



**GROWTH AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION
CURRENT PLANNING ACTIVITY**
123 W. Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720
(386) 736-5959

PUBLIC HEARING: November 12, 2013

CASE NO: CPA 13-002

SUBJECT: Large Scale Administrative Text Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan

APPLICANT: Planning and Development Services Division, Volusia County

STAFF: Susan Jackson, AICP, Planner III

I. SUMMARY OF REQUEST

Administrative text changes are proposed to the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan in order to update and revise those goals, objectives and policies that are out of date with the new "Community Planning Act", adopted by the state legislature in June 2011. Although the Act provides for sweeping changes to growth management laws, the amendments proposed to the comprehensive plan are generally minor text changes to address agency name changes and update statutory and code references. In a few cases, revisions are proposed to improve clarity and/or efficiency of policy implementation.

The PLDRC heard the amendment on September 10, 2013. Staff revised the amendment based on Commission comments. Generally, the revisions include:

- no change to introductions,
- revision to the Compatibility Matrix,
- eliminated any policy amendment regarding smart growth implementation in light of council committee appointments.

Staff recommendation: Find the amendment consistent with the adopted plan and forward to county council for transmittal to the Department of Economic Opportunity with a recommendation of approval.

II. Overview

Since the 1990 adoption of the original comprehensive plan, and the subsequent Evaluation and Appraisal (EAR) based amendments, many of the agency names and reference cites have changed or been eliminated. Of greatest impact was the 2011 Community Planning Act, which provided changes to Chapter 163, Florida Statutes and eliminated Florida Administrative Code Rule 9J-5. This rule provided specific direction used to meet the statutory requirements of meeting growth management laws and is referenced throughout the plan. Because of these changes, text amendments are proposed for nearly every chapter of the comprehensive plan in order to update agency names, reference cites, and policies in conflict with the 2011 Community Planning Act. The primary changes to each chapter are presented in bulleted format below. In addition, the specific amendments, in strike-through/underline format, are attached with an explanation of each amendment presented in a gray, highlighted text box below the proposed revision.

Chapter 1 – Future Land Use Element:

- Removed 9J-5 references.
- Updated statute references, and agency names.
- Provided missing land use abbreviations to Rural Community, Rural Recreation, and changed the abbreviations to Public/Semi-Public and Commercial.
- Corrected list of Rural Recreation Areas.
- Updated Planned Community development statistics.
- Updated the Future Land Use/Zoning Compatibility Matrix to include the new Airport zoning classification and the Osteen Local Plan zoning classifications, and removed DRI requirements from the Planned Community land use.
- Removed redundant and superfluous policies.
- Updated local plan map references missed in the 09-2 amendment cycle.

Chapter 2 – Transportation Element:

- Minor text changes to replace 9J-5 references, out-of-date statute references, and agency names.
- Removed policies or references to Airport Land Development Committee in order to streamline development review process.
- Add River of Lakes Heritage Corridor Scenic Highway - Phase 2.

Chapter 3 – Public Schools Facility Element: There are no changes to this element.

Chapter 4- (Reserved).

Chapter 5- Housing Element:

- Updated agency and statutory reference.

Chapter 6 – Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.

Chapter 7 – Potable Water Sub-Element: There are no changes to this sub-element.

Chapter 8 – Solid Waste Sub-Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Removed state and East Central Florida Regional Planning Council policy.

Chapter 9 – Drainage Sub-Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Removed incomplete reference.
- Updated agency reference.

Chapter 10 – Natural Groundwater and Aquifer Recharge Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.

Chapter 11 – Coastal Management Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Updated statutory references.

Chapter 12 – Conservation Element:

- Certain policies are updated to reflect current practice and improve clarity.
- Removed policies that were previously moved to the future land use element in the 09-1 amendment cycle.

Chapter 13 – Recreation and Open Space Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.

Chapter 14 – Intergovernmental Coordination Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Updated agency reference.
- Added New Smyrna Beach Interlocal Service Boundary Agreement policy as required per agreement.

Chapter 15 – Capital Improvements Element:

- Certain policies are updated to reflect current practice and improve clarity.
- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Updated agency, statutory and code references.
- Removed Class B and C facilities to reflect current planning requirements and practice, and allow greater flexibility in performance standards.
- Removed parks and recreation level of service standards to eliminate conflicts with Chapter 13, which was updated in the 11-1 large scale cycle.

Chapter 16 – (Reserved).Chapter 17– Historic Preservation Element:

- Removed 9J-5 reference and obsolete statute reference.

Chapter 18– Cultural Facilities Element: There are no changes to this element.Chapter 19– (Reserved).Chapter 20– Definitions:

- Updated or removed statute, code, and other specific reference cites.
- Removed specific criteria in some definitions where it may be obsolete or unnecessary for the purposes of this comprehensive plan.
- Updated certain definitions to provide more current and/or accurate descriptions.

- Omitted definitions where terms are not found within the comprehensive plan.
- Updated agency names.
- Added list of acronyms and abbreviations used throughout the comprehensive plan.

Chapter 21– Administrations and Interpretation:

- Removed 9J-5 reference.
- Updated statute and code reference.
- Moved and updated review criteria from the future land use element for comprehensive plan amendments.

Appendix 1 Maps and Figures

- Corrected Map 1-7 to accurately reflect current Rural Areas.
- Revised Table of Contents to correct error in map sequence and renumbered maps accordingly; Figures 1-7F, 1-7N, 1-7O.
- Updated Map 2-1 to remove two roadway segments from the Thoroughfare Roadway Map; Riverside Drive/Beach Street from Mason Avenue to State Road 40, and John Anderson Drive from State Road 40 to Highbridge Road.
- Updated Map 2-8 to add a scenic corridor; River of Lakes Heritage Corridor Phase II.

III. Staff Recommendation

Find the amendment consistent with the adopted plan and forward to county council for transmittal to the Department of Economic Opportunity with a recommendation of approval.

IV. Attachments

Draft Ordinance 2013-XX

ORDINANCE 2013-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE VOLUSIA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ORDINANCE NO. 90-10, AS PREVIOUSLY AMENDED, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 1. FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2. TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 5. HOUSING ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 6. SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 8. SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 9. DRAINAGE SUB-ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 10. NATURAL GROUNDWATER AND AQUIFER RECHARGE ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 11. COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 12. CONSERVATION ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 13. RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 15. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 17. HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 20. DEFINITIONS; BY AMENDING CHAPTER 21. ADMINISTRATIONS AND INTERPRETATION; BY AMENDING APPENDIX 1. MAPS AND FIGURES; BY AUTHORIZING INCLUSION IN THE VOLUSIA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; BY PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; BY PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Section 163.3161, et seq., Florida Statutes, creates the Community Planning Act, hereinafter referred to as the "Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, requires each county in the State of Florida to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Volusia County Council has adopted the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan Ordinance No. 90-10, pursuant to the Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, provides for amendments to the adopted Comprehensive Plan by the local government; and

1 **WHEREAS**, the County Council of Volusia County, Florida desires to take
 2 advantage of this statute and amend the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan; and

3 **WHEREAS**, the County Council of Volusia County, Florida has provided for
 4 broad dissemination of these proposed amendments to this Plan in compliance with
 5 Florida Statutes Sections 163.3181 and 163.3184(3), (11); and

6 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 163.3174, Florida Statutes, Volusia County
 7 Code of Ordinances, chapter 72, article II, division 11, section 72-413, has designated
 8 the Volusia County Planning and Land Development Regulation Commission as a local
 9 planning agency for the unincorporated area of the County of Volusia, Florida.

10 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF**
 11 **VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:**

12 **(Words in ~~strike-through~~ type are deletions; words in underscore type are**
 13 **additions; annotations are reflected in text blocks with shaded backgrounds and**
 14 **are for reference purposes only and not a part of the formal amendment.)**
 15

16 The Volusia County Comprehensive Plan, Ordinance No. 90-10, as previously
 17 amended, is further amended as follows:

18 **SECTION I:** Chapter 1, Future Land Use Element; Chapter 2, Transportation
 19 Element; Chapter 5, Housing Element; Chapter 6, Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element;
 20 Chapter 8, Solid Waste Sub-Element; Chapter 9, Drainage Sub-Element; Chapter 10,
 21 Natural Groundwater and Aquifer Recharge Element; Chapter 11, Coastal Management
 22 Element; Chapter 12, Conservation Element; Chapter 13, Recreation and Open Space
 23 Element; Chapter 14, Intergovernmental Coordination Element; Chapter 15, Capital
 24 Improvements Element; Chapter 17, Historic Preservation Element; Chapter 20,
 25 Definitions; and Chapter 21, Administrations and Interpretation are hereby amended as

presented in Exhibit "A," attached hereto, and by reference made a part hereof. Objective and policy reference citations shall be administratively renumbered as appropriate, but are not reflected in the underline/strikethrough of Exhibit A.

SECTION II: SEVERABILITY. Should any section or provision of this Ordinance, or application of any provision of this Ordinance, be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or inconsistent with the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance.

SECTION III: EFFECTIVE DATE. Within ten (10) days after enactment, a certified copy of this Ordinance shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State by the Clerk of the County Council and transmitted to the state land planning agency and any other agency or local government that provided timely comments. This ordinance shall take effect upon the later of the following dates: a) 31 days after the state land planning agency notifies the County that the plan amendment package is complete and the issuance of a certificate of consistency or conditional certificate of consistency by the Volusia Growth Management Commission, or b) issuance of a final order by state land planning agency or the State of Florida Administration Commission determining this Ordinance to be in compliance.

ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, IN OPEN MEETING DULY ASSEMBLED IN THE COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS AT THE THOMAS C. KELLY ADMINISTRATION CENTER, 123 WEST INDIANA AVENUE, DELAND, FLORIDA, THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 2013.

ATTEST:

COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY OF VOLUSIA, FLORIDA

James T. Dinneen, County Manager

Jason P. Davis, County Chair

EXHIBIT A

CHAPTER 1

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

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B. FUTURE LAND USE OVERLAYS AND DESIGNATIONS:

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2. Future Land Use Designations.

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- (a) Rural Community (RLC)- A rural community is characterized by a concentration of a permanent population, sometimes reaching over one-thousand (1,000) persons. These communities serve as the focal point for a specific neighborhood and generally contain existing lots less than one (1) acre in size. There may be commercial uses at a level to serve the immediate population. Commercial, retail and personal services may be allowed within the lower end of the range of what is can commonly be referred to as a neighborhood business (30,000 to 50,000 sq. ft. of gross leasable area) and shall not exceed a thirty-five percent Floor Area Ratio (0.35 FAR). The community commonly extends between one-half (½) to one (1) mile from the focal point which is usually the intersection of two rural roads.

A rural community may retain the zoning classifications that exist at the time of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. A change in zoning must be consistent with the overlying land use designation, however, if existing zoning is more intense than the land use designation, a change to a similar intensity zoning classification may be permitted (e.g., small lot single family residential to small lot mobile home). Existing agricultural operations shall be allowed even if currently zoned for nonagricultural uses.

The following areas are considered Rural Communities:

- i Seville
- ii Barberville
- iii Volusia
- iv Cassadaga
- v DeLeon Springs
- vi Emporia

- (b) Rural Recreation (RLR)- Limited areas of intense use located in remote rural areas along the St. Johns River. These areas are used for launching and/or storing boats with areas available for camping (RV sites are included). These areas may also contain single and multi-family dwelling units, hotels, bait

shops, restaurants, and gas stations. Many of them are commonly referred to as fish camps.

This designation is intended to be treated in a similar manner as the Rural Community in that the existing zoning (at the time of the effective date of the Comprehensive Plan) may remain and be developed consistent with current land development regulations. New requests for zoning changes must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, as stated under Rural Community. The following areas are considered Rural Recreation areas:

- i Pine Island
- ii Shell Harbor Estates
- iii Volusia Bar
- iv South Moon
- v Paramore
- vi Highland Park
- vii Daisy Lake
- viii Crows Bluff
- ~~ix St. Johns River Acres~~
- ix Lemon Bluff
- xi Baxter Point
- xii Lakeview
- xiii St. Johns Gardens

Added land use abbreviations for the subcategories of Rural.
Removed a rural recreation area that has been annexed into the City of DeBary.

...

- k. Commercial (COM) - This designation accommodates the full range of sales and service activities. These uses may occur in self-contained centers, multi-story structures, campus parks, municipal central business districts, or along arterial highways. In reviewing zoning requests or site plans, the specific intensity and range of uses, and design will depend on locational factors, particularly compatibility with adjacent uses, availability of highway capacity, ease of access and availability of other public services and facilities. Uses should be located to protect adjacent residential use from such impacts as noise or traffic. In wellfield protection areas uses are prohibited that involve the use, handling, storage, generation or disposal of hazardous or toxic material or waste or petroleum products. Intensity shall be no more than a fifty-five percent Floor Area Ratio (0.55 FAR) consistent with the applicable underlying zoning classification standards and land development regulations.

Commercial development in newly developing areas is designated in nodes at major thoroughfare intersections. Primarily new development should be designed to utilize the shopping center concept and not designed to encourage strip style commercial development. The various types of shopping centers are described in Chapter 20, Definitions under Shopping Centers.

However, the Plan recognizes existing strip commercial development along many arterial roadways may remain. These areas are identified on the Future Land Use Map and if the designation is shown on only one side of a roadway, this specifically provides that particular side is intended for commercial use and is not to suggest that the opposite side is also included. Future extension of the strip commercial beyond that shown on the Plan Map shall require a Plan amendment.

Existing commercial uses not indicated on the Future Land Use Map may be consistent with the Plan if they comply with Number 16 of the Interpretation Section.

Revised land use abbreviation for consistency and to provide distinction from Conservation land use which is abbreviated with a 'C'.

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- m. Public/Semi Public (PSP) - Lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity or publicly regulated corporations, except for federal, state, and local passive recreation areas which are included under the Conservation designation. This designation includes educational institutions, both public and private and private nonprofit organizations. Ancillary commercial, industrial and office shall be allowed subject to land being maintained in public ownership. Such public/private ventures such as office, industrial and commercial shall be limited to a fifty-five percent Floor Area Ratio (0.55 FAR).

Because of the impracticality of locating all public support uses or facilities, some uses will not be shown on the Future Land Use Map, but are allowed under the various urban and non-urban designations, unless specifically excluded. These uses include: local streets, schools, neighborhood and community public parks, fire stations, police stations, and public or semi-public utilities. In some instances, these particular uses cover large areas and will be indicated on the Future Land Use Map. Public uses that do not need the minimum acreage required by the particular Future Land Use designation it is located in, will contain sufficient land area to house the intended use.

Revised land use abbreviation.

- n. Multiple Use Areas (MUA) - In some areas development trends in unincorporated Volusia County have created a scattered and sometimes conflicting mixture of commercial, residential and industrial development. In some instances roadways have been stripped with alternating commercial and industrial uses; other areas have congregated either commercial or industrial development; and still others have been of a sufficient size as to be planned to function as an integrated unit.

One designation could not satisfy these three different, but related, forms of land use. Three subcategories of the Multiple Use Area have been designated to include future projects and help encourage economic activities that require varying degrees of location flexibility. The three subcategories are, mixed use zone, activity center, and planned community which are described in more detail below:

- (1) Mixed Use Zone (MXZ) - an area that contains a variety of land uses that are normally located within one development or a small geographical area. This designation allows for two distinct types of mixed use zones; Existing and Planned.

- (a) Existing - An area that provides for a mixture of primarily commercial and industrial development with many different property owners. The uses are usually so intermixed and interrelated it becomes hard to distinguish between what is industrial and what is "heavy" commercial. The intermixture of these uses also presents a mapping problem. If an attempt was made to place individual designations on the Future Land Use Map, the scale of the map would make those areas indistinguishable.

The mixture of industrial and commercial uses has commonly been developed along "Truck Routes" or arterials in a strip fashion. In some instances, small clusters will exist that again have an indistinguishable mixture of commercial, residential and industrial. These zones have developed over time because of the faint distinction between what is considered industrial, warehousing and "heavy" commercial uses.

Retail commercial, office use, and even some residential normally make up a minor part in each zone. The associated impacts, such as noise, dust, and odors, can make these areas somewhat undesirable for the less than "heavy" uses.

This designation was initially applied on the Future Land Use Map to areas that currently contain the above characteristics and typically contain areas less than fifteen (15) acres in size.

An Existing Mixed Use Zone may retain the zoning classifications that exist at the time of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. A change in zoning must be consistent with the future land use designation, however, if existing zoning is more intense than the future land use designation, a change to a similar intensity zoning classification may be permitted.

Added for clarity. This is the same language as contained in the Rural Community future land use designation.

- (b) Planned - Planned mixed use developments shall require a mix of both residential and nonresidential uses. This type of project should functionally and physically integrate a mix of commercial (office and retail), industrial, if desirable, residential (including affordable housing), and recreational uses. Large projects should provide land for public/semipublic uses. Mixed use projects should contain high levels of internal capture of trips and encourage pedestrian and bicycle

traffic. A Comprehensive Plan amendment will be required to designate such areas as a Mixed Use Zone.

The actual mix of land uses should produce approximately twenty percent (20%) internal capture for daily trips. The amount of internal capture of trips shall be determined through a traffic impact analysis. In order to provide the appropriate mix of uses the land uses should fall within the following ranges:

Residential: up to 90% of acreage of entire project

Multi-Family: 10% to 50% of residential (Density up to 16 du/ac)

Single-Family: up to 90% (Density: up to 5 du/ac)

Nonresidential: 10% to 90% of acreage of entire project

Retail: up to 75% of nonresidential (0.50 FAR)

Other: up to 60% of nonresidential (0.80 FAR)

~~To ensure the level of service on roads that serve the subject land identified as Mixed Use Zone (MXZ) is maintained, any development, or aggregate thereof, for MXZ established on or after November 1, 2006 shall generate no more daily external project trip ends than allowed under the density and intensity of the pre-existing land use designation of the subject land or no more than 3,000 additional daily external project trips.~~

The above trip limitation requirement was inserted in the FLU element to address a particular amendment site (Lake Venture Property, CPA-06-2-1, Ord. 2006-24). It is not intended to apply to all properties under the same land use designation. The requirement has been moved to a map notation of the future land use map and included in table 11-A of Appendix 1.

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- (3) Planned Community (PC) - A very large area under unified ownership that contains several different land uses with a large percentage being devoted to residential uses. These areas are characterized by unified planning for the project as a whole, clustering of structures to preserve useable open space and other natural features, a mixture of housing types, and may include a variety of nonresidential uses.

The Planned Community is at the high end of the scale of the multiple-use concept. It has the potential to provide for all land uses in one project. This balanced mix of land uses allows for increased efficiency and economy by providing home, work, and service places in close proximity to each other.

Because of the large scale of a Planned Community, the time period between start and completion can take more than twenty (20) years. For this reason these projects are usually phased over time. During that time many changes can occur in the development market. This could present problems to both the

local government and developer if the project becomes outdated or obsolete if flexibility is not incorporated. This subcategory makes provisions for this fact by identifying appropriate areas for urban development while at the same time not stating the actual land use configuration until the developer has had the opportunity to prepare a more detailed plan responsive to market conditions.

The areas identified on the Future Land Use Map as Planned Communities shall meet the requirements of a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) review as stated in Chapter 380, Florida Statutes. In addition, those Planned Communities that have not yet complied with the requirements of Chapter 380.06, Florida Statutes, must go through the Comprehensive Plan amendment and approval process. The following Planned Communities are indicated on the Future Land Use Map.

- (a) Halifax Plantation:
Has an approved DRI development ~~agreement~~ order and approved zoning.
Project Area: 1,625 acres (approximately)

Development components;
Residential (includes Parks and Recreation)
Number of approved dwelling units: ~~2,834~~ 1,616
Overall gross density: ~~1.74~~ 0.99 DU's/Acres

Nonresidential
Percent range of project: 5% to 6%

Reflects amendment to Resolution 81-79, reducing the total residential units.

- (b) Plantation Bay
Has an approved DRI development ~~agreement~~ order and approved zoning.

Project Area: 1,099 acres

Development components;
Residential (includes Parks and Recreation)
Number of approved dwelling units: ~~978~~ 1,065
Overall gross density: ~~1.07~~ 1.11 DU's/Acres

Nonresidential
Percent range of project: 0

Reflects increase in total number of dwelling units by NOPC approved in 2004 (Res. 2004-123).

- (c) National Gardens
Has an approved DRI development ~~agreement~~ order and approved zoning. ~~Portions have been recently annexed into t~~The City of Ormond

Beach ~~has annexed portions of the DRI. Below are approximations of the remaining project.~~ The following project area and development program is for the unincorporated area of the DRI.

Project Area: 1,3001,098 ~~(approximately)~~ acres

Development components;

Residential (includes Parks and Recreation)

Number of approved dwelling units: 2,5202,115

Overall gross density: ~~4.95~~ 1.92 DU's/Acres

Nonresidential

Percent range of project: 0.12 ~~(1.3 acres)~~

Reflects decrease in total number of dwelling units to 2,115 in 2001 (Res. 2001-229) and addition of 1.3 acres of commercial in 2002 (Res. 2002-197). The acreage is the remaining land area of the DRI within the county, taking into account annexations into the city and land sold to the state and removed from the DRI (Res. 2004-229).

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C. INTERPRETATION OF FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

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2. Urban Designations.

The following Future Land Use designations are considered to be urban and ~~require the provision of facilities and services consistent with the Level Of Service standards set out in the Capital Improvements Element.~~ The land use designations that are considered urban include the following:

- Urban Low Intensity;
- Urban Medium Intensity;
- Urban High Intensity;
- Commercial;
- Industrial;
- Multiple Use Areas
- ~~Mixed Use Zone;~~
- ~~Activity Center;~~
- ~~Planned Community; and,~~
- Low Impact Urban, if all applicable LIU criteria are met.
- Osteen Commercial Village
- Osteen Mixed Use Village
- Osteen Tech Center
- Osteen Urban Residential

Both a minimum and maximum density allowance is provided for urban residential designations. The intent of establishing minimum density thresholds for urban land use designations is to encourage compact urban growth patterns where existing infrastructure investments are maximized and growth is directed away from environmentally sensitive areas.

The density ranges are expressed in terms of gross residential density as defined in this chapter. Actual net density may be permitted to be less than the minimum depending on zoning and land development regulations that require certain lot dimensions, land set asides for infrastructure, and to account for unsuitable environmental characteristics of a particular property.

- Revised to improve clarity and efficiency.
- Mixed Use Zone, Activity Center, Planned Community are sub-catagories of Multiple Use Areas.
- Added new urban uses adopted with the Osteen Local Plan.

3. Non-Urban Areas Inside Water and Sewer Service Area Boundaries Pursuant to Chapter 180, Florida Statutes.

Water and Sewer Service Areas have been designated and approved by various municipalities and Volusia County. Inside these Service Areas are areas that have designated uses that normally would not be in an urban area, such as agriculture, environmentally sensitive land and rural development. Because of the great expanse some of these Service Areas cover, they have included more land than is needed to accommodate the 2025 projected population. It should not be assumed that these areas will automatically be converted to an urban designation sometime in the future. Although these areas are targeted for the provision of urban services and they may be near municipal boundaries or eventual boundaries, some areas are not suitable for urban development. Priority shall be given to expanding existing urban areas inside the Water and Sewer Service Areas provided that the request does not represent sprawl development pursuant to ~~9J-5.006(5)(g)~~ Section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, is not in an environmentally sensitive area, or conflict with local plans. The conversion will take place when the area is consistent with the policies of the Comprehensive Plan ~~including being supported by population projections~~. At the time of determination of consistency the appropriate future land use designation will also be determined.

~~This section does not preclude the conversion of a non-urban designation to another non-urban designation inside these Service Areas.~~

Reference to 9-J5 is no longer applicable. Revised to improve clarity and efficiency.

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8. Future Land Use/Zoning Matrix.

The following matrix shows each Future Land Use designation with the corresponding zoning classifications. The zoning for a specific parcel will be determined through consistency review with the Comprehensive Plan. Any rezoning requests must be consistent with the Future Land Use Map designation, as shown in the following matrix (including all PUD's).

Note that Natural Resource Management Area and Environmental Core Overlay criteria apply in addition to any requirements of the underlying future land use and zoning classification. Please refer to the official Future Land Use Map and the ECO Map provided in Appendix 1, Maps and Figures.

**MATRIX FOR CONSISTENT ZONING CLASSIFICATION
WITH FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION	A	B
	Assumed Compatible	Conditionally Compatible
	This column indicates which zoning classifications are assumed compatible. They provide the closest approximation to the Future Land Use Designation. The existing character of the area is one determinant of the appropriate classification to be accorded on an individual premise.	This column indicates which zoning classifications may be considered compatible under certain circumstances. Stricter consistency requirements may be applied or special criteria may have to be complied with prior to receiving a rezoning. Site conditions in conjunction with the existing character of the surrounding area are the determining factors for rezoning requests.
Conservation (C)	C	All Zoning Classifications
Environmental Systems Corridor (ESC)	C, RC, RPUD	MPUD, P
Forestry Resource (FR)	FR, RPUD	MPUD, BPUD, P, C, RC
Low Impact Urban (LIU)	RPUD, BPUD <u>All PUDs</u>	P, C, existing zoning, provided however, that any <u>new</u> development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan
Agricultural Resource (AR)	A-1, RPUD	MPUD, BPUD, P, C, RC
Rural (R)	A-1, A-2, MH-3, RPUD, MPUD	A-3, A-4, MH-4, MH-8, RA, RE, RR, BPUD, P, C, RC
a. Rural Community (<u>RLC</u>)	Refer to the Rural Future Land Use designation for zoning classifications assumed to be compatible.	Refer to Rural Future Land Use designation for zoning classifications that may be compatible under certain circumstances. The following zoning classifications only apply if they were existing at the time of approval (April 3, 1990) B-2, R-1, R-3, R-4, R-6, R-7, MH-1, MH-5, B-4, B-5, B-7, B-8, I-1, P
b. Rural Recreation (<u>RLR</u>)	Refer to the Rural Future Land Use designation for zoning classifications assumed to be	Refer to the Rural Land Use designation for zoning classifications that may be compatible under certain circumstances. The

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION	A	B
	Assumed Compatible	Conditionally Compatible
	This column indicates which zoning classifications are assumed compatible. They provide the closest approximation to the Future Land Use Designation. The existing character of the area is one determinant of the appropriate classification to be accorded on an individual premise.	This column indicates which zoning classifications may be considered compatible under certain circumstances. Stricter consistency requirements may be applied or special criteria may have to be complied with prior to receiving a rezoning. Site conditions in conjunction with the existing character of the surrounding area are the determining factors for rezoning requests.
	compatible.	following zoning classifications only apply if they were existing at the time of approval (April 3, 1990): B-2 B-7, R-3 R-4, R-7, MH-1, MH-5, B-4, RPUD, BPUD, MPUD, P
Recreation (REC)	P or existing zoning classifications in place at the time of designation.	Existing zoning classifications in place at the time of designation.
Urban Low Intensity (ULI)	R-1, R-2, R-3, RPUD, MH-6, MH-7, BPUD, MPUD	B-2, B-9, RR, RA, RE, R-4, R-9, RE, MH-3, MH-4, MH-8, A-2, A-3, A-4, P, C, RC
Urban Medium Intensity (UMI)	R-4, R-5, R-6, R-9, MH-1, MH-5, RPUD, BPUD, MPUD	MH-2, B-2, B-8, B-9, P, C, RC
Urban High Intensity (UHI)	R-6, R-7, R-8, RPUD, BPUD, MPUD	B-1, B-2, B-8, B-9, P, C, RC
Commercial (COM)	B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-9, BPUD	B-5, B-6, B-7, B-8, MPUD, P, C
Industrial (I)	I-1, I-3, I-4, IPUD	I-2, MPUD, P, C
Public/Semi-Public (PSP)	P, C, <u>AP</u>	All other Zoning Classifications.
Multiple Use Areas (MUA)	MUA is considered a primary future land use designation, A secondary land use designation will also be associated with MUA. The compatible zoning classifications shall correspond to secondary land use.	
a. Mixed Use Zone (MXZ)	All PUDs	P, C, Existing zoning, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
b. Activity Center (AC)	All PUD's	P, C, Existing zoning, with the exception of the Southwest Activity

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assumed Compatible</p> <p>This column indicates which zoning classifications are assumed compatible. They provide the closest approximation to the Future Land Use Designation. The existing character of the area is one determinant of the appropriate classification to be accorded on an individual premise.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conditionally Compatible</p> <p>This column indicates which zoning classifications may be considered compatible under certain circumstances. Stricter consistency requirements may be applied or special criteria may have to be complied with prior to receiving a rezoning. Site conditions in conjunction with the existing character of the surrounding area are the determining factors for rezoning requests.</p>
		Center, provided however, that any development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
c. Planned Community (PC)	Development of Regional Impact only All PUD's	All development shall require review as a Development of Regional Impact as per Ch. 380, Florida Statutes. P, C, existing zoning, provided however that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the comprehensive plan.
<u>Osteen Commercial Village (OCV)</u>	<u>OCV</u>	P, C, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
<u>Mixed Use Village (MUV)</u>	<u>OMV</u>	P, C, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
<u>Tech Center (TC)</u>	<u>OTC</u>	P, C, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
<u>Urban Residential (UR)</u>	<u>OUR</u>	P, C, existing I-1 as indicated in the Osteen JPA executed on December 5, 2008, provided however, that any

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assumed Compatible</p> <p>This column indicates which zoning classifications are assumed compatible. They provide the closest approximation to the Future Land Use Designation. The existing character of the area is one determinant of the appropriate classification to be accorded on an individual premise.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conditionally Compatible</p> <p>This column indicates which zoning classifications may be considered compatible under certain circumstances. Stricter consistency requirements may be applied or special criteria may have to be complied with prior to receiving a rezoning. Site conditions in conjunction with the existing character of the surrounding area are the determining factors for rezoning requests.</p>
		<u>new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.</u>
<u>Transitional Residential (TR)</u>	<u>OTR-1, OTR-2</u>	<u>P, C, existing I-1 as indicated in the Osteen JPA executed on December 5, 2008, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.</u>
<u>Rural Estates (RE)</u>	<u>ORE</u>	<u>P, C, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.</u>
<u>Cluster Residential (1 through 5) (CR1 through CR5)</u>	<u>OCR</u> <u>* The sub-zoning category shall correspond with the equivalent future land use designation of Cluster Residential 1 through 5.</u>	<u>P, C, provided however, that any new development is consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.</u>

-The Matrix is updated to reflect the newly adopted Osteen Local Plan zoning regulations and the Airport zoning classification.

-LIU allows industrial development. A previous amendment inadvertently eliminated the IPUD classification from the matrix.

-The DRI process has been eliminated from chapter 163. Existing PUDs/DRIs are governed by their respective development orders.

-Certain abbreviations have been included.
 -Osteen Local Plan zoning classifications have been revised based on comments from PLDRC at the September 10, 2013 public hearing.

D. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES:

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.1.2 The area population projections formulated by the ~~Metropolitan Transportation~~ Planning Organization (based on BEBR ~~median-medium~~ projections) for Volusia County shall be used to guide public and private entities in planning for urban development and redevelopment and to guide the location, timing, and capacity of all urban services and facilities, ~~consistent with Policies 1.3.1.27 and 1.3.1.28.~~

-Updated agency name.
 -Policy references removed to avoid misdirection when policy numbers change.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.1.10 ~~The Volusia County Future Land Use element shall be coordinated with the Transportation Element to ensure compatibility between land use and the Thoroughfare System.~~

Redundant policy.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.1.12 ~~The following public facilities and services shall be available for new development in all urban areas, schools, roadways, solid waste collection, stormwater management, fire and police protection, emergency medical services, potable water, and sanitary sewer service (except as provided for in Policy 1.1.1.13).~~

Redundant policy.

- 1.1.1.13 Urban areas are required to have central potable water and sanitary sewer service, except for the following: Lot sizes ranging from one (1) acre up to 2.49 acres shall require central potable water, but may utilize an individual waste water disposal system. Lot sizes 2.5 acres or larger in size may utilize individual water and wastewater disposal systems. ~~Service to existing lots must be consistent with Policy 1.1.1.14.~~

Revised to avoid misdirection when policies are renumbered.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.1.15 ~~The County will ensure that adequate water supplies and facilities are available and in place within the County's water supply planning areas consistent with the level of service standards established in the Potable Water Sub-Element prior to issuing a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.~~

Redundant with policy 1.1.1.16.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.3.1 ~~Volusia County shall establish and require an urban level of service for unincorporated areas as set out in the Capital Improvements Element.~~

Urban level of service is not defined.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.3.6 Requests for land use map amendments ~~will be reviewed using the~~ shall discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl, and provide an evaluation of indicators as described in 163.3177, F.S. and in Chapter 21, contained in Rule 9J-5.006(5)(g). Requests that exhibit a presence of a majority of the indicators shall be concluded as to encourage urban sprawl.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable and map amendment criteria moved and updated in Chapter 21 – Administration and Interpretation.

■ ■ ■

- 1.1.4.3 Volusia County shall continue to review and permit agriculture lands for the purpose of disposing of wastewater residuals, consistent with County and State regulations. Approval of sites are dependent upon meeting all of the following:
- a. site is not designated for urban uses,
 - b. site is ~~not adjacent to~~ 500 feet from any existing residential residences,
 - c. site is at least ~~300~~ 500 feet from private potable wells,
 - d. site contains legitimate agricultural operation,
 - e. effluent is from a permitted facility, and
 - f. site is not designated as ESC.; however, disposing of wastewater residuals may be allowed in the ESC if disposal is conducted on soil types that are identified by the Volusia County Soil Survey as being associated with a water table depth greater than six feet (>6.0').

Updated regulations to current state regulations.

■ ■ ■

- ~~1.1.4.7.2 — Volusia County shall acquire or dedicate adequate lands for parks and recreation to meet the County's existing and future recreational needs, as identified in the Recreation and Open Space Element of this Comprehensive Plan.~~

Policy is redundant with Recreation and Open Space element.

- 1.1.4.9 Before the designation of new thoroughfare(s) in non-urban areas or communities of special interests (with local plans), a study will be conducted that demonstrates a need for the new thoroughfare(s) related to traffic demands (existing or projected); assesses impacts to environmental resources; and analyzes land use trends. Non-Urban areas are defined by the latest approved Volusia County Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization's and Florida Department of Transportation's Urban and Transitioning Area Boundaries map(s).

Agency name change.

- ~~1.2.1.3 — Development occurring along the boundaries of Conservation and Natural Resource Management Areas shall be designed and scaled in terms of intensity and density to protect and minimize the impact of development, consistent with the criteria included in the Conservation Element.~~

Policy redundant with NRMA requirements.

- ~~1.2.1.5 — Industrial location and proposed uses shall be consistent with the Conservation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.~~

All elements within the Comprehensive Plan must be consistent with each other per Ch. 163, Florida Statute.

- 1.2.2.5 The environmental functions performed by wetland and Floridan aquifer recharge areas shall be protected in all phases of land development occurring in or around areas so designated, consistent with policies ~~10.1.1.7, 10.1.1.10 thru 10.1.1.12 and 10.1.2.13~~ of the Groundwater and Aquifer Recharge Element and ~~12.1.3.4, 12.2.1.3, 12.2.3.1 thru 12.2.3.8~~ of the Conservation Element.

Policy references removed to avoid misdirection when policy numbers change.

...

- 1.2.2.9 Species of flora and fauna listed in the Conservation Element of the plan as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern shall be protected through inclusion of their habitats in the Conservation, and Environmental Systems Corridor land use designations, and the ECO and Natural Resource Management Area (NRMA) land use designation overlays, and shall be given priority in the land acquisition program.

Revised for accuracy.

- 1.2.2.10 Potable water ~~wellfields, the wellhead protection areas, and groundwater aquifer recharge areas, as shown on the Future Land Use Map,~~ supply wells shall be protected from the potential for adverse impacts of development, by not allowing the resulting from the storage of hazardous materials within 1,000 feet of a potable water ~~well~~ wellfield protection zones. ~~Wellfields must also be consistent with policies 10.1.2.4 and 10.1.2.6 of the Groundwater and Aquifer Recharge Element.~~

Revised to conform to the wellfield protection ordinance. The wellfield protection zones consist of primary and secondary zones. The primary zone prohibits hazardous materials, but the secondary zone can allow hazardous material storage subject to permitting under the wellfield protection ordinance.

- 1.2.2.11 Proposals for development within designated riverine floodways shall be approved by the County only if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of Volusia County that any encroachment into the floodway will not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of discharge. If approved, the development must be consistent with the ~~following~~ environmental performance standards from the Conservation Elements, ~~12.1.2.1, 12.1.2.4, 12.1.2.7-12.1.2.9.~~

Policy references removed to avoid misdirection when policy numbers change.

...

- ~~1.2.2.17 Volusia County shall inventory and evaluate the archaeological, architectural, paleontological and historical resources associated with its past.~~

- ~~1.2.2.18 Significant historical and archaeological resources, as identified on the Significant Historic Resources Map (Fig. 17-3, Appendix 1) are included in the Historic Preservation Element and will be reviewed for state and national recognition (e.g., The National Register of Historic Places) using the procedures from that Element.~~

...

- ~~1.2.2.20 Volusia County shall promote public awareness and appreciation for local history and resources.~~

Policies are redundant with Ch. 17, Historic Preservation Element.

- 1.2.3 ~~Consistent with section 163.3202(1) Florida Statutes,~~ Volusia County shall continue to review its Land Development Regulations to ensure innovative design and the conservation of open space and natural resources.

Statute reference subject to change.

■ ■ ■

- 1.3.1.1 ~~The Future Land Use Map is hereby adopted as a graphic guide for the future development of property within the County. Development is required to be consistent with the land use designations and appropriate sections of this Comprehensive Plan.~~

The Future Land Use Map is addressed in section G.

■ ■ ■

- 1.3.1.4 ~~Volusia County shall maintain the viability of existing and proposed residential neighborhoods by establishing guidelines for: vehicular and pedestrian access, roadway buffers, landscaping, fences and walls, and the maintenance and use of common open space areas.~~

This is implemented through the zoning and land development code.

■ ■ ■

- 1.3.1.6 ~~Schools are an allowable land use in all land use designations, except for Environmental System Corridor and Conservation. In non-urban designations, schools should be evaluated against the urban sprawl criteria.~~

Conflicts with Ch. 3, Public Schools Facility element, policy 3.1.2.1.

■ ■ ■

- 1.3.1.19 ~~All new development and rezoning requests that occur in the Mixed Use Zone designation on the Future Land Use Map shall be rezoned and developed as a Planned Unit Development (PUD). Rezoning to PUD will not be required within existing Mixed Use Zone areas under the following conditions: 1) construction of accessory buildings if the development parcel is less than 1.5 acres, or 2) residential subdivisions that is developed consistent with current subdivision requirements and that results in the creation of 6 or less lots. However, projects shall meet current landscape buffers and stormwater requirements. Residential uses should be considered for undeveloped or developing areas that would allow for maximum compatibility with adjacent residential areas and to provide internal trip capture.~~

Redundant with the MUA land use description.

■ ■ ■

- 1.3.1.22 ~~Campgrounds have become a combination of residential and commercial uses. However, because they operate as businesses they should be reviewed as a business and processed as a BPUD or Special Exception.~~ The character and intensity of the site should be compatible with the Future Land Use designation. In determining compatibility the County shall consider: traffic generated which may be above what is

expected for the area, and its impact on the level of service; any buffers or landscaping to separate incompatible uses; provision of central water and sewer; avoidance of adverse impacts on the environment; and, any other special considerations that may be warranted.

Eliminates potential conflict with zoning code.

■ ■ ■

~~1.3.1.27 — Applicants requesting amendments to the Future Land Use Map shall be evaluated with respect to consistency with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of all Elements, other timely issues, and in particular the extent to which the proposal, if approved, would:~~

- ~~a. — Satisfy a deficiency in the Future Land Use map to accommodate projected population (supported by median BEBR projections) or nonresidential/non-retail commercial economic growth of the County;~~
- ~~b. — Enhance or impede provision of services at adopted LOS Standards;~~
- ~~c. — Be compatible with abutting and nearby land uses;~~
- ~~d. — Enhance or degrade environmental or historical resources, features or systems of County significance;~~
- ~~e. — Provide adequate potable water supply and facilities to meet the projected need consistent with the policies in the Potable Water Sub-Element; and~~
- ~~f. — Be consistent with Policy 1.3.1.28.~~

~~1.3.1.28 — The Future Land Use Map shall not be amended to provide additional urban expansion except in conjunction with the required Evaluation and Appraisal Report update of the Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvements Program (CIP), except under the following conditions:~~

- ~~a. — Population projections have been revised, and accepted by the County and FDCA;~~
- ~~b. — Justification is provided for the expansion of the urban boundary;~~
- ~~c. — Compatibility with the character of the area;~~
- ~~d. — Availability of the full range of all urban services, including adequate potable water supply and facilities, to accommodate inclusion in an urban area; and,~~
- ~~e. — Documentation is provided that urban expansion will not be in conflict with the intent of the Natural Resource Management Area and Environmental Core Overlay.~~

These policies reference Rule 9-J5 requirements, which were repealed. Staff suggests deleting these 2 policies and adding criteria to review map amendments in Chapter 21- Administration and Interpretation based on new statute language.

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F. LOCAL PLANS:

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4. SOUTHWEST ACTIVITY CENTER

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POLICIES:

- SW 1.1.1 The Future Land Use Map Figure 1-12D for the Southwest Activity Center is incorporated as part of the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance 90-10, as amended). Said map serves as a graphic guide for the future development of property within the Activity Center consistent with the adopted Areawide DRI development order. Build-out of the Activity Center properties may extend beyond the planning horizon of this Comprehensive Plan.

Updated map reference.

...

- SW 1.4.2 The Future Land Use Map Figure 1-~~45~~12D for the Southwest Activity Center serves as a guide in locating land uses. Public facilities and support uses are not shown on the map, but they may be allowed under the various land use designations. A public use is not necessarily required to meet the minimum acreage required by the Future Land Use designation provided that said use contains sufficient land area to serve the intended purpose.

Updated map reference.

...

D. DESCRIPTIONS OF FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Each of the Areawide DRI development program districts shown on the Southwest Activity Center Plan map (Figure 1-~~45~~12D) and their relationship to the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Element are presented below.

Updated map reference.

...

- d. Changes to Areawide DRI Target Land Use Distribution and Building Program Entitlement Yield:

Changes to the Areawide DRI Target Land Use Distribution may vary as long as the cumulative Building Program Entitlement Yield for each District within the Areawide DRI is maintained or if changed using the Development Equivalency Matrix. Changes

to the Areawide DRI Target Land Use Distribution and Building Program Entitlement Yield are subject to use of the Development Equivalency Matrix condition of the Areawide DRI development order. Use of the matrix may increase or decrease the total amount of each Target Land Use and Building Program Entitlement Yield by no more than the amount allowed for in the substantial deviation criteria identified in Chapter 380.06, Florida Statutes. Any changes greater than the those allowed by the substantial deviation criteria shall be subject to the development order amendment process specified in Chapter 380.06, Florida Statutes. Any time the matrix is used, the appropriate agencies including the Florida Department of ~~Community Affairs~~Economic Opportunity, East Central Regional Planning Council, and the Florida Department of Transportation shall be notified as provided for in the Areawide DRI development order. Use of the matrix will be reported on an individual and cumulative basis and project impacts documented in the biennial report required by the Areawide DRI development order.

Updated agency name.

...

5. HONTOON ISLAND

The study area is located approximately four (4) miles west of DeLand and consists of approximately 5200 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Lake Woodruff Wildlife Refuge and Highlands Park Road, on the east by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks, on the south by Hontoon State Park and Lake Beresford, and on the west by the St. John's River. (See Figure 1-4612E)

Updated map reference.

...

6. NORTH PENINSULA

The study area is located on the northern portion of Volusia County's barrier island, referred to as the "peninsula," hence the name North Peninsula. The city limits of Ormond Beach form the southern boundary (Plaza Drive) and the Flagler County line is the northern limit. The study area is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Halifax River. (See Figure 1-4712F)

Updated map reference.

The North Peninsula Plan was used as the foundation for the Future Land Use designation in the area. Modifications have been requested over the years to bring about consistency between the North Peninsula Plan and the Comprehensive Plan. The major differences are Urban Low Intensity designation along John Anderson Drive and Urban Medium Intensity designation along A1A, north of Sunnybeach Drive.

Through the North Peninsula Study Area Plan, a new policy should be developed to direct changes in the County's land development regulations that provide for the protection of solar access and air flow.

7. MOSQUITO LAGOON: WATER MANAGEMENT STUDY

The study area is bounded on the north by the southern city limits of Edgewater, on the south by northern city limits of Oak Hill, on the west by the east right-of-way line of U.S. Highway 1, and the east by U.S. Highway A1A. (See Figure 1-4812G)

Updated map reference.

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12. Jacksonville Bombing Range Complex Military Zone

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JBCMZ 1.2.5 The County will forward any review comments concerning the Volusia County JBCMZ received by the designated Navy representative to the Department of ~~Community Affairs (DCA)~~Economic Opportunity (DEO).

Updated agency name.

13. OSTEEN LOCAL PLAN

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OST 1.1.65 New strip commercial featuring a one store deep, single use retail development pattern oriented towards a road or highway shall not be allowed within the Osteen Local Planning area.

Corrected scrivener's error in policy numbering.

...

OST 1.2.2 The City and the County shall continue to coordinate with the Florida Department of Transportation, ECFRPC and Volusia County ~~MPO—Transportation Planning Organization~~ to support the widening/improvement of SR 415 as approved by the Florida Department of Transportation.

Updated agency name.

...

OST 1.5.2 The City and County shall propose an access management plan that will include an alternative network and parallel facilities plan for the Osteen Local Plan area to be approved by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 5 within twelve (12) months of the Notice of Intent (NOI) issued by the Department of ~~Community Affairs~~Economic Opportunity for this local plan.

Updated agency name.

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14. FARMTON LOCAL PLAN

FG 1.9 Implementation of appropriate "firewise" community planning practices as recommended by the Florida ~~Division of Forestry~~ Forest Service shall be incorporated into any master development plan and established in the Master DRI or equivalent development order. As part of the development review process, a covenant shall be placed on properties within the SDA districts to notify those property owners and residents that the nearby conservation areas may be managed by prescribed fire as part of a conservation management plan. In addition, the master development plan shall coordinate with the ~~Division of Forestry~~ Florida Forest Service, a Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Plan based upon National Fire Protection Association Standards to reduce wildlife risk factors.

FG 2.11 A conservation management plan shall be adequately funded by the owner, or its successors in interest, to meet the requirements of the plan over time. The conservation management plan shall set resource protection standards and management protocols designed to ensure the long-term maintenance of the ecology and restoration of the GreenKey and Resource Based Open Space of the site. The owner shall develop the plan through a task force appointed by the county within one year of the recording of the initial conservation easement. The county shall establish the task force which will be made up of representatives of the owner and grantees under the conservation easement, the community stewardship organization (CSO), as described in FG 2.16, and others with expertise in the area of ecosystem conservation and wildlife ecology to review the management plan. The task force shall present their recommendation to the County Council for approval. The approved management plan shall be incorporated into the conservation covenants and easement and made enforceable.

Areas that have been formally opened as a mitigation bank shall be managed subject to the permit conditions, financial responsibility provisions, and terms of the conservation easement pertaining to the mitigation bank.

The conservation management plan shall establish conservation goals and objectives for diversified habitats within the Farmton Local Plan which are consistent with respective habitat requirements, ecological communities, and other natural resources and resource requirements, as well as conditions associated with public access and passive recreational use.

The conservation management plan shall address at a minimum, the following matters:

- a. A prioritized list of natural resource management objectives for the site and implementation methods that protect and enhance ecosystem integrity, function, and biodiversity.
- b. Identification of special areas, including but not limited to the Deep Creek Conservation Area, Southwest Wildlife Corridor, and USFWS consultation areas.

- c. Identification of natural and cultural resources in need of protection and discussion on how those resources will be protected.
- d. Description of natural communities and establish desired future conditions by specific habitat type.
- e. Identification of known threatened or endangered plants and animals occurring on site and strategies and habitat management plans as identified in the best available scientific literature.
- f. Identification of exotic species and a plan for control/removal.
- g. Forestry stewardship provisions consistent with Best Management Practices for silviculture, including location and logging road access management plan.
- h. Provisions for significant water resources (such as streams, creeks, natural drainage ways, floodplains, and wetlands) protection, enhancement, and restoration and planned hydrological restoration.
- i. Provisions for protection of habitat of listed or imperiled species and other indigenous species which may require special habitat protection.
- j. Provisions for water resource development, well fields, and protection of wellfields
- k. Erosion control.
- l. Fencing, appropriate public access, and development of trails, boardwalks, and interpretive facilities.
- m. Provisions for elevated roadways or wildlife crossings.
- n. Prescribed fires specific to habitat types, ~~Division of Forestry~~Florida Forest Service criteria, and addressing flexibility associated with climatic conditions and catastrophic events.
- o. Coordination of management plans with adjacent conservation lands and mitigation banks.
- p. Identification of ownership and management responsibilities including financial responsibility.
- q. Coordination of the management plans with the City of Edgewater so as to be consistent with the natural resource protection measures within the Resource Based Open Space and Conservation Areas of the Restoration Sustainable Community Development District.

- r. Establishment of a timetable for implementation of the conservation management plan and development of a monitoring and reporting program to track the implementation.
- s. Provisions for passive recreational use, environmental education, and public access where appropriate.
- t. Provisions for security and maintenance.
- u. Coordination of conservation management plans with management plan of the East Central Florida Regional Trail.

FG 3.10 The Farmton Local Plan shall develop and implement a program designed to ensure an adequate number of jobs per residential dwelling unit exist in the SDA districts. At buildout of the Farmton Local Plan, a jobs-to-housing balance of 1:1 job per residential unit shall be achieved. During development phases, the jobs/housing balance shall be measured at no less than annual intervals as required in a Master DRI or equivalent development order and the results shall be reported to the county, the ECFRPC and the Department of ~~Community Affairs~~ Economic Opportunity. The Gateway district is phase one and is exempt from the ratio requirement. In phase two and subsequent phases, the development order shall require milestones for achieving the jobs to housing target ratio. In the event that the jobs to housing ratio drops below 0.65, residential development approvals shall be suspended until a remedial plan can be developed and approved as set forth in an accompanying development order.

Updated agency name.

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CHAPTER 2

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Transportation Element, ~~per Rule 9J-5.019, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.),~~ is to coordinate local transportation planning with the long range transportation plan of the Volusia County Metropolitan ~~Transportation Planning Organization (VCMPO)~~ Volusia TPO in order to develop a multimodal and intermodal transportation system with an emphasis on public transportation. The Transportation Element must establish policies to guide the delivery of transportation services, including performance standards, future expansions, financial feasibility, and plan coordination. The transportation network is identified to maintain adequate service levels to the public based on estimates of future development and population growth.

Chapter ~~9J-5.019 F.A.C.~~ 163, Part II of the Florida Statutes requires that a local government which has all or part of its jurisdiction included within the urbanized area of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Volusia TPO, prepare and adopt a transportation element consistent with the provisions of ~~Rule 9J-5 and the Chapter, 163, Part III of the Florida Statutes.~~ Thus, the Traffic Circulation, Mass Transit, Ports, Aviation and Related Facilities, and the Scenic Roadway Elements are contained in this comprehensive Transportation Element.

The Transportation Element is an important part of the development and implementation of the other Comprehensive Plan elements. The intrinsic relationship between the use of land and the need for access to the property makes the transportation system one of the primary factors in projecting future growth and development in Volusia County. The need to coordinate local decisions on the appropriate use of land with the infrastructure necessary for access and development requires unified common goals and objectives. Recognition of the relationship between plan elements is critical for the coordination and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. The main focus of the Transportation Element document is to provide the guidelines to be adhered to by the County in serving the transportation community.

Originally, development of the Transportation Element involved defining goals, objectives, and policies to measure how effectively the Plan's progress would be met. Existing conditions of the transportation system were compared to those goals, objectives, and policies. From this comparison, short-term strategies and priorities were established. Transportation planning tools, demographic and growth projections, and revenue projections were updated. Plans were developed which addressed highways, public transportation, rail, bicycle, and pedestrian travel. In addition, a proposed procedure for annually monitoring deficiencies in the transportation system and identifying appropriate solutions to those deficiencies, known as a Congestion Management System, was also prepared. Then, a future transportation system was identified which met the demands projected by the Future Land Use Element.

Existing conditions on the transportation network in Volusia County were inventoried to provide a perspective on the need to provide additional or upgraded facilities in the future. Identifying the current deficient areas led to the update to the plan of action that would restore and maintain performance standards adopted for Volusia County. In addition, documenting existing conditions provided a reference point against which to measure the future progress in providing a safe and efficient transportation system.

Features of the Transportation Element include future improvements to Interstate 95 and Interstate 4. Transit route system expansions and higher frequency of bus service is also planned. A system of future bicycle and sidewalk facility improvements were also reviewed. Increased future transit service and improved bicycle and pedestrian features could dramatically enhance the quality of service provided by these modes of travel. However, in spite of the scheduled road improvements, the rate of growth estimated for Volusia County will exceed the rate at which the road system is being expanded. Thus, overall roadway congestion levels are expected to be greater in 2025 than today. Not all roads will be improved to meet currently adopted performance standards due to cost, physical or policy constraints.

The adopted components of the Transportation Element include the: Introduction; Thoroughfare Roadway System; Thoroughfare Overlay Zone; Public Transportation; Ports and Aviation; Rail; Bicycle and Pedestrian; Scenic Corridors; Goals, Objectives, Policies; and the Transportation Element Map Series as presented in Appendix 1.

The Volusia County MPO TPO 2025-2035 Long Range Transportation Plan (prepared by Ghyabi and Associates), the VOTRAN Transit Development Plan 2007-2016/2012-2021 (prepared by the Center for Urban Transportation Research, University of South Florida/Tindale Oliver and Associates), the Ponce de Leon Inlet Management Plan (prepared by Taylor Engineering, Inc.), the Daytona Beach International Airport Master Plan (prepared by HNTB), and the Scenic Corridors Plan and Corridor Management Plans in Volusia County will be printed separately as support documents.

- Reference to Figure 2-6 is inaccurate. It depicts Public Transportation System 2025 Map.
- Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
- Agency name change.
- Planning time frame has been updated.

• • •

Daytona Beach International Airport

The Daytona Beach International Airport (depicted in Figure 2-6) and its proposed expansion interacts closely with the Transportation and Future Land Use elements of the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan. In addition, the close proximity of the Airport within the City of Daytona Beach makes intergovernmental coordination crucial to any expansion of the Airport. Expansion of the Airport and the permitted land uses by the City of Daytona Beach in the immediate vicinity should be consistent with each other.

The Master Plan updated June 2003 for the Daytona Beach International Airport was submitted to the County to provide guide the development of a capital improvement program for facilities, and uniform property development plan and to provide an Environmental Impact Assessment. This Master Plan was prepared by a consultant, HNTB, and was adopted by the Volusia County Council. This Plan meets the requirements of Section 163.3177 (7)(b), Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Section 9J-5.019 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) which establishes minimum standards for portions of the Transportation Element.

The Master Plan for the Daytona Beach International Airport has been printed separately as a support document for this Element. This report contains projections on the number of passengers expected to use the terminal through the year 2020, expansion of airport facilities needed to meet demand, evaluation of existing facilities, property management program, and an environmental impact assessment and other required information that conforms to state and federal regulations.

The adopted Master Plan as reflected in the Comprehensive Plan offers Volusia County the opportunity to capitalize on and maintain the airport as an important economic asset for the County into the future.

-Reference to Figure 2-6 is inaccurate. It depicts Public Transportation System 2025 Map.
 -Minor revisions for clarity and accuracy.

F. RAIL

Traffic congestion is a growing concern for those who live, work and visit Central Florida. As the region continues to grow, the congestion is only expected to worsen. Therefore, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), in cooperation with local government officials in Orange, Seminole, Volusia and Osceola counties and the federal government, is developing a commuter rail transit project to run along a 61 mile stretch of existing rail freight tracks in the four-county area. Phase 1 is proposed as a 31 mile segment serving 10 stations, linking DeBary to Orlando, and phase 2 extends commuter rail to the Amtrak Station in the unincorporated DeLand Area. The commuter rail facility will provide a convenient alternative to driving on I-4 and will provide commuters access to employment centers in Orlando. ~~Service could begin as soon as 2009 which will provide a convenient alternative to driving on I-4 as major reconstruction is planned from State Road 434 in Longwood to Kirkman Road in southwest Orange County. Phase 3 is proposed to extend the commuter line to Deland.~~ The proposed DeLand stop will provide transit access to most of west Volusia County, as well as Lake County. In addition, the area immediately surrounding the station provides a unique redevelopment opportunity for local residents and elected officials to serve commuter rail passengers in a fast growing residential area.

Minor revisions for clarity and accuracy.

G. BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN

Volusia County recognizes the importance of providing pedestrian and bicycle facilities as a means of expanding the travel opportunities for residents who, either by choice or by circumstance, do not use an automobile. These groups often include, but are not limited to, disabled individuals, children, the elderly, and the financially disadvantaged. Volusia County supports the intent of the ~~Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)~~ Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) to help ~~“create support~~ an integrated, intermodal transportation system which provides travelers with a ~~real~~ choice of transportation modes.”

Volusia County continues to expand the creation of safe bicycle facilities by helping educate users in Florida traffic laws, particularly rules about riding bicycles with the flow of motorized traffic. Safety promotion, education, and injury prevention goals are emphasized through involvement in the Volusia County Community-Wide Traffic Safety Teams (CTST), the Volusia County Crossing Guard Committee and the ~~Volusia County Metropolitan Planning Organization TPO (VCMPO)~~ and Bicycle and Pedestrian Committee (BPAC). These organizations cultivate partnerships that assist in the funding, planning, development, and implementation of the community outreach, public awareness, and safety programs such as bicycle rodeos, pedestrian road shows, and other community events that seek to increase public awareness of transportation safety issues.

There were ~~142-174~~ bicyclists injured and ~~one-four~~ fatality in crashes in ~~2005~~2010. That same year ~~208-194~~ pedestrians were injured and ~~17-26~~ pedestrians were killed. The statistics support the continued need to develop a multi-modal network that places a high importance on accommodating safe bicycle and pedestrian activity. Volusia County, over twenty-five years ago, developed a construction program to build sidewalks in needed areas. Projects built within the past ten years have included sidewalks in urban areas and paved shoulders in rural areas. Volusia County sets aside approximately \$500,000 a year to fund this program.

The Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ Board approved the reconstitution of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC) and the adoption of the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan on January 25,

2005. The BPAC focuses on providing improvements for pedestrians and bicyclists such as building sidewalks, bike lanes and paths, installing safe pedestrian crossings, addressing ADA issues and addressing safety issues through coordinated planning efforts. The committee prioritizes bicycle and pedestrian projects based on approved criteria and continues to research and identify additional funding sources and opportunities. Volusia County has met, and is currently implementing programs to meet, the intent of this objective on a continuous basis.

There is an ongoing commitment within the Volusia County community to work together in the development of a cohesive network of sidewalks, paths and trails. The cities, County, and citizens are actively working together on achieving this goal. On November 7, 2000, the citizens of Volusia County approved the referendum to tax themselves (.20 mils) for both the ECHO (Ecological, Cultural, Historical, and Outdoors) and Volusia Forever (Land preservation and management program) initiatives over the next 20 years. As further commitment towards this effort, the County Council voted on June 3, 2004, to annually allocate \$1,000,000 in ECHO program funds for the construction of trails of the County's Trails Master Plan.

On August 16, 2001, the Volusia County Council approved Resolution Number 2001-163 supporting the Volusia County Trails Plan. The trails map envisions a network of trails and bicycle/pedestrian facilities that cover 271 showcase miles linking conservation areas, neighborhoods, parks, schools, and downtowns. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities provide expanded recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. Volusia County will continue to work with municipal government agencies and the Volusia County ~~MPO~~ TPO to implement the vision of the Volusia County Trails Plan, which was updated and approved in November 2004.

Volusia County's first multi-use trail opened in August 2000. The Spring-to-Spring Trail located in Gemini Springs Park and connecting to DeBary Mansion is the first of many trails that will connect throughout Volusia County and to adjacent Counties including Seminole, Brevard and Flagler. In 2006 the Lake Monroe Trail opened connecting trails in Gemini Springs Park to Lake Monroe Park. To date, the Spring-to-Spring Trail in western Volusia County has nearly 15 miles completed and opened to the public.

In 2007, efforts began to start the construction of the East Central Florida Regional Rail Trail along the longest abandoned rail line ever purchased in Florida, extending from the Enterprise Area to Edgewater and Titusville. The first rail trail segment opened in February 2012, and extends 5.7 miles from Providence Boulevard to State Road 415.

As the network expands, it will continue to contribute to economic growth without sacrificing environmental assets while improving the safety and quality of life for residents and visitors alike. Volusia County shall make every effort to include sidewalks, bike lanes, and/or paved shoulders to support the mobility needs of both bicyclists and pedestrians on County maintained roads. It is the intent that all new and improved transportation facilities be planned, designed, and constructed with this in mind.

-Agency name change.
-Updated information.

H. SCENIC CORRIDORS

One aspect of land use planning which is often addressed indirectly is the concern for the visual form and composition of a community. It is projected that the population of Volusia County in the year 2025 will be approximately 657,216 ~~550,500~~. Accommodation of this growth will likely require the intensification and/or conversion of existing land uses. This development activity may erode the visual quality of the County's transportation system through, for example, the establishment of typically intensive land uses (industrial and commercial projects), the inappropriate placement of structures (including associated signage and supporting

infrastructure), and increased traffic volumes which may necessitate capacity related roadway improvements and degradation of the quality of the natural landscape, in particular the loss of tree canopy. The challenge is to strike a balance between the pressures brought about by growth and the desire to preserve and enhance the existing visual qualities of Volusia County.

The natural and manmade environments of Volusia County provide a diversity of visual opportunities which may be incorporated into a Scenic Corridors program. These attributes range from urban/suburban land uses set amid a coastal environment to regions characterized by low intensity rural agricultural land uses. Similarly, the natural environment of the County includes both coastal and freshwater environments and spans the range from hydric and xeric vegetation communities.

~~As depicted in Figure 2-8 depicts several roadways that the County, State or Federal government~~ has designated ~~nine as~~ Scenic Corridors. Collectively, these corridors provide a range of the visual experiences available to the traveler of the County's thoroughfares. A brief narrative of each of these roadways is contained in the companion document supporting this Element.

In addition to the ~~nine~~ County Scenic Roadway designations throughout Volusia County, the County has been actively participating with four Corridor Advocacy Groups in the pursuit of state scenic highway designation through the Florida Scenic Highways Program for four proposed scenic highways: Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway, River of Lakes Heritage Corridor, Ormond Scenic Loop & Trail and Heritage Crossroads: Miles of History. The grassroots efforts are working in partnership with local governments and intend to acquire state designation to showcase outstanding cultural, historical, archeological, recreational, natural and scenic resources associated with respective corridors. As each corridor becomes designated, the County shall ensure that a map displaying the scenic corridor, the corridor vision statement, and the goals, objectives and strategies related to Volusia County Government will be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan. (Reference: Florida Scenic Highways Program Manual p.3-28, Section 3.16.1)

Minor revisions for clarity and accuracy.

...

- 2.1.1.2 Volusia County has designated a county wide network of thoroughfare system corridors and shall continue to annually monitor and analyze for LOS problems. Before the designation of new thoroughfare(s) in non-urban areas or communities of special interests (with local plans), a study will be conducted that demonstrates a need for the new thoroughfare(s) related to traffic demands (existing or projected); assesses impacts to environmental resources; and analyzes land use trends. Non-Urban areas are defined by the latest approved Volusia County ~~Metropolitan Planning Organization's~~ TPO's and Florida Department of Transportation's Urban and Transitioning Area Boundaries map(s).

...

- 2.1.1.5 Volusia County shall coordinate major transportation system improvements with the Volusia County ~~Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)~~ TPO and with all appropriate Volusia County municipalities.

...

- 2.1.1.7 Volusia County shall coordinate and cooperate with the FDOT, the Volusia County ~~MPOTPO~~, MetroPlan Orlando, VOTRAN, LYNX, and other agencies to support state-wide high-speed, regional commuter, and/or light rail in Volusia County.

- ...
- 2.1.1.9 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ to ensure that the provision of public transportation is considered in lieu of or part of major transportation construction projects.
- 2.1.1.10 Volusia County shall work cooperatively with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN in their efforts at developing efficient and effective public transportation and other commuter assistance programs.
- ...
- 2.1.1.18 Volusia County shall require applicants for development proposals to be consistent with all adopted transportation plans of the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, Volusia County, and all affected municipalities.
- ...
- 2.1.1.20 Volusia County shall continue to coordinate with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, and VOTRAN in the placement of Park-n-Ride lots.
- ...
- 2.1.1.23 Volusia County shall continue to coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ to develop and update the County wide Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.
- 2.1.1.24 Volusia County shall continue to work with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN to establish transportation system management strategies as appropriate to improve system efficiency and enhance public safety.
- 2.1.1.25 Volusia County shall work with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN to develop transportation demand management programs (e.g., telecommuting, compressed work weeks, flex work schedules, etc.) to modify peak hour travel demand and to reduce the number of vehicle miles traveled per capita within the community and region.
- 2.1.1.26 Volusia County shall work with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN to develop numerical indicators against which the achievement of the mobility goals of the community can be measured, such as: modal split, annual transit trips per capita, or an automobile occupancy rate.
- ...
- 2.1.1.32 Volusia County shall work with the Florida DOT, Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, and local jurisdictions to establish designated truck route network that maximizes the efficiency of goods movement and minimizes delay.
- ...
- 2.1.2.5 Volusia County shall maintain an inventory of State and County thoroughfares in order to assess the impacts of development on the Thoroughfare Roadway System. All proposed developments shall be evaluated using the Central Florida Regional Planning Model (CFRPM) version 4.02 or higher as

adopted by the Volusia County Metropolitan Planning Organization TPO in conjunction with the most recent traffic counts to assess the impact of development on the County's transportation system.

Agency name change.

...

2.1.2.11 ~~The Volusia County Airport Land Development Committee shall coordinate land use decisions with Volusia County in order to maintain an acceptable level of service for the primary access roads to the Daytona Beach International Airport (US 92 and Clyde Morris Boulevard).~~

2.1.2.12 ~~The Volusia County Airport Land Development Committee shall continue to coordinate land use decisions affecting access to the airport with the Florida Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the military services, the Continuing Florida Aviation Systems Plan, the Volusia County MPOTPO, and the City of Daytona Beach.~~

Removing the Airport Land Development Committee will streamline the development review process. The committee's responsibilities have been delegated over the years and the committee is no longer necessary to ensure intergovernmental coordination with the City of Daytona Beach.

...

2.1.4 Volusia County shall coordinate the transportation system with the plans and programs of the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, the Florida Transportation Plan, and the FDOT's Adopted Work Program, and the Florida Scenic Highways and National Scenic Byways Programs.

...

2.1.4.2 Volusia County shall coordinate the County's transportation system with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, and all appropriate Volusia County municipalities to provide a coordinated system of arterials, collectors, local streets, public transportation, and air service.

2.1.4.3 Volusia County shall coordinate major transportation system improvements with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and with all appropriate Volusia County municipalities.

2.1.4.4 Volusia County will maintain representation on the Volusia ~~County MPO-TPO~~ Technical Advisory Committee.

2.1.4.5 Volusia County shall coordinate all major transportation system improvements with the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, the FDOT, the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC), the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), VOTRAN, Volusia County municipalities, and all other affected agencies in Volusia County.

2.1.4.6 Volusia County shall coordinate the development of its Five Year Road Program with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, and all Volusia County municipalities.

...

- 2.1.5 Volusia County shall coordinate with and assist the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and the Daytona Beach International Airport to provide efficient public transportation services based upon existing and proposed major trip generators and attractors, safe and convenient public transportation terminals, land uses, passenger amenities, and accommodation of the special needs of the transportation disadvantaged.

...

- 2.1.5.4 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and all affected local municipalities to establish criteria for the provision of passenger amenities along major public transportation corridors.

- 2.1.5.5 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and all affected local municipalities to provide passenger amenities along major public transportation corridors based upon the established criteria.

- 2.1.5.6 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and all affected local municipalities to establish programs directed toward financing public transportation passenger amenities to enhance the attractiveness of public transportation usage.

- 2.1.5.7 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN on all roadway and public transportation needs of the Daytona Beach International Airport and other related public transportation facilities.

- 2.1.5.8 Volusia County shall coordinate and cooperate with the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, VOTRAN, and the Orange and Seminole County's public transportation provider (LYNX) to provide public transportation services between Volusia, Seminole, and Orange Counties.

- 2.1.5.9 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County MPO TPO~~ and VOTRAN to ensure the transportation disadvantaged population is adequately served.

- 2.1.6 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Volusia ~~County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) TPO~~ and other related agencies to achieve and maintain levels of service on the thoroughfare system as well as for mass transit services.

...

- 2.1.6.6 Volusia County shall coordinate any changes in its adopted level of service standards with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC).

...

- 2.1.6.8 Volusia County shall coordinate with the FDOT, the Volusia ~~County MPOTPO~~, the municipalities of Volusia County, and the ECFRPC to designate the following County thoroughfares as constrained.

County Constrained Facilities			
Roadway Name	From	To	Constraints

County Constrained Facilities			
Roadway Name	From	To	Constraints
Amelia Avenue	Plymouth Avenue	Ohio Avenue	PO
Beach/Riverside/Beach	Tomoka River Bridge	LPGA Blvd.	PO
Dirksen/DeBary/Doyle	Deltona Blvd.	Providence Blvd.	PO
CR 4139/ Summit Avenue/Lakeview Drive/Cassadaga Road	Lake Helen northern city limits	Cassadaga Road and I-4	PO
Enterprise-Osteen Road	Green Springs Road	SR 415	PO
Flagler Avenue	Peninsula Avenue	Atlantic Avenue	P, PO
Grand Avenue	Spencer Street	Plymouth Avenue	PO
Highbridge Road	Walter Boardman Lane	SR A1A	P, PO
John Anderson Drive	Highbridge Road	Halifax Drive	PO
John Anderson Highway	Flagler County Line	Walter Boardman Lane	PO
Kicklighter Road	CR 4139	Prevatt Avenue	PO
Lakeshore Drive	Main Street	Green Springs Road	PO
Main Street	DeBary Avenue	Lakeshore Drive	PO
Old Dixie Highway	Flagler County Line/I-95	Tomoka River Bridge	PO
Saxon Drive (NSB)	3rd Avenue/SR A1A	NSB south City Limits	P, PO
Walter Boardman Lane	Old Dixie Highway	John Anderson Highway	P, PO

P = Physical
PO = Policy

...

- 2.1.6.11 Volusia County shall require the developer of property in the unincorporated County which impacts constrained thoroughfares to prepare a Transportation Impact Analysis consistent with the most recent methodology contained in the ~~MPO~~-Volusia TPO TIA Guidelines, as adopted by Volusia County Council.

...

- 2.1.6.16 Volusia County, in conjunction with the Volusia County ~~MPO~~TPO, shall develop a methodology to track development in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Volusia County. The information will be used to determine whether area wide levels of service are being maintained for the County transportation system.

- 2.1.6.17 Volusia County shall coordinate with the Florida Department of Transportation, City of Deltona and the Volusia County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) TPO so that the SR 415 road widening project, which currently extends from the Seminole County line to Acorn Lake Drive, is segmented into two parts. The two segments will be defined as Seminole County Line to Reed Ellis Road and Reed Ellis Road to Acorn Lake Drive.

Agency name change.

...

- ~~2.1.8.2 The Volusia County Airport Land Development Committee shall make recommendations for expansion of the Daytona Beach International Airport and/or land uses on airport property which are found to be consistent with the Future Land Use, Transportation, Coastal Management, and Conservation elements of the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan.~~

...

- 2.1.8.5 ~~The Volusia County Airport Land Development Committee shall support recommendations in the Continuing Florida Aviation Systems Plan that are consistent with the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan.~~

- ~~2.1.8.6 The City of Daytona Beach will continue to maintain representation on the Volusia County Airport Land Development Committee.~~

Removing the Airport Land Development Committee will streamline the development review process. The committee's responsibilities have been delegated over the years and the committee is no longer necessary to ensure intergovernmental coordination with the City of Daytona Beach.

...

- 2.3.3.3 Volusia County will adopt by reference the Corridor Vision of the following Florida State designated scenic highways (as found in the corresponding Corridor Management Plans):

The Ormond Scenic Loop and Trail
 Florida Black Bear Scenic Byway
 River of Lakes Heritage Corridor Scenic Highway: Phase I
River of Lakes Heritage Corridor Scenic Highway: Phase II, consistent with the Farnton Local Plan policies regarding alignment and construction of Maytown Road.
 Heritage Crossroads: Miles of History Heritage Highway

Updated to include additional scenic road.

...

CHAPTER 5

HOUSING ELEMENT

...

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

...

- 5.1.1.14 The following principles and criteria shall be used to provide guidance in the location of housing:
- The County shall seek to minimize the effect of gentrification and economic displacement of existing residents for any redevelopment or neighborhood revitalization project in which it directly participates.
 - The County shall continue to maintain specific zoning categories in the Volusia County Zoning Ordinance that allow for the construction of mobile home parks and subdivisions.
 - The County shall continue to allow the construction of ~~DCA~~state-certified manufactured homes in residential zoning categories, as long as building code requirements, minimum zoning standards, and state requirements are met.
 - In an effort to maintain affordable housing opportunities, the County shall: a) continue to allow, as a special exception, the construction of accessory dwellings in residential zoning categories that allow 6,000 sq. ft. lot sizes or larger; b) continue to allow a minimum floor area of 750 square feet in a majority of residential zoning categories.
 - The County shall continue to allow, as a special exception, the construction of farmworker living facilities on agricultural properties that are 5 acres and larger in size.

DCA is now the Department of Economic Opportunity.
--

...

- 5.1.2.1 Volusia County shall ensure that housing assistance is available to all qualified residents regardless of age, race, disability, gender, or family size, in accordance with Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended and the Florida Fair Housing Act Chapter 760.020, ~~F.S.~~Florida Statutes. The implementation of this policy shall include adoption and enforcement of a Fair Housing Ordinance by the County of Volusia.

Updated reference.

...

CHAPTER 6

SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

The following Future Land Use categories are considered to be urban and require the provision of sanitary sewer facilities and services consistent with the level of service standards set out in this Sub-element and in the Capital Improvements Element, unless specifically noted elsewhere in the Plan; Urban Low Intensity, Urban Medium Intensity, Urban High Intensity, Commercial, Industrial, Mixed Use, Activity Center, Planned Community, and Low Impact Urban. Each of these categories is described in the Future Land Use Element and geographically depicted by the Future Land Use Map.

Additional requirements regarding sanitary sewer service are found in the Future Land Use (Chapter 1), Conservation (Chapter 12), Coastal Management (Chapter 11), and Capital Improvements (Chapter 15) Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Wastewater service within the unincorporated area represents the complete spectrum of facilities/systems, consisting of septic tanks, package plants, and area-wide systems. The majority of these package plants are privately-owned. The area-wide systems serving portions of the unincorporated region include both privately-held and publicly-owned facilities. The publicly-owned systems are either operated by municipalities or the County. In accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan, the County has, and continues to negotiate service area agreements with municipalities. Within these agreed upon areas, maps of which are included in the supporting documentation for this Sub-element, the appropriate utility will be the primary provider of central wastewater services.

The areas, to be accorded wastewater service by the County, are depicted by the maps found in the supporting documentation accompanying this Sub-element. The provision of wastewater service is intended to adequately accommodate the projected populations within these areas.

Additionally, the provision of reclaimed water to meet the demand for non-potable uses, chiefly landscape irrigation, is one of County's water supply strategies. This sub-element contains policies that will enhance and expand the County's reclaimed water usage with the purpose of reducing potable water demand. The specific actions to expand the County's reclaimed water facilities and supply are outlined in the Water Supply Facilities Work Plan that is incorporated into the Potable Water Sub-Element and also supported by policies in this Sub-Element. The facility improvements that implement the reuse strategy are included in the Five-Year Capital Improvements Program that the County prepares on an annual basis and incorporates into the amended Capital Improvements Element.

There are numerous privately owned "package plant" systems operating in the County sewer service areas. Several of the County sewer service areas lack regional facilities but contain smaller systems. The development of these small facilities into a regionally based system would greatly benefit the County in terms of economy and reliability of service.

This Sub-element, which is intended to comply with the requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and Rule 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, presents a plan addressing subjects as: the use

of on-site systems the increase/expansion of County systems, and consolidation and regionalization of the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal systems under its control.

The adopted components of the Sanitary Sewer Sub-element include the Overview, the Goals, Objectives and Policies. The "support" components of this Sub-element have been printed separately.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

CHAPTER 8

SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Solid Waste Sub-element of the Comprehensive Plan is to provide effective and safe disposal of solid waste for the present and anticipated future residents of Volusia County. The requirements of this Sub-element have changed dramatically as a result of the passage of the Solid Waste Management Act in 1988 by the Florida Legislature.

This law mandated all counties to reduce their solid waste stream by 30 percent by 1994. Counties were required to initiate a recycling program by July 1, 1989, and to meet an extensive list of recycling responsibilities.

The Solid Waste Management Act required a Full Cost Accounting Program, an annual report to the Legislature and numerous other rule changes that will increase the cost of solid waste disposal in Volusia County through the year 2025. Tipping fees at the landfill increased on October 1, 1989. The Plymouth Avenue landfill closed January 1996 and the West Volusia Transfer Station began operation at that time to properly dispose of material from the County's west side residents and businesses.

The management of solid waste is important to the health, safety and welfare of all Volusia County residents. The proper management of solid waste is particularly important to the Aquifer Recharge, Sanitary Sewer, and Potable Water Sub-elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Improper disposal of solid and hazardous waste in unauthorized areas can contaminate our drinking water or expose residents to dangerous health risks when toxic chemicals are illegally disposed of in residential neighborhoods.

In July 1988 the consulting firm of Camp Dresser & McKee prepared a Solid Waste Management Plan which presents feasible solid waste disposal alternatives for waste generated in Volusia County from 1990-2010. This report recommends a solid waste disposal plan for the County to follow, and includes short-term (0-5 years) and long-term (5-20 years) costs for implementing the recommended solid waste disposal plan. This plan meets the requirements of Section 163.3177 (6) (c), Florida Statutes and ~~Section 9J5.011 of the Florida Administrative Code~~ and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 which establishes minimum requirements for the content of the Solid Waste Sub-element.

The adopted components of the Solid Waste Sub-element include the Overview, the Goals, Objectives and Policies. Three reports: the Solid Waste Management Plan, a hazardous waste report prepared by Volusia County Growth Management Division, and a recycling marketing study by the consulting firm of Dyer, Riddle, Mills and Precourt are printed separately as support documents for this Sub-element. This Comprehensive Plan and these support documents provide for the proper management and disposal of solid and hazardous waste through the year 2025.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

• • •

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

...

- 8.3 Ensure that the availability and quality of solid waste disposal facilities and hazardous waste collection facilities: meet public needs, conform to state and federal standards, are managed properly, and are provided for in an efficient and coordinated manner (~~State Goal 13, ECFRPC Goal 50~~).

Reference unnecessary and subject to change.

...

- 8.3.3 The County shall assist in the enforcement of those mechanisms regulating the proper accumulation and disposal of hazardous waste (~~State policies 13.2, 13.4, 13.6 and 13.11 ECFRPC policies 50.4 and 50.5~~).

Reference unnecessary and subject to change.

...

CHAPTER 9

DRAINAGE SUB-ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Drainage Sub-element of the Comprehensive Plan is to properly manage stormwater runoff, to protect ground and surface water quality, protect individuals and prevent property damage from flooding.

The relationship between land use management and stormwater management is inevitably linked. The coverage of land area by impervious surfaces allows pollutants to accumulate. The rain moves these accumulated pollutants into ground and surface waters which reduces water quality. The conveyance systems used to channel the stormwater can become clogged leading to flooding and property damage. It is when natural features are converted into urban land uses that development related problems occur. The process of development disrupts our natural drainage patterns and requires that controls be instituted to protect water quality and property from flooding.

In 1978, Volusia County passed a Stormwater Management Ordinance that established performance and design standards for the management of stormwater runoff. In 1986, the Volusia County Charter was amended to allow the County to enact minimum performance and design standards for the management of stormwater runoff that apply County-wide. All incorporated local governments in Volusia County are required to adopt ordinances that meet or exceed the County's minimum standards for the regulation of stormwater runoff. In addition, a Technical Steering Committee formed by Volusia County has identified many shortcomings pertaining to drainage patterns in the County. They have identified a need for the following information:

1. Watershed studies
2. Determination of the significance of Mosquito Control District facilities on the natural drainage pattern.
3. Coordination with the cities to determine jurisdictional responsibilities. While the Mosquito Control District is statutorily limited to mosquitoes, their ditches and canals are being used to accommodate urban stormwater. This poses a serious jurisdictional problem when a development permit is issued by a municipality on the stormwater capacity of a canal maintained for mosquito control.

This Plan is intended to study and provide direction to solve these problems. The watershed studies are the building blocks needed to determine the appropriate level of service, design capacity and service area. Intergovernmental Coordination is essential to solve the jurisdictional problems of Mosquito Control District facilities being used for the management of stormwater runoff.

A stormwater utility has been established to give the County a permanent source of funding for stormwater management.

These recommendations are designed to meet the requirements of Section 163.3177(6)(c), Florida Statutes and Section 9J5.011 of the Florida Administrative Code, which contain minimum standards for the content of the Drainage Sub-element.

The adopted components of the Drainage Sub-element include the Overview, the Goals, Objectives and Policies and the Implementation Strategies.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

Two reports including Article 8, Stormwater Management of the Volusia County Land Development Code (Ord. 88-3 as amended), the present Volusia County Comprehensive Plan, (Ord. 85-26). A draft report of Phase I and II of the Stormwater Control and Aquifer Recharge Program (SCARP) was completed in February and October 1991. The purpose of the Stormwater Needs Assessment was to identify and prioritize water quantity (flooding), water quality (non-point water source pollution), water conservation and aquifer recharge needs as well as a funding mechanism (stormwater utility) to cover costs and maintain levels of service. The Comprehensive Plan along with the support documents provide direction for the proper management of drainage through the year 2025.

Incomplete reference.

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

...

- 9.1.3.2 Volusia County shall develop standards to preserve native vegetation or in cases where it is not possible use other species with equivalent drought resistant properties to aid water conservation. Native or drought resistance plants include but are not limited to those in Florida Native Plant Society's publication, "Native Plants for Landscaping in Florida", or comparable guides prepared by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Conservation Services (FDACS), Florida ~~Game Fresh Water Fish and~~ Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (~~FGWFC~~), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Agency name has changed.

CHAPTER 10

NATURAL GROUNDWATER AND AQUIFER RECHARGE ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

This Element combines those Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C. requirements for natural groundwater and aquifer recharge.

The overall purpose of this Element is to protect both the quantity and quality of the natural groundwater. This includes both the surficial and Floridan (particularly the Upper Floridan) aquifers. Groundwater levels and water quality are affected by many activities. Solid waste and hazardous waste facilities, underground storage tanks, and septic tanks all have the potential to contaminate groundwater quality, these issues are affected by the Land Use Element which regulates potential contaminate sources and wellfield locations; Transportation Element which determines need (gas stations) and affects location particularly of large public facilities; Intergovernmental Coordination determines effectiveness of a groundwater protection program; and the Capital Improvements Element determines funding. In addition, the Sanitary Sewer Sub-element (reuse or recharge of treated effluent), Potable Water Sub-element (adoption of a Water Supply Facilities Work Plan that identifies traditional and alternative sources necessary to meet the projected demand), Solid Waste Sub-element (potential contaminant sources, including hazardous and biological waste) and Drainage Sub-element (affects how much stormwater is available for recharge) impact groundwater. Those elements should be reviewed for additional restrictions as they relate to recharge and groundwater quality. Deficiencies in federal, state, regional and local rules meant to protect the aquifer from the above potential contaminant sources are addressed and additional aquifer protection measures are proposed. All of these issues are addressed more fully in the supporting documents. The goals, objectives and policies contained herein, provide guidelines and limitations regarding the above issues in order to protect the County's sole source aquifer for the next twenty years and beyond.

Natural groundwater recharge areas, because they are linked to the groundwater, are affected by the restrictions to protect groundwater quality and quantity listed above. Recharge areas must maintain their natural recharge functions if they are to continue to replenish the aquifer. However, other than stormwater regulations, there are very few rules protecting recharge areas. This ~~Sub~~-element includes measures to protect these upland areas.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

...

- 10.1.1.3 Volusia County shall continue to promote water wise irrigation practices under Chapter 50, Division 10, ~~V.G.~~Volusia County Code of Ordinances. Land development permits in unincorporated Volusia County will be subject to those limitations.

Remove abbreviation.

...

CHAPTER 11

COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

With its abundance of scenic resources, recreational opportunities and waterways and beaches, and natural habitat, coastal Volusia County and its 11 coastal cities will continue to experience rapid growth from migration and natural increases. The historical development pattern has resulted in the destruction of critical wildlife habitat and native vegetation, the lowering of water quality, and the degradation or removal of beach and dune systems. If these resources are to be conserved in the future, development must be carefully and deliberately orchestrated.

The Coastal Management Element is one of the critical parts of the overall Comprehensive Plan that each municipality and the County must prepare in accordance with State legislation. The purpose of the Element is to "plan for, and where appropriate, restrict development activities where such activities would damage or destroy coastal resources, and protect human life and limit public expenditures in areas that are subject to destruction by natural disaster." (F.A.C. 9J-5.012)

Within the context of the Comprehensive Plan, the Coastal Management Element has a special status. Although it must be integrated into and consistent with all the other Elements of the Plan, the Coastal Management Element not only addresses the protection of coastal resources, it also addresses other related issues of land use, traffic circulation, public access, and public services, facilities and infrastructure.

Volusia County and the coastal municipalities have cooperated in the preparation of this Element. Early on, the County and coastal communities recognized that coastal issues and resources should be coordinated with a systems approach. Environmental systems such as estuaries, watershed, or wildlife habitat, and man-made systems like traffic circulation or drainage structures, do not start or stop at political boundaries.

Although the Coastal Management Element is included in the County's Comprehensive Plan, the inventory, analysis and the goals, objectives and policies (GOP) have been structured to be broad-based so that each community can choose to adopt all or part of the Element into their individual Comprehensive Plans. Individual municipalities have rearranged the goals, objectives and policies to suit their particular need.

The central concept of the Element is to promote consensus among and between coastal communities so that common problems can be identified and common solutions proposed and implemented. The intent is to emphasize cooperation in implementing and achieving the goals, objectives and policies. It is not the intent of the County to mandate certain requirements through this Element beyond their statutory authority. Rather, the approach taken is to stress intergovernmental coordination and mutual cooperation through the use of interlocal agreements.

~~Rule 9J-5 F.A.C. does require the inclusion of specific GOPs in order to be in compliance with Chapter 163. These have been included in the Coastal Management Element and each local government must incorporate them into their respective plans. They may be modified to fit the needs~~

of a particular jurisdiction. Some cities may be more restrictive. In other cases the GOPs are specific to Volusia County rather than to the cities.

The coastal study area was established to include all areas of Volusia County that drain to the estuarine areas of the County (seaward of the St. John's River Basin). Demarcating the coastal area along the westward extent of the East Volusia drainage basin area is intended to facilitate a comprehensive management of the County's coastal resources. Instead of utilizing an arbitrary boundary, the existing drainage basin approach, which is based on actual field features, defines an area that is an appropriate boundary for the coastal area of Volusia County. ~~Therefore, the existing drainage basin boundary will satisfy the intent of the 9J-5 definition of the "coastal planning area."~~ Approximately 450.5 square miles of the County are included within this study area. It ranges from between four and 16 miles wide to approximately 50 miles long, and is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, west by the watershed boundary as determined by the U.S.G.S. Hydrologic Unit Map of Florida, and to the north by Flagler County, and to the south by Brevard County (see Figure 11-1, Coastal Study Area Boundary, Appendix 1 Maps and Figures).

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

...

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

...

- 11.1.1.18 Activities regulated or allowed by the County that could potentially adversely affect manatees shall be offset by conservation measures. Measures designed to protect manatees shall be consistent with the Manatee Protection Plan for Volusia County (MPP) as incorporated by reference (Phase I, dated February 19, 2001 and Phase II dated October 19, 2005.) Phase I of the MPP addresses manatee/human interaction, habitat inventory, habitat protection, education, research and governmental coordination. Phase II of the MPP includes, but is not limited to, a boat facility siting plan (wet and/or dry slips, and/or boat ramp parking spaces), as required by ~~ss. Section 463.3178(6) 379.2431(2)(t)2~~, Florida Statutes, the requirement of mitigation through contribution to the manatee conservation fund, and other conservation measures such as educational requirements relating to Manatee Protection.

Statute reference changed.

...

3.0 LAND USE

3.1 Introduction

The future of Volusia County's coastal resources depends largely on decisions regarding the use of land within the coastal area. During the past century, the coastal area ecosystem has been extensively altered by man's activities, including urbanization, silviculture (tree farming), agriculture, and mosquito control. Despite these activities, many coastal resources remain intact.

Today, the coastal area provides habitat for many varieties of fish and wildlife, potable water for county residents, and outstanding scenic qualities and recreational opportunities. The natural resources documented in the last chapter coexist with an urban area that is home to about 250,000 permanent and 50,000 seasonal residents. The balance between the natural and built environments is sometimes tenuous; careful management of both will be required in the future to protect the resource base -- and to protect residents from the hazards inherent in coastal areas.

Although the Coastal Management Element is not intended to supersede the city and county land use plans, its findings and policies should be consistent with the Future Land Use Elements in the comprehensive plans of the county and each coastal city. Consistency is essential if the resource conservation goals set forth in this document are to be achieved.

Coastal Volusia County is expected to gain about 100,000 new residents throughout the unincorporated coastal areas by the year 2025. This chapter describes how resource losses can be minimized as growth occurs. The environmental impact of development can be greatly mitigated if growth occurs within specific geographic areas, following design standards and principles which conserve vegetation and water quality and respect the natural features of each site.

A second and equally important objective of this section is to limit the extent to which growth increases exposure to coastal hazards. By directing development away from areas most vulnerable to coastal storms -- especially hurricanes -- future losses of life and property can be minimized.

Volusia County has taken actions that are consistent with this overall objective of meeting ~~Chapter Section 163.3178 F.S., Florida Statutes and 9J5.012(3)(b)6 FAC~~ by reducing the density for the multifamily residential development on the barrier islands. In some instances the permitted density was as high as 60 units per acre with the majority of areas at 30 units per acre. These densities have been reduced to 20 units per acre as the highest allowable density in any zoning classification. However, density reductions of multi-family residential development were not intended to place a non-conforming burden on existing legal multi-family projects. The County has also maintained the single family character of the unincorporated portions of the County by limiting the multifamily areas to those areas that are already developed in that manner, without any expansions into the single family areas.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
--

...

4.0 WATER QUALITY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

~~The Department of Community Affairs Rule 9J-5.012(2)(d)~~ Section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, mandates that coastal counties conduct an inventory and analysis of "...estuarine pollution conditions and actions needed to maintain estuaries...". This is to be accomplished through the assessment of current estuarine conditions, the identification of point and non-point pollution sources, the assessment of present and future land use plans as they relate to water quality, and the identification of current and proposed state, regional, and local programs which will maintain or improve current estuarine water quality conditions. The support document presents the current understanding of water quality conditions in coastal Volusia County, relates these conditions to present land use practices and provides suggestions for future action by governmental agencies to maintain and/or

improve estuarine water quality in Volusia County. The expenditure of time and effort to complete such a study is justified by the tremendous value of estuarine systems. Estuaries are economically important for shellfish and finfish production as well as recreational boating. In addition, estuaries are ecologically important habitats for numerous animal and plant species.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.

...

8.0 PUBLIC SERVICES

...

- 11.7.7.2 Encourage the School Board to locate future school facilities outside of areas susceptible to hurricane storm damage or areas prone to flooding, or as consistent with F.S. Chapter 235, Florida Statutes and F.A.C. Rule 7A-2 regarding flood plain and school building requirements.

Unable to document Rule reference.

...

CHAPTER 12

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

...

- 12.2.1.3 The County shall maintain established criteria and standards for the mitigation of environmentally sensitive wetlands, wetland buffers, and associated critical habitats which are destroyed or altered. The standards shall provide for, ~~at minimum,~~ collection of a mitigation fee to be used specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally sensitive lands, and/or preservation ~~or~~, replacement, restoration or enhancement of like-kind habitat.

Policy revised for clarity and flexibility, and updated to reflect current practice.

...

- 12.2.2.1 The County shall continue to monitor, and periodically update a mapping inventory of ecological communities by type (as indicated by vegetative composition), including at minimum:

Wetland Communities

estuarine marsh
mangrove swamp
freshwater marsh
wet prairie
bottomland hardwood swamp
cypress swamp
bay head swamp
mixed hardwood swamp
pine flatwood

Uplands Communities

pine flatwood
mixed hardwood hammock
oak hammock
cabbage palm hammock
pine/xeric oak forests
scrub oak thicket
sand pine forest
coastal scrub
grassland and shrub

Community added per Environmental Management.

...

- ~~12.2.2.4 The County has established criteria and standards for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), to ensure protection of the Natural Resources Management Areas (NRMA). The EIA shall provide for a multi-level application process, depending on the scope and location of proposed land development projects. At minimum, the EIA shall incorporate into a single package the permitting requirements for: wetlands protection; tree protection; surface and stormwater management; land clearance; air quality; protection of environmentally sensitive lands and critical habitats; and protection of endangered species.~~

This policy was moved to the future land use element, section B.1.a(1) in the 09-1 amendment cycle. It is removed here to avoid unintended discrepancies in duplicate policies.

...

- 12.2.3.1 Coastal and riverine wetlands shall be preserved wherever possible. In cases where adverse impacts to such wetlands are found by the County to be necessary to the overriding public interest, appropriate mitigation as specified in Policy 12.2.3.5-4 shall be required. In those instances where coastal and riverine wetlands are found to be functionally degraded, restoration of such wetlands may be considered as appropriate mitigation.

Policy has been renumbered due to deletion of previous policy.

- ~~12.2.3.2 Proposed activities within the NRMA (Policy 12.2.1.1) shall avoid adverse impacts to wetlands and their associated natural physical and biological functions, except in cases where it can be demonstrated to be in the overriding public interest. In such cases, appropriate mitigation as outlined in Policy 12.2.3.5 shall be required. Wetlands which are shown to be functionally degraded shall be targeted for restoration.~~

This policy was moved to the future land use element, section B.1.a(2) in the 09-1 amendment cycle. It is removed here to avoid unintended discrepancies in duplicate policies.

...

- 12.2.3.4 Natural Buffer Zones or setbacks shall be required landward of all protected wetlands occurring in unincorporated Volusia County.
- a. Natural Buffer Zones for wetlands occurring within the NRMA shall be determined on an individual basis with standards and formulas derived for the following criteria, at minimum: existing soil erodibility; cover and type of vegetation; slope; water table depths; water quality; wildlife; and the protective status of the receiving waters. Natural buffer zones shall consist of intact natural communities comprised predominantly of appropriate native vegetative species in the overstory, shrub, and understory layers. Activities within the Natural Buffer Zone shall be limited to those which are shown to be consistent with the intended use of this zone while providing for reasonable access to water bodies.
 - b. Proposed activities adjacent to isolated wetlands occurring outside the NRMA shall have yard setbacks or natural buffers measured from the upland/wetland interface, as determined by ~~vegetative dominance~~ Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code. Wetlands which are hydrologically connected to a surface water body, and not located within the NRMA, shall require a natural buffer zone consistent with the standards provided in Subsection (a).
 - c. In cases where the alteration of the Natural Buffer Zone is determined to be unavoidable, appropriate mitigation shall be required.

Policies revised for clarity and updated to reflect current practice.

...

- 12.2.3.6 In lieu of mitigation requirements stated in Policy 12.2.3.54, the County may collect a mitigation fee which will fund an off-site wetlands mitigation bank program be used to mitigate wetland and buffer losses elsewhere in the county. Toward that end, the County shall identify areas which are suitable for such purposes, primarily where important wetland habitats have been converted, and shall direct off-site mitigation efforts to these designated areas, which should be located within the same watershed as where the impacts will occur. To increase the program's effectiveness, the County shall coordinate with and seek the support of regional, state, and federal regulatory agencies as well as the municipalities within the County.

Policies revised for clarity and updated to reflect current practice.

- 12.2.3.7 ~~The dwelling unit density standard for wetlands in determining overall project densities for the purposes of clustering units shall be one unit per 10 acres of wetland, with the exception of the Forestry and Environmental Systems Corridor special use categories (see Policy 12.2.1.2.) which shall correspond to the minimum lot size for those categories.~~

The policy is stated in the future land use element C.4.a(4). It is removed here to avoid unintended discrepancies in duplicate policies.

...

CHAPTER 13

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Recreation and Open Space Element is to present a comprehensive recreation and open space plan and program for unincorporated Volusia County. This Element inventoried existing conditions and evaluated appropriate park sites, recreation areas, facilities, and open space systems. The existing system of parks includes both public and private sites for a wide range of recreation activities. This Element presents what has been determined to be the most appropriate strategies that Volusia County should follow to achieve the best use for land and resources in developing a comprehensive outdoor parks and recreation system.

The effect of this Element will be to implement standards which give direction to improving existing deficiencies in recreation areas, facilities, and open space, and which expand the outdoor recreation system to meet the future needs and improve the quality of life for the residents of Volusia County. The Recreation and Open Space Element and support document identifies outdoor recreation and open space areas for acquisition and development

The overall direction of this Element is to maintain a park classification system of local and district parks. The local parks are intended to be located and developed within the urbanizing areas to encourage pedestrian access and to minimize the length of vehicular trips. The development of these outdoor recreation areas will result from the implementation strategy of the land development regulations and policies dealing with coordinating public and private resources to ensure that available resources and programs are utilized to their full potential. The district parks are intended to provide activities and opportunities that rely on the abundant natural resources that exist along the coastal beaches, inland rivers and lakes, or land-based outdoor areas that provide user-oriented or resource-based activities.

The open space system includes a range of resources that can be defined as undeveloped land suitable for passive recreation and/or conservation uses. The different variations of open space are classified by their functions and are to be integrated with the Future Land Use Map and Conservation Element.

The requirements for recreation and open space goals, objectives, and policies are to establish the long-term end toward which recreation and open space programs and activities are ultimately directed (goals) and how or what strategies (policies) will be used to implement the activities. The development of goals with related objectives and policies is derived from the data collection and analysis phase, and forms the basis of a plan or recommended course of action to achieve a desired future. The preparation of goals, objectives, and policies address at a minimum, the following issues:

- Public access;
- Coordination of public/private resources;
- Provision of park facilities;
- Designating and acquiring open space;
- Maintain/improve level of service for beach and shoreline access;

- Establish levels of service standards for recreation; and
- Improve existing deficiencies.

In the year 2000, the county's voters passed a referendum establishing the Ecological/Cultural/Historical/Outdoor (ECHO) Program. This long-term (20 year) initiative will generate approximately 191 million dollars and is intended to finance acquisition, development and restoration of environmental, cultural, historic, and outdoor recreation projects to enhance the quality of life and purposes incidental thereto.

This Element contains the documentation originally required by Section 163.3177(6)(e), Florida Statutes, ~~(F.S.) and Section 9J5.014, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)~~ which established the minimum requirements for the contents of the Recreation and Open Space Element.

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
--

CHAPTER 14

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element is to coordinate the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent local governments and regional and state agencies. This Element also strives to determine and respond to the needs for coordination mechanisms between Volusia County and adjacent local governments and regional and state agencies.

The Intergovernmental Coordination Element establishes a goal, objectives and policies aimed at meeting the requirements to coordinate planning activities with adjacent local governments. It sets forth both policies and implementation strategies developed to attain the intergovernmental coordination goal and objectives.

The local governmental entities within Volusia County's area of concern, ~~as defined by Florida Administrative Code, Section 9J-5.015(1),~~ are 16 municipalities within Volusia County and seven adjacent counties. There are four adjacent municipalities within the adjacent counties.

This Intergovernmental Coordination Element has been developed to meet the requirements of Section 163.3177(6)(h), Florida Statutes, ~~(F.S.) and Section 9J-5.015, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).~~

These laws establish the minimum requirements for the content of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element. This Element also addresses specific policies developed in the East Central Florida Regional Policy Plan.

The adopted components of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element include the Overview, Goals, Objectives, and Policies.

A report containing the "support" components of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element will be printed separately. It will contain, among other things, an inventory of existing coordination mechanisms, analyses of the effectiveness of existing coordination mechanisms, specific problems and needs within each Comprehensive Plan element which would benefit from coordination, and a means of achieving increased coordination.

-Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
-Corrected Florida Statute reference.

...

14.1.1.10 Volusia County shall continue to coordinate to the maximum extent feasible with the ~~Metropolitan Planning Organization~~ Volusia TPO to achieve consistent and compatible area-wide transportation planning.

...

- 14.1.1.15 Volusia County shall participate in the regional water supply planning process including updates to the Water Supply Assessment, District Water Supply Plan, and other relevant water supply activities with the St. Johns River Water Management District, ~~Water Authority of Volusia~~, and other water supply entities.

Agency no longer exists.

...

- 14.1.2.12 Pursuant to Chapter 171, Part II, Florida Statutes, Volusia County and the City of New Smyrna Beach have established an Interlocal Service Boundary Agreement (ISBA) effective May 10, 2013. The agreement allows the City to annex properties within the Joint Planning Area that would not otherwise be eligible for annexation subject to the provisions established in the ISBA.

County Council approved the ISBA on May 2, 2013. The agreement became effective on May 10, 2013, which is the date the State received the agreement.

...

CHAPTER 15

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

The Capital Improvements Element is essentially the facility and financial part of the Comprehensive Plan. This is a mandated element by Chapter 163, Florida Statutes and Rule 9J-5.046. It prescribes what new facilities will be needed to correct existing deficiencies, accommodate new growth, plus plan for repair and renovation needs of existing facilities. It also outlines the financing needed to pay for the various capital facilities.

The previous version of this Element repeated long lists of Levels of Services for its classification of Class A, B and C facilities. The LOS list was so long and complex that the Capital Improvements Element often became inconsistent when the LOS was amended or adjusted in any of the concurrency facilities, especially transportation. The new LOS standards in the Capital Improvements Element reference all Class A concurrency facilities by the appropriate chapter of the Volusia County Comprehensive Plan. It avoids unnecessary duplication of policies and will be self correcting if any level of service standards in the appropriate chapter are adjusted for these facilities.

~~This amendment cycle will also start the process of reviewing the Level of Service standards for non-concurrency Class B and C facilities as governed by Policy 15.3.3.5. Many of the service levels for Class B and C do not appear meaningful or relevant even for planning and budgetary purposes. The County needs to decide the following questions for Class B and C facilities.~~

- ~~1. Do we need to continue monitoring Class B and C facilities for planning and budgetary purposes?~~
- ~~2. If we continue to monitor Class B and C facilities, are the present LOS standards for these facilities meaningful and useful to the departments involved?~~
- ~~3. If the present LOS standards are not adequate, How should these facilities be measured?~~

~~Many policies that were permissive and conditional were eliminated. There is no need for the Comprehensive Plan to have a plethora of policies that do not offer any policy direction or where Volusia County does not exercise any jurisdictional control or influence. Editing these policies out of the Comprehensive Plan will streamline the document, make it more understandable and make it easier for Volusia County to concentrate on key issues involving concurrency and capital facilities.~~

~~Future revisions of the CIE will likely involve Parks and Recreation facility standards. Presently, Parks are developed far in excess of the minimal facility standards. It is doubtful that a park developed at the minimal facility standard would be worth funding.~~

~~Senate Bill 360's most significant change to the County's Capital Improvement Program is that the County will be required to list programs over which they have no financial control. The County will be required to put the FDOT's 5 year Program and the Metropolitan Planning Organization program in its Capital Improvement Program. When Public School concurrency becomes part of the Comprehensive Plan in 2008, the School Board's CIP shall be included in the County Capital Improvement program even though the County has no financial control over school facilities.~~

-Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
 -Edited to reflect the change in the comprehensive plan requirements regarding CIP. The Department of Economic Opportunity only requires Class A facilities to be monitored. Class B and C facilities were not transmitted to the State when the annual update of the CIP was required under previous state planning procedures. Removing them from the comprehensive plan will allow greater flexibility in performance standards.
 -Edited to reflect the Recreation policy changes adopted in the 11-1 Large Scale cycle, and to delete language that is obsolete under current law.

...

B. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

...

- 15.1.1.6 Central sewer is not required for non-urban areas, except as required by the Florida Administrative Code, Chapter 40D-664E-6. Lines should only be extended if the absence of such facilities would result in a threat to the public health or safety or a designated rural area is inside an approved sewer service area with an agreement that describes the method and timing of when these services would be provided, or the Comprehensive Plan is amended to change rural areas to urban areas.

Applicable F.A.C. reference has changed.

...

- 15.1.4.2 Projects needed to correct deficiencies shall be incorporated into the annual update of the five year program for scheduled capital improvements and into the preparation of the Community Development Block Grant Application.

Edited to reflect current practice.

...

- 15.1.5.1 Each proposed development shall be reviewed at the stage in the development review process where precise densities and/or intensities of uses are first established for their impact on facility capacity(s) and compliance with level of service standards established in the plan for Class A and B Facilities as well as selected Class C Facilities facilities, where appropriate, plus public school facilities.

The Department of Economic Opportunity only requires Class A facilities to be monitored. Class B facilities were not transmitted to the State when the annual update of the CIP was required under previous state planning procedures. Removing them from the comprehensive plan will allow greater flexibility in performance standards.

- 15.1.5.2 Development orders subsequent to October 1, 1990, as outlined in the adopted Concurrency Management Provisions, ~~Article XIV~~ Article III, Division 14, revised Land Development Regulations and any other pertinent implementing ordinances shall include provisions in these development orders that would specify and relate

specific densities and intensities to be developed with the specific capacities and capital projects needed to serve that development for (at a minimum) the Class A (concurrency) Facilities. Specific timetables and dates shall be established for these specific densities and intensities to be allowed to receive final development orders, including building permits to be conditioned upon the completion and/or construction of, or contracts for specific capital projects as well their capacities for the Class A Facilities and any other such facilities as prescribed by the development order.

Updated Land Development Code reference.

...

~~15.2.2.7 The County shall coordinate and cooperate with the Florida Department of Transportation, City of Deltona and the Volusia County MPO to identify and prioritize funding sources that may be allocated to the most urban section of SR415. The County's land uses along SR 415 are mostly low intensity uses that will likely not generate much proportionate fair share revenue. The County will assist the FDOT in improvements to SR 415 by providing right-of-way and/or joint use of stormwater retention where deemed applicable and appropriate by the County.~~

Project is funded and under construction.

...

OBJECTIVE:

~~15.2.3 Existing deficiencies for public safety facilities (fire/rescue, Sheriff's facilities and emergency medical service facilities) and library building space shall be eliminated.~~

POLICIES:

~~15.2.3.1 The Five Year Schedule of Improvements shall be programmed so that any existing deficiencies in the facility areas identified in Objective 15.3.1 shall be eliminated.~~

~~15.2.3.2 Future library sites shall have adequate parking for the public with at least a minimum of one parking space for every 200 gross square feet of library space. Such a minimum standard shall be incorporated into the County's Land Development Regulations following the Comprehensive Plan's adoption.~~

~~15.2.3.3 Future libraries and library additions may be programmed and constructed so that libraries or additions to existing libraries shall contain a minimum of 10,000 square feet, excluding libraries designed to serve rural areas. Such a policy shall improve the cost-effectiveness of the County system.~~

~~15.2.3.4 Library building collections and operations may be planned, programmed and constructed to serve the long term needs of either planning regions or sub-areas within regions using the level of service of .39 square feet per capita, rather than being built in smaller increments. For those areas requesting a higher service level than the minimum service levels required in this Plan, such areas shall provide the~~

~~additional revenue necessary to achieve this higher service level in terms of capital facilities and annual operations and maintenance.~~

- ~~15.2.3.5 Library buildings within incorporated areas may be constructed using city/private funds for construction. The County shall operate and staff future city-owned library buildings through interlocal agreements, only if such additional facilities are warranted based on future population growth or the need to provide facilities based on a driving time criteria. Overlapping library service areas may be avoided.~~

The Department of Economic Opportunity only requires Class A facilities to be monitored. Class B facilities were not transmitted to the State when the annual update of the CIP was required under previous state planning procedures. Removing them from the comprehensive plan will allow greater flexibility in performance standards.

...

- ~~15.2.4.6 The County shall use for its capital improvement programming process the desirable acreage threshold ranges for local and active district parks as contained in the Recreation and Open Space Element support document (5 acres - small local park, 20 acres - large local park, 50 acres - active district park) rather than the requirements indicated in the service level analysis contained in the support documents for the Recreation and Open Space and Capital Improvements Elements.~~

- ~~15.2.4.7 The County shall use in its inventory for parkland (acres) and recreation facilities those parkland and recreation facilities of municipalities and the Volusia County School District where such land and facilities are included in a signed written interlocal agreement with the affected parties for a period of at least three years. Such agreements shall include, but not be limited to: access to facilities and programs for unincorporated County and city residents, and identification of maintenance, programming and financial responsibilities. Where access to facilities and programs are limited to residents for their use during certain times of the year; only a percentage of that land and facilities shall be counted toward the County's inventory of such land and facilities. The inclusion of these parklands and facilities into the County's inventory shall be used in the monitoring and maintenance of service levels.~~

- ~~15.2.4.8 The County shall include in its inventory and level of service calculations, parks and recreation facilities that are subject to written agreements between Volusia County and private non-profit recreation and related organizations including, but not limited to, the YMCA/YWCA, when such agreements specify specific parks and/or facilities to be acquired, developed and/or maintained and have a duration of at least three years.~~

The Parks and Recreation Level of Service standards were amended in the 2011-1 large scale cycle. Eliminating these policies will eliminate conflicts with Chapter 13, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element.

...

- 15.2.4.10 The County's role in future local park acquisition development and operations may be limited to its role in formulating interlocal agreements with the Volusia County School District and municipalities as specified in Policy 15.2.4.7 and by developing an annual funding allocation to the cities for their local (neighborhood, community) park needs, including land, recreation facilities, annual operations and maintenance needs.

Policy is proposed for deletion (above).

...

OBJECTIVE:

- 15.3.1 The County shall establish standards for levels of service for Class A, ~~B and C~~ of public facilities and shall apply the standards based on the policies specified under this project. ~~[The following categories comprise the three classes of facilities.] The following order of facility categories shall be considered as the order of importance and priority among the various facility categories. This is a general priority list. It is mandatory to spend restricted revenues for the facilities which they are restricted to. Therefore, expenditures may be made on lower priority categories if higher priority categories have not been completed.~~

Class A Facilities (Concurrency):

1. TRANSPORTATION - ROADS and MASS TRANSIT
2. POTABLE WATER
3. ~~WASTEWATER TREATMENT/SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS~~
4. SOLID WASTE ~~SYSTEM~~
5. ~~STORMWATER/WATER QUALITY~~ DRAINAGE
6. ~~PARKS LAND PARKS RECREATION FACILITIES~~
7. ~~PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION~~

Class B Facilities (Non-Concurrency/Public Safety Related):

1. ~~FIRE/RESCUE FACILITIES~~
2. ~~EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FACILITIES~~

~~3. CORRECTIONS~~

~~4. SHERIFF'S (capital) FACILITIES~~

~~5. CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COURT FACILITIES)~~

~~6. CRITICAL COMMUNICATIONS~~

Class C Facilities (Non-Concurrency/Non-Public Safety Related):

~~1. AGRICULTURE~~

~~2. AIRPORT~~

~~3. BEACH SERVICES~~

~~4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT~~

~~5. DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES~~

~~6. LIBRARY SERVICES~~

~~7. GENERAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES~~

~~8. OCEAN CENTER~~

~~9. PORT AUTHORITY~~

~~10. CULTURAL FACILITIES~~

~~...~~

~~15.3.1.2 The standards for levels of service of each type of public facility in Class B shall apply to the County's annual budget and capital budget on and after October 1, 1990 and the Five Year Schedule of Improvements. These standards shall not apply to the issuance of development orders by the County, unless so directed by the County Council, subject to a plan amendment. The implementation of such a plan amendment shall be effective the fiscal year immediately following the adoption of such plan amendment.~~

~~15.3.1.3 The standards for levels of service for each type of public facility in Class C shall not apply to the issuance of development orders by the County after 1990 but shall be used for facility planning purposes as related to the scheduling of individual capital projects in the Five Year Schedule of Improvements.~~

~~...~~

OBJECTIVE:

- 15.3.2 ~~————— The standards for levels of service for each type of public facility in Class B (public safety-related and potential concurrency facilities).~~

POLICIES:

- 15.3.2.1 ~~————— The County shall adopt the following minimum service level standards for the unincorporated County, and the Cities of Pierson, Lake Helen and Oak Hill for fire/rescue facilities:~~
- a. ~~————— A minimum threshold level for constructing rural fire stations using 100 fire/rescue calls per station per year in areas where the distance between fire stations is more than two miles. An average response time of less than eight minutes, shall be part of this service level.~~
 - b. ~~————— Rural fire stations shall respond to over 100 fire/rescue calls per year per station but less than 500 fire/rescue calls per year. An average response time of less than eight minutes, would be part of this service level.~~
 - c. ~~————— Suburban fire stations shall respond to more than 500 fire/rescue calls per station per year with an average response time associated with it of five minutes to areas within a two-mile radius of these suburban fire stations and within seven minutes for response areas serviced by suburban stations.~~
 - d. ~~————— Urban fire stations shall respond to more than 1,000 fire/rescue calls per station per year with an average response time associated with it of five minutes to areas within a two-mile radius of these urban fire stations and within seven minutes for response areas serviced by urban stations.~~
 - e. ~~————— The rural station shall contain a commercial pumper/engine with a 1,000-gallon per minute pump with a 1,000-gallon tank. Rural stations can be operated primarily by volunteer fire fighters. Suburban stations shall contain a custom pumper (as opposed to a commercial pumper) with a 1,250-gallon per minute pump and a 1,000-gallon tank. Suburban stations require more professional fire fighters as opposed to volunteer fire fighters. An "urban fire station" shall require another engine, additional capital equipment and additional personnel. Urban stations require 24-hour staffing on site, suburban stations may require 24-hour staffing on site, and rural stations may require 24-hour staffing on site.~~
- 15.3.2.2 ~~————— Additionally, Volusia County shall maintain a minimum Insurance Service office rating of six (6) to areas that are within five miles of a fire station and 1,000 feet of a water supply system and nine (9) to areas that are within five miles of a station, but further than 1,000 feet from an approved water supply.~~
- 15.3.2.3 ~~————— The County shall adopt the following minimum service level standards for public safety (Sheriff's) facilities for the unincorporated County:~~

- a. ~~The County shall adopt a minimum service standard of 61 gross square feet of Sheriff sub-station buildings per 1,000 persons (year round and seasonal population).~~
- b. ~~The County shall adopt a minimum average response time of five minutes for all Category I emergency calls within designated urban service areas.~~
- c. ~~The County may adopt higher service level standards for Sheriff's sub-stations, response times for emergency calls for special sub-areas within the unincorporated County than those listed above. The creation of additional public safety (Sheriff's) facility standards shall be carried out through a plan amendment.~~
- d. ~~Distribution of Sheriff's sub-station space shall be based on both population distribution and calls for service information, even if service levels are still based on population as the primary needs indicator for facility requirements.~~

~~15.3.2.4 The County shall adopt the following standards for Emergency Medical Service Facilities for the Emergency Medical Foundation:~~

- a. ~~The County shall adopt a minimum service level standard of 53.4 square feet of ambulance station per 1,000 persons (year round population) for 2010 and 50.1 square feet per 1,000 persons for 1995.~~
- b. ~~The County shall adopt a minimum service level standard of 1 ambulance unit per 26,025 persons (year round population) for 1995 and 1 unit for 22,528 for 2010.~~
- c. ~~The County shall adopt minimum service levels for ambulance facilities based on average response areas to geographic service areas.~~

~~15.3.2.5 The County shall adopt the minimum service level for correction facilities of one jail bed per inmate.~~

~~15.3.2.6 The County shall adopt the minimum service level for courthouses and related judicial facilities of .17 gross square feet per capita (based on year round and seasonal population) for the southwest plan region.~~

OBJECTIVE:

~~15.3.3 The County shall adopt, for planning and budgeting purposes only, minimum service level standards for Class C facilities non-concurrency.~~

POLICIES:

~~15.3.3.1 The County shall use the following level of service standards for Ponce de Leon Port Authority for planning and budgetary purposes only:~~

- ~~—passive riverfront parks—.0005 acres per capita (year round and seasonal)~~

~~—fishing piers—69.47 lineal feet per 10,000 persons
—(year round and seasonal)~~

~~—boat ramps—1 boat lane per 7,500 persons (year round
—and seasonal)~~

~~15.3.3.2 The County shall use the following level of service standards for library facilities for planning and budgetary purposes only:~~

~~—library buildings—.39 square feet of library building
—space per capita (year round population)~~

~~—library collections—items (books, audio, video,
—periodical subscriptions) 1.82 collections items per
—capita (year round population)~~

~~—The County shall strive to acquire future library sites
—containing at least four times the floor area as required for the library building(s).~~

~~15.3.3.3 The County shall use the level of service standards for regional airport facilities and the Airport Master Plan for planning and budgetary purposes only:~~

~~15.3.3.4 The County shall adopt level of service standards for the following miscellaneous types of County facilities for planning and budgetary purposes only:~~

~~—environmental laboratories—.16 square feet per number of tests per year.~~

~~—mosquito adulticiding trucks—.000058 trucks per capita
—(year round and seasonal population)~~

~~—mosquito larviciding trucks—.00042 trucks per capita
—(year round and seasonal population)~~

~~—turbine helicopters for mosquito inspections and spraying
—0.0020 helicopter spraying per capita (year round and seasonal population)~~

~~—public health clinic/environmental building—.30 square feet
—per capita (year round and seasonal population)~~

~~—head start center 25 square feet per child~~

~~—agricultural center building—.3776 square feet per population served~~

~~—agricultural centers—(fairgrounds)—land area—
—184,000 annual attendance per twenty (20) acres of fairgrounds~~

~~—general County administration buildings—.20 square feet
—per capita (year round population only)~~

- ~~—general County warehouse (storage, maintenance and~~
- ~~—service/support facilities .22 square feet per capita (year round population only)~~

~~15.3.3.5 The County will work with the various County service centers and taxing districts on developing a consensus for meaningful Level of Service (LOS) standards for all Class B and C facilities (non-concurrency capital facilities). If no meaningful LOS standard for planning and budgetary decisions for each Class B and C facility can be developed, the LOS category for that noncurrency facility may be eliminated.~~

~~...~~

~~15.4.2.10 Exactions during future development review amendments for residential subdivisions may be considered for library capital needs as part of the updating of the County's Land Development Regulations. Such exactions shall be based on service level standards of .39 square feet per capita for library buildings and 1.82 collections/items per capita covering books, periodicals, audio and video material.~~

~~15.4.2.11 The County shall consider using service levels adopted in this plan for Class B Facilities: Fire/Rescue Facilities, Sheriff's Capital Facilities, Corrections, Courts and Emergency Medical Services Facilities as the basis for establishing developer exactions to help fund capital projects in the Five Year Capital Program for the Class B Facilities. Such exactions if adopted, shall be used during the development review process as part of future changes to the County's Land Development Regulations and if adopted, shall be used until impact fees can be developed and adopted for each respective facility type.~~

~~...~~

15.4.4.2 Public facilities financed by non-enterprise funds or sources of revenue for the Class A and B facilities shall be financed by current revenues ("pay as you go financing") unless debt financing is absolutely necessary to maintain service levels during the subsequent five year capital program or to secure financing from a voter approved Special Taxing District, or through a tax increment financing or special assessment district approaches.

The Department of Economic Opportunity only requires Class A facilities to be monitored. Class B facilities were not transmitted to the State when the annual update of the CIP was required under previous state planning procedures. Removing them from the comprehensive plan will allow greater flexibility in performance standards.

~~...~~

15.5.1.6 New developments may meet the test for capacity and concurrency if they can be supported by the construction of specific facilities and the expansion of facility capacity by specific projects contained in the first year of the Capital Improvements five year schedule of programmed improvements (Capital Budget), following the issuance of a final development order. This policy shall pertain to the following facility categories: roads, parks, and recreation and mass transit. Specific conditions for the timing of private development and completion of the above facility categories shall be part of an enforceable development agreement and shall be part of the County's development

review process when land uses and their densities/intensities are first proposed. Specific timing and phasing of these facilities in relationship to the issuance of building permits and other final development orders consistent with the ~~revised Land Development Regulations, Article XIV~~ concurrency management provisions of the Land Development Code Regulations.

...

- 15.5.2.2 The following facilities shall be available to coincide with approval of building permits for developments that are to be built during a single phase: roads, recreation and open space facilities, drainage/water quality facilities and mass transit, urban bus system. It shall be the intent of this policy to ensure that the above-mentioned facilities and services needed to support such development are available concurrent with impacts created by such developments. The impacts to the facilities specified in this policy occur over time as such developments receive their certificate of occupancy and as residents and businesses start impacting such facilities. Specific timing and phasing conditions related to the above concurrency facilities shall be consistent with the concurrency management provisions of the ~~revised Land Development Regulations, Article XIV of the Land Development Code~~.

Updated Land Development Code reference.
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...

CHAPTER 17

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ELEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

~~As a part of the planning process developed for the Comprehensive Plan, planners have asked the citizens of Volusia County: What do we have that we want to keep? Responses typically include places that are special in a person's memory. The location of a significant event, a place of natural beauty or a familiar landmark are the features most often cited. Volusia County is taking an approach in planning for the future that protects existing significant features of the natural and built environment, and areas that evoke a unique or special "sense of place". Significant historic resources and places fall into this category of "things we want to keep".~~

~~In an effort to enrich the quality of life for Volusia's citizens, the goals, objectives, and policies in this Element further preservation of the County's historic resources by redeveloping and enhancing the physical, social, aesthetic and economic aspects of the existing built environment; fostering a "public memory" and identity rooted in an accurate interpretation of past events, peoples and places; promoting a resource conservation ethic; and assisting in the collection, curation and dissemination of scientific and historical information. Volusia County government has elected to submit a Historical Preservation Element as a part of its Comprehensive Plan as allowed by Chapter 163.3177 paragraph (7)(i) of the Florida Statutes, as amended. This Element is consistent with all other elements of Volusia County's Comprehensive Plan and meets the requirements specified within Section 9J-5.005 of the Florida Administrative Code.~~

Information is obsolete and references are no longer applicable.
--

...

- 17.1.2.1 Continue to utilize the Significant Historic Resources Map (Figure 17-3, See Appendix 1, Maps and Figures) located in this Element to identify significant historic resources located in the unincorporated portions of the County. Historic resources identified as significant shall include those: listed on the National Register of Historic Places; determined eligible for listing on the National Register by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources; issued a Certificate of Designation by the Volusia County Historic Preservation Board, as provided in the Volusia County Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 62, Volusia County Code of Ordinances, April 20, 1995); or considered eligible for designation by the local ordinance as referenced above, as determined by the County Historic Preservation Officer. This map shall serve the purpose of fulfilling the requirements for identifying significant historic resources on the Future Land Use Map series ~~as outlined in 9J-5.006(4), F.A.C.~~

Reference to 9J-5 is no longer applicable.
--

CHAPTER 20

DEFINITIONS

Note: Definitions will be renumbered in alphabetical order after adoption.

...

"EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE PLANS" - Plans developed by WMDs which detail the graded response to various levels of water shortage during drought conditions developed pursuant to ~~s.373.173, F.S.~~Florida Statutes. Water shortage plans may also be developed by local governments, however, they may not be less restrictive than that government's WMD's plan.

Reference subject to change.

...

"HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE" - A hazardous substance is any solution, mixture, or formulation containing materials which, due to its chemical or physical characteristics, poses a substantial threat to the life, health, or safety of persons or property or to the environment. Such substances are identified by local jurisdictions, ~~and the following state and federal codes:~~, including but not limited to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The terms "hazardous substance" and "pollutant or contaminant" do not include petroleum or natural gas.

~~1) A material and its mixtures or solutions that are listed in the Appendix to the Hazardous Material Table, 49 CFR 172.101, when offered for transportation in one package, or in one transport vehicle if not packaged, and when the quantity of the material therein equals or exceeds the reportable quantity. 2) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) (A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (B) any element, compound, mixture solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of this Act, (C) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste of the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been suspended by Act of Congress), (D) any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquified natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (of mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).~~

Updated definition. The previous specific regulation references are subject to change.

"HAZARDOUS WASTE" - Solid Waste regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation as hazardous waste pursuant to Chapter 62-730, F.A.C. ~~The Resource Conservation & Recovery Act of 1977 (RCRA) has categorized hazardous wastes in the following manner:~~

1. ~~If any of the tests below are failed then the waste is considered hazardous:~~

1. ~~ignitable (at less than 140 F)~~
2. ~~reactive~~
3. ~~corrosive (pH < 2 or pH > 12.5)~~
4. ~~explosive~~
5. ~~extraction procedure toxicity (based on metal content):~~

	<u>mg/liter</u>		<u>mg/liter</u>
arsenic	0.05	lead	0.05
barium	1.00	mercury	0.002
cadmium	0.010	selenium	0.01
chromium	0.05	silver	0.05

2. ~~Some hazardous waste is categorized in the F List of Non-Specific Manufacturing Sources and others on the K List of Specific Manufacturing Sources.~~

3. ~~Some hazardous wastes are considered an Off Specification Commercial Chemical Product and are on the P List of Acutely Toxic Wastes (sodium cyanide, some forms of strychnine, arsenic acids and aldrine) while others appear on the F List of Toxic Wastes (benzene and some forms of its compounds, chloroform, DDT, lindane, and some forms of mercury).~~

For the purposes of this definition, it is unnecessary to list the measurements of potential hazard waste types. Further, the types and thresholds are subject to change in the statute rendering this definition inaccurate.

...

~~"LOCAL PARK" (5-19 acres) - A pedestrian-oriented park located at the approximate center of a neighborhood and designed to serve one or more of the recreational needs of the neighborhood population. The park may be landscaped areas designed for passive recreation or contain a broad range of active recreational facilities. The facilities to be provided are a function of the community requirements in a specific location and other facilities available elsewhere. This small local park may be located among several developed subdivisions or planned unit developments.~~

~~"LOCAL PARK" (20-50 acres) - A park designated and located to provide the recreational needs of several neighborhoods, urbanized communities (North Peninsula, Silver Sands/Bethune Beach, DeBary, Deltona) or rural communities (DeLeon Springs, Samsula, Cassadaga, Barberville, Volusia, Tomoka Farms, Lake Ashby, Glenwood, Osteen, Seville). This larger local park is primarily land based with a diversity of active/user facilities and may serve a combination of the urban and rural communities. In lower density areas this type of park may be provided on-site or adjacent to a junior or senior high school. In denser areas, this park can be provided at the convergence of several neighborhoods and is intended to serve a larger population.~~

There is no distinction in size or type of local park defined in the Recreation and Open Space element. Rather, park types are defined per the number of amenities they contain.

...

"MANUFACTURED DWELLING", "MANUFACTURED MODULAR DWELLING" - ~~A dwelling fabricated in a manufacturing facility and bearing a seal certifying it is constructed to standards as adopted under the authority of Part IV, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes and rules adopted by the Florida Department of Community Affairs under Chapter 9B-1 et seq, Florida Administrative Code. A structure or building module as defined by statute and under the jurisdiction of the State of Florida, installed and used as a residence, transportable in one or more sections on a temporary chassis or other conveyance device, and designed to be used on a permanent foundation system. The structure contains plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and an electrical system. The term does not include a mobile home as defined by statute; nor does it include building modules incorporating concrete or masonry as the primary structural component.~~

Department of Community Affairs is no longer applicable. Revised as contained in Volusia County zoning code.

...

"POLLUTION" - Is the presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or surface waters any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. Pollution includes, but is not necessarily limited to, violations of FDEP standards for air quality (~~Chapter 62-72, F.A.C.~~), water quality (~~Chapter 62-3, F.A.C.~~), dredge and fill (~~Chapter 62-312, F.A.C.~~), and drinking water (~~Chapter 62-550, F.A.C.~~).

Chapter references unnecessary and subject to change.

...

"PRIME GROUNDWATER OR AQUIFER RECHARGE AREA" - Recharge areas designated by ~~WMDs Water Management Districts~~ pursuant to s. 373.095 (3), F.S ~~Florida Statutes~~.

Statute reference subject to change.

...

"PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM" – ~~A system that provides piped water to the public for human consumption, if it has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year, pursuant to That system defined by Chapter 17-550, Florida Administrative Code.~~

Updated definition.

...

"RENTAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM" - ~~Enacted by Congress in Title III of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 to generate sufficient supply of decent and affordable units to lower income families, provides grants to states and units of local government to assist in the rehabilitation of privately owned residential rental properties.~~

Term is not used in the Comprehensive Plan and program subject to change.

...

"SANITARY LANDFILL" - A disposal facility which meets the criteria of Chapter 62-701, Florida Administrative Code, and is permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation;

~~excluding those exempted under subsection 62-7.030(1)(a)(1)&(2) of that rule. This term shall not include a land spreading site, a surface impoundment, or an injection well defined under and subject to the provisions of Chapter 62-528, Florida Administrative Code, or a construction and demolition debris disposal site regulated by Rule 62-701.730, Florida Administrative Code.~~

Updated definition and code references.

...

"SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION" - initially used by the United States Department of the Interior in determining the applicability of proposed project work on registered properties within the Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid program, these standards have also been used by State and local agencies in the review of other types of rehabilitation proposals. "Rehabilitation" is defined, by the Department of the Interior, as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes efficient, contemporary use possible while preserving those positions and features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values."

~~The Standards for Rehabilitation are cited in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 67.~~

This reference is only applicable to projects seeking certification for federal tax purposes. There are other code references that may also apply.

...

~~Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.~~

This paragraph is listed currently as definition 146, but there is no word associated with this definition.

...

"ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SJRWMD)" - A governmental agency ~~with jurisdiction on water related matters over the entire St. Johns River and Nassau Rivers watersheds. This includes all of Volusia County and all or portions of eighteen (18) other counties responsible for managing groundwater and surface water resources in all or part of 18 counties in northeast and east-central Florida. Counties entirely in the District are Nassau, Baker, Brevard, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Seminole, Indian River, St. Johns and Volusia. Counties partially in the District are Alachua, Okeechobee, Bradford, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, Lake and Marion.~~

Udated definition.

...

"STRUCTURAL CONTROLS" - Dams, weirs, locks, levees, canals, pumps, drainage wells or other artificial mechanism or works designed to modify the stage and/or flow of surface waters. Includes, at a minimum, those structures adopted as official "works of district" by the governing boards of the WMDs~~Water Management Districts~~.

...

"VOLUSIA COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPOTPO)" - Formed by an interlocal agreement between Volusia County's cities, the County, and

the Florida Department of Transportation. The ~~MPO~~ TPO develops transportation plans and provides programming guidance for short and long range transportation projects. This agency was previously known as the Volusia County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

...

"WATER REUSE" - The recovery of water after its application for one use (which requires relatively high-quality water), and diverting it to another use (which requires water of lesser quality). Water reuse means the deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with the Department of Environmental Protection and St. Johns River Water Management District Rules, for a beneficial purpose. ~~Criteria used to classify projects as reuse, or "effluent disposal" and contained in Rule 62-610, F.A.C.~~

Reference subject to change.

...

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<u>ABOS</u>	<u>Activity Based Open Space</u>
<u>AC</u>	<u>Activity Center</u>
<u>ADA</u>	<u>Americans for Disabilities Act</u>
<u>AIPP</u>	<u>Arts in Public Places</u>
<u>AR</u>	<u>Agricultural Resource</u>
<u>BAR</u>	<u>Bureau of Archaeological Research</u>
<u>BEBR</u>	<u>Bureau of Economic and Business Research</u>
<u>BMP</u>	<u>Best Management Practices</u>
<u>BPAC</u>	<u>Bicycle and Pedestrian Access Committee</u>
<u>BPUD</u>	<u>Business Planned Unit Development</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>Conservation</u>
<u>COM</u>	<u>Commercial</u>
<u>CAAB</u>	<u>Cultural Arts Advisory Board</u>
<u>CAG</u>	<u>Cultural Arts Grant</u>
<u>CCCL</u>	<u>Coastal Construction Control Line</u>
<u>CDBG</u>	<u>Community Development Block Grant</u>
<u>CEMP</u>	<u>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan</u>
<u>CES</u>	<u>Cooperation Extension Service</u>
<u>CHHA</u>	<u>Coastal High Hazard Area</u>
<u>CIAC</u>	<u>Contributions in Aid of Construction</u>
<u>CIE</u>	<u>Capital Improvements Element</u>
<u>CIP</u>	<u>Capital Improvements Plan</u>
<u>CRS</u>	<u>Community Rating System</u>
<u>CSO</u>	<u>Community Stewardship Organization</u>
<u>CUP</u>	<u>Consumptive Use Permit</u>
<u>CUTR</u>	<u>Center for Urban Transportation Research</u>
<u>DBIA</u>	<u>Daytona Beach International Airport</u>
<u>DEO</u>	<u>Department of Economic Opportunity</u>
<u>DEP</u>	<u>Department of Environmental Protection</u>
<u>DER</u>	<u>Department of Environmental Regulation (now is DEP)</u>
<u>DHR</u>	<u>Division of Historical Resources</u>

<u>DRI</u>	<u>Development of Regional Impact</u>
<u>DUPA</u>	<u>Dwelling Units per Acre</u>
<u>DWSP</u>	<u>District Water Supply Plan</u>
<u>ECFRPC</u>	<u>East Central Florida Regional Planning Council</u>
<u>ECHO</u>	<u>Ecological, Cultural, Historical and Outdoor</u>
<u>ECO</u>	<u>Environmental Core Overlay</u>
<u>EIA</u>	<u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>
<u>EMF</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Foundation</u>
<u>EMS</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Services</u>
<u>ENRAC</u>	<u>Environmental Natural Resources Advisory Committee</u>
<u>ERU</u>	<u>Equivalent Residential Unit</u>
<u>ESC</u>	<u>Environmental Systems Corridor</u>
<u>F.S.</u>	<u>Florida Statutes</u>
<u>FAA</u>	<u>Federal Aviation Authority</u>
<u>F.A.C.</u>	<u>Florida Administrative Code</u>
<u>FAR</u>	<u>Floor Area Ratio</u>
<u>FBIP</u>	<u>Florida Boating Improvement Program</u>
<u>FCTP</u>	<u>Florida Communities Trust Program</u>
<u>FDACS</u>	<u>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</u>
<u>FDCA</u>	<u>Florida Department of Community Affairs (now DEO)</u>
<u>FDOF</u>	<u>Florida Division of Forestry (now FFS)</u>
<u>FDS</u>	<u>Florida Department of State</u>
<u>FF</u>	<u>Florida Forever</u>
<u>FFS</u>	<u>Florida Forest Service</u>
<u>FFWCC</u>	<u>Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</u>
<u>FIHS</u>	<u>Florida Interstate Highway System</u>
<u>FIND</u>	<u>Florida Inlet Navigational District</u>
<u>FISH</u>	<u>Florida Inventory of School Housing</u>
<u>FLU</u>	<u>Future Land Use</u>
<u>FLUC</u>	<u>Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classification System</u>
<u>FLUM</u>	<u>Future Land Use Map</u>
<u>FMSF</u>	<u>Florida Master Site File</u>
<u>FR</u>	<u>Forestry Resource</u>
<u>FRDAP</u>	<u>Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program</u>
<u>FWC or FWCC</u>	<u>Shortened abbreviation for FFWCC</u>
<u>FWS</u>	<u>Florida Wildlife Service</u>
<u>GK</u>	<u>Green Key</u>
<u>GPD</u>	<u>Gallons Per Day</u>
<u>GOPs</u>	<u>Goals, Objectives and Policies</u>
<u>GRDCA</u>	<u>Government Refuse Collection and Disposal Association</u>
<u>HAZMAT</u>	<u>Hazardous Materials</u>
<u>HHS</u>	<u>Halifax Historical Society</u>
<u>HPB</u>	<u>Historic Preservation Board</u>
<u>HVZ</u>	<u>Hurricane Vulnerability Zone</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>Industrial</u>
<u>IFAS</u>	<u>Institute of Food and Agricultural Science</u>

<u>IRC</u>	<u>Internal Revenue Code</u>
<u>ISTEA</u>	<u>Intermodal Safety Transportation Equity Act</u>
<u>ITE</u>	<u>Institute of Traffic Engineers</u>
<u>JPA</u>	<u>Joint Planning Agreement</u>
<u>LDC</u>	<u>Land Development Code</u>
<u>LDR</u>	<u>Land Development Regulations</u>
<u>LHAP</u>	<u>Local Housing Assistance Plan</u>
<u>LIU</u>	<u>Low Impact Urban</u>
<u>LLC</u>	<u>Limited Liability Corporation</u>
<u>LMS</u>	<u>Local Mitigation Strategy</u>
<u>LWCF</u>	<u>Land and Water Conservation Fund</u>
<u>MGD</u>	<u>Millions of Gallons per Day</u>
<u>MMTD</u>	<u>Multi-Modal Transportation District</u>
<u>MPO</u>	<u>Metropolitan Planning Organization (now TPO)</u>
<u>MPP</u>	<u>Manatee Protection Plan</u>
<u>MPUD</u>	<u>Mixed Planned Use Development</u>
<u>MTPS</u>	<u>Master Transportation Planning Study</u>
<u>MUA</u>	<u>Multiple Use Areas</u>
<u>MX</u>	<u>Mixed Use Zones</u>
<u>NEP</u>	<u>National Environmental Program</u>
<u>NFIP</u>	<u>National Flood Insurance Insurance Program</u>
<u>NRCS</u>	<u>Natural Resource Conservation Service</u>
<u>NRHP</u>	<u>National Register of Historic Places</u>
<u>NRHPNF</u>	<u>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms</u>
<u>NRMA</u>	<u>Natural Resource Management Area</u>
<u>ODP</u>	<u>Overall Development Plan</u>
<u>OEDP</u>	<u>Overall Economic Development Plan</u>
<u>OFW</u>	<u>Outstanding Florida Waters</u>
<u>P/SP</u>	<u>Public/Semi-Public</u>
<u>PC</u>	<u>Planned Community</u>
<u>PFR</u>	<u>Public Facilities Report</u>
<u>PSFE</u>	<u>Public School Facility Element</u>
<u>PUD</u>	<u>Planned Unit Development</u>
<u>R</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>RBOS</u>	<u>Resource Based Open Space</u>
<u>RCRA</u>	<u>Resource Conservation & Recovery Act</u>
<u>REC</u>	<u>Recreation</u>
<u>ROW</u>	<u>Right-of-Way</u>
<u>RPUD</u>	<u>Residential Planned Unit Development</u>
<u>RR</u>	<u>Rural Recreation</u>
<u>SAD</u>	<u>Special Assessment Districts</u>
<u>SAFETEA</u>	<u>Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act</u>
<u>SCARP</u>	<u>Stormwater Control and Aquifer Recharge Program</u>
<u>SDA</u>	<u>Sustainable Development Area</u>
<u>SEVHS</u>	<u>Southeast Volusia Historical Society</u>
<u>SIS</u>	<u>Strategic Intermodal System</u>
<u>SISTHP</u>	<u>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic</u>

	<u>Properties</u>
<u>SJRWMD</u>	<u>St Johns River Water Management District</u>
<u>SLOSH</u>	<u>Sea Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes</u>
<u>SOR</u>	<u>Save Our Rivers Program</u>
<u>SWIM</u>	<u>Surface Water Management Improvement Program</u>
<u>TCEA</u>	<u>Transportation Concurrency Exception Area</u>
<u>TCMA</u>	<u>Transportation Concurrency Management Area</u>
<u>TDP</u>	<u>Transit Development Plan</u>
<u>TDR</u>	<u>Transfer of Development Rights</u>
<u>TID</u>	<u>Tax Increment Finance District</u>
<u>TIF</u>	<u>Tax Increment Financing</u>
<u>TND</u>	<u>Traditional Neighborhood Development</u>
<u>TOD</u>	<u>Transit Oriented Development</u>
<u>TPO</u>	<u>Transportation Planning Organization</u>
<u>TRIP</u>	<u>Transportation Regional Incentive Program</u>
<u>UHI</u>	<u>Urban High Intensity</u>
<u>ULI</u>	<u>Urban Low Intensity</u>
<u>UMI</u>	<u>Urban Medium Intensity</u>
<u>USACE</u>	<u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>
<u>USFWS</u>	<u>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</u>
<u>USGBC</u>	<u>United States Green Building Coalition</u>
<u>USGS</u>	<u>United States Geological Survey</u>
<u>VCPO</u>	<u>Volusia County Preservation Officer</u>
<u>VGMC</u>	<u>Volusia Growth Management Commission</u>
<u>VOTRAN</u>	<u>Volusia Transportation (bus service)</u>
<u>WAV</u>	<u>Water Authority of Volusia</u>
<u>WMD</u>	<u>Water Management District</u>
<u>WSWP</u>	<u>Water Supply Facilities Work Plan</u>
<u>WVHS</u>	<u>West Volusia Historical Society</u>

Added list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the comprehensive plan.

CHAPTER 21

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION

B. PLAN INTERPRETATION

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5. Administrative Interpretations. It is the responsibility of the Director to make Comprehensive Plan administrative interpretations. Applications for an administrative interpretation, together with the appropriate fee as may be required by resolution of the County Council, shall be filed with the Director. Administrative interpretations may be required as a result of one of the following actions:

- a. Failure to obtain a Comprehensive Plan consistency finding based on submission of a building permit or site plan application.

In the event of a failure to find a building permit or site plan consistent with the Plan, the application may be forwarded to the Director for an administrative interpretation. The building permit or site plan application shall stand as the application for an administrative interpretation. Interpretations made by the Director may be appealed to the County Council as set forth in this Chapter.

- b. Request for delineation of boundaries of land use categories under the "Areas Between Future Land Use Categories" provision found in the Future Land Use Element.

Written requests may be required for administrative interpretations under the "areas between Future Land Use Categories" provision. Required supporting information could include a survey and legal description of the parcel(s) in question. The applicant may submit additional materials that support the application and may be asked for additional information to explain the request.

- c. Any other action which would require a Comprehensive Plan interpretation.

Any affected party may make application for a formal administrative interpretation of the Comprehensive Plan. The application would be for a set of circumstances not covered under one of the aforementioned provisions. The application shall include a written statement which clearly identifies the section(s) of the Plan for which an interpretation is required. Along with the statement, the applicant should include any text references, maps, figures and support documents that may support the application.

6. Administrative Rulings on Plan Consistency and their Relationship to the Concurrency Provisions of the Capital Improvement Element. A finding of consistency does not constitute a finding of concurrency. A finding of concurrency is a separate determination

that is subject to Article ~~XVIII~~, Division 14, Concurrency Management, of the Volusia County Land Development Code (Ord.90-33), developed pursuant to the terms of the Plan's Capital Improvements Element.

Land Development Code reference has changed.

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C. PLAN AMENDMENTS

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2. Submission of an Application for a Comprehensive Plan Amendment.

- a. Mandated and Administrative Amendments shall not require a formal application but shall be constructed in form to meet the requirements of Chapter 163-F.S., Florida Statutes and ~~Administrative Rule 9J-5~~. No fee is required for a Mandated or Administrative Plan Amendment.

Development amendments shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the Director. Fees for development amendments shall be as determined by resolution of the County Council.

Development amendments may include an application conference. The Growth and Resource Management Department will schedule the conference and may invite other public agencies and representatives as appropriate to attend the meeting.

Comprehensive Plan amendments shall, at a minimum, be publicly noticed as required by Chapter 163.3184(15)-F.S., Florida Statutes and Chapter 125.66-F.S., Florida Statutes.

Rule 9-J5 is no longer applicable.

...

- c. In its review of each application, the commission and county council shall consider the following criteria:

1. Whether it is consistent with all adopted elements of the comprehensive plan.
2. Whether it discourages the proliferation of urban sprawl by incorporating a development pattern or urban form that achieves four or more of the following:
 - i. Does not have an adverse impact on and protects natural resources and ecosystems.
 - ii. Promotes the efficient and cost-effective provision or extension of public infrastructure and services.

- iii. Promotes walkable and connected communities and provides for compact development and mix of uses at densities and intensities that will support a range of housing choices.
- iv. Promotes conservation of water and energy.
- v. Preserves agricultural areas and activities.
- vi. Preserves open space and natural lands and provides for public open space and recreational needs.
- vii. Creates a balance of land uses based upon demands of residential population for the nonresidential needs of an area.
- viii. Provides uses, densities, and intensities of use and urban form that would remediate an existing or planned development pattern in the vicinity that constitutes sprawl or if it provides for an innovative development pattern such as transit-oriented developments or new towns as defined in Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes.
- 3. Whether it enhances or impedes provision of services for concurrency monitored facilities, which include; transportation; potable water; sanitary sewer; drainage; solid waste; and parks & recreation, and school planning in accordance with the Volusia County Charter and Interlocal Agreement between the county and school district.
- 4. Whether it is compatible with abutting and nearby land uses, and can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use is unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use.
- 5. Whether the adjacent roadway(s) and right(s)-of-way within a two-mile radius of the proposed amendment site are substandard, requiring county un-funded roadway improvements or acquisition.

Future Land Use policies 1.3.1.27 and 1.3.1.28 provided amendment review criteria. They have been deleted in Chapter 1 and moved to this section. The criteria has been updated to meet the changes in Florida Statutes following the adoption of HB 7202.

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E. CONCURRENCY AS RELATED TO THE ADMINISTRATION & INTERPRETATION OF THE VOLUSIA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Volusia County implemented, as part of its Concurrency Management requirements, tests to determine if the impact of a development order would meet or exceed the capacity of the available public infrastructure to support that development order. This same Ordinance establishes the tests to determine if a development order can achieve a vested status. Those development orders which achieve the vested status are not subject to a concurrency

determination. The concurrency ordinance is one of the regulatory tools required under the schedule established by Part II, Chapter 163, ~~F.S.Florida Statutes, section~~ Section 163.3202.

Consistency and concurrency are separate determinations. Consistency tests were effective April 3, 1990, the date of Plan approval by the Volusia Growth Management Commission as set forth in the adopting ordinance of this Plan document. Concurrency tests are required by Article ~~IVXIII~~, Division 14, Concurrency Management, of the Land Development Code, Ord. 90-33. Development orders must at a minimum, meet both tests before issuance of an approved development order.

Land Development Code reference has changed.
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F. VESTED RIGHTS

Nothing contained in this Comprehensive Plan shall be construed or applied to constitute a temporary or permanent taking of private property or the abrogation of validly existing vested rights. Such vested rights are generally defined as: the property owner (1) has relied in good faith (2) upon some act or omission of the government and (3) has made such a substantial change in position or incurred such extensive obligations and expenses to their detriment that it would be highly inequitable to deny relief.

This Plan shall be construed to be consistent with the provisions of the Florida Statutes specifically, ~~F.S.Section~~ 163, 3167(85) that states: "Nothing in this act shall limit or modify the rights of any person to complete any development that has been authorized as a development of regional impact pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes or who has been issued a final local development order and development has commenced and is continuing in good faith."

Florida Statute reference has changed.
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Appendix 1MAPS AND FIGURES

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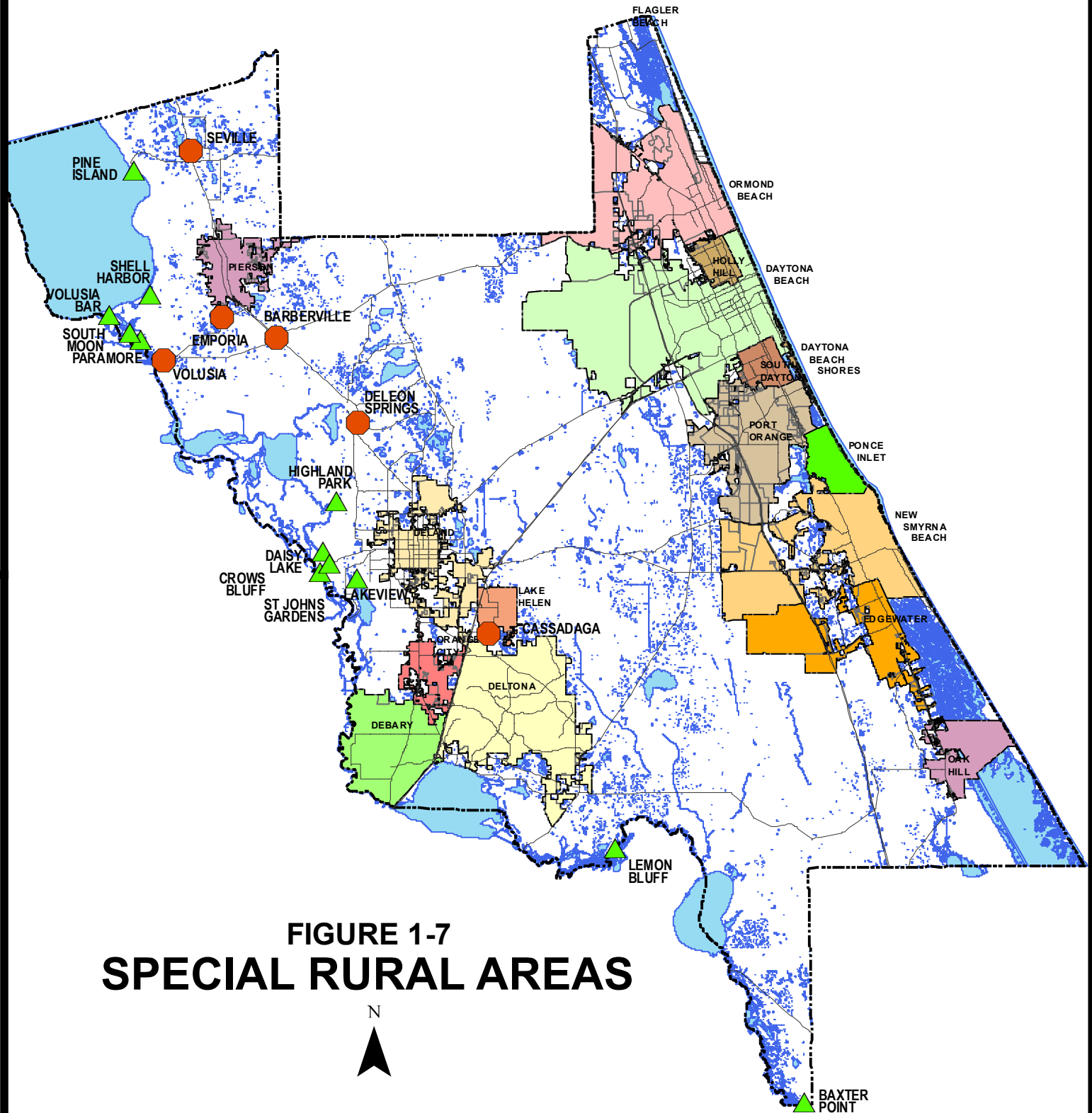
Table of ContentsReference – Chapter 1 Future Land Use Element

Future Land Use Map Series: The Future Land Use Map is actually made up of a series of maps. The individual maps that make up the map series are as follows:

Figure 1-1	Public Potable Waterwells
Figure 1-2	Water Bodies
Figure 1-3	Major Wetland Systems
Figure 1-4	General Soil Categories
Figure 1-5	Mineral Resources and Extraction Sites
Figure 1-6	Population by Planning Region
Figure 1-7	Special Rural Areas
Figure 1-7A	Rural Community – Seville
Figure 1-7B	Rural Community – Volusia
Figure 1-7C	Rural Community - Barberville
Figure 1-7D	Rural Community – Deleon Springs
Figure 1-7E	Rural Community – Cassadaga
Figure 1-7F	Reserved Rural Community – Emporia
Figure 1-7G	Rural Recreational – Pine Island
Figure 1-7H	Rural Recreational – Shell Harbor Estates
Figure 1-7I	Rural Recreational – Volusia Bar, South Moon, Paramore
Figure 1-7J	Rural Recreational – Highland Park
Figure 1-7K	Rural Recreational – Daisy Lake, Crows Bluff
Figure 1-7L	Rural Recreational – Lemon Bluff
Figure 1-7M	Rural Recreational – Baxter Point
Figure 1-7N	Rural Recreation Community – Emporia
Figure 1-7ON	Rural Recreation – Lake View
Figure 1-7PO	Rural Recreation - St. Johns Gardens

Corrected error in map sequence.

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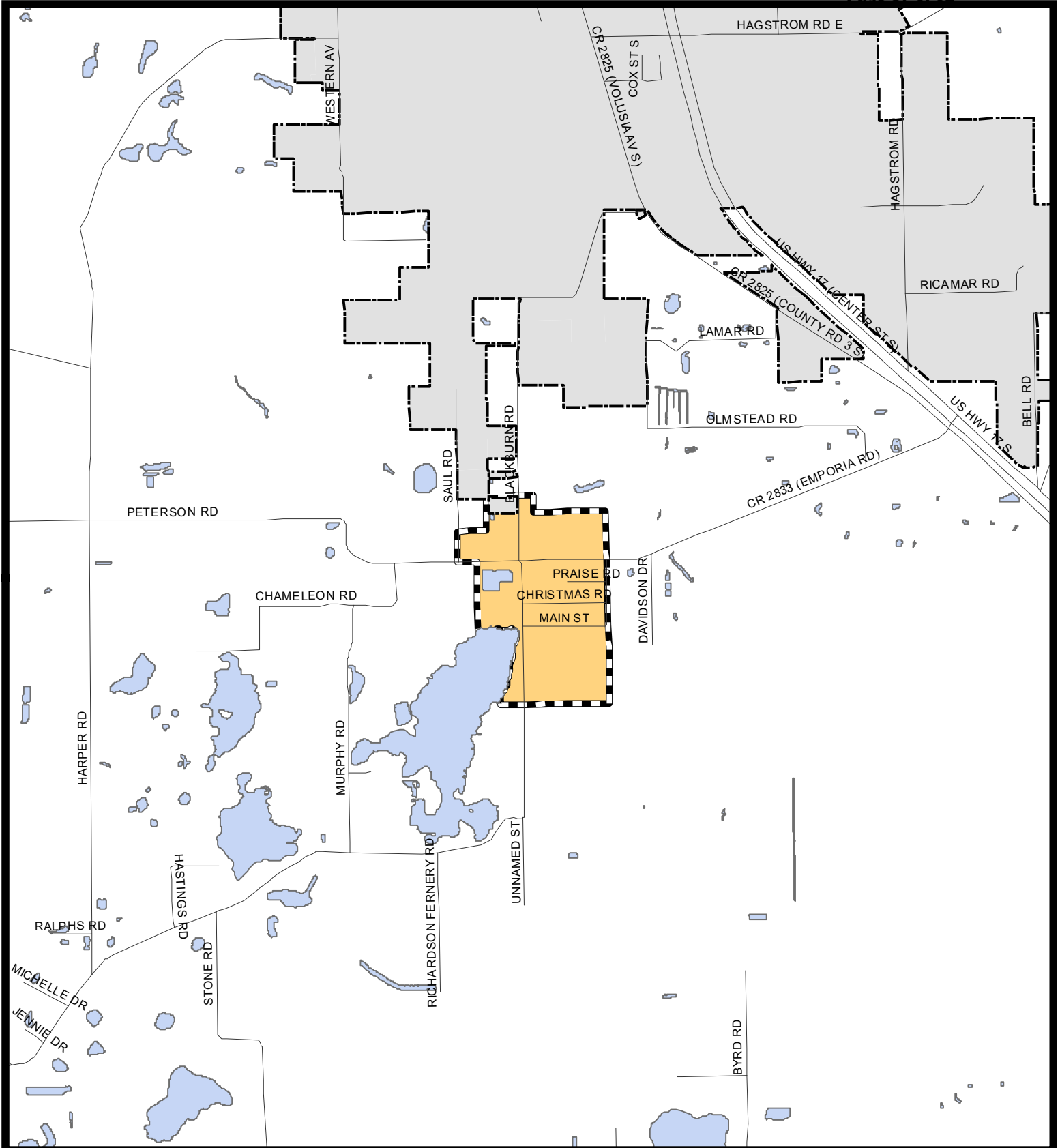


FIGURE 1-7F
RURAL COMMUNITY - EMPORIA



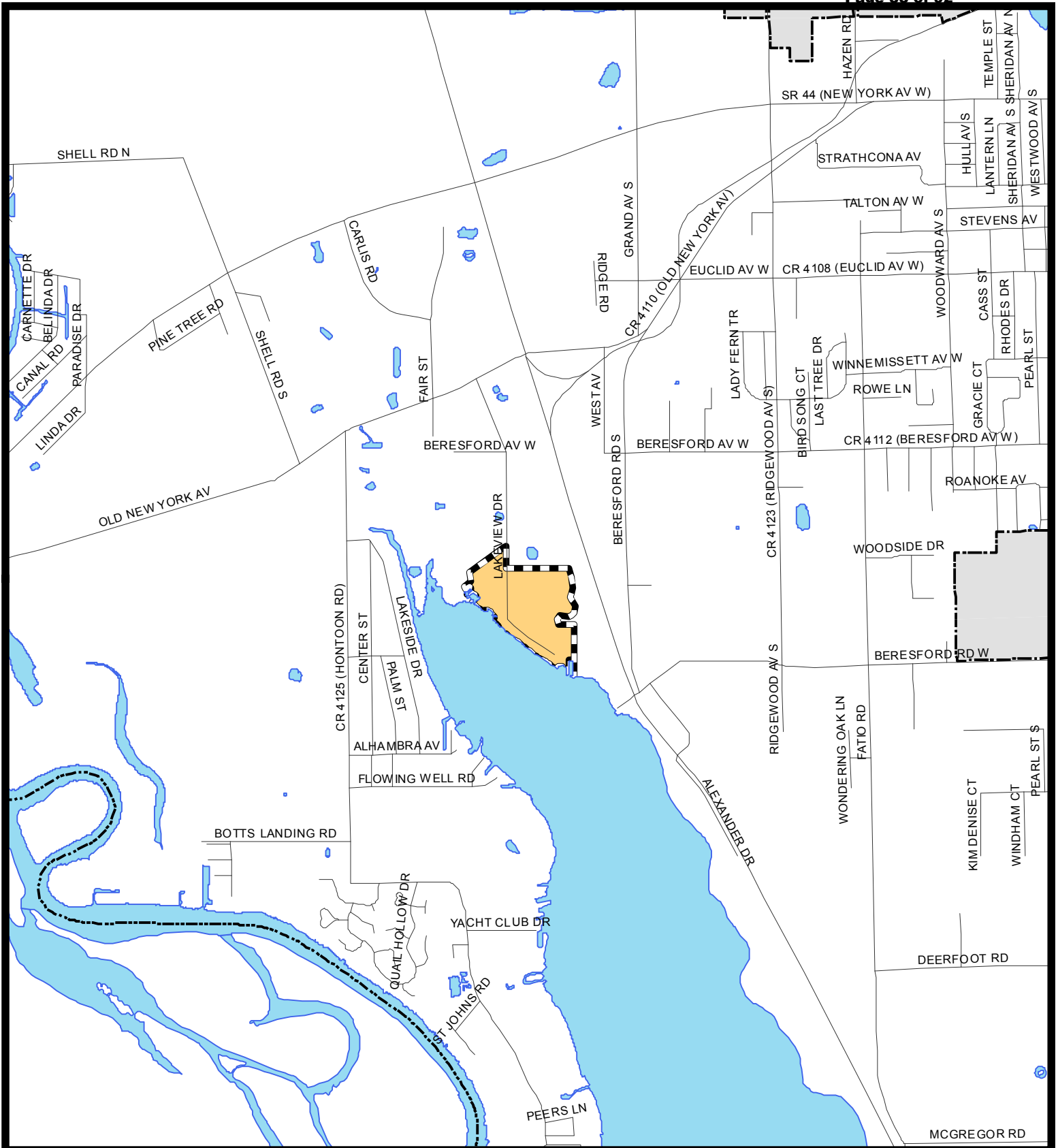


FIGURE 1-7N
RURAL RECREATION - LAKEVIEW



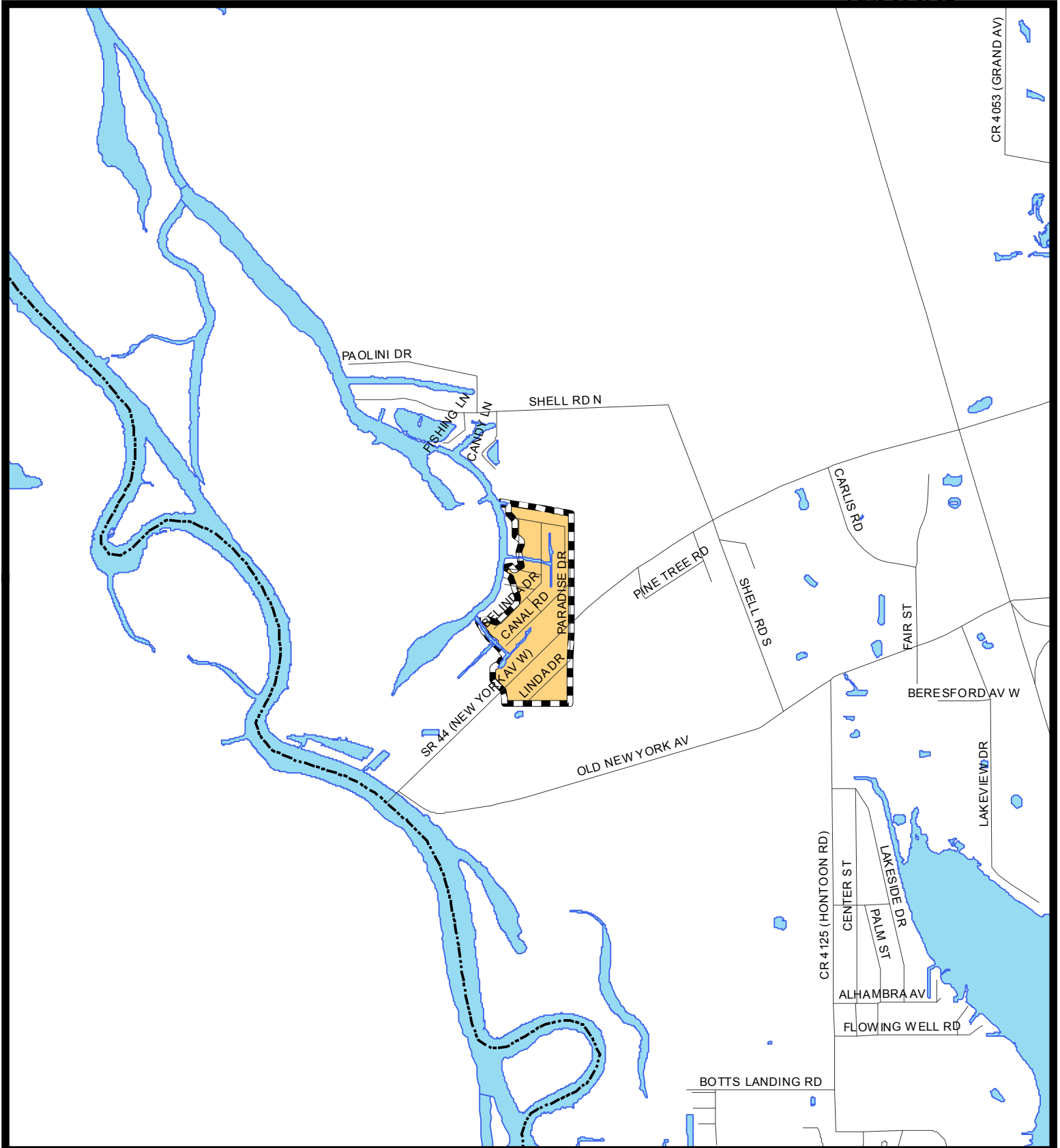


FIGURE 1-70
RURAL RECREATION - ST JOHNS GARDENS



PREPARED BY: VOLUSIA COUNTY GROWTH & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

1-11. Future Land Use Map/Plan Notations

Note: The following Future Land Use Map Notations have been adopted as a component of the Future Land Use Map under ~~9J-5.005(1)5, Florida Administrative Code.~~

Map Notation	Parcel Numbers or Legal Description	Acres	Adopted FLU Designation	Restriction	Ordinance
1	01-16-31-00-00-0010	20.92	Industrial	Development of the parcel shall be limited to a Floor Area Ratio of 0.6.	2007-46
2	01-16-31-00-00-0010	5.14	Industrial	Development of the parcel shall be limited to a Floor Area Ratio of 0.6.	2008-19
3	30-15-33-11-00-0010, 25-15-32-11-00-0010, 25-15-32-11-00-0020, 25-15-32-07-00-0021, 25-15-32-07-00-0020, 25-15-32-07-00-0010, 25-15-32-00-00-0049, 25-15-32-00-00-0048, 25-15-32-00-00-0040, 36-15-32-00-00-0039, and that part of 39-15-32-53-01-0010 to the east and south of Bellevue Ave. approximately 460 feet to the west of the west ROW line of Clyde Morris Blvd.	226.00	Public/Semi-Public	Development of the parcels taken together shall be limited to a maximum of 118,583 Average Daily Trips. This property will not be zoned residential or non-airside related industrial.	2008-28
4	28-16-30-00-00-0410 28-16-30-00-00-0070 28-16-30-01-00-0050	17.31	Commercial	Commercial uses shall not exceed 116,552 square feet.	2010-09
<u>5</u>	<u>26-13-31-00-00-0020,</u> <u>26-13-31-00-00-0024,</u> <u>26-13-31-00-00-0025, and</u> <u>26-13-31-00-00-0026</u>	<u>144.83</u>	<u>Mixed Use Zone - Planned</u>	<u>Development of parcels taken together shall generate no more than 8,808 daily external project trips.</u>	<u>2006-24</u>

-9J-5 reference no longer applicable.

-Table note 5 added to address amendment that was included in the text of Chapter 1, subsection B.2.n(b).

Figure 2-1 Final (for 13-002 adoption)
Thoroughfare Roadways
Volusia County, Florida

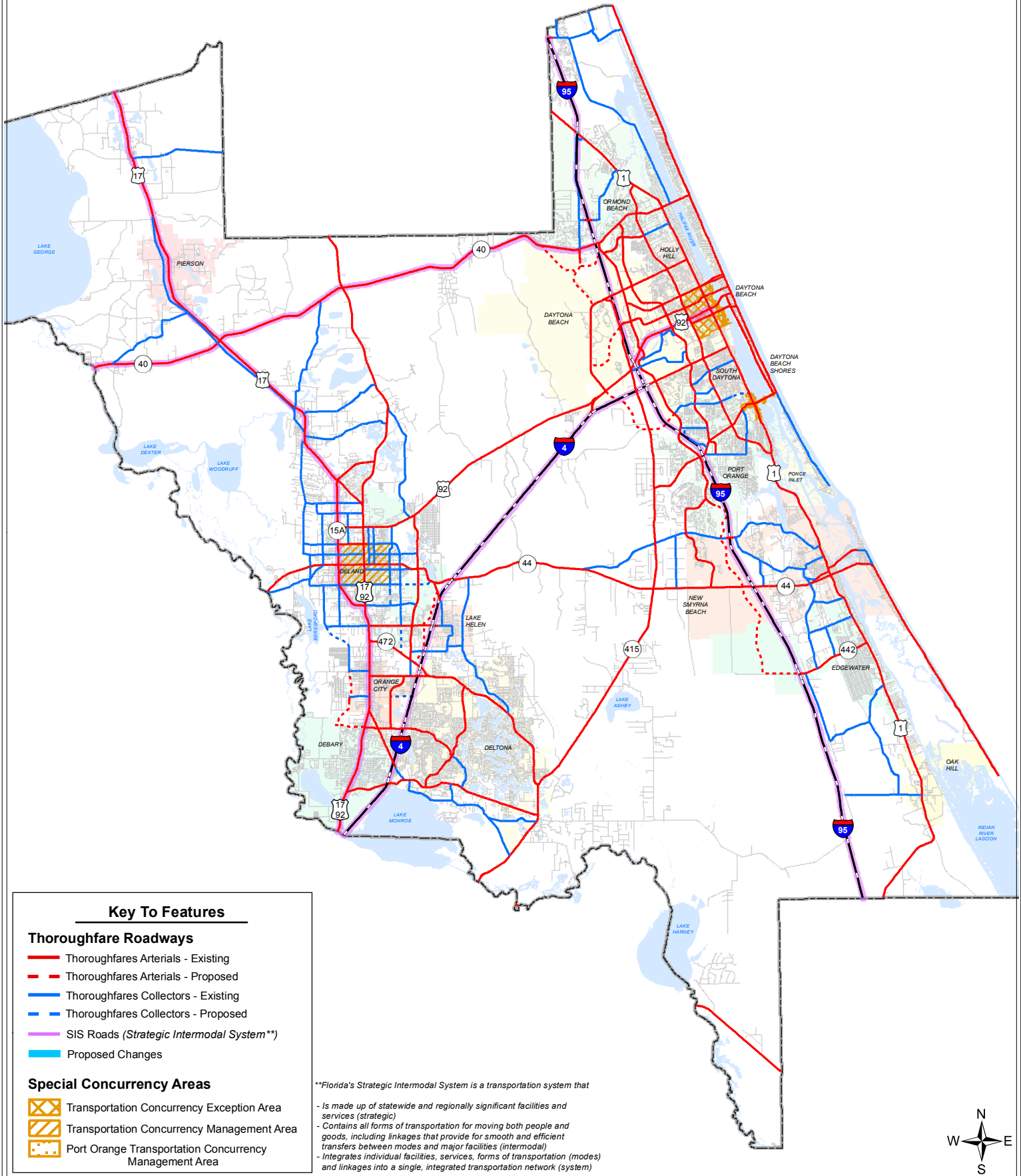


Figure 2-8
Scenic Corridors 2025 Map
Volusia County, Florida

