

RESILIENCY SURVEY

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Overview of Presentation

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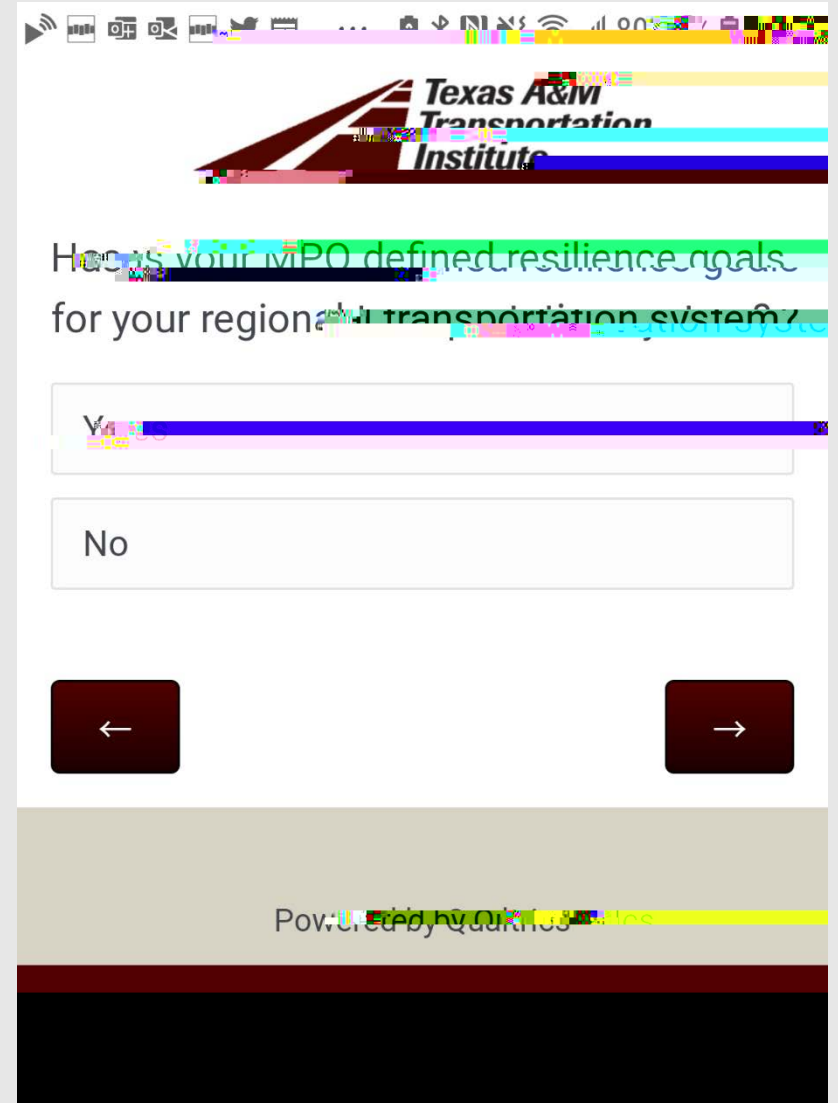
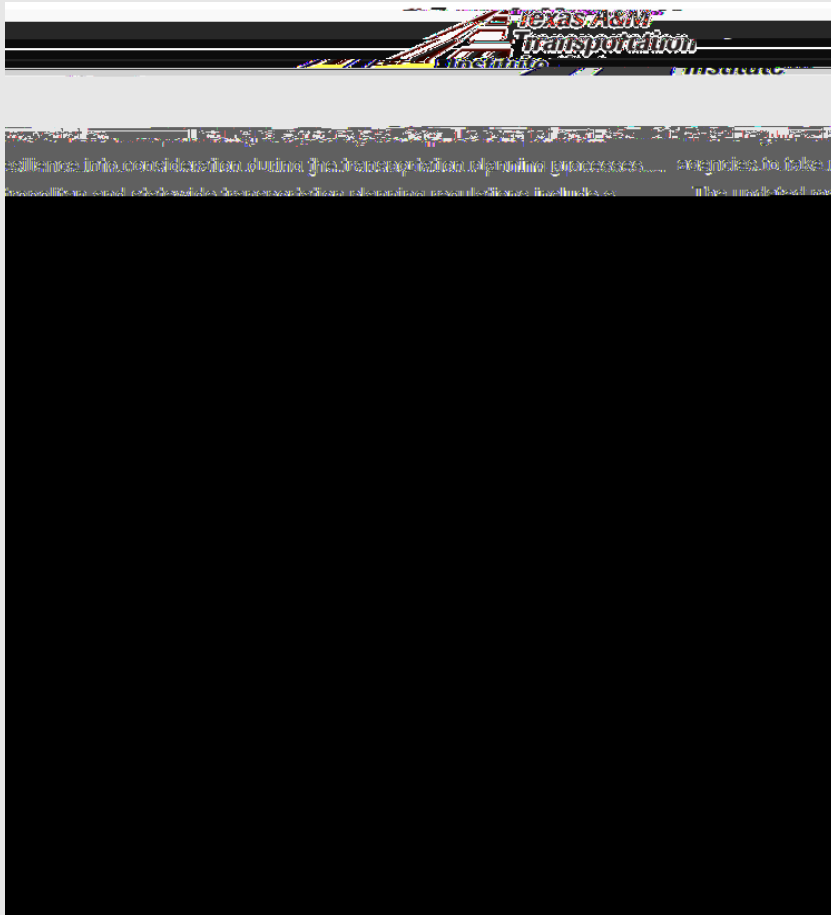
5 Key Takeaways

Background

- FAST Act - 2015

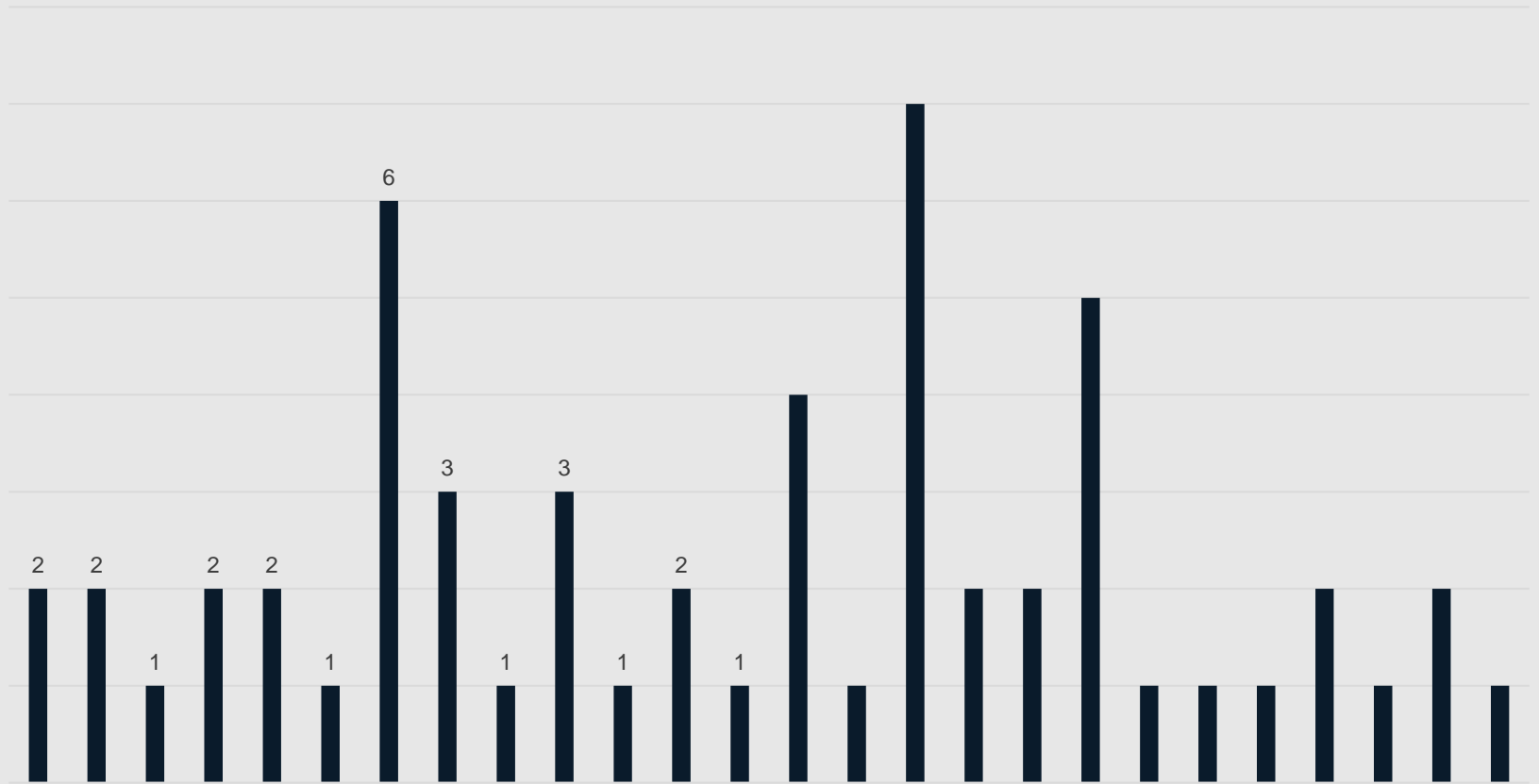
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Methods



Participation

03/21



Resiliency – Definitions, Goals and Metrics

Resiliency Definition

One third had defined resiliency

- Reasons for not defining resiliency:
 - About half stated it is a work in progress
 - About one in ten stated it is on radar but not a priority
 - About one in ten stated that while not formally defined, their MTP includes elements of resiliency

Resiliency Goals

One in three had defined resiliency goals

- Reasons for not defining resiliency goals:
 - Three of ten stated it is a work in progress
 - One in five stated it will be in next MTP
 - One in five stated that it is on radar but not a priority

Resiliency Metrics

One fifth had defined resiliency metrics

- Reasons for not defining resiliency metrics:
 - About one in four stated it is a work in progress
 - 15 percent stated it was on radar but not a priority
 - 13 percent stated it will be in next MTP
 - 13 percent stated more Federal guidance is needed

Bottom Line

- About one in ten (12 percent) have defined resiliency, identified resiliency goals, and developed resiliency metrics to measure progress toward resiliency goals



Preparedness for Climatological Trend/Event Impact on RTS

Identified Climate Factors & Assessed Vulnerability

44 percent had identified climate factors and assessed vulnerability of RTS to these factors

- Reasons for not doing so:
 - Three of ten state it is a work in progress
 - About one in four state a lack of resources (FTEs or funding or both)

Identified RTS Critical Elements

Seven of ten had identified RTS critical elements

- Reasons for not doing so:
 - Three of four state it is a work in progress
 - 18 percent stated it was on radar but not a priority
 - About one in ten stated responsibility for this lied elsewhere

Determined Response to Event

One third had determined response to extreme weather event

- Reasons for not doing so:
 - One third state it is a work in progress
 - Three of ten stated responsibility for this lied elsewhere

Determined Likelihood of Event

One third had determined likelihood of extreme weather event

- Reasons for not doing so:
 - One fourth stated this responsibility lied elsewhere
 - One of five state it is a work in progress
 - 16 percent state a lack of resources (FTEs or funding or both)

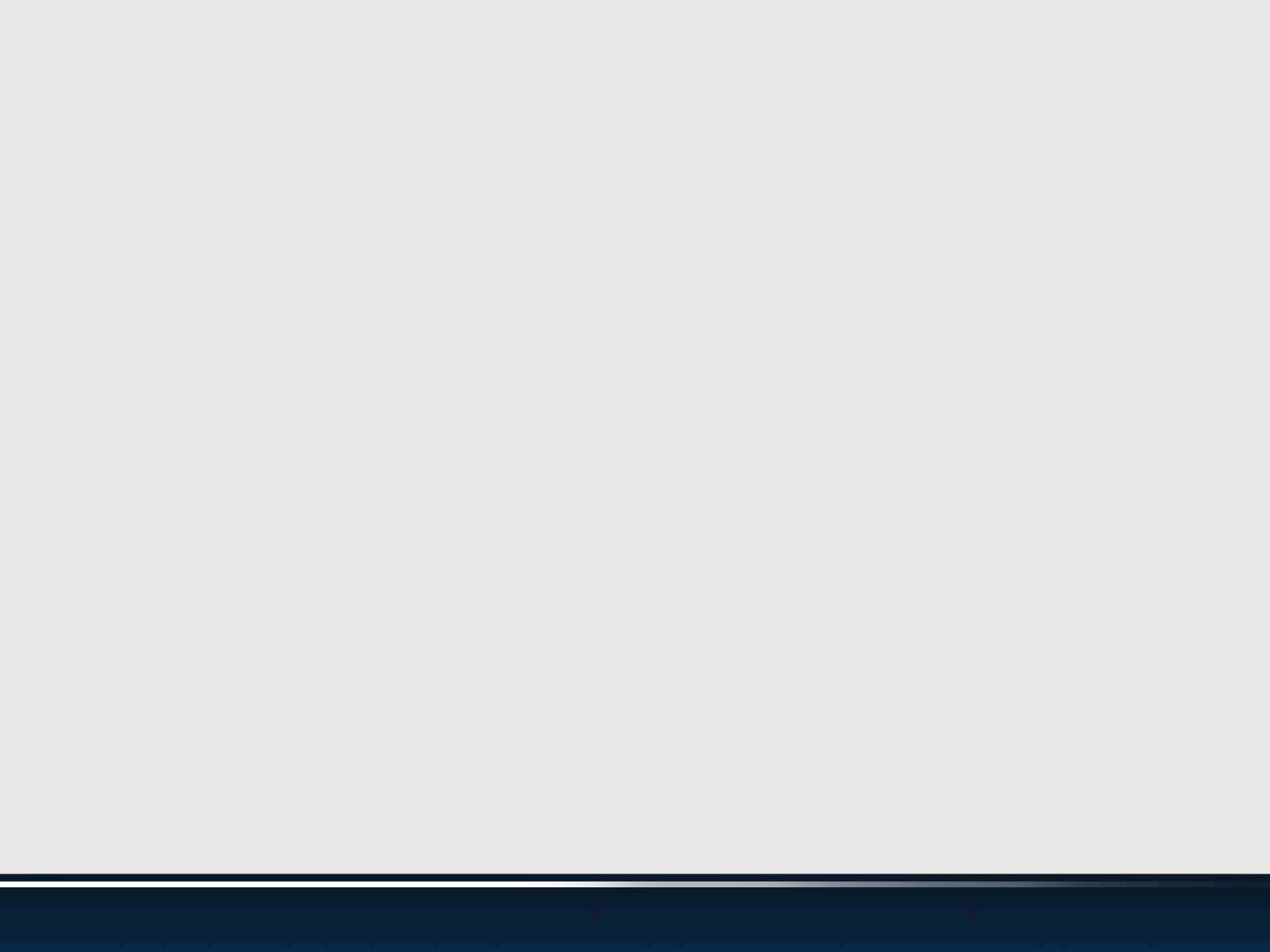
Bottom Line

- About one ten (11 percent) have (1) identified & characterized climate factors that might impact RTS & assessed vulnerability of their RTS to climate change/extreme weather events, (2) identified critical elements of their RTS, (3) determined how their RTS will respond to an extreme weather events, and (4) determined the risks/likelihood of extreme weather events occurring.

- 76 percent of organizations identified precipitation as climate factor of most significant concern.
 - Note: Survey was fielded during the wettest 12 month period in recorded US history
 - Not surprising that most commonly used type of data used to assess impact of extreme weather events was FEMA floodplain data
 - Similarly, not surprising that most needed type of data to assess impact of extreme weather events was hydrological data

Key Take Away – Resiliency Preparedness





Questions or Comments?