



**Land-Use Recovery Strategy & Regional Initiative Gap Analysis
SPUR & ABAG Projects (FY10 RCPGP)
Project-Close, Agenda Item #3**

Funded by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (RCPGP) during fiscal year 2010, the San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Center (SPUR) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) have each produced two planning projects focused on long term recovery after a major catastrophic disaster. The reports give a comprehensive examination of the topic of Recovery in line with the *National Disaster Recovery Framework* released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2011. In promoting a unified, collaborative, and effective recovery, SPUR's *Strategy Report* and ABAG's *Policy Agenda* begin the planning process in the Bay Area UASI region for long-term recovery before and after a large-scale, catastrophic incident.

Summary: Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)

The *Regional Resilience Initiative: Policy Agenda for Recovery* (produced by ABAG) seeks to explore regional solutions to more quickly and efficiently recover from major catastrophic disasters. The report identifies sector-specific recovery issues that may require jurisdictional coordination and collaboration and recommends an action plan to improve the region's capacity to implement a regional recovery process.

The key questions examined:

- How will Bay Area leaders work together to plan for and address the impacts?
- Who are the major players in this work?
- How will cities and counties in the Bay Area come together with business, nonprofit and community partners to rebuild the region and restore the economy?

Recommendations:

- *Governance:* develop forums for regional communication and collaboration, create a regional resiliency policy forum, develop regional resilience leaders, and use information and data analytics for disaster resilience
- *Housing:* address the present need to create and maintain affordable housing while also improving the seismic resilience of existing housing
- *Infrastructure:* understand priorities and system interdependencies to identify primary repairs to minimize interdependency and restore certain portions of systems quickly
- *Economy and Business:* establish goals for retaining big business, keeping small and neighborhood serving businesses open, and minimizing supply chain disruption and keep goods moving after a major earthquake

Summary: San Francisco Planning and Urban Research (SPUR)

On Solid Ground: Land Use Planning for Disaster Recovery in the Bay Area, A Strategy Report (produced by SPUR) focuses on land use planning and rebuilding after a major earthquake and provides recommendations for what local jurisdictions can do now – before the next disaster – to help support recovery, as well as recommendations for what should be done after the disaster during the recovery period.

The key questions examined:

- How should local governments balance the need to rebuild quickly with the need to create a public process to guide decision-making?
- What regulatory tools can local governments make use of to help aid recovery?
- How should we be thinking about planning for growth in areas of liquefaction?
- What state and federal financing will be available to local governments after an earthquake, and how should local governments plan to channel this funding to facilitate their recovery?
- What types of information does the public sector need to collect now in order to rebuild after a disaster, and what types of information will businesses and residents be looking for to help make their own rebuilding decisions?

Recommendations:

- *Developing a Recovery Vision:* implement a process of “gearing up and sorting out” instead of “ready, fire, aim” to assess the situation, decide who decides, determine responsibility, and make forward-thinking land use planning decisions
- *Earthquake Hazards in the Bay Area:* assess and reduce earthquake hazards by making improvements or changes to the land to reduce the hazard, building in special ways in the hazard zones to reduce damage when these phenomena occur, and developing land use plans that avoid concentrating dense uses in earthquake hazard areas
- *Implementing Recovery:* address the number of regulatory challenges that local governments will likely face in regards to environmental review, redevelopment, non-conforming uses and structures, historic preservation, and affordable housing
- *Financing:* develop a comprehensive disaster-recovery financing plan; develop and adopt mechanisms to receive donations and public assistance; build public and private partnerships
- *Information:* create and implement a data management strategy to compile and manage data at a regional level