The Role of Citizens:

A Whole Community Approach to Recovery Data and Vision

Jane Cage – Joplin, Missouri
JOPLIN

- Located in SW Missouri
- 50,000 population
- Major employers – School Systems, Hospitals, Transportation
- 7500 structures damaged, 4000 of those destroyed
- 9,000 people displaced
- 18,000 cars destroyed
- 531 businesses damaged or destroyed
- City Infrastructure - 2 Fire Stations, 5 City Parks Damaged, 2000 street signs, 17 stop light intersections, 30 manhole covers
- Over 10,000 trees lost
- 1,300 lost pets sheltered
- School Losses – Administration Building, High School, Technical School, Middle School and 3 Elementary Schools Destroyed
- 3 million cubic yards of debris
- $2.8 Billion in damages, worst tornado since 1950
- 161 deaths

MAY 22, 2011
All disasters begin and end locally...

Disaster recovery is only two things, **Communication and Decision Making**.

**Communication is not the dissemination of a decision, but the effort and inclusion of the appropriate people and organizations to make the right decision.** ... In order to make good decisions, leaders must be able to understand who is part of the decision, who can provide supporting information, who can support the decision, and who can carry the message of the decision.

Ultimately all things come down to decisions... Decisions don’t have to be perfect, therefore **the process used for a decision is as important as the decision**. After all, even when a decision is made it needs to be carried out and that takes partners and resources throughout the community. **If your partners and resources are affected by a decision yet don’t have some ownership of it, the likelihood of successful completion diminishes greatly**

-Steve Castaner, former FEMA VII Long-Term Recovery
Citizens Lead Joplin’s Long-Term Recovery

A whole community effort supported by FEMA LTCR
First Public Input Meeting – HOPE
BEAUTIFY JOPLIN by putting electric lines below ground.

Pedestrian-friendly city! More sidewalks + bike paths.

Bike paths + green connect zones to each other and retail venues w/ walking paths.

Pedestrian-friendly retail spaces so people don't have to drive from one store to the next.

Pedestrian-friendly spaces, so people don't have to drive from one store to the next.

ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES.

MORE TOOWOO SUBURBS
located close to edges of town

Build Design
Compatibility
Compatibility

MORE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Social Design
Open

Native Plants

Botanical Garden/Park
Second Public Input Meeting - Empowerment
Decision Making Tool Workshop - FOCUS
The Design Charette – CLARITY
Compiling and Presenting the Results - DIRECTIONS

▪ Prioritization of Needs
▪ Became the “Sears Catalog” for Federal/State Agencies and the Community
  ▪ How could we spend within the guidelines of agencies?
  ▪ Who should we ask for what?
▪ Became the basis for the update of our comprehensive plan.
▪ Helped craft the strategy to spend our CDBG-DR allocation
▪ Referenced even today as the source of programs, improvements
▪ Updated in 2017 with a new vision by citizens group
Maintaining our Population

A Community-wide priority
Addressing Gaps in Move from Temporary to Permanent Housing
- Ensure the needed services were available to re-house the families living in the THU’s in accordance with the hard deadline for removal that the city set.
- The group tracked the buying and selling of lots and shaped policy around needs in almost real time

Planning Strategies:
- City developed a new land use plan and created set backs from RR (noise abatement), 20th (commercial development) and Main (commercial development)
- New code requirements to mitigate wind damage - roof tie downs, foundation strapping

Housing Assistance Programs
- A set aside by the Governor of LIHTC credits for the development of affordable housing needed to replace what was lost.
- Incentives in the form of tax credits for builders to build single family detached housing for homeownership
- A down payment assistance and closing cost program sponsored by the city
- Coordination with the NGO’s for rehabilitation
- Coordination with the NGO’s for new construction (ex Habitat for Humanity)
- Legal services to resolve mortgage disputes
- Insurance services to ensure claims
INFORMATION
(comments from a task force member)

What we knew....

- GIS mapping capabilities
  - FEMA info told us where people were
  - Realtor information told us which properties were for sale and selling
  - Permitting told us numbers of properties under construction and where
  - Demolition permits told us which properties were vacant

- Basically, through a number of data sources, we could tell a lot about what was occurring in each neighborhood and what was not occurring at all.

What we wish we had....

- Housing information is such a personal, individual choice
  - Macro – a unit of people that could focus solely on assessing and reporting housing conditions and establish strategies to identify trends; planners and mappers.
  - Micro – a unit of people with housing expertise both on the production side and the financing side. The biggest gap in disaster recovery is the lack of people that have REAL housing expertise that can help disaster survivors find housing solutions.
Our Results

- **Temporary Housing:**
  - Accepted temporary housing – 586 units in place by August 8, 2011
  - *As of May 6, 2013* - 574 households (98%) moved out of FEMA temporary housing and into longer term or permanent housing.

- Built on-average, one new house each day for five years

- Used CDBG-DR Funding to make over 500 low-to-moderate income families first time home owners inside of our most devastated neighborhoods

- Reached our pre-tornado population in 2015
Jane Cage

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