Ave	29.00753	-81.3143	
Blue Lake Elementary School	Schools	12127090304	282 N Blue Lake Ave	29.03089	-81.2763	
Ese Related Services	Schools	12127090401	200 N Clara Ave	29.03019	-81.3086	
Woodward Avenue Elementary School	Schools	12127090701	1201 S Woodward Ave	29.01077	-81.3309	
Stetson University	Schools	12127090402	421 N Woodland Blvd	29.03532	-81.3006	
Wynd 1310	Communication Facilities	12127090307		28.99943	-81.2981	
Wocl Ch 290	Communication Facilities	12127090804		28.92138	-81.319	
Wnda 1490	Communication Facilities	12127090600		29.01637	-81.2859	
Wnda 1490	Communication Facilities	12127090600		29.01832	-81.2995	
Deland, City Of - Wiley M Nash Wrf	Waste Water Facilities	12127090307	1032 S Amelia Ave	29.009	-81.2981	
Daytona Beach Intl	Airport Facilities	12127092500	123 W Indiana Ave	29.17992	-81.0581	
Deland Muni-Sidney H Taylor Field	Airport Facilities	12127090303	120 S. Florida Ave.	29.06703	-81.2838	
Advent Health Deland	Airport Facilities	12127090202	701 W Plymouth Ave	29.04463	-81.3178	
Highbride Park	Potable Water Facilities	12127080201	300 E. New Hampshire	29.40856	-81.0995	
Fla Power & Light Lake Monroe	Port Facilities	12127090904	St. Johns River, Fl Jacksonville To L...	28.83962	-81.3261	
Enterprise Fla	Port Facilities	12127091018	St. Johns River, Fl Jacksonville To L...	28.86845	-81.2721	
Total Asset Count:	**47**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: DELTONA

Table 5:Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Deltona

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Halifax Health UF Health Medical Cent...	Medical Care Facilities	12127091001		28.957659	-81.2557	5
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	Fire Stations	12127091030	1685 Providence Boulevard	28.906279	-81.2259	5
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	Fire Stations	12127091018	320 Diamond Street	28.900116	-81.2715	5
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	Fire Stations	12127091025	236 Fort Smith Boulevard	28.879847	-81.1748	5
Deltona Fire Rescue Department Statio...	Fire Stations	12127091036	2146 Howland Boulevard	28.923847	-81.1894	5
Deltona City Fire Station 65	Fire Stations	12127091032	2983 Howland Boulevard	28.947231	-81.2326	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127091030	16941 Providence Blvd	28.906735	-81.2253	
Deltona Middle School	Schools	12127091018	250 Enterprise Rd	28.877966	-81.2724	
Sunrise Elementary School	Schools	12127091025	3155 Phonetia Dr	28.881496	-81.1755	
Deltona Christian School	Schools	12127091017	1200 Providence Blvd	28.881367	-81.2428	
Trinity Christian Academy	Schools	12127091033	875 Elkcam Blvd	28.924473	-81.2543	
Gateway Christian Academy	Schools	12127091028	950 Doyle Rd	28.870378	-81.2504	
Academy Of Career Training - Deltona ...	Schools	12127091018	1260 Deltona Boulevard	28.897291	-81.2674	
Daytona State College - Deltona Campus	Schools	12127091019	2351 Providence Blvd	28.929134	-81.2216	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX F: ASSET IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY PER JURISDICTION

Good Shepherd Academy	Schools	12127091025	750 Howland Blvd	28.883624	-81.1668	
Aldersgate Academy	Schools	12127091018	51 Childrens Way	28.868036	-81.2666	
Pine Ridge High School	Schools	12127091035	926 Howland Blvd	28.886829	-81.162	
Spirit Elementary School	Schools	12127091015	1500 Meadowlark Dr	28.90587	-81.2423	
Friendship Elementary School	Schools	12127091019	2746 Fulford St	28.93433	-81.1885	
Heritage Middle School	Schools	12127091025	1001 Parnell Ct	28.891873	-81.1721	
Galaxy Middle School	Schools	12127091032	2400 Eustace Ave	28.929963	-81.2301	
Forest Lake Elementary School	Schools	12127091028	1600 Doyle Rd	28.873479	-81.2286	
Timbercrest Elementary School	Schools	12127091032	2401 Eustace Ave	28.932539	-81.231	
Pride Elementary School	Schools	12127091035	1100 Learning Ln	28.89545	-81.1621	
Discovery Elementary School	Schools	12127091017	975 Abagail Dr	28.89193	-81.2503	
Deltona Lakes Elementary School	Schools	12127091019	2022 Adelia Blvd	28.921411	-81.2174	
Deltona High School	Schools	12127091032	100 Wolf Pack Run	28.946599	-81.2464	
Total Asset Count:	**27**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: EDGEWATER

Table 6: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Edgewater

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Edgewater Department Of Fire Rescue S...	Fire Station	12127083008	1605 South Ridgewood Avenue	28.97596	-80.8973	5
Edgewater Department Of Fire Rescue S...	Fire Station	12127083006	2628 Hibiscus Drive	28.95396	-80.8958	5
Edgewater Police Department	Police Stations	12127083008	135 East Park Avenue	28.9929	-80.9053	5
Indian River Elementary School	Schools	12127083005	650 Roberts Rd	28.94558	-80.8912	
Edgewater Public School	Schools	12127083008	801 S Old County Rd	28.9842	-80.9071	
Little Explorers Montessori	Schools	12127083008	408 N Ridgewood Ave	29.0004	-80.9125	
Edgehop Christian Academy	Schools	12127083005	3042 S Ridgewood Ave Ste A	28.94675	-80.8845	
Discovery Days Institute Of Learning	Schools	12127083008	227 N Ridgewood Ave	28.99451	-80.9088	
Wkro-Fm Ch 226	Communicatio n Facilities	12127083003	Unknown	28.89471	-80.8853	
Wkto Ch 204	Communicatio n Facilities	12127083209	Unknown	29.04165	-81.0562	
Kennedy Space Cntr Federal Cre	Waste Water Facilities	12127083005	Unknown	28.9505	-80.8856	
Kennedy Park Improvements	Waste Water Facilities	12127083008	103 S Riverside Dr	28.9933	-80.9047	
Edgewater, City Of	Waste Water Facilities	12127082704	500 W Ocean Ave	28.9898	-80.8999	
Edgewater Fla	Port Facilities	12127083008	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.0016	-80.9065	
Total Asset Count:	**14**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: HOLLY HILL

Table 7: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Holly Hill

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Station	12127080805	1580 Derbyshire Road	29.24434	-81.0714	5
Holly Hill Fire Rescue Station 96	Fire Station	12127081002	1020 Daytona Avenue	29.24354	-81.0383	5
Volusia County Sheriffs Department - ...	Police Stations	12127080102	1435 Us Hwy 1, Suite D-3	29.33017	-81.1217	5
Holly Hill Police Department	Police Stations	12127081002	1065 Ridgewood Avenue	29.24512	-81.04	5
Holly Hill School	Schools	12127080901	1500 Center Ave	29.24934	-81.0554	
Ubic Academy	Schools	12127080901	560 Flomich St	29.25283	-81.0554	
Installer Institute	Schools	12127081001	1524 Ridgewood Avenue	29.2546	-81.0468	
Wvyb Ch 277	Communication Facilities	12127080805	Unknown	29.23637	-81.0728	
Wapn Ch 218	Communication Facilities	12127081001	Unknown	29.25192	-81.0478	
Holly Hill, City Of (Dw)	Waste Water Facilities	12127081002	453 Lpga Boulevard	29.2447	-81.0341	
Total Asset Count:	**10**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: LAKE HELEN

Table 8: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Lake Helen

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Station	12127091001	630 West Main Street	28.98503	-81.2429	5
Lake Helen Police Department	Police Stations	12127091001	493 South Lakeview Drive	28.97773	-81.2315	5
Blake Memorial Day School	Schools	12127091001	134 N Euclid Ave	28.98545	-81.2344	
Volusia Pines Elementary School	Schools	12127091001	500 E Kicklighter Rd	28.97211	-81.2261	
Central Fellowship Christian Academy	Schools	12127091021	626 E Kicklighter Rd	28.97038	-81.2147	
Ivy Hawn Charter School Of The Arts	Schools	12127091001	565 S Lakeview Dr Unit 110	28.97798	-81.2308	
Total Asset Count:	**6**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: NEW SMYRNA BEACH

Table 9: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - New Smyrna Beach

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Adventhealth New Smyrna Beach	Medical Care Facilities	12127082802	401 Palmetto St	29.02029	-80.9219	5
New Smyrna Beach Fire Department	Fire Stations	12127082802	103 Faulkner Street	29.02555	-80.9229	5
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127082903	1850 Pioneer Trail	29.01858	-80.9458	5
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127082704	4840 South Atlantic Avenue	28.97951	-80.8609	5
New Smyrna Beach Fire And Rescue Stat...	Fire Stations	12127083209	151 Williamson Boulevard Extension	29.01575	-80.9951	5
New Smyrna Beach Fire And Rescue Fire...	Fire Stations	12127082703	500 East 3rd Avenue	29.02914	-80.8998	5
New Smyrna Beach Fire And Rescue Fire...	Fire Stations	12127082802	1400 North Dixie Freeway	29.04902	-80.9371	5
Volusia County Sheriff - Civil Division	Police Stations	12127082802	101 Canal Street	29.02576	-80.9213	5
New Smyrna Beach Police Department	Police Stations	12127082802	1400 North Dixie Freeway	29.04753	-80.9407	5
Read-Pattillo Elementary School	Schools	12127082802	400 6th St	29.0109	-80.9198	
Chisholm Elementary School	Schools	12127082903	557 Ronnoc Ln	29.03004	-80.9327	
Samsula Academy	Schools	12127083209	248 N Samsula Dr	29.02228	-81.0509	
New Smyrna Beach Middle School	Schools	12127082902	1200 S Myrtle Ave	29.00452	-80.9236	
New Smyrna Beach High School	Schools	12127082902	1015 10th St	29.00317	-80.9304	
Coronado Beach	Schools	12127082705	3550 Michigan Ave	29.00276	-80.8787	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX F: ASSET IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY PER JURISDICTION

Elementary School						
Sacred Heart Catholic School	Schools	12127082802	1003 Turnbull St	29.03898	-80.9346	
Bethel Christian Academy	Schools	12127082903	312 N Duss St	29.02431	-80.9331	
Space Coast Christian Academy	Schools	12127083209	223 N Samsula Dr	29.02075	-81.0508	
Knight's Christian Academy	Schools	12127082802	310 Douglas St	29.02296	-80.9232	
Daytona State College - New Smyrna Be...	Schools	12127083009	940 10th St	28.99996	-80.927	
WJLU Ch 209	Communication Facilities	12127082902		29.00915	-80.9739	
WCEU Ch 15	Communication Facilities	12127083206		29.17359	-81.1565	
WSBB 1230	Communication Facilities	12127082802		29.03276	-80.9173	
New Smyrna Beach Utili...	Electric Power Facilities	12127082902	1000 Field Street	29.01732	-80.9329	
New Smyrna Beach Muni	Airport Facilities	12127082802	210 Sams Ave	29.05569	-80.9489	
New Smyrna Bch Municipal Whfs	Port Facilities	12127082701	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.03892	-80.9064	
Shrimp Docks New Smyrna Bch	Port Facilities	12127082701	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.03919	-80.9061	
Uscg Station, Ponce De Leon Inlet, Fl	Port Facilities	12127082701	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.06346	-80.9146	
Total Asset Count:	**28**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: OAK HILL

Table 10: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Oak Hill

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (ft)
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127083003	213 North US Highway 1	28.8703	-80.8509	5
OAK HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police Stations	12127083003	234 SOUTH UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 1	28.85887	-80.8512	5
BURNS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CHARTER ...	Schools	12127083003	160 RIDGE RD	28.86216	-80.849	
OAKHILL FISH DOCK	Port Facilities	12127083003	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville t...	28.88228	-80.8425	
TOTAL ASSET COUNT:	**4**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: ORANGE CITY

Table 11: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Orange City

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Adventhealth Fish Memorial	Medical Care Facilities	12127090806	1055 Saxon Blvd	28.91437	-81.2852	5
Orange City Fire Department	Fire Stations	12127090808	215 North Holly Avenue	28.95008	-81.2981	5
Orange City Fire Department Station 68	Fire Stations	12127090806	743 Harley Strickland Boulevard	28.91869	-81.2924	5
Orange City Police Department	Police Stations	12127090808	207 North Holly Avenue	28.94959	-81.2981	5
River Springs Middle School	Schools	12127090804	900 W Ohio Ave	28.93878	-81.3092	
Orange City Elementary School	Schools	12127090808	555 E University Ave	28.95138	-81.2916	
University High School	Schools	12127090804	1000 W Rhode Island Ave	28.93184	-81.313	
Sunrise Academy	Schools	12127090905	2700 Enterprise Rd Ste A	28.90869	-81.291	
Manatee Cove Elementary School	Schools	12127090804	734 W Ohio Ave	28.93914	-81.3001	
Total Asset Count:	**9**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: ORMOND BEACH

Table 12: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Ormond Beach

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127080102	3935 Old Dixie Highway	29.40434	-81.1448	5
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127080101	15 Southland Road	29.3288	-81.1124	5
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127080202	1716 Atlantic Avenue	29.33538	-81.0611	5
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 92	Fire Stations	12127080803	189 South Nova Road	29.27547	-81.0824	5
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 94	Fire Stations	12127083203	2300 Airport Road	29.27418	-81.1461	5
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 93	Fire Stations	12127080600	300 Wilmette Avenue	29.29069	-81.0686	5
Ormond Beach Fire Department Station 91	Fire Stations	12127080500	364 South Atlantic Avenue	29.28255	-81.036	5
Ormond Beach Police Department	Police Stations	12127080600	170 West Granada Boulevard	29.28288	-81.0608	5
Ormond Beach Elementary School	Schools	12127080600	100 Corbin Ave	29.28376	-81.0577	
St Brendan Catholic School	Schools	12127080400	1000 Ocean Shore Blvd	29.31555	-81.0535	
Calvary Christian Academy	Schools	12127083203	1687 W Granada Blvd	29.25741	-81.1188	
Temple Beth-El School	Schools	12127080807	579 N Nova Rd	29.29289	-81.0864	
Riverbend Academy	Schools	12127083205	2080 W Granada Blvd	29.24984	-81.1349	
The Children's House	Schools	12127083205	55 N Washington St	29.25239	-81.13	
Chabad Esformes	Schools	12127080806	1079 W Granada Blvd	29.27351	-81.0955	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX F: ASSET IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY PER JURISDICTION

Hebrew Academy						
The Little Engine Academy	Schools	12127080803	499 S Nova Rd	29.2681	-81.0783	
Acs Educational Resources And Consult...	Schools	12127080807	53 N Old Kings Rd Ste D	29.27968	-81.0802	
Reign Homeschooling Academy	Schools	12127080808	1060 W Granada Blvd	29.2736	-81.0943	
Ormond Beach Middle School	Schools	12127080700	151 Domicilio Ave	29.3081	-81.0702	
Pace Center For Girls	Schools	12127080600	208 Central Ave	29.27934	-81.0592	
Pathways Elementary School	Schools	12127083203	2100 Airport Rd	29.27229	-81.1351	
Tomoka Elementary School	Schools	12127080808	999 Old Tomoka Rd	29.2748	-81.0908	
Osceola Elementary School	Schools	12127080400	100 Osceola Ave	29.28661	-81.0399	
Pine Trail Elementary School	Schools	12127080101	300 Airport Rd	29.27525	-81.1142	
Daytona College	Schools	12127080803	425 South Nova Road	29.27008	-81.0801	
Wele 1380	Communication Facilities	12127080805	<Null>	29.26942	-81.0815	
Whog-Fm Ch 239	Communication Facilities	12127080805	<Null>	29.23637	-81.0728	
Ormond Beach, City Of - Ormond Beach ...	Waste Water Facilities	12127080807	550 N Orchard St	29.2936	-81.0831	
Ormond Beach Muni	Airport Facilities	12127080101	Po Box 277	29.30114	-81.1138	
Ormond Beach Fla	Port Facilities	12127080400	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville T...	29.30745	-81.0581	
Total Asset Count:	**30**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: PIERSON

Table 13: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Pierson

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Volusia County Fire Services Station ...	Fire Stations	12127090102	132 North Fountain Drive	29.24269	-81.4668	5
Pierson Elementary School	Schools	12127090102	1 W 1st Ave	29.24407	-81.4637	
T. Dewitt Taylor Middle-High School	Schools	12127090101	100 E Washington Ave	29.24629	-81.4579	
Pierson Muni	Airport Facilities	12127090101	106 North Center Street	29.25003	-81.4593	
Total Asset Count:	**4**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: PONCE INLET

Table 14: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Ponce Inlet

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Ponce Inlet Fire Rescue Department	Fire Stations	12127082606	4680 South Peninsula Drive	29.0987	-80.9413	5
Ponce Inlet Police Department	Police Stations	12127082606	4301 South Peninsula Drive	29.12053	-80.9534	5
Total Asset Count:	**2**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: PORT ORANGE

Table 15: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - Port Orange

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
Halifax Health Medical Center - Port Orange	Medical Care Facilities	12127082506	1041 Dunlawton Ave	29.12621	-81.0086	5
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	Fire Stations	12127082506	1090 City Center Boulevard	29.12542	-81.0236	5
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	Fire Stations	12127083207	1701 Town West Boulevard	29.11142	-81.0527	5
Port Orange Fire And Rescue Departmen...	Fire Stations	12127082511	4200 South Ridgewood Avenue	29.14069	-80.9864	5
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	Fire Stations	12127082509	5839 Trailwood Drive	29.10407	-80.9878	5
Port Orange Fire Rescue Department St...	Fire Stations	12127083211	6701 Airport Road	29.06816	-81.0382	5
Port Orange Police Department	Police Stations	12127082506	1395 Dunlawton Avenue	29.12097	-81.0177	5
Spruce Creek High School	Schools	12127082512	801 Taylor Rd	29.10871	-81.016	
Sugar Mill Elementary School	Schools	12127082503	1101 Charles St	29.14733	-81.001	
Spruce Creek Elementary School	Schools	12127082508	642 Taylor Rd	29.10572	-81.0048	
Horizon Elementary School	Schools	12127082410	4751 Hidden Lake Dr	29.1194	-81.038	
Silver Sands Middle School	Schools	12127082506	1300 Herbert St	29.13142	-81.0172	
Creekside Middle School	Schools	12127083211	6801 Airport Rd	29.06639	-81.0417	
Hospital Homebound	Schools	12127082414	1250 Reed Canal Rd	29.14862	-81.0267	
Cypress Creek Elementary School	Schools	12127083210	6100 S Williamson Blvd	29.08312	-81.0272	

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

Port Orange Elementary School	Schools	12127082511	402 Dunlawton Ave	29.14225	-80.9914	
Sweetwater Elementary School	Schools	12127082512	5800 Victoria Gardens Blvd	29.11633	-81.0174	
Tlc Kids Care	Schools	12127083210	1835 Taylor Rd	29.08951	-81.0487	
Wise Independent Private School System	Schools	12127082510	250 Poinciana Ave	29.11069	-80.9779	
Rock Church Academy	Schools	12127083207	1818 Taylor Rd	29.09101	-81.0506	
Atlantic High School	Schools	12127082414	1250 Reed Canal Rd	29.14864	-81.0267	
Port Orange (Dw)	Waste Water Facilities	12127082503	817 Oak St	29.1361	-80.9947	
Total Asset Count:	**22**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

JURISDICTION APPENDIX: SOUTH DAYTONA

Table 16: Asset Location and Surge Vulnerability - South Daytona

Asset Name	Asset Type	Census Tract	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Cat 3 Water Depth (Ft)
South Daytona Elementary School	Schools	12127082405	600 Elizabeth Pl	29.16828	-81.0082	
Warner Christian Academy	Schools	12127082401	1730 S Ridgewood Ave	29.17948	-81.0073	
The Chase Academy, Inc.	Schools	12127082202	2400 S Ridgewood Ave Ste 17	29.17773	-81.0248	
Blue Jay Academy	Schools	12127082404	960 Rooster Rd	29.17319	-81.0252	
International Academy	Schools	12127082401	2550 S Ridgewood Ave	29.16218	-80.9978	
WPUL 1590	Communication Facilities	12127082414		29.1547	-81.022	
Total Asset Count:	**6**					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

This section of the report details the core capability targets and resource requirements for some natural, man-made, and technological hazards covered in the Local Mitigation Strategy. The tables provided for each hazard are based on the template created as part of the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide (Second Edition) created by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The following hazards are covered within this portion of the THIRA analysis:

- Drought
- Extreme Temperatures
- Flood
- HazMat Incident
- Public Health Emergency
- Sea Level Rise
- Severe Weather
- Storm Surge
- Terrorism
- Tornado
- Tropical Cyclone
- Wildland Fire

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Drought

Drought	
Context Description	It is the beginning of summer. East central Florida is in a severe drought, as it has not rained in two months in Volusia County. The drought has caused brushfires to start in the western portions of the County. Dehydration-related deaths in the County have reached 10 since January.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience; Prescribed Burns, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Aerial Reconnaissance and GIS Mapping of Fire, Aerial Firefighting Services (Regional, State, Federal), Inter-County Cooperation and Resource Sharing, Operational Communication/ Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Threat/Hazard Identification, Health/Medical Services, Rapid Medical Air Transport
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Extreme Temperatures

Extreme Temperatures	
Context Description	It is mid-August and temperatures reach 110 degrees Fahrenheit for five straight days. Students returning to school are beginning to be hospitalized for heat stroke and other heat-related illnesses, and multiple elderly residents have passed away as a result of heat stroke.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Health/Medical Services; Rapid Medical Air Transport; Mass Care Services; Public Info/Warning Systems; Social Media and Media Outreach; School District Coordination with Schools; Medical Training for School Staff Member(s); Intensive Care Unit; Response for Environmental/Health/Safety; Fatality Management; Coordination with the Federal/State Government; Coordination with the Red Cross
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Flood

Flooding	
Context Description	A large tropical low has formed off of the coast of Florida and has been held stationary by the presence of a low pressure system moving southward from northern Florida for over three days. An estimated 50% of the parcels within Flood Zone 'A' are affected, 50% of the parcels within Flood Zones 'AH', 'AO' and 'AE' are affected, 75% of the parcels within Flood Zone 'VE' are affected, and 1% of the parcels within Flood Zone X (500-Year Floodplain) are affected. The storm affects the building and assessed values of the parcels hit by an estimated 10%.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Critical Transportation, Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security/Protection, Operational Communication/Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification

Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

HazMat Incident

HazMat Incident	
Context Description	A train traveling along the Florida East Coast Railway crashes into Dubious Chemz, a chemical facility located along the Florida East Coast Railway line in unincorporated Volusia County. The train is not carrying hazardous materials, but the impact with the chemical facility triggers a simultaneous release of 26,000 pounds of chlorine stored in the facility into the air. Wind is registered at 5 miles per hour from the east southeast, humidity is 50% and the air temperature is 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The constant chemical leak lasts for exactly one hour, at which point all 26,000 pounds of chlorine have been released.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Critical Transportation, Economic Recovery, Response for Environmental/Health/Safety, Fatality Management, Forensics/Attribution, Health/Social Services, Infrastructure Systems, Intelligence/Information Sharing, Interdiction/Disruption, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security and Protection, Operational Communication, Operational Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services and Response, Health/Medical Services, Public Info/ Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Screen/ Search/ Detect, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Public Health Emergency

Public Health Emergency	
Context Description	An airplane landing at Daytona Municipal Airport carrying 234 passengers becomes overwhelmed by a NLV-like pandemic that sickens 80% of the passenger. After the passengers de-board the plane without a health check, the virus is airborne, has a 20% spread rate (20% of people who come in contact with the infected become infected) and is caught when a person with the sickness comes within 1 foot of a person with the pandemic. Moreover, of the 234 passengers affected with the sickness, those 234 passengers come in contact (or spread the disease) with an average of 7.5 persons per hour. The disease does not inflict casualties until at least 12 to 18 hours after the initial infection period, adding to the number of individuals who can be exposed to the disease from those infected individuals that are still alive.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Access Control/ID Verification, Community Resilience, Economic Recovery, Response for Environmental/Health/Safety, Fatality Management, Health/Social Services, Intelligence/Information Sharing, Interdiction/ Disruption, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/ Rescue, On-Scene Security and Protection, Operational Communication, Operational Coordination, Physical Protective Measures, Planning, Public/ Private Services and Response, Health/Medical Services, Public Info/ Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Screen/ Search/ Detect, Situational Assessment, Supply Chain Integrity, Threat/Hazard Identification
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Sea Level Rise

Sea Level Rise	
Context Description	It is the year 2070. A neighborhood located on the barrier islands is beginning to flood frequently due to sea level rise, subsidence and other factors. Property owners are having a hard time selling their properties and the value of the properties is decreasing.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Pre-Planning as part of the HMGP Program (Demolition, etc.); Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessments and Identified Countermeasures; Gray/Green Infrastructure (Sea Walls); Other Protective Measures; Community Resilience; Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Severe Weather

Severe Weather	
Context Description	A youth sports team is caught in a severe thunderstorm and multiple members of the team are struck by lightning. The sports complex is located in a rural area of west Volusia, not close to any hospital facilities. Some patients need immediate hospital care while others have very minor injuries.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Health/Medical Services; Rapid Medical Air Transport; Mass Care Services; Mass Search/Rescue; Public Info/Warning Systems; Social Media; National Weather Service Coordination; Regional EMS Support; Inter-Local Agreements for Medical Response; Intensive Care Unit; Medical Specialists
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Storm Surge

Storm Surge	
Context Description	A Category 3 Hurricane hits Volusia County, affecting a large portion of the county with storm surge damage. An estimated 60% of the parcels within the Category 1 Storm Surge zone are affected, 45% of the parcels within the Category 2 zone are affected, 30% of the parcels within the Category 3 zone are affected, 2% of the parcels within the Category 4 zone are affected and 1% of the parcels within the Category 5 zone are affected.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Critical Transportation, Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security/Protection, Operational Communication/ Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Terrorism

Terrorism	
Context Description	A terrorist of unknown domestic or international origin detonates an explosive at the Daytona 500 car race while attendees are exiting the stadium. There are immediate casualties, both fatal and non-fatal, including fatal injuries to the perpetrator. It is unknown whether or not the perpetrator acted alone.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Federal Coordination of Assets and Intelligence (FBI, CIA); State Coordination of Assets and Intelligence (FDLE); Regional Coordination of Assets and Equipment (CFIX); COOP Planning; Economic Recovery Planning; Mass Care Services; Mass Search/Rescue; On-Scene Law Enforcement Response; Health/Medical Services; Physical Protective Measures; Public Information; Coordination through the Media, Social Media and Law Enforcement; Operational Communication, Operational Coordination
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Tornado

Tornado	
Context Description	A Category 3 Hurricane spawns several F1 tornadoes near the Ponce Inlet area. 100% of the parcels that are directly hit by the tornado are affected with 100% damage (as a percentage of building value), 50% of the parcels within 1/8 of a mile are affected with 75% damage, 20% of the parcels closer than 1/4 mile but farther than 1/8 mile away are affected with 20% damage, 5% of the parcels closer than 1/2 mile but farther than 1/4 mile away are affected with 2% in damage, and 1% of the parcels father than 1/2 mile away but less than one mile away are affected with minor, variable damage.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security/Protection, Operational Communication/ Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Tropical Cyclone

Tropical Cyclone	
Context Description	A Category 3 Hurricane hits Volusia County from the Atlantic Ocean, affecting a large portion of the county with wind damage. An estimated 60% of the parcels within the 111-115 Wind Zone are affected, while 25% of the parcels within the 106-110 Wind Zone and 10% of the parcels within the 105-110 Wind Zone are affected.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security/Protection, Operational Communication/ Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

APPENDIX G: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RISK ANALYSIS (HIRA) CAPABILITY TARGETS

Wildland Fire

Wildland Fire	
Context Description	A wildfire spawns and spreads within a 'Very High Risk' area within Volusia County. The fire spreads, and as a result, 1% of the parcels within the 'Very High Risk' zone are affected, 0.5% of the parcels within the 'High Risk' zone are affected, 0.25% of the parcels within the 'Low Risk' zone are affected, and 0.1% of the parcels within the 'No Risk' or 'None' zone are affected. The fire affects parcels uniformly across hazard zones.
Core Capability	
Capability Target	Community Resilience, Economic Recovery, Environmental Response, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, Long Term Vulnerability Reduction, Mass Care Services, Mass Search/Rescue, Natural and Cultural Resources, On-Scene Security/ Protection, Operational Communication/ Coordination, Planning, Public/Private Services, Health/Medical Service, Public Info/Warning, Risk Resilience Management, Risk Management Programs, Situational Assessment, Threat/Hazard Identification; Prescribed Burns
Resource Requirement	
Resources	**Number Required**

Attachment: Exhibit A - Local Mitigation Strategy (2025-R-26 : Volusia County Local Mitigation Strategy Adoption)

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Resolution

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Josef Grusauskas**
SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Approving Joint Project Grant with Volusia County and City for Chemical Tank Replacements at the City Utility Treatment Facilities and a Budget Amendment Request Transferring City Cost Share Funds into a New Project Fund and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute the Same; Providing for Severability; and Providing for an Effective Date.**
NUMBER: **2025-R-27**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

For Fiscal Year 2024/2025, the City of Holly Hill applied for a CDBG grant to Volusia County for a storm sewer lining project totaling 4.2 miles of storm sewer on the east side of the City from Ridgewood Avenue east to the Halifax River. The application is attached as **Exhibit A**. The estimated total cost is $5,441,573 where the city is contributing 25% of the cost at an estimated value $1,360,393 and the CDBG funding $4,081,180. This allocation is received through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The award letter is attached as **Exhibit B**.

The City Commission must approve the agreement with Volusia County to move forward with the project approval pf the FY2024/2025 CDBG award to provide a storm sewer evaluation of the system and pipe lining of the damaged pipes that need to be lined. The Joint Project agreement is attached as **Exhibit C**.

The first phase of the stormwater improvement project will entail cleaning and evaluating the Eastern City stormwater system. This area has experienced intense saltwater deterioration of pipe. The City typically expends about $200,000 annually addressing concerns and failures in the system. The grant will provide an assessment of the whole system and remediation with lining where appropriate with 75% funding from the County grant. This represents a great cost saving to the stormwater rate base as a stormwater project of this magnitude would typically require a loan with a rate increase pledged to pay loan off.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

The Volusia County Transform 360 grant program funding of $5,441,573 provides a unique

stormwater improvement opportunity for the City's East side stormwater system. A complete evaluation and lining project of this magnitude is outside the City's stormwater system funding capability without a loan. The City typically allocates about $200,000 per year to stormwater lining as needed basis. This funding allows the City to address the enter east area that is experiencing salt water deterioration with 75% grant funding.

Upon approval of this agenda there will be a Budget Amendment Request along with creating a capital project number will be brought forward for commission action by fiscal services for the remaining 25% funding.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommend that the City Commission approve the execution of the agreement with Volusia County and approve a budget amendment to fund the project..

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #1: Develop and maintain a sound and sustainable financial plan for the city that establishes sufficient reserves for all funds, ensures (whenever possible) that user fees pay for services rendered, provides a realistic capital improvement program, and encourages public/private sector partnerships and intergovernmental partnerships.

Goal #2: Enhance City aesthetics through beautification and maintenance of city property and public rights of way, consistent enforcement of zoning and property maintenance codes, and development of reasonable design standards and a corresponding process which is applicable to all new developments and business improvements in the city.

Goal #5: Promote a small town city "branding" that focuses on the city's accessible staff and interactive use of technologies (i.e. city website), the city's business friendly approach to attract and retain business, and the city's available open space, parks, and waterfront amenities that enhance the quality of life for citizens

MOTION:

THAT THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL APPROVE JOINT PROJECT GRANT WITH VOLUSIA COUNTY AND CITY FOR STORM SEWER PIPE EVALUATION AND PIPE LINING AGREEMENT AND A BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST TRANSFERRING CITY COST SHARE FUND INTO A PROJECT FUND AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VOLUSIA COUNTY.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Exhibit A - Stormwater Improvement Application (PDF)

- Exhbit B - Grant Award - HH_JPA Cover Letters_ORR Signed (PDF)
- Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (DOCX)

Resolution No. 2025-27

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING JOINT PROJECT GRANT WITH VOLUSIA COUNTY AND CITY FOR CHEMICAL TANK REPLACEMENTS AT THE CITY UTILITY TREATMENT FACILITIES AND A BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST TRANSFERRING CITY COST SHARE FUNDS INTO A NEW PROJECT FUND AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, APPROVING JOINT PROJECT GRANT WITH VOLUSIA COUNTY AND CITY FOR STORM SEWER PIPE EVALUATION AND PIPE LINING AGREEMENT AND A BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST TRANSFERRING CITY COST SHARE FUND INTO A PROJECT FUND AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VOLUSIA COUNTY AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE SAME; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City maintain and repair the a stormwater system to maintain the health and well-being of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to evaluate and repair the Eastern stormwater system to create and more resilient system; and

WHEREAS, The City applied for and has been award a Transform 360 joint project grant of $5,441,573.00 with Volusia County, FL with the County funding 75% of the project through a County Development Block Grant known as the Volusia Transform 360 grant; and

WHEREAS, The City has adequate reserves with a budget amendment to fund its 25% cost allocation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill approves joint project grant agreement of $5,441,573.00 for the evaluation and lining of the Eastern Stormwater

system and authorizes the City Manager to execute the same.

SECTION 2. That the City Commission of the City of Holly Hill approves a budget amendment in the amount of $1,360,393 to fund the City portion of the evaluation and lining of the stormwater system and authorizes the City Manager to execute the same.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section or portion of a section of this Resolution proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other section or part of this Resolution.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 11th day of MARCH, 2025.

City of Holly Hill
Storm Sewer Pipe Lining

Project Title: Storm Sewer Pipe Lining

Project Location: Multiple Locations east of Ridgewood Avenue, west of Halifax Intracoastal Waterway in Holly Hill, Florida

Project Description: The City of Holly Hill is a small City of 4.2 square miles which was incorporated in 1901. All stormwater within the City of Holly Hill ultimately drains into the Halifax Intracoastal Waterway, which borders the city to the east. During natural disasters, very heavy rains or storm surges, water from the Halifax can travel back into storm sewer pipes. The Halifax Intracoastal Waterway connects to the Atlantic Ocean approximately 12 miles southeast of the City of Holly Hill. As such, Intracoastal water travelling back into stormwater conveyances in Holly Hill has a very high salt content. Unfortunately, this salt has caused much of the storm sewer infrastructure between Ridgewood Avenue and the Intracoastal Waterway to deteriorate. These deteriorating storm sewer lines can have cracks in them - which can cause water not to be properly conveyed to its intended destination or may cause localized flooding upstream of where cracks have occurred. This can lead to inundated roadways and evacuation routes.

The City of Holly Hill proposes to have approximately 4.2 miles of drainage pipe lined. It has been determined that the storm sewer pipes most in need of repair in the City are those east of Ridgewood Avenue. It is anticipated that 50% of pipes to be lined are 24" and the other half 36". This will seal cracks in pipes, reduce localized flooding, potentially prevent the collapse of roadways and will ensure that drainage will continue on its path towards the river once conditions allow. The cost of cleaning/lining is anticipated to be $4,841,573.49 with construction administrative services costing an additional $600,000 for a total estimated cost of $5,441,573.49. This project is anticipated to take two (2) months from the bid broadcast to award and an additional twelve (12) months to complete for a total project time of 14 months.

Intended Benefit: The City of Holly Hill intends to line approximately 4.2 of storm sewer pipe located east of Ridgewood Avenue (US1) and west of the Halifax Intracoastal Waterway. Lining these pipes will ensure that stormwater drains to the Halifax when there is not a storm event, and that river water does not escape through cracks or cause backups in pipes when there is a storm event. In addition, lining pipes will significantly reduce the risk of the collapse of storm pipes. Storm pipes often run under roadways, causing vehicle detours and considerable expenses to repair upon collapse.

The lining of pipes is anticipated to stabilized pipes and allow for the maintenance of structural integrity for 30-50 years.

Level of Flood Risk Reduction: This project will mitigate localized flooding where cracks in pipes are allowing for the escape of storm water. This project will also mitigate the potential for road collapse following a significant failure of a drainage pipe. During Hurricane Ian, a stormwater pipe collapsed causing detours and ultimately $12,440 in emergency repairs. This risk exists for all deteriorating pipes located under roadways. The collapse of a storm sewer pipe can occur if there is significant cracking in

Attachment: Exhibit A - Stormwater Improvement Application (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

the pipe and a substantial weight on the pipe such as those caused by an inundation of water from a significant storm event.

Between the dates of May 15, 2023 and May 15, 2024, there have been (3) stormwater pipes that have collapsed, (1) additional stormwater pipe that required a repair and (2) depressions caused by failing drainage infrastructure. The total cost of these repairs within one year was $37,759.39.

Quantity of Flood Risk Reduction: Although an exact date of installation is not available, a stormwater study from 1977 does show pipes to the outfalls in the Halifax Intracoastal Waterway. This study is uploaded and entitled "1977 Drainage Map". This age dictates that pipes either need to be replaced or need to be lined as they are at risk of failure. A total number of assets at risk cannot be determined, although all homes located between US1 and the Halifax that are served by drainage pipes are potentially at risk. There are 3,790 residents living in the area between US1 and the river. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, there is an average of 2.09 people per household in Holly Hill. As such, the number of homes between US1 and the river is estimated to be 1,813. A document from the U.S. Census Bureau is uploaded.

Lining itself costs $36.00 per linear foot, whereas putting a new pipe in will cost $292.00 per linear foot.

Cost Benefit Analysis: A cost benefit analysis was developed as it relates to road closures following the collapse of stormwater pipes and allowing for current budget amounts of $7,500 to be expended annually in maintenance costs for the repair and replacement or storm sewer pipes.

Environmental Impact: There is no ground disturbance anticipated for this project as work can occur from manholes or storm basins. There is an environmental benefit to lining stormwater pipes: salt water from the Halifax River Intracoastal will back into drainage pipes during tropical events, strong storms and significant tidal events. If this saltwater escapes from storm pipes, it can injure or kill many types of grass, including the St. Augustine species which is common in Holly Hill. Lining drainage pipes will prevent this from occurring.

Ease of Permitting: Permits will not be required for this work as there are no new lines to be put in. Additionally, there is not anticipated to be any ground disturbance as drainage lines will be accessed from existing manholes or basins.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Stormwater Improvement Application (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

Project Title:	Storm Sewer Lining

Budget Categories	Project Cost Estimate	CDBG-DR Funds		Applicant Funds		Total
		amount	percentage	amount	percentage	
materials:	1000000	750000	75%	250000	25%	1000000
labor:	3841573.49	2881180.12	75%	960393.37	25%	3841573.49
design:			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
engineering services:	600000	450000	75%	150000	25%	600000
environmental review:			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
permitting:			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
site inspections:			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
other (type here):			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
other (type here):			#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0
Source Total		4081180.12	0.75	1360393.37	0.25	5441573.49
Total Project Cost	5441573.49					

Attachment: Exhibit A - Stormwater Improvement Application (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Stormwater Improvement Application (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

Office of Recovery & Resiliency
Phone (386) 943-7029 • Fax (386) 943-7016
www.transform386.org

February 12, 2025

Joseph A. Forte
City Manager
City of Holly Hill
1065 Ridgewood Ave
Holly Hill, FL 32117

Subject: Joint Project Agreements for Chemical Tank Replacements & Storm Sewer Pipe Lining

Dear Mr. Forte,

Enclosed please find draft Joint Project Agreement(s) (JPAs) for the following projects for your city's review and approval:

- Chemical Tank Replacements
- Storm Sewer Pipe Lining

These agreements outline the scope of work and mutual responsibilities for the successful implementation of these projects. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the agreement, please feel free to contact our team at mdewall@volusia.org. We appreciate your time and collaboration in moving these projects forward.

As you are aware, Volusia County has been awarded $328.9 million in Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to assist in the recovery efforts following Hurricane Ian. Through this partnership, we aim to ensure the successful completion of Chemical Tank Replacements & Storm Sewer Pipe Lining in alignment with grant requirements and community needs.

The County is committed to working closely with the City of Holly Hill throughout this process to coordinate project execution efficiently. We look forward to your review of the enclosed agreement and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have. As previously discussed, please obtain approval from your city commission and complete a purchase order with all needed city-committed funds.

Please provide your approval at your earliest convenience so we may proceed with the next steps. Thank you for your time and cooperation. We look forward to working together on this important initiative.

Attachment: Exhbit B - Grant Award - HH_JPA Cover Letters_ORR Signed (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

Office of Recovery & Resiliency
Phone (386) 943-7029 • Fax (386) 943-7016
www.transform386.org

Best regards,

Dona Butler
Director, Office of Recovery and Resiliency
County of Volusia

Attachment: Exhbit B - Grant Award - HH_JPA Cover Letters_ORR Signed (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

JOINT PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTY OF VOLUSIA AND THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL FOR STORM SEWER PIPE LINING

THIS JOINT PROJECT AGREEMENT (AGREEMENT) is made and entered into by and between the **County of Volusia** (COUNTY), a political subdivision of the State of Florida, and the City of Holly Hill, a municipal corporation of the State of Florida, for Storm Sewer Pipe Lining.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the COUNTY was awarded $328.9 million in Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Grant B-23-UN-12-0005 to aid the citizens of Volusia County in their recovery from Hurricane Ian; and

WHEREAS, the CITY has a project, Storm Sewer Pipe Lining, and, in conjunction with the County, has determined that the PROJECT is eligible and meets all of the requirements of the HUD Grant B-23-UN-12-0005; and

WHEREAS, on behalf of CITY, the COUNTY will manage the design and construction of the PROJECT; and

WHEREAS, both parties, by this AGREEMENT, agree to ensure compliance with all federal requirements and grant guidelines as outlined herein; and

WHEREAS, the CITY, should it choose to use FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds, will petition FEMA for reimbursement; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, promises, warranties and undertakings of the Parties contained herein and other good and valuable consideration given by each Party to the other, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereto stipulate and agree as follows:

A. The above recitals are incorporated herein and form a material part of this Agreement.

B. MUTUAL COOPERATION

The COUNTY and the CITY shall mutually participate in this AGREEMENT and shall work cooperatively to coordinate and accomplish all aspects of the PROJECT. The COUNTY and CITY agree to endeavor to fulfill the responsibilities and complete the work set forth in this AGREEMENT, and any amendment, modification, supplement or change order, which may be approved by the COUNTY and the CITY subsequent to execution of this AGREEMENT, as expeditiously as possible.

C. CITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

While the COUNTY will manage the design of the PROJECT on behalf of the City, the City shall be responsible for providing support and direction for the design. This shall include, but not be limited to, participation in the preparation of the design scope, performance of plan reviews, signing any necessary permit applications, and coordination with necessary parties as the project owner. Prior to construction and during construction the CITY shall provide timely assistance responding to contractor questions or requests for additional information and approvals of contractor shop drawings. The construction contract will include the provision that the contractor's insurance requirements and warranties for the PROJECT will apply to both the COUNTY and CITY.

At its own expense, the CITY shall provide knowledgeable representatives for the design and construction phases to respond to any PROJECT related questions during that phase of the PROJECT. The CITY shall also provide knowledgeable representatives for the design and construction phases to attend and participate in any PROJECT meetings prior to and during the performance of the PROJECT. The CITY shall provide knowledgeable representatives to observe the construction of the PROJECT at its own expense.

The CITY shall be responsible for the cost of the project above and beyond the funding provided by the HUD Grant B-23-UN-12-0005.

D. COUNTY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The COUNTY shall prepare a scope, procure a design consultant and manage the design consultant in the preparation of the engineering plans and documents to include the necessary permitting for the PROJECT. The COUNTY shall ensure that the design of the PROJECT is designed in compliance with the HUD Grant B-23-UN-12-0005 requirements and applicable COUNTY and CITY specifications. The COUNTY shall procure a design consultant using the COUNTY's procurement methods for hiring professional services and noted in Section F. Upon completion of the engineering plans the County shall procure a construction contract using the COUNTY's procurement methods and as noted in Section F. The COUNTY shall oversee the contractor as the PROJECT is constructed. The COUNTY shall coordinate with the CITY on the CITY's requirements to include, but not be limited to, participation in the preparation of the design scope, performance of plan reviews, signing any necessary permit applications, and coordination with necessary parties as the project owner.

The COUNTY's responsibility for overall supervision does not relieve the CITY from performing its responsibilities in accordance with Section C.

E. COMPLIANCE

1. DAVIS-BACON ACT

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

The COUNTY shall comply with the labor standards in Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended and ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of construction work financed in whole or in part with assistance received under this agreement shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141, et seq.), and 29 CFR part 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7. The COUNTY shall maintain documentation that demonstrates compliance with applicable hour and wage requirements.

2. SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT

The COUNTY shall comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 USC 1701u, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135. The COUNTY shall include the "Section 3 clause" at 24 CFR 135.38 in every "Section 3 covered contract" (as defined in 24 CFR 135.5).

F. PROJECT PROCESS

1. PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS

The COUNTY shall be responsible for the assembly of all necessary administrative procurement documents for the PROJECT. The COUNTY shall be responsible for advertisement, bidding, award and administration of the construction contract for the PROJECT.

2. NOTIFICATION & AWARD

The COUNTY shall receive, open and evaluate all bids and award the contract for the PROJECT. The COUNTY will not award the PROJECT without prior review and acceptance by the CITY and issuance of a CITY purchase order. The CITY shall notify the COUNTY of its acceptance of the COUNTY's selection, in writing, within ten (10) days of receipt of notice. The CITY understands and agrees that the COUNTY intends to award the contract to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder for the PROJECT. The COUNTY will not award the PROJECT without receipt of a CITY purchase order within twenty (20) days of the COUNTY notifying the CITY of the COUNTY's decision to award the contract.

The COUNTY and the CITY acknowledge that the COUNTY's bidding documents include a provision that subcontractors will be subject to review as to their competency prior to award of contract, and shall be one of the considerations in determining the lowest responsible bidder. In the event the lowest bidder has listed a subcontractor for the PROJECT which the CITY deems unacceptable due to cause, the COUNTY will request a change of that subcontractor with no change to the pricing in lieu of disqualifying the prime contractor. "Cause," shall include, but is not limited to

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

considerations of past performance on projects owned by the COUNTY or the CITY and past or current litigation involving work performed by the subcontractor. The CITY shall notify the COUNTY of any subcontractor deemed unacceptable due to cause within a ten (10) day review period from the date of notification.

3. NO OBLIGATION

The COUNTY is under no obligation to accept any of the bids received at the bid opening for the PROJECT, and may, at its option, without incurring any obligation to the CITY, reject all bids or any part of any bid received at bid opening.

4. CHANGE ORDERS

If the COUNTY determines that any adjustments, relocations, repair and incidentals are required to be made to the PROJECT during the construction phase, the CITY shall be responsible for funding the resolution to these issues unless covered by HUD Grant B-23-UN-12-0005. The COUNTY shall manage the coordination between the engineer of record responsible for the design of the project and the contractor. The COUNTY shall review the change order documents and the overall cost of the resolution. The COUNTY shall provide a copy of the documents and costs to an authorized CITY representative for review. The CITY shall amend its purchase order to reflect any approved change orders within 10 days of being provided the cost information for the change order by the COUNTY for any portion of the change order not covered by HUD Grant B-23-UN-12-0005. All such work shall be coordinated with the construction of the PROJECT and in a manner that will not cause inordinate delay or expense to the contractor.

5. CONSTRUCTION

All services and work under the construction contract shall be performed to the satisfaction of the County Engineer. All questions, difficulties and disputes of whatever nature which may arise under the construction contract, including but not limited to the prosecution and fulfillment of the services thereunder and the character, quality, amount and value thereof, shall be decided by the County Engineer after consultation with the CITY. The decision of the County Engineer upon all such questions, difficulties and disputes thereunder shall be final.

The salvage value of any materials related to the PROJECT and removed from the construction site will become the property of the contractor and shall be disposed of by the contractor.

6. OWNERSHIP

Upon completion and acceptance of the work and receipt by the CITY of as-built drawings of the completed work, the CITY shall own, control, maintain and be responsible for all the CITY's facilities involved. The CITY agrees that it shall maintain and keep in good repair, or cause to be maintained and kept in good repair, all such

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

facilities or utilities.

G. CITY FUNDING

The CITY shall prepare and deliver a purchase order to the COUNTY for the amount of the CITY's cost-share portion prior to the award of a contract for the PROJECT. The COUNTY will prepare and deliver an invoice for the cost of the PROJECT to the CITY monthly as the PROJECT is completed and the contractor submits pay requests. The CITY will be provided the pay requests for review and written acceptance as to the percentage or quantities, as applicable, of work completed prior to processing for payment. The CITY shall pay all received invoices to the COUNTY within twenty (20) business days following receipt of the invoice. All invoices shall be sent to: Steven Juengst, 1065 Ridgewood Ave, Holly Hill, FL 32117.

Upon final completion of all construction work, the COUNTY shall within one hundred eighty (180) days, furnish the CITY with two (2) copies of its final and complete billing of all costs incurred in connection with the Project performed hereunder, such statement to follow as closely as possible the order of the items contained in the job estimate. The final billing shall show the description and site of the PROJECT; the date on which the first work was performed; the date on which the last work was performed or the last item of billed expense was incurred; and, the location where the records and accounts bill can be audited. Adequate reference shall be made in the billing to the COUNTY's records, accounts or other relevant documents. All cost and accounts shall be subject to audit by a representative of the CITY. Upon receipt of final invoices prepared in accordance with the provision of the COUNTY procedures, the CITY agrees to reimburse the COUNTY, within twenty (20) business days the amount of such cost.

H. INDEMNIFICATION

Each Party shall be responsible for its sole negligence, breach of contract, or breach of this AGREEMENT, subject to the limitations in § 768.28, Florida Statutes.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

1. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This AGREEMENT constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties regarding the PROJECT as set forth herein. All negotiations, proposals and draft agreements, oral or written (or portions thereof) or understandings of any kind between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof are hereby superseded by this AGREEMENT to the extent the provisions of this AGREEMENT relate to such prior agreements or understandings or portions thereof.

2. AMENDMENT

This AGREEMENT may only be amended, modified or supplemented in writing which must be duly executed by the COUNTY and CITY.

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

3. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision of this AGREEMENT shall for any reason be determined invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, the Parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith and agree to such amendments, modifications or supplements to this AGREEMENT or such other appropriate actions as shall implement and give effect to the intentions of the Parties reflected herein. All other provisions of this AGREEMENT, as amended, modified, supplemented or otherwise affected by such action, shall remain in full force and effect.

4. LAW/VENUE

The applicable laws of the State of Florida shall govern the validity, interpretation, construction and performance of this AGREEMENT. Venue for any suit involving this AGREEMENT shall be Volusia County, Florida. In the event a Party deems it necessary to take legal action to enforce any provision of this AGREEMENT, each Party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs.

5. NOTICES

Any notice, statement, demand or other communication required or permitted to be delivered, served or given by either Party to the other shall be deemed delivered, served or given, if mailed in any general or branch United States Post Office (USPS) enclosed in a registered or certified envelope addressed to the respective Party, as follows:

TO COUNTY:
VOLUSIA COUNTY
ATTN: GEORGE RECKTENWALD
COUNTY MANAGER
123 WEST INDIANA AVENUE
DELAND, FL 32720

COPY TO:
DONA BUTLER
DIRECTOR, ORR
123 WEST INDIANA AVENUE
DELAND, FL 32720

TO CITY:
CITY OF HOLLY HILL
ATTN: JOSEPH A. FORTE
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

COPY TO:
CITY OF HOLLY HILL
ATTN: STEVEN JUENGST
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

6. COUNTY FUNDING

The COUNTY's responsibilities under this AGREEMENT are contingent upon the appropriation of funds required for the PROJECT.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE/TERM

This AGREEMENT shall be effective on the date of execution by the COUNTY and shall continue in full force and effect until final reconciliation and payment, in full by the CITY under this AGREEMENT, is received by the COUNTY. If the COUNTY does not issue an invitation to bid within five years of execution of this AGREEMENT, the AGREEMENT shall terminate.

8. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither the COUNTY nor the CITY shall be liable to the other for any failure to perform under this AGREEMENT to the extent such performance is prevented by an act of God, war, riot, natural catastrophe, or other event beyond the control of the nonperforming Party and which could not have been avoided or overcome by the exercise of due diligence; providing that the Party claiming the excuse from performance has (a) promptly notified the other Party of the occurrence of the event and its estimated duration; (b) promptly remedied or mitigated the effect of the event to the extent possible; and (c) resumed performance as soon as possible.

9. ASSIGNMENT

No assignment, delegation, transfer or novation of this AGREEMENT or any part thereof shall be made unless approved in writing by the Parties.

10. HEADINGS

All section headings contained herein are included for convenience only and shall not affect in any manner the construction or interpretation of the AGREEMENT.

11. SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

This AGREEMENT shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the respective successors, assigns, administrators and managers of the COUNTY and the CITY.

12. EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS; RECORDING

This AGREEMENT shall be executed in two (2) duplicate originals, any of which shall be regarded for all purposes as an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. The COUNTY shall retain one (1) fully executed original and the CITY shall retain one (1) fully executed original. After execution by the Parties, this AGREEMENT shall be recorded in the Public Records of Volusia County by the COUNTY.

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have made and executed this AGREEMENT as of the latest day and year written below.

ATTEST:

_____
JOSEPH A. FORTE
CITY MANAGER

CITY OF [CITY]

BY: _____
JOHN PENNY
MAYOR

DATE:_____

Approved as to form
and correctness:

_____
SCOTT SIMPSON
CITY ATTORNEY

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

ATTEST:

_____
GEORGE RECKTENWALD
COUNTY MANAGER

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA, FLORIDA

BY: _____
JEFFREY S. BROWER, CHAIR
COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE:_____

Approved as to form
and correctness:

_____
THOMAS R. (RUSS) BROWN, III
DEPUTY COUNTY ATTORNEY

Attachment: Exhibit C Agreement HH_SSPL_JPA_INF-MIT_CDBG-DR (2025-R-27 : Storm Sewer Lining Project - CDBG)

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Agenda Item

MEETING DATE: **March 25, 2025**
FROM: **Joseph Forte**
SUBJECT: **Request for Lien Reduction - 746 Daytona Avenue**
NUMBER: **(ID # 4828)**
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

DISCUSSION:

The City received a request for a Reduction of a Code Enforcement Lien that has been placed on the real property located at 746 Daytona Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 3217. The original owner Jack A. Trimm, Jr., passed away on November 2, 2023. Through the process of Probate, Ronnie Trimm (Petitioner) petitioned the court for Administration. Mr. Jack Trimm was not survived by any spouse and had no children, living or deceased. Mr. Trimm's father is pre-deceased leaving his Mother, Mary Trim as the sole beneficiary. Mrs. Trimm is 90 years old and does not have the mean or methods to repair the property, so she had engaged a realtor to sell the property to a buyer with the ability to make the necessary repairs.

On October 27, 2023, an Order of Non-Compliance was issued for violation of IPMC 304.7 Roofs and Drainage. Additional, on December 20, 2024 and Order of Non- Compliance was issued for violations of the following IPMC

- **IPMC 304.1** - Exterior Maintenance: Repair damaged rear porch
- **IPMC 304.13** - Windows: Repair damaged windows on the front porch
- **IPMC 304.2** - Flaking and Peeling Paint: Remove all flaking and peeling paint from the gable ends, trim, and repaint all fascia
- **IPMC 304.8** - Decorative Features: Repair damaged awnings on the south side of the house

The property remains in non-compliance.

The property is in the process of being to Ryan Mcleod and Martha Mcleod through an "AS IS" Residential Contract for Sale and Purchase. The City Manager has negotiated, with the buyers, a reduction of lien in exchange for an Agreement to bring the property into full compliance within a specified time frame

The City has requested the following as compensation to release the lien.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

Total lien	$23,300

Required Payment to Release lien

Special Master fee for 2 meeting	$500.00
Special Master fine	N/A
Recording fee	$44.00
Code enforcement staff time 8 hours at 37.83	$302.64
Finance staff member 1 hour at $35.05	$35.05
Community Development Director 1 hour at $87.86	$87.86
Administrative fee	$250.00
Percentage of original lien @ 10%	**$2,330**
Grand Total	**$3,549.55**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Reduce the lien from $23,300 to the amount **$3,549.55**.

COMMISSION GOAL:

Goal #2: Enhance City aesthetics through beautification and maintenance of city property and public rights of way, consistent enforcement of zoning and property maintenance codes, and development of reasonable design standards and a corresponding process which is applicable to all new developments and business improvements in the city.

MOTION:

REDUCE THE LIEN FROM $23,300.00 TO $3,549.55 TO BE PAID NO LATER THAN APRIL 18, 2025 AND RELEASE THE LIEN UPON REQUEST AFTER THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ATTACHED AGREEMENT.

- 746 Daytona Ave signed Agreement (PDF)

AGREEMENT
Request to Reduce Lien
746 Daytona Ave
Holly Hill, FL 32117

WHEREAS, the property located at 746 Daytona Ave, Holly Hill, FL 32117, Parcel #424260040080 (the "Property") has been in a state of disrepair and neglect despite repeated requests for improvements and code enforcement action by the City of Holly Hill (the "City");

WHEREAS, Ryan McLeod and Martha McLeod (the "Buyers") are under contract with Mary Trimm (Owner) with an “AS IS” Residential Contract for Sale and Purchase, with a closing date to occur within 30 days following the approval of this Agreement by the City Commission;

WHEREAS, an Order of Non-Compliance was issued on October 27, 2023, to the property owner, Jack A. Trimm Jr., for violations of Section 304.7 of the International Property Maintenance Code (IPMC) related to roofs and drainage. Additionally, the property was cited for other violations, not contained under the lien but required for compliance under this Agreement. These violations were identified in the Order of Non-Compliance dated December 20, 2024, and include the following:

- **IPMC 304.1** - Exterior Maintenance: Repair damaged rear porch
- **IPMC 304.13** – Windows: Repair damaged windows on the front porch
- **IPMC 304.2** – Flaking and Peeling Paint: Remove all flaking and peeling paint from the gable ends, trim, and repaint all fascia
- **IPMC 304.8** – Decorative Features: Repair damaged awnings on the south side of the house

The property remains in non-compliance.

WHEREAS, the Buyers are willing to enter into this Agreement to bring the Property into full compliance by repairing and rehabilitating it according to the current standards of the Florida Building Code, within a specified period, using a licensed contractor and obtaining necessary permits, in exchange for a reduction in the amount of the lien;

WHEREAS, the City is willing to reduce the lien to the Buyers to an amount of $3,549.55 and file a release of lien after payment is made to the City of Holly Hill and the Property is in compliance.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of mutual covenants contained herein, the sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the undersigned parties hereby agree to the following:

1. City’s Agreement:
The City agrees to release all Code Enforcement liens under the new ownership of the Buyers to an amount of $3,549.55 and file a release of lien after payment is received and the Property is in

Attachment: 746 Daytona Ave signed Agreement (4828 : Request for Lien Reduction - 746 Daytona Avenue)

compliance with all code violations identified in this Agreement and within the Orders of Non-Compliance.

2. Buyer's Agreement:
The Buyers hereby agree to:

a) Acquire the Property no later than April 18, 2025.
b) No later than May 15, 2025, the Buyers shall clean the exterior of the Property (including mowing, tree trimming, and debris/trash removal), secure the structure (broken windows and doors shall be closed to prevent unauthorized access, even if with temporary material such as plywood), and provide proof that a licensed roofing company has been hired to repair the roof.
c) No later than June 30, 2025, the Buyers shall remedy all existing code violations and take other actions necessary to correct any violations, bringing the Property into full compliance, including but not limited to the items identified in Code Enforcement cases #23-2866 and #24-001418.

3. Consequences of Non-Compliance:
If the Buyers fail to comply with the above requirements, the Buyers acknowledge that the City has the right to pursue any and all remedies available, based on the determination by the City that the Property constitutes a public nuisance. The City may enforce existing recorded City Code enforcement liens. Specifically, if the Buyers fail to comply, the City may collect the remaining balance of the lien, in the amount of $20,970, plus any additional administrative costs, or pursue foreclosure.

4. Venue for Litigation:
Venue for any litigation arising out of or related to this Agreement shall be in State Court, Volusia County, Florida. The parties specifically waive any Federal Court jurisdiction and agree that the State court shall have jurisdiction over all claims.

Executed and Agreed By:

City of Holly Hill
By: _____
Joseph Forte, City Manager
Date: _____

Buyer:
By: _____
Ryan McLeod
Date: 3/18/25

By: _____
Martha McLeod
Date: 3/18/25

Attachment: 746 Daytona Ave signed Agreement (4828 : Request for Lien Reduction - 746 Daytona Avenue)

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Agenda Item

MEETING DATE:	**March 25, 2025**
FROM:	**Brian Walker**
SUBJECT:	**1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception**
NUMBER:	**(ID # 4823)**
APPLICANT:	**Corey Woods**
PLANNER:	**Brian Walker**

INTRODUCTION:

The applicant is seeking special exception approval to allow a bar on a parcel in the B-5 zoning district. The subject property is located on the north east corner of Nova Road and 3rd Street and is more specifically known as 1025 N Nova Road Units 103 and 104; (Cory Woods, Applicant) (Brian Walker, Community Development Director)

BACKGROUND:

The subject property is approximately 5 acres in size and contains two buildings containing a total of approximately 38,256 square feet of shopping area. The applicant is applying for a bar/pub. However, a bar/pub is permitted only as a special exception subject to the provisions of Section 114-691 of the Land Development Regulations of Holly Hill. The requirements and applicant's responses are listed in **Exhibit A**.

The applicant has provided an information sheet with the application labeled as **Exhibit B** that provides details about their business.

DISCUSSION:

In order to approve the bar/pub at the subject location, the City Commission must find that the site and conditions meet the 6 requirements of Section 114-691. Staff has reviewed the requirements and finds that the applicant meets 5 of the 6 requirements.

The applicant does not specifically meet the following requirement:

(4) A six-foot-high concrete block or other solid masonry wall shall be constructed on all property lines abutting any R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

There is a 6 foot masonry wall, however it abuts commercially zoned property (B-1) that

contains two homes. While the wall is not on the property line of the R-2 zoned property, it is well over 200 feet away from the residentially zoned property. The wall and distance from the residentially zoned property provide a significant buffer. The homes on the residentially zoned property also have fences that separate them from the commercial property. **(Exhibit C)** Staff's opinion is that the spirit of the requirement is met and therefore, has no objections to the applicant's request.

Section 82-346 of the land development regulations, provides guidance with regard to reasons why the special exception request can be denied. See **Exhibit D.**

Staff has reviewed the requirements and applicant responses, along with the reasons for denial. The proposal is not inconsistent with any elements of the comprehensive plan. Nor will it adversely affect the public interest or create a nuisance. Based on the information provided, staff does not object to the application for a special exception.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends conditional approval of the Special Exception to allow a bar on a parcel in the B-5 zoning district. The subject property is located on the north east corner of Nova Road and 3rd Street and is more specifically known as 1025 N Nova Road Units 103 and 104.

CONDITION:

A Business Tax Receipt must be obtained and kept up to date for the business to operate.

- Exhibit A - Sec. - 114-691 (PDF)
- Exhibit B - Application (PDF)
- Exhibit C - Wall in relation to residentially zoned property (PDF)
- Exhibit D - Reasons for Denial (PDF)
- Maps (PDF)

Description of Special Exception and Compliance with

Chapter 114 of Holly Hill Florida Code of Ordinances

Legacy Pub is a proposed bar limited to beer and wines sales. It will include pool tables, darts, corn hole games with serving and lounge area. This use would be classified as a Bar under the City Code. Bars and nightclubs, when such uses are located on a parcel abutting any R-1 through R-9 zoned property, are permitted as special exceptions, provided:

(1)The bar, lounge or nightclub building shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from any R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Legacy Pub will be located in Units 103 and 104. The rear wall of the 1025 N Nova building is located 240 feet from the adjacent R-2 District.

(2)No parking shall be permitted in the area between the bar, lounge or nightclub building and any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Parking for Legacy Pub is located to the west of the 1025 N Nova building, there is no parking between Legacy Pub and the R-2 zoned property.

(3)No customer entrance or customer service area, including takeout windows and customer seating areas, shall be permitted on the side of the bar, lounge or nightclub building adjacent to any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Entrance to Legacy Pub will be at the west side the building and is not adjacent to the R-2 zoned property.

(4)A six-foot-high concrete block or other solid masonry wall shall be constructed on all property lines abutting any R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

A six foot masonry wall currently exists on the property line abutting the R-2 zoned property.

(5)No outside sound amplification equipment shall be permitted.

No outside sound equipment will be used.

(6)All exterior lighting shall be directed away from any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Exterior Lighting is directed to the parking area to the west of the 1025 N Nova building not the R-2 zoned property.

Attachment: Exhibit A - Sec. - 114-691 (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

VAR-2025-000124

SE#_____

Paid 2/25/25

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

SPECIAL EXCEPTION

APPLICATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ARE SUBMITTED AND A PRE-APPLICATION HAS BEEN REVIEWED

PROPERTY

PARCEL ID #:	424401200131		
ADDRESS:	1025 N Nova Road Unit 103-104, Holly Hill, FL 32117		
TOTAL ACREAGE:	4.78 AC	CURRENT USE OF PROPERTY:	Shopping Center
WATER PROVIDER:	City of Holly Hill	SEWER PROVIDER:	City of Holly Hill
ZONING:	B-5	FUTURE LAND USE:	General Retail Commerical
IS THE PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT?	☑ YES ☐ NO		

OWNER

NAME:	Todd Hendrix	COMPANY:	Multi Miami, LLC
ADDRESS:	1209 Oak Forest Drive		
CITY:	Ormond Beach	STATE: FL	ZIP: 32174
PHONE:	305-915-4899	EMAIL:	todd.harland.74@gmail.com

APPLICANT/CONSULTANT

NAME:	Corey Woods	COMPANY:	Legacy Pub, LLC
ADDRESS:	1025 N Nova Road Unit 103		
CITY:	Holly Hill	STATE: Florida	ZIP: 32117
PHONE:	570-856-8402	EMAIL:	

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

SE#_____

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

- ☐ APPLICATION
- ☑ APPLICATION FEE - $500.00
- ☐ LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRING INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATION. THE LIST AND NOTIFICATION LETTER WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE APPLICANT BY CITY STAFF. **THE APPLICANT WILL MAIL THE NOTIFICATIONS AT THEIR EXPENSE VIA CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.**
- ☑ **OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE FORM (ADD'L DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED IF OWNER IS A TRUST OR CORPORATION)**
- ☐ **OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FORM, IF APPLICABLE**
- ☑ STATEMENT OF REQUEST (INCLUDE: SUMMARY OF BUSINESS OPERATION, SQUARE FOOTAGE, HOURS OF OPERATION, SEATING CAPACITY, NUMBER OF CLIENTS/STUDENTS AND STAFF, EMPLOYEE SHIFTS, SITE CONCERNS THAT MAY IMPACT ADJACENT PROPERTIES, ETC.)
- ☑ ONE SIGNED AND SEALED SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY (NO MORE THAN 2 YEARS OLD).
- ☑ DETAILED CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN (INCLUDE: SIZE AND DIMENSION OF THE PARCEL, EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED STRUCTURES, FENCES AND IMPROVEMENTS, STRUCTURE HEIGHT(S), SETBACKS FROM EACH STRUCTURE TO THE PROPERTY LINES, IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE UTILITIES, LOCATIONS OF WETLANDS, FLOOD LINES, ABUTTING STREETS/RIGHT OF WAYS, DRIVEWAYS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS, DRAIN FIELDS, WELLS, EASEMENTS, BUFFERS, PARKING SPACES, OUTDOOR LIGHTING, SIGNAGE, FIRE LANES, ETC.)
- ☑ A DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION AND HOW IT COMPLIES WITH THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION CRITERIA OF CHAPTER 114. ARTICLE III. DIVISION 2. COMPLETE QUESTIONAIRE BELOW.

_____ 1/15/25

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/AUTHORIZED AGENT **DATE**

REVISED 2018

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

SE#_____

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

What are you requesting?

Special Exception for Legacy Pub to be located in Units 103 and 104 in Holly Hill Station

The following items must be completed in sufficient detail to allow the City to determine if the application complies with the City Code Chapter 114 and Section 82-346.

1. Is it inconsistent with the purpose or intent of this subpart? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.
   The use is allowed by special exception and the code specified requirements for the special exception are met. Please refer to Description of Special Exception and Complaince with Chapter 114 attached here to.

2. Is it inconsistent with any element of the comprehensive plan? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.
   The use is consistent with the General Retail Commerical Land Use and B-5 Zoning District.

3. Will it adversely affect the public interest? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.
   Legacy Pub will operate under the requirements of the special exception request as to not affect the public interest.

REVISED 2018

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

SE#_____

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

4. Does it meet the expressed requirements of the applicable special exception? ☑YES ☐NO
Explain.
Please refer to Description of Special Exception and Complaince with Chapter 114 attached hereto.

5. Is the applicant able to meet all requirements imposed by federal, state or local governments, or by the city commission? ☑YES ☐NO Explain.
All federal, state, local or commission prescribed requirements will be met in addition to all required permits and licenses to operate the business.

6. Will it generate undue traffic congestion? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.
Legacy Pub will occupy existing commerical space within Holly Hill Station where adequate parking and access exist.

7. Will it create a hazard or a public nuisance, or be dangerous to individuals or to the public? ☐ YES ☑NO Explain.
The requirements of Chapter 114 allowing Legacy Pub are being met to ensure that the use is a nuisance or a danger to the public.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

SE#_____

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

8. Will it materially alter the character of surrounding neighborhoods, or adversely affect the value of surrounding land, structures or buildings? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.

The use is located 240 feet from the adjacent R-2 zoned neighbor hood and is separated by a masonry screen wall. No outside noise or activies are allowed with this use.

9. Will it adversely affect the natural environment, natural resources or scenic beauty, or cause excessive pollution? ☐YES ☑NO Explain.

Legacy Pub is occupying existing commerical space within Holly Hill Station, no new development or impacts are proposed.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

HOLLY HILL RECEIVED
JAN 16 2025

Legacy Pub Special Exception

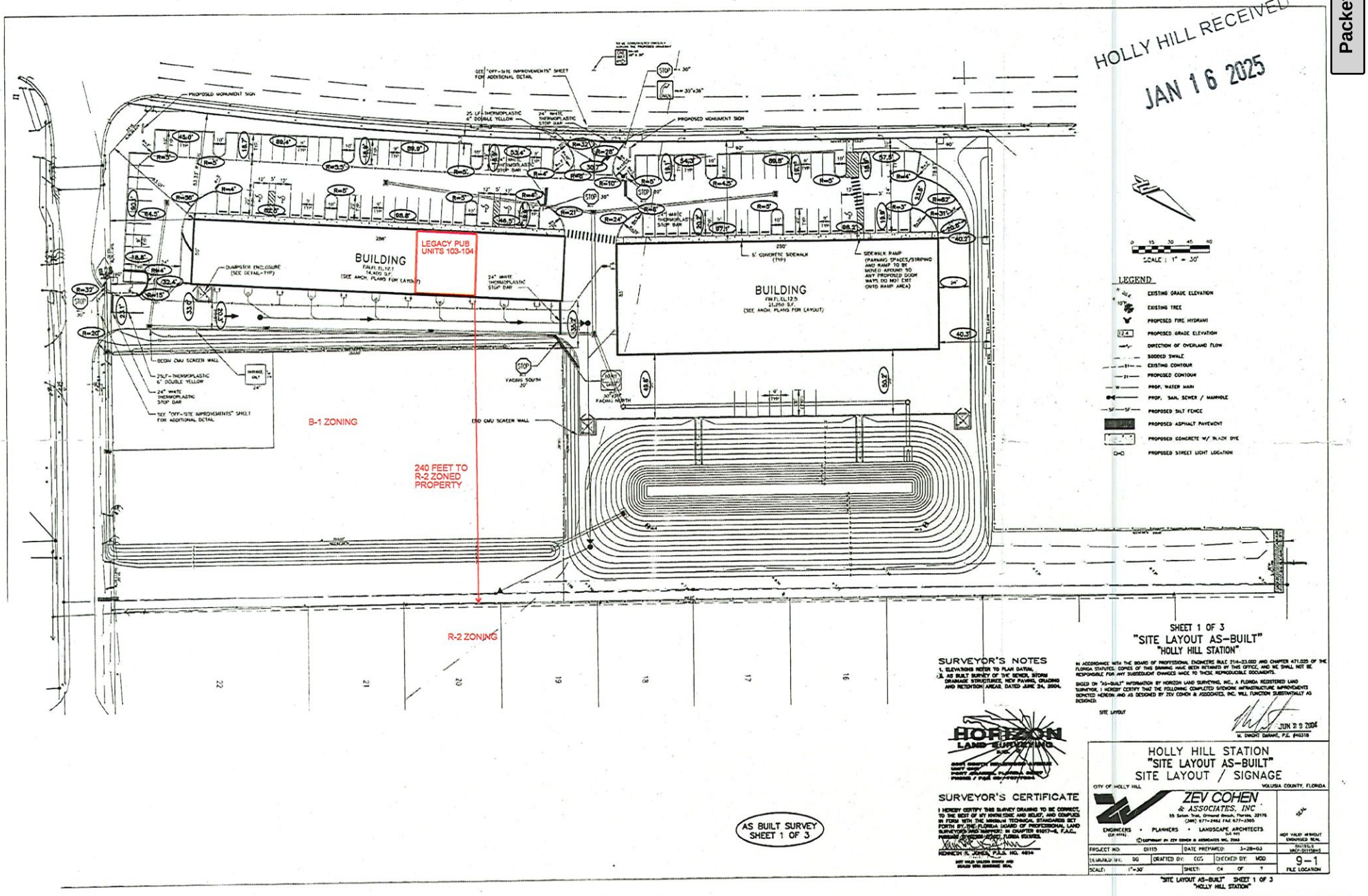
Statement of Request

Business Information
1. Business Name: Legacy Pub LLC
2. Business Type: bar lounge
3. Address: 1025 N. Nova Rd, Unit 103, Holly Hill, FL 32117

Operations
1. recreational bar limited to beer and wine sales with pool tables, darts, corn hole. Serving and lounge area
2. Square Footage: 2083 sq/ft
3. Hours of Operation: seven days a week 10 AM to 9 PM
4. Seating Capacity:30-35
5. Number of Clients: 25-30

Staff
1. Number of Staff: 4-6
2. Employee Shifts: three shifts- morning to afternoon, afternoon to evening, evening to close

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)


HOLLY HILL RECEIVED
JAN 16 2025
PROPOSED MONUMENT SIGN
LEGACY PUB
UNITS 103-104
BUILDING
FIN.FL.EL.12.1
14,400 S.F.
(SEE ARCH. PLANS FOR LAYOUT)
BUILDING
FIN.FL.EL.12.5
21,250 S.F.
(SEE ARCH. PLANS FOR LAYOUT)
DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE
(SEE DETAIL-TYP)
DECOR CMU SCREEN WALL
25LF-THERMOPLASTIC
6" DOUBLE YELLOW
24" WHITE
THERMOPLASTIC
STOP BAR
SEE "OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS" SHEET
FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL
B-1 ZONING
240 FEET TO
R-2 ZONED
PROPERTY
R-2 ZONING
END CMU SCREEN WALL
5' CONCRETE SIDEWALK
(TYP)
SIDEWALK RAMP
(PARKING SPACES/STRIPING
AND RAMP TO BE
MOVED AROUND SO
ANY PROPOSED DOOR
WAYS DO NOT EXIT
ONTO RAMP AREA)
SCALE : 1" = 30'
LEGEND
EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION
EXISTING TREE
PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
PROPOSED GRADE ELEVATION
DIRECTION OF OVERLAND FLOW
SODDED SWALE
EXISTING CONTOUR
PROPOSED CONTOUR
PROP. WATER MAIN
PROP. SAN. SEWER / MANHOLE
PROPOSED SILT FENCE
PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVEMENT
PROPOSED CONCRETE W/ BLACK DYE
PROPOSED STREET LIGHT LOCATION
SHEET 1 OF 3
"SITE LAYOUT AS-BUILT"
"HOLLY HILL STATION"
SURVEYOR'S NOTES
1. ELEVATIONS REFER TO PLAN DATUM.
2. AS BUILT SURVEY OF THE SEWER, STORM DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, NEW PAVING, GRADING AND RETENTION AREAS, DATED JUNE 24, 2004.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS RULE 21H-23.002 AND CHAPTER 471.025 OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES, COPIES OF THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN RETAINED BY THIS OFFICE, AND WE SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT CHANGES MADE TO THESE REPRODUCIBLE DOCUMENTS.
BASED ON "AS-BUILT" INFORMATION BY HORIZON LAND SURVEYING, INC., A FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING COMPLETED SITEWORK INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS DEPICTED HEREON AND AS DESIGNED BY ZEV COHEN & ASSOCIATES, INC. WILL FUNCTION SUBSTANTIALLY AS DESIGNED.
SITE LAYOUT
JUN 2 9 2004
M. DWIGHT BARNES, P.E. #40318
HORIZON LAND SURVEYING, INC.
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS SURVEY DRAWING TO BE CORRECT, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, AND COMPLIES IN FORM WITH THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 61G17-6, F.A.C. PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES.
KENNETH R. JONES, P.L.S. NO. 4854
NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED AND SEALED WITH ORIGINAL SEAL
AS BUILT SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 3
HOLLY HILL STATION
"SITE LAYOUT AS-BUILT"
SITE LAYOUT / SIGNAGE
CITY OF HOLLY HILL
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
ZEV COHEN
& ASSOCIATES, INC
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
(386) 677-2482 FAX 677-2485
©COPYRIGHT BY ZEV COHEN & ASSOCIATES INC. 2003
SEAL
NOT VALID WITHOUT EMBOSSED SEAL
PROJECT NO: 01115
DATE PREPARED: 3-28-03
DRAWING BY: SG
DRAFTED BY: CCS
CHECKED BY: MDD
SCALE: 1"=30'
SHEET: C4 OF 7
9-1
FILE LOCATION
"SITE LAYOUT AS-BUILT" SHEET 1 OF 3
"HOLLY HILL STATION"

CITY OF HOLLY HILL
APPLICATION & AFFIDAVIT

Ownership Disclosure Form

The owner of the real property associated with this application is a (check one)

☐ Individual
☑ Limited Liability Company
☐ Corporation
☐ Partnership
☐ Land Trust
☐ Other(describe)

List all **natural persons** who have an ownership interest in the property, which is the subject matter of this petition, by name and address.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER

(Use additional sheets for more space.)

For each **corporation,** list the name, address, and title of each officer; the name and address of each director of the corporation; and the name and address of each shareholder who owns two percent (2%) or more of the stock of the corporation. Shareholders need not be disclosed if a corporation's stock are traded publicly on any national stock exchange.

NAME	TITLE OR OFFICE	ADDRESS	% OF INTEREST

(Use additional sheets for more space.)

In the case of a **trust,** list the name and address of each trustee and the name and address of the beneficiaries of the trust and the percentage of interest of each beneficiary. If any trustee or beneficiary of a trust is a corporation, please provide the information required in paragraph 2 above.

Trust Name: _____

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

NAME	TRUSTEE OR BENEFICIARY	ADDRESS	% OF INTEREST

(Use additional sheets for more space.)

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

For **partnerships,** including limited partnerships, list the name and address of each principal in the partnership, including general or limited partners. If any partner is a corporation, please provide the information required in paragraph 2 above.

NAME	ADDRESS	% OF INTEREST

(Use additional sheets for more space.)

For each **limited liability company,** list the name, address, and title of each manager or managing member; and the name and address of each additional member with two percent (2%) or more membership interest. If any member with two percent (2%) or more membership interest, manager, or managing member is a corporation, trust or partnership, please provide the information required in paragraphs 2, 3 and/or 4 above.

Name of LLC: Multi Miami, LLC

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	% OF INTEREST
Todd Hendrix	Managing Member	1209 Oak Forest Dr, Ormond Beach, FL 32174	50%
Yined Ramirez Hendrix	Member	1209 Oak Forest Dr, Ormond Beach, FL 32174	50%

(Use additional sheets for more space.)

In the circumstances of a **contract for purchase,** list the name and address of each contract purchaser. If the purchaser is a corporation, trust, partnership, or LLC, provide the information required for those entities in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and/or 5 above.

Name of Purchaser: _____

NAME	ADDRESS	% OF INTEREST

Date of Contract: _____

Please specify any contingency clause related to the outcome of the consideration of the application.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

As to any type of owner referred to above, a change of ownership occurring subsequent to this application, shall be disclosed in writing to the Planning and Development Director prior to the date of the public hearing on the application.

I affirm that the above representations are true and are based upon my personal knowledge and belief after all reasonable inquiry. I understand that any failure to make mandated disclosures is grounds for the subject rezone, future land use amendment, special exception, or variance involved with this Application to become void. I certify that I am legally authorized to execute this Application and Affidavit and to bind the Applicant to the disclosures herein.

1/15/25
Date

Owner, Agent, Applicant Signature

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF VOLUSIA

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by
TODD HENDRIX on this 15 day
of JAN, 20 25.
Owner, Agent, Applicant Name

Signature of Notary Public

Katherine Rivera
Print, Type or Stamp Name of Notary Public

KATHERINE RIVERA
Notary Public - State of Florida
Commission # HH 357213
My Comm. Expires Feb 5, 2027
Bonded through National Notary Assn.

Personally Known X OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced D.L.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

Description of Special Exception and Compliance with

Chapter 114 of Holly Hill Florida Code of Ordinances

Legacy Pub is a proposed bar limited to beer and wines sales. It will include pool tables, darts, corn hole games with serving and lounge area. This use would be classified as a Bar under the City Code. Bars and nightclubs, when such uses are located on a parcel abutting any R-1 through R-9 zoned property, are permitted as special exceptions, provided:

(1)The bar, lounge or nightclub building shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from any R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Legacy Pub will be located in Units 103 and 104. The rear wall of the 1025 N Nova building is located 240 feet from the adjacent R-2 District.

(2)No parking shall be permitted in the area between the bar, lounge or nightclub building and any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Parking for Legacy Pub is located to the west of the 1025 N Nova building, there is no parking between Legacy Pub and the R-2 zoned property.

(3)No customer entrance or customer service area, including takeout windows and customer seating areas, shall be permitted on the side of the bar, lounge or nightclub building adjacent to any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Entrance to Legacy Pub will be at the west side the building and is not adjacent to the R-2 zoned property.

(4)A six-foot-high concrete block or other solid masonry wall shall be constructed on all property lines abutting any R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

A six foot masonry wall currently exists on the property line abutting the R-2 zoned property.

(5)No outside sound amplification equipment shall be permitted.

No outside sound equipment will be used.

(6)All exterior lighting shall be directed away from any abutting R-1 through R-9 zoned property.

Exterior Lighting is directed to the parking area to the west of the 1025 N Nova building not the R-2 zoned property.

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

Boundary & ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey

Legal Description:

A PORTION OF LOTS THIRTEEN (13) AND FOURTEEN (14), BLOCK TWENTY (20), MASON AND CARSWELL'S SUBDIVISION OF HOLLY HILL, AS PER MAP BOOK 2, PAGE 90, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

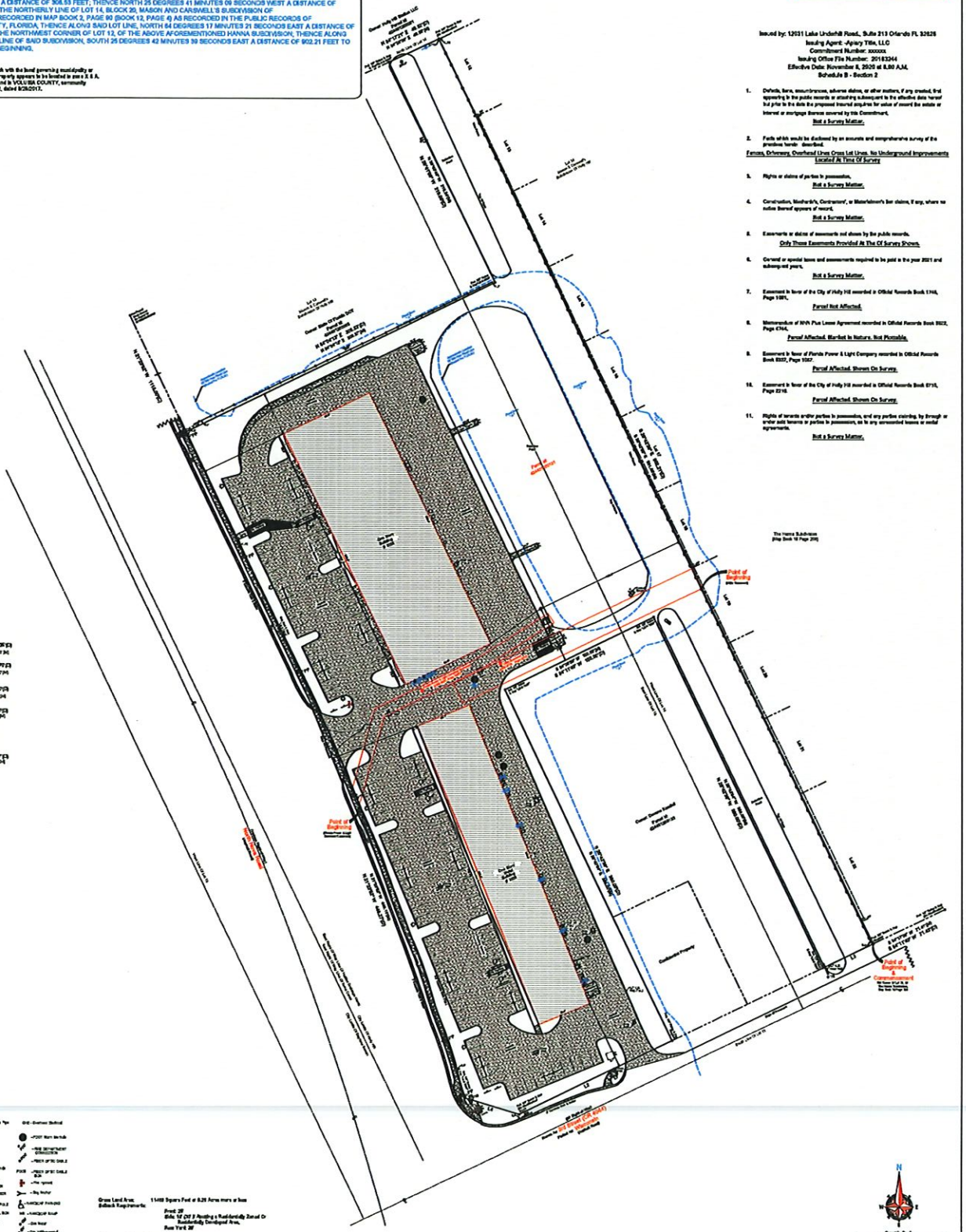
COMMENCE AND BEGIN AT A POINT ON THE NORTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF THIRD STREET AS NOW LAID OUT AND THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 22, OF THE HANNA SUBDIVISION, MAP BOOK 18, PAGE 206, AS RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE SOUTH 64 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 40 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY A DISTANCE OF 50.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 25 DEGREES 42 MINUTES 39 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 350.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 64 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 40 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 150.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 25 DEGREES 42 MINUTES 39 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 350.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF SAID THIRD STREET; THENCE SOUTH 64 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 40 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE A DISTANCE OF 153.70 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF NOVA ROAD (STATE ROAD NO. 5, RIGHT OF WAY WIDTH VARIES) AS NOW LAID OUT; THENCE NORTH 73 DEGREES 28 MINUTES 56 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID NOVA ROAD RIGHT OF WAY, A DISTANCE OF 51.63 FEET (SAID LINE IS NON TANGENT), TO A POINT OF CURVATURE TO THE LEFT, HAVING A DELTA OF 8 DEGREES 46 MINUTES 14 SECONDS, A RADIUS OF 2,823.79 FEET, A CHORD BEARING OF NORTH 21 DEGREES 23 MINUTES 52 SECONDS WEST AND A CHORD DISTANCE OF 448.27 FEET; THENCE ALONG SAID NOVA ROAD RIGHT OF WAY, AN ARC LENGTH ON SAID CURVE, A DISTANCE OF 448.71 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE NORTH 25 DEGREES 48 MINUTES 29 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 203.25 FEET; THENCE DEPARTING SAID NOVA ROAD RIGHT OF WAY ON A BEARING NORTH 64 DEGREES 04 MINUTES 13 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 308.53 FEET; THENCE NORTH 25 DEGREES 41 MINUTES 09 SECONDS WEST A DISTANCE OF 218.05 FEET TO THE NORTHERLY LINE OF LOT 14, BLOCK 20, MASON AND CARSWELL'S SUBDIVISION OF HOLLY HILL AS RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 2, PAGE 90 (BOOK 13, PAGE 4) AS RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE ALONG SAID LOT LINE, NORTH 64 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 21 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 49.52 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 12, OF THE ABOVE AFOREMENTIONED HANNA SUBDIVISION, THENCE ALONG THE EARTERLY LINE OF SAID SUBDIVISION, SOUTH 25 DEGREES 42 MINUTES 39 SECONDS EAST A DISTANCE OF 902.21 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Flood Disclaimer:
By performing a search with the local governing municipality or www.fema.gov, it is property appears to be located in zone X E A.
This Property was found in VOLUSIA COUNTY, community panel number 125113, dated 9/29/2017.

1025 NORTH NOVA ROAD DAYTONA BEACH, FL 32117

Issued by: 12031 Lake Underhill Road, Suite 213 Orlando FL 32828
Issuing Agent: -Apiary Title, LLC
Commitment Number: xxxxxx
Issuing Office File Number: 20183344
Effective Date: November 8, 2020 at 8:00 A.M.
Schedule B - Section 2

1. Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims, or other matters, if any created, first appearing in the public records or attaching subsequent to the effective date hereof but prior to the date the proposed insured acquires for value of record the estate or interest or mortgage thereon covered by this Commitment.
   Not a Survey Matter.
2. Facts which would be disclosed by an accurate and comprehensive survey of the premises herein described.
   Fences, Driveway, Overhead Lines Cross Lot Lines. No Underground Improvements Located At Time Of Survey.
3. Rights or claims of parties in possession.
   Not a Survey Matter.
4. Construction, Mechanic's, Contractors', or Materialmen's lien claims, if any, where no notice thereof appears of record.
   Not a Survey Matter.
5. Easements or claims of easements not shown by the public records.
   Only Those Easements Provided At The Of Survey Shown.
6. General or special taxes and assessments required to be paid in the year 2021 and subsequent years.
   Not a Survey Matter.
7. Easement in favor of the City of Holly Hill recorded in Official Records Book 1748, Page 1081.
   Parcel Not Affected.
8. Memorandum of RVA Pua Lease Agreement recorded in Official Records Book 5923, Page 4744.
   Parcel Affected. Blanket In Nature. Not Plottable.
9. Easement in favor of Florida Power & Light Company recorded in Official Records Book 5507, Page 1557.
   Parcel Affected. Shown On Survey.
10. Easement in favor of the City of Holly Hill recorded in Official Records Book 6710, Page 2218.
    Parcel Affected. Shown On Survey.
11. Rights of tenants and/or parties in possession, and any parties claiming by, through or under said tenants or parties in possession, as to any unrecorded leases or rental agreements.
    Not a Survey Matter.



Gross Land Area: 11488 Square Feet or 0.26 Acres more or less
Setback Requirements: Front: 20' Side: 10' (20' if Abutting a Residentially Zoned Or Residentially Developed Area, Rear Yard: 20'
Zoning: MX (General Commercial)
Square Footage of Buildings: 2000 Square Feet more or less
Parking Space Size: (Standard): 9'x20' (Handicap): 8'

There has been NO observable evidence of earth moving work, building construction or building additions within recent months.
There has been NO observable evidence of recent street or sidewalk construction or repairs.
In the process of conducting the fieldwork, no evidence of site use as a solid waste dump, sump or sanitary landfill was observed.
In the process of conducting the fieldwork, no evidence of cemeteries and/or burial grounds was observed.
In the process of conducting the fieldwork, no evidence of any water features was observed.
In the process of conducting the fieldwork, no evidence of wetland delineation markers were observed.
Vehicular Access to Subject Property is provided by 3rd Street, North Nova Road

ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

To: WEST MIAMI, LLC, APIARY TITLE, LLC, OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, ITS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

This is to certify that this map or plat and the survey on which it is based were made in accordance with the 2021 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/NSPS, and Title Surveys, jointly established and adopted by ALTA and NSPS, and includes Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6(a), 6(b), 7(a), 7(b), 7(c), 8, 9, 10, 11(a), 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 of Table A thereof.

The fieldwork was completed on 10/26/2020.

Date of Plat or Map: 10/29/2020

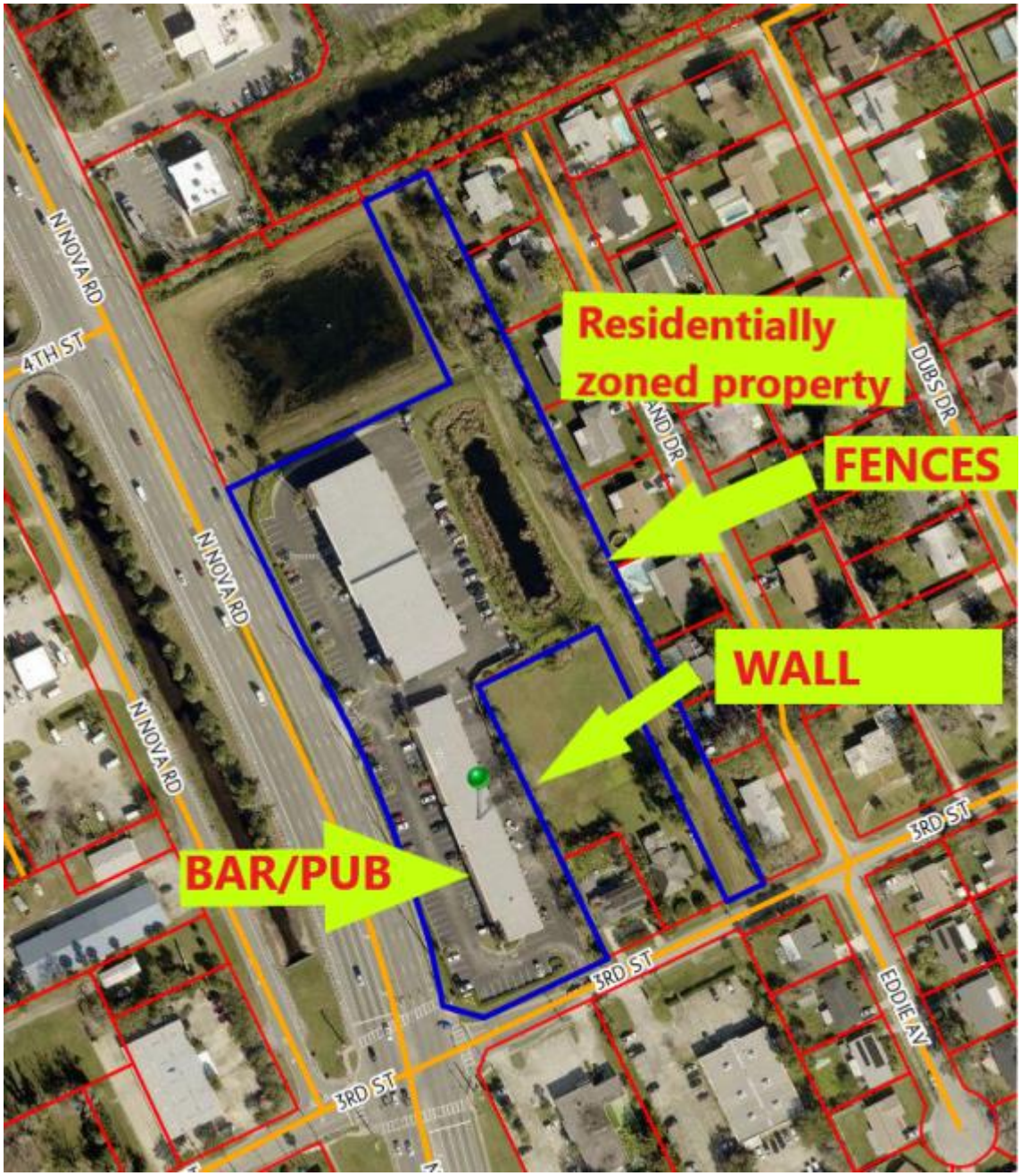
Patrick K. Ireland, PSM 6507

Revised Labels: 5/18/21 - RC

Ireland & Associates Surveying, Inc.
800 Cumming Circle, Suite 103B
Lake Mary, Florida 32746
www.irelandsurveying.com
Office: 407.478.3366 Fax: 407.328.6185

Attachment: Exhibit B - Application (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

Wall in relation to residentially zoned property



Sec. 82-346. Reasons for denial.

The city commission may deny any application for a special exception for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) It is inconsistent with the purpose or intent of this subpart.

(2) It is inconsistent with any element of the comprehensive plan.

(3) It will adversely affect the public interest.

(4) It does not meet the expressed requirements of the applicable special exception.

(5) The applicant will not be able to meet all requirements imposed by federal, state or local governments, or by the city commission.

(6) It will generate undue traffic congestion.

(7) It will create a hazard or a public nuisance, or be dangerous to individuals or to the public.

(8) It will materially alter the character of surrounding neighborhoods, or adversely affect the value of surrounding land, structures or buildings.

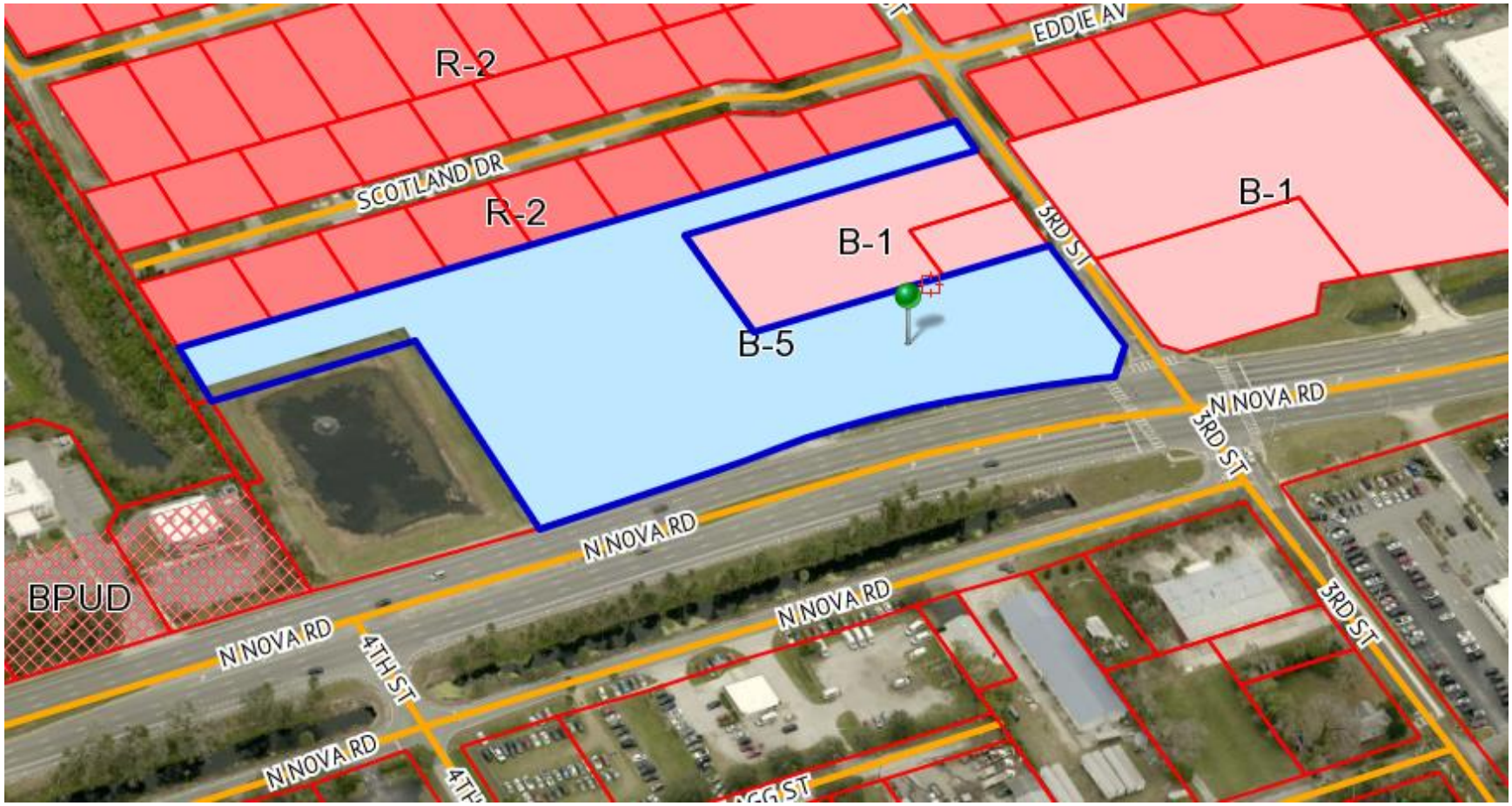
(9) It will adversely affect the natural environment, natural resources or scenic beauty, or cause excessive pollution.

(Ord. No. 2352, § 2(11.3.5), 7-13-93)

Attachment: Exhibit D - Reasons for Denial (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

1025 N Nova Road

Zoning Map



Attachment: Maps (4823 : 1025 N Nova Road - Special Exception)

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Agenda Item

MEETING DATE:	**March 25, 2025**
FROM:	**Brian Walker**
SUBJECT:	**776 Parque Drive - Special Exception**
NUMBER:	**(ID # 4822)**
APPLICANT:	**Tomas Trestini**
PLANNER:	**Brian Walker**

INTRODUCTION:
The applicant is seeking special exception approval to allow fence manufacturing on a parcel in the CC-1 zoning district. The subject property is located on the north west corner of Parque Drive and Calle Grande Street - and is also known as Parcel Number 4242-04-07-0290; (JT Volusia Fence, LLC, Applicant) (Brian Walker, Community Development Director)

BACKGROUND:
The subject property currently contains 4 buildings each being approximately 13,133 square feet. The applicant is applying to do fence manufacturing at the building addressed as 776 Parque Drive. However, fence manufacturing is permitted only as a special exception subject to the provisions of Section 114-684 (**Exhibit A**) of the Land Development Regulations of Holly Hill.

DISCUSSION:
In order to approve fence manufacturing at the subject location, the City Commission must find that the site and conditions meet the requirements of Section 114-684.

Additionally, Section 82-346 of the land development regulations, attached as **Exhibit B**, provides guidance with regard to reasons why the special exception request can be denied.

Staff has reviewed the requirements, along with the reasons for denial. The proposal is not inconsistent with any elements of the comprehensive plan. Nor will it adversely affect the public interest or create a nuisance. Based on the information provided, staff does not object to the application for a special exception.

The storage area for fence supplies does use some parking spaces. The applicant states that they do not have a showroom, nor do customers visit their business. Customers contact them via internet or phone and a representative of the business goes out to the customer. This reduces the need for customer parking. Employees also use company vehicles as their main transportation and take such vehicles home. This reduces the need for employee parking. Given these circumstances, staff has no objections to the use of some parking spaces for storage.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends conditional approval of the Special Exception to allow fence manufacturing and related storage on a parcel in the CC-1 zoning district located on the north west corner of Parque Drive and Calle Grande Street and also identified as Parcel Number 4242-04-07-0290.

CONDITIONS:

- A Business Tax Receipt must be kept up to date.
- The special exception applies to the specific business of fence manufacturing at 776 Parque Drive.
- All manufacturing work must be done in a completely enclosed building.
- The perimeter of the property involved shall be inspected by the City and adequately fenced and screened to the city's satisfaction. Areas used for storage of materials must have screening that is 100% opaque.
- No barbed wire is permitted.

- Exhibit A - Sec. 114-684 Fence manufacturing (PDF)
- Exhibit B - 82-346 - Reasons for Denial (PDF)
- Application (PDF)
- Map (PDF)

Sec. 114-684. Fence manufacturing.

Fence manufacturing is permitted as a special exception, provided:

(1) The manufacturing or assembly shall be done in a completely enclosed building.

(2) The perimeter of the property involved shall be adequately fenced and screened.

(Ord. No. 2352, § 2(5.6.1.W), 7-13-93)

Attachment: Exhibit A - Sec. 114-684 Fence manufacturing (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

Sec. 82-346. Reasons for denial.

The city commission may deny any application for a special exception for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) It is inconsistent with the purpose or intent of this subpart.

(2) It is inconsistent with any element of the comprehensive plan.

(3) It will adversely affect the public interest.

(4) It does not meet the expressed requirements of the applicable special exception.

(5) The applicant will not be able to meet all requirements imposed by federal, state or local governments, or by the city commission.

(6) It will generate undue traffic congestion.

(7) It will create a hazard or a public nuisance, or be dangerous to individuals or to the public.

(8) It will materially alter the character of surrounding neighborhoods, or adversely affect the value of surrounding land, structures or buildings.

(9) It will adversely affect the natural environment, natural resources or scenic beauty, or cause excessive pollution.

(Ord. No. 2352, § 2(11.3.5), 7-13-93)

Attachment: Exhibit B - 82-346 - Reasons for Denial (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

SE# USE 2024-00016

Paid

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

SPECIAL EXCEPTION

APPLICATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ARE SUBMITTED AND A PRE-APPLICATION HAS BEEN REVIEWED

PROPERTY

PARCEL ID #:	
ADDRESS: 776 Parque Dr Unit B	
TOTAL ACREAGE: 5400 LF	CURRENT USE OF PROPERTY: IND
WATER PROVIDER: CAM	SEWER PROVIDER: CAM
ZONING:	FUTURE LAND USE:
IS THE PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT? ☑ YES ☐ NO	

OWNER

NAME: Scott Miller		COMPANY: Parque Business Park, LLC	
ADDRESS: 1409 New Road			
CITY: Northfield	STATE: NJ	ZIP: 08225	
PHONE:		EMAIL: boman11@hotmail.com	

APPLICANT/CONSULTANT

NAME: Tomas Trestini		COMPANY: JT Volusia Fence, LLC	
ADDRESS: 776 Parque Dr Unit B			
CITY: Holly Hill	STATE: FL	ZIP: 32174	
PHONE: 386-253-3625		EMAIL: tomas.trestini@daytonafence.com	

REVISED 2018

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

SE#_____

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holly Hill, FL 32117
Phone: 386-248-9442 Email: permitdesk@hollyhillfl.org

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

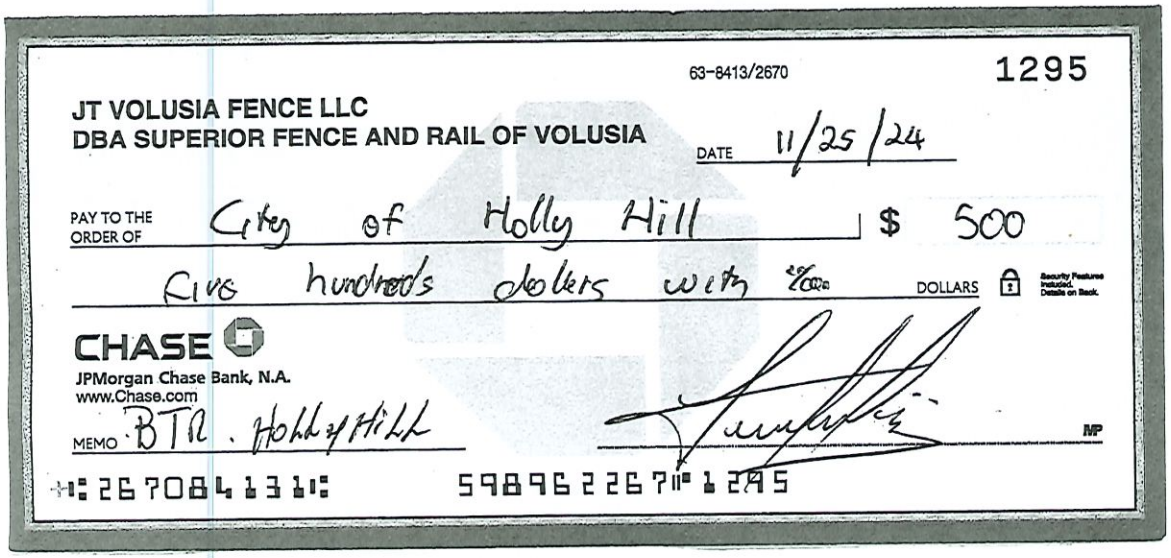
- ☐ APPLICATION
- ☑ APPLICATION FEE - $500.00
- ☐ LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRING INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATION. THE LIST AND NOTIFICATION LETTER WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE APPLICANT BY CITY STAFF. **THE APPLICANT WILL MAIL THE NOTIFICATIONS AT THEIR EXPENSE VIA CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.**
- ☐ OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE FORM (ADD'L DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED IF OWNER IS A TRUST OR CORPORATION)
- ☐ OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FORM, IF APPLICABLE
- ☐ STATEMENT OF REQUEST (INCLUDE: SUMMARY OF BUSINESS OPERATION, SQUARE FOOTAGE, HOURS OF OPERATION, SEATING CAPACITY, NUMBER OF CLIENTS/STUDENTS AND STAFF, EMPLOYEE SHIFTS, SITE CONCERNS THAT MAY IMPACT ADJACENT PROPERTIES, ETC.)
- ☐ ONE SIGNED AND SEALED SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY (NO MORE THAN 2 YEARS OLD).
- ☐ DETAILED CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN (INCLUDE: SIZE AND DIMENSION OF THE PARCEL, EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED STRUCTURES, FENCES AND IMPROVEMENTS, STRUCTURE HEIGHT(S), SETBACKS FROM EACH STRUCTURE TO THE PROPERTY LINES, IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE UTILITIES, LOCATIONS OF WETLANDS, FLOOD LINES, ABUTTING STREETS/RIGHT OF WAYS, DRIVEWAYS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS, DRAIN FIELDS, WELLS, EASEMENTS, BUFFERS, PARKING SPACES, OUTDOOR LIGHTING, SIGNAGE, FIRE LANES, ETC.)
- ☐ A DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION AND HOW IT COMPLIES WITH THE SPECIAL EXCEPTION CRITERIA OF CHAPTER 114. ARTICLE III. DIVISION 2. COMPLETE QUESTIONAIRE BELOW.

11/25/2024

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/AUTHORIZED AGENT **DATE**

REVISED 2018

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)



63-8413/2670 1295

JT VOLUSIA FENCE LLC
DBA SUPERIOR FENCE AND RAIL OF VOLUSIA

DATE 11/25/24

PAY TO THE ORDER OF City of Holly Hill $ 500

Five hundreds dolers with 00/100 DOLLARS

Security Features Included. Details on Back.

CHASE
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.
www.Chase.com

MEMO BTR. Holly Hill

MP

⑆267084131⑆ 598962267⑈1295

INVOICE (INV-00005341)
FOR CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FL

BILLING CONTACT
SCOTT MILLER
1409 NEW RD
NORTHFIELD, NJ 08225

HOLLY HILL
FLORIDA

INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	INVOICE DUE DATE	INVOICE STATUS	INVOICE DESCRIPTION
INV-00005341	11/27/2024	12/27/2024	Due	NONE

REFERENCE NUMBER	FEE NAME	TOTAL
USE-2024-000106-	Special Exception - Land Dev	$500.00
776 Parque Radl Unit B Holly Hill, FL 32117	**SUBTOTAL**	$500.00

REMITTANCE INFORMATION
City of Holly Hill 1065 Ridgewood Ave Holly Hill, FL 32117

TOTAL **$500.00**

Paid

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

BROWARD COUNTY LOCAL BUSINESS TAX RECEIPT

115 S. Andrews Ave., Rm. A-100, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301-1895 – 954-357-4829

VALID OCTOBER 1, 2023 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Receipt #: 189-299030

Business Type: ALL OTHER TYPES CONTRACTOR (FENCE ERECTION)

Business Name: TD FENCE CORP

Owner Name: TODD M PAROLINE

Business Location: 841 NW 57TH PL
LAUDERHILL

Business Phone: 954-280-0407

Business Opened: 05/22/2019

State/County/Cert/Reg: 15-F-19985-X

Exemption Code:

Rooms	Seats	Employees	Machines	Professionals
		2		

	For Vending Business Only					
	Number of Machines:			Vending Type:		
Tax Amount	Transfer Fee	NSF Fee	Penalty	Prior Years	Collection Cost	Total Paid
27.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	29.70

Receipt Fee 27.00
Packing/Processing/Canning Employees 0.00

THIS RECEIPT MUST BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN YOUR PLACE OF BUSINESS

THIS BECOMES A TAX RECEIPT

WHEN VALIDATED

This tax is levied for the privilege of doing business within Broward County and is non-regulatory in nature. You must meet all County and/or Municipality planning and zoning requirements. This Business Tax Receipt must be transferred when the business is sold, business name has changed or you have moved the business location. This receipt does not indicate that the business is legal or that it is in compliance with State or local laws and regulations.

Mailing Address:

TD FENCE CORP
841 NW 57TH PL
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL
33309-2031

Receipt #02B-23-00000171
Paid 10/12/2023 29.70

2023 - 2024

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

CALL (386) 253-3623

About Us

Superior Fence & Rail is the Country's top rated fence company by homeowners, media outlets and customer trust sites. Our foundation of outstanding service spans more than 100+ locations across Florida, Tennessee, and North Carolina. For the best quality fence construction, installation, service and warranty, make your next fence a superior fence.

GET A FREE QUOTE >

Why Homeowner's Choose Superior Fence & Rail

- [x] Quality
- [x] Reliability
- [x] Satisfaction Guarantee
- [x] Selection
- [x] Warranty
- [x] Generous Financing

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

About Us

Why Us >

Ratings & Reviews >

FAQs >

Our Team >

Employment >

Fence News >

GET A FREE QUOTE >

About the Volusia County Team

Each of our fences are manufactured right here at Superior Fence & Rail where we ensure each fence is built to exact specification and quality. We have limitless customization options and produce beautiful, long-lasting fences. We're so sure of our fence quality, we back it with the industry's best warranty.

Mission:

We work as a professional team to provide our customers with first class customer service and quality fence products

Values:

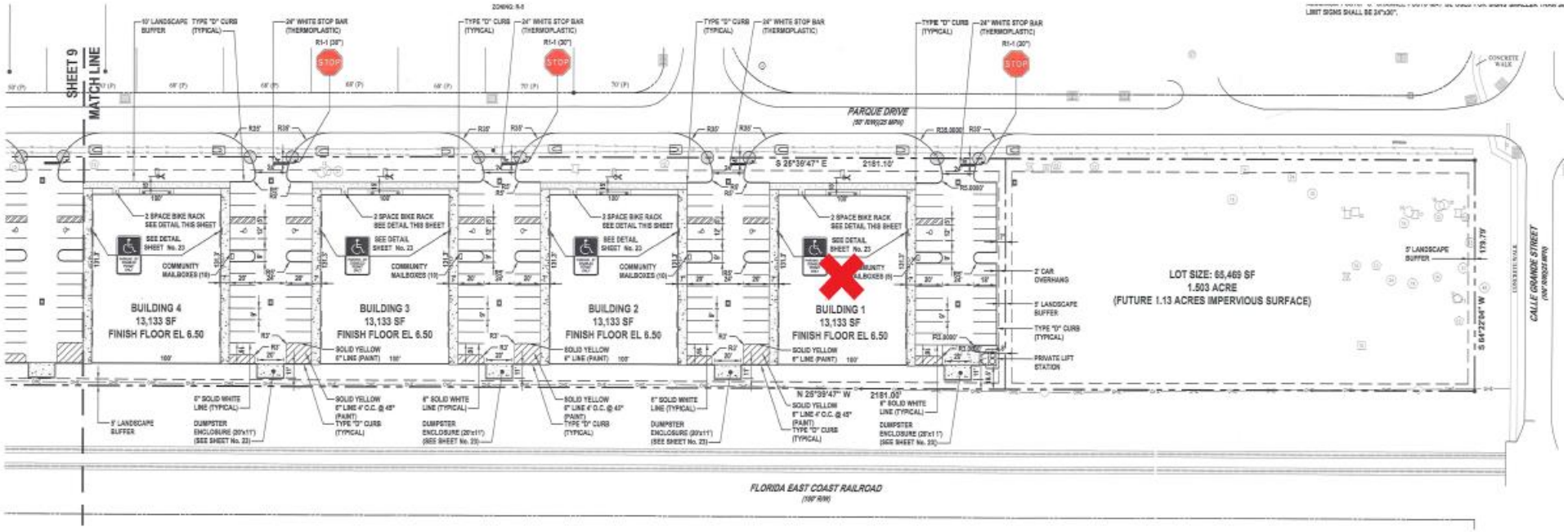
Respect: Value People and treat them well
Accountability: Hold yourself to the highest standards
Integrity: Do the right thing
Loyalty: Be faithful to your team and to your commitments
Professionalism: Be committed to continual professional development

Our commitment to quality is rivaled only by our foundation of customer service. From the first call, to the walk-through after your new fence is installed, you'll feel the superior difference. We guarantee it.

Our commitment to customer service also helps us attract the finest quality workforce. As such, we have received the "Best Places to Work" award in 2018, 2019, and 2024.

Attachment: Application (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

776 Parque Drive – Unit B



Attachment: Map (4822 : 776 Parque Drive - Special Exception)

BUILDING AND STORAGE AREA