Building Housing Resilience:

Lessons Learned from Post-Disaster Reconnaissance and Convergence Research

Tracy Kijewski-Correa



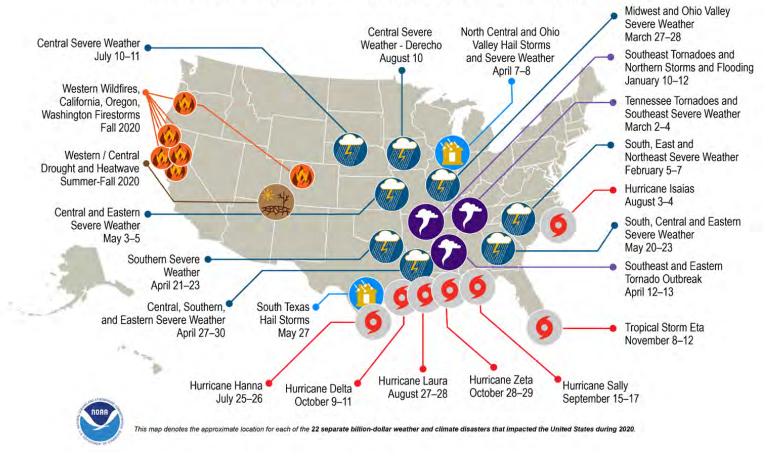




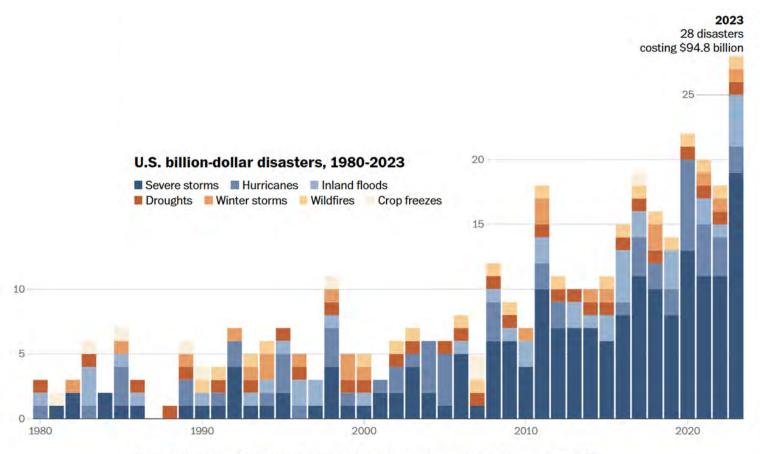
How did we get here?



U.S. 2020 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters







Source: <u>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</u>. Chart does not include 20 events from 2024 because the year is incomplete.

Source: Washington Post



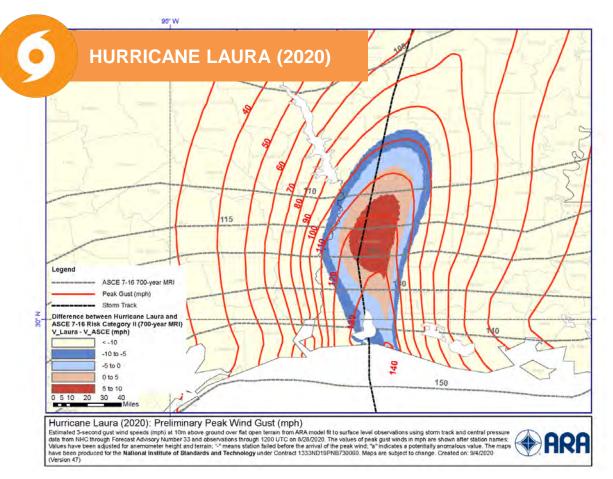
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- Since 1980, frequency of landfalling hurricanes has increased
- Intensifying hazards (heavy rainfall)
- Storms slowing and stalling (heavy rains, storm surge)
- Rapid intensification (inland strong winds)



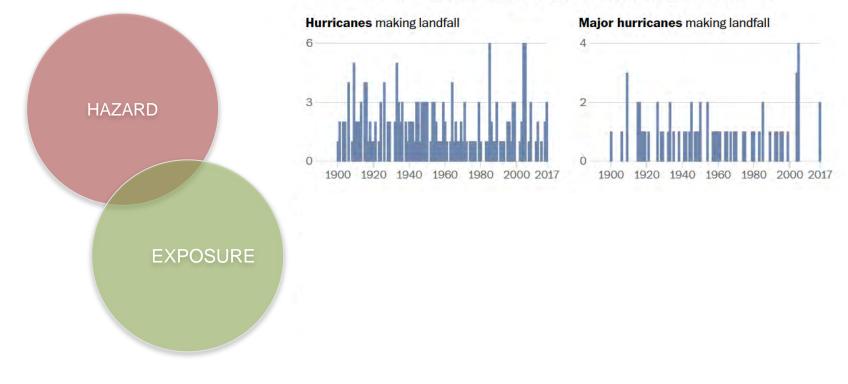




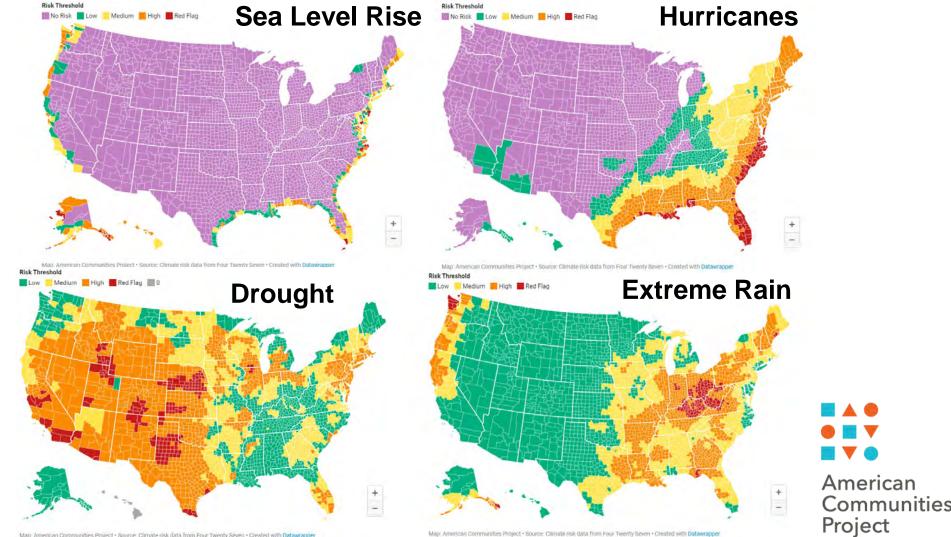
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Factors influencing U.S. hurricane damage, 1900-2017

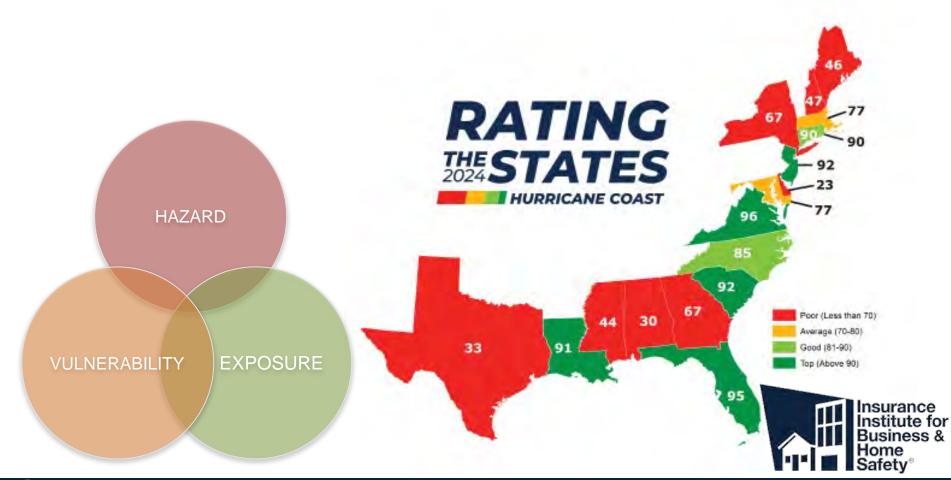






Man: American Communities Project - Source: Climate risk data from Four Twenty Seven - Created with Datawrapper

Map. American Communities Project - Source: Climate risk data from Four Twenty Seven - Created with Datawrapper





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Building codes led North Carolina to lose out on \$70M in disaster prep funds, state says

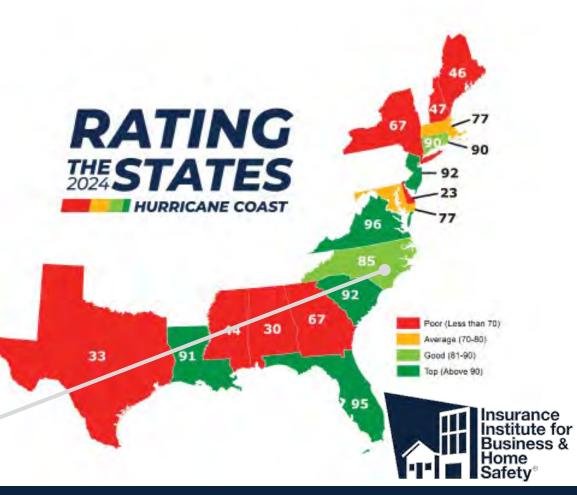
Western North Carolina towns denied \$18M in flood resilience grants in part due to state standards

BY: BRANDON KINGDOLLAR - OCTOBER 16, 2024 5:45 AM

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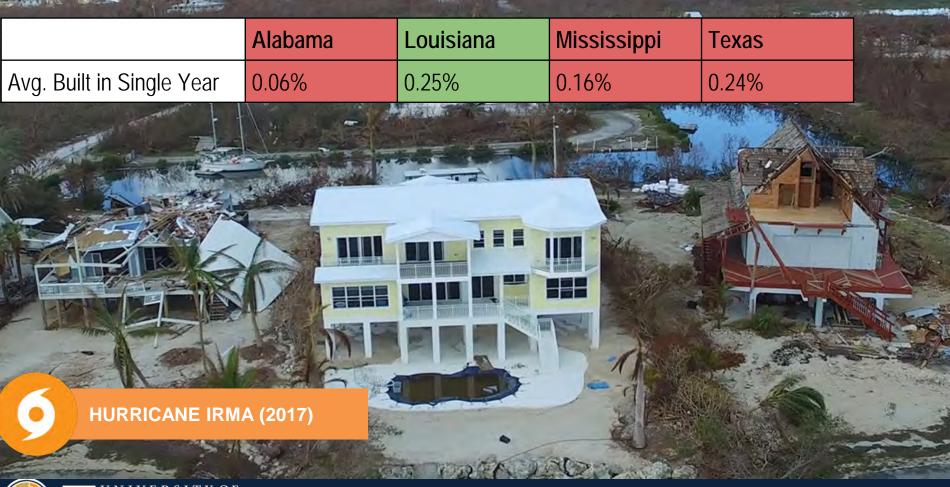
Even compliant states like North Carolina are **1-2 cycles behind** the latest national model codes





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PERCEIVED THREAT

PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS

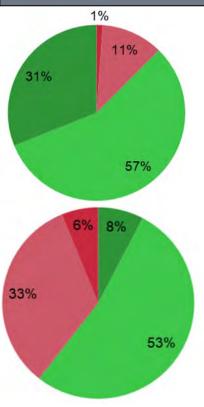
PERCEIVED AFFORDABILITY PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

Q61b. What is the chance of a strong hurricane hitting your home in the next five hurricane seasons (2017-2021)?



Q82. How worried are you about hurricanes hitting your area?

Not at all worriedNot very worried	Somewhat worried	Very worried
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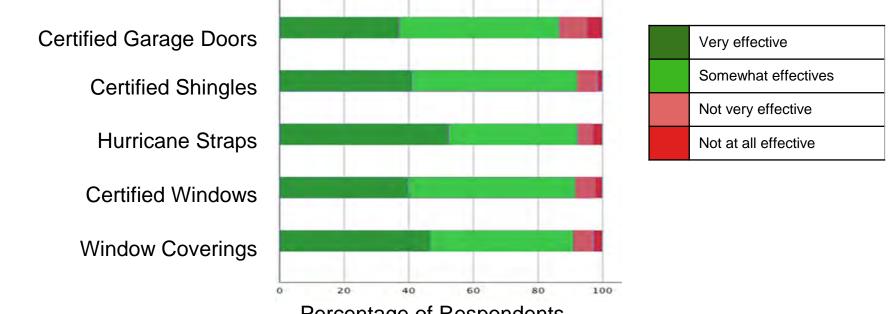
PERCEIVED THREAT

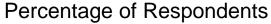
PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS

PERCEIVED AFFORDABILITY

PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

Q76. How effective do you think the following home upgrades or repairs are in reducing the risk of damage to your home in strong hurricanes?







PERCEIVED THREAT

PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS

PERCEIVED AFFORDABILITY

PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

Q75. For you personally, how affordable is each action?

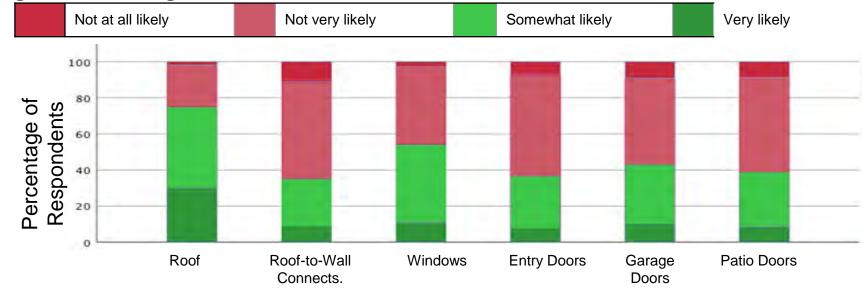
Certified Garage Doors Very affordable **Certified Shingles** Somewhat affordable Not very affordable Hurricane Straps Not at all affordable **Certified Windows** Window Coverings 20 40 60 80 100

Percentage of Respondents



PERCEIVEDPERCEIVEDPERCEIVEDTHREATEFFECTIVENESSAFFORDABILITYVULNERABILITY

Q69. If a strong hurricane hit your home, how likely are the following parts to sustain significant damage?



CHALLENGE: Building codes create the impression that buildings are not as vulnerable as they are.



IMPLICATIONS OF THE LIFE-SAFETY APPROACH



1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

*Hartwig, R.P., & Wilkinson, C. (2016). Residual Market Property Plans: From Markets of Last Resort to Markets of First Choice. Insurance Information Institute, May. Available at: https://www.iii.org/sites/default/files/docs/pdf/residual_markets_wp_051616.pdf.



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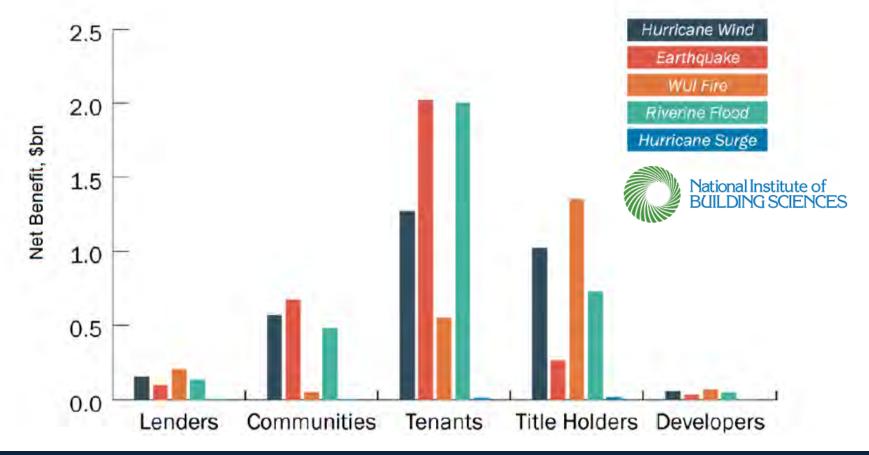
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MOVING BEYOND LIFE-SAFETY

//	National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES ⁻ Cost (\$ billion) Benefit (\$ billion)	ADOPT CODE 11:1 \$1/year \$13/year	ABOVE CODE 4:1 \$4/year \$16/year	BUILDING RETROFIT 4:1 \$520 \$2200	LIFELINE RETROFIT 4:1 \$0.6 \$2.5	FEDERAL GRANTS 6:1 \$27 \$160
N	Riverine Flood	6:1	5:1	6:1	8:1	7:1
Ø	Hurricane Surge	not applicable	7:1	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
ಕಿ	Wind	10:1	5:1	6:1	7:1	5:1
<u>م</u>	Earthquake	12:1	4:1	13:1	3:1	3:1
\odot	Wildland-Urban Interface Fire	not applicable	4:1	2:1		3:1
	Copyright © 2019 The National Institute of Building Sciences					



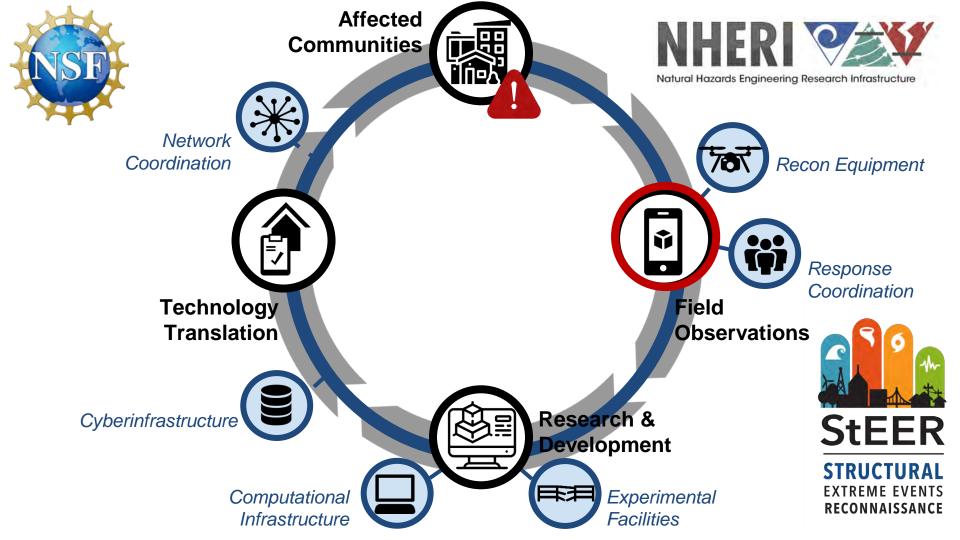
WHERE ARE OUR POINTS OF INFLUENCE?



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What can we learn?





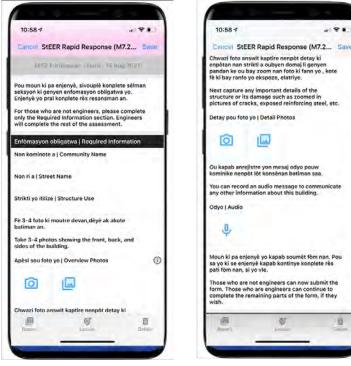
CHRONOLOGY & GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



MOBILE PHONES FOR SCALABLE DATA COLLECTION



Geolocation: directionality on Open Street Maps



General Information: Usage and overview photos

Detail & Context: Detail photos & audio context





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MINING DATA FOR BRIGHT SPOTS





Kijewski-Correa, T., Canales, E., Hamburger, R., Lochhead, M., Mbabazi, A., Presuma, L. (2024), "A Hybrid Model for Post-Earthquake Performance Assessments in Challenging Contexts," *Bulletin of Earthquake Engineering*, <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10518-024-01927-8</u>



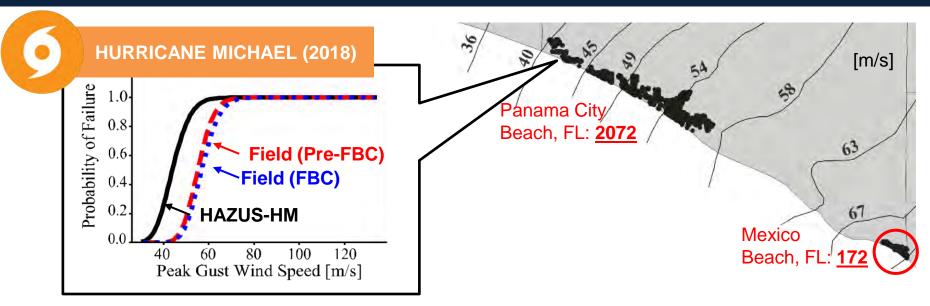
UNIFIED WINDSTORM RESIDENTIAL DATABASE

	STR	SUB	CVR	STR	SUB	CVR	FEN			STR	SUB ROOF	CVR	STR	SUB	CVR	FEN	
NONE	87	80	31	91	88	67	86	- 20	NONE	72	70	29	80	76	60	53	- 10
1-10%	3.2	6.1	28	1.2	2.7	14	7.4	- 20	1-10%	4.5	3.7	17	3.6	4.8	13	17	- 30
11-25%	1.5	3	12	1.4	1.9	5.8	3.5	sbuiplind fo %	11-25%	3.9	4.3	13	4.4	4.8	7.7	18	- 50 - 40 - 30
26-50%	2	3.5	17	1.9	2.4	6	0.46	- 60 sốu	26-50%	4.2	5.1	14	3.9	4.7	8.2	5.3	- 60 - 50
>50%	6.6	7,7	13	4.9	5.1	6.5	3.1	- 80	>50%	15	17	26	8	9.2	11	6.8	- 70

Roueche, D.B., Nakayama, J.O., **Kijewski-Correa, T.,** Prevatt, D.O. (2023) "Unified Multievent Windstorm Performance Testbed for Single-Family Residential Buildings," *Natural Hazards Review, 25(2),* <u>https://doi.org/10.1061/NHREFO.NHENG-1796</u>



IMPROVED LOSS MODELING



	Total Expected Losses (Sum of Loss Ratios)									
Location	IBC/IRC	FBC (no retrofits)	FBC (retrofits)							
Mexico Beach	122.33	115.22	113.64							
Panama City Beach	383.81	366.80	354.70							



Angeles, K. and Kijewski-Correa, T. (2022) "Bayesian Data Integration Framework for the Development of Component-level Fragilities Derived from Multiple Post-Disaster Datasets," *Structural Safety*, 99, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strusafe.2022.102260</u>

What can we do?



Lesson 1: Message today's benefits, not tomorrow's consequences

/	National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES ⁻ Cost (\$ billion) Benefit (\$ billion)	ADOPT CODE 11:1 \$1/year \$13/year	ABOVE CODE 4:1 \$4/year \$16/year	BUILDING RETROFIT 4:1 \$520 \$2200	LIFELINE RETROFIT 4:1 \$0.6 \$2.5	FEDERAL GRANTS 6:1 \$27 \$160
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\bigotimes	Wildland-Urban Interface Fire	not applicable	4:1	2:1		3:1
	Copyright © 2019 The National Institute of Building Sciences					

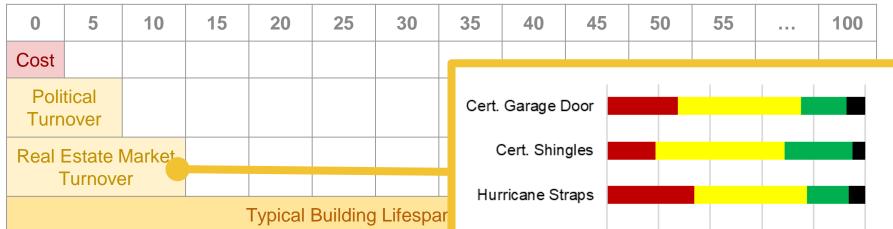


Lesson 1: Message today's benefits, not tomorrow's consequences

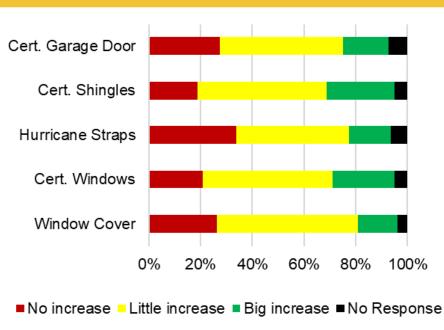
U	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55		100
Cost													
Politi Turno							1.03	Chuck Sc Flood Ins	humer S		mate Ov	erhaul o	f
	state l urnove	Market er					The Senate leader is objecting to a plan that would raise costs for some of his constituents by bringing flood insurance rates in line with climate risks.						
				Typical	Building	l Lifespa		• © ¥ •	*	9			



Lesson 1: Message today's benefits, not tomorrow's consequences



- Affordability is not the primary barrier to action, nor is income
- Owner's don't take action to avoid future losses
- Property values need to **reward** resilience, insurance credits too slow





Lesson 2: Build Back Better. Build Better Before.

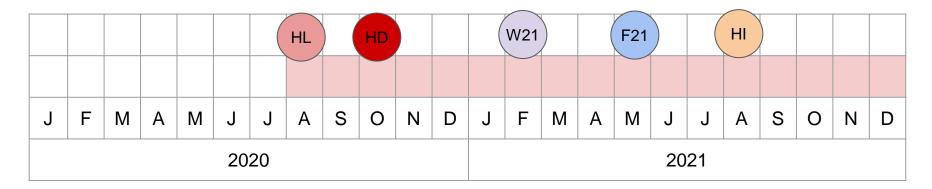






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Case Study in Compounding Disaster: Lake Charles, Louisiana



HL	H Laura (8/2020)	W21 Winter Storm Uri (2/2021)	
HS	H Sally (9/2020)	F21 Louisiana Flooding (5/2021)	
HD	H Delta (10/2020)	HI H Ida (8/2021)	
HZ	H Zeta (10/2020)	TSN TS Nicholas (9/2021)	



Lesson 3: Design with nature, not against it





Lesson 3: Design with nature, not against it





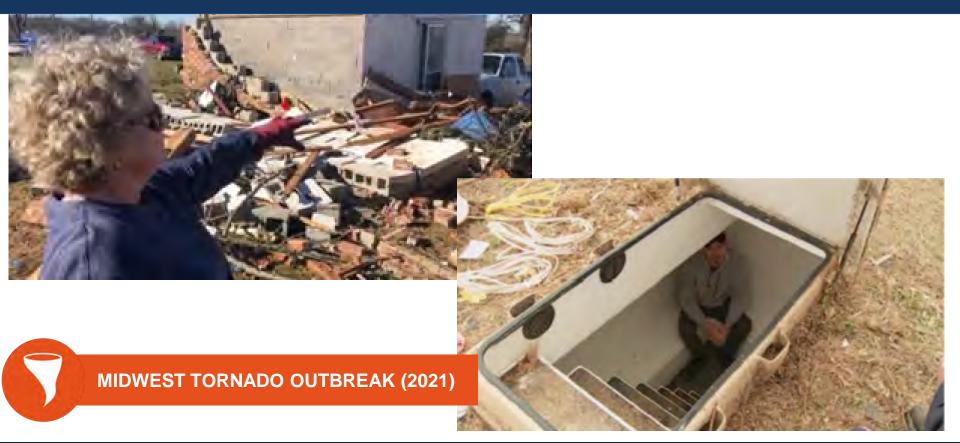
Lesson 4: A Minimum is a minimum





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Lesson 4: A Minimum is a minimum





Lesson 5: Know when it is time to hide, and when it is time to run





SHELTER IN PLACE

BABCOCK RANCH

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TAKEAWAYS

- Losses are mounting globally
 - Hazards, exposure and vulnerability are all contributing
 - Driven by our policies, our behaviors, our design philosophies
- Fundamentally rethink how and where we build
- Understand (perverse) incentives and human behavior
 - Need to change how we message \rightarrow **co-benefits today**
 - \circ New era: compounding losses \rightarrow Build Better Before
 - Design with nature to reduce costs
 - Remember a code minimum is a minimum (occupant vulnerability and functional recovery objectives)
 - Are we prepared to advise communities regarding when it is time to hide or retreat?



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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