



Appendix D

Recommended Readings in Sustainable Development

Introduction

The resources used in this Guide are categorized by content and relevance. The materials cited in Section I are strongly recommended readings that contain important resources for long-term sustainable redevelopment, hazard mitigation and recovery operations. Section II contains additional references, which will assist sustainability planners and community leaders in making informed decisions about the future of disaster-prone communities. Where possible, information and links have been provided for assistance in obtaining copies of these resources.

Section I. Recommended Reading

American Planning Association. 1998. *Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook: Model Statutes for Planning and Management of Change*. Chicago: American Planning Association Publications Office.

In *Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook: Model Statutes for Planning and Management of Change*, the American Planning Association addresses the need for new planning regulations in order to accomplish smart growth and the integration of such regulations on the state and regional levels. *Guidebook* emphasizes that states and regions have vastly differing needs in the present, and in the future, according to their location, population, and resources. To facilitate these distinct planning requirements, model statutes are highlighted in the text that gives examples of state, regional, and local alternatives according to their diverse needs. Also examined are the mechanisms for changing planning policy, and shifting the community's acceptance of policy changes that affect them.

Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc. and The Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force. 1996. Addressing Your Community's Flood Problems. Madison, Wisconsin: ASFPM.

Designed specifically for elected officials, *Addressing Your Community's Flood Problems* was created by The Federal Interagency Floodplain Task Force in 1996. The booklet provides strong guidance for local administrators in understanding their role as a leader relevant to the issues of flooding. Issues include potential flood losses, avoiding damages, coping with flood recovery, and utilizing available resources both before and after a flood disaster. Also included are the stories of four local governments that successfully addressed their flood problems while simultaneously achieving multiple community goals. Copies of this document are available from ASFPM Executive Office, 4233 West Beltline Highway, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Burby, Raymond J. 1998. Cooperating with Nature: Confronting Natural Hazards with Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Communities. Washington: Joseph Henry Press.

Multiple experts in the fields of land use management and natural hazards contributed to Raymond Burby's 1998 text, *Cooperating with Nature: Confronting Natural Hazards with Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Communities*. This valuable reference document is one of the first to link sustainability to disaster recovery. It explores the concepts of accomplishing sustainable development through land use management and identifies the current need for, and lack of, effective sustainable planning approaches in public policy today. *Nature*, ISBN# 0-309-063262-0 is available from the Joseph Henry Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Economic Development Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. January 2000. Economic Impact Assessment of Hurricane Floyd for North Carolina. Washington, D.C.

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) and FEMA combined their efforts with those of several universities in North Carolina and local agencies to produce the *Economic Impact Assessment of Hurricane Floyd for North Carolina*. Hurricane Floyd struck the North Carolina coast on September 15th and 16th, 1999, leaving approximately thirty counties with damages ranging from moderate to devastating levels of severity. The purpose of the *Economic Impact Assessment* was to provide advice for speeding the business recovery process, particularly for small businesses suffering the greatest losses, and creating disaster resistant businesses and jobs through the recovery process.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1995. Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs. Washington: GPO.

The purpose of *Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs*, is to provide officials, businesses, and residents alike, with information concerning disaster assistance. Created in 1995 by FEMA, the text provides an extensive list of disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs, and financial and non-financial agencies that may be of help in either planning disaster-resistant communities, or in post-

disaster operations. Aside from Agency names, the text details the type of assistance offered and explains who is eligible for assistance.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1993. Emergency Management Guide for Business & Industry. Washington: GPO.

The *Emergency Management Guide for Business & Industry: A Step-By-Step Approach to Emergency Planning, Response, and Recovery for Companies of All Sizes*, is a collective public and private agency effort, sponsored by FEMA in 1993. It is an effort to educate businesses about emergencies, ranging from floods, fire, earthquakes, and tornadoes, to civil disturbances and radiological accidents. Although it avoids the term disaster its purpose is to guide companies of any size through identifying possible hazards, their vulnerability, and the development process for emergency planning, and finally, implementation of the plans.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1997. Multi Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: The Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy. Washington: GPO.

In 1997, FEMA published the *Multi Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*. This reference helps to refine our understanding of hazards and their impacts on people. For each specific natural and technological hazard, the report summarizes the state of scientific and technical knowledge on the identification of hazards, and the risks that have been or can be assigned to each hazard. Also, FEMA's risk assessment methodology, HAZUS is introduced.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1990. Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance for State and Local Governments. DAP-12. Washington: GPO.

This guidance, often referred to as DAP-12, should be used as a reference document by officials involved in the development of hazard mitigation plans. The primary focus of this hazard mitigation planning manual is Section 409 of the Stafford Act. The reader is provided with details of the four main components of hazard mitigation planning. These include responsibilities of Federal, state, and local officials in mitigation planning; initiating the process of developing a hazard plan; developing the hazard mitigation plan; and implementing and monitoring plans.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2000. Mitigation Field Operations Manual. Washington: GPO.

The *Mitigation Field Operations Manual* describes the functions to be performed by mitigation field management and staff as integral parts of the total FEMA response to catastrophic disasters. This manual was developed to provide structured and standardized operational procedures. The manual presents specific details on the operations, functions, organization, and programs instituted for the effective achievement of mitigation through national approaches. These approaches incorporate state and local communities into the disaster prevention and emergency response process. The manual is also designed to provide mitigation professionals with a comprehensive reference tool for reducing long-term hazard risks.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2000. The Natural and Beneficial Functions of Floodplains: Reducing Flood Losses by Protecting and Restoring the Floodplain Environment: A report for Congress by the Task Force on the Natural and Beneficial Functions of Floodplains. Washington: GPO.

The Task Force on the Natural and Beneficial Functions of Floodplains was established by Congress to help identify the natural functions and benefits of floodplains, and determine how the nation can reduce flood losses through floodplain restoration and protection. In their 2000 publication, *The Natural and Beneficial Functions of Floodplains*, the Task Force explores the valuable functions of pristine or restored floodplains and their contributions to flood reduction and prevention. The document also reveals the damages historically resulting from human development in flood hazard areas, but also explores the biological, environmental, social and economic functions and values of floodplains, along with restoration and protection initiatives.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1999. The President's Long-Term Recovery Action Plan: Puerto Rico, Hurricane George September 1998. Washington: GPO.

The President's Long-Term Recovery Action Plan: Puerto Rico, is an example of the type of document produced when the President's Long-Term Recovery Task Force is called into operation. This example was chosen because it is the first time that the President's Long-Term Recovery Task Force looked at the issue of sustainability, and incorporating that ideal into the recovery process. Hazard mitigation and sustainability, addressed through building codes, planning, and floodplain management, was a key element of the recovery operations. The actions of Federal entities for both the recovery and prevention of future disasters are examined in detail.

Mileti, Dennis S. 1999. Disasters by Design: a Reassessment of Natural Hazards in the United States. Washington: Joseph Henry Press.

Disasters by Design offers a way to view, study, and manage hazards in the U.S. that will help foster disaster-resistant communities, higher environmental quality, inter- and intragovernmental equity, economic sustainability, and an improved quality of life. The volume provides an overview of what is known about natural hazards, disasters, recovery, and mitigation. It reveals how findings have been translated into policies and programs, and advances a sustainable hazard mitigation research agenda. ISBN# 0-309-06360-4 is available from the Joseph Henry Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Planning for Natural Hazards: Oregon Technical Resource Guide. 2000. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.

This guide is part of the state's response to damaging flood and landslide events in 1996 and 1997. The guide is written for a wide audience and will be a useful tool for anyone from city clerk to planning commissioner. It provides valuable information on how to identify, plan for, and address natural hazards in a user-friendly format. It also directs local governments to additional resources and information that may be needed to solve local problems. The overall emphasis of this guide is on strengthening local comprehensive land use plans. Many aspects of the guide are specific to Oregon, but could easily be adapted for use nation wide.

The President's Council on Sustainable Development. May 1999. Towards a Sustainable America: Advancing Prosperity, Opportunity, and a Healthy Environment for the 21st Century. Washington: GPO.

The President's Council on Sustainable Development was formed in 1993. *Towards a Sustainable America* is the third publication by the Council, aimed at promoting the benefits of sustainable development for an enduring, prosperous and healthy nation. This report encompasses the reduction of greenhouse gases, strategies for environmental management into the 21st century, strengthening partnerships between agencies and communities, and the development of U.S. regulations that would benefit international sustainable development policy. To obtain a copy of this report, contact: President's Council on Sustainable Development Publications at (800) 363-3732, or at the Council's Website: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/PCSD>.

United Nations Environment Programme. 1998. Sustainable Business: Economic Development and Environmentally Sound Technologies. London: The Regency Corporation Limited.

In an effort to shepherd business and industry towards environmentally sound technologies that result in higher production and less waste, the United Nations Environment Programme created *Sustainable Business* in 1998. The report explains and encourages environmental conservation, whose success depends on the development, support, and use of environmentally sound technologies. Resources discussed include energy and water, and renewable energy resources. The movement away from heavy-polluting industry, including the costs of technology upgrades and the roles of regulatory agencies in the transition are also discussed. Copies of the report may be ordered through: Regency Corporation Limited, Gordon House, 6 Lissenden Gardens, London NW5 1LX, UK, or from <http://www.regencycorp.com>.

Urban Land Institute. 1998. Smart Growth: Economy, Community, Environment. ULI on the Future. Washington: GPO.

The Urban Land Institute in *Smart Growth: Economy, Community, Environment*, presents an instructive look at the integral concepts of Smart Growth and Sustainability. Topics in the text include the benefits of infill development and redevelopment for cities and suburbs alike, transportation alternatives, and residential density policies and planning practices. Other issues detailed are state initiatives that foster smart growth and the elements of successful metropolitan redevelopment. The text, ISBN# 0-87420-862-9 is available from the ULI at 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-5201.

Washington State Community, Trade and Economic Development. 1998. Optional Comprehensive Plan Element for Natural Hazard Reduction. Washington State.

This guidebook was designed to provide Washington cities and counties with the necessary tools for implementing effective hazard mitigation policy into their community plans. The guidebook is targeted to Washington planners with little or minimal experience, and is based on various scenarios regarding resources and population, etc. The guidebook encompasses hazards such as landslides, fire and floods, and guides planners from defining a need for hazard mitigation, through mitigation policy, to the development and implementation of hazard mitigation plans.

Section II. Additional References

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