

DHS Resilience Hub Finder Tool

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Resilience at DHS

Resiliency is the ability of systems, infrastructures, government, business, and citizenry to **resist**, **absorb**, **recover** from, or **adapt** to an adverse occurrence that may cause harm, destruction, or loss of national significance, and the capacity of an organization to recognize hazards and threats and make adjustments that will improve future protection efforts and risk reduction measures.

Engage Stakeholders Integrate Identify Resilience Critical Readiness Mission Solutions Determine Resilience Readiness Identify Conduct Resilience Criticality Gaps and Assessment Solutions Assess Liabilities

DHS Resilience



Resiliency Across the U.S.

Throughout the U.S., localities, non-profit organizations, and Federal partners support the development of resilience by providing **funding**, **planning**, and **infrastructure** to meet the needs of **vulnerable communities**.

With reference to infrastructure, <u>Resilience Hubs</u> are set up to support citizens by providing education, a point of collaboration, sustainable and continuous energy, and shelter from extreme weather and natural disaster events.



Resilience Hubs Services

Resilience Hubs are considered highly valuable resources which:

- Empower citizen participation and collaboration
- •Educate community members regarding preparedness
- Sustain continuous power
- •Shelter during extreme weather events and natural disasters



Resilience Hubs Services





Resilience Hubs Across the U.S.

Currently, <u>236</u> Resilience Hubs serve as <u>physical infrastructure</u> supportive facilities out of 251 hubs across the U.S. and 1 in Canada (252 Total).

By conducting an analysis of existing resources, each facility is established with the intent of servicing community members based on the environmental threats that occur within the region.



U.S. Resiliency in Action



236 Infrastructure Resilience Hubs

U.S. Resiliency in Action in the Pacific

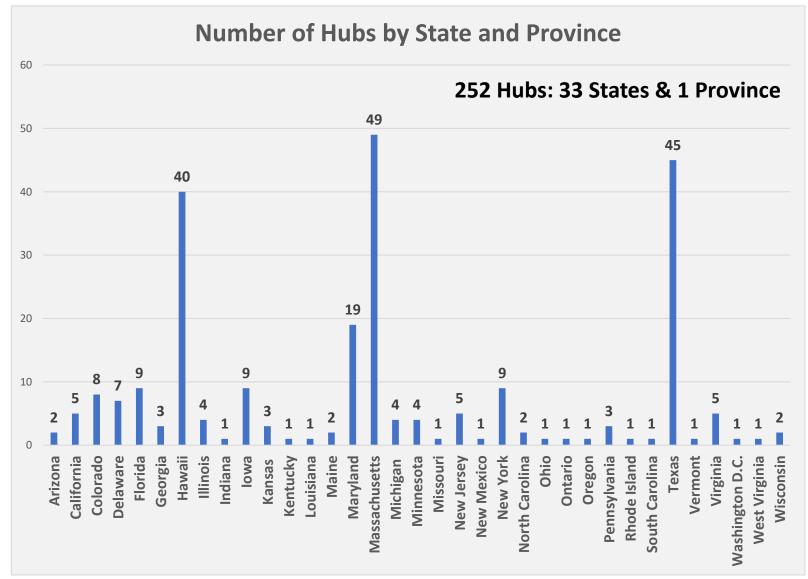




40 Infrastructure Resilience Hubs

Resilience Hubs by States & Province







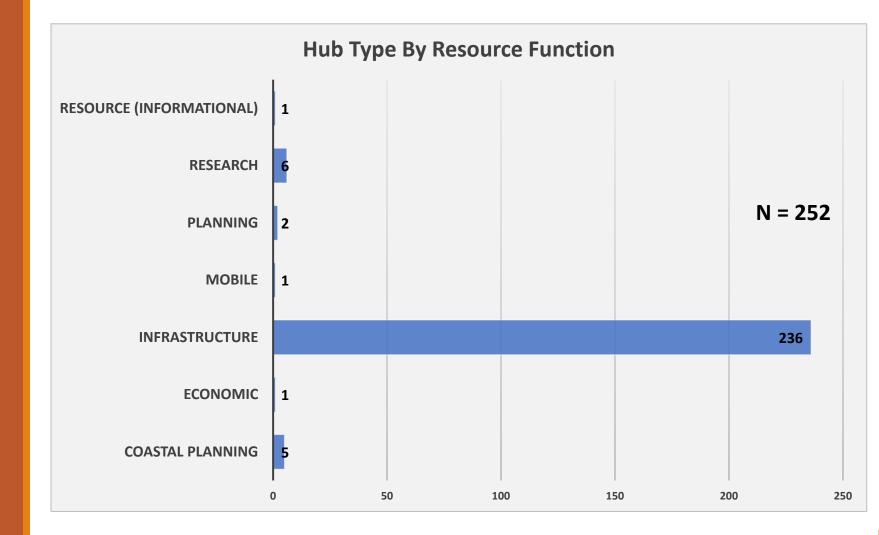
Resilience Hub Resource Functions

Resilience Hub are categorized according to the following resource function designations:

- Informational Resource provide supportive information
- **Research** support scientific research and analyses
- Planning support local and state resilience planning
- Mobile support a functioning and remote resilience hub model
- Infrastructure provide a working physical supportive structure for localities and communities
- Economic support financial assessments for resilience capacity
- Coastal planning provide supportive planning for coastal climate change threats

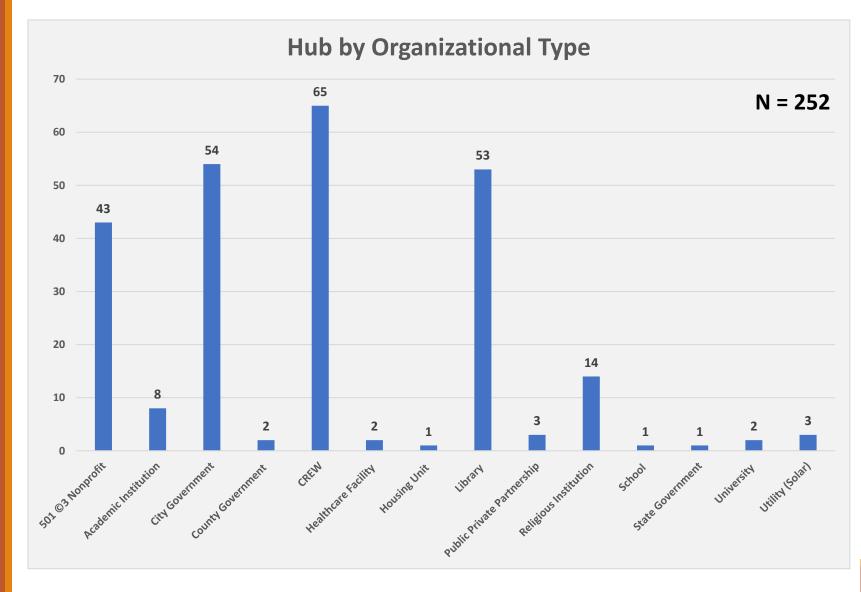


Resilience Hubs by Types



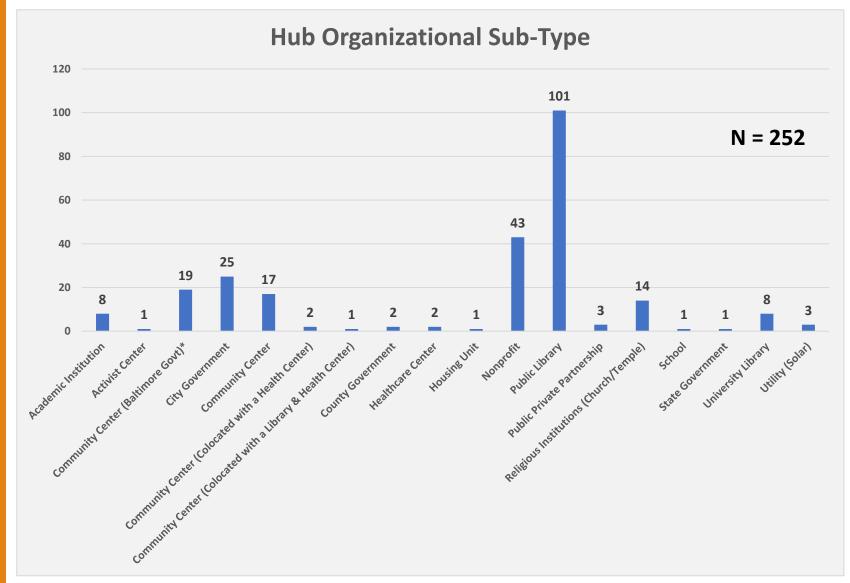
Resilience Hubs by Organization Type





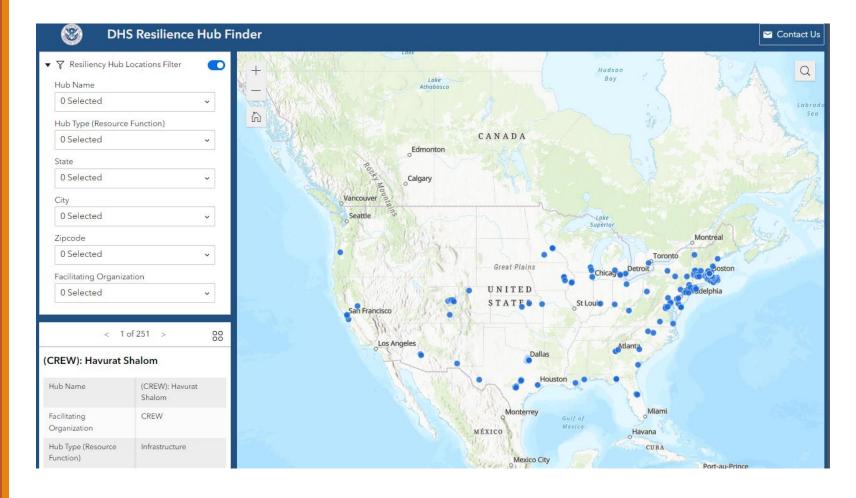
Resilience Hubs by Organization Subtype



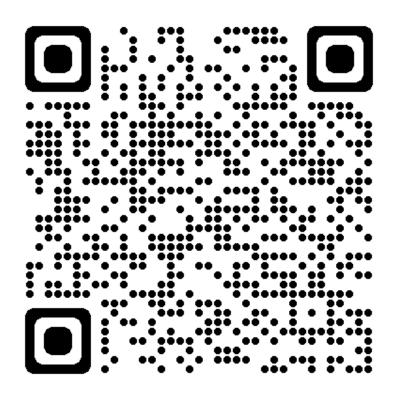


DHS Resilience Hub Finder





DHS Resilience Hub Finder Link



https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7f7988a5b2df4543b9c6c73b2d8e18e1/



DHS Resilience Hub Finder Features

Features: All 252 resilience hubs are labeled to identify the hub name, facilitating organization, state, city, resource function, and organizational website.

Functionality: Users can search by hub name, state, city, zip code, resource function, and facilitating organization.

Impact: Enhancing resilience throughout the U.S.



Where does DHS fit?

In accordance with **Executive Order 14008**, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, DHS can work with localities, states, tribal nations, nonprofits, and communities to enhance resilience with innovative resources.

Goal: Provide a public facing resilience tool that supports communities and sustainability coordinators.

Benefit: Achieve the Secretary's Priorities:

- #4: Organizational advancement to transform our delivery of services to improve the customer experience.
- #11: Mission-specific advancement to ready the nation to respond to and recover from disasters and combat the climate crisis.



DHS Resilience Framework Implications

#3 – Critical Infrastructure – Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-21 [Community Consideration]

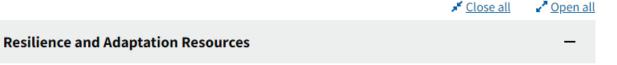
 Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual so vital to the U.S. that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on health or safety... [during a natural disaster and extreme weather event.]

Resilience Qualities:

- Robustness
 - Social Quality Addresses social vulnerability and degree of community preparedness.
- Redundancy
 - Organizational Quality Provides availability of housing/shelter options for disaster victims.
- Resourcefulness
 - Social Quality- Provides a capacity to address human needs.



Addressing Climate Change Webpage



DHS is working to meet the climate crisis to protect homeland security by promoting resilience and adaptation. Below are some helpful resources:

- · Guidance on Extreme Temperatures for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Leaders | FEMA, gov
- FEMA Updated Guide to Help Communities with Resilience Grants Process
- BRIC Benefit Cost Analysis Resources
- Climate Resilience in Action | FEMA.gov
- FEMA National Risk Index Website
- FEMA Flood Maps Resource
- FEMA Floodplain Management Resources for State and Tribal Government Officials
- FEMA Floodplain Management Resources for Local Government Officials
- ClimRR Website
- Heat.gov Tools and Information
- DHS Resilience Hub Finder Tool



Conclusion

Through partnership and collaboration, DHS can understand where resilience needs are being met and how further support can be created to meet the needs of all U.S. citizens susceptible to climate change threats.



THANK YOU!

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Questions or Comments?

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