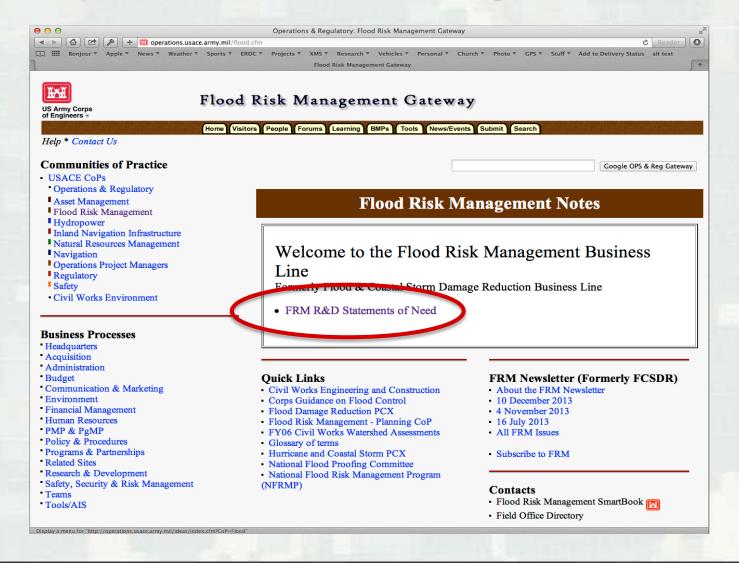
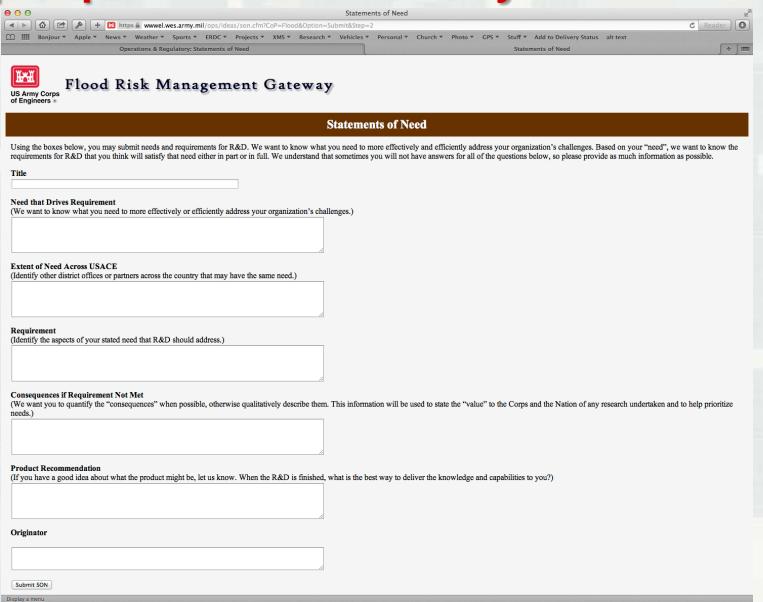


Get Involved in R&D!

http://operations.usace.army.mil/flood.cfm



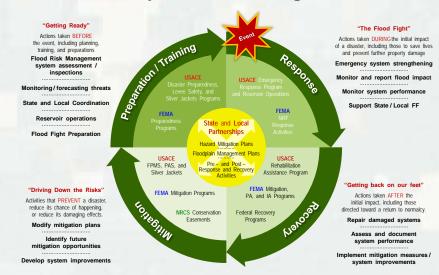
R&D Statements of Need http://operations.usace.army.mil/flood.cfm



Flood Risk Management Doctrine

Overarching Approach Adaptive Management Measure responses to interventions within systems to adjust planning, construction and operations in response to changing conditions. Risk-Informed State-of-the-Art **Decision Making Technology** and Communication Improve resiliency of structures Consequence analysis (especially populations) Integrated Undate design criteria Forestall possible failure mechanisms Water Resources Improve approaches to planning / design Quantify / communicate residual risk Leverage remote sensing / GIS / nanotechnology / Ask which projects will fail to perform as designed, Management the likelihood of failure, and the consequences Coastal / River Information System Recognize limits in disaster prediction Recognize limits in structural protection Collaboration Systems Approach and Partnering River basins / Watersheds / Coastal zones Multiple organizations contribute to problem-solving From INDIVIDUAL projects to INTERDEPENDENT systems Leverage funding, data, and talent From IMMEDIATE to LONG-TERM solutions Efficiencies given scarce resources Sophisticated state / interstate organizations Tribes, local governments, non-profit organizations Single actions trigger > 1 system responses / reactions Partnering with profit-making organizations a next step

Life-Cycle Risk Management



Shared Disaster Risk Management "Driving Down the Risks with an Informed and Engaged Public"

Initial Risk Resulted from Outreach Federal / State / Local Federal / State / Local Natural Storage Federal / State / Local Non - Structural Federal / State / Local 쑰 **Contingency Plans** Federal / State / Local / Individual **Building Codes** State / Local Individual / NFIP Insurance Residual Risk

All Stakeholders contribute to reducing risk!

Risk-Informed Decisionmaking

RISK = expected value of an unwanted event which may or may not occur

Step 1: Screening

Step 2: P(Consequence | Threat)

Step 3: P(Threat)

Consequences x

Vulnerability x

Threat

(*Threat - Agnostic*)

(External)

A rigorous process of:

"Threat-Agnostic" Consequences Prioritization

"Threat-informed" Vulnerability Assessment

Probabilistic Prioritization of Investments

Consistent Analysis of Alternatives

Common Operating Picture

Systems / Portfolio "Mastery"

			Relative Risk Value Matrix (1-5 Matrix)					
$\overline{}$			Overall Project Condition Classification					
	`	Condition	F (1)	D (2)	C (3)	B (4)	A (5)	
Consequence			Failed	Inadequate	Probably Inadequate	Probably Adequate	Adequate	
Consequence Category	1	High	1	1	2	2	3	
	2	Medium High	1	2	2	3	4	
	3	Medium	2	2	3	4	4	
	4	Low	2	3	4	4	5	
	5	Minimal	3	4	4	5	5	

Value to the Nation USACE Flood Risk Management

Operates 707 dams, 383 major lakes and reservoirs

- ▶ 376M visitors/yr, \$15B in economic activity, 500,000 jobs
- ▶ 24% US hydropower capacity, 3% of US electricity, \$500M in sales

25,000+ km of levees (some coastal)

100 coastal storm damage reduction and related projects including 650 km of shore protection

Water Supply from 153 projects for cities including Washington, DC

~12 Emergency responses per year (Electricity, debris removal water/ice distribution, temporary roofing, flood fight...)





National Challenge: Flood-Prone Areas

- Development continues to increase
- Rapid growth in at-risk coastal areas
- Investments decreased by
 70% in real terms over past 3 decades.
- Over \$15 billion awaiting construction

Greenville, MS, Matfield





Bolivar Peninsula, TX

National Challenge: Aging Water Infrastructure

- Many infrastructure projects 50+ years old
- Investments in water resources infrastructure declining in real terms
- Result: more frequent closures for repairs, decreased performance & costly delays



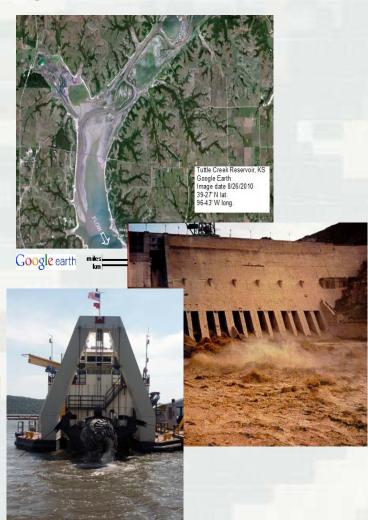




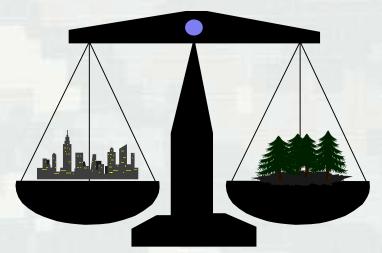
National Challenge:

Asset Management & Infrastructure Recapitalization

- Deliver reliable infrastructure through use of risk-based assessments
- Risk-informed strategy applied to budget process
- Optimize use of limited resources across multiple business lines



National Challenge: Environmental Sustainability

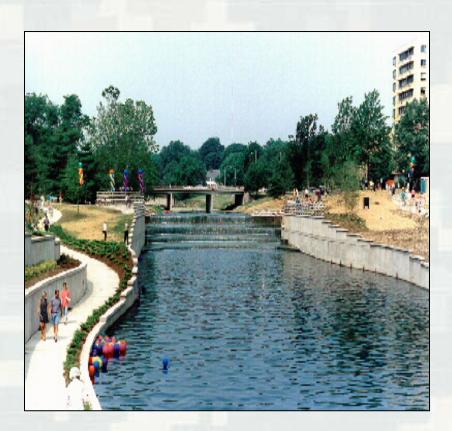


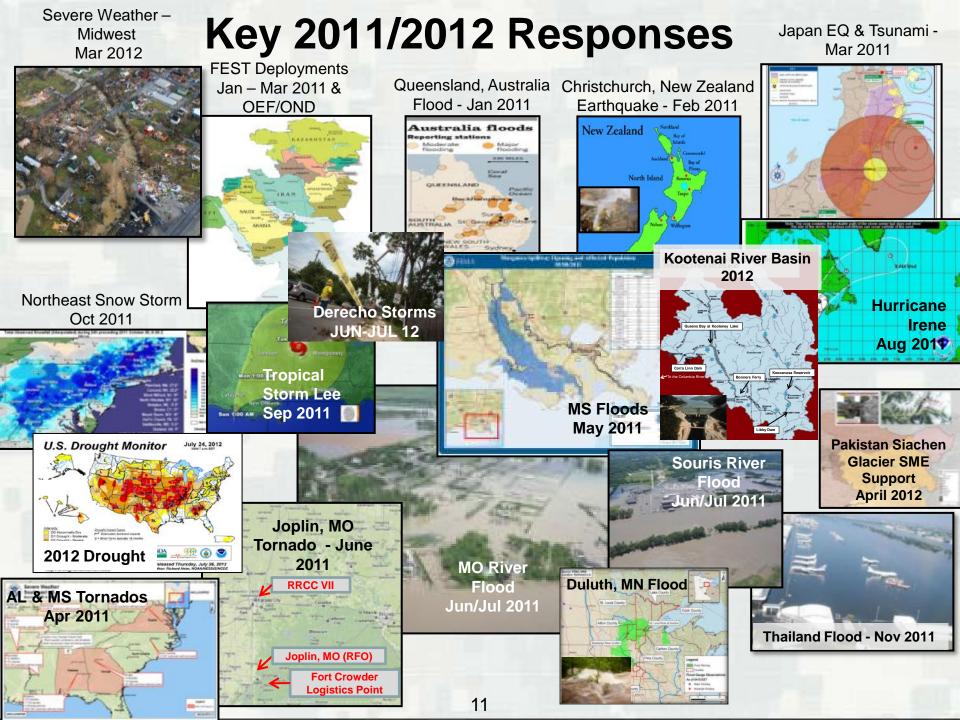


- Balance between economic development, environmental stewardship
- Water quality threatened on 8% of nation's rivers and streams
- Corps has authority and programs for ecosystem restoration.

National Challenge: Integrated Water Resources Management

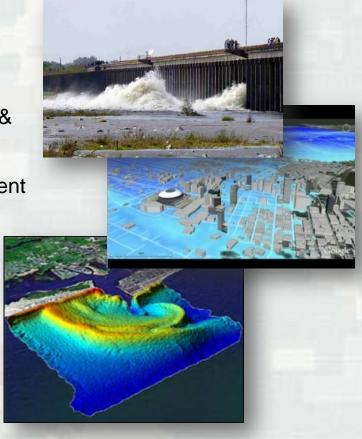
- Planning based on watershed/ regional approach
- Ecosystem restoration
- Environmental sustainability
- Interagency coordination
- Involve all stakeholders





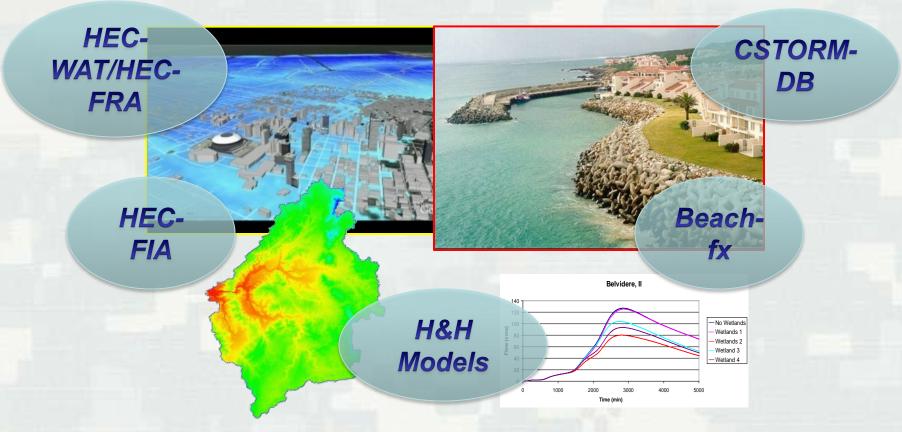
FRM and R&D Nexus Strategic Needs & Priorities

- Determine Risk & Uncertainty for Project Alternatives Evaluation & Performance
- Optimize Design & Management of Resilient Coastal & Estuarine Resources
- Assess Comprehensive & Multidisciplinary Management of Watersheds
- Improve Flood Risk Management & Water Control Infrastructure Resiliency & Reliability
- Enable effective disaster preparation, response & recovery
- Engineering with nature to enhance ecosystem and processes, benefits and services
- Deliver sound engineering and scientific solutions that meet Planning Modernization guidelines



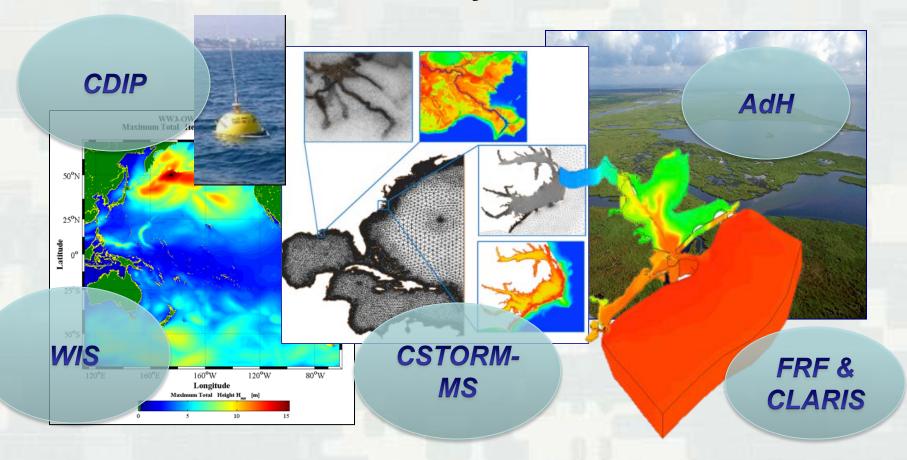


Risk and Uncertainty Frameworks for Project Alternatives Analysis



Improve Corps' planning, design and formulation capability through advanced software that integrates engineering computations with FRM analysis tools. Software is designed to enhance evaluation and comparison of project alternatives in a risk and uncertainty framework

Coastal Systems



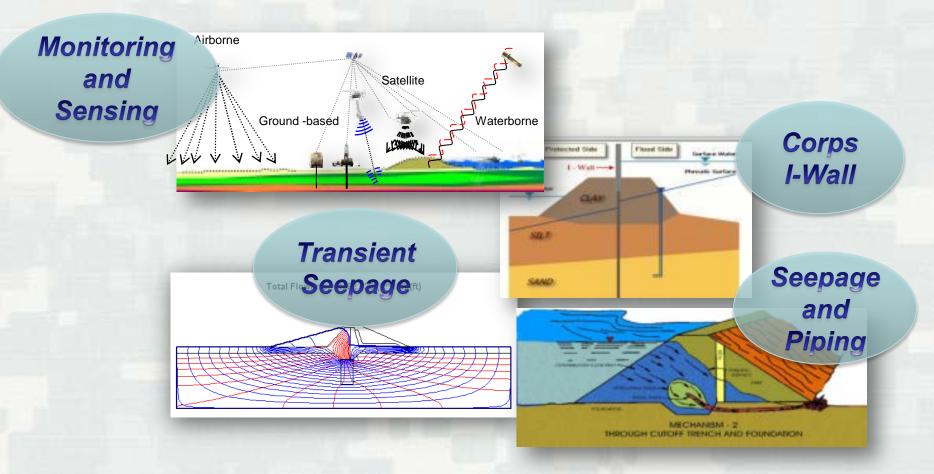
Provide USACE and its partners and stakeholders the framework and analytical tools to balance human development activities with natural system requirements in a sustainable manner through regional management of coastal and estuarine water and sediment resources

Watershed Systems



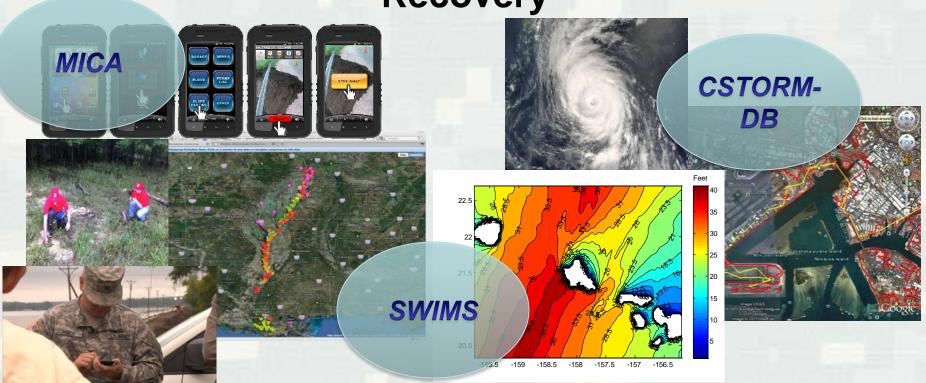
Provide capability to Districts and stakeholders to conduct holistic studies on watersheds, rivers, reservoirs and estuaries for multidisciplinary water resources management. Capability includes interoperable hydrology, hydraulics, sediment and material transport and ecologic processes

Infrastructure Resiliency & Reliability



Identify near term opportunities for gaining new capability and longer term science-based initiatives to make greater strides in improving the condition and functioning of infrastructure.

Effective Disaster Preparation, Response & Recovery



Enable expedient, efficient, and effective data acquisition, data management and information dissemination for life-cycle public safety and all hazard risk mitigation. Capability includes rapidly deployed models and reliable damage assessment technologies

https://technology.erdc.dren.mil



MILITARY ENGINEERING

ERDC provides innovative technologies and capabilities to the soldier in

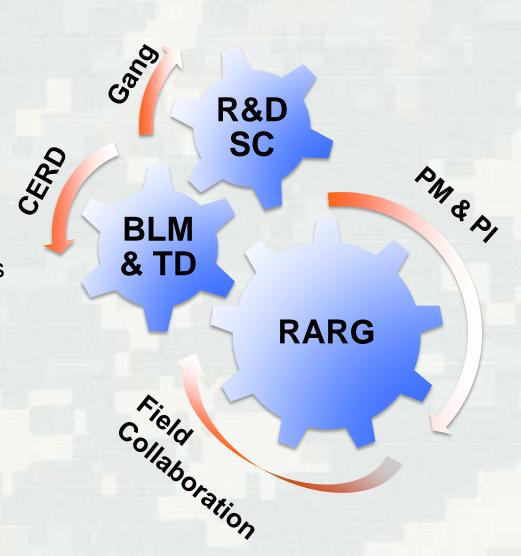


Modular Protective System

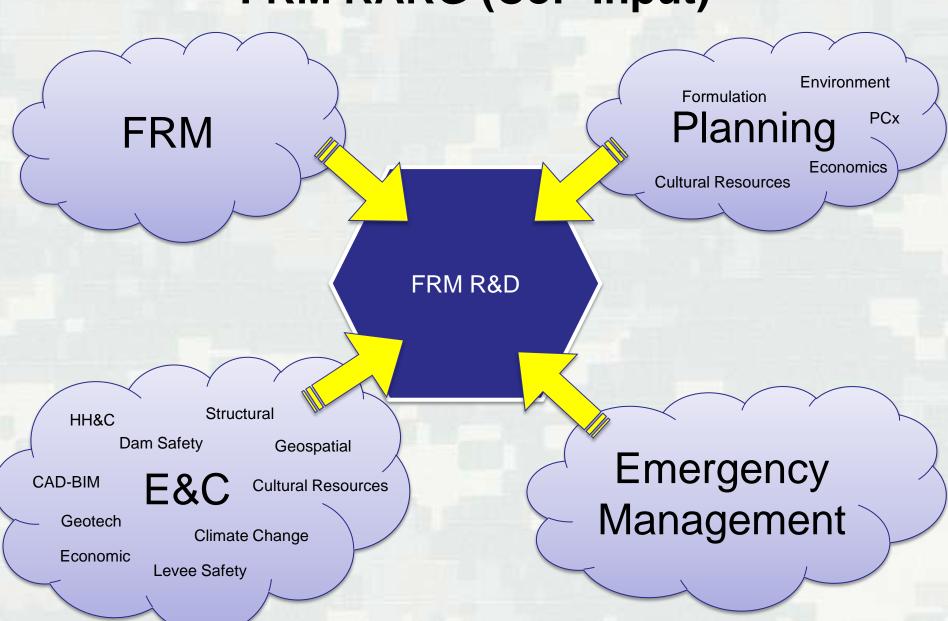


Civil Works R&D Process

- Produces requirement-driven program
- Short-term requirements
- Strategic requirements
- Leverages other Corps programs
- Collaborate with field and others
- Documentation: SOP



FRM RARG (CoP Input)



2014 RARG Preliminary Ranking

Title	Weighted Avg
Evaluation and Comparison of the Grouting Effectiveness of	
Conventional Cement Grouts and Balanced Stable Grouts for use in	
Grouting Rock Foundations of Dam Safety Projects	4.3
High velocity stage-damage curves	3.8
The Impact of Vegetative Roots on Seepage and Piping in Levees	3.8
Methods for Determining Drought Recurrence Intervals	3.4
Load and Resistance Factor Design for Flood & Retaining Structures	3.4
Physics based atmospheric models for probable maximum	
precipitation estimation	3.4
Quantification of Nearshore Transient Water Level Induced by	
Storm Wave Action	3.3
Geotechnical site characterization of complex foundations under	
extremely long levees	3.2
Hydraulic Model Workflow Improvements - Topographic/Geometry	
Data Management, Streamlining of Editing Capabilities, Automation	
of Repetitive Analyses, and Improvement in Model Runtime	
Capabilities	3.0
Rapid Pre-Storm Coastal Survey Ability for Improved Storm Impact	
Assessment and Prediction at USACE Coastal Storm Damage	
Reduction (CSDR) Projects	3.0
Short-term forecasting and project risk tradeoffs	3.0
Need for GIS-Based Meteorologic Modeling Tool	3.0

Title	Weighted Avg
Accretion rate of coastal wetlands experiencing relative sea level	Weighted Avg
rise	2.8
Repair/Replacement of failed in-service water stops for Civil Works	2.0
structures	2.8
Mold Flood Damage Functions	2.8
Evaluation of Fully Grouted Piezometer Installations	2.8
Alternative Methods for Apportioning Sediment Transport	2.0
Capacity	2.7
Development of tools to improve efficiency of hydraulic analysis	2.7
and mapping for large areas	2.6
Multi-dimensional Numerical Hydraulic Modeling of Bridges	2.4
Ice Engineering Tool Development	2.3
Erosion and Mass-Wasting Failure of Cohesive Sediment	2.2
Integrating Non-Monetary and Life Cycle Risks for Improved FRM	۷.۷
Decision Making	2.1
<u> </u>	2.1
Improved instream structures for vertical stability, energy	2.0
dissipation, floodplain function, and ecological connectivity	2.0
National Emergency Costs—Quantification and depth damage curves	2.0
Sediment Impact Assessment for Dam Removal Activities	1.6
Quantifying Effects of Ice-Jam Flooding	1.3
Estimating impacts of small water withdrawals at reservoir projects	1.3
Urban watershed application of systems approach developed for	1.0
Demonstration Erosion Control (DEC) watersheds	1.2
Applications for a Catastrophic Impact Model (CIM)	1.0
Climate change induced increases in bank erosion impacts to	1.0
archaeological sites	1.0
ar chacological sitts	1.0

Thank you

http://operations.usace.army.mil/flood.cfm

