



PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE NATION'S OLDEST CITY:

Jessica Beach – Stormwater Engineer
Jenny Wolfe – Historic Preservation Officer
Isabelle Lopez - City Attorney

1000 Friends of Florida Webinar February 20, 2019



CITY OF

ST AUGUSTINE

EST. 1565

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW:

- **Part 1** – History, Planning and Implementation of Mitigation Projects – Jessica
- **Part 2** – Resilient Heritage in the Nation's Oldest City – Jenny
- **Part 3** – Funding Sources and Legal Aspects – Isabelle

CITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE:

- St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied settlement of European and African-American origin in the United States
- 6 million visitors each year; \$1 Billion in tourism
- Historical buildings, architecture and archaeology, rich history
- City population, less than 15,000 past 50 years; small tax base



Photo sources: kaleidoscopeadventures.com luxetravel.com

CITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE:

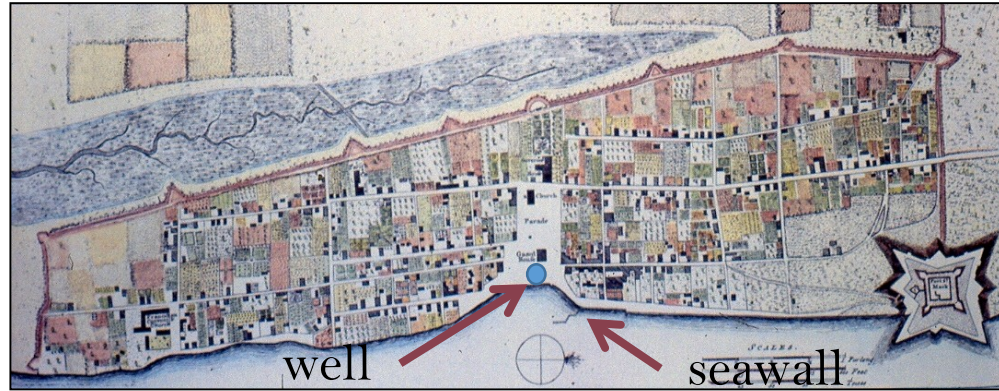
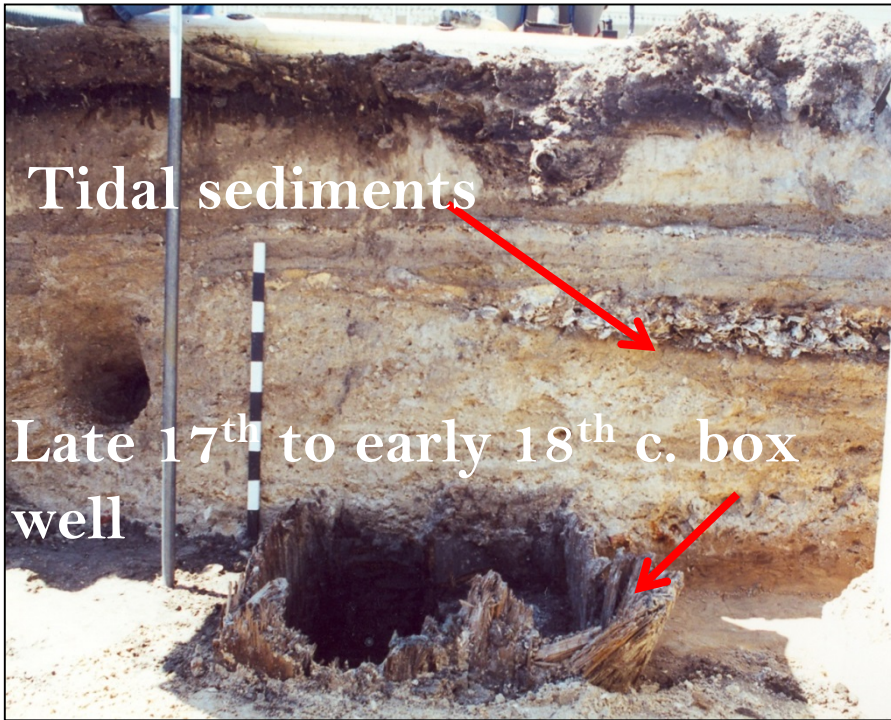
- Flooding is not new to the city.



- However, the frequency of “sunny day” flooding is on the rise.



Flood adaptation is documented in the archaeological record



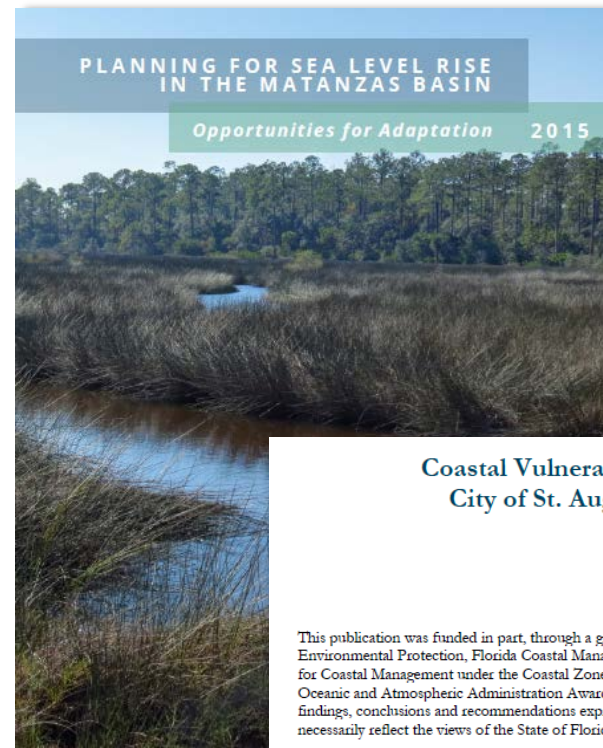
De Solis Map AD 1764



Wooden Posts are remnants of ca. 1800 Spanish bulk head

PLANNING EFFORTS:

- Planning for Sea Level Rise in the Matanzas Basin (2015)
- Community Resilience Initiative – Pilot Project (2016 – 2017)
 - Coastal Vulnerability Assessment
 - Strategic Adaptation Plan



Coastal Vulnerability Assessment: City of St. Augustine, Florida

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June 24, 2016

Florida Community Resiliency Initiative Pilot Project

Adaptation Plan for St. Augustine, Florida

May 2017



NATIONAL ESTUARINE
RESEARCH RESERVE SYSTEM
SCIENCE COLLABORATIVE



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PLANNING EFFORTS:

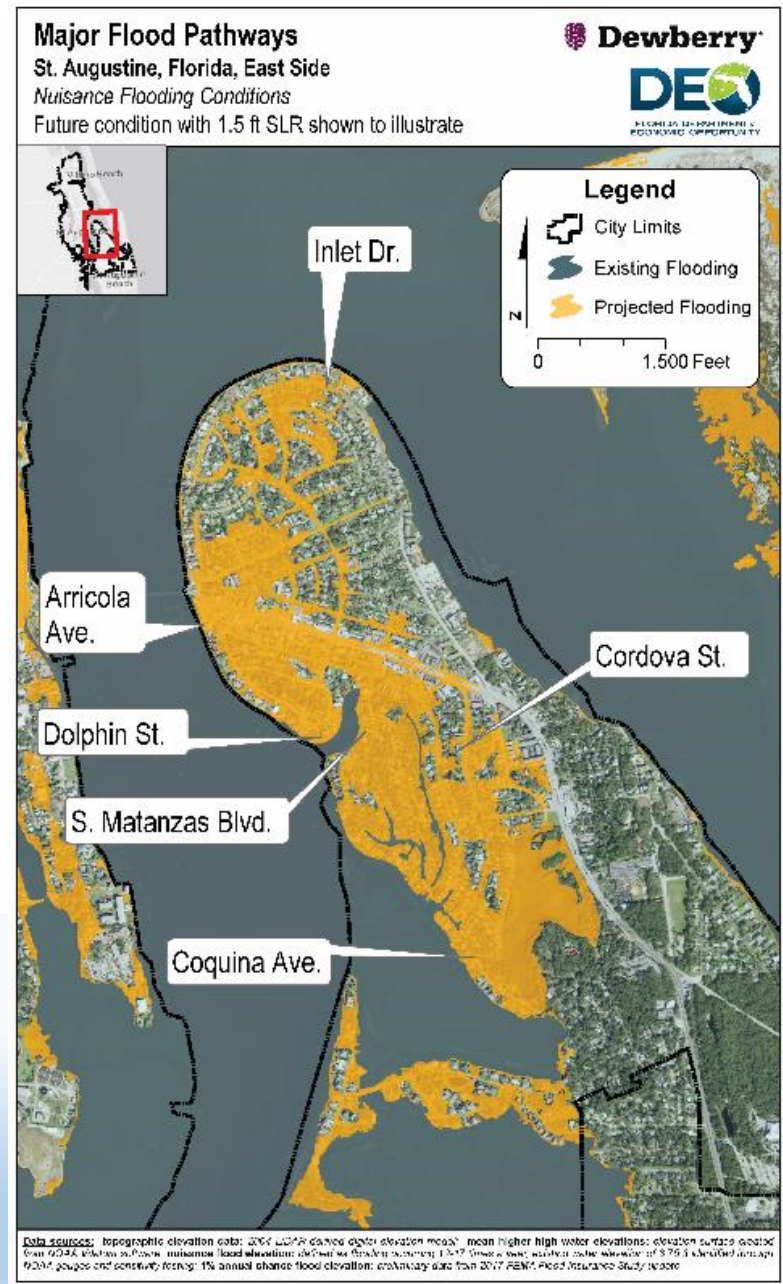
- Coastal Vulnerability Assessment evaluated 3 types of coastal flooding:
 - Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)
 - *Nuisance flooding*
 - 1% annual chance (i.e. 100-year flood)



PLANNING EFFORTS:

Strategic Adaptation Plan:

- Educate the public about SLR & policy responses
- Develop baseline budgets
- Adopt policies that limit spending in areas where retreat or re-design are more effective
- Base decisions on FEMA's updated FIRMs
- Install LID/Green infrastructure
- Targeted upgrades to City's stormwater system
- WWTP options
- FDOT roadway improvements for resiliency
- Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan

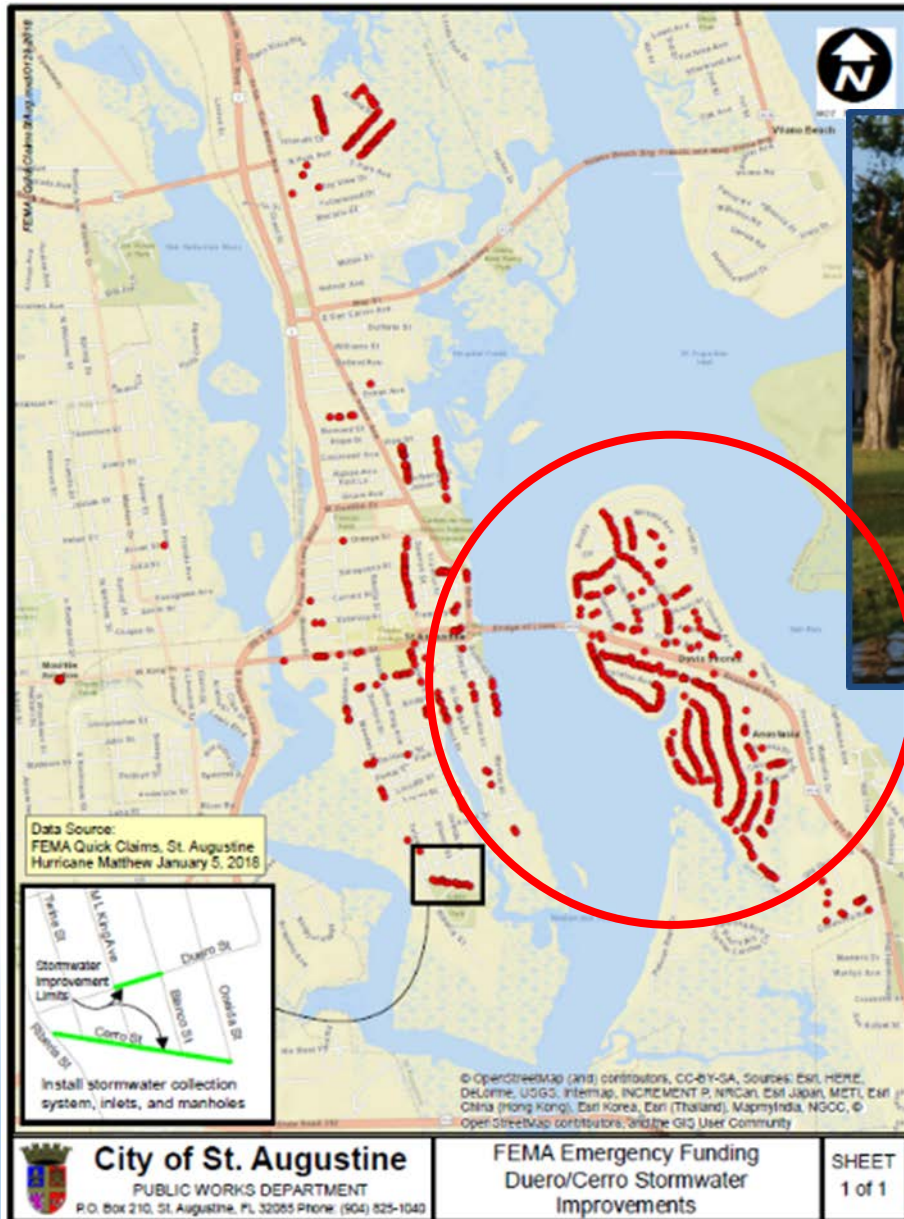


HURRICANES MATTHEW AND IRMA (2016, 2017)



Hurricane	Category	High Water Mark*	Impact to Avenida Menendez Seawall
Matthew 10/7/2016	3	7 NAVD88 (5:48 PM)	Crested (as designed), reduced flooding impacts, no damages reported to the wall
Irma 9/11/2017	1 /TS	6.75 NAVD88 (5:26 AM)	Crested (as designed), reduced flooding impacts, flap gate was removed from outfall (minimal damage)

HURRICANE MATTHEW



- Photograph taken in Davis Shores neighborhood – post Hurricane
- Map showing FEMA Claims from Hurricane Matthew



HURRICANE IRMA



- High water mark, 45 inches above St. Francis Street
- Entry of surge through south (Lake Maria Sanchez)
- Less damage (flood) but more debris (widespread)

IMPLEMENTATION – MITIGATION PROJECTS

Project Name	Project Type	Schedule
Avenida Menendez Seawall*	Flood Mitigation (Category 1 storm surge)	Completed
Davis Shores Tide Check Valves	Flood Mitigation (nuisance flooding)	FY 2018-19
Macaris Stormwater Outfall Resiliency Retrofit	Flood Mitigation (nuisance flooding)	FY 2018-19
Master Stormwater Outfall Resiliency Retrofit Plan	Flood Mitigation (nuisance flooding)	FY 2018-19 – Master Plan 10 Years (80+ Outfalls)
Lake Maria Sanchez Flood Mitigation and Drainage Improvement Project*	Flood Mitigation (Category 1 storm surge), nuisance flooding and SLR (2050)	Phase 1 (design and permitting) – 2018/2019 Phase 2 (construction) – 2020-2021

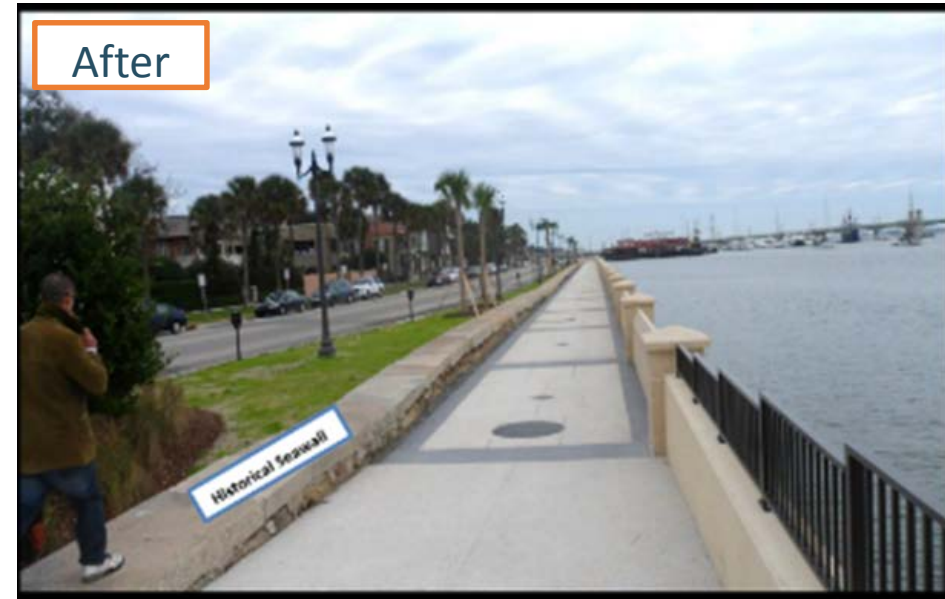
* Denotes FEMA funded Project

IMPLEMENTATION – MITIGATION PROJECTS

Project Name	Project Type	Schedule
Pump Station Flood Proofing*	Flood Mitigation	Design – 2018-2019 Construction – 2019-2023
Resiliency Scorecard	Resiliency Planning	FY2018
WWTP Flood Proofing/Hardening*	Flood Mitigation (in preliminary design)	Design – 2018 Construction – 2019-2020
Flood Mitigation at Avenida Menendez – Connectivity Project*	Flood Mitigation (Category 1 storm surge)	HMGP Application – 2018 Design – 2019 Construction – 2020-2021
Comp Plan Update (Perils of Flood category - Historic Preservation – SLR)	Flood mitigation and resiliency	Update currently underway, 2 year process

* Denotes FEMA Project

FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECTS - SEAWALL



- Constructed to elevation 7.1 (NAVD) = Cat. 1 (view shed limit)
- 1200 linear feet, with promenade and stormwater treatment
- Historic preservation of original seawall (constructed 1830s)

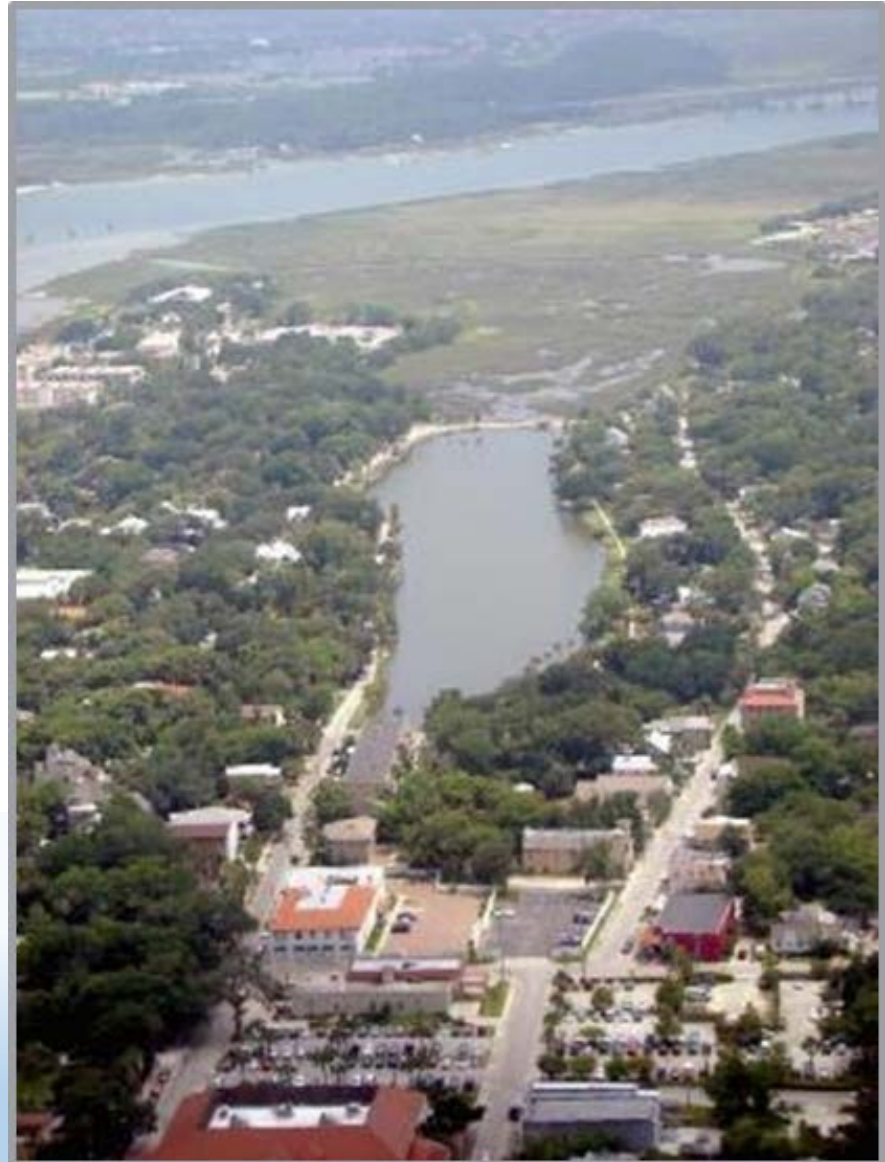
FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECTS – DAVIS SHORES



- 23 stormwater outfalls retrofitted with tide check valves (WaPro and Tideflex Checkmate Inline Check Valves)
- Elimination of “sunny day” flooding

FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECTS – LAKE MARIA SANCHEZ

- Stormwater infrastructure upgrades around City Hall (conveyance)
- Stormwater pump station
- Bulkhead system (elev. 7.1 NAVD)
- Tide check valves
- FY2019-2021
- HMGP Funded (estimated \$):
 - FEMA (\$8,625,000)
 - COSA (\$2,875,000)



Wastewater Treatment Plant Options for Resiliency

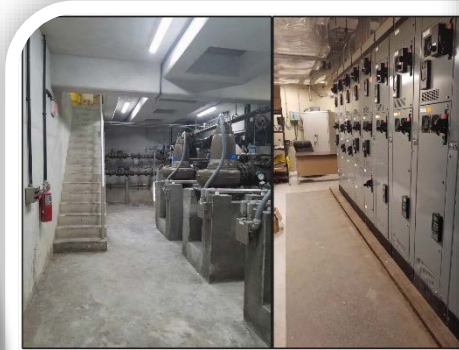
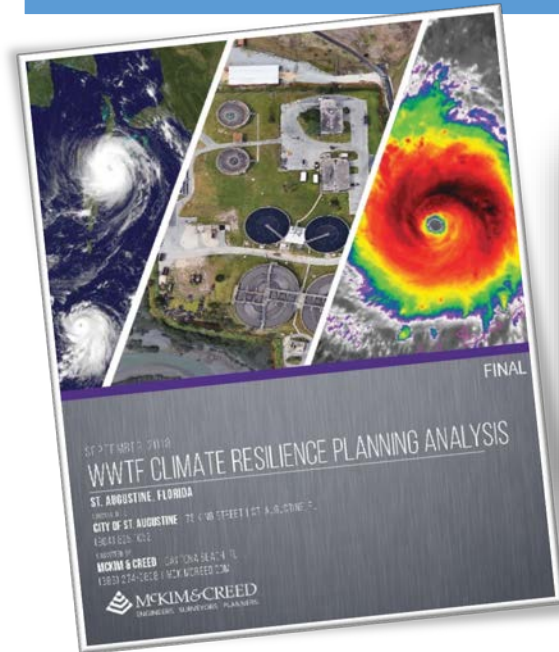


Figure 10: Perimeter Flood Wall and Pump Station

Perimeter Wall and Pump Station Estimated Costs at Multiple Heights for Year 2030 (2018 dollars)

Type of Wall	Top Elevation (feet NAVD)	Average Height of Wall (feet)	Protection Cost	Category of Hurricane Protection Level (2030)	Preventable Damage Cost	Benefit/Cost Ratio
Sheet Pile	18	11	\$ 3,700,000	3	\$16,000,000	4.3
	20	13	\$ 4,200,000	4	\$21,000,000	5.0
	25	18	\$ 5,300,000	5	\$21,000,000	4.0



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RESILIENT HERITAGE IN THE NATION'S OLDEST CITY:

A survey of the immediate and long
term impacts of flooding in historic
St. Augustine

Jenny Wolfe, Historic Preservation Officer
1000 Friends of Florida Webinar February 20, 2019

DISCUSSION OVERVIEW:

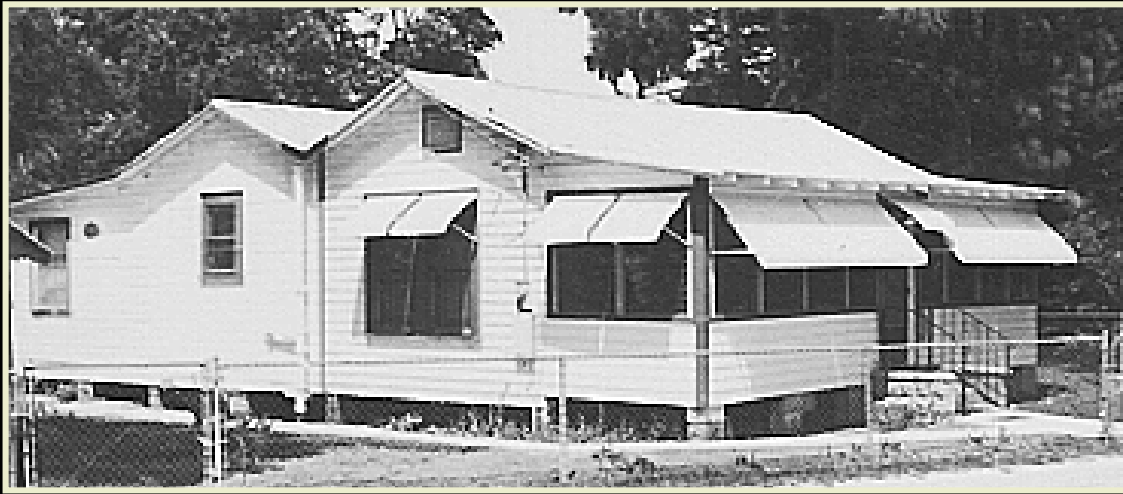
- Define *Cultural Resources* and identify partners
- Survey the impacts of flooding and mitigation
- Identify vulnerabilities
- Local Planning and Regulatory Resources
 - ✓ Code of Ordinances: Building, Zoning, Preservation
 - ✓ Comprehensive Plan: new 'Peril of Flood' component, HP Element
 - ✓ County's Local Mitigation Strategy
 - ✓ Historic Preservation Master Plan: identify resources and risk, disaster recovery, protection and mitigation

MITIGATION DESIGN FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS: Building Elevations























MITIGATION DESIGN FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS: Building and/or Site Alterations









MITIGATION FOR HISTORIC INTERIORS:



MITIGATION FOR HISTORIC INTERIORS:



MITIGATION FOR HISTORIC INTERIORS:



MITIGATION DESIGN FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS: Demolition

Cemeteries...



Impacts of Trees...



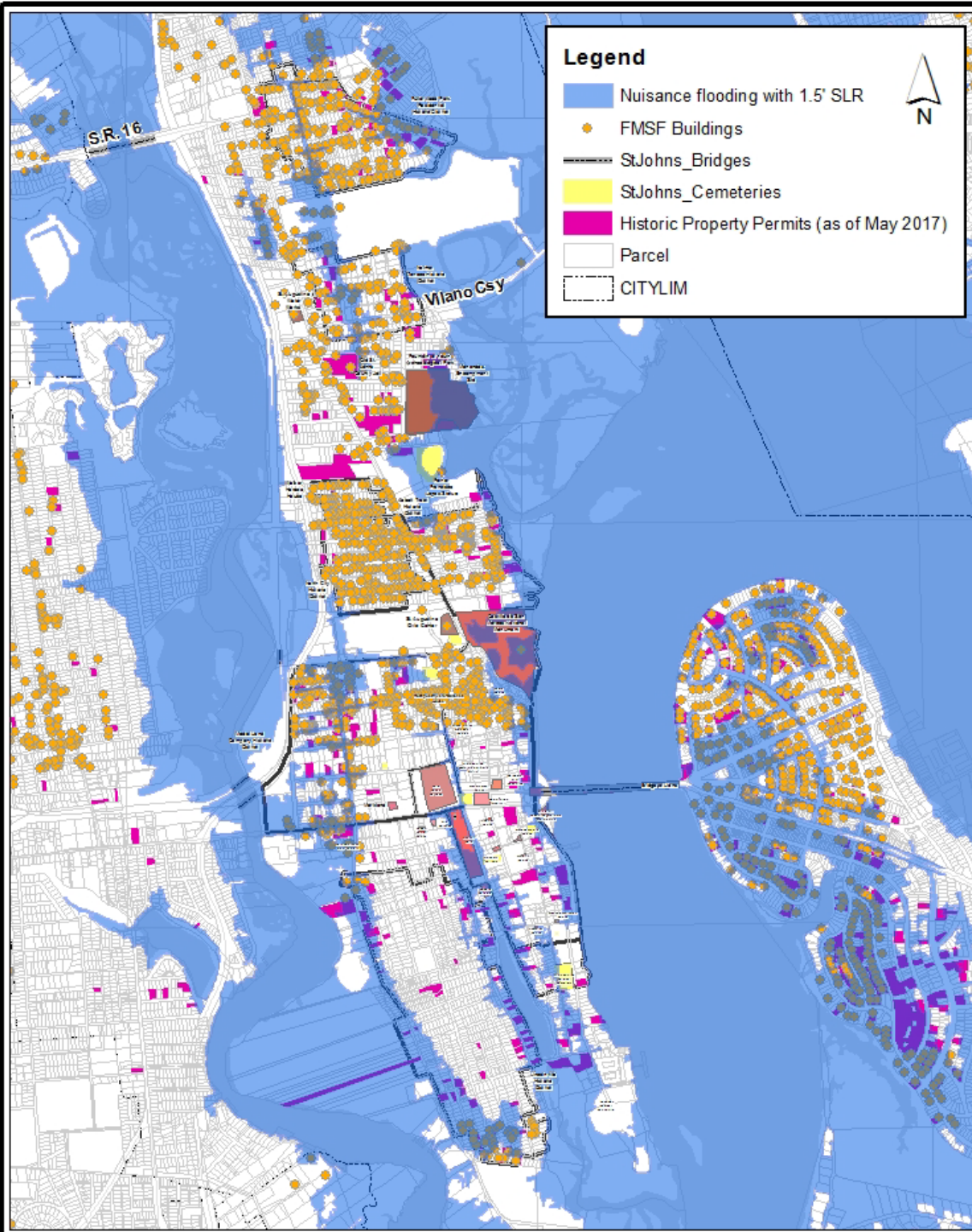
Historic wall features...



Vulnerability of Historic Resources and Projected Flooding:

- Archaeological sites captured in zones across city
- 3,581 recorded structures on the state inventory
- 7 National Register Historic Districts
- 27 Individual NR and NHL resources

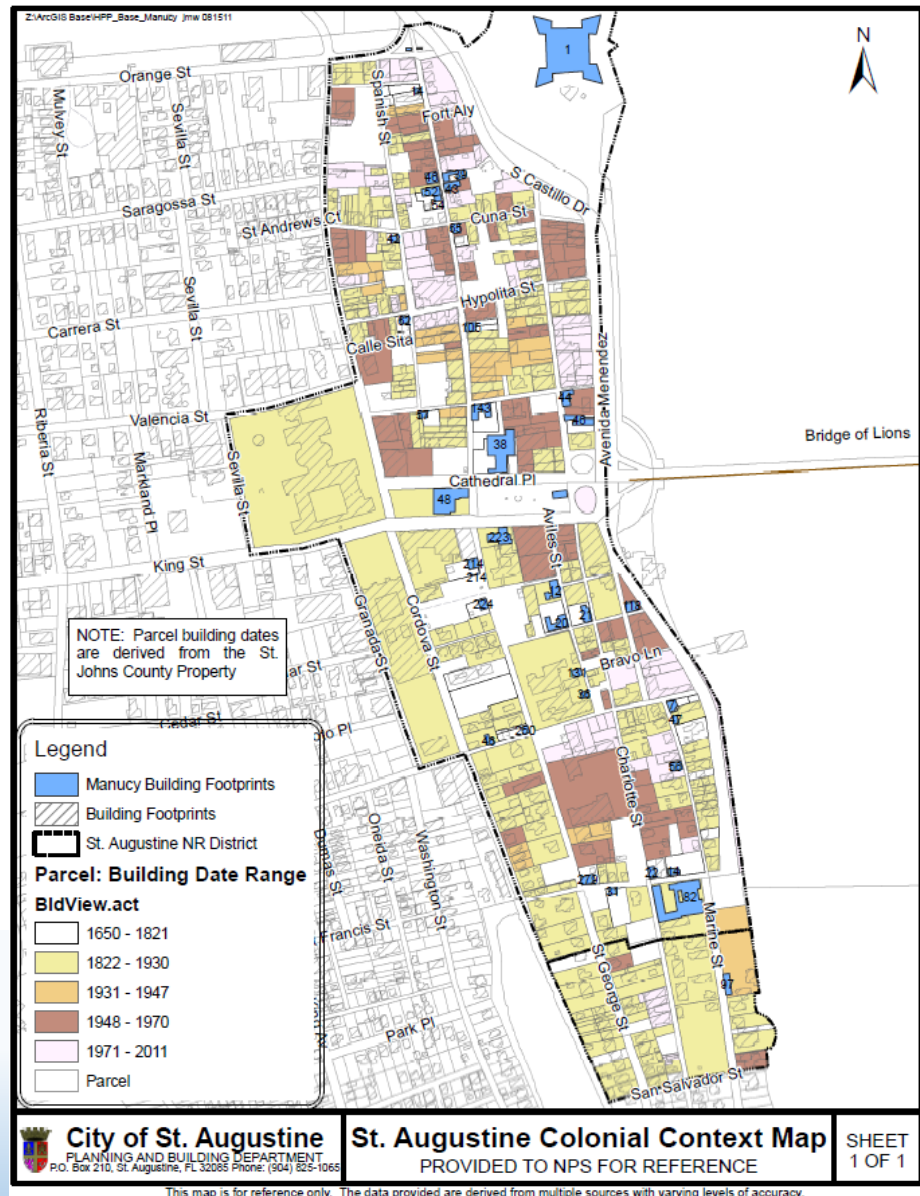
Scenario projected to occur between 2040 to 2100







37 Spanish (1 British) Colonial historic buildings and structures



LOCAL PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOURCES:

- Local Planning and Regulatory Documents:
 - ✓ Building Code and Flood Plain Management
 - ✓ Zoning Code and Preservation Ordinances
 - ✓ Comprehensive Plan: Peril of Flood Act, Historic Preservation Element
- County's Local Mitigation Strategy
- Historic Preservation Master Plan Hazard Mitigation Chapter

LOCAL REGULATIONS: BUILDING, ZONING, PRESERVATION CODES



After



Before



- Base flood elevations affects building design
- Variances for rehabilitations at existing BFE
- Maximum building heights set by zoning code
- In-kind replacement materials for historic properties vs. insurance allowance
- Economic incentives for preservation: tax credits, property tax exemptions, tourism

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Currently undergoing Evaluation and Appraisal Report for updates
- Peril of Flood Act: Draft language reviewed would add language related to sea level rise and flooding adaptation in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element at a minimum and recommends draft language in the Future Land Use, Transportation, Housing, Infrastructure, Intergovernmental Coordination, and Historic Preservation Elements
- Historic Preservation Element: currently undergoing Evaluation and Appraisal Report process for future updated Comprehensive Plan

Addressing Sea Level Rise Flood Exposure within the Comprehensive Plan

Per the peril of flood act, the City needs to relate these identified SLR vulnerabilities to goals, ordinances, and policies within the Comprehensive Plan. The statute requires that this at least be addressed within a community's Coastal Management Element, but these requirements could be bolstered when coupled with modified language from other corresponding elements of the plan. Suggested changes to the Conservation and Coastal Management Element are identified below as well as the other corresponding elements which are covered later in this document. Proposed, additional language is identified by underlined red text in the sections below. As CCM objectives 1-8 relate explicitly to conservation, those are not included. Only those goals or objectives with changes are shown in the following sections.

Conservation and Coastal Management Element

Coastal Management Goal

To prevent loss of life and damage to property in the coastal areas from the effects of natural disasters, including sea level rise and intense rain events, while encouraging appropriate public access to and use of coastal areas.

CCM Objective 10

In the event that public or private property in the City is damaged by a natural disaster, the post-disaster redevelopment will reduce or eliminate the risk of human life and property damage by natural hazards which includes sea level rise and intense rain events. The measurable target for this objective is that, in the event property is damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster, post-disaster redevelopment will be in accordance with: (1) the densities and intensities of land use established by the Future Land Use Plan; (2) the criteria for developing in the Conservation Overlay Zones implemented by the City Code; and (3) requirements of the Building Code.

CCM Objective 13

The City will reduce natural hazard impacts through compliance with FEMA regulations, participation in the NFIP's Community Rating system (CRS), and by targeting vulnerable properties for mitigation.

CCM Policy 13.1: The City shall continue to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System in order to achieve higher flood insurance premium discounts.

CCM Policy 13.2: Development and redevelopment in the City will be consistent with or more stringent than the flood-resistant constructions in the Florida Building Code and applicable floodplain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

CCM Objective 14

The City will promote the development of adaptation strategies and engineering solutions for areas vulnerable to coastal flooding, tidal events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, salt water intrusion and other impacts related to climate change or exacerbated by sea level rise, with the intent to increase the City's comprehensive adaptability and resiliency capacities.

CCM Policy 14.1: To assess the impacts of sea level rise and increased rainfall, at a minimum, the City will draw upon the Coastal Vulnerability Assessment, City of St. Augustine and Strategic Adaptation Plan for St. Augustine, Florida, or similar detailed vulnerability assessment. The City's basis for measuring sea level rise may be revised from time-to-time in acknowledgement of evolving data and associated vulnerabilities.

Peril of Flood Memorandum | 5 of 12

MEMORANDUM

level rise, such as increasing road No. stormwater management and for navigation, should be collectively

construction, replacement, operation,

ard of the coastal construction control will be consistent with Chapter 161, roadway improvements within already

developed public rights-of-way will be maintained as required to meet minimum level of service standards.

CCM Policy 14.4: Armoring or other shoreline stabilization efforts by property owners shall not disrupt or harm adjacent or nearby properties.

CCM Policy 14.5: The City shall engage stakeholders, county departments and other agencies to increase planning and implementation of natural erosion prevention and hazard mitigation.

CCM Policy 14.6: The City shall promote the installation of low impact development (LID) or green infrastructure (GI) on public property and encourage its installation on private property. Potential types of LID/GI include but are not limited to:

- a. Bioretention cells and rain gardens,
- b. Permeable pavements,
- c. Cisterns and detention basins,
- d. Bioretention, and
- e. Green roofs

Additional Flood Exposures Already Addressed within the Comprehensive Plan

The City already addresses other aspects of flood exposure within the existing Comprehensive plan as follows:

- Storm Surge:
 - Coastal Management Element, Objectives 9, 10, and 11.
 - The Coastal High Hazard Area is graphically depicted on the Future Land Use-5 map.
 - Capital Improvement Element, Objective 2

Peril of Flood Memorandum | 6 of 12

County's Local Mitigation Strategy

St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy
(<https://www.sjcemergencymanagement.com/lms.html>)

Recognizes value of significant cultural resources

LMS include project lists so when hazard mitigation funding becomes available there is a prioritized list of projects that can be recommended forward

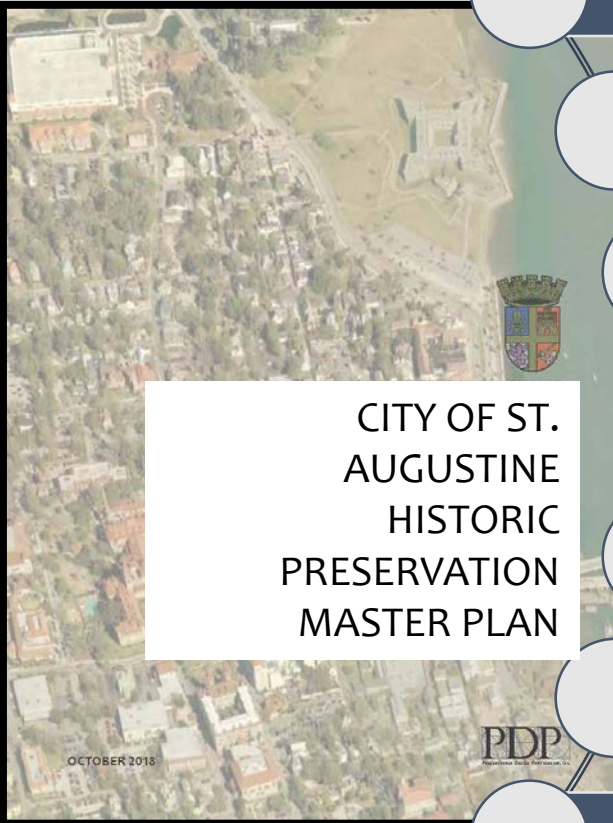
Federally funded projects must consider impacts to cultural resources



2013 Sea Wall Project: While this was not initiated through the LMS the process for review would be similar. Projects that receive federal hazard mitigation funds will require a Cultural Resource Review in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, the local preservation board reviewed the project in accordance with the local preservation ordinance.

Mitigation for the historic seawall included archaeological investigation, documentation, and selective design for the new wall. The local review board considered impacts to the streetscape as well as the design elements.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN: Hazard Mitigation Chapter



CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN

OCTOBER 2018

PDP

Participate in Disaster Mitigation Planning

Document Historic and Cultural Resources most vulnerable

Implement design guidelines for flood mitigation and provide information to property owners

Protect city-owned historic and cultural resources

Provide flexible administrative review procedures/expedited review

Identify Preservation Partners to Assist in Post-Flood Review Process

Establish a debris management plan for historic building materials

Adopted October 2018

Partially implemented. Major projects and any code revisions will require additional public input

http://www.citystaug.com/government/planning_and_building/HistoricPreservationMasterPlan.php

HP MASTER PLAN: Identify Resources and Risk



AP Photo by John Bazemore



2019 Grant: *Resilient Heritage In The Nation's Oldest City*

- Analyze permit valuations for flood mitigation/recovery
- Recommend mitigation strategies for select buildings
- Develop communication/visualization program
- Propose future policy considerations

Grant application ranked #1 in Florida Division of Historical Resources Small Matching Grant Program

- Document historic and cultural resources at risk recognizing broader resources such as streetscapes

HP MASTER PLAN: Disaster Recovery

- Have a disaster response plan in place and know requirements and expectations
- Identify preservation partners to assist in post-flood review process
- Create an expedited review process for disaster response and allow more staff approvals which meet local design standards
- Establish a debris management plan to promote preservation and reuse of historic material



Photo courtesy UF Historic Preservation



Affected Habitable										Minor				Major				Destroyed				Inaccessible	Private Road or Bridge	Utilities Out	Water Depth								
ma	R	O	R	O	R	Low Income	Insured	Single Family	Multi Family	Manufactured Home	Low Income	Insured	Single Family	Multi Family	Manufactured Home	Low Income	Insured	Single Family	Multi Family	Manufactured Home	Low Income				Insured	Not Primary	Basement	Living Area	Other				
2	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
315 1/2 GEORGE ST								ST																									
22 1/2 HOPE								ST																									
75 1/2 ONEIDA								ST																									
129 1/2 ONEIDA								ST																									
41 1/2 WHITNEY								ST																									
0 2.0 MTR ON MILTON ST																																	
67 67 1/2 LEMON								ST																									
40 ABBOTT								ST																									
41 ABBOTT								ST																									

RESPONDING TO DISASTER: Document Historic Buildings



Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment

Inspection Inspection date time _____ ☐ AM ☐ PM
 Inspector _____
 Affiliation _____

Page 1 of _____
 Attachments
 Sketches ☐ Documents ☐
 Photographs ☐ Other ☐

Property Description
 Building name _____
 Address _____
 Historic district name _____
 Number of stories above ground _____ below ground _____
 Approx footprint area (square feet) _____
 Number of residential units _____

Type of Construction
☐ Wood Frame ☐ Brick ☐ Boat
☐ Steel Frame ☐ Stone ☐ Other
☐ Concrete ☐ Manufactured

Primary Occupancy
☐ Dwelling ☐ Government
☐ Other Residential ☐ Museum
☐ Public Assembly ☐ School
☐ Emergency Services ☐ Religious
☐ Commercial ☐ Cemetery
☐ Offices ☐ Other
☐ Industrial

Occupied?
☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Repairs begun? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Owner/Contact Info _____

Characteristics
 Building age ☐ 0-25 yr ☐ 25-50 yr ☐ 50-100 yr ☐ 100+ yr ☐ Verified ☐ Reported ☐ Estimated
 Foundation ☐ Pier ☐ Slab ☐ Chain Wall ☐ Basement ☐ Other _____
 Roof type ☐ Hipped ☐ Gable ☐ Mansard ☐ Pyramid ☐ Flat ☐ Other _____
 Roof covering ☐ Slate ☐ Metal ☐ Tile ☐ Asphalt ☐ Asbestos ☐ Other _____
 Wall finish ☐ Stucco ☐ Wood ☐ Vinyl ☐ Masonry ☐ Asbestos ☐ Other _____
 Landscape features ☐ Walkway ☐ Driveway ☐ Fences ☐ Soil _____
 Archaeological site ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ On SHPO List ☐ Unknown
 Visible artifacts ☐ Bone ☐ Pottery ☐ Metal ☐ Stone ☐ Other _____
 Interior condition ☐ Structural Damage ☐ Mold/Mildew ☐ Fungus ☐ Other _____
 Interior contents ☐ Antiques ☐ Archives ☐ Art Work ☐ Other _____
 Appears historic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know Is there a sign? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Historic designation ☐ Nat'l Hist. Landmark ☐ Nat'l Reg/District

Flood Data
 Nature of water ☐ Standing ☐ Flowing
 Space where water entered ☐ Basement/Crawl
 Depth of water measured from main floor (+/-) _____
 Sediment deposited ☐ On Site ☐ In Street

Evaluation
 Investigate the building for the conditions and check the appropriate column.
 Collapsed or off foundation
 Leaning, other structural damage
 Damage to windows, doors
 Chimney, parapet, or other falling hazard
 Roof damage
 Foundation damage
 Siding damage
 Damage to electrical, mechanical, AC systems
 Landscape damage
 Potential Hazards ☐ Electrical ☐ Lead ☐ Asbestos ☐ Mold ☐ Other _____

Further Actions Recommendations ☐ Add Temporary _____
 Detailed evaluation recommended ☐ Structural ☐ Environmental ☐ Other _____
 Other recommendations _____
 Barricades needed in the following areas _____

Posting ☐ Inspected ☐ Restricted Use ☐ Unsafe

Damage Assessment > Foundation
 Type
☐ Slab
☐ Basement
☐ Stem/Chain Wall
☐ Raised Pier/Post
☐ Other
 Damage
☐ None - no visible damage (0%)
☐ Superficial - some damage, still functional (25%)
☐ Substantial - significant damage, function impaired (75%)
☐ Catastrophic - complete failure (100%)
 Notes
 A screen shot of the ODK rapid documentation form.

- Contacted each property owner of most individually listed (NR/NHL) historic buildings and conducted site visits
- NCPTT rapid assessment form and mobile program considered along with other methods. *See also 'HMS Florida' mobile monitoring tool by FPAN*
- Detailed form used for 10 original Davis Shores buildings (ca. 1926 vs. 1940s-60s)

RESPONDING TO DISASTER: Florida Trust and FPAN assess impacts of Hurricane Michael



Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 11206 Tallahassee, Florida 32302
(850) 224-8128

DISASTER REPORT FORM

Property Name: First Presbyterian Church

Property Address: Wewahitchka

Reviewer: Carter Quina, AIA Date of Review: 11.5.18

General Observations	Flood Damage	Wind Damage	Impact Damage	Comments
Foundation		X		BUILDING SHIFTED
Walls		X		WALLS ARE LEANING
Porches		X		TOWER IS SEPERATING
Windows and Doors		X		PARTIAL DAMAGE
Soffits and Trim		X		PARTIAL DAMAGE
Gutters and Flashing		X		PARTIAL DAMAGE
Roofing		X		PARTIAL DAMAGE
Chimney				
Landscaping				

If the interior was available for inspection, then complete the following items:

General Observations	Water Damage	Wind Damage	Impact Damage	Comments
Walls and Doors				
Floors and Ceilings				
Electrical Systems				
Mechanical Systems				

Observations and problems which need to be addressed: The old wood carpenter says the building is leaning heavily to the north. The structure is still resting on the brick foundation but has shifted. The bell tower has a crack where the nave pulled away from it. Appears that if stranded and lifted, it could be reset onto a stabilized foundation. We need to try to contact Owner and offer technical assistance before this church is demolished. I am sure the insurance company would suggest demolition. This is a beautiful little church building and due to its small size is fully restorable in my opinion.

Signature: 

Date: 11.7.18

\\STRA-US2\B\ref\Documents\Disaster\Forms



First Presbyterian Church (Wewahitchka), courtesy C. Quina



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HP MASTER PLAN: Protection and Mitigation

- Provide protection for City-owned Historic and Cultural Resources including submerged resources and the archaeology lab
- Engage in hazard mitigation planning with county and other local agencies
- Develop information for property owners
- Prepare design guidelines for flood mitigation:
 - ☐ Balance flood mitigation and historic neighborhood character by defining acceptable building elevation heights/set a design flood elevation
 - ☐ Identify appropriate materials and design considerations for new ground floor spaces and access from front door; see new first floor garages and stairways
 - ☐ Identify acceptable water-resistant materials for flood-prone areas

The Historic Preservation Master Plan is a planning tool and none of its provisions will be binding upon properties located within the City of St. Augustine without first being adopted as part of the City's Comprehensive Plan and Code of Ordinances following required public hearings. However, the City is actively pursuing comprehensive plan amendments and code changes related to the Plan, and may invoke the pending ordinance doctrine. Furthermore, both federal and state law provide certain legal protections from government regulations, including new regulations affecting someone's pre-existing private property rights. These legal protections could include vested rights, also known as grandfathering. They could also include compensation if the new regulation impacts a property owner's reasonable, investment backed expectation under our existing regulations. When considering various strategies in this planning document, the City must evaluate the potential benefits of any new or amended regulation against the risks involved in future private property rights' litigation.





QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



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