Risk-Reduction in Tennessee

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I. Introduction

   A. Thesis

Tennessee has numerous bodies of water, and part of it lies in a basin, making it vulnerable to flooding disasters, which devastate property and claim many lives due to the absence of strategies for reducing risks associated with flooding, and providing remediating actions to safeguard people from the negative effects of this calamitous occurrence.

II. Flooding in Tennessee

   A. Tennessee is highly susceptible to floods, due to its terrain.

   B. Besides, it has numerous bodies of water which flood during high rains.

III. Stakeholders

1. Public Organizations
	1. Tennessee Valley Authority
	2. Kentucky Fire and Emergency Response
	3. Feeding America
2. Non-Governmental Organizations
	1. The Adventist Community Services
	2. The American Red Cross
	3. American Council of Engineering Companies of Tennessee
	4. Tennessee Development District Association
3. Political Figures
	1. Megan Barry, Mayor Nashville
	2. Tre Hargett, Tennessee Secretary of State
4. Volunteers
	1. Arnold Air Force Base
	2. Sabre Army Heliport
	3. Tennessee Baptist Disaster Relief

IV. Flooding Risk-Reduction Project

1. Length of Project
	1. Phase I (100 days): Study and formulation of risk-reduction strategies
	2. Phase II (18 months): Funding and implementation of risk-reduction strategies
2. Possible Pitfalls
	1. Inadequate Funding
	2. Conflict in strategy formulation
	3. Challenges during the implementation of risk management measures
	4. Failure to meet schedule
3. Funding
	1. Total Estimated Cost: $1000,000
	2. Federal Funding: $450,000
	3. State Funding: $350,000
	4. Contributions: $200,000
4. Maintenance
	1. Keep drainage systems free of all manners of blockage
	2. Relocation people in the flood-prone areas
	3. Proper disposal of litter

V. Conclusion

The risk reduction plan for the state of Tennessee will hamper future flooding possibilities, through proper water drainage systems. The plan will also include measures to alleviate the suffering of the dwellers through provisions such as drinking water and medicine. The plan integrates the construction of shelters for displaced victims, establishes a refuge for needed supplies and provides a starting point for the reduction of devastation these natural disasters create.

References

Shaw, R. (Ed.). (2012). Community-based disaster risk reduction. Bingley, England: Emerald.

Information retrieved from <https://www.tva.gov/>

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