

The logo graphic consists of three overlapping parallelogram shapes. The top-left shape is green, the middle-right shape is light blue, and the bottom-right shape is dark blue.

CAMBRIDGE
SYSTEMATICS

Think  Forward

MARC Resilience Improvement Plan Steering Committee Meeting #1

presented to

presented by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

Introductions

- MARC staff
- Steering Committee members
- Consultant team

MARC Role and Previous Resilience Activities

- MARC is addressing transportation resilience through various efforts
 - » Identify 3 key ones
- Moving further into this space, building on past work
- Developing a full resilience analysis and plan is not a federal requirement
 - » Not many MPOs have done this yet
 - » More competitive for federal funds for projects

MARC – *together with our local partners* – is embarking on a plan to identify and assess our transportation system **RISKS and **VULNERABILITIES**.**

Purpose of Today's Workshop



For the project team:

- Provide overview of MARC Resilience Improvement Plan (RIP)
- Obtain affirmation of project methodology and progress to date
- Obtain inputs for resilience definition, project goals, and scope



For workshop participants:

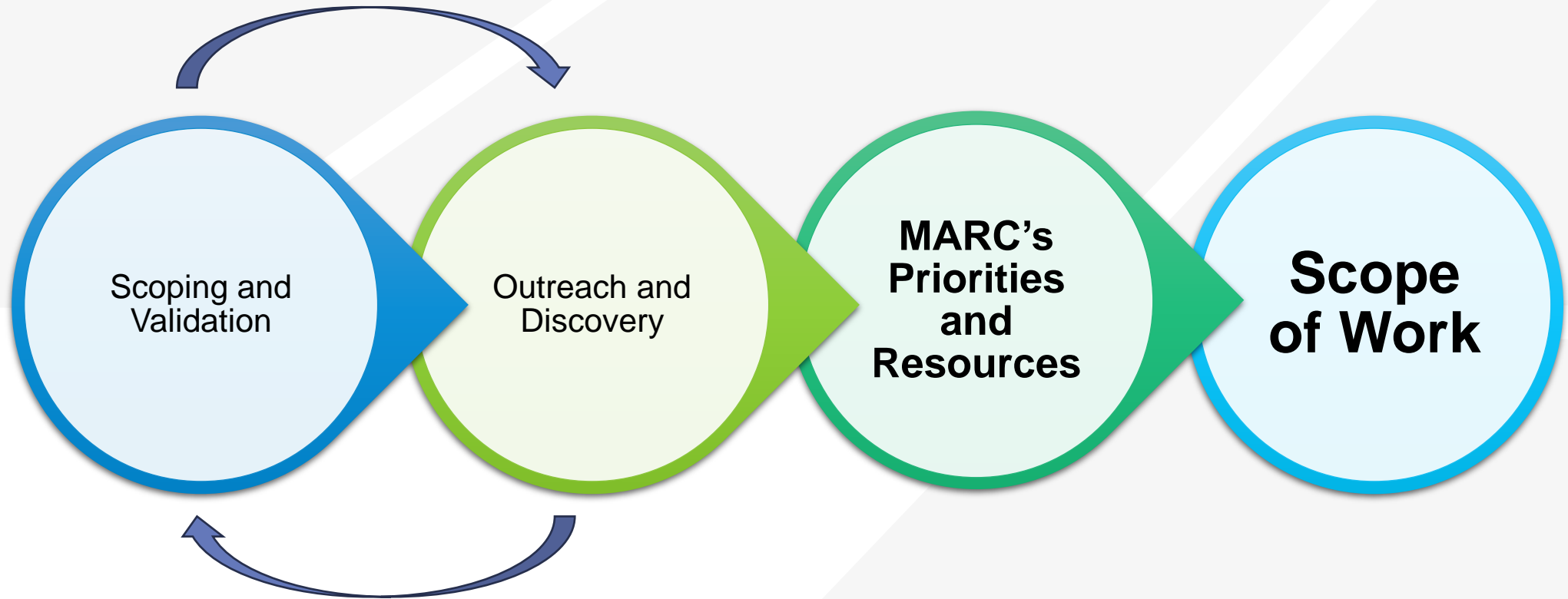
- Understand MARC's approach to develop the RIP
- Be familiar with concepts of resilience
- Validate and provide inputs on what resilience means to you and how would you like it to be incorporated into current practices.

Workshop Agenda

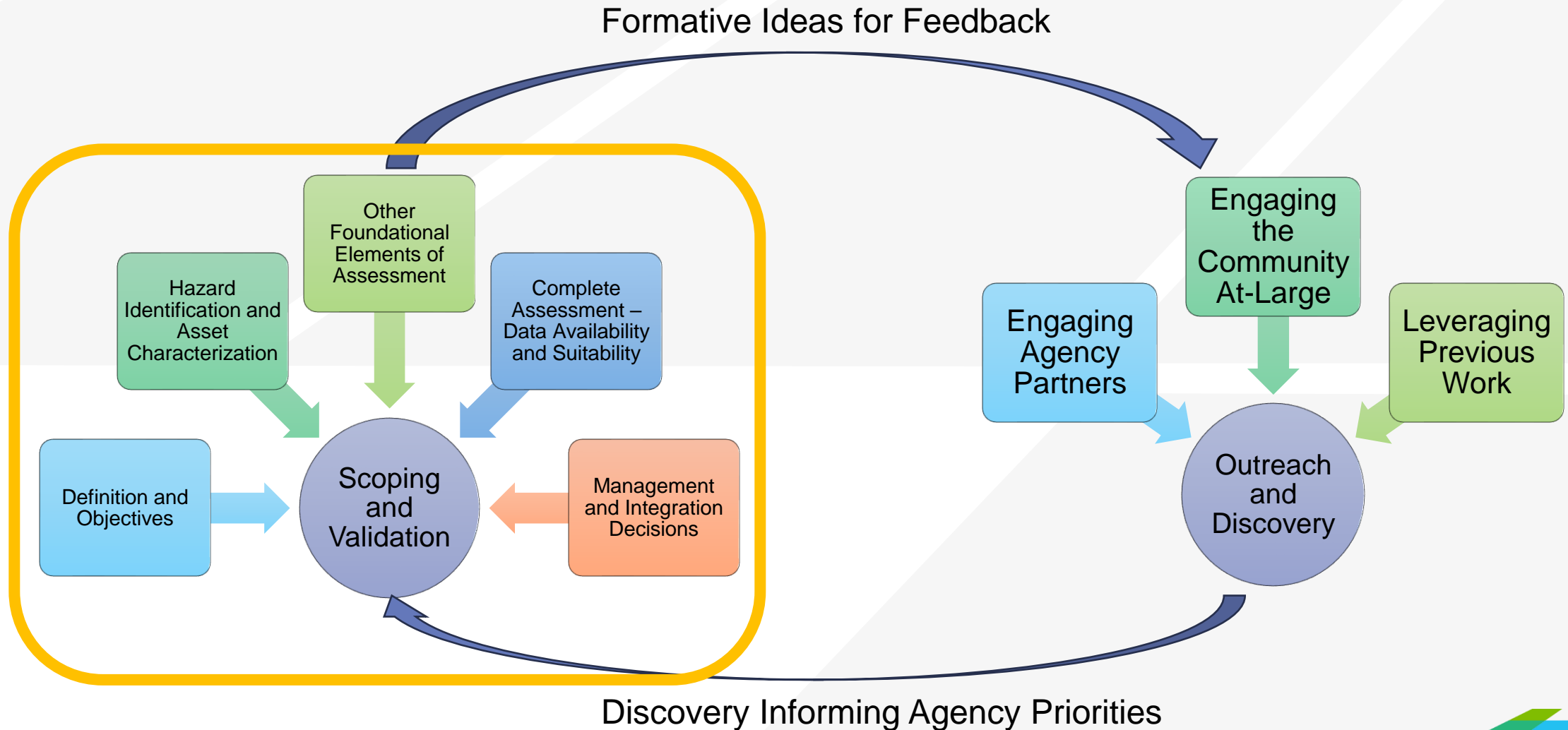
- Project Introduction
- Define Resilience
- Integrate Resilience into Current Processes
- Establishing Resilience Goals and Objectives
- Preliminary Priorities for Resilience Improvement Plan
- Stakeholder Engagement and Communication
- Schedule and Next Steps

Project Introduction

Assessment and Framework Steps



Project Approach



Project Phasing Approach

Discovery

- Leverage previous work
- Establish definitions and objectives
- Identify hazards and asset characterization
- **Engage agency partners**
- **Community survey**

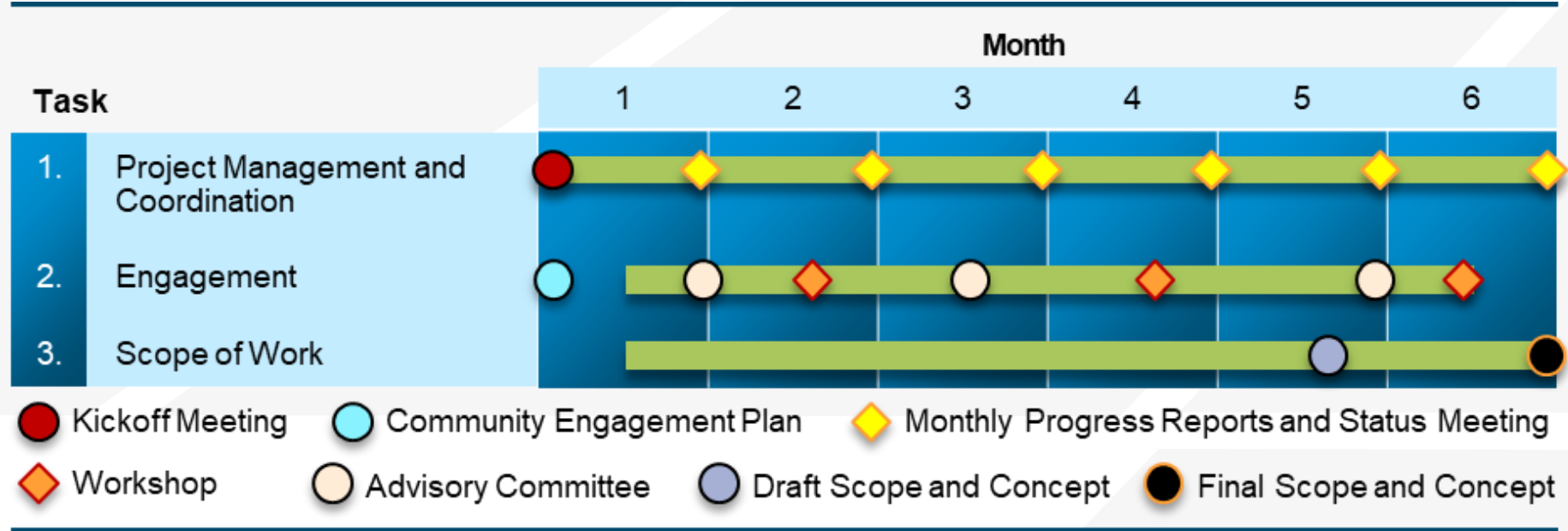
Strategy

- Early assessment – data availability
- Compare against agency priorities
- **Focus groups targeted by geographic vulnerabilities**

Grant Application

- Identify opportunities
- Design schedule, deliverables
- **Submission – partner support**

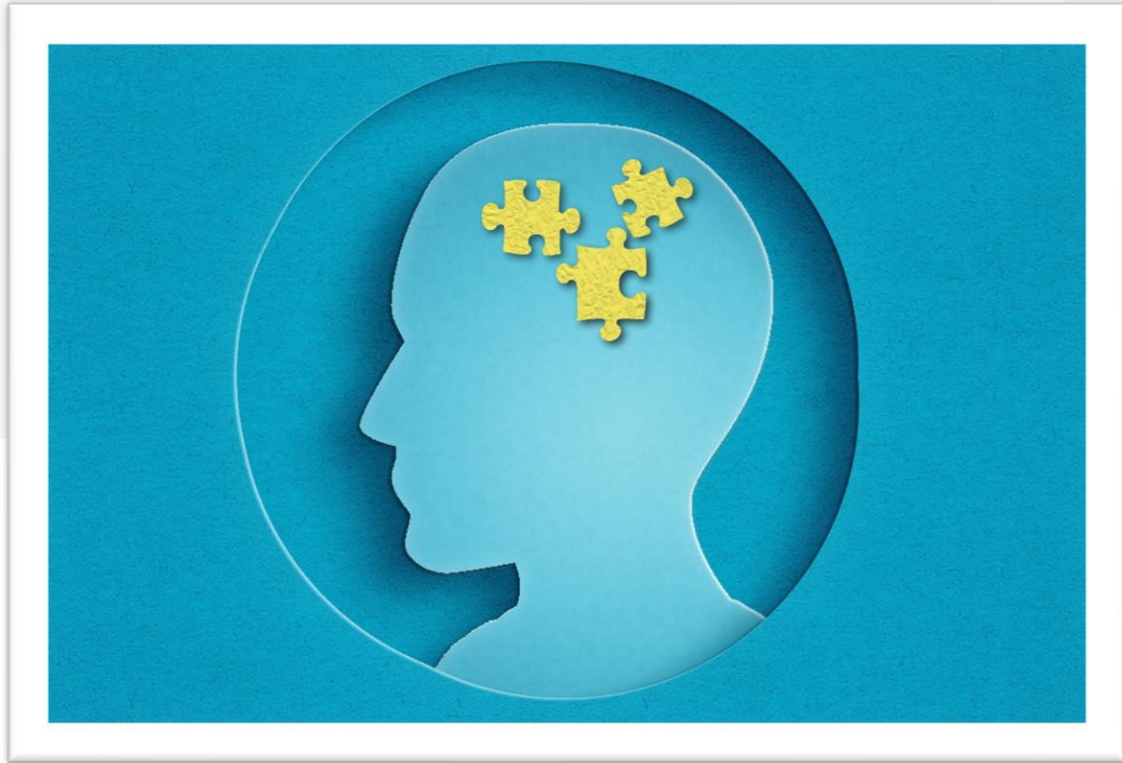
Proposed Project Timeline



This schedule is flexible. We anticipate discussing the timeline in detail with MARC during the kickoff meeting and will adapt it to meet your needs and existing schedules.

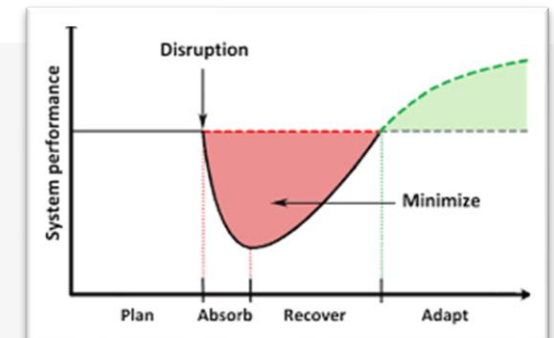
Define Resilience

Understanding what Resilience mean to the community can help identify goals for our plan

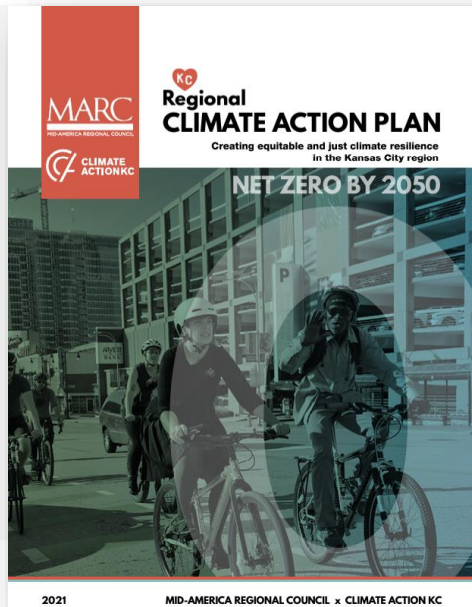


Resilience Defined by National Sources

- The ability to **anticipate**, **prepare for**, and **adapt to** changing conditions and **withstand**, **respond to**, and **recover rapidly** from disruptions. (FHWA)
- The ability to **prepare and plan for**, **absorb**, **recover from**, or more successfully **adapt to** adverse events. (AASHTO)
- The ability to **prepare and plan for**, **absorb**, **recover from**, or more successfully **adapt to** actual or potential adverse events. (TRB, NCHRP)



Resilience in Local & Regional Plans



Climate Risk & Vulnerability Assessment

Introduction

From flooding to drought, tornadoes, ice storms, and extreme heat, the Kansas City region has a long history of confronting natural hazards. Understanding how climate change might exacerbate the region's risks and vulnerabilities to extreme weather is fundamental to formulating strategic priorities to achieve our vision of health, resilience and sustainability. This Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) sets the stage for community discussions about how these issues may be addressed in the future.

A downscaled climate model for the Kansas City region, published in 2016, forecasts how climate change may affect our region. The metro area can reasonably anticipate changes to heat and precipitation patterns in the coming years. Changes in precipitation are projected to lead to increased frequency, intensity and duration of storm events, causing anticipated impacts such as flooding, stream bank erosion and weakened water quality. Extended periods of rain-free days in the summer months are anticipated to accompany a more than twentyfold increase in the number of extremely hot days.

The impacts and implications of climate change are diverse. Changes in precipitation patterns — be it flood or drought — cause increased risks to infrastructure and property. More extreme heat and flooding also impact public safety. The structure, dynamics and productivity of agricultural and natural systems will be subject to changes in temperature and precipitation regimes. Extreme heat, air and water quality impairments, and increased allergens all pose significant public health challenges, with the greatest burden placed on frontline communities; economic impacts are anticipated to affect vulnerable communities in a disproportionate manner.

Key Definitions

Hazard: The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend, or their physical impacts, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources. The term hazard usually refers to climate-related physical events or trends or their physical impacts (GCoM, 2019).

Exposure: The presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions; services; resources; infrastructure or economic, social or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected (GCoM, 2019).

Vulnerability: The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt (GCoM, 2019).

Resilience: The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation (GCoM, 2019).

Adaptive Capacity: The ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities or to respond to consequences (GCoM, 2019).



REGIONAL MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



For Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte and Ray counties and their incorporated cities in Missouri

MID-AMERICA REGIONAL COUNCIL • 2020



Resilience: the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation. (GCoM, 2019)

Resilience: The ability and extent to which systems can prepare for and plan for, absorb, respond to, recover from, and adapt to the effects of climate-related shocks and chronic stressors.

The transportation infrastructure in Kansas City Region is at risk of various natural hazards...



Major flooding events along roadways



Extreme Heat and droughts



Extreme winter weather such as icy roads and snowfall

Are there specific known vulnerabilities present in your region?

How do these hazards impact the transportation system and travel in your region?

What is transportation resilience for your community?

Strong enough to withstand the impact with minimal damage?

Remain functional to support emergency operation?

Provide access to critical community facilities to support emergency preparation?

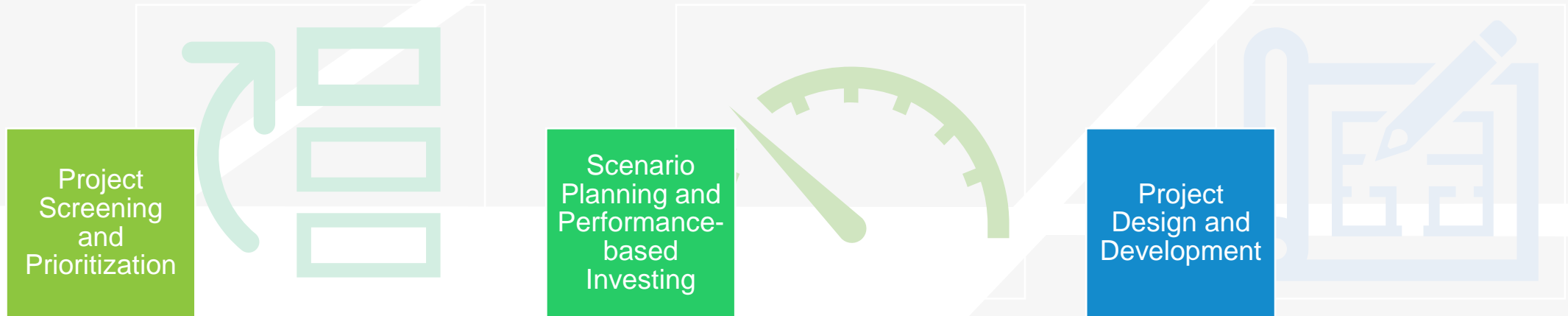
Re-open quickly after natural disasters?

Others?



Integration into planning or agency business processes

Incorporation into Regional Planning



Regional Project Prioritization – Resilience (Boston)

| Project Name | Estimated Project Cost (2018 Dollars) | Annual Average Daily Traffic | SAFETY SCORING | | | | | | | | SYSTEM PRESERVATION SCORING | | | | | | CAPACITY MANAGEMENT SCORING | | | | | | | | ECONOMIC VITALITY SCORING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | Safety | EPDO | EPDO per 100,000,000 vehicles (Risk) | Cost per EPDO (Cost/Benefit) | Risk Group | Cost/Benefit Group | Project Impact Group | Top 200 Crash Location (Total EPDO) | HSIP Cluster (Total EPDO) | HSIP Bicycle Cluster (Bike-involved EPDO) | HSIP Pedestrian Cluster (Ped-involved EPDO) | System Preservation and Modernization | Cost per Index Point (0000s) | Percent Resilience Related | Structurally Deficient Bridges | Weighted IRI | Total Project Roadway-miles | Total Project Lane-miles | Weighted Deficiency Index | Capacity Management and Mobility (Autos) | MPO-identified Express Highway Bottleneck Location | MPO-identified Arterial Bottleneck Location | Capacity Management and Mobility (Buses) | Regional and Local Bus Trips (Daily) | Total Regional Bus Trips (Daily) | Total Local Bus Trips (Daily) | Number of Regional Bus Routes Served | Number of Local Bus Routes Served | Capacity Management and Mobility (Peds/Bikes) | Nonmotorized Total | Pedestrian Improvements | Bicycle Improvements | Improves Transit Access | Economic Vitality | Total points | Mostly Serves Existing Area of Concentrated Development | Partly Serves Existing Area of Concentrated Development | Facilitates New Development | Provides Vehicle Access to Target Development Area |
| Route 60 Improvements (Medford, Arlington) est | \$40,000,000 | 20,400 | high | 3360 | 16637 | \$11,905 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | high | \$12 | 0.3 | | 252 | 8.2 | 16.3 | 3374 | medium | moderate | high | 508 | 508 | 8 | high | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | medium | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Improvements to Sweetser Circle (Routes 16/99) (Everett) est | \$22,000,000 | 45,000 | high | 641 | 1439 | \$34,321 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | high | \$18 | 0 | 1 | 274 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 1237 | medium | moderate | high | 497 | 497 | 8 | medium | 1 | 1 | | high | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Widening on Route 1 (Malden, Revere, Saugus) | \$172,500,000 | 115,000 | high | 2063 | 1812 | \$83,616 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | medium | \$34 | 0.3 | | 191 | 8.7 | 34.8 | 5081 | high | severe | high | 168 | 168 | 4 | medium | 2 | 1 | 1 | medium | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Southeast Expressway Modification (Southampton) (Boston) | \$143,750,000 | 225,000 | high | 4662 | 2093 | \$30,834 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | medium | \$59 | 0 | | 121 | 4.5 | 31.8 | 2417 | high | severe | high | 464 | 250 | 214 | 6 | 4 | low | | | medium | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |

Equity and Resilience

- MARC has done a lot of work on equity. We want to make everyone aware that MARC is being intentional here
- MARC's approach to equity in other work
- Why: Justice 40, focus of PROTECT, MARC equity focus
- Plant ideas
- Provide examples
 - » Yingfei has examples/table (insert as separate slide)

Equitable Resilience

| Agency | Equitable Resilience Highlights |
|---|---|
| Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) | SEMCOG is conducting a pilot project to integrate equity into their Flood Risk Tool by examining how roadway flooding affects access to hospitals, schools, and grocery stores for historically disadvantaged communities. An expansion of the pilot's results to the broader SEMCOG area, along with the inclusion of a transit analysis, is currently in progress. |
| Boston MPO (CTPS) | CTPS has made considerable gains in examining extreme weather impacts on socially vulnerable populations, these include the Climate Resilience Program that looks at how extreme weather impacts the transportation/infrastructure systems; it prioritizes disadvantaged communities; the Urban Heat Relief Project that focuses on reducing dangerous heat exposure for people walking or biking in high-risk communities, and the Climate Resilience Guidance for Planners that includes resilient transportation projects designed to address the needs of socially vulnerable areas. Its Strategies for Environmental Outreach and Engagement study seeks to determine the most effective engagement strategies and platforms for environmental and climate action in the region. |
| Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) | Vtrans has a Transportation Equity Framework and has incorporate equity into a number of resilience initiatives. The VTrans Resilience Improvement Plan uses Social Vulnerability Index when prioritizing resilience needs. |
| New Orleans Regional Planning Commission (NORPC) | NORPC's Lower St. Bernard Parish, LA Roadway Network & Resilience Study includes a stakeholder and public participation plan that designed for engaging socially vulnerable population. In addition, NORPC considers equity for the project prioritization in its MTP and supports low-income and minority transit users through engagement and O-D mapping. |
| Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) | MARC has made considerable progress in climate resilience for socially vulnerable populations. They created a social vulnerability assessment through the lends of extreme and urban heat, flooding and tornadoes. In addition, they have done considerable work for engagement on community resilience. |
| California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) | Caltrans has established a number of climate and community resilience initiatives including the Transportation Equity Index, the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure, the SB1 grants provided to local governments and communities to assess risks and increase resilience, and the draft Climate Resilience Improvement Plan. Caltrans' resilience improvement plan includes equity-centered actions across adaptation policy documents, including using the Transportation Equity Index to prioritize resilience investment. |
| Albemarle County, Virginia | Albemarle County has developed a Framework for an Equitable and Resilient Community for the AC44 Comprehensive Plan update that prioritizes equity and resilience and key principles. |



Have you seen any communities that are disproportionately impacted by a natural hazard?
(look at Community Resilience questions)



How can our vulnerable community members be supported more proactively?

Establish Resilience Goals and Objectives

Regional Vision



Greater Kansas City is a region of opportunity. Its robust economy, healthy environment and social capacity support the creativity, diversity and resilience of its people, places and communities.

Resilience Supports KC Regional Goals

CONNECTEDKC 2050 Goals

Access to opportunity

Support a resilient and connected system that enables people to access to all activities, including essential service during emergency events.

Public health and safety

Foster healthy communities and individuals by protecting infrastructure integrity, reducing network disruptions or closures, and enhancing emergency management.

Healthy environment

Prioritize and support investments that use green infrastructure, and nature-based solutions.

Transportation Choices

Provide a range of transportation choices for communities across the region to allow for ease of travel when preparing for, responding to, and recovering from hazard events as well as responding to needs of socially vulnerable communities.

Economic vitality

Maintain a robust multimodal transportation system that supports the efficient movement of people and goods during emergency events and expanding workforce in resilience and sustainability industry.

Resilience

Example MPO Resilience Goals - (resiliency as a standalone goal) **Should come before the dialogue?**



Boston MPO *“improve the resiliency of transportation facilities to climate impacts, especially those that serve disadvantaged populations that are more vulnerable to these impacts”*



Rockingham Planning Commission, NH *“The region’s transportation system is adaptive and resilient to climate change and natural and other hazards”*



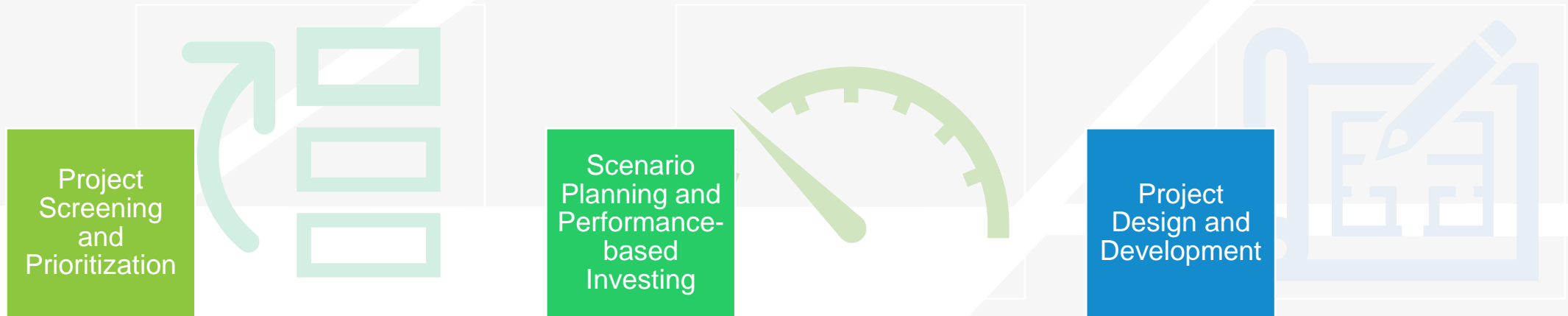
Cheyenne MPO *“Design transportation facilities and networks so they are secure and resilient to impacts from manmade or natural disasters”*



What should the primary focus of MARC's resilience goal be? (i.e. hazards, assets, maintenance, improvements, equity, communications, etc.)

Integration into MARC planning and partner agencies' business processes

Incorporation into Regional Planning



Regional Project Prioritization – Resilience

- Add MARC's approach to prioritize projects

Preliminary Priorities for Resilience Improvement Plan

Sketch Resilience Improvement Plan Scope

Add hazards & risks here from initial findings

- Hazards – priority hazards – what are they?
 - » MARC hazard mitigation plan: which of these are important from a transp perspective.
- Assets – show example of how assets are prioritized
- Planning Horizons – Suseel has image for this discussion



Are these the right hazards to prioritize in the Resilience Improvement Plan?



Are these the right assets to analyze in the Resilience Improvement Plan?



What time horizon should be analyzed in the Resilience Improvement Plan?

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Engagement Approach

Steering Committee

- Visioning
- Hazards, Risks and Vulnerabilities
- Data Suitability, Management and Integration Direction

Regional Survey

To be hosted on Informational Webpage:

<https://www.marc.org/regional-transportation-resiliency-plan>

Most affected focus groups

- Identify 3-5 geographic areas of vulnerability
- Host group discussions with Community-based organizations on specific risks faced and relevant resilience strategies and outcomes

Community Survey

**Share your thoughts
about the resilience of
your daily travel.**

- Targeting launch early December
 - Simple survey and mapping
 - Identify impact of disruptions
 - Frequency, cause
- » Perceived preparedness
- » We ask for your partnership in sharing and encouraging participation!

Drag to
comment >



Flooding



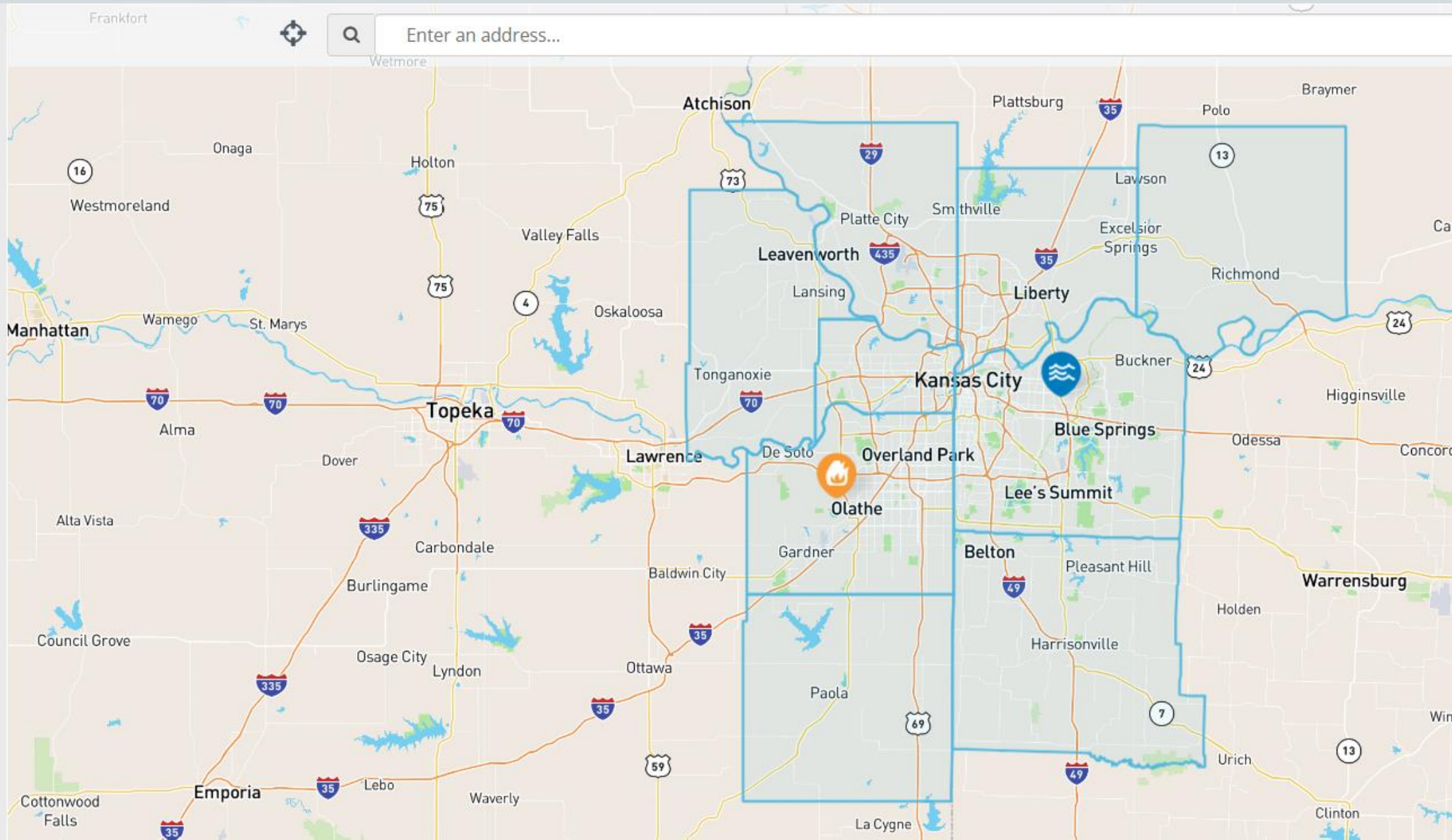
Severe Heat



Winter
Weather



Other



Schedule and Next Steps



How are you addressing resilience in your community?