


# Colorado Infrastructure Vulnerability to Climate Change

*Paul S. Chinowsky, PhD  
College of Engineering  
University of Colorado Boulder*



The contents of this presentation reflect the view of the presenter, not of CML.

## Paul S. Chinowsky, PhD

- Professor of Civil Engineering
- Climate Impact Research for 10 years
- Co-Founder of Climate and Civil Systems Research Group (Resilient Analytics)
- World Bank, EPA, United Nations






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### Local Expertise and Global Experience



**IPSS™ Projects:**

- EPA Bridges
- Peer-Reviewed Papers

- Asian Development Bank - Buildings
- World Bank - Roads




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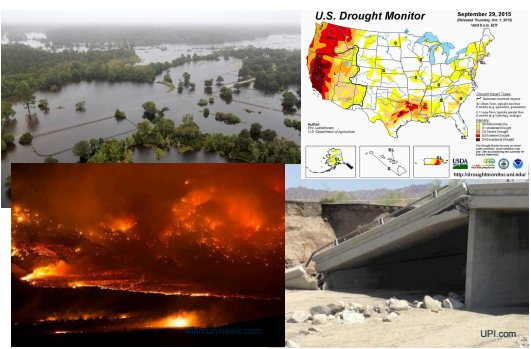
## Agenda

### Major Themes

1. Vulnerability – How much of an impact exists?
2. Adaptation – What options exist and what will it cost?
3. Risk – What happens if the wrong decision is made?
4. Action – What is possible?



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**U.S. Drought Monitor** September 29, 2015  
Printed: 10:00 AM -10:00 AM


Color Scale: D1 (lightest) to D5 (darkest)

Legend: D0 (No Drought), D1 (Light Drought), D2 (Moderate Drought), D3 (Severe Drought), D4 (Extreme Drought), D5 (Exceptional Drought)

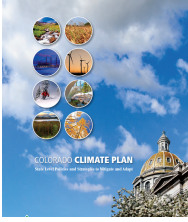
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

U.S. Drought Monitor is a joint effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS).


http://droughtmonitor.noaa.gov/



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- Executive Order – Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change
  - Preparedness, Awareness, Support
- FHWA Order 5520
  - Consider climate change
- Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management
  - Reexamine flood risks




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What is the **VULNERABILITY** of local infrastructure assets to climate change / weather events?



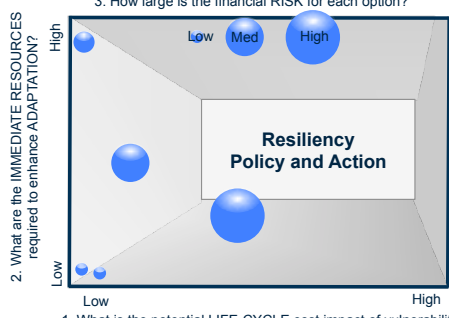
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- Climate resiliency is NOT emergency management
- Climate change encompasses broad issues
- Climate change encompasses uncertainty
- Climate impacts occur on multiple timelines




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3. How large is the financial RISK for each option?




2. What are the IMMEDIATE RESOURCES required to enhance ADAPTATION?

1. What is the potential LIFE-CYCLE cost impact of vulnerability?




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**IPCC** = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



- **“Vulnerability”** – Predisposition to being adversely affected. (Sensitivity to harm/ability to cope and adapt)
- **“Adaptation”** – Process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects
- **“Risk”** – potential for consequences where something is at stake and outcome is uncertain



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## Climate Modelling


**CMIP5 RCP Models**

**CMIP5:** “Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5”

**RCP:** “Representative Concentration Pathways”

- Identified by total radiative forcing in year 2100 relative to 1750
  - **RCP 2.6** → New baseline - Very high mitigation measures
  - **RCP 4.5 & RCP 6.0** → Stabilization scenarios
  - **RCP 8.5** → High GHG emissions

RCP scenarios produce a number of variables projected all over the world – these variables include precipitation, temperature, and more

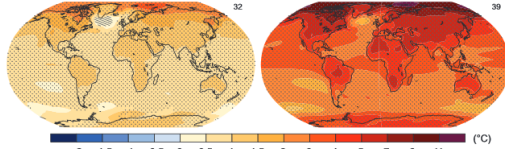


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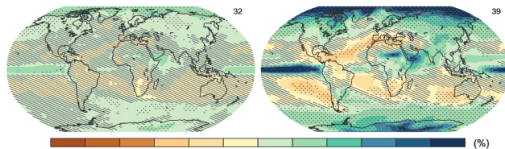
**CMIP5 RCP Models**

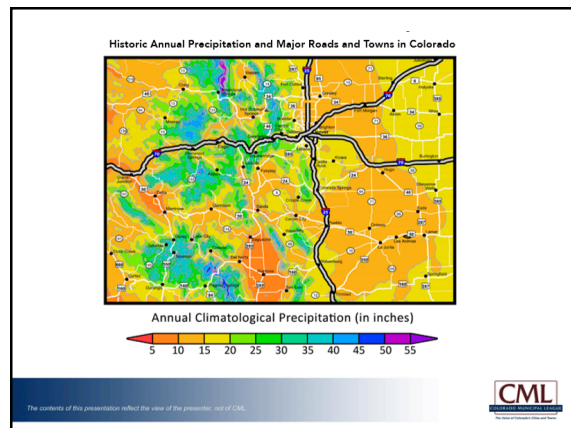
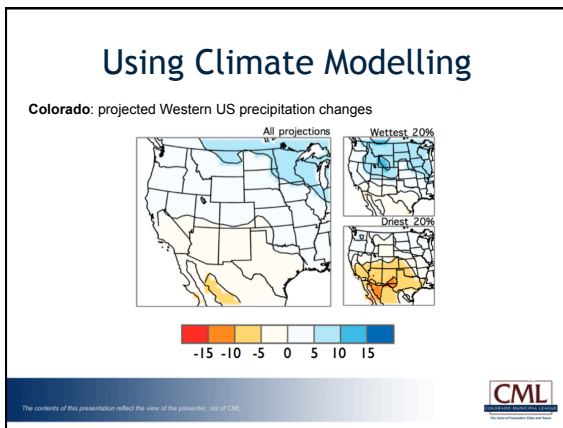
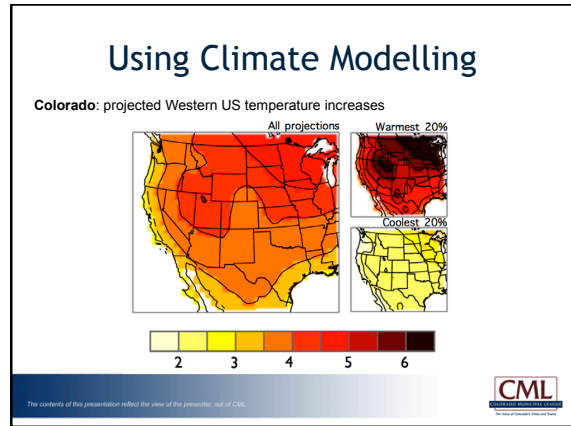
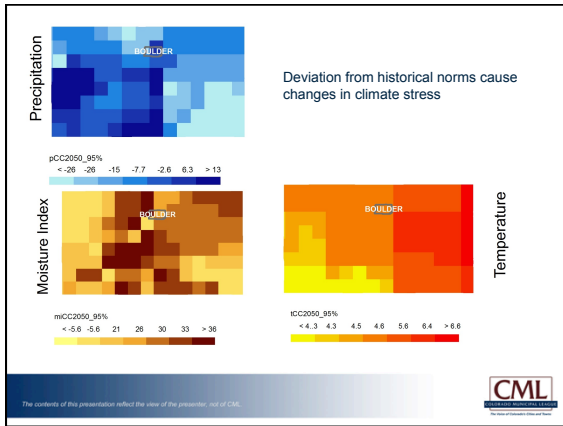
RCP 2.6                      RCP 8.5

(a) Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)

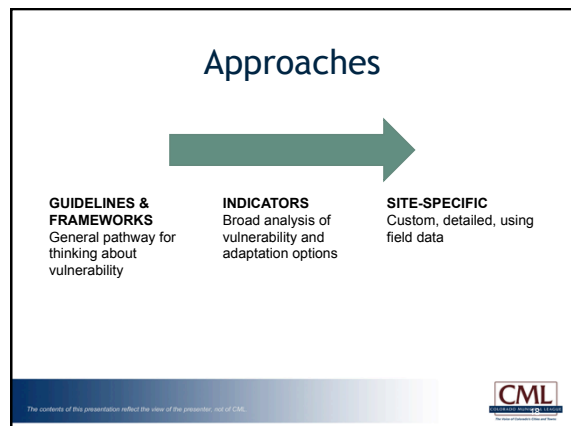


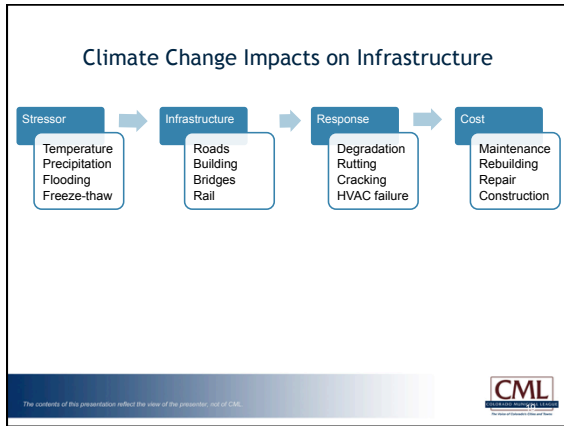
(b) Change in average precipitation (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)





**What is the potential LIFE-CYCLE cost of vulnerability?**

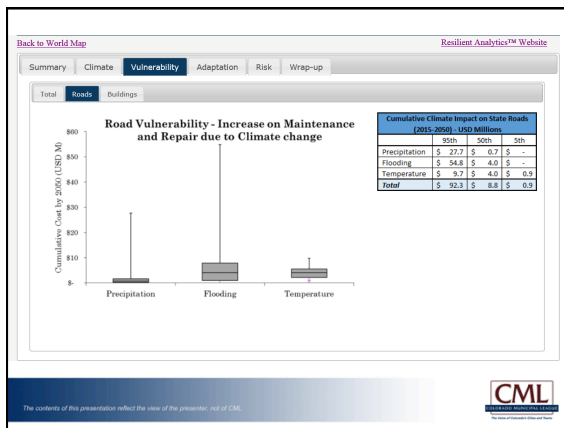




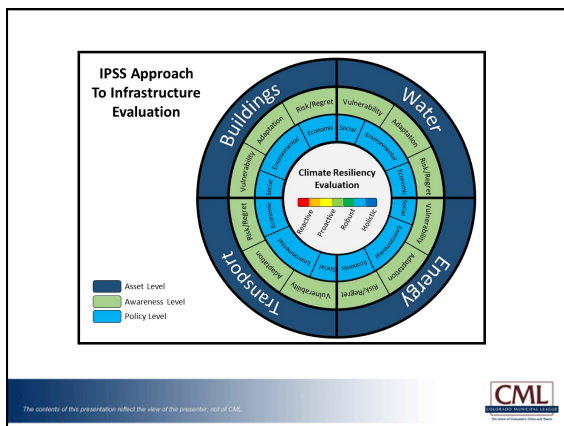
### Potential LIFE-CYCLE Cost

The screenshot displays the NOAA Climate Resilience Toolkit interface. It includes a search bar, navigation tabs (Get Started, Taking Action, Tools, Topics, Expertise), and a main content area with a map of the United States. A sidebar on the right lists various tools and resources available on the platform.

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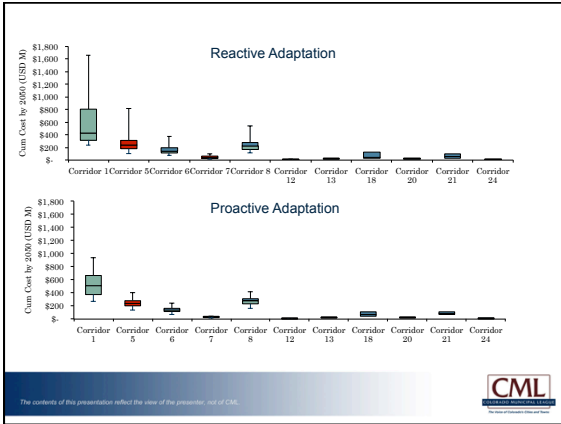


## Adaptation Options and Resources

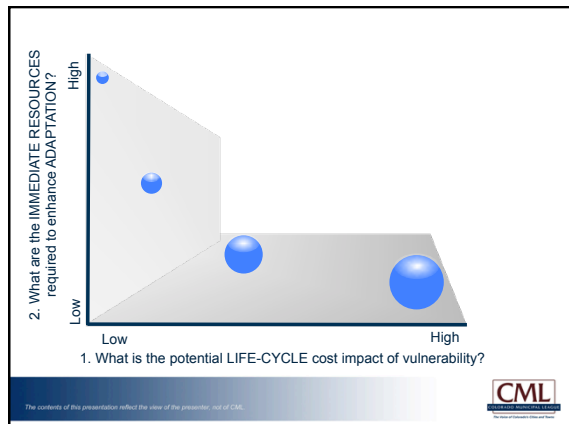
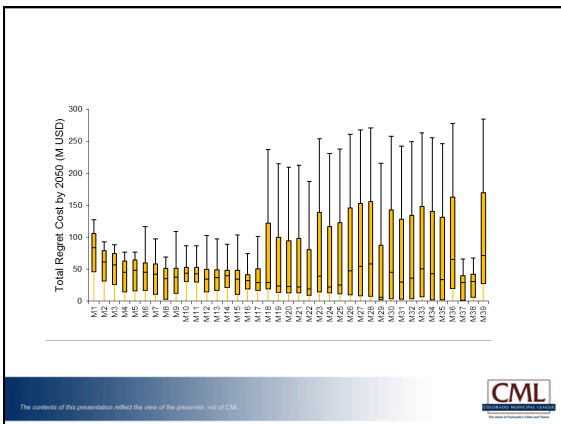
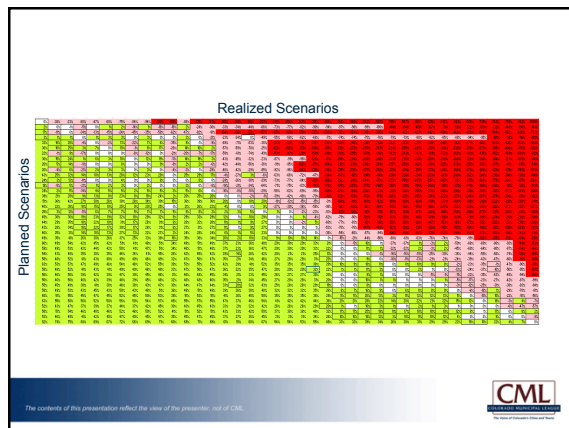


Stressor	Adaptation	adaptation factor	
		Primary	Secondary
Temperature	Construct Dense Seals	1.02	1.02
Temperature	Adjust Base Binders	1.02	1.02
Precipitation	Increase Base Strength	1.23	1.11
Precipitation	Add Wider Paved Shoulders	1.16	1.34
Flooding	Enhance Culverts and Drainage	1.17	1.08

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- ### Risk and Uncertainty
- Risk emanates from difference between planned and realized scenarios
  - What if climate change does not occur?
  - What scenario should be the planning scenario?
  - What is the variance that exists?
  - What are the constraints?
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**Apply the Knowledge**

## Taking Action

- Be Informed
- Determine Vulnerabilities
- Determine Adaptation Options
- Implement Plan

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### Impact on Long-Term Planning

Climate Changes @ 2050

**TEMPERATURE**

7day Max Temp (C)

- 3 - 3.9
- 4 - 4.4
- 4.5 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 5.3
- 5.4 - 5.9

**PRECIPITATION**

Monthly Precipitation (mm)

- 72.1 - 232
- 233 - 382
- 383 - 532
- 533 - 690
- 691 - 904

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### Social & Sustainability

C

**Social Vulnerability Index**

- Very Low (< -0.75)
- Below Average (-0.75 - -0.25)
- Average (-0.25 - 0.25)
- Above Average (> 0.25)

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### Social & Sustainability

B

**TBL Investment Priority**

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High
- Schools
- Hospitals

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## Thank You!

Engineering and Applied Science  
 UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER

**Paul S. Chinowsky, PhD**  
 Professor, Civil Engineering  
 Paul.chinowsky@Colorado.edu

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