

MAIN ST RESILIENCE PLAN CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Community Workshops

O.C. Haley Blvd. Meeting #1

June 16, 2015

AGENDA

- Welcome & Introductions
- Project Overview
 - Defining resilience
 - Coordination with other planning efforts
- What We've Learned (so far)
 - Residential and Commercial Market
 - Infrastructure / Built Environment
 - Risk and Other Resilience Elements
- Discussion on Corridor Vulnerability



MEETING #1 OBJECTIVES:

- Introduce this project and understand relationships between related activities
- Understand resilience as applied to commercial corridors
- Review key indicators and input gathered so far on OC Haley
- Understand priority concerns and opportunities for improving corridor and business resilience





PROJECT OVERVIEW

Goals
Schedule
Community Engagement

PROJECT GOALS

- Developed a shared definition of resilient commercial corridors for New Orleans
- Create a measurable and actionable methodology for assessing the resilience of commercial corridors or Main Streets.
- 3. Apply methodology to 6 corridors (5 State-designated Main Streets), in the city and develop individualized recommendations for each to address resiliency gaps
- Develop how-to guides for businesses for improving resiliency as applied to business operations and for businesses/property-owners for improving building resiliency







OVERVIEW OF PLANNING PROCESS

PAC Meeting #1

PAC Meeting #2

Corridor workshops 1

Business workshops

PAC Meeting #3

Corridor workshops 2

PAC Meeting #4

Community meetings

Public presentations

. Initialization

- Defining Resilience for Main Streets
- Review Previous Efforts

Assessment

- Develop standardized assessment
- Data collection (primary)
- Business occupant survey

Analysis & Recommendations

- Commercial and residential market analysis
- Resilience gap analysis
- Infrastructure improvements and revitalization strategies

Final Plan

- Technical guides: business operations & building hardening
- Draft and final plan; public presentations

March / April

May / June

July / August

August / September

DEFINING RESILIENCE: CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

"Capacity of cities to function so that the people living and working in the cities – particularly the poor and vulnerable – survive and thrive no matter what stresses or shocks they encounter"

drawn from the Rockefeller Foundation 100 Resilient Cities

MASTER PLAN: RESILIENCE (Chapter 12)

- Capacity to anticipate significant multi-hazard threats, to reduce overall the community's
 vulnerability to hazard events, and to respond to and recover from specific hazard events
 when they occur
- Capacity to cope with and recover from present-day risks
- Capacity to adapt to changing conditions, including uncertain, unknown, or unpredictable risks

drawn from the Community and Regional Resilience Institute (CARRI)



ASSESSING A RESILIENT COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR

- How vulnerable are corridor businesses, buildings and infrastructure to <u>shock</u> events?
- What infrastructure investments are required to facilitate economic prosperity and mitigate risks/hazards?
- Are corridor businesses able to weather and reduce stresses, particularly economic forces?
- Does the corridor provide local (adjacent) community...
 - ...essential services on an ongoing basis & immediately following a shock event?
 - ...emergency shelter?
 - ...social & community gathering spaces?
- Do corridor businesses have access, availability, and the capacity to engage resources needed to weather shocks & stresses?
- Are adequate social networks in place to support corridor businesses during shocks and stresses?



COORDINATING WITH OTHER EFFORTS

- HUD NDRC Application
- Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities
- OC Haley Streetscape (nearly designed DPW)
- NORA Commercial Corridor Market Value Analysis
- OC Haley Merchants Association



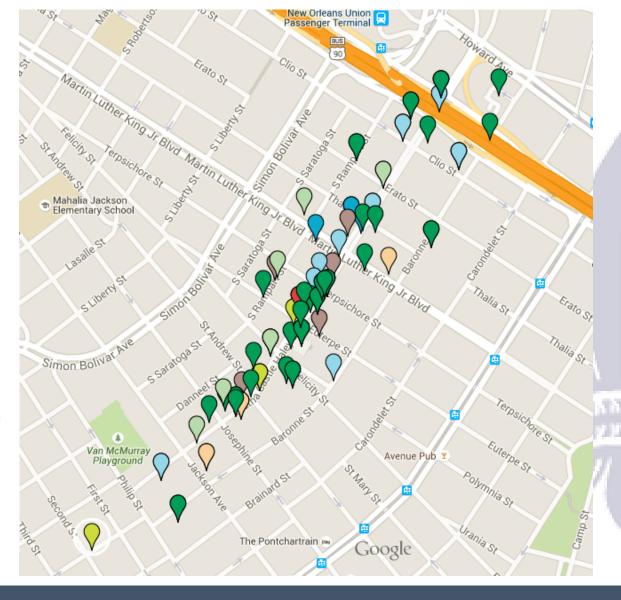


WHAT WE'VE LEARNED (SO FAR...)

Residential and Commercial Market Infrastructure / Built Environment Risk and Other Resilience Elements

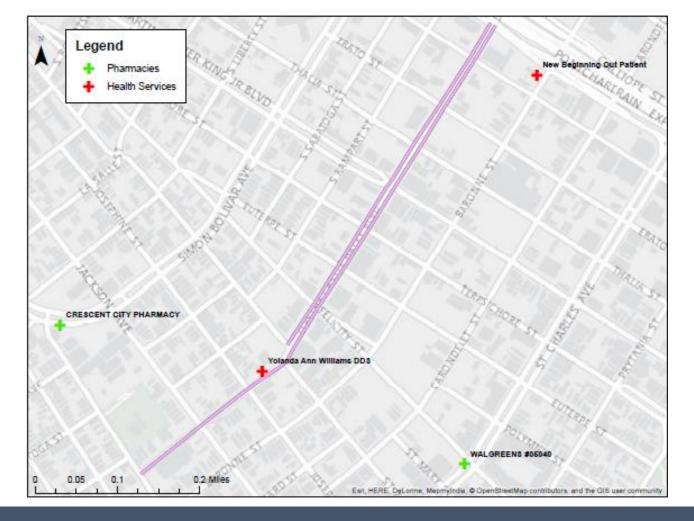
CORRIDOR PROFILE: BUSINESSES

- 55 Businesses
- 36 Non business organizations
 - Other Business (35)
 - Social Services (17)
 - Membership Organizations (12)
 - Eating And Drinking Places (7)
 - Engineering, Accounting, Re... (7)
 - Other Nonbusiness (7)
 - Food And Kindred Products (3)
 - Food Stores (3)





CORRIDOR PROFILE: ESSENTIAL SERVICES







CORRIDOR PROFILE: BUSINESSES

Sources: InfoUSA, 2015; City of New Orleans occupancy licenses, 2015

- Business profile is *diverse*
- Heavy representation of nonprofit and member organizations

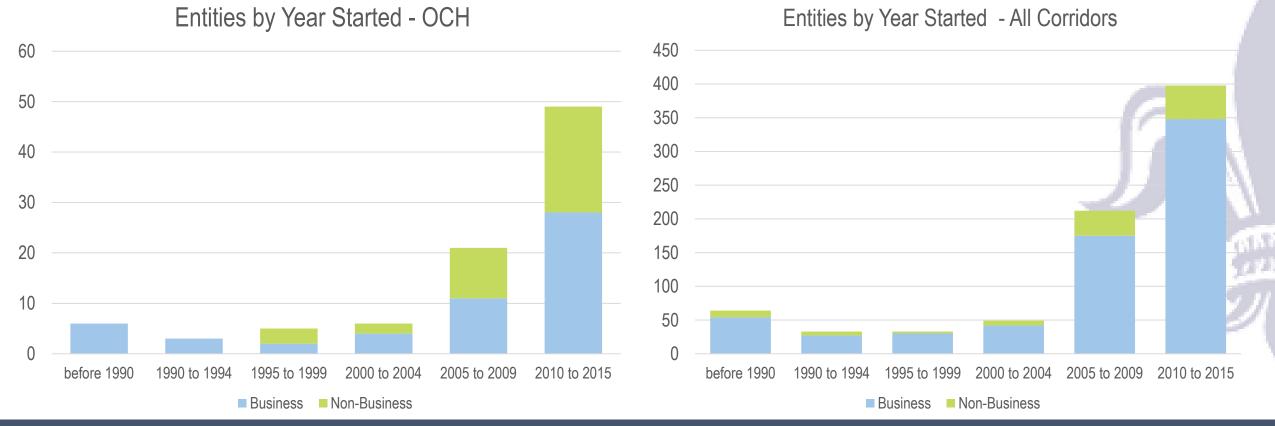
Number	Industry	Examples
17	Social Services	Youth, arts, environmental, homeless, community services
12	Membership Organizations	Churches, leadership associations, advocacy groups
7	Eating And Drinking Places	Restaurants, cafes, bars
7	Professional Services	Architects, engineers, accountants
5	Automotive Repair, Services, And Parking	Mechanics, car rentals
5	Miscellaneous Retail	Gifts, crafts, alcohol
3	Food and kindred products	Caterers, bottling/distribution centers
3	Amusement/Recreation	Performance arts, athletic centers
2	Food stores	Groceries, convenience stores



CORRIDOR PROFILE: BUSINESSES

Sources: InfoUSA, 2015; City of New Orleans occupancy licenses, 2015

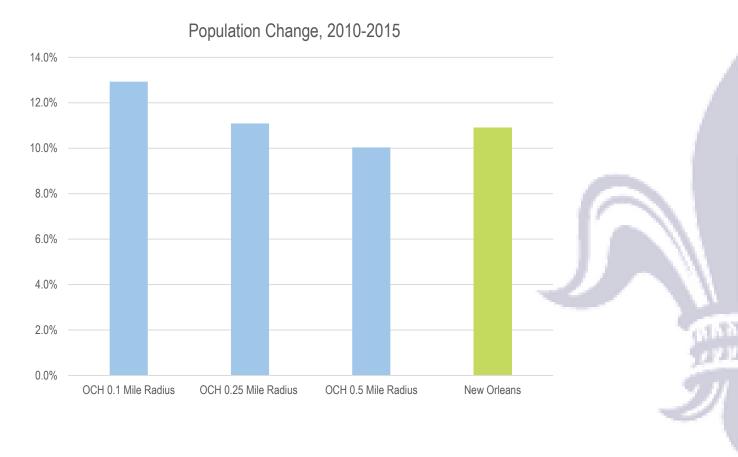
Nonprofit organizations have comprised nearly half of post-Katrina entities





CORRIDOR PROFILE: PEOPLE

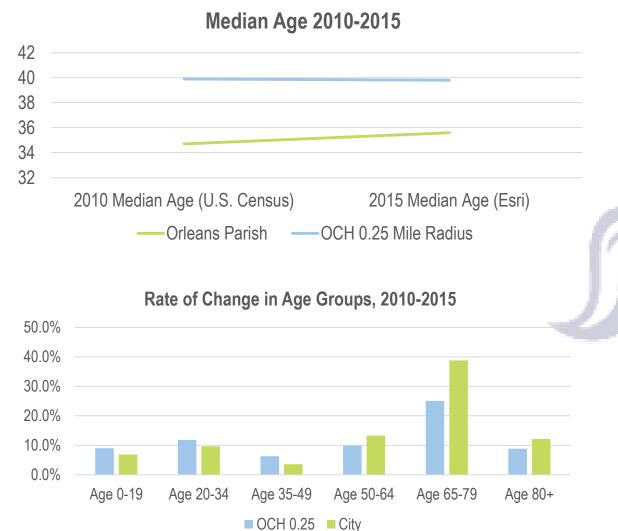
Population immediately surrounding OCH has grown at a slightly faster pace than the rest of the City





CORRIDOR PROFILE: PEOPLE

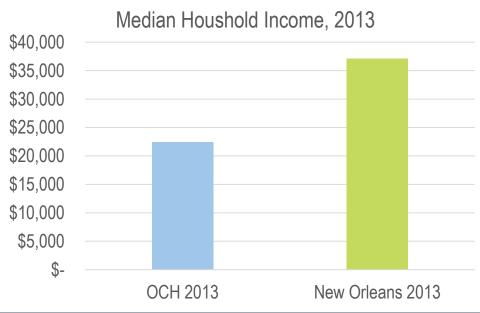
- Median Age is higher near OCH than rest of City
- Corridor area is getting slightly younger while city is getting older
- Has seen greater growth among younger age groups than the rest of the city





CORRIDOR PROFILE: PEOPLE

- Median household income is significantly lower near corridor than in rest of city (\$22,444 vs. \$37146, 40% lower)
- Significantly more households in lower income groups than rest of city

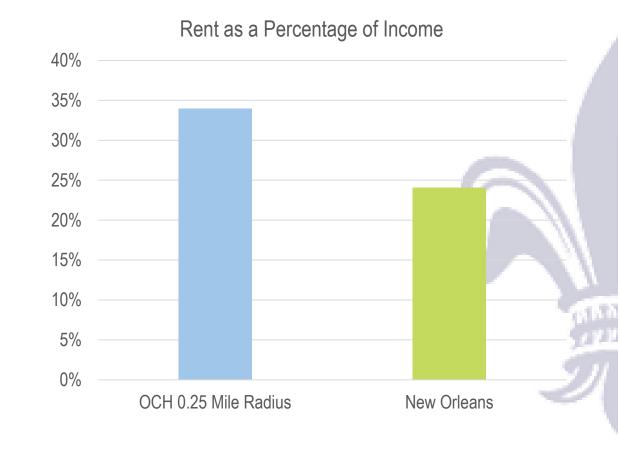






CORRIDOR PROFILE: AFFORDABILITY

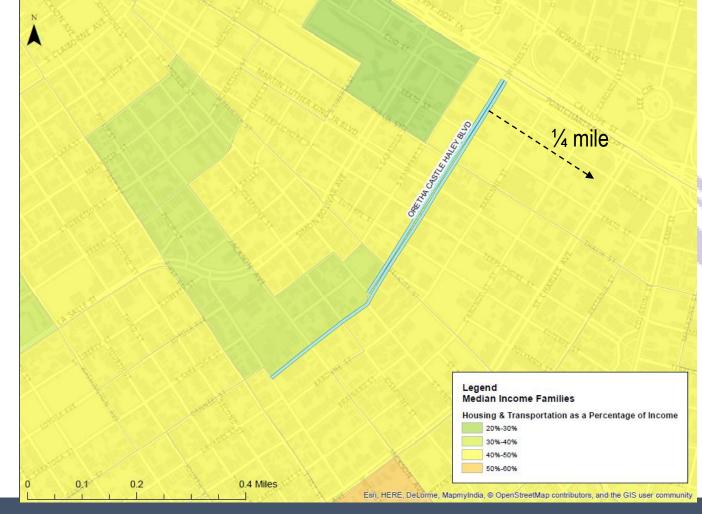
- Median rent is lower near OCH than rest of city (\$635 vs. \$765)
- Rent is a higher percentage of household income near OCH than in the rest of the city (34% vs. 24%)





AFFORDABILITY: HOUSING + TRANSPORTATION

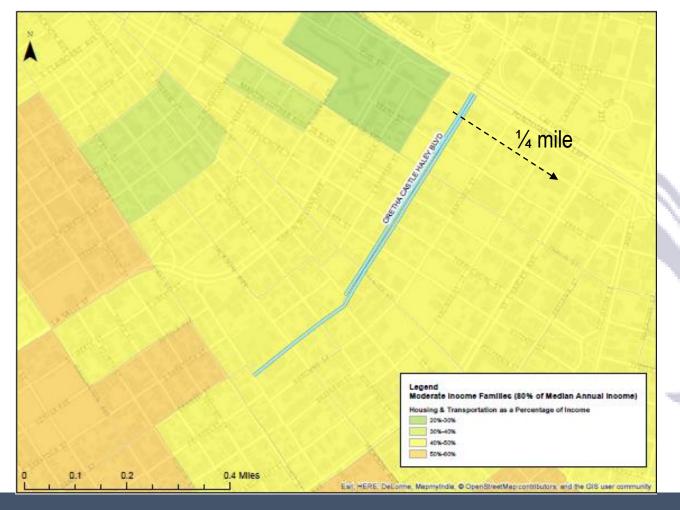
- Median Income Family
 - 4 People
 - 2 Commuters
 - \$47,429 annual income





AFFORDABILITY: HOUSING + TRANSPORTATION

- Moderate Income Family
 - 3 People
 - 1 Commuter
 - \$37,943 annual income





AFFORDABILITY: HOUSING + TRANSPORTATION

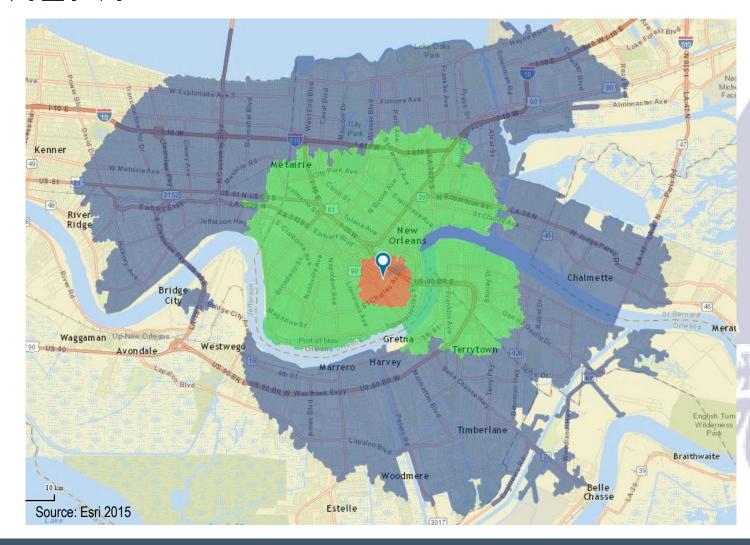
- Very Low Income Individual
 - 1 Person
 - 1 Commuter
 - \$11,720 annual income





MARKET ASSESSMENT

- Examined three markets:
 - Neighborhood: 1-mile radius
 - The "convenience" market (groceries, take-out food, pharmacy)
 - Community: 5-mile radius
 - Comparison shopping (restaurants, clothing, furniture, electronics, hobby goods)
 - Region: 10-mile radius
 - Destination retail and entertainment (cultural institutions, specialty items)





MARKET ASSESSMENT

Raw SUPPLY and DEMAND indicators suggest that within 1 mile of OC Haley:

- There is **High** unmet demand for:
 - General merchandise store: \$40 million leakage
 - Auto dealers: \$33 million leakage
- There is **Modest** unmet demand for:
 - Gasoline station: \$15 million leakage
 - Small grocery: \$9 million leakage
 - Clothing/accessories store: \$7.5 million leakage

Source: Esri and Dun & Bradstreet, 2015



MARKET ASSESSMENT

BUT....

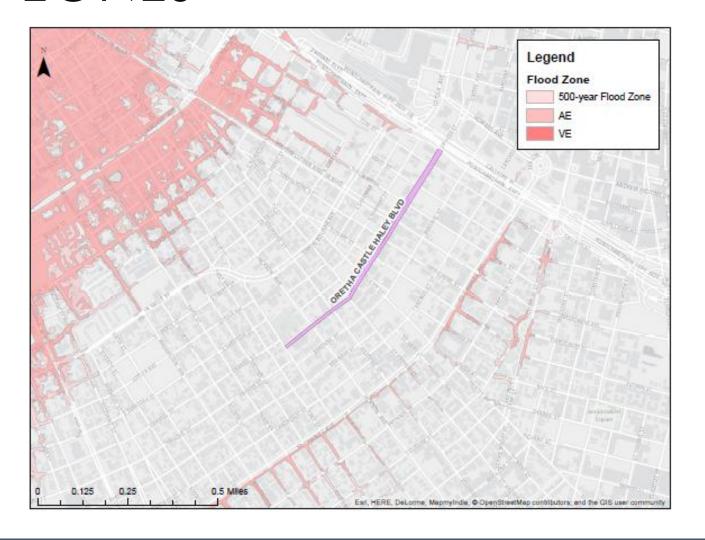
- What kind of Corridor does the OC Haley community want to be?
- What space is available for business growth?
- How will the market change?
 - New jobs and residents
 - Evolution of OC Haley Blvd as a destination corridor



FLOOD ZONES

PRELIMINARY FEMA DFIRM

OCH is in the "X" or Lower Risk Zone:







1,200

INFRASTRUCTURE: SEWER & DRAINAGE



Modeled Drainage Nodes Drain Structures Target Corridor Drainage Canals Sewer Lines Drain Lines

CORRIDOR ELEVATION



■ 3' above curb ■ sidewalk: 1'-11" ■ curb bottom: 1'-2"



CORRIDOR BUILDINGS

- Appear occupied: **70**%
- In 'average' or better condition: 80%
- Elevated foundations: 72%
- ADA accessible entrance: 53%
- Elevated Mechanical, Electrical, or Plumbing systems (usually HVAC): 42%
- Protection for windows or doors: 33%
- Appendages, such as signs, awnings, or overhangs: 48%



BUSINESS SURVEY

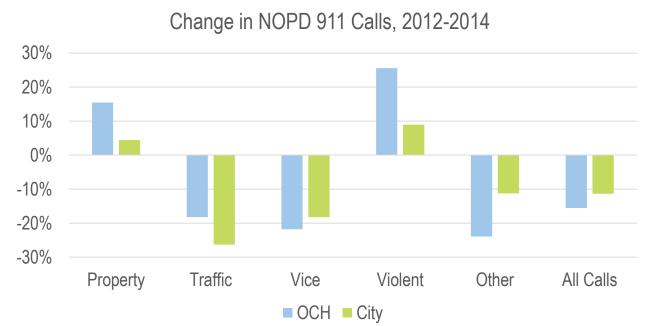
• 33 of 54 listed business surveyed

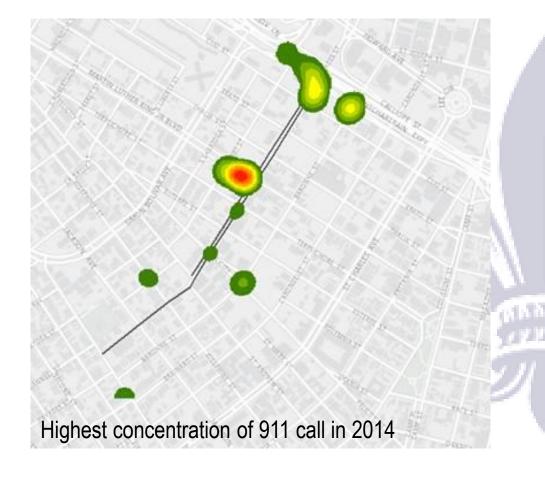




OTHER FACTORS: CRIME & SAFETY

- Overall calls to NOPD have decreased
- Property and Violent crime calls have increased, especially compared to city



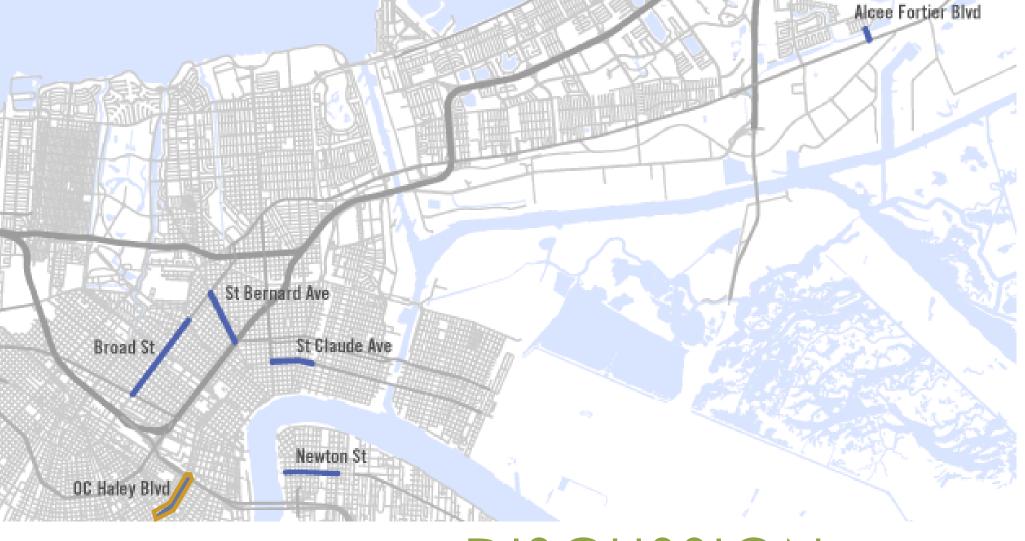




OTHER FACTORS: SOCIAL NETWORKS





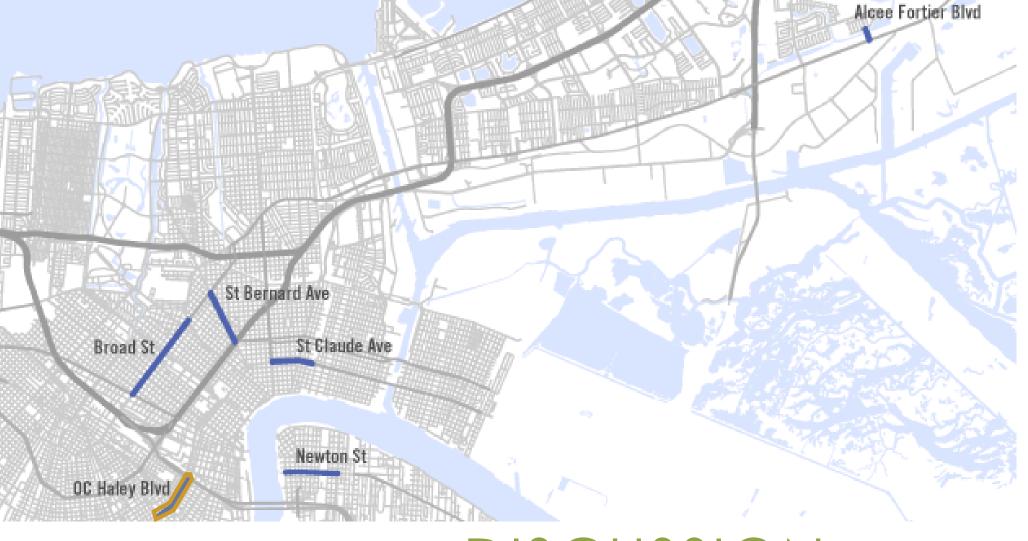


DISCUSSION: CORRIDOR VULNERABILITY

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

- What weather, economic, demographic, or social events have/can impact the corridor?
- What were/are the impacts to the corridor?
- For past events, what was the recovery time?
- What infrastructure investments would facilitate the capacity of the corridor to withstand and recover?
- What non-infrastructure public investments would facilitate the capacity of the corridor to withstand and recover? (i.e. police patrols, Main Streets funding, etc.)
- What social services or social places are needed on the corridor?





DISCUSSION: BUSINESS VULNERABILITY

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

- What individual, business and private investments would facilitate the capacity of the corridor to withstand and recover?
- How can/do businesses on the corridor work together to withstand and recover?
- What are essential services are currently lacking from the corridor?



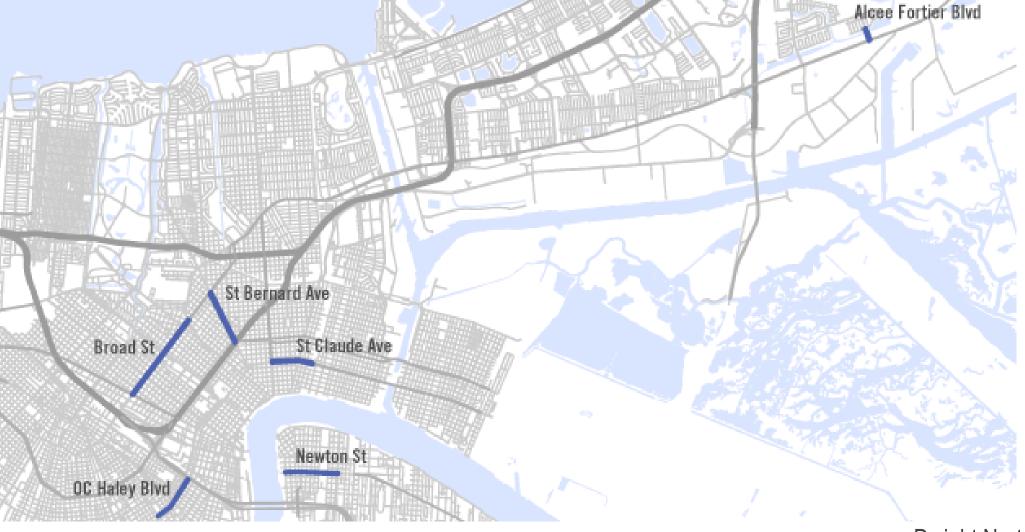
Photo credit: Robert Morris, Uptown Messenger



NEXT STEPS

- Complete resilience assessments (June 30)
- Business Continuity Workshops (June 29 July 1)
- Develop preliminary strategies for each corridor (July)
- Corridor Workshop #2 (OCH: July 13)
 - Prioritize and refine





THANK YOU

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