#### Memorandum



DATE February 5, 2016

Honorable Members of the Quality of Life & Environment Committee: Sandy Greyson (Chair), Tiffinni A. Young (Vice Chair), Rickey D. Callahan, Mark Clayton, Philip T. Kingston, B. Adam McGough

SUBJECT Resilient Dallas

On Monday, February 8, 2016, the Quality of Life & Environment Committee will be briefed on Resilient Dallas. A copy of the briefing is attached.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.



Theresa O'Donnell
Chief Resiliency Officer

#### Attachment

c: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager Warren M.S. Ernst, City Attorney Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary Daniel F. Solis, Administrative Judge Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager

Eric D. Campbell, Assistant City Manager
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Mark McDaniel, Assistant City Manager
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Sana Syed, Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council

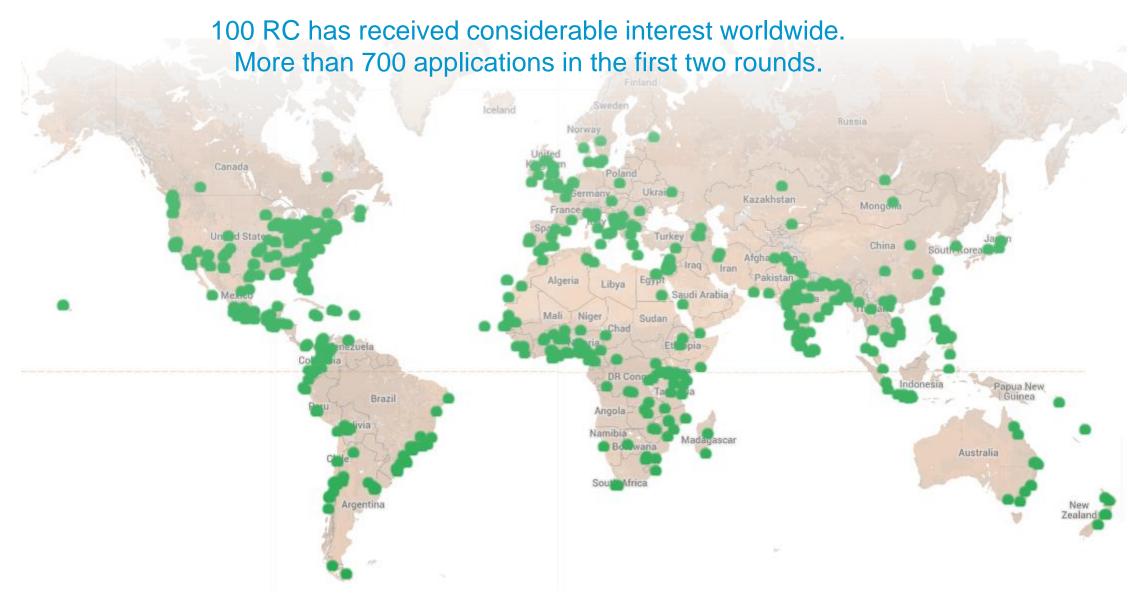


## Purpose of the Briefing

- Introduce the 100 Resilient Cities program
- Describe the Resilience Strategy process, time lines, and outcomes
- Discuss next steps Dallas



#### **Applicant Cities**



## First Wave 32 Cities

NORTH LATIN AMERICA **EUROPE** AFRICA MIDDLE EAST OCEANIA AIZA HTU0Z EAST ASIA **AMERICA** & THE CARIBBEAN SURAT BANGKOK **MELBOURNE** BOULDER (CO) MEDELLÍN DAKAR **AZHKELON** BRISTOL (INDIA) (AUSTRALIA) (THAILAND) BERKELEY (CA) (COLOMBIA) (SENEGAL) (ISRAEL) (ENGLAND) CHRISTCHURCH EL PASO (TX) MANDALAY DURBAN PORTO ALEGRE RAMALLAH GLASGOW (SCOTLAND) JACKSONVILLE (FL) (SOUTH AFRICA) (MYANMAR) (PALESTINE) (NEW ZEALAND) (BRAZIL) ROME (ITALY) DA NANG LOS ANGELES (CA) BYBL0S QUITO (ECUADOR) ROTTERDAM MEXICO CITY (VIETNAM) RIO DE JANEIRO (LEBANON) (NETHERLANDS) SEMARANG (MEXICO) (BRAZIL) **VEJLE** NEW ORLEANS (LA) (INDONESIA) (DENMARK) NEW YORK CITY (NY)

NORFOLK (VA)
OAKLAND (CA)
SAN FRANCISCO (CA)

## Second Wave 35 Cities

NORTH LATIN AMERICA MIDDLE EAST **EUROPE** AFRICA OCEANIA AIZA HTUOZ EAST ASIA **AMERICA** & THE CARIBBEAN BOSTON (MA) SYDNEY BANGALORE AMMAN (JORDAN) DEYANG (CHINA) CHICAGO (IL) ATHENS (GREECE) ACCRA (GHANA) CALI (COLOMBIA) (AUSTRALIA) (INDIA) HUANGSHI BARCELONA (SPAIN) ARUSHA SAN JUAN (UNITED WELLINGTON CITY CHENNAI (CHINA) (Z3TATZ BELGRADE (SERBIA) (TANZANIA) (NEW ZEALAND) (INDIA) PHNOM PENH MONTREAL (CANADA) SANTA FE (ARGENTINA) LONDON (ENGLAND) JUAREZ (MEXICO) **ENUGU** (CAMBODIA) LISBON (PORTUGAL) (NIGERIA) SANTIAGO DE LOS SINGAPORE PITTSBURGH (PA) KIGALI MILAN (ITALY) CABALLEROS (SINGAPORE) ST. LOUIS (MO) PARIS (FRANCE) (RWANDA) (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) TOYAMA (JAPAN) TULSA (OK) THESSALONIKI SANTIAGO, METRO AREA

(GREECE)

(CHILE)

#### 100 RESILIENT CITIES



1900

50%

2007



2030

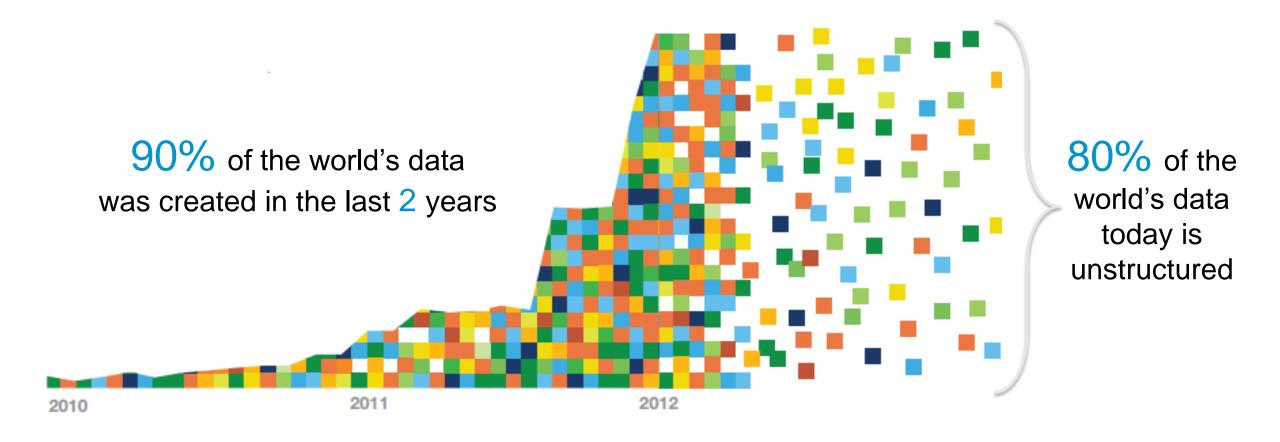


Cities are dynamic centers of human interaction, economic activity, opportunity, and innovation.

A number of significant trends are impacting cities around the world.

Migration - 1.4 million people are moving into cities every week.

#### The Information Revolution Is Underway





# One-half of the infrastructure built by cities in 2070 hasn't been constructed yet

Cities have a unique opportunity to re-think traditional approaches and incorporate resilient design into infrastructure projects and other public investments

100 RESILIENT CITIES

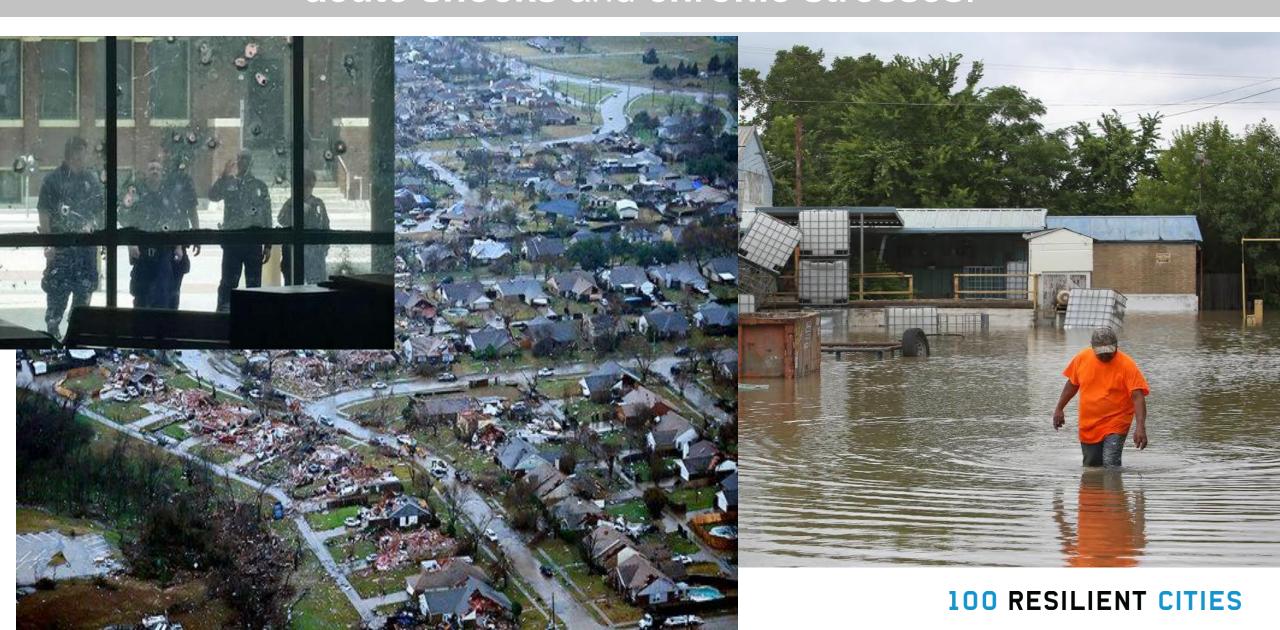


## Equity and Social Cohesion will be guiding principles of the Resilience Strategy

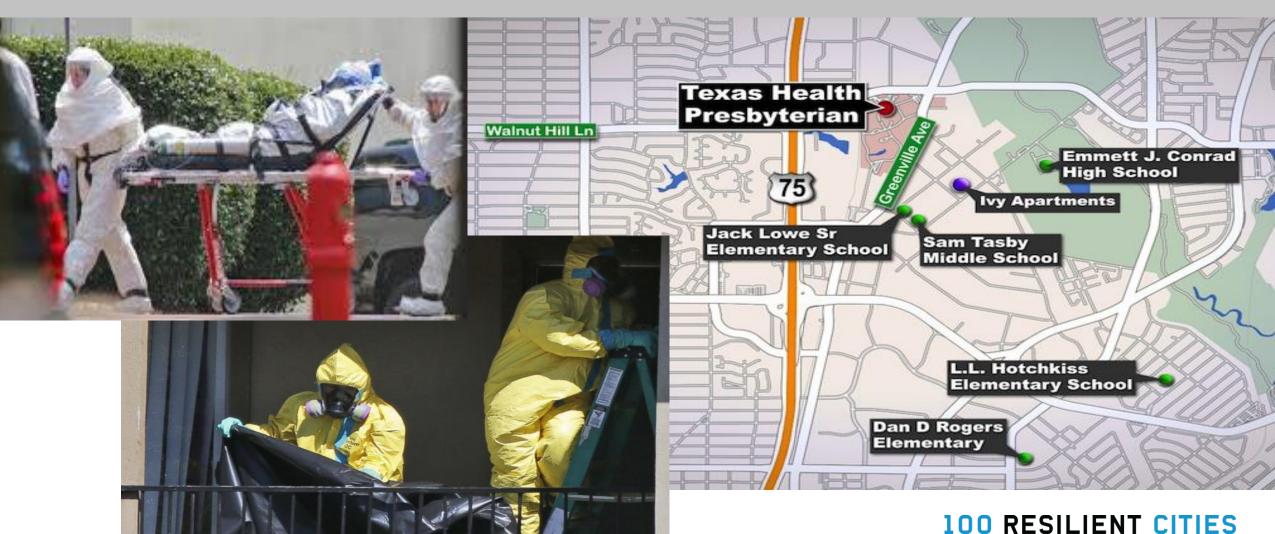
Urban areas capture the wide extremes of wealth and poverty

## URBAN RESILIENCE

The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kind of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

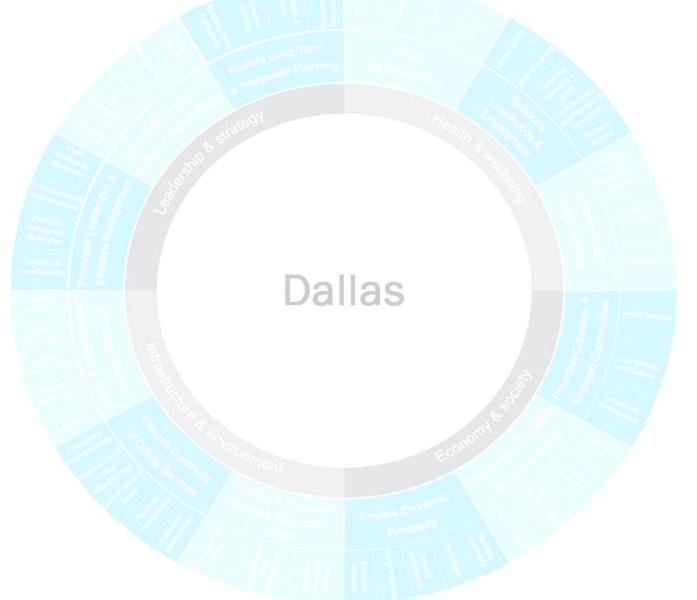


## Acute shocks or chronic stresses can lead to social breakdown, physical collapse, or economic decline.



What are acute shocks?

What are chronic stresses?



#### What are acute shocks?

- Tornados
- Extreme Heat
- Drought
- Flooding
- Earthquake
- Ice storms
- Hazardous materials accident
- Terrorism
- Disease outbreak
- Riot/civil unrest
- Infrastructure or building failure

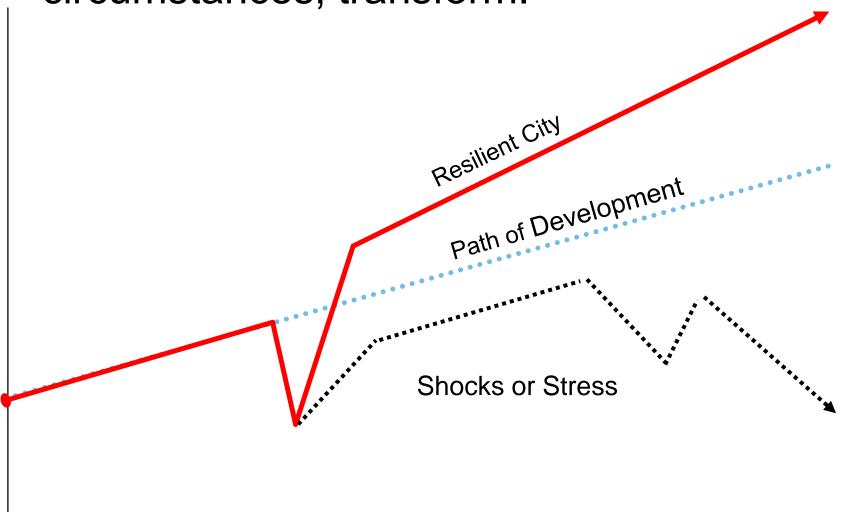
Dallas

#### What are chronic stresses?

Tornados Extreme Heat Drought Flooding Earthquakes Ice storms Hazardous materials accident Terrorism Disease outbreak Riot/civil unrest Infrastructure failure

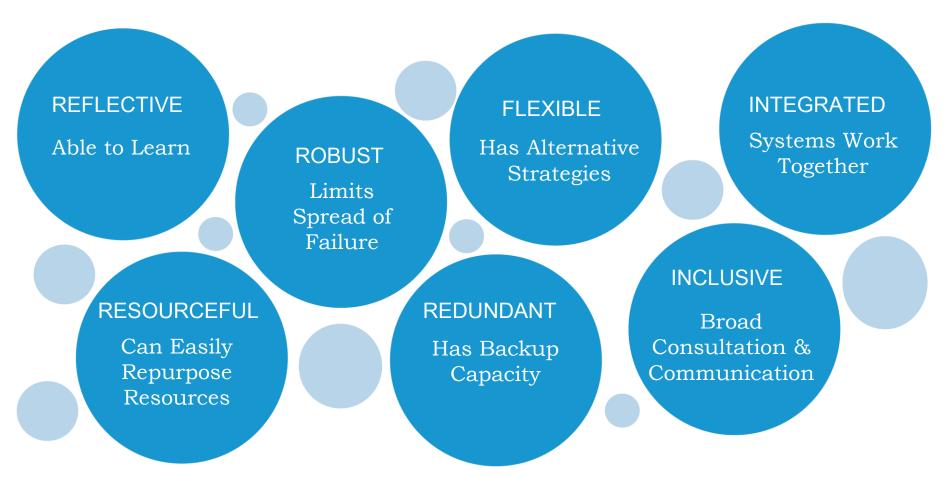
Water Scarcity Lack of affordable housing Poor air quality High unemployment Homelessness Lack of social cohesion Poverty/inequity Aging Infrastructure Shifting macroeconomic trends Crime & violence

Shocks and stresses can bring opportunities for cities to evolve, and in some circumstances, transform.



#### Qualities of resilient systems

Resilient systems exhibit qualities that enable them to withstand, respond, and adapt more readily to shocks and stresses.





## 100RC provides cities 4 types of support to address these problems

1. Funding to hire a CHIEF RESILIENCE OFFICER (CRO)

2. Support to develop a CITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY

3. A PLATFORM
OF SERVICES
to support
strategy
implementation

4. Membership in the 100RC NETWORK









TO HELP COMPLEX URBAN SYSTEMS
ORGANIZE AND INTEGRATE
AROUND RESILIENCE

TO SCALE SOLUTIONS EFFICIENTLY

#### Role of the Chief Resilience Officer

The CRO leads the city's resilience building efforts;



Working with multiple internal and external stakeholders to create and implement a resilience strategy



Serving as a senior advisor to the Mayor, City Council and City Manager



Promoting resilience thinking and serving as both a local and regional thought leader



Networking with other CROs, 100RC staff, and service providers via the network and platform

#### Resilience Leadership Team

Resilience strategy will be developed with the assistance of many city departments and external stakeholders.

Primary City of Dallas leadership team includes -

- Theresa O'Donnell, Chief Resilience Officer
- Rocky Vaz, Director of Emergency Management
- William Madison, Interim Director of Environmental Quality
- Peer Chacko, Director of Planning and Urban Design
- Sana Syed, Director of Public Information

#### 100 Resilient Cities and Strategy Partner

#### Supporting City of Dallas team will be:

- Olivia Stinson, Relationship Manager, 100 Resilient Cities, NYC
- Charolette Couturier, 100 Resilient Cities staff, NYC
- Steven Duong, Project Manager, AECOM
- Claire Bonham-Carter, AECOM
- Ignacio Bunster-Ossa, AECOM
- Melissa Higbee, AECOM

#### **ATA**

#### What is the 100 RC Platform?



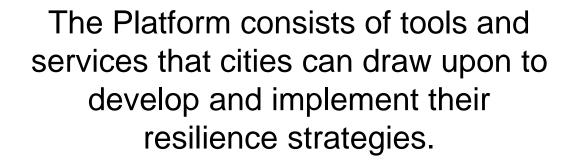


















AkzoNobel







Cities Alliance Cities Without Slums











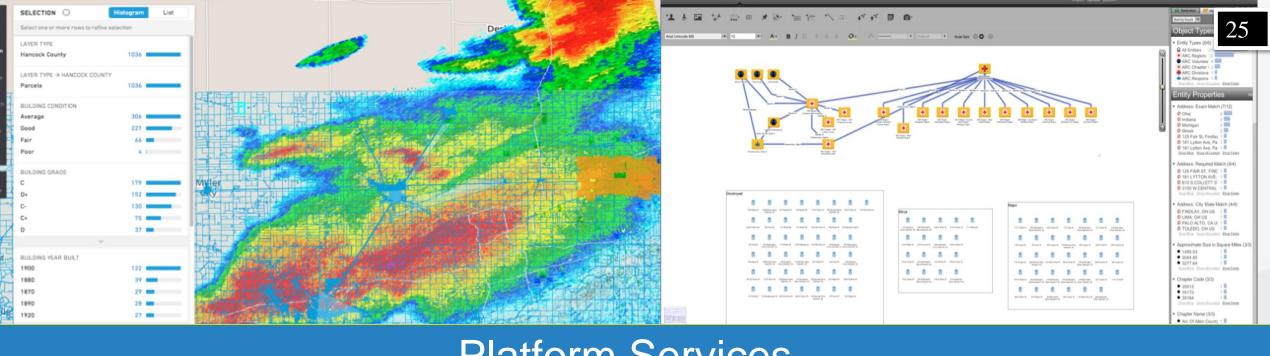




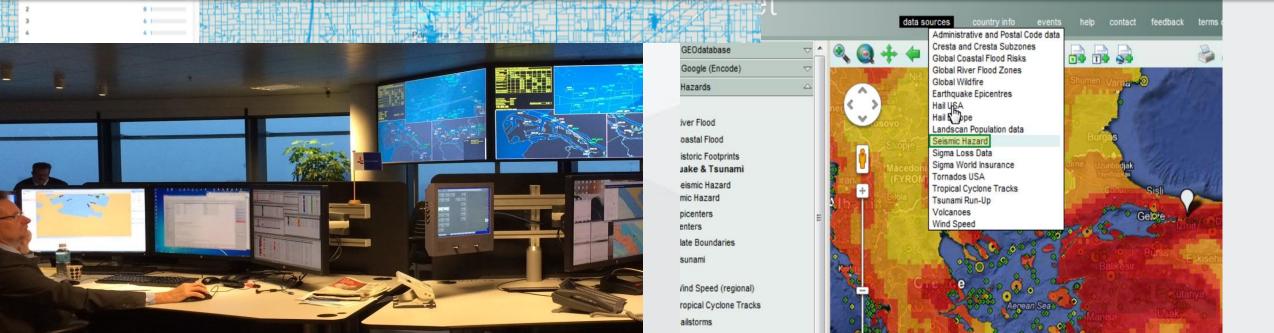








#### Platform Services





#### STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



#### What We Are Building Toward

The Resilience Strategy builds upon other strategies, programs and initiatives currently underway and will be enhanced by extensive community and stakeholder engagement.



#### Agenda Setting Workshop

October 15, 2015

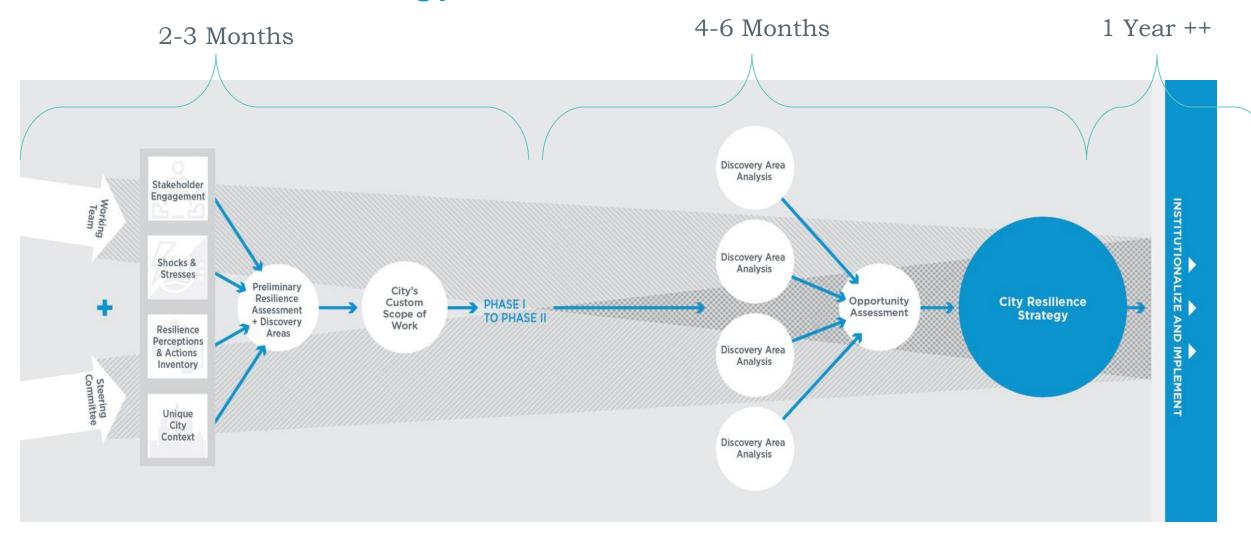


- MPT Alonzo kicked off the day
- DMPT Wilson, CM Gates & CM Thomas also attended
- 110 stakeholders registered for the workshop
- Introduction of urban resilience to Dallas

### Agenda Setting Workshop



#### Resilience Strategy Process





#### City Resilience Framework has 4 key dimensions

- Leadership & Strategy
- Health & Wellness
- Infrastructure & Environment
- Economy & Society



#### City Resilience Framework

The 4 dimensions are further divided into 12 drivers.

These drivers serve as the basis for exploring a city's ability to withstand a wide range of shocks and stresses

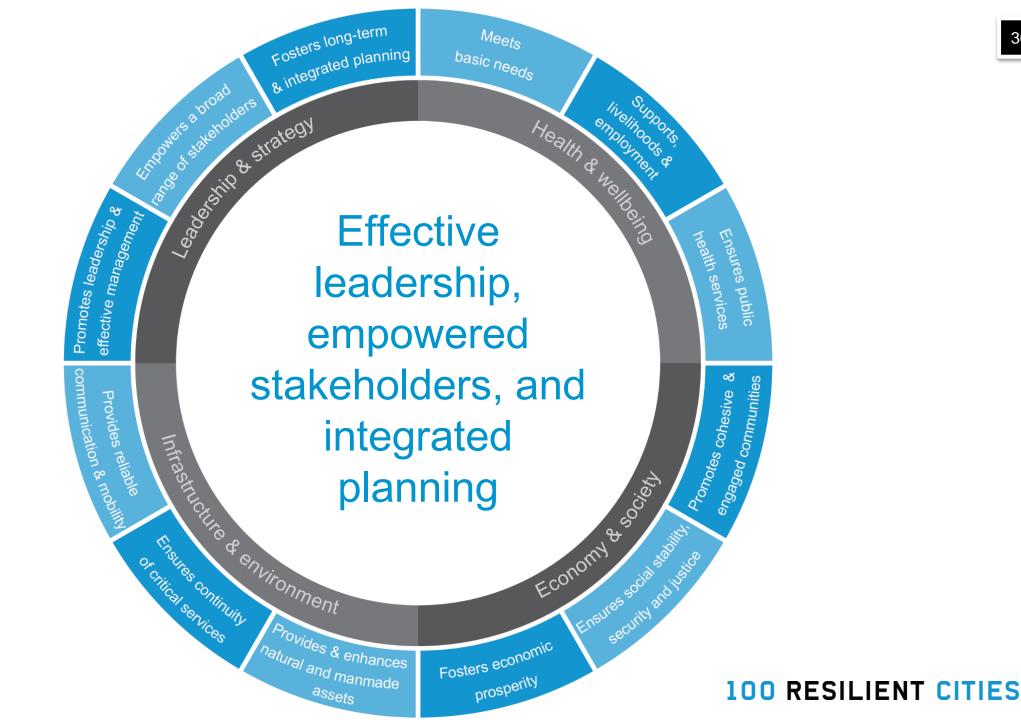


basic needs The social and Ensures public financial organizations that enable urban Promotes cohesive & engaged communities populations to live, thrive, and act collectively Fosters economic

**100 RESILIENT CITIES** 

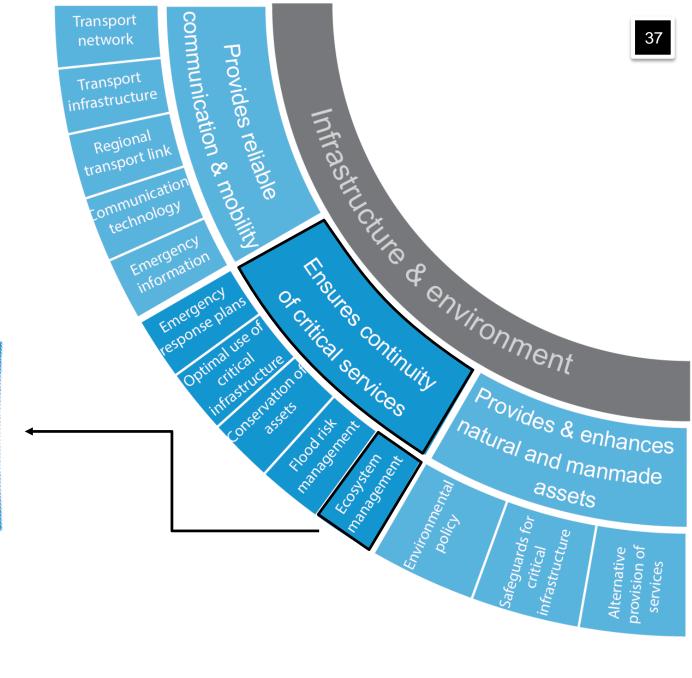


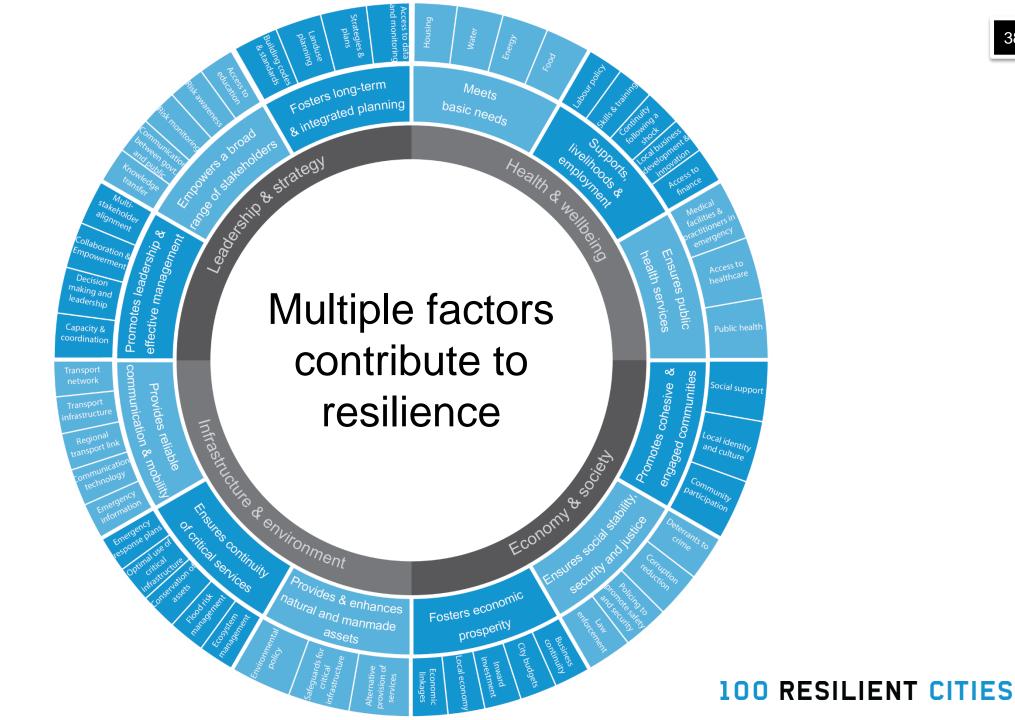
100 RESILIENT CITIES



Each driver is made up of 3-6 sub-drivers

Ecosystem management





#### What is the 100RC Resilience Strategy?

PHASE I:

2-3 MONTHS

PHASE II:

4-6 MONTHS

RAPID DIAGNOSTIC & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

DEEP & FOCUSED DIAGNOSTIC
RESULTING IN ACTIONABLE INITIATIVES

**IMPLEMENTATION** 

#### 6-9 MONTHS

The 100RC Resilience Strategy Process is a 6-9 month effort led by the CRO to develop a roadmap to resilience for the city. It is a deliberate process to engage a broad range of stakeholders, leverage existing plans and actions, identify cities' unique resilience priorities, and generate an actionable set of initiatives.



### **AECOM**

#### **Assets and Risks Tool**













REVIEW ASSET SUMMARY

REVIEW SHOCK SUMMARY

REVIEW STRESS SUMMARY REVIEW OVERALL SUMMARY

### Preliminary Resilience Assessment

Specific tasks that need to be accomplished during Phase I

#### Develop a Public Outreach Plan

 Set the groundwork for effective engagement with diverse stakeholders and potential partners throughout the strategy process and into implementation

#### Collect and analyze existing plans, programs, and actions

 Gather existing data sets and information to gain a comprehensive understanding of the resilience activities underway

#### Begin gathering public perceptions about Dallas' resilience

 Engage in meaningful conversations with stakeholders and citizens to identify perceptions of the city's resilience strengths and weaknesses

## Stakeholder Mapping

Sector (Gov't;NFP;Acad/Policy:Priv;Other)		Health and Well-being		<b>Economy and Society</b>			Urban Systems and services			Leadership and Strategy			
		1 Minimal human vulnerability	2 Diverse livelihoods and employment	3 Adequate safeguards to human life and health	4 Collective identity and mutual support	5 Social stability and security	6 Availability of financial resources and contingency funds	7 Reduced physical exposure and vulnerability	8 Continuity of critical services	9 Reliable communicatio ns and mobility	10 Effective leadership and management	11 Empowered Stakeholders	12 Integrated development planning
		Food	Livelihood opportunities	Public health management	Community and civic participation	Deterrents to crime	Economic structure	Environmental Policy	Ecosystem management\	Integrated transport networks	Multi-stakeholder alignment	Research, knowledge transfer & best practice sharing	City monitoring and data
	IFP;Ac	Water and sanitation	Skills and training	Access to affordable health services	Social relationships and networks	Corruption reduction	Inward investment	Safeguards for critical infrastructure	Flood risk management	Information and communications technology	Intra-governmental alignment	Risk monitoring and alerts	Strategies and plans
	Govt;N	Energy	Development and innovation	Emergency facilities and practitioners	Local identity and culture	Policing and justice	Integration with regional and global economy	Building codes and standards	Maintenance practice	Emergency communications services	Government decision-making and leadership	Public awareness of risk	Land use and development
	ector (	Housing	Access to financial assistance	·	Integrated communities	Approach to law enforcement	Business continuity planning		Demand on critical infrastructure		Emergency capacity and coordination	Education	
	∽ Stakeholder Org						Sound fiscal management		Continuity planning			Communication between government and citizens	
NFP	Access AIDS Care	C (H)	I	A (HC)									
NFP	American Red Cross	R(F,H)	Ī	A (HC)								R	
NFP	Bon Secours DePaul Hospital	I		R (HC)					A	I		R	
NFP	Catholic Charities (F,H,E)	С	A (S, F)	C									
NFP	Chesapeake Bay Foundation											R	X
NFP	Children's Hospital of the Kings Daughters			R (HC)					A	I		R	
G	City of Norfolk Department of Communications	I	I	I	С	I	I	I	I	R	С	R	R
G	City of Norfolk Department of Economic Development		R (DI)				R		R (CP)				A
G	City of Norfolk Department of Environment	I			С			A (EP)	R (EM)		I	R	A

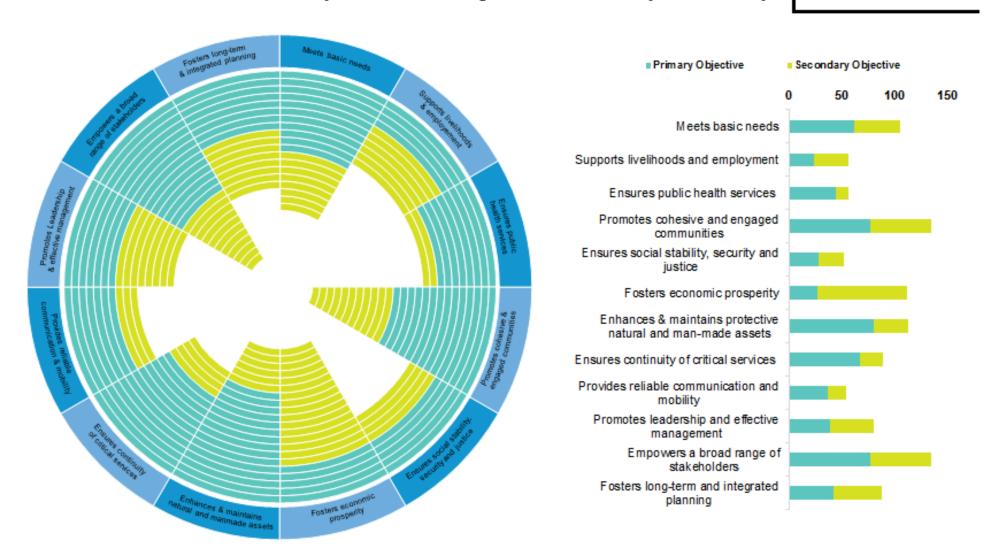
#### **100 RESILIENT CITIES**

#### Collect and Analyze existing plans and actions

- Build a City Profile desktop research to understand Dallas' resilience challenges and opportunities
- Create an inventory of resilience actions and develop a baseline of city resilience activity
- Explore risk through a systems analysis by prioritizing shocks and stresses and exploring their interconnections

## **Actions Inventory**

#### City Actions Contributing to Resilience: Primary and Secondary

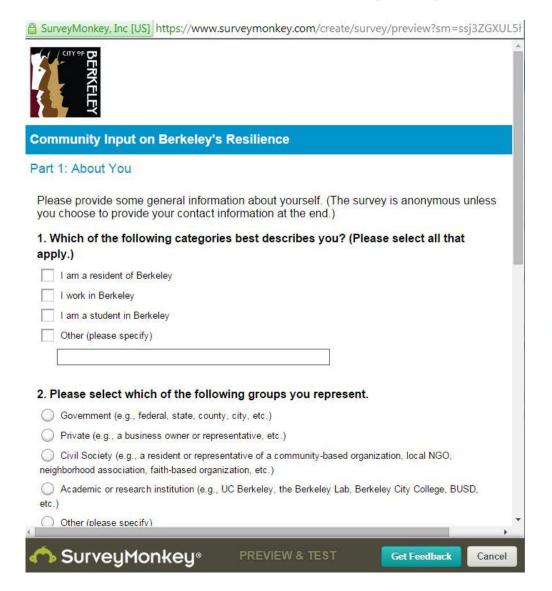


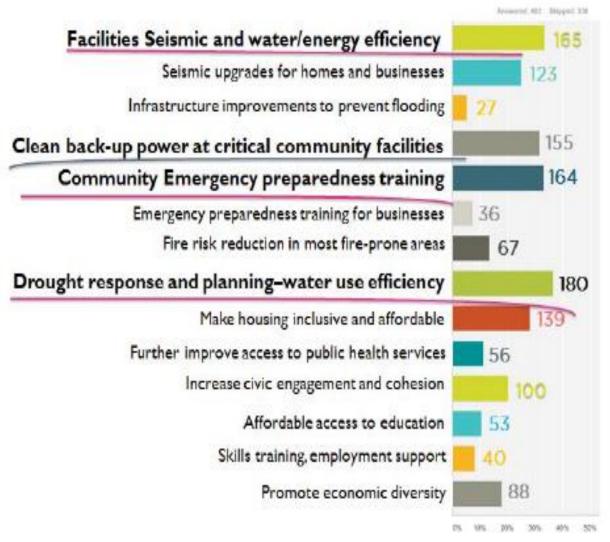
## Gathering public perception of resilience

DIMENSION/ TOPIC	Example Factors	Questions to help further define the topic area
Health & Wellbeing	<ul> <li>Residents have enough healthy food to eat every day, which is affordable and produced in ways that support biodiversity and replenish its sources.</li> <li>Residents have easy and affordable access to clean, safe, public drinking water to meet basic needs and ensure supply even in prolonged emergencies.</li> <li>Residents have affordable access to stable and consistent energy to meet basic needs and ensure supply even in prolonged emergencies.</li> </ul>	What factors help meet people's basic needs? (e.g. affordable housing, stable energy, affordable food, clean water, public health care, education)?  What factors contribute to creating jobs, a skilled workforce, and/or economic development? (e.g. Labor and Workforce Policy; Skills and Training; Livelihood Support Following a Shock or Tragedy; Local Business Development and Innovation; Access to Finance)  What factors address emergency response? (e.g. Medical Facilities and Practitioners that provide emergency services; Emergency housing and shelters;
		Community-based disaster response; First responders)



## Web-based engagement





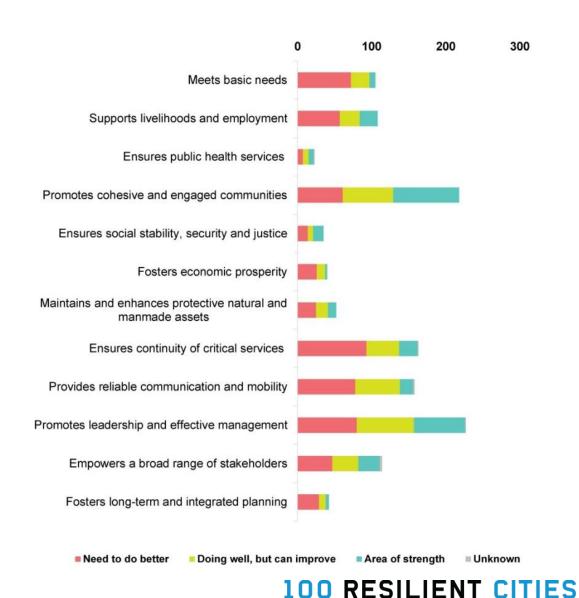
#### 100 RESILIENT CITIES

## Community perceptions: collected and analyzed

	100 R	CITIES Tool A Input: F	actors and Rating	Cover Page Fact	nput Output 1 Output ors and Driver dependenting Analysis Sub-indice	Factors by Drivers & Sub-			
Entry Number	Consultee	Enter Factor mentioned by stakeholder	Provide Additional Narrative (if necessary)	Issue Rating	Select a Driver	Select a Sub Driver	Does this relate to another sub- Driver (indirectly)?		Exact Source (If consultee wishes for this to be recorded)
28	Government	Data Accessibility and Distribution	Subfactor of #23 above. $C$ - doesn't know where data is (it's on www.datasf.org). $G$ - not delivering data in a way that's meaningful to community.	Need to do better	11Empowers a broad range of stakeholders	Communication between government & public		1	Group C
29	Government	Data Relevance	Subfactor of #23 above. G - 10 categories around public safety, economic etc. G - assessing data e.g. in disaster, knowing the baseline of number of houses were destroyed would be useful as it can inform recovery efforts.	Need to do better	11 Empowers a broad range of stakeholders	Publio Pisk Awareness		1	Group C
30	Government	Data (socio-economic, population, housing, infrastructure, safety) is relevant, collected, readily available, reliable, consistent and distributed.	Same category as # 23 above, but a different rating.	Area of strength	11 Empowers a broad range of stakeholders	Communication between government & public		3	Group C
31	Civil Society	Data (socio-economio, population, housing, infrastructure, safety) is relevant, collected, readily available, reliable, consistent and distributed.	Same category as # 23 above, but a different rating. Issue rating was unknown, but that drop down selection has been removed	Not mentioned	11 Empowers a broad range of stakeholders	Communication between government & public		Not Mentioned	Group C
32	Civil Society	Wastewater systems that are seismically upgraded	Needs to do better. Little retrofit has been done	Doing well, but can improve	7 Maintains and enhances protective natural and manmade assets	Alternative provision of services		2	Group D
33	Government	Reliable Effective Public Transit - reliability	Accessible & dense public transit network. Daily population of Sfa access to local & regional network. (locals, commuters, tourists) [split?] Reliability could improve; under shock situation may be difficult. During commute times system is at capacity in key locations (Financial distructions).	Need to do better	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Public transport infrastructure		1	Group D
34	Government	Sound Capital planning process to address & prioritize public infrastructure		Area of strength	10 Promotes leadership and effective management	Collaborative decision-making & leadership		3	Group D
35	Government	Reliable and Effective Transit Network - role in event of shock; informed daily population-commuters, residents, schoolchildren	Local & Regional Transit Network - informed Daily pop	Doing well, but can improve	8 Ensures continuity of critical services	Optimisation of critical infrastructure		2	Group D
36	Government	Reliable Effective Public Transit - coverage	Accessible & dense public transit network.	Area of strength	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Public transport infrastructure		3	Group D
37	Civil Society	A well educated & informed residents, commuters, tourists, school children	Preparedness for shocks (e.g. seismic event)	Need to do better	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Emergency information systems		1	Group D
38	Civil Society	Sufficient capacity in delivery systems to aid those who lack capacity to achieve resilience	Neighborhoods that may not be able to plan on their own. Low income residents / neighborhoods. Lack adaptive capacity. Already stressed. Depends on neighborhood. [More data necessary=Unkovn]	Doing well, but can improve	8 Ensures continuity of critical services	Optimisation of critical infrastructure		2	Group D
39	Civil Society	A well educated & informed residents, commuters, tourists, school children	Preparedness for shocks (e.g. seismic event)	Need to do better	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Emergency information systems		1	Group D
40	Business	A robust communications system throughout the city	Progress & tying it into ex comm. Networks (twitter), basic infrastruture is there, but it has gaps. No centralized overall system to reach everybody. (Dnly '60,000 twitter followers of a daily population of '1,2 mio. People).	Need to do better	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Communications technology		1	Group D
41	Business	Effective Traffic Control (that moves you through the city at quick pace)	Already stressed system. Signage. During & after a disaster? Life Lines = doing OK, but overall rating unknown.	Not mentioned	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Transport Network		Not Mentioned	Group D
42	Other	availability of arteries to move emergency personnel	Life Lines = doing OK, but can improve	Doing well, but can improve	9 Provides reliable communication and mobility	Emergency information systems		2	Group D

## Community Perceptions: analyzed for gaps





### Preliminary Resilience Assessment

1. ADAPT TO THRIVE

Phase I work culminates with a Preliminary Resilience Assessment:

Captures the city's resilience strengths, weaknesses, gaps an opportunities.

Recommends 3 or 4 to soft focus per of the focus areas - topics identified to form the focus and further research and analysis in Phase II.

#### Major stresses

Five major area of stress will potentially have an impact on the resilience capacity of Vejle These are described in table 5.0 List of major stresses.

able 4.0: Lis	st of major stresses							
Туре	CRF drivers	Indicator	Risk statement		Commentary	Risk assessment	Risk Rating	
						Likelihood Conseq	uenc	
						of e increasing		
Climate	Infrastructure &	Increased flooding and	Potenti					
changes	environment	damage to city assests	scenari	4. Leadership &		on@Aerm ne6 planming		1. Health &
_	Health and wellbeing		underg	strategy		on/arming	Meets basin.	wellbeing
	1		come u	suategy	* integra	160 4	Meets basic neods	weinbeing
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public wellfare		expenditures, inequality, vulnerable populations,	facing: with a	45 3				18 St.
wellfare		chronic diseases and	demog		4/////X		XIII	
	1	mental illness.	change					
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			an agin	A effect ive manageing	H.//////			
			citizen: lead to	88	11141111111			
			vulnera	8 8 V	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	72	Plo	t Area
			citizen:	7 E	[[]][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][]	7/2	7	
Lack of social	Economy and society	Increased social unrest,	There i	i i i i		////		
cohesion and resilience		crime and violence,	commu	£2				
resilience		radical groups and vulnerable populations.	accoun poor at	0.0				
Economic	Economy and society	1.Financial instability.	After a					
resilience	Leadership and strategy	2.Increased	sector					
		unemployment.	2009-2	8				
		<ol><li>There are indications of potential growth in</li></ol>	have no munici	38				3 g
		unskilled labor, which is	due to	[ ] [ ] [ ]				///////////////////////////////////////
		an emerging threat and a	stabilit	# 5				//////////// 背裏
		serious stress indicator.	Two ar	38 (4)()				los cohe sive d ed communities
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				3. Infrastructure &	Enh-		omic	2. Economy &
niestione fo	r the year 2050			environment	"APIUTOL BOW	8 mainte	Foders economic prosperity	society
pirations ro	r tile year 2050				-110/1	r & maintains nannade assets	Foders econy prosperty	
New Orleanians have risks and have devel	e an accurate understanding of loped the capacity to adapt to					-		
those risks.								
	functioning and sustains osystems.			Primary Objective	Secondary Objecti	N.		
	ent has adapted to its natural c foundation.				- occontainy objects			
Sreater New Orleans energy production a	s has a reliable and redundant and distribution network that is		F	igure 5	Existing resiliend	ce-building actions	mapped against the	City Resilience Framework
able to meet and ad	apt to the increased demand and				Zanstang resilient	and		and the state of t

'drivers' of resilience

# Next Steps

- Continue gathering baseline data to develop the Preliminary Resilience Assessment
- Launch the Public **Outreach Effort**
- Creation of a Stakeholder Committee

