

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS TULSA POST RESILIENCY WORKSHOP OCTOBER 16 2018

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AGENDA

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Lead</u>
➤ Welcome, Goals of Workshop, Introductions	SAME Team (15)
➤ Linking Governance, Resiliency, and Vulnerabilities	Smiley, Brooks (15)
➤ Applying Grants to Resiliency	Annie Vest (15)
➤ Local Resiliency Efforts – Non Profit Organizations	Tim Lovell (15)
➤ LUNCH – Networking	Provided by SAME
➤ Group Activity – Developing a Resiliency Picture	SAME Team (30)
➤ End Workshop	SAME Team (15)



WELCOME, GOALS, INTRODUCTIONS

Welcome

Goals

- Work as a TEAM!
- Education regarding Resiliency as it applies to our work.
- Linking Resiliency Efforts to Potential Work.
- Networking Resiliency Efforts
- Future Actions

Introductions



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GROUP ORGANIZATION AND FIRST PROJECT

Table Organization

General Definition of Resilience

Top Five Elements of Resiliency



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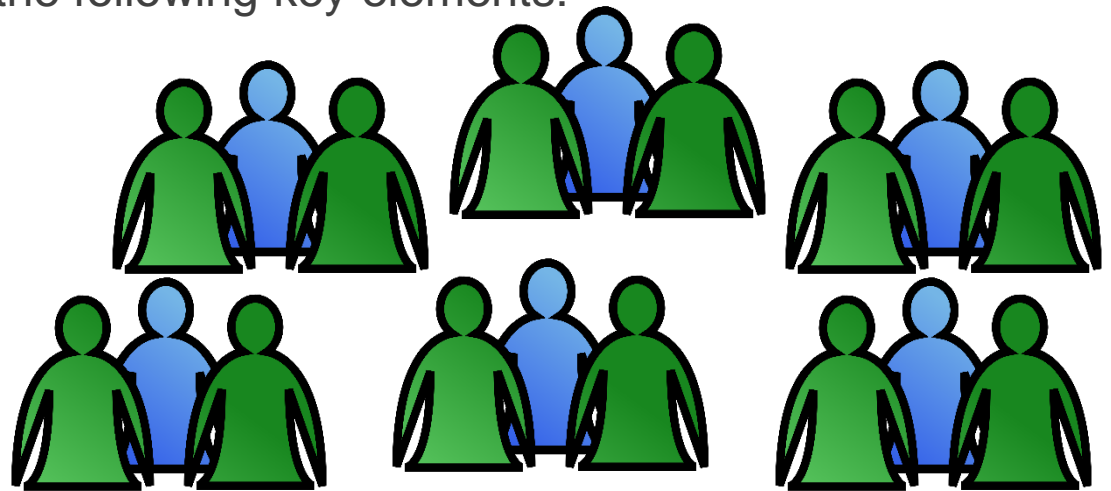


HAZARDS GOVERNANCE

Importance of Governance:

Governance at its highest level is the incorporation and inclusion of all actors, networks, and individuals within a community that supports a collaborative approach under which communities address risks. Governance of Hazards and Vulnerabilities is key to effectively reducing risks of community vulnerabilities. Hazard Governance requires the following key elements:

Transparency
Accountability
Participation
Predictability



Key Thoughts: Market Enhancing View. Market Enhancing Governance Structure.

RESILIENCY

McLaughlin and Dietz, 2008; Polsky et al., 2007; Gallopín, 2006). Despite their differences, a number of common elements are found: (1) the examination of vulnerability from a social-ecological perspective; (2) the importance of place-based studies; (3) the conceptualization of vulnerability as an equity or human rights issue (Sarewitz et al., 2003) and (4) the use of vulnerability assessments to identify hazard zones, thereby forming the basis for pre-impact and hazard mitigation planning (Brooks et al.,



RESILIENCY



Typically Communities are viewed as the totality of a social systems interactions within a defined geographic space such as a neighborhood, census tract, city or county. We should recognize that there are many different communities within such a geographically defined space and sub population may actually have different levels of vulnerability and resilience that could result in recovery disparities. The DROP Model is designed to capture such disparities by focusing on the place and the spatial interactions among the social system, built environment, and natural processes.

A place-based model for understanding community resilience
to natural disasters

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Elijah Evans, Eric Tate, Jennifer Webb

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HAZARDS-VULNERABILITIES. CUTTER (2008)

6. The disaster resilience of place (DROP) model

With recognition of both the contributions from existing models and their limitations in the context of resilience and vulnerability, we propose the DROP as a new conceptualization of natural disaster resilience. This model is designed to present the relationship between vulnerability and resilience; one that is theoretically grounded, amenable to quantification; and one that can be readily applied to address real problems in real places. In the remaining sections of this paper we outline the assumptions of the DROP model and then explain each component.



DISASTER RESILIENCE OF PLACE (DROP)

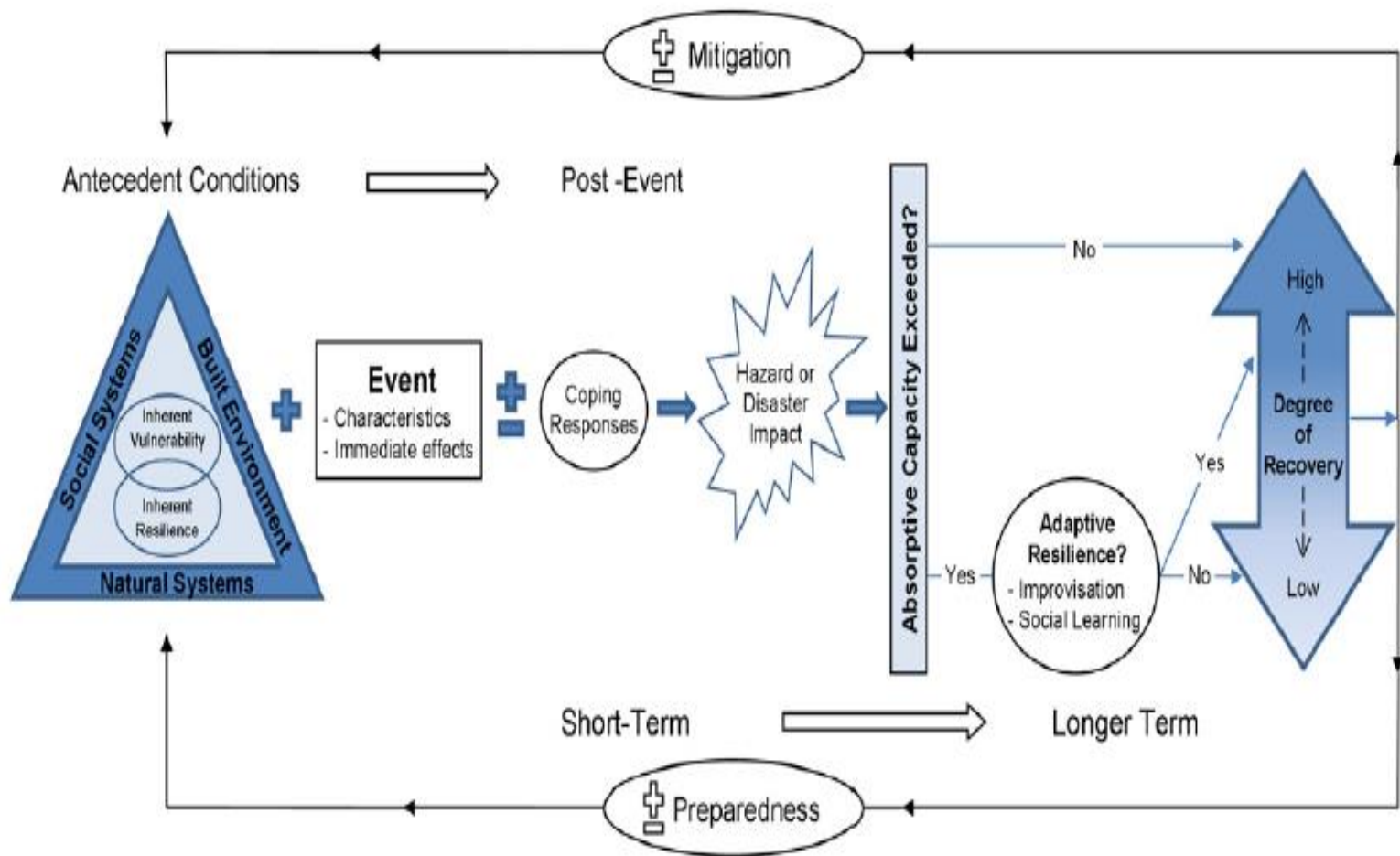


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the disaster resilience of place (DROP) model.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCY INDICATORS - CUTTER

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DIMENSION OF RESILIENCE	VARIABLES
Ecological	Wetland Management Erosion Rates % of Impervious Surface Biodiversity # of Coastal Defense Structures
Social	Demographics Social Networks and Embeddedness Community Values-Cohesion Faith – Based Organizations
Economic	Employment Value of Property Wealth Generation Municipal Financial Revenues
Institutional	Participation in Hazard Reduction Programs Hazard Mitigation Plans and Projects Emergency Support Services - Interoperability Zoning and Building Plans Continuity of Operations (COOP) Planning
Infrastructure	Lifelines and Critical Infrastructure Support/Redundancy Transportation Network Residential Housing Stock and Age Commercial Manufacturing Establishments/Base
Community Competence	Local Understanding of Risk Counseling and Social Support System Integration Health and Wellness Rates Quality of Life Indicators



Conceptual Framework

Whole community approach

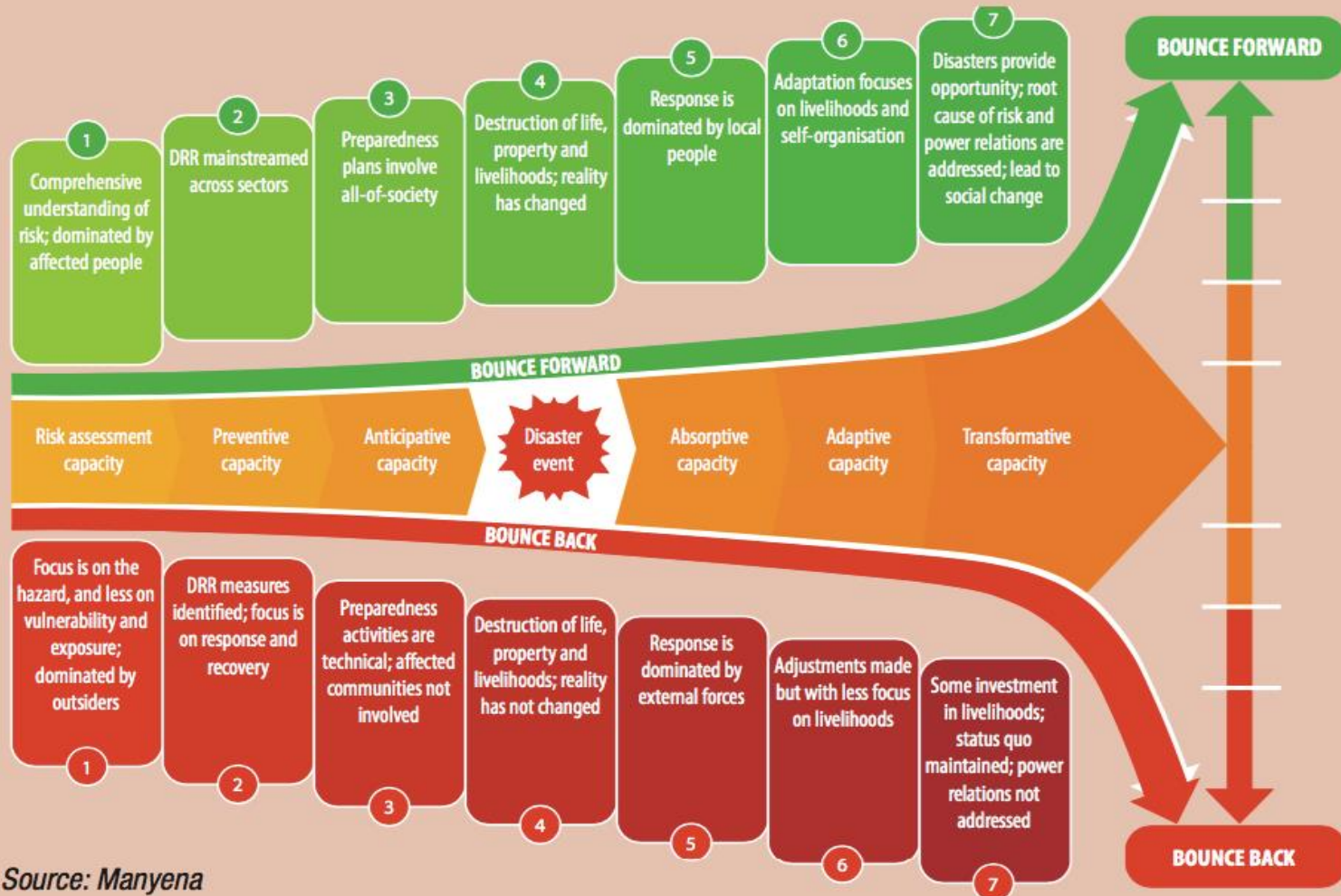


Source: Developed by author based on FEMA (2011, p.3)



Another Perspective – Bounce Forward NOT Back!

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Source: Manyena

ANNIE VEST MESHEK AND ASSOCIATES MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAMS



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TIM LOVELL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DISASTER RESILIENCE NETWORK LOCAL RESILIENCY EFFORTS



TOP FIVE EXERCISE

In your groups please review the top five list worksheet and the supporting DROP model examples. Develop your communities vulnerabilities list in each of the categories. Provide as much detail as you wish however typically three bullets in each category is enough.

Prepare to brief your Communities Findings to the entire group.

(Provide worksheets to each group)



DISASTER VULNERABILITIES ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

ANTECEDANT CONDITIONS		PLACE BASED VULNERABILITIES				ASSESSMENT	RECOVERY
HAZARD	PRE CONDITIONS INHERENT OR BUILT	ECONOMIC VULERNABILITIES	SOCIAL VULNERABILITIES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT LIMITATIONS	POLITICAL VULNERABILITIES	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT	Market Enhanced Governance. Coping Capacity/Mechanism
Flood	Keystone Lake Tulsa Levee Flash Flooding	Industrial – 2B Tax Base Gathering Place	84/86 Impacts Age, Disability, Language Barriers. Contingency locations	Blocked evacuation routes. Evacuation Mass Warning Lack of Supply's	Levee Tax 10K People Evacuation Public Education	USACE-SQRA USACE SWIF MDP Tulsa 100 Resilient City	500M in Mitigation Projects. Community Outreach. VOAD Planning. Recovery Team Plan. Grants and HM funding execution.
Tornado							
Severe Weather (ICE)							
Wildfires							
Earthquakes							

GROUP BRIEFINGS



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AVAILABLE RESOURCES



- Silver Jackets – Community Assistance Process
 - Coordinated
 - State Mitigation Officer
 - Local/County Emergency Management
 - Floodplain Manager of the City Public Works
 - Collaborative
 - Conduct Site Visits with an In/Out Brief
 - One or Two Day Visit
 - Program Subject Matter Expert
 - Communicative
 - Typically One or Two Page Report (Findings)
 - 30-Day Turn Around
 - May Lead to Specific Silver Jacket Project



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HELPFUL TOOLS

Tool	Reference	Point of Contact
Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management Grants	https://ok.emgrants.com	Matt Rollins – State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) Matthew.Rollins@oem.ok.gov
Oklahoma Water Resources Board	https://www.owrb.ok.gov/floodplain/index.php	Kent Wilkins Planning & Mgmt Division (405) 530-8800
Silver Jackets	https://silverjackets.nfmp.us	William Smiley, CFM William.E.Smiley@usace.army.mil (918) 403-9857
Disaster Resiliency Network	https://www.disasterrsilencenetwork.org/	Tim Lovell – Executive Director tulsapartners@gmail.com
SAME Tulsa Post	http://posts.same.org/tulsa/	Emelia Brooks. Chair Resilience Committee ebrooks@all-llc.com



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QUESTIONS?



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