

Demystifying Resiliency

Uncertainty & Decision Making

Lynette Cardoch, PhD, LEED AP
Director of Resilience & Adaptation

lcardoch@moffattnichol.com

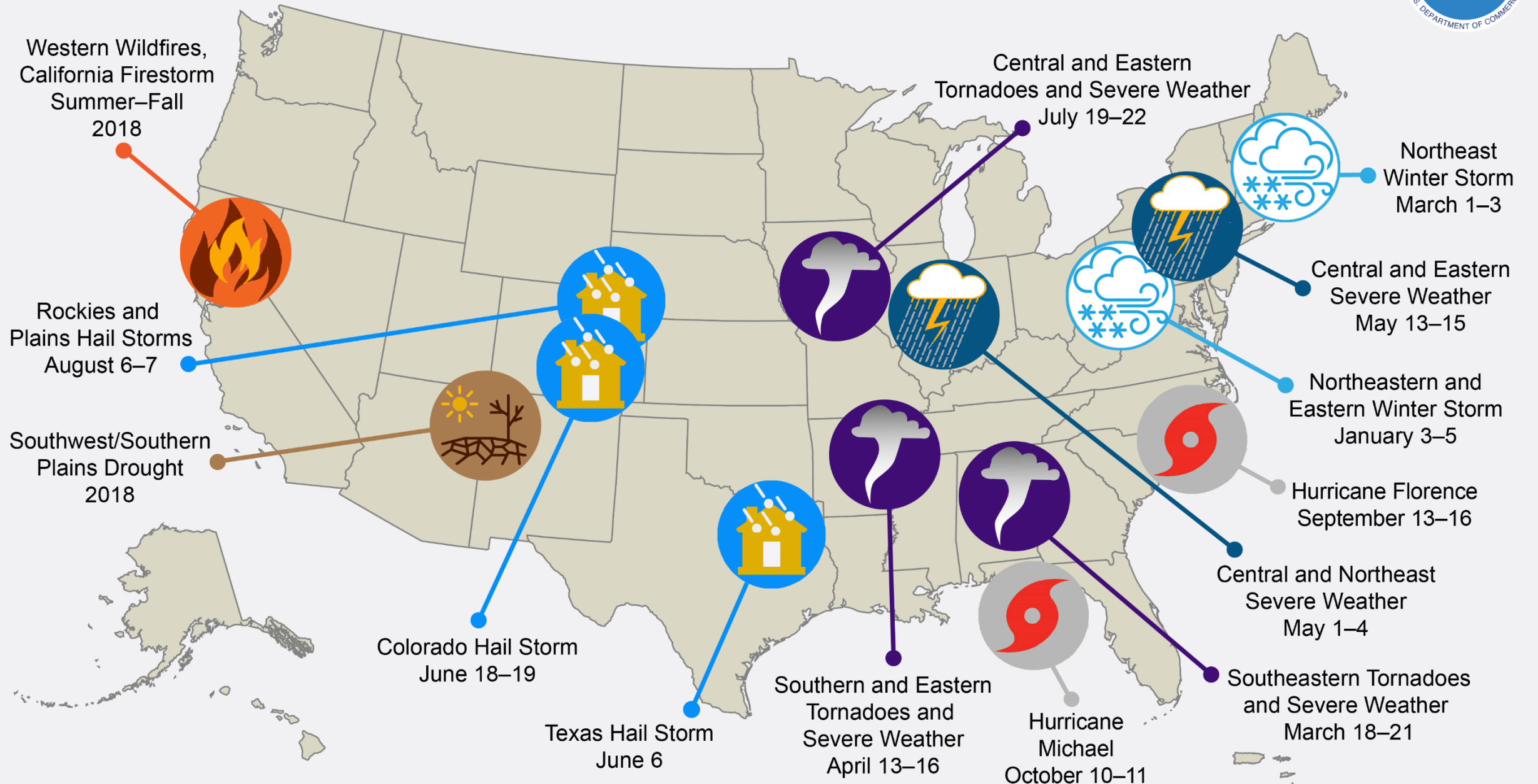


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U.S. 2018 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters



Rank	Date	Event	Insured loss
1	Aug. 25, 2005	Hurricane Katrina, storm surge, damage to oil rigs	82.4
2	Mar. 3, 2011	Fukushima earthquake (Mw 9.0) triggers tsunami	38.1
3	Sep. 19, 2017	Hurricane Maria	32.0
4	Oct. 24, 2012	Hurricane Sandy, storm surge	30.8
5	Sep. 6, 2017	Hurricane Irma	30.0
6	Aug. 25, 2017	Hurricane Harvey	30.0
7	Aug. 23, 1992	Hurricane Andrew, storm surge	27.9
8	Sep. 11, 2001	Terror attacks on WTC, Pentagon and other buildings	25.9
9	Jan. 1, 1994	Northridge earthquake (Mw 6.7)	25.3
10	Sep. 6, 2008	Hurricane Ike, floods, damage to oil rigs	23.1

Top 10 Costliest World Insurance Losses, 1970-2017 (2017 \$; SwissRe)

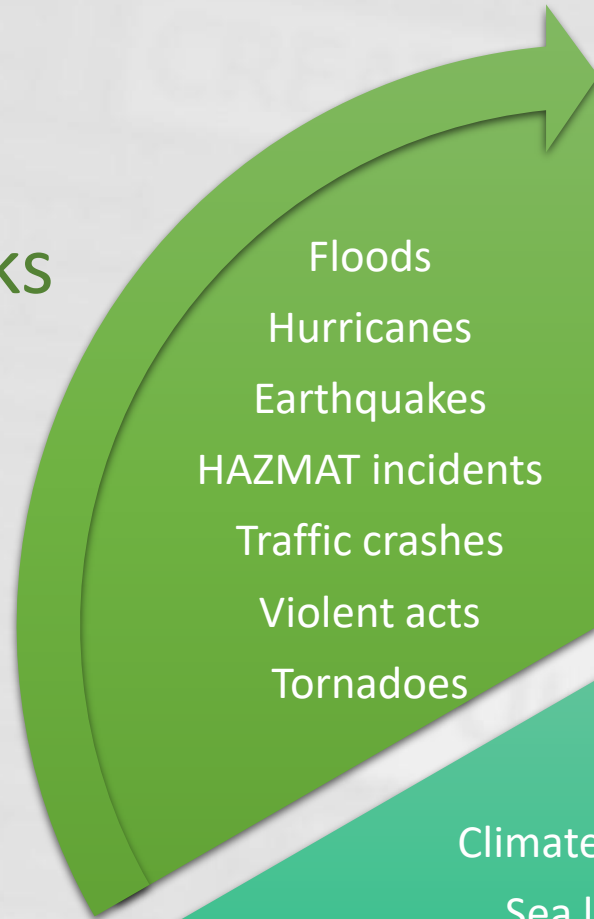
Business Continuity

Capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

(100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation)

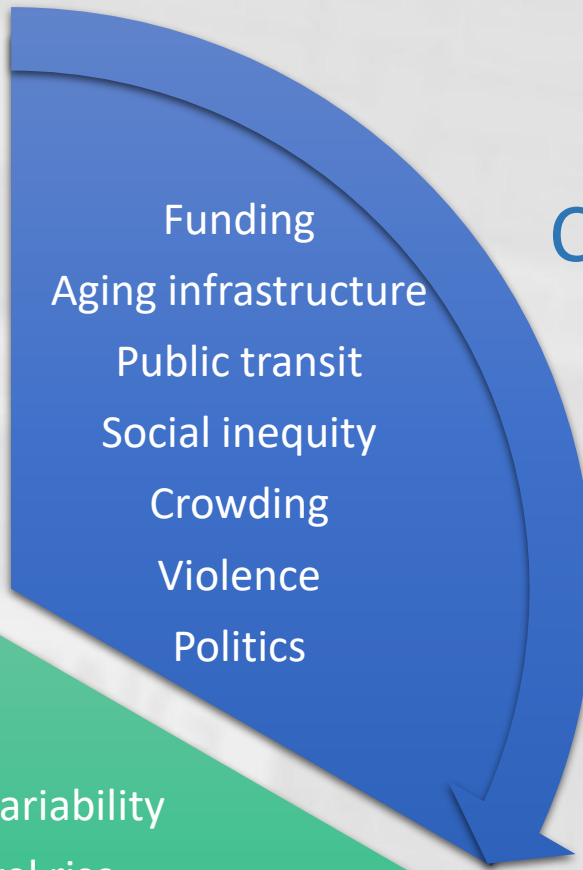


Acute Shocks

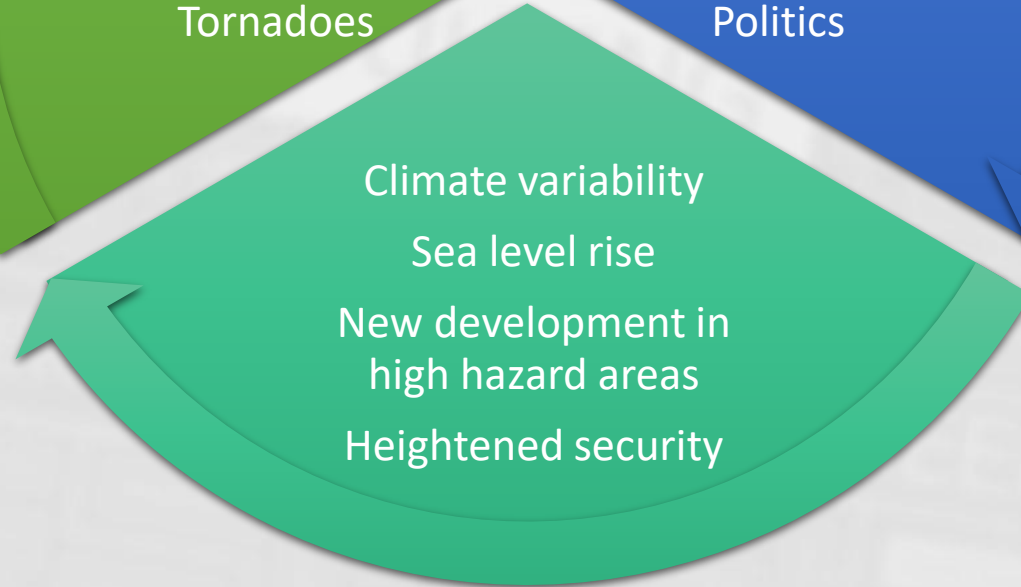


- Floods
- Hurricanes
- Earthquakes
- HAZMAT incidents
- Traffic crashes
- Violent acts
- Tornadoes

Chronic Stressors



- Funding
- Aging infrastructure
- Public transit
- Social inequity
- Crowding
- Violence
- Politics



- Climate variability
- Sea level rise
- New development in high hazard areas
- Heightened security

Potential Accelerators





The Resiliency Lens: Fundamental Concepts

- Interconnectivity of systems
- Asset versus system resilience
- Acute shocks & chronic stressors

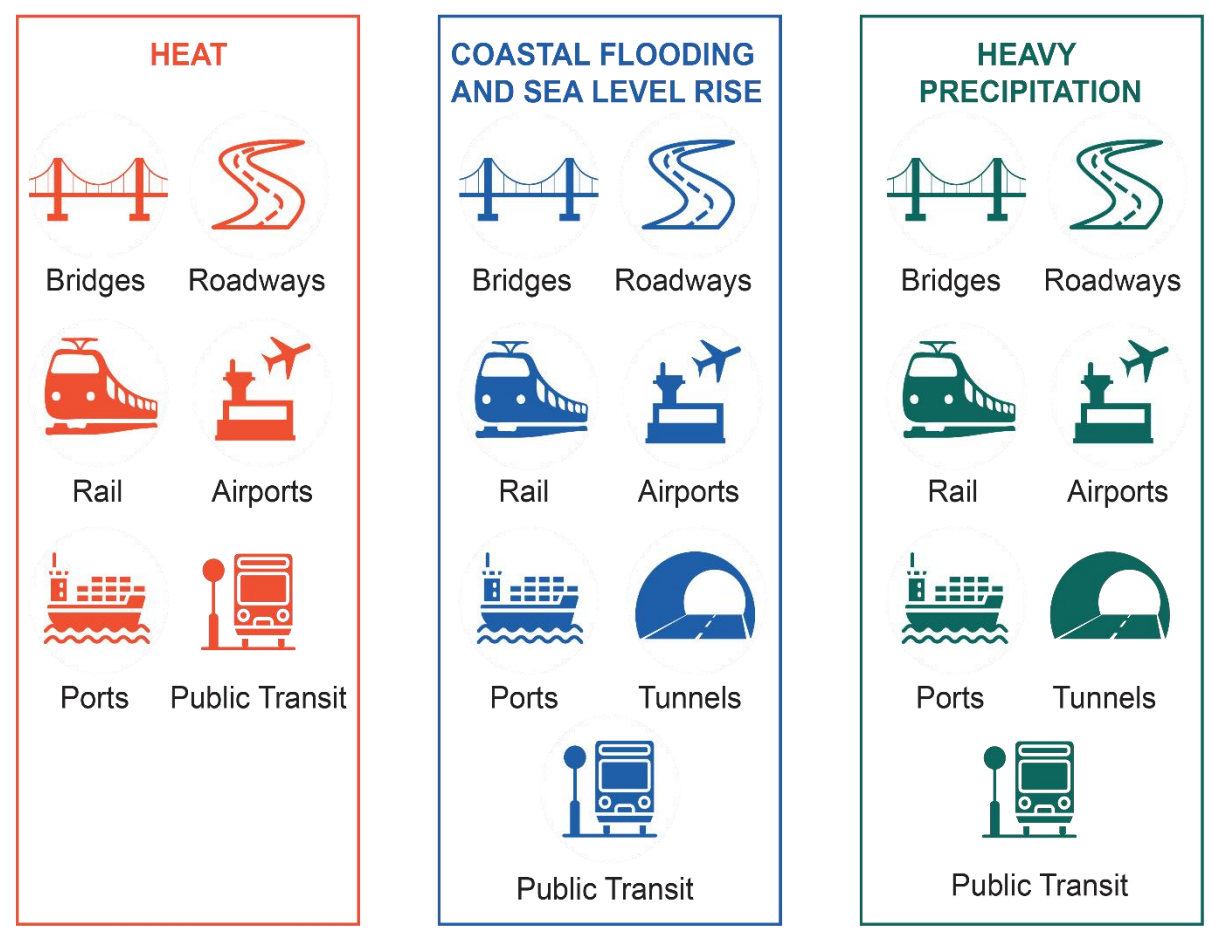


Interconnectivity of Systems



Interconnectivity of Systems

Climate Variability and Notable Vulnerabilities of Transportation Assets



National Performance Goals at Risk

Reduced Project Delivery Delays Safety Environmental Sustainability Freight Movement & Economic Vitality Infrastructure Condition Congestion Reduction System Reliability

Intermodal Implications: Port of Long Beach

- Temperatures > 90° F = Potential buckling and derailments
- Rail speeds slowed
- Increased inundation from SLR, prevent cargo from leaving piers



Port of Long Beach

Climate Adaptation and
Coastal Resiliency Plan (CRP)

Fall
2016



#1 Florida Petroleum Storage Port

- Since 1930s
- ±420 million gallons
- FLL and MIA pipelines
- Former Crude Pipeline
- Serve 12 Counties
- Consume tanker/day
(±14 million gallons).





CIRI researcher seeking testbed for cybersecurity assurance framework

News from CIRI

03/19/2019

Kryptowire, CIRI win DHS Bang for the Buck Award

03/13/2019

CIRI introduces five new DHS-funded projects

02/07/2019

Resilience Calculator enables businesses to "bounce back" in the face of disaster

02/04/2019

CIRI researcher employs modeling to design more resilient highways

Interconnected Systems



Asset Resilience vs System Resilience



Hurricane Michael
Mexico Beach, FL
(October 2018)

Decision Making in Light of Uncertainty

Scenario Planning

Probabilistic Approaches

Dynamic Adaptive Policy
Pathways

First Floor Elevation

Site Grading

Nuisance Flooding

Greening Measures

Extreme Rainfall

Deployable Protection

Future Storm Surge Elevations

Storm Surge Probability

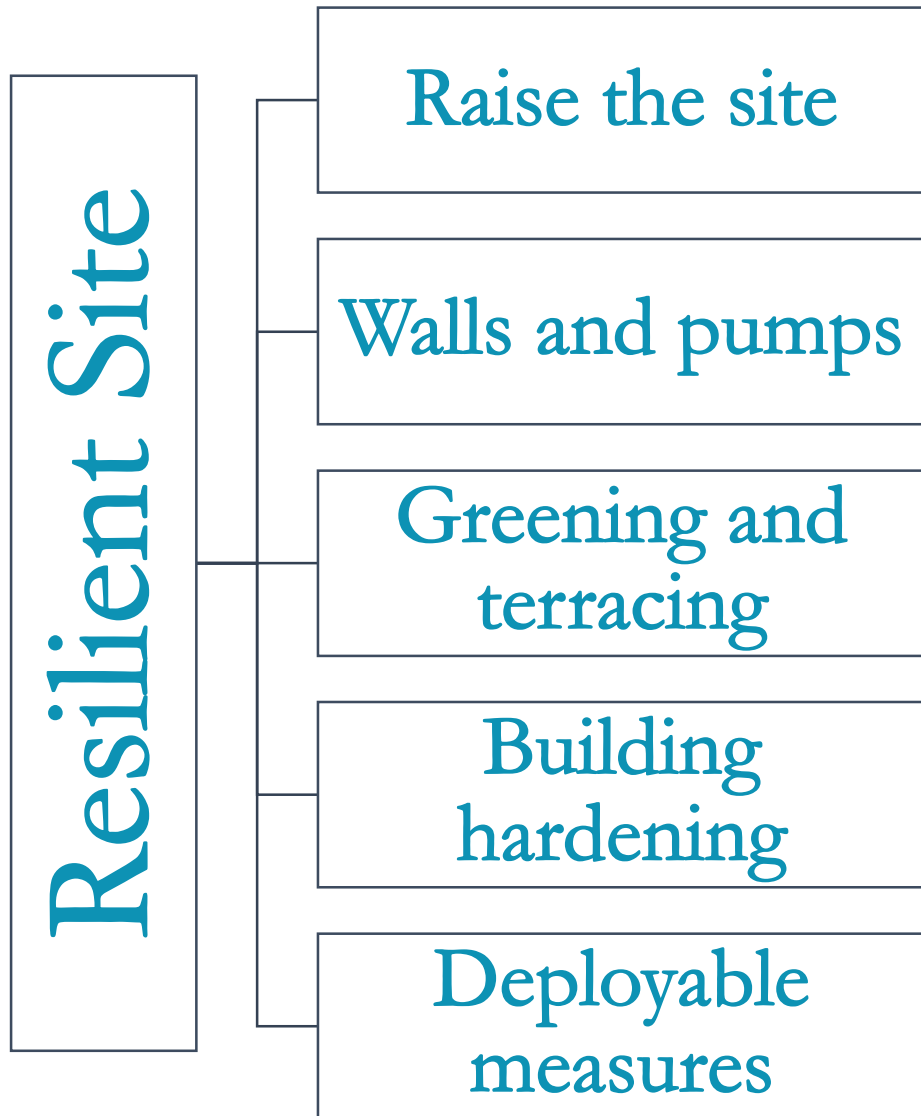
Sea Level Rise Probability

Economic Consequences

Trade-off Analyses



Resiliency | Right amount of flood-proofing improvements?



Resiliency | Sea Level Rise

NOAA Technical Report NOS CO-OPS 083

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SEA LEVEL RISE SCENARIOS FOR THE UNITED STATES



Photo: Ocean City, Maryland

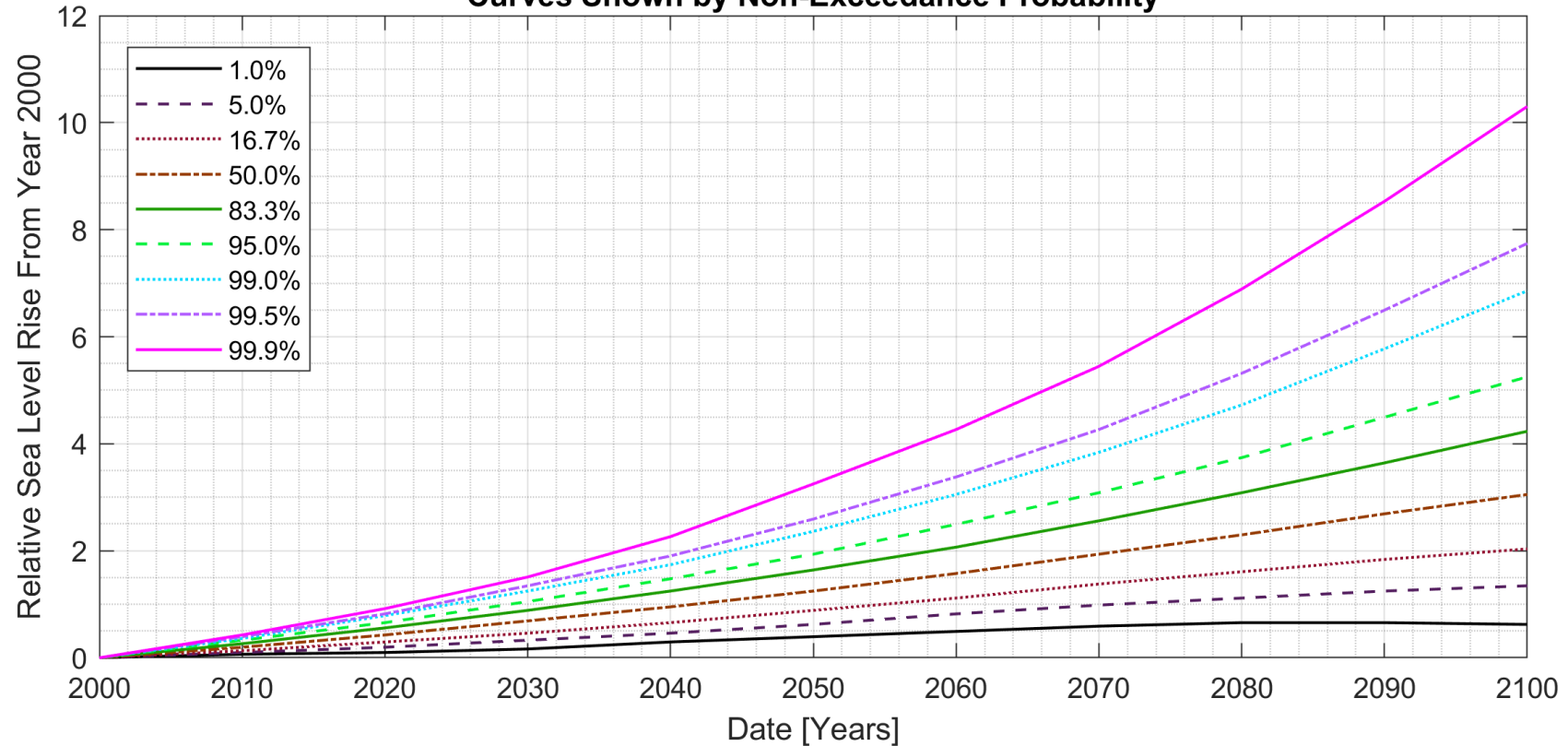
Silver Spring, Maryland
January 2017



noaa National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Ocean Service
Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services

Sea Level Rise Projections From Kopp et al. (2017) - K14 RCP8.5 Curves Shown by Non-Exceedance Probability

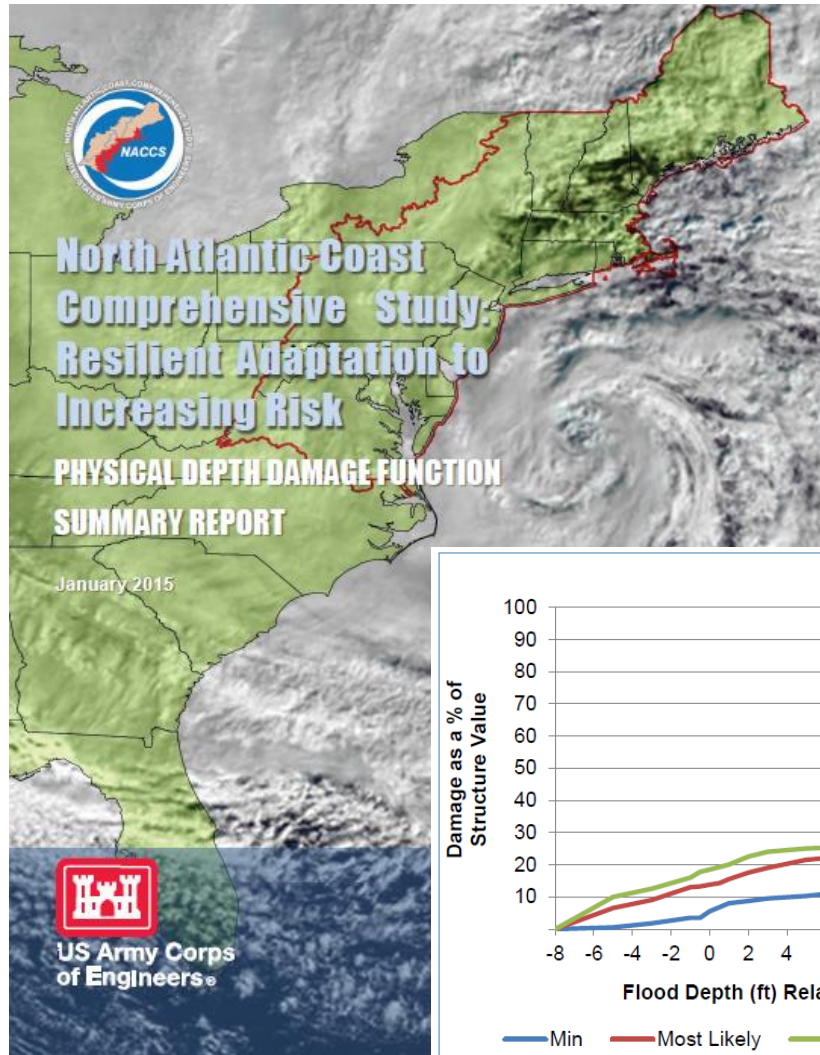


Sea Level Rise Probability Projections for
Charleston, South Carolina

Resiliency | Risk Tolerance

Elevation [ft NAVD88]	Likelihood of Annual Maximum Storm Surge Elevation During Project Life (2020-2100)							
	10 Years (2030)	20 Years (2040)	30 Years (2050)	40 Years (2060)	50 Years (2070)	60 Years (2080)	70 Years (2090)	80 Years (2100)
10.0	11.8%	23.1%	33.8%	44.1%	53.9%	63.4%	72.4%	80.2%
11.0	8.6%	17.0%	25.5%	34.0%	42.3%	50.6%	58.8%	66.8%
12.0	5.9%	11.9%	18.3%	24.9%	31.7%	38.9%	46.2%	53.6%
13.0	4.1%	8.3%	12.9%	17.8%	23.0%	28.7%	34.8%	41.2%
14.0	2.8%	5.8%	9.0%	12.6%	16.4%	20.7%	25.4%	30.6%
15.0	1.9%	4.0%	6.2%	8.7%	11.5%	14.6%	18.2%	22.2%
FFE: 16.0	1.3%	2.7%	4.3%	6.0%	7.9%	10.2%	12.7%	15.6%
17.0	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	4.2%	5.5%	7.1%	8.9%	10.9%
18.0	0.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	4.9%	6.1%	7.6%
19.0	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	2.0%	2.6%	3.4%	4.2%	5.3%
20.0	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%

Resiliency | Benefit Cost Ratio = Value



$$\frac{\text{BENEFIT OF PROTECTION}}{\text{COST OF PROTECTION}} = \text{BENEFIT COST RATIO}$$

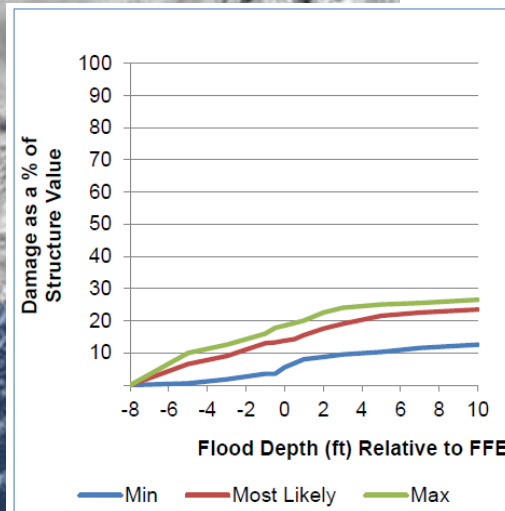


Figure 68. Prototype 4A: Urban High Rise, Inundation Damage – Structure

Table 46. Prototype 4A: Urban High Rise, Inundation Damage – Structure

Flood Depth	Min	Most Likely	Max
-8	0	0	0
-5	0.5	6.5	10
-3	1.75	9	12.5
-1	3.5	13	16
-0.5	3.5	13.25	17.75
0	5.5	13.75	18.5
0.5	6.75	14.25	19.25
1	8	15.5	20
2	8.75	17.5	22.5
3	9.5	19	24
5	10.25	21.5	25
7	11.5	22.5	25.5
10	12.5	23.5	26.5

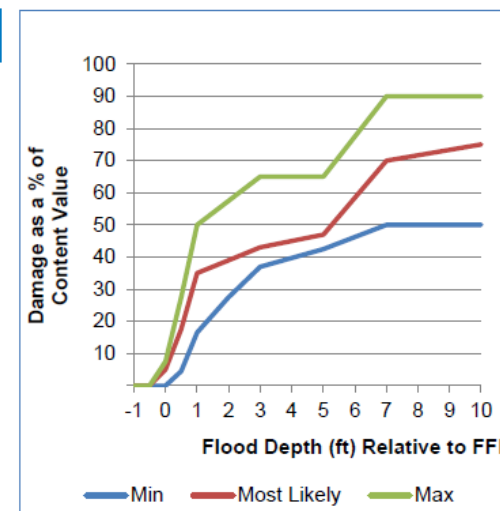
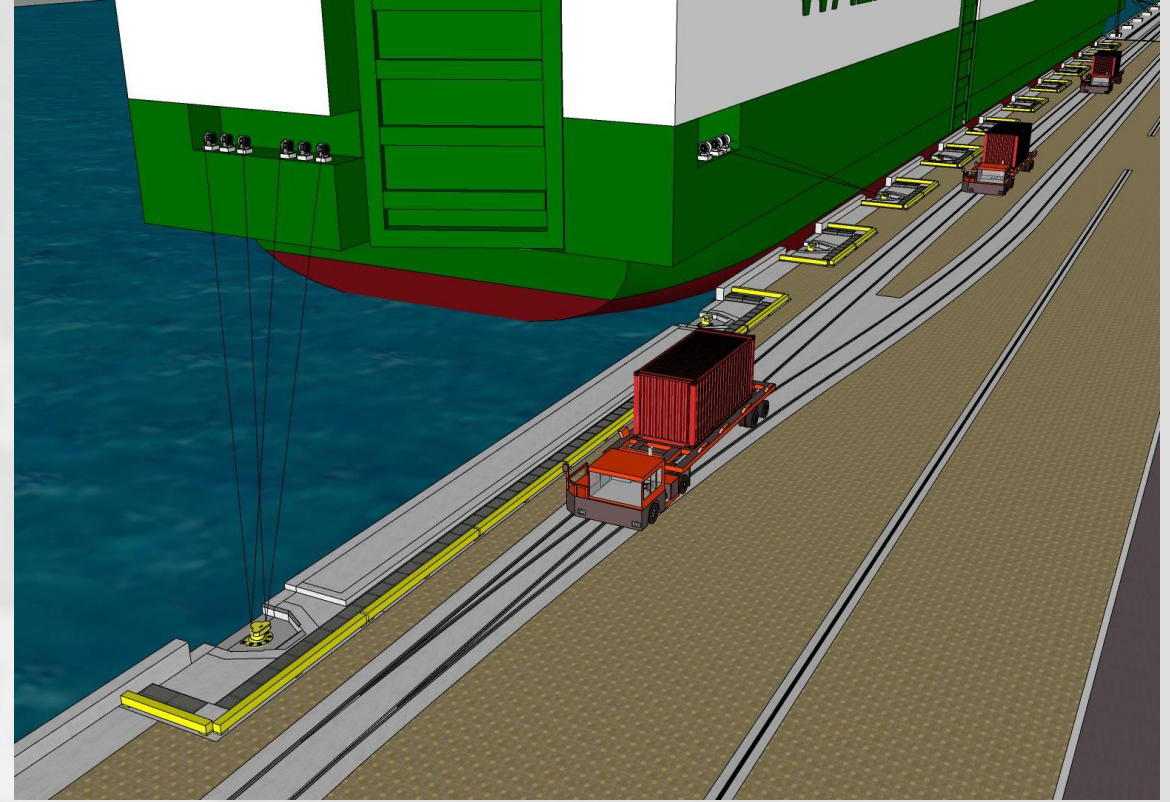
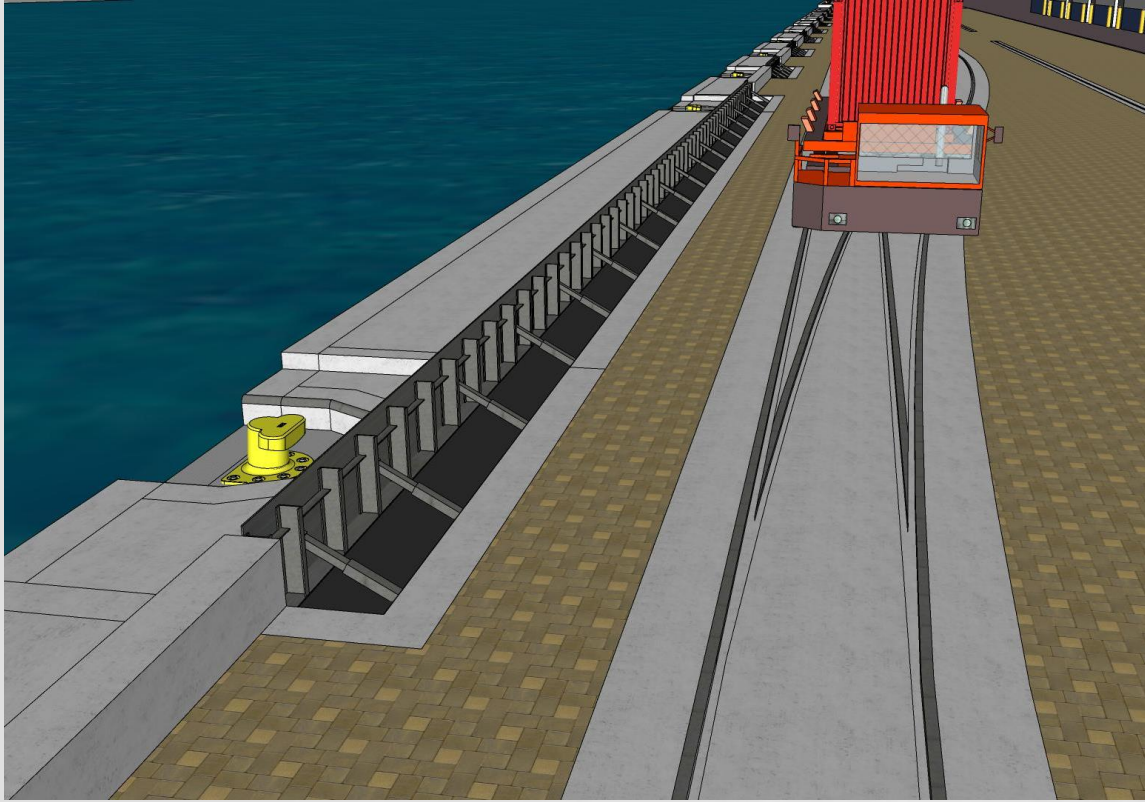


Figure 50. Prototype 2: Commercial Engineered, Inundation Damage – Perishable Content

Table 26. Prototype 2: Commercial Engineered, Inundation Damage – Perishable Content

Flood Depth	Min	Most Likely	Max
-1.0	0	0	0
-0.5	0	0	0
0.0	0	5	8
0.5	5	18	28
1.0	17	35	50
2.0	28	39	58
3.0	37	43	65
5.0	43	47	65
7.0	50	70	90
10.0	50	75	90



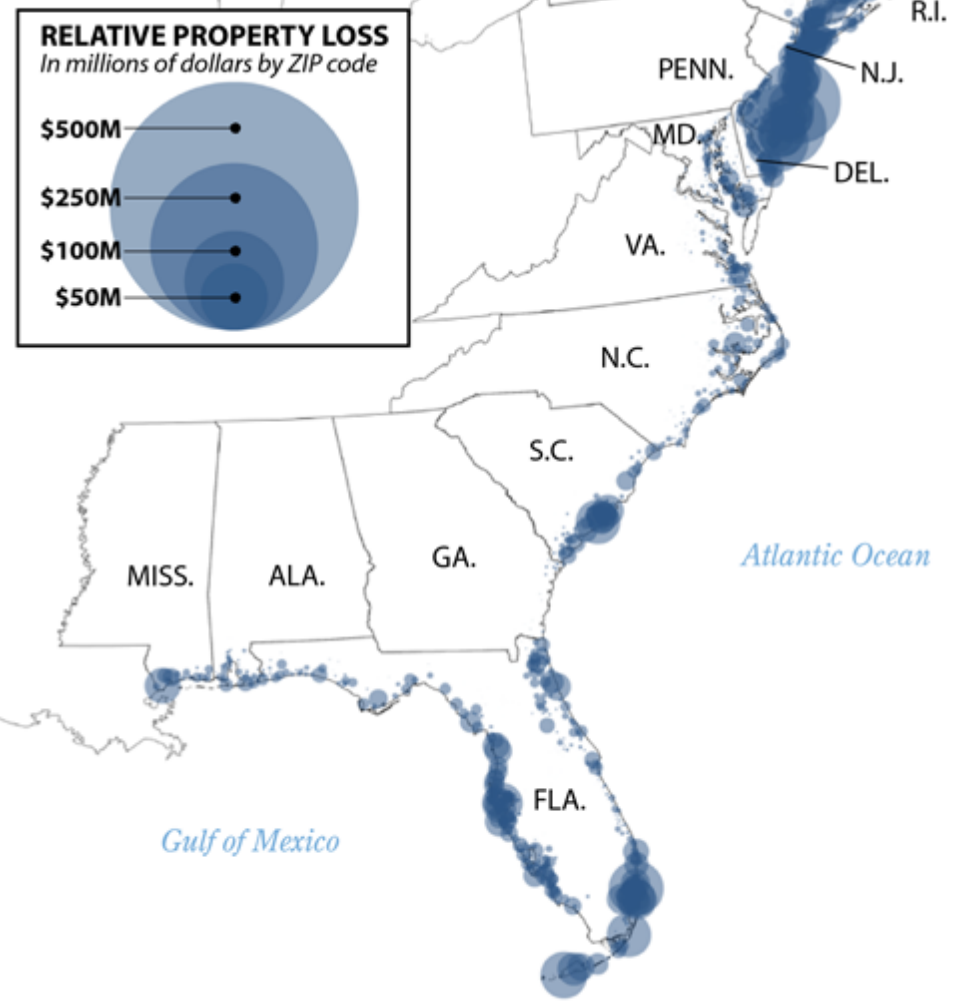
Reduce Operational Interruptions

The background features a light gray grid with several white rectangular boxes containing text. The text is faded and includes words such as 'CREATIVE', 'SERVICE', 'ENGINEERS', and 'COACHING'.

Acute versus Chronic Stressors

Sea Level Rise Is Eating into Property Values

Seventeen coastal states lost nearly \$16 billion in relative property value from 2005 to 2017 because of tidal flooding, which is worsened by sea level rise, new research shows. The map shows where the losses have been greatest.



Chronic Stressor: Fiscal Resiliency

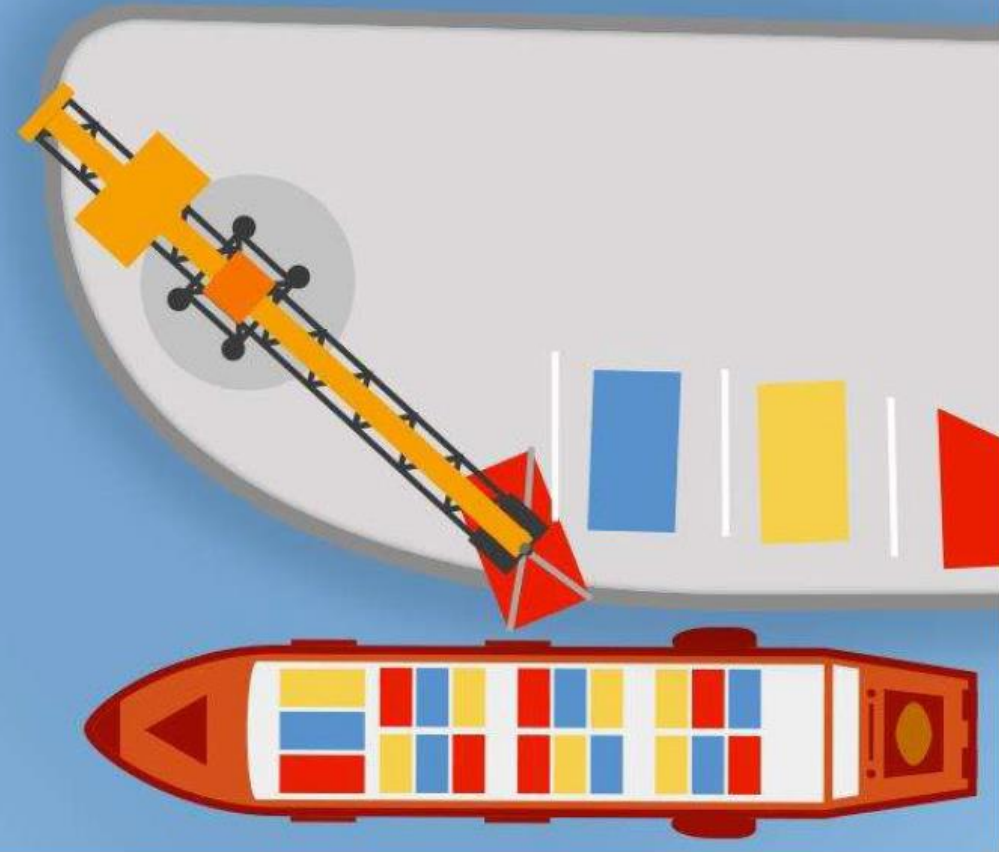
- Revenue Streams
- Tax Base
- Concentration of assets



Ports



99% of America's overseas trade passes through ports



Chronic Stressors

- Capacity and Condition
- Funding and Future Need
- Public Safety and Resilience

Future Storm Surge Consequence

Chronic Stressor: Sea Level Rise

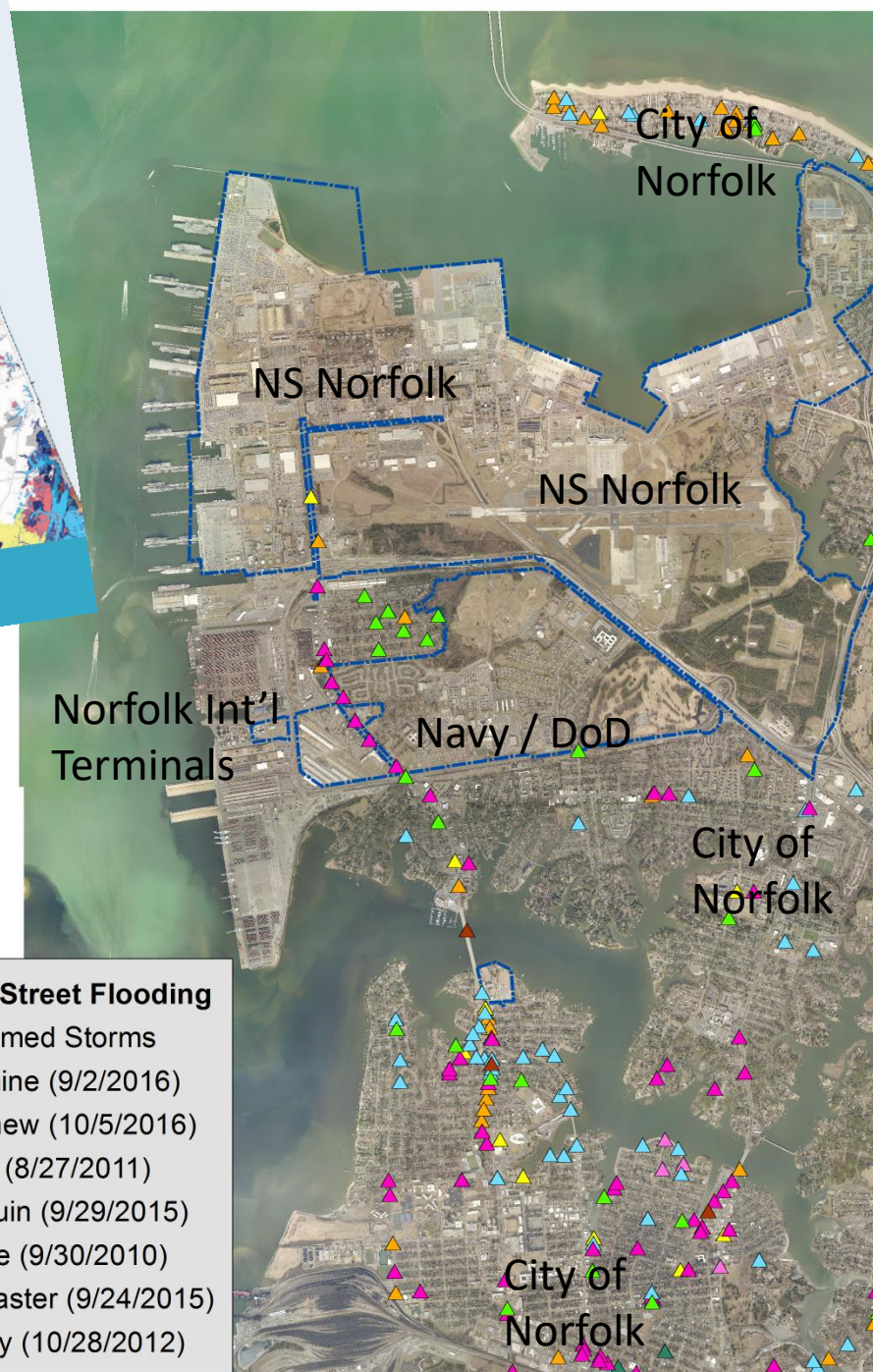


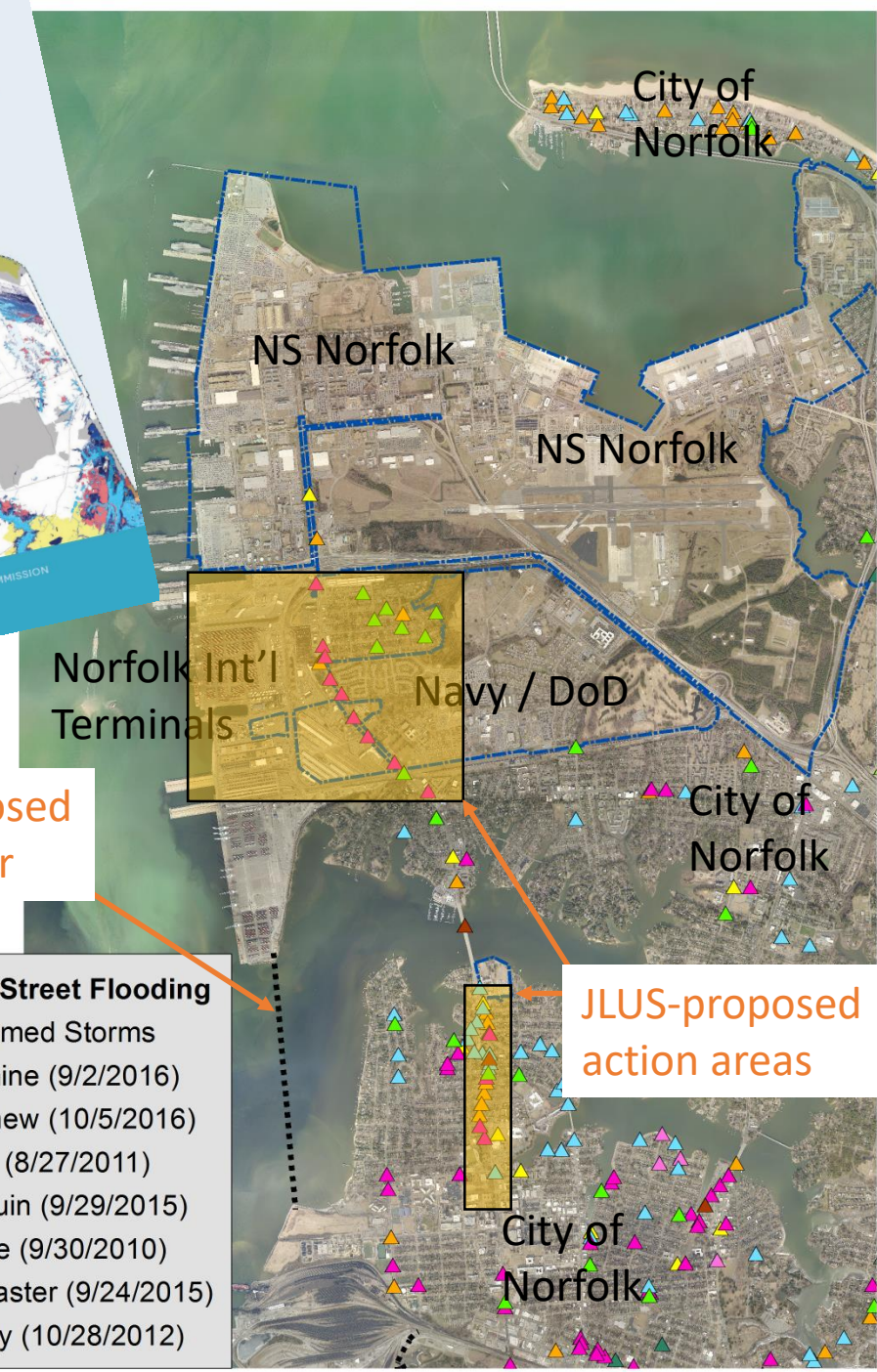
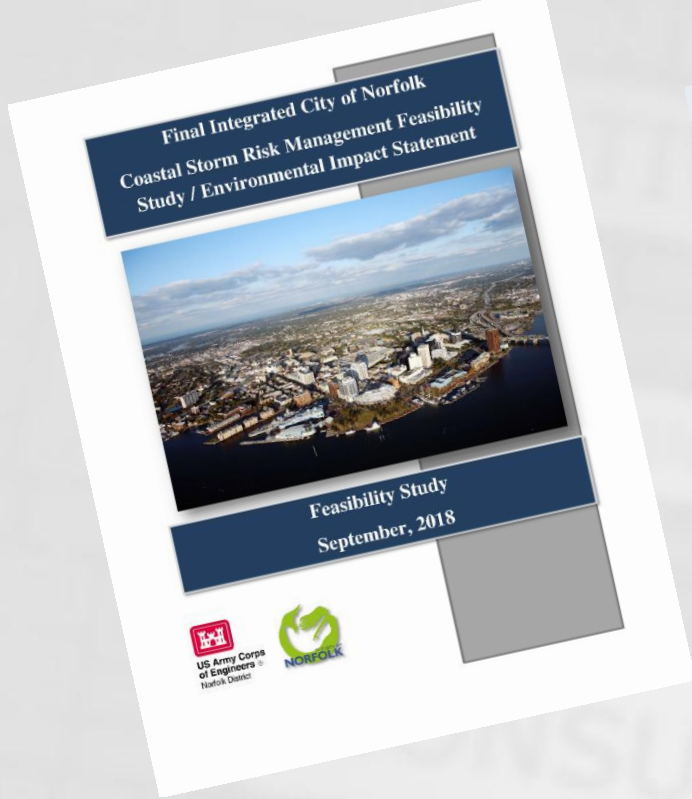
- Threats
 - Sea level rise
 - Wind and wave driven storm surge
 - Riverine flooding
 - Extreme rainfall
- Consequences
 - Water damage
 - Loss of buildings and infrastructure
 - Operational disruptions
 - Occupancy reductions (future business)
 - No longer insurable



Chronic: Flooding Vulnerability Affecting Operations

- Regional economic engine: 36% employment
- DOD and Port of Virginia
- Critical infrastructure impacts: flooding arterial streets
- Collaboration: Cities, Port, Navy staff, DoD, others





- JLUS: infrastructure & policy to mitigate chronic roadway and adjacent area flooding
- Norfolk's USACE Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM): mitigate acute hurricane and nor'easter flooding
- Projects from both eligible for Federal partnership & funding; would be complementary

Decision Making with the Resiliency Lens

- Uncertain future vs confidence in actions
- Regional resiliency assessments
- Multi-jurisdictional cooperation
- Robust asset management
- No regrets





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