



EPA BUILDING BLOCKS FOR REGIONAL RESILIENCE
**PRE-WORKSHOP HOMEWORK FOR
WORKSHOP #1**

AUGUST 19, 2020

A sunset over a field of grain with a dark teal text box overlaid. The sky is filled with vibrant orange and red clouds, and the sun is low on the horizon. The foreground shows a field of golden-brown grain, likely wheat or barley, with some stalks in sharp focus.

EPA BUILDING BLOCKS FOR REGIONAL RESILIENCE

**WHAT DOES RESILIENCE
LOOK LIKE IN SOUTHERN MN**

Presented by BRS, Inc.

Presentation Outline

Please review the following slides prior to Workshop #1 on August 19th.

- What is "resilience"
- State policy context
- Past disasters
- Defining resilience in the region
- Working with partners



SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

AMAZING

- CORN MEAL - CORN
- CORN STARCH - C
- CORN FLAKES (C
- KETCHUP - MAR
- MAYONNAI
- PEANUT BUT
- TACO SHELL
- BEER - SYR
- CRAYONS/CH
- RUBBING ALCO
- DIAPERS - BABY
- DEGRADABLE P
- COSMETIC
- CANDLE
- BEER/V
- FUEL (E
- DRYWALL -

RESILIENCE

Resilience may be defined as the ability of a system or community to survive disruption and to anticipate, adapt, and flourish with change.

MINNESOTA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

RESILIENCE

Resilience is the capacity of a system, be it an individual, a forest, a city or an economy, to deal with change and continue to develop. It is about how humans and nature can use shocks and disturbances like a financial crisis or climate change to spur renewal and innovative thinking.

STOCKHOLM RESILIENCE CENTRE

What is Resilience?

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA



REGIONS FACE MULTIPLE HAZARDS

Resilience is about building the capacity of the community, at various scales, to prepare for, withstand, recover, and maintain its identity in the face of actual or anticipated hazard occurrences, allowing for continuity of community and quick recovery if a disaster occurs.

WE MUST PREPARE FOR FUTURE DISASTERS

Many regions are not prepared for the weather and climate they are experiencing today, much less for worsening impacts in the future or a rare but high impact event.

RECOVERY SHOULD BE FUTURE-ORIENTED

As communities recover from recent disasters and face future disasters, resilience must focus on community revitalization that builds up and diversifies regional economies to resist and adapt to external shocks.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

STATE POLICY CONTEXT

STATE POLICY CONTEXT

Minnesota Governor's Executive Order 15-13 requires that all state agencies must carry out the necessary planning for emergency preparedness response, recovery, hazard mitigation, continuity of operations and service continuation of responsibilities.

Minnesota State Statute Chapter 12, Emergency Management, directs that all emergency management functions of the state be coordinated to the maximum extent with comparable functions of the federal government and other states and localities.



STATE POLICY CONTEXT

HSEM

HSEM is responsible for ensuring the state has a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan to address the many hazards that impact the state and leads implementation. This plan was updated in 2019.

R&AT

The State's interagency Resilience & Adaptation Team (R&AT) is a collaborative effort that works towards adapting to climate change, reducing risk and impacts and increasing resiliency of Minnesota communities.

MN DNR

MN DNR has a State Climatology Office housed at the University of Minnesota which provides expertise and guidance about climate science and projects future weather patterns based on climate science.

FEMA

FEMA currently has three mitigation grant programs administered by the State of Minnesota: The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

STATE POLICY CONTEXT

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The 2019 state Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) has a goal to:

build and support local capacity and commitment to increase resiliency to all hazards.

Objectives

- Increase awareness and knowledge of hazard mitigation and climate adaptation principles and practice among local public officials.
- Encourage the use of FEMA Advance Assistance and phased applications by local governments utilizing state agency experts.
- Provide direct technical assistance to local public officials and help communities obtain funding for mitigation and climate adaptation planning and projects.
- Encourage communities to update and implement local hazard mitigation plans and incorporate climate adaptation with other land use planning mechanisms.
- Provide training and assist jurisdictions in developing and implementing cost-beneficial mitigation and climate adaptation projects.
- Improve data and vulnerability assessments on locally owned/operated infrastructure and critical facilities.



SOUTHERN MINNESOTA
PAST DISASTERS



MINNESOTA'S CLIMATE IS CHANGING

The state is becoming warmer and wetter, with milder winters, fewer cold extremes and more frequent and intense rain storms.

CHANGES IMPACT OUR WAY OF LIFE

These changes have resulted in altered growing seasons, destroyed forests, challenged natural resource management, limited recreational opportunities, and damaged infrastructure. It has also affected the conditions of water bodies needed for drinking and agriculture.



PAST DISASTERS

- . Southern Minnesota currently has
**10 open federal disasters and
13 open state disasters.**

This agricultural belt of the state has seen adverse flood impacts to physical infrastructure, such as roads and rural electric utilities, as well as to the farming community with loss of crops and livestock.

Recent Disaster Declarations



JUNE + JULY 2014

Presidential Disaster Declaration for Severe Storms Straight-line Winds, Flood, Landslides and Mudslides.

\$41 million in Public Assistance



JUNE + JULY 2018

Presidential Disaster Declaration for Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds and Flooding *Total assistance not available*



SEPTEMBER 2016

Presidential Disaster Declaration for Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding

\$6.75 million in Public Assistance

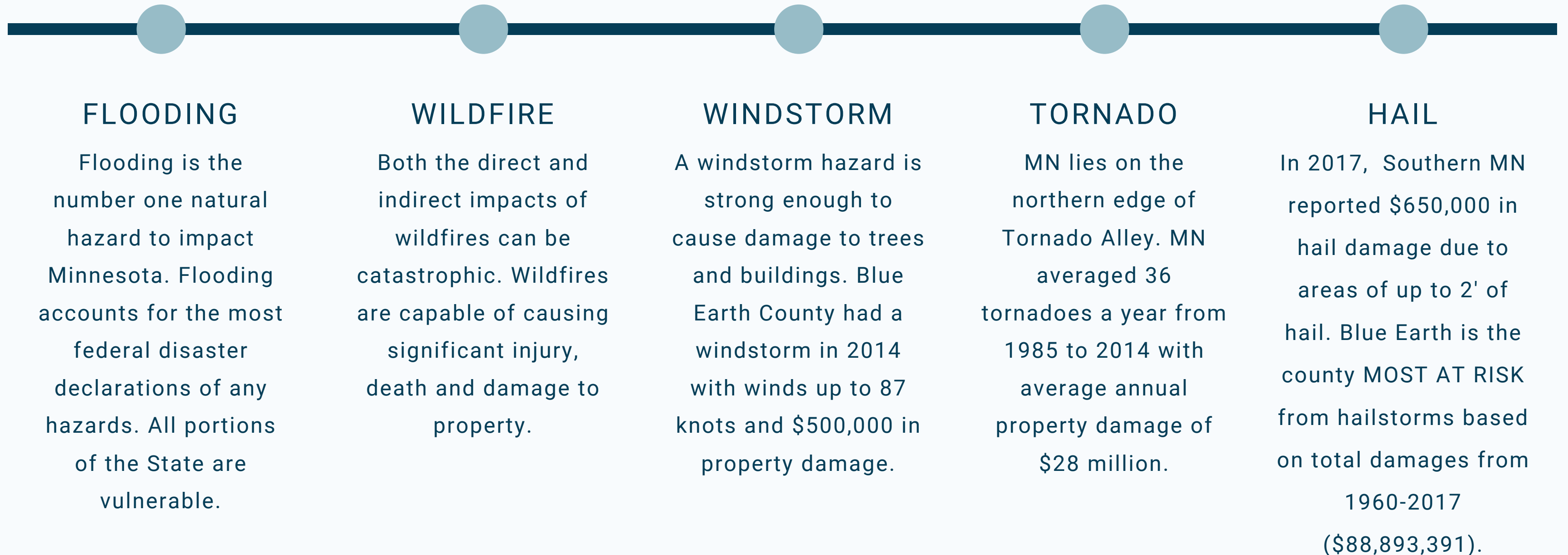


MARCH + APRIL 2019

Presidential Disaster Declaration severe winter storms, straight-line winds, and flooding *Total assistance not available*

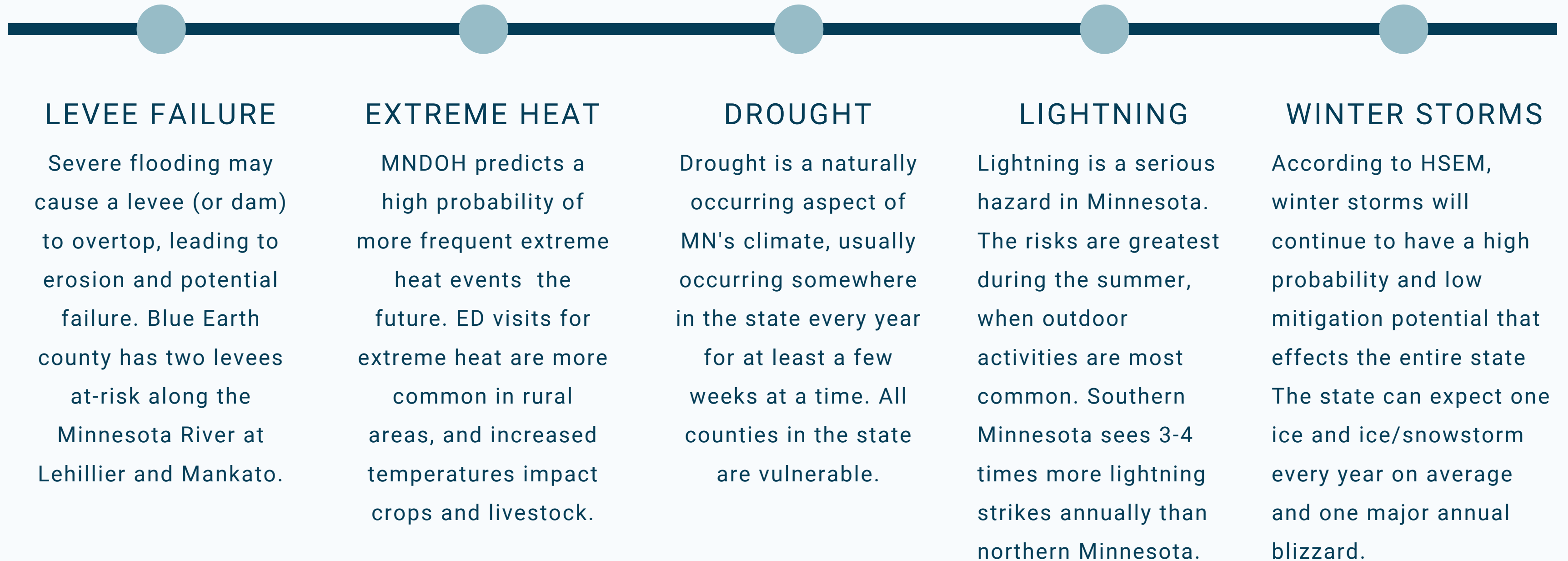
Past Disasters

REGION FACES MULTIPLE HAZARDS



Past Disasters (cont.)

REGION FACES MULTIPLE HAZARDS



SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Working with Partners



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

Successful community planning for disaster resilience relies on people working together and trusting one another. Engagement around resilience is an ongoing process that builds upon itself, expanding and improving over time.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Working with Partners

PARTNERSHIPS HAPPEN AT MANY LEVELS

- Within an agency/organization
- With decision makers, in and out of the agency
- With involved stakeholders
- With the community as a whole

THROUGHOUT THIS PROCESS, PARTICIPANTS SHOULD

- Identify these different groups of people,
- understand their role in the process, and
- prioritize the engagement needed for a successful process.



Working with Partners

WHO

Identify stakeholders who should be involved, including the broader public and groups who are often underrepresented and hard to reach. Engage a broad range of stakeholders with the necessary expertise, values, and viewpoints at each stage of assessment and implementation.

WHAT

Identify what each stakeholder or stakeholder group's role is in the resilience building process, in implementing strategies, and within the community.

WHEN

For identified stakeholders, determine the level of input and outreach that is appropriate and necessary based on their desired level of engagement and planning role. Align stakeholder expectations with the planning requirements, budget and resources available.

HOW

Finally, determine the best approaches to engaging and reaching the stakeholders. Certain processes, and certain stakeholders may prefer a traditional formal outreach approach while others prefer digital tools, videos, short interactions, or other mechanisms.



Working with Partners

IDENTIFYING THE "WHO?"

- The stakeholder owns an important asset.
- The stakeholder has the authority to regulate, make policy or make decisions.
- The stakeholder will be affected by the assessment or strategies.
- The stakeholder has the potential to help or hinder the process.
- The stakeholder has specialized expertise that will help with technical questions.
- The stakeholder may be able to provide funding or otherwise assist in implementing strategies.
- The stakeholder represents an underrepresented group.
- The stakeholder can make critical connections to other relevant topic areas and/or projects which the project team is unaware.
- The stakeholder has the time and ability to commit time and effort to the project.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Defining Resilience Locally

Defining Resilience Locally

WHERE IS LOCAL?

SOUTHERN MN COUNTIES

The counties comprising Region 9 are the focus of this workshop and our discussions about resilience locally:

Blue Earth

Brown

Faribault

Le Seur

Martin

Nicollet

Sibley

Waseca

Watonwan



Defining Resilience Locally

REGION 9 ADAPTATION PLAN

Region 9 has developed an adaptation plan with the following Resilience Goals and Objectives:

- Maximize soil and water conservation efforts
- Expand alternative genetics and crop choices
- Manage the infrastructure
- Increase adaptive capacity in health system to respond to disease events
- Expand risk management and management planning across planning platforms
- Special focus on resilience sector strategies
- Utilize locally sources foods and crops to ensure sustainability



Defining Resilience Locally

BLUE EARTH COUNTY HMP

Blue Earth County is vulnerable to a variety of potential natural disasters, which threaten the loss of life and property in the county, such as tornadoes, flooding, wildfires, blizzards, straight-line winds, ice storms and droughts. These have the potential for inflicting vast economic loss and personal hardship.

- The plan Steering Committee prioritized these hazards and updated mitigation actions.
- The county government, in partnership with the state, has made a commitment to prepare for the management of these events.
- The county is also committed to ensuring that county elected, and appointed officials become informed leaders regarding community hazards so that they are better prepared to set and direct policies for emergency management and county response.



Conclusion

WE LOOK FORWARD TO
SEEING YOU AT THE FIRST
WORKSHOP ON
AUGUST 19, 2020
FOR MORE INFORMATION,
PLEASE VISIT THE
WORKSHOP.

Workshop Website:
brsinc.com/minnesota