Getting Ready for the Next Sandy!

Proactive response: where education meets science and society

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Education



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What did we learn from Sandy?

"Rulers, Statesmen, Nations, are wont to be emphatically commended to the teaching which experience offers in history. <u>But</u> <u>what experience and history teach is this - that people and</u> <u>governments never have learned anything from history, or acted</u> <u>on principles deduced from it.</u> Each period is involved in such peculiar circumstances, exhibits a condition of things so strictly idiosyncratic, that its conduct must be regulated by considerations connected with itself, and itself alone."

G. W. F. Hegel, German philosopher, 1770 - 1831

Lesson #1: hurricane education is poor

People lack education about hurricanes including understanding of hurricane related terminology used in media (e.g. storm surge, meaning of high/low pressure, relationship between tides and storm surge, etc.)



-> but knowledge does not does not necessarily translate into action (ex. Smoking and lung cancer)

Lesson #2: strong events do not happen often

People are not prepared in the wake of hurricane (no water supply, no flash lights, no first aid medical kit, no canned food, no emergency radio, no power supply, etc.); strong hurricanes do not happen every year, people forget



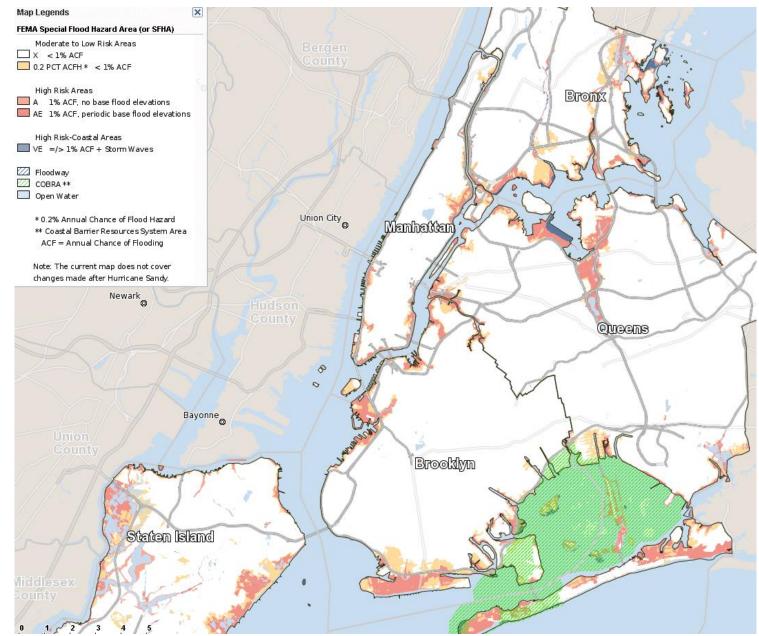
Lesson #3: "government is always one day late and one buck short" (L. Mervin, last mayor of Centralia, PA, on undergroundfire problem there)

Municipal response is reactive. NYC Office of Emergency Management (OEM) does not know where the most vulnerable population is located until disaster happens; employment of police, volunteers and FEMA officers is too late to provide help (e.g. Far Rockaway)

What do we know?

Dangerous places

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



http://www.propertyshark.com/mason/ny/New-York-City/Maps/FEMA-Flood-Zone

New York City Hurricane Evacuation Zones

NYC EVACUATION CENTERS

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----VISIT NYC.GOV/HURRICANEZONES OR CALL 311 TO FIND

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OUT IF YOU LIVE IN A HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONE.

KNOW YOUR ZONE*

1. Determine whether you live in an evacuation zone by using the Hurricane Evacuation Zone Finder at www. NYC.gov/hurricanezones, calling 38 (TTY: 212:504-485). or consulting this map. If your address is in one of the City's hurricane evacuation zones, you may be ordered to evacuate if a hurricane threatens New York City.

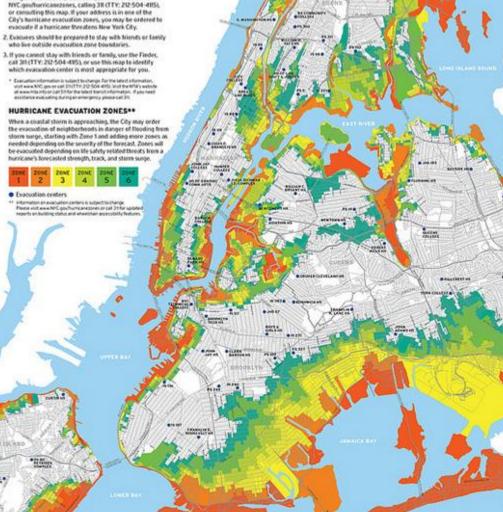
who live outside evocuation zone boundaries.

call 3tt (TTY: 212:504-415), or use this map to identify which evacuation center is most appropriate for you.

the evacuation of neighborhoods in danger of flooding from storm surge, starting with Zone 1 and adding more zones as needed depending on the severity of the forecast. Zones will be evacuated depending on life safety relided threats from a humicase's forecasted strength, track, and starm surge.

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What we don't know?

1. How well are we prepared?

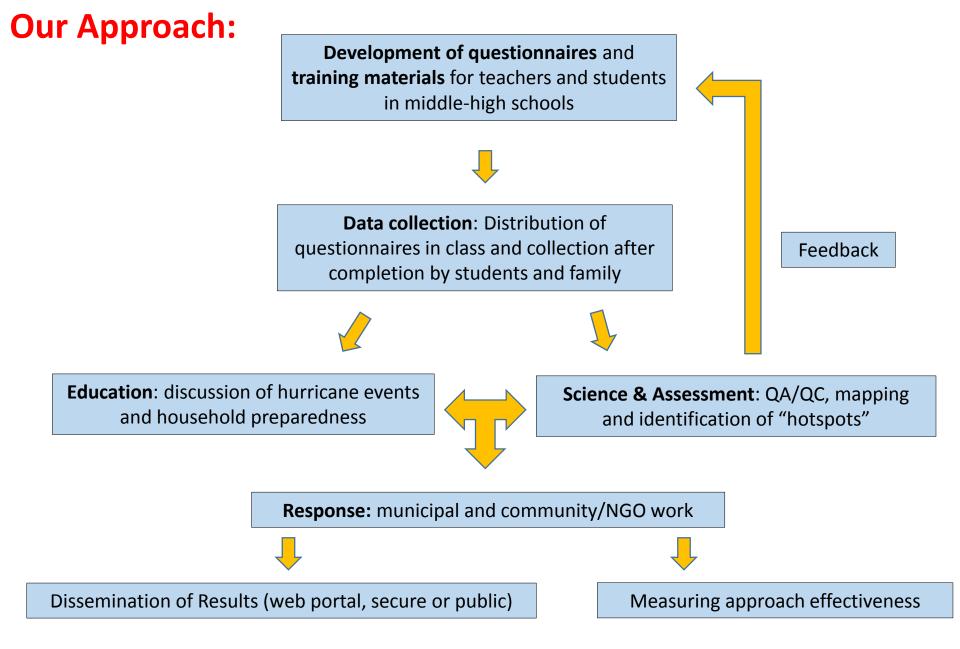
2. Where do the least prepared people live?

What do we offer?

Proactive Hurricane Preparedness in NYC:

assessment + education + science + Response

-> Approach: is bottom-up and engages communities



Expected outcomes:

Education:

- Engage high school students and Earth Science teachers in hurricane preparedness by integrating project- based hurricane activities in high schools' curriculum.
- Increase high school students' interest in STEM disciplines and understanding of STEM concepts related to Earth Science and hurricane formation.
- Develop a dynamic and interactive tool for education with potential for further development and expansion (e.g., competitions, team work, involvement in community, etc.).

Expected outcomes:

Preparedness:

- Jump start the long-term preparedness of NYC to hurricanes (possibly other natural hazards).
- Increased awareness of OEM about the preparedness level in NYC, e.g., locations of low preparedness "hot spots". Maps can be interactive and updated in real-time.
- Create a knowledge base for NGO's and other organizations to help people prepare for hurricanes via public lectures, distribution of supplies, etc.
- Reduction of human related losses (lives, property, etc.).

Questionnaire:

Knowledge & Preparedness capacity:

- In which evacuation zone is your home located?
- Have you (or your immediate family) received any information or training to be better prepared in case of a disaster or evacuation?
- Indicate the street address, closest intersection, or name of the closest emergency shelter/evacuation center to your home.
- Explain what is meant by "storm surge".

Resources/provisions:

• Do you have a first Aid Kit at home?

Planning:

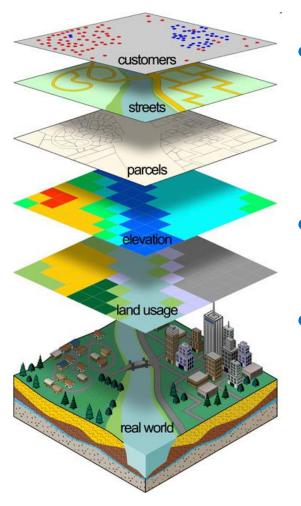
• Have you and your family members ever spoken about or planned what you would do if a disaster or emergency occurs?

Pilot Study: <u>Questionnaire, preparedness index (PI) calculation, mapping</u>

Preparedness Index (PI) = SUM (Wq * Wa)

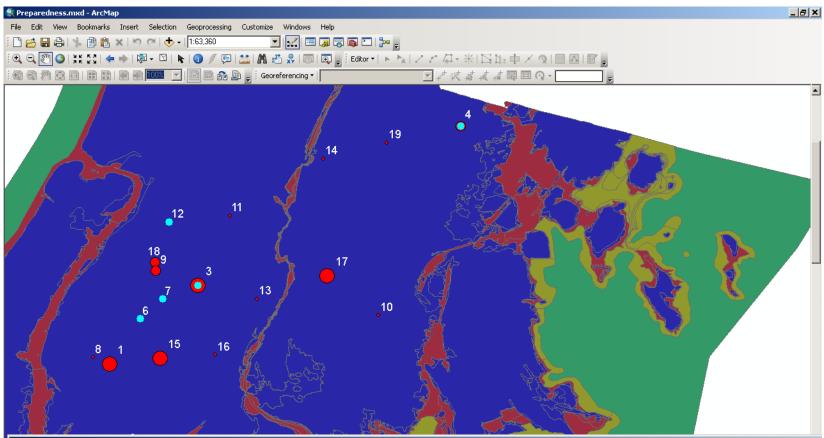
				Question	Weight (<u>Wg</u>), 0 - 5	Answers	Weight (<u>Wa</u>), 0 - 5
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				location or		are weak: At risk	
				construction type?			
						yes: building sways a little	0
Question	Weight (Wg), 0 - 5	Answers	Weight (<u>Wa</u>), 0 - 5			no	0
Where would your	5	Aunt's building: more	0				-
family go?		structurally sound				yes: building can collapse	2
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		Lower floor in building	0			I don't think so	0
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						no, because I live on the	-
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			_			no, I live on a hill	4
		a hospital	3			no, because during	3
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		Lehman College	3			would fail apart	
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GIS: from survey to map



- A GIS stores spatial information as a collection of thematic layers that can be linked together by geography and visualized
- Linking the "what" (features, attributes) and the "where" (location)
- Allows the visualization and analysis of different features of an area at the same time (population density, elevation, etc)

Mapping the results from the questionnaire



Table

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	1	Point	2	Cypress and Beekman	40.808517	-73.913555	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	
	2	Point	3	178th & 3rd ave	40.847784	-73.895588	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	
	3	Point	4	Varian Ave & Harper Ave	40.885385	-73.833652	0	0	0	3	5	3	0	
	4	Point	6	College Ave & Morris Ave	40.839911	-73.909126	0	0	2	0	5	5	5	
	5	Point	7	Clay and Webster (195)	40.844572	-73.903825	3	0	0	3	5	5	5	
	6	Point	8	grand concourse & 165	40.830891	-73.920317	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	
	7	Point	9	East Treemont & Burnside	40.851217	-73.905523	5	0	3	2	0	5	0	
	8	Point	10	metropolitan any and castle hill	40.840819	-73.853072	3	0	4	5	5	3	0	
	9	Point	11	195 & Webster	40.864269	-73.888091	2	0	3	5	5	2	0	
	10	Point	12	Fordham and Davidson	40.862767	-73.902287	5	0	0	3	5	5	0	
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	12 Point Inbox (316) - yuri.gorokhovich@gmail.com - Gmail - Google		40.877651	-73.866068	5	0	0	3	5	5	0			
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Pilot Study: <u>Questionnaire, preparedness index (PI) calculation, mapping</u>

	Low PI	<u>High</u>	<u>PI</u>	Table Of Contents				, M
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FEMA flood zones:

A - Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual-chance flood event, flood elevations are not established

AE - Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual-chance flood event, flood elevations are established

VE - Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event with additional hazards due to storminduced velocity wave action

X - areas that have a 0.2% probability of flooding every year (also known as the "500-year floodplain")