

## DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Any development in a floodplain requires a building permit according to Chapter 3, Section 20 of the Land Development Code. To obtain a flood zone determination or to discuss any related inquiries, please call the Planning Department at 386-676-3238. The Ormond Beach Building Department may be able to provide a FEMA elevation certificate for structures built after 1991 and located inside special flood hazard areas. For more information, or if you suspect illegal floodplain development is occurring, please call the Building Department, 386-676-3233.

## SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The City of Ormond Beach requires that if the cost of reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvements to a building equals or exceeds 50% of the building's assessed tax value, the building must meet the same construction requirements as a new building. Substantially damaged buildings must also be brought up to the same standards (e.g., a residence damaged so that the cost of repairs equals or exceeds 50% of the building's value before it was damaged must be elevated above the base flood elevation). The assessed value of the structure, as listed by the Volusia County Property Appraiser's Office, shall be determined before the improvement is started. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, a determination would be made of what the assessed value was before the damage or destruction occurred.

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

A community can lose a portion of its drainage system carrying or storage capacity due to dumping, debris, soil erosion, sedimentation and overgrowth of vegetation. When this happens, flooding occurs more frequently and reaches higher elevations, subjecting otherwise protected properties to unnecessary risk of damage. Keep grass clippings and other debris out of storm water drainage systems to prevent clogging and loss of storm water storage and treatment capacity.

If you experience or are aware of any localized drainage problems, including illegal stream dumping, please call the Public Works Department at 386-676-3220.



# CITY OF ORMOND BEACH

## PLANNING DEPARTMENT

## FLOOD FACTS

### CONTACT AND INFORMATION NUMBERS

City of Ormond Beach Emergency Management

(386) 676-3220

Volusia County Citizen Information Center

1-866-345-0345 (toll free)

### General flood & emergency information

City of Ormond Beach

[www.ormondbeach.org](http://www.ormondbeach.org)

Volusia County

[www.volusia.org/emergency](http://www.volusia.org/emergency)

FEMA

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

National Weather Service

[www.srh.noaa.gov/mlb](http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mlb)

### Radio and TV Stations

AM/FM Radio	Television
WNDB 1150 AM	WESH Ch. 2
WELE 1380 AM	WKMG Ch. 6
WKRO 93.1 FM	WFTV Ch. 9
WHOG 95.7 FM	CFN News Ch. 13
WGNE 99.9 FM	WOFL Ch. 35
WVYB 103.3 FM	WB WKCF Ch. 18

## Important Property

## Protective Information

## For Residents

## And Property Owners

## FLOODING IN ORMOND BEACH

In Ormond Beach, the primary threat of flooding results from the "ponding" of water during heavy storms. Some flooding can result from overflow of small ditches and streams during significant storm events, especially when the ocean and river tides are running higher than normal. Since the City is relatively flat, however, storm water sometimes simply overwhelms street drainage and storm outfall devices. Leaves and other debris can clog storm drains, causing water to back up into low-lying areas. Residents are encouraged not to blow yard waste (i.e. grass clippings, leaves, and small branches) into the street to prevent clogging of the storm water grates and other similar devices. There are several areas throughout the City that have recurring flooding problems. South Beach Street and John Anderson Drive are fairly low-lying streets which quickly become inundated during significant storm events; not only during hurricane season, but also during the winter months, when "nor'easters" blow in off the ocean and often remain over the area for days, dumping huge quantities of rain on the area. The natural low point running the length of the peninsula side of the City (lying roughly between State Road A1A and John Anderson & Riverside Drive) is especially subject to the "ponding" effect. Many storm water catch basins are located in this area, but are often overwhelmed, causing minor flooding. On rare occasions, flood waters may invade the lower-lying homes in those areas. Other areas of the City subject to localized flooding include Hand Avenue (near Bostrom Lane and between Coolidge Avenue and Woodgate Court) and Fleming Avenue (between Laurel Oaks Drive and Aston Circle). The general area between the Florida East Coast railroad tracks and Nova Road is an area in which streets may flood, depending on the water levels in the streams and tributaries of the Tomoka River and neighborhood storm water retention ponds.

## THE FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM

In the event of a major storm, the City receives notification from Volusia County Emergency Management. Certain City departments are then put on alert. Local news media sources (radio and television) are notified and distribute instructions to the public. If needed, the City Fire and Police Departments may notify area residents by door-to-door personal contact, telephone and the use of sirens and public address systems. During significant storms, the City Police and Fire Departments monitor storm updates and pass information on to media sources for distribution.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of Ormond Beach works with Volusia County Emergency Management, the National Weather Service, and the National Hurricane Center to monitor flood and storm threats and advise the community accordingly. When a storm or flood threatens to impact the City, City staff monitors the event, relying on information from Volusia County and the National Weather Service for detailed and site specific information regarding storm conditions and flood threats. The National Weather Service issues updates, warnings and evacuation notices.

## FLOOD SAFETY MEASURES

Protective measures can be taken to ensure the safety of life and property before, during and after a flood:

- Do not walk through flowing water. Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths, mostly during flash floods. Currents can be deceptive; six (6) inches of moving water can knock a person off his feet. If walking in standing water, use a pole or stick to see how deep the water is.
- Do not drive through a flooded area. Do not drive around road barriers; the road or bridge may be washed out.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. The number two cause of death after drowning is electrocution. Electric current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to the power company or emergency staff.

## FLOOD INSURANCE

For many people, their home and its contents represent their greatest investment. Property losses due to flooding are not covered under most standard homeowners' insurance policies; however, flood insurance can be obtained through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). NFIP was established by Congress in 1968, enabling property owners to buy flood insurance at reasonable rates in participating communities. In return, those communities carry out flood management measures designed to protect life and property during future flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through its Federal Insurance Administration, administers the NFIP. The City of Ormond Beach has participated in the NFIP since 1973. To find out more about flood insurance, contact an insurance agent. Since there is usually a thirty (30) day waiting period before a flood insurance policy takes effect, do not wait until a storm threatens before securing flood insurance.

## MAXIMUM FLOOD INSURANCE COVERAGE

TYPE	BUILDING	CONTENTS
Single-Family Dwelling	\$250,000	\$100,000
Other Residential	\$250,000	\$100,000
Non-Residential	\$500,000	\$500,000
Small Business	\$500,000	\$500,000

## PROPERTY PROTECTION MEASURES

Flooding causes more property damage in the United States than any other type of natural disaster. While recent construction practices and regulations have made new homes less prone to flooding, many existing structures remain susceptible. Throughout the country there is a growing interest in developing practical and cost effective methods for reducing or eliminating exposures to flooding hazards. Several effective ways include relocation of a building to a site not subject to flooding, construction of floodwalls or berms to keep water away from the property, or retrofitting structures to make them flood proof. Retrofitting is a different approach in that the property itself remains subject to flooding while the building is modified to prevent or minimize flooding of habitable space, and can be accomplished by elevation of the structure above flood protection levels, construction of barriers (floodwalls, berms), and/or dry flood proofing (permits entry and passage of flood waters).

## WHEN A FLOOD THREATENS TAKE THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY ACTION:

- Sand bag to reduce erosion and scouring;
- Elevate furniture above flood protection levels;
- Create floodway openings in non-habitable areas such as garage doors; and
- Seal off sewer lines to the dwelling to prevent backflow of sewer waters.