



Coast-to-Coast Examples of Integrated Natural-Human System Models for Consequence-Based Climate Analysis

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Motivation: Changes in Natural and Human Systems Increase Risk

- Increase in Frequency, Intensity, Duration of Natural System Stressors
 - Coastal flooding (e.g., SLR, surge)
 - Nuisance flooding
 - Inland flooding
 - Drought
- Increasing Impacts to Human Systems
 - Population
 - Critical Infrastructure
 - Economic Disruption
- Human Systems are Changing
 - Continued population growth in coastal environments
 - High value real-estate
 - Infrastructure systems are aging

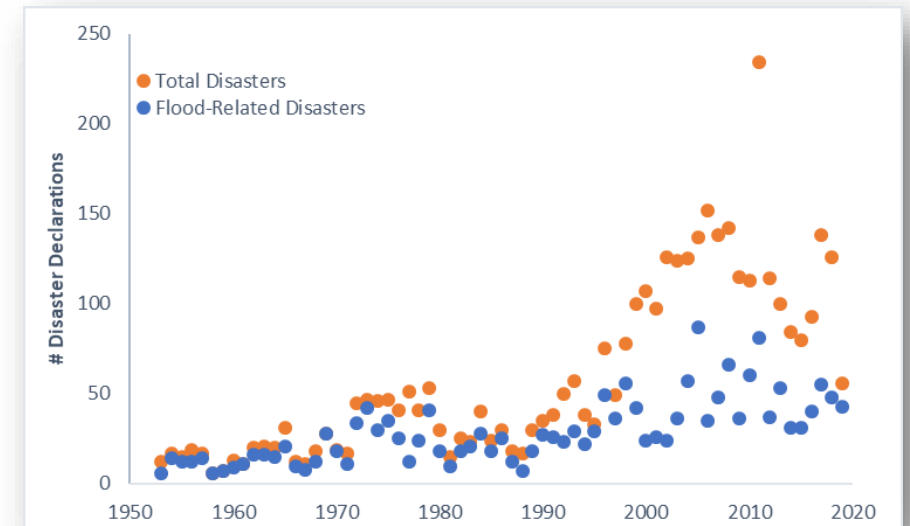
Figure 1.
Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Coastline County Population: 2000-2016
(In millions)

Names and dates of hurricanes that caused \$10 billion or more in losses



Sources: National Climatic Data Center <www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions>; U.S. Census Bureau, V.2016 Population Estimates, and 2000 to 2010 Intercensal Estimates.

U.S. Population Growth



U.S. Natural Disaster Declarations

Quantifiable Consequence Analysis

Pre-Event

Event

Recovery



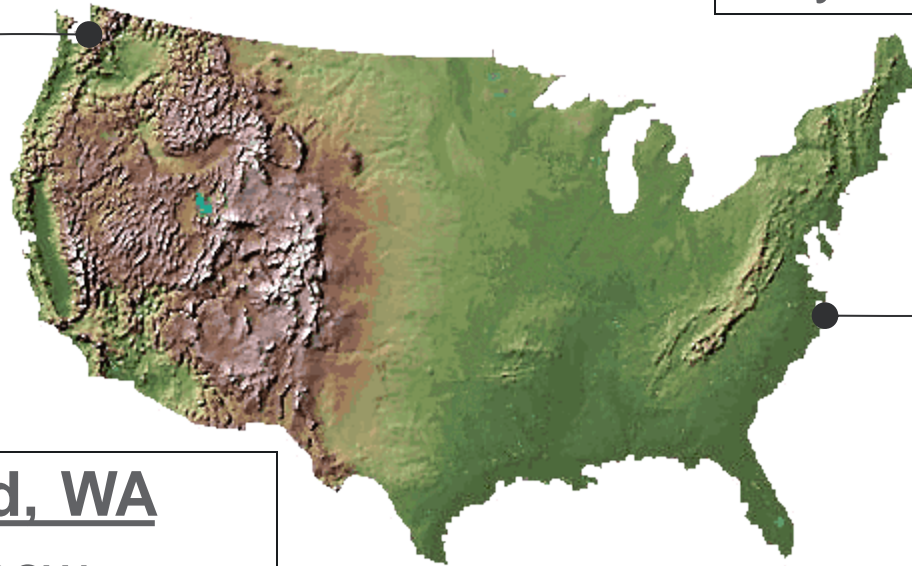
Analytic Process

- Direct Impacts
 - Infrastructure at Risk (counts)
 - Businesses at Risk (counts)
 - Population at Risk (counts)
 - Building Impact (\$\$\$)
- Secondary Impacts
 - Infrastructure Disruption (e.g., unmet demands)
 - Workforce & Business Disruption (GDP, employees)

Coastal Flood Risk Case Studies

Extreme Events Norfolk, VA

- Storm surge, sea level rise
- Focus on critical infrastructure systems and workforce impacts



Snohomish Watershed, WA

- Rain, snow, rain on snow
- Focus on community flood risk (e.g., building exposure), no consideration of infrastructure

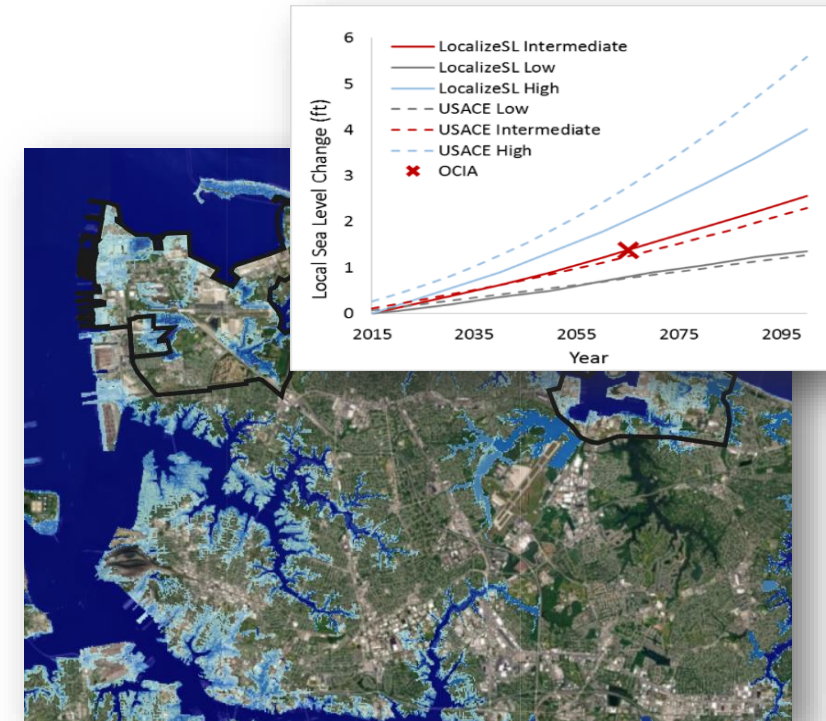
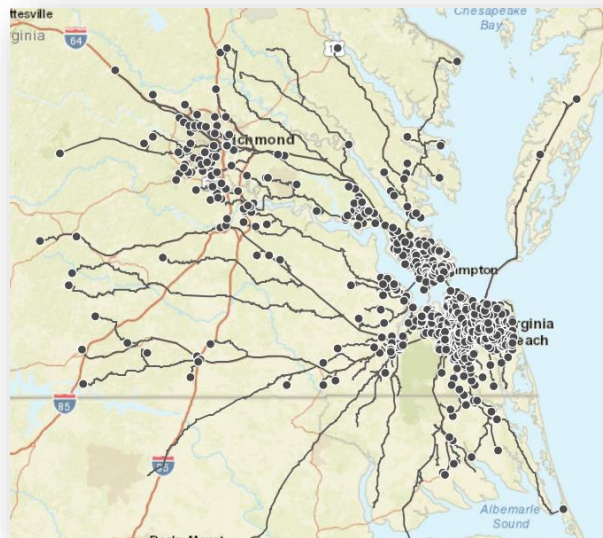


Extreme Event Impacts to Infrastructure in Norfolk, VA

What are the changes in risk, considering infrastructure and workforce impacts, in Norfolk due to sea level rise?

- Stakeholder-driven flood scenarios
 - Scenario-based sea level rise estimate (year 2065)
 - Probability distribution of historical still water elevation
- Water, power, and transportation networks

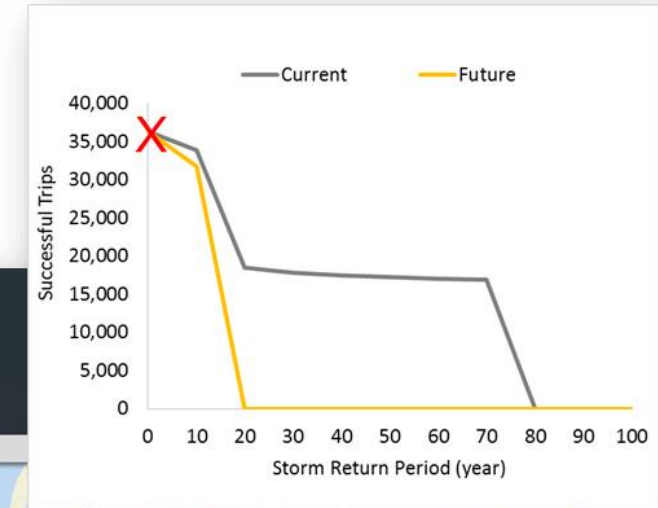
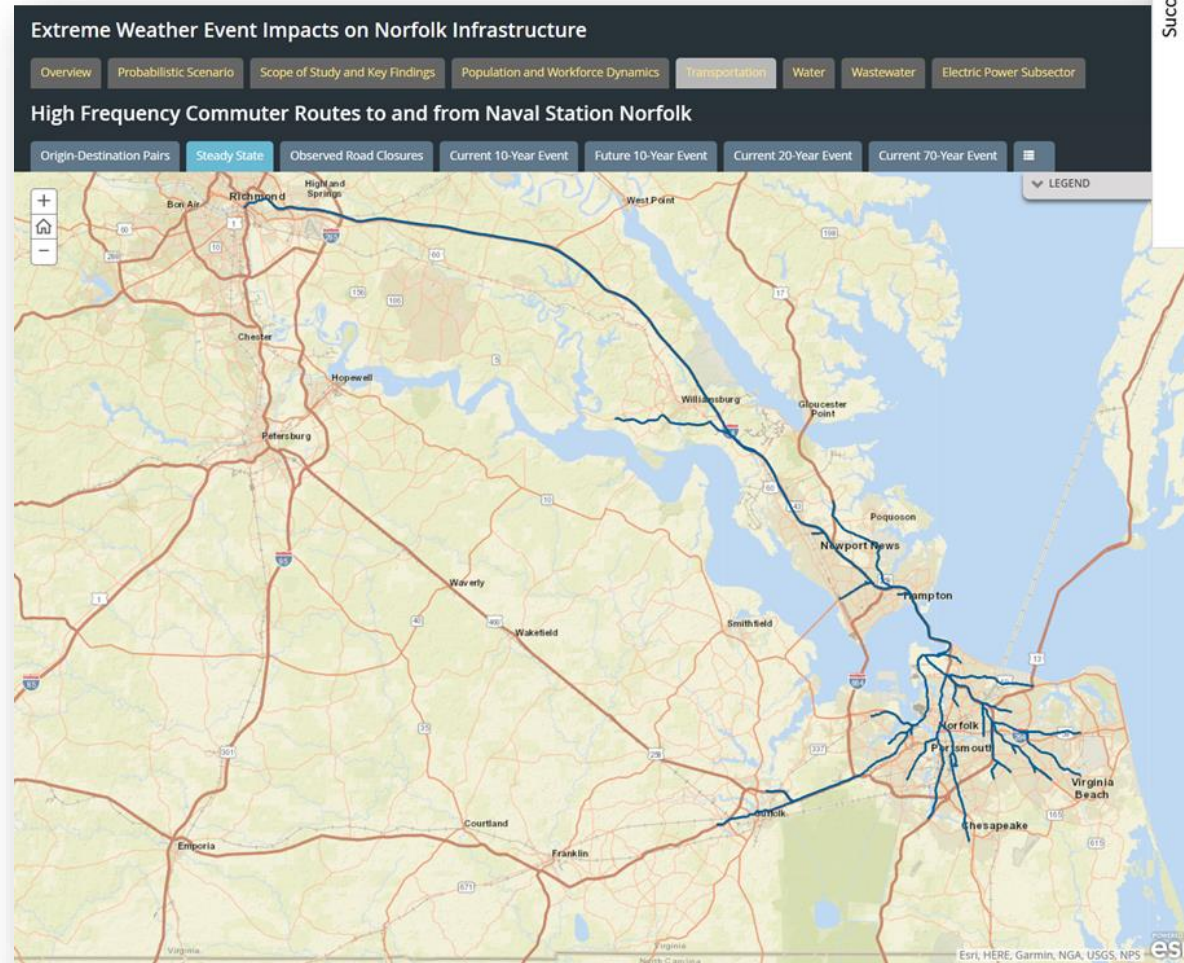
Workforce residential and workplace locations (shown) inferred from census information



Ensemble of Flood Hazards Created for Historic and Future Coastal Flooding

Significant Transportation Impacts in Norfolk

Normal Day High Frequency Routes



Mitigation and adaption have significantly reduced electric power and water system risk

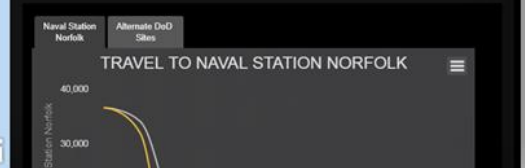
Transportation and workforce impacts 4X more likely to have disruption

respectively, that are flooded each year
70
The storm return period that is associated with impedance of all NSN-bound traffic due to floods

Naval Station Norfolk personnel commute throughout the Hampton Roads region and beyond. Using U.S. Census data, *Origin-Destination* pairs were developed to estimate personnel residential locations. These pairs were used to determine highest frequency routes from residential locations to Naval Station Norfolk under *Steady State* conditions (i.e., no storm). Each pair was also evaluated relative to the distribution of *Current* and *Future* storm flooding events to assess personnel access to the installation. Finally, this study also considered other military installations as potential *Alternate Destinations* for Naval Station Norfolk personnel.

Workforce access to Naval Station Norfolk begins to become inaccessible after a current 10-year storm event and is completely inaccessible after a 70-year storm event. The risk significantly increases in the future with no access to the base between a 10 and 20-year event.

Explore the transportation routes in the maps on the left and view personnel access relative to the distribution of storms in the chart below.

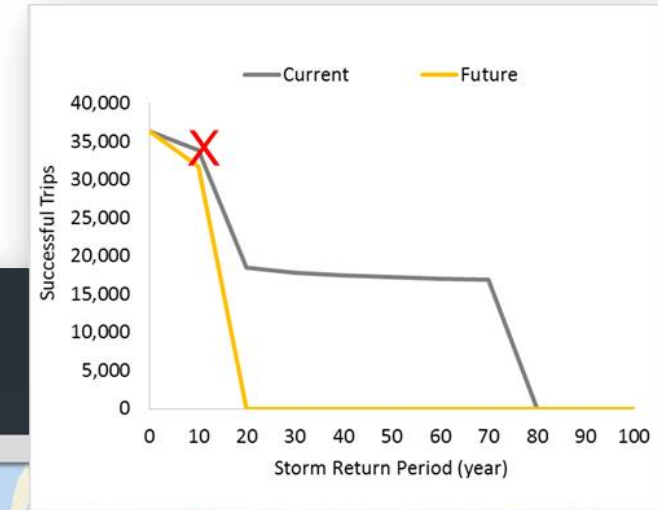
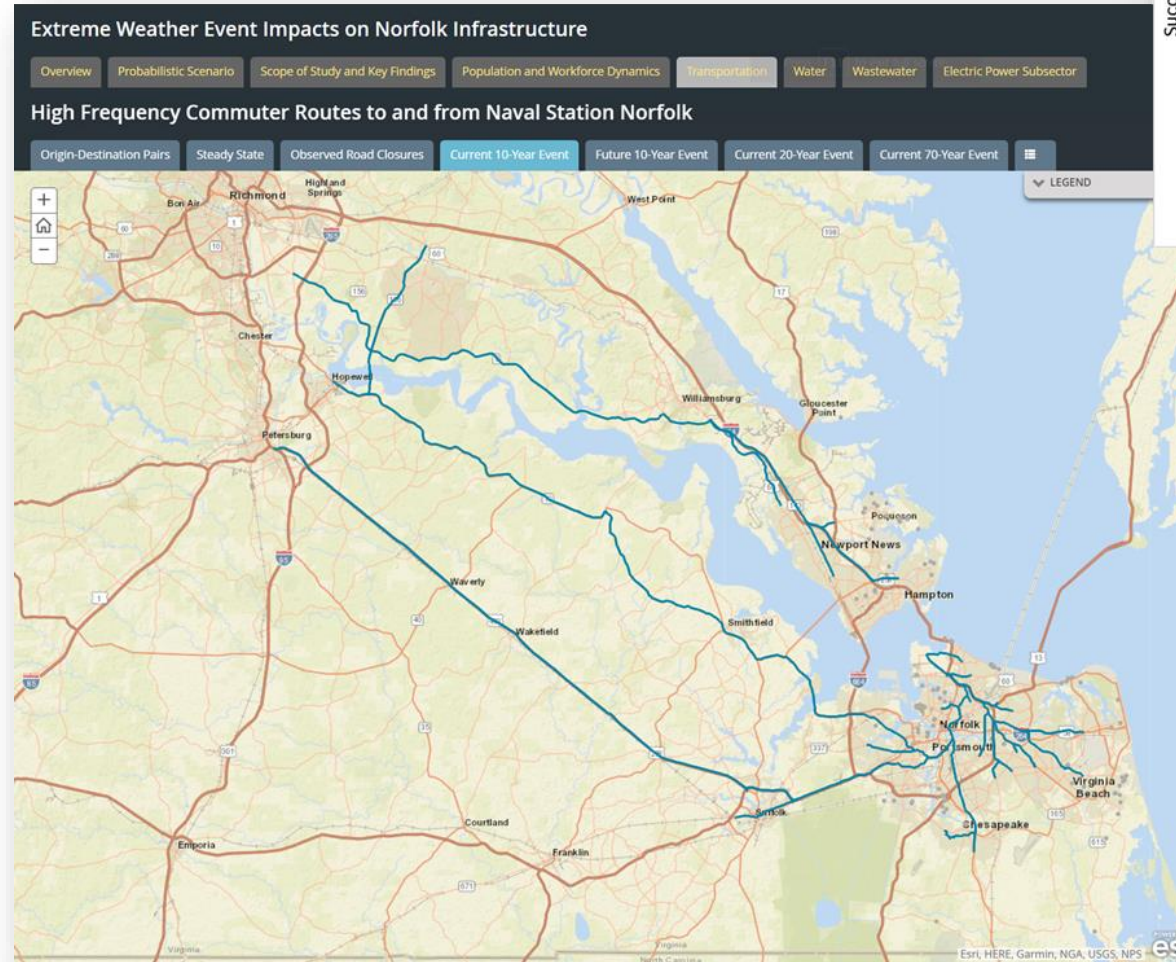


Significant Transportation Impacts in Norfolk

10-Year Flood Event Routes

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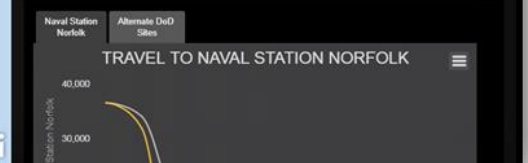
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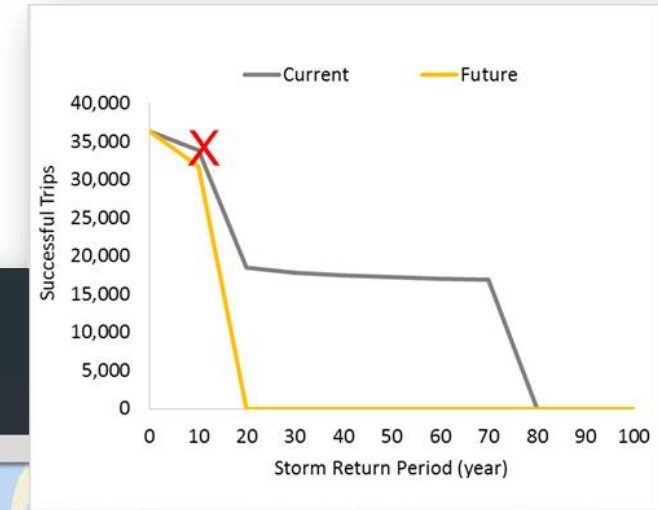
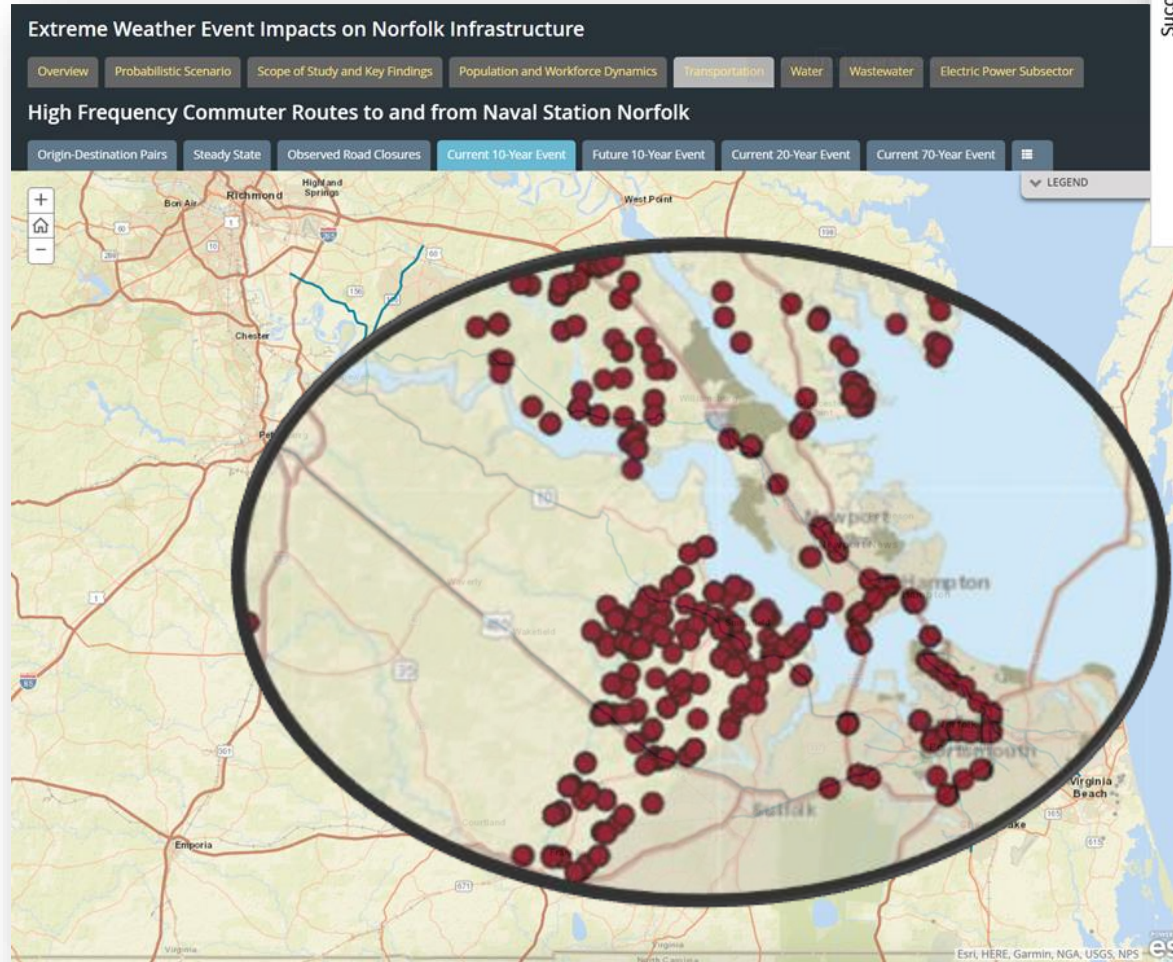


Significant Transportation Impacts in Norfolk

8-Year Record of Road Closures (VDOT)

Mitigation and adaption have significantly reduced electric power and water system risk

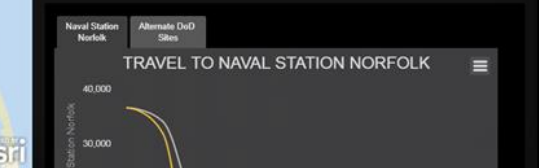
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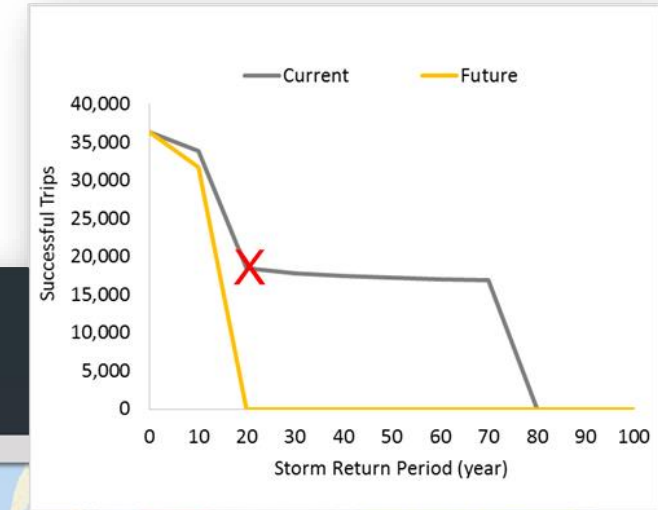
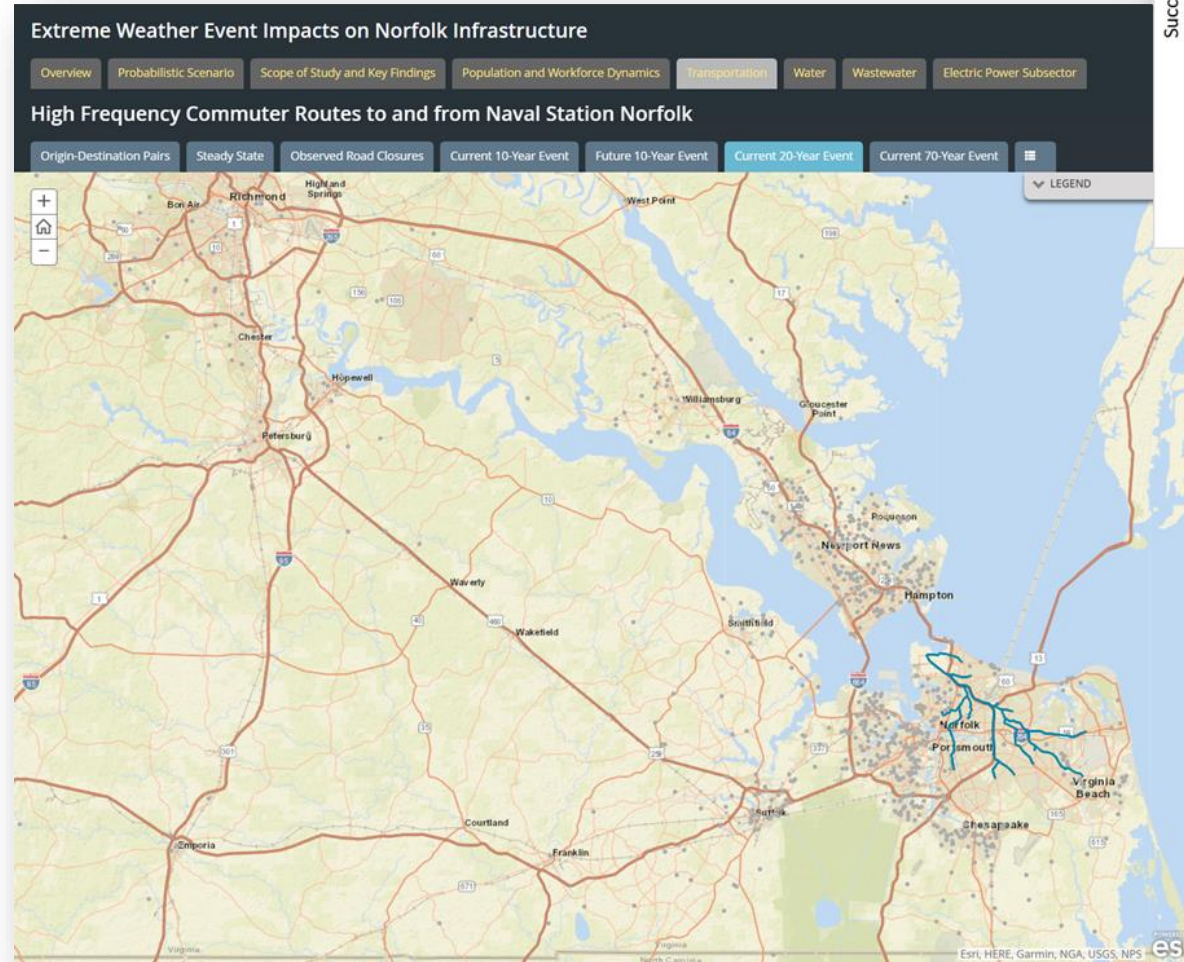


Significant Transportation Impacts in Norfolk

20-Year Flood Event Routes

Mitigation and adaption have significantly reduced electric power and water system risk

Transportation and workforce impacts 4X more likely to have disruption



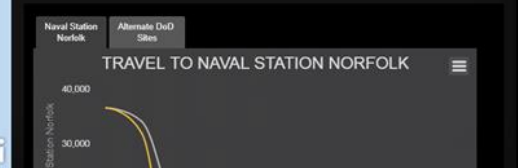
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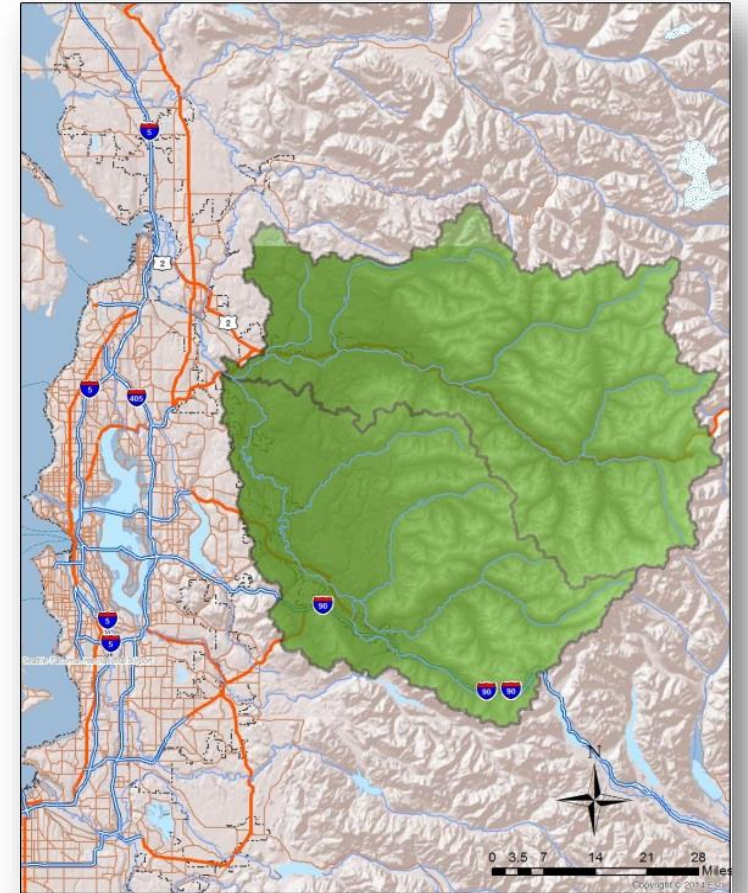
Study Area: Snohomish River Watershed

How do changes in the natural system and the human system affect risk in Pacific Northwest Coastal Watersheds?

- Historically annual high risk of flooding
- Coastal watershed is sensitive to changes in rain, rain on snow, and snow melt



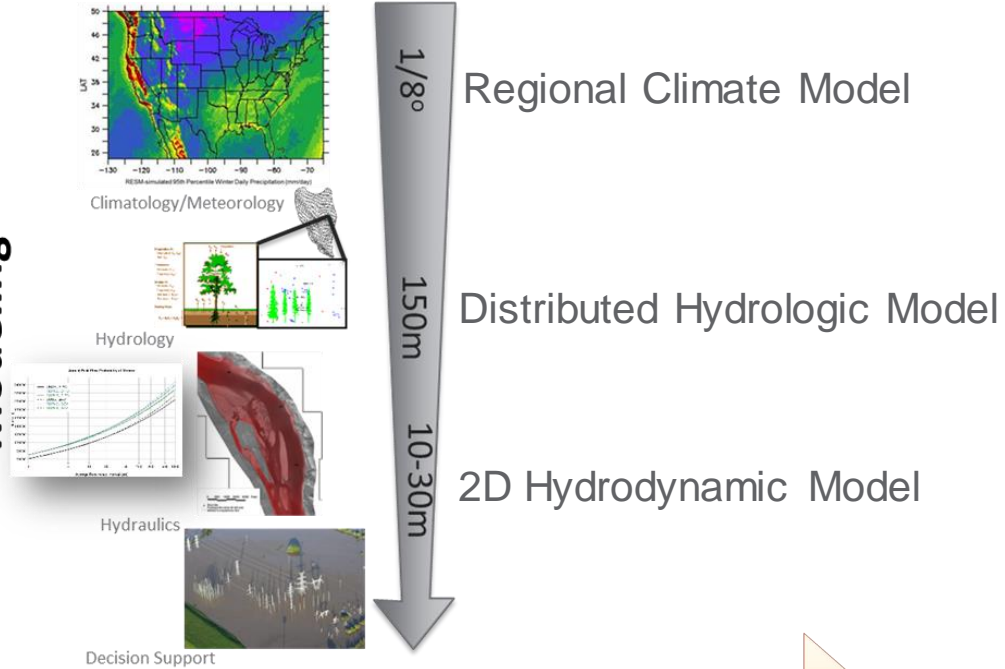
1990 Thanksgiving Flood was a result of 8-16 inches of rain, melting snow.



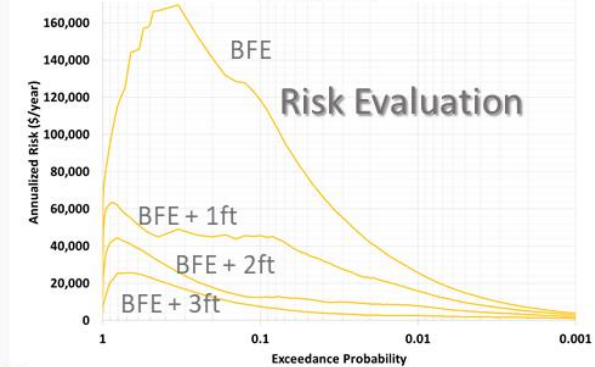
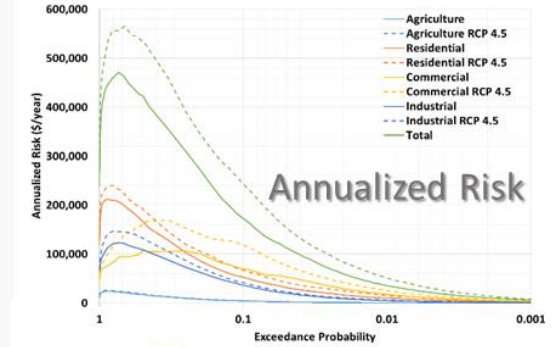
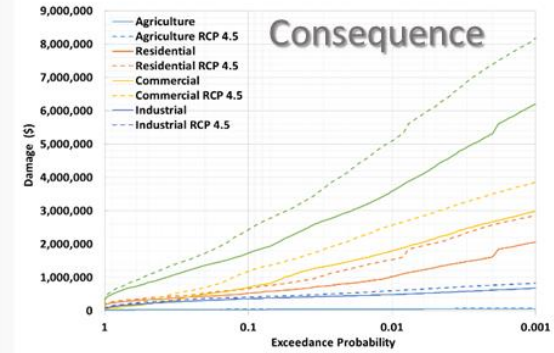
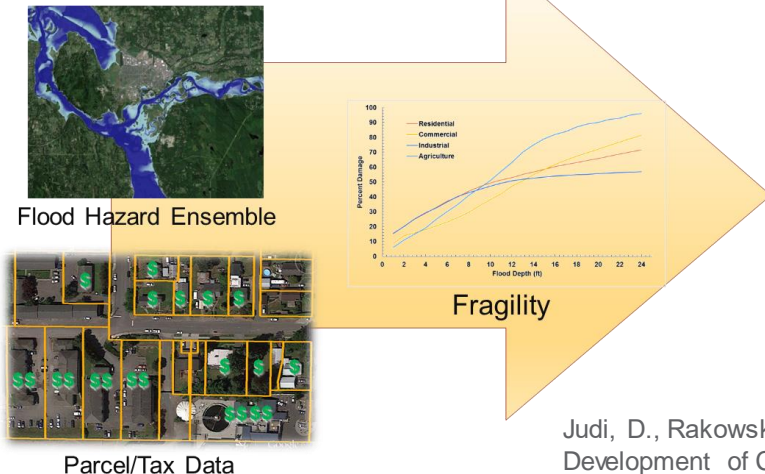
Snohomish Watershed Near Seattle, Washington

Integrated Modeling to Capture Flood Risk

Integrated Natural System
Modeling



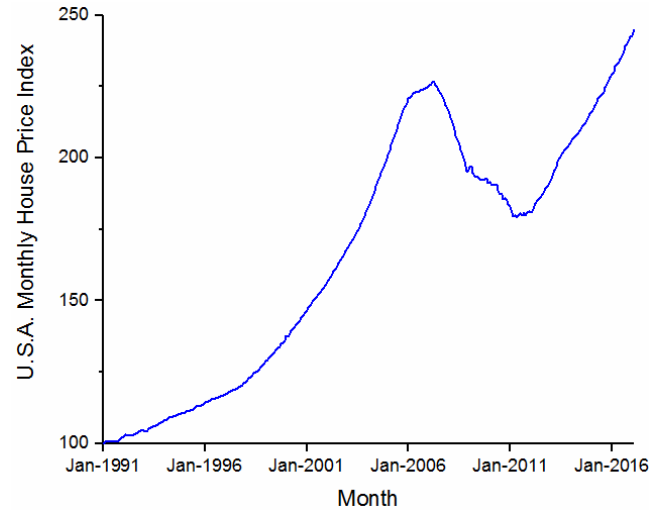
Human System
Exposure and
Vulnerability



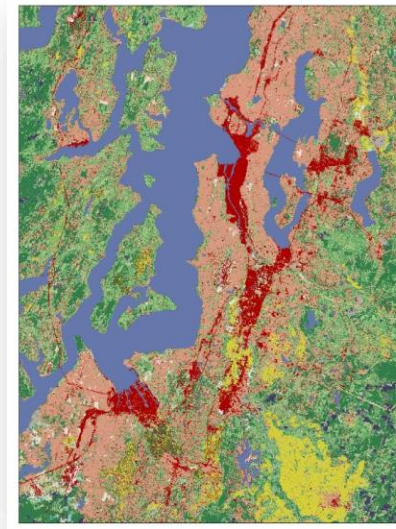
Quantifiable Risk Metrics to Evaluate
Change

Changing Human Systems Influence Risk

Human systems are subject to non-stationary conditions



Federal Housing Price Index

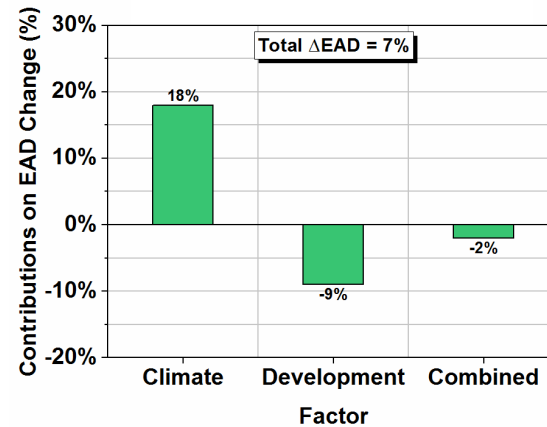


1992 Land Cover

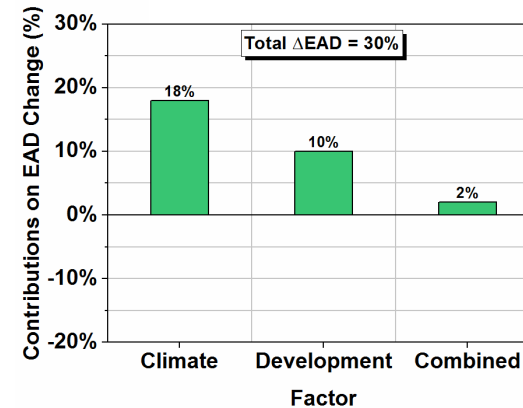


2011 Land Cover

Changes in socioeconomic conditions can counter and amplify changes in expected annual damage (EAD)



2006 vs 2001



2011 vs 2001

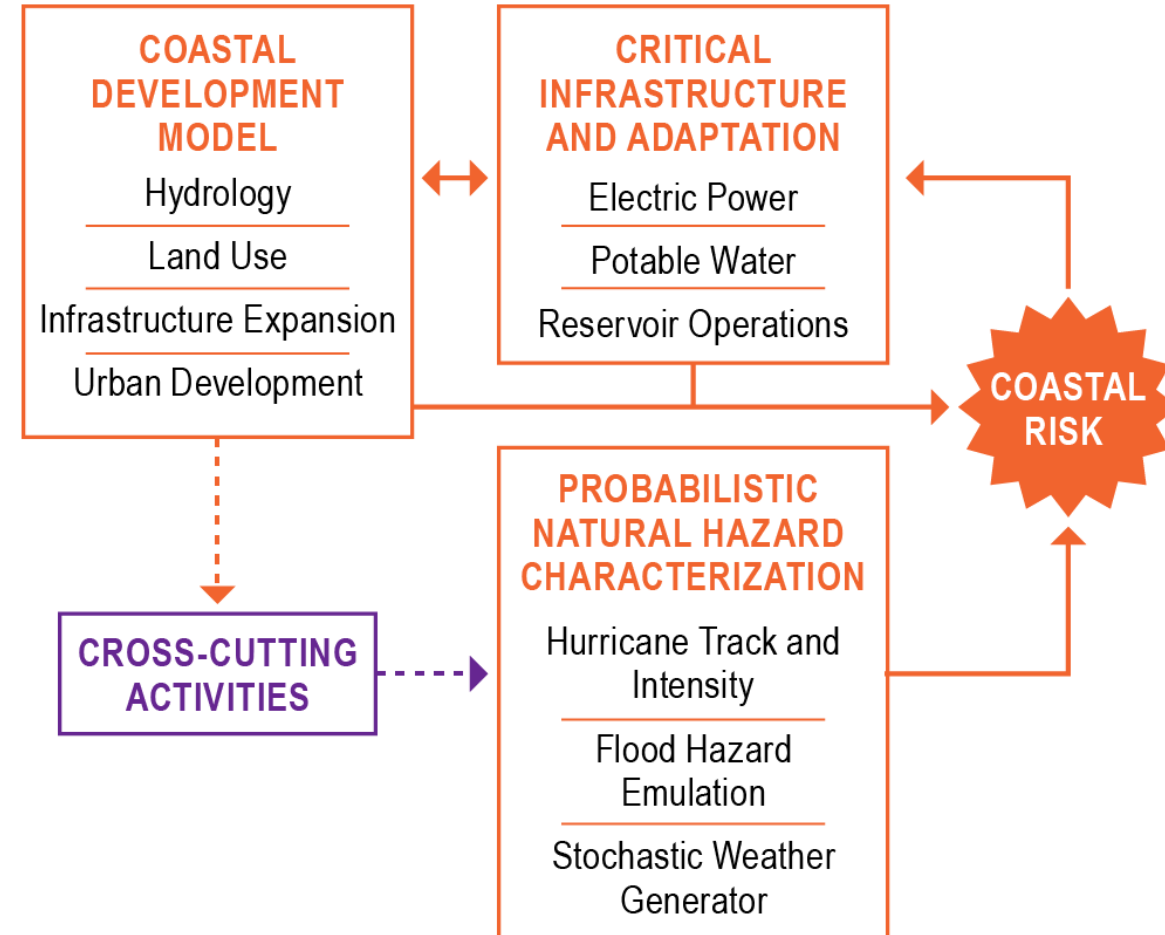
Feng, Y., Rakowski, C., McPherson, T., Judi, D. (2019). "A partition of the combined impacts of socioeconomic development and climate variation on economic risks of riverine floods". *Journal of Flood Risk Management*, 12(52), <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfr3.12508>.

Future Direction

There are gaps in the research

- Limited evaluation of compound events
- Limited exploration of the “tails”
- Limited evaluation of compound effects (e.g., urban systems + infrastructure)
- Limited ability to capture historic and future human system changes

Integrated Coastal Modeling (ICoM)



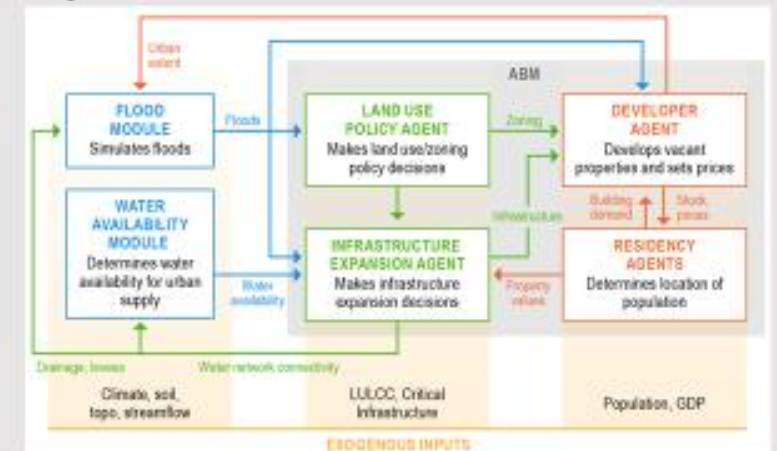
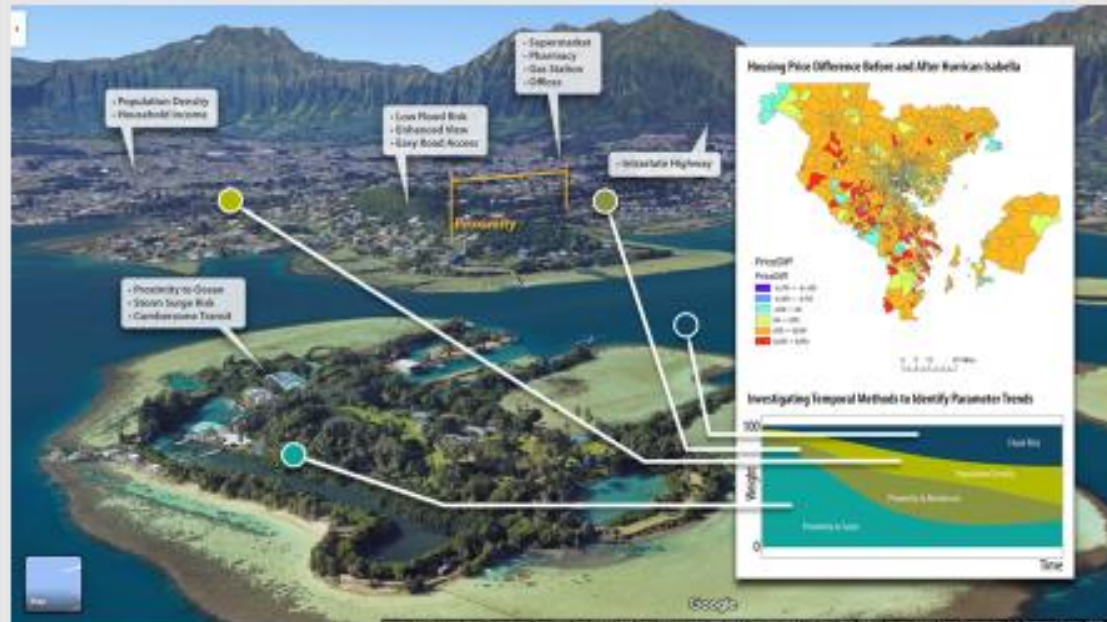
Understanding Development Patterns in Coastal Urban Environments

Challenge: Coastal urban landscapes are dynamic and development patterns are subject to natural and multisectoral influences

How might coastal development patterns influence community risk to extreme events (e.g., floods)?

Methods and Approaches: Developing a coupled human-natural systems model to capture key physical, demographic, economic, and institutional drivers of coastal development

- Spatial population downscaling and integrated hedonic price modeling to identify influential parameters and explore historical spatio-temporal patterns
- Development of a modular agent-based model to explore parameter sensitivity and human behavior uncertainty



MSD Vision:

Human System Modeling

Uncertainty Quantification and Scenario Development

Urban Systems





**Pacific
Northwest**
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Thank you

