

RESILIENCY SURVEY

Chris Simek, TTI

Overview of Presentation

1 Background

2 Methods

3 Participation

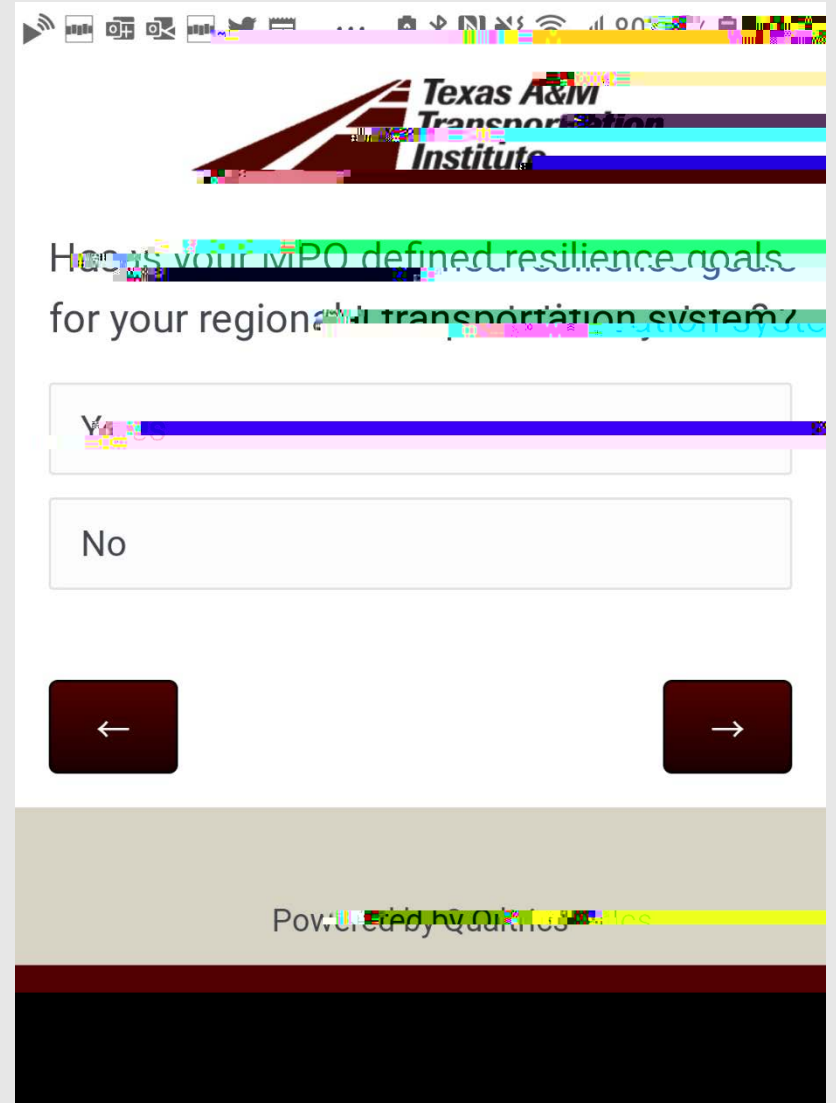
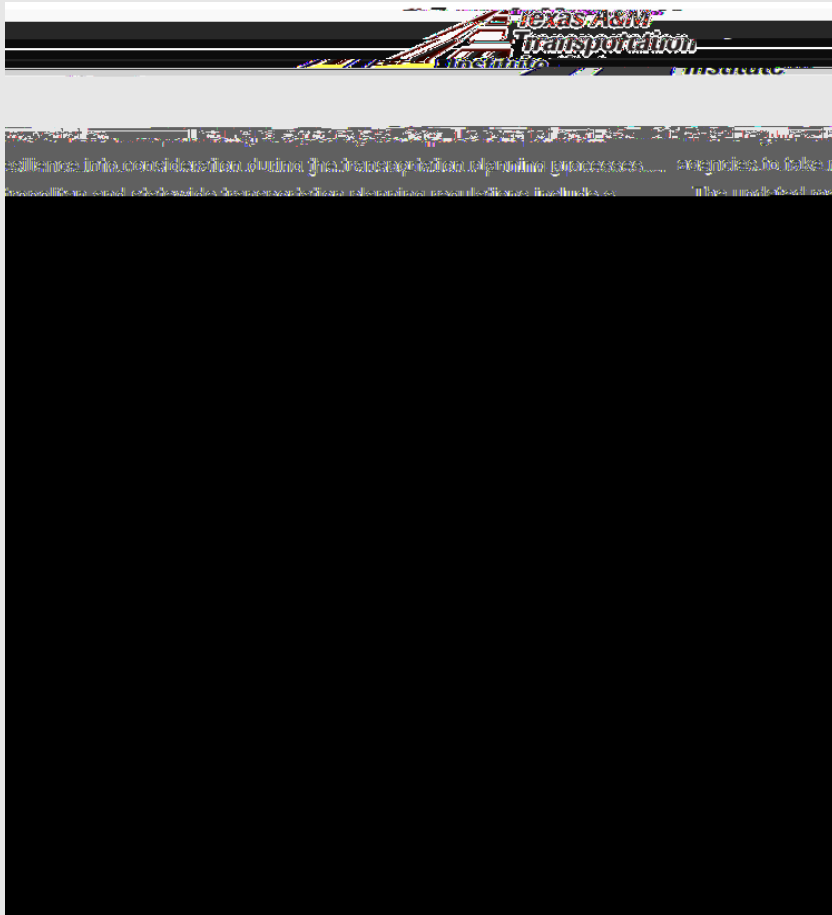
4 Results

5 Key Takeaways

FAST Act - 2015

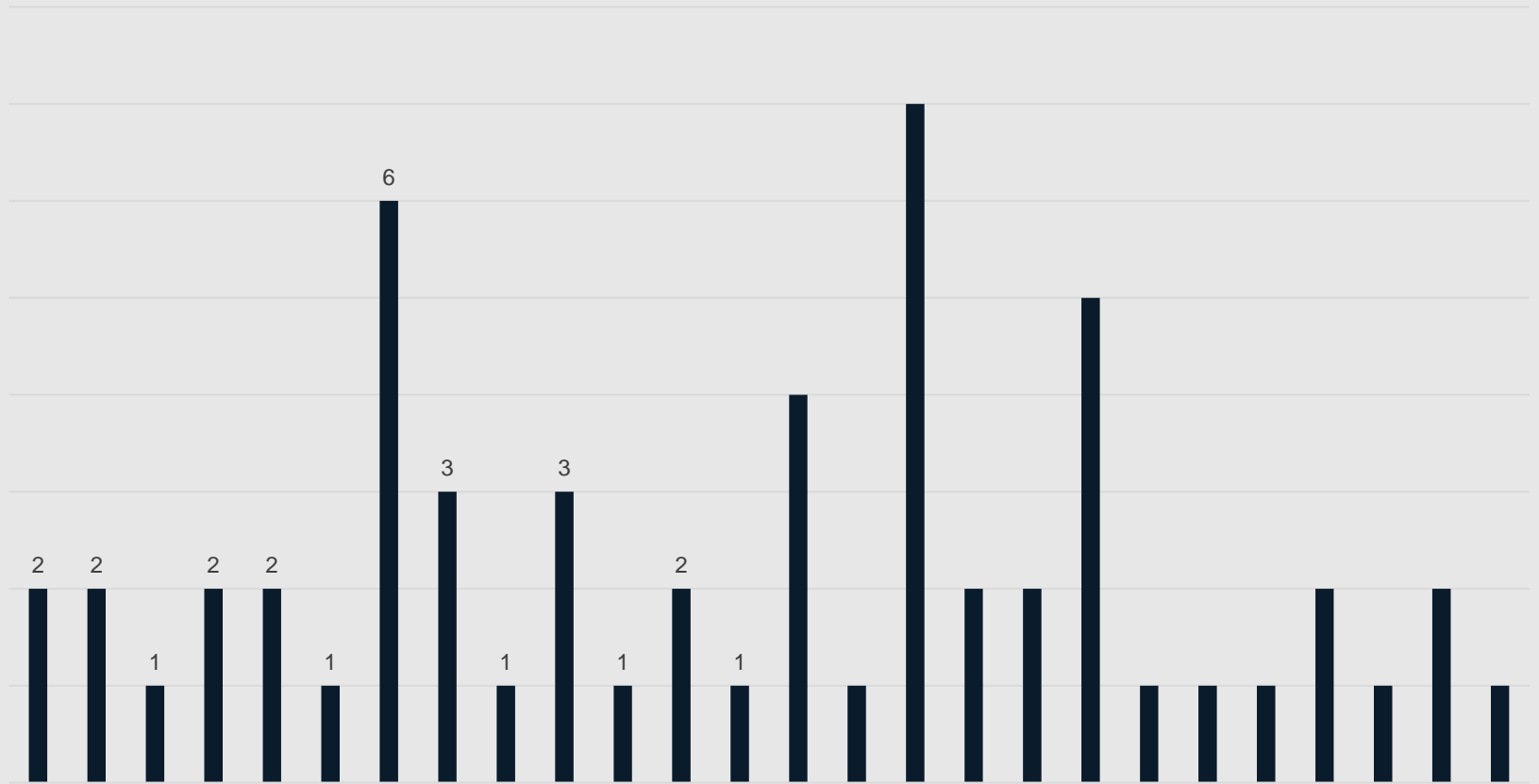
—

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)

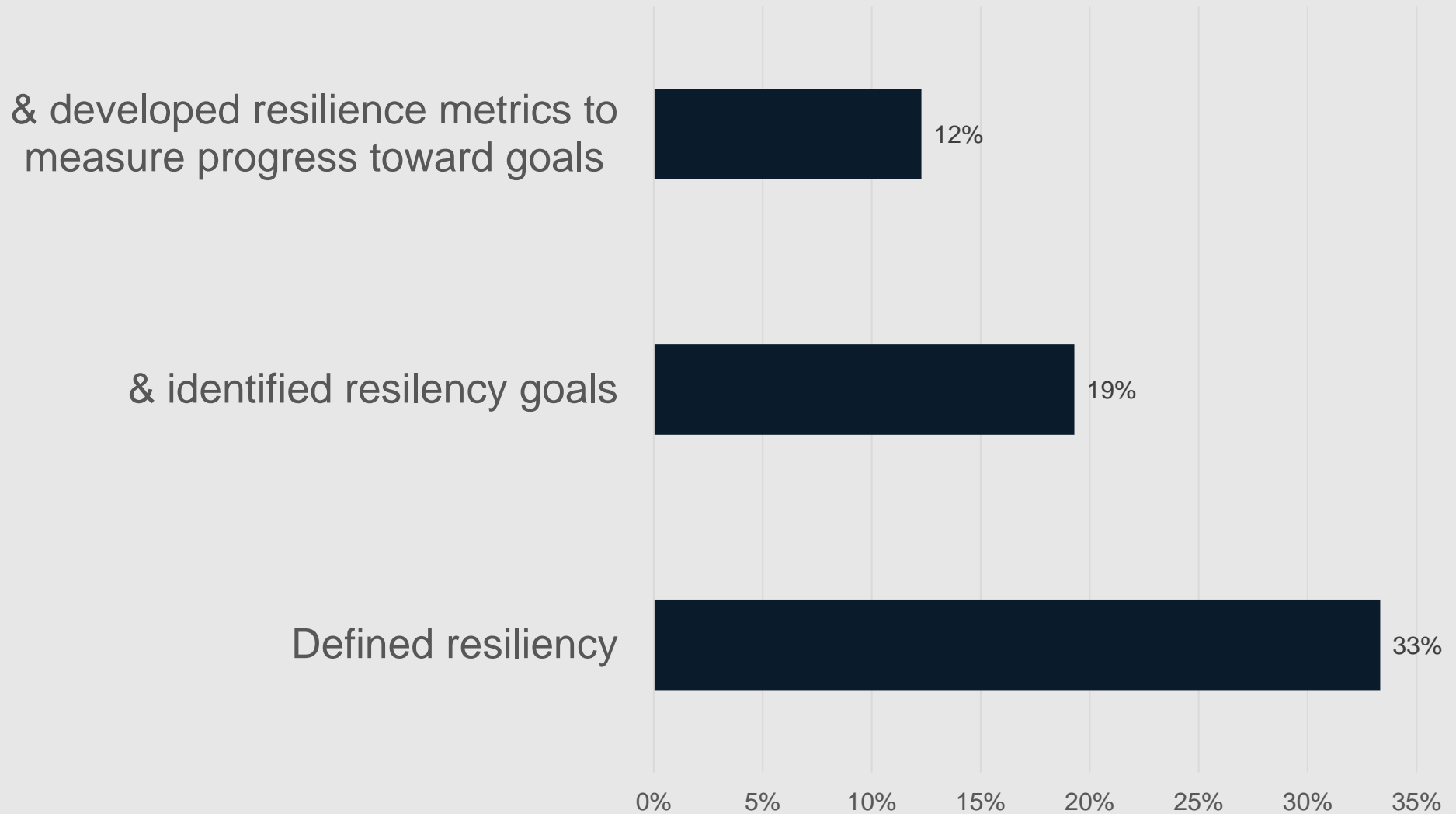
Bottom Line

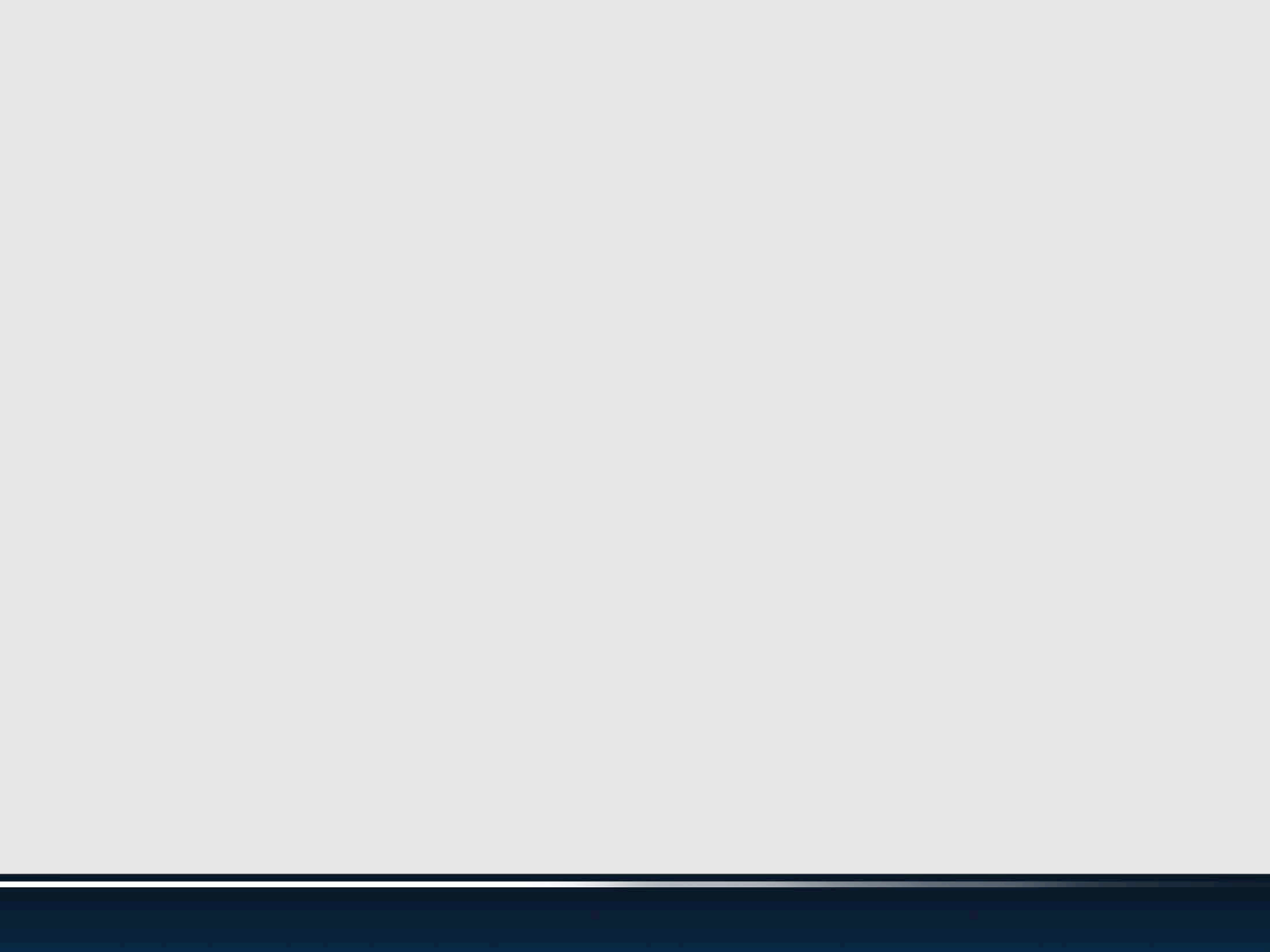
About one ten (11 percent) have (1) identified & characterized climate factors that might impact RTS & assessed vulnerability of their RTS to climate change/extreme weather events, (2) identified critical elements of their RTS, (3) determined how their RTS will respond to an extreme weather events, and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