

UF

Resilient Cedar Key

Partnership between:

- City of Cedar Key
- UF Florida Institute for Built Environment Resilience (FIBER)
- UF Center for Landscape Conservation Planning (CLCP)
- UF Shimberg Center for Housing Studies
- UF/IFAS Nature Coast Biological Station
- UF/IFAS Food and Resource Economics Dept.
- UF Environmental and Community Development Clinic
- Florida Sea Grant



























HIGH HAZARD EXPOSURE

Cedar Key, FL

BREAKING CAT 3 HURRICANE IDALIA LASHING FLORIDA

PRESSURE



Previous and Ongoing Efforts to Enhance Flood Resilience in Cedar Key





co	24 TO 20: MMUNIT AN			
	Cedar Key Co		r Key, Flori ment Ages	

CK Vulnerability **CK** Adaptation **CK** Shoreline **Envision CK** Assessment Masterplan CK CRA 2024-2054

Projects

Studies

Replacement Bridge Airport Road

CK Living Shorelines Replacement Bridge C St.

CK ShOREs Project-I

CK ShOREs Project-II

2024

Plan

Hurricane Id alia

Basis to fund interventions

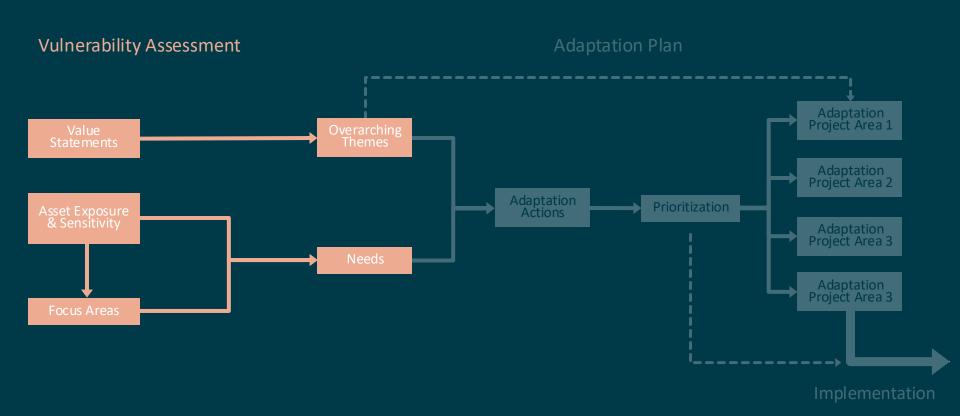
Planning Process



FEMA FIRM

funding, policies

Planning Process



Value Statements



Transportation

Enhancing connectivity across the city and ensuring reliable access to the mainland that can withstand tidal fluctuation is a top priority.



Community and Emergency Facilities

Strengthening the community and emergency network is key to long-term resilience as storm and flood risks increase.



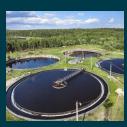
Housing

Cedar Key's housing should be affordable, resilient, and varied to support diverse community members.



Natural & Cultural Resources

Enhance the ecosystems that support the clam economy, sport fishing, outdoor recreation, and coastal tourism is critical for the city's natural and cultural capital.



Critical Infrastructure

It is essential to ensure the continuous operation of critical utilities after extreme flood events.



Local Economy

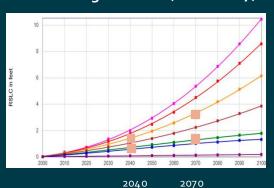
Maintain an economic and cultural identity tied to the working coast by pursuing diverse strategies to expand aquaculture, sport fishing, recreational boating, watersports, and coastal tourism.

Vulnerability Assessment

Included several flood hazards in response to FDEP requirements and community interests:

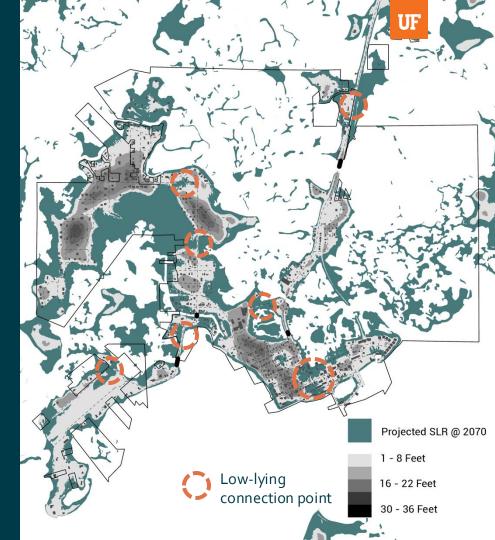
- High-tide flooding
- 1-year, 2-year, 10-year return events
- FEMA 100-year floodplain
- Category 1, 3, 5 hurricanes
- Sea level rise (NOAA Intermediate High, 2040/2070)

Planning Horizons (NOAA 2017)



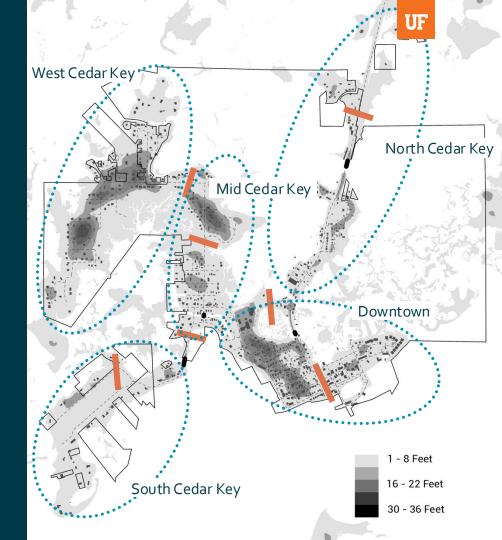
Intermediate - High

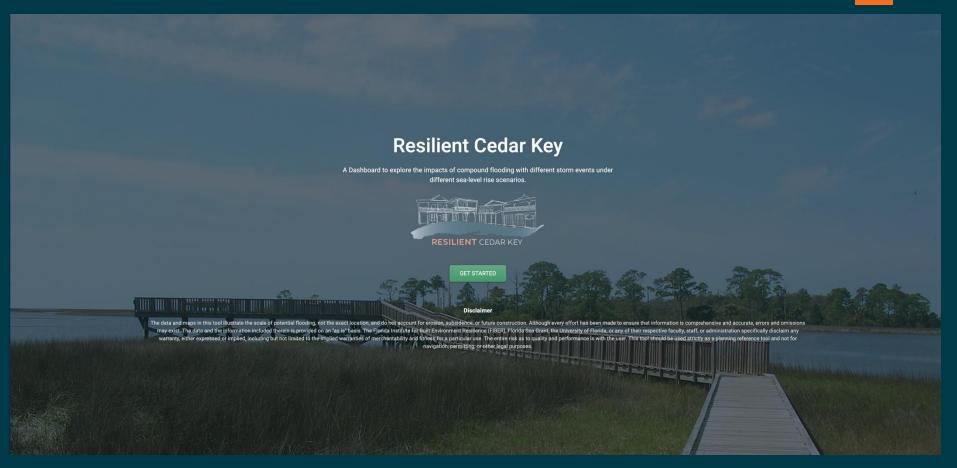
Intermediate – Low



Study Areas

- Some areas will be subject to sea level rise and long-term inundation, which could cause disconnections that need to be addressed.
- Given these natural breaks across the island, the city can also be seen through a collection of interdependent sub-geographies.
- The Cedar "Keys" study areas shaped analysis and drove adaptation planning:
 - Downtown CK
 - Mid-CK
 - North CK
 - South CK
 - West CK
 - Also, inland areas (Levy county)





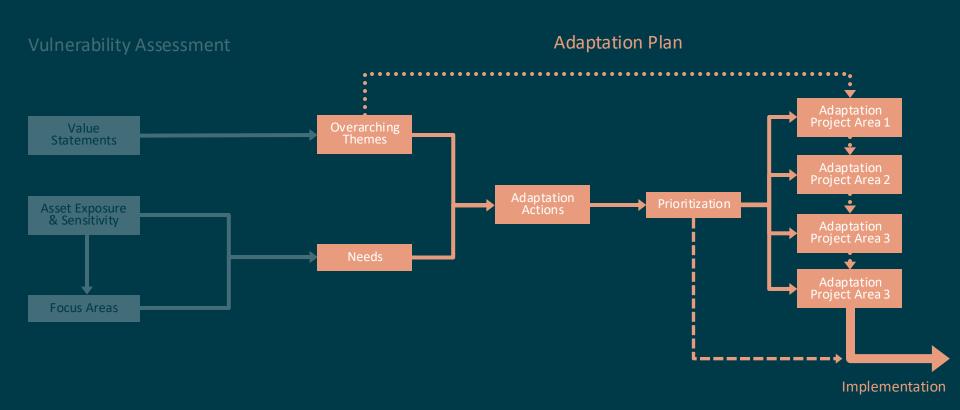








Planning Process



Overarching Themes

Theme:

Cedar Key is an archipelago.

Approach:

Restore Hydrologic Connectivity Theme:

Cedar Key depends on its transportation network.



Approach:

Strengthen
Transportation
Network

Theme:

Cedar Key is a collection of diverse districts.



Approach:

Tailor Adaptation Actions for Diverse Districts Theme:

Cedar Key's natural systems have defined its identity and will sustain its future.



Approach:

Preserve Natural
Systems and
Functions that
Sustain the Local
Economy

Project Prioritization

Based on the VA, we know that SLR and increased flood risks will affect different assets in different ways. Such damages will have an impact over different time horizons – from the next year to impacts over the decades to come. Effective actions will need to be prioritized.

We propose a priority scale based in the exposure level, asset influence, cost of risk reduction, and the time horizon in which the benefit will be seen.

1/ Exposure levels

Relevant level to asset type and flood depth

Low <mark>Medium</mark> High

2/ Risk reduction cost

FEMA STAPLEE (feasibility, social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental)

Low <mark>Medium</mark> High

3/ Asset influence

Extent serviced by asset type

Local, block Neighborhood City

4/ Timeframe

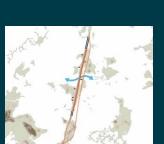
Adaptation benefit horizon

Short-term <mark>Mid-term</mark> Long-term

Adaptation Action Areas + Project Priorities



Downtown
"Reconnect and
Redefine"



North CK
Local + Regional
Connections



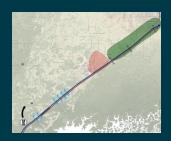
Mid CK **"Restore Keys Hydrology"**



South CK
Infrastructure &
Shorelines



West CK
"Individual Action,
Collective Impact"



Inland/Adjacent Area **Protect and Plug-In**



Restoring the Hydrology of the Cedar "Keys"



Restoring the Hydrology of the Cedar "Keys"

PRIORITY PROJECTS:

- Focus on let water to flow through the island at 3 vulnerable locations. Establish a replicable process for other emergent areas of the island.
- New bridge from Indiana Ave. to
 Cemetery access will restore the hydro- and
 road connectivity at extreme high tide
 scenarios.
- 3 Elevate section Gulf Blvd. at Hodges Ave., restructure Andrews Circle section to allow through traffic in days of extreme high tides.







CRA-WHAT IS IT?



- Under Florida law (Chapter 163, Part III), local governments can designate Community Redevelopment Areas (CRAs) when certain conditions exist
- All monies used in financing CRA activities are locally generated, and redevelopment plans must be consistent with local government comprehensive plans
- CRAs have statutory authority to utilize Tax Increment Financing (TIF) to revitalize blighted areas
- 220 CRAs in the State of Florida



Adapted from Florida Redevelopment Association (FRA) https://redevelopment.net/cra-resources/q-a-for-cras/

CRA-WHAT IS IT?



- Must addresses the unique needs of the targeted area
- CRA plans include the 1) overall goals for redevelopment in the area and 2) identify specific types of projects to be implemented
- Traditional examples include:
 - Streetscapes and roadway improvements
 - Building renovations
 - New building construction
 - Flood control initiatives
 - Water and sewer improvements
 - Parking lots and garages
 - Neighborhood parks
 - Sidewalks and street tree plantings....



Adapted from Florida Redevelopment Association (FRA) https://redevelopment.net/cra-resources/q-a-for-cras/

CK CRA: A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY



1999	Cedar Key establishes CRA
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2000 First redevelopment plan adopted & redevelopment trust fund created

New redevelopment plan is created by outside firm (not adopted)

2007 CK amends the 2000 CRA Plan, incorporating the vision from the 2005 unadopted

proposal, and establishes priorities and projects based on that vision

2007 CK bonds the future TIF in amount not to exceed \$9.2 million dollars

2007 - now Variety of capital improvements and other projects called for by 2007 plan (parking, marina improvements, land acquisition, etc.) are completed by CK

CK CRA: A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY



2008 - 2009 Great recession depresses property values affecting CRAs and TIF across

the State, including CK

2023 CK pays off debt service on the 2007 bond issue

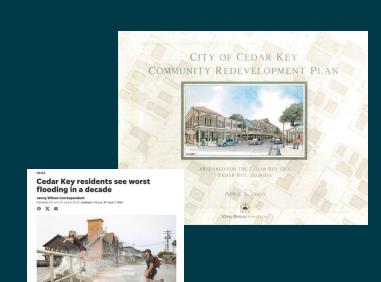
2024 CK CRA retains UF FIBER and UF Law Clinic to extend and amend 2007 CRA

with resiliency focus

CK CRA: GOING FORWARD



- Retaining the original vision (2007)
 - Keeping the working waterfront working
 - Managing tourism & growth
 - Preserving history
 - Protecting natural resources
- Integrating a new vision element
 - Living with more water more of the time
- New priorities
 - Resiliency and adaptation
- Aligning with state priorities
 - FDEP Resilient Florida Program grants



CK CRA: DO'S AND DON'TS



CRA CANNOT:

- Can't fund projects outside the CRA (some very limited exceptions)
- Can't fund "general governmental operating expenses"
- Can't pay for capital improvement projects that are not in the plan
- Can't bank funds without allocating them to a specific project

CRACAN:

- Fund CRA administration to work on CRA programs and projects
- Fund grant programs for not-for-profits, businesses, and homeowners
- Fund cost and engineering studies

USING CRATO FUND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Definition of Capital Improvements:

(7) "Capital improvement" means physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are typically large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multiyear financing. For the purposes of this part, physical assets that have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

Ch. 163.3164(7) Florida Statutes

Typical Adaptation Actions / Funding opportunities

Category	Measure	Funding
Transportation	Road elevation	Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability Equity (RAISE) Discretionary Grants FHWA
	Ele vate Bridges	Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability Equity (RAISE) Discretionary Grants FHWA
	Build Bridges	Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability FHWA
	Road improvement (widen section, improve side walks, create parking areas)	Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability Equity (RAISE) Discretionary Grants FHWA
	Retrofit boat ramps (reinforce boarding structures)	Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability Equity (RAISE) Discretionary Grants
Critical Infrastructure	Retrofit wastewater plant equipment	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs
	Relocate wastewater plant	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs
	Wastewater network improvements (retrofit lift stations, replace components to avoid salty water infiltration)	Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs
	Stormwater network improvements (implement check valves, build retention areas)	Clean Water State Revolving Fund; Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program
	Waterplant retrofit (elevate control rooms, elevate equipment)	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs
Facilities	Relocation (City Hall, Police Department, Fire Department, Post Office, City Library)	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects
	Wet floodproofing	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects
	Dry floodproofing	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects
	Elevate utilities	State Community Development Block Grant Program
Assets Economy and Housing (building assets)	Marsh and mangrove restoration	Vegetation and Watershed Management Projects (Federal) Watershed and Flood Prevention Program
	Revetment	BRIC Resilient Florida
	Sea wall	BRIC Resilient Florida
	Detached breakwaters	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program Watershed and Flood Prevention Program
	Hydroconnectivity restoration	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program Watershed and Flood Prevention Program
	Beach nourishment + groin field	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program Watershed and Flood Prevention Program
	Land Conservation buyouts	
	Building Elevation	Gulf County Local Housing Assistance Plan
	Wet floodproofing	Gulf County Local Housing Assistance Plan
	Dry floodproofing	
	Voluntary buyout	
	Building relocation	Interagency Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Projects
	Flood insurance	

CK ADAPTATION PLAN

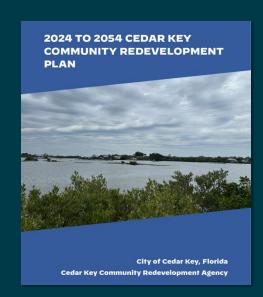


- Cedar Key is an archipelago (the *Cedar Keys*).
 - Approach: Restore hydrologic connectivity.
- Cedar Key depends on its transportation network.
 - Approach: Strength transportation network.
- Cedar Key is a collection of diverse districts.
 - Approach: Tailor adaptation actions for diverse districts.
- Cedar Key's natural systems have defined its identity and will sustain its future.
 - Approach: Preserve natural systems and their ecological functions that sustain the local economy.

CK CRA PROGRAM + RESILIENCE FOCUS



- CRA Administration
 - Hire a CRA administrator/grant writer, etc.
 - Cost out the selected capital improvement projects (consultant)
 - Join Florida Redevelopment Assoc. and attend annual meeting / board training
- Support Nature-Based Solutions
 - Living Shoreline Master Plan Implementation 3 projects in CK Adaptation Plan
 - Support hydrologic restoration projects- 3 in CK Adaptation Plan
- Support resilience projects for non-profit, local business, and homeowners, such as aquaculture and historic preservation
 - Grant Program- 7 projects in CK Adaptation Plan



EXAMPLE OF CRA + RESILIENCE



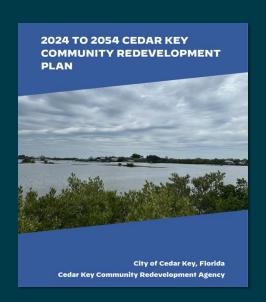
"The City of Pensacola Community Redevelopment Agency's Residential Resiliency Program is designed to support blight removal and prevention by repairing storm-damaged structures or securing at-risk property against future damage caused by natural hazards such as hurricanes and flooding for residents within designated Community Redevelopment Areas."

https://www.cityofpensacola.com/531/DSD---Community-Redevelopment-Agency

CK CRA PROGRAM + RESILIENCE FOCUS



- Support police, fire department & other administrative building resiliency project (provided all other taxing authorities agree)
 - 6 projects in CK Adaptation Plan
- Support transportation & stormwater resiliency
 - 16 projects in CK Adaptation Plan
- Support water, wastewater & electrical grid resiliency
 - 8 projects in CK Adaptation Plan
- Support cultural & recreational facility resiliency (including churches, cemeteries)
 - 10 projects in CK Adaptation Plan
- Support marine infrastructure resiliency
 - 2 projects in CK Adaptation Plan (boat ramps)



Restoring the Hydrology of the Cedar "Keys"

Land Conservation New Bridge with Increased Clearance Gulf Blvd. Bridge Cemetery Cedar Key Cemetery Cemetery Point Park Access NAVD88= +13.3 ft. 100-yr AE VE NAVD88= +7.84 ft. Cat. 1 Hurricane NAVD88= +5.49 ft. Extreme Water Level 2 Hydroconnectivity

restoration

