

Incorporating the
RESILIENCE ELEMENT
in Comprehensive Plans



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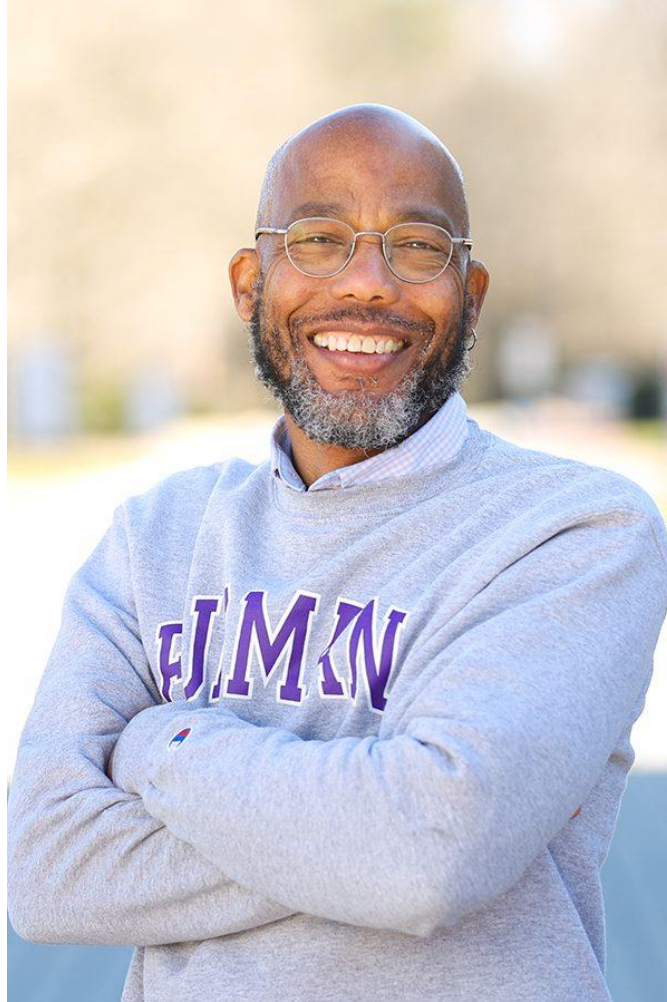


BOUDREAUX



*Spring Conference
Orangeburg, S.C.
May 3, 2024*

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INNvision

Comprehensive Plan • Fountain Inn, SC



BOUDREAUX
inspired design





Carolinas Collaborative on
Climate, Health, and Equity

A NOAA CAP/RISA team



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SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE CM

Established in fall 2019 by the AICP Commission - 1 CM during reporting period

“Planning for sustainability means balancing social, economic, and environmental resources, incorporating resilience, and linking local actions to regional and global concerns. Planning for resilience means supporting the capacity of individuals, communities, and systems to survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of chronic stresses and acute shocks and even transform when conditions require it.”

- Recognizing increased leadership role of planners
- The subject matter is diverse and intentionally broad
- Tailor needs to local communities
- Should intentionally address implications of equity, diversity, and inclusion in disadvantaged communities.

SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE CM

*Best Practices
in Resilience*

*Data &
Predictive
Models*

*Resilience
Standards*

*Equity as an
Essential
Element of
Resilience*

*Protection of
Vulnerable
People, Places,
and Systems*

*Natural &
Nature-Based
Solutions for
Resilience*

*Adaption of
the Built
Environment*



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994

Amended Article 3 in 2020: Local Planning -The Comprehensive Planning Process
Resilience Element (10): This element includes an inventory of existing resiliency conditions, promotes resilience planning, design and development, and is coordinated with adjacent jurisdictions and agencies.

"...considers impacts of flooding, high water, and natural hazards on individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, economic development, public infrastructure and facilities, and public health, safety and welfare"



REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS



Population

Evaluates population and demographic trends, and projected growth



Housing

Evaluates housing types, location, age, affordability, and occupancy of the community



Economic Development

Describes the local workforce, and key aspects of the local economy



Natural Resources

Discusses natural resources such as wildlife and their habitats, floodplains, wetlands, and beaches



Cultural Resources

Describes cultural elements that are unique to the community such as historic properties, and educational, religions, and entertainment institutions



Community Facilities

Evaluates community assets regarding public safety, recreation, government medical, educational, and available public services



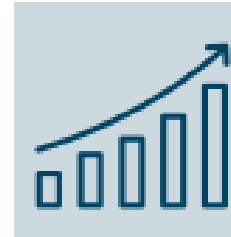
Land Use

Looks at current and future desired land use patterns



Transportation

Analyzes all modes of transportation, including roads, trails and pedestrian facilities.



Priority Investment

Identifies available funds for facilities and infrastructure, while also making recommendations for need based projects



Resiliency

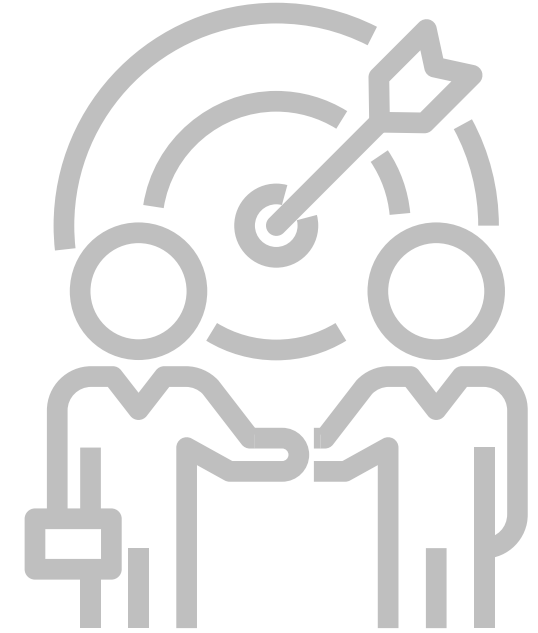
Identifies and analyzes impacts of flooding and other natural hazards the community faces



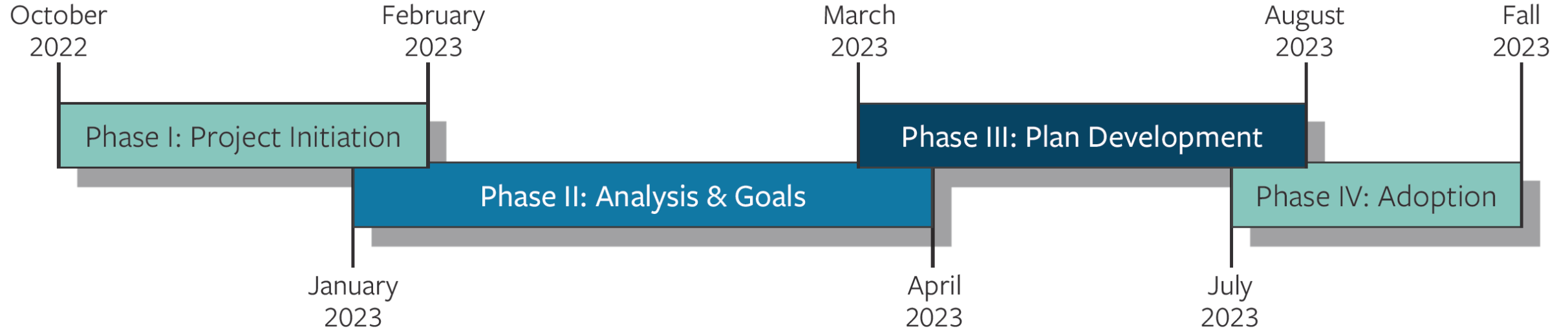
WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

As defined by the South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR) in the *Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan*:

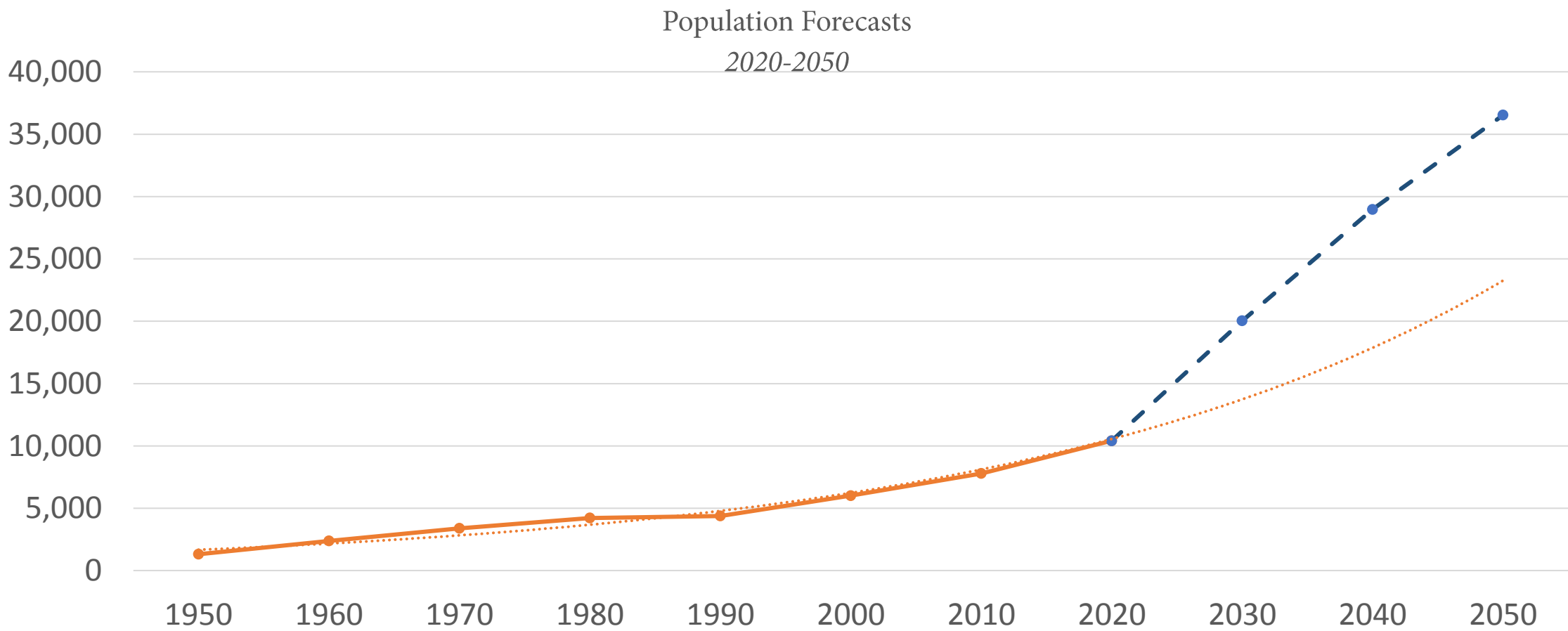
The ability of communities, economies, and ecosystems within South Carolina to anticipate, absorb, recover, and thrive when presented with environmental change and natural hazards.



General Project Schedule





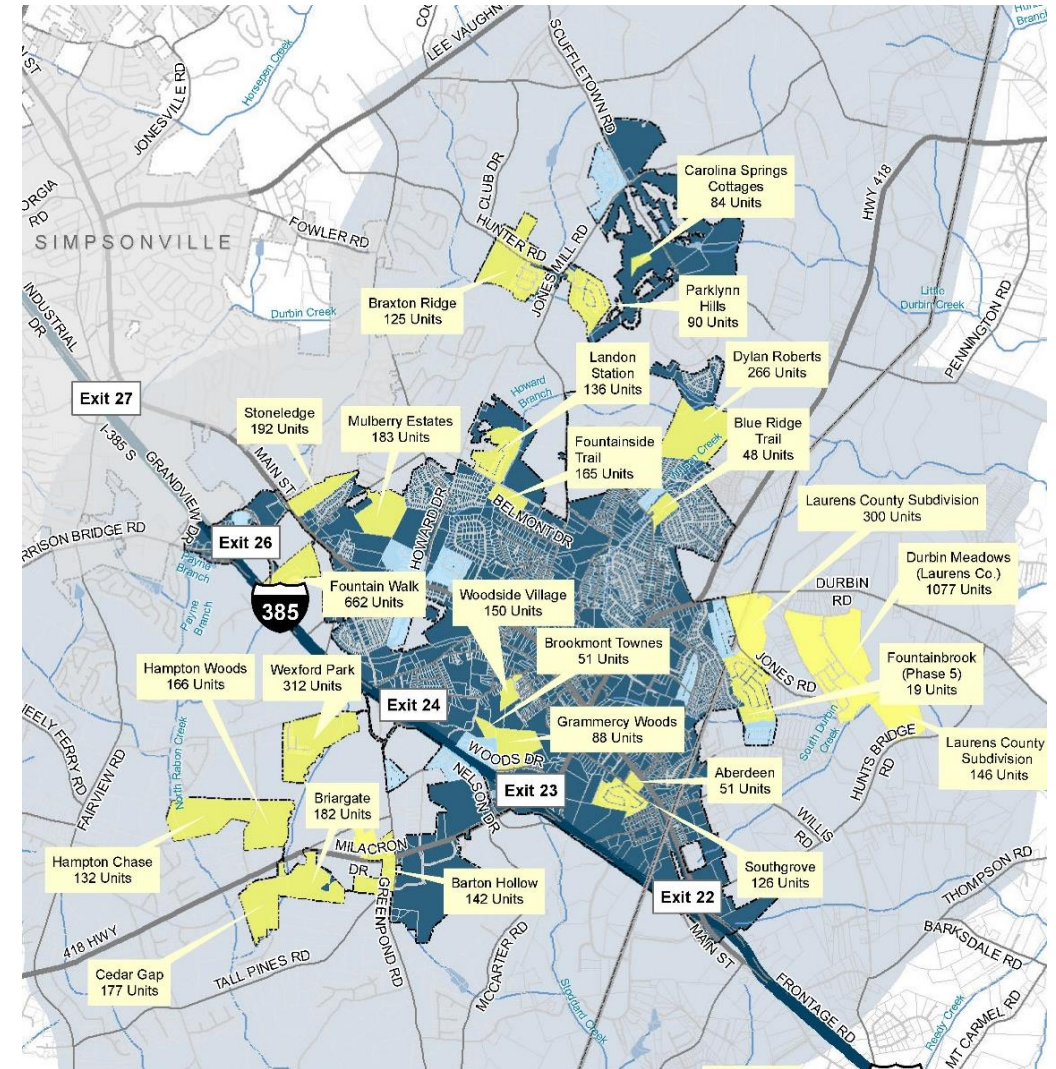


INNvision



**5,000+ new residential units
in the study area**

APPROVED SUBDIVISION





32.6
Median Age
(Down from
36.6 in 2010)



30-35
Age group that grew
by largest percent
from 2010- 2020 (226%)

\$65,221

Median Household
Income+

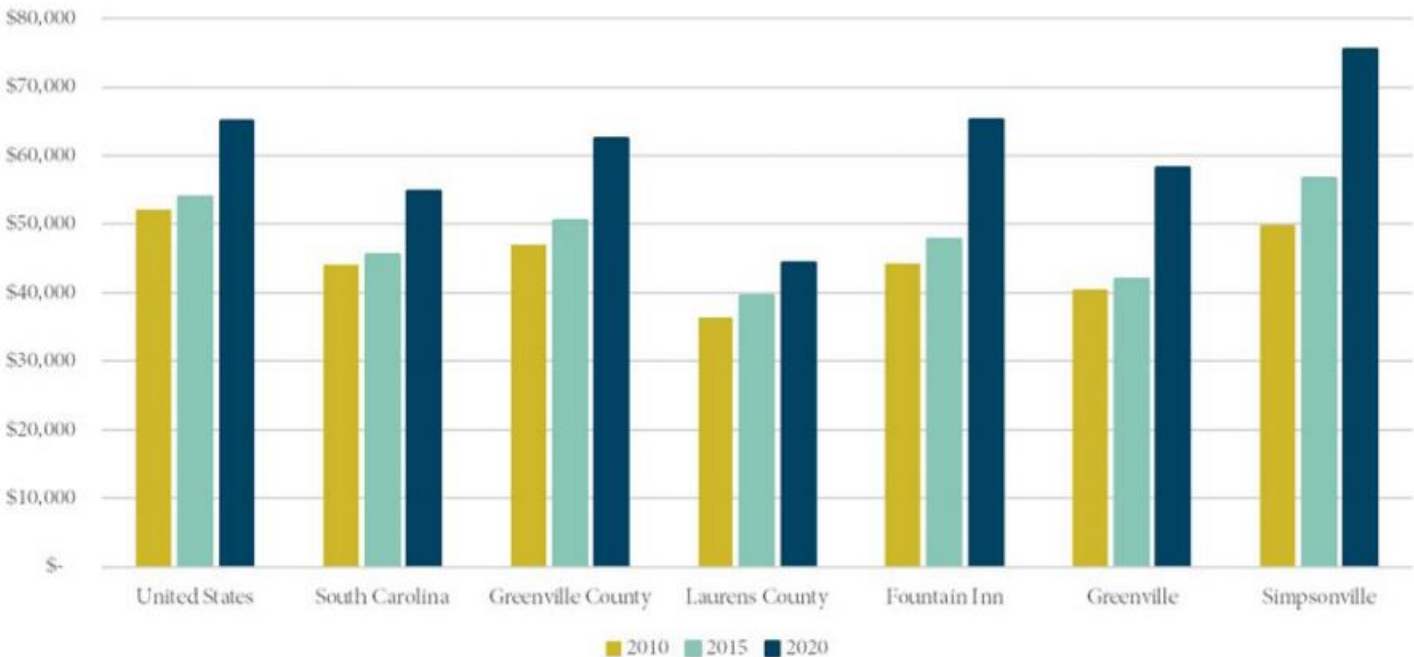
2.8 people

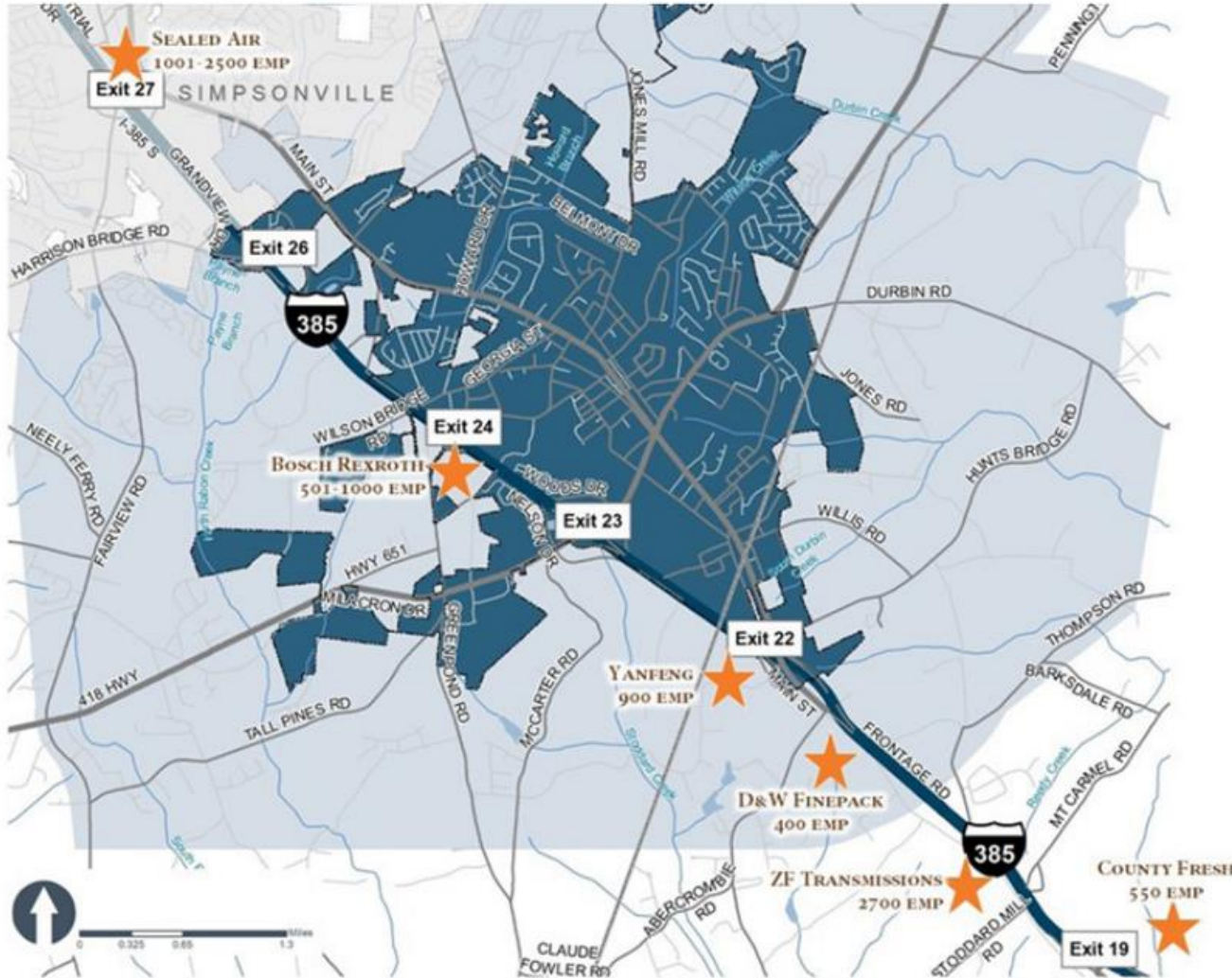
Average Household
Size

27%

Adults over 25 with
Bachelor's Degrees+

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME





Manufacturing, 25.68% of Fountain Inn jobs in 2020

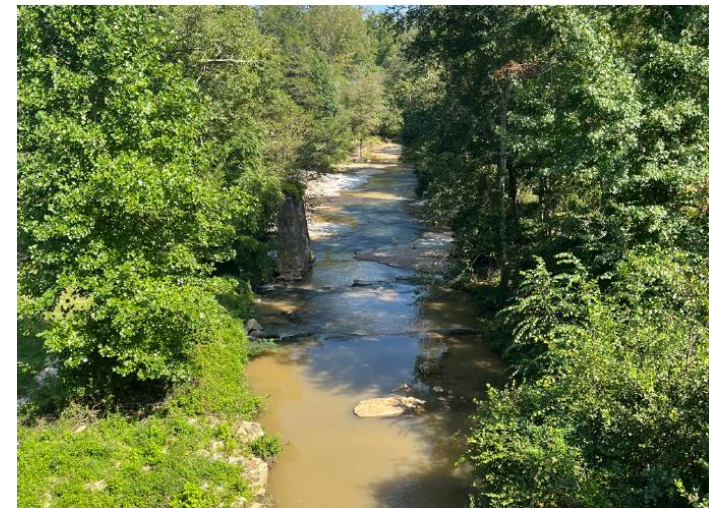
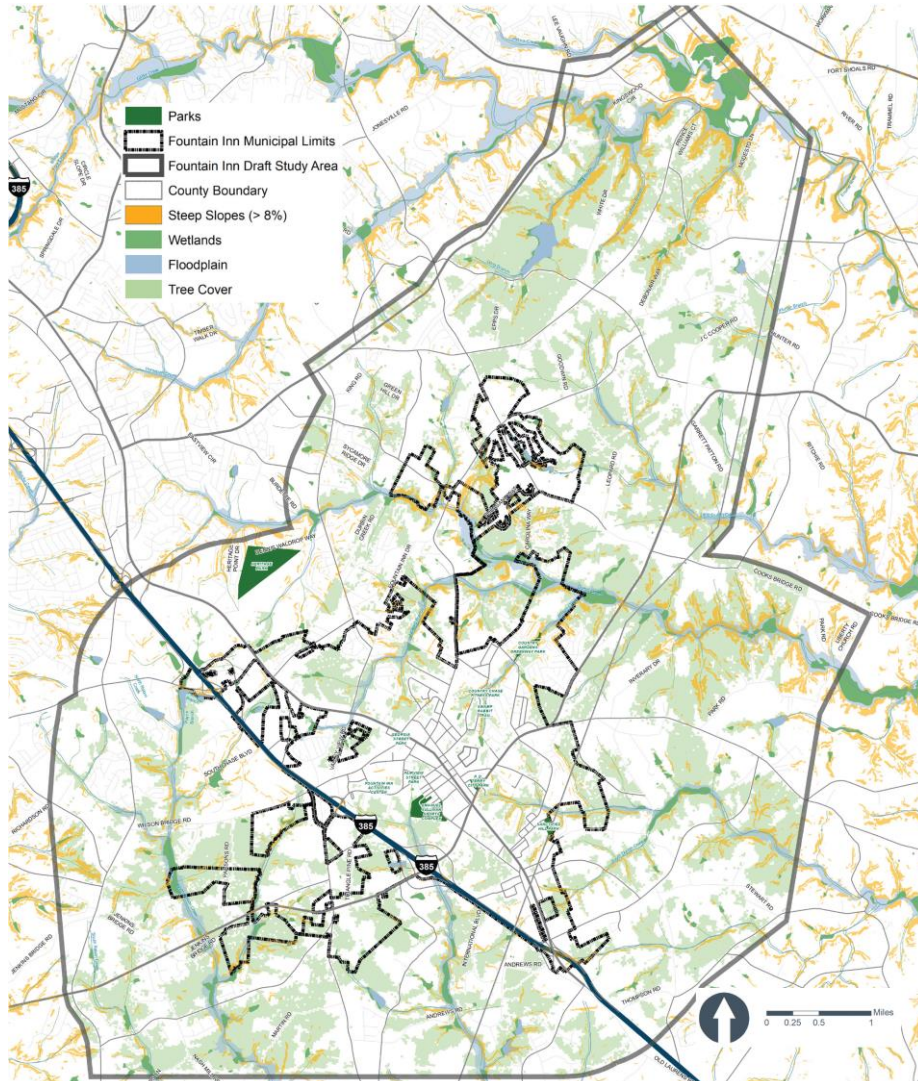


Health care, social assistance, education, 18.96% of Fountain Inn jobs in 2020



Retail trade, 14.6% of Fountain Inn jobs in 2020





INNvision

ENGAGEMENT RECAP



- Stakeholder Groups
- Public Open House 1
- Survey
- Element Focus Groups
- Pop-up Events
- Public Open House 2



Major Takeaways

- *Small-town preservation, a vibrant downtown, growth management, and safety are the top priorities of residents*
- *Residents want to see **small-scale retail** in and around Fountain Inn, and some larger retail like **grocery stores**.*
- ***Support** for local job opportunities*
- *Residents are interested in **single-family housing** options, in neighborhoods with **sidewalks/crosswalks**, in neighborhoods that have improved landscaping and access community facilities such as **walking trails, greenways, and parks**.*



The City of Fountain Inn is celebrated as the best historic, small-town downtown in the Upstate and as a model of planned and balanced growth and development. The City of Fountain Inn flourishes by reinforcing its unique character and cultivating a connected community through shared experiences.



COLLABORATION PROCESS



FOUNTAIN INN

est 1886



SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE



- Established by State Code in September 2020
- SCOR exists to increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship, by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- Establishes and maintains a statewide definition of resilience

RESILIENCE REQUIREMENTS

1.

Consider the impacts of natural hazards on communities, individuals, institutions, safety, public health, etc.

2.

Promote resilient planning, design, and development

3.

Develop in coordination with SC Code Section 6-29-510 and integrated into goals and strategies

4.

Local comprehensive planning entity must undertake an inventory of existing resilience conditions

5.

Planning which is coordinated with adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies

SCOR FUNDING OPTIONS

At the state level, once a city's resilience plan is put into place, SCOR offers a Reserve or Revolving Fund



RESERVE FUND

This fund provides financial assistance to local government entities to provide federal share of disaster assistance programs. They help homeowners make infrastructure repairs that may not be eligible for an entire infrastructure project mentioned in the previous slide. The reserve fund provides loans and grants to areas that need immediate assistance, and helps repair equipment and damaged agriculture.

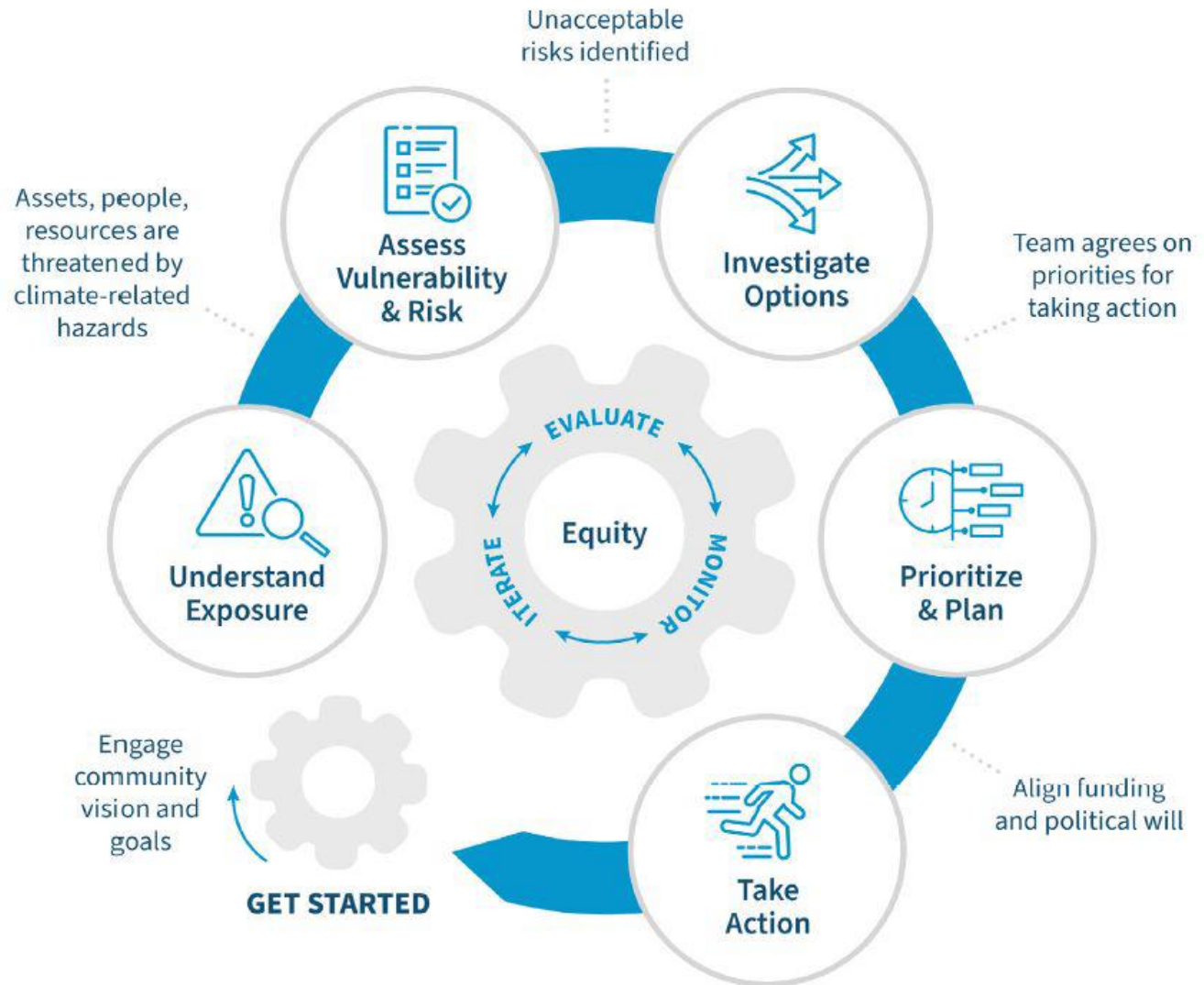
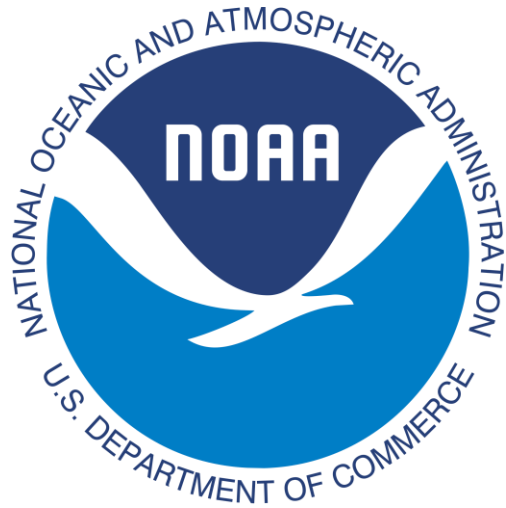


REVOLVING FUND

This fund is used for loans and grants to eligible recipients to purchase flooded properties for floodplain restorations.



STEPS TO RESILIENCE



ONLINE RESOURCES

U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit

A guiding framework to identify vulnerabilities and develop targeted solutions

Utilize the Steps to Resilience

U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit – Case Studies

Identify applicable case studies to research applicable solutions

Potential for collaboration with other communities to utilize previously implemented and tested strategies

Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool

US Climate Resilience Map

Collect and utilize relevant data to understand the environmental and social vulnerabilities in Fountain Inn, SC

Climate Risk and Resilience Portal

An additional site to identify region-specific environmental characteristics and relevant data

ONLINE RESOURCES

Climate Risk and Resilience Portal (ClimRR)

<https://climrr.anl.gov/>

About ClimRR

New to ClimRR? Click here to view the User Guide!

ClimRR provides future climate data to help us plan for and adapt to our changing world. Using one of the world's largest supercomputers, ClimRR models over 60 climate variables to provide the most sophisticated, free dynamically downscaled projections for the United States.



View Your Community

Use the Local Climate Projections tab to examine multiple future climate datapoints for one location and to download a Local Climate Projections Report.

Local Climate Projections



View Climate Data Maps

Use the National Map Explorers to examine in depth data for each hazard at any geographic scale, from county to state, regional to national.

National Map Explorers

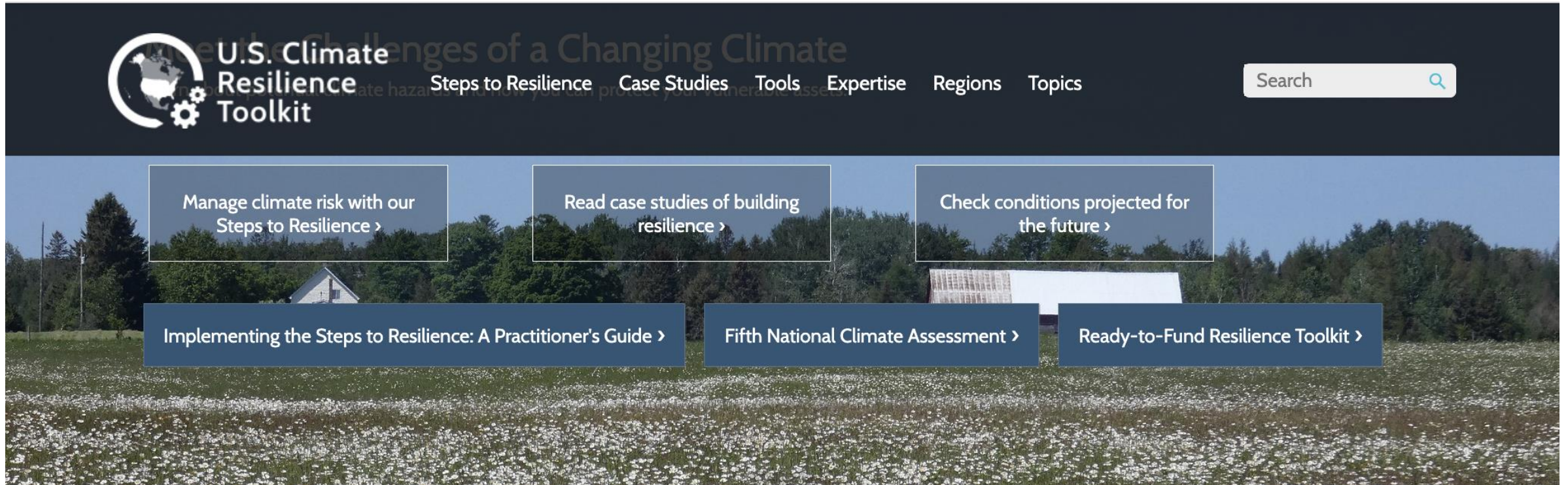


Download Data

ClimRR data is free. Download all or some of our data in the format you need from the ClimRR Data Catalog.


Data Catalog

ONLINE RESOURCES



<https://toolkit.climate.gov/>


ONLINE RESOURCES



U.S. Climate
Resilience
Toolkit

[Steps to Resilience](#) [Case Studies](#) [Tools](#) [Expertise](#) [Regions](#) [Topics](#)

[MORE](#)



FEATURED

EXPLORE POTENTIAL ACTIONS IN THE
OPTIONS DATABASE ›

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES ›

CLIMATE READY
WORKFORCE ›

CLIMATE-SMART
COMMUNITIES
INITIATIVE ›

THE RESILIENCE
ECOSYSTEM ›

STATE CLIMATE
SUMMARIES ›



ONLINE RESOURCES



Climate and Economic Justice
Screening Tool

[Explore the map](#)

[Methodology & data](#) ▾

[About](#) ▾

[Contact](#)

Explore the map

[Share data sources with CEQ](#) 

Census tracts that are overburdened and underserved are highlighted as being disadvantaged on the map. Federally Recognized Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages, are also considered disadvantaged communities.

Zooming in and selecting shows information about each census tract.

Get the data

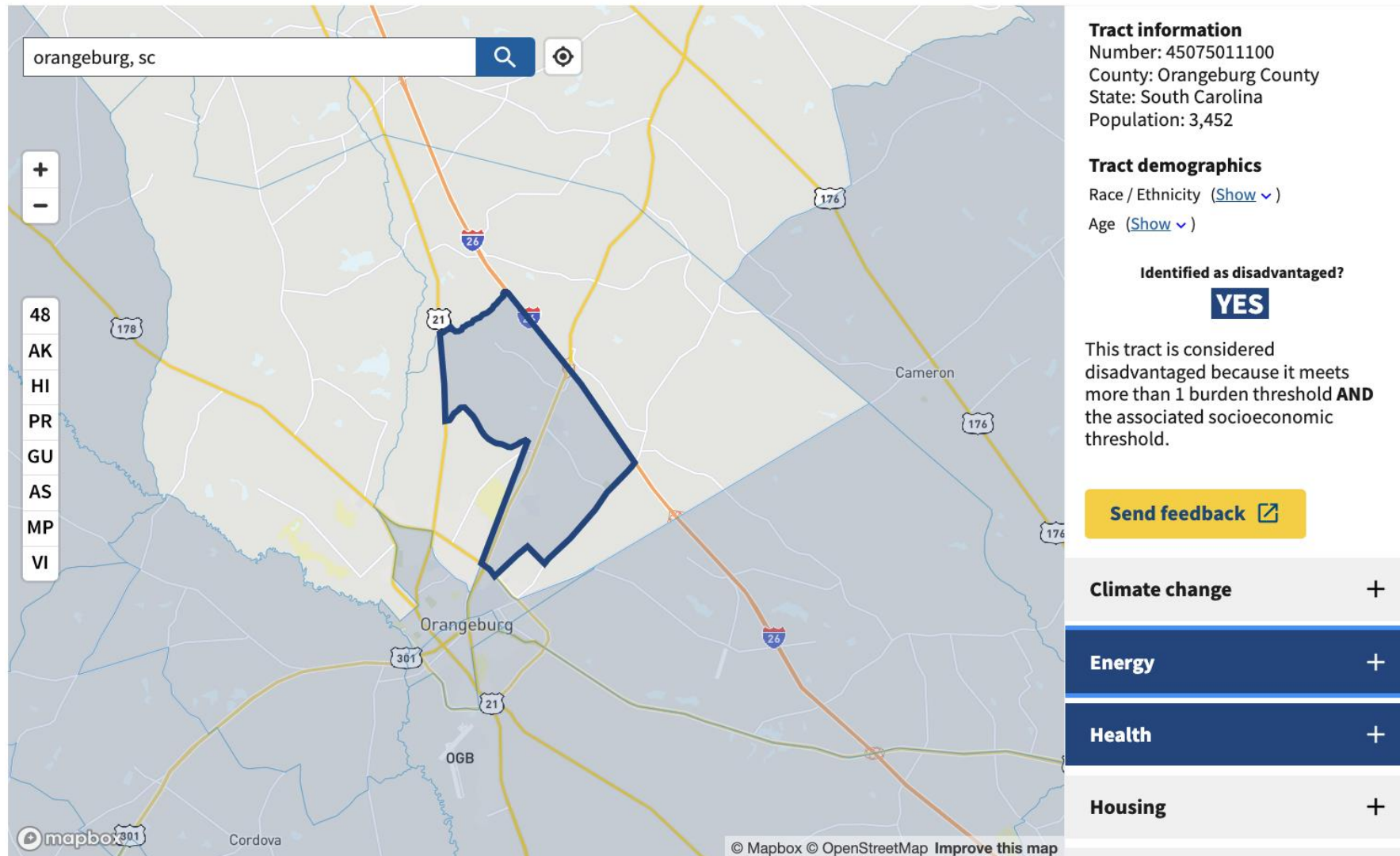
Download the data with documentation and shapefile from the [downloads](#) page.

<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#10.85/33.542/-80.8343>



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ONLINE RESOURCES

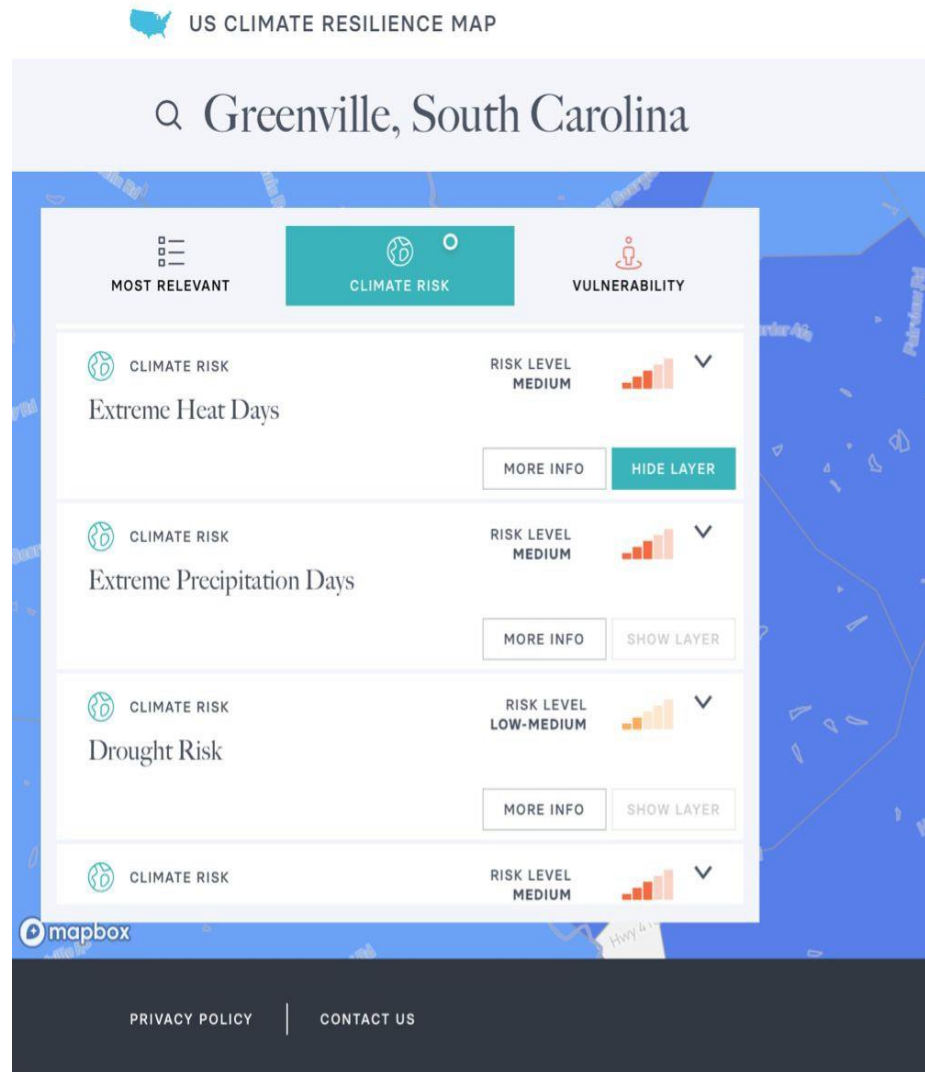


The figure is a map of Orangeburg, South Carolina, with a search bar at the top left containing the text "orangeburg, sc". The map shows a highlighted area in the center, outlined in dark blue. Major roads are visible, including Interstate 26 (I-26) and State Route 21 (SR-21). The map also shows the location of Orangeburg, SC, and the OGB (Orangeburg Government Building) area. The map is part of a larger interface, with a sidebar on the left showing a list of states (48, AK, HI, PR, GU, AS, MP, VI) and a top right section with a "Send feedback" button. The bottom right corner of the map area contains the text "© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map".

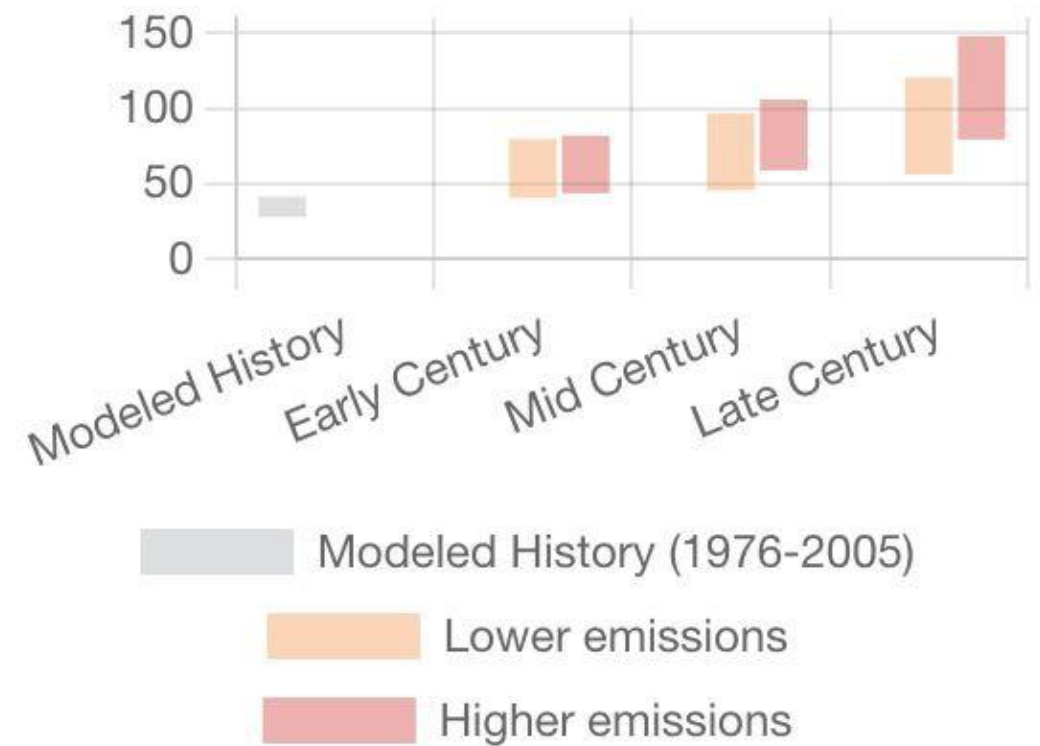
Category	Value
Climate change	+
Energy	+
Health	+
Housing	+
Legacy pollution	+
Transportation	+
Water and wastewater	+
Workforce development	+

Methodology version 1.0

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND EXPOSURE



Annual days with maximum temperature
> 90°F



STEP 1: UNDERSTAND EXPOSURE

- Future Scenario Models
 - Historical/Modeled History (1976-2005)
 - Early Century (2015-2044),
 - Mid Century (2035-2064),
 - Late Century (2070-2099)
- Extreme heat [temperature > 90 degrees °F]
- Rising from 35 days (Modeled History) → 61 days (Early Century) → 74 days (Mid Century) → 86 days (Late Century)
- Regardless of emission rate
- Climate Mapping For Resilience and Adaptation



STEP 2: ASSESS VULNERABILITY & RISK

- Housing type and transportation: “Inadequate living conditions may limit an individual’s ability to prepare for, or respond to, an extreme weather event. Lack of access to reliable transportation may impede safe evacuation.
- Household composition and disability: ““Older people, children, and people with disabilities often require assistance from others and, therefore, may face greater barriers to prepare or respond to an extreme weather event. Similarly, they are more susceptible to illness, and may face greater health challenges.”
- Socioeconomic status: “Low income communities tend to have limited or unreliable access to resources needed to adequately prepare or respond to an extreme weather event. Increased demand for resources and rising prices can put individuals without an income, or living on a fixed income, at a disadvantage.”
- Extreme precipitation: can cause flooding, infrastructure damage, and health impacts
- Extreme heat: can also cause health impacts
- Minority and language status: “Communities of color face inequitable access to resources and power structures, which can hinder their ability to fully prepare for, or respond to, extreme weather events. Language barriers may also delay or reduce awareness of impending risk.”

STEP 2: ASSESS VULNERABILITY & RISK

SOURCE: US CLIMATE RESILIENCE MAP

Vulnerability Risk Levels	Laurens County	Greenville County
Socioeconomic Status	Low Medium	Low Medium
Household Composition Disability	Low	Low
Minority Status and Language	High	High
Housing Type And Transportation	Medium High	Medium High

<https://mappingresilience.onebillionresilient.org/explore?id=226938&indicator=31>

VULNERABILITY

SOURCE: CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL

- Disadvantaged: Yes, Fountain Inn meets one burden threshold AND the associated socioeconomic threshold
- Proximity to Superfund sites is in the 98th percentile!
- Unemployment is in the 90th percentile
- Percent of citizens whose education is less than a high school diploma is 13% of people

Demographics	White	Black or African American	American Indian	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Percentage	61	28	2	6	5

Category	Proximity to Superfund sites	Unemployment	Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma
Percentile	98th	90th	13% of people



STEP 3: INVESTIGATE OPTIONS

Implementation Options

- Tree planting + green spaces
- Design more parks
- Invest in resilient infrastructure projects



Public Engagement Options

- Provide the community with a robust engagement process and meaningful framework for implementation (this will ensure action and representation)

STEP 4: PRIORITIZE & PLAN

Continued conversations with stakeholders & community engagement

- Allow the 10 elements to be iterative
- Continue conversations with the community and hold more public input sessions
- Establish a “people-centered” approach to understand the established community
- Build social capital between different community stakeholders



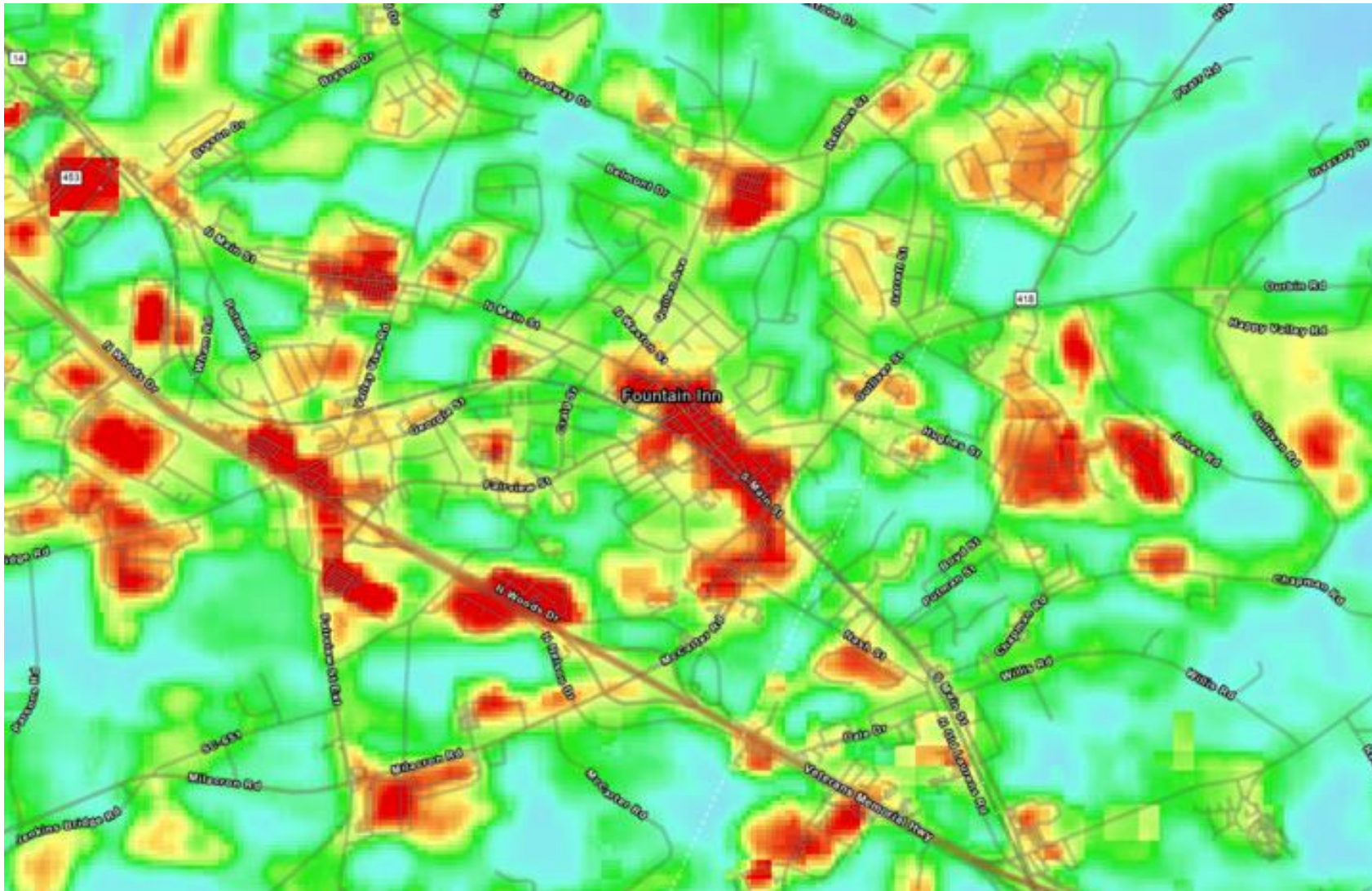
STEP 5: TAKE ACTION

*Apply for SCOR
funding*

*Update Zoning
Code*

Pass Ordinances

FOUNTAIN INN HEAT MAP



Landsat July 28, 2023

BLACK POPULATION & HEAT MAP

Black population and heat
Bivariate colors

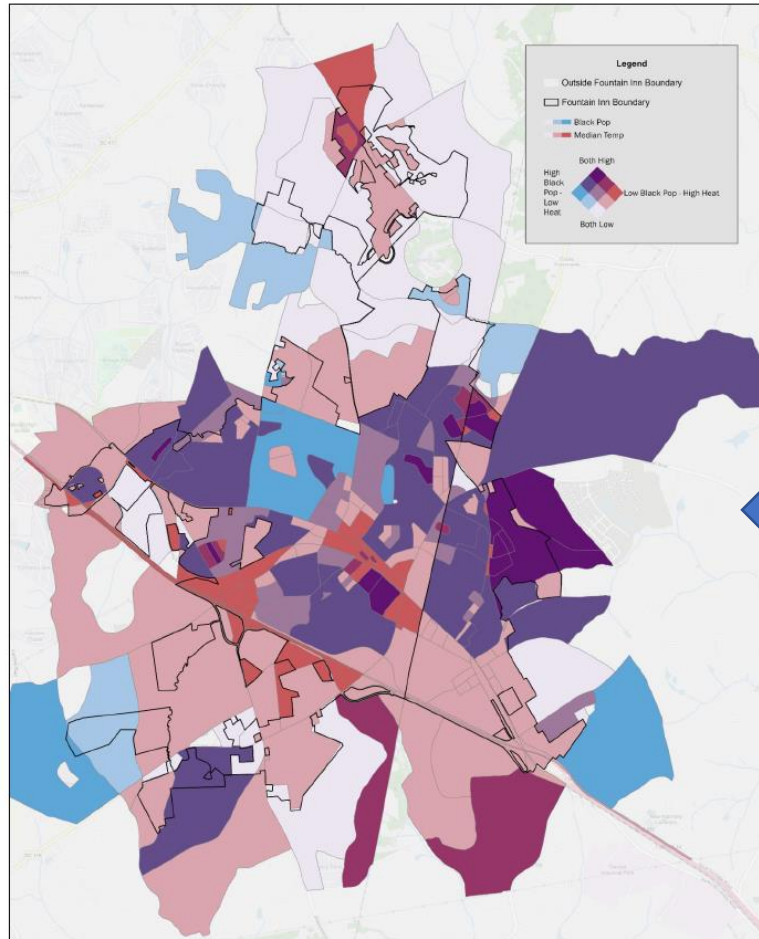
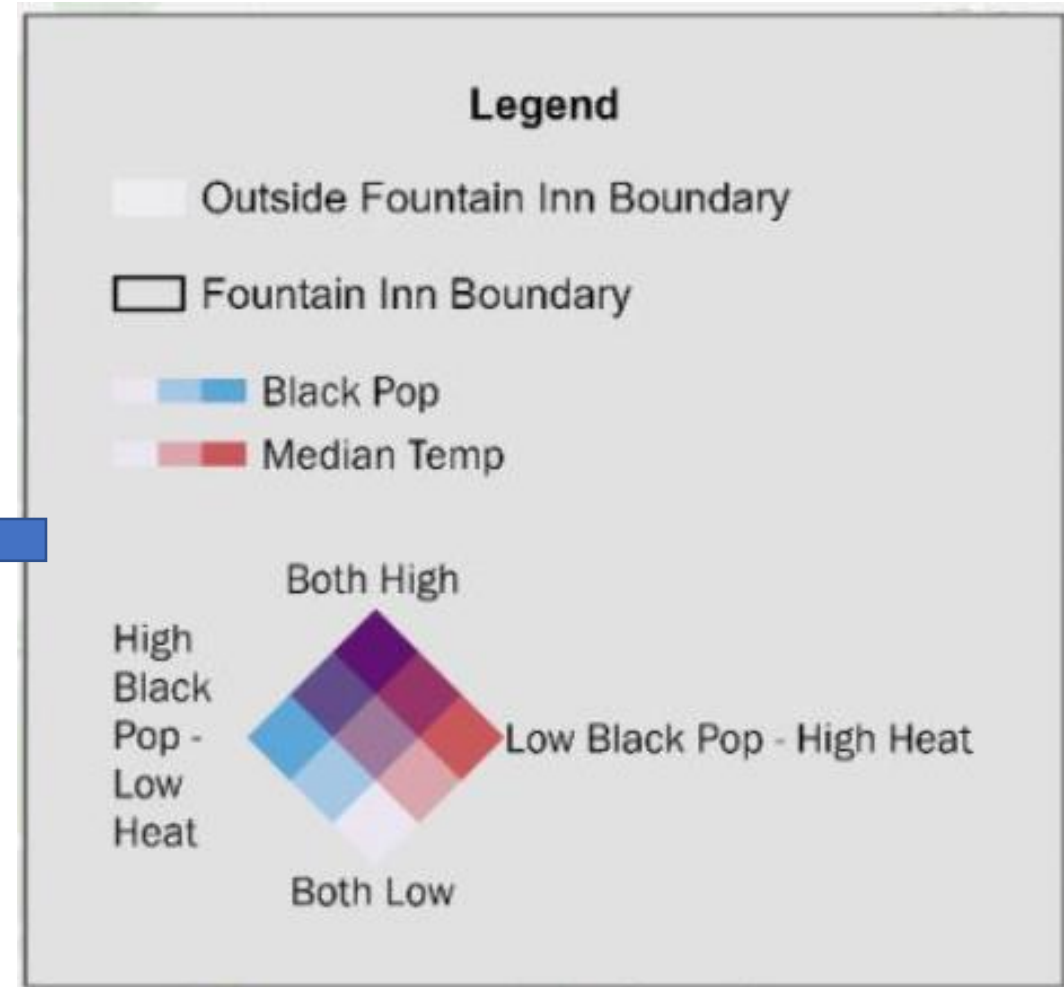


Figure 11. The blocks matching the color at the top of the bivariate legend indicate the highest heat risk AND highest number of Black residents. These blocks have a threshold risk score of 2.



BLACK POPULATION & HEAT MAP

Black population and heat
Highlighted risk areas

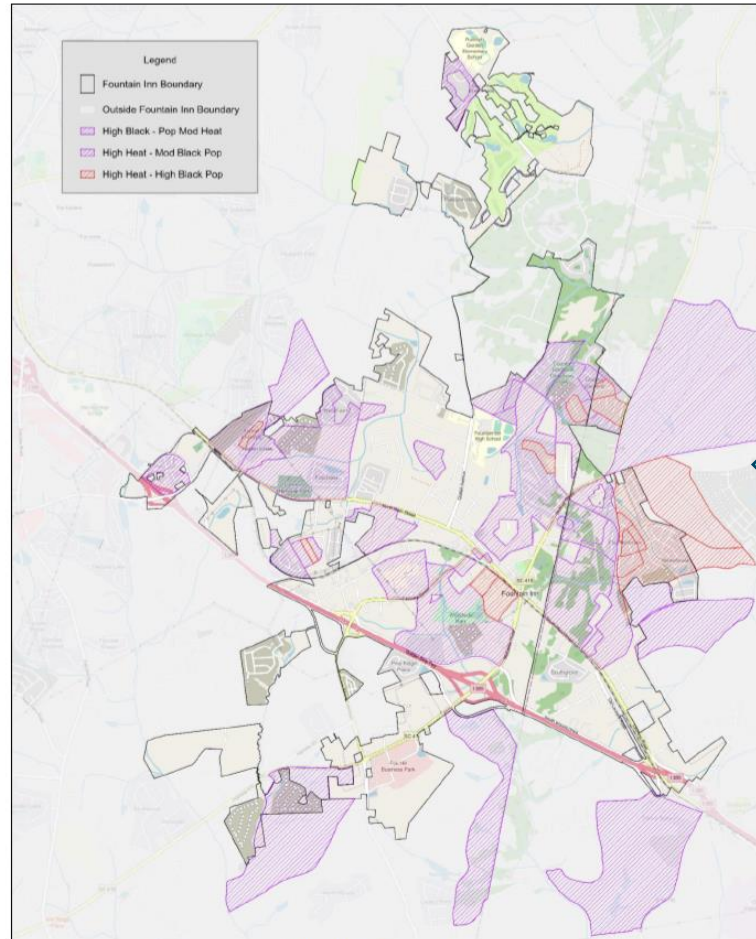


Figure 12. The map above highlights areas with the highest risk. Red indicates the highest number of Black residents AND highest heat (threshold risk score of 2). Purple areas indicate a combination of high and moderate levels of heat and Black population (threshold risk score of 1.5).



BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR EXTREME HEAT

Building resilience for extreme heat

Focus Areas

Communities carry different risks and capacities for dealing with extreme heat. For example, certain residents are at higher risk of adverse health outcomes, including young children, expectant mothers, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health conditions. People living alone are also at higher risk. Under-resourced communities often have less access to resilient infrastructure, tree canopies, and social capital to mitigate extreme heat.

Therefore, it is important to identify areas of extreme heat using current data, as well as the intersection of these areas with social vulnerabilities, when developing strategies for building resilience and plans for future events. To identify priority areas, indices were developed for six measures of social vulnerabilities (living alone, Black, homes with young children, Hispanic, age 65+ and living alone, renters) and their intersection with heat risk. Detailed maps and methods are included in Appendix 1.

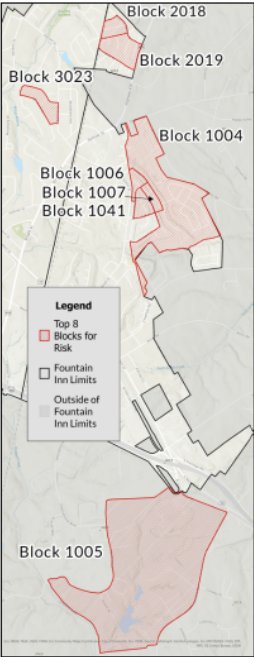


Figure 1 Subset of Census Blocks with highest composite risk

The six indices were combined into a composite risk score, and the census blocks with the highest aggregate risk (0-12) are indicated on the map to the left (Figure 1). A map of composite for all census blocks are also included (Figure 2). It is important to consider the *components* of the overall risk when developing resilience strategies. In other words, a one-size-fits-all response is inappropriate. For example, strategies that focus on responses and policies centered on young children are particularly important in areas in which the children/heat index is 2.0. Proactive measures centered on elderly residents, particularly those living alone, are high priority in blocks where this particular index is 2.0. These 8 tracts show high risks across social vulnerabilities, so a combination of tailored strategies is likely to be the most effective. Index-specific risk areas are identified in Appendix 1.

Table 1 (below) and Figure 1 (left). Eight highest-ranking blocks for the composite risk index.

	Total Pop.	Living Alone	Black Residents	Children	Hispanic Residents	Living Alone (65+)	Renters	Composite Risk
Block ID								
Block 3023	122	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	11
Block 1005	192	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	11
Block 2019	191	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	11
Block 1004	220	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	10
Block 1006	99	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	10
Block 1007	68	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	10
Block 1041	133	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	10
Block 2018	88	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	10

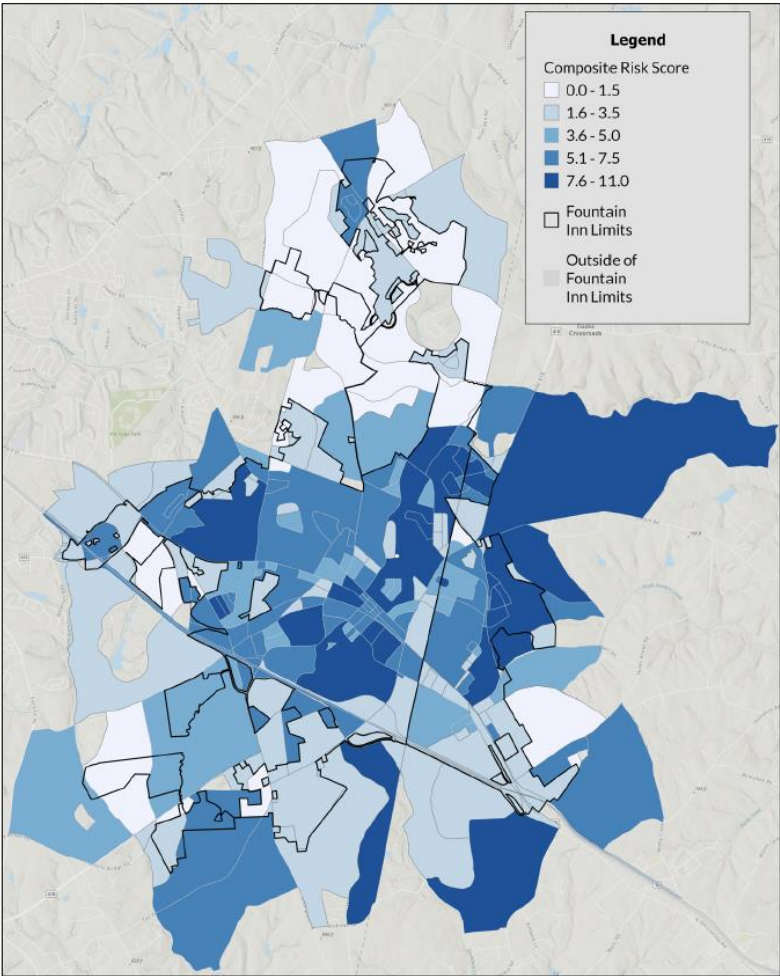


Figure 13. The map above highlights areas with the highest combined risk. The composite risk is calculated by adding up the risks associated with heat / the variable of interest (e.g., seniors living alone, renter population, etc.). The darkest blue areas indicate the highest composite risk. Categories were established by natural breaks classification.

Draft Recommendations

1. Planning for natural hazards
2. Flooding and stormwater
3. Critical facilities and response
4. Increasing tree canopy coverage
5. Cool roofs and streets
6. Support for vulnerable populations
7. Financial resiliency

Open Space Subdivisions

Open space subdivisions, also known as conservation subdivisions, are an alternative to conventional subdivision design. This design technique focuses development in the most suitable areas while conserving large portions of the property (typically 40%+) as common open space. Open space can take the form of improved / active areas such as common greens or playgrounds or natural areas such as preserved forests or stream buffers.





Resiliency

Overview

RESILIENCY OVERVIEW

According to the 2018 National Climate Assessment, the Earth's climate is changing at a more rapid rate than any point in the history of modern civilization leading to increasing heat-health concerns, more frequent and intense hurricanes, and heavy rainfall. The need to incorporate resiliency into planning and emergency management practices into every level of governance is evident more now than ever before.

The Resiliency Element of the INNvision Comprehensive Plan is the result of the City's desire to reduce vulnerabilities and comply with South Carolina's legislature's 2020 amendment to the Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act (SC Code Section 6-29-510). This section of the plan identifies natural hazards that impact Fountain Inn and provides policy recommendations and strategies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a natural disaster and other disruptions.

What is resilience?

The ability for communities and ecosystems to anticipate, adapt, and recover from natural hazards and climate change

Hazards

Flooding, winds and hail from storms, increased precipitation, extreme heat and drought are all natural hazards that Fountain Inn has been exposed two historically and will be threatened by in the coming years. The Multi-

jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Greenville County outlines these hazards and prioritizes mitigation measures to reduce exposure and increase the speed of recovery in the future. This plan element delves deeper into resiliency for Fountain Inn and addresses some of the key historical and evolving threats on a local level.

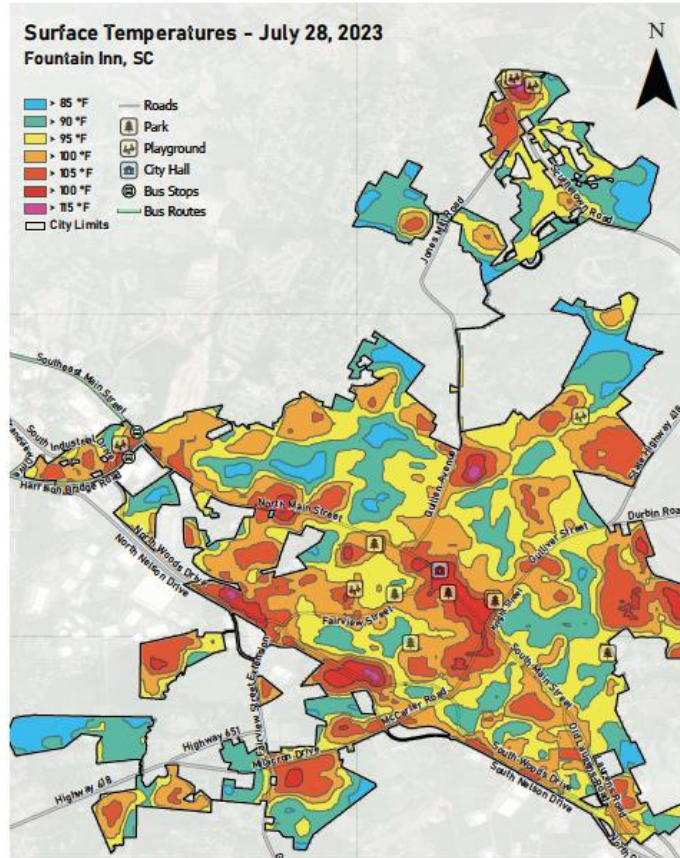
Extreme Heat

Residents of Fountain Inn may be familiar with the heat that comes with living in the south, and how that high summer time temperatures impacts their lives. Over the years there have been more frequent and longer lasting heat waves and associated heat advisories, which utilize the heat index value to determine threat level. Increased or extreme heat levels can

be dangerous to residents of any community as they may cause heat exhaustion, heat stroke, sunburn, and other medical conditions. Education of residents and visitors on heat safety, providing public spaces with shade and air conditioning such as libraries, shops, and or recreation centers and addressing long-term surface temperatures through changes in the built environment can all be ways to address increasing temperatures.

Social Vulnerability

The Census Tract that includes the majority of Fountain Inn's municipal limits identified as having a high level of social vulnerability due to socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial makeup and housing type and transportation access (Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020). This is important because under-resourced communities often have less physical infrastructure, social capital and financial means to deal with extreme heat and other hazards.



The map to the left shows surface temperatures in Fountain Inn on July 28, 2023. Note that the higher temperatures correspond closely with areas with large swaths of pavement and a lack of tree cover.

Many areas that are estimated to have higher surface temperatures are located in Census Tract 45045 which is identified as having a high level of social vulnerability due to rates of poverty, unemployment and minority households.



Plan Element:

Resiliency

Overview

RESILIENCY OVERVIEW

According to the 2018 National Climate Assessment, the Earth's climate is changing at a more rapid rate than any point in the history of modern civilization leading to increasing heat-health risks, and heavy investments in planning and adaptation at the local level of governance is evident more now than ever before.

REQUIREMENT

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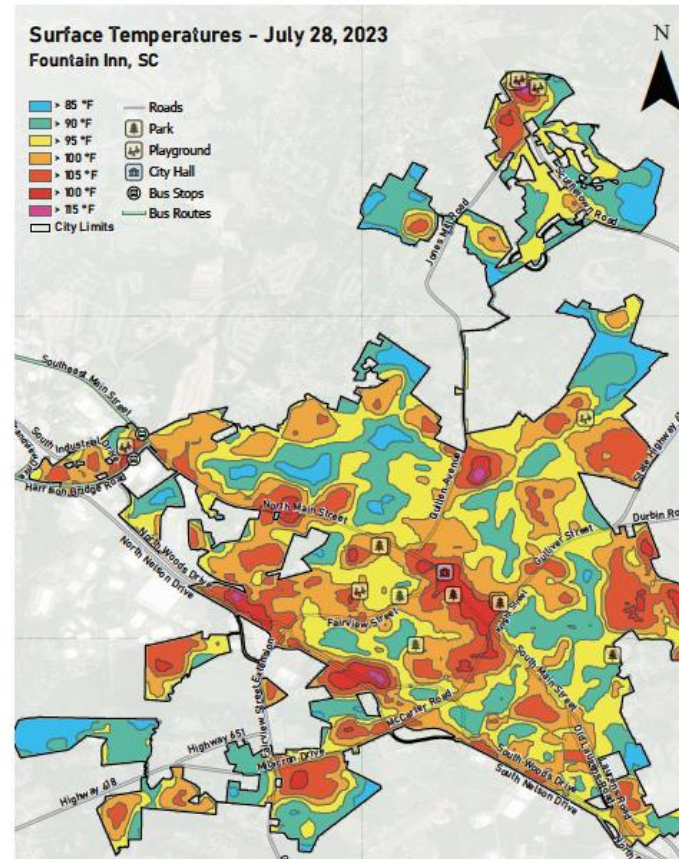
DEFINITION

INNvision

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Plan Element:

Resilie

Overview

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The Resiliency Element of the INNvision Comprehensive Plan is the result of the City's desire to reduce vulnerabilities and comply with South Carolina's legislative amendment to the Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act (SC Code Section 6-29-510). This plan identifies natural hazards that impact Fountain Inn and provides policy recommendations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a natural disaster and other disruptions.

Hazards

Flooding, winds and hail from storms, increased precipitation, extreme heat and drought are hazards that Fountain Inn has been exposed two historically and will be threatened by in the coming years. The jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Greenville County outlines these hazards and prioritizes mitigation measures to reduce exposure and increase the speed of recovery in the future. This plan element delves deeper into the hazards of Fountain Inn and addresses some of the key hazards and evolving threats on a local level.

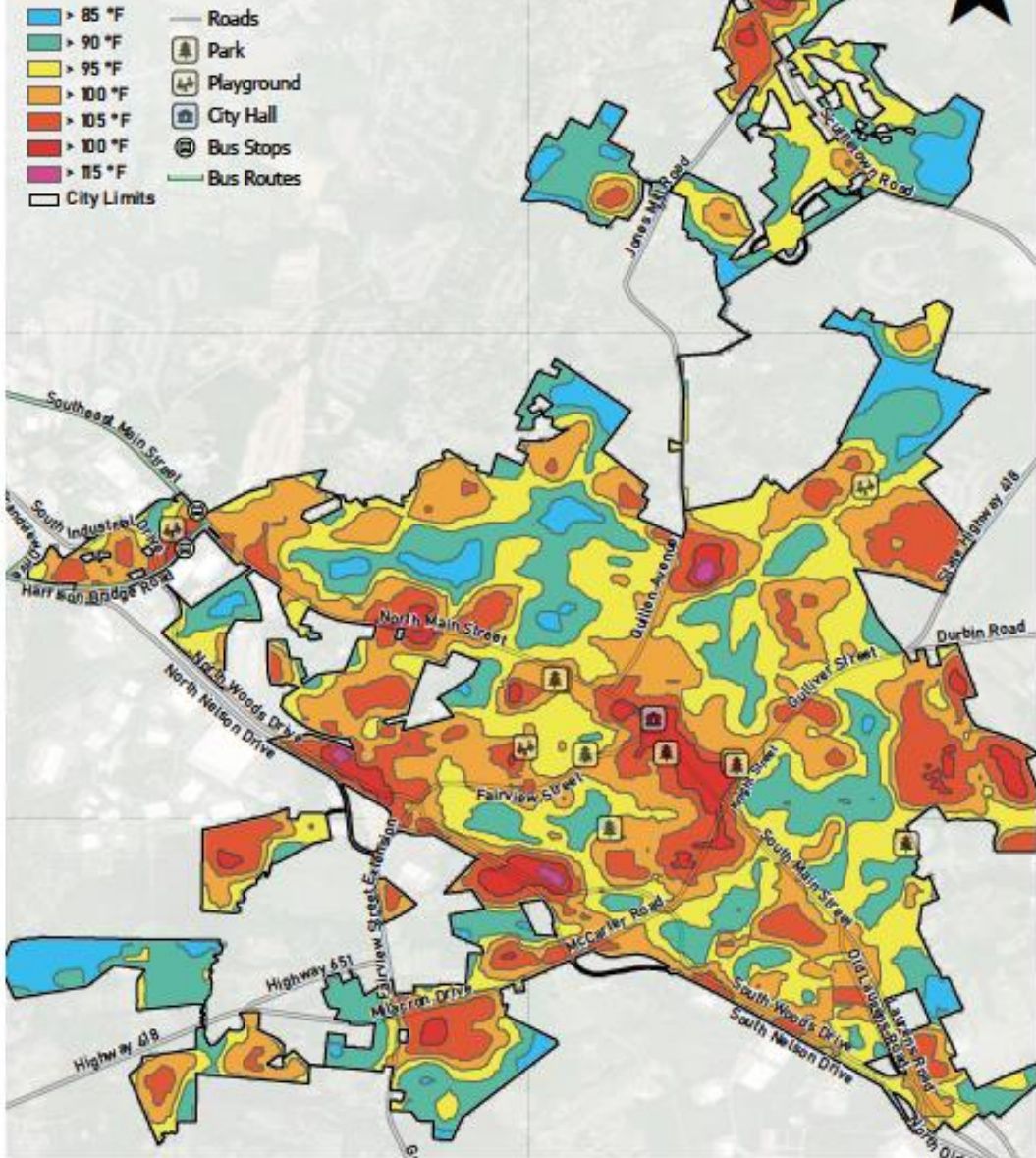


Extreme Heat

Residents of Fountain Inn may be familiar with the heat that comes with living in the south, and how that high time temperatures impacts their lives. Over the years, there have been more frequent and longer lasting heat waves associated heat advisories, which utilize the heat index to determine threat level. Increased or extreme

What is resiliency?
The ability for communities and ecosystems to anticipate, adapt, and recover from hazards and climate change.

Surface Temperatures - July 28, 2023
Fountain Inn, SC



The map to the left shows surface temperatures in Fountain Inn on July 28, 2023. Note that the higher temperatures correspond closely with areas with large swaths of pavement and a lack of tree cover.

Many areas that are estimated to have higher surface temperatures are located in Census Tract 45045 which is identified as having a high level of social vulnerability due to rates of poverty, unemployment and minority households.

REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS



Population

Evaluates population and demographic trends, and projected growth



Housing

Evaluates housing types, location, age, affordability, and occupancy of the community



Economic Development

Describes the local workforce, and key aspects of the local economy



Natural Resources

Discusses natural resources such as wildlife and their habitats, floodplains, wetlands, and beaches



Cultural Resources

Describes cultural elements that are unique to the community such as historic properties, and educational, religions, and entertainment institutions



Community Facilities

Evaluates community assets regarding public safety, recreation, government medical, educational, and available public services



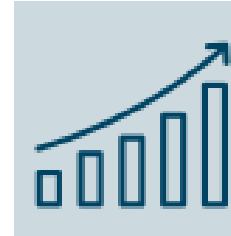
Land Use

Looks at current and future desired land use patterns



Transportation

Analyzes all modes of transportation, including roads, trails and pedestrian facilities.



Priority Investment

Identifies available funds for facilities and infrastructure, while also making recommendations for need based projects



Resiliency

Identifies and analyzes impacts of flooding and other natural hazards the community faces





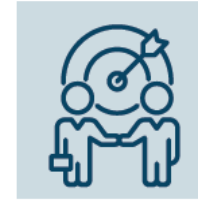
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Looks at current and future desired land use patterns.

Goal 2: Encourage the development of well-designed neighborhoods that fit in the natural context and protect key natural features.

Goal 3: Support the creation of a vibrant Main Street and downtown that is the “Best Small-Town Downtown in the Upstate.

Goal 4: Attract commercial development that is appropriate for different areas of the City.



Resiliency

Identifies and analyzes impacts of flooding and other natural hazards the community faces.

1. Planning for natural hazards
2. Flooding and stormwater
3. Critical facilities and response
4. Increase tree canopy coverage
5. Cool roofs and streets
6. Support for vulnerable populations
7. Financial resiliency





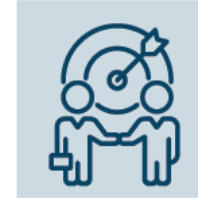
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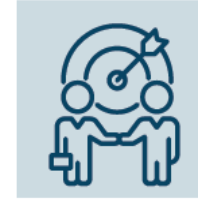
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Natural Resources

Discusses natural resources such as wildlife and their habitats, floodplains, wetlands, and forests.

Goal: Encourage subdivision design that conserves valuable natural resources and provides a transition to more rural areas.

Goal: Protect water quality.

Goal: Expand land conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities.

Goal: Enhance environmental education and support of agricultural operations.



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Economic Development

Describes the local workforce, and key aspects of the local economy.

Goal: Diversify employment sectors.

Goal: Minimize leakage and enhance local economy.



Housing

Evaluates housing types, location, age, affordability, and occupancy of the community.

Goal: Address housing needs by encouraging a mix of types in key locations

Goal: Pursue neighborhood improvements and additional local affordable and workforce housing options.



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Analyzes all modes of transportation, including roads, trails and pedestrian facilities.

Goal: Support the creation of a safe, connected multi-modal transportation system that serves the current and future needs of the community.



Cultural Resources

Describes cultural elements that are unique to the community such as historic properties, educational, religions, and entertainment institutions.

Goal: Preserve and enhance the character of Main Street



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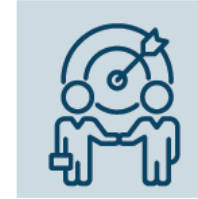
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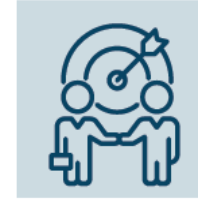
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1 Streetscape Improvements for Main Street



2 Support A Vibrant Downtown with Zoning, Infrastructure, & Placemaking



3 Update the Zoning Ordinance



4 Improve Transportation Requirements for New Development



5 Make Headway On Priority Transportation Projects

6 Create a Local Mobility Plan and Impact Fee Study



7 Extend and Maintain the Swamp Rabbit Trail



8 Implement Priorities Identified in the New Parks and Recreation Master Plan



9 Maintain and Evaluate City Facilities and Services



10 Improve Downtown Parking



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- “Greening” of Downtown
- Enhancing tree canopy
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- Opportunity for cool pavement and solar covered lots
- Opportunity to address energy efficiency and cooling design (roofs, greening, aspect windows)

INNvision

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- Identify “cool streets” candidates
- New sidewalks and street trees

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9 Maintain and
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10 Improve
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Parking



INNvision

PRIORITY INVESTMENT / IMPLEMENTATION

- Opportunity to address public transit
- Covered bus stops and shade trees
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- Opportunity for tree plan
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- Opportunity for solar panel covered lots and battery storage for backup power
- “Greening” opportunities

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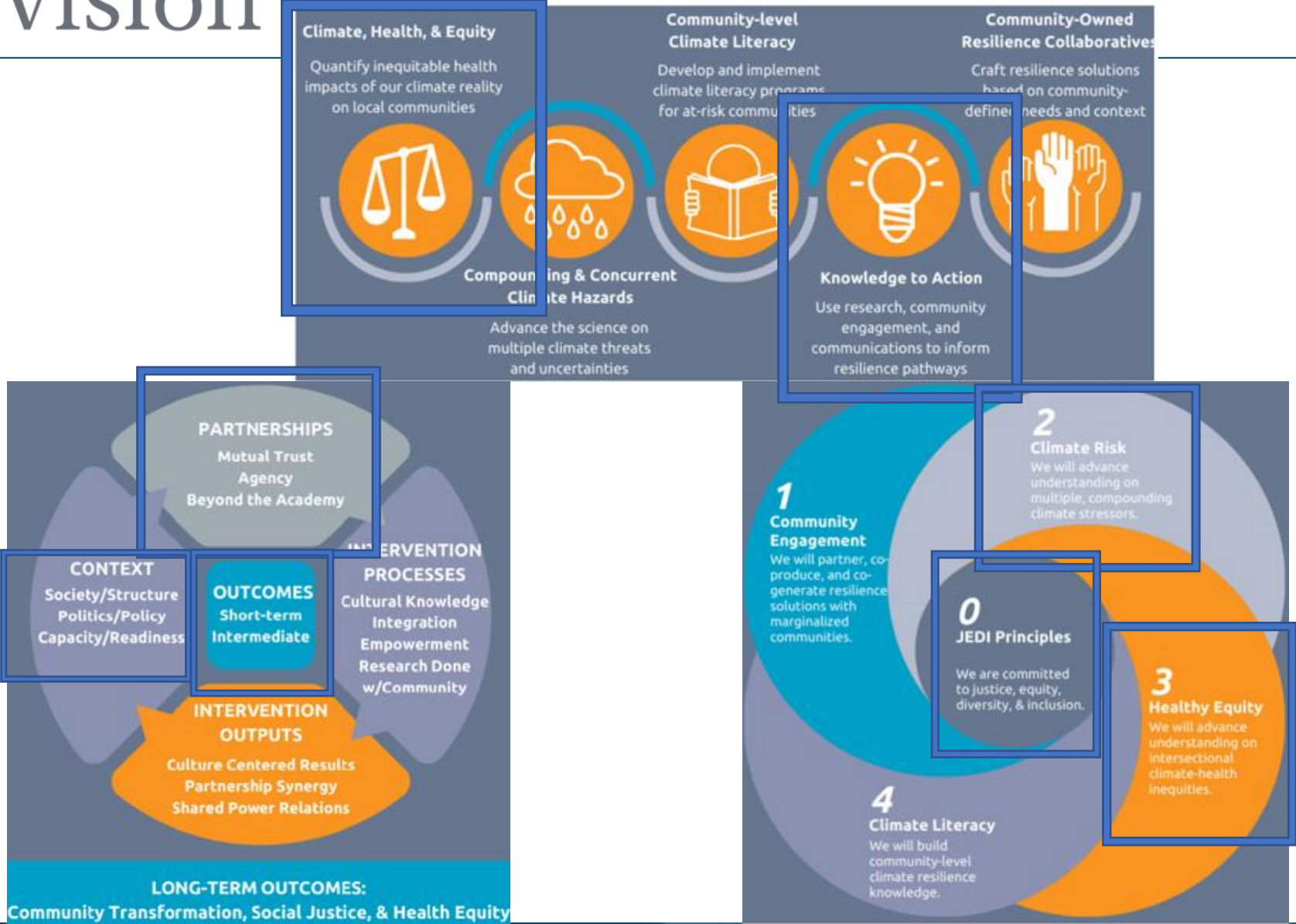


10 Improve Downtown Parking



- Transportation alternatives





C3HE
A NOAA CAP/RISA team



FURMAN
UNIVERSITY

+ BOUDREAUX

Incorporating the
RESILIENCE ELEMENT
in Comprehensive Plans



FURMAN
UNIVERSITY



BOUDREAUX



*Spring Conference
Orangeburg, S.C.
May 3, 2024*