

# RESILIENCY SURVEY

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# Overview of Presentation

1 Background

2 Methods

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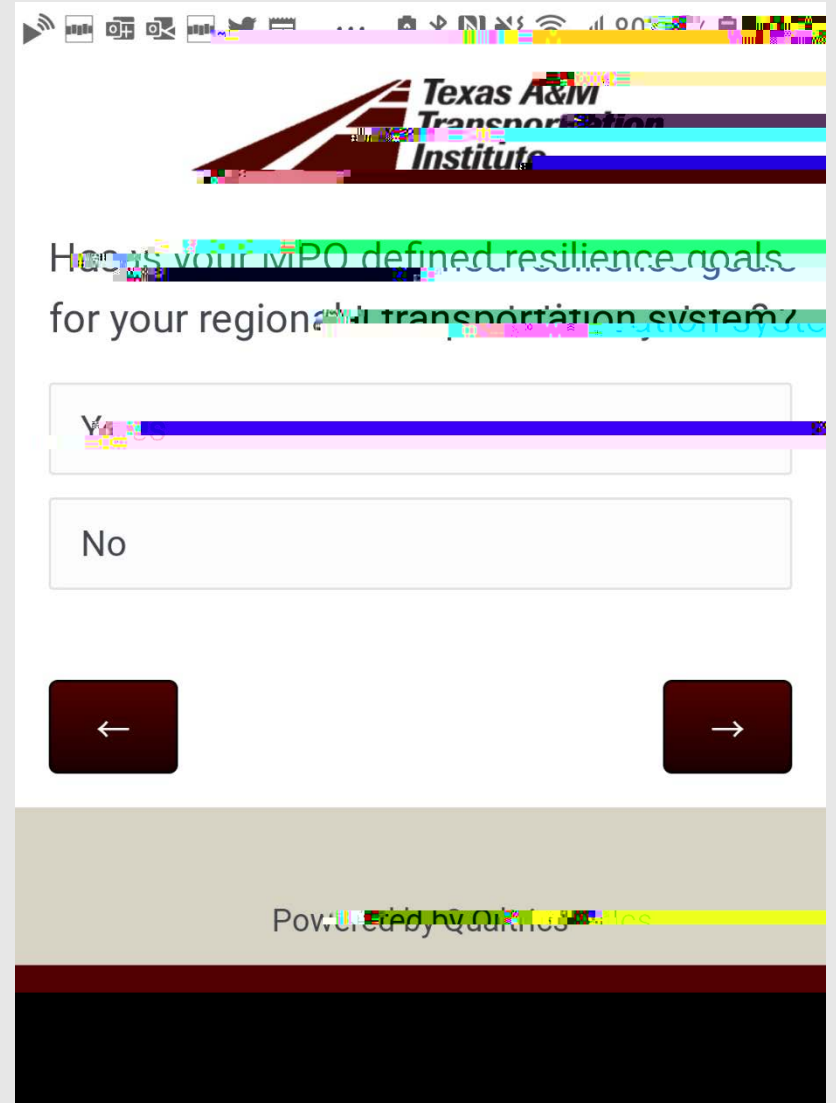
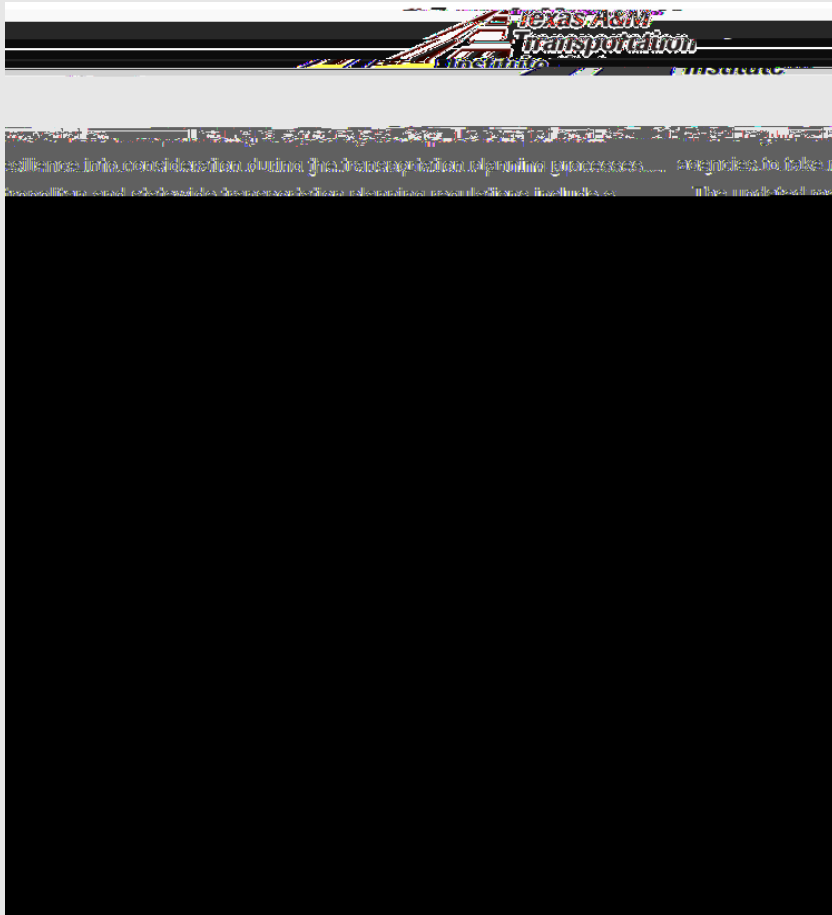
5 Key Takeaways

FAST Act - 2015

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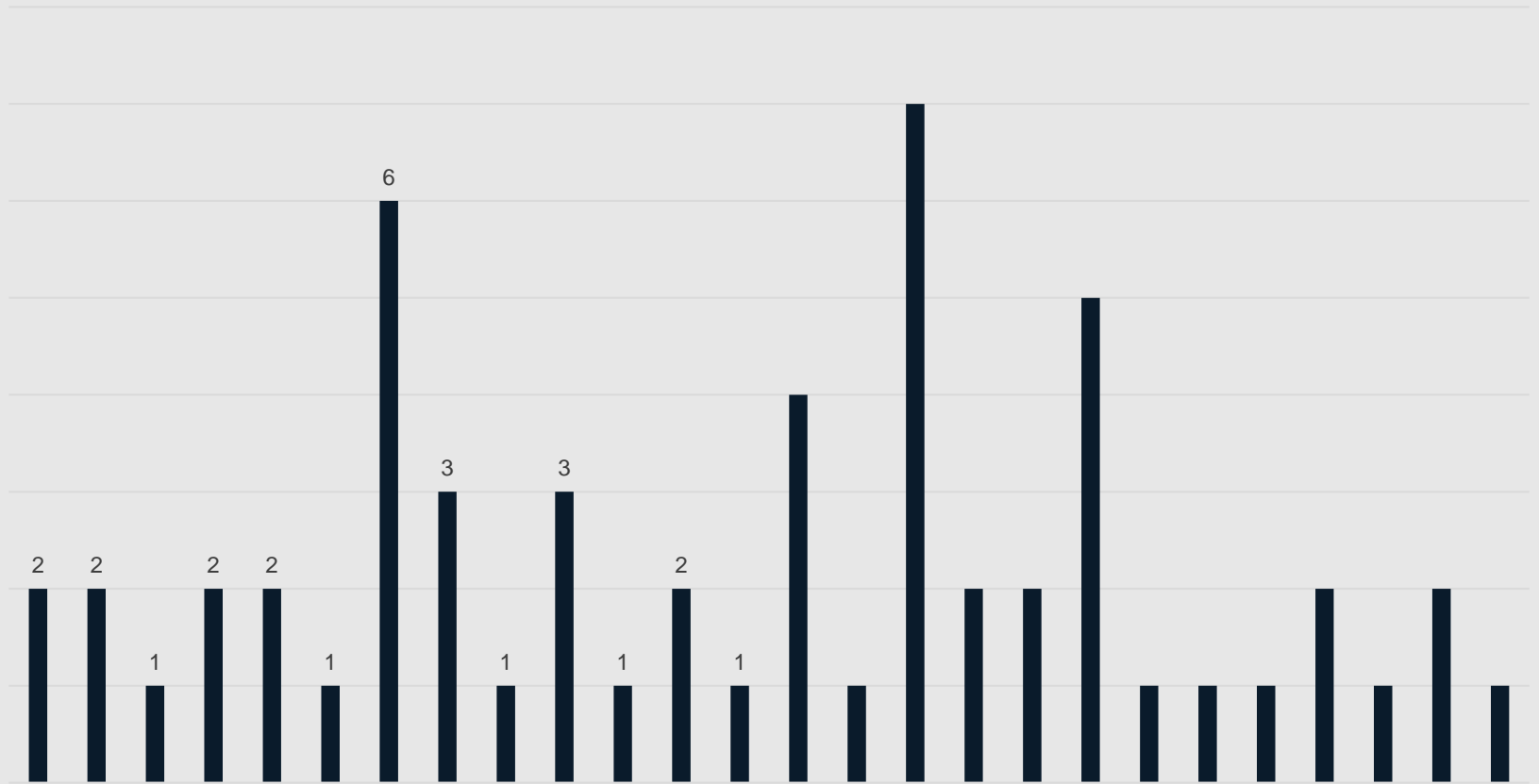


# Methods



# Participation

03/04



# 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.

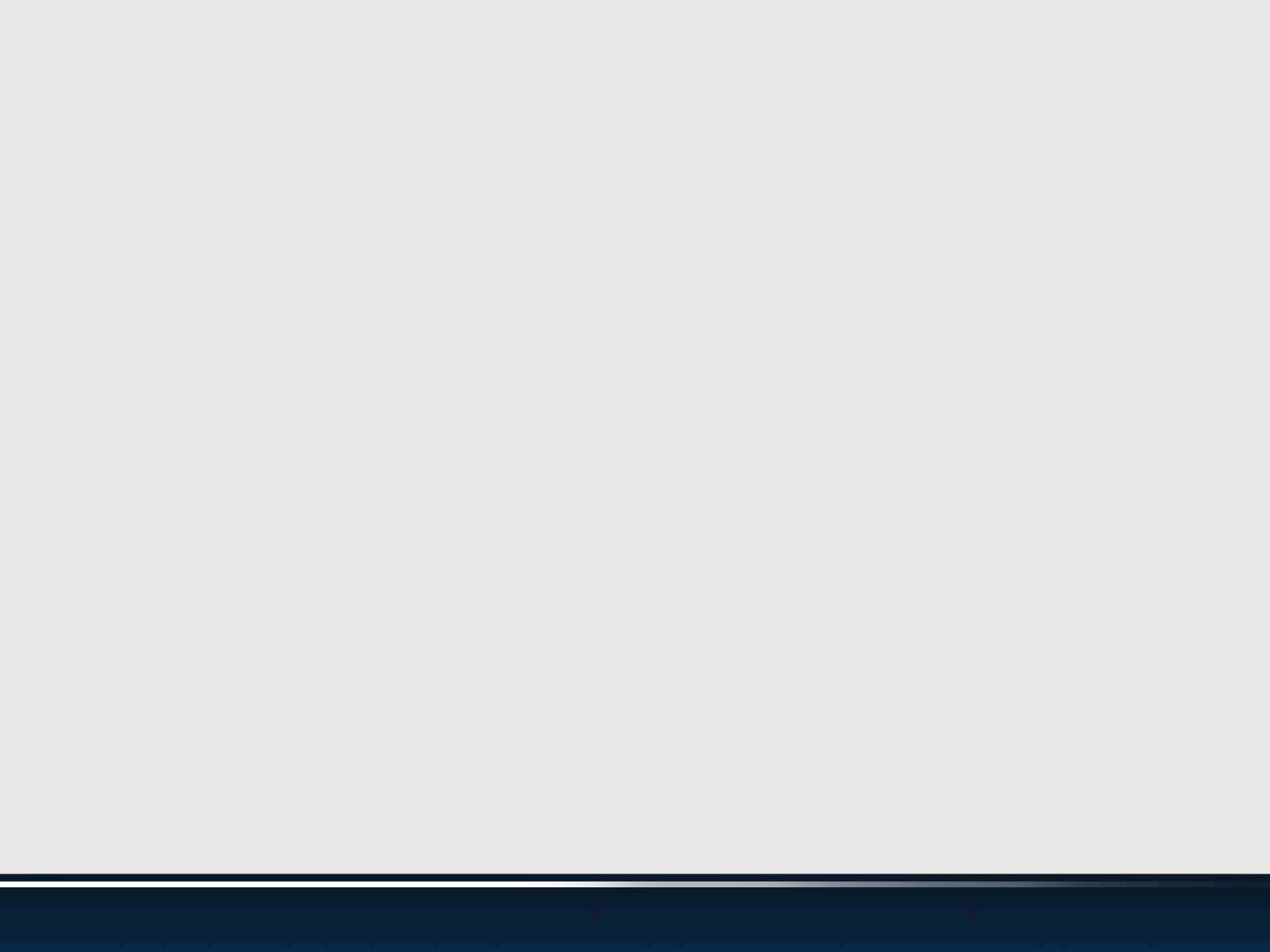
76 percent of organizations identified precipitation as climate factor of most significant concern.

- 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?