Core Concepts of Recovery Planning: The Next Generation “Green Book”

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Origins of PAS 483/484:

* APA proposal to FEMA (1992)
* Relatively few major disasters in preceding decade
* Limited number of planning experts on hazards
* Limited interest in planning field in hazards
* Few courses on hazards in planning schools
Fundamentals of PAS 483/484

- Planners matter; what they have to offer
- Heavy emphasis on mitigation in recovery process
- Policies for guiding planning during recovery
- DIY recovery planning guidance
- Planners’ tool kit including model recovery ordinance
- Legal and financial issues
- Hazard identification and risk assessment
- Five case studies based on disaster types
  - Flood
  - Tornado
  - Hurricane
  - Wildfire
  - Earthquake
IT'S BIG, REALLY BIG.

PLANNING FOR POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION.
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
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
Typology of Recovery Plans

• Operational (pre-disaster)
  • Focus primarily on response and short-term recovery

• Policy (pre-disaster)
  • Establishing priorities for recovery in event of a disaster
  • Managerial structure for long-term recovery

• Post-disaster
  • Focus on urban design and redevelopment based on knowledge of actual pattern of damage from event
“The County has been fortunate to not have experienced a direct hit by a hurricane entering via the bay for over 50 years. However, as more development takes place, the potential for hurricane-related deaths and damages increases.”
### Table 3-1: Recovery Classification System: Scales, Types, and Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Type A: Restoration</th>
<th>Type B: Redevelopment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(Can be discontinuous, involving multiple locations at each geographic scale)</em></td>
<td><em>(Characterized by limited life losses, population-economic dislocation; repairable damage; minimal land use changes)</em></td>
<td><em>(Characterized by major life or structure losses, population-economic dislocation; demolition, reconstruction; land use changes; mitigation opportunities)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neighborhoods</strong></td>
<td>Level 1: Neighborhood Restoration</td>
<td>Level 2: Neighborhood Redevelopment</td>
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<td>Example: Yountville, CA, mobile home park flood wall &amp; restoration</td>
<td>Example: 911 World Trade Center</td>
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<td><strong>Communities</strong></td>
<td>Level 3: Community Restoration</td>
<td>Level 4: Community Redevelopment</td>
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<td>Example: Oakland Hills Fire</td>
<td>Example: Greensburg, KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Regions and mega-regions</em></td>
<td>Level 5: Regional Restoration</td>
<td>Level 6: Regional Redevelopment</td>
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<td><em>Note can include multi-state regions</em></td>
<td>Example: Northridge EQ</td>
<td>Examples: SuperStorm Sandy</td>
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*Source: Ken Topping*
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
Contact Information

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