



Welcome and Workshop Goals

- Dr. Kathryn Frank
 - Project Principal Investigator



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 - Professor, Spring2013 Studio



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 - Graduate Research Assistant

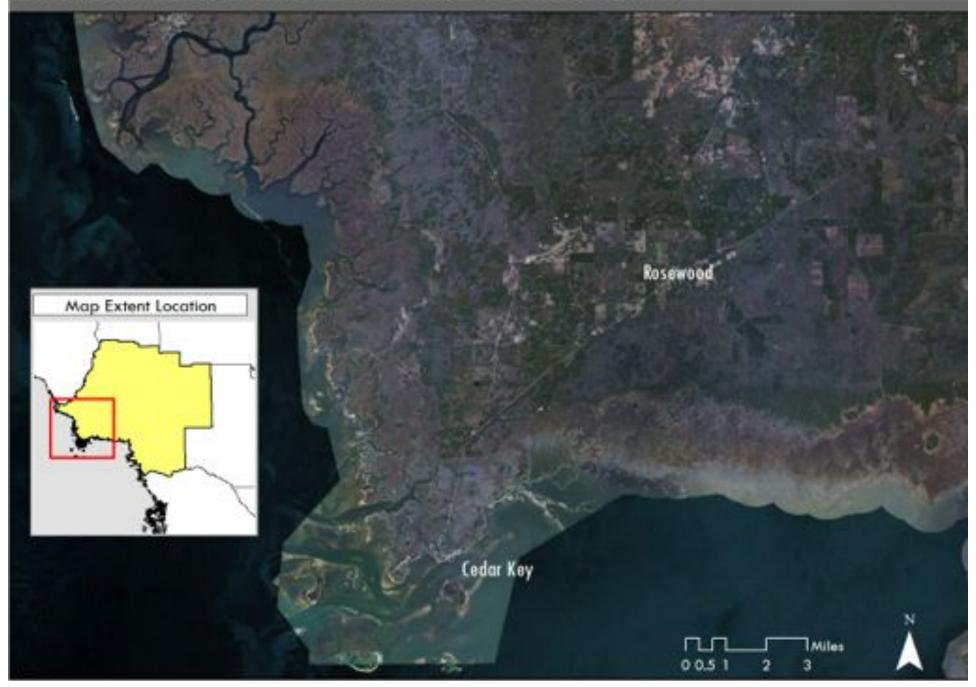


- Goals: Collaboration
 - Provide you with specific information about coastal change issues in the Cedar Key-Rosewood area
 - Receive your input of local knowledge, priorities, and ideas for adaptive strategies
 - To guide our adaptive design recommendations



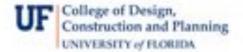


Study Area: Levy County - Cedar Key-Rosewood Region



Workshop Agenda

- Participant Introductions
- Project Update and Sea Level Rise Scenarios
- Detailed Geographic Analyses for Cedar Key-Rosewood
- Current Impacts and Planning Priorities
- Adaptive Planning and Strategies Overview
- Adaptive Strategies Game
- Closing Remarks and Next Steps



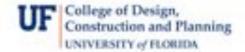


Participant Introductions

- Coastal change (ChangingLevyCoast.org)
 - Short-range
 - Tides and storms
 - Mid-range
 - Drought induced saltwater intrusion into aquifer
 - Long-range
 - Sea level rise

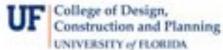


 Why should people plan for coastal change in <u>small towns</u> and <u>rural</u> areas?







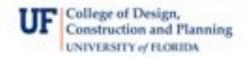




Why We're Here

- The coast is changing and will change faster in the future.
- We should start now planning and policy implementation are slow... contemplate your legacy.
- Actionable information respond to community questions and concerns – reduce uncertainty and liability.
- Sea level rise can be an opportunity.
 Tactical planning and good planning in general.
- Preserve the community's safety, health, and welfare...overall quality of life.



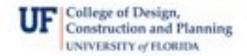




Project Activities and Results

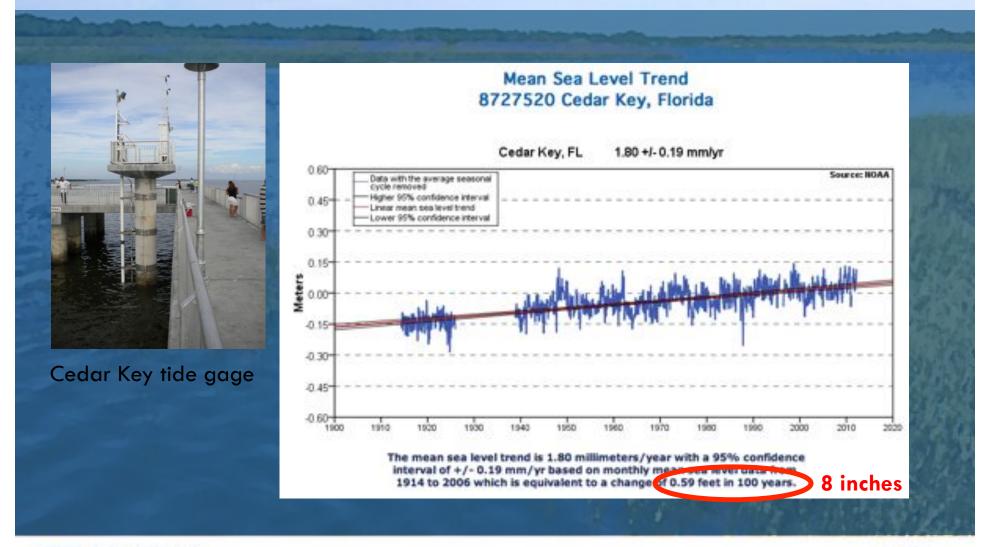
- Research about Levy County and sea level rise – ongoing
- Cedar Key Summer Youth Program – Summer 2012
- Community outreach Fall 2012
- Adaptive design in Cedar Key-Rosewood – Spring 2013
- Oral environmental histories Spring 2013
- Adaptive design in Yankeetown-Inglis – Summer 2013
- Cedar Key Arts Center Fall 2013
- Levy County next steps and Big Bend workshops – Fall 2013

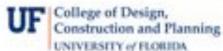






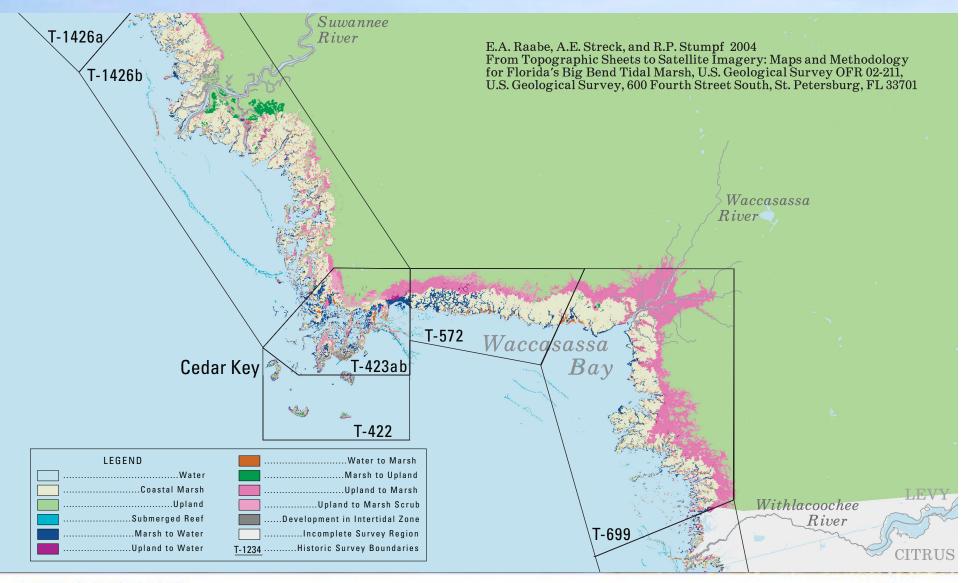
Historic Sea Level Rise

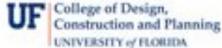






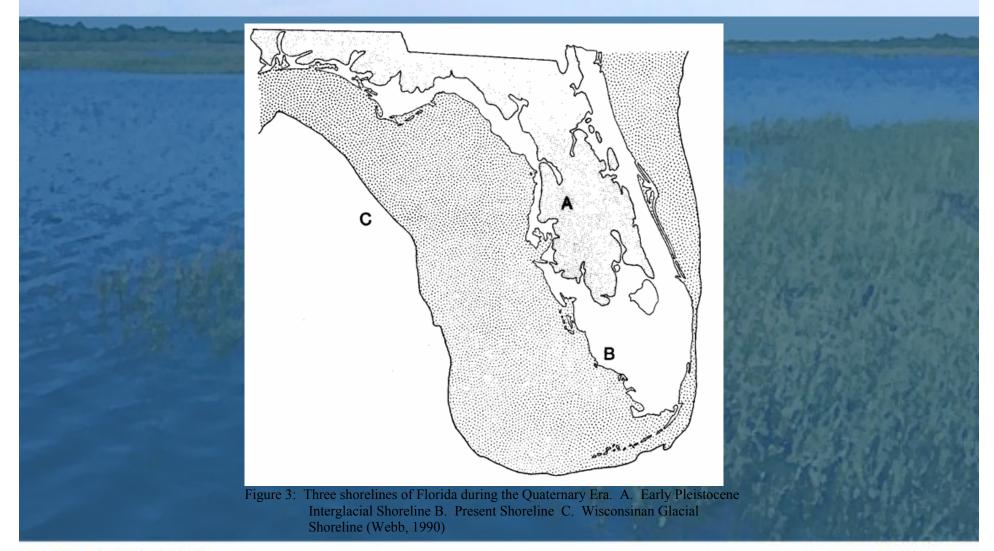
Coastal Change in Past 150 Years

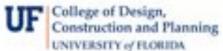






Historic Shorelines







Reasons Why the Sea is Rising

Global

- Warmer temperatures expand ocean water
- Glacial melt and land stored water drain into the ocean

Regional

- Changes in ocean circulation
- Land movement
- Changes in freshwater outflows to the ocean

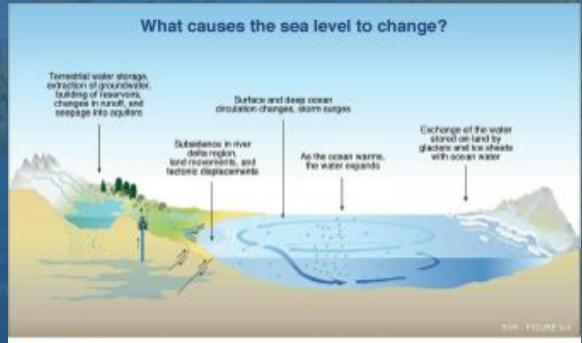
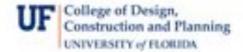


Figure 1. Causes of sea level change. (IPCC 2001)

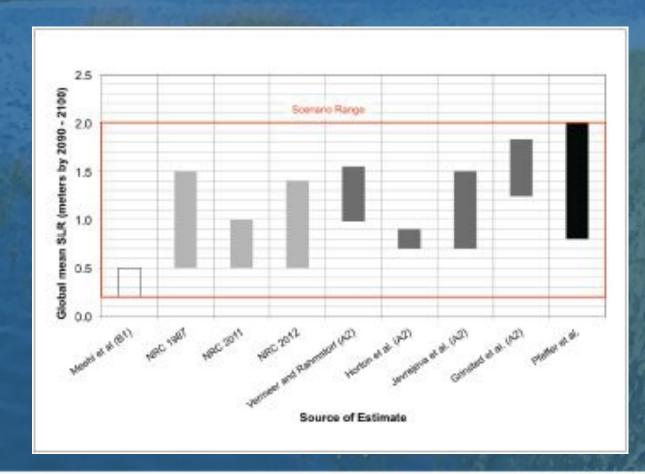


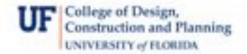


Global Sea Level Rise Projections

• Range from 8 inches to 6.6 feet by 2100

Global Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment (2012)

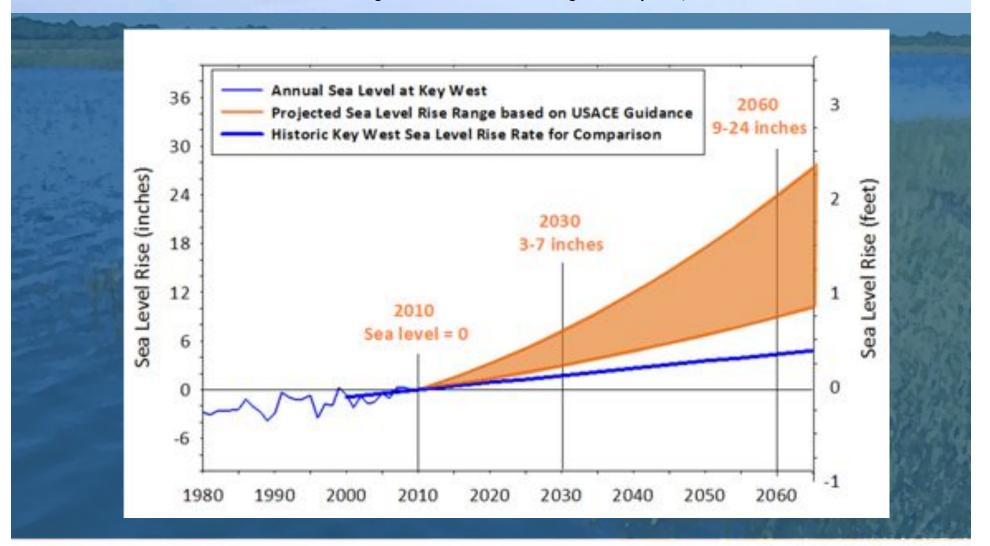


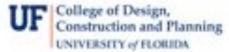




South Florida Sea Level Projections

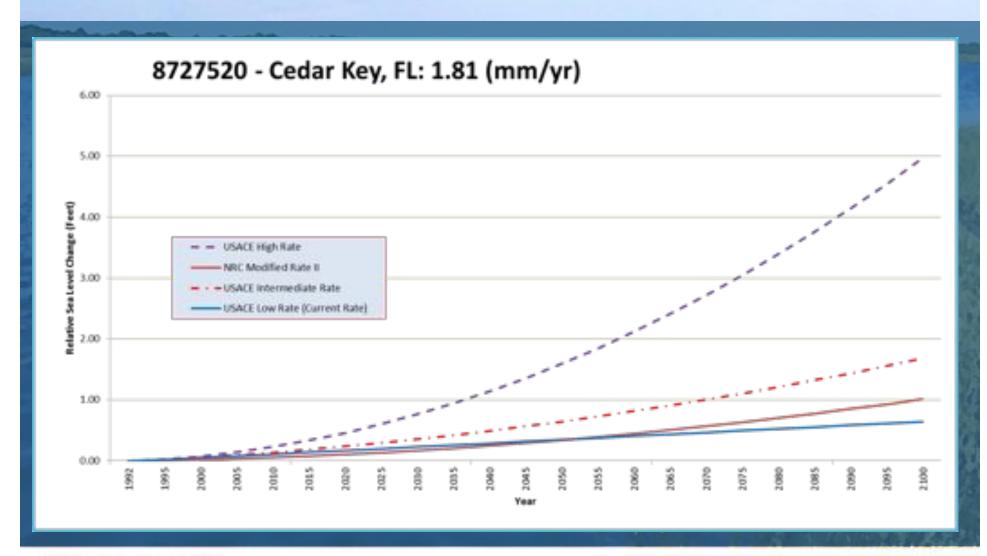
Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, 2011







Curves for Cedar Key

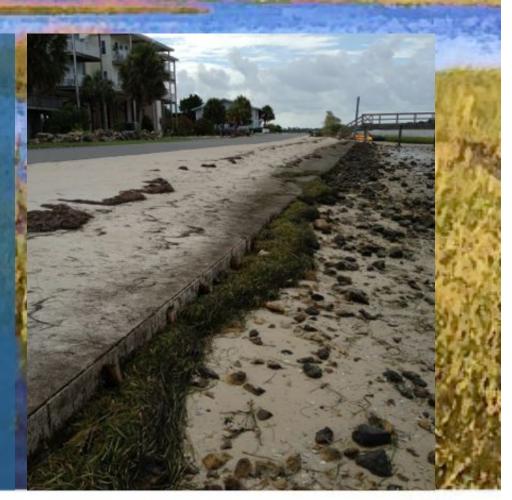


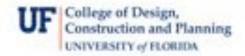




Impacts of Sea Level Rise

- Habitat and species changes
- More frequent flooding at high tide
- Erosion and corrosion of infrastructure
- Release of pollutants
- Saltwater intrusion into aquifers
- Storm surges farther inland



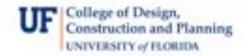




Thresholds and Scenarios

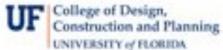
- At what sea level rise do significant changes occur?
- When might this threshold, or tipping point, occur?
 - What are the scenarios?
- How fast will things be changing at that time?
- How does this affect planning now?







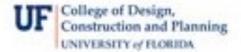


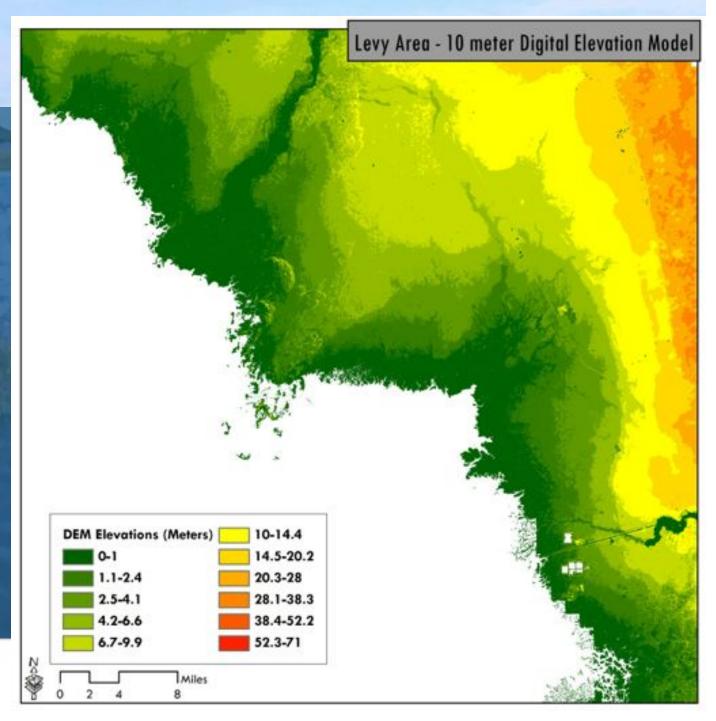


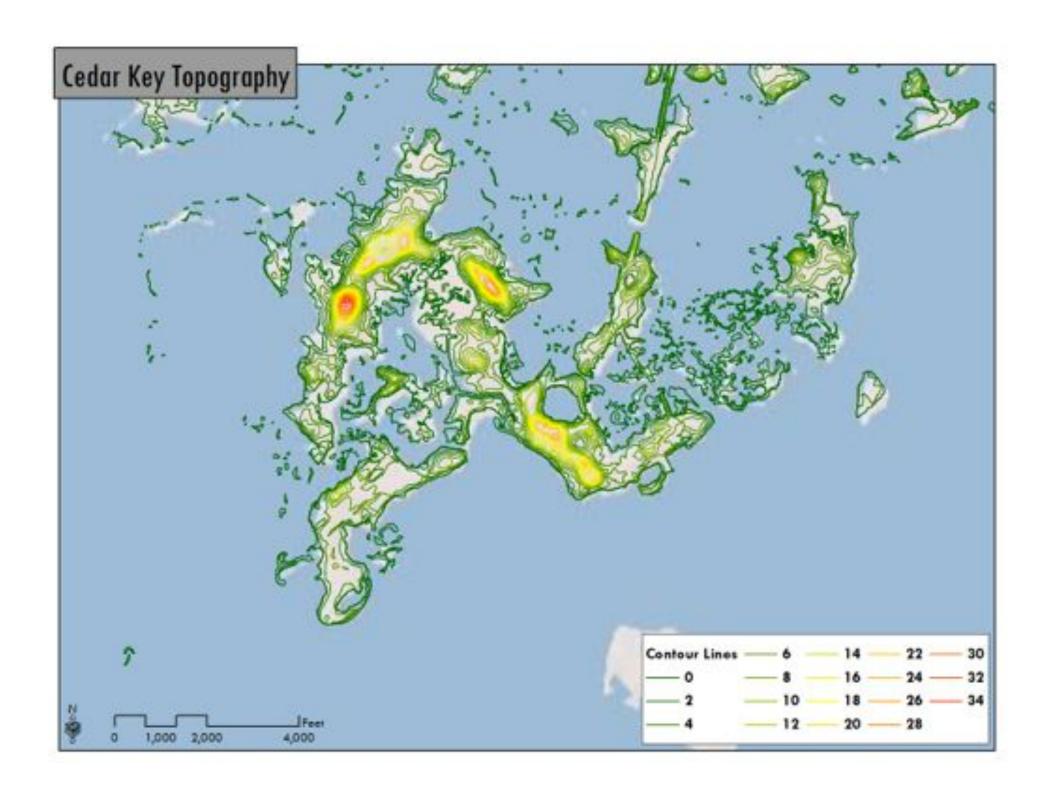


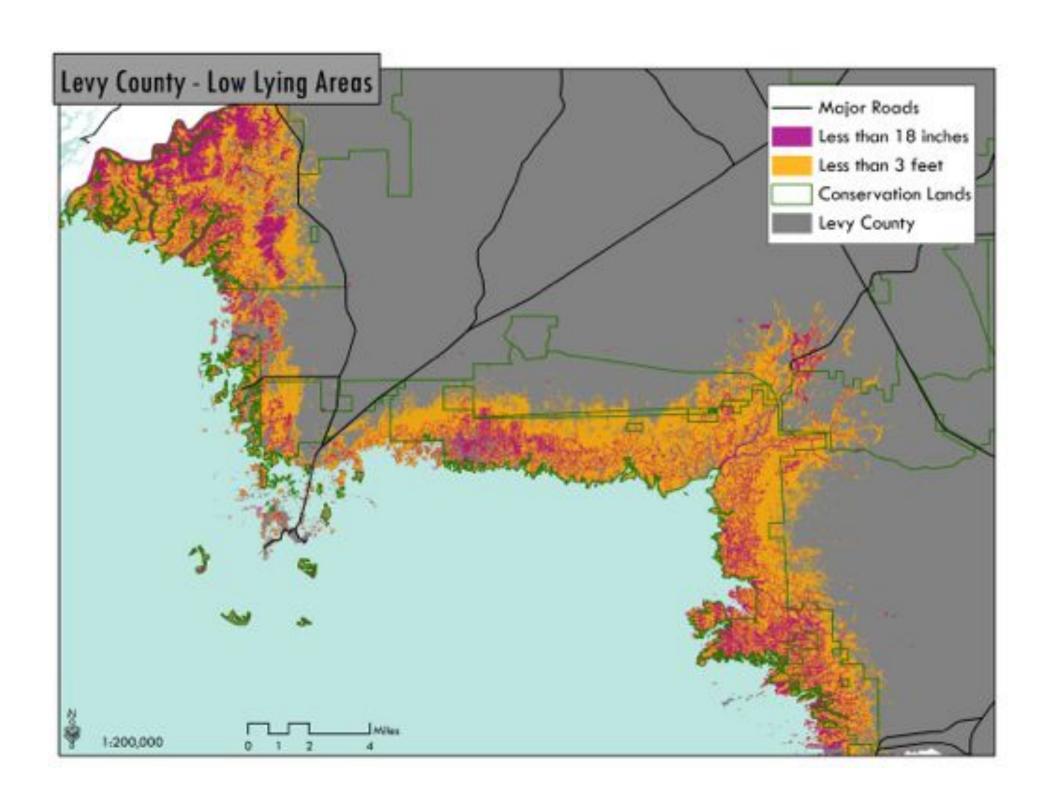
Understanding local topography & geomorphology

- Need to understand thresholds
- Gradually sloping coastline
- Extensive areas below 3 feet along the coast
- Higher elevation peninsula feature extending to the southwest
- Cedar Key has several high elevation points











Low lying areas

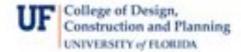
Identifying thresholds

- Thresholds may be dependent on planning goals
- May vary based on scale or area

	Levy County Low Lying Areas	Total Acres	Additional Acres	
	Less than 1.5 feet	22,385	22,385	
ъ	Less than 3 feet	69,391	47,006	
A	Less than 4 feet	84,388	14,997	
M	Less than 5 feet	96,827	12,439	
H	Less than 6 feet	109,060	12,233	
ď		Total ac	res below 6 feet 382	2,051

Cedar Key Low Lying Areas	Acres (parcel acreage)	Additional Acres
Less than 1.5 feet	134	134
Less than 3 feet	320	186
Less than 4 feet	377	57
Less than 5 feet	449	72
Less than 6 feet	513	64
Total acres below 6 feet 1,793		

Cedar Key Low Lying Areas	Acres (parcel acreage with structures)	Additional Acres
Less than 1.5 feet	26	26
Less than 3 feet	74	48
Less than 4 feet	105	31
Less than 5 feet	149	44
Less than 6 feet	193	44
Total acres below 6 feet 5		





Changing coastal dynamics & sea level rise

- Changes to the coast
 - Changes in coastal habitat
 - Coastal erosion
 - Storm Surge and flooding
 - Saltwater intrusion

All of these are intensified by sea level rise

These changes can have significant impacts on coastal communities



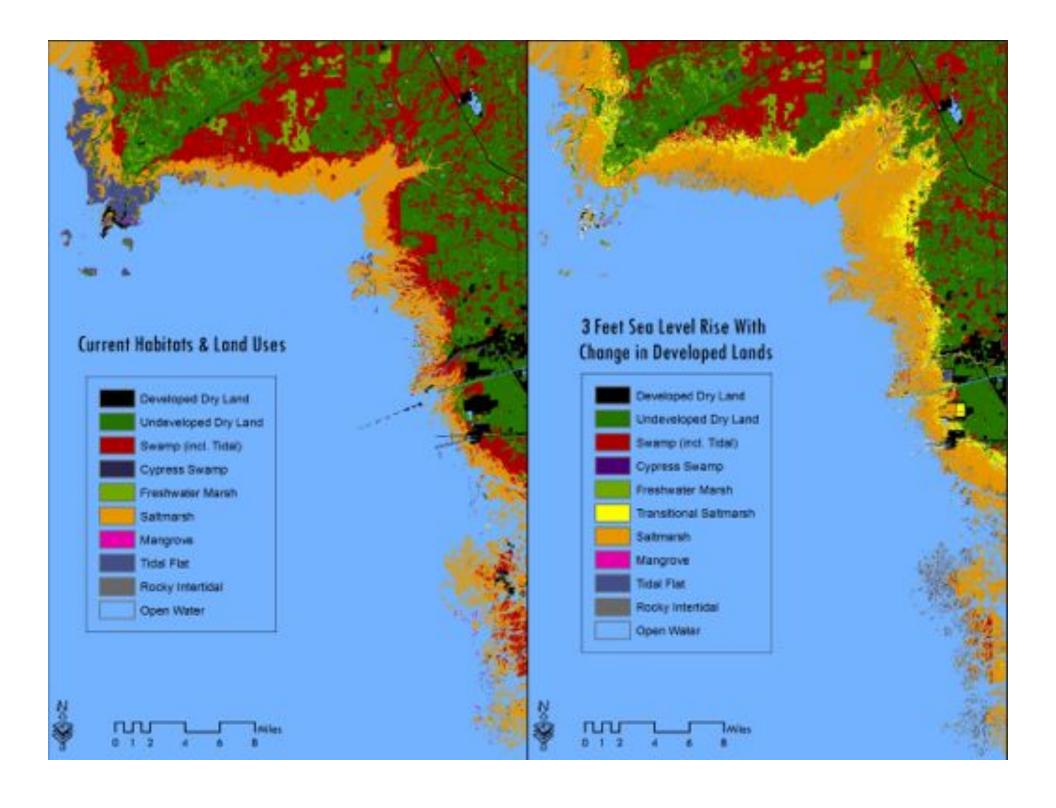


Habitat Changes

- Existing coastal land is ecologically significant
 - Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP) identified significant portions of coastal Levy County as high priority conservation areas (level 1)
 - Based on protecting biodiversity, landscape attributes, and high quality surface water resources at statewide scale
- Changes to coastal habitat are already occurring
 - Increases in sea level will exacerbate these changes – coastal forests → saltmarsh
 - We need to understand how habitats will change so we can better integrate planning for the natural and built environments to lessen negative impacts



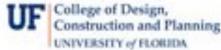




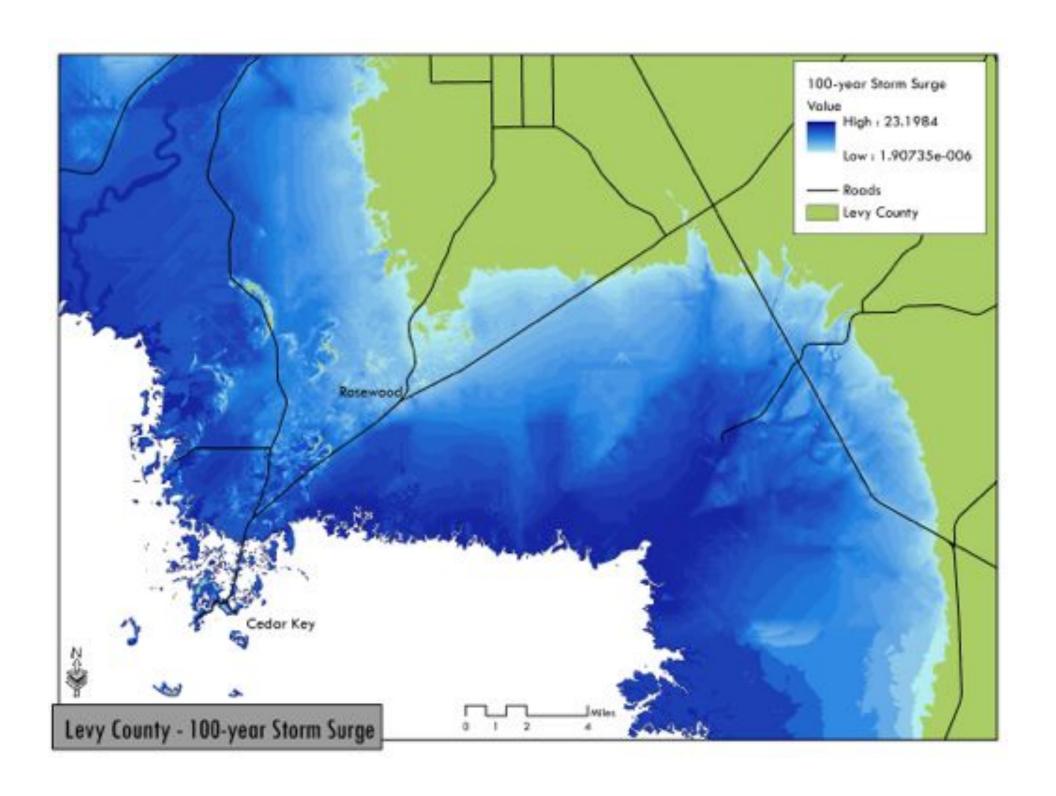
Storm Surge & Flooding

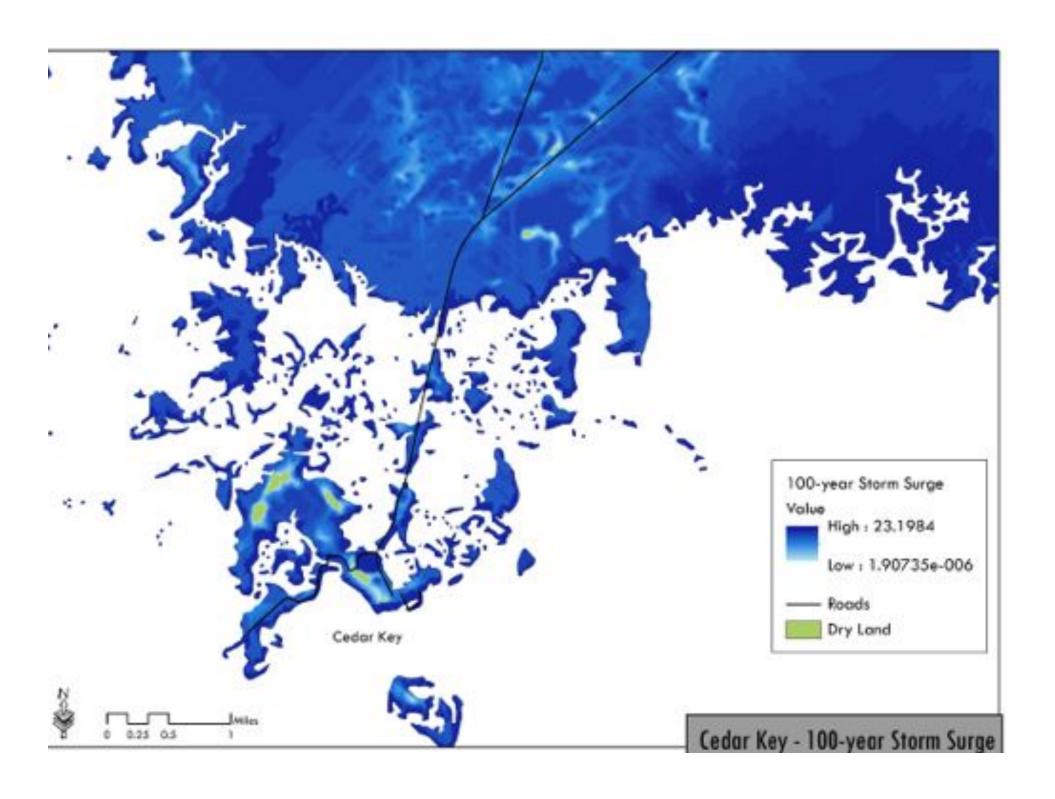
- Levy county and its coastal communities are already highly exposed to storm surge and coastal flooding
 - Sea level rise makes an existing problem worse





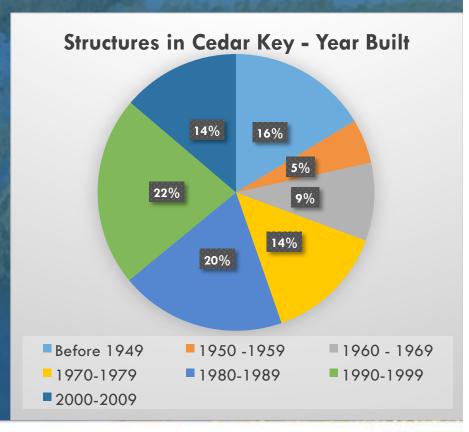


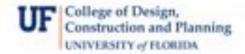




Storm Surge and flooding

- Forces us to reevaluate existing and future development in light of hazards in an integrated manner - safe growth audit
 - Are our building codes robust enough?
- Cedar Key has a large number of older structures – is existing development capable of withstanding current hazards? What about new or more frequent hazards?
- Is new development being directed to safer areas?
- Are we thinking about hazards when we make capital improvement decisions?
- Are we preserving protective ecosystems?

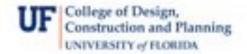






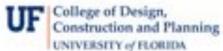
Local economy and infrastructure

- What does this mean for:
 - Drinking water supply?
 - Capital investments/improvements?
 - -Roads, real estate, buildings, future development, etc.
 - Infrastructure and utilities?
 - Tourism?
 - Other industries?







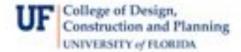




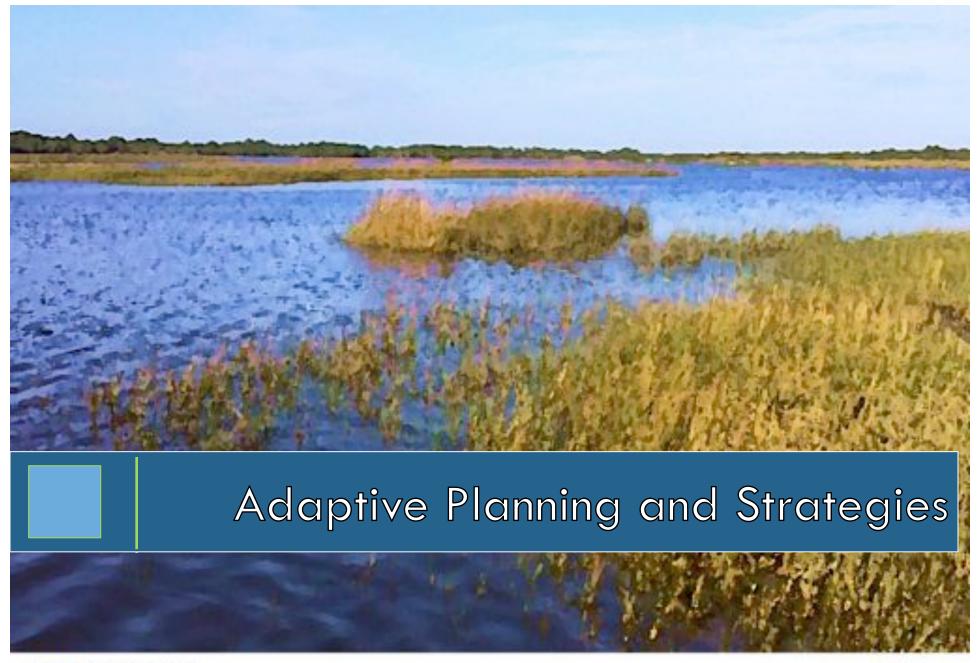
Current Impacts and Priorities

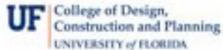
- Groups
 - Low-lying areas
 - Storm surge
 - Water supply
 - Habitat
 - Future development

- Label and place post-it notes on
 - Areas of current impacts of coastal change
 - Priority areas for planning







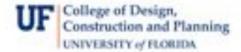




Planning and Design Approach

- Integrate planning for sea level rise with other coastal change
- Start planning and capacity building now
- Monitor and be flexible

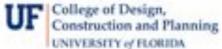
- Adaptive strategies
 - Preserve natural lands and systems
 - Prioritize infrastructure investments
 - Move special places
 - New development on higher ground





Preserve Natural Lands and Systems

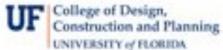






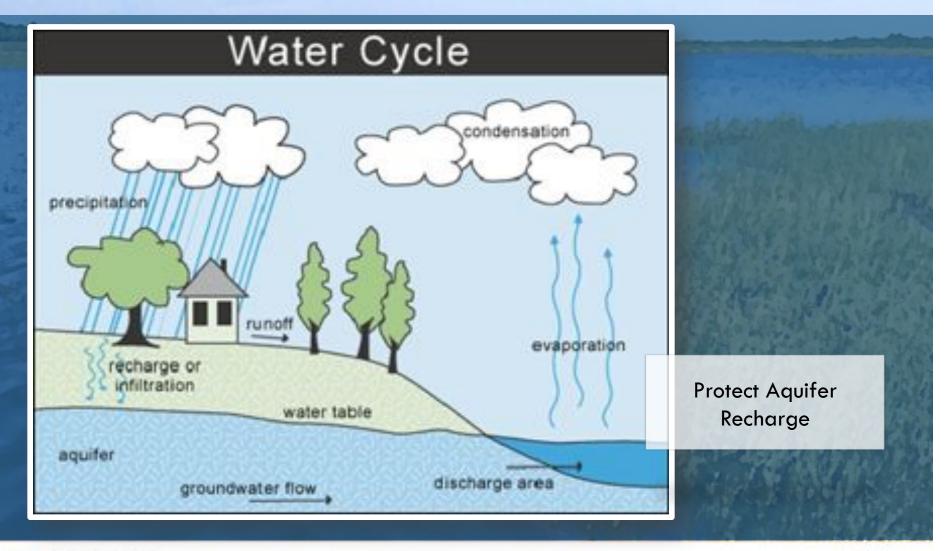
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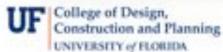






Preserve Natural Lands and Systems

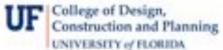






Prioritize Infrastructure Investments

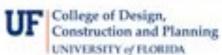






Prioritize Infrastructure Investments

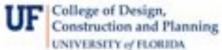






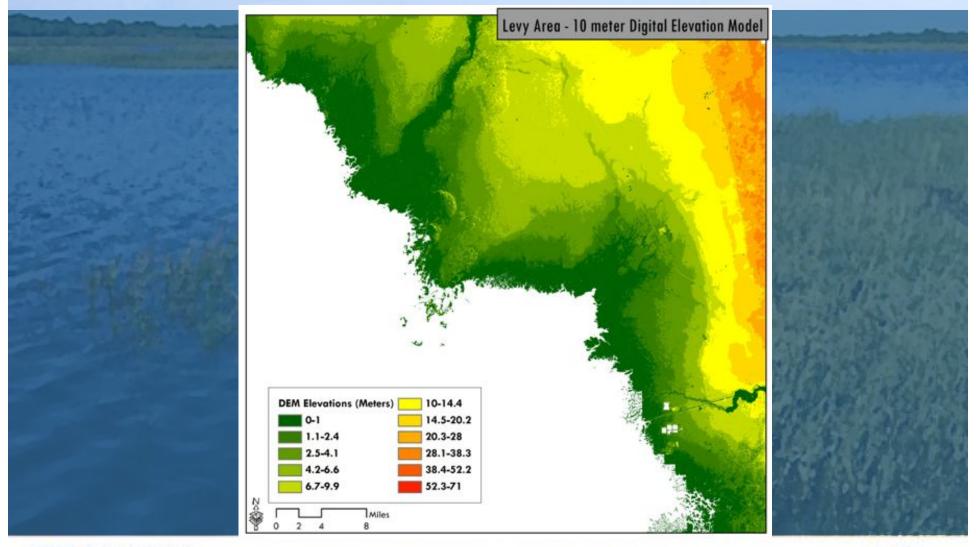
Move Special Places

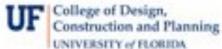






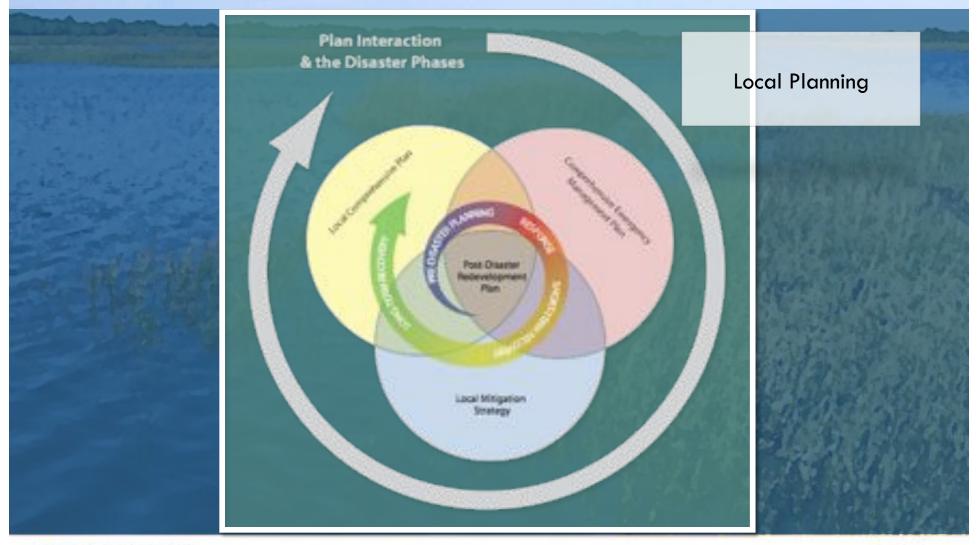
New development on higher ground







New development on higher ground



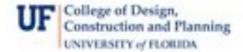




Development compatible with habitat migration

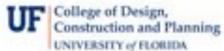


And other principles of good planning











Closing Remarks and Next Steps



