



# **TRANSPORTATION RESILIENCY FRAMEWORK STUDY**

## **Technical Working Group Meeting #2**

**June 29, 2021**

**BrowardMPO.org**

# Agenda

**1. Welcome and introductions**

**2. Overview of the framework**

**3. Presentation on Task 2:**

**Data collection and background review**

**4. What's next**

# What is this study?

## Study will ...

- Develop a programmatic framework to address vulnerabilities in the transportation network
- Create a repeatable process that takes a larger and more holistic approach to resiliency
- Establish a general purpose and need statement for future studies

## Study will NOT ...

- Solve the climate crisis



# Study Process Map



TASK  
**2.0**

**DATA COLLECTION  
AND BACKGROUND  
REVIEW**



TASK  
**3.0**

**METHODS  
OF ANALYSIS**



TASK  
**4.0**

**STAKEHOLDER  
OUTREACH**



TASK  
**5.0**

**COST ASSESSMENT  
AND PLANS**



TASK  
**6.0**

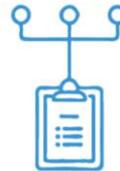
**FINAL REPORT**



# Study Process Map

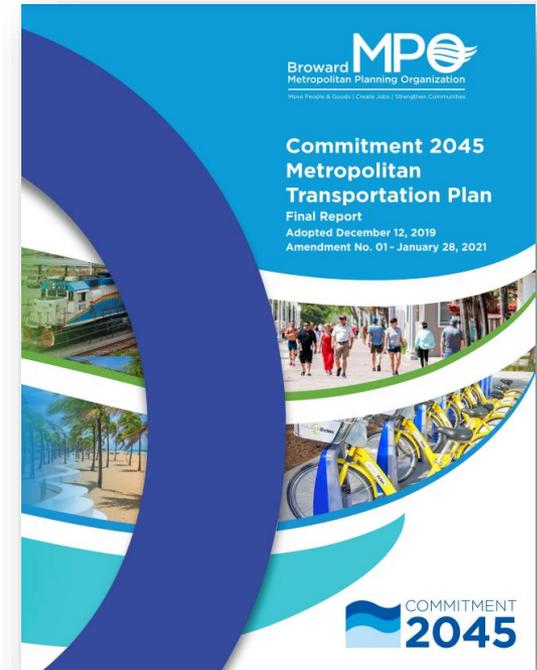
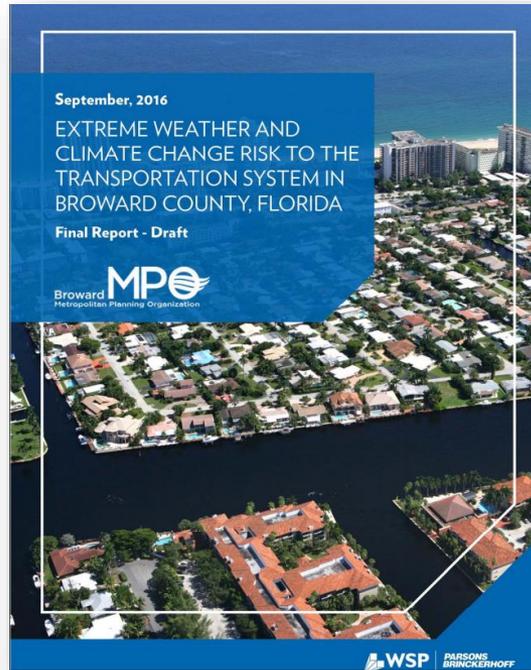
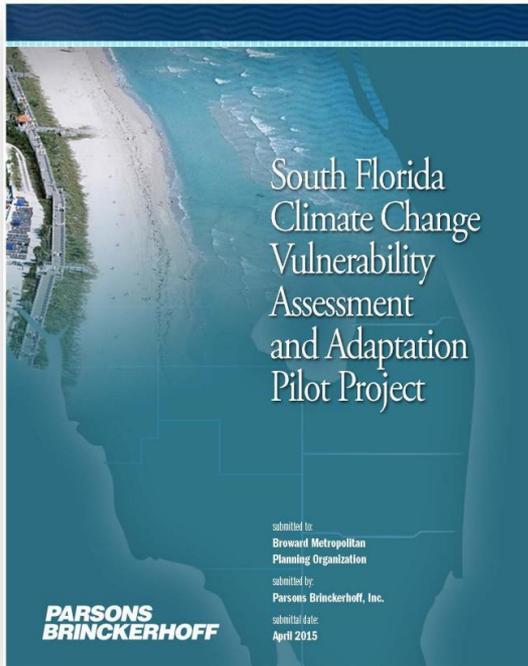
TASK  
**2.0**

## DATA COLLECTION AND BACKGROUND REVIEW



- 2.1 Review Existing Plans
- 2.2 Develop Resiliency Themes
- 2.3 Case Studies, Lessons Learned, Best Practices
- 2.4 Data Review and Existing Conditions
- 2.5 Regulatory, Permitting, and Coordination
- 2.6 Gap Analysis

# Task 2.1 - Review Existing MPO Plans, Assessments, and GIS Models



# South Florida Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptation Pilot Project (2015)

## PURPOSE

Conduct climate change and vulnerability assessments of transportation infrastructure in Broward, Monroe, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.



## SIGNIFICANCE

Identified high-level effects of climate change impacts to the transportation network (four-county region).



## STRESSORS

- Sea Level Rise
- Storm Surge Flooding
- Precipitation Induced Flooding



## METHODOLOGY

Application of the FHWA Climate Change and Extreme Weather Vulnerability Assessment Framework.



## OUTCOME

Identified road and passenger rail segments considered most vulnerable to climate change.



## EVALUATION

In order to highlight the importance of potential climate change risks, a more directed statement should be included in transportation plans.



# Extreme Weather & Climate Change Risk to the Transportation System in Broward County (2016)

## PURPOSE

Determine the long-term risks to transportation infrastructure from climate change in Broward County.



## SIGNIFICANCE

Define at a finer level of detail, the long-term effects of climate change and what it means to the Transportation system in Broward County.



## STRESSORS

- Temperature Change\*
- Precipitation
- Sea Level Rise
- Storm Surge



## METHODOLOGY

Apply available information towards an effort to refine the understanding of future risks to a level where decisions can be made on long term investments with an understanding of the risks.



## OUTCOME

Recommendations for a risk-based framework to incorporate climate change into systemwide decision making.



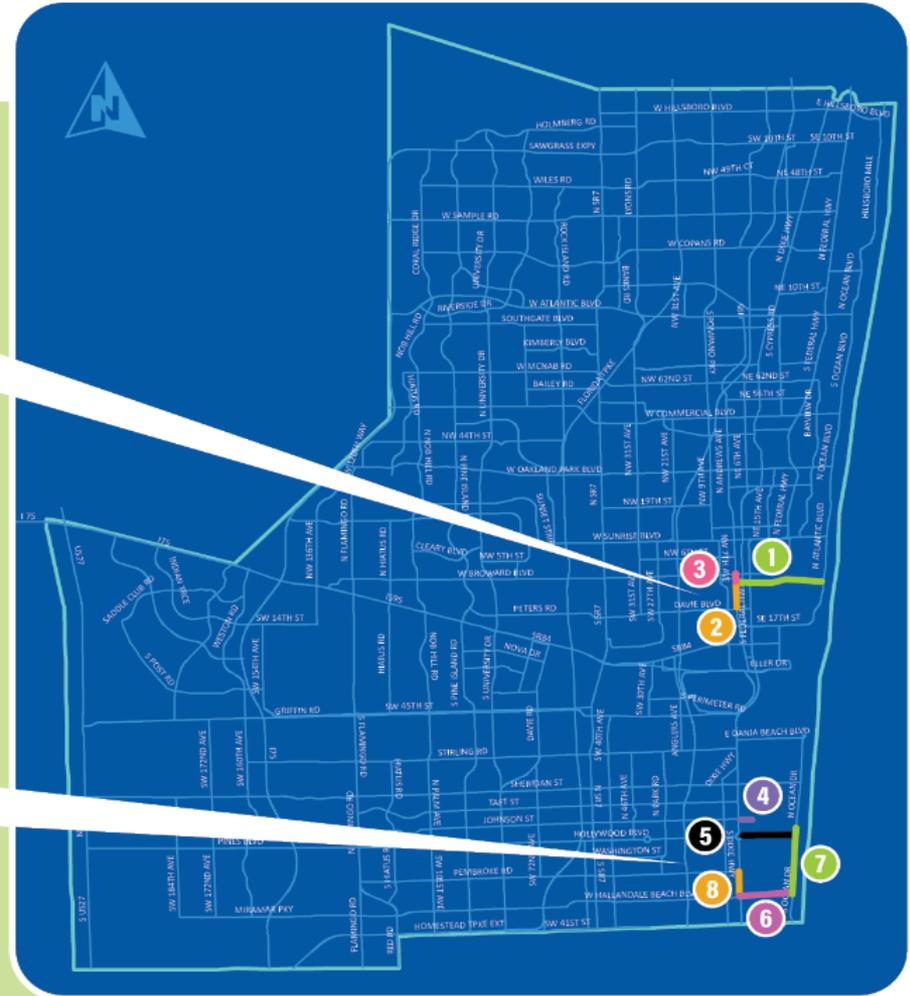
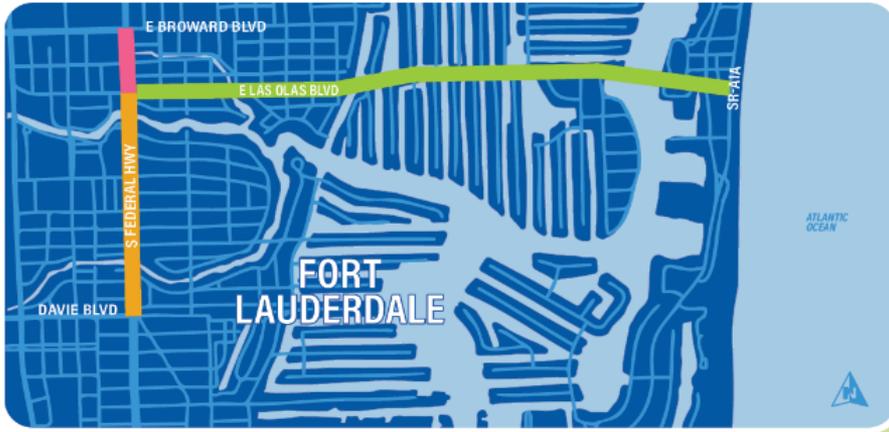
## EVALUATION

This method is a powerful tool to help guide decisions for facility design.

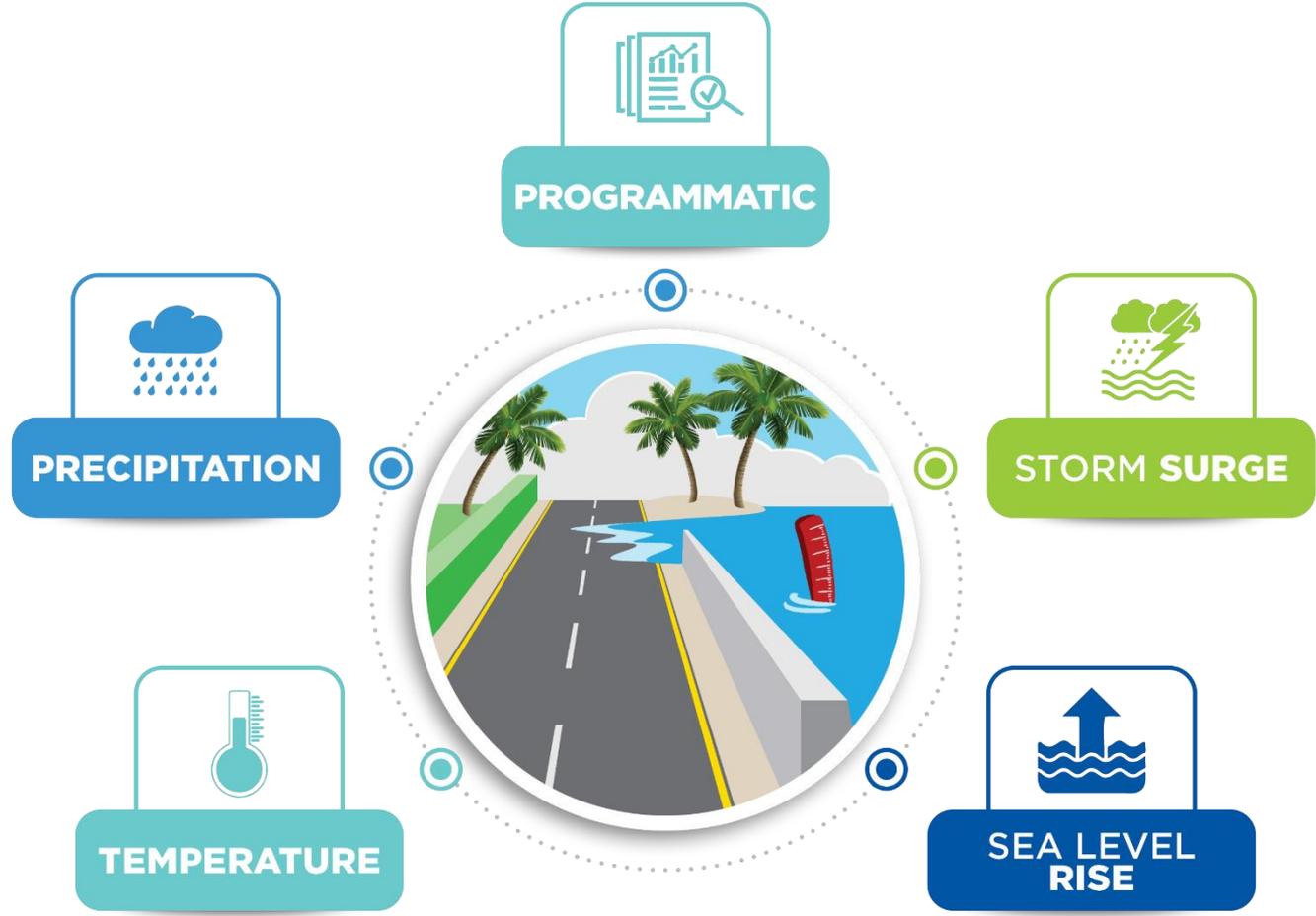


- 1 E Las Olas Blvd from US-1/SR-5 to SR-A1A
- 2 US-1/SR-5 from E Las Olas Blvd to SR-736/Davie Blvd
- 3 US-1/SR-5 from SR-842/Broward Blvd to E Las Olas Blvd
- 4 Johnson St from US-1/SR-5 to N 14th Ave

- 5 SR-820/Hollywood Blvd from US-1/SR-5 to SR-A1A
- 6 SR-858/Hallandale Beach Blvd from US-1/SR-5 to SR-A1A
- 7 SR-A1A from S of Arizona St to SR-858/Hallandale Beach Blvd
- 8 US-1/SR-5 from SR-824/Pembroke Rd to SR-858/Hallandale Beach Blvd



# 2.2 - Resiliency Themes (Stressors)



# 2.3 - Case Study, Lessons Learned, and Best Practices

## Selection Criteria

- Waterfront/  
Water  
Dependent
- Similar System  
Shocks/Stressors
- Demonstrated  
Will to Address  
the Issues

**New Orleans, LA**

**Houston-Galveston, TX**

**Norfolk, VA**

# Case Study Summary: 100 Resilient City Framework



# New Orleans, LA



<https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/blog/new-orleans-resilience-partnerships>

## MAIN STREET RESILIENCE PLAN

- Develop a shared definition
- Create a measurable and actionable methodology
- Apply methodology to 6 corridors in the city
- Develop how-to guides

# Case Study Summary: New Orleans

## PURPOSE

Target public and private investment for long-term economic and physical recovery in the event of natural or man-made adversity.



## SIGNIFICANCE

Identifies recommendations for improving resilience by developing a shared definition, create a measurable and actionable methodology, applying the methodology, and developing “How-to guides”



## STRESSORS

- Shocks** - short and high in intensity
- Floods, Hurricanes, Extreme Heat/Cold
- Stressors** - longer in duration and a lower intensity.
- Land Subsidence, Drought



## METHODOLOGY

Identify a comprehensive set of shocks and stressors to develop a robust assessment specific to the selected corridors.



## OUTCOME

The project identified 6 corridor specific plans, based on the shocks/stressor of each.



## EVALUATION

This plan helps to link corridors to key plans, policies, and priorities by creating a pathway for resources as well as leverage economic and community development.



# Case Study Summary: New Orleans



Maximum allowable building heights under current zoning regulations and corridor elevations  
Source: City of New Orleans Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, 2015; Building survey, 2015

# Norfolk, VA



<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/king-tides-using-an-app-to-measure-rising-sea-levels/>

## Norfolk Resiliency Strategy

- Design the coastal community of the future
- Create economic opportunity
- Advance initiatives to connect communities

# Case Study Summary: Norfolk

## PURPOSE

To make Norfolk more resilient to the physical, social, and economic challenges of the twenty-first century.



## SIGNIFICANCE

The area is home to the largest naval station in the world, the third largest port on the East Coast, and NATO's Allied Command.



## STRESSORS

- Sea level rise
- Subsidence
- More frequent storms
- Increasing flood risk
- Poverty



## METHODOLOGY

The development of Norfolk's Resilience Strategy is based on eight core guiding tenets or values



## OUTCOME

Design the coastal community of the future, Create economic opportunity  
Advance initiatives to connect communities, deconcentrate poverty, and strengthen neighborhoods.



## EVALUATION

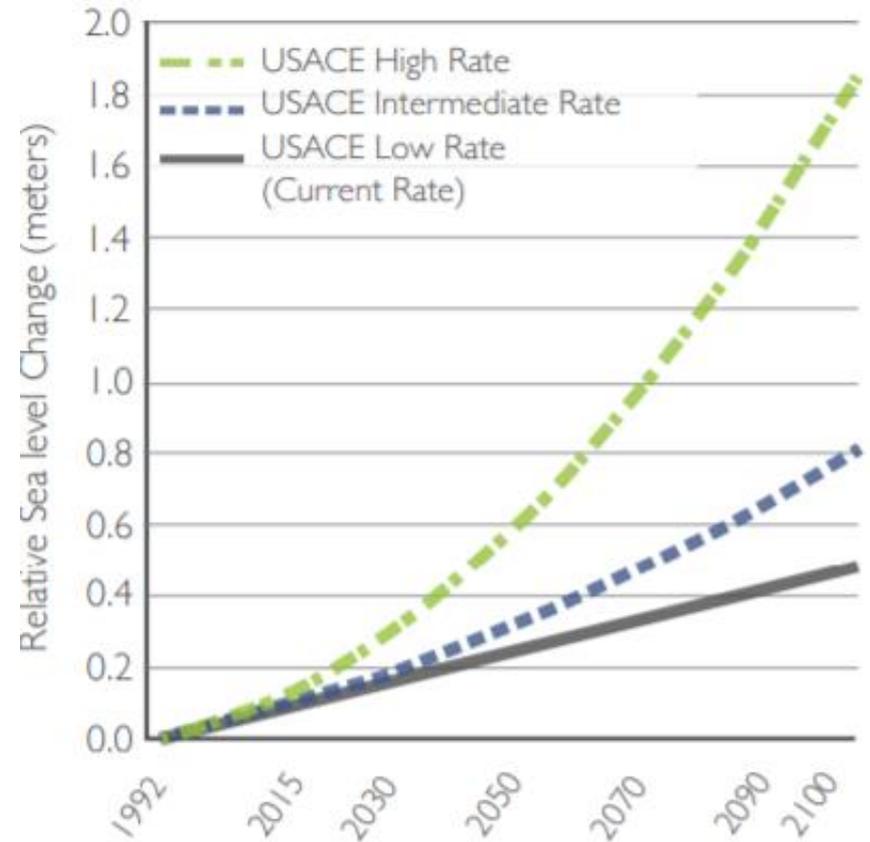
The creation of Norfolk's formal resilience strategy has helped raise awareness around the Hampton Roads region of the overall practice and value of city resilience planning.



# Case Study Summary: Norfolk

“The strategy developed for Norfolk combines rain gardens, cisterns, living shorelines, marshes, streams, and berms to create a system that works together to manage sea level rise and precipitation flooding in the city.”

Projected Sea Level Rise at Sewells Point, VA, 1992 - 2100



Source: US Army Corps of Engineers

# Houston, TX



<https://projects.propublica.org/houston-cypress/>

## 2020 Resilient Houston

- Integrate green stormwater infrastructure into Houston's' built environment
- Equitably enhance Complete Streets implementation
- Advance a more modern building code & standards

# Case Study Summary: Houston

## PURPOSE

Create a framework to help the people, places, and systems be safer and stronger in order to support the city.



## SIGNIFICANCE

Integrate green stormwater infrastructure solutions and codify resilient building standards



## STRESSORS

- Tropical Weather
- Flooding
- Increased heat
- Poor air quality



## METHODOLOGY

Frames five key Visions for Houston's future and organizes Actions to achieve them at five scales.



## OUTCOME

Links existing efforts with new ones that will collectively work to protect Houston against future disasters

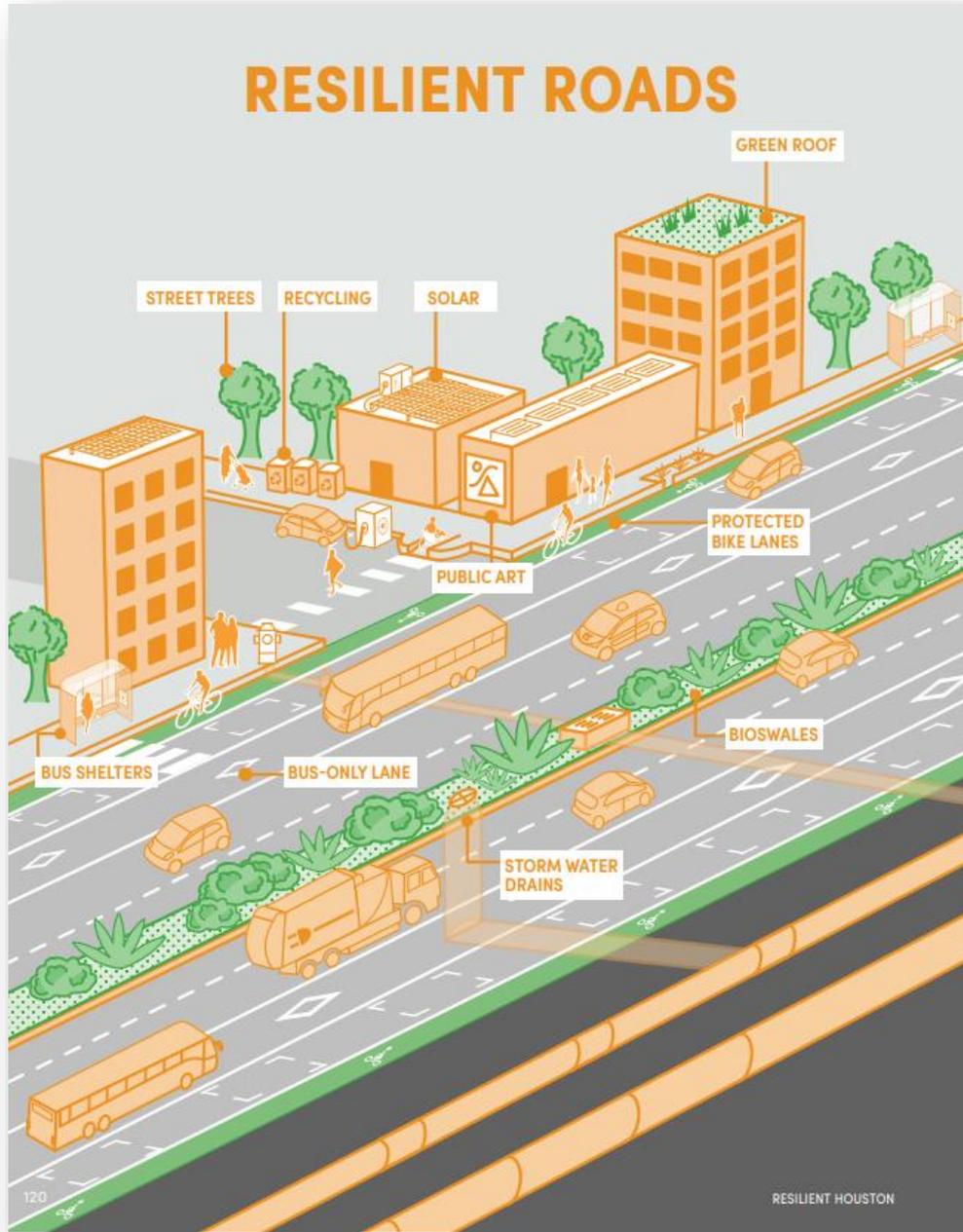


## EVALUATION

After one year of implementation out of 62 Prioritized Actions, 56 Actions are in progress, 5 Actions are paused or haven't started and 1 Action is complete.



# Case Study Summary: Houston



- Build resilient roads.
- Explore adding a “dig once” policy to existing street cut requirements.
- Coordinate complete streets investments with Complete Communities.

# 2.4 - Data Review and Existing Conditions

		BRIDGE DATA	DRAINAGE	ECONOMIC IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE	EXISTING NAVD	FUTURE CONDITIONS ELEVATION MAP	LAND USE AND ZONING	LIDAR	NEIGHBORHOODS	NATURAL RESOURCES	RIGHT-OF-WAY	SEAWALL	STORMWATER	UTILITIES	WETLAND
CITY PARTNERS	Fort Lauderdale		X					X	X	X	X			X	X	
	Hollywood		X					X		X	X			X	X	X
	Hallandale Beach		X											X	X	
AGENCY PARTNERS	Broward County						X									
	FDOT	X	X									X				
	SFWMD															
	FIU															
MPO	Broward MPO	X		X	X		X	X				X				

# 2.5 - Regulatory, Approvals, and Coordination

## FDOT –

No local approvals required

Coordinate with local entities (Electronic Review Comment System)

Multimodal Scoping Review

## County –

May need FDOT approval (based on roadway ownership)

No local approvals required

Coordinate with local entities

## Municipality –

Requires County and FDOT approval (based on ownership)

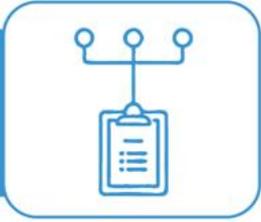
# 2.6 - Gap Analysis

DATA

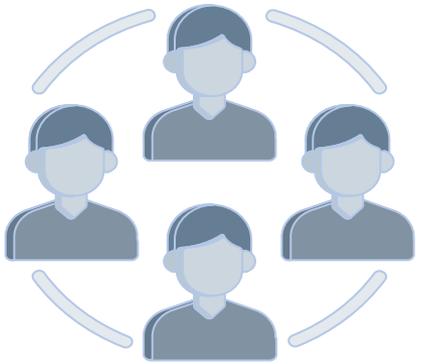
POLICY

Anything missing on a programmatic level?

# Next Steps

**TASK 2.0** **DATA COLLECTION AND BACKGROUND REVIEW** 

**TASK 3.0** **METHODS OF ANALYSIS** 

**TWG 3** 

# Resiliency and Attainable Housing Committee

## Draft Vision

*Review policies, procedures, ordinances, and land development regulations and recommend actions or incentives to encourage or facilitate attainable housing and transportation, and improve Broward region's resilience.*

## The Committee may:

- Propose policy recommendations.
- Seek advice from public & private subject matter experts.
- Encourage public participation.
- Consider recent work & recommendations of the MPO, Broward County, FDOT, Municipal Partners, and other partners to the MPO.



# Discussion

**Levi Stewart-Figueroa**

Senior Transportation Planner

[stewartl@browardmpo.org](mailto:stewartl@browardmpo.org)

(954) 876-0079