

# Climate Change and Natural Disaster: Planning and Recovery

Moderator:

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Panelists:

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## Why think about this topic?

- Natural disasters are occurring more frequently and more severely
- Planning increases the safety of neighborhoods and residents
- Diverse populations, complex socio-economic concerns in LMI areas present unique challenges
- Time is of the essence- *implementing change is more efficient than rebuilding*
- Funding is available for improvements
- Required** by 24 CFR 91.210 as part of Consolidated Planning Process

*(5) Commencing with consolidated plans submitted on or after January 1, 2018, the jurisdiction must also describe the vulnerability of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households to increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods identified by the jurisdiction in its consolidated plan.*

- Required** by 24 CFR 91.200 as part of Consultation Process

*(v) Commencing with consolidated plans submitted on or after January 1, 2018, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies*

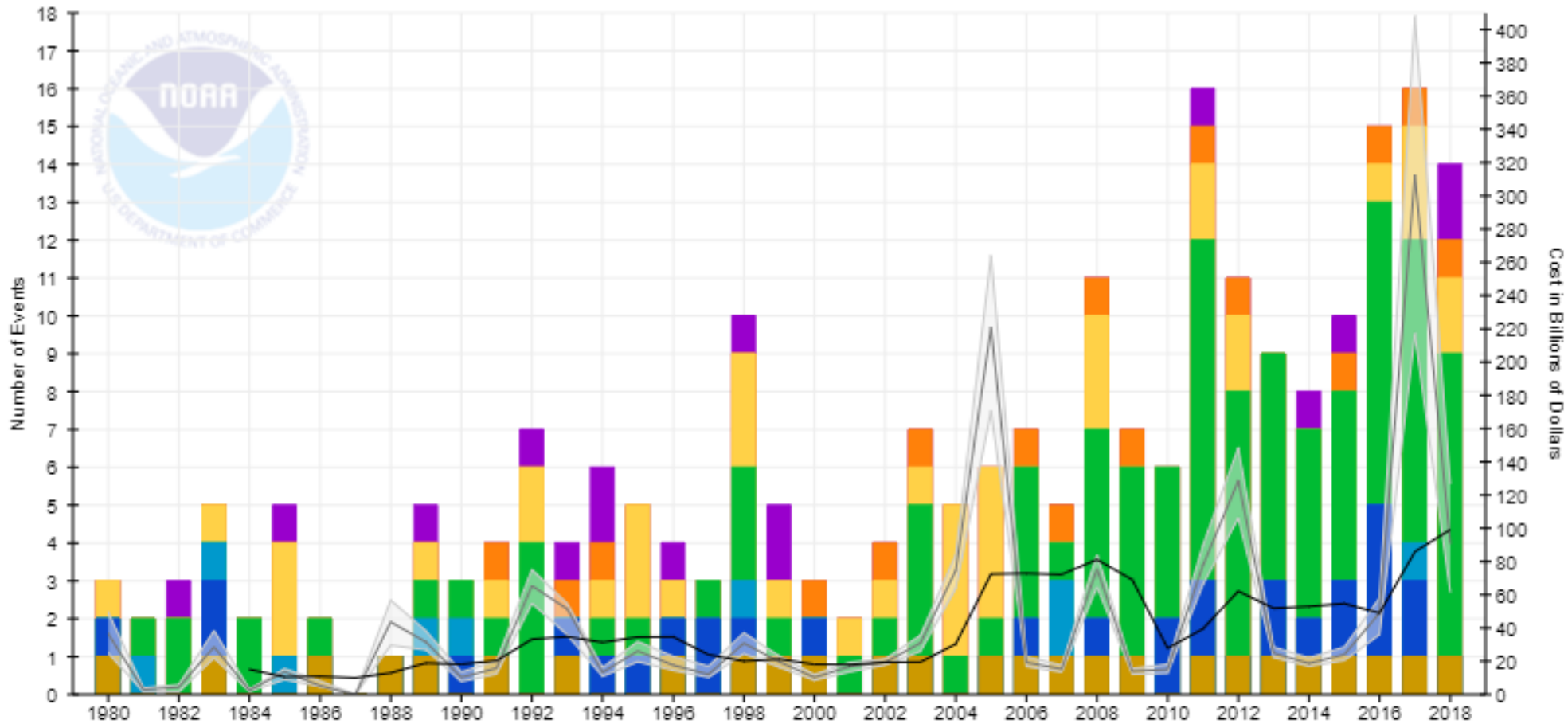
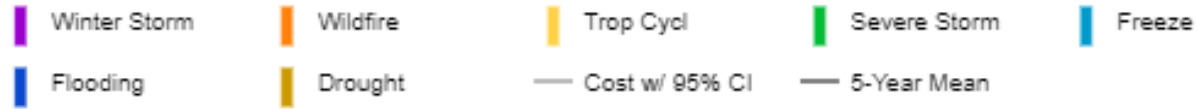
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZeSVwYGat84>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r16WNyIVLpg&list=PLEHgR8khOef6a1b7ixHzDbaCnjftUvF10&index=16>

# U.S. 2018 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters



## Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Types by Year (CPI-Adjusted)



<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/beyond-data/2018s-billion-dollar-disasters-context>

## WHAT IS...?

CLIMATE RESILIENCE	The ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions; and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions
HAZARD MITIGATION	Taking action before the next disaster to reduce human and financial consequences later
CLIMATE ADAPTATION	Adjusting natural or human systems in a changing environment that reduces negative effects and takes advantage of opportunities

## BY THE NUMBERS

<b>70%</b>	Increase in rainfall during heaviest storm events in the Northeastern U.S. region (1958-2010)
<b>37%</b>	Reduction in average stream flows in major Southwestern rivers and basins since 2001
<b>\$1</b>	Spent on mitigation saves an average of \$4 in recovery costs following a natural disaster
<b>\$43 BILLION</b>	In CDBG-Disaster Recovery funds administered by HUD to states and localities to assist with recovery between 2005-2013