

# Camp Blanding Joint Training Center

## Adaptation Package #4: Improving Stormwater Utility System Resilience

*This package includes two strategic projects that collectively enhance water systems resilience for Camp Blanding JTC and the surrounding community. It encompasses a comprehensive range of initiatives, including stormwater system capacity assessment, system maintenance, green and gray stormwater management practices, and site drainage improvements. In addition, the package provides partnership recommendations that can be led by state, regional, and local authorities.*



This study was prepared under contract with the Northeast Florida Regional Council with financial support from the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation, Department of Defense.

The content herein reflects the views of the Northeast Florida Regional Council and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation or the Department of Defense.

## How to Read this Document

Project Summary Packages provide details on recommendations, background, and context to facilitate and accelerate implementation. The summaries are presented by mission-critical priority assets in the study area. The recommendations may include physical projects, new partnerships, and modernized policies identified over the course of the project. Presented in three sections, **Background and Context, Recommendations, and Implementation Tools**, each summary package can be used to brief decision makers and to complete funding requests and/or grant applications.

The first section, **Background and Context**, situates the reader to the Military Installation Readiness Review (MIRR) project, the study area location, and the military installations. It includes the following subsections:

- **Mission of the Installation of the Package**, which reminds the reader of the installations' purpose and importance of readiness
- **Mission-Critical Priority Assets** for the installation as identified through stakeholder engagement and vulnerability assessment
- **Current Conditions** of the mission-critical asset of the package, which illustrate the issues in local context
- **MIRR Adaptation Strategy Framework**, which is aligned to the region's vision for a Resilient First Coast and is the foundation of this body of work

The second section, **Recommendations**, dives into the issues challenging the region and study area and presents recommendations in the form of investments through projects, policy modernization, and/or by forging new partnerships among diverse stakeholder groups. This section is informed by the vulnerability assessment findings, stakeholder insight on ongoing projects and priorities, and best practices research. Information on the following topics is included in this section:

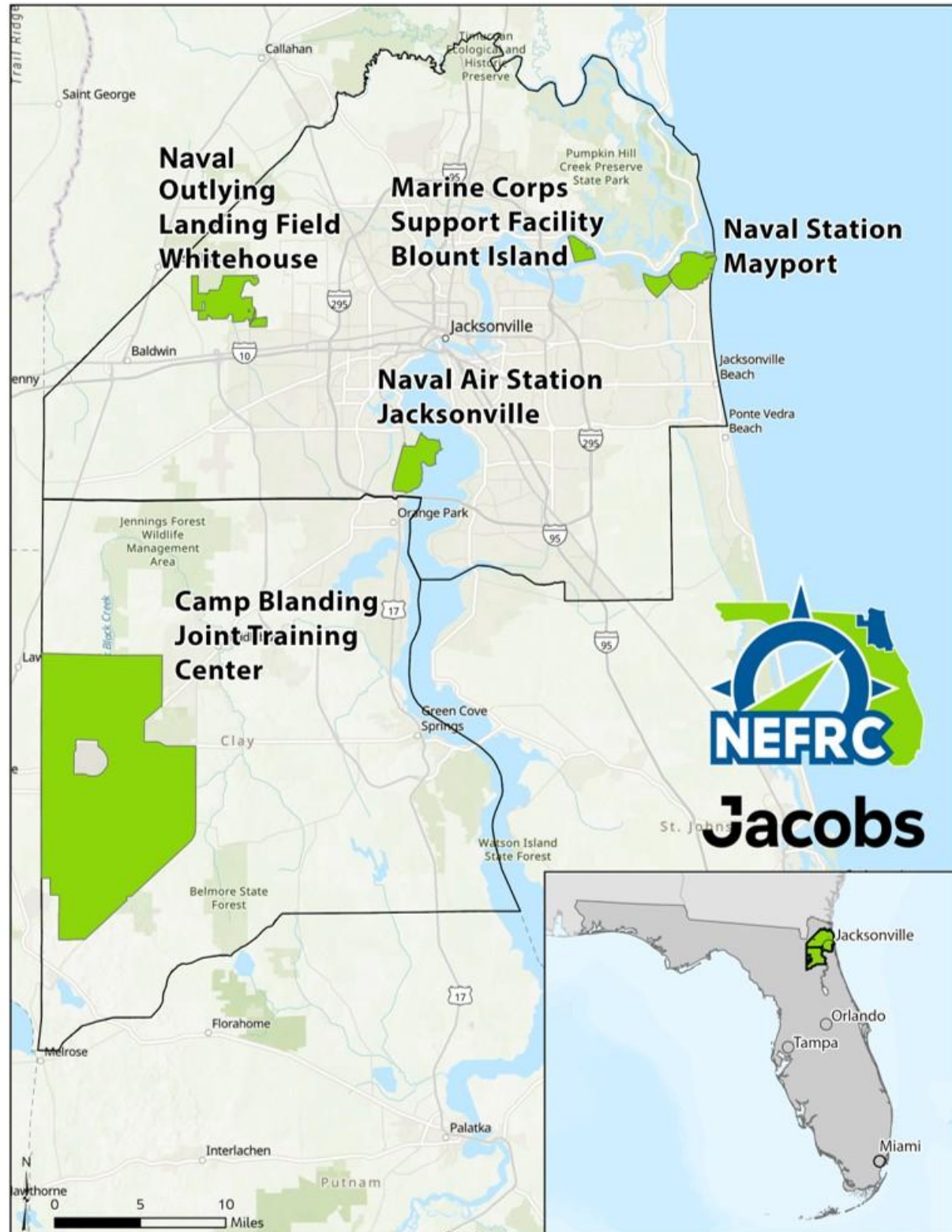
- **Shocks and Stresses** affecting the mission-critical asset
- **Project Objective**, which captures the adaptation goal for the following recommendations to support mission readiness through community resilience
- **Stakeholders and Current Efforts** highlighting successful foundational work upon which to build
- **Recommended Strategic Projects, Policies, and Partnerships**, including the owners and partners, vulnerability being addressed, co-benefits, foundational existing projects (as applicable), and timeline to comment implementation
- The **Metrics and Cost-Benefit Analysis** section, which illustrates how the recommendations were evaluated to determine appropriateness, viability, and achievement of project goals; this tool is available as new projects are identified by implementation partners

The final section, **Implementation Tools**, is provided as a resource to move from planning to action:

- **Financial Strategy Toolkit with Funding Opportunities**, which presents a matrix of opportunities and tools to finance and fund recommendations. Some recent grant opportunities are highlighted; however, given the changing conditions of federal sources and requirements, these should be viewed as initial suggestions for further review and applicability at the appropriate time.
- **References** are presented for user convenience.

## Background and Context

Figure 1. Northeast Florida MIRR Study Area Map



In 2024, the Northeast Florida Regional Council (NEFRC) obtained a MIRR grant from the Department of Defense's Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) to identify and analyze the assets, hazards, and corresponding vulnerabilities and risks that affect the military installations in Duval and Clay counties. This study includes Camp Blanding Joint Training Center, Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Naval Station Mayport, and Naval Air Station Jacksonville (Figure 1). The goal is to increase the resilience and readiness of these installations from the impacts of extreme weather events, infrastructure challenges, and other vulnerabilities, thereby promoting mission assurance. The adaptation projects are structured into comprehensive Summary Packages, with each focused on a specific mission-critical asset or system.

### Camp Blanding JTC

Camp Blanding Joint Training Center (JTC) is in Clay County, Florida, west of the City of Starke, north of Keystone Heights, and east of the City of Green Cove Springs, along the border of Bradford and Clay counties. The rural setting provides the expansive, undeveloped land necessary to support large-scale ground maneuvers and live-fire training exercises, which was a key reason the site was selected when it was established in 1940 as one of the largest Army training centers in the United States during World War II. At its peak, Camp Blanding processed and trained hundreds of thousands of troops, briefly making it one of the largest population centers in Florida. Following the war, the installation transitioned to a Florida National Guard training site but retained its strategic importance due to its size and flexibility. Today, the cantonment area is primarily accessed via State Road 16, which runs east–west through the installation, connecting Starke to Green Cove Springs, while Keystone Heights Airport just to the south supports installation operations and training activities. The installation's location and surrounding open space remain critical to its mission, enabling dispersed, high-intensity training with minimal encroachment and preserving its historic role as a major military training hub.

### Mission

Camp Blanding JTC is a Level II Garrison Training Center and the Florida National Guard's premier training site. The installation spans more than 73,000 acres, including approximately 55,000 acres dedicated to live-weapons and ground-maneuver training. Capable of supporting an Army brigade, Camp Blanding JTC provides year-round combat and civil-support training through ranges, a shoot house, convoy live-fire range, simulation center, education facilities, and maintenance resources.

Secondary mission activities at the installation support national security training and emergency response for a variety of federal and state agencies. Camp Blanding JTC supports military units and federal, state, local, and international partners across the Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational spectrum. Customers include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Due to its position as an integrated training hub, the dedicated Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force campus supports law-enforcement training, while joint exercises with Caribbean nations advance international partnerships. The installation averages approximately 10,000 visitors per month.

Camp Blanding also plays a critical role in Florida's continuity and emergency-response operations. It serves as a Continuity of Government site for the Governor and Executive Branch

and as a Continuity of Operations (COOP) site for the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and Joint Force Headquarters-Florida. The installation houses the State's backup Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and functions as a Joint Reception, Staging, and Onward Integration (JRSOI) site and Logistical Support Base, providing command, logistics, and staging support before, during, and after emergencies. It also hosts emergency-management academies for county officials.

State and federal investments support facility improvements, new ranges, and mobilization capabilities for homeland-defense and overseas missions. Florida's continued investment in the Operational Readiness Training Complex will expand battalion-scale training support and help attain and sustain the infrastructure standards associated with Level II Garrison Training Center capability.

Partnerships with Keystone Airpark, the Clay County Development Authority, and the Clay County Economic Development Corporation further strengthen infrastructure and operational readiness, reinforcing Camp Blanding JTC's position as a leading southeastern training and emergency-response hub.

## Installation Interconnections

The Camp Blanding linkage overlays illustrate the installation's role as Florida's central land-domain readiness, National Guard, and civil-support platform. The maps demonstrate how Camp Blanding JTC connects to Joint Force Headquarters-Florida, the Florida Department of Military Affairs, the Florida Department of Emergency Management, major Florida Army National Guard commands, readiness centers, armories, aviation support facilities, specialized units, and other support nodes across the state. Together, the layers demonstrate that Camp Blanding JTC is not just a training area near Starke, but the geographic and operational hub of a statewide Guard readiness network that ties together command, mobilization, training, logistics, aviation, special operations, sustainment, and unit readiness across Florida, in addition to its role as a key continuity of operations and government function for the state government.

The broader strategic value of Camp Blanding JTC is underscored in its dual military and state response roles. Its Florida Army National Guard readiness and training network links the installation to major commands and armories from the Panhandle through South Florida, while its Camp-based nodes support training, mobilization, emergency response, civil support, logistics-staging, and continuity functions. While not necessarily standing linkages, National Guard and mobilization forces from around the country often leverage Camp Blanding JTC's capabilities as well.

When viewed as a combined overlay, the maps reveal Camp Blanding JTC as a statewide readiness anchor that supports not just National Guard force generation, but more broadly, disaster-response capacity, emergency-management continuity, interagency operations, and defense support to civil authorities, making it one of Florida's most important military assets for both national defense and state resilience.

## Identified Priority Assets for Camp Blanding JTC

Priorities for the installation were based on the direct assets and local services required to support the missions. This includes the lands that provide buffers between training activities and the general population, the electricity required for training activities and emergency response, the water required for firefighting, and the transportation infrastructure needed to access the installation. These assets were evaluated for exposure to shocks and stresses (Figure 2).

### Primary Mission Critical asset types that support live weapons and maneuver training ranges and house the FL National Guard Training Center

- Location-Specific Positioning
  - Conservation lands
- Assets Providing Direct Support
  - Electric Production and Supply Facilities
  - Roads and Bridges
  - Railway systems
  - Communications systems
  - Fire stations
  - Police stations
  - Stormwater systems
  - Clay County EOC

### Secondary Mission Critical asset types that support various state and federal activities, including disaster response and various trainings

- Assets Providing Direct Support
  - Water systems
  - Wastewater systems

### Mission Supportive asset types for the livelihood and health of installation personnel, indirect support to primary and secondary missions

- Personnel Support
  - Affordable Housing
  - Childcare Facilities
- Assets Providing Indirect Support
  - Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities

**Figure 2. Primary and Secondary Mission Critical Assets for Camp Blanding JTC**



**This package addresses the specific shocks and stresses of the mission-critical stormwater system at Camp Blanding.**

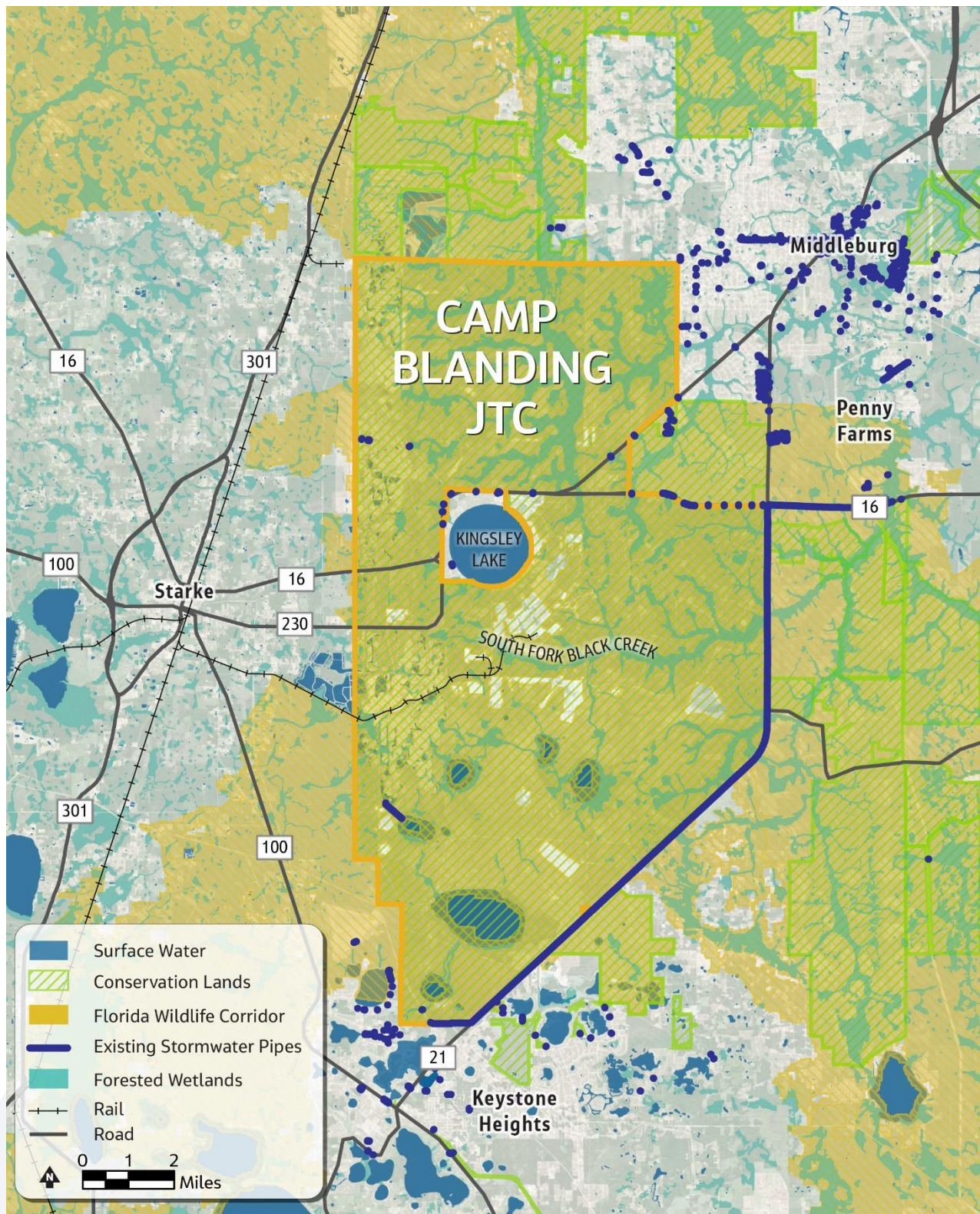
## Current Conditions that affect the Stormwater System

Historically, the stormwater system at Camp Blanding reflects early to mid-20th century drainage practices shaped by rapid military development and a sensitive hydrologic setting. Located within the sandhill terrain of Florida's Central Ridge, the system is closely tied to groundwater systems, including Kingsley Lake and headwater draining to Black Creek. Original infrastructure from the 1930s to 1940s relied on straight ditches and culverts designed to quickly move water away from roads and training areas. While effective operationally, these systems reduced natural infiltration in sandy soils that typically support recharge to the Floridan aquifer, the primary water source for the region.

Today, the system operates as a hybrid network in which legacy drainage features coexist with more modern elements such as retention basins and vegetated swales added since the 1970s, particularly in developed areas and along corridors like State Road 16 (SR 16). These improvements help slow runoff and improve water quality, but performance is inconsistent due to aging infrastructure and varying design standards. Many older components are undersized for current rainfall conditions, contributing to localized flooding, erosion, and sediment transport. Expanding impervious surfaces and the strong connection between surface water and shallow groundwater also increase risks related to runoff volume and potential aquifer contamination.

Looking ahead, more-intense rainfall and prolonged extreme heat are expected to compound system challenges. Heat can reduce infiltration and increase runoff, while more-intense storms can overwhelm existing capacity. Together, these stressors highlight the need for an integrated approach that balances conveyance, infiltration, and water quality. Targeted upgrades, expanded green infrastructure and climate-informed planning can help maintain drainage performance, protect groundwater resources, and improve resilience under evolving conditions (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Natural Resources and Stormwater Infrastructure Location Map**



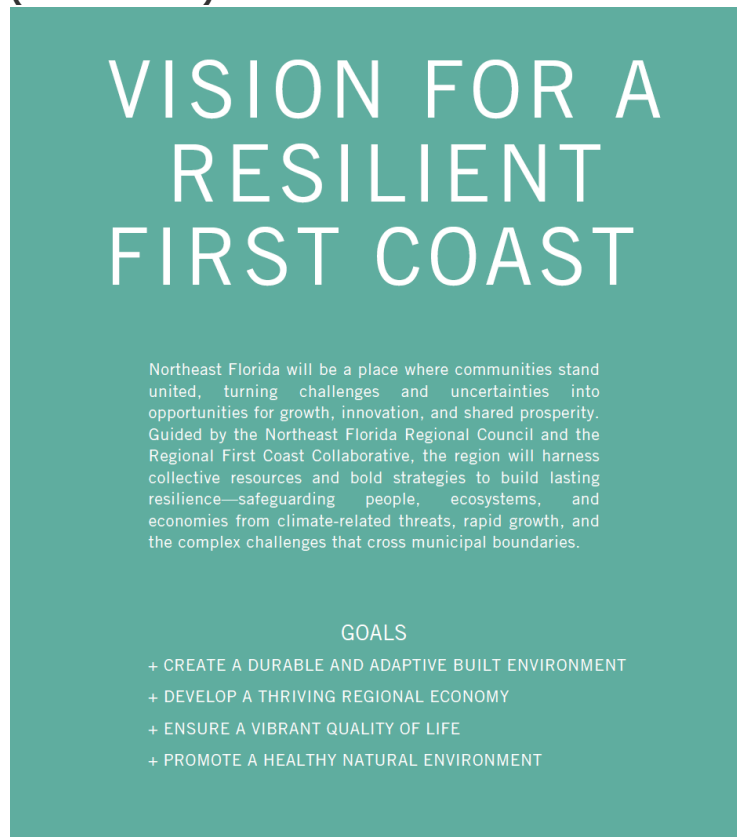
## MIRR Framework

The NEFRC envisions a resilient, prosperous, and inclusive region where communities work collaboratively across jurisdictional boundaries to strengthen economic vitality, safeguard natural and built systems, and enhance quality of life for current and future generations. In 2022, the Council launched **Resilient First Coast** to collaboratively address climate-related challenges across its seven member counties—Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns. This regional effort received strong support to develop a plan focused on addressing climate impacts and related threats to the region. Guided by this vision, the Regional Resilience Action Plan (RRAP) was published in 2025, providing a unifying framework that translates shared regional goals (Figures 4 and 5) into coordinated action (NEFRC 2025).

The RRAP establishes a durable foundation for implementing this vision—enabling member governments and partners to prioritize investments, leverage funding opportunities, and advance solutions that build long-term resilience to environmental, economic, and social challenges across Northeast Florida. As such, the MIRR adaptation projects are built upon this framework to ensure alignment and promote successful implementation of the recommended strategies.

## RRAP Goals and Objectives

**Figure 3. Regional Resilience Action Plan (NEFRC 2025)**



**Figure 4. Regional Structure for Resilience as Framework for the MIRR**

### Create a Durable and Adaptive Built Environment

- Minimize magnitude and cost of damage to infrastructure
- Improve development practices and policies
- Decrease utility service disruptions and recovery time
- Improve transportation and mobility

### Develop a Thriving Regional Economy

- Improve education and employment opportunities
- Increase housing stability
- Enhance tourism and historic preservation
- Increase smart growth and development

### Ensure a Vibrant Quality of Life

- Improve public health and wellness
- Enhance supply of food, energy, and other critical resources
- Increase public participation and engagement
- Minimize disparity

### Promote a Healthy Natural Environment

- Reduce heat stress
- Increase biodiversity and ecological services
- Maximize quality of soil, air, and water
- Minimize erosion, flooding, and storm impacts

## Connecting this Built Environment Asset to the Regional Economy, Natural Environment, and a Vibrant Quality of Life

This framework provides the structure for how assets were organized and evaluated. This resilience project is centered on assets in the Built Environment pillar, so the following acknowledgments indicate how it is connected to the Regional Economy, Natural Environment, and Quality of Life to ensure that project development created balance by positively benefiting each to the extent achievable.

**Figure 6. Connection of This Asset to the Community**



### Environment

#### Natural Environment

The stormwater system on and surrounding Camp Blanding is directly connected to nearby forests, wetlands, and surface waters like Kingsley Lake because it manages runoff from roads, training areas, and facilities to prevent erosion, nutrient loading, and contamination.



### Quality of Life

#### Quality of Life

Effective stormwater management at Camp Blanding reduces downstream flooding risks that can impact nearby communities, protecting homes, roads, and local infrastructure. By controlling runoff and maintaining water quality, the system also supports safer recreational waters and reduces public health risks associated with standing water, such as mosquito growth. Reliable drainage infrastructure improves day-to-day safety and minimizes disruptions during heavy rain events.



### Economic

#### Regional Economy

The stormwater system supports Camp Blanding's operations by preventing flooding of critical infrastructure, training areas, and transportation routes, ensuring continuity of military activities that drive regional spending and employment. It also protects nearby roadways like SR 16 and adjacent lands from flood damage, reducing maintenance costs and supporting uninterrupted economic activity. Well-managed drainage infrastructure helps maintain property values and supports long-term regional development.



### Infrastructure

#### Adaptive Built Environment

As rainfall intensity and storm frequency increase, the stormwater system is key to adapting Camp Blanding's built environment by managing higher runoff volumes and reducing flood risk. Enhancements such as expanded retention capacity, improved conveyance, and nature-based solutions (for example, wetlands restoration) increase resilience to extreme weather. This allows both the installation and surrounding communities to better withstand heavy storms while maintaining functionality of infrastructure under changing climate conditions.



# Recommendations



## Documenting Shocks and Stresses with a Vulnerability Assessment

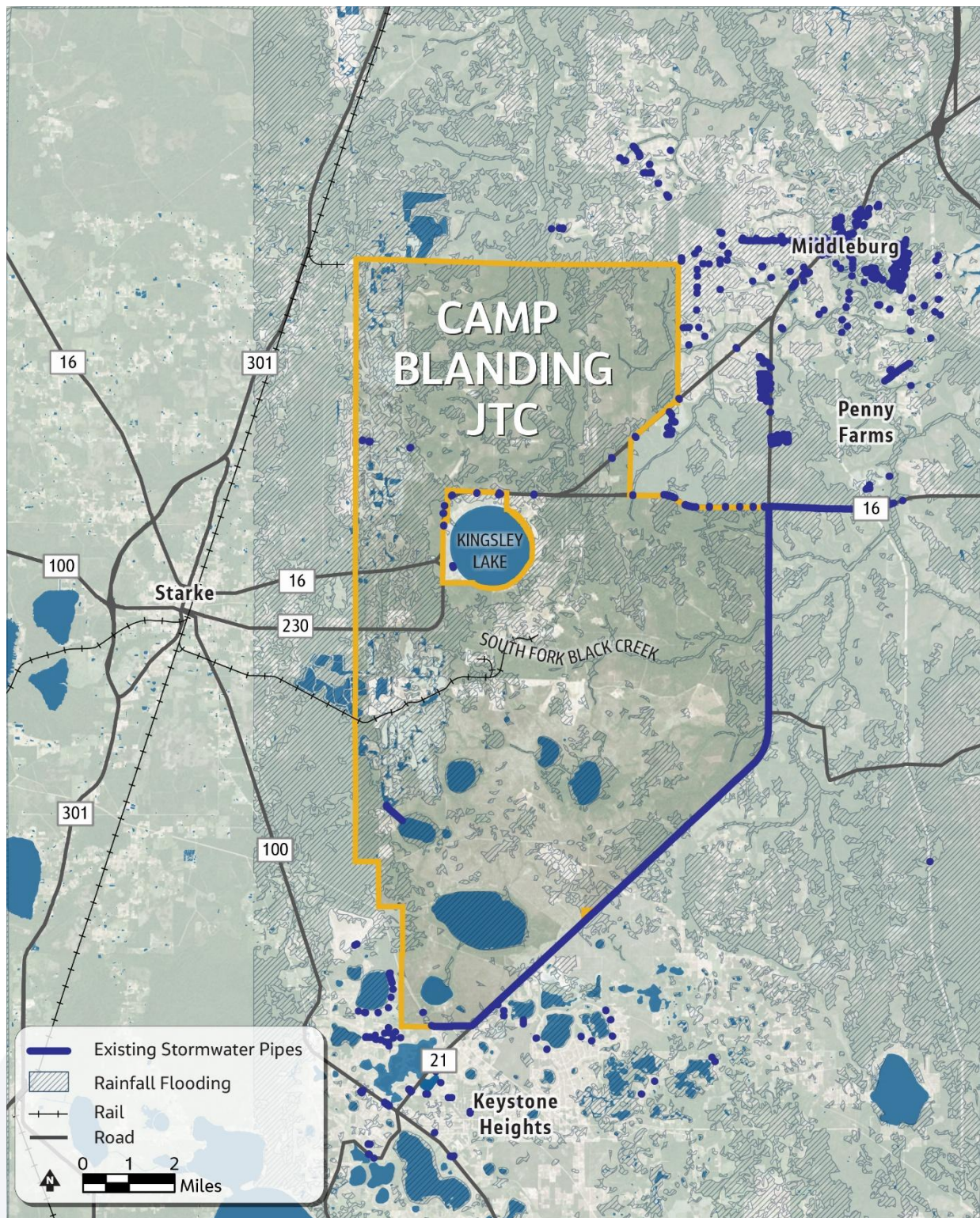
Shocks and stresses to the mission-critical assets supporting Camp Blanding JTC include wildfire, rainfall-induced flooding that overwhelms stormwater infrastructure, extreme heat impacts to transportation assets and personnel executing outdoor trainings, lack of redundancy, aging infrastructure, and regulatory pressures on utility infrastructure. Notably, the predominant threat to the installation's mission is encroachment from incompatible land uses.

1. Remaining unprotected priority parcels, fragmented ownership, and gaps in buffer continuity leave portions of the installation boundary exposed to incompatible development and wildfire-management constraints.
2. On-base, wildfire is a well-managed risk. Installation personnel, in collaboration with the Florida Forest Service, regularly conduct prescribed burns as a means of fuels management. Off-base, however, wildfire hazards are managed by a variety of entities (state, local, or private). Wildfire risk is greater on private property that is not well managed. This can result in fire hazards entering other properties and, eventually, the installation, threatening operations.
3. **Stormwater flooding is a risk on-base (which has stormwater infrastructure past the end of its service life) and on SR 16, impacting installation access.**
4. Extreme heat threatens regional railways and roadways, potentially causing buckling and impacting the movement of personnel and equipment.
5. The installation's electrical supply lacks redundancy, and wildfires threaten nearby electrical substations.
6. The installation's wastewater system lacks redundancy and faces regulatory pressures from existing state legislation, which requires that the installation adjust its wastewater disposal methods by 2032.

**This project package addresses systemwide resilience for the stormwater infrastructure (item 3).**

## Project Need: Improve Stormwater Resilience

Figure 7. Risk to Mission Map



## Vulnerable Assets

The stormwater systems at Camp Blanding JTC and the surrounding areas are owned and maintained by multiple entities. Camp Blanding JTC operates the systems within the installation's fenceline, FDOT maintains the stormwater systems that service state roads, while Clay County and Bradford County operate the other systems within their jurisdictions. These systems are essential for flood protection and for safeguarding access roads and mission-critical infrastructure, including military training facilities, the backup Florida EOC, onsite mining operations, and the Kingsley Lake community.

Flood potential within the installation is driven by rising water levels in Black Creek and an aging, undersized stormwater system. Much of the system, which is approximately 80-years old, has been subject to deferred maintenance, leading to a reactive management approach. According to installation personnel, much of the 88 miles of drainage infrastructure on the installation had an intended design life of five years and are often deteriorated and unable to handle current conditions, leading to frequent overloading during storm events.

Outside the fenceline, flood-prone areas include SR 16, County Road (CR) 218, and CR 215 corridors, as well as the north and south forks of Black Creek. Flooding in these areas can limit access to the installation, particularly at the SR 16 gate, and disrupt regional mobility. Many members commute from Bradford County to the west and from Clay County and nearby areas to the east and rely on regional roads for their commute. Localized flooding and runoff can also impact critical facilities, including the wastewater treatment plant.

Overall, the systems' limited capacity and condition create significant risks to mission operations and surrounding communities, with potential disruptions to emergency response, infrastructure, and regional access. Table 1 gives an overview of the stormwater system assets supporting Camp Blanding JTC.

**Table 1. Overview of Stormwater System Assets.**

| Asset Name                                                                       | Owner             | Location                       | Mission Criticality | Relevant Shocks & Stresses | Level of Urgency  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Stormwater System                                                                | Clay County/FDOT  | Areas surrounding installation | Primary             | Rainfall Flooding          | Near- to mid-term |
| Stormwater System (not analyzed, reviewed with stakeholder input and site visit) | Camp Blanding JTC | Inside the installation        | Primary             | Rainfall Flooding          | Near- to mid-term |

## Stakeholders and Current Efforts

Camp Blanding JTC is working with Clay County and FDOT to enhance stormwater capacity, improve flood resilience, and reduce disruptions from roadway flooding and drainage system overflows at key access routes. Key existing efforts include the following:

- Post-storm investments: Funding was deployed following Tropical Storm Debby to reduce flooding outside the installation.
- FDOT coordination: FDOT has supported culvert repairs at critical locations, including the SR 16 main gate.

Flooding on and around Camp Blanding is both an onsite issue and a regional watershed challenge, requiring targeted drainage upgrades and broader watershed-based stormwater management strategies. Currently, no major capital stormwater improvement projects are planned within the installation or nearby areas beyond these targeted repairs.

Clay County is advancing regional efforts that present opportunities:

- Updated FEMA flood maps are pending adoption.
- The 2024 Clay County Vulnerability Assessment, conducted in partnership with Resilient First Coast and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, with improved flood modeling, including future conditions, establishes a stronger baseline of countywide flood risk.
- The County's Stormwater Master Plan identifies system deficiencies and prioritizes future investments that address flooding.

The stormwater regulatory framework is overseen by Clay County, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), with system design guided by established agency standards. While these standards have been updated to account for extreme weather conditions, they may not fully reflect the impacts of future projected conditions. Overall, these efforts offer an opportunity to strengthen land use policy, floodplain management, and long-term stormwater system planning and maintenance across the region.

**Table 2. summarizes the ongoing efforts related to the stormwater system assets supporting Camp Blanding JTC.**

| Existing Project                   | Entity      | Location    | Purpose                                  | Timeline  |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Clay County Vulnerability Analysis | Clay County | Clay County | Countywide flood risk identification     | Completed |
| Stormwater Master Plan             | Clay County | Clay County | Countywide stormwater system improvement | Ongoing   |

## Review of Strategic Partnerships and Policies

Stormwater management at Camp Blanding is identified as a significant and growing vulnerability, primarily due to the system's lack of redundancy and presence of a single point of failure. Existing stormwater infrastructure does not have backup pathways or interconnections, which increases the risk that heavy rainfall events could overwhelm the system and disrupt installation operations. This concern is compounded by projections that rainfall intensity and flooding will worsen over time, further stressing an already constrained system.

Currently there are no formal agreements or coordinated partnerships that currently exist to address stormwater resilience. Unlike other infrastructure areas where at least some level of coordination is present (e.g., transportation planning through the TPO), stormwater mitigation lacks a structured, interagency framework. As a result, there is no established mechanism for joint planning, funding, or implementation of improvements between Camp Blanding and external entities such as Clay County or regional water management agencies.

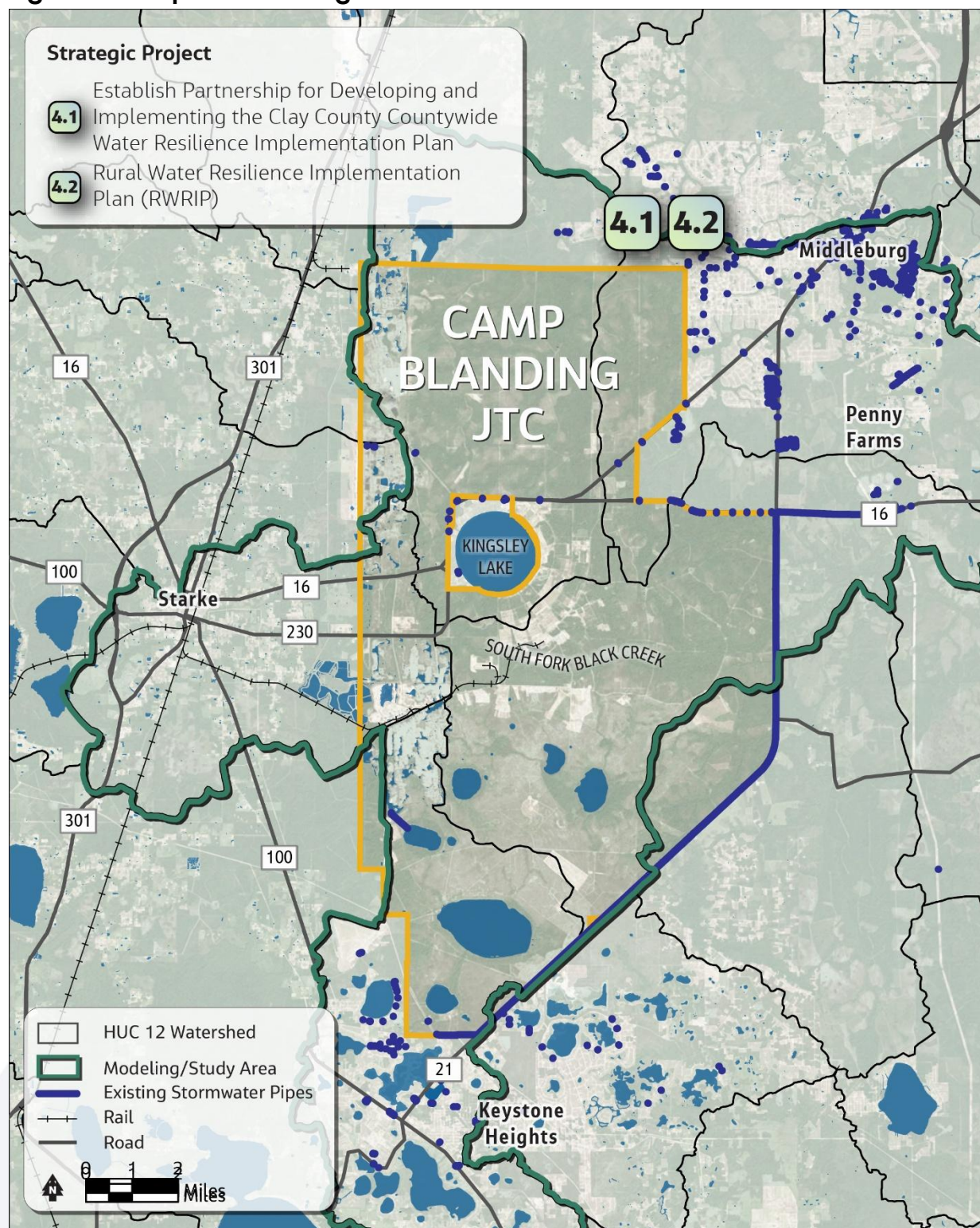
This absence of coordination limits the installation's ability to proactively address stormwater risks and align improvements with surrounding systems. The findings suggest that future mitigation efforts may need to rely on developing new partnerships, particularly with Clay County, to improve system capacity, introduce redundancy, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Establishing such coordination mechanisms, potentially through formal agreements, would support more effective and sustained stormwater mitigation, reduce flood-related operational risks, and align with broader regional resilience goals.

Table 3. Camp Blanding Stormwater Policy Recommendations

| Strategy                                                                                                                      | Issue(s)                                                      | Relevant Parties                                                                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                | Current Policies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Policy Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OW-1: Explore Opportunities for Enhanced Collaboration on Water Resources Management Among Military and Regional Stakeholders | Water Supply<br>Water Infrastructure<br>Regional Coordination | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Formalize, enhance, or develop new coordination pathways among military and regional stakeholders on water resource management, building on the NEFRC Regional Resilience Action Plan (p.44-45).           | Regional water management operates through a patchwork of utility service areas and providers (JEA, CCUA, Green Cove Springs); SJRWMD coordinates via consumptive use permitting and regional supply planning; project-level planning often occurs on a utility- or jurisdiction-specific basis with limited cross-system coordination. The North Florida Regional Water Supply Plan (SJRWMD, 2023) and Clay County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan provide existing structures. Clay County Conservation Element Policy 1.3.7 requires decadal coordination among the County, CCUA, and SJRWMD. | Encourage multi-directional participation in regional One Water planning; empower a body to carry out the North Florida RWSP recommendations; develop formal MSAs/MOAs between installations and water authorities (with NEFRC potentially a party); and establish county/local policies requiring more frequent (e.g., every five years) coordination on sustainable water sources and uses.                                                                        |
| OW-2: Improve Regional Coordination for Water Quality and Watershed Protection                                                | Water Quality<br>Conservation<br>Regional Coordination        | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Form regional watershed protection agreements and expand data-sharing to protect shared water resources from saltwater intrusion, contamination, over-extraction, and degradation.                         | FDEP-led BMAPs provide a water quality restoration framework for impaired waters. The RRAP (p.45) identifies aging septic systems as a significant regional threat to water quality; septic vulnerability assessments from St. Augustine and Jacksonville can serve as models.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Form regional watershed protection agreements including installations, counties, municipalities, and utilities; expand data-sharing protocols (e.g., via MSAs) for real-time monitoring; incorporate water quality protection into regional watershed management plans; expand low-impact BMPs on public and private property; and complete regional septic vulnerability assessments to advance septic-to-sewer conversions.                                        |
| OW-3: Modernize Water Infrastructure to Support an Integrated One Water System                                                | Water Infrastructure<br>Aging Infrastructure                  | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Upgrade aging or undersized drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure - on installations and across counties, municipalities, and utilities - to align with regional One Water priorities. | Water systems with outdated infrastructure face failure concerns compounded by extreme weather, rapid growth, and rising construction costs. NAS Jacksonville has documented wastewater capacity and drinking water interconnection/redundancy needs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Explore upgrades such as a feasibility study for a proposed forced main connection from NASJAX to an off-base JEA plant; pursue formal (project partnering) or informal (letters of support) teaming to increase funding competitiveness; and implement smart water management technologies for efficiency, leak detection, and resource allocation.                                                                                                                 |
| OW-4: Align Watershed-Based Stormwater and Flood Control Strategies                                                           | Stormwater<br>Coastal Hazards<br>Flood Resilience             | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Align stormwater management plans across installation, county, municipal, and utility levels with shared flood mitigation and resilience efforts.                                                          | Resilient Jacksonville commits the City to managing wastewater overflow risk and integrating green stormwater infrastructure into capital programming, with the Office of Resilience developing a green infrastructure prioritization process based on the compound flood model.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Align stormwater plans for consistent cross-jurisdictional flood control; implement multi-benefit stormwater infrastructure (green systems, permeable pavement, retention wetlands), bundling or partnering to enhance competitiveness; and strengthen regional floodplain management policies that incorporate military base vulnerabilities.                                                                                                                       |
| OW-5: Increase Water Efficiency and Resilience                                                                                | Water Supply<br>Water Demand<br>Water Infrastructure          | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Implement water efficiency retrofits, synchronize conservation plans, expand reuse/recycling, and assess redundant water infrastructure across military and civilian systems.                              | Rapid population growth, new development, and industrial activity are straining utilities and reducing groundwater reliability, with particular concern in areas susceptible to saltwater intrusion. A potable water interconnection is being established between NS Mayport and the City of Atlantic Beach.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Implement efficiency retrofits (leak detection, high-efficiency fixtures, optimized irrigation); synchronize conservation plans across stakeholders; expand reuse of treated effluent (e.g., NAS JAX to JEA via the 6B pipeline) for non-potable uses; and assess redundant infrastructure (e.g., the Mayport-Atlantic Beach interconnection as a model; a feasibility study to recommission JEA's White Shell Cove plant as backup for JAXPORT/MCSF Blount Island). |
| OW-6: Ensure Emergency Water Security Through Regional Coordination                                                           | Water Supply<br>Emergency<br>Preparedness                     | Installations<br>Clay County<br>City of Jacksonville<br>NEFRC<br>SJRWMD<br>Utilities | Strengthen backup water storage and develop emergency water supply contingency agreements between installations and local utilities.                                                                       | Installations and communities depend on reliable interconnections; NS Mayport's privately maintained on-base water and wastewater systems create a need for backup interconnections and coordinated planning.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Strengthen backup water storage on- and off-base; and develop emergency water supply contingency agreements listing prioritized uses (e.g., critical operations) to facilitate rapid response during fires, droughts, contamination events, or system failures.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## Adaptable Built Infrastructure Projects

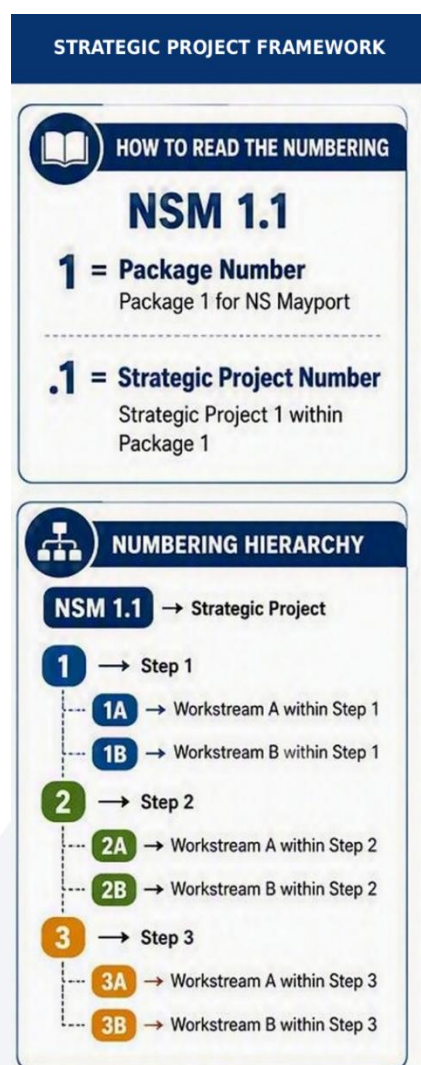
Figure 8. Adaptation Strategies



Strategies included in the adaptation plan have been organized by short, mid, and long-term timeframes for implementation. The strategy numbers in the maps correspond to the details provided in their respective sections, which outline a comprehensive approach to strengthening energy resilience and support long-term mission continuity. These strategies focus on enhancing existing system performance, reducing vulnerabilities, and advancing modern, flexible infrastructure solutions that can adapt to future demands and environmental conditions. Order-of-magnitude cost estimates will be provided in 2026 dollars to the extent possible, with up to 50% contingency unless otherwise noted.

Potential Project Leads and Partners are mentioned by organization in the following narratives. The intent is to identify the correct stakeholders that have agency, authority, and interest in the work that is being proposed. Being listed as a lead or partner provides the opportunity to collaborate, advise, and be involved in the adaptation efforts, but does not mandate participation. Funding and financing of projects are not indicated as the responsibility of the project lead or partners, and the monetary tools for obtaining such are in the Implementation section of this package.

**Figure 9. Strategic Project Framework**



The strategic projects are organized by installation, package, project, step, and actions. The 2-3 letter code indicates the installation. The first number indicates which package this project is in. The second number indicates the project number in the package.

Within each project, the timeline of activities is indicated through the steps (Step 1, Short-term, etc.), and the order of activities is narrated in the sub-steps (1A, 1B, etc.). Through this organization, each strategic project illustrates its project number, timeline, and actions in the narrative.

## **Strategic Project CB 4.1. Establish Partnership for Developing and Implementing the Camp Blanding Rural Water Resilience Implementation Plan (RWRIP): A Rural Pilot of One Water Approach to Resilient Systems Management (Mid-term)**

Clay County is currently developing a Stormwater Master Plan to address current flooding issues. This MIRR has identified near-to-midterm flooding risk in the rural area of the county that includes Camp Blanding using forecasted scenarios, and acknowledgement of aged infrastructure particularly inside the fenceline. This project provides an opportunity for a proactive, multilevel partnership strategy to support the RWRIP, aligning local priorities with federal, state, regional, and local expertise, policy frameworks, and funding programs. This strategy can formalize engagement across agencies whose missions intersect with stormwater management, watershed health, military readiness, and climate resilience, ensuring that planning and investment decisions reflect best practices and maximize access to resources across all levels of government.

- This effort also presents a unique opportunity to establish Clay County as a leader for a rural One Water approach to multijurisdictional system resilience. By integrating stormwater, groundwater, natural systems, and infrastructure across jurisdictional boundaries, including Camp Blanding, municipalities, and regional watersheds, Clay County can demonstrate how coordinated planning and investment can improve system performance at scale.
- The rural context further strengthens this opportunity by presenting fewer structural and regulatory constraints compared to urban environments, allowing for greater flexibility in system integration, land-based solutions, and cross-jurisdictional coordination. Larger contiguous land areas, lower development density, and fewer legacy underground systems can enable more innovative approaches such as watershed-scale green infrastructure, floodplain restoration, and infiltration-based strategies. This setting can also simplify coordination across agencies and landowners, making it easier to pilot integrated solutions, test new technologies, and implement adaptive management strategies.
- Positioning this effort as a pilot can also enhance its competitiveness for state and federal funding programs because agencies increasingly prioritize scalable, replicable models that demonstrate integrated resilience outcomes. By aligning the project with national objectives such as climate adaptation, nature-based solutions, military installation resilience, and flood risk reduction, Clay County and Camp Blanding can attract funding from programs such as FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state revolving funds, U.S. Department of Transportation resilience initiatives, and Department of Defense resilience and compatibility funding through the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program and OLDCC. Demonstrating measurable co-benefits, multijurisdictional coordination, and alignment with insurance risk reduction can further strengthen eligibility for competitive grants and position Clay County as a leader in next-generation water resilience planning.
- Together, these characteristics position Clay County and Camp Blanding to demonstrate how to successfully implement a scalable, innovative, and collaborative model for stormwater

resilience that aligns infrastructure modernization with ecological restoration, climate adaptation, and multilevel governance.

## Current Stakeholder Projects

- Clay County Stormwater Vulnerability Analysis

## Potential Project Leads and Partners

- Clay County
- Bradford County
- Camp Blanding Joint Training Center (JTC)
- Northeast Florida Regional Council (NEFRC)
- St. Johns Water Management District (SJRWMD)

## Estimated Cost

To be determined by owner

# 1. Federal Coordination and Strategic Alignment

- Clay County and Camp Blanding JTC can coordinate with federal agencies to align the RWRIP with national programs, technical expertise, and funding opportunities. This includes engagement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for watershed-scale analysis and Engineering With Nature approaches; FEMA for floodplain mapping and hazard mitigation programs such as BRIC, HMGP, and Community Rating System (CRS); and EPA for green infrastructure and One Water planning.
- Clay County and Camp Blanding JTC can also coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for support with soil health, infiltration, watershed restoration, and habitat-based solutions.
- Given the presence of Camp Blanding, Camp Blanding can engage Department of Defense-affiliated programs, including OLDCC and the REPI Program, to align off-base and on-base resilience efforts and elevate eligible projects into federal defense funding pathways.

# 2. State-level Coordination and Policy Alignment

- Clay County and Camp Blanding JTC can coordinate with FDEP's Office of Resilience to align the RWRIP with statewide resilience priorities, grant programs, and resilience planning frameworks. This coordination can ensure that Clay County projects are positioned competitively for state resilience funding and aligned with Florida's long-term adaptation strategies.
- Coordination with SJRWMD can ensure consistency with the recently updated basin management action plan (BMAP) of the Lower St. Johns River, water supply planning, and regulatory requirements. SJRWMD can also provide regional hydrologic data, modeling tools, and technical guidance to support watershed-scale planning and implementation.

### 3. Regional Planning and Cross-jurisdictional Coordination

- NEFRC can provide coordination for aligning the RWRIP with broader regional planning efforts, including hazard mitigation plans, resilience strategies, and economic development initiatives. This role can include facilitating coordination across neighboring counties, aligning watershed-level priorities, and ensuring consistency in approaches across jurisdictional boundaries.
- NEFRC can support regional stakeholder engagement, and integrate the RWRIP into regional funding strategies, enabling projects to compete more effectively for multijurisdictional and federal funding opportunities.

### 4. Local Government and Utility Coordination

- NEFRC can coordinate with Clay County, Bradford County, local municipalities, utilities, and neighboring jurisdictions to align stormwater systems, land use planning, and capital improvement programs. This coordination can support consistent design standards, shared infrastructure data, and collaborative implementation of projects that influence multiple watersheds or service areas.
- Local coordination can also ensure that municipal stormwater systems, roadway drainage, and development patterns are integrated into the RWRIP, strengthening system performance and reducing fragmented investments.

### 5. Financial, Insurance, and Implementation Alignment

- Partners can facilitate engagement with insurance providers, reinsurers, and financing institutions to ensure that proposed resilience investments are recognized within financial and risk rating frameworks. By aligning project design and performance metrics with insurance and financing criteria, the RWRIP can directly link infrastructure improvements to reduced risk exposure.
- This coordination can support measurable outcomes such as reduced flood depths, decreased inundation frequency, and improved system performance, which can translate into lower insurance premiums, improved CRS scores, and more-favorable financing conditions. Integrating financial perspectives early can help create a framework in which risk-reducing investments generate both resilience and economic benefits.

## Strategic Project CB 4.2. Camp Blanding Rural Water Resilience Implementation Plan (RWRIP)

This project establishes a comprehensive RWRIP for Camp Blanding and the immediate surrounding rural area that integrates stormwater infrastructure, natural hydrologic systems, and long-term climate adaptation strategies into a unified planning framework. This effort can move beyond traditional stormwater planning by adopting a One Water approach, recognizing the interconnected nature of surface water, groundwater, rainfall, and ecological systems.

Clay County's stormwater system reflects a mix of legacy gray infrastructure and evolving green infrastructure within a sensitive hydrologic landscape. Camp Blanding's stormwater system is nearing its anticipated lifespan. Increasing rainfall intensity, longer dry periods, and rising temperatures are placing additional strain on this system. This project can provide a structured pathway to modernize infrastructure, restore natural hydrology, and build long-term resilience by aligning engineered systems (inside and outside the fenceline) with natural processes. The resulting RWRIP can guide capital investments, inform policy, and support sustainable water resource management across the county.

### Current Stakeholder Projects

- Clay County Stormwater Master Plan

### Potential Project Leads and Partners

- Clay County
- Bradford County
- Camp Blanding Joint Training Center (JTC)
- Silver Jackets
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
- St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)
- Local municipalities and utilities
- Camp Blanding Joint Training Center (JTC)

### Estimated Cost

\$270,000

## Step 1: Rural System Mapping and Vision Development (Mid-term)

### 1A. Comprehensive Gray and Green Infrastructure Inventory and Two-dimensional (2D) Modeling

- Clay County can bring their Stormwater Master Plan to the table. The next step is to confirm whether a complete profile of the rural system has been developed with adaptation for future conditions, including both gray infrastructure (pipes and culverts) and green systems (wetlands, swales, and floodplains), showing the full connections between. If gaps exist, the Clay County and USACE can develop a comprehensive inventory of the area and perform 2D hydrologic and hydraulic modeling of system behavior across the landscape. This baseline model can simulate overland flow patterns, ponding areas, and interactions between

infrastructure and natural systems under both current and future conditions. The effort can incorporate climate-informed inputs such as increased rainfall intensity, variable precipitation patterns, and prolonged heat to ensure the system is understood as a dynamic, interconnected network rather than isolated components.

### 1B. Watershed Hydrology and Comprehensive Water Mapping

- Clay County and USACE can map both historical and current watershed hydrology to understand how the system has evolved over time. Using a One Water approach, Clay County can develop a ***Comprehensive Water Map*** that identifies and connects aquifer systems, groundwater flows, surface water networks, rainfall patterns, and natural recharge areas. This mapping effort can reveal how stormwater systems interact with the Floridan aquifer and receiving water bodies, such as Black Creek and Kingsley Lake, providing a foundational understanding of system dynamics and vulnerabilities.
- As part of this effort, Clay County and USACE can incorporate a methodology to correlate mapped hydrologic conditions with flood insurance risk. This can include integrating FEMA floodplain maps, depth grid data, and base flood elevation information with parcel-level land use, building footprints, and elevation data. By overlaying this information, Clay County can identify areas where flood exposure translates into higher insurance premiums and risk classifications.
- Clay County and USACE can also evaluate how flood frequency, depth, and duration influence insurance risk outcomes by linking modeled flood extents to National Flood Insurance Program rate structures and repetitive loss areas. This approach can help quantify how hydrologic conditions translate into financial risk for property owners and identify priority areas where infrastructure improvements could reduce both physical flood vulnerability and insurance costs.

### 1C. Rural Water and Natural Resources Vision

- Together, the project partners can define a long-term vision for water management and natural resource stewardship. This ***Rural Water and Natural Resource Vision*** can articulate desired outcomes such as improved flood resilience, enhanced water quality, sustained aquifer recharge, restored ecological function, and climate adaptability. As part of this visioning process, Clay County can incorporate and formally adopt updated FEMA floodplain maps, ensuring that planning, design, and investment decisions are aligned with the most current flood risk data. This will guide decision-making and ensure that infrastructure investments align with broader environmental and community goals.

## Step 2: Development of the Rural Water Resilience Implementation Plan (RWRIP) (Mid-term)

### 2A. Master Plan Enhancement and RWRIP Integration

- Clay County can update and append their Stormwater Master Plan and Camp Blanding can update its stormwater documentation with the complimentary RWRIP. This update can integrate stormwater, groundwater, and ecological systems into a unified strategy that reflects a One Water approach and aligns infrastructure planning with long-term resilience goals.

## 2B. Climate-informed System Health Analysis and Predictive Modeling

- Using the 2D model, Clay County and USACE can analyze the rural system (inside and outside the fenceline) to evaluate overall system health under current and future conditions. This analysis can account for higher rainfall intensity, longer dry periods and heat, and more-variable storm patterns. Predictive analytics can be used to identify which culverts and infrastructure components are likely to fail under future conditions and to detect system vulnerabilities before they result in failures, supporting proactive investment strategies.

## 2C. Identification of System Issues and Root Cause Analysis

- Using the *Comprehensive Water Map*, Clay County can identify areas experiencing flooding, erosion, water quality issues, or reduced system performance. Clay County can analyze underlying root causes and interconnected failure pathways, recognizing that issues are often driven by systemwide interactions rather than isolated deficiencies.

## 2D. Development of Context-appropriate Solution Menu Tool

- Guided by the *Rural Water and Natural Resource Vision*, Clay County can build a matrix of solutions that are appropriate to the rural context and tailored for unique local conditions and scenarios. These can include the classification of infrastructure upgrades, operational improvements, and nature-based approaches that align with the county's landscape, hydrology, and development patterns.
- The solution matrix can distinguish between approaches based on their ability to improve parameters such as sediment reduction, nutrient attenuation, pollutant filtration, thermal impacts to receiving waters, and groundwater protection. For example, traditional gray infrastructure upgrades may improve conveyance and reduce localized flooding but provide limited water quality treatment, while green infrastructure solutions such as bioswales, wetlands, and infiltration systems can enhance pollutant removal, filtration, and groundwater recharge.
- This evaluation can clearly identify the tradeoffs and added benefits between solution types, helping decision-makers to understand where hybrid approaches provide superior outcomes. By differentiating how each strategy influences water quality at both the site and watershed scale, Clay County and USACE can prioritize solutions that not only address hydraulic performance but also improve downstream water quality and protect sensitive systems such as Kingsley Lake, Black Creek, and the Floridan aquifer.
- The resulting matrix becomes a *Solution Menu Tool* that can support selection of context-appropriate strategies that align stormwater performance with long-term water resource protection, ensuring that improvements contribute to both flood resilience and measurable water quality gains.

## 2E. Evaluation and Prioritization of Hybrid Gray and Green Infrastructure Solutions

- Using the 2D model, *Comprehensive Water Map*, and the *Solution Menu Tool*, Clay County and USACE can apply an *Evaluation Framework* to prioritize hybrid solutions that pair modernization of gray infrastructure with restoration of natural hydrologic functions. With this, Clay County can evaluate how different combinations of gray and green infrastructure perform together and identify solutions that optimize systemwide outcomes rather than isolated improvements. The modeling can enable direct comparison of how these

hybrid strategies reduce flow velocity, manage runoff distribution, and improve infiltration compared to traditional conveyance-only systems.

- This represents a shift from legacy systems designed to rapidly convey water, which increases runoff velocity, drives erosion and channel instability, and reduces groundwater recharge, toward modern practices that slow water down, spread it across the landscape, and promote infiltration. By restoring natural hydrology, Clay County and USACE can reduce system stress, enhance resilience, and support aquifer recharge, particularly in the sandy, rural conditions that characterize the region.
- The ***Evaluation Framework*** can also incorporate broader resilience and ecological benefits, including restoration of functional plant communities, improved soil structure, biodiversity-positive measures, and thermal regulation. By applying a comprehensive co-benefits evaluation approach, Clay County and USACE can measure and quantify how proposed solutions perform across multiple dimensions, including flood reduction, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement, habitat enhancement, and temperature mitigation. This approach can assess how gray and green infrastructure components interact as a system, enabling the prioritization of solutions that deliver the greatest combined benefit. By quantifying these co-benefits, partners will have an optimized, coordinated strategy that achieves multiple system objectives simultaneously, aligning infrastructure modernization with natural system performance and current best practices in water resource management.

## 2F. Development of Integrated Alternatives and Innovation Opportunities

- Clay County and USACE can develop and evaluate multiple alternatives that combine infrastructure modernization with ecosystem restoration, innovative technologies, and adaptive maintenance strategies. These alternatives can be structured to address both system performance and broader resilience outcomes, including lifecycle cost efficiency and long-term durability.
- As part of this evaluation, Clay County and USACE can assess how each alternative influences flood risk exposure and associated insurance impacts. Using the Comprehensive Water Map and predictive modeling outputs, solutions can be analyzed for their ability to reduce flood depths, frequency, and spatial extent in areas currently within FEMA-designated flood zones or subject to repetitive losses.
- Clay County and USACE can explicitly correlate proposed solutions to potential reductions in flood insurance risk, including opportunities to shift properties out of higher-risk flood zones, reduce base flood elevations, and decrease expected damage that influences insurance ratings. The analysis can also consider alignment with FEMA CRS activities, where implementation of certain flood mitigation and stormwater improvements may lead to reduced insurance premiums at the community scale.
- This approach enables Clay County and USACE to prioritize alternatives that deliver dual benefits, reducing both physical flood risk and financial burden on residents and property owners. By quantifying these outcomes, Clay County can strengthen the case for investment, demonstrate return on resilience, and support more equitable, cost-effective implementation of water management solutions.

## 2G. Strategic Implementation Framework

- In partnership with Camp Blanding, USACE, and the Silver Jackets, Clay County can develop a strategic implementation framework that defines project phasing, prioritization, funding pathways, and coordination requirements. This framework can align identified projects with regional planning efforts, grant opportunities, and capital improvement programs to support effective and sustained implementation.
- As part of this framework, Clay County can actively engage insurance providers, reinsurers, and financing agencies to ensure that resilience investments are recognized within financial and risk rating structures. By incorporating these stakeholders early, Clay County can align project design and performance metrics with criteria that influence flood insurance rates, lending practices, and long-term asset valuation.
- The implementation strategy can explicitly link project outcomes, such as reduced flood depth, decreased frequency of inundation, and improved system performance, to measurable reductions in risk exposure. This enables Clay County to demonstrate how infrastructure investments can lead to improved insurance ratings, lower premiums, and more-favorable financing terms for both public and private stakeholders.
- By integrating financial and insurance perspectives into the implementation framework, Clay County can create a feedback loop in which risk-reducing projects unlock economic benefits, strengthening the business case for resilience investments and supporting long-term affordability and sustainability of the water management system.

## 2H. Fenceline Coordination Partnership and Integration for Federal Funding Alignment

- The partnership among Clay County, USACE, and Camp Blanding allows this project to cross the fenceline for optimal mutual resilient outcomes. This coordination can include data sharing for stormwater infrastructure, natural systems, and operational conditions within areas of the installation that interface with or influence the Rural system. Integration of installation-level data can improve the accuracy and completeness of system mapping, modeling, and risk analysis, particularly in watersheds that cross jurisdictional boundaries.
- Camp Blanding can provide input on infrastructure performance, mission-critical constraints, and existing drainage or water management practices within the installation to ensure that the RWRIP reflects both civilian and military system needs. This collaboration can support a more unified understanding of hydrologic connectivity between on-base and off-base systems, strengthening overall watershed-scale planning and resilience outcomes.
- This coordinated approach supports alignment for federal funding vehicles for this project, along with resulting recommendations inside the fenceline for potential advancement through Department of Defense funding mechanisms. This can include alignment with federal resilience, infrastructure modernization, and installation sustainability programs to elevate priority projects that reduce flood risk, improve water quality, and enhance operational reliability.
- By integrating Camp Blanding participation into the implementation framework, Clay County can ensure that solutions are coordinated across jurisdictional boundaries and that opportunities for federal funding are leveraged effectively. This approach can support a cohesive, regionally integrated system where on-base and off-base investments work together to improve overall water resilience, reduce risk, and maximize return on public and federal investment.

## Alignment and Support of the Regional Resilience Action Plan

Figure 10. Alignment with the RRAP

| SCALE                                                                               | ACTION | DESCRIPTION                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | 1      | Conserve and protect the region's water resources                                       |
|    | 5      | Promote the conservation and restoration of ecologically significant natural ecosystems |
|    | 11     | Improve Northeast Florida flood and homeowners' insurance markets                       |
|    | 13     | Facilitate partnerships to advance resilience work                                      |
|    | 14     | Encourage smart growth and building practices                                           |
|   | 16     | Identify adaptation options for critical infrastructure to enhance resilience           |
|  | 22     | Promote deployment of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions                   |
|  | 32     | Inventory critical and significant assets                                               |
|  | 34     | Identify grants and funding opportunities for resilience work                           |

 Facilitate
  Guide
  Analyze

This project advances RRAP Actions 1, 11, 14, 16, 22, and 32, and offers the portfolio's clearest opportunity to demonstrate the RRAP's regional coordination model at county scale. The Rural Water Resilience Implementation Plan proposed under Strategic Projects CB 5.1 and CB 4.2 applies a One Water approach, integrating stormwater infrastructure, groundwater, natural hydrologic systems, and ecological function across Clay County, Camp Blanding, and adjacent watersheds.

Two-dimensional hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, comprehensive gray and green infrastructure inventory, and root-cause analysis of systemwide failure pathways implement Subaction 14.6 on encouraging advances in stormwater management to reduce flooding and improve water quality, the subaction under which the RRAP commits the Collaborative to

promoting green stormwater infrastructure as the preferred approach for new development and retrofit projects and to sharing novel products and technology with local governments.

The Solution Menu Tool differentiating gray, green, and hybrid approaches by their performance on sediment reduction, nutrient attenuation, pollutant filtration, thermal impacts to receiving waters, and groundwater protection implements Action 22 (Promote Deployment of Green Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions) across Subactions 22.1 on educational materials for decision-makers and elected officials, 22.2 on compiling regional best practices and design guidelines, and 22.3 on identifying successful incentive programs.

The project's insurance and risk-financing components make it the only package in the MIRR portfolio to advance Action 11 (Improve Northeast Florida Flood and Homeowners' Insurance Markets).

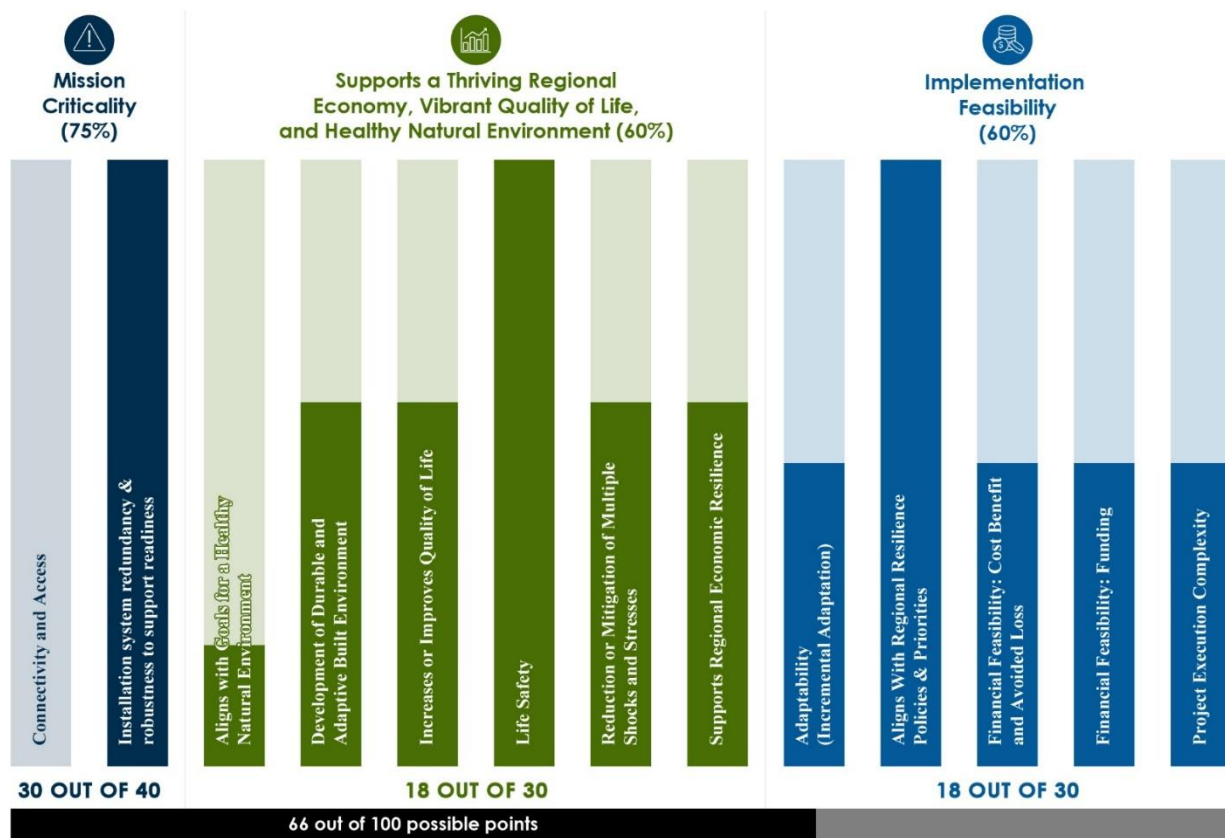
The Comprehensive Water Map methodology correlating modeled flood extents with FEMA floodplain maps, depth grids, base flood elevations, parcel-level land use, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) rate structures, and repetitive loss areas produces exactly the evidence base contemplated by Subaction 11.2, under which the Collaborative hosts meetings bringing together insurance industry representatives and local government to bridge the gap between local risk reduction efforts and the industry's assessment of those risks. The explicit evaluation of how proposed alternatives could shift properties out of higher-risk flood zones, reduce base flood elevations, and improve community-scale Community Rating System scores implements Subaction 11.1, under which the Collaborative assists local governments in maintaining and improving CRS participation and convenes the Northeast Florida CRS Users Group. The Council already hosts that forum, giving this project a ready pathway from analysis to regional application. Formal adoption of updated FEMA floodplain maps within the Rural Water and Natural Resource Vision reinforces the floodplain management standards that underpin NFIP participation region wide.

The project's water resource and coordination dimensions extend alignment further. Restoring infiltration-based hydrology in the sandy soils of Florida's Central Ridge to support recharge to the Floridan aquifer and protecting receiving waters, including Kingsley Lake and Black Creek, from sediment, nutrient, and thermal loading implement Subaction 1.1 on promoting practices that improve water quality to protect groundwater and surface waters and Subaction 1.4 on regional water supply planning that protects potable resources through aquifer recharge protection. Floodplain restoration and wetland protection within the RWRIP advance Subaction 5.1 on conserving and restoring estuarine and freshwater wetlands, which the RRAP grounds in the finding that 1 acre of wetlands can store 1.5 million gallons of floodwater during heavy rainfall. The multilevel partnership strategy under CB 5.1, aligning USACE, FEMA, EPA, NRCS, USFWS, OLDCC and REPI, FDEP's Office of Resilience, SJRWMD, Clay County, and municipal partners, is a direct expression of Subactions 13.1 and 13.3, and the positioning of Clay County as a rural county-scale pilot for replicable, scalable resilience models supports Action 34 on identifying grants and funding opportunities. Integration of the completed Clay County Vulnerability Analysis and its future-conditions flood modeling into regional analysis advances Subaction 32.1, under which the Collaborative hosts and maintains Northeast Florida's Vulnerability Assessment Portal and builds toward analyzing vulnerability assessments at regional scale.

## Metrics Score

The Camp Blanding Resilient Stormwater System project was evaluated against a robust series of metrics to determine the appropriateness, viability, and achievement of goals. The metric categories are given a percentage weight to indicate the comparative importance for the MIRR, with Mission Criticality being the highest (Figure 11). High- and mid-range scores across all metric categories indicate that implementing the strategies and policy recommendations within this project will promote mission assurance for the installation.

**Figure 11. Metrics Scorecard Results**



## Cost-Benefit Analysis

Benefit-cost analysis (BCA) determines the cost-effectiveness of adaptation projects. This effectiveness is calculated using the equation

$$\frac{B}{C} = \text{Value}$$

Where B is the benefit, or avoided costs, of the project and C is the cost to implement the project. A benefit-cost value greater than 1 indicates that a project is cost-effective (i.e., the benefits of the project outweigh the costs incurred in implementing it), whereas a BC value less than 1 indicates the project may not be cost effective (i.e., the costs exceed the benefits).

Adaptation project costs were costed to include project construction and design costs, where feasible. Project benefits were costed to include direct (construction or repair costs) and indirect (social, economic, and environmental) costs whenever feasible.

Data sources for benefit values include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Interagency Fire Center, and others.

In many cases, associated financial savings data (such as improved installation operations, improved quality of life for installation personnel, or asset-specific O&M costs) was unknown; in these cases, the benefit is described. Hence, BCA values may not reflect the total possible benefit of the proposed adaptation project.

## Total Project Package Snapshot

Figure 12. Total Project Package Snapshot





# Implementation Tools



## Financial Strategy Toolkit

More information on financial strategy building can be found in Technical Memo 10: Implementation Strategy and Investment Pathways.

Many of the tools required to fund, finance, and coordinate resilience implementation are already available under current Florida law or institutional precedent. The challenge, then, is aligning, adapting, and scaling existing tools to support coordinated regional resilience investment strategies. Thus, this section provides an initial inventory of funding, financing, and institutional tools that can be used to support the implementation of the MIRR project portfolio and the broader resilience system envisioned above.

## Position Flood-Reduction Structures for Resilient Florida and FEMA Mitigation Funding

Flood mitigation projects involving hard and grey infrastructure including tidal gates and hybrid armoring qualify for a different set of programs than green and habitat-oriented work. To keep these projects eligible for grant funding, the region should incorporate them into relevant planning documents including regional and municipal hazard mitigation and climate adaptation plans before funding rounds open. Strategies may include:

- Positioning coastal flood-reduction projects for FL DEP's Resilient Florida Grants, which fund vulnerability analysis, planning, and implementation for flooding and sea level rise and are open to counties, municipalities, and regional resilience entities.
- Ensuring qualifying projects are written into the applicable local hazard mitigation strategies/plans now, since FEMA/FDEM's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program requires a presidential disaster declaration and inclusion in an adopted mitigation plan, and eligibility cannot be assembled after the fact.
- Screening structures and NFIP-insured assets for FEMA/FDEM Flood Mitigation Assistance, which supports elevation, acquisition, relocation, and localized flood-reduction projects.

## Resilient Utilities

### Coordinate with JEA and Clay Electric on Regional Resilience Priorities

The region's utilities own most of the off-base grid, so coordinated planning and advocacy are the primary near-term levers. The proposed off-base substation near Camp Blanding is the clearest dual-benefit example, serving both the installation and the surrounding community. This effort can serve as a model for how utility investment and installation resilience can align. Near-term steps include:

- Convening the installations, JEA, and Clay Electric to identify shared priorities such as substation hardening and relocation, feeder redundancy, and outage-response improvements.
- Aligning installation and community resilience planning with the utilities' investment cycles and rate cases so regional needs are reflected in grid modernization plans.

- Advancing the off-base Camp Blanding substation as a co-investment that delivers mission and community benefit together.

### Access Grid Resilience and Modernization Funding

Federal grid programs are structured to reach utilities like JEA and Clay Electric, either by formula through the state or through competitive rounds. Near-term steps include:

- Coordinating with the state energy office and the Florida Department of Emergency Management on the DOE Grid Resilience State and Tribal Formula Grants (IIJA §40101(d)), which pass through to electric utilities, including municipal utilities such as JEA and cooperatives such as Clay Electric, for hardening, undergrounding, and other resilience measures.
- Positioning larger transmission and reconductoring needs for DOE's competitive grid program (SPARK, formerly GRIP), which funds grid hardening, microgrids, and storage.

*Note: The DOE competitive grid program's current round is likely the final one under IIJA, with concept papers and applications due in Spring of 2026, and formula grant allocations run through FY2026. Funding past FY2026 will depend on future congressional allocations.*

### Use the Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP) for Dual-Benefit Utility Projects

The Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP), administered by the DoD Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation, is a competitive grant program for community infrastructure that supports a nearby installation, and it can fund off-base water, wastewater, electric, and other utility projects. It is open to state and local governments and to member-owned utilities, which makes it a strong fit for dual-benefit projects such as the off-base Camp Blanding substation and community-serving upgrades tied to the installations. REPI can also support installation-resilience elements where energy and encroachment protection overlap. Near-term work is to identify which utility projects meet DCIP's installation-support criteria and prepare competitive applications around reliability and mission continuity.

### Incorporate Energy Resilience into Public Facility and Infrastructure Upgrades

Many public facilities that provide lifeline services, including emergency operations centers and water treatment plants, lack sufficient backup power or redundancy. A cost-effective way to add resilience to existing facilities is during already planned upgrades. Near-term actions can include screening critical facilities for backup power, solar-plus-storage, or microgrid opportunities, aligning capital improvement planning with resilience co-benefits such as operational continuity and reduced recovery time, and prioritizing facilities that serve high-risk populations or mission-critical functions. Early-stage grant funding can pilot these systems before they are financed at scale through longer-term tools.

## Resilient Utilities Longer-term Implementation

Utility resilience priorities should be matched to the funding or capital process most likely to deliver them. For utility-owned assets, this means determining whether the project belongs in the utility's capital program or needs another funding path based on the risk addressed, the function served, and the project's likely scope, cost, timing, and operation.

Installation-side and federally linked assets require separate considerations. Fuel infrastructure, on-base utility systems, and other projects tied directly to continuity of operations inside the fenceline should be distinguished from community utility investments, even where the systems are connected. These projects may require federal action, utility coordination, service-agreement changes, local cost-share, or a defense-community funding strategy.

The strongest candidates will be projects that connect mission assurance with community continuity and can be translated into a clear path to delivery.

Funding Opportunities

Table 4. Water Infrastructure and Stormwater Funding Options

| Agency/Org                             | Program                                                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Available Funding                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | General Eligibility                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Example Eligible Projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Timeline                              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| US Economic Development Administration | <a href="#">Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs</a> | The U.S. Economic Development Administration’s (EDA) Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program invests \$500 million in American Rescue Plan funding to help plan, build, innovate, and put people into quality jobs in hundreds of communities across the nation. As part of the suite of EDA American Rescue Plan programs, the EAA program is funding 256 grantees that will implement projects in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia | PWEAA/EAA remains active and accepting applications in FY2026. The ARP supplemental (~\$500M nationally, incl. ~\$19M FY23) has concluded; standard Public Works & Economic Adjustment Assistance appropriations continue. (eda.gov) | Must be in economically distressed areas & tied to permanent private sector jobs and investments. Note: in Jan 2026 EDA indicated changes to economic-distress eligibility criteria would take another year and involve stakeholder input. (eda.gov)                                                                                  | Water and wastewater projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rolling/continuous application basis. |
| USDA                                   | <a href="#">Community Facilities Direct Loan &amp; Grant Program</a>     | This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area.                                                                                                                                                                 | Interest rates are set by Rural Development<br>Grant assistance is limited to rural communities with low median household incomes.                                                                                                   | Rural areas including cities, villages, townships and towns including Federally Recognized Tribal Lands with no more than 20,000 residents according to the latest U.S. Census Data are eligible for this program. Eligible borrowers include public bodies, community-based non-profit corporations, and federally-recognized Tribes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Utility services including water and wastewater facilities</li><li>▪ Public safety services such as fire departments, police stations, prisons, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles or equipment</li><li>▪ Educational services such as museums, libraries or private schools</li><li>▪ Local food systems such as community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs or greenhouses</li></ul> | Open year round                       |
| USDA                                   | <a href="#">Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWG)</a>       | This program provides grants to help eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Up to \$150,000 for water distribution line maintenance and up to \$1,000,000 to construct a source, intake or treatment facility.                                                                                                   | Public utilities in communities with significant decline in quantity/quality due to emergency including drought.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Eligible emergencies include drought or flood, earthquake, tornado or hurricane, disease outbreak, chemical spill, leak or seepage, and other disasters. A federal disaster declaration is not required to access this funding.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Applications accepted year round      |
| USDA                                   | <a href="#">Water &amp; Waste Disposal Loan &amp; Grant Program</a>      | Provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Offers direct and guaranteed loans depending on the loan amount and community size. If funds are available, a grant may be combined with a loan if necessary to keep user costs reasonable.                                          | Community must be rural with population of 10,000 or less.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Water, wastewater & storm water projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Applications are accepted year round  |

| Agency/Org | Program                                                                                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Available Funding                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | General Eligibility                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Example Eligible Projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Timeline                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| USDA       | <a href="#">Water &amp; Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grant</a>                          | This program assists low-income communities with initial planning and development of applications for USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal direct loan/grant and loan guarantee programs.                              | Maximum of \$60,000 or 75 percent of the predevelopment planning costs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Community must be rural with a population of 10,000 or less, and have a median household income below the poverty line or less than 80% of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | This program helps eligible low income communities plan and develop applications for proposed USDA Rural Development water or waste disposal projects.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Applications are accepted year round                                                                                                                                                    |
| USDA       | <a href="#">Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) Grant</a> | This program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Community must be rural with a population of 2,500 or less, and have a median household income below the poverty line or less than 80% of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Feasibility studies to support applications for funding water or waste disposal projects</li><li>▪ Preliminary design and engineering analysis</li><li>▪ Technical assistance for the development of an application for financial assistance</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Applications for this program are accepted year round through your local RD office.                                                                                                     |
| EPA        | <a href="#">Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)</a>                           | A federal credit program administered by EPA for eligible water and wastewater infrastructure projects. As of early 2026 the program has closed 152 loans totaling \$23B, supporting \$51B in total project cost. (epa.gov/wifia) | FY2026 NOFO (Nov 2025): est. \$6.5 billion in WIFIA and \$550 million in SWIFIA financing available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Min. \$20M project size (large communities); \$5M (small).</li><li>▪ WIFIA can fund up to 49% of eligible cost (large) / 80% (small). (epa.gov/wifia)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 35 years: Maximum final maturity date from substantial completion.</li><li>▪ 5 years: Maximum time that repayment may be deferred after substantial completion of the project.</li><li>▪ Interest rate will be equal to or greater than the U.S. Treasury rate of a similar maturity at the date of closing.</li><li>▪ Projects must be creditworthy and have a dedicated source of revenue.</li><li>▪ NEPA, Davis-Bacon, American Iron and Steel, and all other federal cross-cutter provisions apply.</li></ul> | Projects that are eligible for the DW & CWSRF; enhanced energy efficiency projects at dw and ww facilities; brackish or seawater desalination, aquifer recharge, alternative water supply, and water recycling projects; drought prevention, reduction, or mitigation projects; acquisition of property if it is integral to the project or will mitigate the environmental impact of a project; a combination of projects secured by a common security pledge or submitted under one application by an SRF program. | Letters of interest accepted on a rolling basis (LOIs on/after Dec 29, 2025 scored under the FY2026 NOFA). FY2026 application deadline: July 23, 2026. (federalregister.gov 2025-21446) |
| EPA        | <a href="#">Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program</a>        | Grant to improve resilience to hazards at public water systems.                                                                                                                                                                   | \$19M was available under the prior RFA; no cost-share required. [Status note (mid-2026): program is currently CLOSED for applications; next NOFO not yet announced — verify at epa.gov/dwcapacity.]                                                                                                         | Eligible applicants for this competitive grant program are public water systems, water systems located on areas governed by Tribes, and a State, on behalf of an underserved community. Each applicant must serve a community that is underserved and small or disadvantaged.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Example projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Implementing a leak detection and repair program to reduce lost water;</li><li>▪ Interconnecting with other water systems and water reuse;</li><li>▪ Adding raw water storage and aquifer recharge;</li><li>▪ Developing a conservation program with public outreach; and</li><li>▪ Coordinating water usage with neighboring irrigation districts and communities.</li></ul>                                                                      | FY23 selections announced Summer 2024. No open application cycle as of mid-2026; check EPA for the next Notice of Funding Opportunity. (epa.gov/dwcapacity)                             |

| Agency/Org | Program                                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                             | Available Funding                                                                                                                     | General Eligibility                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Example Eligible Projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Timeline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)</a>       | Provides low-interest loans for planning, designing and constructing water pollution control facilities.                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                       | Local governments, non-profits, public utilities, and Inter-municipal, interstate, and regional agencies.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Funds the acquisition, construction, improvement, expansion, extension, repair, rehabilitation or security measures of all or part of any facility or system, whether publicly or privately owned for the collection, treatment, or disposal of wastewater, including industrial waste such as the treatment of emerging contaminants and for the control of pollution associated with stormwater runoff                              | FL DEP adds projects to the project priority list quarterly. Applications are due three months prior to quarterly meeting at which the applicant is seeking to be added to the PPL. Once on the PPL, loan applications are accepted on a rolling basis. |
| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)</a>    | Provides low-interest loans to eligible entities for planning, designing and constructing public water facilities                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                       | Local governments, Water Supply Authorities, non-profit water systems, and privately owned community water systems.                                                                                                                                                                                             | Funds the acquisition, construction, improvement, expansion, extension, repair, rehabilitation or security measures of all or part of any facility or system, whether publicly or privately owned for the supply, treatment, storage, or distribution of drinking water including projects to remove and replace lead service lines and identify and treat emerging contaminants                                                      | FL DEP adds projects to the project priority list quarterly. Applications are due three months prior to quarterly meeting at which the applicant is seeking to be added to the PPL. Once on the PPL, loan applications are accepted on a rolling basis. |
| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Water Quality Improvement Grant Program</a>        | Funding to Florida's governmental entities (cities, counties, municipalities, etc.) to address wastewater (including septic to sewer), stormwater and agricultural sources of nutrients in waterbodies. | \$389 million awarded in FY2025 (31 high-priority projects funded of 348 submissions requesting >\$2.2B). (flgov.com; floridadep.gov) | Financial assistance is available to Florida's governmental entities for projects that have an established total maximum daily load or are located within a basin management action plan area, a reasonable assurance plan area, an accepted alternative restoration plan area, or a rural area of opportunity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Retrofits to onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems</li><li>▪ Wastewater treatment facility construction, upgrades, or expansion</li><li>▪ Connecting OSTDS to central sewer facilities</li><li>▪ Stormwater or agricultural sources of nutrients in water bodies</li><li>▪ Repairs, upgrades, expansion, or construction of domestic wastewater reuse and collection systems</li></ul> | <a href="#">Proposals submitted via the Protecting Florida Together Water Quality Grants portal, which reopens after the 2026 Legislative Session. The 2026 RESTORE Funded Priority List call opened July 1, 2026. (protectingfloridatogether.gov)</a>  |
| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Alternative Water Supply Grants</a>                | Supports projects that develop sustainable water supplies to meet existing and future demands, including water reuse and conservation.                                                                  | Varies annually; ~\$40–50M historically.                                                                                              | Local governments, utilities, and water management districts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Aquifer storage and recovery, reclaimed water systems, water conservation programs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Annual funding cycle aligned with DEP's budget year; call for projects typically opens mid-year.                                                                                                                                                        |
| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Springs Restoration Grant Program</a>              | Funds capital projects to protect Florida's springs through water quality improvements and water quantity management.                                                                                   | ~\$50M/year. FY2025-26: \$50M awarded for 23 springs restoration projects (reducing Total Nitrogen by >100,000 lbs/yr). (flgov.com)   | Local governments, utilities, WMDs in springsheds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Septic-to-sewer conversions, stormwater treatment retrofits, wastewater upgrades.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Annual call for projects in late spring/summer.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| FL DEP     | <a href="#">Nonpoint Source Management Grants (319 Grants)</a> | EPA-funded grants supporting efforts to reduce nonpoint source pollution through planning, implementation, and education.                                                                               | ~\$5–10M/year; requires 40% match.                                                                                                    | Local governments, nonprofits, educational institutions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Bioretention, rain gardens, retrofits, green infrastructure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Annual RFP, typically issued in January or February.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Agency/Org      | Program                                                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Available Funding                                                                                                                                                                                                               | General Eligibility                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Example Eligible Projects                                                                                                                                                                                         | Timeline                                                                                                                                             |
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| FL DEP          | <a href="#">Small Community Wastewater Facility Grants</a>        | Provides grants to small communities for planning, design, and construction of wastewater infrastructure projects.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Up to 85% of eligible project costs.                                                                                                                                                                                            | Florida municipalities with populations <10,000.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Wastewater treatment plants, lift stations, collection systems.                                                                                                                                                   | Applications accepted on a rolling basis.                                                                                                            |
| FloridaCommerce | <a href="#">Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Program</a> | Federal funding to eligible small cities and counties in Florida for housing and community development activities. The primary objectives are to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. | FloridaCommerce awards ~\$18–\$38M annually from HUD as subgrants to eligible local governments. FloridaCommerce announced ~\$38M available under the FFY2025 Small Cities CDBG program (2026 announcement). (floridajobs.org/) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Cities with fewer than 50,000 residents that have not accepted special entitlement status and have not opted to join an entitlement program.</li><li>- Counties with fewer than 200,000 residents.</li><li>- Cities with more than 50,000 residents that have opted out of the urban entitlement program.</li></ul> | Water and sewer improvements, street and sidewalk improvements, drainage improvements, park facilities, housing rehabilitation, commercial and downtown revitalization efforts, economic development initiatives. | Annual cycle. FFY2025 application cycle closed May 16, 2025; FloridaCommerce announced new Small Cities CDBG funding availability in April/May 2026. |

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