## **Toolbox Training: SCAG Transit Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Toolbox** Matt Gleason & Grieg Asher, SCAG Robert Kay & Beth Rodehorst, ICF 23 May 2019

## Agenda

Timing	Agenda Item	Presenter
10:00 – 10:05	Welcome and Introductions	Robert Kay
10:05 – 10:15	Why did we create this Toolbox?	Matt Gleason
10:15 – 10:20	How did we create this Toolbox?	Robert Kay
10:20 - 10:25	Toolbox Overview	Robert Kay
10:25 – 10:45	When and how should I apply each of the Toolbox tools? Group 1: Getting Started	Beth Rodehorst
10:45 – 11:05	When and how should I apply each of the Toolbox tools? Group 2: Assessing Vulnerability and Consequences	Beth Rodehorst
11:05 – 11:15	When and how should I apply each of the Toolbox tools? Group 3: Identifying and Evaluating Adaptation Strategies	Beth Rodehorst
11:15 – 11:30	When and how should I apply each of the Toolbox tools? Group 4: Moving Toward Implementation	Beth Rodehorst
11:30 – 11:45	SCAG Adaptation Plan Project	Grieg Asher
11:45 – 12:00	Final questions and wrap up	

# Why did we create this Toolbox?

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## Primary goal: reduce barriers to increasing climate resilience for transit agencies

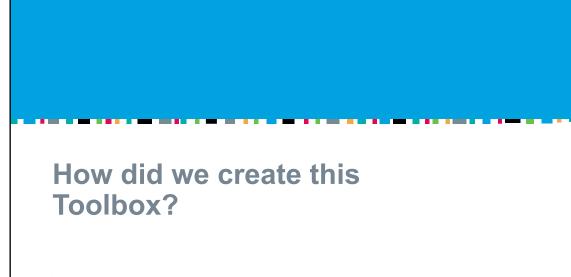
Why did we create this toolbox?

Many agencies are small and many not have significant resources to dedicate to climate resiliency

By doing some of the legwork upfront, the toolbox can significantly reduce the time, money, and resources needed to assess vulnerability and get started on adaptation planning

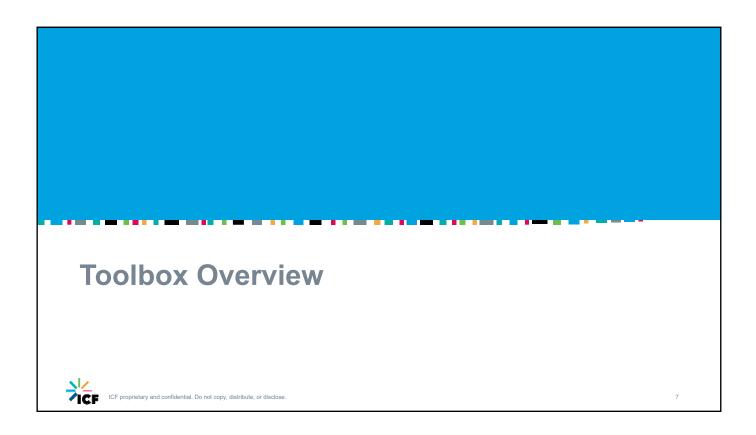
Providing exposure datasets not only reduces the burden on individual transit agencies, but also ensures consistent data is used across the SCAG region

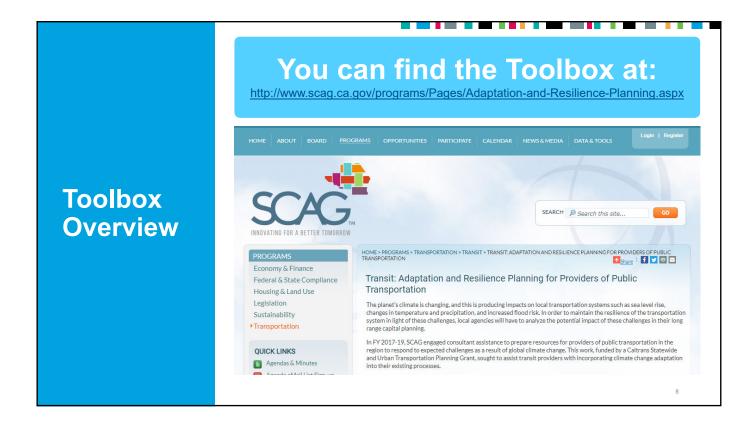
Transit agencies can benefit from recent lessons learned through similar assessments conducted elsewhere



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#### Lower common barriers to climate

resiliency planning to empower agencies with limited resources to prepare for climate change, including:

**Toolbox Goals** 

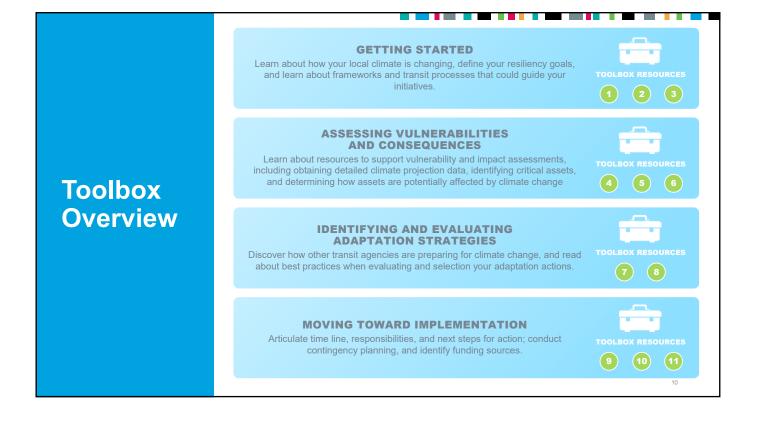
- 1. Identifying critical assets and routes
- Integrating climate considerations into local and regional planning processes, and
- Implementing adaptation practices to improve transit system resilience while complying with state and federal regulations

#### The Toolbox is...

 A collection of resources aimed at helping transit agencies assess vulnerabilities and conduct resilience planning

#### The Toolbox is NOT...

 A framework or a step by step guide for conducting vulnerability assessments or adaptation plans



### Toolbox Overview





When	<b>GETTING STARTED</b> Learn about how your local climate is changing, define your resiliency goals, and learn about frameworks and transit processes that could guide your initiatives.	TOOLBOX RESOURCES	<ol> <li>Projected Changes in Climate in the SCAG Region</li> <li>Assessing Vulnerability and Consequences: Getting Started</li> <li>Integrating Climate Change into Transit Planning Processes</li> </ol>
and how should I apply	ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES AND CONSEQUENCES Learn about resources to support vulnerability and impact assessments, including obtaining detailed climate projection data, identifying critical assets, and determining how assets are potentially affected by climate change	TOOLBOX RESOURCES	<ol> <li>How to Obtain Detailed Climate Projection Data</li> <li>Assessing Criticality</li> <li>Sensitivity Matrix</li> </ol>
each of the Toolbox	<b>IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING</b> <b>ADAPTATION STRATEGIES</b> Discover how other transit agencies are preparing for climate change, and read about best practices when evaluating and selection your adaptation actions.	TOOLBOX RESOURCES	<ol> <li>Example Adaptation Measures</li> <li>Tips for Selecting and Implementing Adaptation Measures</li> </ol>
tools?	<b>MOVING TOWARD</b> <b>IMPLEMENTATION</b> Articulate time line, responsibilities, and next steps for action; conduct contingency planning, and identify funding sources.	TOOLBOX RESOURCES 9 10 11	<ol> <li>9. Climate Resilience Planning Template</li> <li>10. Contingency Plan Template</li> <li>11. Transit Resiliency Funding Opportunities</li> </ol>

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Tool 1: Projected Changes in Climate in the SCAG Region

#### Why was this resource developed?

- Retrieving climate data and mapping against assets can be a can require a lot of resources
- We did the work for you!
- The projections are consistent across the SCAG region and with the latest State-recommended guidance

#### What is the resource?

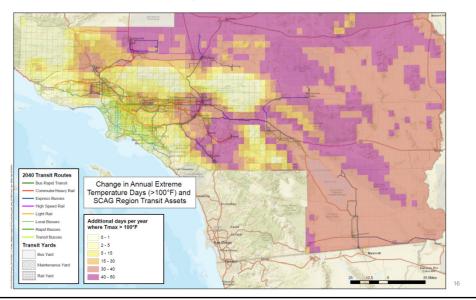
 A starting point for understanding exposure. It provides mid-century climate projections for three hazards for the SCAG region, and maps overlaying projections with transit assets SCA

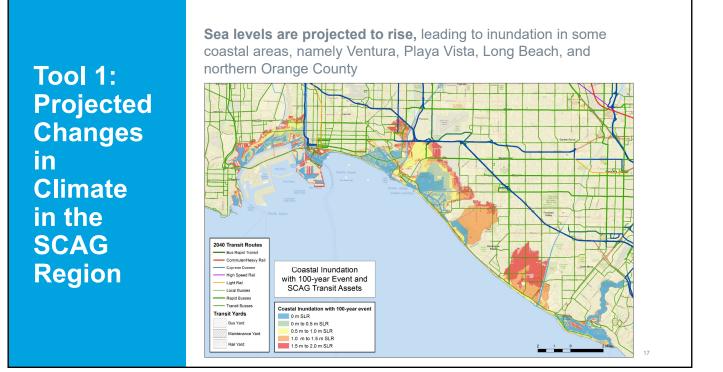
- Extreme heat
- Sea level rise
- Extreme precipitation and inland flooding

#### When and how should I use it?

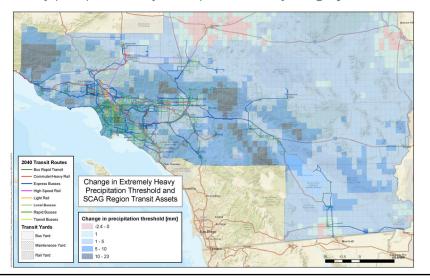
- Use it early on to understand how the climate is projected to change
- Eventually, you may decide to do a more detailed exposure assessment. But for most people's purposes, this information should be sufficient.

Tool 1: Projected Changes in Climate in the SCAG Region Heat waves are expected to become hotter, last longer, occur more frequently, and be more widespread. Inland areas are projected to experience the greatest increases.

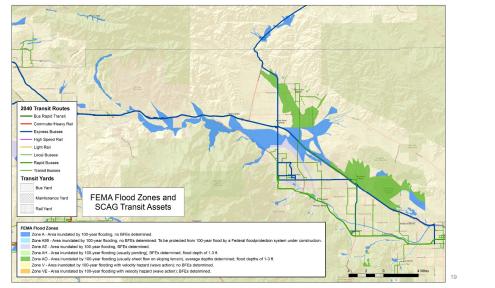




Tool 1: Projected Changes in Climate in the SCAG Region The **threshold for extreme precipitation is expected to increase**, and dry to wet year swings (i.e., precipitation whiplash) are projected to become more intense. However, the average annual number of very heavy precipitation days is expected to stay **roughly the same**.



Tool 1: Projected Changes in Climate in the SCAG Region **Several areas have transit in floodplains** within the SCAG region, including Long Beach, Coachella Valley, and western Imperial County. Flooding may be exacerbated my more intense extreme precipitation.



Tool 2:	
Assessing	
Vulnerability	
and	
Consequences:	
Getting Started	

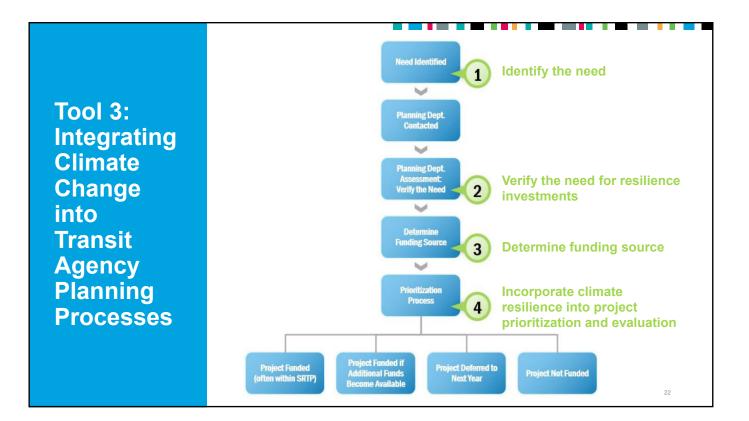
#### Why was this resource developed?

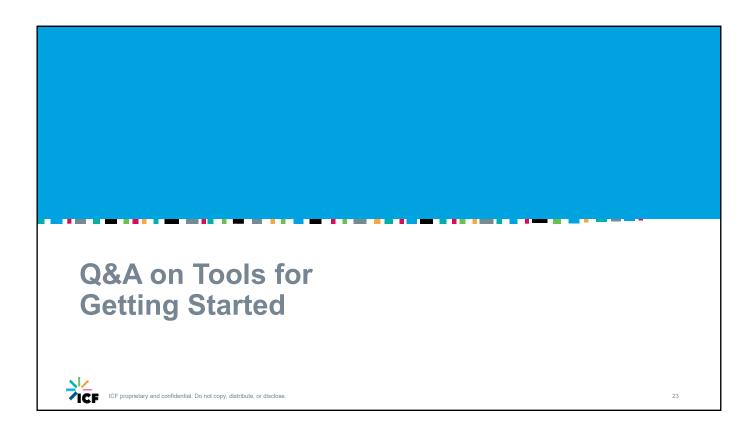
- There are a number of vulnerability assessment frameworks available, so we didn't want to create another one
- We did want to provide some tips and best practices for getting started

#### • What it is the resource?

- Outlines key considerations when embarking on a vulnerability assessment
  - Clearly articulate your vulnerability assessment goals
  - Refine your assessment focus early on
  - Use existing vulnerability assessment frameworks and methods
  - Obtain and interpret climate data appropriately
  - Resources for applying vulnerability assessment results
- When should I use it?
  - Before undertaking a vulnerability assessment, in order to appropriately prepare for and scope the assessment

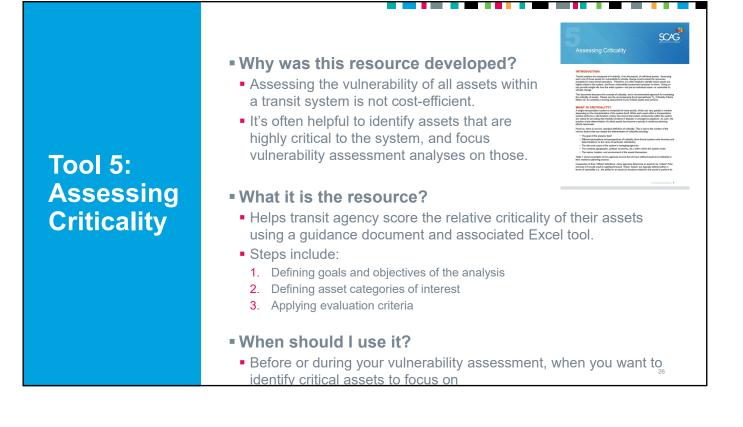
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Tool 4: How to Obtain	<ul> <li>Why was this resource developed?</li> <li>High-level exposure data (provided in the first tool) is sufficient in many cases. However, certain assessments require more detailed data.</li> <li>There are many different options for retrieving data, so we broke it down to help you make decisions.</li> </ul>	where the second
Detailed Climate Projection Data	<ul> <li>What it is the resource?</li> <li>This document outlines steps for obtaining climate data, including: <ul> <li>Step 1: Identify your climate data needs</li> <li>Step 2: Determine climate data parameters</li> <li>Step 3: Obtain climate data</li> <li>Step 4: Contextualize uncertainty</li> </ul> </li> <li>When should I use it? <ul> <li>When you want to develop climate projections beyond those</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>When you want to develop climate projections beyond those provided in the first tool within this Toolbox</li> </ul>	25



## **Criticality Criteria Matrix**

Asset Criticality

Bus Asset Category	Severity	Ridership	Connectivity	Service Criticality Score	Total Criticality Score
Administration buildings			ĺ	0	0
Bases				0	0
Communications				0	0
Financial (payroll, procurement, revenue)				0	0
Fleet (non-revenue)				0	0
Fleet (revenue)				0	0
Fuel infrastructure & operations				0	0
Information technology				0	0
Materiel (stockroom)				0	0
Route (redundancy)				0	0
Staff (contracted staff)				0	0
Staff (direct operators)				0	0
Station/bus stop				0	0
Transit centers (incl. park & ride lots, bike centers, etc.)				0	0
Yards & shops				0	0
					27

## Tool 5: Assessing Criticality

Tool 5:
Assessing
Criticality

0	Near normal service
2	Impaired/compromised delivery of service
4	Localized shutdown
15	Total system shutdown (automatically considered to be highly critical)
Ridersh	nip: How many riders does the asset serve each day?
0	Does not apply
1	<100 riders
2	100 - 999 riders
3	1,000 - 9,999 riders
4	≥10,000 riders
Conne	ctivity: How many transit lines does the asset provide connections to?
0	Does not apply
1	< 5 lines
2	5 - 9 lines
3	≥10 lines
30	Highest Possible Asset Criticality Score (Service Evaluation Criteria + Asset Evaluation Criteria)

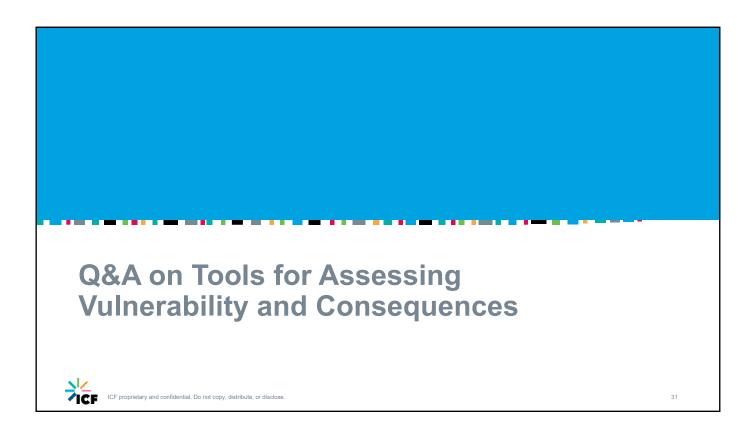
Asset Evaluation Criteria

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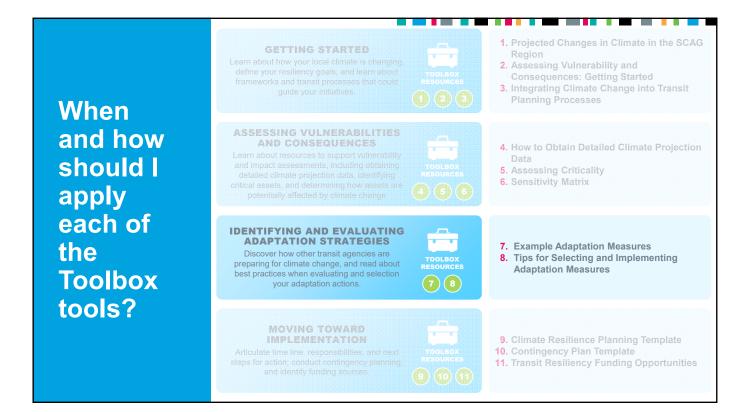
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Tool 6: Sensitivity Matrix	<section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header>

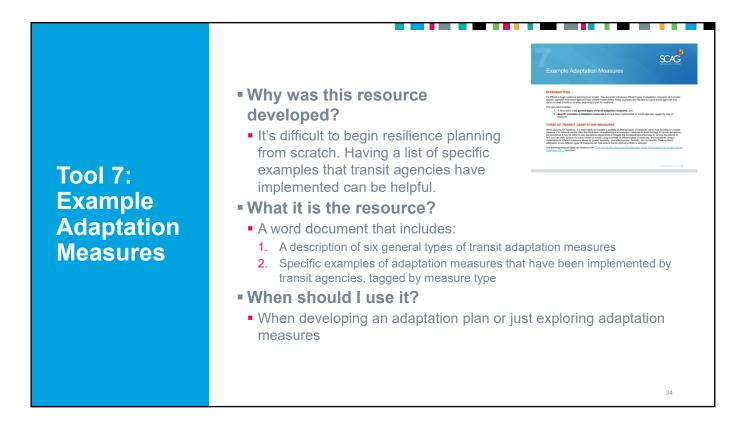
 

	6		
	BUSES		
		Note: Parentheses indicate source, as listed in the References tab	
	Asset		Important Impact-Asset Relationships by Climate Stressor
	Category	Temperature	Precipitation and Inland Flooding
Tool 6: Sensitivity	Fleet	Reduce asset lifespan (3, 8).     At higher temperatures, buses break down more frequently and require     additional maintenance (8). Once temperatures reach 120 degrees F, many     buses begin to shut down and stop running (8).     Extreme temperatures, particularly exceeding 100 degrees F stress the air     conditioning systems (6). If they fail, the buses will be taken out of service and     require maintenance (6).     Extreme temperatures, bases damage to tires. The expansion and     contraction of ain in thre solue to changing temperatures weaken the material (7).     Increased cost of replacing tires damaged by more potholes and road damage     (7).     Fueling in hot temperatures is less efficient, especially with gasoline (7).     Heat damage to asphalt could increase pothole and road damage, which can	Heavy precipitation floods buses. Water often intrudes because they tend to be low clearance (3, 8).     Precipitation and flooding deposits debris in buses and bus lots (3).     Flooded bus storage can damage the fleet (3).     Drought can increase the amount of dust on vehicles and increase the need for washing, while at the same time creating potential limits on water use (3).
Matrix	Infrastructure (non-electrical)	When high heat is accompanied by drought conditions, asphalt and concrete pavement can crack, making it more vulnerable to water damage when it does rain (4).     Periods of excessive heat can compromise pavement integrity (e.g., softening asphalt and increasing nutling from traffic) (5). May require buses to reroute or perform maintenance on concrete bus pads to protect pavement (8).	Flooding at bus stations, parking lots, and bus stops (3).     Facilities are lost for routine inspections, and require additional maintenance (2).     Low-lying bridge and tunnel entrances for roads, rail, and rail transit will be more susceptible to flooding, and thousands of culvents could be undersized for flows (5).     Flooding at waterway crossings (where water has velocity) can be expected to cause pavement and embankment failure beginning when the water is high enough to flow ore the roadway surface (4).     Storms increase risk of debris accumulation, sedimentation, erosion, scour, piping, and conduit structural admanaet (4).
	Infrastructure (electrical)	<ul> <li>Increased frequency or duration of heat events or incremental increases in the mean temperature can cause increased demand for air conditioning and stress the electic power systems during heat events (4). If AC units fail, they must either be fixed and delay the schedule or drivers must operate in the heat (7).</li> <li>Blackouts increase as individuals get home and increase electricity use (7).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased frequency or duration of heavy rain events will cause low sensitivity, soil moisture effects electrical power system components, such as poles supporting power lines (4).</li> <li>Drought conditions can increase the likelihood that trees will snap and break in storms, damaging power lines (4).</li> </ul>
		1	30









<ul> <li>Kansas City Transit Authority (KCATA)         <ul> <li>Working on incorporating resilience into management plan for emergencies and to mitigate climate risks</li> <li>Focus on preparedness and service restoration</li> <li>Work w/ managers and front-line to identify assets, infrastructure, and services that are potentially vulnerable; work with a regional MPO to coordinate system planning across seven counties; use green infrastructure to mitigate flood risks</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cos Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro)         <ul> <li>Integrated resilience into Environmental Management System (EMS) to consider resilience in agency decisions related to maintenance, operations, and capital project development</li> <li>Developed a Resiliency Indicator Framework to track infrastructure and operational resiliency over time</li> <li>Developing a comprehensive resiliency policy and updating infrastructure and facility design criteria and construction specifications to include resilience in capital project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ransit Agency Adaptation Measures	Transit Agency Adaptation Measures Adaptation Measures Type			
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construction, operations, and maintenance	resiliency over time Developing a comprehensive resiliency po design criteria and construction specification	licy and updating infrastructure	e and facility		

Tool 8: Tips
for Selecting
and
Implementing
Adaptation
Measures

Tool Exam Adap Meas

#### Why was this resource developed?

- There's no hard-and-fast formula for determine which adaptation measures should be prioritized and implemented. Prioritization is based on various factors, and varies agency to agency.
- What it is the resource?
  - Provides a few tips for evaluating and implementing adaptation measures, including:
    - There are different types of costs of adaptation measures
    - There are different ways to achieve resilience
    - Some investments may be needed now, and some can wait (but shouldn't be forgotten!)

- There are ways to manage uncertainty about the future climate
- It's ok to start small
- Effective communication can make the difference when seeking support for your resilience efforts
- When should I use it?
  - When developing an adaptation plan or beginning to decide which adaptation measures to prioritize and implement

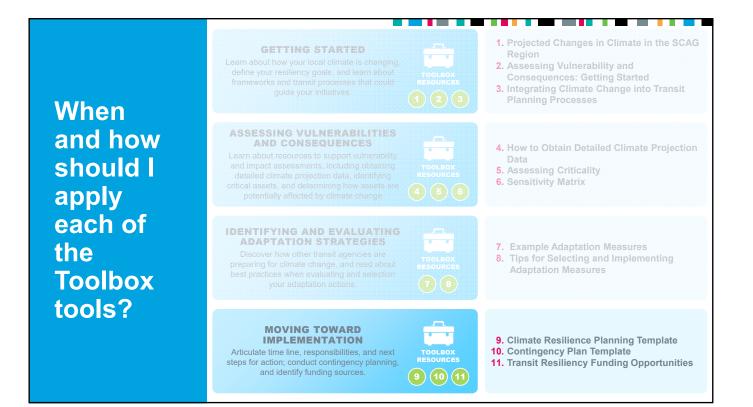
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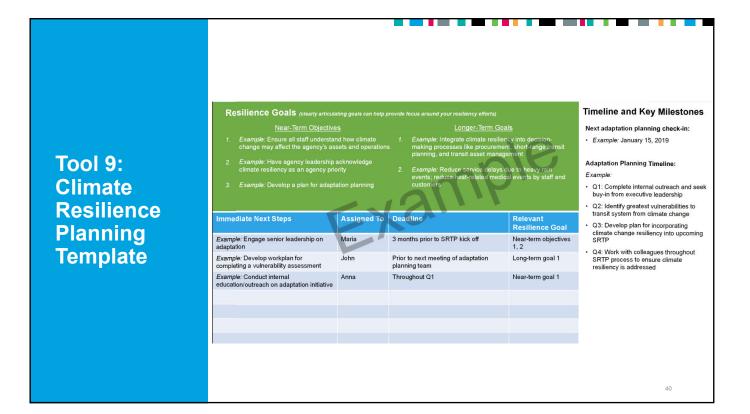
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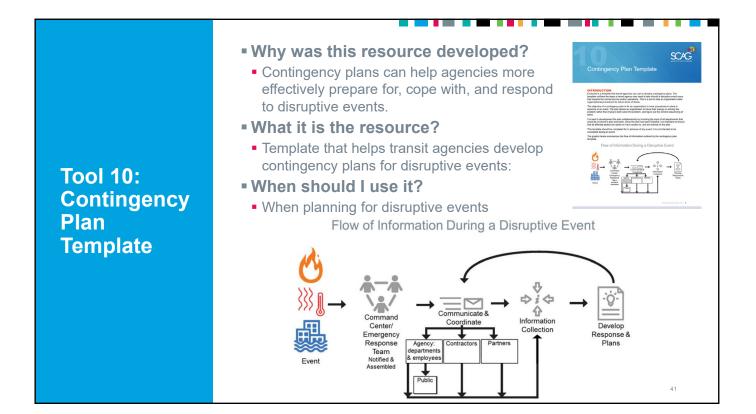


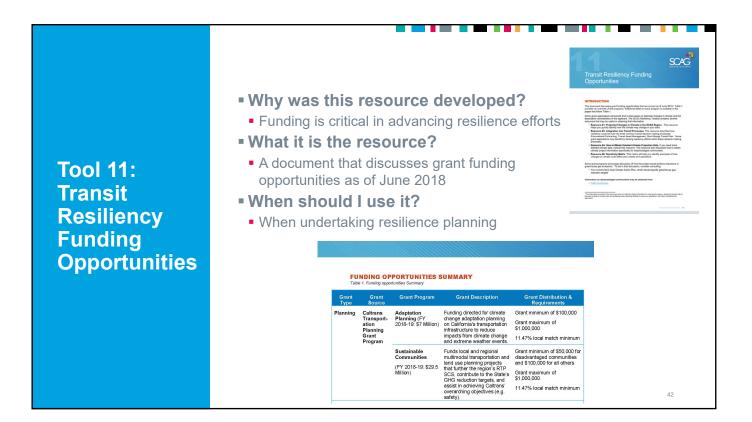
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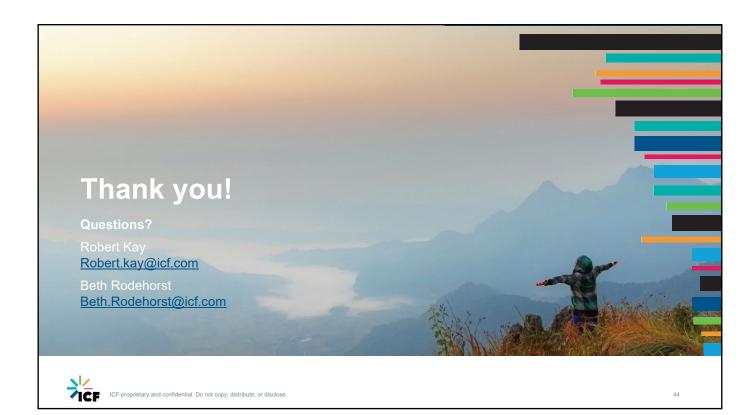
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Tool 9: Climate Resilience Planning Template	<ul> <li>Why was this resource developed?</li> <li>We want adaptation plans to turn into meaningful action—not just a report that sits on a shelf</li> <li>Articulating responsibilities and nearterm steps can help ensure momentum is continued</li> <li>What it is the resource?</li> <li>Template that helps transit agencies articulate: <ul> <li>Near- and long-term goals</li> <li>Immediate next steps</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Timeline for key adaptation milestones</li> </ul> </li> <li>When undertaking resilience planning</li> </ul>	

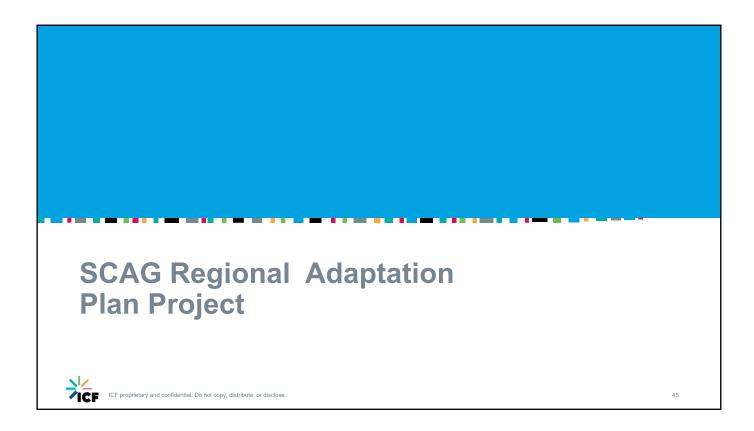












## **Project Purpose**

Empower transit agencies in the SCAG Region to:

- identify critical assets and routes;
- integrate climate considerations into local and regional planning processes; and
- implement adaptation practices to improve transit system resilience while complying with state and federal regulations.
- Develop a toolbox of resources that will assist transit agencies in completing these activities with limited resources
- Project to be completed in June 2018

