

D

Comprehensive Resilient City

- D-1 Introduction
- D-2 Resilient City
- D-3 Booming Resilience Movement





D-1 Introduction

Currently, in this plan, we have established what a comprehensive plan does and detailed the planning process, community engagement methods, and corresponding events. The plan also establishes the range of existing conditions affecting Greenville today and lists the themes and goals created for the plan and City in future years. Together the City of Greenville residents, the planning team, and City staff have analyzed and reviewed all components required to create the Greenville Forward Comprehensive Plan.

Individual topics are titled Elements. Each Element begins with Goals and Policy statements that have been established throughout the process. Each Element then outlines details and recommendations to achieve the goals through **Short-term** (less than three years), **Mid-term** (three to five years), **Long-term** (more than five years), and **Ongoing actions**. The plan defines six general types of actions and potential implementation tools, defined as follows:

- **Planning**
- **Regulation**
- **Program**
- **Capital**
- **Partnerships**

The actions are organized according to each Element of the plan.

D-2 Resilient City

A resilient city is one that has developed capacities to help absorb future shocks and stresses to its social, economic, and technical systems and infrastructures to still be able to maintain essentially the same functions, structures, systems, and identity. Greenville and all communities in Texas need to create a plan to handle storm damage, power outages, civil unrest, climate change, and more, all of which create a more resilient community.

To increase their capacities for resilience, we believe that cities will need to adopt urban planning and building design strategies that allow them to increase their abilities to better respond and adapt to the economic, social, and physical stresses they will face as they confront the challenges of increasing energy scarcity, climate change, and population change. International organizations and associations of cities have promoted the use of the term resilient city to improve the ability of cities to handle hazards such as Hurricane Katrina in the New Orleans region (2005) and Sandy along the east coast of North America (2012).

Resilience as a planning function is an attitude by individuals and a behavioral pattern of people wanting to be prepared. The 100 Resilient Cities movement (100 RC) with one hundred member cities across the globe distinguishes seven unique qualities that characterize resilience.

D-3 Booming Resilience Movement

As mentioned, the realization of the need to integrate resilience in urban planning grew rapidly in the second decade of the 21st century. It was called “the design imperative” of the 21st century. Designing for resilience is more than helping people prepare for disasters; it is fundamental to thinking about (urban) strategy and collaboration. That is why building a more resilient world begins with broadening the design process and taking into account the “unhappy paths.” Cities need to look holistically at their capacities and risks instead of continuing a silo-ed approach with different teams designing disaster recovery plans, separately investigating sustainability issues, livelihood and well-being, land use, and infrastructure.

The resilience movement was boosted after the Rockefeller Foundation invested \$100 million in the 100 Resilient Cities Challenge in 2014 to transform public institutions, functions, and operations in the participating cities. To achieve this goal, an autonomous organization, 100RC, was created. The organization has selected three cohorts of approximately 30–35 cities, announced in December 2013, December 2014, and May 2016.

Member cities are enabled to appoint a “chief resilience officer” to act as an internal champion and to lead the process of developing a resilience strategy. In addition, 100RC facilitated ample contacts between the growing number of resilience officers, senior officers, and mayors because resilience activities include the institutional change in government operations, such as removing internal silos between emergency management and community development entities. The more Greenville can move toward a resilient city in the next ten years, the better they will be set for future concerns.

The Greenville Forward Comprehensive Plan elements follow:

- 01 Future Land Use**
- 02 Parks, Trails, and Open Space**
- 03 Neighborhoods, Housing, and Civic Design**
- 04 Downtown Greenville**
- 05 Mobility**
- 06 Infrastructure**
- 07 Public Safety and Facilities**
- 08 Implementation**

QUALITY	
REFLECTIVITY	Ability to learn from the past to inform future decisions, for instance by better recognizing changing circumstances.
RESOURCEFULNESS	Ability to recognize alternative ways to use resources at times of crisis in order to meet needs or achieve goals
ROBUSTNESS	Well-conceived, constructed and managed quality of a design, including provisions to limit the effects of failure.
REDUNDANCY	Spare capacity purposively created to accommodate disruption due to extreme pressures, surges in demand or an external event.
FLEXIBILITY	Willingness and ability to adopt alternative and out-of-the-box strategies in response to changing circumstances or sudden crises.
INCLUSIVITY	Broad and diverse consultation to create a sense of shared ownership or a joint vision
INTEGRATION	Bringing together systems and institutions to create additional benefits as resources are shared and actors are enabled to work together.

Table D-1: Resilient City (RC) Standards Chart