

# FHWA Pilot Project

## South Florida Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Pilot Project

---

Presented to: RCAP Implementation Workshop

April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015



# Agenda

- ❖ Discussion of transportation impacts in your community
- ❖ Project background and technical methodology
- ❖ Group Activity
- ❖ Project Findings
- ❖ How to Apply the Findings
- ❖ Q&A









# Discussion



# Transportation Impacts in Your Community

- ❖ What are the issues you have seen in your community thus far?
- ❖ What do you see as the greatest threat to your community?
  - Long term SLR, Surge, Precipitation Induced Flooding
- ❖ How is your community planning for existing or future events?
- ❖ What factors guide future responses to vulnerabilities?
  - Level of Impact, usage, access to business centers, detours, etc.

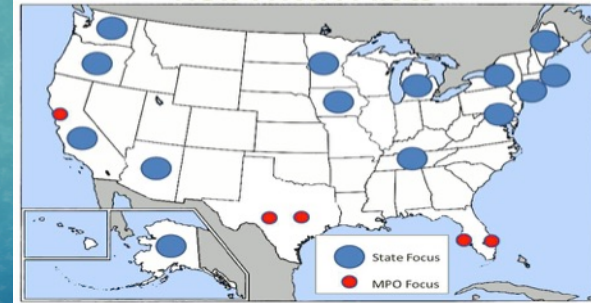
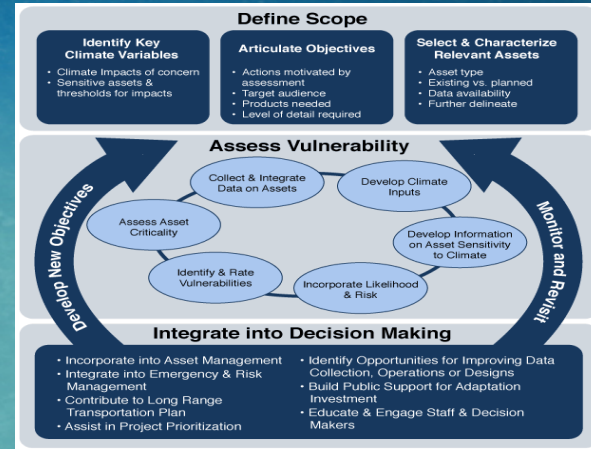
The background of the slide is a blue gradient with a wavy, textured pattern. On the left side, there is a faint, semi-transparent aerial photograph of a construction site. The photo shows a large, curved concrete structure, possibly a dam or a bridge pier, under construction. The surrounding area includes roads, other buildings, and some vegetation. The overall color scheme is dominated by various shades of blue and teal.

# Project Background



# Project Intent

- ❖ Part of a broader national effort to define methods to determine vulnerability
- ❖ Led by Broward MPO for four county southeast Florida area
- ❖ Identify existing and future vulnerabilities of the transportation system
- ❖ Provide feedback to FHWA on approaches to refine methods



# Project Scope

- ❖ Assess current and future impacts to regionally significant roads, railroads, and bridges
- ❖ Unit of analysis
  - Roads: Segmented at intersections of other regionally significant routes
  - Railroads: Segmented between stations
- ❖ Analysis involves measuring exposure to:
  - Current and future temporary flood inundation (storm surge & precip.)
  - Permanent sea level rise (SLR) inundation







# Technical Methodology

# Overall Vulnerability Approach

## Identify Assets of Interest



Regional road network



Tri Rail network



## Calculate the Vulnerability Scores for Each Asset

### Sensitivity

- Bridge condition index
  - Scour rating (roads)
  - Substructure condition rating (roads)

### Exposure

- % of segment permanently inundated by SLR (1, 2, & 3 Ft.)
- Current flood exposure index
- Future potential flood exposure index

### Adaptive Capacity

- Average annual daily traffic (roads)
- Heavy commercial average daily traffic (roads)
- Tri-Rail ridership on segment (rail)
- Detour length (roads)



## Rank Flood Vulnerabilities



# Methodology – Spatial Refinement of Risk



Thank You FDOT GeoPlan and Other Local Partners!

# 1. Selecting/Developing Baseline Data

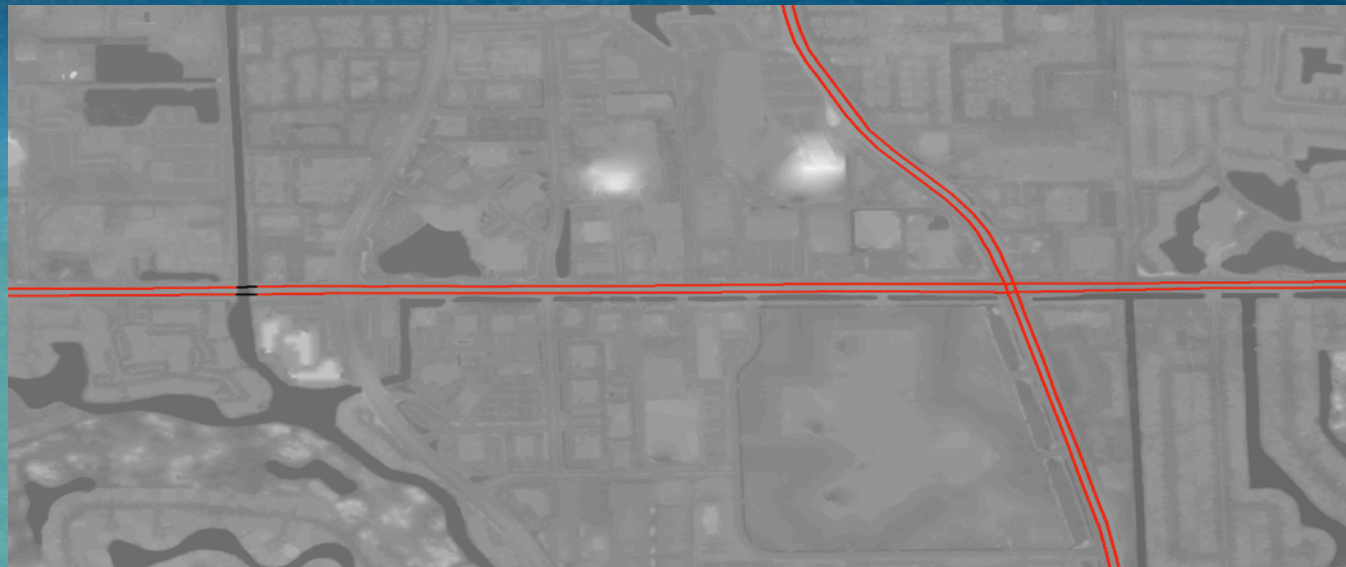
## Developing the Baseline Data for Analysis

Obtain LIDAR topographic mapping for region

Obtain horizontally accurate roadway layer

Determine bridge deck elevations from raw LIDAR files

Identify network segments to apply in vulnerability analysis





# 2. Understand Current Flood Exposure

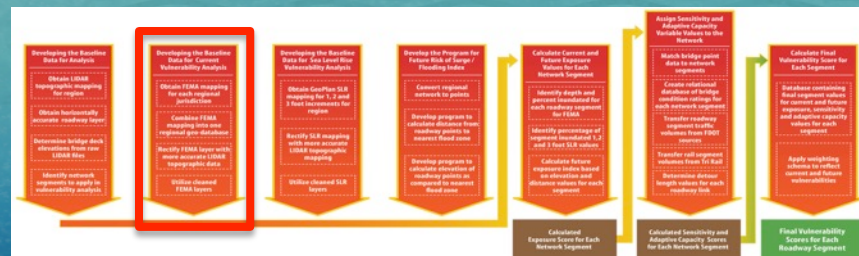
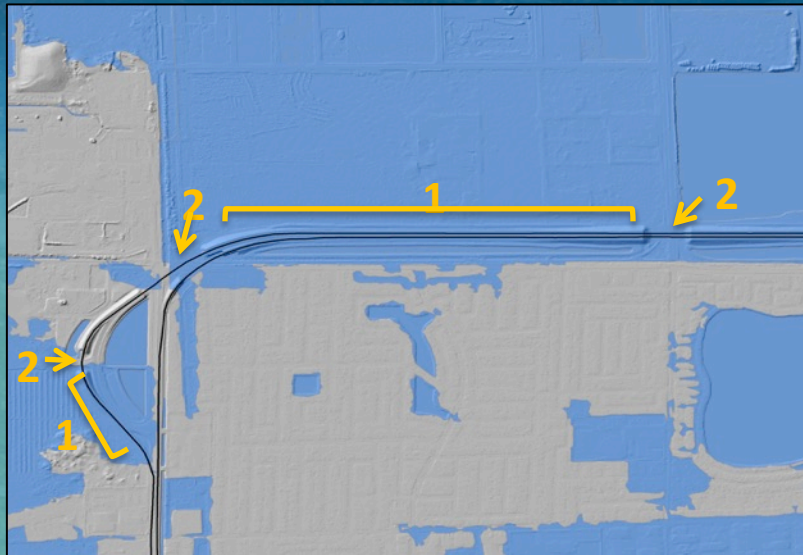
## Developing the Baseline Data for Current Vulnerability Analysis

Obtain FEMA mapping for each regional jurisdiction

Combine FEMA mapping into one regional geo-database

Rectify FEMA layer with more accurate LIDAR topographic data

Utilize cleaned FEMA layers



# 2. Understand Current Flood Exposure

## Developing the Baseline Data for Current Vulnerability Analysis

Obtain FEMA mapping for each regional jurisdiction

Combine FEMA mapping into one regional geo-database

Rectify FEMA layer with more accurate LIDAR topographic data

Utilize cleaned FEMA layers





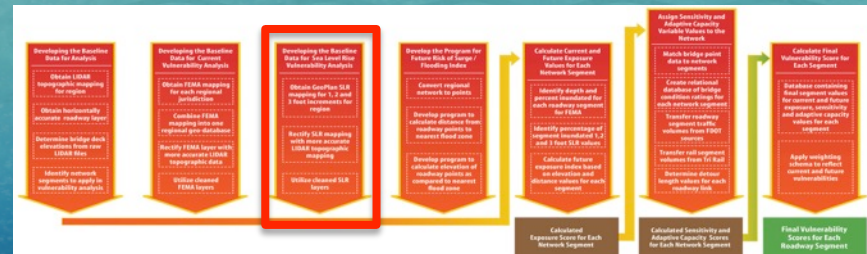
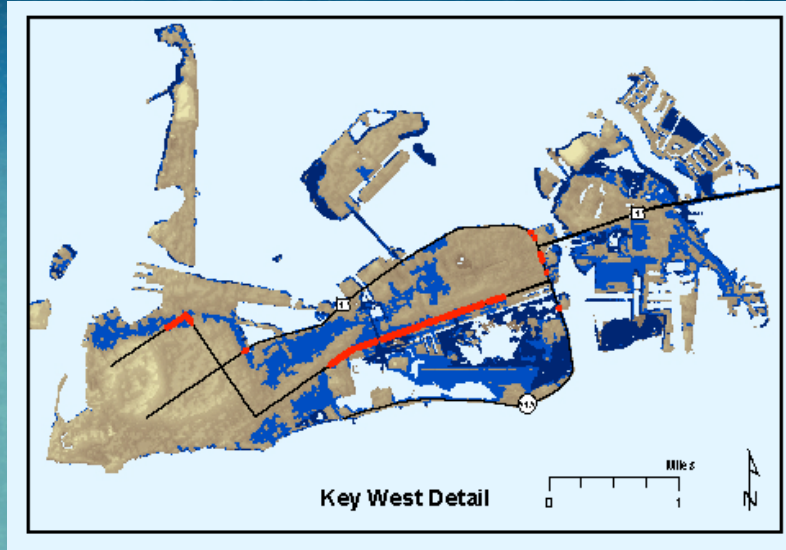
# 3. Understand Future Exposure – Permanent Inundation

## Developing the Baseline Data for Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Analysis

Obtain GeoPlan SLR mapping for 1, 2 and 3 foot increments for region

Rectify SLR mapping with more accurate LIDAR topographic mapping

Utilize cleaned SLR layers



# 4. Understand Future Exposure – Temporary Inundation

Develop the Program for Future Risk of Surge / Flooding Index

Convert regional network to points

Develop program to calculate distance from roadway points to nearest flood zone

Develop program to calculate elevation of roadway points as compared to nearest flood zone





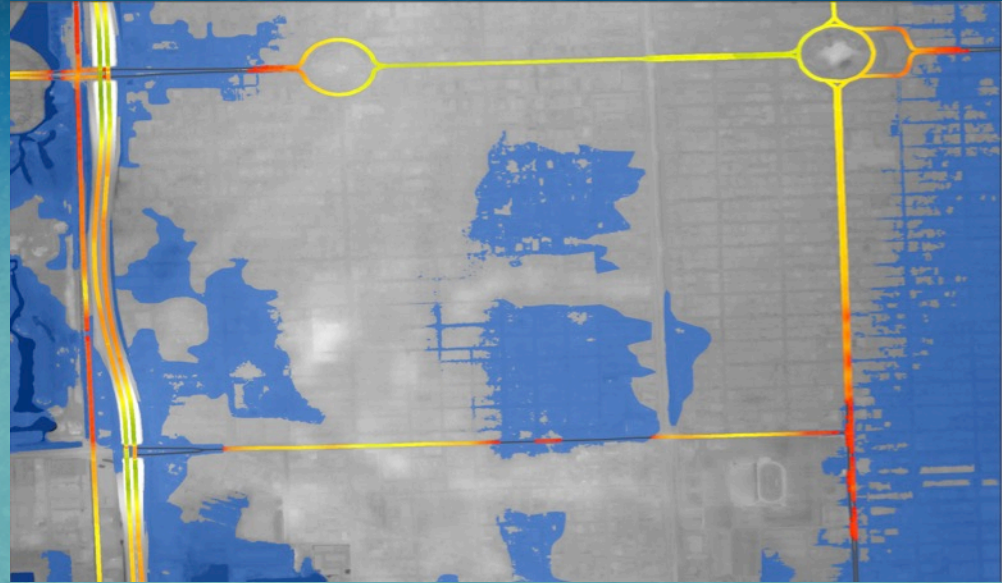
# 5. Summarize Exposure

Calculate Current and Future Exposure Values for Each Network Segment

Identify depth and percent inundated for each roadway segment for FEMA

Identify percentage of segment inundated 1,2 and 3 foot SLR values

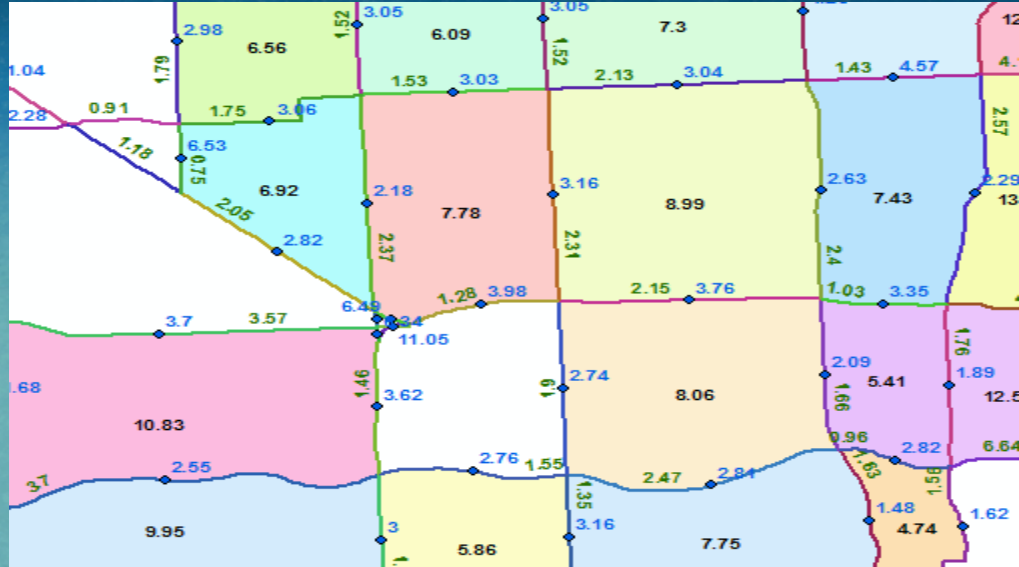
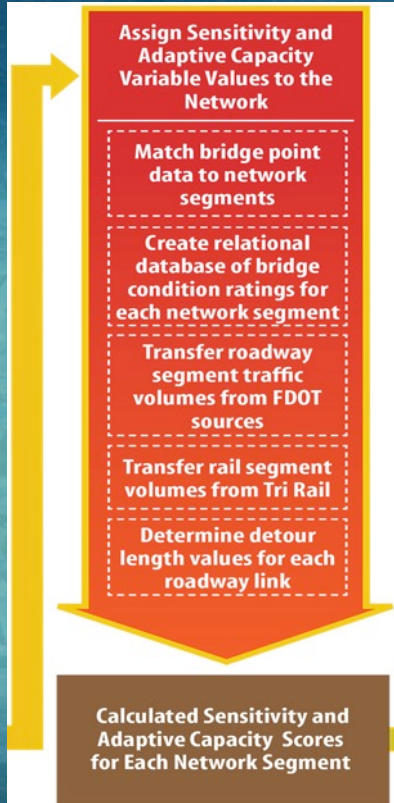
Calculate future exposure index based on elevation and distance values for each segment



Calculated Exposure Score for Each Network Segment



# 6. Understand Sensitivity & Adaptive Capacity







# Group Activity

# 7. Calculate Vulnerability Scores

Calculate Final Vulnerability Score for Each Segment

Database containing final segment values for current and future exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity values for each segment

Apply weighting schema to reflect current and future vulnerabilities

Final Vulnerability Scores for Each Roadway Segment

Variable Weighting Schema - South Florida Climate Vulnerability Assessment

Roads			
Category	Variable	Variable Weighting	Category Weighting
Sensitivity		100	20
	Bridge condition index (scour, substructure condition, # of bridges)	100	
Exposure		100	70
	% of segment permanently inundated by 1 ft. of SLR	25	
	% of segment permanently inundated by 2 ft. of SLR	20	
	% of segment permanently inundated by 3 ft. of SLR	15	
	Current flood exposure index (storm surge & precipitation)	30	
Adaptive Capacity	Future potential flood exposure index (storm surge & precipitation)	10	
		100	10
	Average annual daily traffic (AADT)	50	
	Detour length	50	
Rail			
Category	Variable	Variable Weighting	Category Weighting
Sensitivity		0	0
Exposure		100	95
	% of segment permanently inundated by 1 ft. of SLR	25	
	% of segment permanently inundated by 2 ft. of SLR	20	
	% of segment permanently inundated by 3 ft. of SLR	15	
	Current flood exposure index (storm surge & precipitation)	30	
Adaptive Capacity	Future potential flood exposure index (storm surge & precipitation)	10	
		100	5
	Ridership	100	

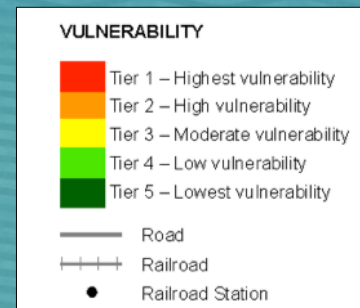
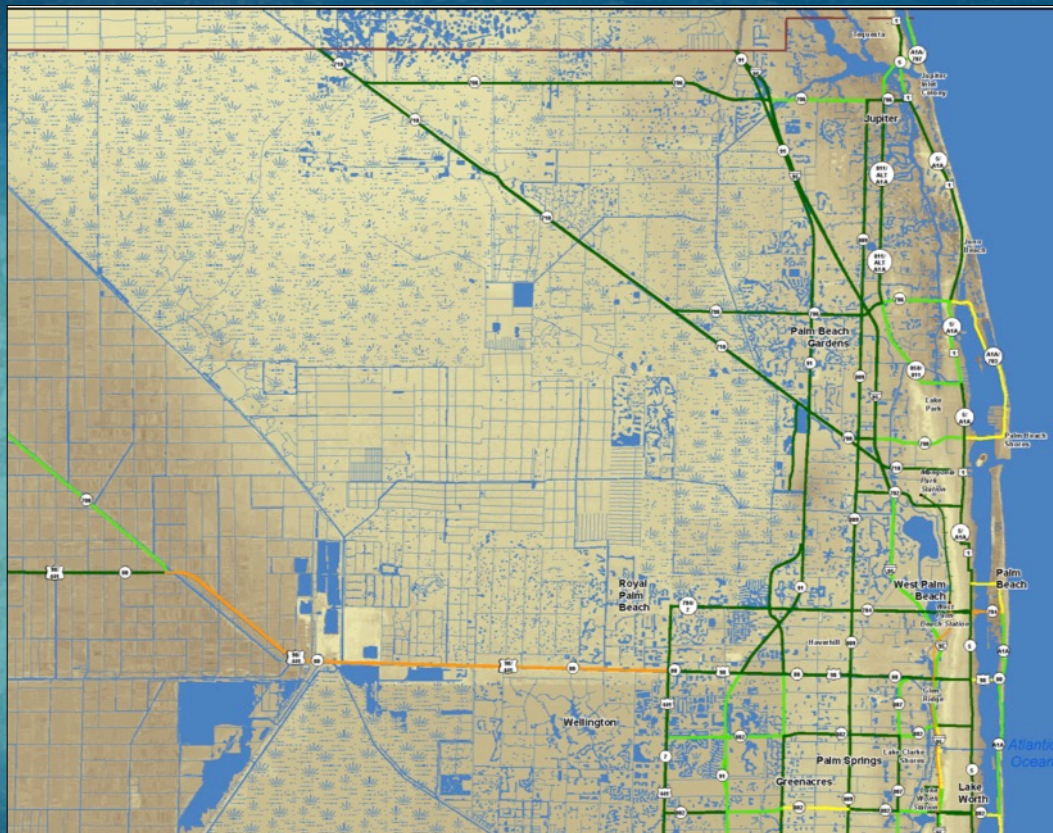






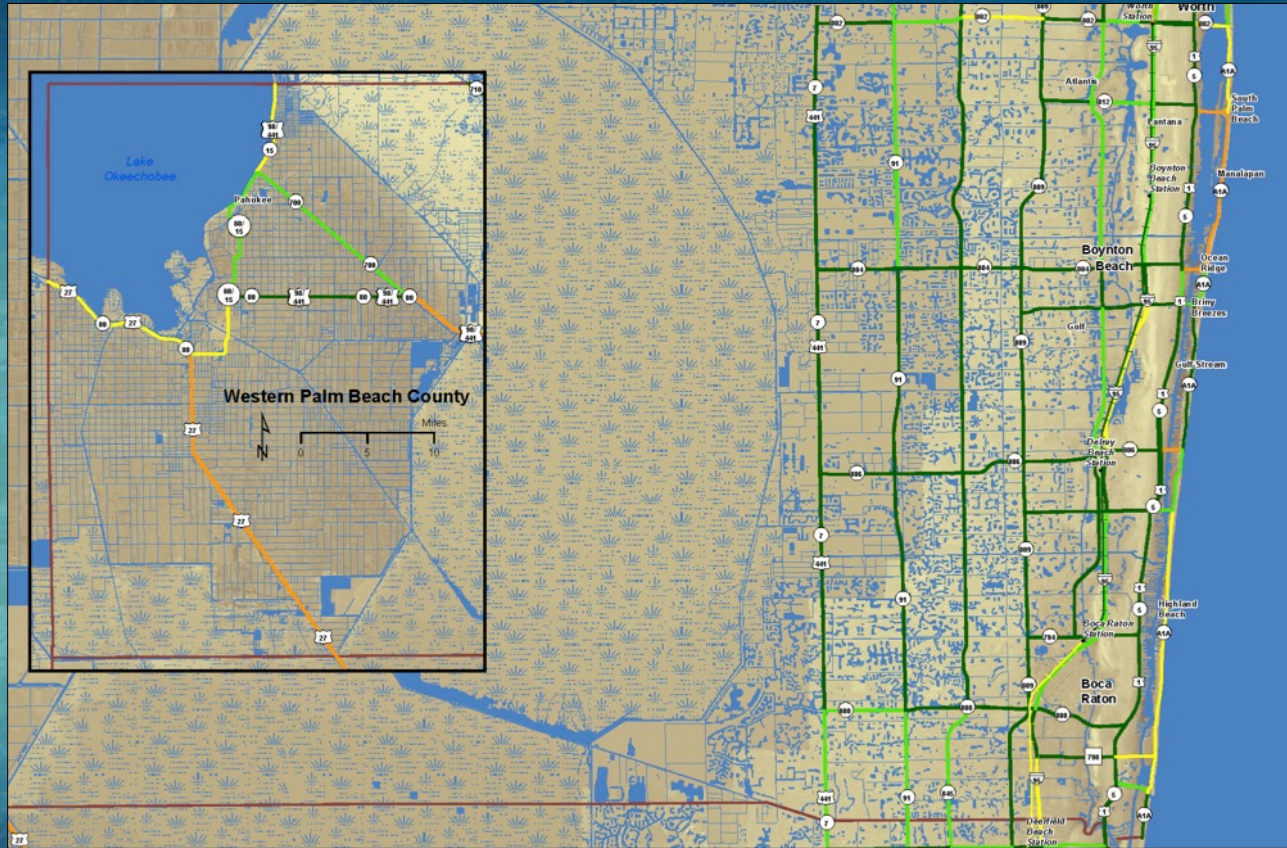
# Findings

# Findings – Palm Beach County (North)





# Findings – Palm Beach County (South & West)



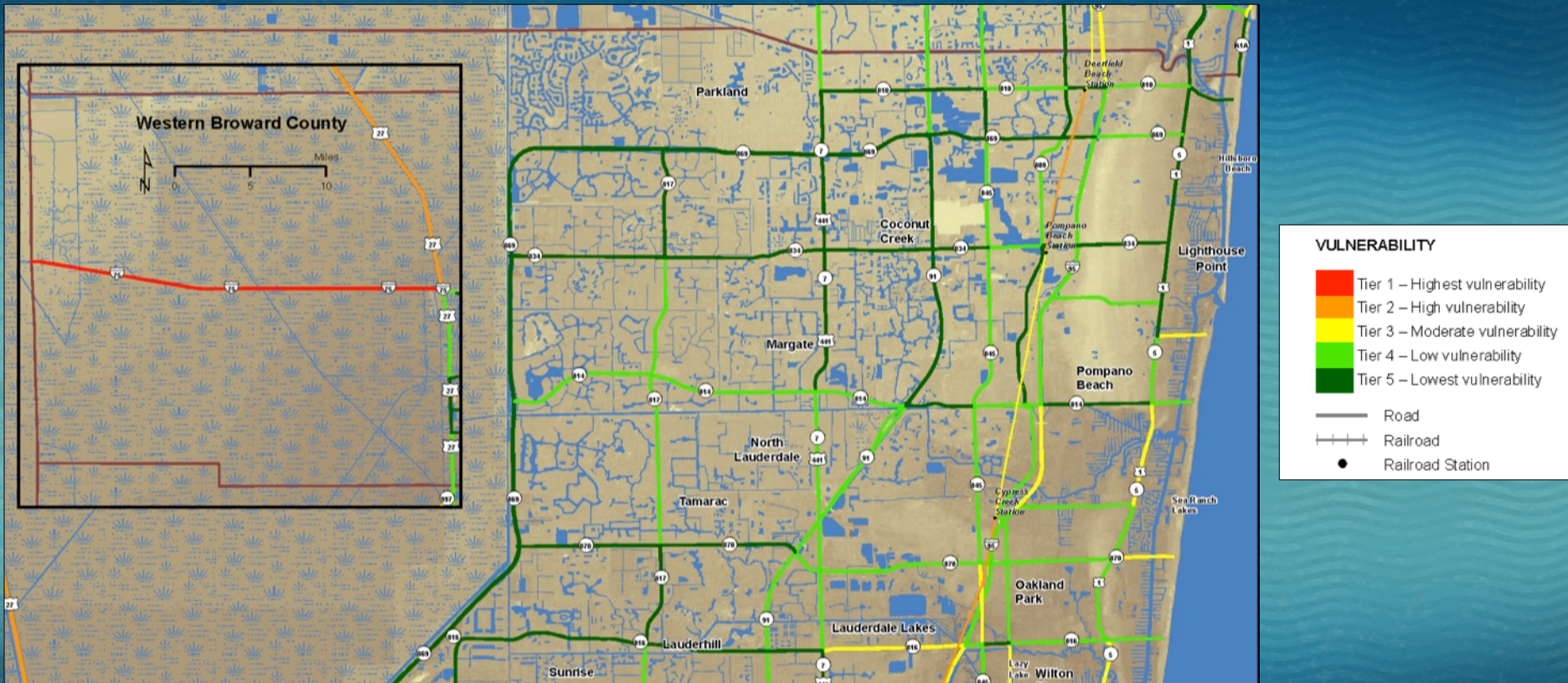
**VULNERABILITY**

- Tier 1 – Highest vulnerability
- Tier 2 – High vulnerability
- Tier 3 – Moderate vulnerability
- Tier 4 – Low vulnerability
- Tier 5 – Lowest vulnerability

— Road  
—+— Railroad  
● Railroad Station

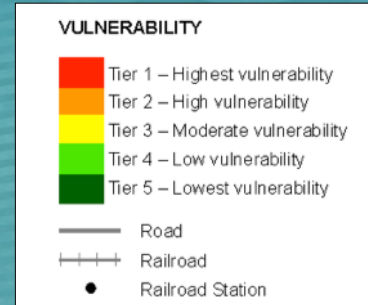
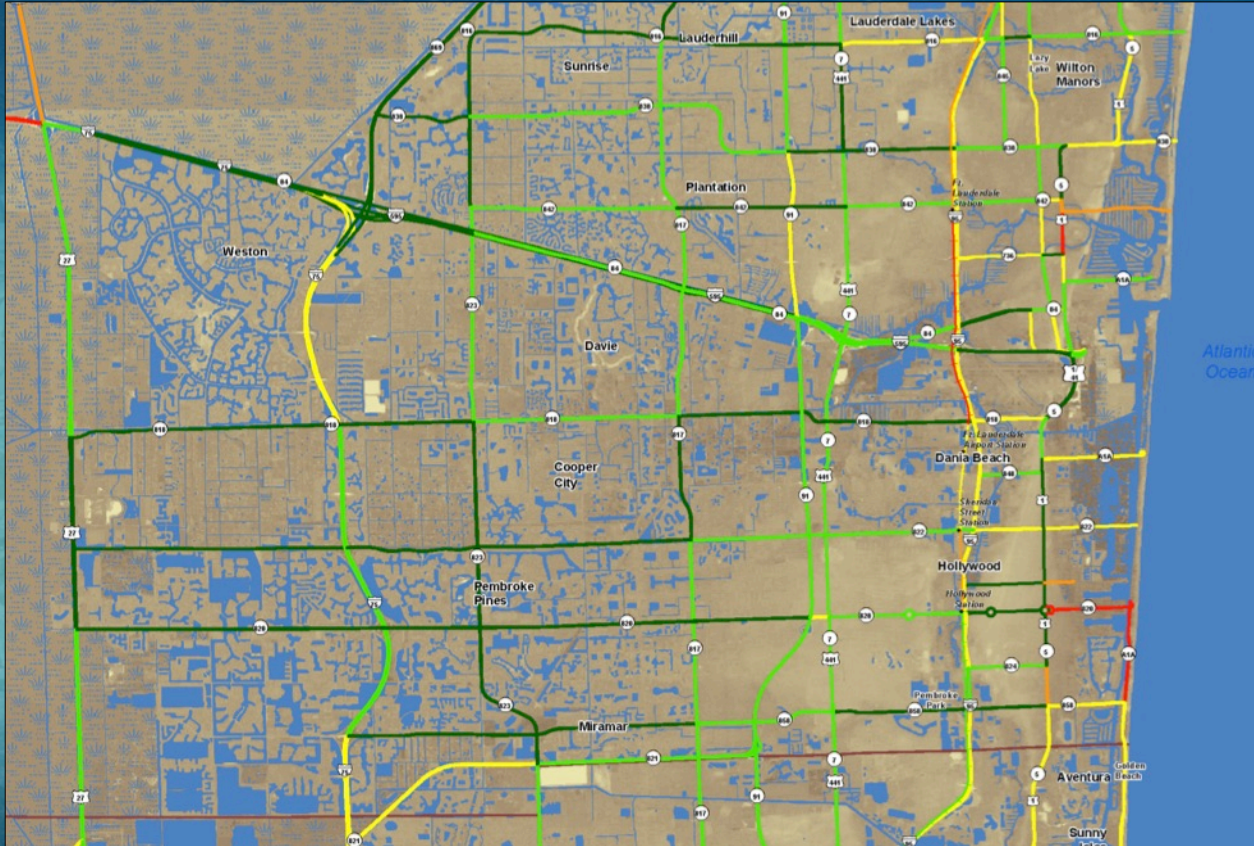


# Findings – Broward County (North & West)



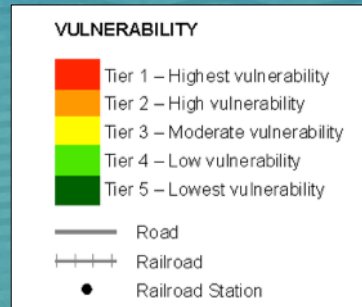
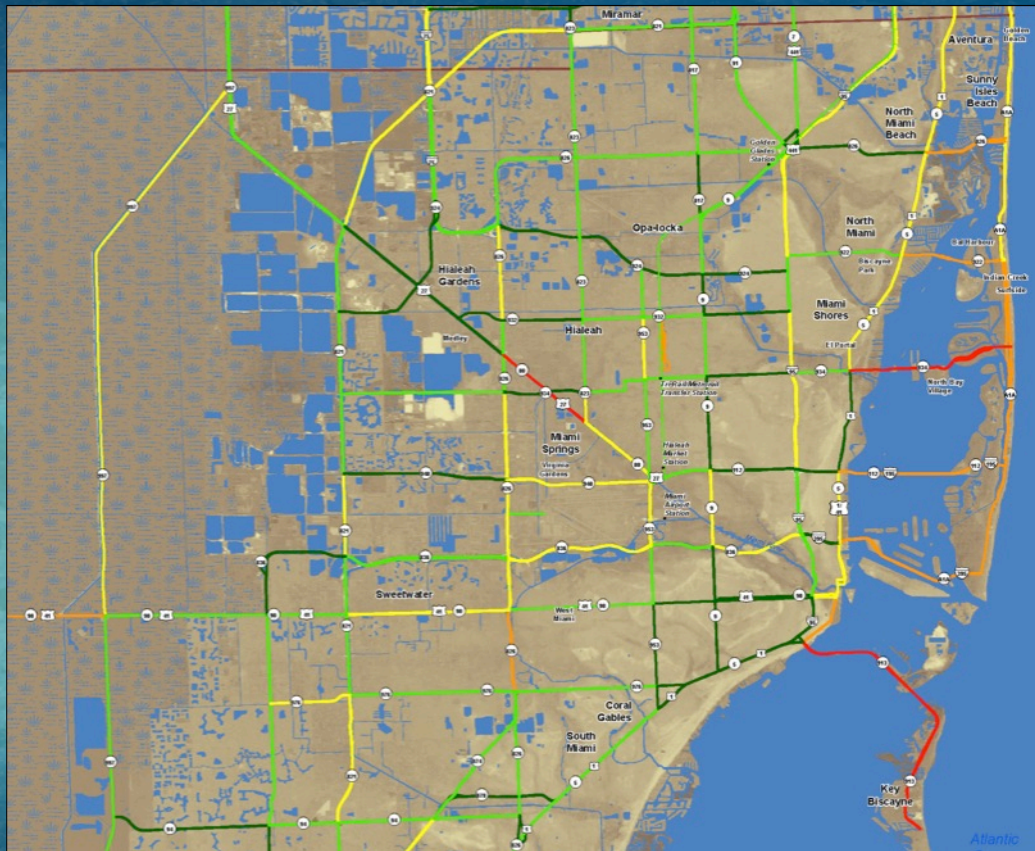


# Findings – Broward County (South)



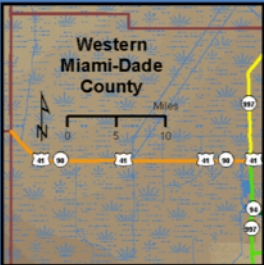
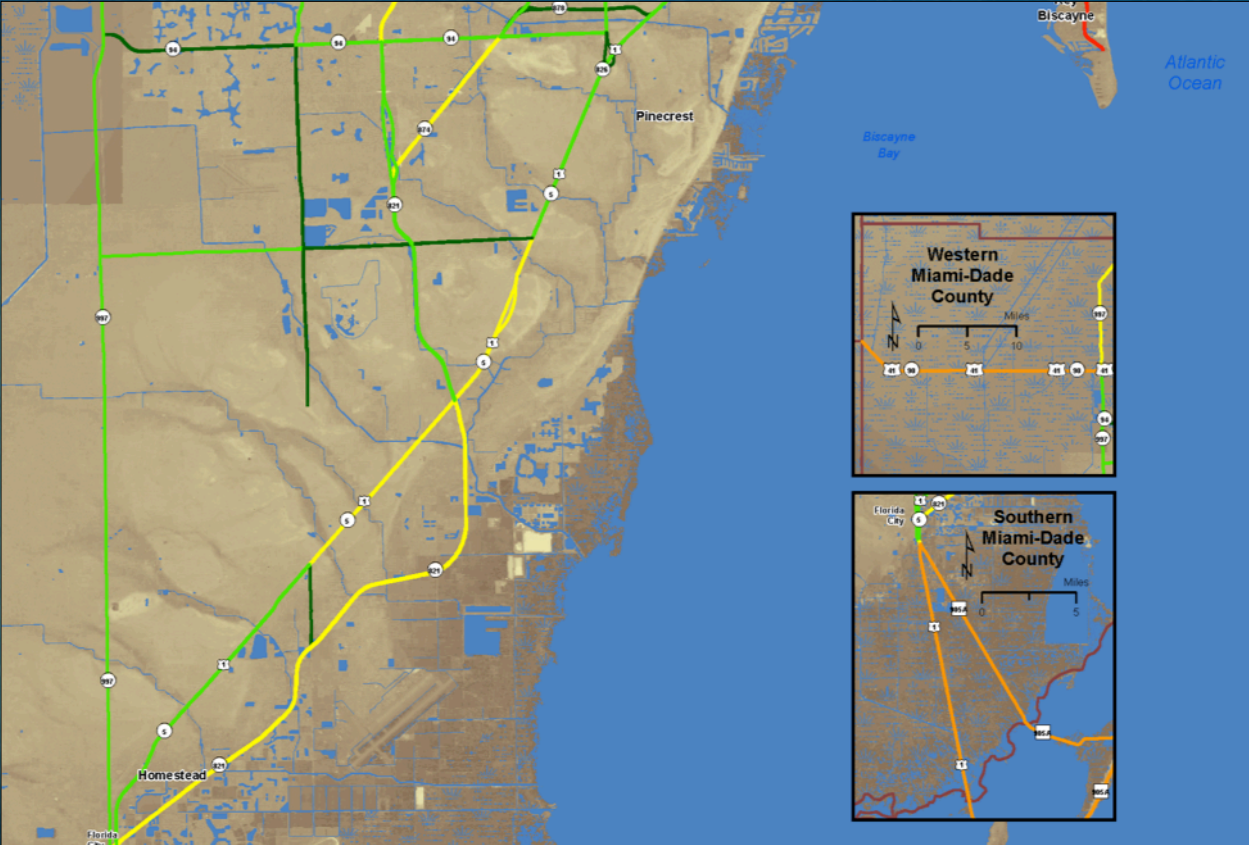


# Findings – Miami-Dade County (North)





# Findings – Miami-Dade County (South & West)



**VULNERABILITY**

- Tier 1 – Highest vulnerability
- Tier 2 – High vulnerability
- Tier 3 – Moderate vulnerability
- Tier 4 – Low vulnerability
- Tier 5 – Lowest vulnerability

— Road  
—+— Railroad  
● Railroad Station

# Findings – Monroe County







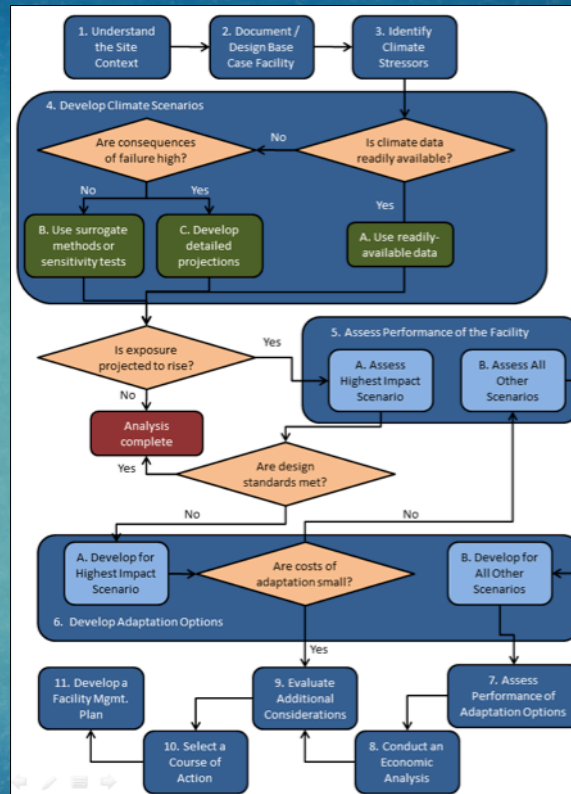
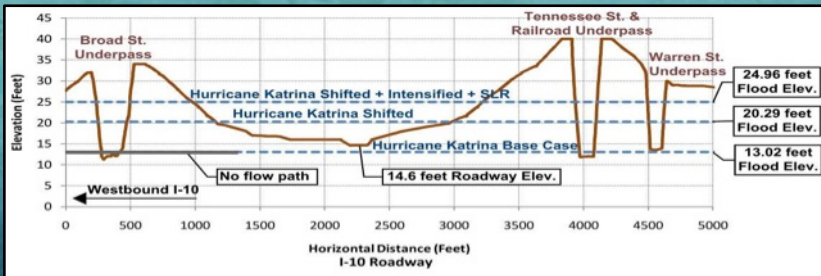
# How to Apply The Findings







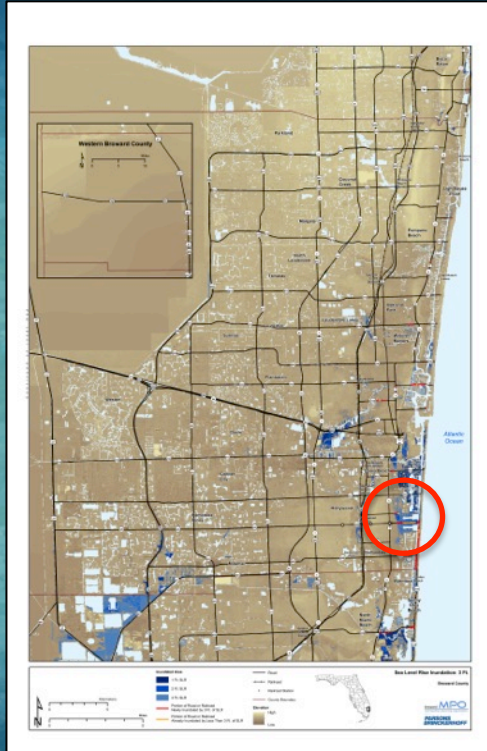
# Incorporate Into Project Decision-making





# Assess Projects for Inclusion in Capital Program

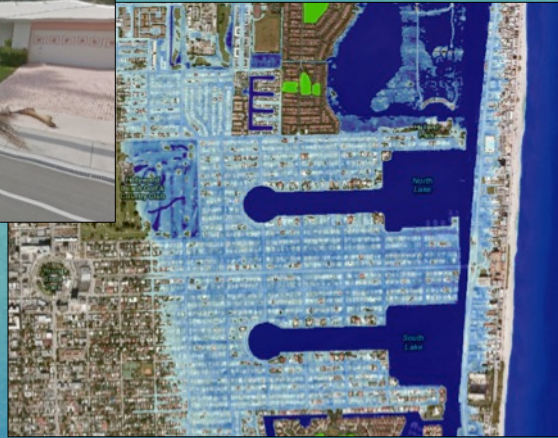
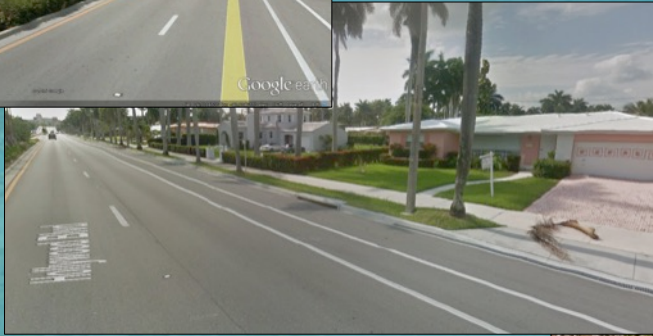
## Theoretical Example – Hollywood Boulevard



Consider Adding  
Projects to LRTP

Assess Long Term  
Costs and BCA of  
Response Options

# Assess Projects for Inclusion in Capital Program



NOAA – Sea Level Rise Viewer

Consider  
Transportation  
and Other  
Infrastructure  
Costs as Part of a  
Basis for a Broader  
Coastal Protection  
Strategy





# Thank You!

Mike Flood, [flood@pbworld.com](mailto:flood@pbworld.com)

Chris Dorney, [dorney@pbworld.com](mailto:dorney@pbworld.com)