









Ultimately, installation vulnerabilities to climate change must be communicated to the end-users (installation planners and managers). To meet this challenge, the RC-1701 Team has developed a series of tables, graphics, and risk maps that transparently convey the potential not only of impairment, but duration of impairment immediately following a storm. Armed with this information, installation planners are now able to discern thresholds where minor annoyances (on the order of ~1 to 2 hours of delay in performance) turn into catastrophic events (i.e., resulting in weeks of mission impairment) (Figure 7). These critical decision thresholds can then be communicated to the end-user in an actionable construct so that managers and policymakers can consider altering the status quo to incorporate proactive management strategies to prevent or anticipate impairments based on the quantified risks.

Obviously, risk-informed decision making implemented within the traditional military planning process requires information produced through the conduct of decision-relevant risk analysis at the appropriate scales (i.e., local, regional, national, and global). In effect, the capabilities developed under the RC-1701 project afford installations the opportunity to evaluate relative performance of existing conditions and future no-action conditions, as well as structural and non-structural risk mitigating alternatives to sustain military installation assets and mission capabilities at multiple scales. The final product of the RC-1701 study will provide DoD with a robust, scientifically defensible approach that transparently communicates vulnerabilities and risks to the end-user and helps policymakers develop guidance to promote sustainability in the face of climate change and sea level rise. (Anticipated Project Completion: September 2012).

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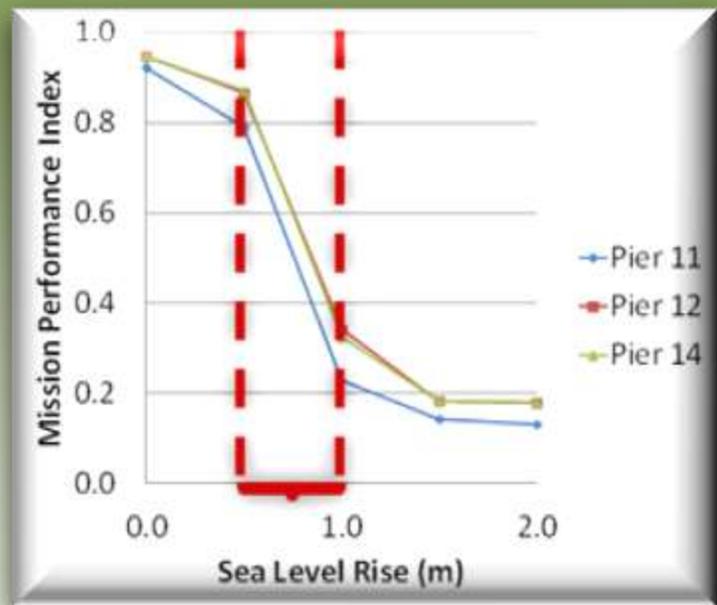


Figure 7. The RC-1701 risk-assessment strategy is capable of pinpointing critical decision point (i.e., thresholds where minor annoyances turn into catastrophic events, communicating the need to focus on particular scenarios when adaptively managing installation assets and operations. Preliminary findings indicate a critical decision-making point exists between the 0.5m and 1.0m SLR scenario (shown in red), suggesting planners and managers on the installation should consider incorporating a 1.0m SLR into their alternative formulation and adaptive management activities to assure sustainability and resilience in the future.