

TALLAHASSEE

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN



EXECUTIVE PACKET

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*** Denotes items that can be found within the Executive Packet*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

Tallahassee, a community that is rich in diversity and natural resources, is the region's economic and cultural hub. Home to two major universities and several colleges, the State Legislature, and regional healthcare facilities, Tallahassee has a growing and dynamic population. The rolling Red Hills, southern live oaks, and dense urban tree canopy further showcase the qualities that make Tallahassee different from much of the rest of the state. These traits also put enormous pressure on our community, especially during times of adversity. Tallahassee has recently experienced unprecedented exposure to extreme weather events, from hurricanes and tornadoes to the first snow event in the last 30 years. With one of the largest networks of public utilities and infrastructure in the region, the impact of extreme events on our infrastructure and services affect hundreds of thousands of people in our city and surrounding region.



- TALLAHASSEE, FL
191,049
- VALDOSTA, GA
56,085
- DOTHAN, AL
68,202
- PANAMA CITY, FL
36,986
- PENSACOLA, FL
52,590

Tallahassee City Comparison

Resilience is about making a city stronger, in both good times and bad, for the benefit of all its citizens, beginning with the most vulnerable. We embarked on the journey to develop the City's resilience plan after Tallahassee was affected by a series of storms, beginning with Hurricane Hermine in 2016. That storm marked the first time in more than three decades that Tallahassee was heavily impacted by a hurricane. Much has changed since those days, from the look and shape of our urban core to the community's socioeconomic makeup, and these changes demand new ways to address complex challenges.

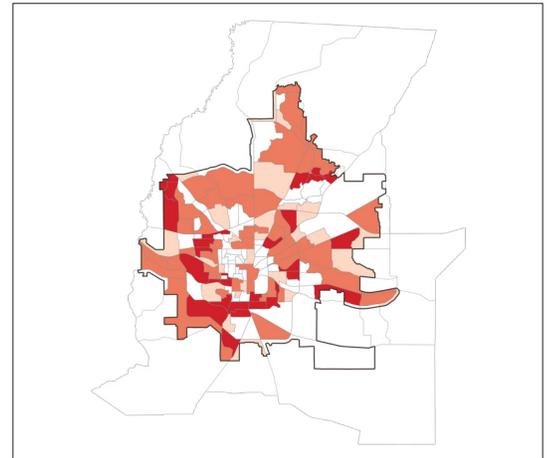


Timeline of Shock/ Stressors affecting the Tallahassee Community

Two more hurricanes would impact the City in the two years that followed Hurricane Hermine, each with increasing strength and damage. Between the recent hurricane impacts and the socioeconomic stresses that have been growing over the past three decades, it became clear that we needed to develop a comprehensive approach to prepare the City and its residents for a future that will continue to bring challenges and opportunities.

The Tallahassee Community Resilience Plan is an ambitious plan, the first of its kind for our community, and places Tallahassee at the forefront of innovation and inclusiveness as we proactively address the various pressures that threaten our quality of life. Through the Plan, we address underlying chronic stresses that affect our community, such as job, food, and housing insecurity, as well as acute shocks that include flooding, extreme temperatures, and significant storm events, especially as they intensify with our changing climate. The Community Resilience Plan takes a bold step towards our collective sustainable future, guided by the ideal that everyone in our community can have the opportunity to thrive, even as we face down new challenges.

The development of this plan followed the process identified in the US Climate Resilience Toolkit, which integrates community engagement with a data driven approach to assessing and addressing vulnerabilities. Beginning with meetings between internal stakeholders and continuing with dozens of community workshops and listening sessions, the engagement process was extensive. Stakeholder input played a critical role in the development of everything from the assessment tools and metrics to the goals, strategies, and action items in the plan. In addition, a robust vulnerability and risk assessment for critical assets was conducted and is summarized in the plan with supporting materials included in the Appendix.



- 1 Explore Threats**
- 2 Assess Vulnerability & Risks**
- 3 Investigate Options**
- 4 Prioritize & Plan**
- 5 Take Action**

GOAL 1 Public Safety and Preparedness
Empower households and organizations to be safe, secure, and self-sufficient.

GOAL 2 Hazard Mitigation & Climate Adaptation
Protect people and our environment while also adapting to the future.

GOAL 3 Planning and Integration
Make resilience ideals part of our everyday business and our long-term strategy.

GOAL 4 Equity and Social Cohesion
Connect people with each other and with opportunities to thrive.

The Community Resilience Plan is a call for our entire community to partner together to make our city stronger for the benefit of all residents, so we can be better equipped to respond during times of crisis and bounce back from any number of challenges. With the input of thousands of stakeholders, the plan proposes four goals that are the pillars of a more resilient Tallahassee, each with six strategies that point towards intentional ways to solve complex problems. Each strategy connects our specific urban challenges with unique opportunities to strengthen our community and offers initial actions that are achievable, measurable, and impact-driven.

With this forward-looking plan, we can better adapt to a changing climate and bounce back quickly from disruptions by strengthening our infrastructure, empowering residents to be self-sufficient, and creating an environment where everyone has the opportunity to prosper.

Planning Process

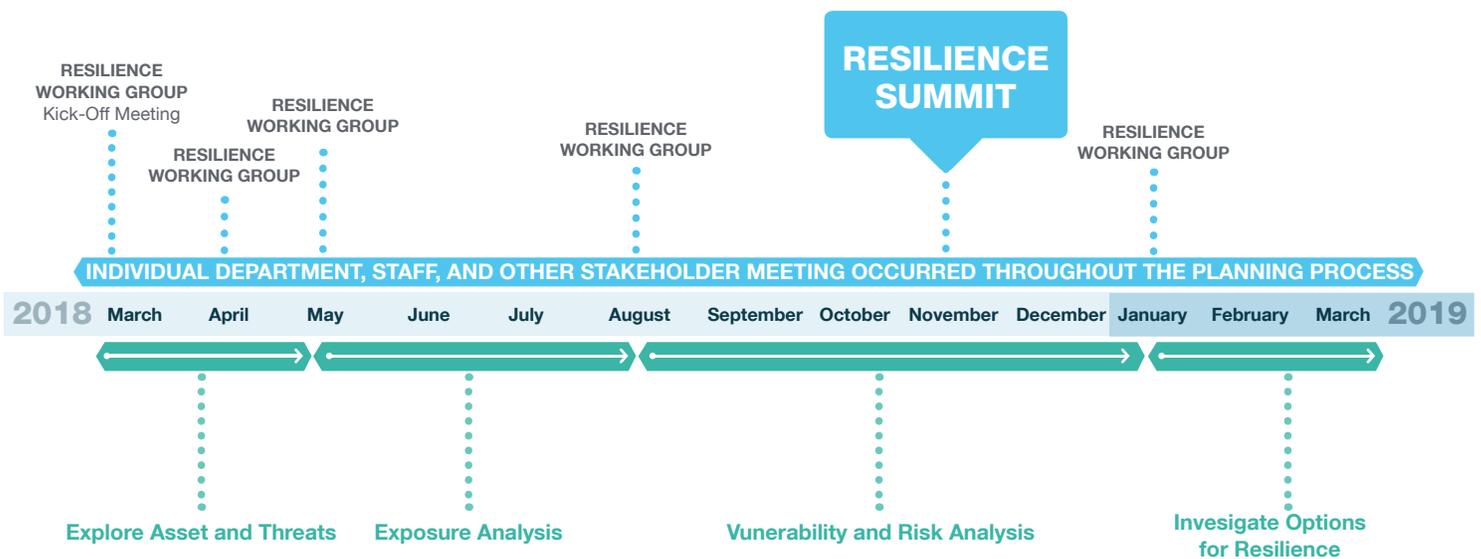
Planning Timeline

In 2017, the City commissioned the Community Resilience Plan, hired its first ever Chief Resilience Officer, and solicited technical consultation to develop a plan. In January 2018, the resilience planning project formally kicked off with the convening of key stakeholders and technical experts. The development of this plan followed the process identified in the US Climate Resilience Toolkit, which integrates community engagement with a data driven approach to assessing and addressing vulnerabilities.

Through an extensive public and stakeholder engagement process, we identified physical assets (buildings and spaces) that provides critical services and that the community values as part of the fabric of Tallahassee. The process also identified and prioritized various threats to the quality of life in the City, such as extreme weather events, crime, and affordability. The assessment framework then mapped out how each asset was exposed and vulnerable to each asset in order to paint a better picture of our community risk profile. Following a year of broad stakeholder engagement, extensive risk and vulnerability analysis, and focused working group sessions, the Plan has identified immediate and long-term strategies to secure a safer and more resilient future for Tallahassee.



- GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS
- DATA COLLECTION AND OUTREACH



Stakeholder Engagement

The Tallahassee Community Resilience Plan was developed with extensive stakeholder engagement and community outreach. The planning team set out with a goal of getting input from a broad range of people. As such, engagement involved interacting with residents and visitors at a variety of community events, ranging from neighborhood meetings to nonprofit roundtables. This outreach strategy leveraged previously planned activities while also incorporating new, targeted meetings, workshops, and events. Those who were engaged included business and public agency leaders, college students and professors, youth at a summer camp, neighborhood associations, City employees, and many others.

A Resilience Working Group was another critical part of the stakeholder input process. The Working Group included representatives from a variety of City departments who met consistently throughout the plan development process. Their input included identifying the community assets and threats considered in the vulnerability analysis, reviewing existing initiatives, and refining the recommendations. The group also served as resilience ambassadors, sharing information back to their respective teams and identifying ways to incorporate resilience into their everyday operations. It is recommended that this working group remain involved during the implementation of the Community Resilience Plan.

Over 300 City staff across nearly every department and operational level responded to the employee survey, sharing what they believe to be the most pressing community threat and what type of actions to prioritize. Live polls were conducted at employee training sessions, a business emergency preparedness workshop, and the Build-Your-Bucket Community Preparedness Expo, reaching an additional 1,500 people who live and work in Tallahassee.

To gather additional input from community practitioners and experts, a Community Resilience Planning Summit was held in November 2018. This event brought together a focused group of over 70 agency representatives, including City staff and leadership, county and state departments, nonprofit organizations, regional partners, and local university representatives. Attendees reviewed data about Tallahassee’s changing climate conditions and vulnerability analysis and developed preliminary ideas through an interdisciplinary table-top exercise. Feedback from the summit highlighted the incredible diversity of the Tallahassee stakeholder community and the desire to participate in more cross-discipline, cross-agency coordination.

Finally, updates on the plan with invitation to provide input was provided online through the talgov.com/resplan webpage. Through the overall engagement process, stakeholders helped identify the different types of threats that the community is concerned about while also identifying approaches to move Tallahassee toward greater resiliency. A common theme across all stakeholder groups was the recommendation to strengthen households and neighborhoods to be self-sufficient. While the plan includes opportunities for infrastructure and policy action, many residents expressed that community resilience requires a bottom-up, grassroots approach to reflect the value our community places on its people and neighborhoods.



2,477


**PRESENTATION/
WORKSHOP**

606



**INTERVIEW/
LISTENING
SESSION**

224



EVENT

1594



POLLING

687

Engagement Tracking

Plan Alignment Matrix

Building community resilience touches on nearly every aspect of civic life, sound public policy, and good governance. Having cohesive plans and policies improves the likelihood of successful implementation and ensures that resilience ideals can be effectively integrated into our operations and long-term aspirations. The following matrix summarizes how the Community Resilience Plan aligns with existing strategic documents that guide the City's efforts.

EXISTING PLANS	Goal 1: Public Safety and Preparedness	Goal 2: Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation	Goal 3: Planning and Integration	Goal 4: Equity and Social Cohesion
Blueprint 2020	●	●	●	●
Canopy Roads Management Plan		●		
City of Tallahassee 5-Year Strategic Plan	●	●	●	●
Economic Development Strategy			●	●
Electric Utilities Ten-Year Site Plan		●	●	
Frenchtown/Southside Community Redevelopment Plan	●	●		●
Greenways Master Plan		●		●
Greenprint Sustainability Strategy		●		
Housing Consolidated Plan	●	●	●	●
Local Housing Assistance Plan				●
Office of Economic Vitality Strategic Plan			●	●
Regional Mobility Plan			●	●
Tallahassee-Leon County Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan		●		●
Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan		●	●	●
Tallahassee-Leon County Local Mitigation Plan	●	●		
Tallahassee-Leon County Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	●	●		
Transit Development Plan		●		●
Urban Forest Master Plan		●	●	





CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS



RECOMMENDATIONS

Guide to the Recommendations

The Community Resilience Plan is a call for our entire community to partner together to make our city stronger for the benefit of all residents, so we can be better equipped to address current and future challenges. Four overarching goals represent the pillars of a resilient Tallahassee, each with six strategies that point towards intentional ways to solve complex problems. Each strategy connects our specific urban challenges with unique opportunities to strengthen our community and offers initial actions that are achievable, measurable, and impact-driven. All the strategies will require collaboration among different stakeholders and some example partners are identified but not limited to those listed. Icons and related spatial maps identify how each strategy can reduce vulnerability to specific threats in our community.

GOAL 1	Public Safety and Preparedness	Empower households and organizations to be safe, secure, and self-sufficient.	
GOAL 2	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation	Protect people and our environment while also adapting to the future.	
GOAL 3	Planning and Integration	Make resilience ideals part of our everyday business and our long-term strategy.	
GOAL 4	Equity and Social Cohesion	Connect people with each other and with opportunities to thrive.	

ICON LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  Flooding |  Extreme Heat |  Civil Unrest |  Poverty |
|  Wildfire |  Extreme Cold |  Terrorism/Cybercrime |  Food Insecurity |
|  Storm Surge |  Drought |  Contamination/
Hazardous Materials |  Housing Insecurity |
|  Wind |  Infrastructure Failure |  Crime/Violence |  Climate Change |

GOAL 1: PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREPAREDNESS

Empower households and organizations to be safe, secure, and self-sufficient.



In an increasingly complex urban environment, major disruptions can arrive in unexpected forms, from a public health crisis to a hurricane to violence in the public space. As a capital city with one of the largest networks of public infrastructure, Tallahassee's residents and organizations must be prepared to not only withstand major disruptions but must also build up the capacity to recover and return to normalcy as quickly as possible. Now more than ever, it is crucial to strengthen the work of first responders while also making public safety everyone's business. When households and businesses are equipped and prepared to withstand disruptions, the City's response and recovery will be significantly improved and the entire community can bounce back faster. The strategies outlined under Goal 1 seek to build up the City's capacity to provide essential services before, during, and after emergency events while also training up individuals and organizations to be better prepared to minimize disruption to the economy. Beyond natural hazards, the Resilience Plan also considers other man-made threats and because issues like crime can often have deeper, underlining causes, this goal also includes strategies that invest 'upstream' and 'downstream' to reduce public safety vulnerabilities, such as mental health services and environmental design.

GOAL 1 STRATEGIES

- 1.1:** Prioritize human services that address root causes of public health and safety risks.
- 1.2:** Create places and spaces that foster community safety.
- 1.3:** Build capacity for households and neighborhoods to be safe and self-sufficient.
- 1.4:** Strengthen the capacity of the public and private sector to recover quickly from shocks.
- 1.5:** Invest in training, inter-agency coordination, and resources for first responders and disaster volunteers.
- 1.6:** Secure cyber networks from attacks through robust technology investments and user education.

GAME CHANGER OPPORTUNITY

Strategy 1.2: Create places and spaces that foster community safety.

Most residents spend a majority of their time in shared spaces, whether public or private, inside or outdoors. Thus, the built environment and public spaces play a significant role in the community's safety and wellbeing. Where natural hazards exist and may be unavoidable, the access to essential resources and services is a critical component of an area's vulnerability. Vulnerable populations, which often bear the disproportionate burden of climate change impacts, such as extreme heat and stormwater flooding, often lack access to the information and resources that they need to prepare for these impacts. By intentionally creating places that support shared resource use and advance community safety, we can strengthen neighborhoods and the City as a whole. Innovative use of city buildings, such as leveraging community centers to also serve as resilience hubs, provide greater operational efficiency, bolster community preparedness and enhance the overall quality of life. The initial actions in this strategy foster a sense of shared responsibility for our public spaces and create places that look and feel safe.



Related Spatial Analysis:

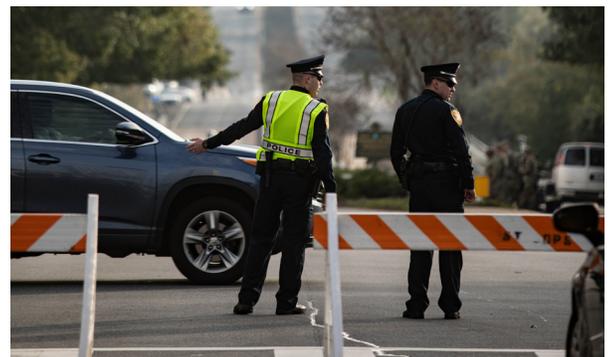
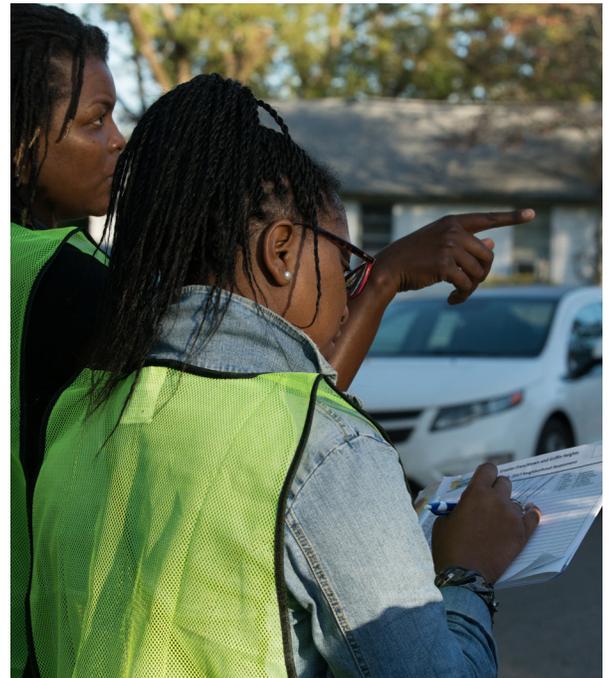
- Social Vulnerability Index
- Flooding Risk
- Wildfire Risk
- Government-Owned Assets

Initial Actions:

- Create 'Resilience Hubs' by augmenting existing City facilities with infrastructure hardening, co-located social services, and public safety programming.
- Convert vacant lots in blighted areas into new community amenities such as temporary pocket parks and other green infrastructure.
- Replace frequently tagged graffiti walls with murals that celebrate the community history and culture.
- Increase staff training for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and incentivize its implementation in new design and development.
- Enhance the design and space programming of upcoming new constructions and major renovations such as the Police Station, Senior Center, and StarMetro Transit Centers to capture resilience benefits.

Potential Partners:

- Blueprint
- Community Redevelopment Agency
- Council on Culture and Arts
- United Partners for Human Services
- Leon County Property Appraisers
- Private Developers



GOAL 2: HAZARD MITIGATION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATIONS

Protect people and our environment while also adapting to the future.



The City of Tallahassee provides a wide array of services across the Urban Service Area as well as to surrounding areas through mutual aid and service agreements. With one of the largest networks of public utilities and infrastructure in the region, as well as an economic hub for North Florida, Tallahassee has a tremendous opportunity to drive resilience in our region. Tallahassee has many opportunities to reduce the damaging impact of natural and man-made threats by investing in sustainable and resilient design and construction. Global research efforts have now confirmed, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has formally acknowledged, that every dollar invested in better design and preventative measures will save six times as much money in recovery in the event of a disaster. The strategies outlined for Goal 2 identify ways to prevent or lessen the impacts associated with shocks and stresses and help the City to rebound faster. Goal 2 strategies also seek to address activities that negatively impact the environment and increase the frequency and intensity of climate events.

GOAL 2 STRATEGIES

- 2.1:** Enhance the protective features of the natural ecosystem.
- 2.2:** Mitigate the increasing threat of wildfire along the Urban Wildland Interface.
- 2.3:** Upgrade public assets to minimize service disruptions during acute shocks.
- 2.4:** Strengthen the utility network through strategic undergrounding, smart technology, and distributed systems.
- 2.5:** Future-proof our built environment by elevating risk considerations and sustainable design standards.
- 2.6:** Reduce energy use and achieve net zero local greenhouse gas emissions.

GAME CHANGER OPPORTUNITY

Strategy 2.5: Future-proof our built environment by elevating risk considerations and sustainable design standards.

By incorporating sustainable and resilience design standards into new buildings, we can reduce our vulnerability to future climate related threats. Buildings that incorporate these design features are better protected from wind, fire, and flooding, and yield a better return on our investment dollars. They help reduce the assistance needed after significant storm events and reduce burdens placed on individuals and households. They also help reduce environmental impacts associated with traditional construction and development while helping to conserve resources and provide safer, healthier, and more productive environments. Beyond future benefits, Strategy 2.5 also supports a stronger social and cultural resilience through initiatives aimed at preserving existing buildings and assisting low-income households with hazard mitigation.



Related Spatial Analysis:

- Flooding Risk
- Wildfire Risk
- Storm Surge

Initial Actions:

- Preserve and protect existing buildings through proactive code enforcement and property maintenance.
- Achieve 90% building code compliance on public health and safety violations.
- Promote home hazard mitigation grant program for low income households.
- Update City asset records with risk and vulnerability information to inform property maintenance plans.
- Enhance the development review processes with updated community risk profile and resilience data.
- Prevent new buildings from being developed in high risk areas such as land within 25-year flood zone.
- Codify resilient design by adopting high-performance building criteria for all new construction. 8. Incentivize sustainable building design and construction.

Potential Partners:

- Leon County Property Appraiser
- Tallahassee Builders Association
- Sustainable Tallahassee
- Historic Preservation Groups



GOAL 3: PLANNING AND INTEGRATION

Make resilience ideals part of our everyday business and our long-term strategy.



The City has several plans that guide our efforts in how we operate, how we provide services, and how we want future growth and development to look. Additional policies and programs further these efforts. Mainstreaming resilience ideals into our everyday business will help ensure that these plans, policies, and programs also prepare us to be a more resilient community. Strategies in Goal 3 focus on innovation, partnerships, and the need for a diversified regional economy. They also include opportunities to leverage resources in areas of higher vulnerability and risk, which will help build adaptive capacity and strengthen neighborhoods. These strategies will ensure that our efforts are cohesive and mutual beneficial so that Tallahassee is well positioned for a rapidly changing future.

GOAL 3 STRATEGIES

- 3.1:** Track and share dynamic risk, climate, and social vulnerability data to support multi-sector resilience decision making.
- 3.2:** Mainstream vulnerability assessments and resilience adaptation into the City's guiding strategies, plans, and policies.
- 3.3:** Identify resilience priority zones and leverage existing funding sources to achieve resilience dividends in planned and future projects.
- 3.4:** Drive innovation and creative use of City data through research and entrepreneurial partnerships.
- 3.5:** Diversify regional economy and develop targeted programs to attract and retain talent for future-proof jobs.
- 3.6:** Partner with agencies across the Big Bend and North Florida to build capacity and self-sufficiency in neighboring counties.

GAME CHANGER OPPORTUNITY

Strategy 3.1: Track and share dynamic risk, climate, and social vulnerability data to support multi-sector resilience decision making.

Through part of the resilience planning effort, new data about our community assets, risk exposure climate conditions, and social vulnerability has been gathered. By tracking and sharing this data, we can better plan for a more resilient future. Strategy 3.1 includes efforts that will continue the data gathering that has been started and will develop a robust risk profile detailed at every parcel in the Urban Service Area. Initial actions in this strategy will also ensure that the data is readily available to decision-makers and shared in a meaningful and insightful way to guide targeted community investment.



Related Spatial Analysis:

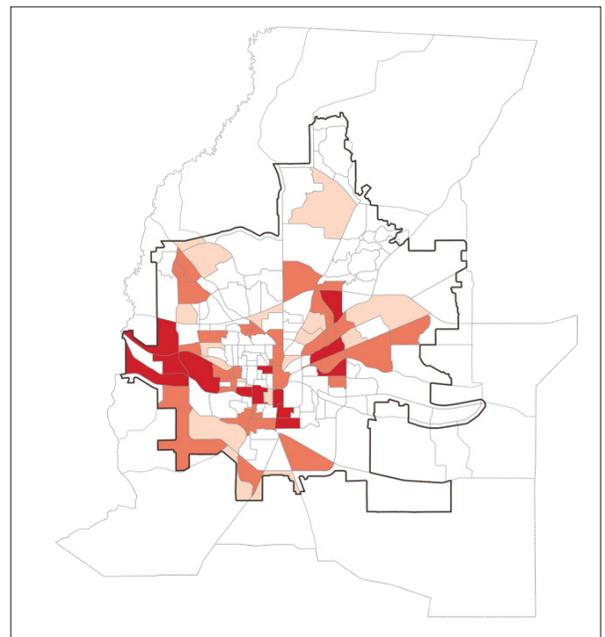
- Flooding Risk
- Wildfire Risk
- Storm Surge Risk
- Social Vulnerability Index

Initial Actions:

- Complete a comprehensive, parcel-level threat exposure and vulnerability assessment for community assets.
- Build and launch a GIS-based resilience dashboard that is linked to and updated by multi-sector datasets.
- Incorporate resilience outcomes in performance metrics.

Potential Partners:

- Tallahassee-Leon County GIS
- Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
- Leon County Property Appraiser
- Leon County Emergency Management



GOAL 4: EQUITY AND SOCIAL COHESION

Connect people with each other and with opportunities to thrive.



Tallahassee is a city of neighborhoods, each with unique histories and distinct flavors. At their best, they create a beautiful tapestry of unique experiences in every part of the City. Residents span all ages, with seniors and the elderly making up on of the fastest growing demographics. Despite an increasing diversity, parts of Tallahassee remain divided along racial and socioeconomic lines. Recent data show that Tallahassee has the fastest growing economy per capita in the state. Still, there are gaps in equal access to opportunities and economic hardship is experienced disproportionately. Our public bus transit continues to improve with a focus on safety, clean fuels and system efficiency, we must continue to expand mobility options, so more residents can equitably access economic, educational, and recreational opportunities. Furthermore, because many of our most vulnerable neighbors, such as the elderly and the poor, live in locations that have a higher exposure to climate hazards, the risks create a heightened burden on households and city operations during times of shocks and stresses. These strategies help build up the capacity of individuals and their households to be secure and adaptable to change. Policies that address pre-existing vulnerabilities and reduce economic inequalities will also equip households to handle future shocks and stresses. At the same time, programming that bring people together will build greater social cohesion. When neighbors work together and share more experiences together, they can later support each other better during times of crisis.

GOAL 4 STRATEGIES

- 4.1:** Provide safe shelter for all and increase pathways to secure affordable housing.
- 4.2:** Support financial security and connect vulnerable individuals to safety net services.
- 4.3:** Invest in neighborhood-level programs that deepen relationships and improve social equity.
- 4.4:** Grow the local food ecosystem and advance food security through diversified and equitable access to healthful food.
- 4.5:** Expand safe, affordable, and environmentally friendly alternatives for people to travel between where they live, learn, and work.
- 4.6:** Reduce the digital divide among residents by expanding public Wi-Fi and access to critical information.

GAME CHANGER OPPORTUNITY

Strategy 4.1: Provide safe shelter for all and increase pathways to secure affordable housing.

When people have safe and stable housing, they are better protected from climate hazards, they are less likely to enter into poverty when they experience a crisis and in the long term, their physical and mental health improves. This strategy places an emphasis on stronger neighborhood support before, during, and after they experience shocks and stresses. Initiatives in this strategy seek to reduce the disaster risks, climate vulnerabilities, and public health and safety issues associated with housing insecurity while also reducing public spending on the extensive service needs of the chronically homeless.



Related Spatial Analysis:

- Housing Cost Burdened Owners
- Social Vulnerability Index
- Residential Risk Vulnerabilities

Initial Actions:

- Evaluate land use and zoning codes to mitigate development patterns that concentrate poverty.
- Strengthen the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to be applicable for more types and sizes of developments.
- Preserve existing housing stock and pursue rehabilitation that mitigates hazards.
- Evaluate a locally appropriate rent control program that protects vulnerable renters along major development corridors.
- Scale up emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing to achieve a 'functional zero' homelessness by 2024.
- Increase low-barrier housing options for high risk individuals.
- Support the integration of Accessory Dwelling Units as an affordable option within established neighborhoods.
- Plan for the long-term housing needs of regional migrants impacted by climate hazards.

Potential Partners:

- Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
- Community Redevelopment Agency
- Council of Neighborhood Associations
- Housing Leadership Council
- CESC Inc. / Kearney Center
- Big Bend Homeless Coalition
- Capital City Youth Services
- Tallahassee Lenders Consortium
- Tallahassee Land Trust





APPENDICES

ENGAGEMENT

ENGAGEMENT			ACTIVITY			
STAKEHOLDER/GROUP	DATE	EST. # ATTENDEES	Presentation/ Workshop	Interview/ Listening Session	Event	Polling
Total Engaged to Date		2,477	17	35	13	5
Resilience Plan Working Group	Feb-Dec '18	25	●		●	●
COT Employee Survey	June-Jul '19	317				●
COT Leadership Team	Various	4	●	●		
PLACE & Economic Development Leadership	11/29/2017	6	●			
TFD Command Staff	Monthly	6	●	●	●	
TPD Chief	12/26/2017	1		●		
Electric Utilities leadership	12/14/2017	8		●		
Customer Operations leadership	2/8/2018	12	●	●		
Customer Operations Employee Connections Mtg	7/14/2018	200	●			●
Parks, Rec & Neighborhood Affairs	Various	5	●	●	●	
Community Housing & Human Services	2/13/2018	1		●		
TEMPO	Various	1		●		
Underground Utilities Leadership	1/24/2018	15	●			
Waste Management/ Beautification	1/12/2018	2		●		
Planning Department	Various	5		●	●	
Office of Economic Vitality	2/6/2018	6	●	●		
TLC-GIS	12/20/2017	3		●		
County Communications & Resilience/EM	11/8/2017	2		●		
County Resource Stewardship/Sustainability	Various	3		●		
County Human Services	12/19/2017	1		●	●	
Volunteer Leon	12/7/2017	1		●		
FL DEM-Mitigation	11/7/2017	1		●		
FL DEP - Coastal Resilience	Feb & Mar 2018	1		●		
FL DEO Resilience Planning	5/23/2018	22	●	●		
Capital Area Neighborhood Network	1/20/2018	25	●	●		
Big Bend Community Organizations Active in Disasters	Various	15		●		

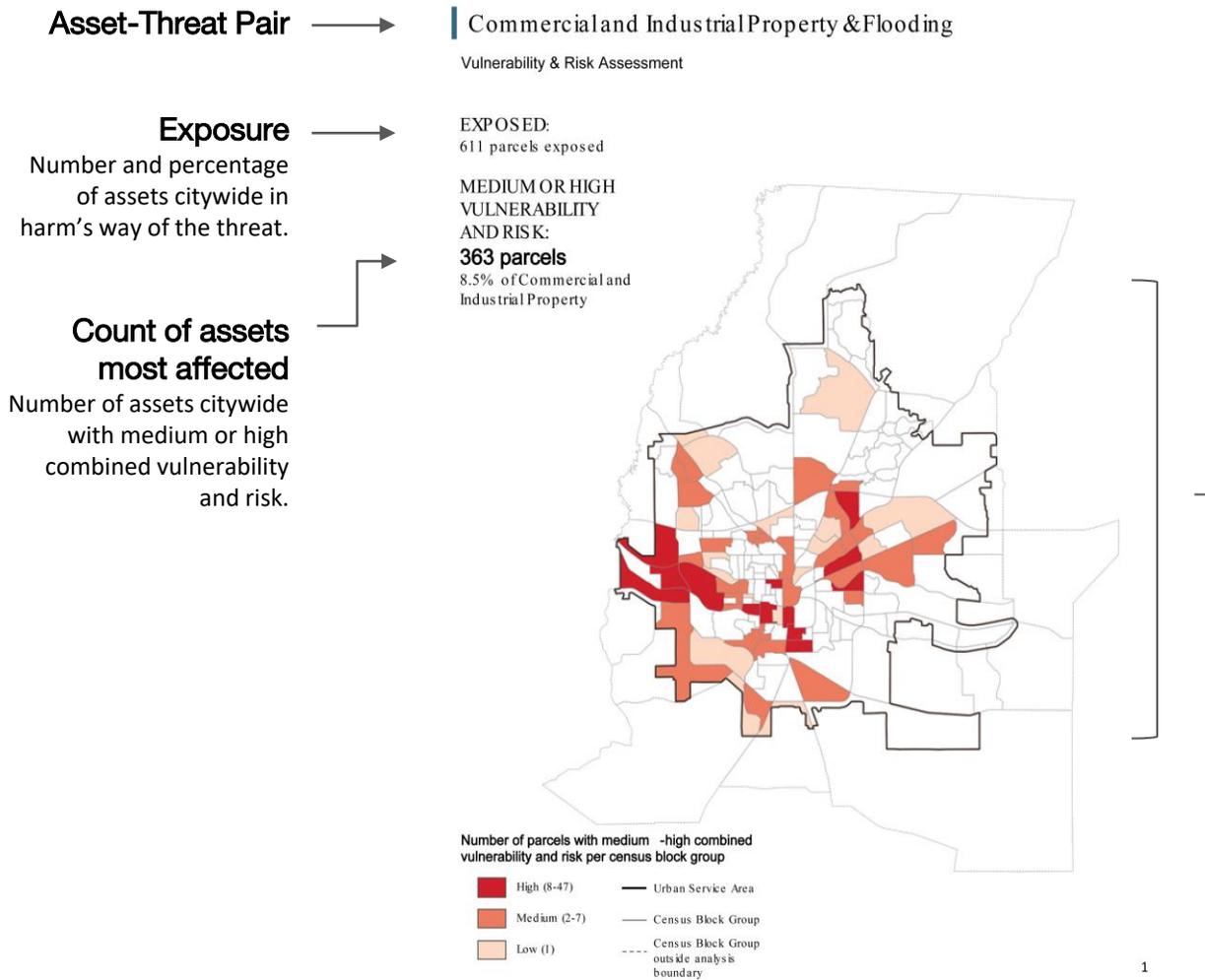
ENGAGEMENT

ENGAGEMENT			ACTIVITY			
STAKEHOLDER/GROUP	DATE	EST. # ATTENDEES	Presentation/ Workshop	Interview/ Listening Session	Event	Polling
Total Engaged to Date		2,477	17	35	13	5
Sustainable Tallahassee	1/29/2018	50	●		●	
Oasis Center for Women & Girls	1/29/2018	1		●		
Build-a-Bucket Disaster Preparedness Expo	6/2/2018	1200				
Capital Area Neighborhood Network	1/20/2018	25	●	●		
Big Bend Community Organizations Active in Disasters	Various	15		●		
Sustainable Tallahassee	1/29/2018	50	●		●	
Oasis Center for Women & Girls	1/29/2018	1		●		
Build-a-Bucket Disaster Preparedness Expo	6/2/2018	1200				
Florida A&M University	Various	5		●	●	
Big Bend Continuum of Care	1/25/2018	5				
Apalachee Regional Planning Council	1/3/2018	3		●	●	
United Partners for Human Services	4/5/2018	45	●			
TFD Station 3 First Responders	3/23/2015	12		●		
2-1-1 Big Bend	5/1/2018	4		●		
TLH Airport Leadership	6/25/2018	3		●		
COT Resource Management	8/6/2018	10		●		
Leon County Business Ready Workshop	4/26/2018	75			●	●
Mental Health / Public Safety Agencies	4/3/2018	15		●	●	
FSU College of Social Work	2/13/2018	80	●		●	
Ounce of Prevention / Governor's Office of Adoption & Child Protection	10-Jul	70			●	●
Neighborhood PREP Workshops	May	50	●			
Treasurer-Clerk	10/26/2017	5		●		
Resilience Planning Summit	11/29/2018	90			●	
Linene Woods Neighborhood Association	1/18/2018	25	●			
Property Appraiser	3/11/2019	5		●		
CESC (Homeless/Emergency Shelter)	3/4/2019	3		●		
Habitat for Humanity	2/28/2019	2		●		
Big Bend Homeless Coalition	2/28/2019	1		●		
FSU Dept. of Urban & Regional Planning	Various	30	●	●		

**RISK AND
VULNERABILITY
ASSESSMENT MAPS**

Asset-Threat Profile Guide

This guide points out the key features of each spatially-distinct asset-threat pair vulnerability and risk assessment map.



Assets most affected in each census block group

The high and medium vulnerability and risk parcels are aggregated within each census block group to identify the most vulnerable neighborhoods in the assessment area.

Note that the legend ranges are *per census block group*, which will vary from the “medium or high vulnerability and risk” total

Commercial and Industrial Property & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

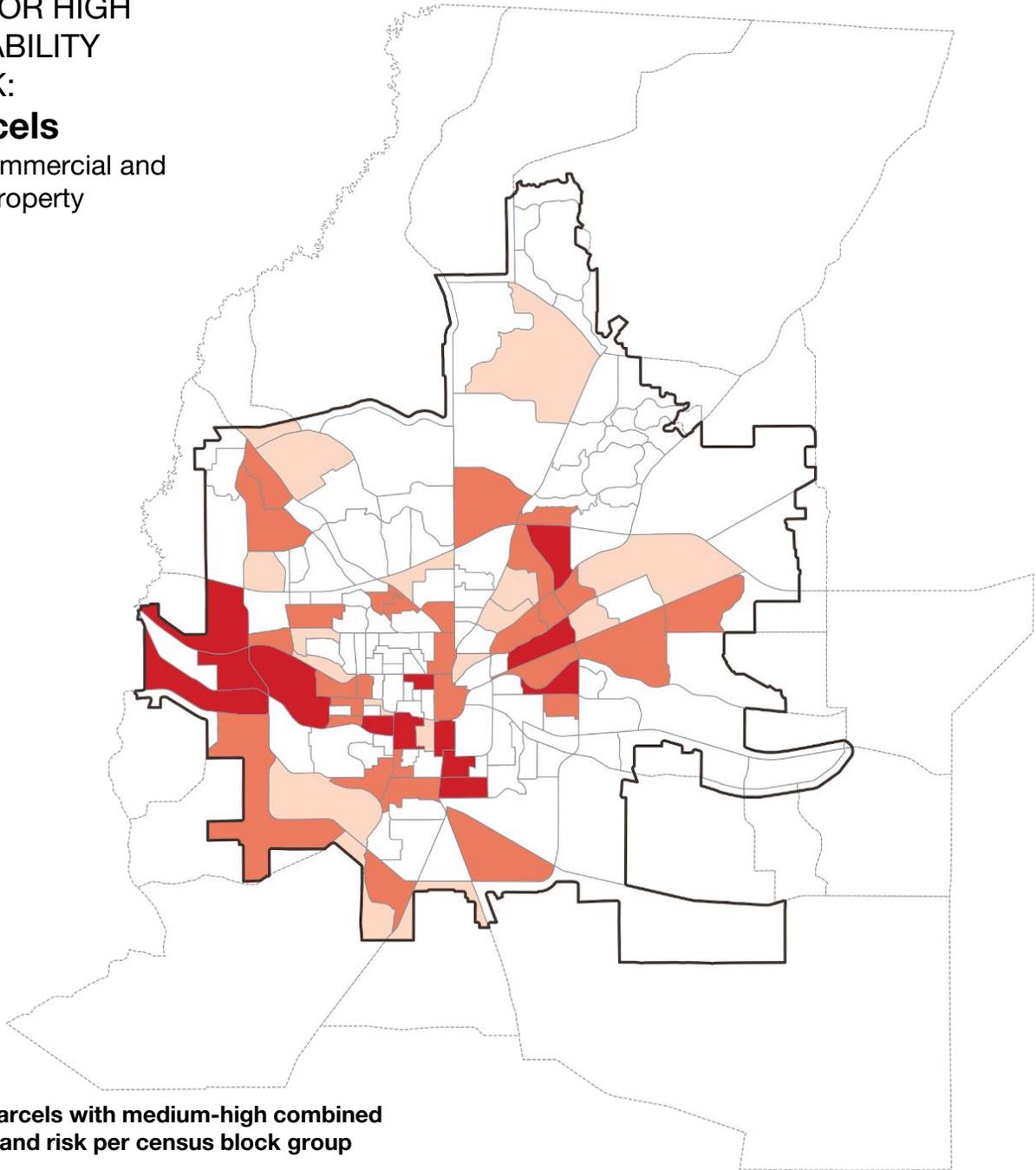
EXPOSED:

611 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

363 parcels

8.5% of Commercial and
Industrial Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--|
|  | High (8-47) |  | Urban Service Area |
|  | Medium (2-7) |  | Census Block Group |
|  | Low (1) |  | Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary |

Residential Property & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

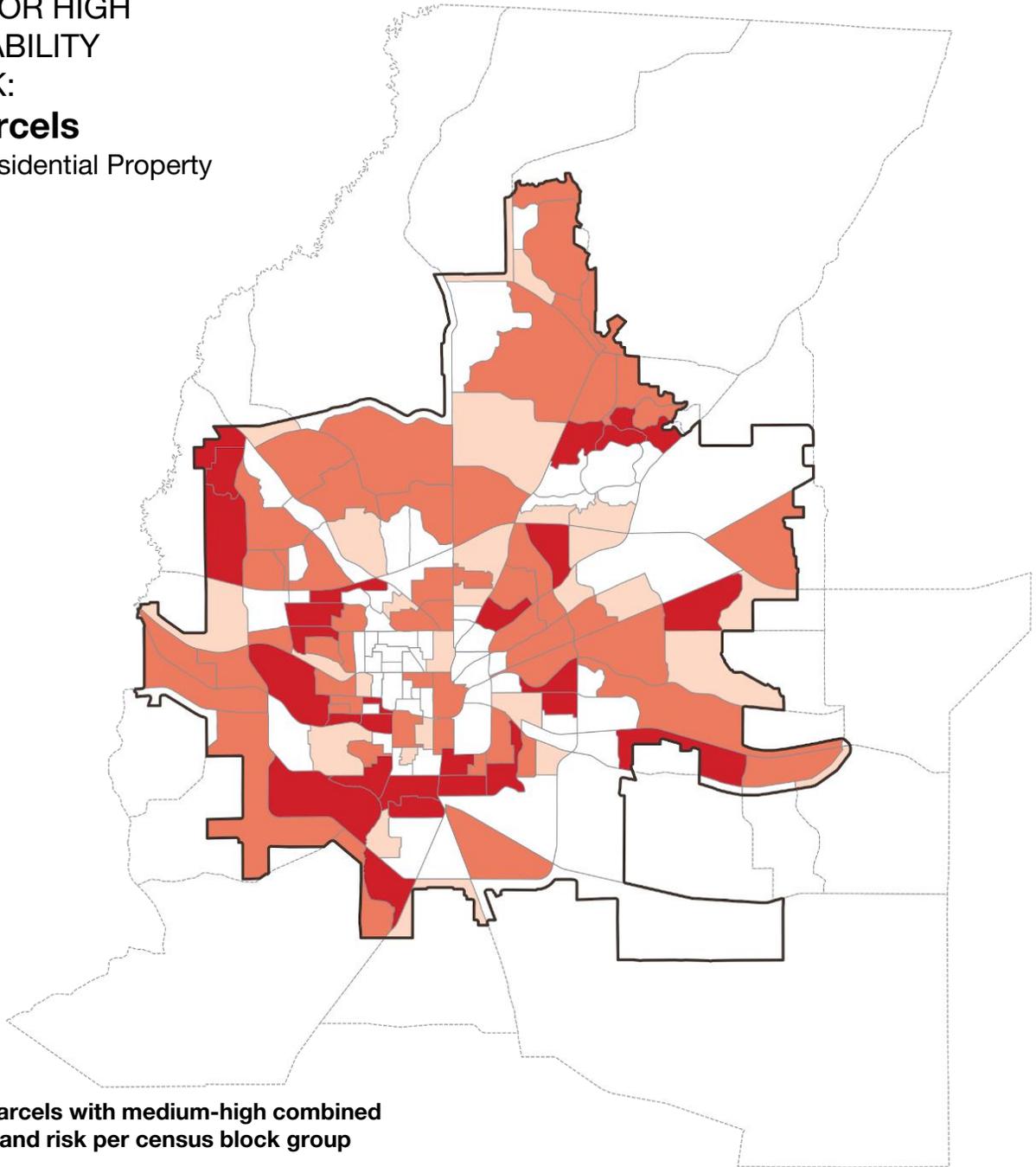
EXPOSED:

7166 parcels exposed

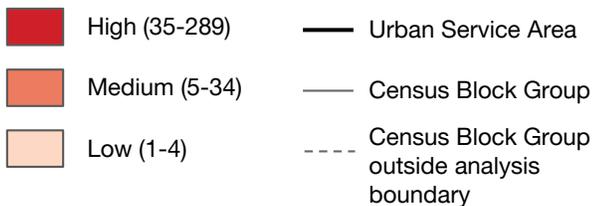
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

3398 parcels

4.7% of Residential Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Transportation Facilities & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

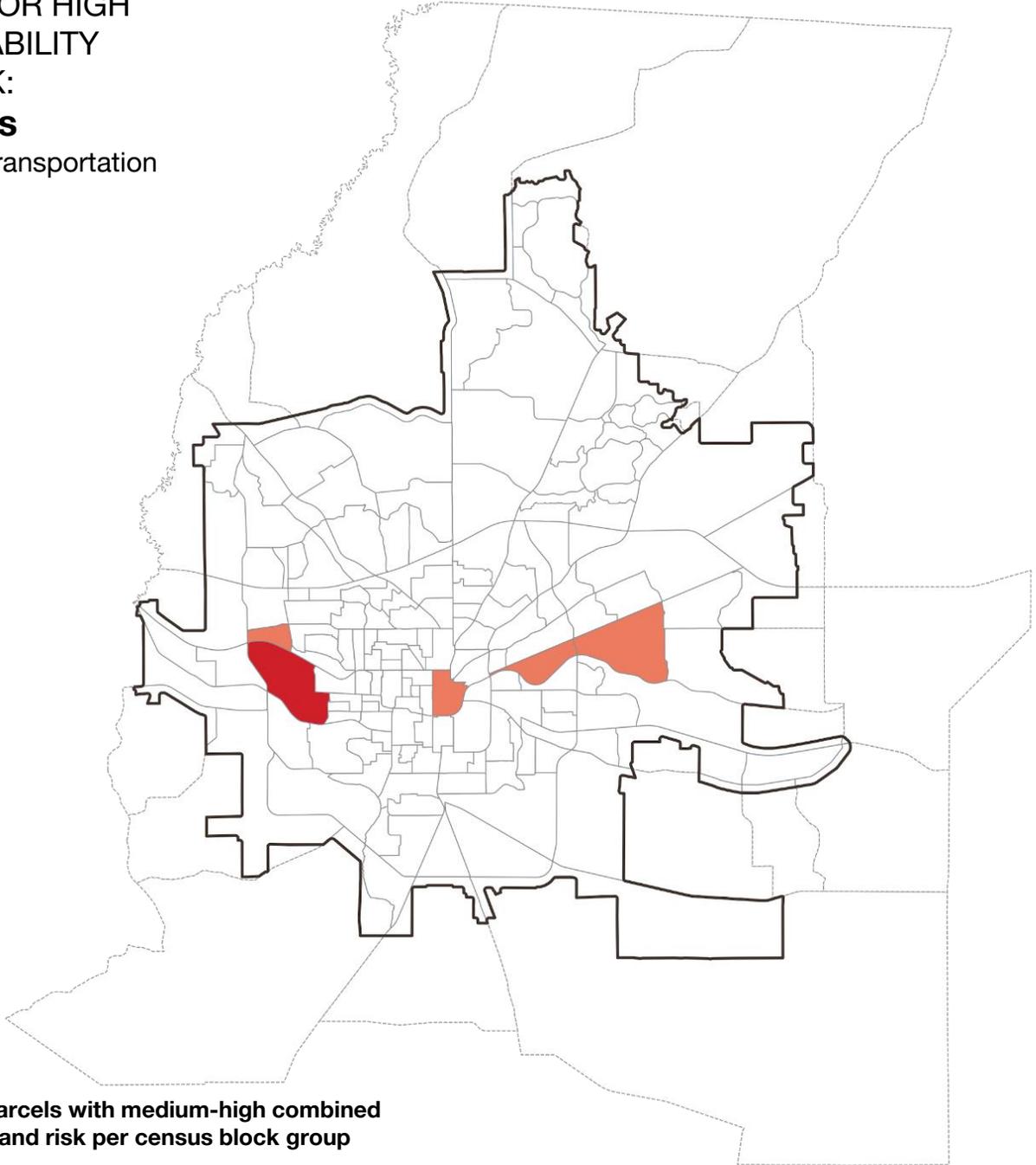
EXPOSED:

30 parcels exposed

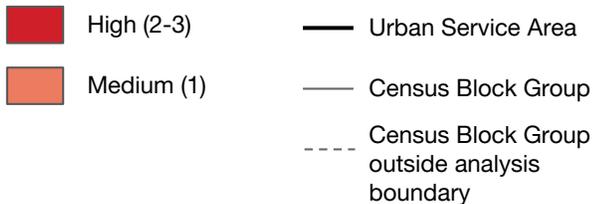
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

7 parcels

17.1% of Transportation
Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Energy and Utilities & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

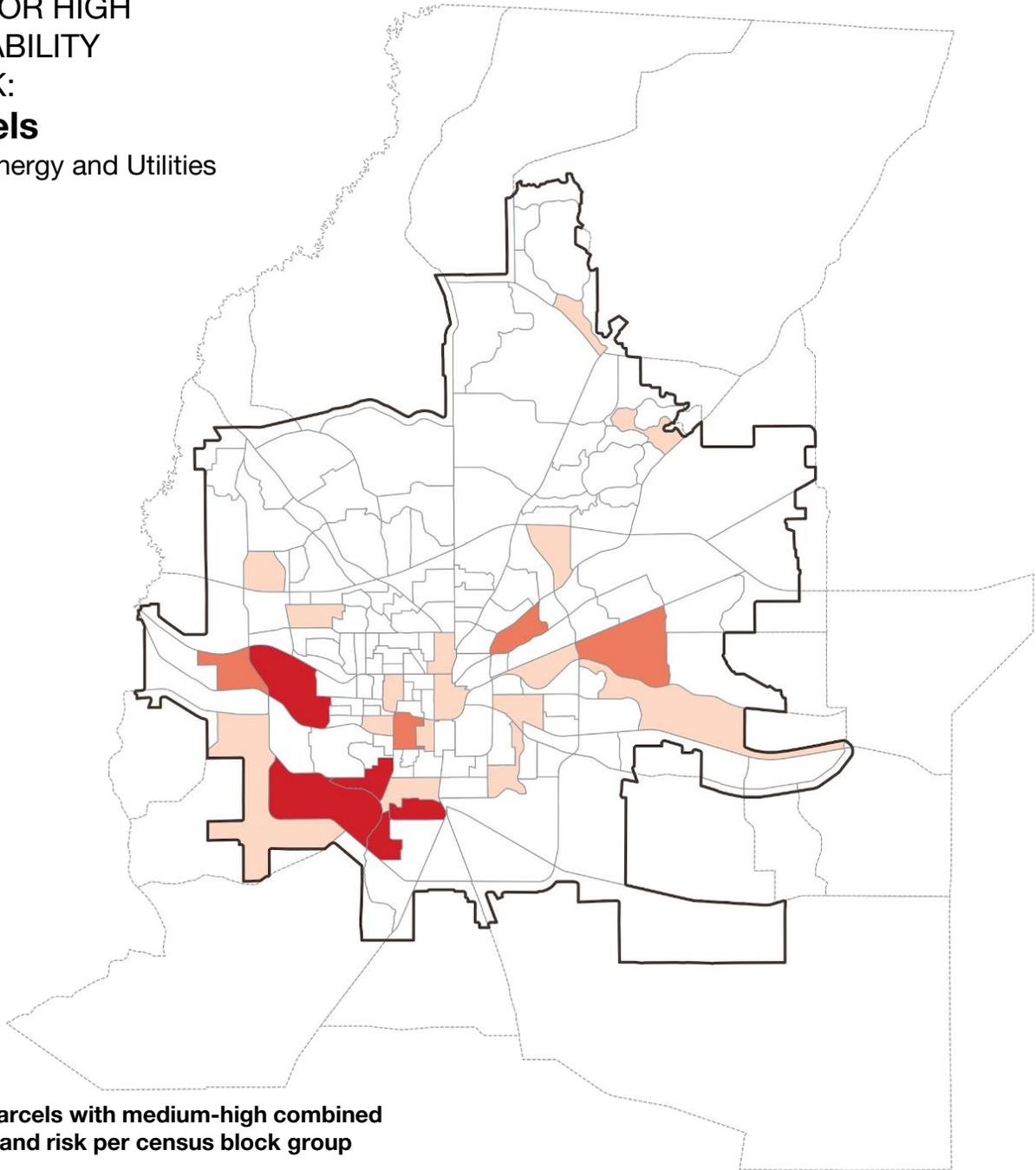
EXPOSED:

154 parcels exposed

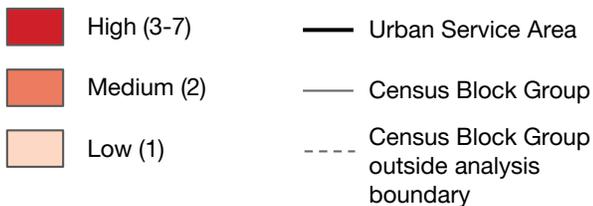
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

46 parcels

13.7% of Energy and Utilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Emergency Facilities & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

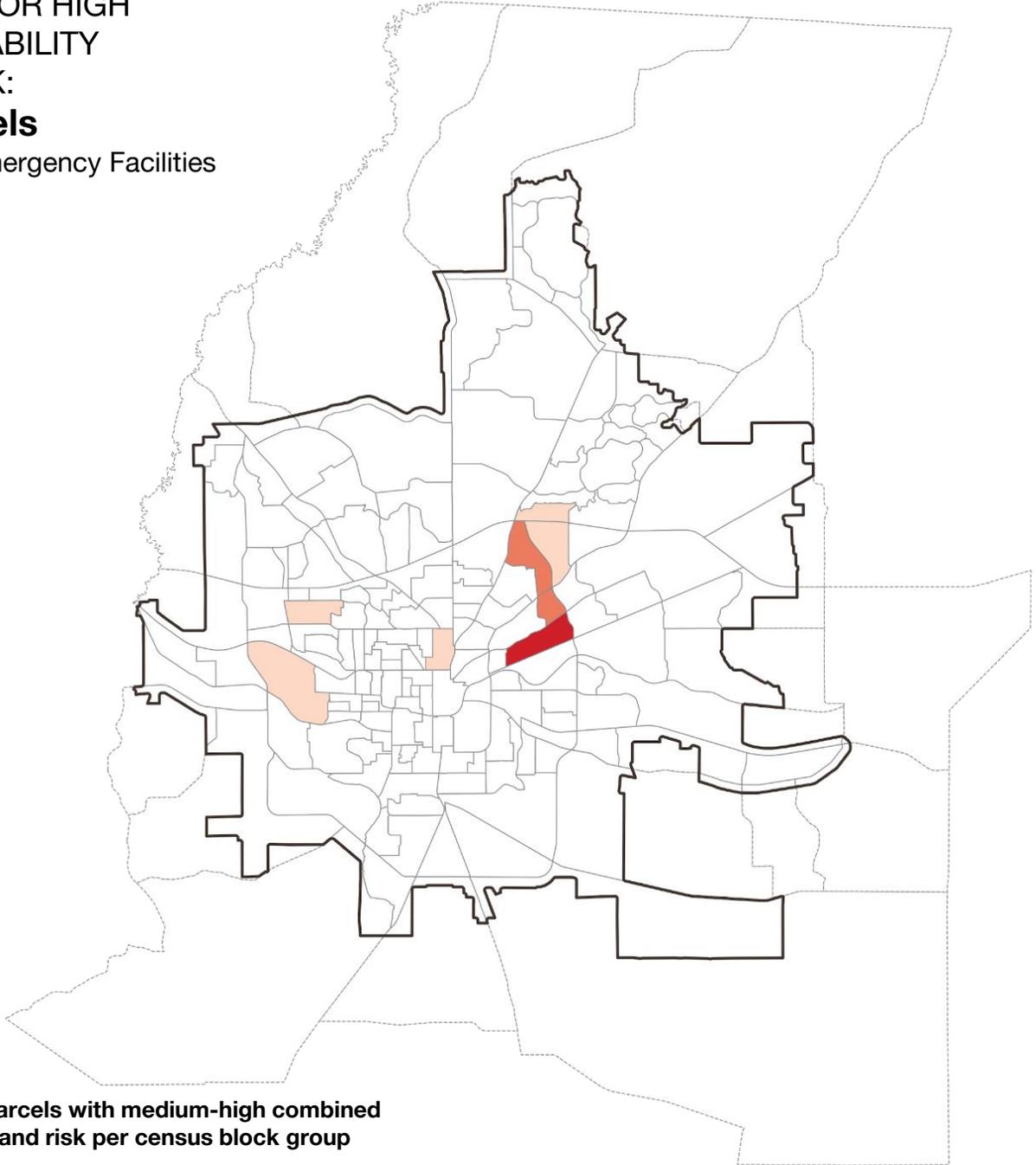
EXPOSED:

31 parcels exposed

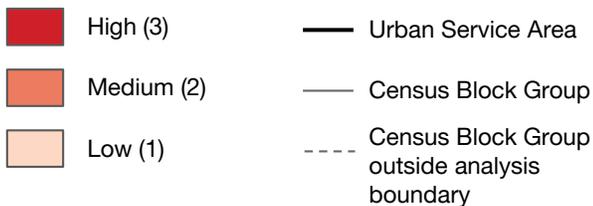
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

12 parcels

4.3% of Emergency Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Natural Areas, Parks, and Greenways & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

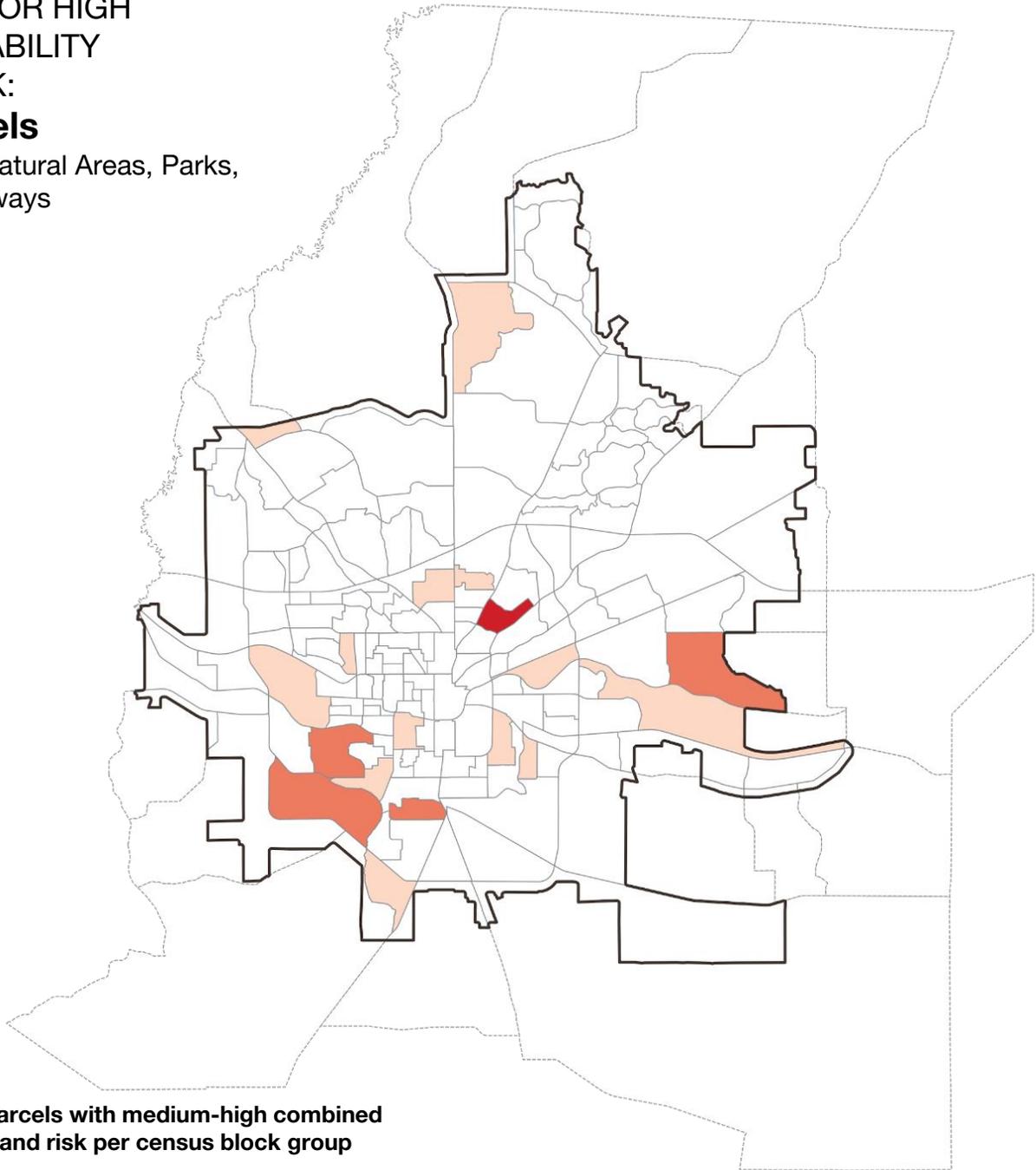
EXPOSED:

84 parcels exposed

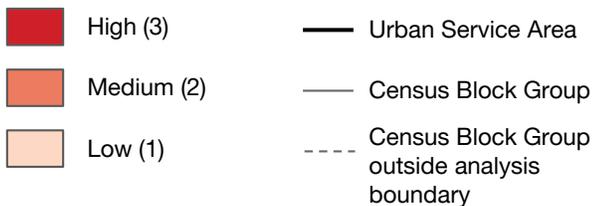
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

24 parcels

15.7% of Natural Areas, Parks, and Greenways



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Food Infrastructure & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

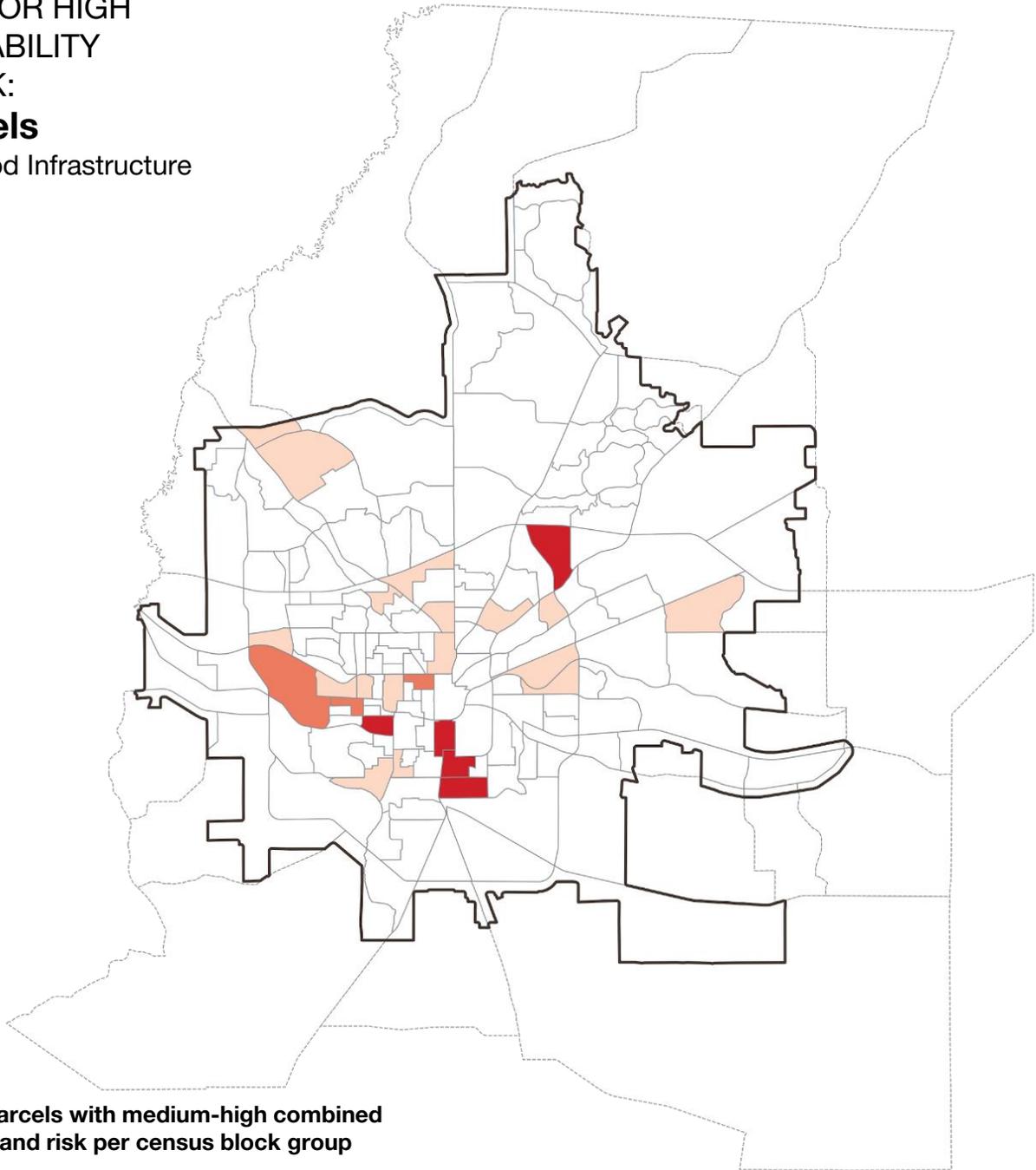
EXPOSED:

75 parcels exposed

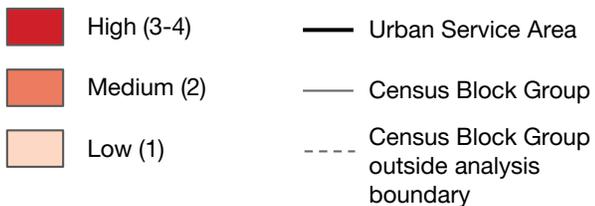
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

39 parcels

10% of Food Infrastructure



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Government-Owned Property & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

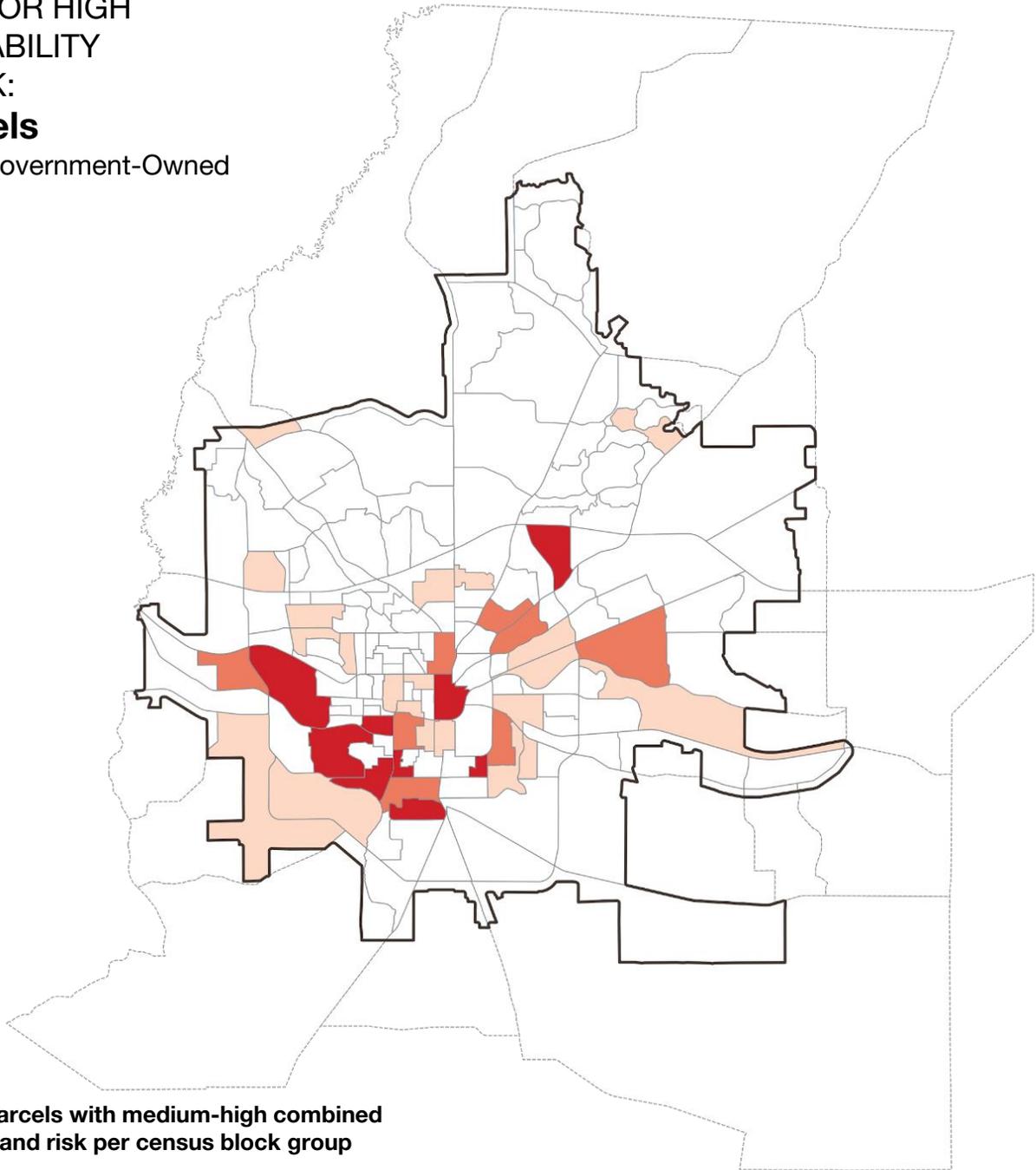
EXPOSED:

196 parcels exposed

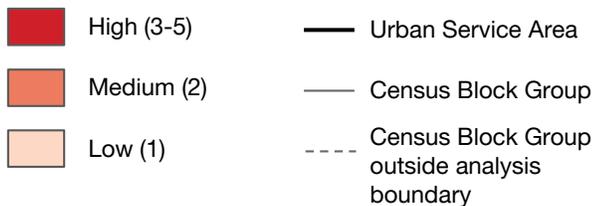
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

71 parcels

13.4% of Government-Owned
Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Educational Property & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

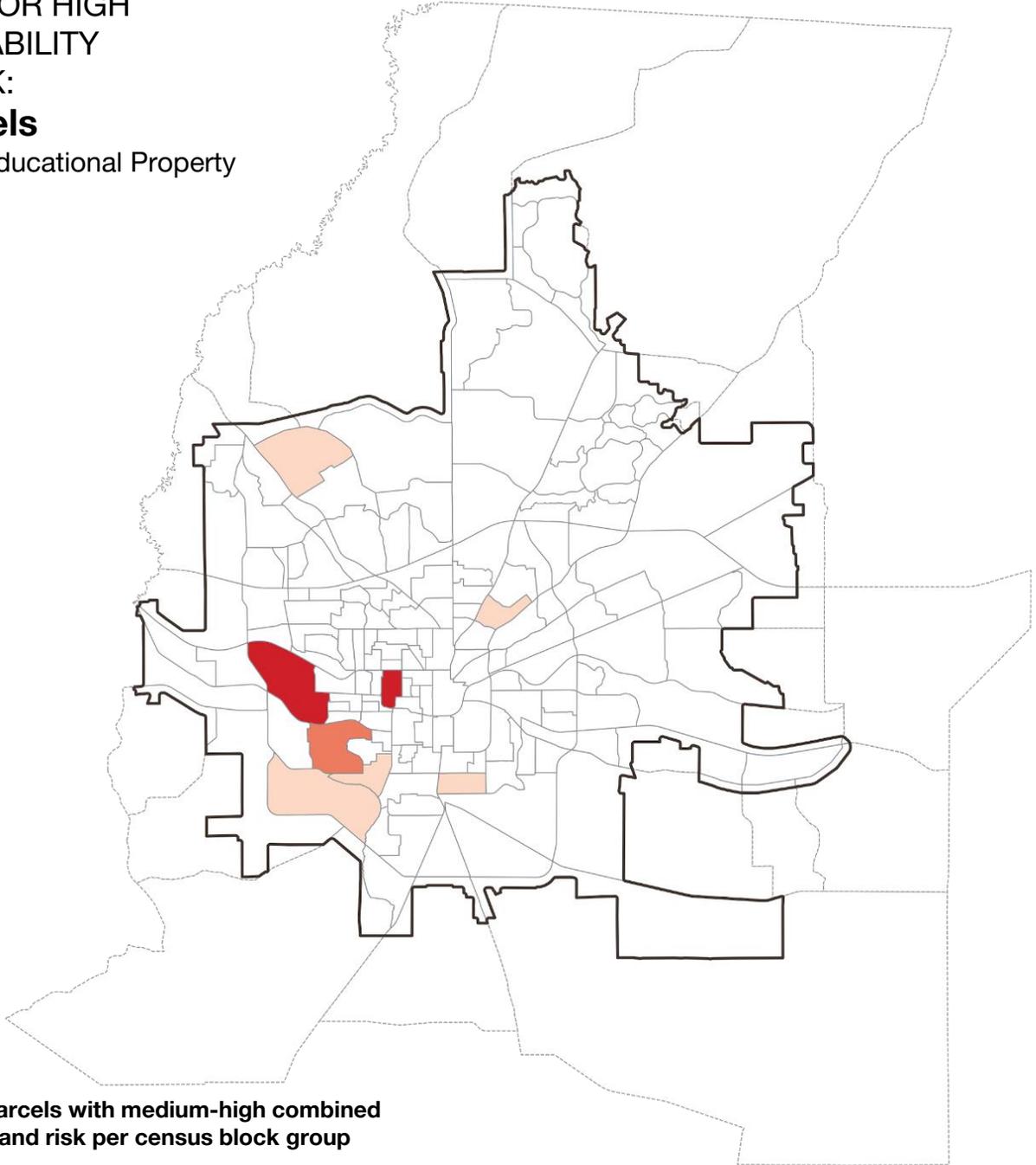
EXPOSED:

41 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

14 parcels

11.3% of Educational Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | |
|--|--|
|  High (3-4) |  Urban Service Area |
|  Medium (2) |  Census Block Group |
|  Low (1) |  Census Block Group outside analysis boundary |

Cultural and Human Service Property & Flooding

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

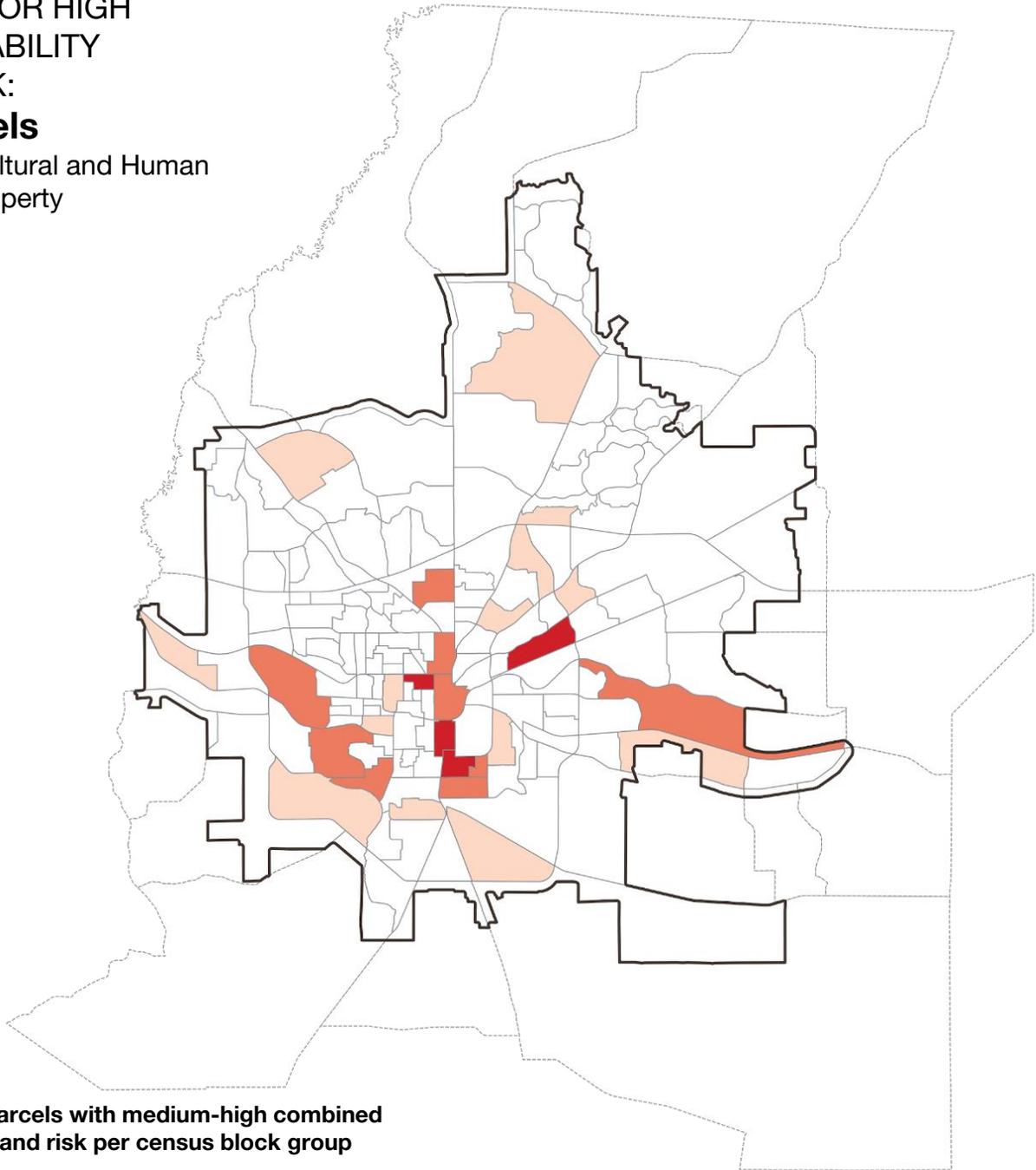
EXPOSED:

121 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

48 parcels

7.2% of Cultural and Human
Service Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--|
|  | High (3-5) |  | Urban Service Area |
|  | Medium (2) |  | Census Block Group |
|  | Low (1) |  | Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary |

Commercial and Industrial Property & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

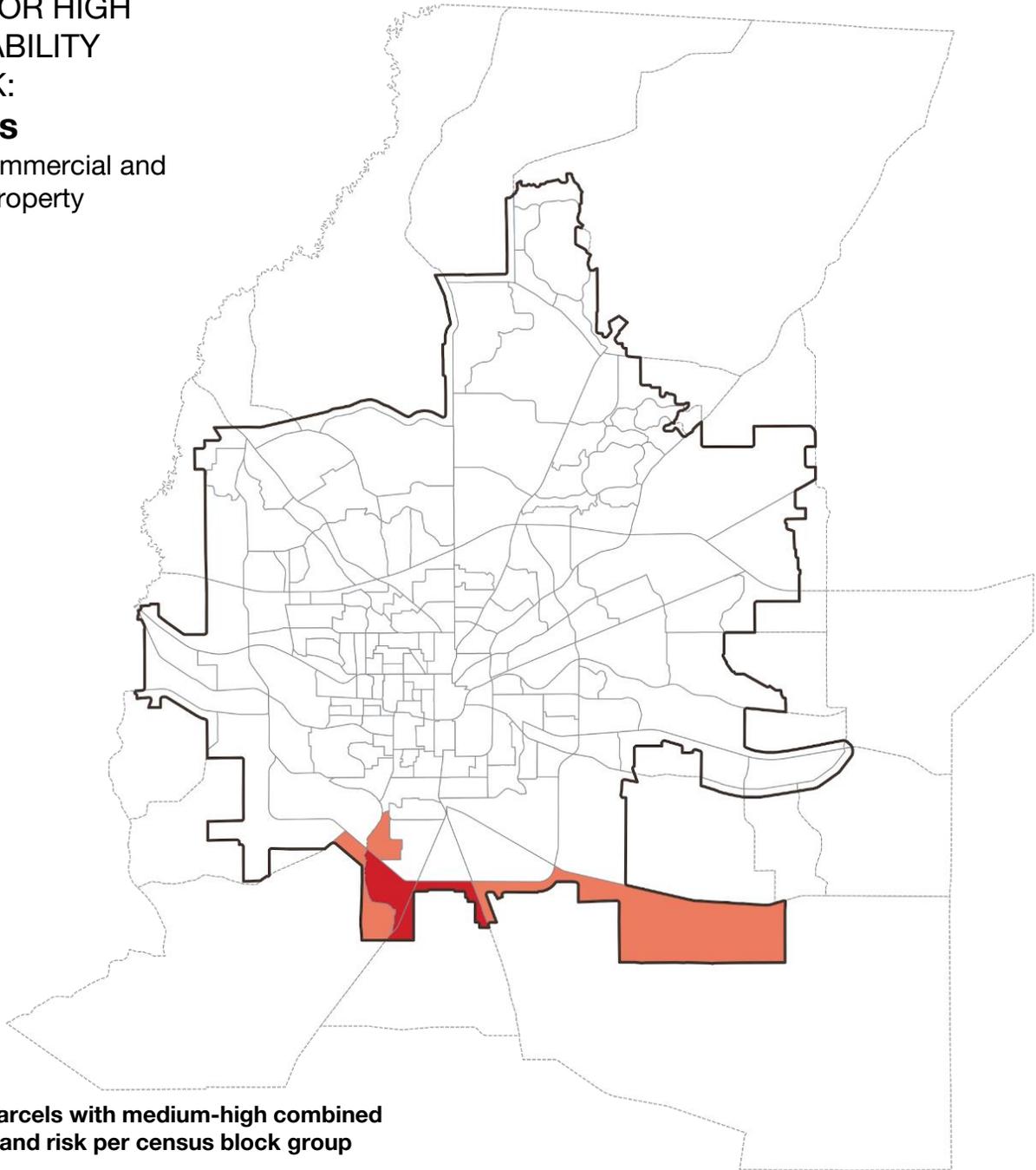
EXPOSED:

17 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

7 parcels

0.2% of Commercial and
Industrial Property



**Number of parcels with medium-high combined
vulnerability and risk per census block group**

- High (2)
- Medium (1)
- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary

Residential Property & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

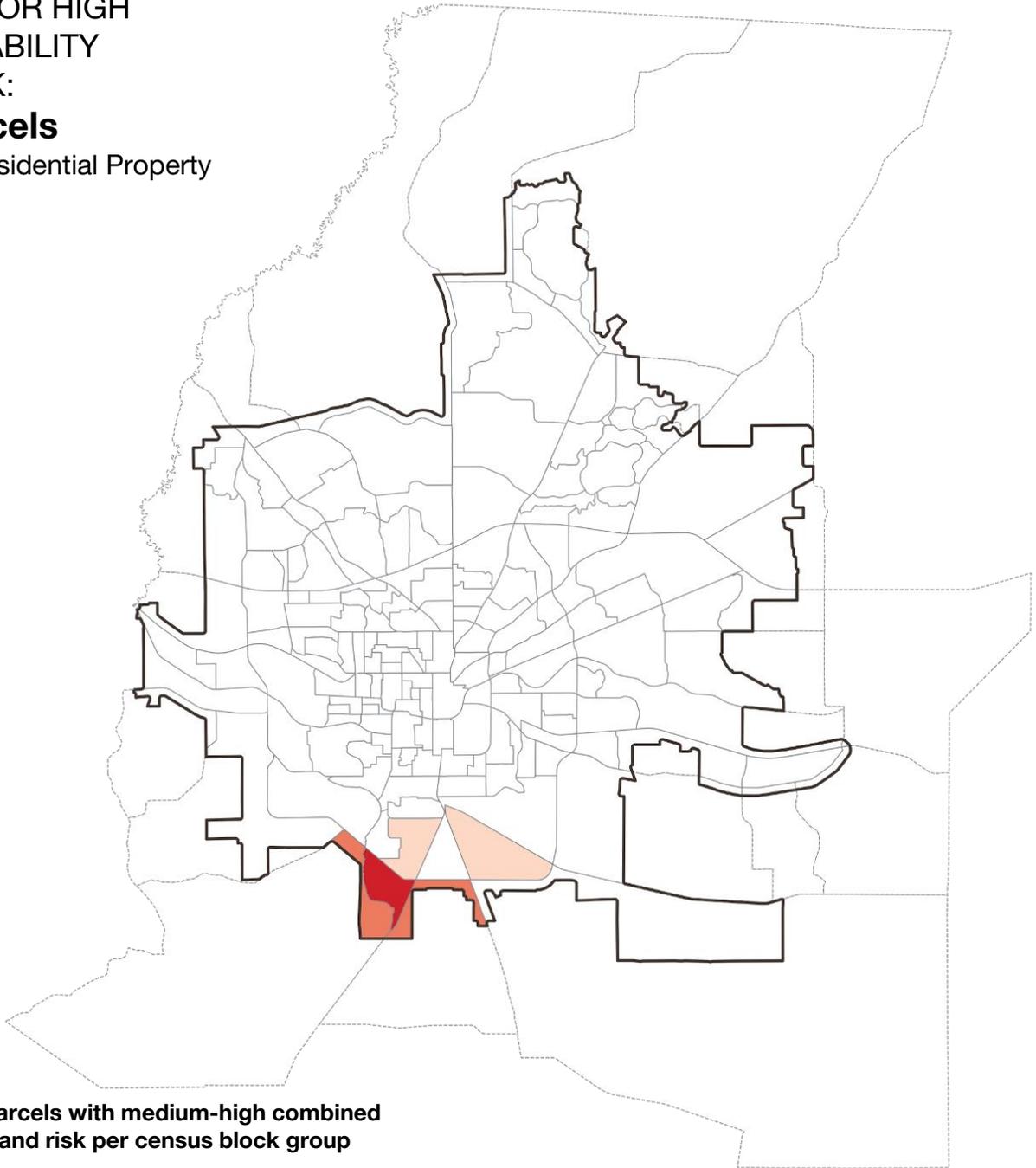
EXPOSED:

184 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

123 parcels

0.2% of Residential Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | |
|---|--|
|  High (37-67) |  Urban Service Area |
|  Medium (9-36) |  Census Block Group |
|  Low (1-8) |  Census Block Group outside analysis boundary |

Transportation Facilities & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

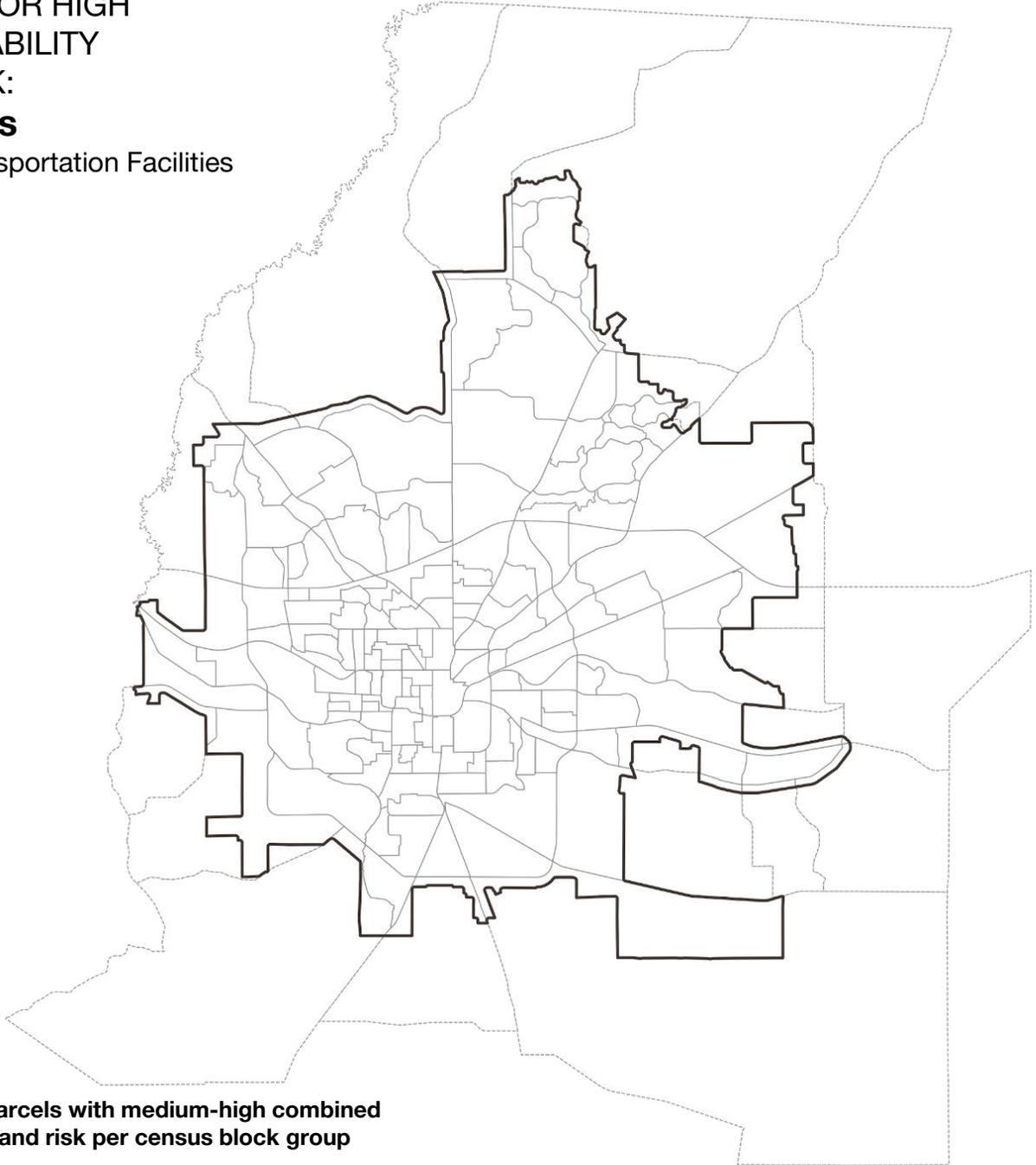
EXPOSED:

1 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Transportation Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- - - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Energy and Utilities & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

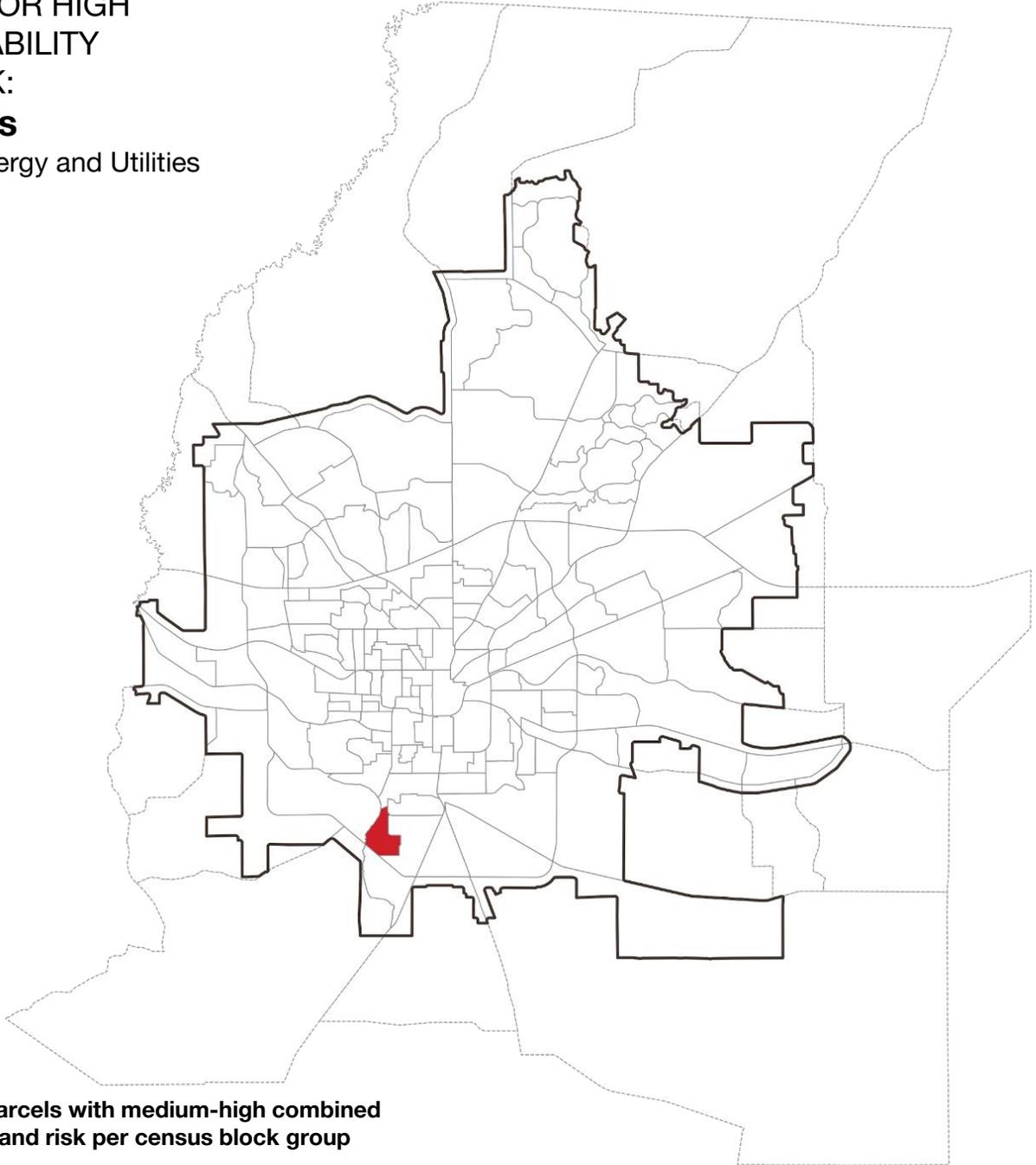
EXPOSED:

15 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

1 parcels

0.3% of Energy and Utilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



High (1)

— Urban Service Area

— Census Block Group

- - - Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary

Educational Property & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

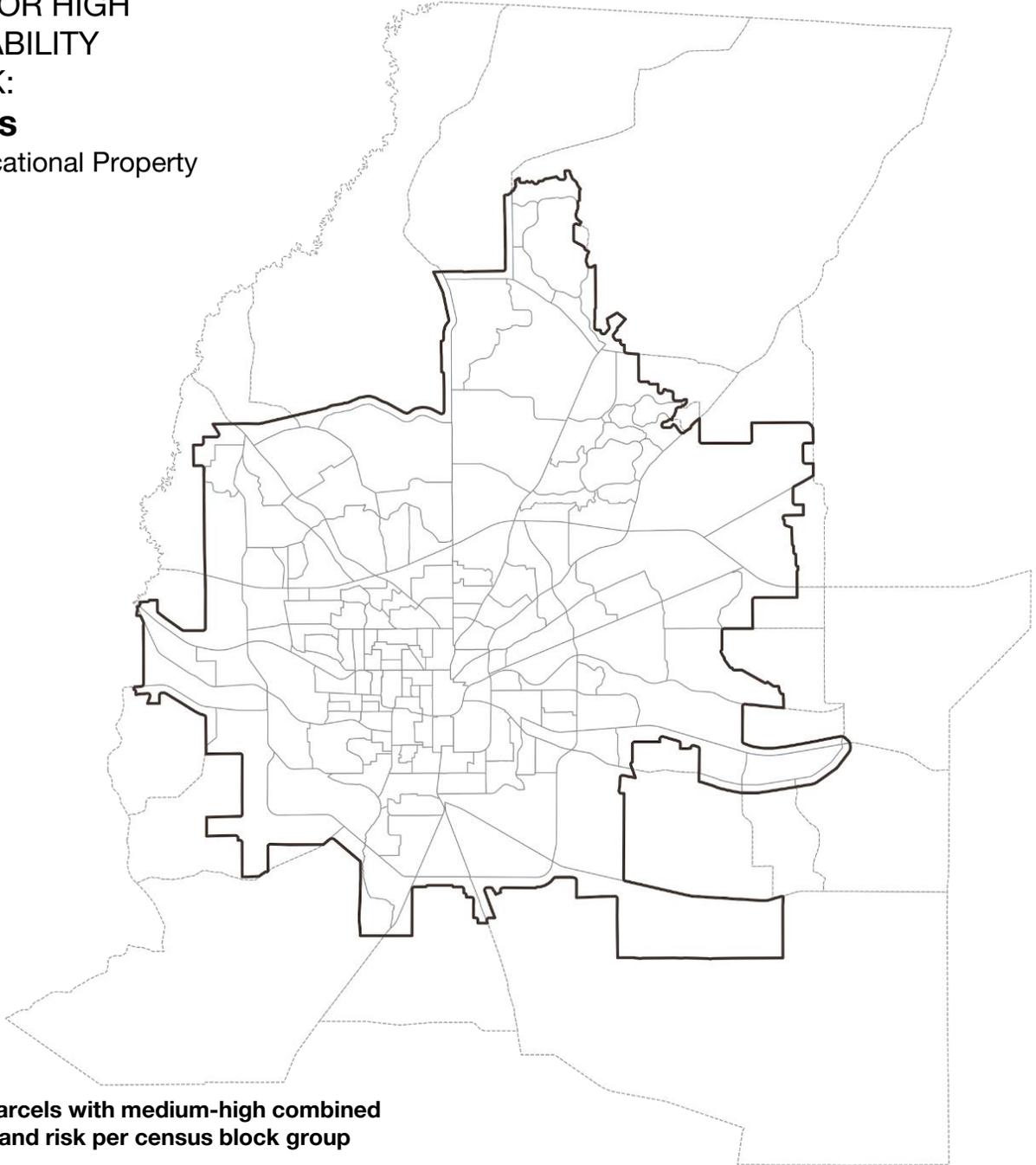
EXPOSED:

0 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Educational Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Cultural and Human Service Property & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

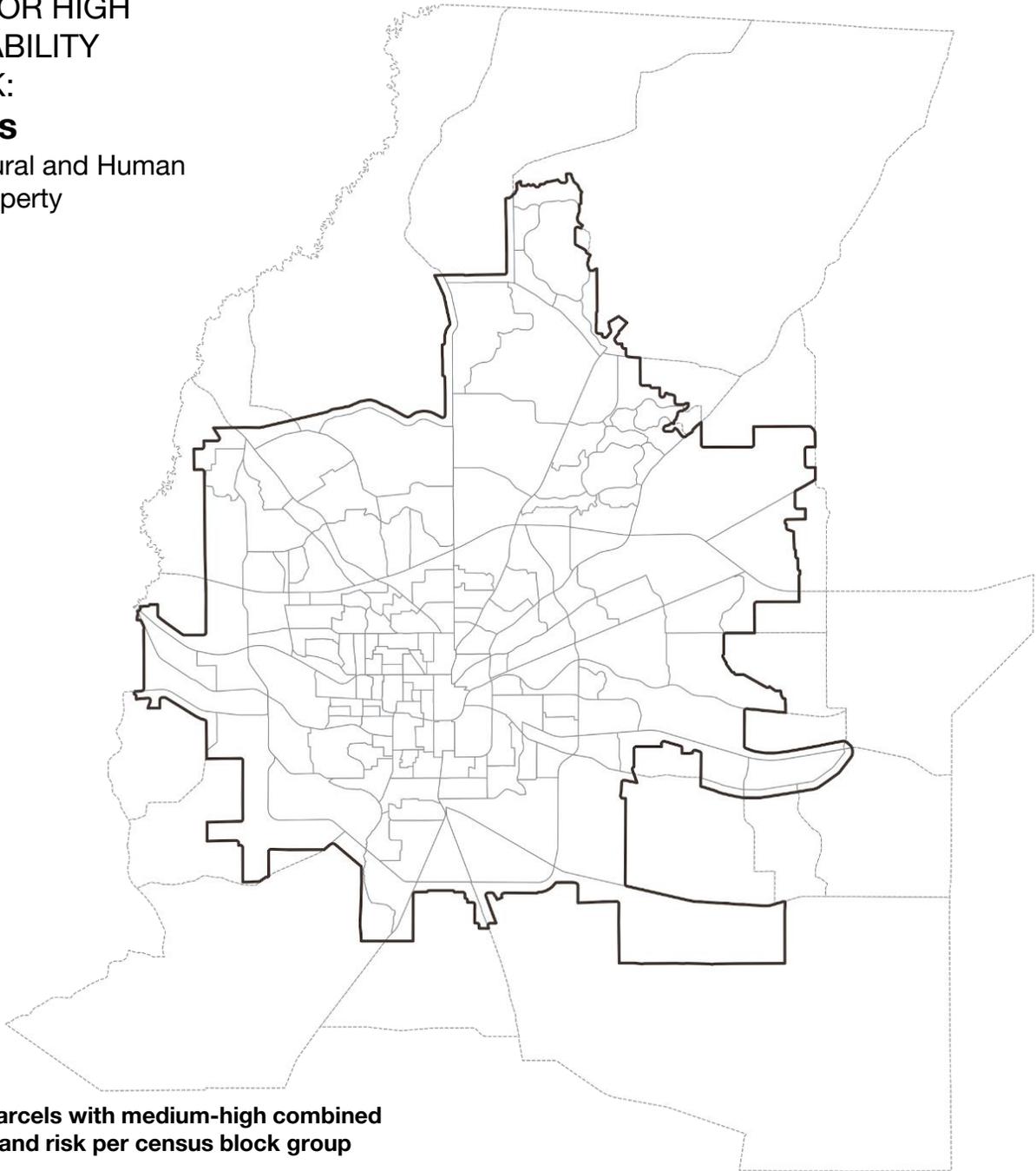
EXPOSED:

1 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Cultural and Human
Service Property



- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Emergency Facilities & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

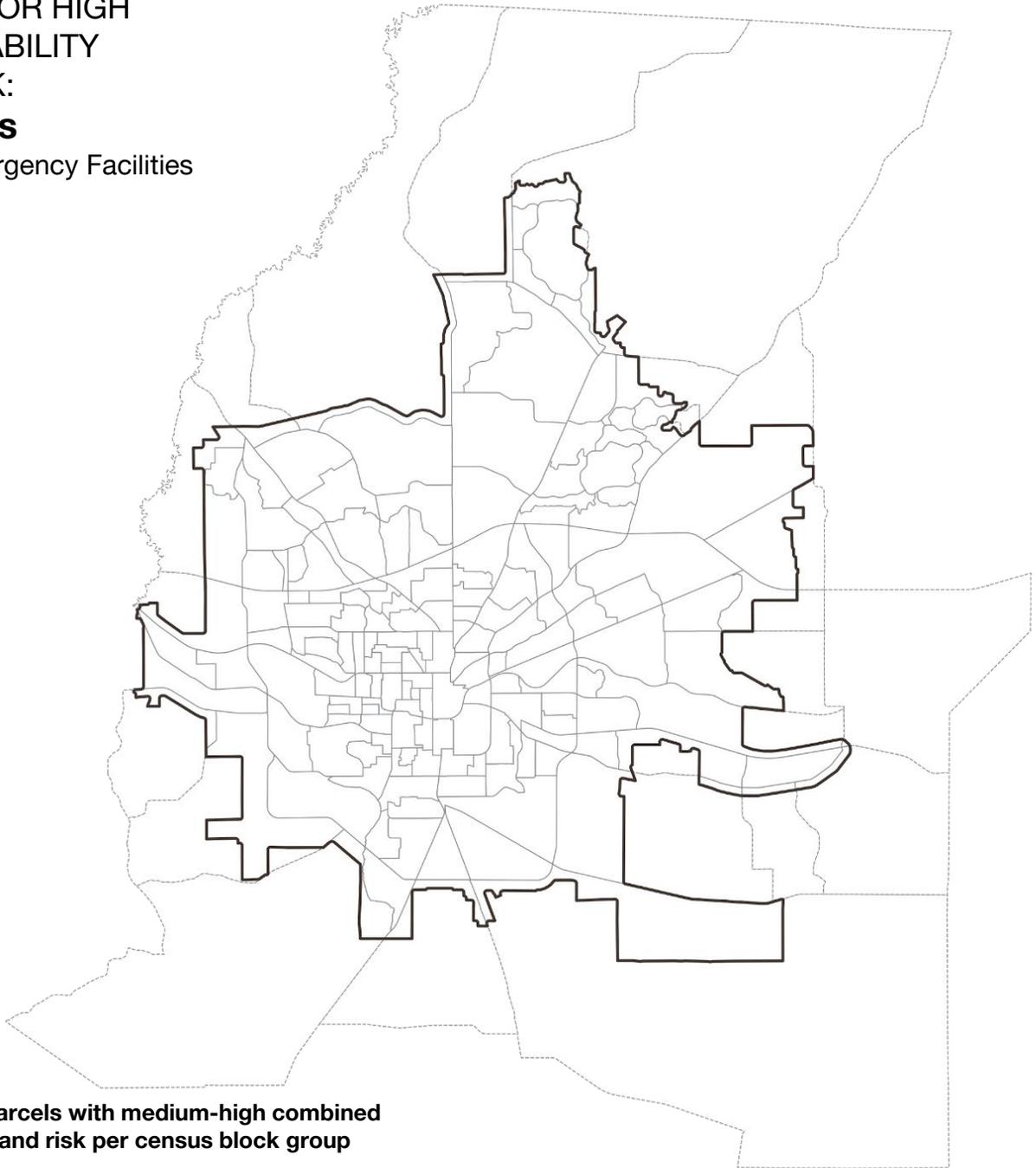
EXPOSED:

1 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Emergency Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Natural Areas & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

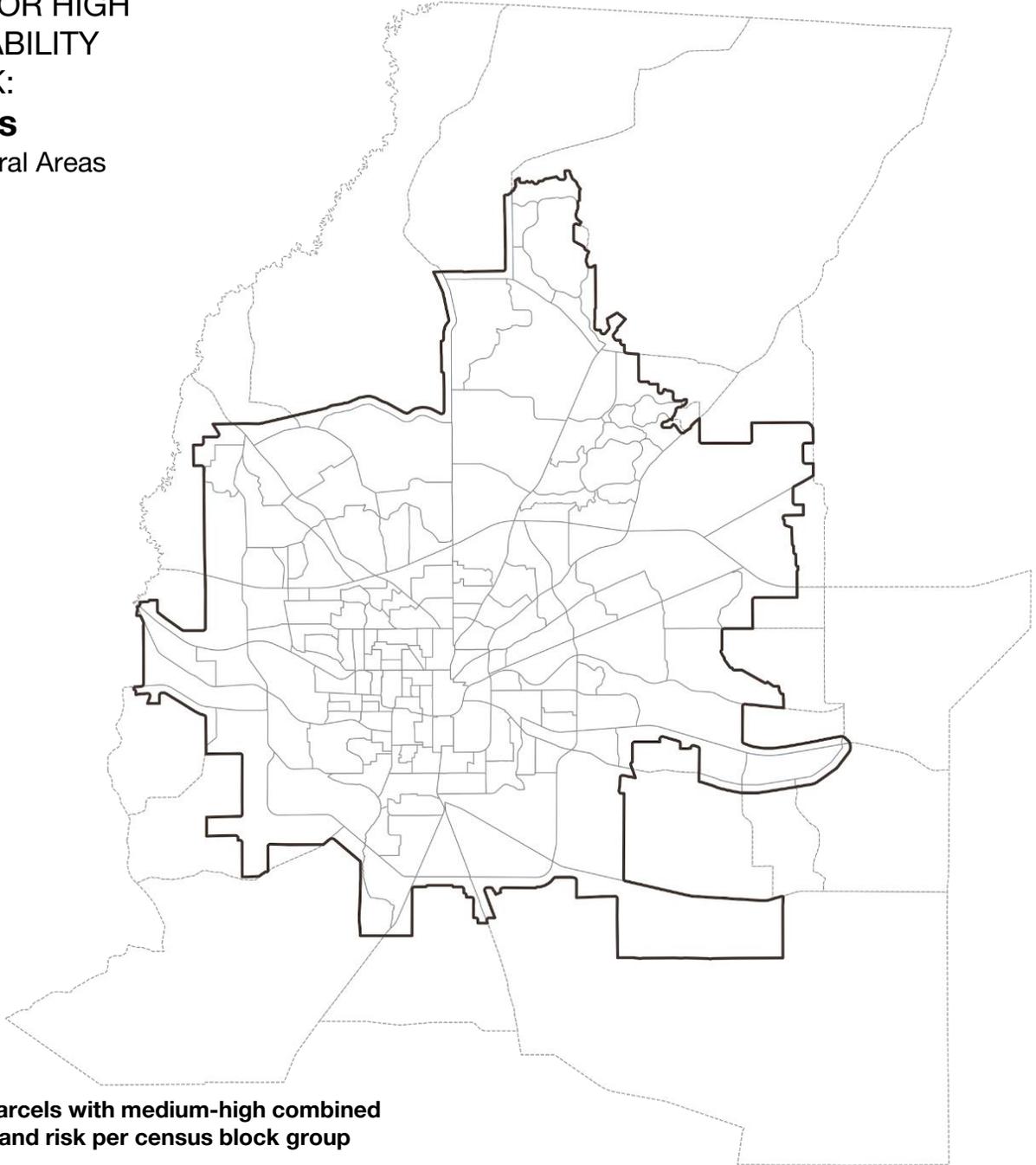
EXPOSED:

4 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Natural Areas



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Food Infrastructure & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

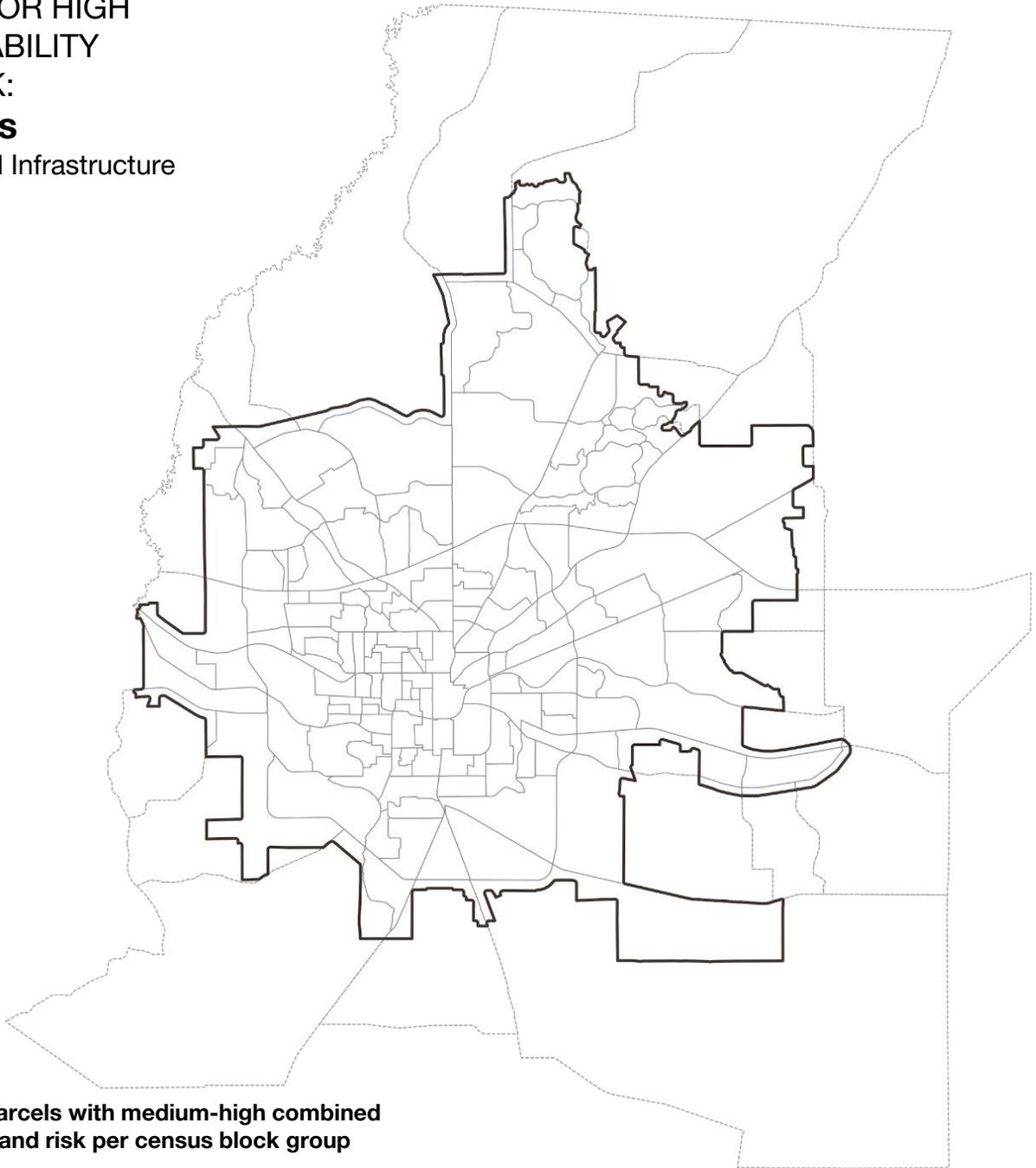
EXPOSED:

1 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

0 parcels

0% of Food Infrastructure



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Government-Owned Property & Storm Surge

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

EXPOSED:

11 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

1 parcels

0.2% of Government-Owned
Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- High (1)
- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Commercial and Industrial Property & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

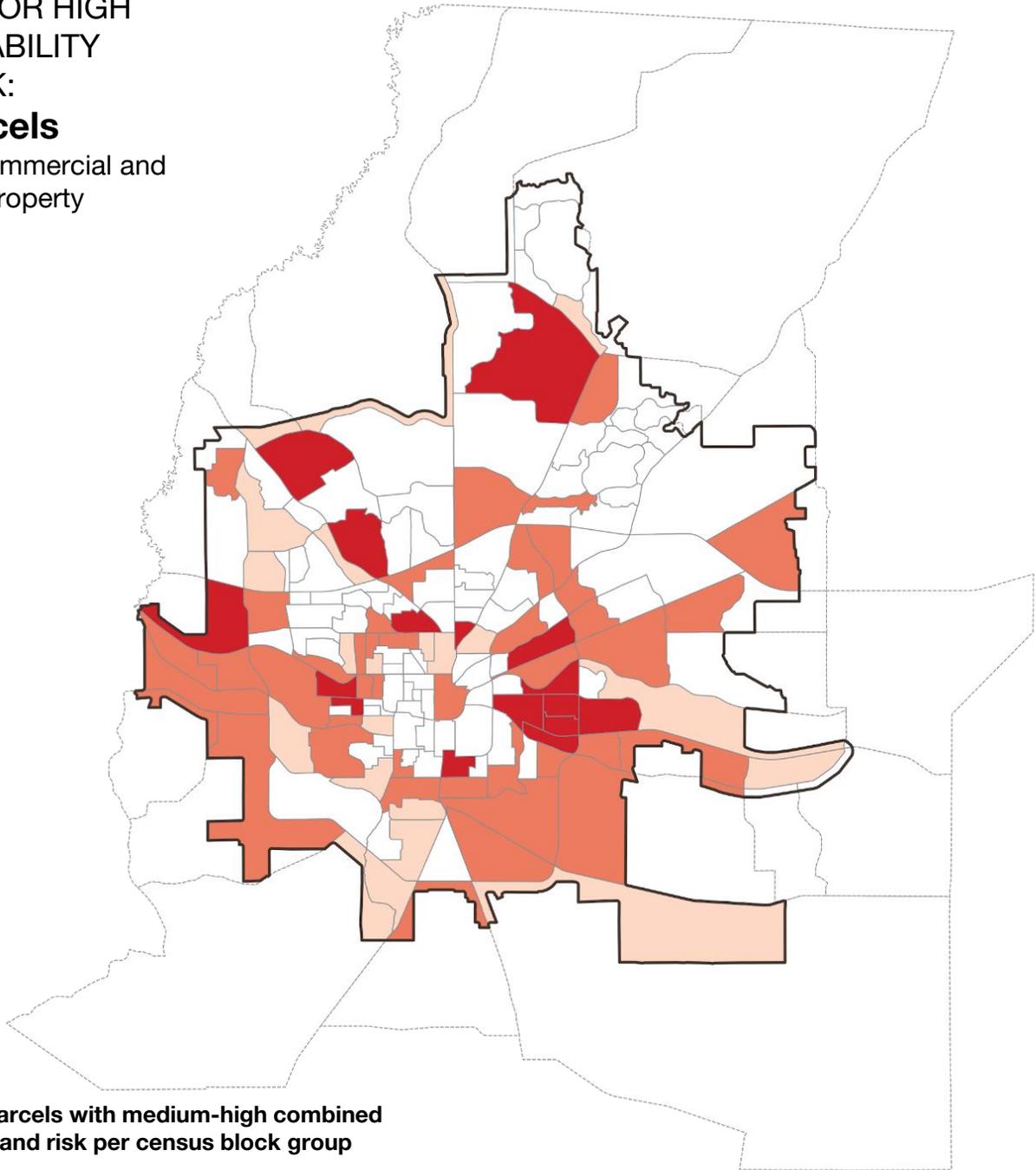
EXPOSED:

3176 parcels exposed

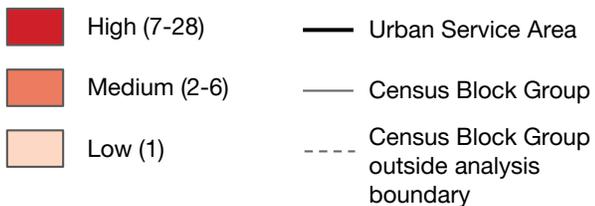
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

389 parcels

9.1% of Commercial and
Industrial Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Residential Property & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

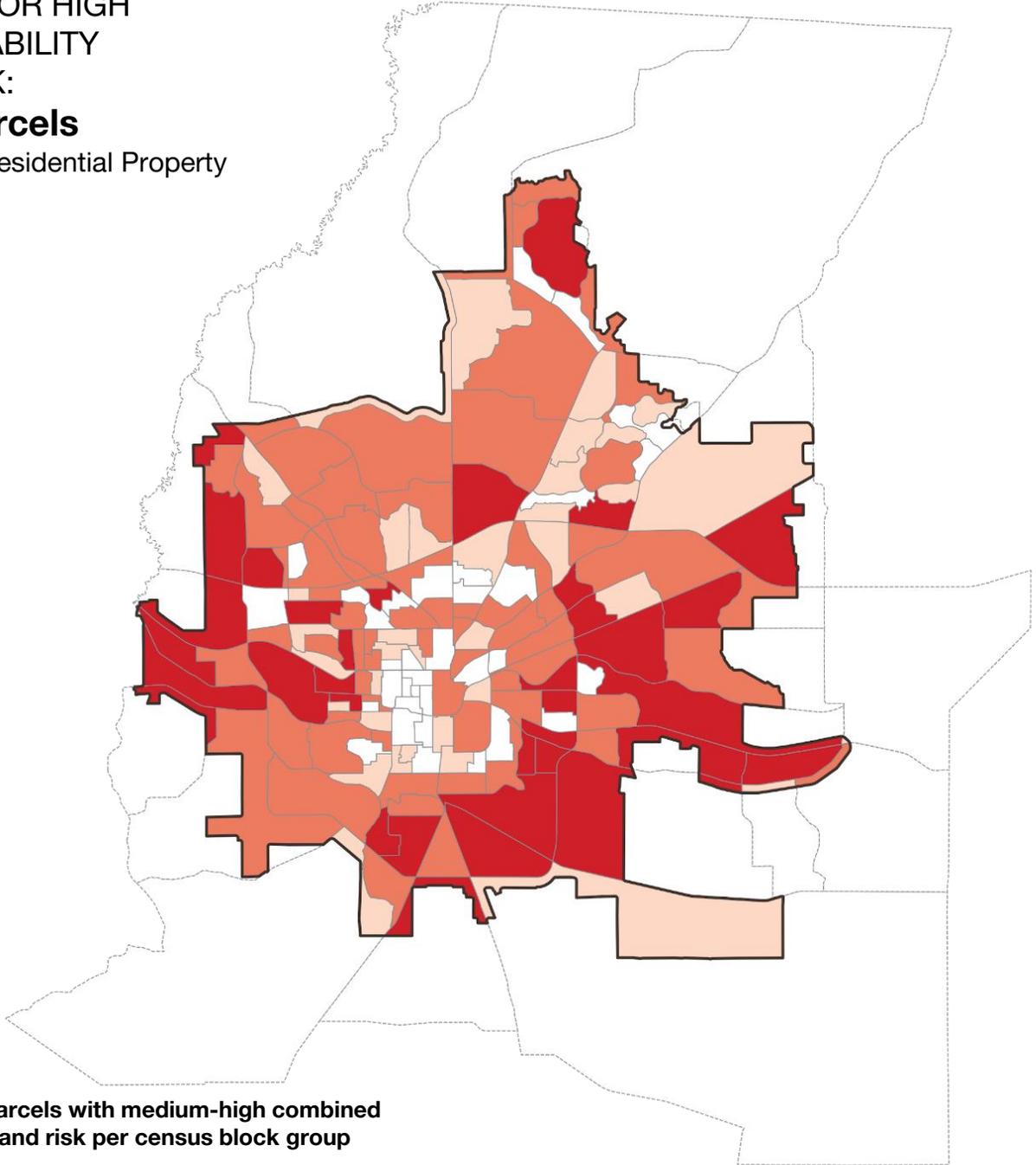
EXPOSED:

66175 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

7777 parcels

10.9% of Residential Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
|  | High (70-362) |  | Urban Service Area |
|  | Medium (13-69) |  | Census Block Group |
|  | Low (1-12) |  | Census Block Group outside analysis boundary |

Transportation Facilities & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

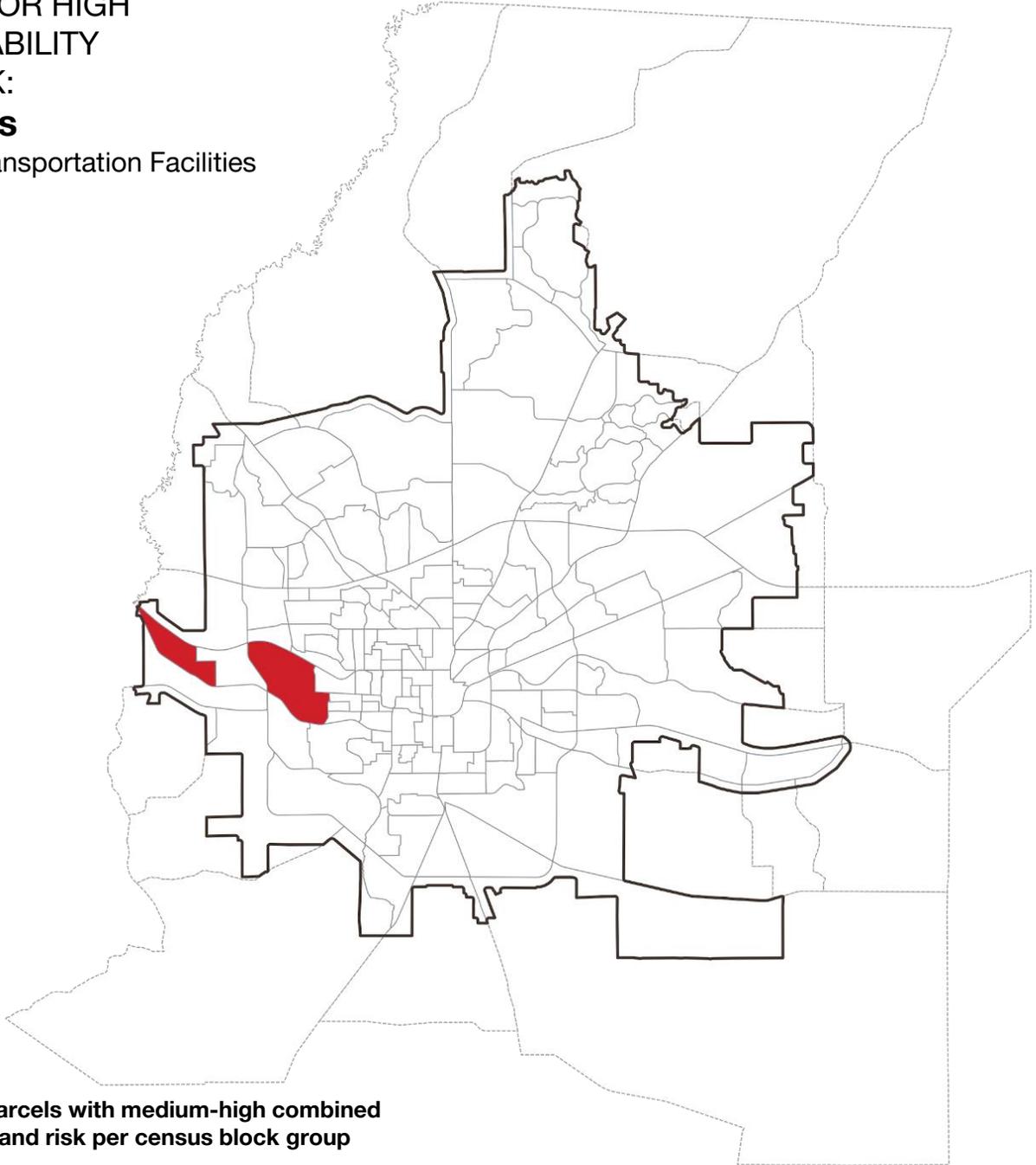
EXPOSED:

36 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

2 parcels

4.9% of Transportation Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- High (1)
- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Energy and Utilities & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

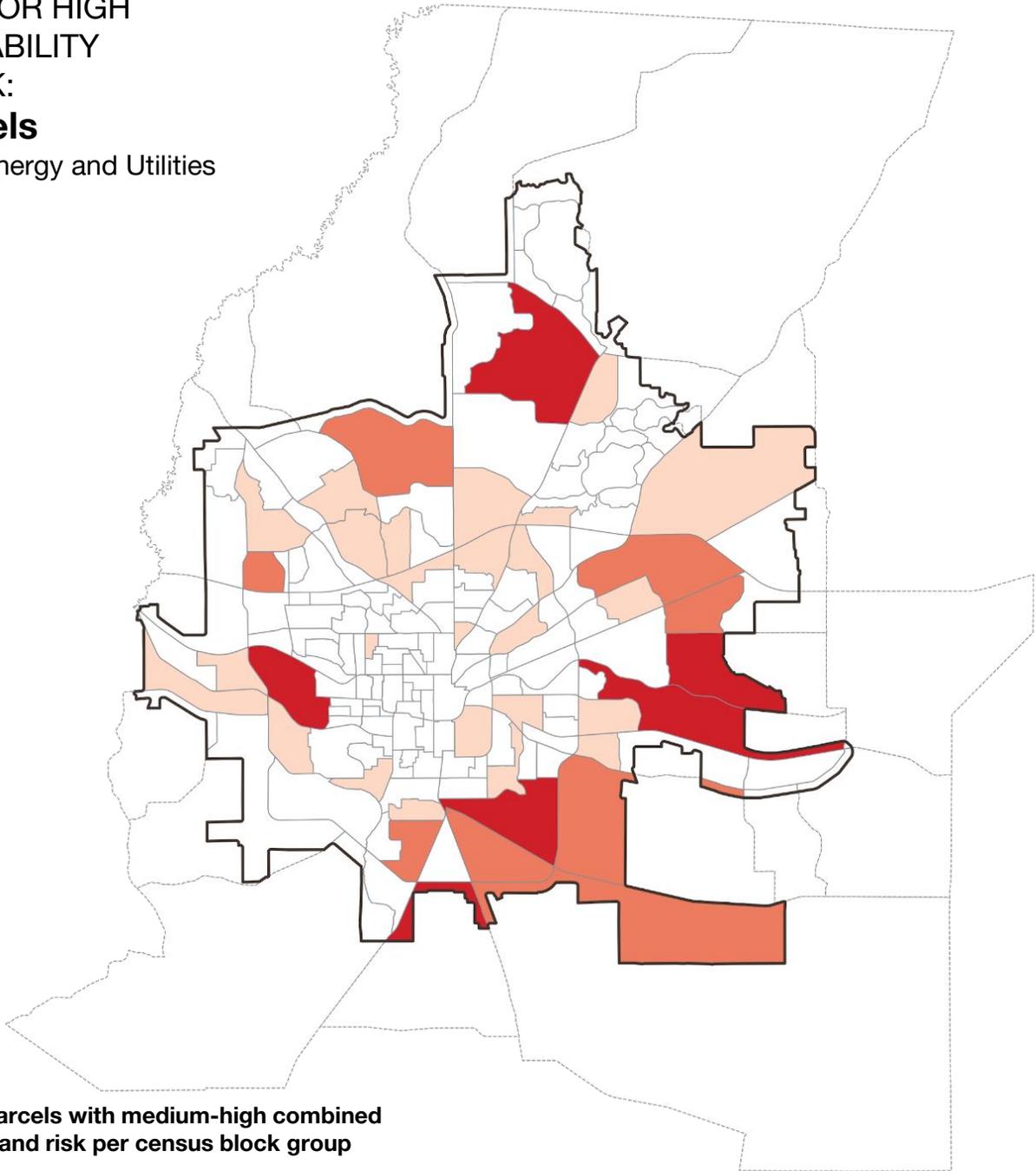
EXPOSED:

308 parcels exposed

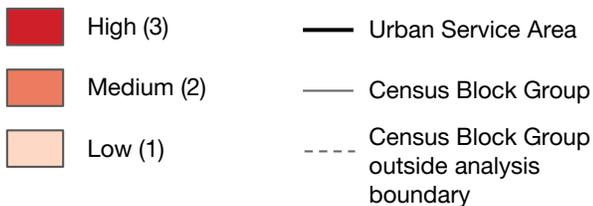
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

59 parcels

17.6% of Energy and Utilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Emergency Facilities & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

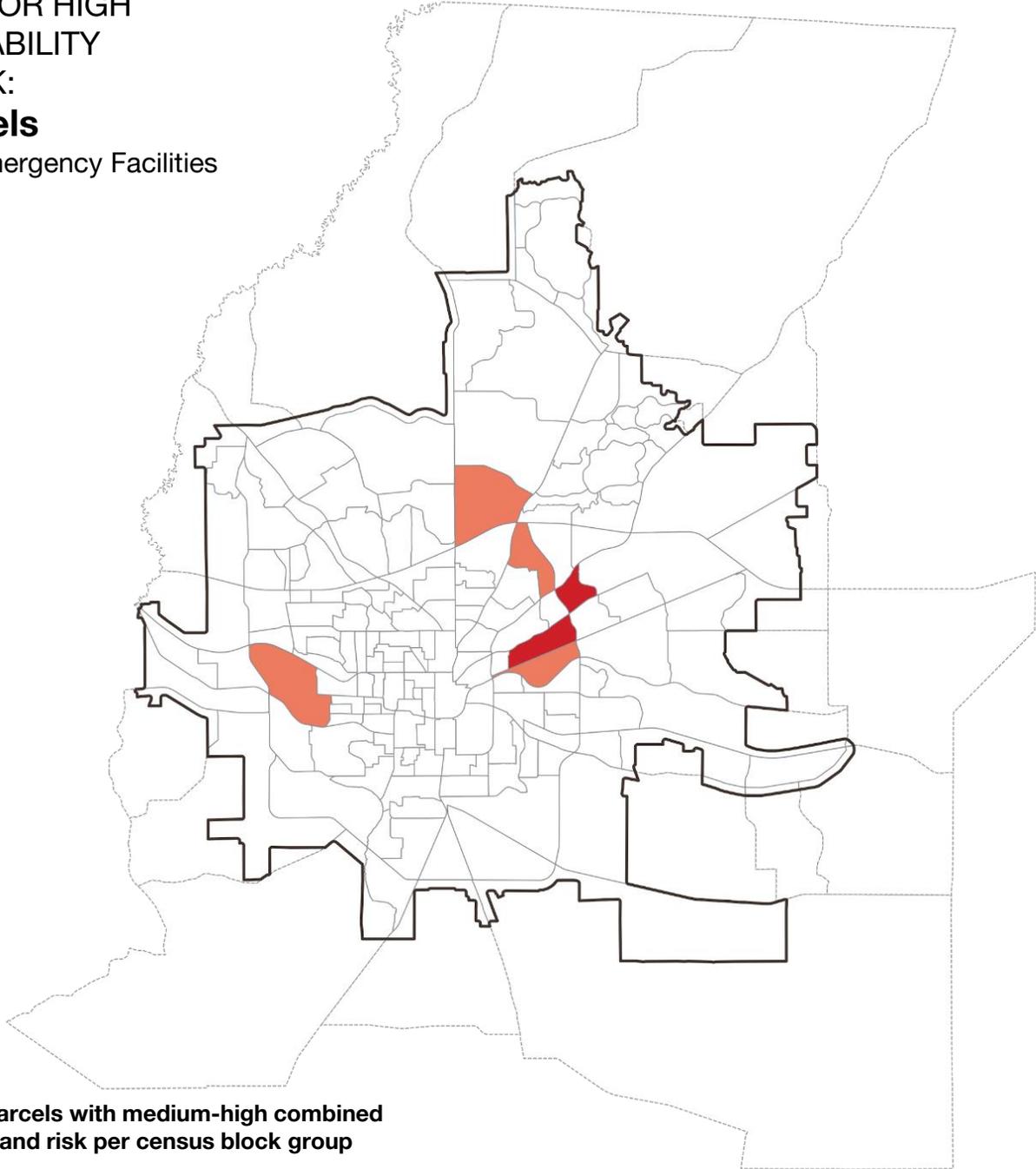
EXPOSED:

218 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

18 parcels

6.4% of Emergency Facilities



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Natural Areas, Parks, and Greenways & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

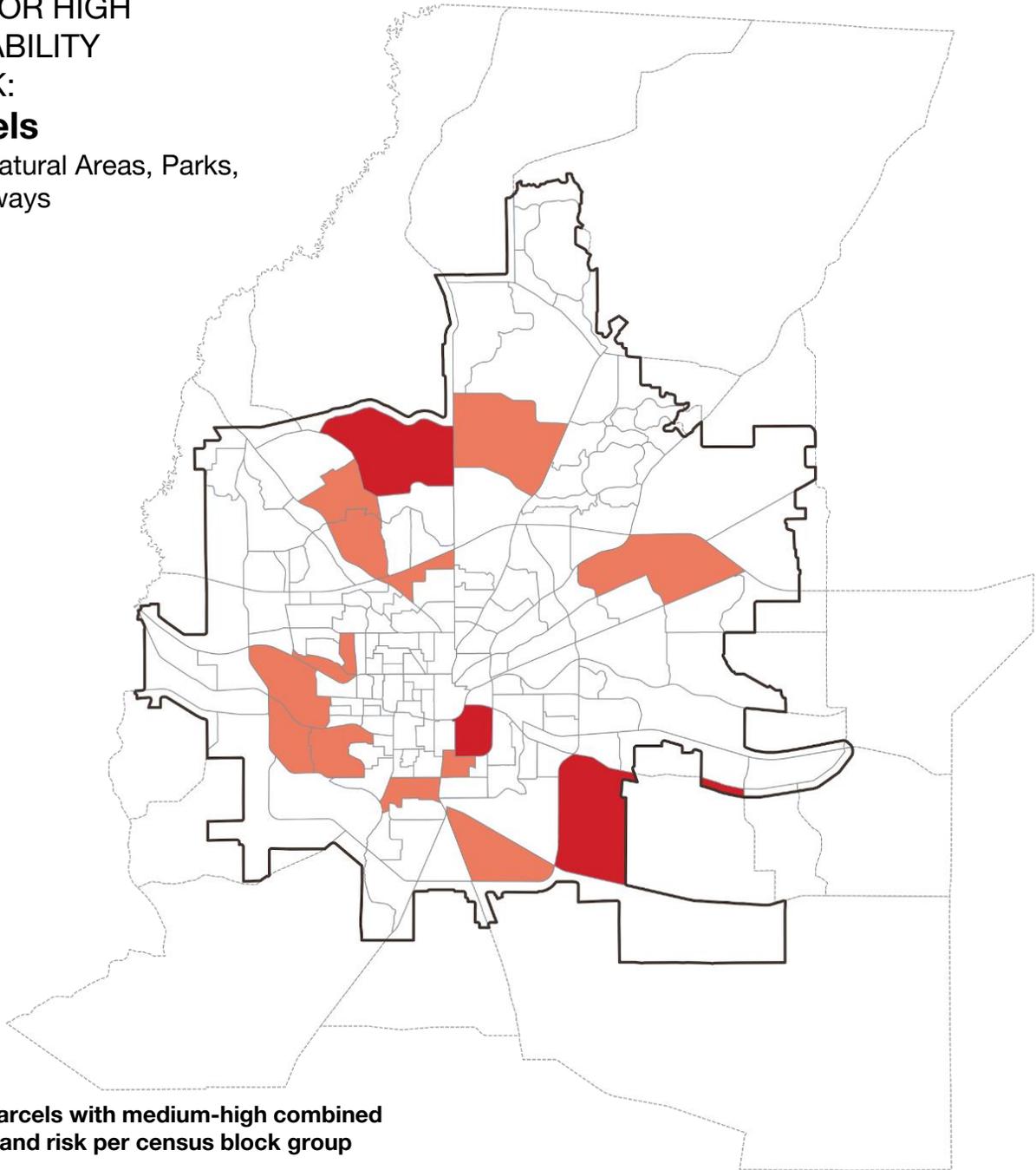
EXPOSED:

136 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

19 parcels

12.4% of Natural Areas, Parks, and Greenways



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- High (2)
- Medium (1)
- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Food Infrastructure & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

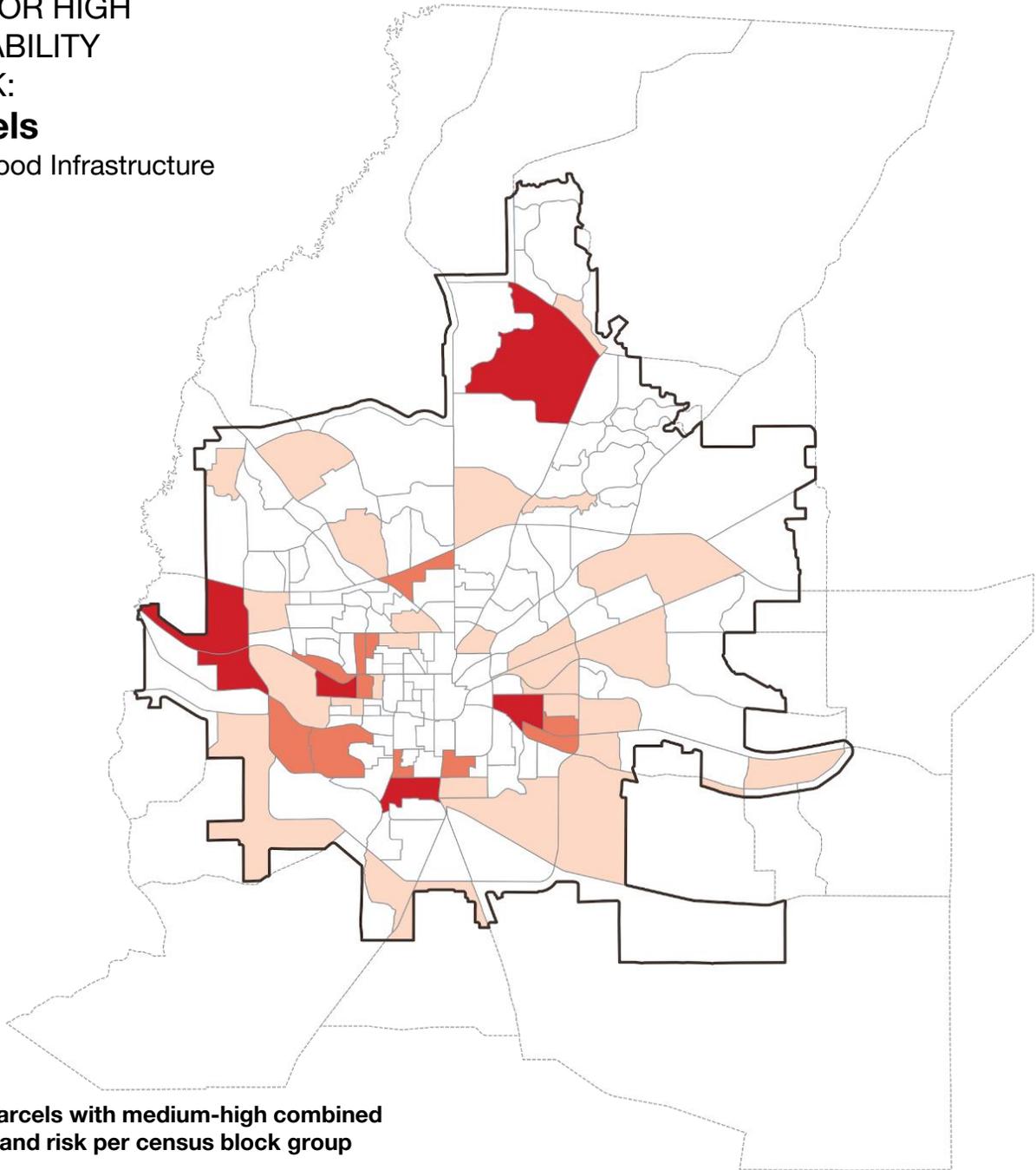
EXPOSED:

294 parcels exposed

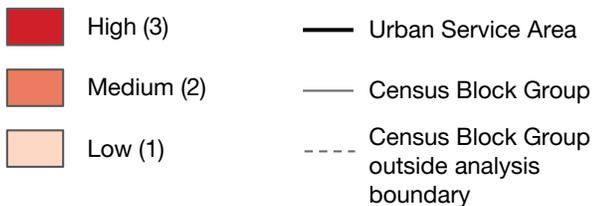
MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

68 parcels

17.4% of Food Infrastructure



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



Government-Owned Property & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

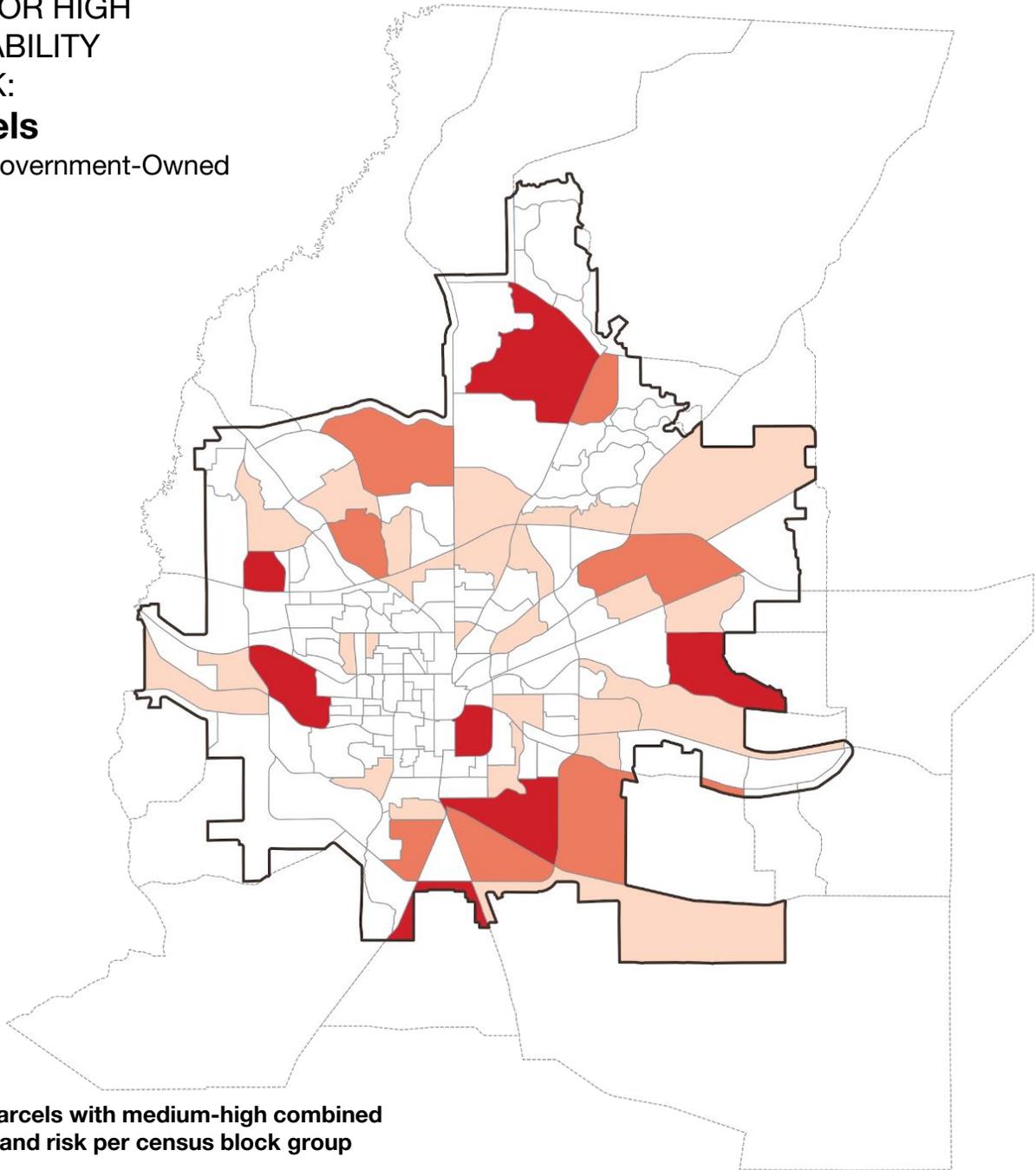
EXPOSED:

418 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

63 parcels

11.9% of Government-Owned
Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--|
|  | High (3-4) |  | Urban Service Area |
|  | Medium (2) |  | Census Block Group |
|  | Low (1) |  | Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary |

Educational Property & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

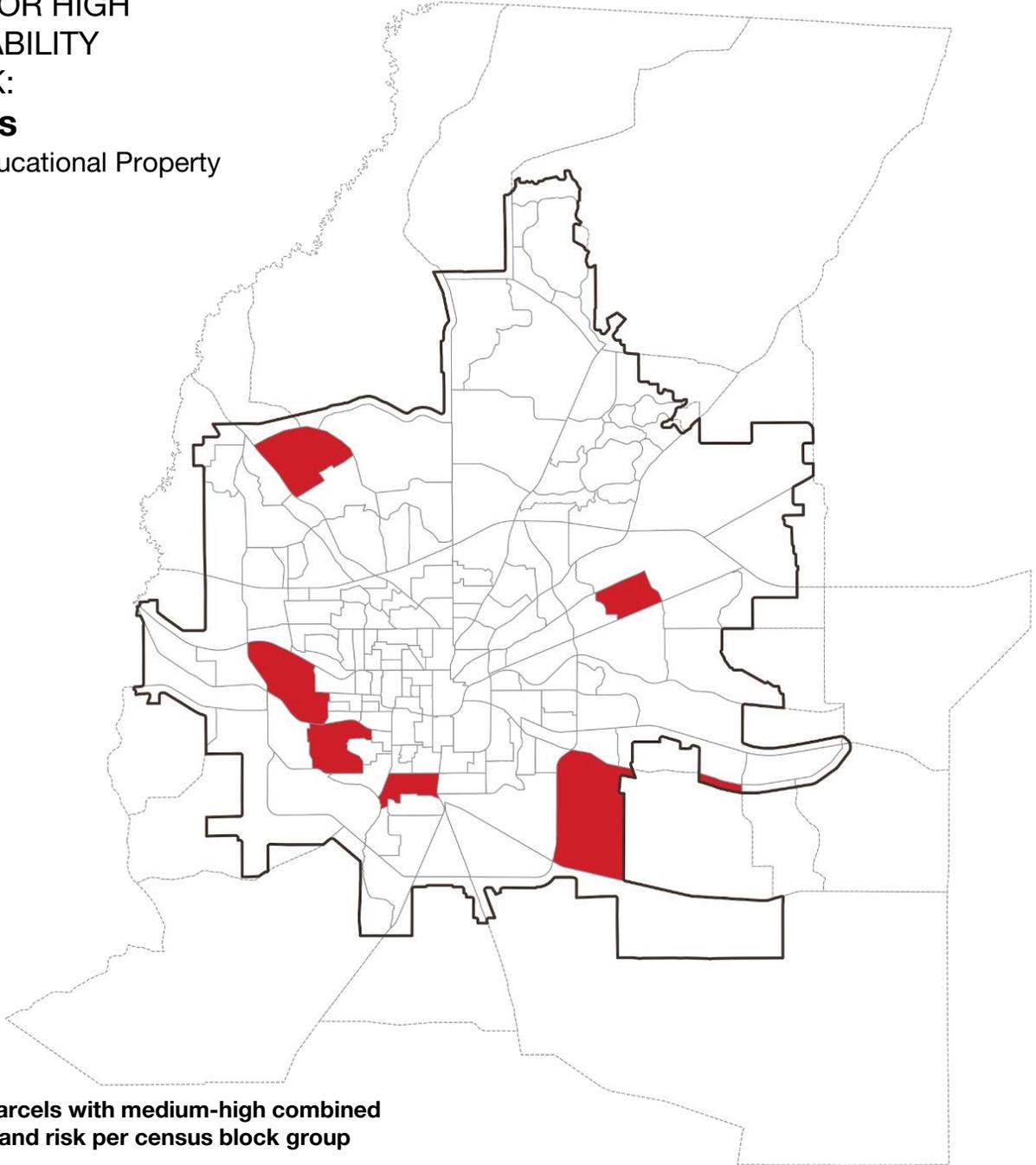
EXPOSED:

89 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

6 parcels

4.8% of Educational Property



Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group



High (1)

— Urban Service Area

— Census Block Group

--- Census Block Group
outside analysis
boundary

Cultural Property & Wildfire

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

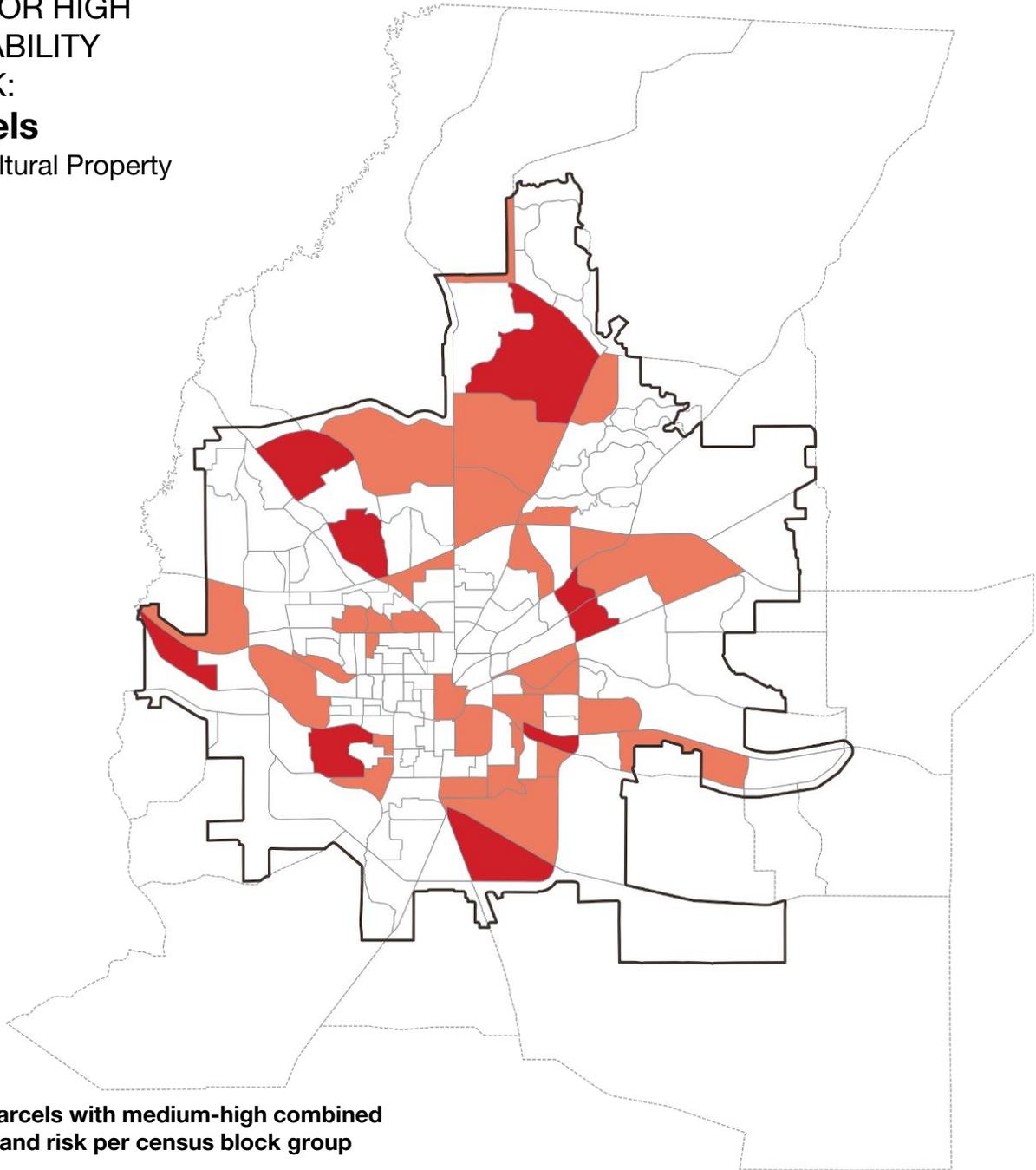
EXPOSED:

499 parcels exposed

MEDIUM OR HIGH VULNERABILITY AND RISK:

49 parcels

7.3% of Cultural Property

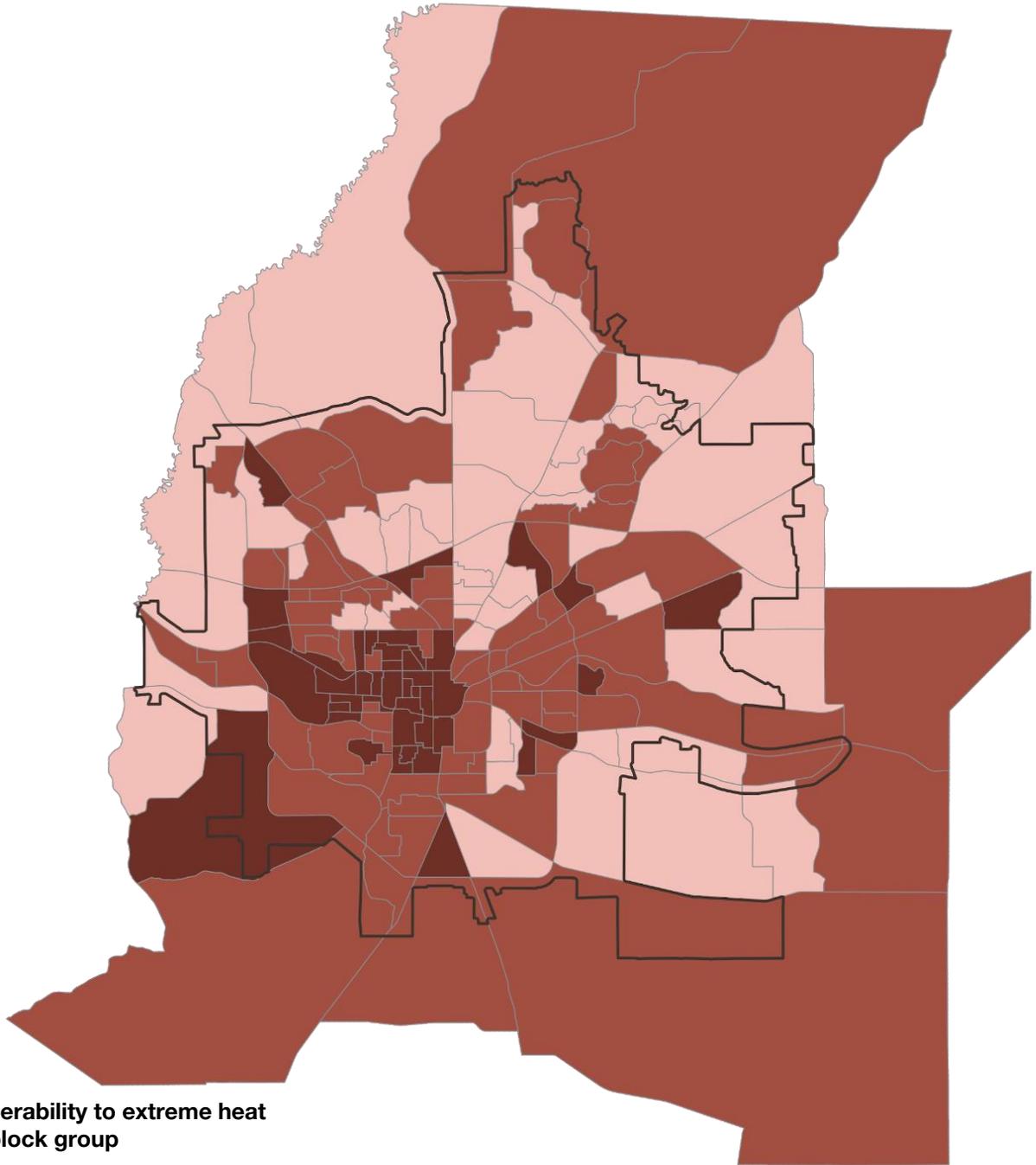


Number of parcels with medium-high combined vulnerability and risk per census block group

-  High (2-3)
-  Medium (1)
-  Urban Service Area
-  Census Block Group
-  Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Residents & Extreme Heat

Vulnerability Assessment



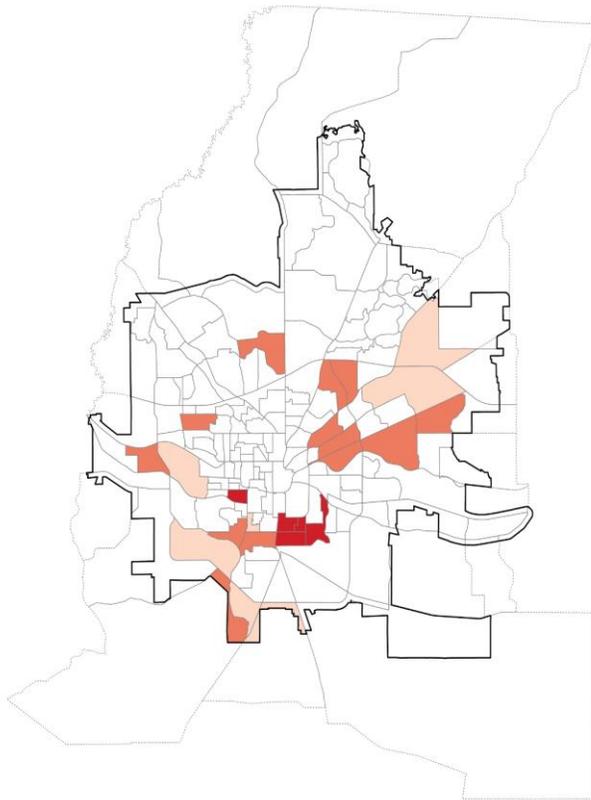
Relative vulnerability to extreme heat per census block group

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Urban Service Area
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

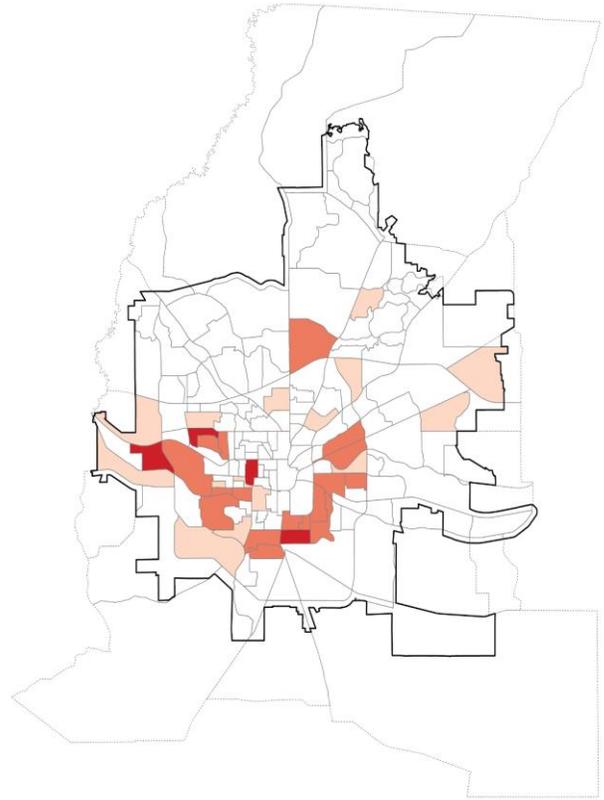
Road Inundation & Flooding

Inundated road infrastructure can cause temporary loss of transportation service, or floodwaters can erode and damage roads resulting in more significant impacts. Floodwaters generally are deepest and swiftest in the floodway, and anything in this area, including road infrastructure, is in the greatest danger during a flood.

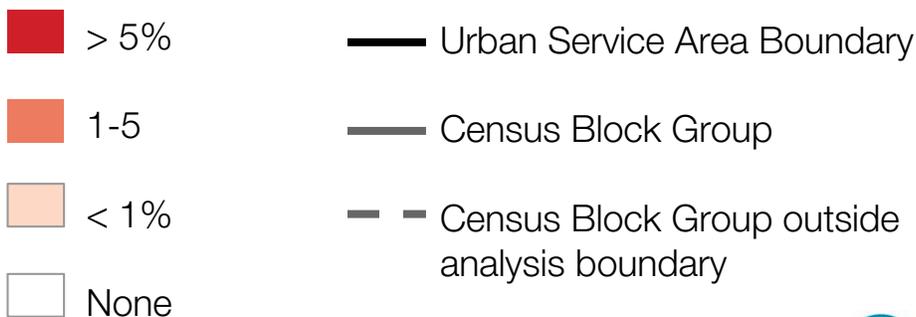
Major Roads in the Floodway



Minor Roads in the Floodway



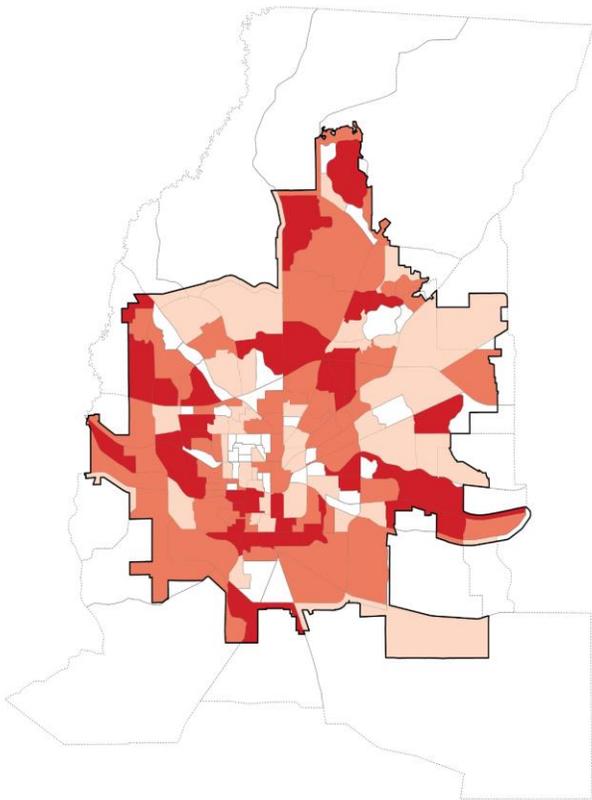
Percent of Roads in Floodway



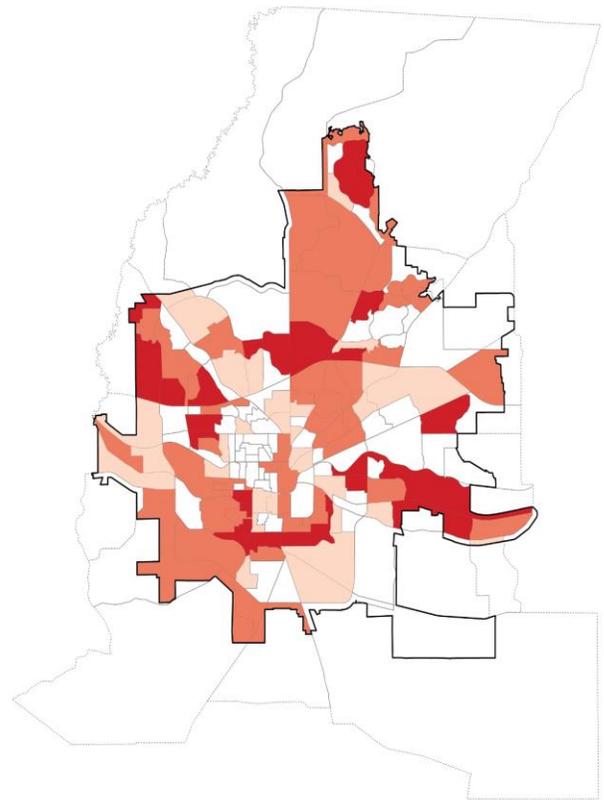
Road Access & Flooding

Flooding events could result in loss of road access and properties being inaccessible from fire stations due to inundated roads. Some of these areas have single points of access that are prone to flooding.

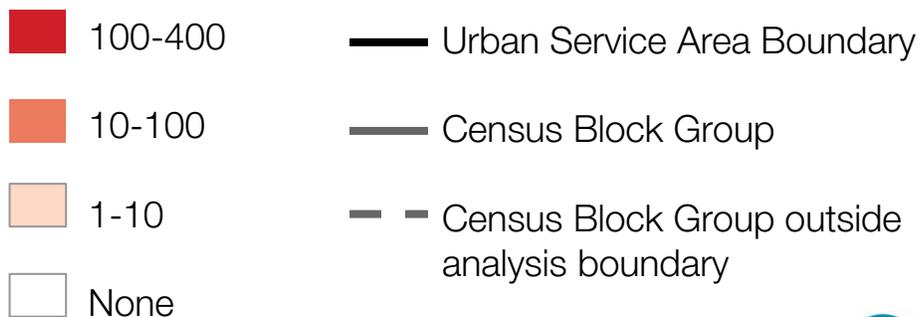
All Properties and 500-year Flood Extent
(10,000 properties)



Residential Properties and 100-year Flood Extent
(6,700 properties)

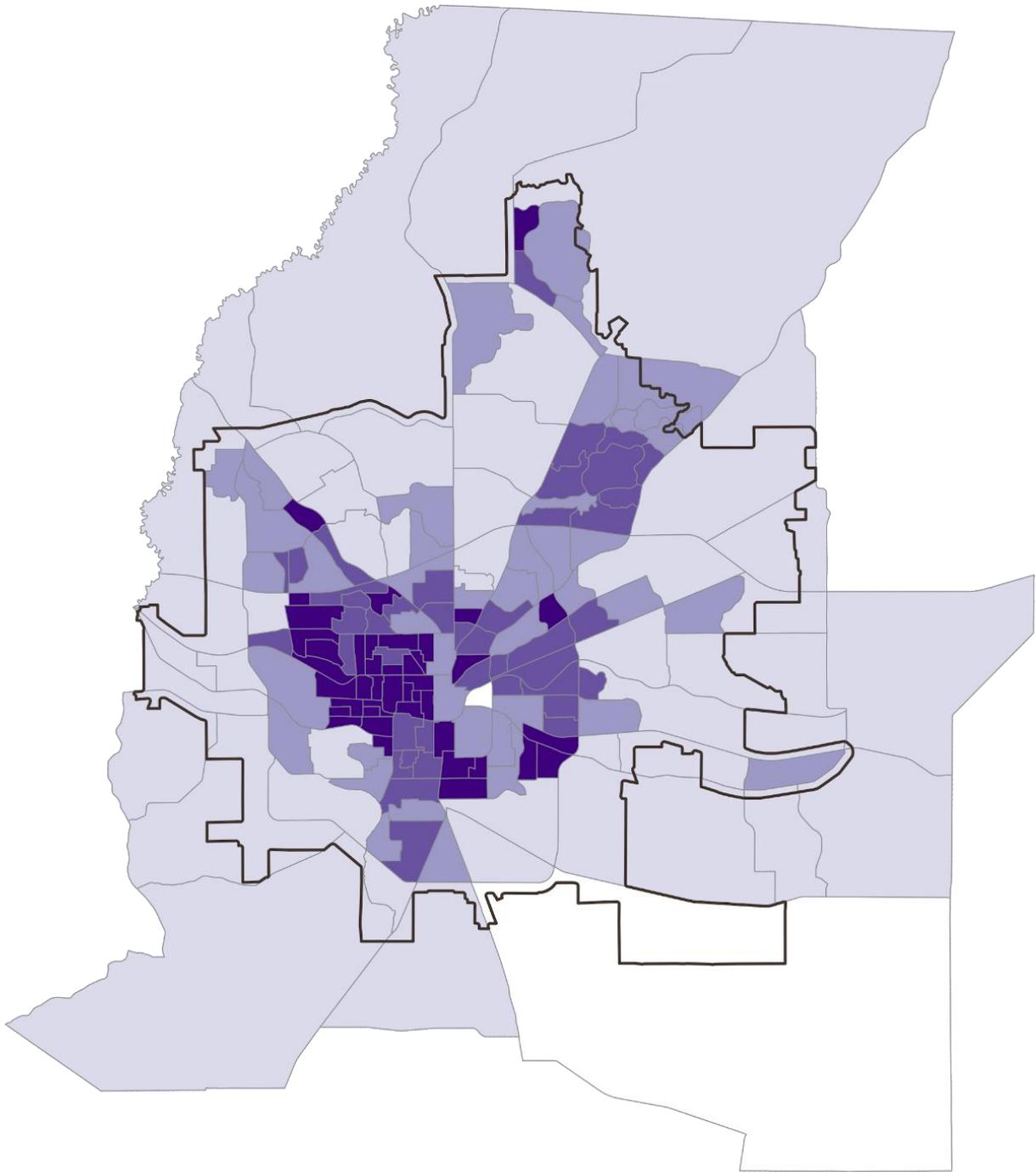


Estimated Number of Properties with Potential Loss of Road Access

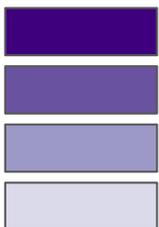


Population Density

Socioeconomics



People per square mile

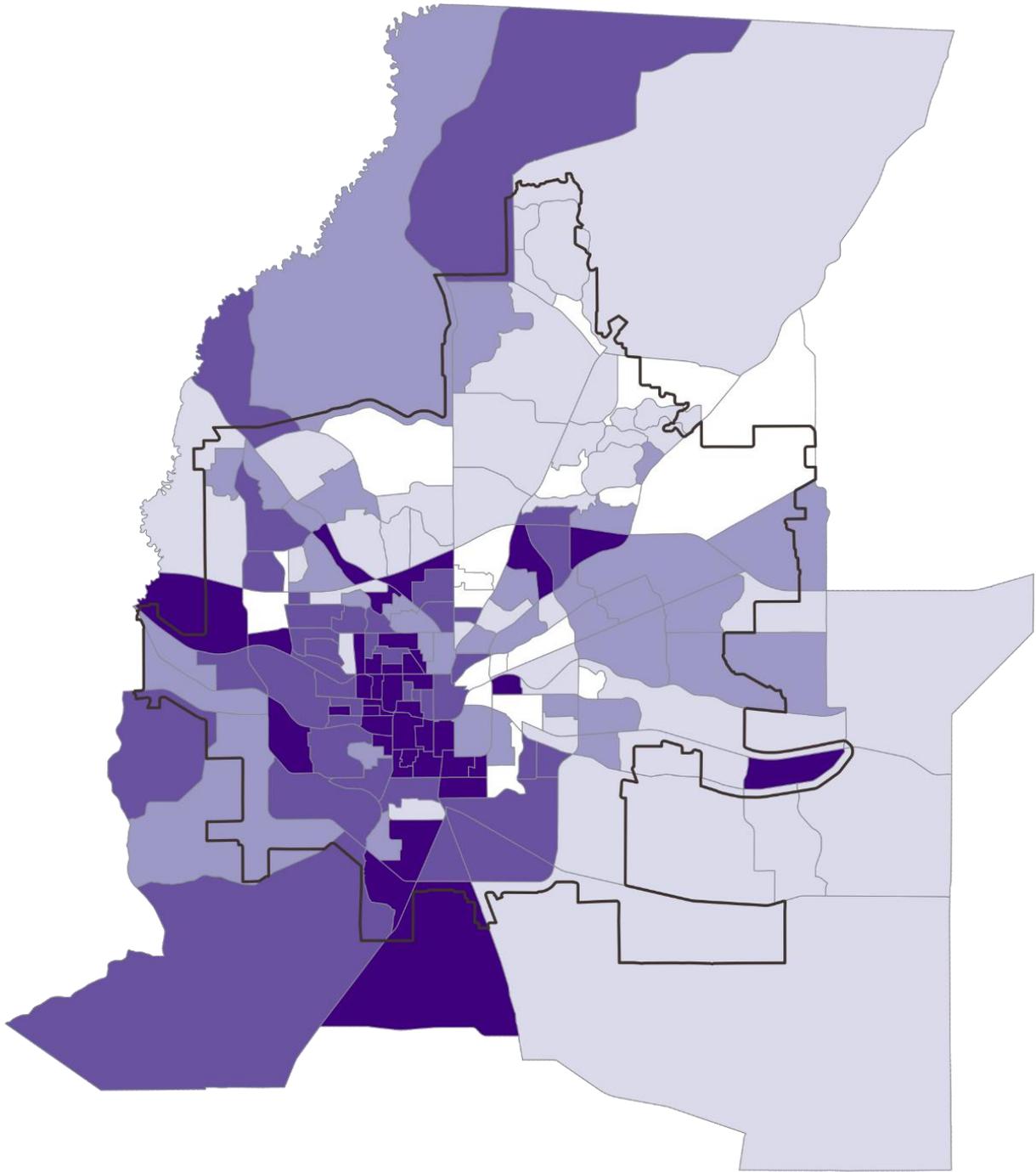


3,872-22,682
2,088-3,871
1,004-2,087
19.2-1,003

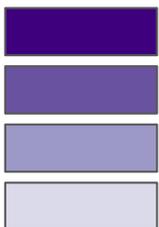
— Urban Service Area Boundary
— Census Block Group
- - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Percent of Population Age 16+ Unemployment

Socioeconomics



Percent



11-35%

6.47-10.99%

3.5-6.46%

0.15-3.4%

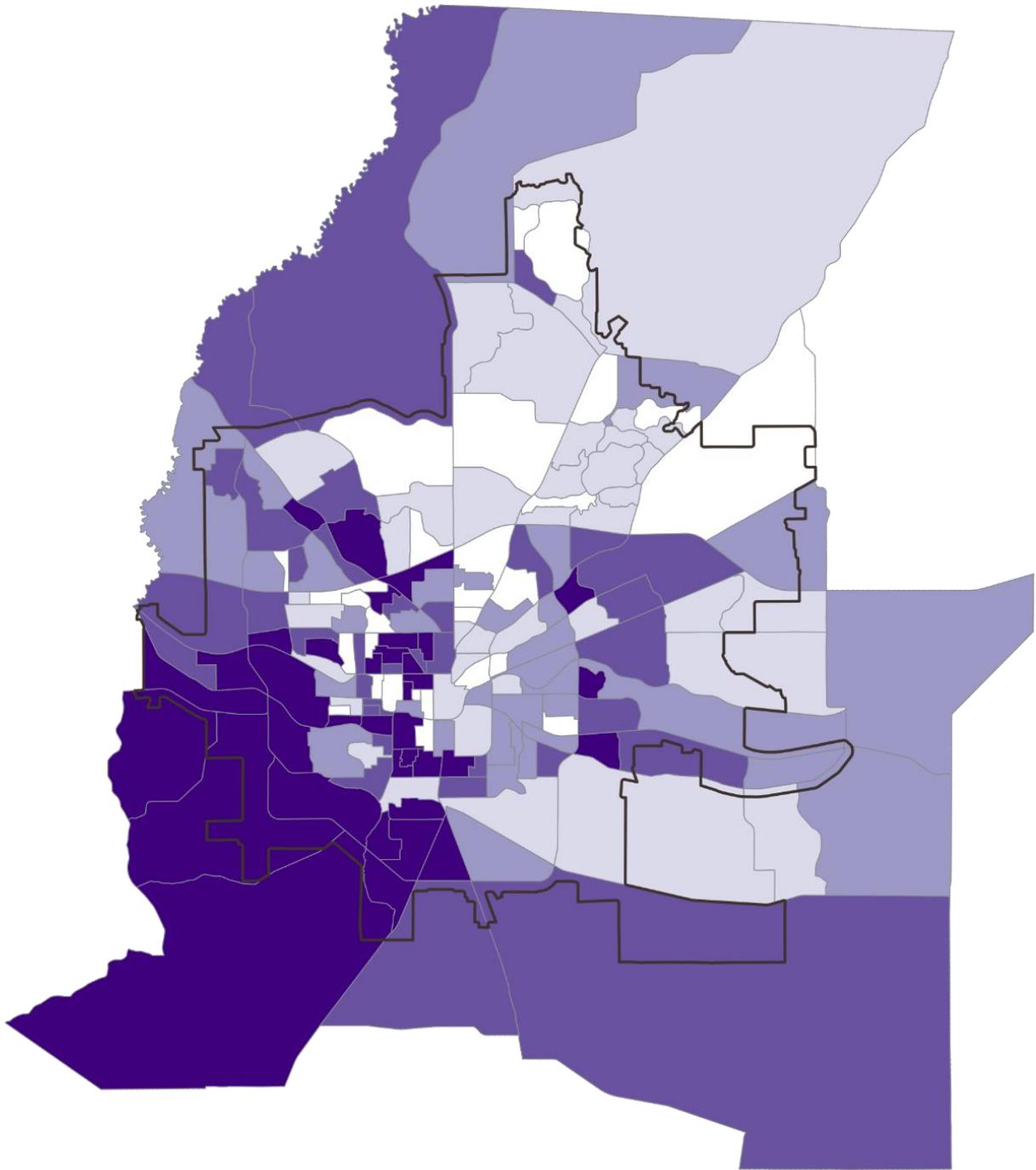
— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census Block Group

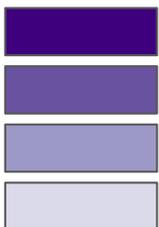
- - - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Percent of Population with Less Than a High School Diploma

Socioeconomics



Percent



16.35-75%

6.94-16.35%

3.19-6.93%

0.45-3.18%

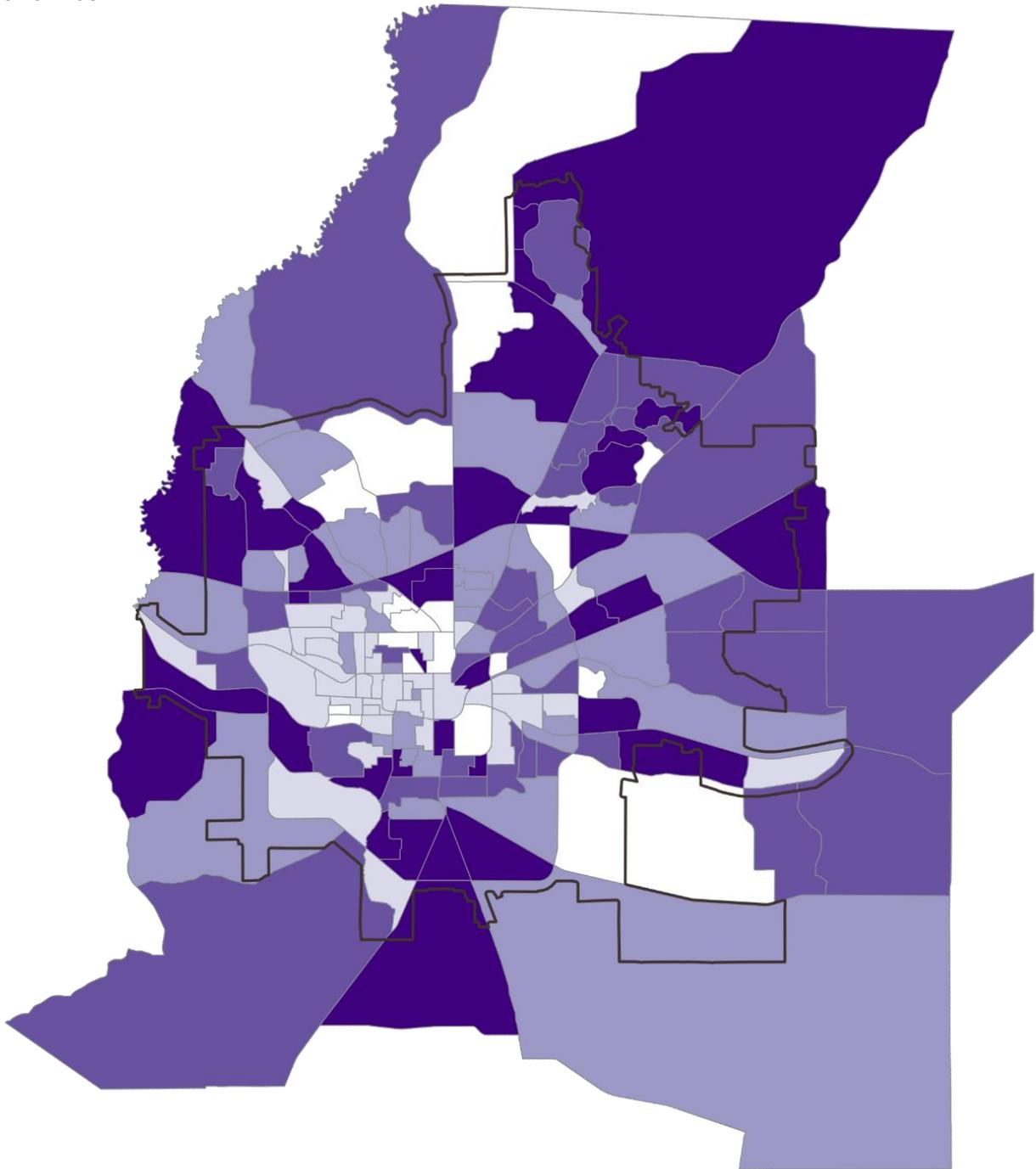
— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census Block Group

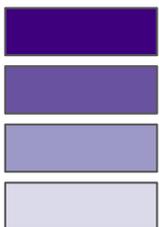
- - - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Percent of Population Younger than 18 Older Than 64

Socioeconomics



Percent

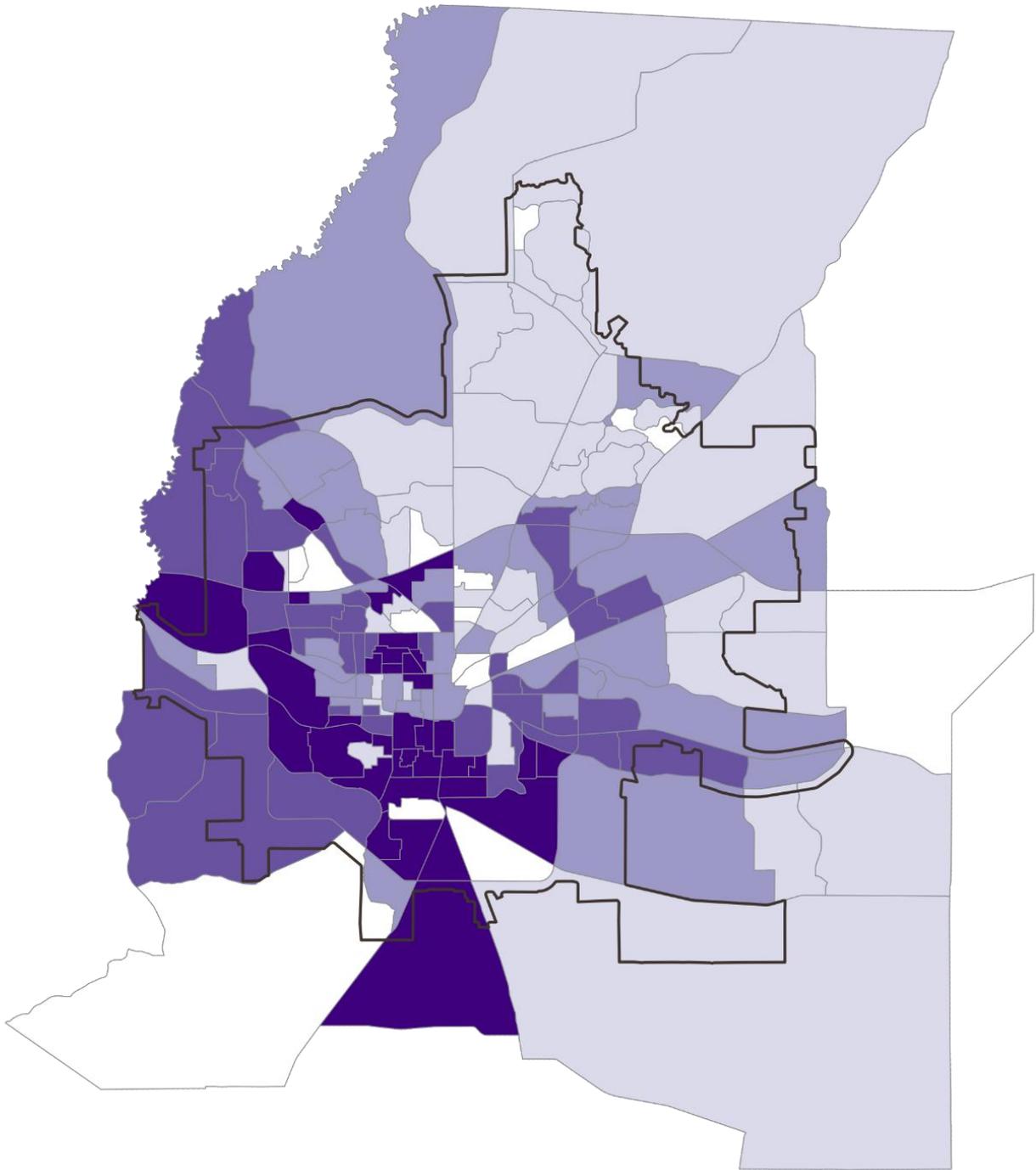


77-98%
70-76%
61-69%
28-60%

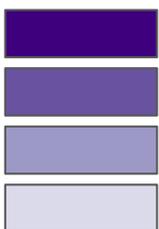
— Urban Service Area Boundary
— Census Block Group
- - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Percent African American Population

Socioeconomics



Percent



50-98%

24-49%

14.25-26%

1.6-14.24%

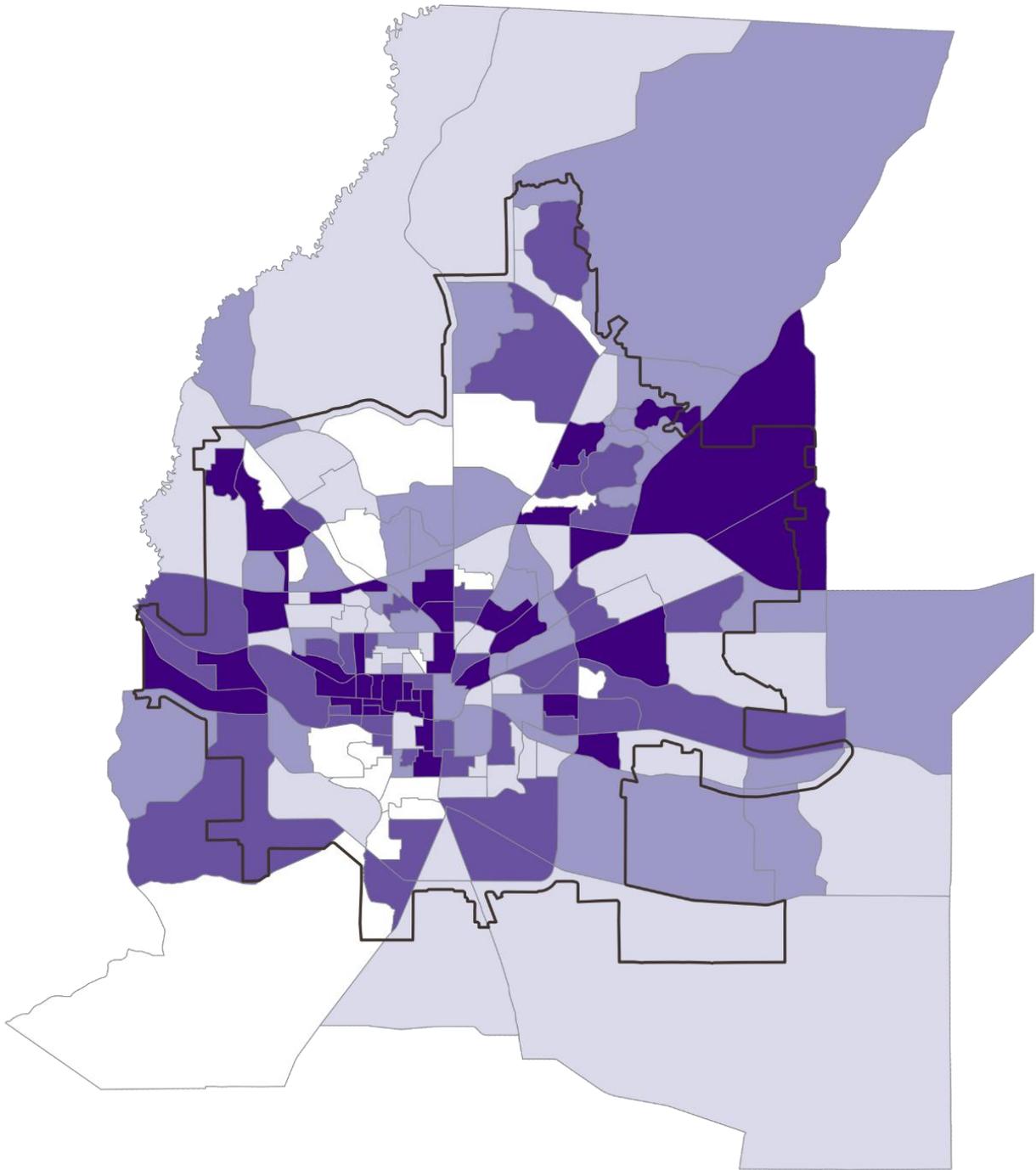
Urban Service Area Boundary

Census Block Group

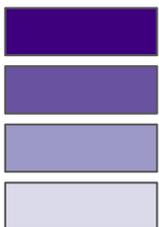
Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Percent Hispanic or Latino Origin Population

Socioeconomics



Percent



8.84%

4.75-8.83%

2.1-4.74%

0.1-2.09%

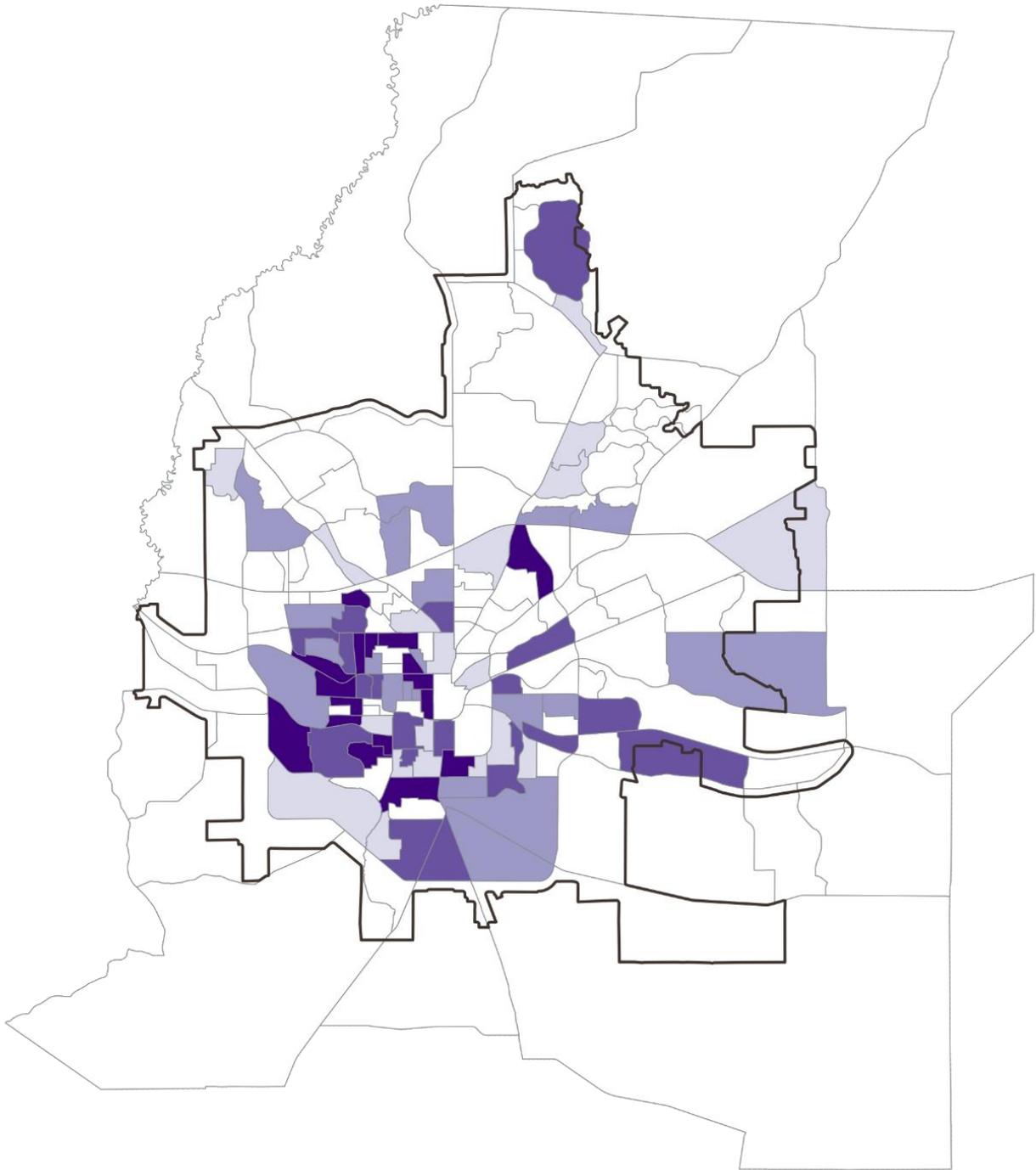
— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census Block Group

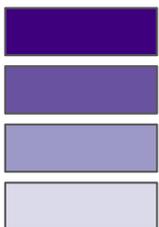
- - - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Workers Relying on Public Transportation

Socioeconomics



Workers



45-244

26-44

12-25

1-11

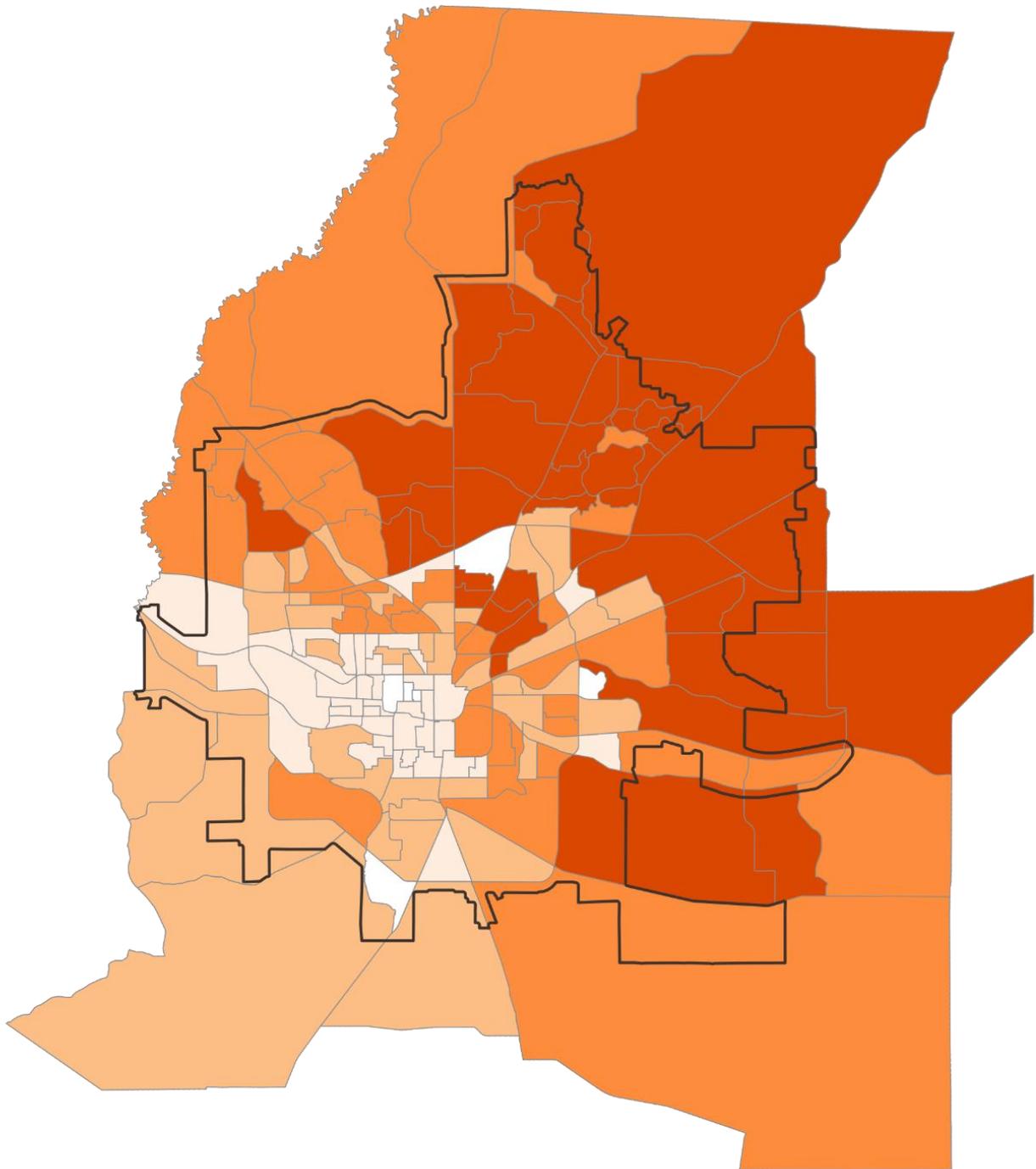
— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census Block Group

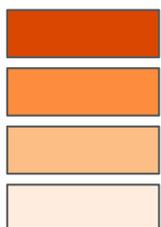
- - - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Median Household Income

Socioeconomics



Dollars



\$73,386-135,257

\$44,067-73,385

\$31,251-44,066

\$8,066-31,250

— Urban Service Area Boundary

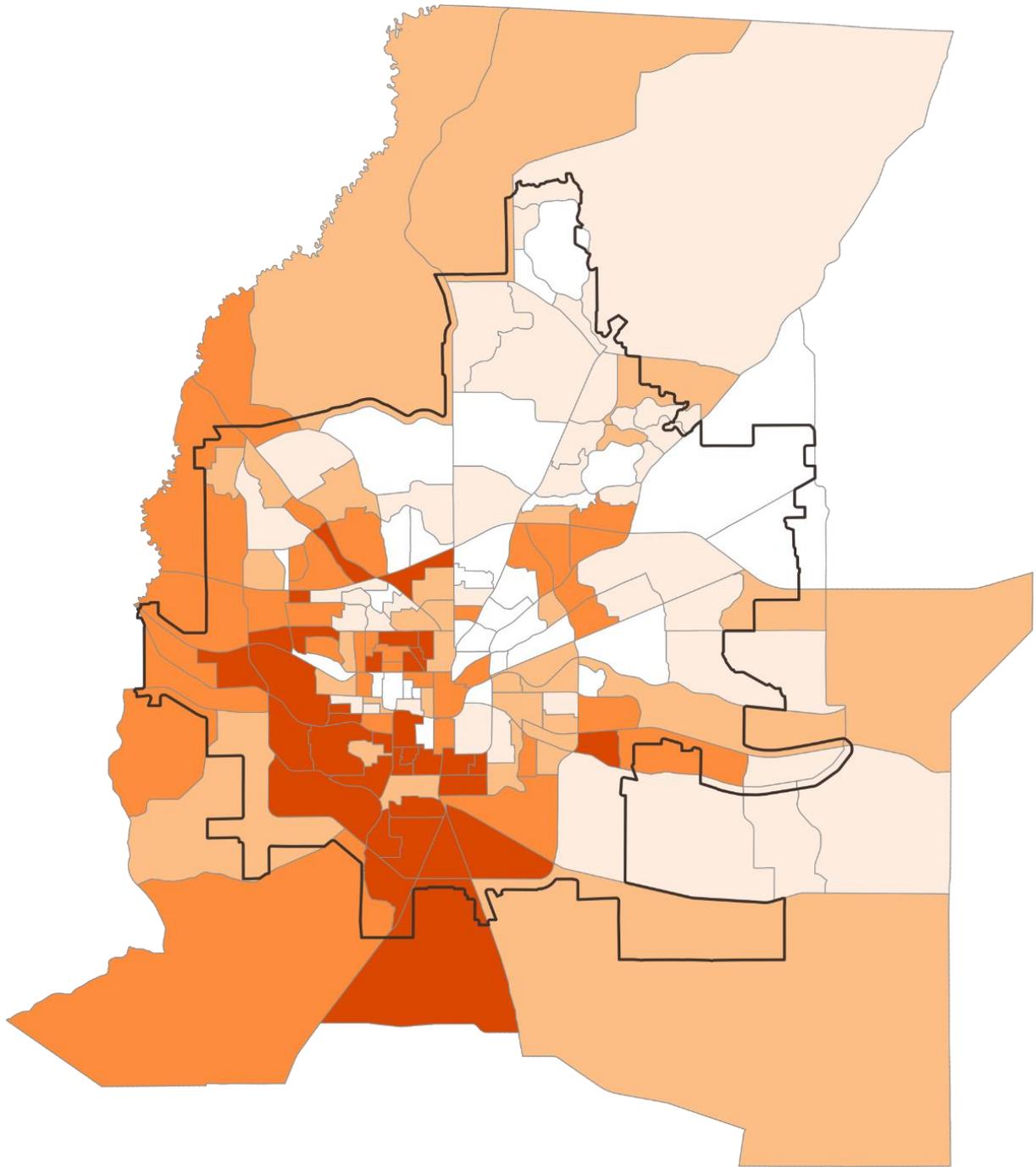
— Census Block Group

- - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

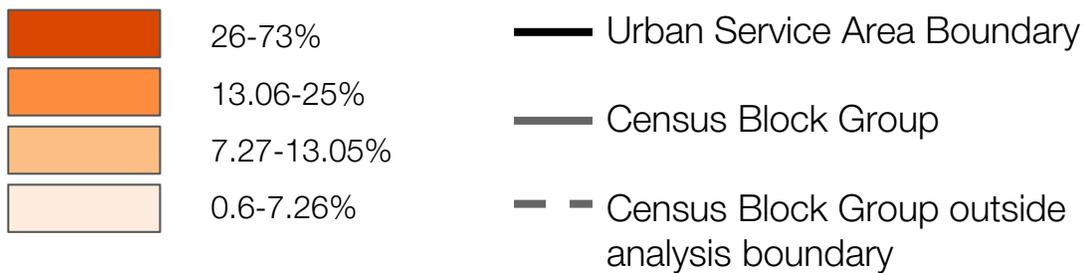
Data Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year 2015

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits

Socioeconomics



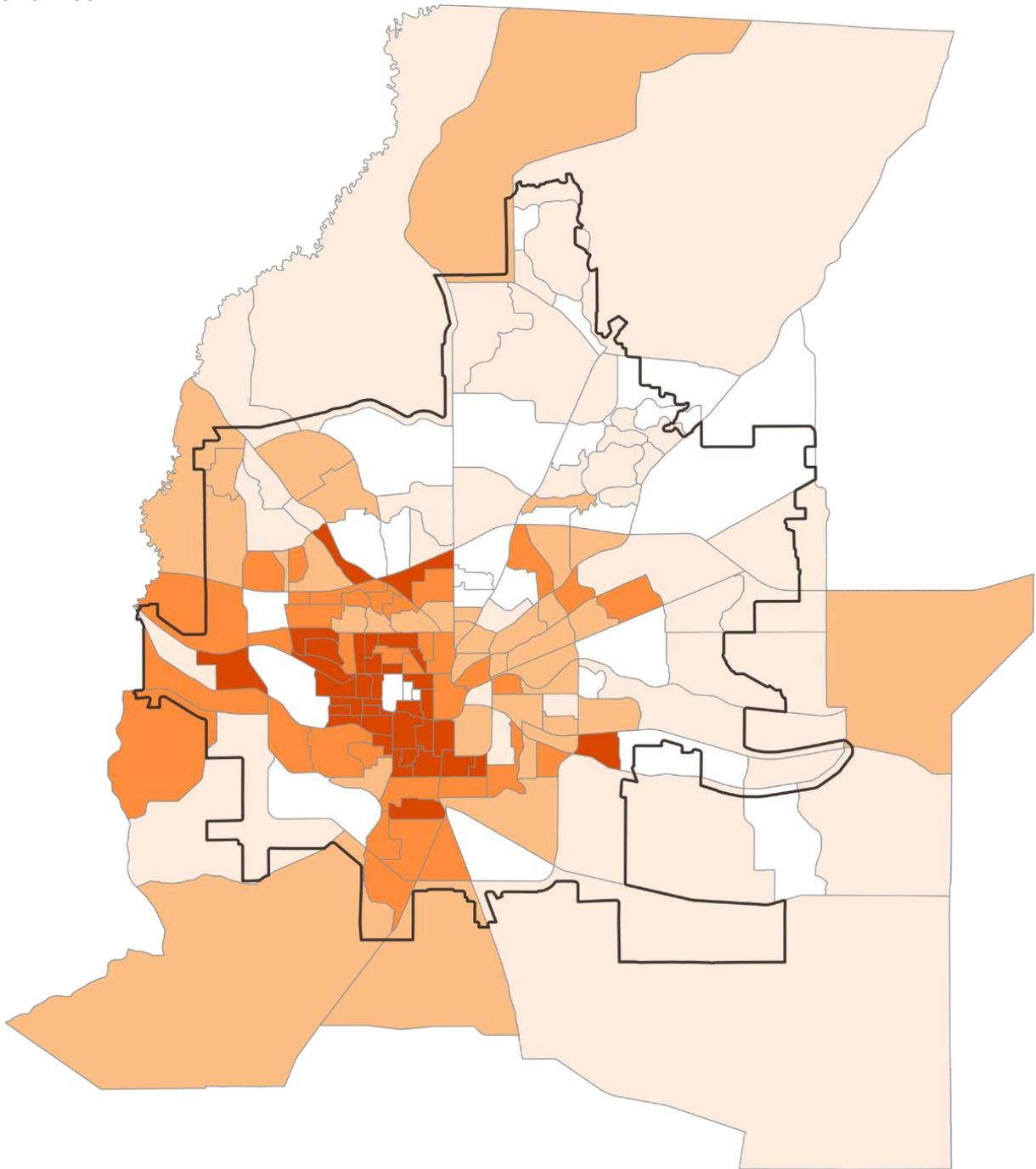
Percent Households



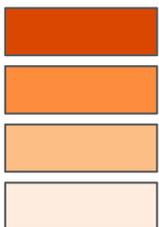
Data Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year 2015

Households Below the Poverty Line

Socioeconomics



Percent Households



40-100%

21-39%

6.7-20%

0.65-6.6%

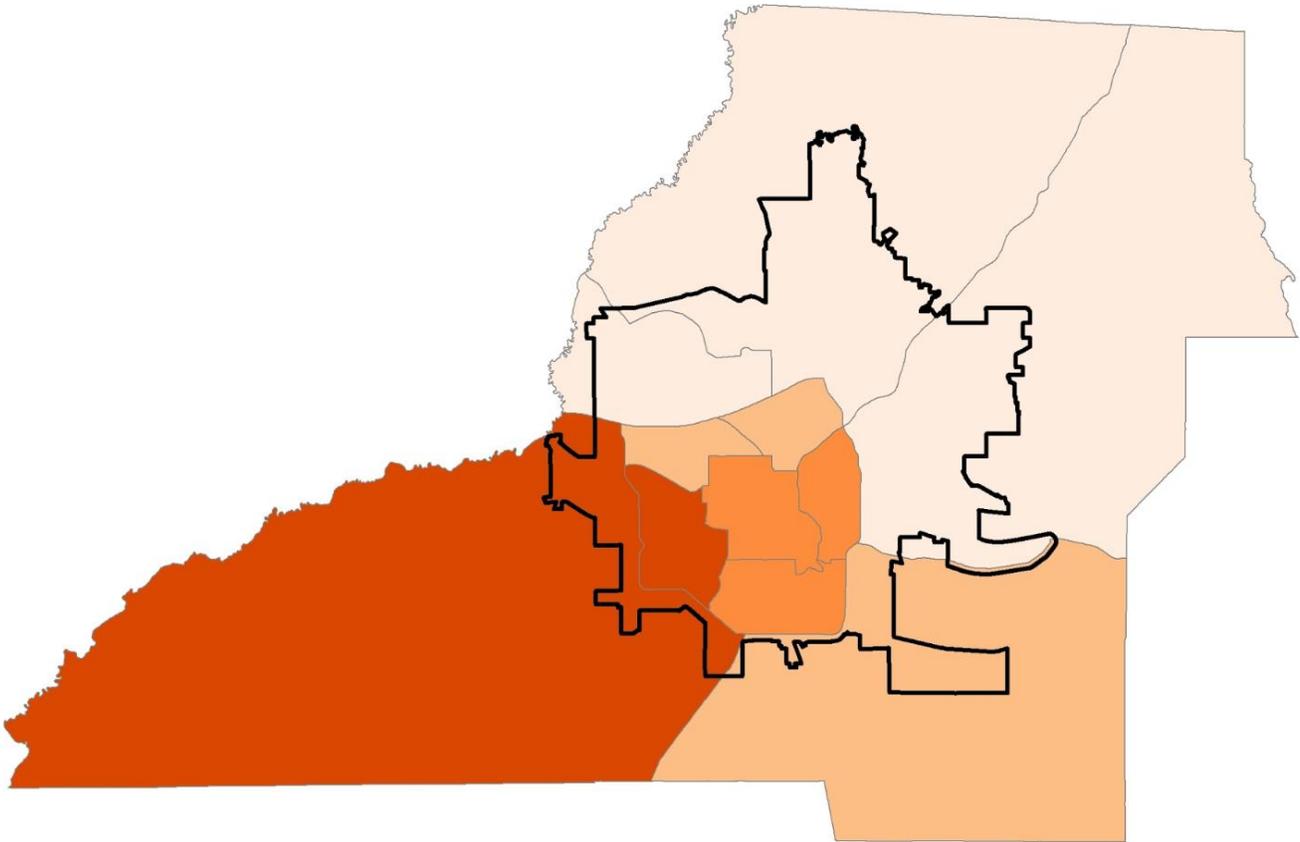
— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census Block Group

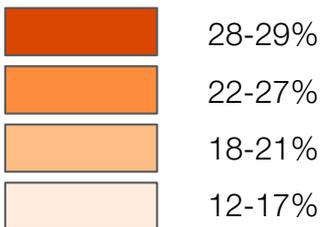
- - Census Block Group outside analysis boundary

Households Below the ALICE Threshold

Socioeconomics



Percent Households

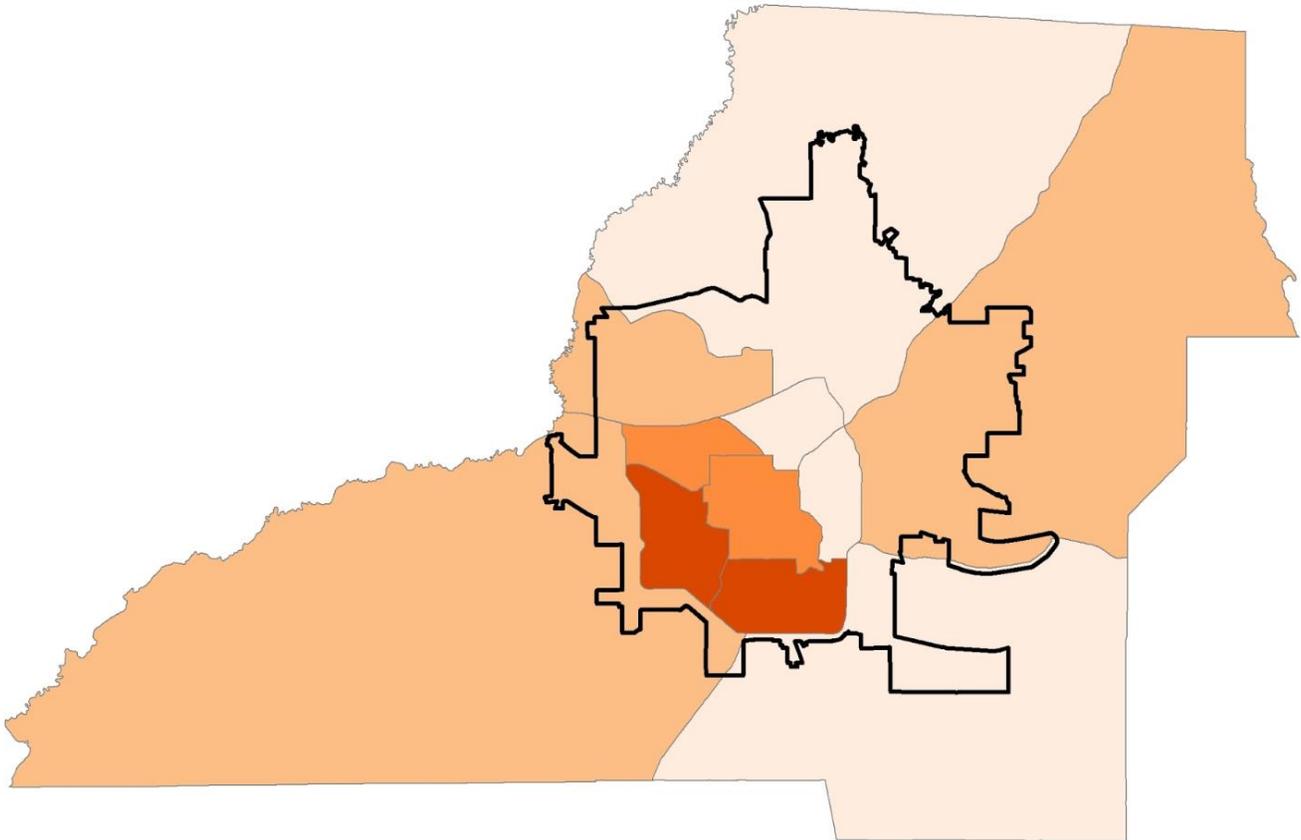


— Urban Service Area Boundary

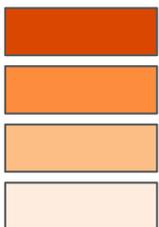
— Census County Divisions

Housing Cost-Burdened Renters

Socioeconomics



Percent Households



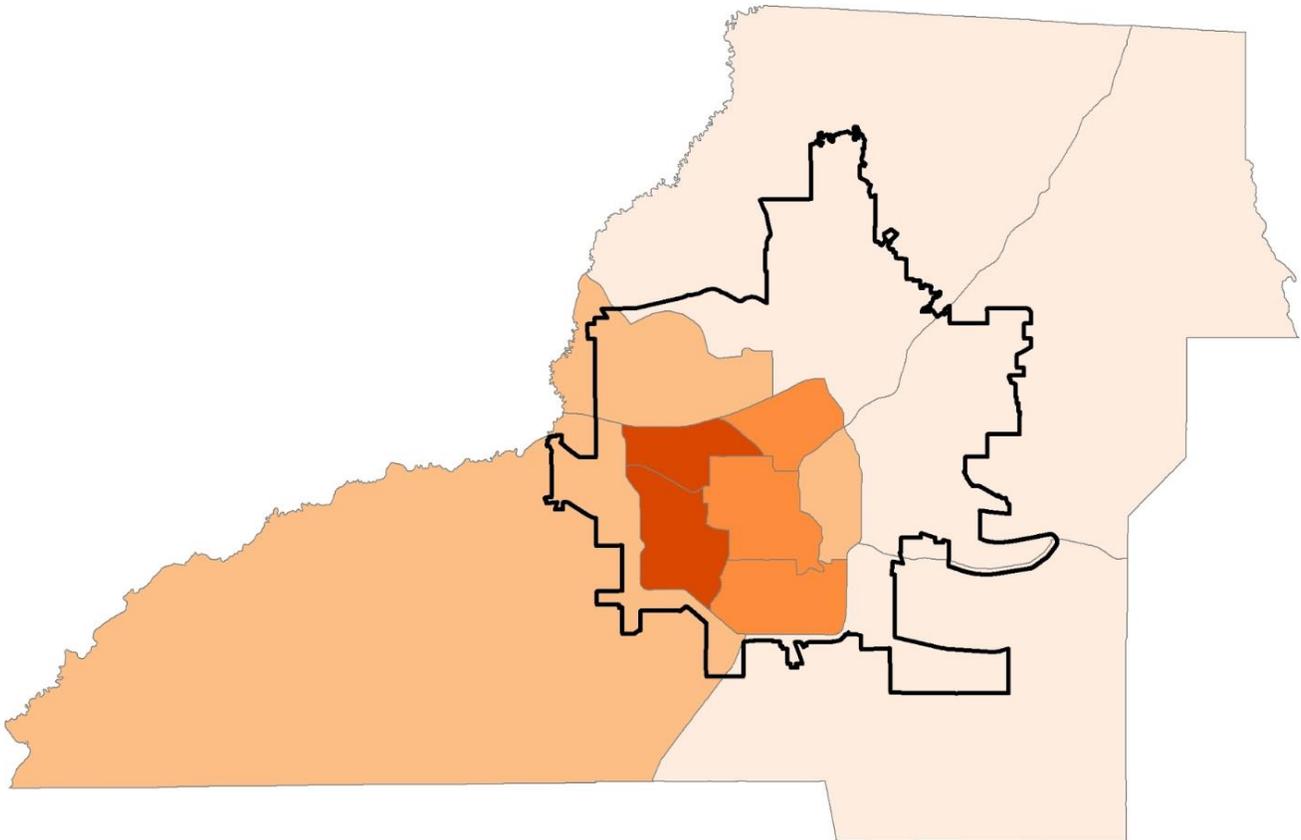
67-70%
50-66%
47-49%
42-46%

— Urban Service Area Boundary

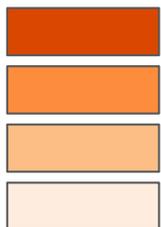
— Census County Divisions

Housing Cost-Burdened Owners

Socioeconomics



Percent Households



30-35%
26-29%
22-25%
18-21%

— Urban Service Area Boundary

— Census County Divisions

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