

Northeast Florida Regional Council
Military Installation Readiness Review



Data Collection and Data Gaps Analysis

MARCH 2026



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DoD	Department of Defense
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPL	Florida Power & Light
GIS	geographic information system(s)
JTC	Joint Training Center
MCSF	Marine Corps Support Facility
MIRR	Military Installation Readiness Review
NAS	Naval Air Station
NEFL	Northeast Florida
NEFRC	Northeast Florida Regional Council
NS	Naval Station
OLF	Outlying Landing Field
POC	point of contact
RFI	request for information
RRAP	regional resilience action plan
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard



Executive Summary

This Technical Memorandum documents the data collection process and data gaps analysis conducted in support of the Northeast Florida Military Installation Readiness Review (NEFL MIRR). The purpose of this document is to describe how data were assembled, tracked, and evaluated to support subsequent vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategy development for four military installations in Duval and Clay counties: Naval Station Mayport, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, and Camp Blanding Joint Training Center.

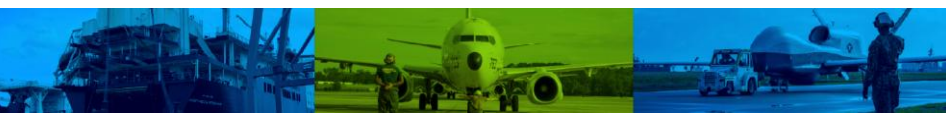
The data collection effort focused on compiling unclassified geospatial, contextual, and stakeholder-provided information related to military installations and the surrounding community systems upon which they depend. These systems include transportation networks, utilities, natural systems, critical facilities, and community assets that contribute to mission assurance and operational readiness. Information on regional hazards, stressors, and ongoing resilience and mitigation efforts was also gathered to establish a comprehensive foundation for assessing current and future risks.

Data collection activities were conducted primarily between April and August 2025 and followed a structured, three-phase methodology: preparation, data collection and engagement, and organization. Preparation included developing a catalog of required information, initiating a Request for Information (RFI) process, and establishing a secure SharePoint site for data submission and management. The data collection and engagement phase incorporated stakeholder surveys, curated RFIs, individual interviews, installation site tours, workshops with military and community partners, and an extensive review of publicly available data sources. Collected information was documented and tracked using an RFI Master Spreadsheet, asset lists, and geospatial inventories to ensure transparency and traceability.

All geospatial data were organized within a project geodatabase structured around an established asset framework aligned with regional resilience planning efforts. The geodatabase compiles regional assets, hazards, demographic information, and environmental conditions while excluding sensitive, installation-level infrastructure data for security reasons. This organized data repository will serve as a key resource for subsequent MIRR analyses and deliverables.

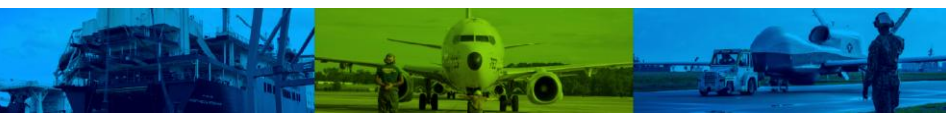
A gap analysis was conducted iteratively throughout the data collection process to identify information that could not be obtained. Overall, few data gaps were identified. Most missing data were related to sensitive or proprietary infrastructure information, including detailed small-diameter natural gas distribution lines, local communications infrastructure, and certain electric power system details. Where direct data were unavailable, credible proxy datasets from state and federal sources were used to support baseline analysis. These gaps were limited in scope and are not expected to significantly affect the robustness of future vulnerability assessments.

In addition to documenting data collection methods and gaps, this document includes profiles of each military installation and a discussion of their regional interconnections. These sections establish baseline contextual understanding of installation missions, personnel, and operational



relationships, reinforcing the importance of viewing Northeast Florida's military installations as an interconnected system supported by shared regional infrastructure.

The information compiled and summarized herein provides a complete and well-documented foundation for the NEFL MIRR vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy development. By consolidating existing data, identifying limitations, and establishing a consistent organizational framework, this effort ensures that future analyses are grounded in the best available information and are informed by both installation-specific and regional considerations.



1 Introduction

The Data Collection Technical Memorandum (TM) provides background and context of the installations and regional partners of the Northeast Florida Military Installation Readiness Review (MIRR) and summarizes the data collection efforts to date. The data collection process consisted of gathering unclassified data on interdependent military and community assets, hazards, and ongoing risk mitigation efforts relevant to each military installation to support vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. The Project Team collected written and geospatial data from stakeholders, coordinated surveys with stakeholders, and gathered publicly available data. The Project Team also visited each of the four installations: Camp Blanding Joint Training Center (JTC), Naval Station (NS) Mayport, Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville, and Marine Corps Support Facility (MCSF) Blount Island. The team participated in site tours, facilitated workshops, and held interviews to better understand operations, relationships between and among the military installations, and relationships with the community and its potential vulnerabilities. Data were compiled into a Project Resources Archive, citation list, and a geodatabase of geospatial files.

Analysis of the data collected will be presented in subsequent project deliverables. The information summarized in this document serves as the foundation for the data that will support the vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptation strategy development for each military installation, its operations, and the surrounding communities.

This document includes the following sections:

- Data Collection Methodology
- Data Tracking
- Gap Analysis
- Installation Profiles
- Regional Interconnections
- Study Area Boundaries and Definitions

In addition, the following appendices are provided:

- Appendix A: Request for Information (RFI) Master Spreadsheet
- Appendix B: Asset List
- Appendix C: Geospatial Data Tracker



2 Data Collection Methodology

Data collection was conducted in three phases: preparation, collection and engagement, and organization (refer to Figure 2-1). This collection method is intended to support the subsequent project phases, including vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning. The objective of the data collection was to gather sufficient geospatial, contextual, and anecdotal information to answer these primary questions:

- How should the study area(s) be defined?
- What assets are critical to the mission(s) of each military installations within the scope of this study?
- What hazards are likely to impact critical assets in the study area and create vulnerabilities for the installations or their mission?
- How do the adaptive capacity and ongoing mitigation and resilience planning efforts reduce risk for the installations and their mission?

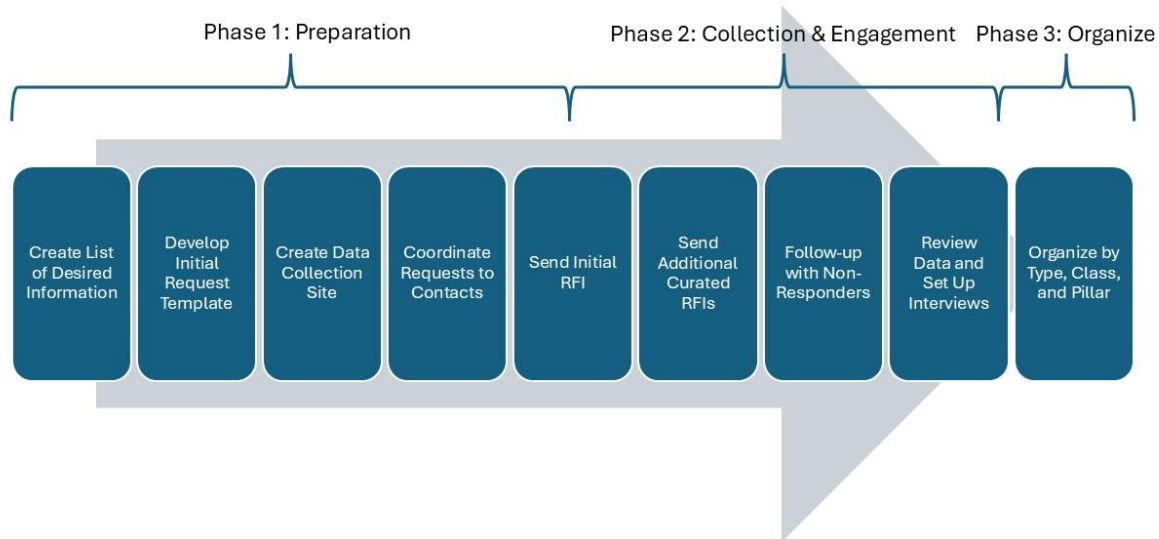
Data were primarily collected during the first and second quarters of the project (April through August 2025). Data collection activities included:

- Stakeholder surveys and outreach
- Site tours and meetings with installation personnel
- Workshops with installation representatives and community stakeholders
- Follow-up interviews and meetings
- Public data search
- Literature review

As data were collected, it was tracked via a spreadsheet in a RFI Master Spreadsheet (Appendix A). Data gap analyses were performed iteratively after the survey and public data search, and subsequent stakeholder outreach was conducted to address outstanding needs. The data collected is consistent with project scope requirements and state guidance for vulnerability assessments (Florida Statute 380.093) and includes the best available public data.



Figure 2-1. Data Collection Process



2.1 Phase 1: Preparation

2.1.1 Catalog of Information

The first step in creating a catalog of information was identifying what data were needed for the project. This initial list informed the RFI that was sent out in May 2025. The requests and collected information are tracked in the RFI Master Spreadsheet and the Asset List (Appendix A, and B, respectively).

The RFI Master Spreadsheet tracks the status of information requests and receipts. It is cataloged by priority, type, location, and date requested and focuses on geospatial data that can be used for vulnerability assessment and analysis. RFIs were accomplished through the Data Collection Point of Contact (POC) Survey and curated RFI requests.

The Data List is a compilation of records collected to date. It is cataloged by asset type and asset group. It also serves as a starting point for internal data cross-checking. The Data List operates through the Data Collection SharePoint Site and online public data search. Full resource documentation is provided in Appendix B.

2.1.2 Data Collection SharePoint Site

A SharePoint site was established to facilitate the secure collection of data from stakeholders and the retrieval of publicly available information. This approach provided an efficient and reliable method for transferring large datasets. Leveraging publicly available data reduced the number of information requests to stakeholders and partners (for example, the Northeast Florida Regional



Council [NEFRC] and other local government entities), thereby minimizing the time and resources required to obtain materials such as vulnerability assessments and other public reports.

2.2 Phase 2: Data Collection and Engagement

2.2.1 Data Collection POC Survey

The Data Collection POC Survey was launched during the April 2025 Project Kickoff. The Project Team invited attendees to complete the survey, identifying points of contact and the type of information they could provide. This was also made available to additional stakeholders on the contact list in email format. Responses were collected in the ArcGIS Survey 123 platform as well as via email. Several stakeholders listed open data online portals as the source for geographic information systems (GIS) data and provided titles of relevant documents. Updates were tracked in the RFI Master Spreadsheet and in the Geospatial Data Tracker (Appendix C).

2.2.2 Curated RFI Requests

Once POCs were received, each contact was sent a curated, specific email requesting information. A link to the Data Collection SharePoint Site was included for easy uploading.

Upon request, the Project Team signed non-disclosure agreements and coordinated details of information sharing with individual stakeholders.

2.2.3 Individual Interviews

Interviews were requested and scheduled on a one-on-one basis to allow the Project Team to better understand the existing partnerships between stakeholders, future planning efforts, and jurisdictional nuances within the study area boundaries. These conversations occurred after the team had already collected and reviewed data, with the purpose being to deepen understanding and verify findings.

2.2.4 Workshops and Site Tours

Additional information about assets was collected and photo-documented during workshops with each military installation. Site tours began during the Public Kickoff at NS Mayport and were followed by site visits to MCSF Blount Island in June, Camp Blanding JTC in August, and NAS Jacksonville in September 2025.

Site visits began with discussions with installation personnel about installation missions, interconnectedness with other installations, critical sectors (including, water, wastewater, stormwater, electric power, natural gas, transportation, and natural systems), the status and locations of critical assets, and relevant shocks and stressors. The Project Team then toured the installations, visiting the locations of critical systems and assets, and tenant facilities. Areas where damage or impacts had previously occurred and areas that are low lying were also documented. Tours were conducted by foot and vehicle. On multiple installation sites, public or private entities operate or maintain equipment and facilities. Leased areas were explained on the site tours.



Following the site tours and discussions with installation personnel, the Project Team held workshops with installation representatives and community stakeholders. These meetings hosted stakeholders from local governments, public and private utilities, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, and military installations. An overview of the project was given and breakout group sessions were held in which large-scale maps of various sector assets (transportation, utilities, natural systems, and so forth) were discussed with the group. Specific shocks and stressors for various asset types were identified, and these anecdotal reports were noted for verification purposes upon subsequent vulnerability analysis.

2.2.5 Online Search of Publicly Available Information

RFIs were supplemented by a robust online search for publicly available information and data. This information largely includes ArcGIS Open Data, master plans, and reports that provide knowledge of the relevant project partners and areas in the region. In many cases, stakeholders mentioned public information in lieu of supplying it directly.

2.3 Phase 3: Organize (Data Tracking)

2.3.1 Framework

The Regional Resilience Action Plan (RRAP) consolidates and advances regional resilience efforts led by the NEFRC and its partners by organizing priorities, actions, and initiatives that support coordinated implementation across the region. This project builds on the RRAP framework by aligning data collection, analysis, and follow-on activities with the Plan's identified actions and near-term implementation priorities, thereby ensuring consistency with regional resilience goals and supporting informed, collaborative decision-making.

The approach to collecting data also stems from the process outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan, which describes the actions for bringing communities together for the singular purpose of enhancing mission assurance through community resilience (Jacobs 2025). This approach is a key tenet of the Office of Local Defense Communities Cooperation's grant objective.

These organizing principles combined are the foundation for the framework of the Northeast Florida Military Installation Readiness Review (NEFL MIRR). Technical Memo 4: Threats and Hazards provides the full list of asset classes and types within this framework that is analyzed in the vulnerability assessment (Jacobs 2026a).

Geospatial data were collected as layers and were organized by asset group, asset classes, and asset types accordingly. This framework is detailed in Technical Memo 3: Priority Analysis (Jacobs 2026b).

2.3.2 Geodatabase

A geodatabase was developed for the project to compile the geospatial data collected regarding regional assets, hazards, demographics, and existing environmental conditions and mitigation efforts. The geodatabase was formatted to meet state and industry standards for data files and



metadata. The geodatabase does not contain sensitive data regarding onsite military installation infrastructure because of security concerns. The geodatabase will be delivered as a final deliverable at the end of the project in .gdb format.



3 Gap Analysis

Through the process of data collection, some information was identified or requested but not obtained (Table 3-1). This creates gaps in information and will be acknowledged in subsequent assessments. The corresponding gap areas are as follows:

- Small-diameter natural gas lines
- Local communication lines
- Detailed Florida Power & Light (FPL) electrical system data

Table 3-1. Data Gaps

Entity	RFI	Notes
Peoples Gas/Florida Natural Gas	Small-diameter natural gas lines	No POC was identified. Publicly available data from the Resilient Florida database (FDEP n.d.) and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (DHS n.d.) were obtained.
AT&T and other Communication Providers	Local communication lines	Data were requested but the provider deemed that they were too sensitive to share. Maps of future AT&T fiber line connections were obtained for Blount Island and will be incorporated into subsequent adaptation strategy planning.
FPL	Power system information Hardening Plan System capacity needs	No POC was identified. Regional data from Resilient Florida database and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data was obtained.

Overall, few data gaps were identified during this project. The data collection effort was highly successful, a result of multiple complementary factors. Duval and Clay counties have previously completed comprehensive vulnerability assessments and undertaken extensive, large-scale data collection initiatives that provided a strong foundation of readily available and high-quality datasets. In addition, the prior efforts of the Resilient First Coast initiative significantly contributed to the availability, organization, and accessibility of regional resilience data, supporting efficient and effective data compilation for this study.

Despite these advantages, a limited number of data gaps were identified, primarily related to sensitive or proprietary infrastructure information. Detailed information on small-diameter



natural gas distribution lines operated by Peoples Gas and Florida Natural Gas was unavailable because of the absence of an identified POC. However, surrogate datasets were obtained from the Resilient Florida Program database and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to support baseline analysis. Similarly, requests for detailed local communications infrastructure data from AT&T and other communication providers were declined because of data sensitivity. While comprehensive system mapping could not be shared, maps of planned future AT&T fiber connections serving Blount Island were obtained and will be incorporated into subsequent adaptation strategy development and infrastructure planning efforts. Finally, detailed power system information from FPL, including system hardening plans and future capacity needs, was unavailable because of the lack of an identified POC. To address this gap, regional power infrastructure data from the Resilient Florida Program database and the U.S. Department of Energy were used to inform broader-scale analysis.

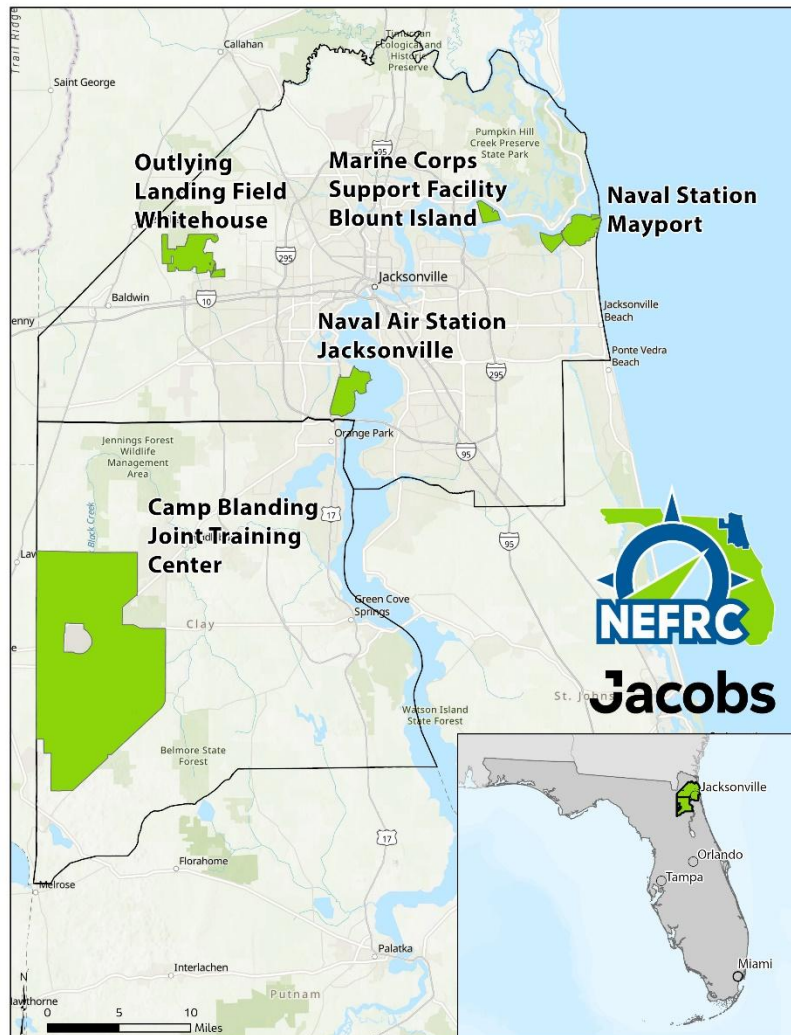
Collectively, these data gaps were limited in scope and were effectively mitigated with credible regional and federal datasets, ensuring that the overall analysis remained robust and sufficiently informed.



4 Installation Profiles

Profiles were compiled for each installation in the NEFL MIRR study area (Figure 4-1), describing their locations, history, importance, and missions.

Figure 4-1. Installations in the NEFL MIRR Study Area



4.1 Naval Station Mayport

4.1.1 Location

NS Mayport is strategically located at the mouth of the St. Johns River in Duval County, approximately 15 miles east of Jacksonville, Florida. Its location supports a distinctive operational profile that integrates a major seaport with an adjacent air facility. The installation



can berth up to 34 ships and operates an 8,000-foot-long runway capable of accommodating the full range of Department of Defense (DoD) aircraft (Military OneSource n.d.). In addition, the base includes helicopter training areas and utilizes surrounding marshlands as critical training environments. A further operational advantage of NS Mayport's location is its limited tidal fluctuation, which allows for year-round loading and unloading of ships.

4.1.2 History/Background

4.1.2.1 Origins

Commissioned in December 1942, NS Mayport has grown into the third-largest fleet concentration area in the United States. The base has played a role in several significant events. In 1962, the Mayport-based *USS Noa* served as the recovery ship for astronaut John Glenn and the Mercury Space capsule Friendship Seven, the first American orbital flight. In 1965, the carrier *USS Was*p returned Gemini 4 astronauts James McDivitt and Edward White to NS Mayport after their 4-day, 62-earth-orbit mission. The station also supported operations during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 and provided critical support during conflicts in Iraq in the 1990s. Today, NS Mayport remains a vital hub for mission readiness and naval operations (Commander, Navy Region Southeast n.d.a.).

4.1.3 Mission

NS Mayport spans 3,409 acres and serves as a major surface and air warfare-focused installation. Its mission is to provide "The Finest service to the Finest Fleet". Some of its primary and secondary functions include:

Primary

- Surface fleet homeporting
- Aviation Basing (both helicopters and unmanned aircrafts)
- Fleet readiness & sustainment

Secondary

- Enable carrier/amphibious operations
- Enable Joint/Coalition operations and exercises
- Support humanitarian and disaster response
- Support major tenant commands

4.1.4 Personnel/Size

The installation provides operational, logistical, and quality of life support to 82 tenant commands. NS Mayport serves as a critical hub for regional and international defense operations. As of March 2024, Naval Station Mayport is home to 8,076 active-duty and Reserve Full-Time Support personnel, along with 21,500 family members. The workforce also includes 826 civilian employees, 523 non-appropriated fund employees, 1,504 contract employees, and 19 Reserve SELRES members.



NS Mayport provides operational and logistical support, facilities, and quality of life programs to 82 tenant commands with 8,500 service members of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) operating forces (Commander, Navy Region Southeast n.d.a.).

4.1.5 Connections

NS Mayport serves as a critical hub for regional and international defense. It supports a wide range of vessels, including destroyers and combat ships, with frequent arrivals from locations such as Guantanamo Bay, South America, and NAS Norfolk in Virginia. The base also provides support for USCG operations in the nearby village of Mayport, as well as Marine Corps ships stationed in Beaufort, South Carolina. The installation is also home to the U.S. Navy's Fourth Fleet, which supports missions across the Atlantic and into South America and the Middle East, often in coordination with SOUTHCOM. These missions include international cooperation efforts such as drug interdiction and maritime security.

NS Mayport is also the only location on the East Coast that hosts the unmanned Triton drone. While most of the drone operations are classified, it is known that the drones originate from California and are piloted remotely by personnel stationed at NAS Jacksonville. Additionally, the number of Triton drones stationed at Mayport is expected to double, further enhancing the installation's capabilities and reinforcing its role as a cornerstone of naval operations on the East Coast.

4.2 Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island

4.2.1 Location

Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island is located along the St Johns River in Jacksonville, Florida, with direct access to the Atlantic Ocean. The facility is a critical hub for Marine Corps logistics and operational readiness, supporting both global missions and rapid response requirements.

4.2.2 History/Background

4.2.2.1 Origins

The origins of Blount Island are rooted in the development of the Maritime Prepositioning Force concept during the late 1970s. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter signed the directive establishing the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, laying the foundation for today's prepositioning programs. The Marine Corps formally established the Biennial Maintenance Command at Blount Island in 1986, solidifying the installation's role in sustaining expeditionary forces.

Since 1986, prepositioning programs at Blount Island have played a vital role in U.S defense operations, most notably during operations Desert Storm and Iraqi Freedom. The facility has also supported nearly a dozen smaller-scale contingencies, as well as humanitarian and disaster relief missions worldwide (Blount Island Command. n.d.).



4.2.3 Mission

Blount Island serves as the operational hub of the Marine Corps' prepositioning programs and is home to Blount Island Command. Its mission is to ensure Marine expeditionary forces are equipped with the best combat-ready equipment and supplies in the world. Marines, sailors, civilians, and defense contractors work collectively to maintain this global support capability (Blount Island Command. n.d.). A summary of Blount Islands' primary and secondary missions is as follows:

Primary Mission

- Support readiness of the Marine global pre-positioning (Maritime Prepositioning Force)
- Support crisis response through rapid loading and deployment of ships

Secondary Mission

- 841st Transportation Battalion
- Support Army and Navy sealift logistics
- Exercise and deployment support
- Vessel maintenance

4.2.4 Personnel/Size

The facility employs approximately 250 military and civilian personnel and relies on the support of nearly 1,000 defense contractors. Each day, approximately 2,000 personnel move on and off base, with numbers increasing during ship operations. Together, this workforce ensures the combat readiness, visibility, and accountability of prepositioned equipment and supplies, both during contingency operations and humanitarian relief efforts.

4.2.5 Connections

Blount Island operates within a continuous global logistics cycle that ensures Marine Corps forces remain ready for any mission. After the completion of a military or humanitarian operation, ships return to the facility, are rapidly reloaded with supplies and equipment, and then redeployed to support missions worldwide. This process is sustained by a deeply interconnected logistics network. Ammunition is sourced from South Carolina, while major equipment maintenance is performed in Albany, Georgia. From there, gear is positioned at strategic sites such as Norway, Guam, and the Middle East. Together, these efforts enable the Marine Corps to maintain ready forces across all geographic combatant commands, from Marine Central Command to regional commanders, ensuring rapid responses to crises, combat operations, and disaster relief anywhere in the world.

4.3 Naval Air Station Jacksonville

4.3.1 Location

Covering more than 3,800 acres alongside the west bank of the St Johns River, NAS Jacksonville is the largest installation in Navy Region Southeast. Within the installation, it includes seven



active-duty VP squadrons, three reserve squadrons, five helicopter squadrons, and one MQ-4C UAS Triton squadron. More than 100 aircraft operate out of NAS Jacksonville. The installation area of responsibility also includes Outlying Field Whitehouse and three bombing ranges (Pine Castle, Rodman, and Lake George) (Commander, Navy Region Southeast n.d.b.).

4.3.2 History/Background

4.3.2.1 Origins

NAS Jacksonville traces its origins to 1907, when the land known as Black Point was acquired for military use. The site served as a Florida National Guard installation until the United States entered World War I in 1917, at which time it was renamed Camp Joseph E. Johnston. During this period, the installation was home to the second-largest rifle range in the United States. Following the war, the property reverted to state control until 1940, when it was recommissioned as NAS Jacksonville, marking the beginning of its longstanding role in supporting naval aviation.

Throughout its history, Naval Air Station Jacksonville has hosted a wide range of aircraft, beginning with the J2F Grumman Duck, the first aircraft assigned to the installation, and evolving to modern platforms such as the MH-60R Seahawk. NAS Jacksonville is also recognized as the birthplace of the U.S. Navy Blue Angels flight demonstration team, which has become internationally renowned for its precision flying and its demonstration of the skill and professionalism of U.S. naval aviators.

In addition, NAS Jacksonville hosts several critical Navy Reserve squadrons that provide global operational support and enhance force flexibility. Fleet Logistics Support Squadron (VR)-58, established in 1977, operates C-40A Clipper aircraft to conduct worldwide logistics and transportation missions. Fleet Logistics Support Squadron (VR)-62, relocated to NAS Jacksonville in 2009, similarly supports fleet and joint operations, transporting more than 29 million pounds of cargo and nearly 30,000 passengers. Together, these squadrons exemplify NAS Jacksonville's role in strengthening mission readiness and extending the Navy's global reach (Commander, Navy Region Southeast n.d.b.).

4.3.3 Mission

A summary of NAS Jacksonville's primary and secondary missions is as follows:

Primary Missions

- Naval Aviation hub
- Training and Readiness
- Logistical + Maintenance Support

Secondary Missions

- Naval Hospital
- Community and Homeland Defense (Customs/Border Patrol)
- Support regional commands
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staging site



4.3.4 Personnel/Size

NAS Jacksonville supports a substantial workforce, with approximately 23,000 personnel employed on the installation during the Monday through Friday work week, making it one of the region's most significant employment centers. The Fleet Readiness Center is the largest tenant command at NAS Jacksonville, employing approximately 4,950 personnel and serving as a critical contributor to the installation's operational mission.

4.3.5 Connections

Outlying Landing Field (OLF) Whitehouse is a vital training asset that supports NAS Jacksonville by providing a realistic environment for Field Carrier Landing Practice and night operations. The airfield is specifically designed to replicate aircraft carrier landing conditions, including dark-night scenarios and specialized lighting systems, making it essential for maintaining pilot proficiency prior to deployment. OLF Whitehouse also supports night-vision goggle and helicopter training in a controlled, low-congestion setting that complements operations at NAS Jacksonville. While certain larger aircraft, such as the P-8A Poseidon, face operational limitations at OLF Whitehouse because of runway loading constraints, nearby facilities such as Cecil Airport provide alternative locations to maintain training and operational flexibility. Collectively, OLF Whitehouse and its supporting airfields form a regionally integrated training network that is critical to sustaining naval aviation readiness in Northeast Florida and beyond.

4.4 Camp Blanding Joint Training Center

4.4.1 Location

Camp Blanding JTC near Starke, Florida, is the National Guard's premier training site in North Florida. The facility spans more than 73,000 acres, with 55,000 acres considered maneuver space dedicated to large-scale training exercises (Florida National Guard n.d.).

4.4.2 History/Background

4.4.3 Origins

Camp Blanding was established in 1939 as a state-owned training reservation for the Florida National Guard. This training area quickly grew in importance as World War II approached. The rapid mobilization of reserve forces and the expansion of the U.S. Army led to its conversion into a federal reserve. During the war, Camp Blanding was expanded to house two full infantry divisions and numerous supporting units. It later served as an Infantry Replacement Training Center, preparing soldiers for deployment overseas (Florida National Guard n.d.).

4.4.4 Mission

A summary of Camp Blanding's primary and secondary missions is as follows:

Primary Mission



- Support live weapons and maneuver training ranges for combat arms training and exercise (Level 2 Garrison Training and Impact Area)
- Serve as the Florida National Guard Training Center

Secondary Mission

- Support state and federal activities
- Provide a training ground for various federal and state agencies
- Reserve, Law Enforcement, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps support
- Multi-jurisdictional counterdrug task force training
- House Florida's backup Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Provide a staging area for emergency response

4.4.5 Personnel/Size

The installation offers existing barracks with 3,900 bed spaces, expanding to 5,000 with the addition of temporary tent facilities. An additional 700 bed spaces are under proposal. Each year, Camp Blanding supports training for approximately 60,000 personnel, including members of the National Guard, U.S. military branches, and foreign partner forces. The site contains more than 50 ranges dedicated to live-fire weapons training, making it a critical resource for force readiness and joint training.

4.4.6 Connections

Camp Blanding JTC has connections across local, state, and national networks. The installation serves as a critical hub for joint training and emergency preparedness. Army units typically train at Camp Blanding three times per year. Navy, USCG, and Marine partners also use the training grounds at Camp Blanding. The site accommodates both paid and non-paid customers including the DoD, federal agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigations, Department of Homeland Security, and FEMA), and others. Other installations with frequent connections to Camp Blanding include Fort Stewart (GA), SouthComm (Miami, FL), Fort McCoy (WI), and Fort Drum (NY).

Along with supporting federal partners, Camp Blanding also provides training grounds for state-level law enforcement and specialized tactical units (for example, SWAT, counterdrug training, and so forth). This installation also serves as the State of Florida's secondary EOC and plays a critical role in the state's Continuity of Operations Planning. Multinational partners from eight countries in the Caribbean and Guyana also participate in short-duration joint training events.



5 Regional Interconnections

While each installation in Northeast Florida plays a critical role in supporting national defense missions across the United States and globally, their regional interconnections are equally important. NAS Jacksonville, NS Mayport, Camp Blanding JTC, and Blount Island Command function as an integrated network in which the operational effectiveness of each installation is reinforced by the capabilities of the others. Disruptions to any one installation would have cascading effects on regional readiness, logistics, and joint operations, underscoring the importance of viewing these sites as a collectively interdependent system within the Northeast Florida community.

A clear example of this interconnectivity is NS Mayport's role in hosting the Navy's MQ-4C Triton unmanned aircraft operations on the East Coast. Though the Triton aircraft are based at NS Mayport, they are remotely piloted and supported by personnel and infrastructure located at NAS Jacksonville, demonstrating the operational reliance between air and naval facilities. Camp Blanding JTC further strengthens this regional integration by providing a centralized training environment for personnel from NAS Jacksonville, NS Mayport, and Blount Island. The installation supports joint and inter-service training exercises, aviation coordination activities, and mission rehearsals that cannot be accommodated within more constrained coastal installations. Camp Blanding also plays a key role in regional logistics, supporting Blount Island Command's prepositioning mission through training support and transportation connectivity, including access to rail infrastructure that enables the movement of equipment and material throughout the region. Together, these installations form a resilient, mutually supporting defense ecosystem that enhances mission readiness, operational flexibility, and strategic value for Northeast Florida.



6 Study Area Boundaries and Definitions

A variety of factors influenced the study area boundaries used for the collection and analysis of data for the installations in this study. Because of the interconnectivity of the installations to each other, one large study area that encompasses each installation provides an accurate assessment of the vulnerabilities that each installation faces. The Technical Advisory Committee and Steering Committee members decided that the study boundary for the NEFL MIRR would include all of Duval and Clay counties. The boundaries were drawn after reviewing the stakeholder input and GIS-based regional systemic data. This ensures that all assets and systems that support the four regional installations are accounted for.

At the asset level, it was noted how many installations a particular asset supports. If the asset supports multiple installations, it will receive a higher score in terms of importance rather than an asset group that only impacted one installation. Having individual boundaries for each installation would not properly provide accurate vulnerability assessments for each asset group in relation to Northeast Florida.



7 References

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Appendix A. RFI Master Spreadsheet



Contact	Contact Organization	Request	Request Criticality	Request Date	Request Type	Relevant Installation	Response	Response Date	Data Received?	Follow-Up Needed?	Follow-Up Date	Notes
	AT&T	Utility lines and shapefiles, critical	H						No			Have requested AT&T contact.
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Comprehensive Plan	M									
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Land Use Plan	M									
Bach McClure, Darcie McGee	Brevard County	5-Year CIP	M	5/6/2024				4/10/2024	Yes			
Bach McClure, Darcie McGee	Brevard County	Stormwater Master Plan	M	5/6/2024								
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Strategic Plan	M	5/6/2024								
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Housing Studies	M	5/6/2024								
HH	Brevard County	Local Mitigation Strategy		5/6/2024				4/10/2024	Yes			
HH	Brevard County	Save Our Indian River Lagoon Plan						4/10/2024	Yes			
HH	Brevard County	LMS Hazard Summaries						4/10/2024	Yes			
HH	Brevard County	FY2023-24 Capital Budget						4/10/2024	Yes			
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Solid Waste Information - Project Candidate							Yes			
Billy Prasad	Brevard County	Shapefiles for development studies?							No			
Stacy Cole	Brevard County	Shapefiles for stormwater infrastructure						5/10/2024	Yes			
Darcie McGee	Brevard County	Beach Nourishment information	M						Yes			
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study	M	5/9/2024								
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	List and/or map of communities where installation personnel live	H	5/9/2024					No			
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 1 Study		5/9/2024								
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	Launch hazard zones layer		5/9/2024					No			
Cheri Vanatta	Carderock Titusville	List and/or map of communities where installation personnel live	H									
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Water System Geospatial data	H	5/7/2024				5/8/2024	No			No GIS data
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Wastewater System Geospatial data	H	5/7/2024				5/8/2024	No			No GIS data
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Maps of buildings and area		5/7/2024				5/8/2024	No			
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Map/schematic for the water treatment facility	M	5/7/2024				5/8/2024	No			
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Water utility data/information	H	5/7/2024				5/8/2024	Yes			Received schematic
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Wastewater utility data/information	H					5/8/2024	Yes			Received schematic
Tom King	Central Florida Research Park Authority	Water system risk and resilience assessment	M	5/7/2024				5/8/2024	No			Do not have one.
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	City of Cape Canaveral	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	City of Cape Canaveral	Resilient Cape Canaveral Action Plan	H					4/10/2024	Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	City of Cape Canaveral	Flood Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy Overview	H					4/10/2024				
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	City of Cape Canaveral	Presendital Streets Master Plan	L					5/6/2024				
Zach Eicholz	City of Cape Canaveral	Info on Canaveral WWTP shorelines		5/6/2024								
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	Stormwater Master Plan	M	5/6/2024				5/14/2024	Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	Capital Improvement Program Adopted FY2023-2024 Budget		5/6/2024				5/14/2024	Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	Community Redevelopment Agency Annual Report						5/14/2024	Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	Zoning and Land Use Shapefiles						5/14/2024	Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	GIS Shapefiles for Stormwater Assets							Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	GIS Shapefiles for Wastewater Assets							Yes			
K Harris	City of Cape Canaveral	Images	L					5/14/2024	Yes			

Contact	Contact Organization	Request	Request Criticality	Request Date	Request Type	Relevant Installation	Response	Response Date	Data Received?	Follow-Up Needed?	Follow-Up Date	Notes
Jack Walsh	City of Cocoa	Water System Data	H						Yes			Information shared confidentially with MIRR team and is under NDA.
	City of Cocoa	Comprehensive Plan	M									
	City of Cocoa	Strategic Plan	M									
	City of Cocoa	Land Use Plan	M									
Jack Walsh	City of Cocoa	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	H					3/19/2024	No			
	City of Cocoa	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
	City of Cocoa Beach	Stormwater Master Plan	H					5/9/2024	Yes			
	City of Cocoa Beach	wastewater system shapefile data (WWTP, force mains, gravity mains, pump stations)	H						No			
	City of Cocoa Beach	info on City WWTP	M									
	City of Cocoa Beach	Comprehensive Plan	M									
	City of Cocoa Beach	Strategic Plan	M									
	City of Cocoa Beach	Land Use Plan	M									
	City of Cocoa Beach	Vulnerability Assessment	H					5/9/2024	Yes			
	City of Orlando	Any info on Iron Bridge SSO after Hurricane Ian	M									
	City of Orlando	Basic information on Ironbridge WWTP	M									
	City of Orlando	Data on locations of nuisance flooding around NSA	H									
	City of Orlando	Information on Ironbridge WWTP SSO after Hurricanes	H									
	City of Orlando	GIS data - wastewater infrastructure (force mains, grav mains, lift stations)	H						No			
Kris Tietig	Duke Energy	Power System Information for Team Orlando	H	5/6/2024					Yes			
Kris Tietig	Duke Energy	UCF Energy Reliability Study & Critical Customer List	L	5/6/2024								
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Space Coast TPO Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Analysis	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Satellite Beach Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Analysis	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Satellite Beach Adaptation Action Area Policy Development							Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	East Central Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Indian River Lagoon Outfall Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Analysis	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	SOVI (Data)	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	CDBG-MIT Inland Flooding Data	H						Yes			
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Data on where homes are being bought out and turned into short-term rentals (airBnBs)	M									
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Documentation on issues at Max Brewer Bridge	M									
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	ECFRPC	Data on vulnerable homes	H						Yes			
	FDEP	FDEP Critically Eroded Shorelines	H					4/10/2024	Yes			
Forrest Smalley	Florida City Gas (Chesapeake Energy)	GIS data for Florida City gas lines and terminals	H						No			
Forrest Smalley	Florida City Gas (Chesapeake Energy)	Information on LNG demand (cruise LNG mix, methane needs)	H						Yes			
Eileen Blackburn	FPL	Power System Information										
Eileen Blackburn	FPL	Hardening Plan	M						No			
Eileen Blackburn	FPL	Cape Energy Capacity Study	M				Energy study was done only for SpaceX.	5/21/2024	No			
	Indian River Lagoon Council	Indian River Lagoon Council CCMP	M						Yes			
	Indian River Lagoon Council	Indian River Lagoon Council Water Quality Study	M						Yes			
HH	Indian River Lagoon NEP	CCMP	M					4/10/2024	Yes			

Contact	Contact Organization	Request	Request Criticality	Request Date	Request Type	Relevant Installation	Response	Response Date	Data Received?	Follow-Up Needed?	Follow-Up Date	Notes
HH	Indian River Lagoon NEP	Climate Ready Estuary Report	M					3/14/2024	Yes			
Dan Rutland	Jacobs	Cocoa water treatment plant information	H							No		Jack Walsh unwilling to share info.
Dan Rutland	Jacobs/City of Cocoa Water	GIS data for Cocoa water mains and pipes, WTPs, pump stations, wells	H							No		Jack Walsh unwilling to share info.
Dan Rutland	Jacobs/City of Cocoa Water	water system population and growth projections	H	6/5/2024			Project currently in progress, will be completed in fall.	6/6/2024	No			Jack Walsh unwilling to share info.
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Master Plan	M	6/5/2024					Yes			KSC Vision Plan
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Resilience Assessment	H	6/5/2024								
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Utility and SLR Analysis	H	6/5/2024								
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Building Standards	M	6/5/2024					No			
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	GIS data for critical gas and liquid systems (liquid hydrogen, gaseous nitrogen)	H	6/5/2024					No			
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Descriptions of the critical gas and liquid systems. (liquid hydrogen, gaseous nitrogen).	H	6/5/2024						Yes		
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center	Where does the supply come from, how much growth is needed?	H	6/5/2024						No		
Don Minderman	Kennedy Space Center or Fish and Wildlife	GIS data layer showing scrub jay habitat	H	6/5/2024								
	Kennedy Space Center/NASA	Renewable Energy Technology Study	M									
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	Melbourne Beach	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
	Municipalities	Housing data/projections										
Jobe Galli	NOTU	List and/or map of communities where installation personnel live	H									
Ashley Sneed	NSA Orlando	Natural Resources Management Plan	M	6/5/2024				4/10/2024				
Ashley Sneed	NSA Orlando	Non-CUI information on the physical utility needs for virtual test range and AI integration	H	6/5/2024								
Ashley Sneed	NSA Orlando	Non-CUI information on future building needs for partnerships (sizes, utilities, etc.)	H	6/5/2024								
Ashley Sneed	NSA Orlando	Any documentation on the emergency response challenges during UCF gamedays	L									
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Comprehensive Plan Update	M	6/3/2024				5/3/2024	Yes			
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Land Use Plan	H	6/3/2024				5/3/2024	Yes			
Alan Marshall	Orange County	5-Year CIP	M	6/3/2024				5/3/2024	Yes			
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Strategic Plan	M	6/3/2024								
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Housing Studies	H	6/3/2024					Yes			
Blanche Hardy	Orange County	Stormwater Master Plan	H	6/3/2024					No			
Blanche Hardy	Orange County	Asset Management Plan	H	6/3/2024					No			
Blanche Hardy	Orange County	Historical flood layers (Ian and Nicole)	H	6/3/2024					No			
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Orange County Tree Ordinance	L	6/3/2024					No			
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Orange County Natural Resources Dept. Conservation Strategy Data	L	6/3/2024					Yes			State of the Wetlands Document
Alan Marshall	Orange County	Information/data showing environmental areas around the business park	M	6/3/2024					Yes			
HH	Orange County	Priority Natural Resource Areas	H	6/3/2024				3/19/2024	Yes			
Blanche Hardy	Orange County	GIS data - water infrastructure around NSA Orlando (outside of research park)	H	6/3/2024					No			
AR	Palm Bay	Comprehensive Plan	L					5/2/2024	Yes			
	Palm Bay	Strategic Plan	L									
	Palm Bay	Land Use Plan	L									
	Palm Bay	Vulnerability Assessment	H									In progress
Karl Christiansen	Patrick SFB	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study	M	5/8/2024								
Karl Christiansen	Patrick SFB	List and/or map of communities where installation personnel live	H	5/8/2024								

Contact	Contact Organization	Request	Request Criticality	Request Date	Request Type	Relevant Installation	Response	Response Date	Data Received?	Follow-Up Needed?	Follow-Up Date	Notes
Karl Christiansen	Patrick SFB	Information (reports, pictures) about Patrick Living Shorelines	M	5/8/2024								
	Port Canaveral	Port Canaveral Growth Projections	M									
AR	Port Canaveral	Vulnerability Assessment/Adaptation Plan	H					5/2/2024	Yes			
	Project	528 and State Road 50										
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	Rockledge	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
	Satellite Beach	Comprehensive Plan	M									
	Satellite Beach	Strategic Plan	M									
	Satellite Beach	Land Use Plan	M									
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	Satellite Beach	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	Evacuation Plan	M	5/9/2024								
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	Emergency Response Plan	M	5/9/2024								
Jamie Sciarrino	Canaveral SFS	"Limiting Factors for Capacity Growth" Study	H	5/9/2024								
	St. John's River WMD	Central Florida Water Initiative	M									
	St. John's River WMD	VA and Resilience Plan	M									
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Priority Project List	H	5/6/2024								
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)	H	5/6/2024								
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Transportation Resiliency Master Plan	H	5/6/2024				3/14/2024	Yes	No		
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Storm Surge Resiliency	H	5/6/2024				3/14/2024	Yes			
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Sea Level Rise Resiliency	H	5/6/2024				3/14/2024	Yes			
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Flood Resiliency	H	5/6/2024				4/10/2024	Yes			
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Vision Zero Action Plan	M	5/6/2024				3/14/2024	Yes	No		
Brenda Defoe-Suprenant	Space Coast TPO	Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment	H	5/6/2024					Yes	No		
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Population projections/data (people moving in and out of region)	H	5/6/2024								
Sarah Kraum	Space Coast TPO	Bike and Pedestrian Master Plan	L	5/6/2024								
Pete Eggert	Space Florida	Space Florida Environmental Master Plan	M									
Pete Eggert	Space Florida	Environmental Master Plan	M									
Steve Szabo	Space Florida	Port Canaveral Wharf Study	M					5/8/2024	Yes			
Steve Szabo	Space Florida	Cape Canaveral Spaceport Master Plan (january 2017)	H					3/26/2024	Yes			
Steve Szabo	Space Florida	High-level project list	M									
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	Watershed Studies	M									
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	2024 5-Year Water Resource Development Work Program	M					5/20/2024				
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	Water Supply Plans	H									
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	2024-2028 Strategic Plan	M					4/22/2024	Yes			
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	Flood Resiliency Studies	H									
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD	Most up to date groundwater salinity (chloride) layers	H	7/25/2024								Current layers are from 2010.
Tom Frick	St. John's River WMD											
	Titusville	Comprehensive Plan	M									
	Titusville	Strategic Plan	M									
	Titusville	Land Use Plan	M									
	Titusville	Vulnerability Assessment	H						Yes			
	Titusville	Wastewater system capacities/growth projections	M						No			
	Titusville	Titusville Water/Wastewater/Stormwater Shapefiles	M						Yes			
	USACE	SACS Study	M									
	Volusia County	Comprehensive Plan	M						No			
	Volusia County	Land Use Plan	M						No			
	Volusia County	5-Year CIP	L						No			
	Volusia County	Stormwater Master Plan	L						No			
	Volusia County	Strategic Plan	L						No			
	Volusia County	Housing Studies	L						No			
	Volusia County	Stormwater Master Plan	L						No			
Dimitri Wiener	US Coast Guard	Information on different missions	M						No			
Dimitri Wiener	US Coast Guard	Any sort of plans/reports/writeups identifying future missions/growth or operations	M						No			
Dimitri Wiener	US Coast Guard	Any sort of facility master plan or strategic plan for the installation	M						No			
Jobe Galli	NOTU	Growth plans or strategies	H	5/6/2024					No			

Contact	Contact Organization	Request	Request Criticality	Request Date	Request Type	Relevant Installation	Response	Response Date	Data Received?	Follow-Up Needed?	Follow-Up Date	Notes
SM	Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission	2020-2024 Strategic Plan	M					5/21/2024	Yes			
SM	National Park Service	Canaveral National Seashore Historic Resource Study	M					5/20/2024	Yes			
SM	National Park Service	Canaveral National Seashore General Management Plan and EIS	M					5/20/2024	Yes			

Appendix B. Asset List



Asset Type	Asset Class	Status
Affordable Public Housing	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
Colleges and Universities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Community Centers	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
Correctional Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
Disaster Recovery Centers	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Emergency Medical Service Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Emergency Operation Centers	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Fire Stations	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
Health Care Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	Jax Beach
Hospitals	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	Jax Beach
Law Enforcement Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
Local Government Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	Jax Beach
Logistical Staging Areas	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Risk Shelter Inventory	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Schools	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	X
State Government Facilities	Critical Community and Emergency Facilities	
Communications Facilities	Critical Infrastructure	X
Disaster Debris Management Sites	Critical Infrastructure	
Drinking Water Facilities	Critical Infrastructure	
Electric Production and Supply Facilities	Critical Infrastructure	Jax Beach
Military Installations	Critical Infrastructure	X
Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities	Critical Infrastructure	X
Stormwater Treatment Facilities and Pump Stations	Critical Infrastructure	x
Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Lift Stations	Critical Infrastructure	X(Check)
Water Utility Conveyance Systems	Critical Infrastructure	
Conservation Lands	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	
Historical and Cultural Assets	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	x
Parks	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	x
Shorelines	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	
Surface Waters	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	x
Wetlands	Natural, Cultural, and Historical Resource	X
Airports	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	X
Bridges	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	X
Bus Terminals	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	
Major Roadways	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	X
Marinas	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	X
Ports	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	X
Rail Facilities	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	
Railroad Bridges	Transportation and Evacuation Routes	

Appendix C. Data Sources and Sites



PDFs and Reports Tracker

Data Type	Column1	Title/Name
PDF	Association of Defense Communities	Advancing Resilience for Defense Communities - A Planning Framework
PDF	Clay County	2024 Clay County Strategic Plan Master 2024 -2028
PDF	Clay County	Clay County 2045 Comprehensive Plan
PDF	Jacksonville	Jacksonville 2045 Comprehensive Plan
PDF	Jacksonville	Jacksonville - City Council Special Committee on Resiliency
PDF	Jacksonville	Resilient Jacksonville
PDF	North Florida Transportation Planning Organization	2050_NorthFloridaTPO_LongRangeTransportationPlan
PDF	Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA)	JacksonvilleTransitAuthority_Move2027
PDF	Northeast Florida	First Coast Supplemental Manual for Vulnerability Assessments in Northeast Florida
PDF	Northeast Florida	First Coast Northeast Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan RRAP - Phase 1
PDF	Northeast Florida	Resilient Florida Flood Scenarios - Bathtub Modeling Technical Documentation
PDF	City of Jacksonville	Resilient Florida Grant Program - 1.1 City of Jacksonville Technical Report
PDF	City of Jacksonville	Resilient Florida Grant Program - 1.2 City of Jacksonville Technical Report
PDF	Penney Farms	Town of Penney Farms - Update of Vulnerability Assessment
PDF	Penney Farms	Town of Penney Farms - Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment
PDF	Town of Orange Park	Town of Orange Park Vulnerability Assessment : SLR Asset Impact and Repetitive Loss
PDF	City of Jacksonville Beach	City of Jacksonville Beach Vulnerability Assessment : SLR Asset Impact and Repetitive Loss
PDF	Clay County	Clay County Final Vulnerability Assessment Project Report : DEP Aggrement NO. 22PLN05
PDF	Mayport	Mayport Resiliency Assessment - Flood Vulnerabilities and adaption strategies for roadways
PDF	North Florida	US 17 Safety and Operational Study October 2018
PDF	Florida	Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida : Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection Florida Department of Environmental Protection August 2025
GIS	US Forest Service	Wildfire Exposure Data

Data Type	Column1	Title/Name
PDF	Association of Defense Communities	Advancing Resilience for Defense Communities - A Planning Framework
PDF	Clay County	2024 Clay County Strategic Plan Master 2024 -2028
PDF	Clay County	Clay County 2045 Comprehensive Plan
PDF	Jacksonville	Jacksonville 2045 Comprehensive Plan
PDF	Jacksonville	Jacksonville - City Council Special Committee on Resiliency
PDF	Jacksonville	Resilient Jacksonville
PDF	North Florida Transportation Planning Organization	2050_NorthFloridaTPO_LongRangeTransportationPlan
PDF	Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA)	JacksonvilleTransitAuthority_Move2027
PDF	Northeast Florida	First Coast Supplemental Manual for Vulnerability Assessments in Northeast Florida
PDF	Northeast Florida	First Coast Northeast Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan RRAP - Phase 1
PDF	Northeast Florida	Resilient Florida Flood Scenarios - Bathtub Modeling Technical Documentation
PDF	City of Jacksonville	Resilient Florida Grant Program - 1.1 City of Jacksonville Technical Report
PDF	City of Jacksonville	Resilient Florida Grant Program - 1.2 City of Jacksonville Technical Report
PDF	Penney Farms	Town of Penney Farms - Update of Vulnerability Assessment
PDF	Penney Farms	Town of Penney Farms - Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment
PDF	Town of Orange Park	Town of Orange Park Vulnerability Assessment : SLR Asset Impact and Repetitive Loss
PDF	City of Jacksonville Beach	City of Jacksonville Beach Vulnerability Assessment : SLR Asset Impact and Repetitive Loss
PDF	Clay County	Clay County Final Vulnerability Assessment Project Report : DEP Aggrement NO. 22PLN05
PDF	Mayport	Mayport Resiliency Assessment - Flood Vulnerabilities and adaption strategies for roadways
PDF	North Florida	US 17 Safety and Operational Study October 2018
PDF	Florida	Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida : Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection Florida Department of Environmental Protection August 2025
GIS	US Forest Service	Wildfire Exposure Data