



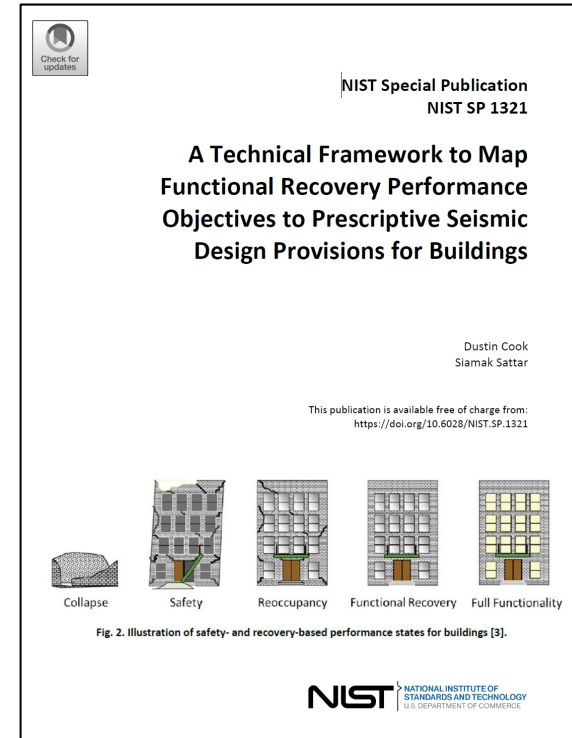
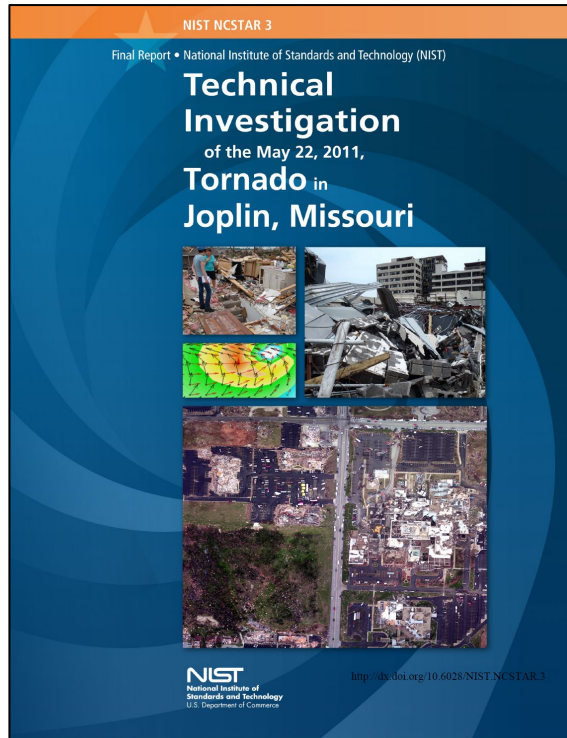
A Software Architecture for a Simplified Systems Model for Resilience Planning

Ken Harrison

NIST

Friday, Dec. 4, 2017, NIST

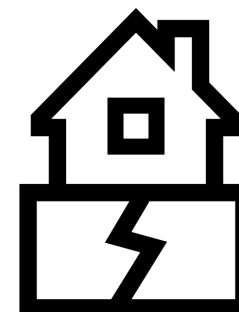
Modeling is informed by field studies



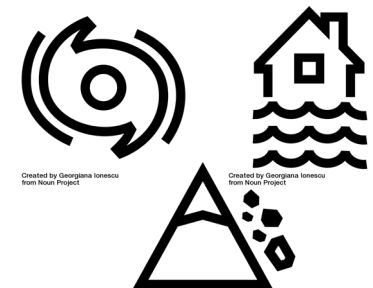
Created by Georgiana Ionescu from Noun Project



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NIST Alternatives for Resilient Communities (NIST ARC)

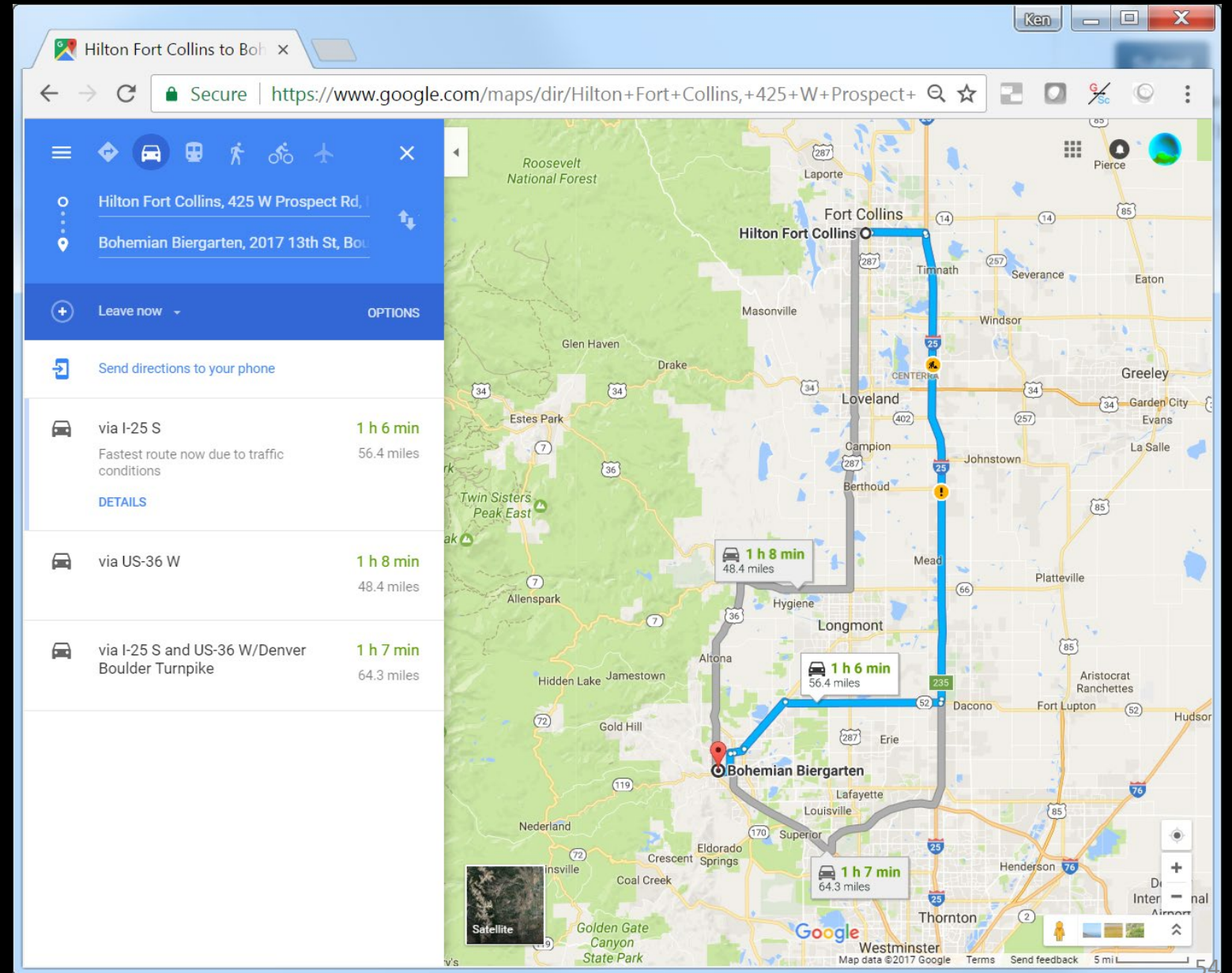
An interactive tool for developing alternative sets of actions that meet community resilience and cost goals, given hazard and interdependency information, and socio-economic data.

Harrison, K, TI Faiz, Z Farahmandfar, S Crawford, and J. Loerzel. 2023. "NIST Alternatives for Resilient Communities (NIST ARC) Software Tool: Mathematical Programming Model." Technical Note (NIST TN) NIST TN 2239pt1. National Institute of Standards and Technology.

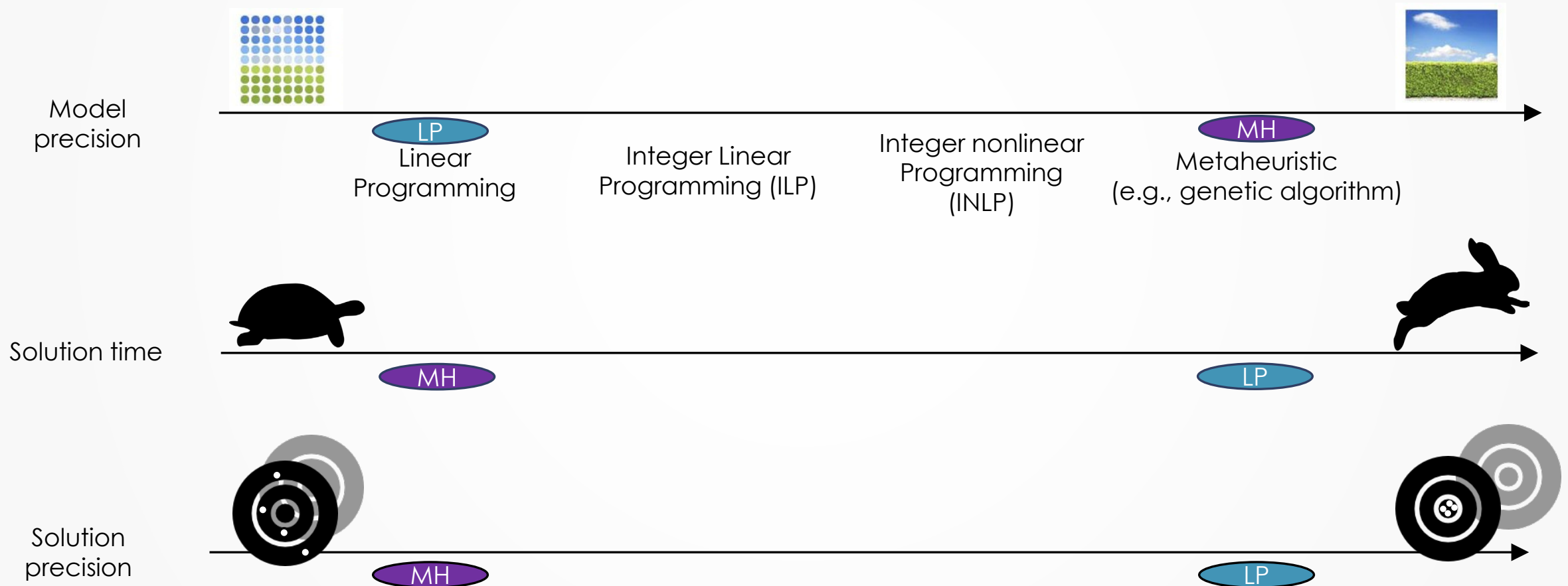


Need alternatives !!

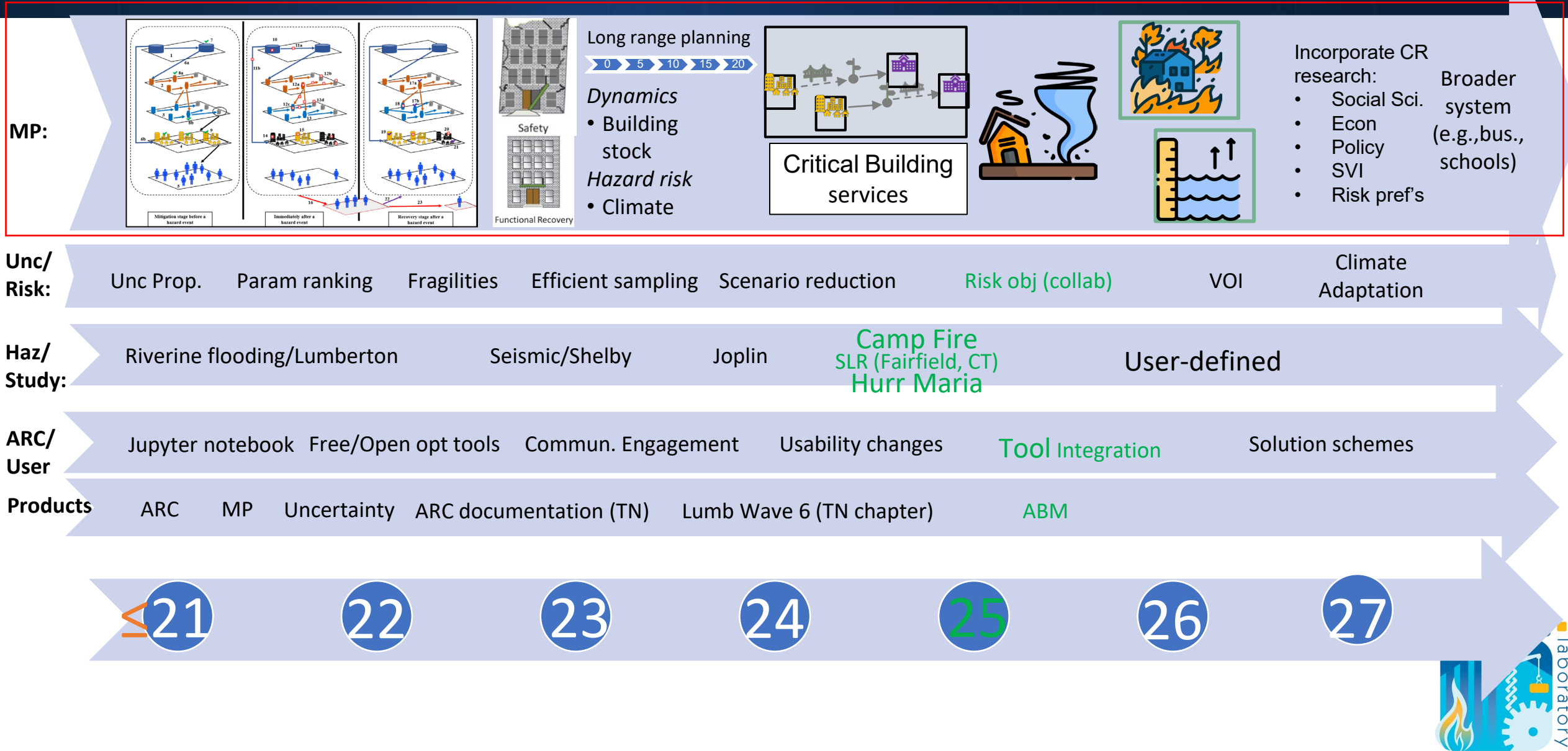
- Many reasons for looking at near-optimal:
 - Valued stops along the way
 - Avoid tolls!
 - Can't make it Over the Hill
 - Scenery
 - Safety



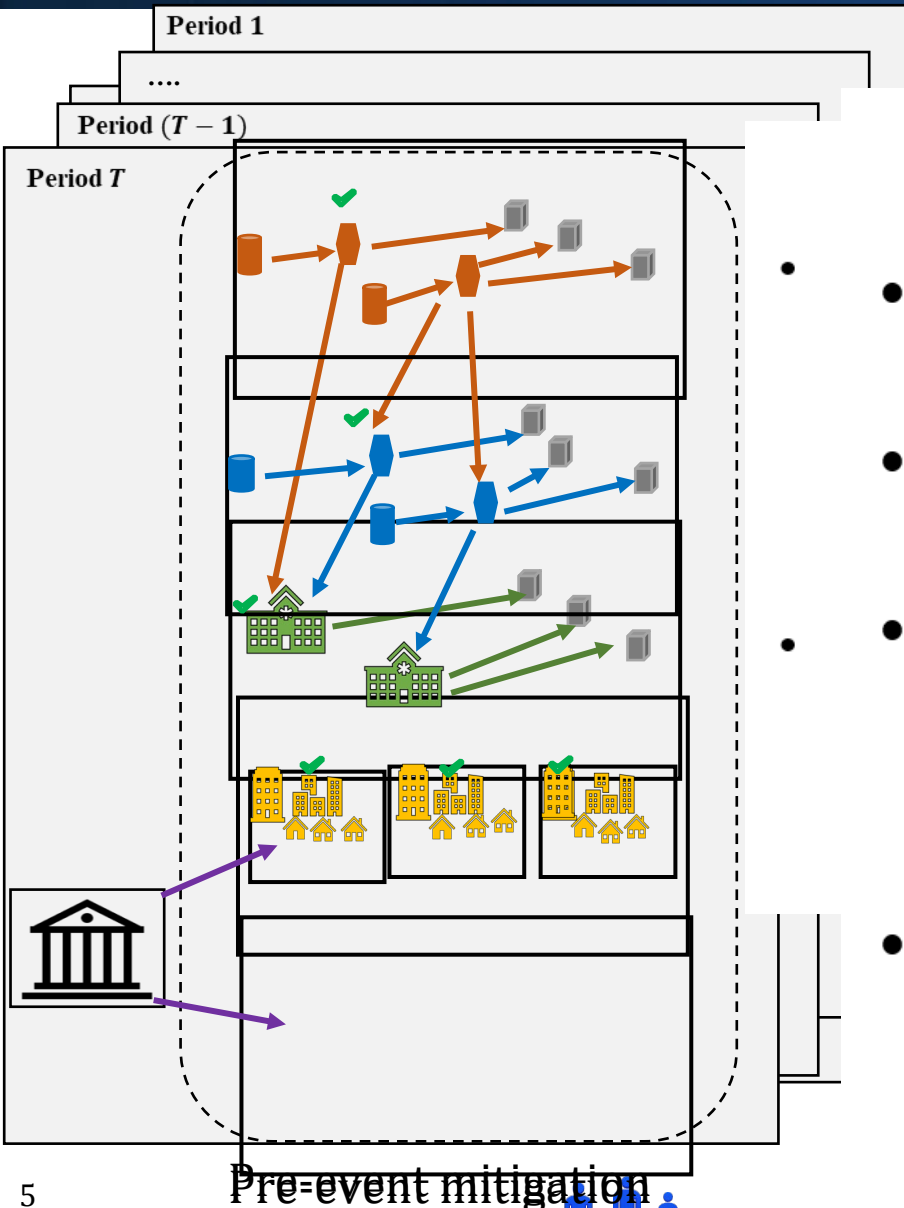
Which flavor of math programming? Tradeoffs



Timeline



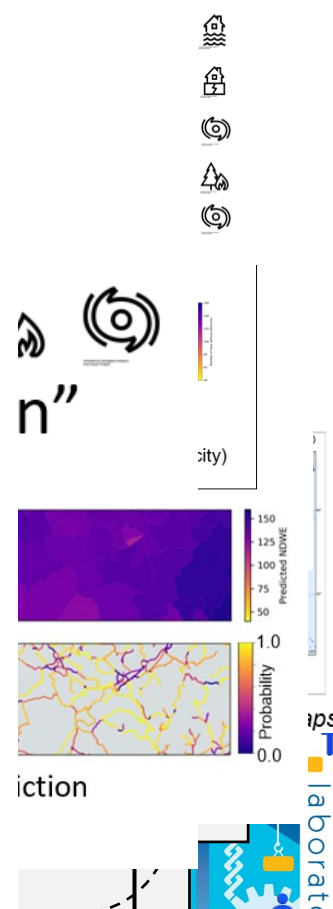
Community Resilience Planning Problem



Scenario 1

Mitigation

- Interdependent networks
 - Anchoring components
 - Elevating components
 - Add storage
 - Retrofit critical links
 - Vegetation/ Maintenance management
- Buildings (Critical, Residential, Commercial)
 - Structural elevation
 - Bolt + Brace
 - Roof straps
 - Roofing, Landscaping
- Lines of defense
 - Building > Room
 - Levee > Berm > Floodwall
 - WUI Buffers > Neighborhood
- Government
 - Incentivize to increase voluntary action:
 - Retrofit, insurance



Post-event functionality loss

Post-event functional recovery

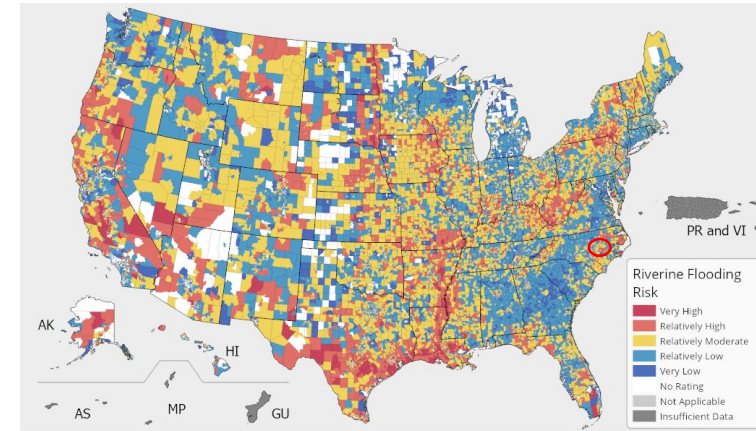
Riverine Flooding Case Study (Lumberton)



Goals :

Community resilience planning considering:

- Retrofit of buildings and critical infrastructure
- Population dislocation and reoccupation
- Recovery delays

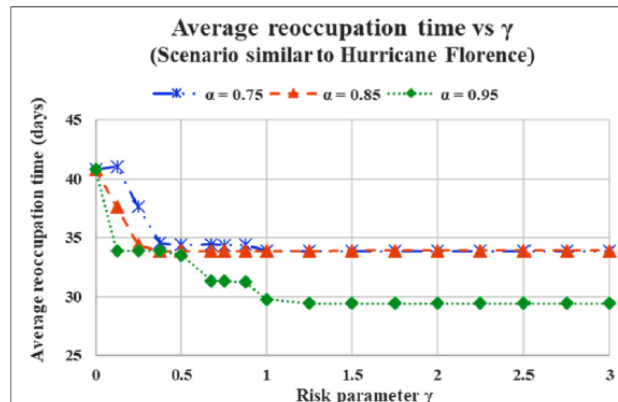


Robeson County North Carolina	
Risk Index	
Heat Wave	Relatively Moderate Score 85.4
Hurricane	Relatively High Score 96.1
Ice Storm	Relatively High Score 93.0
Landslide	Relatively Low Score 71.5
Lightning	Relatively Moderate Score 74.1
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Moderate Score 79.7
Strong Wind	Relatively High Score 97.6
Tornado	Relatively High Score 96.1

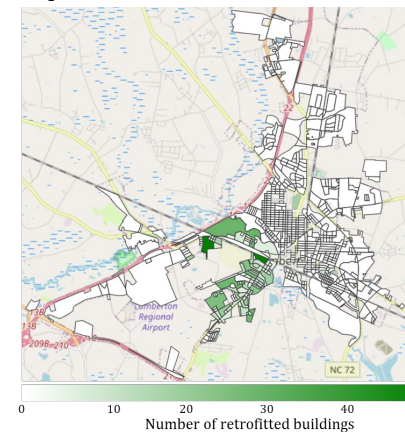
Riverine flooding risk map

Sensitivity Analysis:

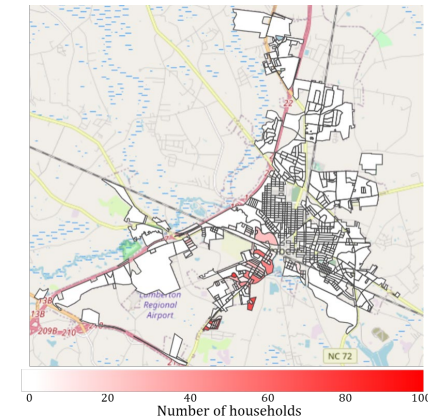
Higher risk aversion \Rightarrow lower recovery delays in extreme scenarios



Sample solution



Retrofit of residential buildings



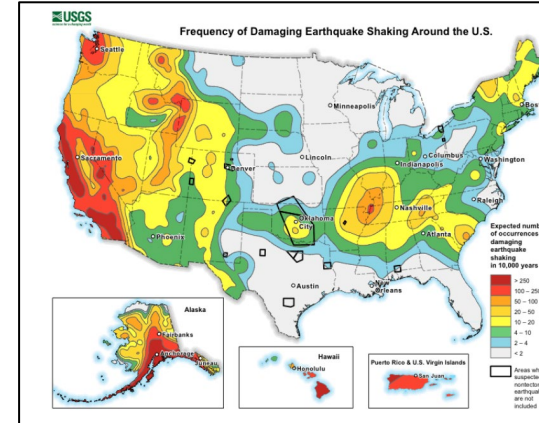
Household dislocation

Seismic Case Study (Shelby County)

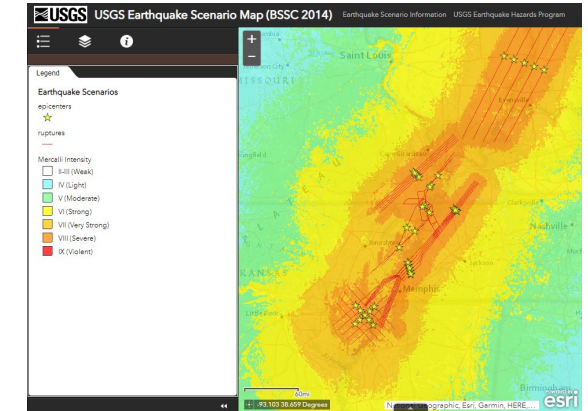


Community resilience planning:

- Retrofit of buildings and critical infrastructure
- Allocation of incentives for retrofit and insurance
- Population dislocation
- Injuries and fatalities
- Healthcare accessibility



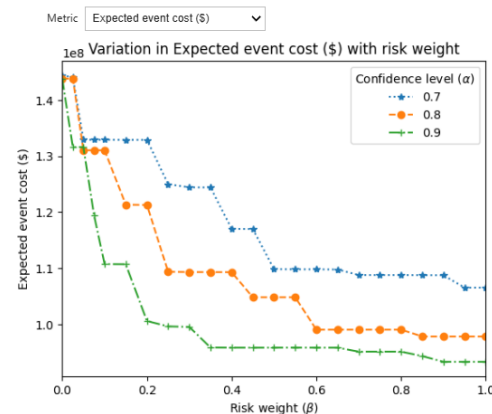
USGS earthquake frequency maps



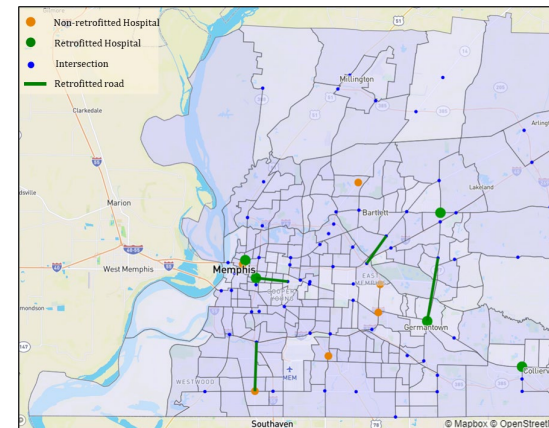
New Madrid Seismic Zone

Sensitivity of risk measure to risk weights

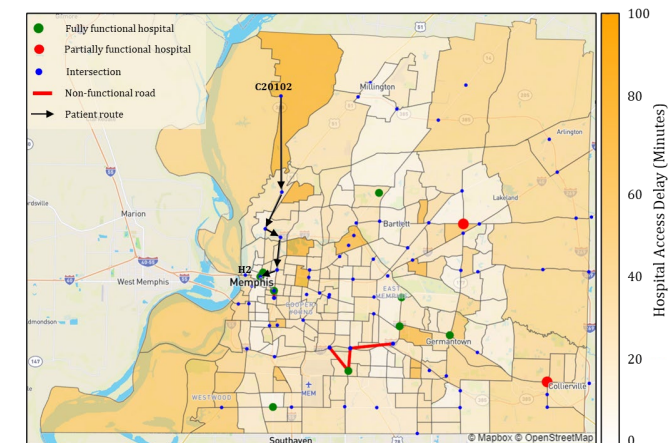
Higher risk aversion \Rightarrow lower expected scenario costs



Sample solution



Retrofit of bridge and roads

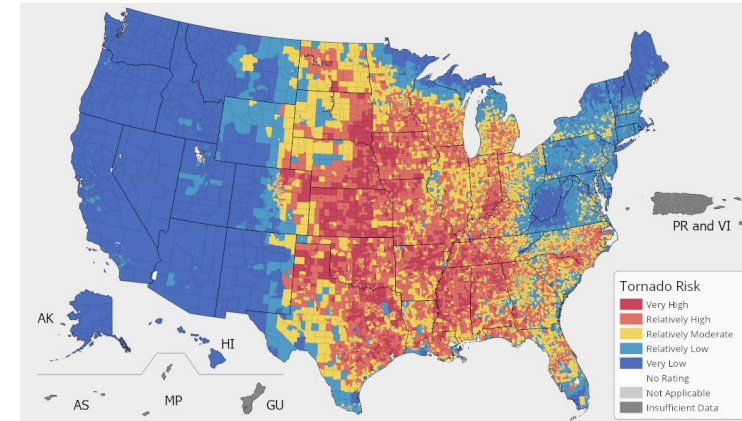


Damaged network and healthcare access delay

Tornado Case Study (Joplin, MO)



Goal: Explore effective strategies for reducing tornado risk, comparing effectiveness of building retrofits, tornado shelters, etc.

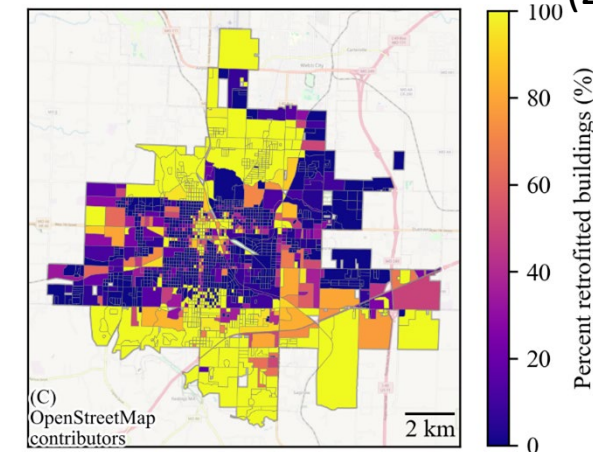
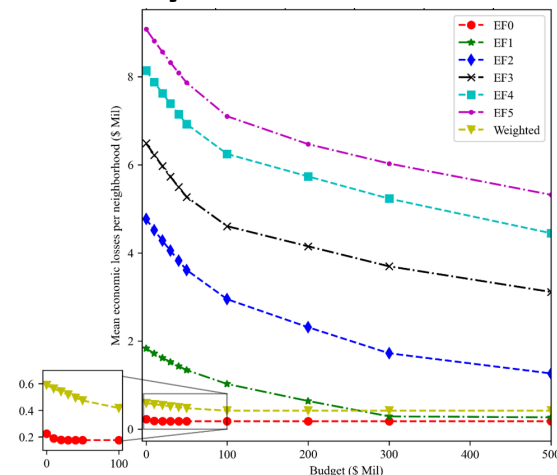


Tornado risk map



Joplin, MO tornado (2011)

Sensitivity to EF scenario and budgets

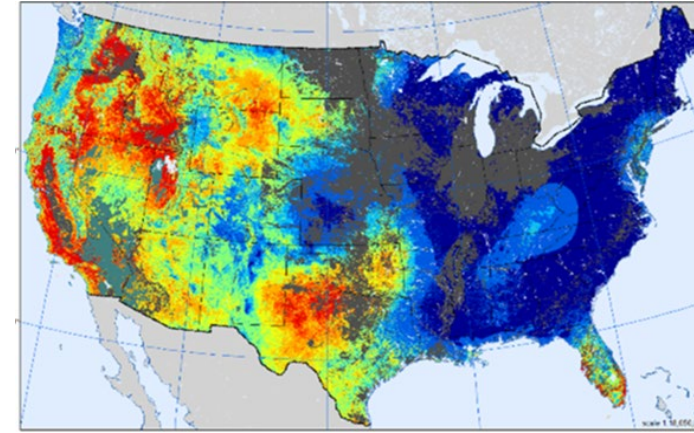


Sample solution

Wildfire Case Study (Paradise, CA)



Goal: Improve community planning for wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires through combinations of building-level retrofits and landscape management (e.g., prescribed burns)

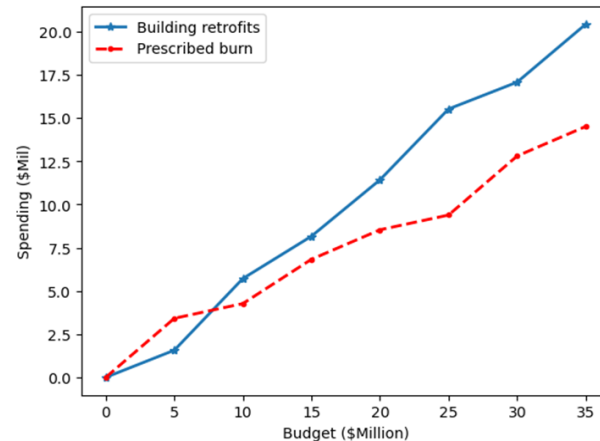


USGS wildfire risk map

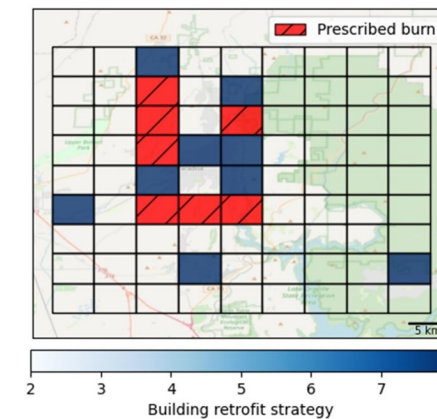


Camp Fire (2018)

Trade-offs between landscape management and home retrofits



Comparison of strategy adoption for different



Example optimal solution

Sea Level Rise Case Study (Fairfield, CT)



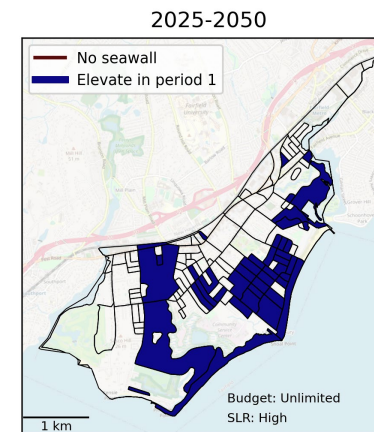
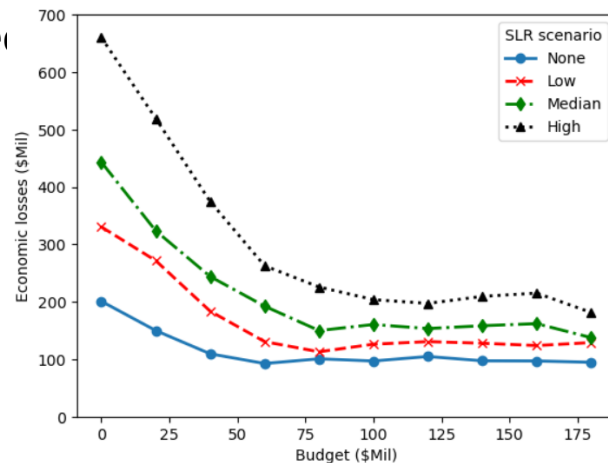
Goal: Inform effective strategies for coastal community climate change adaptation through combinations of building retrofits, grey infrastructure (e.g., seawalls), and nature-based solutions.



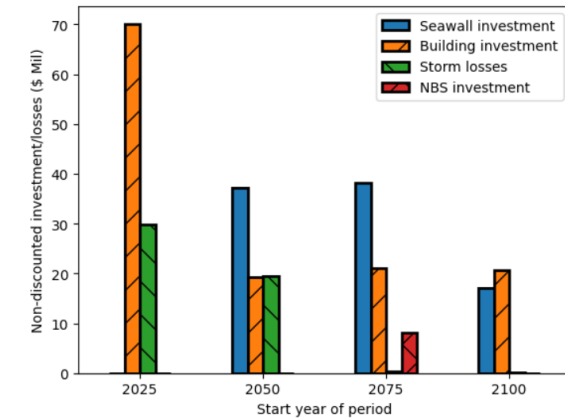
Projected sea level rise scenarios

Flooding from
Hurricane Sandy
(2012)

Effects of varying budget and sea level
project



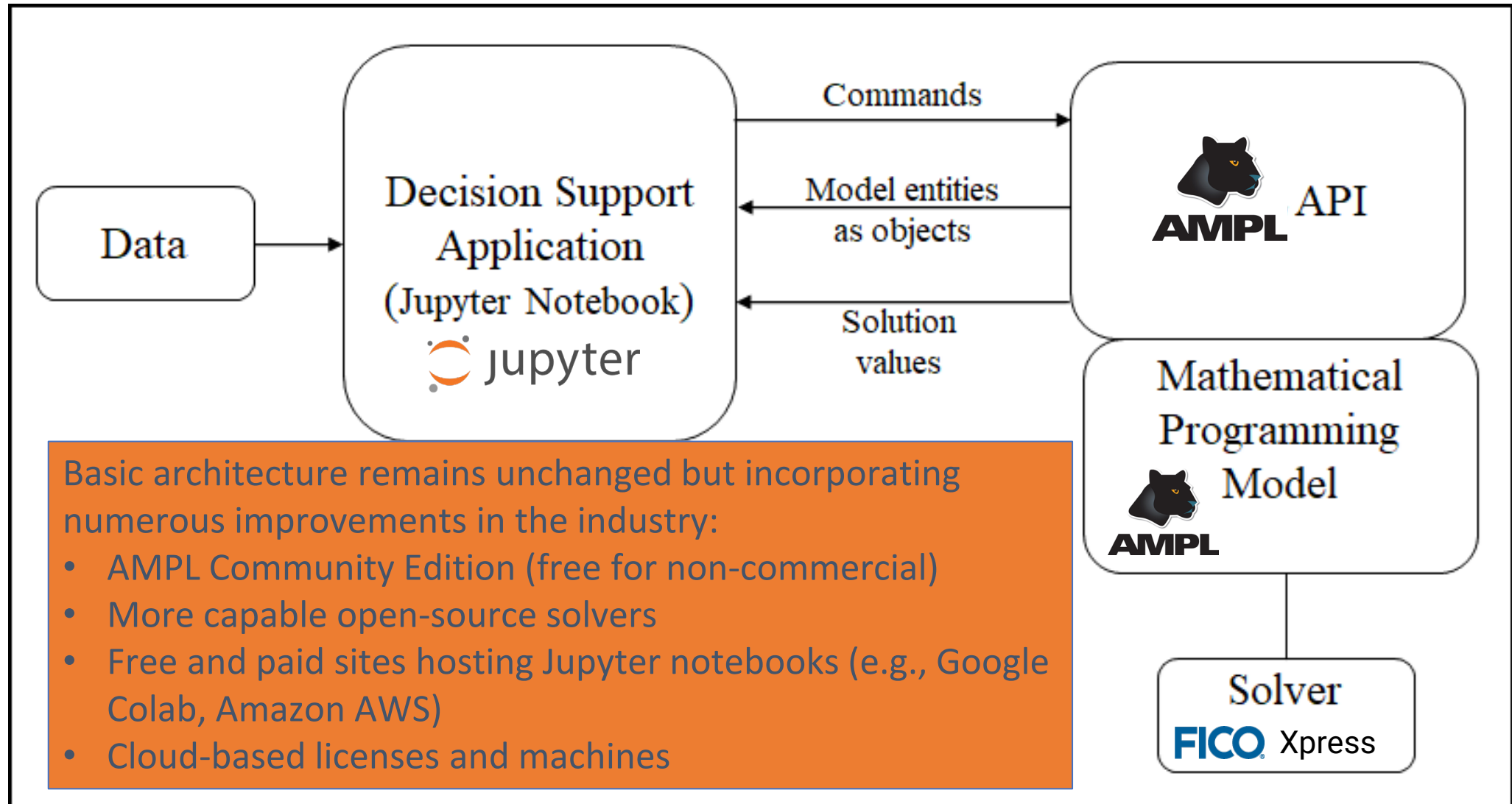
Sample solution



Example investments



Simple schematic shown previously

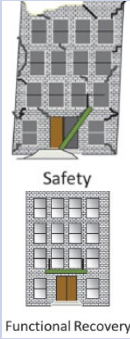
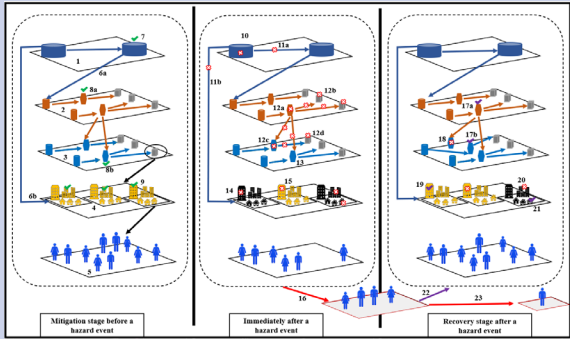




Timeline

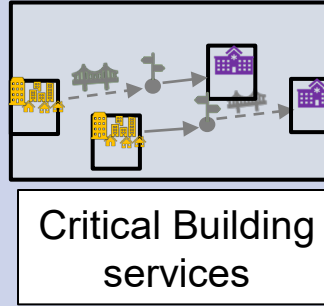
NIST

MP:



Long range planning

- Dynamics*
- Building stock
 - Hazard risk*
 - Climate



- Incorporate CR research:
- Social Sci.
 - Econ
 - Policy
 - SVI
 - Risk pref's
- Broader system (e.g., bus, schools)

Unc/
Risk:

Unc Prop. Param ranking Fragilities Efficient sampling Scenario reduction Risk obj (collab) VOI Climate Adaptation

Haz/
Study:

Riverine flooding/Lumberton Seismic/Shelby Joplin Camp Fire SLR (Fairfield, CT) Hurr Maria Continued collaboration with CoE researchers !

ARC/
User

Jupyter notebook Free/Open opt tools Commun. Engagement Usability changes Tool Integration Solution schemes

Products

ARC MP Uncertainty ARC documentation (TN) Lumb Wave 6 (TN chapter) ABM

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