

The Decadal Influence of CoE and NIST Resilience Research

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National Institute of Standards and Technology

Community Resilience

Resilience is the ability to *prepare for* and *adapt to* changing conditions and to *withstand* and *recover rapidly* from disruptions.

Community resilience goes beyond mitigating risk and includes implementing measures to ensure that the community *recovers its functions* in a specified timeframe.

- Communities bear primary responsibility to respond to the damage and impacts.
- The built environment exists to serve social functions (e.g., a hospital provides healthcare).
- **Social functions should drive the performance goals** of buildings and physical infrastructure.



Community Resilience Projects

	Project	Description
7316001	Community Resilience Guides	Guidance documents for community resilience planning; data from guides and tool use to inform future versions.
7316003	Systems Methods and Models	Software ARC tool to identify optimized sets of alternative solutions for informing community resilience planning.
7316004	Community Resilience Assessment Methodology	Metrics and indicators that quantitatively assess community resilience over time for physical, social, and economic systems.
7316008	Design Methods for Resilient Systems	Design methods and assessment criteria for buildings and infrastructure to support community resilience. Resilience, adaptation, and sustainability (RAS) planning methods and how they are implemented in the built environment.
7301026	Economic Methodology to Support Decision Making	EDGe\$ web-based software tool to evaluate alternative resilience projects, including uncertainties and co-benefits.
7316011	Resilient Infrastructure and Future Hazard Impacts	Codes and Standards for future climate conditions.



Community Resilience Research NOW (10 years later)

Broader Definition of Resilience

- Beyond Disasters (compound events)
- Holistic Approach

Emphasis on Equity and Social Justice

- Vulnerable Populations recognized
- Inclusive Planning

Integration of Climate Change Considerations

- Climate-informed Planning
- Nature-Based Solutions

Technological Advancements

- Data-driven Decision making
- Digital Tools and Platforms

Partnerships and Collaborations

- Cross-Sector Partnerships
- Regional and International Cooperation

NIST Collaboration with the CoE



Research Topics

Integrated Open-Source Modeling Environment (IN-CORE)

- Buildings, infrastructure, dependencies, uncertainty
- Population dislocation, housing, organizational functions
- Economic tax base and income
- Decision Support
- Social Institutions

Data Architecture

- Resilience data needs, standard formats
- Building fragilities and recovery curves

Testbeds and Field Studies

- Testbeds - Seaside, OR; Galveston, TX; Memphis, TN (MMSA); Mobile, AL; Lumberton, NC
- Hindcast - Joplin, MO
- Field Study – Lumberton, NC recovery
 - Interdisciplinary, longitudinal study of community recovery
 - School Function Focus - Housing, Businesses, Water treatment plant

CR Program Collaboration and Benefits

Modeling and Data

- Interdisciplinary data flows with varying spatial and temporal scales
- Recovery modeling
- Optimized modeling methods for community scale
- Decision support
- Community Engagement

Field Study Data Collection

- Longitudinal surveys and sampling plans that represent physical damage, socio-demographics, housing types, and business sectors
- Structured social science surveys and engineering damage assessments that integrate impacts and recovery
- Community function impacts and recovery models: housing/households, businesses, schools, government
- Institutional Review Board Protocols



External Collaboration



Communities

- Boulder, CO; Fort Collins, CO; Nashua, NH; Bozeman, MT; Salt Lake County, UT; 3 MD Counties; Charleston, SC; Cedar Rapids, IA; Biloxi, MS

Professional Organizations

- American Planning Association
- International City/County Management Association
- National Association of Counties
- National League of Cities
- National Association of Regional Councils
- Society of Risk Analysis

Academia (outside CoE and PREP)

- University of South Carolina
- East Carolina University

Standards

- ASTM
- ASCE
- API

Federal Engagement

- Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG)
- Federal Adaptation and Resilience Working Group of the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)
- DHS Coastal Resilience Center, Flood Apex Research Review Board
- FEMA Building Science Branch, Mitigation Office, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and Community Planning & Capacity Building (CPCB)
- HUD Residential Resiliency Advisory Group
- NASEM Action Collaborative on Disaster Research
- NSTC Subcommittee on Resilience Science and Technology (SRST)
- NOAA Climate Program Office
- USACE
- Census Bureau
- CDC
- IPC / Sub-IPC Engagement

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Communication of Research

Community Resilience Program



NIST manages the multi-faceted Community Resilience Program and stakeholders on issues related to buildings and infrastructure systems. The Community Resilience work, complements efforts on research, community planning and

Webpage: <https://www.nist.gov/community-resilience>



See associated publications, reports, and journal articles at <https://www.nist.gov/community-resilience/publications>

Alternatives for Resilient Communities (ARC) is a tool that is designed to assist communities in identifying and evaluating solutions. Alternatives found with NIST ARC are effective starting points for further analysis and working with other tools.



The **Community Resilience Indicator Inventory** supports identification of resilience indicators for testing and evaluation

- Based on 56 existing quantitative resilience frameworks
- 3,298 indicators and 7,165 measures

NIST's Community Resilience Program has on-going efforts in collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) to advance infrastructure planning in the face of future climate conditions. The efforts will inform codes and standards to address community resilience under future climate conditions.

Updated May 2024

Community Resilience Assessment Methodology Products

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Community Resilience Assessment Methodology team helps communities and researchers to assess resilience at the community-scale based on community functions, supported by buildings and infrastructure systems, and the recovery of those functions following a disruptive hazard event.

This handout offers an overview of the foundational products, which provides tools, metrics, and guidance for the measurement of baseline resilience and changes in resilience over time.

Webpage: <https://www.nist.gov/community-resilience/assessment-products>



Community Resilience Indicator Inventory supports the identification and consensus of indicators for testing and evaluation.

- Based on 56 existing quantitative resilience frameworks
- 3,298 indicators and 7,165 measures

TraCR Database and **TraCR Interactive** to house the measures data needed to produce the priority indicator values used in the community resilience assessment tool.

TraCR Database is expected to be released to the public in 2025

Related Publications

An Annotated Bibliography that outlines each selected framework



A Data Article which presents summary descriptive statistics for the inventory

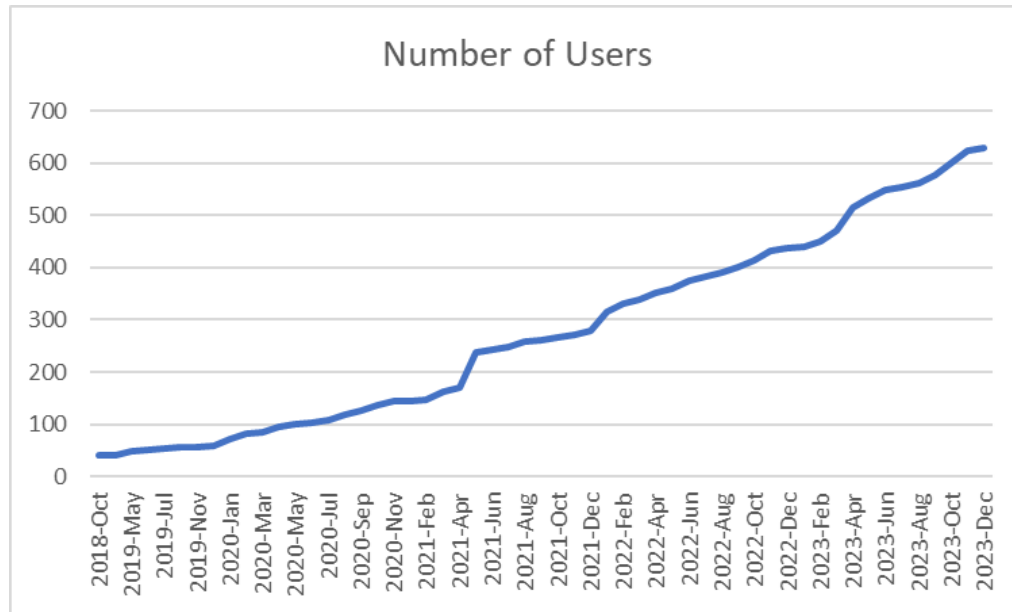


Commonly Used Indicator Validation to investigate overall performance

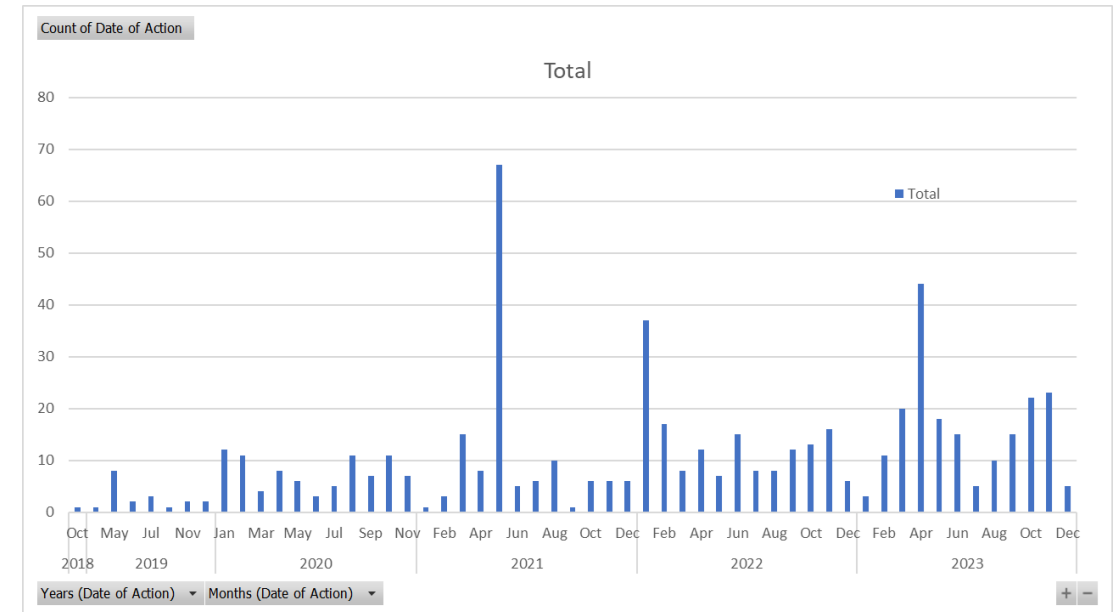


IN-CORE User Stats as of December 1, 2023

- Total number of users: **628**
 - CoE users: 60
 - Non-CoE users: 568



Total Number of Users by Month



Number of New Users by Month



The Science Behind IN-CORE (in numbers)

1

Longitudinal
Field Study

17

Ph.D. Dissertations



27

Postdoctoral
Scholars

222

Peer-reviewed
Journal Articles

14

Book Chapters

8

Data Collection
Instruments Published

Data provided by: Dr. John van de Lindt

Corpus of Community Resilience Journal Publications

WEB OF SCIENCE SEARCH

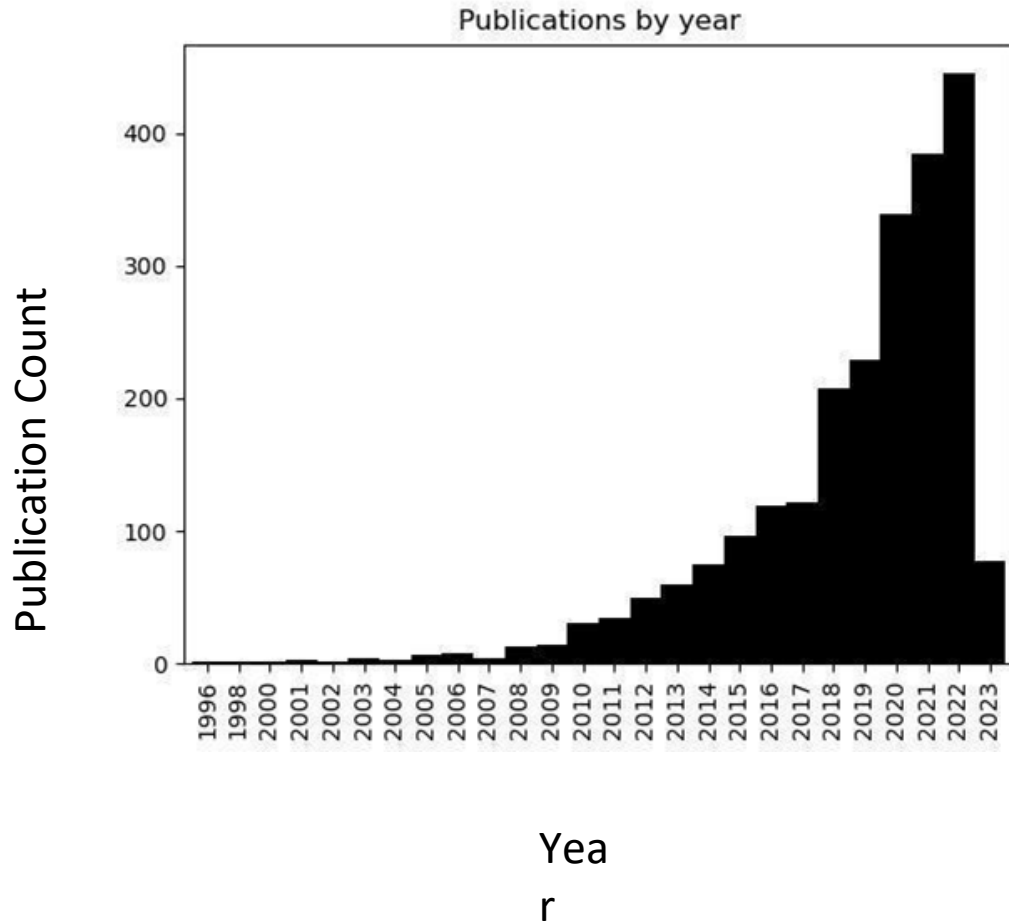
- 2,331 research documents
 - Consists of 92% research articles
 - Commentaries, reviews, proceedings



SEARCH STRING

```
ALL=(communit*) AND ALL=(resilien*) AND ALL=(planning) AND  
(ALL=(vulnerab*) OR ALL=(hazard*))
```

Corpus of Community Resilience Journal Publications

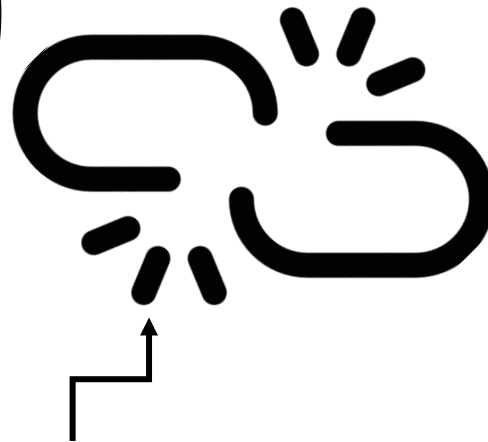


- 644 different journals
- 58% contribute just one article
- Three core journals account for 16% of the corpus:
 - *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* (est. 2012)
 - *Sustainability* (est. 2009)
 - *Natural Hazards* (est. 1988)

Domain Topic Model

THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS

- One-dimensional
- Limited tools to formally analyze document-level clusters



CITATION ANALYSIS

- One-dimensional
- May reify disciplinary boundaries

No formal link between thematic and citation-based analyses

Domain Topic Model

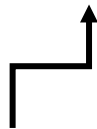
DOMAIN-TOPIC ANALYSIS

- Multidimensional
- Documents are clustered at multiple levels of abstraction



LINKED CITATION ANALYSIS

- Multidimensional
- Encompasses broad divisions and granular connectivity

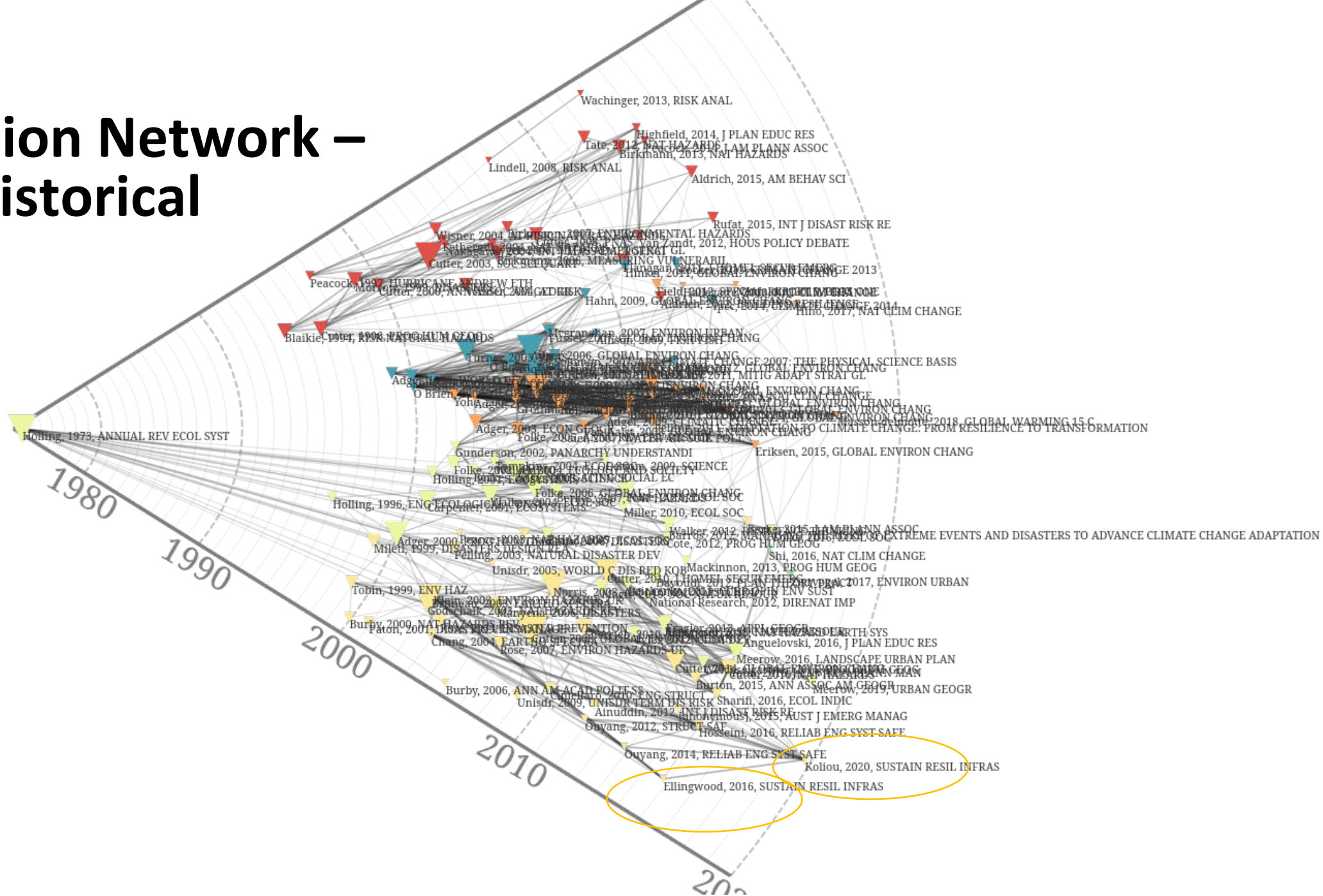


Network analysis allows for a formal link between thematic and citation-based structures

LISIS

Laboratoire
Interdisciplinaire
Sciences
Innovations
Sociétés

Co-citation Network – historical





Co-citation Network (2019-2023)

SEARCH:

***“community AND resilience AND planning”
(2019-2023)***

2,976 articles -- Four broad clusters are identified

Structural, engineering

Social science, resilience

Risks, natural hazards, disasters

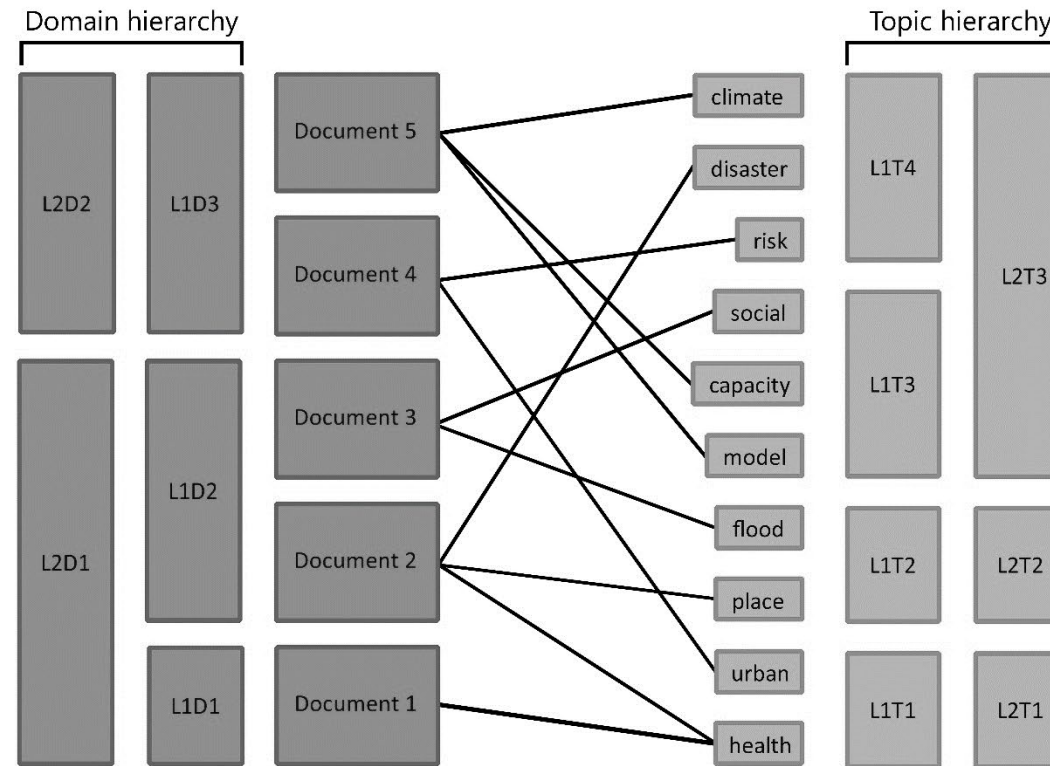
Climate change

Figure 2: Co-citation network.

DOMAIN-TOPIC MODELING: EPISTEMIC STRUCTURE

DOMAINS

- Mutually exclusive groups of **documents** defined by the distribution of their constitutive **topics**
- Linked to **topics** with a measure of network-based connectivity
- Organized in a nested hierarchy according to the distribution of constitutive **topics**



TOPICS

- Mutually exclusive groups of **terms** defined by their co-occurrence across **documents**
- Linked to **documents** with a measure of network-based connectivity
- Organized in a nested hierarchy according to the co-occurrence of **topics** within **documents**

From: J. Toffelson, C. Gore, J. Helgeson, and S. Frickel. "Community resilience planning: What new methods reveal about the formation and transformation of a field" (under review).

See also: Hannud Abdo, Alexandre, Jean-Philippe Cointet, Pascale Bourret, and Alberto Cambrosio. 2022. "Domain-Topic Models with Chained Dimensions: Charting an Emergent Domain of a Major Oncology Conference." *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 73(7):992–1011.

DOMAIN-TOPIC MODELING: EPISTEMIC STRUCTURE

DOMAINS

- 61 Level-1 domains clustered into 10 Level-2 domain groups

0.015 / L1T59 time model ...	0.024 56 L2D8 0.030 70 L2D7 ...	0.019 45 L1D54
0.12 269 L3D1	0.053 124 L2D6	
0.017 / L1T8 or their as they these	0.096 / L1T65 climate change L1T42 agricultural ...	0.016 37 L1D43 0.016 38 L1D42 0.024 56 L1D41 0.018 42 L1D38 0.015 36 L1D36 0.018 43 L1D35
	0.16 372 L2D4	
	0.023 / L1T49 infrastructure L1T7 is this an	0.035 82 L1D33 0.061 142 L1D32 0.062 144 L1D31
	0.20 472 L2D3	0.045 104 L1D30 0.021 49 L1D29
	0.18 / L1T5 changes ...	0.016 37 L1D24 0.018 41 L1D22
	0.092 215 L2D2	
	0.045 / L1T6 analysis natural results L1T9 the	0.023 53 L1D19 0.022 52 L1D17 0.022 52 L1D16 0.015 36 L1D15 0.024 56 L1D14 0.026 60 L1D12 0.033 78 L1D10 0.024 56 L1D9
	0.32 751 L2D1	0.035 82 L1D7
	0.26 / L1T30 health ...	0.017 39 L1D3 0.020 46 L1D2
0.88 2060 L3D0	0.10 233 L2D0	0.018 42 L1D0

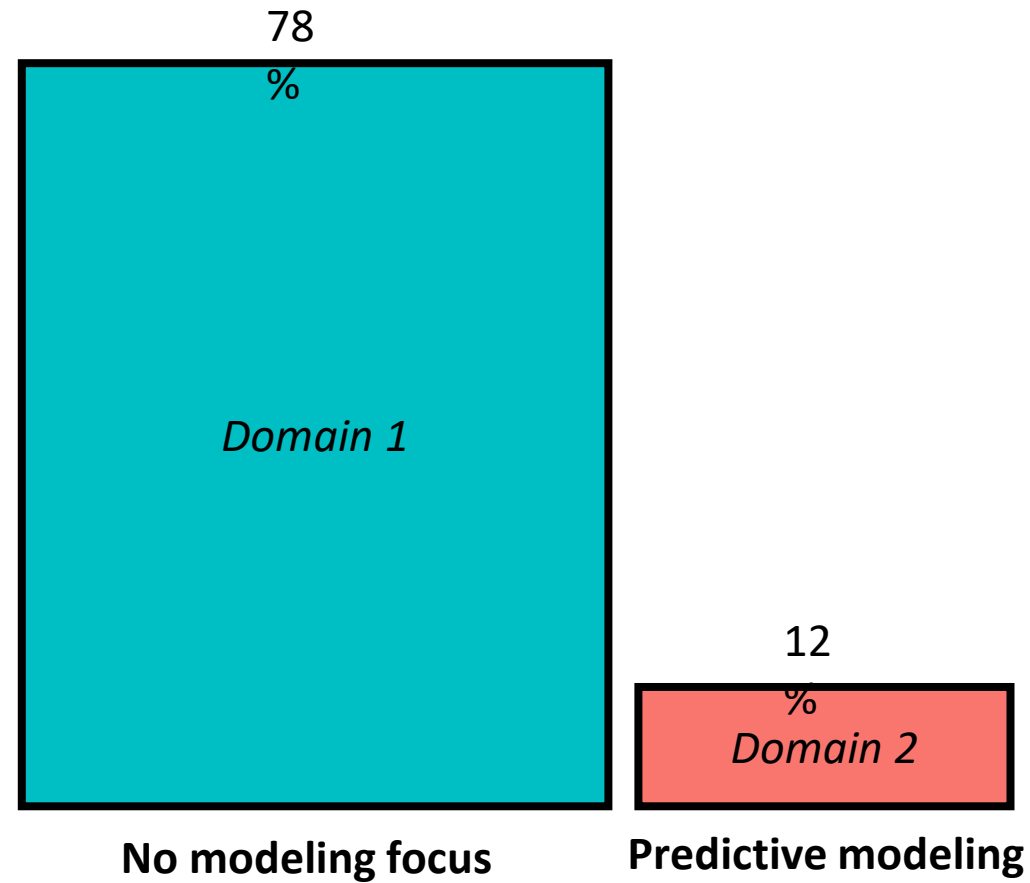
de la en los un el fiscal trophic para ...	de la en los un el fiscal trophic para ...	de la en los un el fiscal trophic para ...
0.0012 240 L1T66	0.0012 240 L2T13	0.0012 240 L3T3
	climate community change ...	resilience climate community risk change vulnerability social adaptation local ...
	0.15 1465 L2T12	
	resilience risk vulnerability ...	
0.0059 88 L1T45	0.070 734 L2T11	0.22 2199 L3T2
	0.0059 88 L2T10 0.0076 407 L2T9 0.012 266 L2T8 0.020 725 L2T7 0.016 659 L2T6 0.013 970 L2T5 0.013 232 L2T4 0.0060 359 L2T3 0.020 851 L2T2	disaster flood health hazards capacity recovery water disasters hazard ...
0.19 41 L1T10	the and of ...	the and of to in for that is this ...
0.11 13 L1T9		
0.089 1002 L1T8 0.038 33 L1T7 0.046 200 L1T6 0.032 144 L1T5 0.038 154 L1T4 0.028 64 L1T3 0.027 97 L1T2 0.029 127 L1T1 0.045 11779 L1T0	0.38 1056 L2T1	
	is this communities ...	
	0.28 12598 L2T0	0.67 13654 L3T0

TOPICS

- 67 Level-1 topics clustered with 14 Level-2 topic groups

See also: Hannud Abdo, Alexandre, Jean-Philippe Cointet, Pascale Bourret, and Alberto Cambrosio. 2022. "Domain-Topic Models with Chained Dimensions: Charting an Emergent Domain of a Major Oncology Conference." *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 73(7):992–1011.

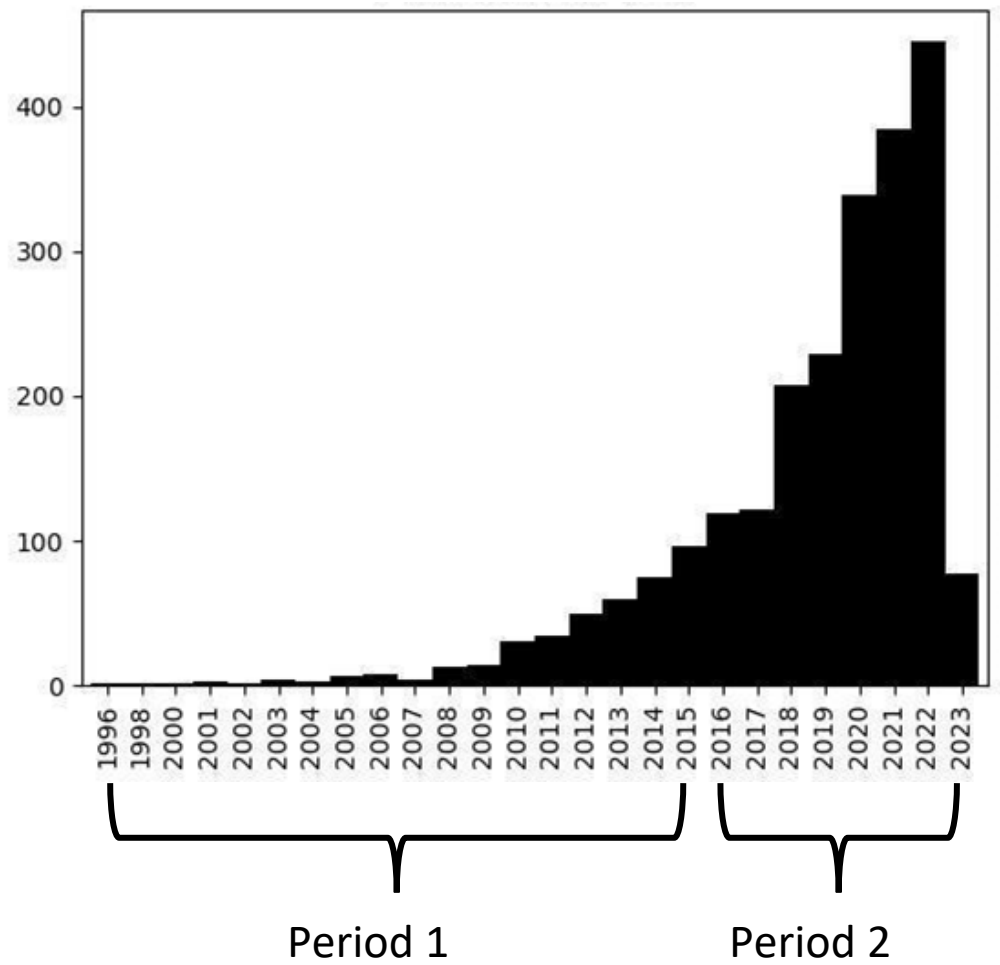
Higher Order Domain Clusters



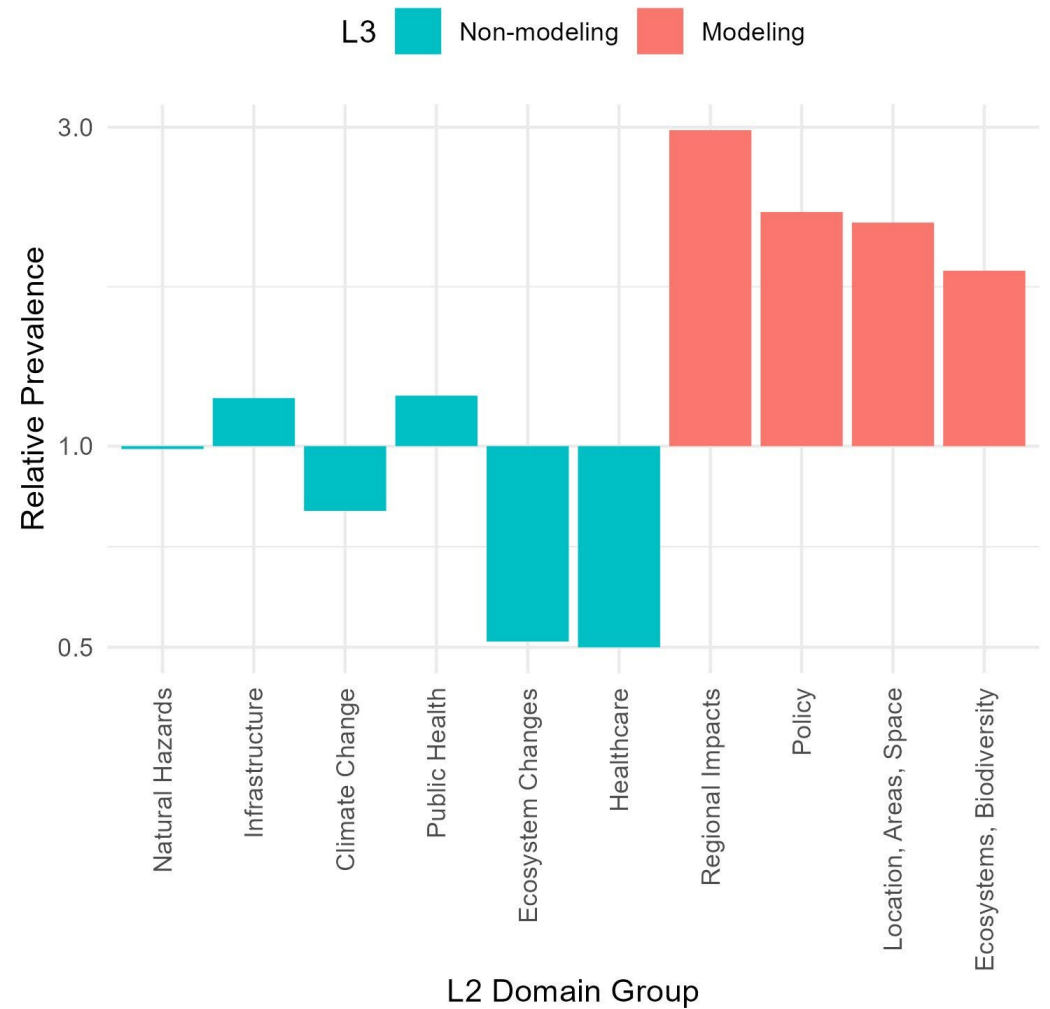


Temporal Change

Publication frequency



Relative frequency of thematic domains, 2016-2023 compared to pre-2016



Our Resilience Measurement Science informing policy

Some examples

- COE-supported research on building fragility to flood hazard supported Federal real property climate financial risk assessments in the [FY24 President's Budget](#), in response to the Climate-Related Financial Risk Executive Order.
- [ASTM E3350-22 Standard Guide for Community Resilience Planning for Buildings and Infrastructure](#) a recommended resource in Circular A-11's Federal Capital Programming Guide for conducting resilience assessments when screening major Federal acquisitions.
- NIST's Community Resilience input and contributions to [FEMA's National Resilience Guidance](#)
- On-going contributions to the [Federal Equitable Long-Term Recovery and Resilience Plan](#)



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TECHNICAL NOTES

Massive, deadly Midwestern tornado storm offers lessons in housing resilience

6/25/2024 0 2 MIN READ

The December 2021 "Quad-State Supercell" was a late season tornadic storm that tore through Arkansas before moving through Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky. It generated EF4 tornadoes responsible for most damage, with 70 confirmed tornadoes during a 48-hour period. A total of 90 people died, hundreds were injured, and property damage topped \$3.9 billion. The storm hit Mayfield, Kentucky damaged or destroyed more than 3,700 residential buildings and 11 churches, city hall, the fire station, and the police station. Around 1,200 families in the con

ADVERTISING

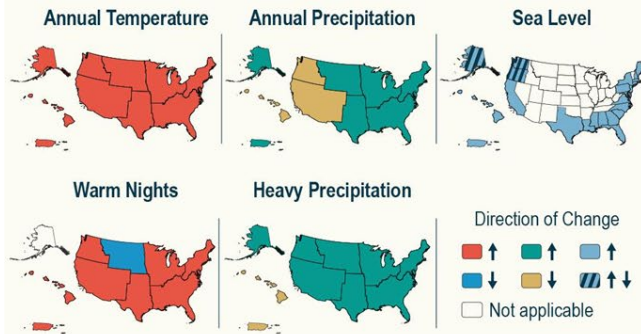


displaced, many relocating permanently; a year after the event, 190 families were still classified as homeless. What lessons can decision-makers draw from Mayfield to improve community resiliency moving forward?

Research funded by the National Institute of Standards and Technology through its Center for Risk-Based Community Resilience Planning examined damage in Mayfield to help in forecasting how different building designs or policies could affect housing damage and the potential for household dislocation at different tornado intensity levels. This work will help in developing design code changes for residential structures and improve their resiliency. Researchers Wanting Wang, John W. van de Lindt, Blythe Johnston, P. Shane Crawford, Guirong Yan, Thang Dao, Trung Do, Katie Skakel, Mojtaba Harati, Tu Nguyen, Robinson Umeike, Silvana Croope, and Andre R. Barbosa applied a multidisciplinary community resilience model to a real community and provided what-if scenarios for city planners and community stakeholders. Their study, "Application of Multidisciplinary Community Resilience Modeling to Reduce Disaster Risk: Building Back Better," appears in the *Journal of Performance of Constructed Facilities* at <https://doi.org/10.1061/JPCFEV.CFENG-4650>. Its abstract is below.

Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in the US

Climate change is happening now in all regions of the US



Each additional increment of warming leads to greater risks

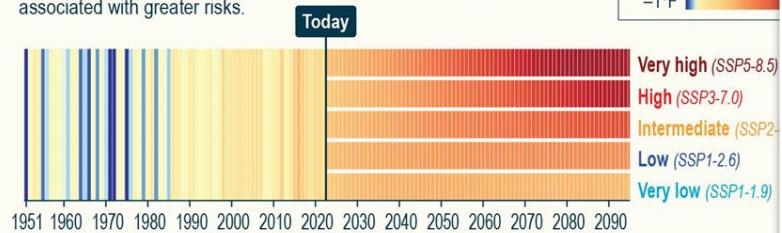
Water supply
Food security
Infrastructure
Health and well-being
Ecosystems
Economy
Livelihoods and human health

Without deeper cuts in global net emissions, climate risks to the US will continue to grow

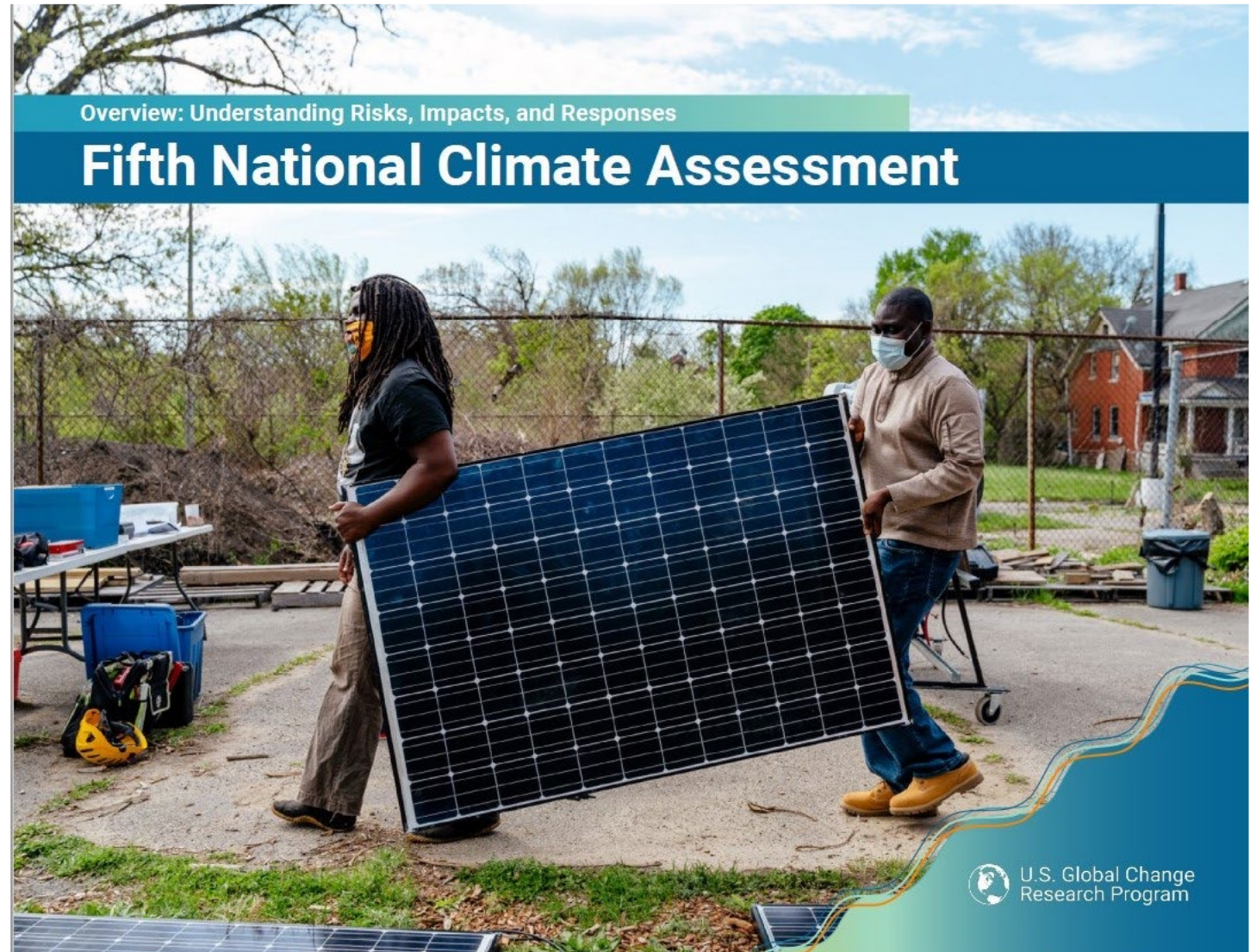
► A person born in North America in 2020 will experience more climate hazards during their lifetime, on average

How much more the US warms depends on choices made today

► Future global greenhouse gas emissions from human activities determine whether and how quickly the US reaches warming levels associated with greater risks.



Fifth National Climate Assessment | U.S. Global Change Research Program



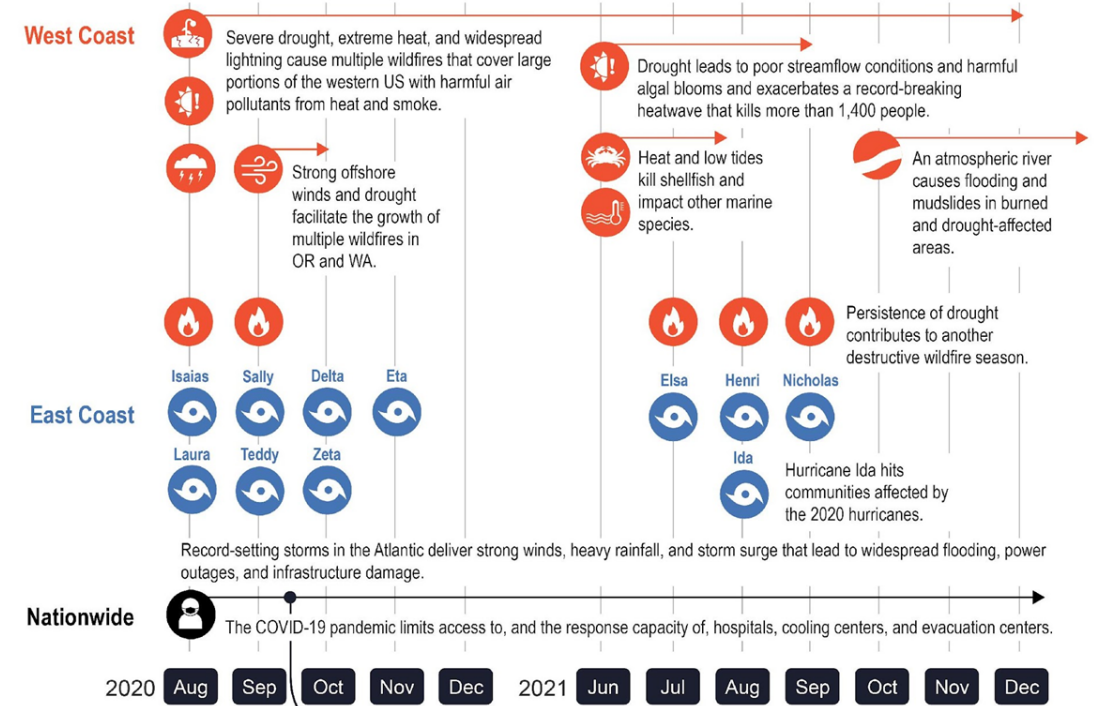
Compounding Events



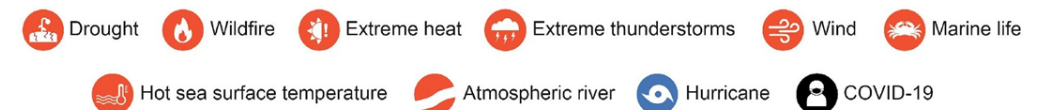
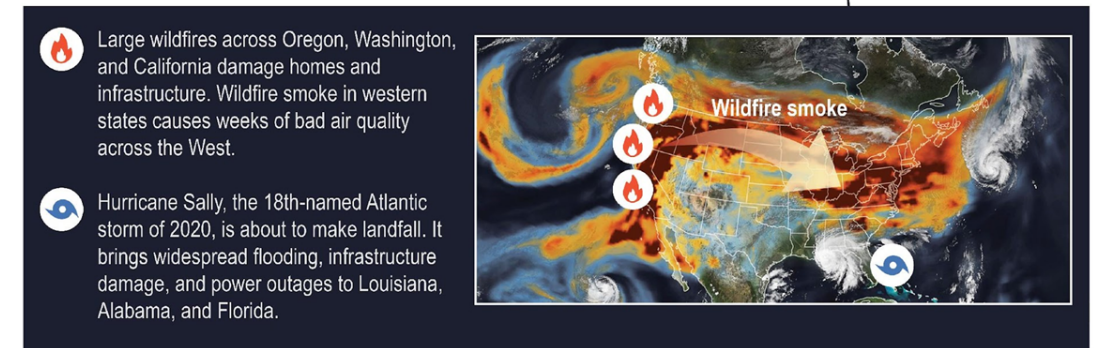
FIGURE F1.1 in Singh, D., A.R. Crimmins, J.M. Pflug, P.L. Barnard, J.F. Helgeson, A. Hoell, F.H. Jacobs, M.G. Jacox, A. Jerolleman, and M.F. Wehner, 2023: Focus on compound events. In: *Fifth National Climate Assessment*. Crimmins, A.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, B.C. Stewart, and T.K. Maycock, Eds. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA. <https://doi.org/10.7930/NCA5.2023.F1>

Compound Events

a) Temporal compounding of events in 2020 and 2021



b) Spatially compounding climate-related disasters: September 15, 2020



EDGe\$ Online Tool V. 1.0

- Easy-to-use online, platform-independent app EDGe\$ V1.0 newly released
- Step-by-Step User Guide with example community resilience planning scenarios
- Designed for community leaders to integrate resilience plans with other planning activities that affect buildings, public works, and infrastructure systems
 - Mechanism to increase return-on-investment from community resilience planning
 - Five economic evaluation criteria are available in EDGe\$' output analysis, once the user has input all relevant data:
 - Net Present Value (NPV)
 - Benefit-to-cost ratio (BCR),
 - Return-on-investment (ROI),
 - Non-disaster ROI, and
 - Internal rate of return (IRR)



Analysis Parameters - Test

Alternatives

Alt 1

Alt 2

Alt 3

Costs

First Cost

Second Cost

Externalities

Ext 1

Benefits

Bene 1

Why Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Falls Short in Resilience Planning?

- **Valuation Challenge:** Some impacts lack relevant data or are too expensive to collect, making it impractical to assign monetary values.
- **Non-Monetary Values:** BCA focuses on monetary value, but not all impacts can be readily quantified or valued in monetary terms.
- **Complex Interactions:** BCA often overlooks the complex interactions between different impacts, leading to an incomplete assessment.
- **Subjectivity:** Social consequences like social cohesion are subjective and may not fit neatly into a monetary scale.



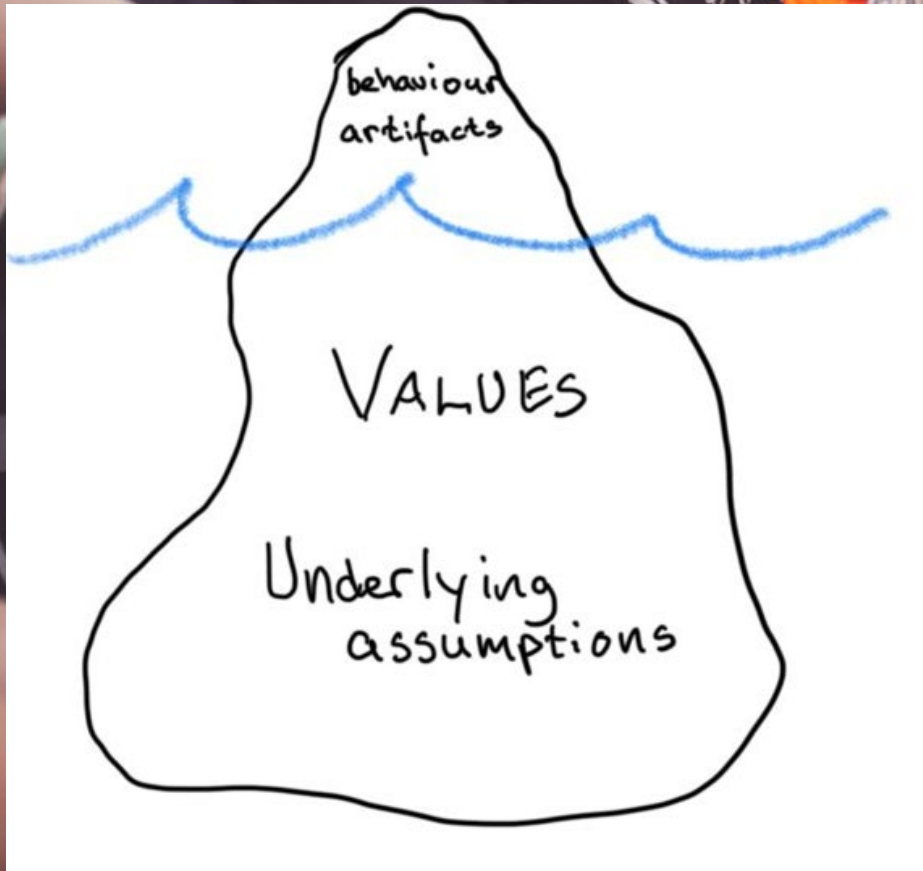


Engaging Communities for Resilience Planning

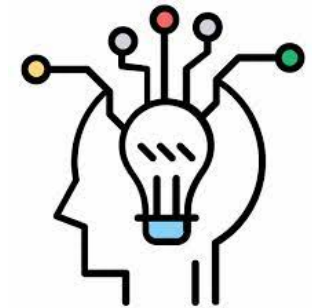
- Local knowledge integration
- Stakeholder involvement
- Inclusive decision-making
- Building trust and partnerships
- **Understanding what the community members value**

Engaging Communities for Resilience Planning

- Local knowledge integration
- Stakeholder involvement
- Inclusive decision-making
- Building trust and partnerships
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Community-informed Decisions for Equitable, Cost-effective, and Inclusive Disaster Resilience Planning (CIDR) Framework

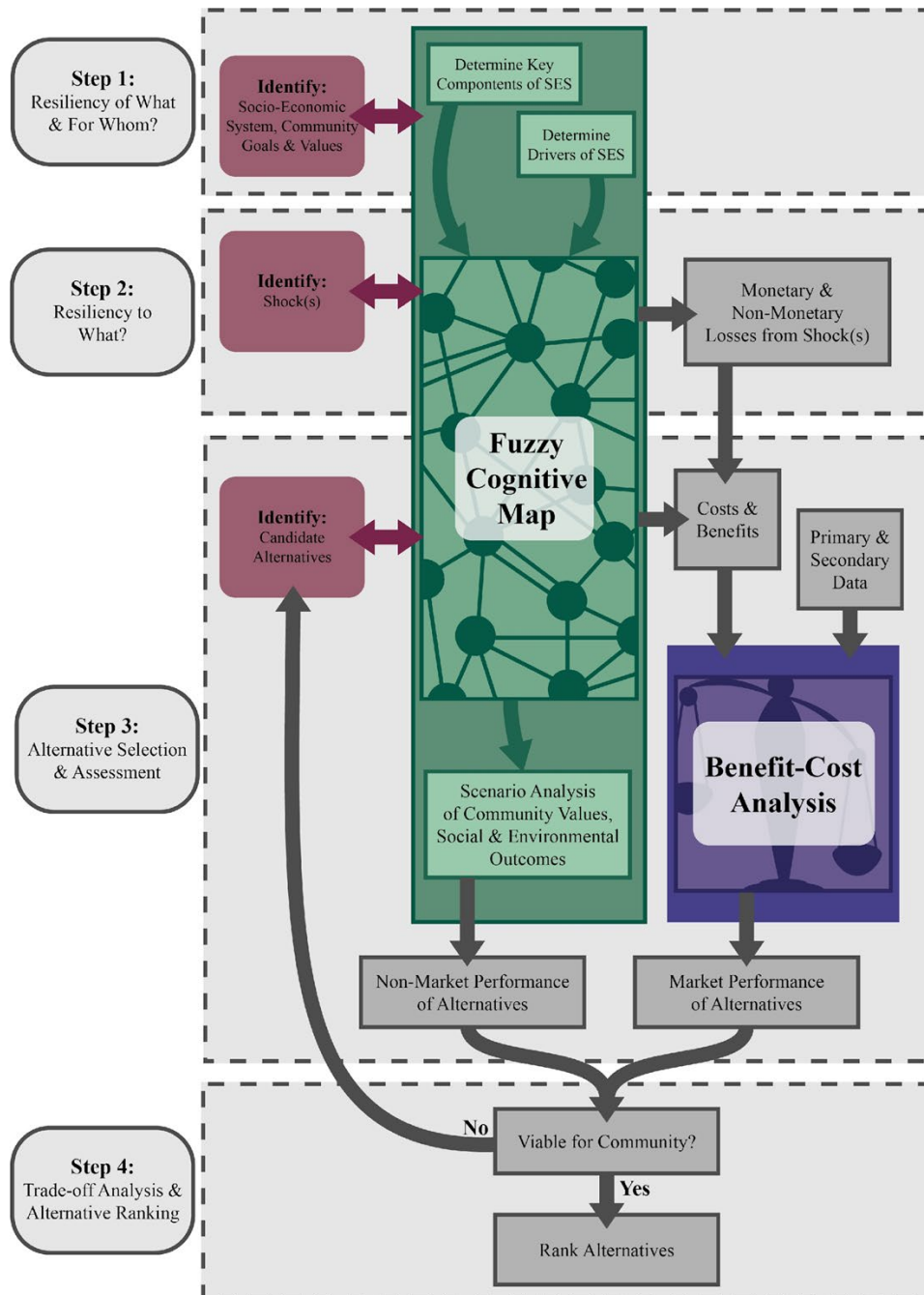


EDGE\$
(Economic Decision
Guide Software)

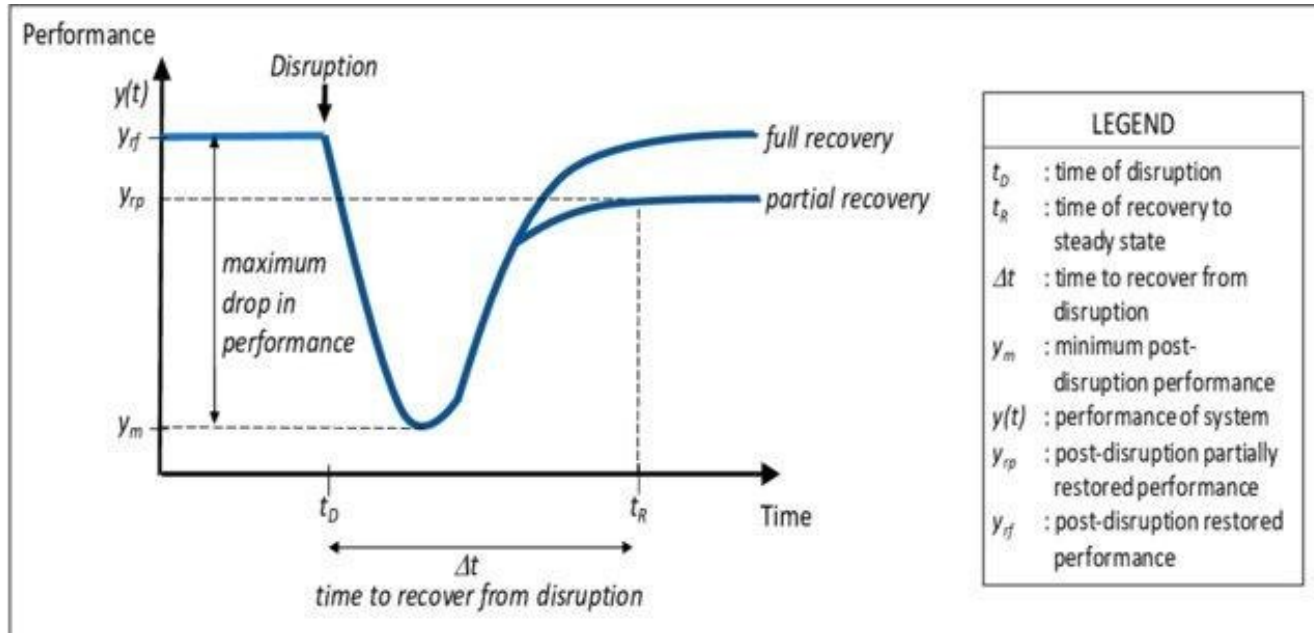
Mental Modeler
<https://www.mentalmodeler.com>

<https://edges.nist.gov>

Helgeson, J. , Zareei, M. , Knox, C. , Gray, S. , Sadler, R. , Schmitt Olabisi, L. and Wentworth, C. (2024), Community-informed Decisions for Equitable, Cost-effective, and Inclusive Disaster Resilience planning (Co-DECIDR): A Hybrid Framework, NIST Research Brief (RB), National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, [online], <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.RB.2>, https://tsapps.nist.gov/publication/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=958348 (Accessed October 11, 2024)



The next decade of research



Source: DOI: [10.3390/systems8010003](https://doi.org/10.3390/systems8010003)