Memorandum



DATE April 8, 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 Update

On Monday, April 11, 2016, the Quality of Life & Environment Committee will be updated on Resilient Dallas. The Chief Resilience Officer will provide updates on progress so far, and make the committee aware of the next steps in the process.

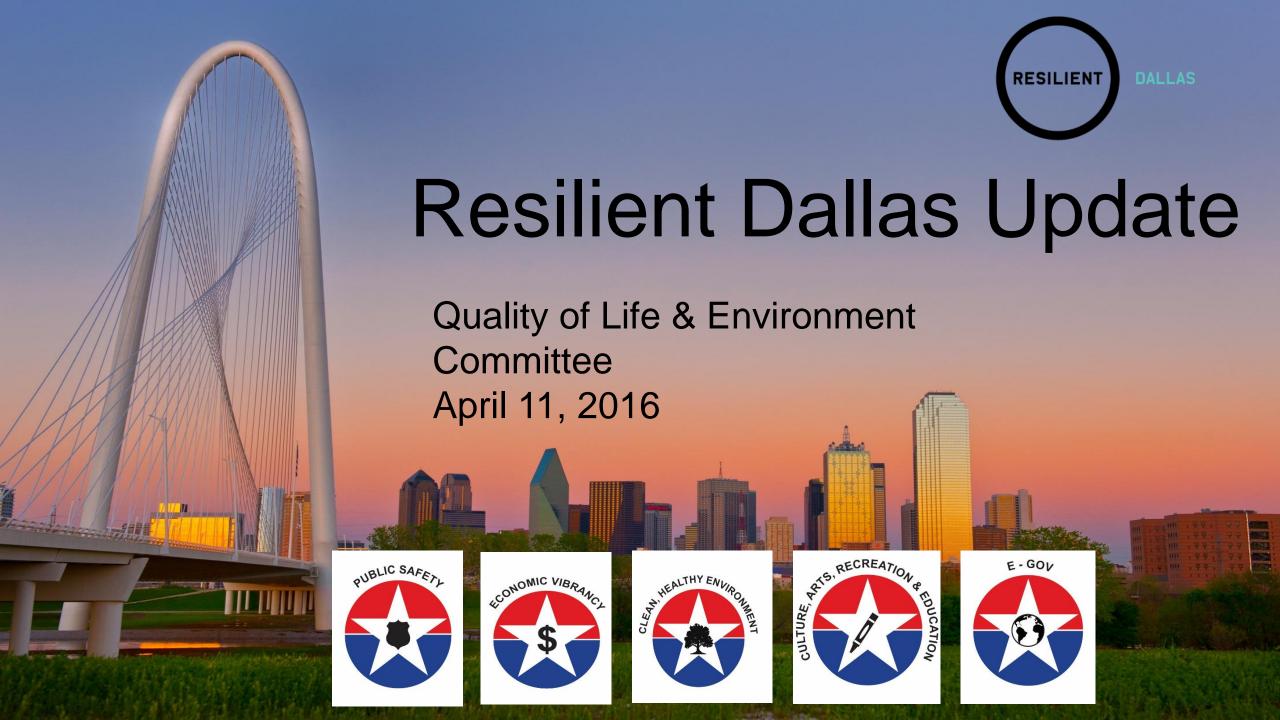
Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Theresa O'Donnell

Chief Resiliency Officer

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

Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Eric D. Campbell, 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



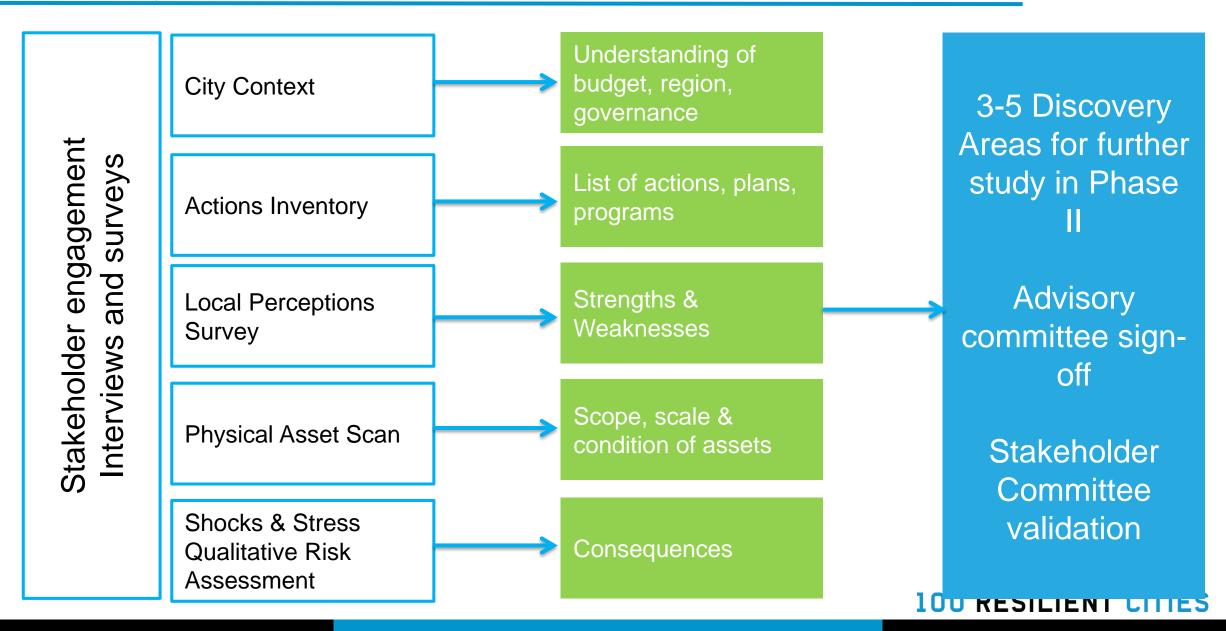
Purpose of the Briefing

- Update the Committee on the progress to date
- Provide an overview of the work that is ongoing
- Discuss next steps and opportunities for public engagement

Overview of Progress to Date

- Stakeholder committee meetings
- Stakeholder interviews
- Dallas Resilience Website
- City Context (data collected, analysis in progress)
- Actions Inventory (final draft)
- Perceptions Survey (in progress, draft community survey)
- Physical Asset Scan (complete. validation by Stakeholder Committee)
- Qualitative Shocks and Stresses Assessment. (complete. validation by Stakeholder Committee)
- Scenario Planning (complete, validation by Stakeholder Committee)

Preliminary Resilience Assessment





Resident • Visitor Business * Government * News



HOME **ABOUT 100 RESILIENT CITIES DALLAS TEAM** EVENTS

CONTACT INFO

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Contact Us

Resilient Dallas

The City of Dallas has partnered with 100 Resilient Cities to help strengthen our resilience in order to address population growth, income inequality and the effects of severe weather.

What is Urban Resilience?

Urban Resilient is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

Chronic Stresses:

- · High Unemployment
- · Overtaxed or Inefficient Public Transportation Systems
- Endemic Violence
- · Chronic Food and Water Shortages

Acute Shocks:

- · Earthquakes
- Floods
- · Disease Outbreaks
- · Terrorist Attacks

100 RESILIENT CITIES

Enhancing Resilient Dallas

Improving the individual systems that make up a city will increase the resilience of the city overall. Resilient























External Stakeholders - engagement

Leadership and Strategy

- North Central Texas Council of Governments
- Communities Foundation of Texas
- Greater Dallas Planning Council
- North Central Texas American Planning Association
- American Institute of Architects
- North Texas Commission
- Commit!
- Dallas Youth Commission
- Dallas Innovation Alliance

Health and Wellbeing

- Habitat for Humanity
- Commit Dallas
- CitySquare
- Regional Emergency Managers
- Friendship West Baptist Church

Infrastructure and Environment

- Oncor Electric
- Atmos Energy
- Regional Transportation Council
- Dallas Area Rapid Transit
- University of Texas at Austin
- SMU
- Texas Nature Conservancy
- Earth Day Dallas
- Trust of Public Lands

Economy and Society

- Greater Dallas Regional Chamber
- Oak Cliff Chamber
- Dallas Federal Reserve Bank

Shocks & Stresses

Top Shocks (Stakeholder Workshop)

- Weather related events (e.g. flooding, heatwave, ice-storm)
- Infrastructure failure
- Energy disruption

Top Shocks (Staff Response)

- Public Health Incident/Disease Outbreak
- Flooding
- Power Grid Failure
- Civil Disruption

Top Stresses (Stakeholder Workshop)

- Social equity / poverty
- Access to quality education
- Drought/climate change

Top Stresses (Staff Response)

- Lack of Economic Opportunity if specific neighborhoods
- Income Disparity
- Cyclical Economic Fluctuations

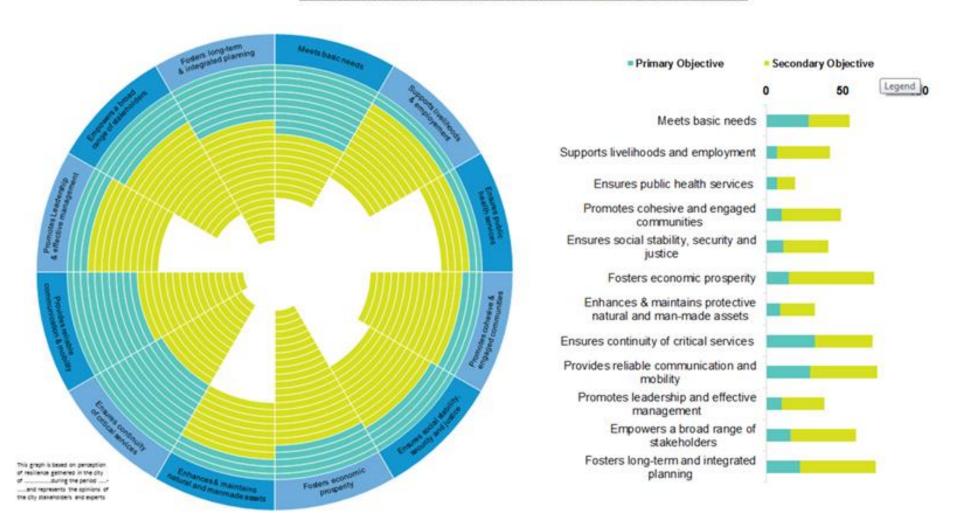


Actions Inventory

Output 2: City Actions Review



City Actions Contributing to Resilience: Primary and Secondary





Perceptions
Output 1: Driver Analysis

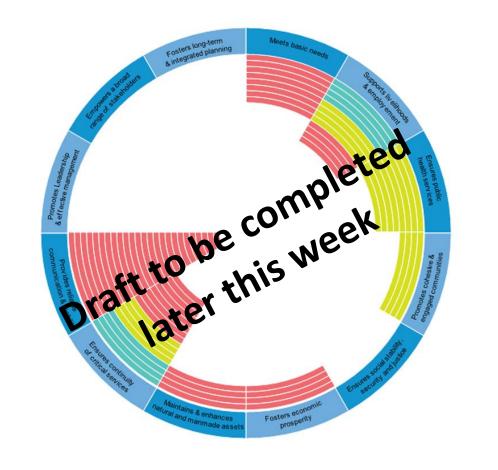
Cover Page

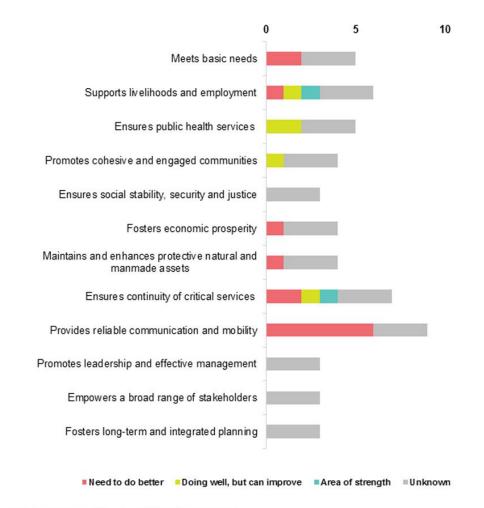
Input Factors and Rating Output 1

Driver
Analysis

Output 2 Factors by Drivers & Subdrivers Output 3 Interdependent Sub-drivers







This graph is based on perception of resilience gathered in the city ofduring the periodand represents the opinions of the city stakeholders and experts

Scenario Planning

| External forces | Description of current state | What is the current trend? | Scenario description | Is there consensus about future scenario occurring? | Maximum consequence of scenario - description | Likelihood of occurrence rating | Maximum consequence rating | Risk to city | Priority scenario? |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Free text | Free text | Free text | Drop-down | Free text | Drop-down | Drop-down | Auto-populate based on risk table below | Drop-down |
| Social | | | | | | | | | |
| Population size and distribution | The region and City is seeing unprecedented growth, but Dallas | The population trend is overall growth at about 100k a decade. | The City will begin to capture more of the regional growth than it currently is | Yes | 1.7-1.8 Million total population | High | High | High | Yes |
| Income disparity | One of the worst in the country in terms of income disparity | Cannot Decide | The city's income gap and wealth gap becomes even more pronounced | No | The city becomes so polarized between wealth classes that | Medium | High | High | Yes |
| Environmental | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply | Dallas water and Fort Worth manage water well. However, the | become more and | Dallas does not OWN the water reseveroirs. Dallas I only manages it. It | Yes | The region fails to manage it's water supply well and water becomes | | High | High | Yes |

Scenario #1: The City captures more of the regional growth than it currently does and the urban core continues to remain vibrant and strong.

Scenario #2: Income disparity and the wealth gap becomes even more pronounced.

Scenario #3: Other water purveyors rely on Dallas Water Utilities to address water supply shortages.

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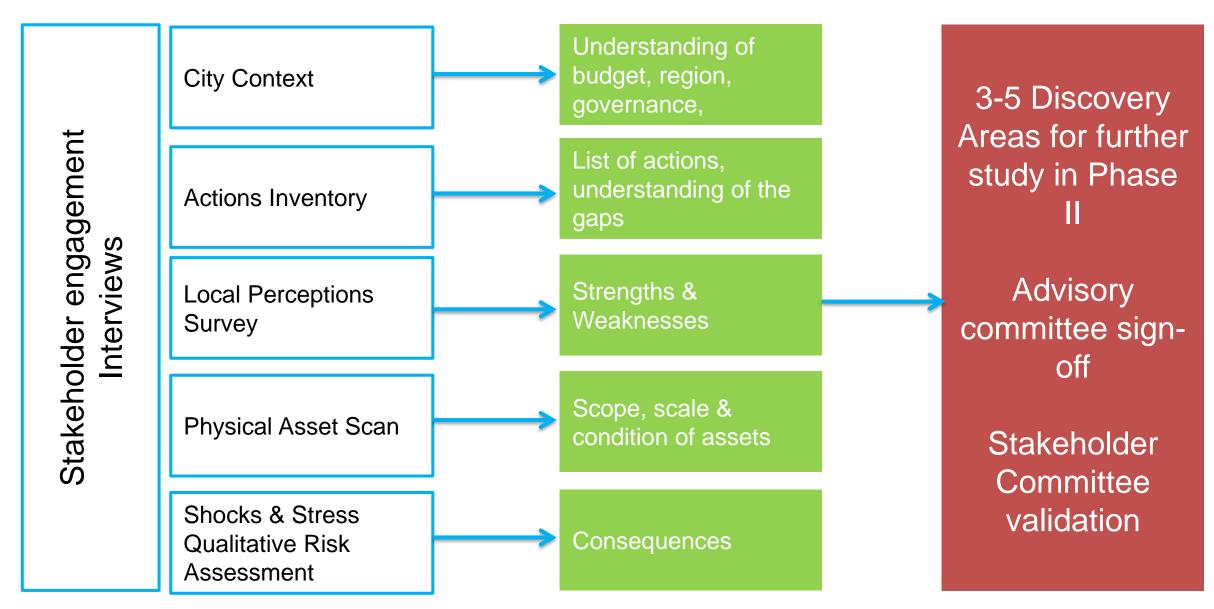
Asset and Shocks Matrix

| Physical asset type | Current overall condition | Future score considering vulnerability to shocks | Screened shocks - if this shock event were to occur, what would be the consequence for this asset type? (consider the worst case scenario shock event) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Total score (from RA1) | Total score (auto- calculated) | River flood (fluvial flood) | Drought | lcestorm | Earthquake | Power Grid Failure | Tornado | Disease outbreak | Heatwave | Riot / Civil Unrest | Terrorism |
| Water Sources | 1.3 | 16.3 | Low | High | Low | Medium | Low | Low | High | High | Low | High |
| Water Distribution/Delivery | 1.3 | 18.8 | Low | Low | Medium | High | High | Medium | Low | Low | Low | High |
| Water Production | 1.5 | 25.5 | Medium | High | Low | High | High | High | High | High | Low | High |
| Waste Water Collection System | 1.3 | 16.3 | Low | Low | Low | High | Medium | High | High | Low | Low | High |
| Water Reuse | 2.0 | 32.0 | Low | High | Low | High | High | High | High | Medium | Low | High |
| Waste Water Treatment plants | 1.3 | 17.5 | Low | Low | Low | High | High | High | High | Low | Low | High |
| Storm Water Drainage assets | 2.3 | 36.0 | High | Low | High | High | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Electricity generation | 1.0 | 17.0 | High | Low | Medium | High | High | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Electricity transmission | 1.0 | 18.0 | High | Low | High | High | High | High | Low | Low | Low | High |
| Natural gas distribution | 2.0 | 10.0 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Main roads | 2.5 | 40.0 | High | Low | High | High | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium | High |
| Railways | 2.0 | 36.0 | High | Low | High | High | High | Medium | Low | Low | Low | High |
| Tunnels | 0.0 | 0.0 | High | Low | High | High | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Low | High |
| Bridges | 1.8 | 28.0 | High | Low | High | High | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium | High |
| Airports | 1.0 | 18.0 | Low | High | High | High | High | High | High | High | Medium | High |

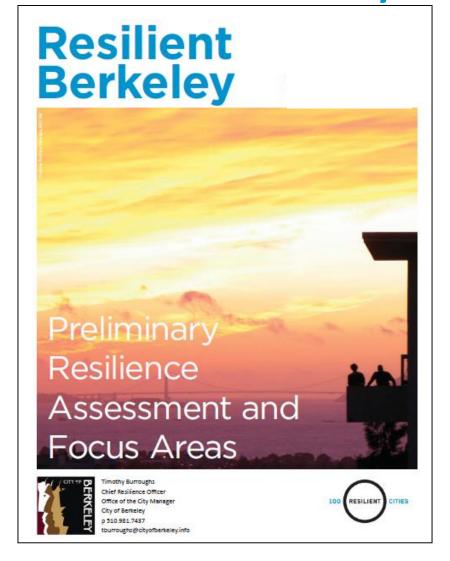
Assets most vulnerable to shocks

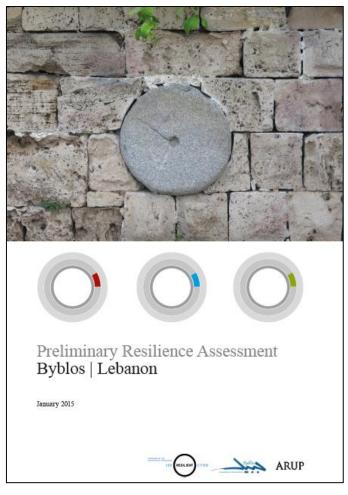
- Main Roads
- Stormwater Drainage Assets
- Railways
- Bridges
- Water Infrastructure

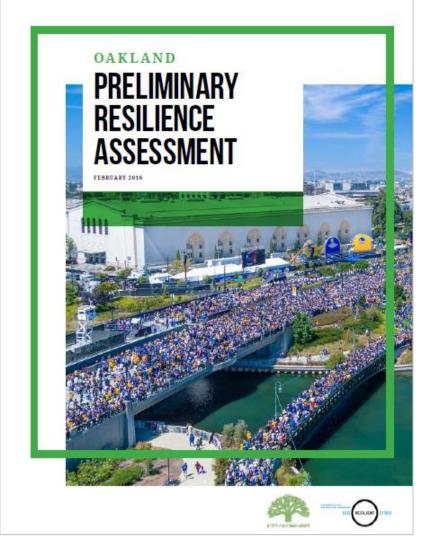
Preliminary Resilience Assessment



Preliminary Resilience Assessment Plans







Questions for discussion during the PRA

What have we learned in Phase I and how can this shape Phase II?

What are the important linkages between the shocks and the stresses?

What existing actions and successes should we build on?

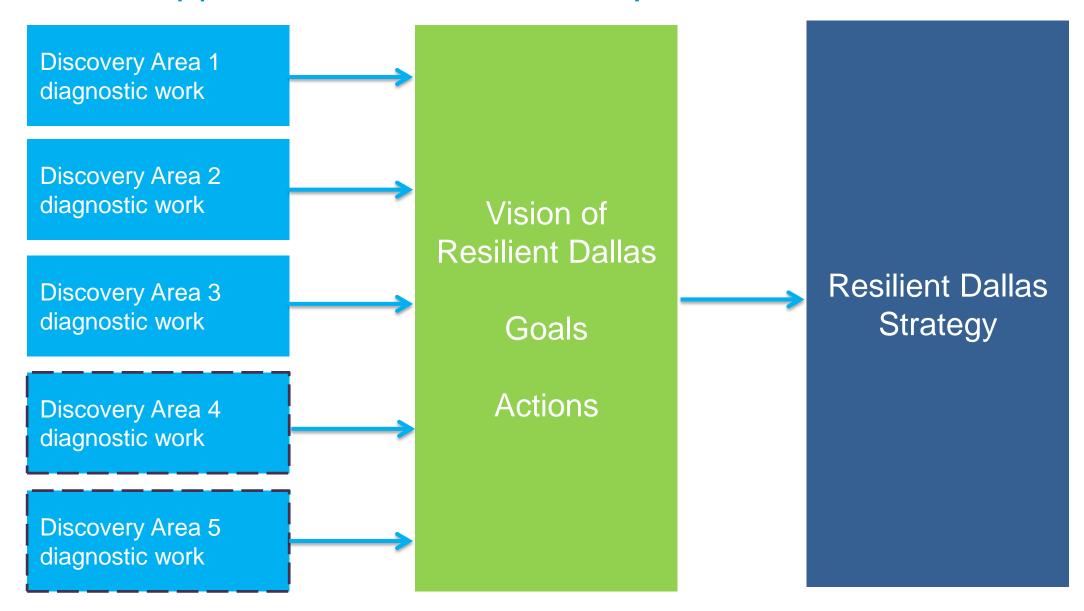
Does the public's perception of the city's preparedness and performance match the plans and actions currently underway?

Do we have enough information to confirm the perceptions? If not, which stakeholders do we still need to reach?

Does the information validate or illuminate the city's current situation and its ability to respond?

What aspects of resilience is the city not yet addressing?

What happens after the Preliminary Resilience Assessment?



Discovery Areas

Priority topics that warrant further research and analysis and will shape the work in Phase II.



Discovery Areas may be designed to:

- Further understand and analyze the city's vulnerability to a shock. Such as flooding or earthquakes
- Explore how shocks and stresses interact. For example, how public transit disruptions impact transit dependent people's ability to get to work, school or shopping
- Integration and prioritization of existing planning efforts. Are we leveraging strategic partnerships to accomplish similar goals?
- A focus on a specific part of a shock or stress which requires deep articulation. Such as the need for a spectrum of affordable housing solutions to address homelessness and the working poor

Berkeley



Focus Area 1

Assess and improve the community's ability to prepare, care for and shelter vulnerable and displaced residents in the event of a disaster.

Berkeley



Focus Area (2)

Assess and improve the energy assurance of critical City government and non-City government facilities that serve vulnerable populations

Berkeley



Focus Area (3)

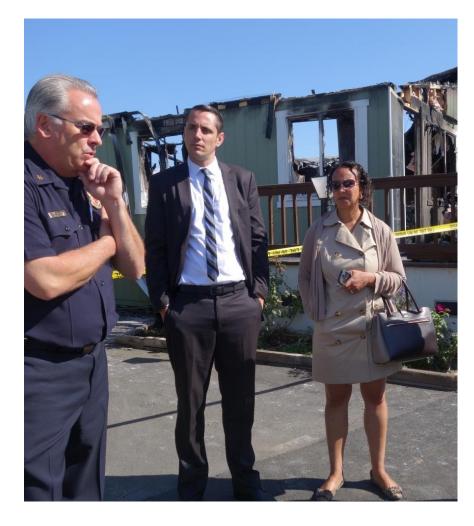
Understand and strengthen the community's ability to mitigate the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and slower-moving stresses such as drought and sea level rise.

Norfolk



- Explore what resilient coastal development looks like in face of increased frequency of flooding and sea level rise
- Assess the community's information needs with regard to flooding
- Better understand who is at risk and options for better protecting residents during an event
- Further understand and assess the city's economic baseline
- Better understand how to attract and retain talent
- Better understand and assess community physical and social assets and social cohesion

San Francisco Discovery Areas



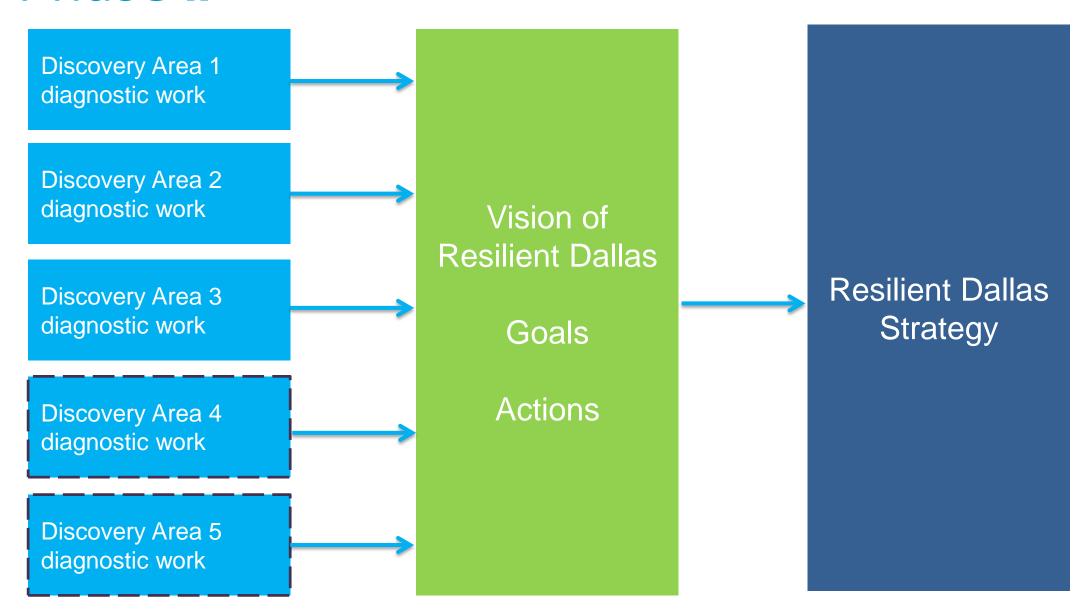
- Strengthen the community's ability both to respond to a disaster and the capacity to recover after a disaster.
- Understand the vulnerability of the existing housing stock and work to improve the ability for residents to return to their homes after a disaster.
- Further assess community understanding of climate related threats and ability to adapt to changing environment.
- Further understand and assess the vulnerability and risk of the city's critical infrastructure to natural hazards.
- Understand how resilient design can help address
 San Francisco's housing needs for the 21st century.

San Francisco Diagnostic Questions

Focus Area #5:
Understand how
resilient design can
help address San
Francisco's housing
needs for the 21st
century.

- What are San Francisco's housing needs for the 21st century?
 How are these needs influenced by the expected shocks and stresses of the next 100 years?
- What changes to the building codes are necessary to ensure that our housing stock is more resilient and efficient?
- How do we build a housing stock that provides equity across the spectrum of different income levels?

Phase II



Resilience Strategy

ADAPT TO THRIVE

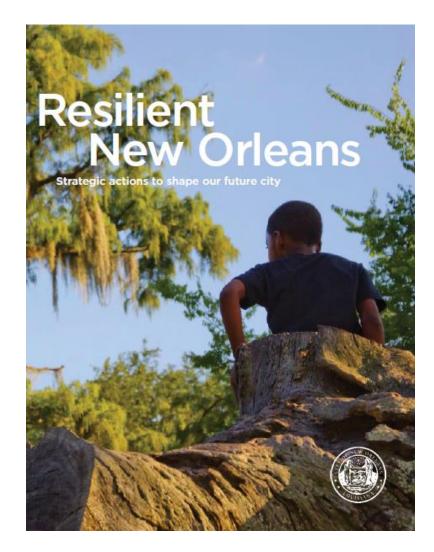
We are a city that embraces our changing environment.

CONNECT TO OPPORTUNITY

We are an equitable city.

TRANSFORM CITY SYSTEMS

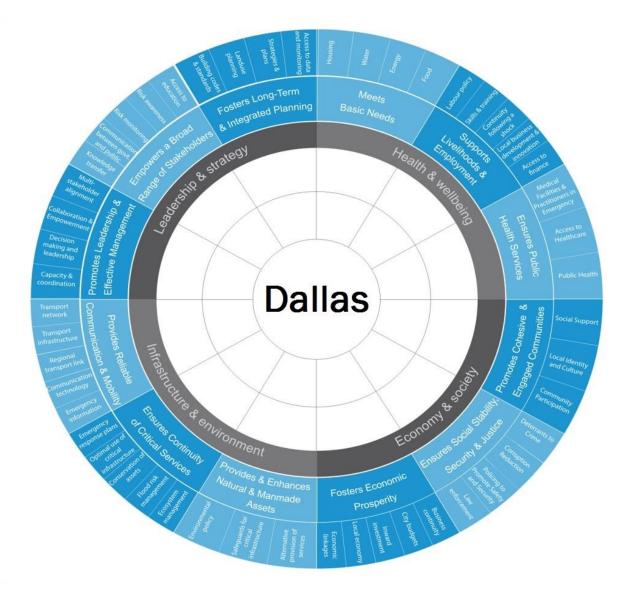
We are a dynamic and prepared city.



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Next Steps

- Convene a second Stakeholder
 Workshop on April 21st
- Finalize the Preliminary Resilience
 Assessment by mid-May
- Propose initial Discovery Areas and identify potential partners
- Continue public outreach and engagement



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PIONEERED BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESILIENT **CITIES** 100

Appendix

Discovery Areas and Strategies for other 100 Resilient Cities

| City | Discovery Areas | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Build a Connected and Prepared Community | | | | |
| | Accerlerate Access to Reliable and Clean Energy | | | | |
| Dorkolov | Adapt to the Changing Climate | | | | |
| Berkeley | Advance Racial Equity | | | | |
| | Excel at Working Together within City Government to Better Serve the Community | | | | |
| | Build Regional Resilience | | | | |
| | Design the Coastal Community of the Future | | | | |
| Norfolk | Create Economic Opportunity by Advancing Efforts to Grow Exisiting Industries and New | | | | |
| | Advance Initiatives to Connect Communities, Deconcentrate Poverty, and Strengthen | | | | |

Appendix

Discovery Areas and Strategies for other 100 Resilient Cities

| City | Discovery Areas | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| New York | Our Growing, Thriving City | | | |
| | Our Just and Equitable City | | | |
| | Our Sustainable City | | | |
| | Our Resilient City | | | |
| | Dynamic and Innovative Ecosystems | | | |
| | A Culture of Peace | | | |
| Dorto Alegro | Risk Pervention | | | |
| Porto Alegre | Quality of Mobility | | | |
| | Land Legality | | | |
| | Participatory Budgeting and Resilient Management | | | |

Appendix

Discovery Areas and Strategies for other 100 Resilient Cities

| City | Discovery Areas | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| New Orleans | Adapt to Thrive: We are a city that embraces our changing environment. | | | |
| | Connect to Opportunity: We are an equitable city. | | | |
| | Transform City Systems: We are a dynamic and prepared city. | | | |
| | A Co-creating City | | | |
| Vejles | A Climate Resilient City | | | |
| | A Socially Resilient City | | | |
| | A Smart City | | | |