

# OB Life Questions

## Topic: General/Financial

- 1. Very informative presentations. Where were the City Council members, Commissioners & Mayor?**

This community engagement series is conducted in the same manner as the Community Conversation Workshops in 2015. At the time, our UCF Institute of Government Facilitator Marilyn Crotty recommended a format to ensure meetings are conducted in an environment where citizens are comfortable sharing their opinions and in an atmosphere as free from politics as possible. We invited our elected officials to welcome and help kick-off the meetings, after which they traditionally leave. This helps create an open and inviting environment. Because we record and share each meeting on-line, the City Commission and the entire community can view the video of the workshops, as well as review the written questions asked and the city responses.
- 2. Will a bond be taken out?**

The City periodically obtains revenue bonds for a variety of City projects and programs, such as the recent Water and Sewer Revenue Bond, Series 2017 awarded to Center State Bank by the City Commission on May 16, 2017 for the 2" Water Main Replacement (Peninsula and Mainland), WTP Elevated Water Tank, and Breakaway Trails Elevated Reclaimed Water Tank Rehab projects. The City Commission will be reviewing information from these meetings during the 2019 strategic plan update.
- 3. How can Ormond Bch meet all the needs (septic & transportation by being the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest taxed city in Volusia)?**

The City has an annual budgeting process which balances available funding and identified needs. As additional funding becomes available from all sources (grants, partnerships, etc.) an opportunity to advance additional projects becomes available.
- 4. How does Ormond coordinate w/Holly Hill & Miami? (e.g. Margaritaville)**

The City coordinates with a variety of outside organizations on a regular and routine basis to address a variety of issues of mutual concern. Additionally, we have mutual aid agreements for a variety of services when needed by us or other nearby governmental agencies including Holly Hill, Daytona Beach, and Volusia County.

With regards to Margaritaville, the City of Ormond Beach has met with the City of Daytona Beach and Margaritaville representatives and expressed the importance of how traffic is managed with the development of the project. The Margaritaville project is required to provide traffic analysis to the Florida Department of Transportation and Volusia County. Ormond Beach staff is also reviewing this traffic impact analysis. Ormond Beach staff continues to monitor the project and recently attended the City of Daytona Beach Planning Board meeting on the Margaritaville development abutting West Granada Boulevard.
- 5. Is any landscaping planned for Clyde Morris including an Ormond Beach “kiosk” as seen on other streets!**

At present, there are not any plans to install landscaped medians or an Ormond Beach “kiosk” on Clyde Morris, which is a County roadway.
- 6. How long does it take for questions to be answered on time?**

City Staff makes every attempt to answer questions submitted as part of The OB Life series as efficiently as possible. Staff’s first priority, however, is to ensure responses are thorough and accurate. All questions and answers are posted and available on the City’s website as soon as possible.
- 7. What is Ormond Beach doing about the homeless?**

The City continues to partner with various organizations such as Hope Place, First Step Shelter and Halifax Urban Ministries to address the homelessness in our area.

8. **What does the Country Club Golf Course pay for reclaimed water?**

Both Oceanside and Tomoka Oaks pay 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.

a. **Are the mains metered to compare to billed usage?**

No.

b. **When will account & payable for 2017 be posted on internet – only through April now?**

The City is releasing a new transparency platform that will provide significant upgrades for citizens. The anticipated release date is October and it will include the mentioned information.

c. **How much profit does bulk water rates make?**

The City sets rate to cover costs only not to generate a profit.

9. **With the ½ cent sales tax proposed, what portion will the City be able to put towards water quality efforts?**

The current half cent sales tax proposal is on hold. The City had prepared the following preliminary list of priorities for consideration at the time that the sales tax was being discussed:

Water Quality:

- Phase 2 Downtown Master Plan Improvements
- South Peninsula reclaimed water expansion, phase 3
- Central Park Stormwater, phase 2 pump station

Septic Tank Conversions:

- Hidden Hills septic tank conversion

Transportation Category (Roads):

- Hand Avenue Extension
- I-95/US 1 Interchange
- Ormond Crossing Signalization Improvements
- Williamson Blvd. Widening (Hand Ave to LPGA Blvd.)
- Hand Avenue Widening (Shangri La to Williamson Blvd.)
- Tymber Creek Widening (Peruvian Lane to Airport Road)
- Business Drive Extension
- Ormond Crossing Collector Road Improvements
- Pineland Trail Improvement (outside of Ormond Crossing)
- Roadway Resurfacing

Transportation Category (Trails):

- US 1 Shared Use Path
- Tomoka State Path Multi-Use Trail
- Thompson Creek Multi-Use Path
- Sanchez Multi-Use Path

10. **Why doesn't the City charge less money to put City water and sewage into areas where people have well and septic? Maybe more would consider the change (projected cost for -).**

The cost of providing water and sewer connections must be recovered in order for the utility to remain a viable enterprise which supports utility infrastructure and other City services.

11. **What action is the City taking in regard to the rising oceans issue, the use of electric vehicles, the use of solar energy, and the algal crisis?**

City staff actively participates in activities with other municipalities to be informed and plan for regional action that addresses the many changes that we are facing and anticipate facing. Among the recent events attended by City staff are the Regional Resiliency Action Plan Stakeholder Workshop presented by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council that discussed sea level rise (resiliency), and the River to Sea Transportation Planning Organization's (R2CTPO) Annual Retreat presented jointly by the R2CTPO and Volusia County Association for Responsible Development (VCARD) whose theme of the "Future of Transportation Technology" focused on a number of transportation topics including electric vehicles, adaptive traffic technology, and changing transportation demographics. As issues arise, City Staff will continue to strive to be informed and create and/or participate in the creation of plans that address the future issues that affect the City.

**12. Why was Environmental Citizen Advisory Board eliminated?**

The City Commission 2010 advisory board workshop indicated that both the Environmental Advisory Board and Planning Board were tasked with reviewing regulations (Land Development Code and Comprehensive Plan amendments) since the regulations were placed into the Land Development Code.

**13. Does the City have an Environmental Advisory Committee? If not, why?**

Please refer to Question #12.

**14. The Environmental Board became the Planning board – How many people on the Planning Board are developers, and who are they?**

Planning Board members are governed by Section 1-15 of the Land Development Code and appointed by the City Commission. Please visit the City website for more information:

<https://www.ormondbeach.org/224/Planning-Board>

**15. Why can't we reduce our solid waste disposal to only once week, rather than twice a week?**

Once a week service was considered in 2014 when the City adopted the current contract with Waste Pro. At that time, the City Commission opted to keep the frequency of our waste disposal service at twice a week.

We are entering the fifth year of that 5 yr. contract. In 2019, the City Commission will consider whether to re-bid, renew or extend the contract for solid waste services within the City of Ormond Beach.

**16. When is City Manager leaving?**

Thank you for your comment.

**a. When will staff level be discussed?**

Thank you for your comment.

**b. Why spend so much on Planning?**

Thank you for your comment.

**c. Why set so many tables knowing residents are losing interest in this?**

Thank you for your comment.

**Topic: Wetlands**

**17. What does Mr. Henderson mean by "impaired" when he talks about the Tomoka & Halifax Rivers?**

Impaired Waters means a waterbody or waterbody segment does not meet the water quality standards as established, due in part or in whole to pollutants from point or non-point sources. The Clean Water Act requires each state to establish a list of impaired water bodies, a prioritization of those impaired waters and the maximum amount of a pollutant that can enter the waterbody. The establishment of this pollutant level creates a target for reduction of those pollutants.

**18. What is biggest contribution to local waters being classified as "impaired"? Septic tanks? Stormwater overflow? Other?**

Waterways being classified as being identified as impaired comes from a combination of factors rather than a single source included in these factors is the leaching from septic tanks, runoff of fertilizer as the discharge of

other pollutants from stormwater discharge.

**19. What's being done to clean up Halifax River?**

The first step in cleaning up the Halifax River was the recent expansion of the boundaries of the Indian River Lagoon (north to Highbridge), and designation of this waterway segment as an impaired waterway. Currently no standards for pollutant reduction have been established; as such the biggest effort is being taken to educate citizens to use proper behaviors and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the river.

**20. How often is the water in the Tomoka basin and the Halifax River in OB tested and where are the results posted?**

Monthly sampling of water quality currently is performed by Volusia County Environmental Management. A good overview of their efforts is presented at:

<https://www.volusia.org/services/growth-and-resource-management/environmental-management/pollution-control/water-quality.shtml>

**21. Is a small isolated wetland of any major use?**

Small, isolated wetlands function to provide elements of flood control and ecosystem habitat. Although smaller isolated wetlands are typically of a lower quality, the quality and function of wetlands are evaluated on a case by case basis. The Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM) described by Mr. Henderson provides a method of equating wetland areas accounting for their size and connectivity among other factors.

**22. Are there any wetlands between the river and I-95 adjacent to Granada Blvd?**

Yes, there are multiple locations adjacent to Granada Blvd. between the Halifax River and I-95 that have been identified as wetlands. Slide # 11 in the presentation titled "Wetlands in Ormond Beach" shows the locations of wetland vegetation within City Limits. Specifically along Granada Blvd., wetlands vegetation can be found adjacent to Thompson's Creek (between US 1 and Orchard Street), Laurel Creek (between Orchard Street and Nova Road), Misner's branch (between Nova Road and Old Tomoka Road), and near Chelsea Place.

**23. Specifically how did OB expand county wetland regulations?**

The Ormond Beach Wetlands Ordinance uses the Volusia County Wetlands Standards as its basis, from that it provides additional standards regarding wetland buffers along the Halifax River, Tomoka River, and North US 1 mosquito ditches. Guidance is also provided with regards to steps that should be taken during construction and with regards to wetlands mitigation.

**24. Why were wetland rules weakened in 2009?**

The key components of the previous wetland standards (2009 standards) were the wetland classification system that limits impacts to on-site wetlands and the requirement to mitigate any wetland impacts allowed on-site or adjacent to the site. The City adopted wetland regulations (today's standards) consistent with St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County. These wetland standards stress preservation and protection and connectivity of major ecological systems, with less significance placed on smaller wetlands that are isolated with emphasis on the protection of major wetland/upland areas that provide for connected system(s). Wetland mitigation is determined specific to each site based upon the Unified Methodology for Wetland Mitigation (UMAM) and can occur on-site, off-site, or purchase of mitigation bank credits. Modifications to the wetland standards were reviewed by Environmental Advisory Board, Planning Board and acted upon by the City Commission.

**25. Why did St. Johns Water Mngmnt relax the wetlands rules in 2009?**

St. Johns Water Management District did not relax the wetland rules in 2009. Also please refer to question #23 above.

**26. How and why did the development of "wetlands" come about?**

The establishment of wetlands regulations also provided for the measures that are necessary to address the impacts to wetlands that may be unavoidable during the development of a property. Most municipalities and regulatory agencies acknowledge mitigation methods that allow for the alteration of smaller, lower quality wetlands in order to allow for projects that with their development provide mitigation measures that maintain or

increase wetlands function.

**27. What measures are in place to protect wetland when commercial or residential projects are put forward?**

Developer's submitting projects for review, residential or commercial, are subject to a review of the project with regards to the wetlands regulations of the City of Ormond Beach and either St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) or Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Included in the information that is required of developers is a survey of the wetlands assessment by a qualified wetlands scientist. The wetlands limits presented on the survey provided by the developer represents an agreed upon collaboration between the developer's wetlands consultant and the SJRWMD/FDEP wetlands scientist. Review of the project by the City of Ormond Beach begins with the priority of avoiding impacts to wetlands, followed by minimization of impacts, and mitigation as a final option.

**28. How many tons of dirt were required to cover the wetlands on W. Granada where the forest was clear-cut?**

The south side of Granada Point project impacted an isolated .31 acre wetland and a ditch of .143 acres. The volume of fill for Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3 and Unit 4 is approximately 35,200 cubic yards. The north side of Granada Point project impacted 3.045 acres of wetlands and the volume of fill material was approximately 7,250 cubic yards. The volume of fill material was obtained from the excavation of the onsite stormwater management/compensating storage pond.

**a. Where did the dirt come from?**

The fill material was obtained from the stormwater and compensating pond within the Granada Pointe project.

**29. How many tons of dirt were required to fill the wetlands on W Granada where the forest was clear-cut?**

Please refer to Question #28.

**a. Where did the dirt come from?**

Please refer to Question #28.

**b. Spraker: No answer to Part I**

Please refer to Question #28.

**30. Explain wetland mitigation rules.**

The Land Development Code states the purpose of mitigation is to compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments through the creation of new wetlands, enhancement of existing wetlands or reestablishment of wetlands which are no longer functioning due to significant alteration in the past. The City accepts the mitigation of the Saint Johns River Water Management District. Mitigation is based on the type of wetland under the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM) and can occur on-site or off-site within a wetland mitigation banks.

**31. What are mitigation banks?**

Mitigation banks are tracts of land that contain wetlands and uplands that are preserved to mitigate or offset the loss of other wetlands. Applicants can purchase credits in mitigation banks within a project's basin. An example of a mitigation bank is the Flagler County portion of the Ormond Crossings project called the Lake Swamp mitigation bank.

**Topic: Trees**

**32. Why weren't large trees kept at Granada Point?**

The Granada Pointe project is 32.58 acres and includes lands on the north and south side of Granada Boulevard. The project preserved 10 acres of land that includes 18 historic trees and a number of specimen trees. The 10 acres connects to other land that has been placed under conservation from projects such as

Olive Grove and the North Orchard storage facility, as well as the Three Chimney's property. The large trees on the south side of the project were unable to be kept based on the required filling of the property, creation of a stormwater and compensating storage pond, utility work, and the realignment of Tomoka Avenue.

**a. How many historic trees were removed from where the Wawa will be?**

The site contained 34 historic trees, of which 4 were diseased/dead. Of the 30 healthy historic trees, 11 historic trees were removed from the land area south of Granada Boulevard. There are 19 historic trees located in the northern portion (north of Granada Boulevard) of Granada Pointe that shall remain. The project saved 63.3% of the healthy historic trees and removed 36.7% of the healthy historic trees.

**33. Did the developer of the Granada Pointe project pay for permits for tree removal?**

The tree removal, preservation, replanting, and buffers were reviewed and approved as part of the Site Plan Review Committee approval after City Commission action on the Planned Business Development. An engineering permit was issued and paid for to perform the improvements on the approved site plan.

**34. If tree removal is to be approved before a developer begins work, what in the hell happened to Granada Pointe?**

The Granada Pointe project is 32.58 acres and includes lands on the north and south side of Granada Boulevard. The project was approved to clear the south portion of the property and provide tree preservation in the 10 acres on the north side of the property and abutting Bennett Lane. The project shall replant landscaping along the buffer area and each individual site plan will also have landscape plantings.

**35. Why were the trees in the medians in the Village subdivision removed?**

The Village Subdivision HOA requested the removals so they could re-landscape the first median/island.

**a. What are the criteria for tree removal for a residence?**

The Land Development Code requires 1 tree for every 2,500 SF in the REA zoning district (5+ acres) and 1 tree for every 1,500 in all other residential areas. One tree is required in the front and rear yard. Mitigation for tree removal can use existing trees on-site, replanting or payment into the tree fund (if not sufficient planting area). Tree removals for existing single-family houses are reviewed and permitted by the Neighborhood Improvements Division who can be contacted at (386) 676-3352.

**36. Re: Tree preservation. Do any of the mitigation or landscaping regs. require native FL trees & plants to replace what is destroyed?**

Yes. The Land Development Code requires a percentage of native plant materials and drought tolerant plantings.

**37. Why can't the person who is responsible for tree removal permits determine how many trees a residential property should have?**

Please see the answer to #35 and contact Neighborhood Improvements Division (386) 676-3352 for any questions on residential tree removal permits.

**38. Why haven't the City or residents been required to replace the trees that the past hurricanes have destroyed?**

There currently aren't any rules or regulations at the local, state or federal level which require the replacement of trees lost to hurricanes or other natural disasters.

**Topic: Saint Johns River Water Management District**

**39. Are the areas which recharge the aquifer protected from being developed?**

The establishment of the Volusia County Environmental Core Overlay (ECO Corridor) provides perpetual protection of some of the County's most environmentally sensitive areas. This corridor, predominantly running north – south through the center of the county represents the most important recharge area in the county. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>.

**40. Will deplete the aquifer cause sinkholes?**

Sinkholes are natural processes of erosion to Florida's limestone terrain that occur over thousands of years; generally occurring in areas where limestone is found in close proximity (within a few hundred feet) of ground surface. Although many natural sinkholes cannot be prevented; through water conservation and drought restrictions water tables can be kept high, reducing the incidence that sinkhole formation will be triggered during drought conditions. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>.

**41. Why is there not a limited enforcement of raw sewage discharge from anchor-outs (boat-bums)?**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard jointly regulate Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs); each of these agencies has adopted regulations and performance standards regarding MSDs which regulates the level of treatment required for different types of devices. Per Section 312 of the Clean Water Act, the discharge of waste by MSDs are enforced by the U.S. Coast Guard. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>.

**a. S.J.R.W.M. Do not enforce Paton (Private aids to navigation) –Why-**

Private aids to navigation are regulated by the U.S. Coast Guard, the Code of Federal Regulations (33 CFR 66.01-5) provides a means to establish privately maintained aids to navigation. This process includes an application through the Coast Guard. Review of proposed private aids to navigation is also performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers who determined whether a proposed sign, etc. creates an obstruction to navigation. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>.

**42. Who sets the standards by which it is determined whether a proposed water use project is harmful or not?**

Dependent upon the project, regulations are set individually, or collectively by the St. Johns River Water Management and Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Additional regulations may be in place by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and as related to the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>.

**43. What is status on salt water intrusion?**

Salt water is present throughout the aquifer, deep below freshwater. Salt water intrusion occurs when wells are drilled too deep, or when freshwater is pumped from the aquifer at a rate faster than recharge can occur. All drinking water throughout the City of Ormond Beach comes from the same wells and is processed at our lone treatment facility. By implementing conservation practices, alternative water supply programs, and restricting water use during drought periods, we can reduce the likelihood of withdrawing freshwater at a rate that exceeds recharge and promotes the likelihood of saltwater intrusion of our potable water production wells, as well as private irrigation wells both on the Mainland and the Peninsula. See the Saint Johns River Water Management District website for more information: <https://www.sjrwmd.com/>

**44. What is being done to prevent salt water from getting into the water table for residents living on the Peninsula?**

See response to Number 43.

**45. What protections are in place or planned to protect our public water supply from hackers, terrorists or the mentally ill?**

A number of security measures have been set in place to safeguard our public water supply system, many of which having been established following the events of September 11, 2001. These confidential measures were enacted to prevent disruptive and dangerous actions from occurring to our raw water source (wells), disinfection process, and distribution system.

## **Topic: Stormwater**

### **46. Where is the Bennett Lake (Lane) Pump Station?**

The Bennett Lane pump station is located at the end of Bennett Lane, along Laurel Creek at the discharge of the northernmost Central Park Lake (just north of Hammock Lane).

### **47. When the City reduces the water level in the 5 lakes of Central Park, where does the water go?**

It is pumped into Laurel Creek, north of Bennett Lane and eventually crosses Wilmette into the marshlands adjacent to US1 and the Tomoka River.

#### **a. I have been to the dyke at Bennett Lane, have does it work?**

The overflow weir at the Bennett Lane pump station works as a drainage control structure, ensuring that the normal water elevation of the Central Park Lakes are maintained which allows for the treatment of runoff by these lakes. The additional benefit of maintaining this elevation allows for a maintenance of the aesthetics of the lakes.

### **48. What is low impact development? Please define.**

Low Impact Development (LID) is a term that represents stormwater management and the comprehensive approach to land development required to mimic the inherent nature of a site's hydrology and the interface of the subject property with the lands, waters, and natural systems downstream from the property.

In order to achieve the ultimate goal of improving upon the efficiency of traditional stormwater management, the LID approach decentralizes the traditional "bottom of the hill" method of treatment and attenuation and manages the process at the source of runoff through the use of the small scale treatment techniques; connected in what is often referred to as a "Treatment Train".

The multiple elements are sometimes referred to as Integrated Management Practices (IMPs) and provide for a system that does not simply collect and convey runoff but rather provides for and encourages the infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, of runoff detaining it close to the source.

Some principles that should be integrated when using LID that can guide the project design towards sustainable site include:

1. Conservation of natural resources and site characteristics that provide natural functions associated with controlling, filtering, conveying, and storing stormwater
2. Minimization and disconnection of impervious surfaces.
3. Use of distributed small scale controls to route flows, control discharge, and mimic the site's pre-development hydrology to the maximum possible extent.
4. Maintenance of the pre-development travel time (time of concentration) by routing flows and controlling discharge in the post development condition.
5. Direct runoff to natural and created landscape areas that are conducive to infiltration.
6. Establishment of a program of public information to the property owners, employees, and residents / tenants.

### **49. Didn't OB have a Stormwater issue in last yr's Hurricane? What happened?**

The City of Ormond Beach didn't experience a significant stormwater issues associated with Hurricane Irma. We did, however, experience a significant surge in the river which impacted Beach Street and the City's riverside parks and many docks up and down the river.

### **50. Who determines if your street is in a flood zone? Especially if there wasn't any flood on that street – in over 30 years.**

Flood zones are classified based of their assessed flood risk. These zones range from Moderate to Low Risk Areas (which do not require flood insurance) to High Risk Areas (where flood insurance is mandatory to those who have federally backed mortgages for their property). The Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) publishes "Flood Insurance Rate Maps" (FIRMs) which shows those areas most prone to flooding. FIRMs are created by FEMA and are representations of Flood Insurance Studies that include detailed computer

modeling of areas which incorporate topographic information of the subject area. These FIRMs are used by the insurance companies to determine a property's risk factor for flooding. Streets and other public improvements can impact and better manage the stormwater so as to alter the flood risk of the surrounding areas. It is for this reason that drainage analyses accompany and are evaluated for all improvement projects (public or private) before the project is permitted. This helps ensure the appropriate maintenance and management of the flood zones in our area.

**51. Over normal streets what do you do for Stormwater flooding?**

The City makes every attempt to ensure that roadways are clear to travel as soon as possible following a storm event. Typically roadways clear as flood waters recede downstream from flooded roadways; in some events pumping is utilized, when possible, to facilitate the clearing of roadways. In some older neighborhoods, roadways have been utilized to provide additional peak storage volume for stormwater runoff in order to keep water levels below the finished floor elevation of structures. City staff maps and evaluates flooded areas following storms and reviews this information in the planning of future projects with a primary emphasis on measures to eliminate structure flooding followed closely by reducing roadway flooding.

**52. Why has the City not corrected the ditches of Pineland Trl to carry drainage properly to prevent the water backing up on private property to collect fertilizers, agriculture, animal waste, chemicals of spraying, etc. that only HARMS our river you say you wanted to protect?**

Pineland Trail was conveyed to the City through an interlocal agreement with Volusia County executed in September, 2012. The City is currently in the process of verifying whether the current ditches are performing as intended.

**Topic: Water Supply**

**53. With Margaritaville, two new developments on Clyde Morris, all the new businesses etc. going up on Granada, will we have ample water for so much at once?**

The City of Ormond Beach has included the expansion of its water distribution system to future development in its Utilities Master Plan and Consumptive Use Permitting. As presented by Brad Blais the City has capacity to meet current and projected flows into the next decade and beyond.

**54. Is water from our aquafer, rivers or springs being sold to out-of-state companies? If so, why?**

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) currently permits through its Consumptive Use Permitting (CUP) Program the withdrawal of water from the Floridan Aquifer for commercial uses including beverage production and water bottling. As shown in the slides by Jennifer Mitchell, permitted water use by Commercial, Industrial, and Mining activities accounts for approximately 11% of the water use in the SJRWMD region. Commercial users are held to high standards in permitting and must provide justification of their request to withdraw to SJRWMD as well as monitoring data to account for their activities.

**55. Is there any plan for City H2O to be available to unincorporated Ormond West of Hunter's Ridge?**

The City has no current plans to expand its water utility service area beyond its current limits to the unincorporated areas west of Hunter's Ridge.

**56. When lakes are "drawn down" where is the water going?**

The draw down of lakes is a result of fluctuating groundwater levels. Ground water levels are seasonal and can be further affected by rainfall, groundwater withdrawal, and the proximity of a lake to other water bodies in a region.

**57. Water supply is good during wet years, but how do you supplement supply during dry years?**

The modeling performed for our water supply and distribution system accounts for seasonal fluctuations, including "dry years" to ensure that sufficient supply is available to meet our current and future demands.

**58. How are you handling low water pressure in N. Peninsula (Ormond by the Sea)?**

The City has engaged in a series of watermain replacement projects where older, undersized mains that were identified as having low water pressure, poor water quality, or other maintenance issues were replaced with mains that meet current standards. In many locations 2-inch water mains are being replaced with new 8 inches in diameter mains. Distribution lines in Ormond By the Sea have been included in this replacement program,

with over 3.25 miles of water main replaced providing upgraded service to more than 750 residences in Ormond By the Sea over the past five years. The City will continue to identify and upgrade mains needing replacement as necessary.

## **Topic: Water Quality**

**59. When and why is fluoride added to the water since it may cause health problems esp. for children?**

In 1957 a referendum was held during the general election with the following question presented to the qualified electors of the City: "Shall there be enacted by the City of Ormond Beach, Florida, an ordinance to provide for the introduction of approximately one part of fluorine to every million parts of water distributed to consumers through the Municipal Water Plant?" The voters approved the referendum and shortly thereafter the city began a program to add fluoride to the water distribution system, which continues to this day. Section 11-1 of the City of Ormond Beach Code of Ordinances directs the City Utilities Division to include fluoride as an additive to the City's water supply at a level of one part of fluoride to every one million parts of water distributed.

**60. Why do we continue to put fluoride in the water?**

See response to Question #59.

**61. When will the DEP seriously start mandating the replacement of septic tanks?**

Thank you for your comment.

**62. Re: Mr. Blais' chart about septic to sewer – What are the plans to change septic to sewer for those neighborhoods inside City limits?**

The City has included septic to sewer conversion in its utilities master plan; staff is currently exploring funding sources to reduce the burden of conversion to the City and affected residents.

**a. Why is the City funding a study to examine septic to sewer on N. Penn before the neighborhood in the City limits are connected?**

The city does not currently have a study funded for this purpose.

**63. Is there a report to view by the public into the septic to sewer conversion?**

A link to the City of Ormond Beach Utilities Master Plan is provided on this meeting's webpage, Section 8.4 of this document deals directly with the Sewer Retrofit Program.

**64. What % of households/businesses are hooked up to reuse?**

Approximately 2,700 of the City's 22,200 utility customers, roughly twelve percent, are connected to reuse.

**65. Re: Reclaimed Water Goals. How do we plan on increasing it from 68% and who will pay for that?**

The 68% reclaimed water utilization rate was based on flows prior to the expansion of the reclaimed water distribution network on the South Peninsula. As properties on the South Peninsula connect and begin utilizing reclaimed water it is expected that this utilization rate will increase to well over 70%. This expansion as well as improvements to the West Ormond system currently in design were both financed through the help of SJRWMD cost share program with the balance coming from Utility fees.

**66. When will reclaimed H2O go to Southern Pines subdivision?**

The City currently has no plans to extend reclaimed water to the Southern Pines subdivision.

**67. Will the Waste Water Treatment Plant ever fully stop discharge to Strickland's Creek/Tomoka & Halifax Rivers?**

Although increased use of reclaimed water allows the City to greatly reduce its effluent flow to the Halifax River, we will continue to require the ability to discharge to account for seasonal fluctuations in usage as well as storm infiltration.

**68. Will the reclaimed water treatment on Wilmette be able to handle all the new developments or will the residents have to pay thru taxes for additional tanks or updating it?**

The City's wastewater plant is sized to meet our current and projected future needs. The City has taken a measured approach to expansion of its reclaimed water distribution system to prevent shortages to current customers.

**69. Is Ormond Bch working with Volusia County to insure we don't get red tide? If so, what is being done?**  
The state and county are responsible for monitoring and regulating this issue.

**70. What happens to our treatment capacity after 2035?**  
The City updates its Utility Master Plan at regular intervals and will do so well in advance of 2035 in order to plan for improvements that may be required beyond our current projections.

**71. How has growth West of I-95 been accounted for w/WTP & OBWRF?**  
See response to Questions #57 and #68.

**72. Why doesn't Stormwater go right into City treatment plant as in California?**  
According to EPA, fewer than 800 cities in the U.S. operate combined sewer systems. Combined sewers were an early attempt to manage wastewater collection and flood control in older U.S. cities. During periods of heavy rainfall, as we can experience in Florida, the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. Systems that utilize combined sewers and combined sewer overflows are a major water pollution concern for cities that utilize them.

**73. I like that idea of using reclaimed water to water lawns but believe the City should charge 5-6 dollars a month to encourage use a amortize infrastructure cost over a longer period of time.**  
Thank you for your comment.

**74. What is the effect of increased development on Water Management? Quality?**  
See response to Questions #57 and #68.

**75. Is reclaimed water safe for vegetable gardens irrigation?**  
The use of reclaimed water is not recommended for use in the irrigation of edible crops.

**76. How safe is reuse water for garden use or pets to drink?**  
See response to Question #75. The use of reclaimed water has been determined to be safe to irrigate yards and flowering plants. Reclaimed water should not be used to drink by humans or pets, or for the filling of swimming pools. A fact sheet about reclaimed water, put together by the City, is included on this meetings website page to provide additional information.

77. See scan below:

REGARDING:

What/When/Where: PICKETING OF THE OB LIFE SERIES, Thursday Aug. 30, 5:30-6:30, Intersection of Granada Blvd. and Booth Road (in front of Calvary Christian Academy entrance)

In good faith, we attended and sat through the first two workshops of the OB Life series. We have decided to protest the third workshop for the following reasons:

- 1) The purpose of the workshops was to hear from the citizens, yet the format has turned out to be much less interactive than was indicated or anticipated.
- 2) We believe the Workshop is largely a public relations stunt for the incumbents, (at a taxpayer cost of at least \$35,000). The Mayor and Commissioners, with name tags identifying themselves as such, are in attendance prior to the meeting, greeting guests and shaking hands. They are formally introduced at the very beginning of the meeting, then immediately following the introduction and commencement of the workshop, the elected officials (with the exception of one) exit the building and leave the workshop.
- 3) In 2015, the City held a similar forum in which it sought input from the citizens. The general consensus was the two characteristics most valued in Ormond Beach were the History and the Environment. The City knew then how most residents felt, yet their actions have proven dismissive of those values.
- 4) The topic of this particular workshop on the Environment is particularly insulting and hypocritical, in that CANDO2 in March 2018 requested the restoration of wetland and development rules, and adherence to Low-Impact Development principles. The Commission has never responded to this request.

In addition, for the past several years, Ken and Julie Sipes have shared with the City Commission information on LID, which has been ignored. The development in Ormond Beach over the past few years has shown a disregard for the Environment. Talk is cheap; the Commission's actions have spoken for themselves.

- 5) At the workshop on Transportation and Livable Communities on July 24, speaker Mariam Ghyabi, has conflict-of-interests: a) She has contributed to the campaigns of the incumbents, and b) She is the CEO of Ghyabi and Associates, a transportation and engineering firm in Ormond Beach. Much of the workshop centered on the proposal of the Hand Avenue Extension, of which the speakers seemed to be endorsing. Ms. Ghyabi's businesses profits from bridge-building.
- 6) At the July 24 Workshop, a question was asked about the proposed Wawa gas station on Granada Boulevard. A speaker indicated the property was zoned for a gas station, which is untrue because gas stations are Special Exceptions. Nobody present from the City - one Commissioner, Planning Board Members, City Staff - corrected the misrepresentation.
- 7) At the July 24 Workshop, a question was asked about the possible removal of medians along Granada Boulevard. This is something that has been discussed at and are in the minutes of previous City meetings, yet those in attendance did not acknowledge that there had been such discussions.

*Disclaimer: Our decision to picket is no reflection on the independent company that was hired to moderate the workshops.*

Website: <http://www.candotwo.org/>

Facebook: CANDO 2 Ormond

Thank you for your comment.