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Exhibit A - Executive Summary

State of Missouri

01MissouriExAExecutiveSummary.pdf

EXHIBIT A - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This application proposes a resilient framework that acknowledges community values by connecting people, households and businesses into a healthy, vibrant and sustainable fabric.

Missouri and the Midwest face wide ranging weather risks, including extreme heat and severe drought, extreme cold, severe thunderstorms, river flooding and tornados. From 1953 to 2011 Missouri received 52 Major Disaster declarations; ranking 10th among all 50 states during the same period. (Ref: [MOAttE01DisasterDeclarationsUS.pdf](#)).

Between 2011 and 2013, the state of Missouri received five Presidential Major Disaster Declarations; two of these events were DR-1980 and DR-4130 in North St Louis County. (Source: [FEMA](#)) (Ref: [MOAttE02DisasterDeclarationsMO.pdf](#)).

Weather trends and scientific data indicate climate change impacts to the frequency and intensity of severe weather events and disasters. (Ref: [MOAttE03DisasterWeatherCompare.pdf](#)).

Climate change projections for the St Louis Metropolitan region include:

- An increase of 2.4” – 4.0” in total annual average precipitation and an increase of 0.9 – 1.5 days with very heavy precipitation by mid-century (2014-2070). (Ref: [MOAttE05ClimateChangeImpactPrecp.pdf](#))
- An annual average temperature increase of 3.8 - 4.1 degrees and an annual increase of 20-25+ days with temperatures above 95 degrees) by the middle of the century (2014-2070). (Ref: [MOAttE04ClimateChangeImpactTemp.pdf](#))
- Longer frost free seasons with an increase of 19-23 days of Frost Free Days by the middle of the century (2014-2070). (Ref: [MOAttE04ClimateChangeImpactTemp.pdf](#))

The target area in North St. Louis County was defined based on historical information, trends and patterns of severe risk, which included a) Repeated and disproportionate historic

tornado paths, b) Flooding, c) Concentration of low-moderate income populations, d) High unemployment, and e) Access to affordable and adequate rental housing. (Ref:

[MOAttE08TargetAreaNorthCounty.pdf](#))

Ensuring a sustainable community requires tools and resources to create resilient strategies to risk. State, regional, and local leadership realize the need to reduce risk to ensure a sustainable and viable future. For example, in 2014, St Louis applied for and was accepted into the 100 Resilient Cities Network that supports and promotes hiring a chief resilience officer and creating a local resilience plan. (Source: [The Rockefeller Foundation](#)).

Personal and community micro-economic resilience initiatives are designed to teach citizens, households, small businesses, non-profit organizations and local governments to increase self-reliance and control local outcomes. This application promotes five key resilience framework concepts for personal and household resilience

1. Create new, strategically located, quality mixed-income housing.
2. Invest in adaptive reuse of existing housing and include wrap-around services.
3. Establish small neighborhood resource centers throughout the target area.
4. Create cross-jurisdictional, regional resilience education and collaboration.
5. Establish a regional Resilient Healthy Neighborhoods strategy.

These concepts will establish macro- and micro-economic resilience strategies to sustain a healthy and vibrant community (*see Exhibit D, pg. ExE-4*). The desired result is a balanced community; a place where independent and dependent components are flexible enough to accommodate change and stable enough to sustain hope.

A link to other Exhibits and Attachments is found on DropBox at [Missouri NDRC Application – Supporting Files](#).