

Resilience through Integrated Planning

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HUD Region 5 Sustainable Communities
October 2, 2014, Chicago

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- Amended Stafford Act (1988) to require states, tribes, and local governments to prepare hazard mitigation plans as condition of receiving federal mitigation grants
- FEMA promulgated regulations by 2003 stipulating its expectations for approving plans
- To date, more than 20,000 jurisdictions have approved plans in place
- Questions:
 - Who prepares them?
 - What level of plan quality is demanded?
 - How do they relate to other community goals?

Post-Katrina: Defining the Problem

- Most affected communities along Gulf Coast lack approved plans, including New Orleans
- Plans remain primarily prepared by emergency managers with little or no planning input
- Preparation largely motivated by dollars rather than public policy
- Consequent lack of integration with other community planning and lack of implementation

Hazard Mitigation: Integrating Best Practices into Planning



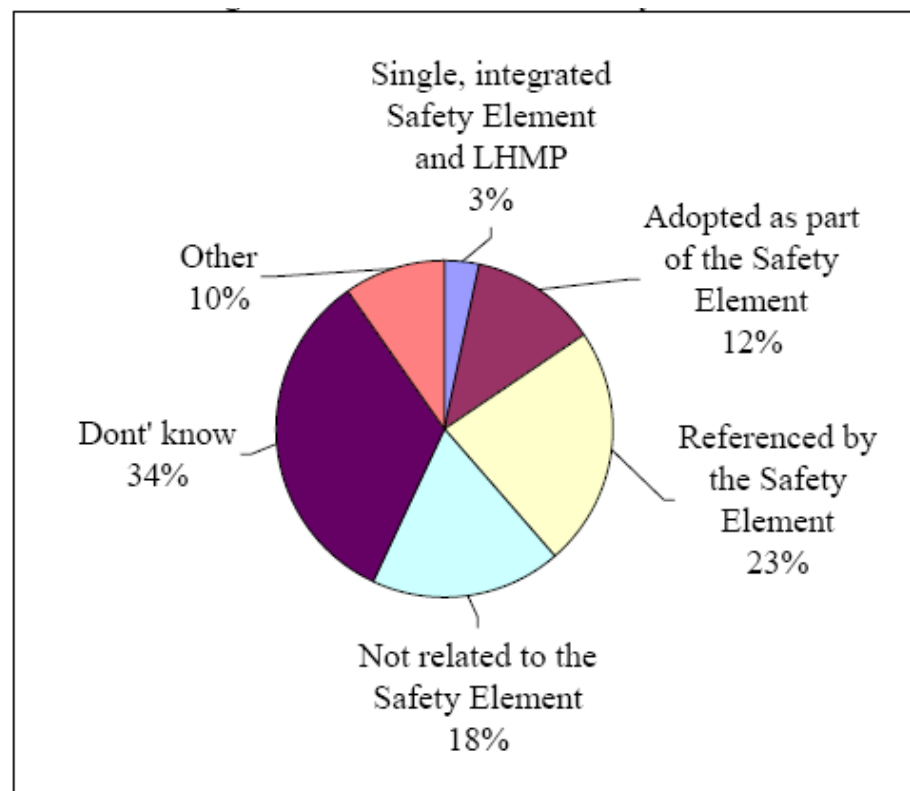
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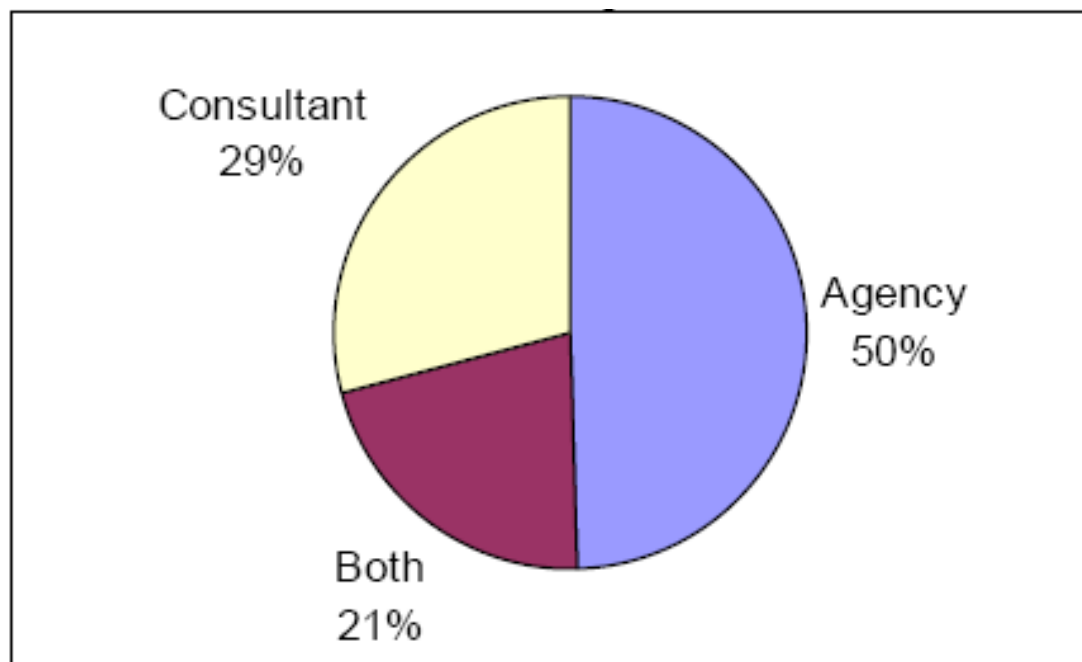
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Integration of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan with California's Required Safety Element

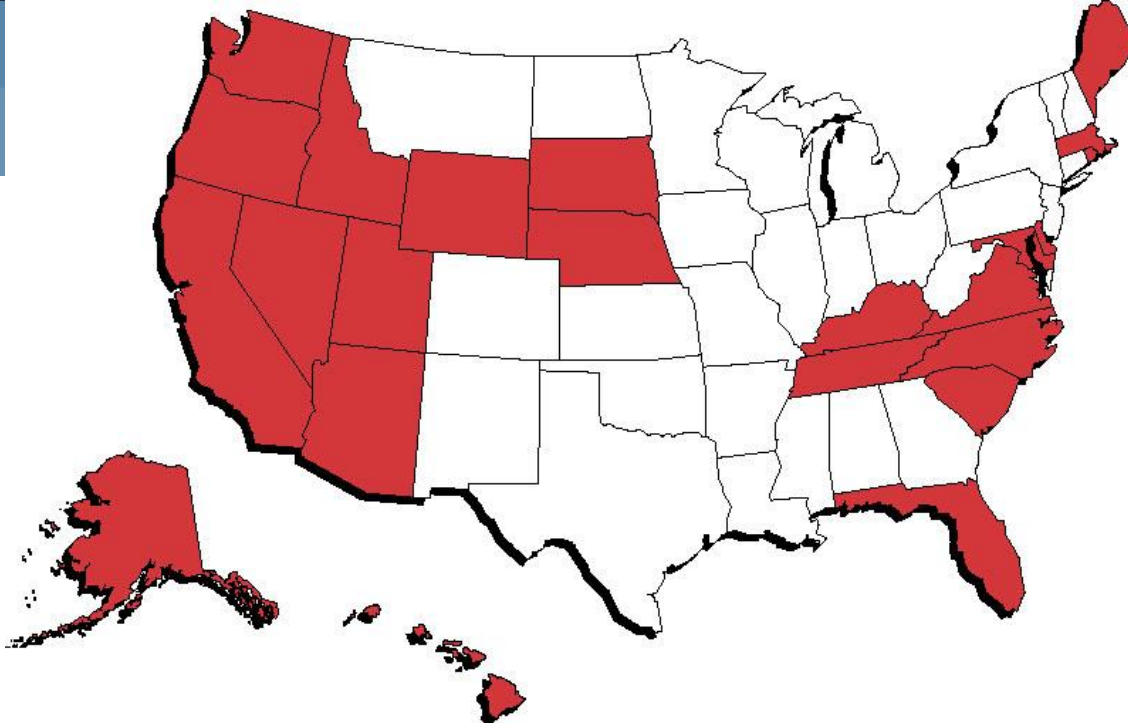


Source: Boswell et al., 2008

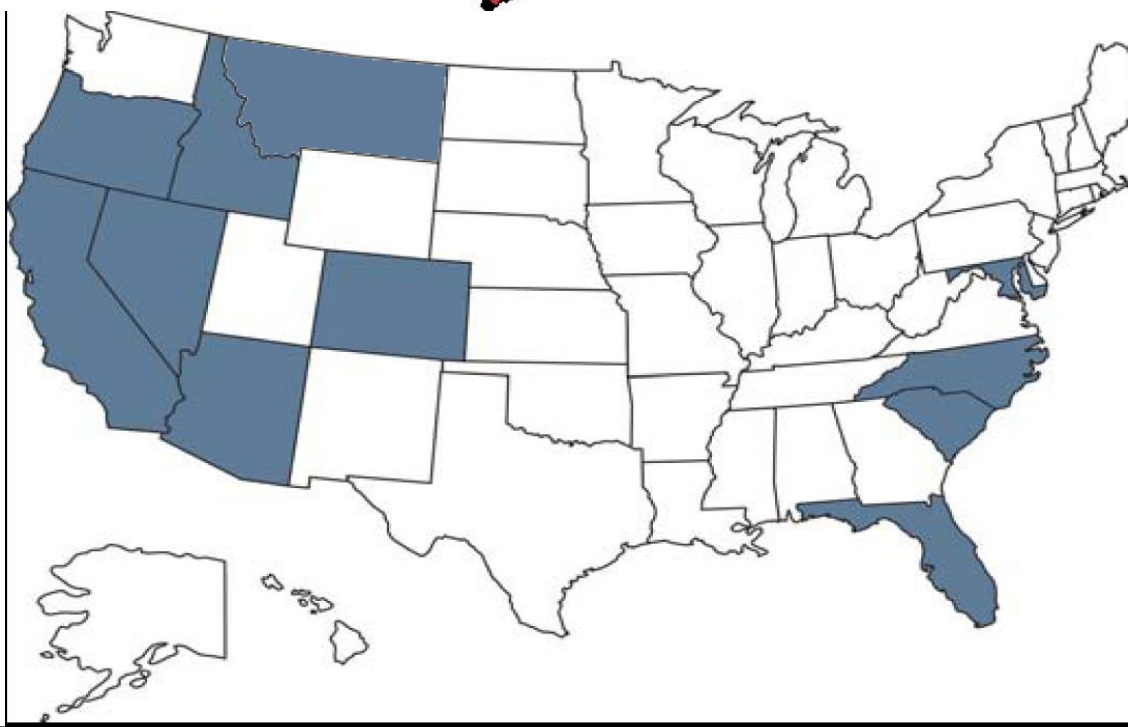
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Preparers in California



Source: Boswell et al., 2008



Red: States
Mandating Local
Comprehensive
Plans



Blue: States
Requiring
Hazards Element
in Local Plans*

*CO & MT do not require
local comprehensive plans.

APA Solution in PAS 560

- Coordination on LHMPs between emergency managers, planners, and allied professionals & stakeholders
- Thorough integration of mitigation priorities into all aspects of the local planning process
 - Visioning and goal setting
 - All types of plan making (incl. comprehensive)
 - Implementation tools (e.g., zoning, subdivision)
 - Development work (site plan review, etc.)
 - Capital improvements programming
- Safe Growth Audit for local policies and ordinances
- Highlighted case studies for best practices

Post-Disaster Recovery: Next Generation

- Existing document 15 years old
- Need for new guidance became manifest after Hurricane Katrina
- Update teaching/training resources
- Stakes are higher and climbing
- Growing need to involve planners in the conversation about recovery

Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery: Next Generation



James C. Schwab, AICP, Editor



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Planning Advisory Service
Report Number 577

Making Great Communities Happen

Rationale for new “Green Book”

- 1) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- 2) ESF-14 (subsequently NDRF)
- 3) FEMA within Homeland Security
- 4) Lessons of Hurricane Katrina
- 5) Map Modernization and RiskMap
- 6) Florida Requirements (no longer required)
- 7) Climate change
- 8) Emergence of Web-based technology
- 9) National Disaster Recovery Framework

New Project, New Features

- Recovery News multimedia blog
(<http://blogs.planning.org/postdisaster/>)



- Online case studies (still under development)
- Updated model recovery ordinance
- More extensive outreach efforts
- PAS Report due late 2014
- Potential derivative products



POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLANNING

A Guide for Florida Communities

PREPUBLICATION COPY

The October Surprise (2012)

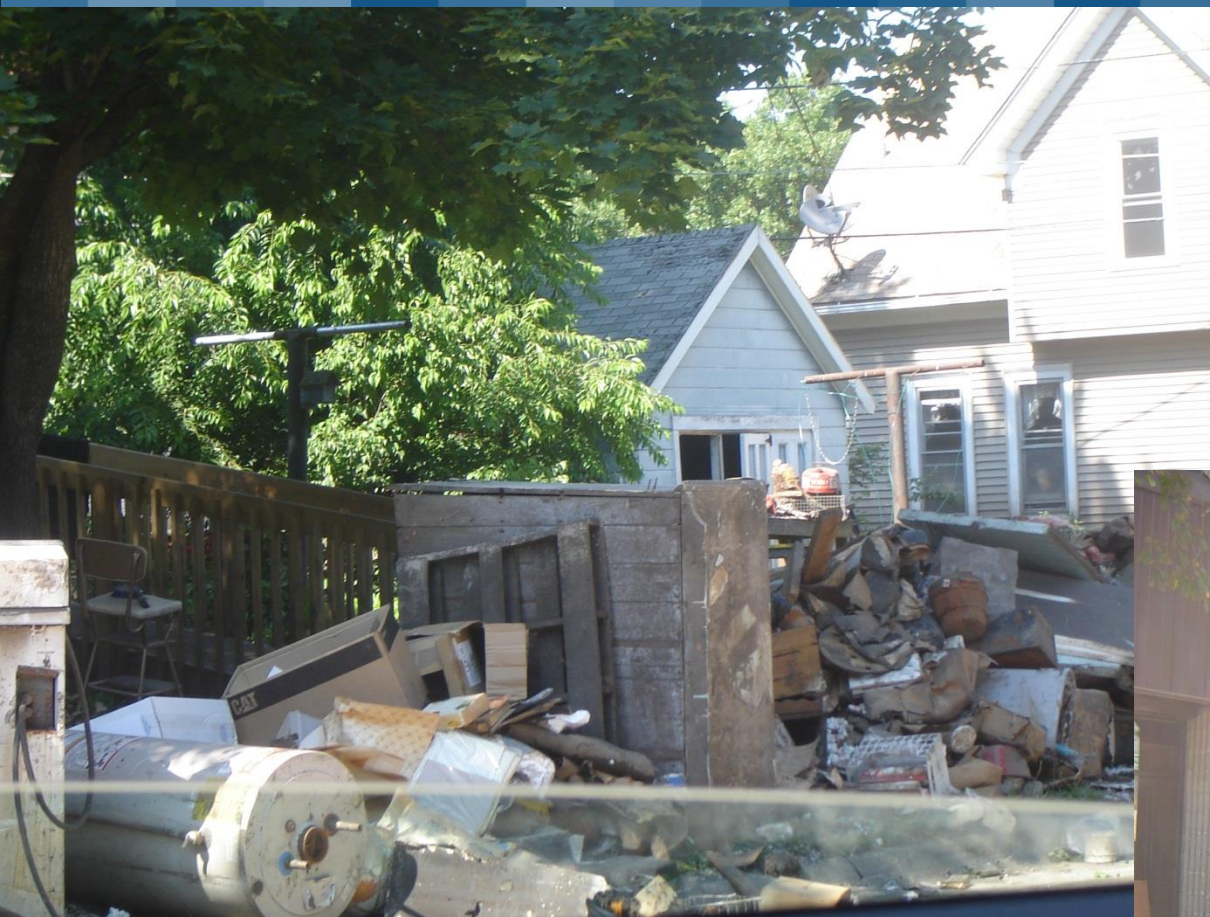
- APA involvement in post-Sandy recovery:
<https://www.planning.org/sandy/>
- Recovery training workshops held in NY/NJ first week in April 2013



What We Learned from Sandy



- Growing value of resilience in community building
 - Rebuild by Design competition
 - HUD policy initiatives regarding CDBG-DR
 - National resilience competition
- Value of incorporating climate change data into current and future planning
- Increasing emphasis in Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force report on green infrastructure



**Cedar Rapids:
Flood debris in neighborhoods
near downtown**



City Hall at Mays Island



**Above photos and
statistics below from
CedarRapidsFloodStory.com**

Cedar Rapids 2008 Flood Statistics

Flood Magnitude

- 31.12 feet - Crest of Cedar River on Friday, June 13, 2008
- More than 10 square miles (14%) of the City.
- More than 80,000 tons of debris collected and removed
- Amazingly no flood-related deaths

People

- 18,623 estimated persons in flood-impacted area
- 120 families in flood areas receiving Section 8 housing assistance
- 1,360 estimated job losses as a result of the flood
- More than 57,218 flood recovery-related volunteer hours donated

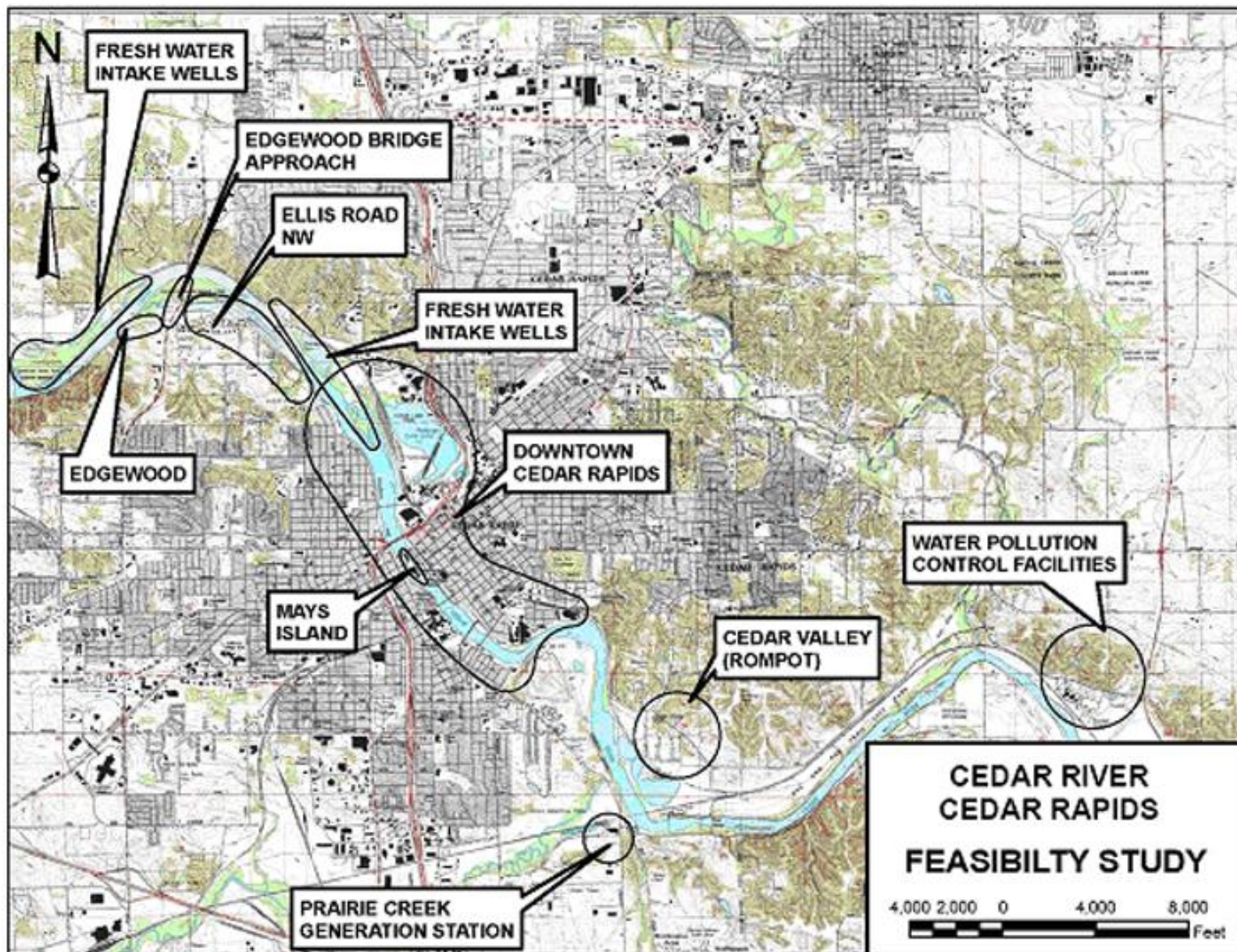
Property

- 7,198 affected parcels (5,390 residential)
- \$2.4 billion estimated cost in damage to public infrastructure and future flood management options
- As many as 1,500 properties will be demolished
- 86 farms in Linn County damaged

Cedar Rapids 2008 Flood Statistics

Impacted Facilities

- City of Cedar Rapids:
 - City Hall, Jail, Municipal Court Facilities, Central Fire, Central Library, and the Police HQ completely flooded and displaced
 - Ground Transportation, municipal city transportation hub, completely displaced
 - 3 of 4 city collector wells and 46 vertical wells disabled
- Linn County
 - 10 damaged Linn County Buildings, including: Administrative Office Building (AOB), Correctional Center, Options of Linn County, AOB Annex, Elections Depot, Sheriff's Office, County Courthouse, Mott Building, Witwer Building and Youth Shelter
- 486 property tax exempt facilities (govt., schools, churches, Red Cross etc.)
- 136 other (utilities and railroads etc...)



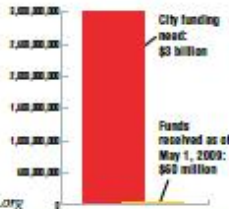
Our Flood Recovery Needs

- **Federal Funding** – To accomplish all the components of this plan, the City needs approximately \$3 billion in state and federal funding.
- **Public Participation** – Thank you for participating in the development of the Flood Management Plan, for permanent floodwalls and levees along the Cedar River, and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Plan, for rebuilding our flood-damaged neighborhoods. The City needs your input as we develop a plan to rebuild and replace flood-damaged community facilities. Please participate in the open houses during the summer of 2009.
- **Community Partnerships** – The City has built strong partnerships with community organizations so that we can solve our community's problems together. These local partners include neighborhood associations, the chamber of commerce, the downtown district, nonprofit organizations, landlords, small business owners and many more.



How You Can Help

- 1) Participate in one of the City's public meetings and open houses
- 2) Volunteer to help rebuild houses in our community
- 3) Donate money to local nonprofit organizations that help flood survivors
- 4) Contact your state and federal legislators and ask for support of our flood recovery efforts
- 5) Share your ideas and solutions with us by calling (319) 286-5080 or email us at citymanager@cedar-rapids.org



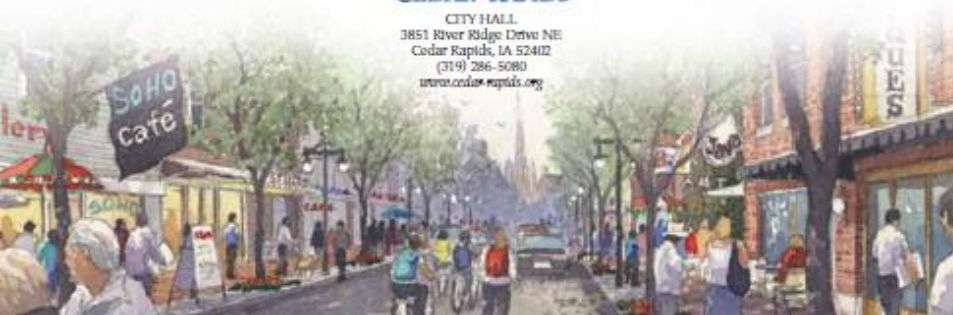
More than 1,400 community members participated in the Neighborhood Planning Process, volunteering more than 6,000 hours of planning time.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS CITY COUNCIL

Left to right: Kris Gulick, Justin Shields, Mayor Kay Halloran, Tom Podzimek, Mayor Pro Tem Brian Fagan, Pat Shey, Monica Vernon, Jerry McGrane, and Chuck Wieneke.



CEDAR RAPIDS
CITY HALL
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The **Vision** for Cedar Rapids Flood Recovery

Building a Greater Community

Dear Community Members,

We are in the midst of the greatest reinvestment and rebuilding effort in Cedar Rapids' history. As your City Council, we have developed a long term flood recovery plan focused on our City's vision:

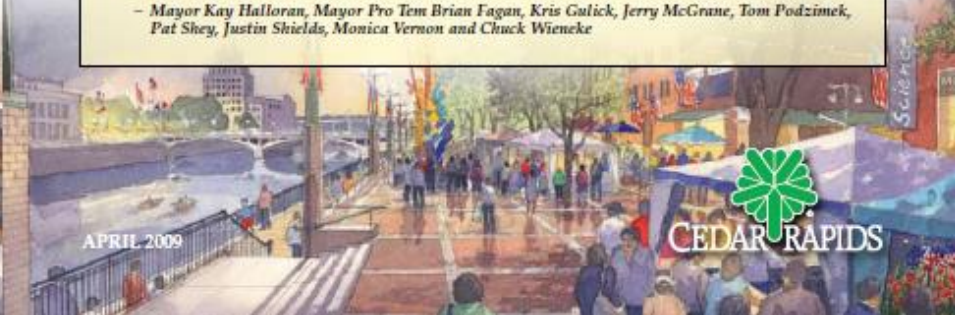
"Cedar Rapids is a vibrant urban hometown – a beacon for people and businesses invested in building a greater community for the next generation."

Throughout the first year of our recovery, we gathered and implemented your feedback to develop a comprehensive three-part plan for building a greater Cedar Rapids:

1. Improve Flood Protection
2. Reinvest in Housing, Businesses & Neighborhoods
3. Rebuild Public Facilities

Your input will continue to be important as this plan evolves over the next fifteen years of our recovery. We are confident in the future of our community, and we thank you for supporting our efforts to create a vibrant urban hometown.

– Mayor Kay Halloran, Mayor Pro Tem Brian Fagan, Kris Gulick, Jerry McGrane, Tom Podzimek, Pat Shey, Justin Shields, Monica Vernon and Chuck Wieneke



CEDAR RAPIDS

[Click here for APA video](#)

Cornerstones to Resilience



Blog post on Recovery News
by Jim Prosser, July 28, 2011

- Vision
- Community engagement
- Relationships
- Systems management

A flood-affected area of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 13, 2008. U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Oscar M. Sanchez-Alvarez.

Key Takeaways from Next Generation Report

- Relationship of resilient governance and social capital to effective post-disaster recovery
- Distinctions between pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and the value of preparation through advance planning
- Why the scale and spectrum of damages matter in anticipating recovery needs
- The overarching importance of community vision
- Planners' role in shaping local plans for post-disaster recovery

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Making Great Communities Happen

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