

Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability: What is at Risk?

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Vulnerability

- Measure of system susceptibility to:
 - hazard
 - loss and damage
 - risk

*Vulnerability = Susceptibility to a scenario
Risk = severity of scenario consequences*



Critical Infrastructure

- Electric Power Supplies
- Gas and Oil - Industry
- Telecommunications
- Banking and Finance
- Transportation - Shipping
- Water Supply Systems
- Emergency Services
- Government

Vulnerabilities of Water Systems during IKE

- Interrupted water service
- Nonfunctioning sewer systems
- Some Public water systems had no backup generators
- Many private water districts had no generators
 - Did not maintain running water in their communities
 - Did not maintain enough water in elevated tanks for gravity flows

COH Wastewater Infrastructure

- 39 Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP)
- 420 Lift Stations
- 3 Wet Weather Facilities
- 33 million linear feet of gravity sewers
- 1.5 million linear feet of force mains
- Approximately 130,000 manholes

Service area ~ 625 square miles

Population ~ 3 million persons

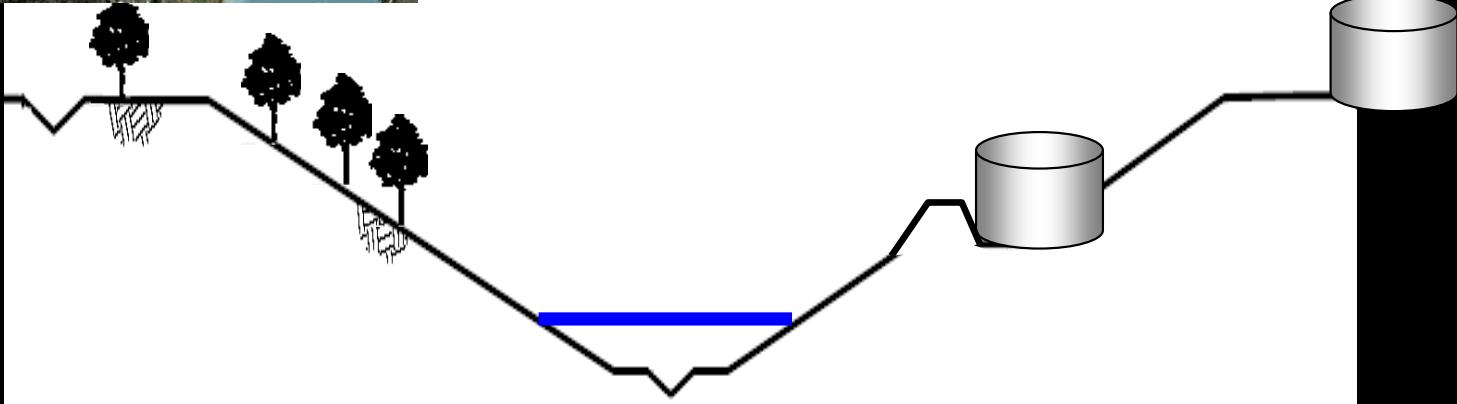


Wastewater Infrastructure Vulnerabilities

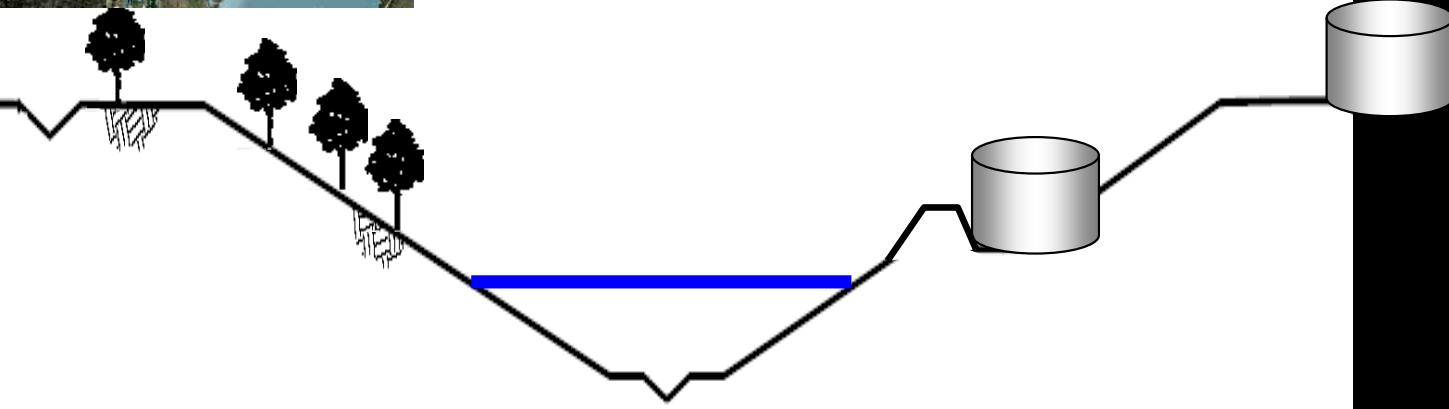
- Dramatic increase (~ 30%) in Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) due to power outages at lift stations and treatment plants
- Sewage in the collection system turned septic >> odor
- Equipment damages at several facilities
- Communication systems affected
- Numerous fences and gates damaged >> less security
- Facilities had major damages
 - Sims Bayou WWTP (permitted capacity 25 mgd)
 - Clinton Drive lift station (firm capacity 400 mgd)
- Minor damages throughout the system including several gravity main breaks



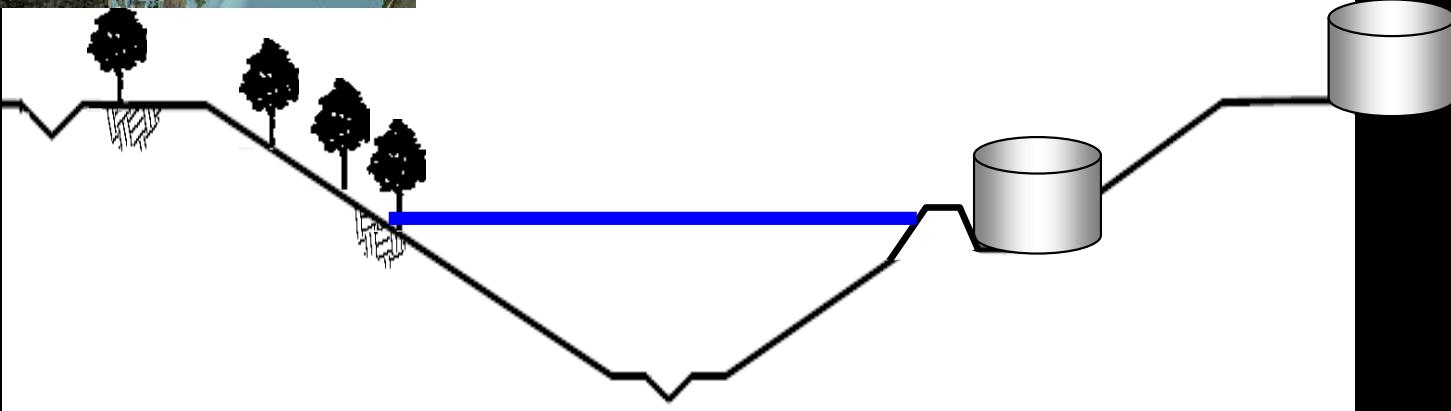
+5 FT MSL



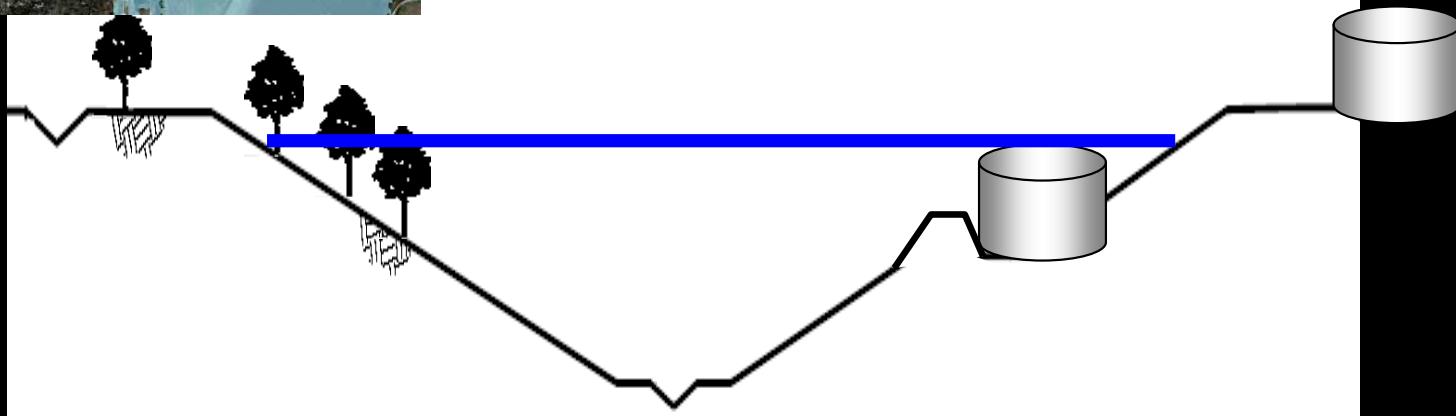
+10 FT MSL

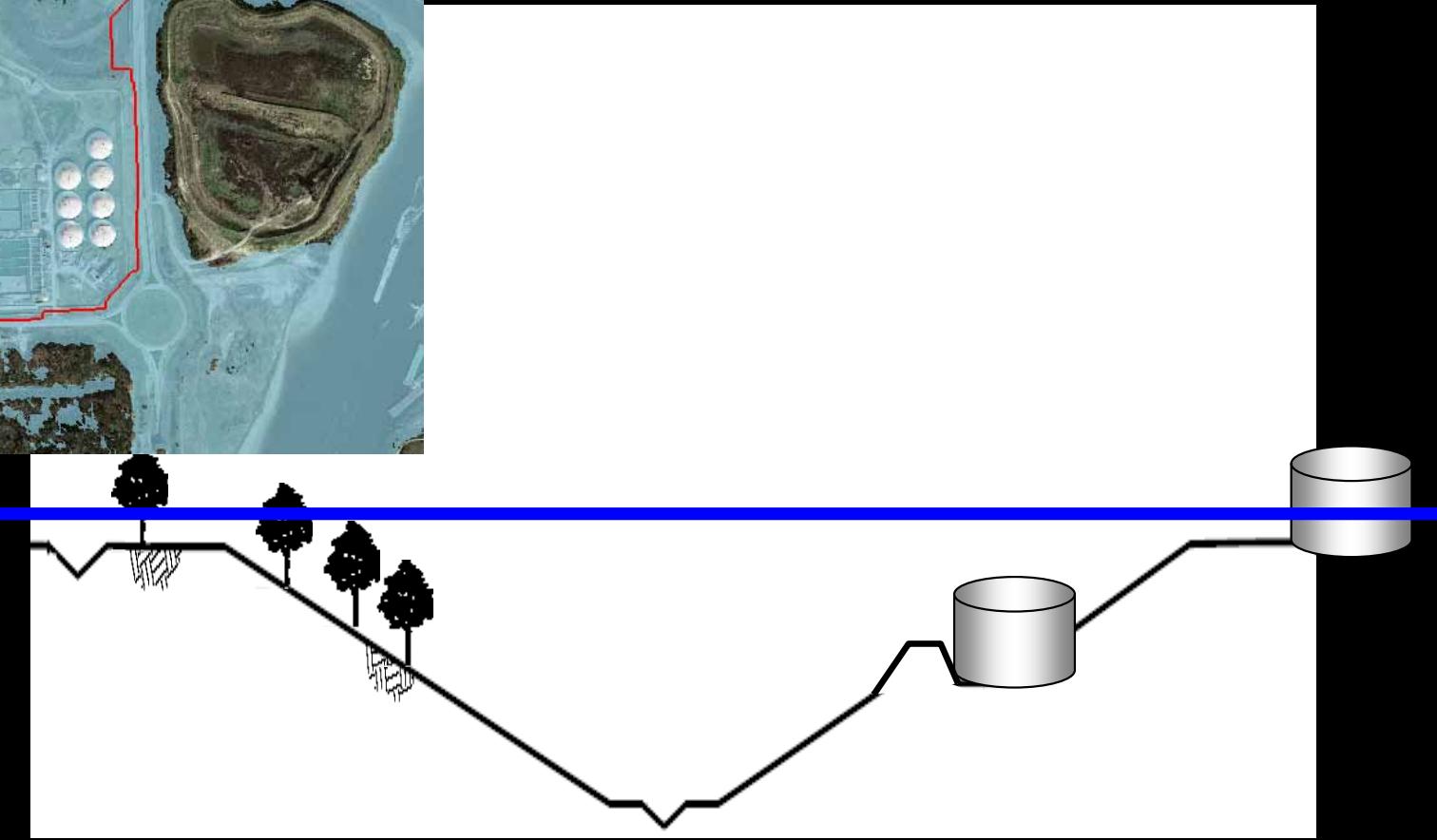


+15 FT MSL



+20 FT MSL



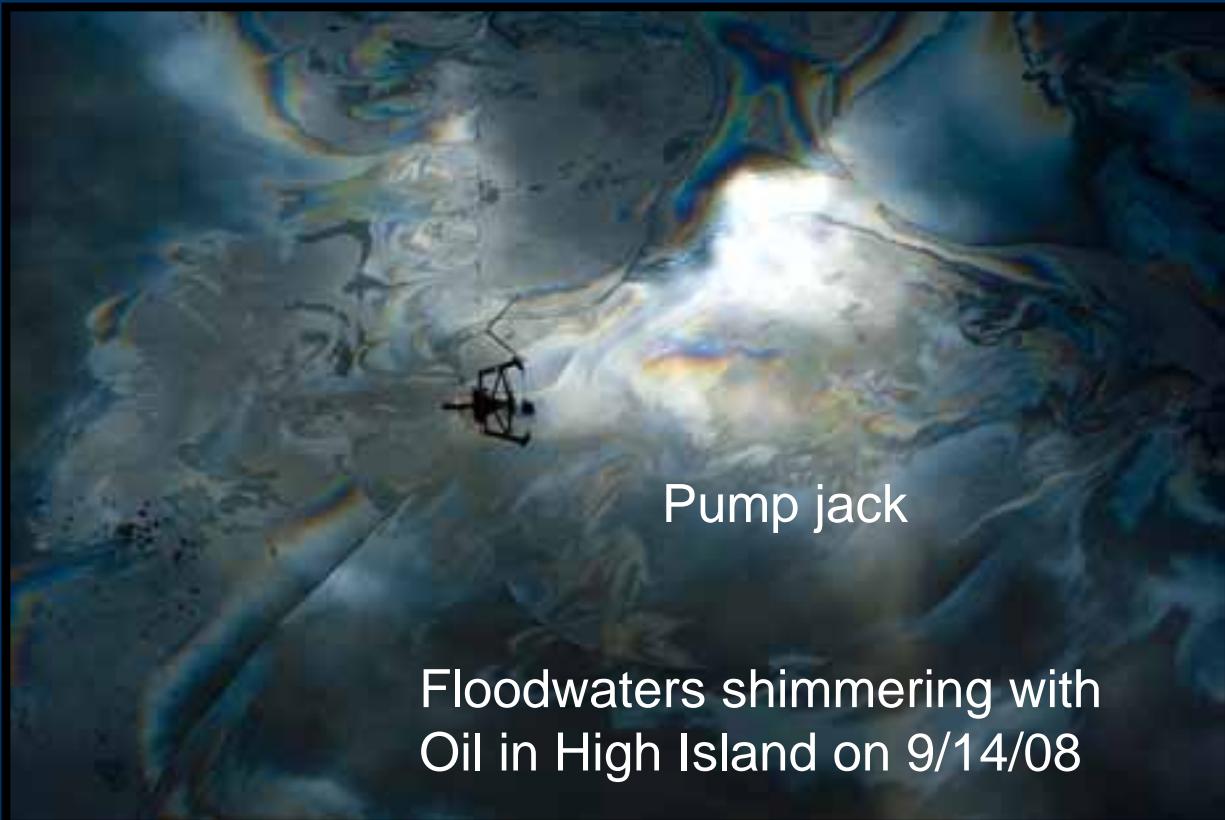


Industrial Consequences of IKE

- Refineries and chemical plants shut down
- Burned off hundreds of thousands of pounds of organic chemicals and toxics
- Power failures sent chemicals such as ammonia directly into atmosphere
- Environmental rules typically suspended in extreme events
- Containers w. chemicals floated in HSC
- sheens reported, abandoned drums ...
- Air quality monitors for industrial complex destroyed



Oil/Chemical Spills and Impacts



Pump jack

Floodwaters shimmering with
Oil in High Island on 9/14/08

- **Destroyed oil platforms (52) + 32 damaged severely**
- **Tossed storage tanks**
- **Punctured pipelines**
- **½ mil + gal oil spilled in Gulf**

- **448 releases reported mostly in Port Arthur and industrial corridor in Houston**
- **1500+ sites need cleanup**

St. Mary Land and Exploration Co. on Goat Island

- surge from the storm flooded the plant
- leveled its dirt containment wall
- snapped off pipes connecting its eight storage tanks that held oil and water produced from two wells in Galveston Bay
- 266,000 gallons of oil spilled



1960s era levees (15 ft) surround our most critical industrial infrastructure

IKE at POH

- No significant damages
- Reopened after five days
 - downed trees
 - broken glass
 - saltwater intrusion to Galveston Bay-side facilities
 - downed power lines

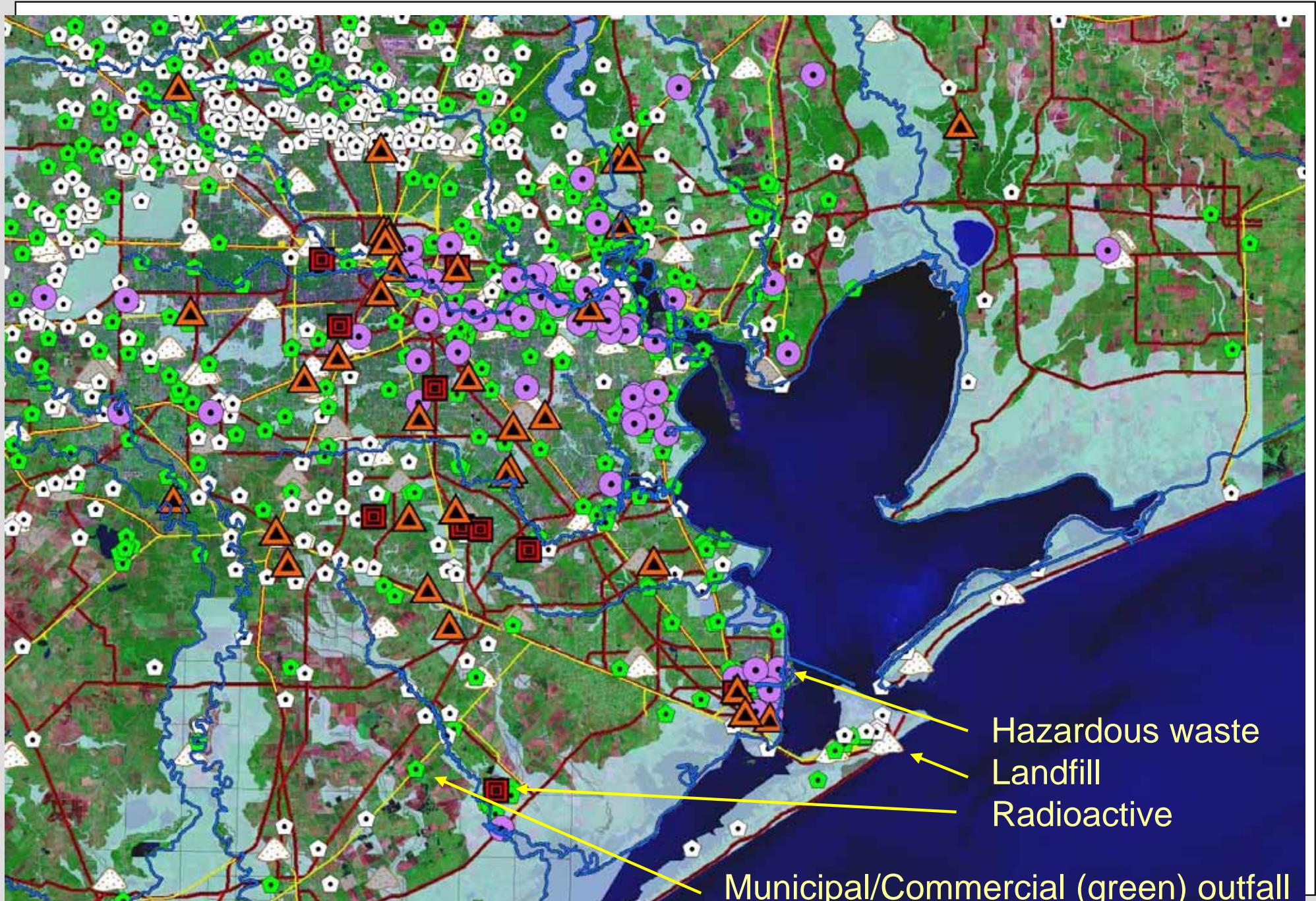


POH Vulnerabilities during IKE

- Absence of permanent electricity
- City of Houston lift station serving Turning Basin terminals knocked out by IKE (1 of 23)
- Water breached docks of Turning Basin's southside and Manchester terminals
- 100 mph winds, waves & backwash within 2 ft of breaching upstream docks

Damage to navigational channels in Texas: 1 Billion

Waste Management Resources



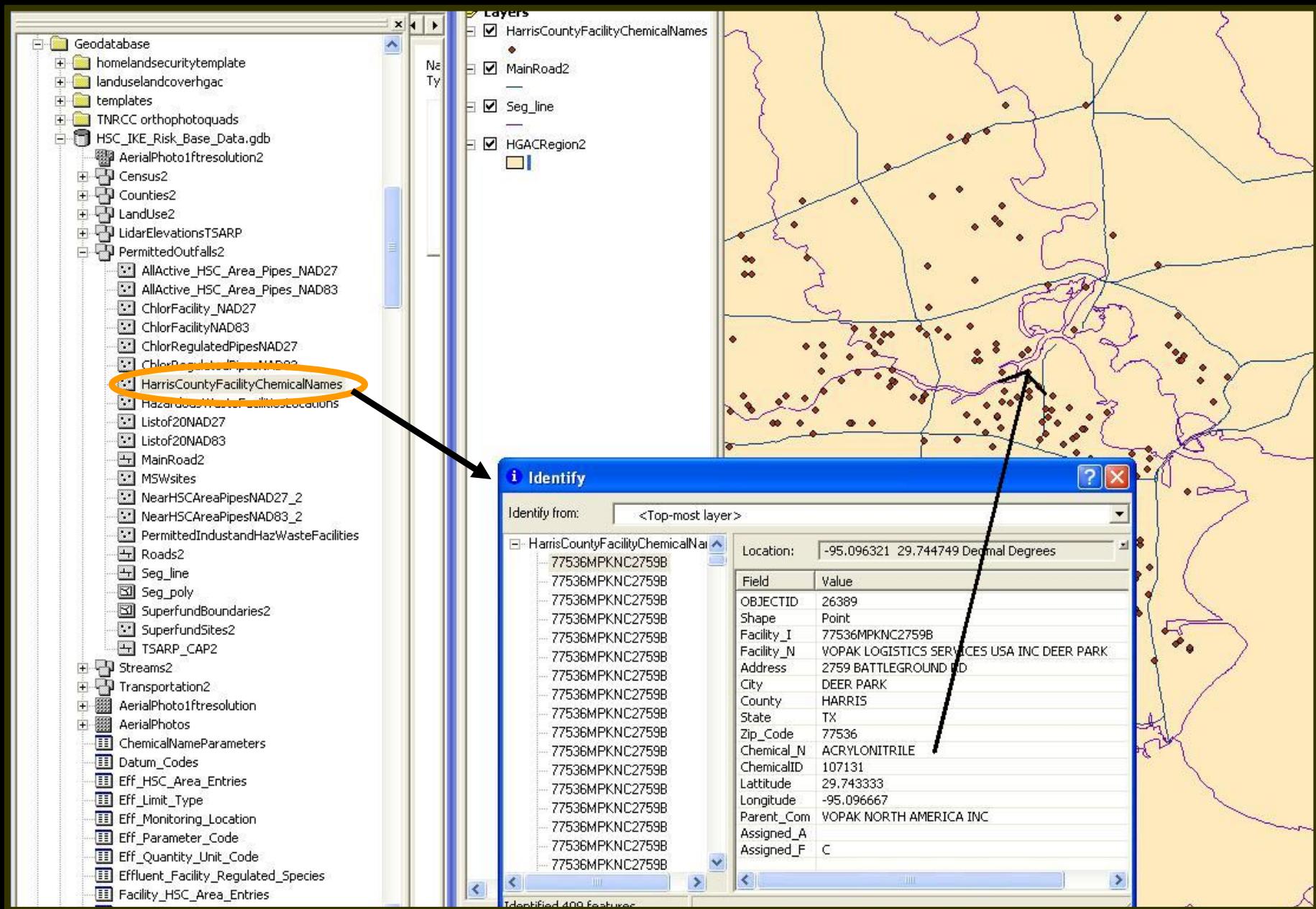
Geodatabase for Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability

- Collaborative effort in SSPEED Center
- Funding from Houston Endowment
- Goals
 - Identify critical infrastructure
 - Assess vulnerabilities
 - Plan for sustainability and resilience

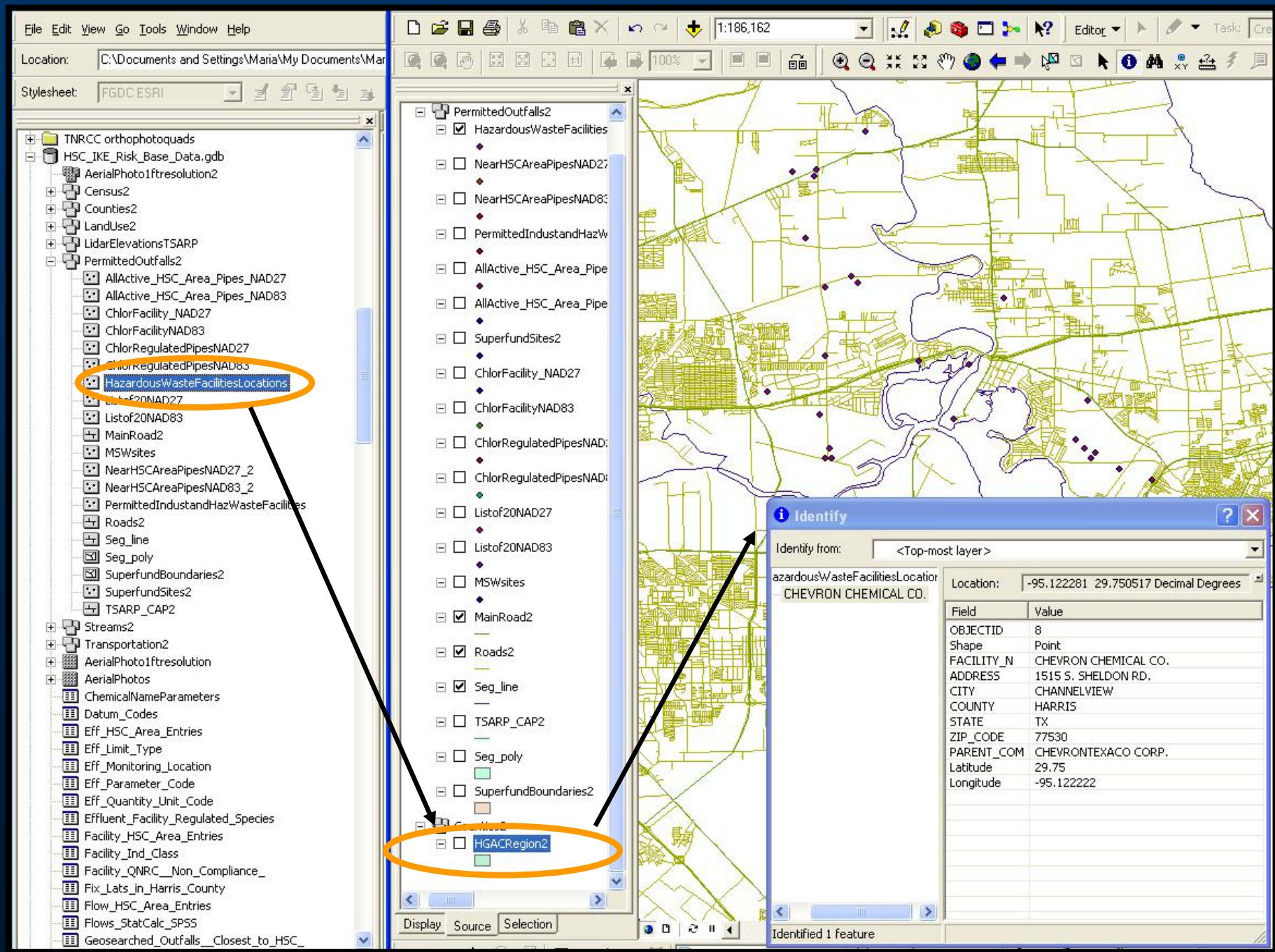


Ike Geodatabase Feature Datasets

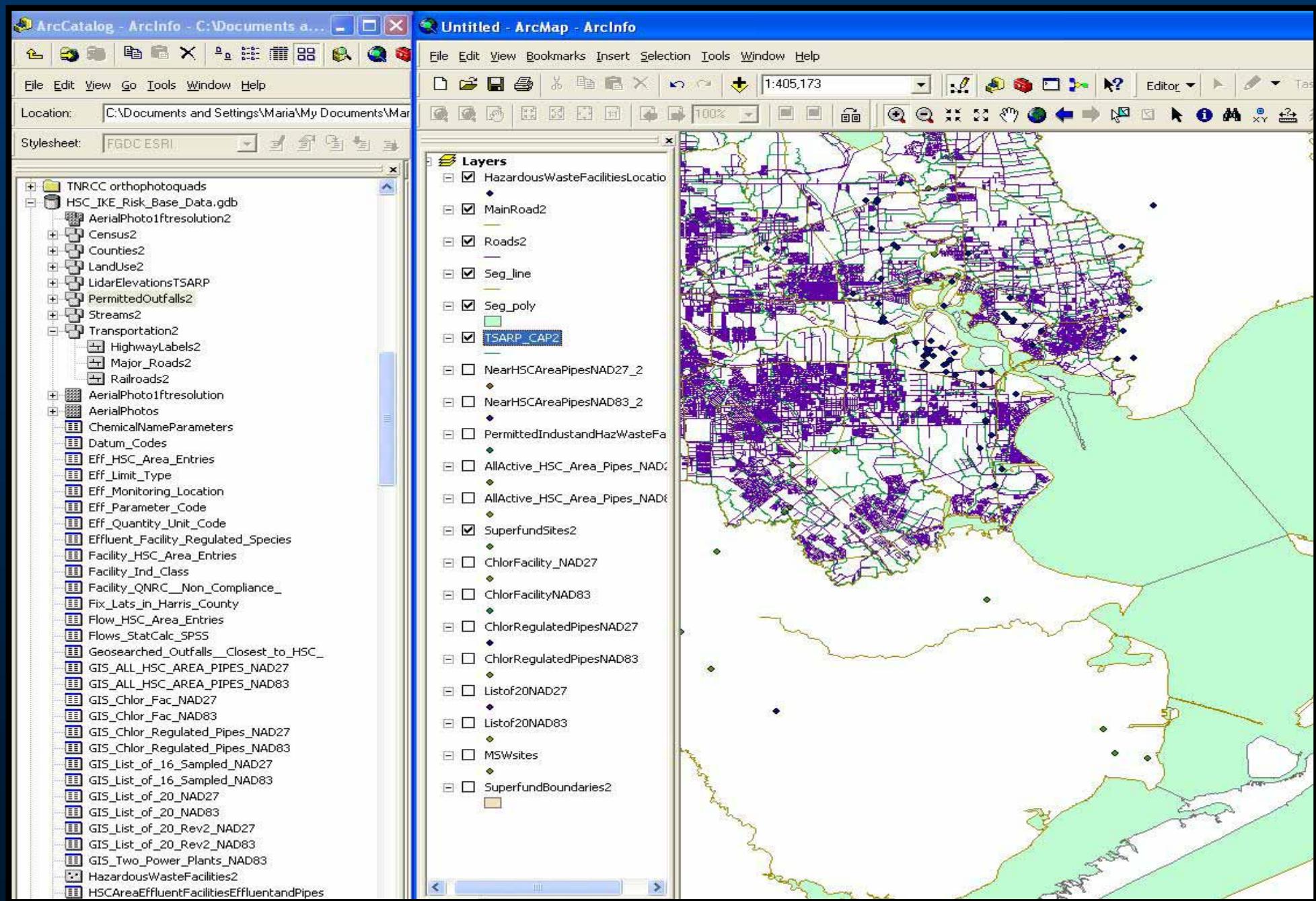
Chemical Data in Ike Geodatabase



Haz Waste Facilities in Ike Geodatabase



Permitted Outfalls in Ike Geodatabase



Parcel Ownership in Ike Geodatabase

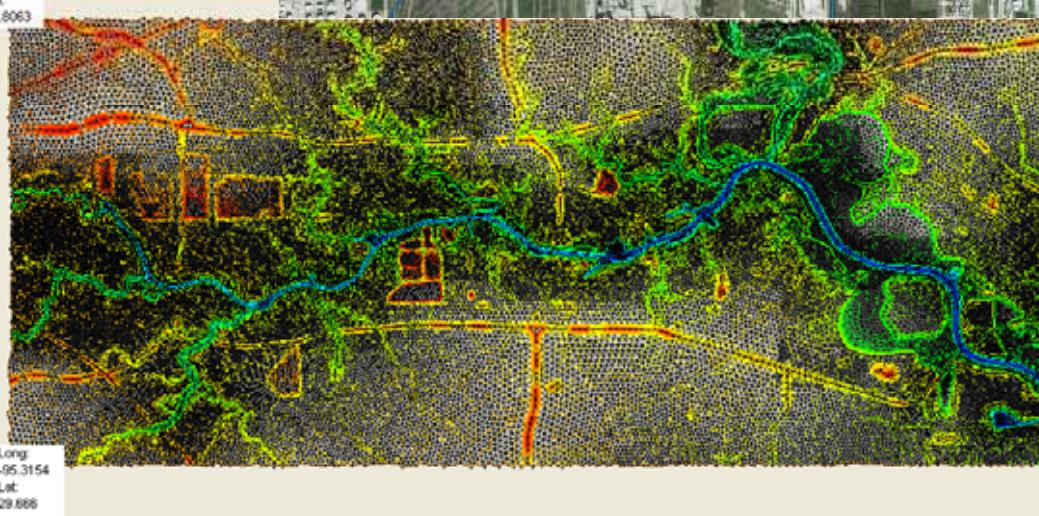
Stylesheet: FGDC ESRI

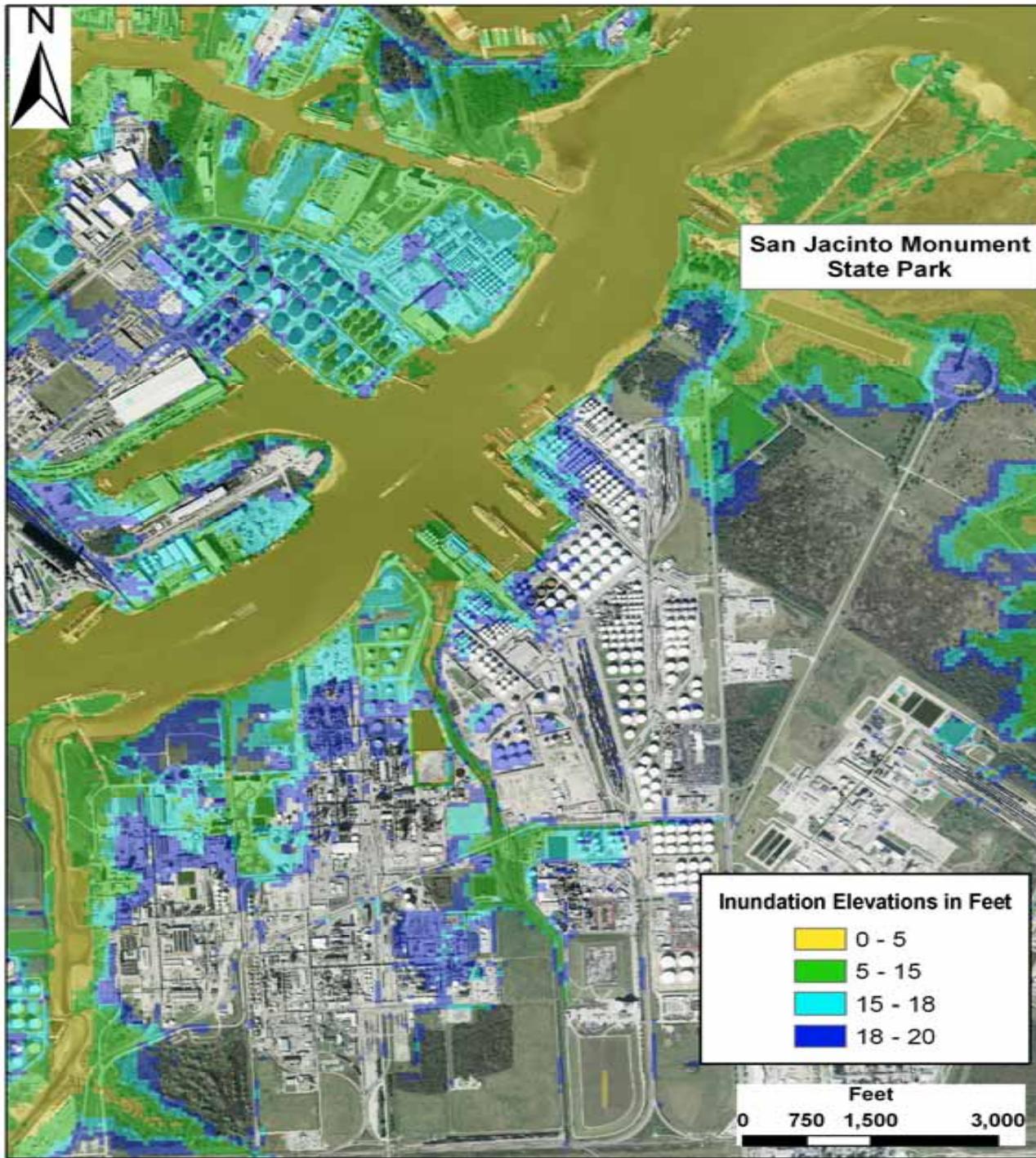
The screenshot displays a GIS application interface with three main components:

- Table of Contents (left):** Shows the project structure with the root folder "HSC_IKE_Risk_Base_Data.gdb". Under "LandUse2", the "Parcels2" layer is selected and highlighted in green.
- Layers (center-left):** A tree view of layers from the path "C:\Documents and Settings\Maria\My...". The "Parcels2" layer is checked and highlighted in green.
- Map View (right):** A detailed map of a coastal area, likely the Port of Houston, showing a complex network of parcels, roads, and water bodies. A black arrow points from the "Identify" tool window to a specific location on the map.
- Identify Tool (bottom-right):** A dialog box titled "Identify" showing details for the selected "Parcels2" feature at coordinates -95.137526, 29.745430. The results table includes the following fields and values:

Field	Value
OBJECTID_	1248434
Shape	Polygon
OBJECTID	1372860
HCAD_NUM	0410320010008
BLK_NUM	
LOT_NUM	
CONDO_FLAG	0
owner_name	PORT OF HOUSTON AUTHORITY
str_num	15500
str_name	JACINTOPORT
Shape_Length	0.054484
Shape_Area	0.000155

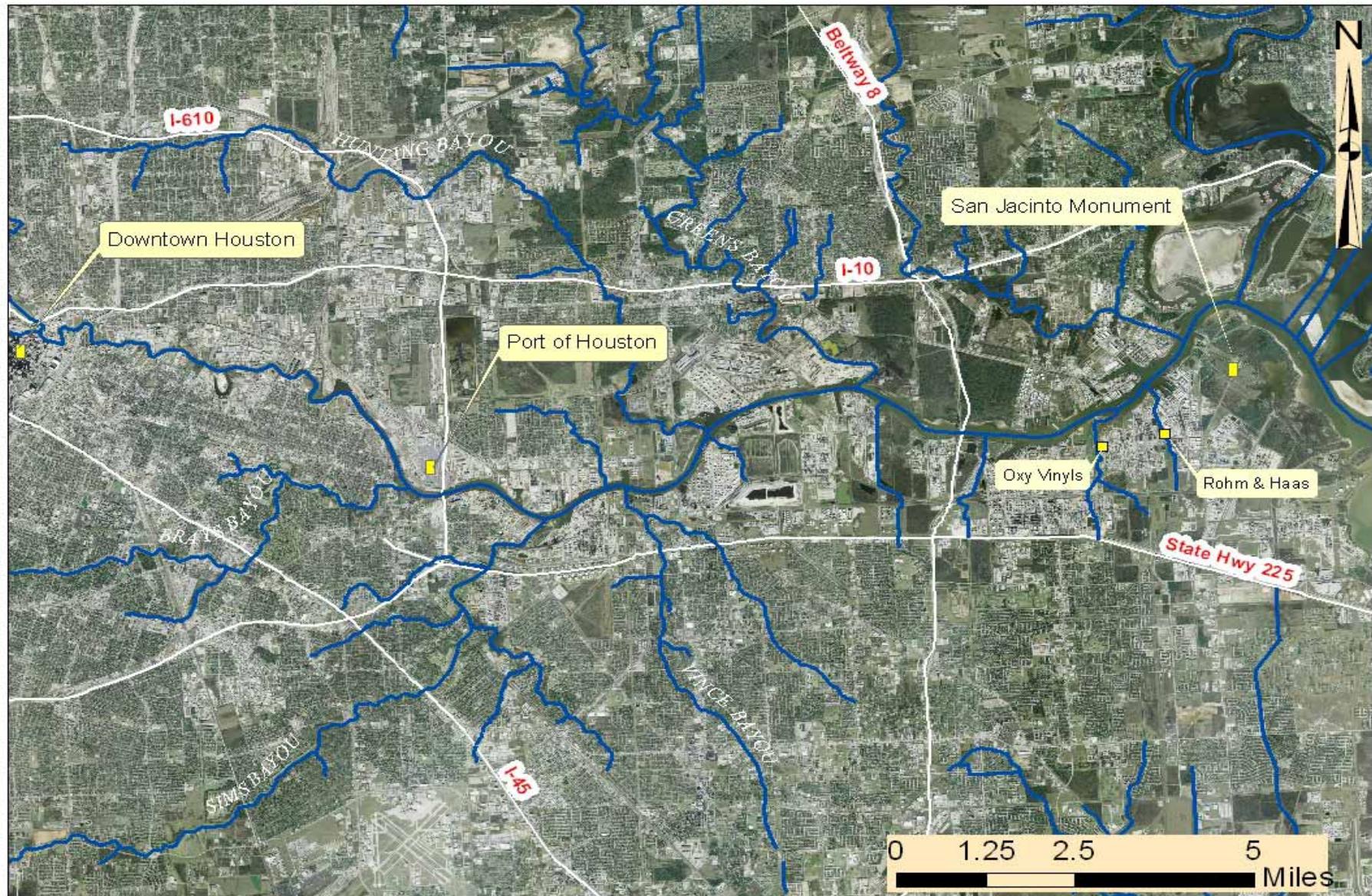
Model Grid – Elevations & Bathymetry



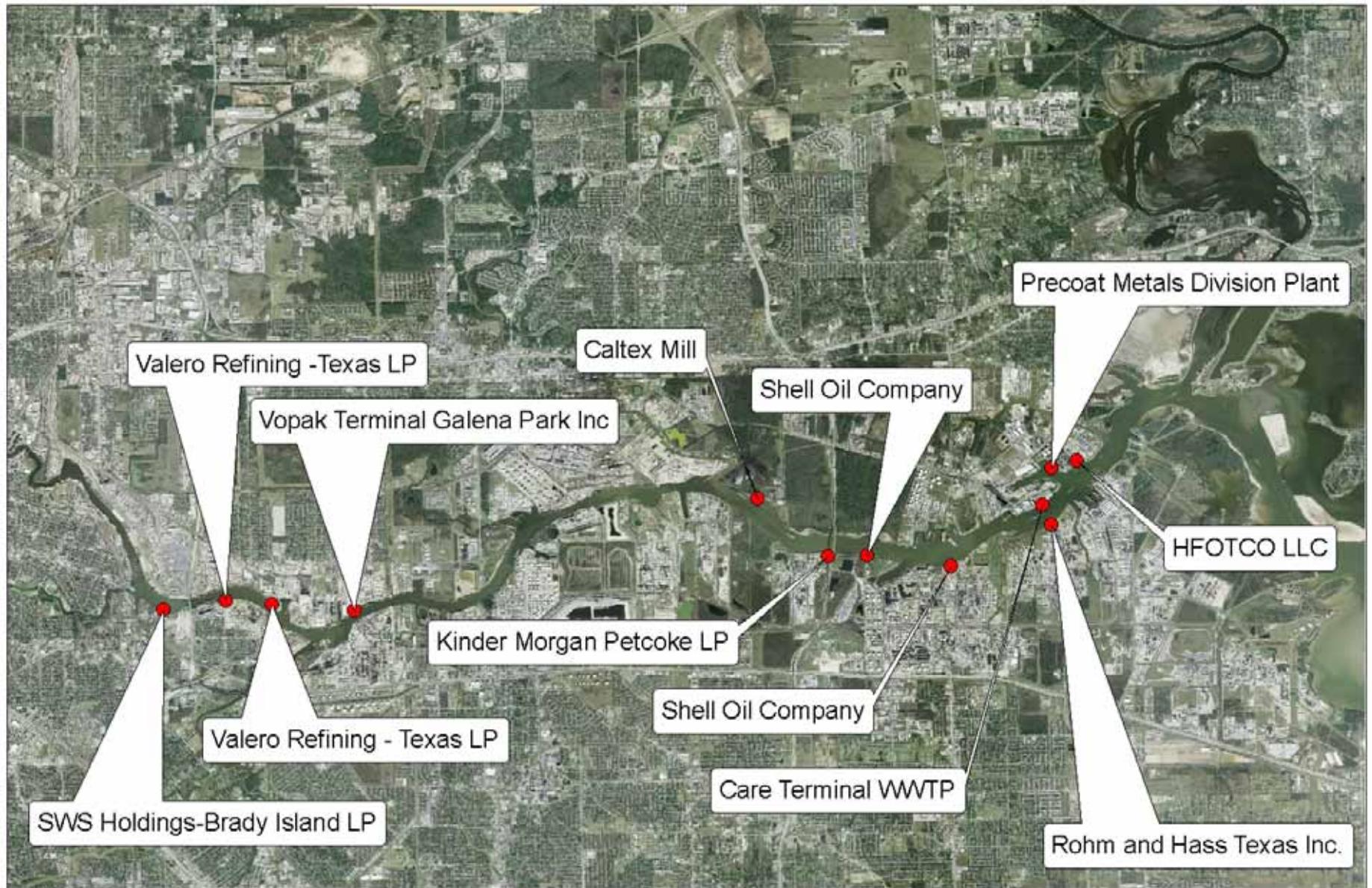


Inundation
Elevations
In Ike
Geodatabase

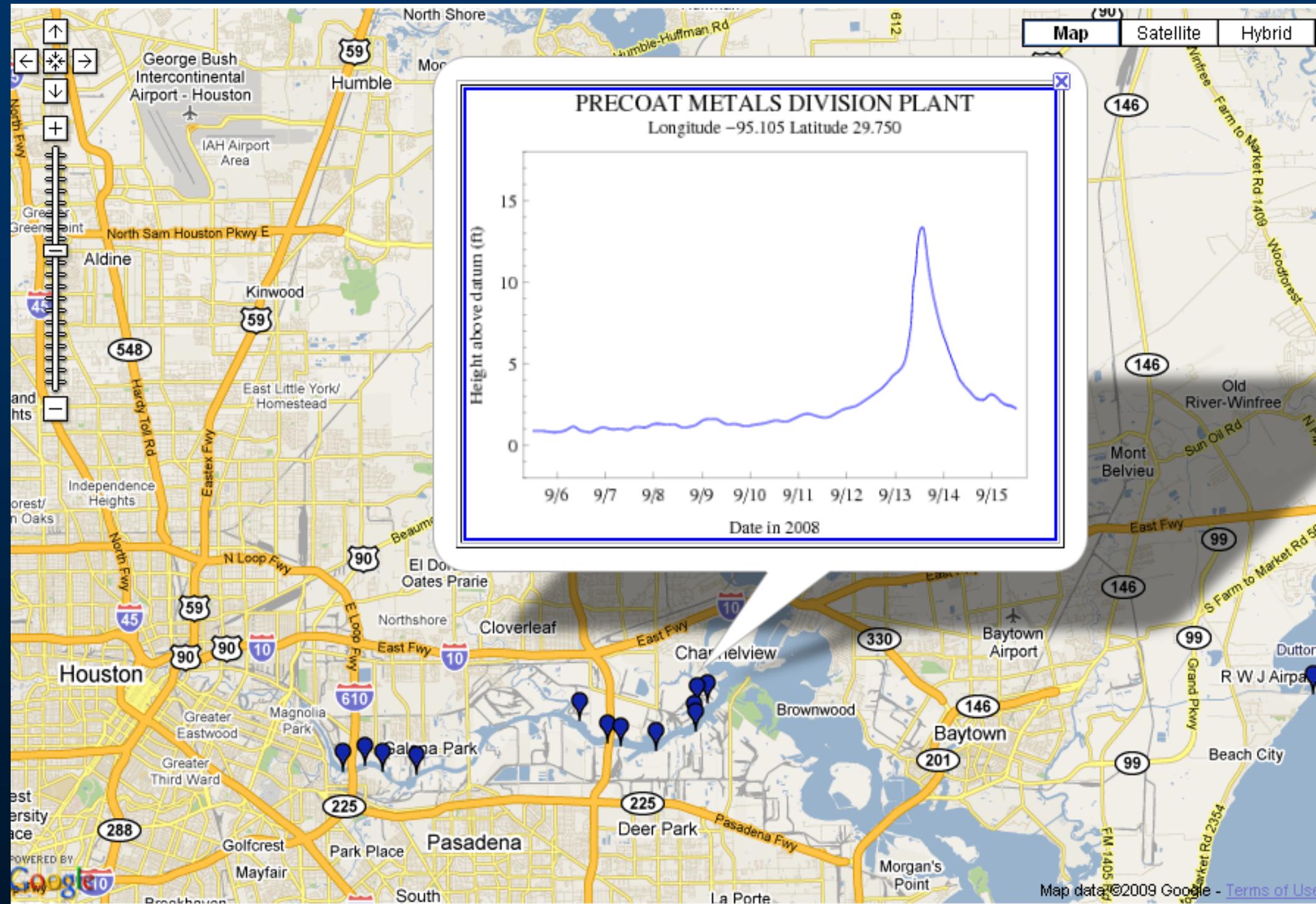
HSC Industrial Complex



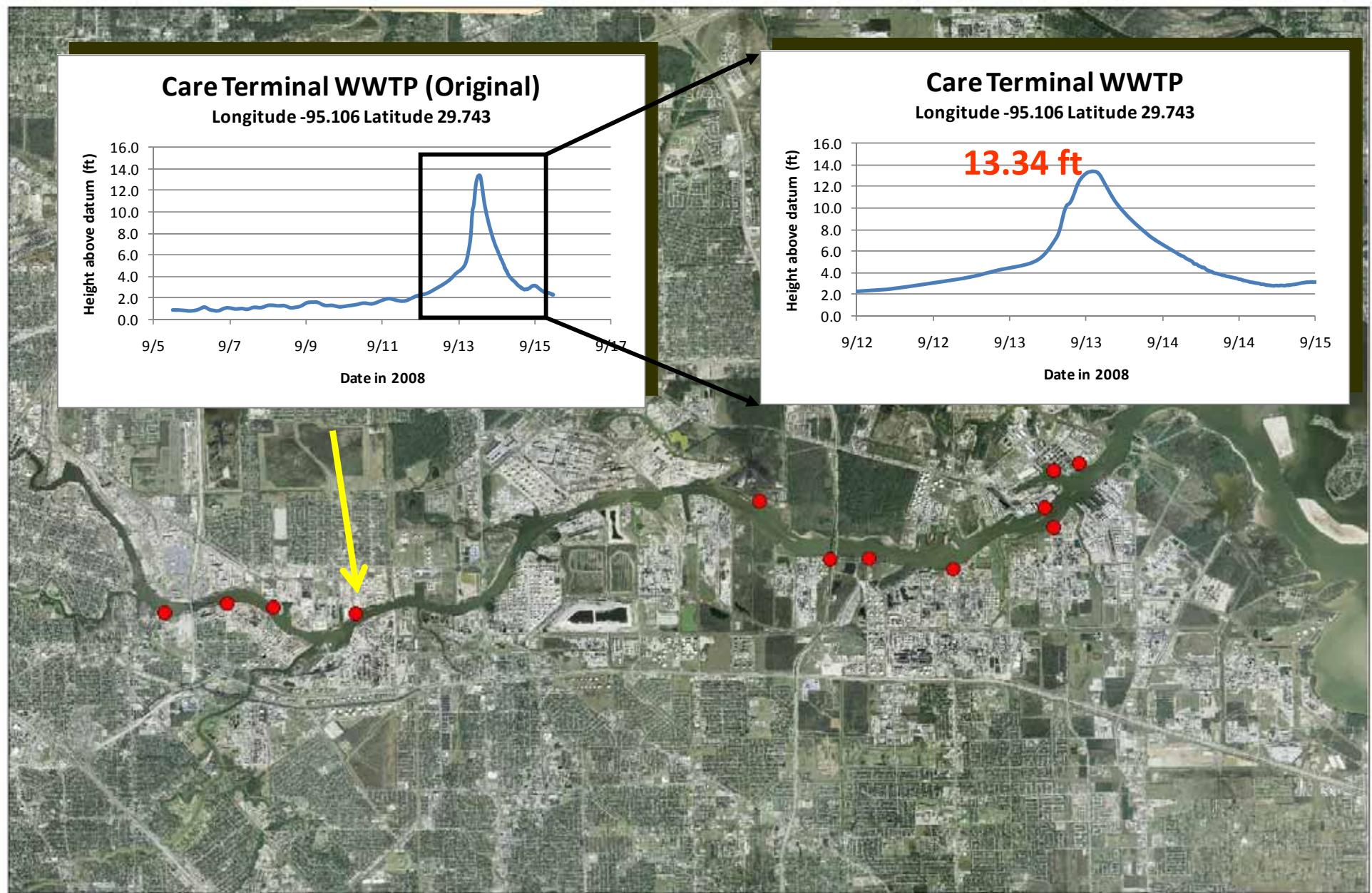
Case Study Industries along HSC



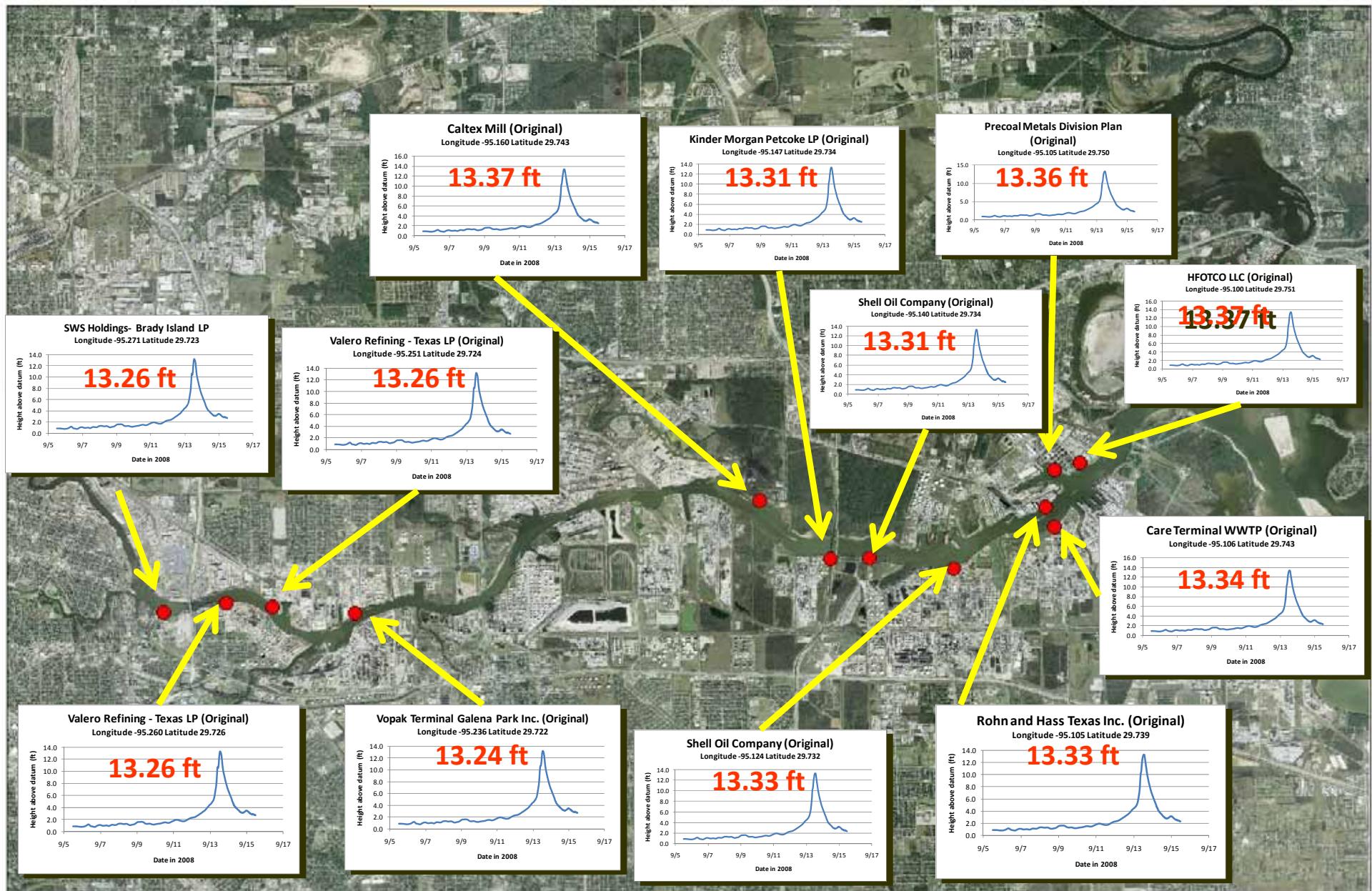
Surge levels during Hurricane Ike at Precoat Metals



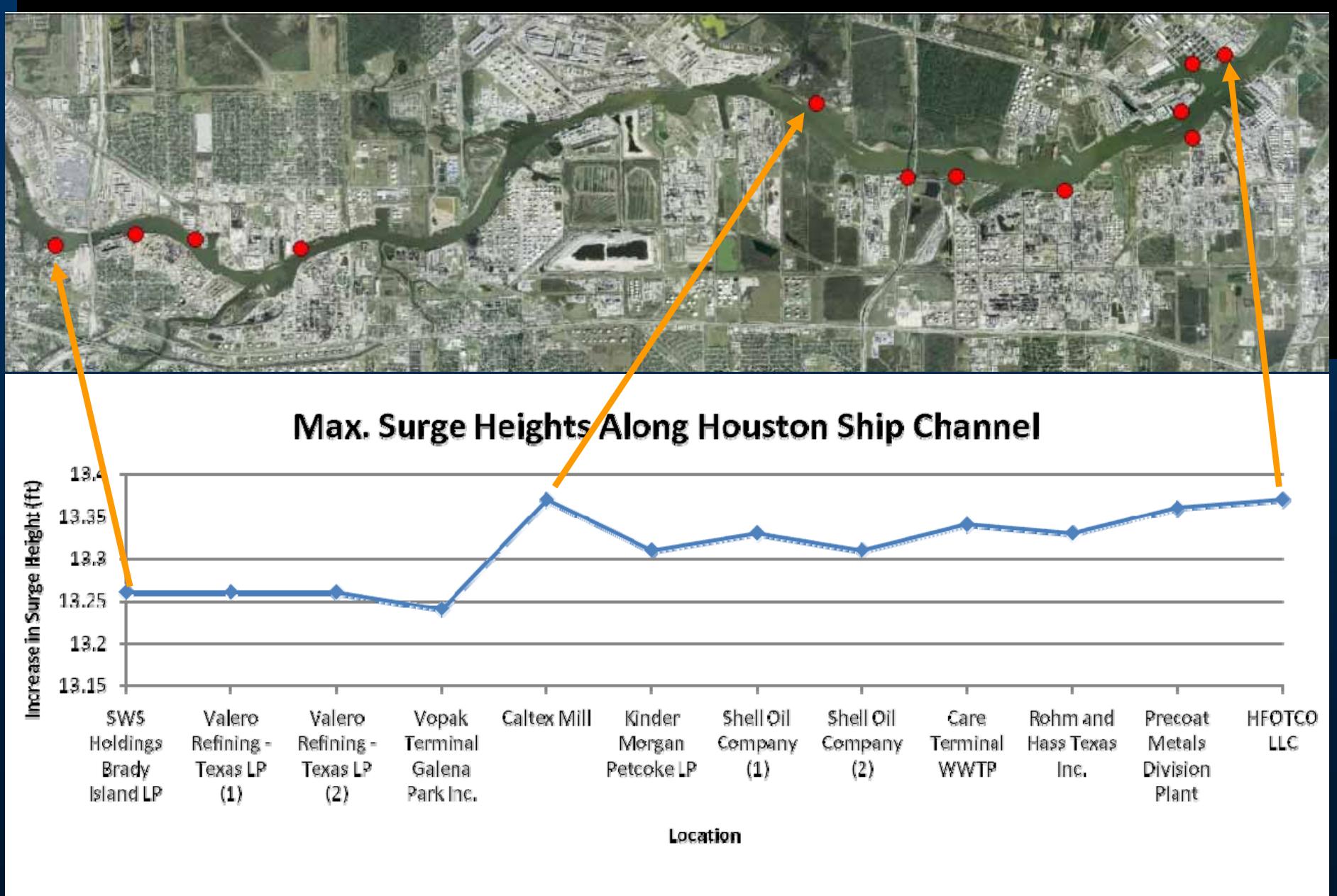
Hurricane Ike Surge at Care Terminal



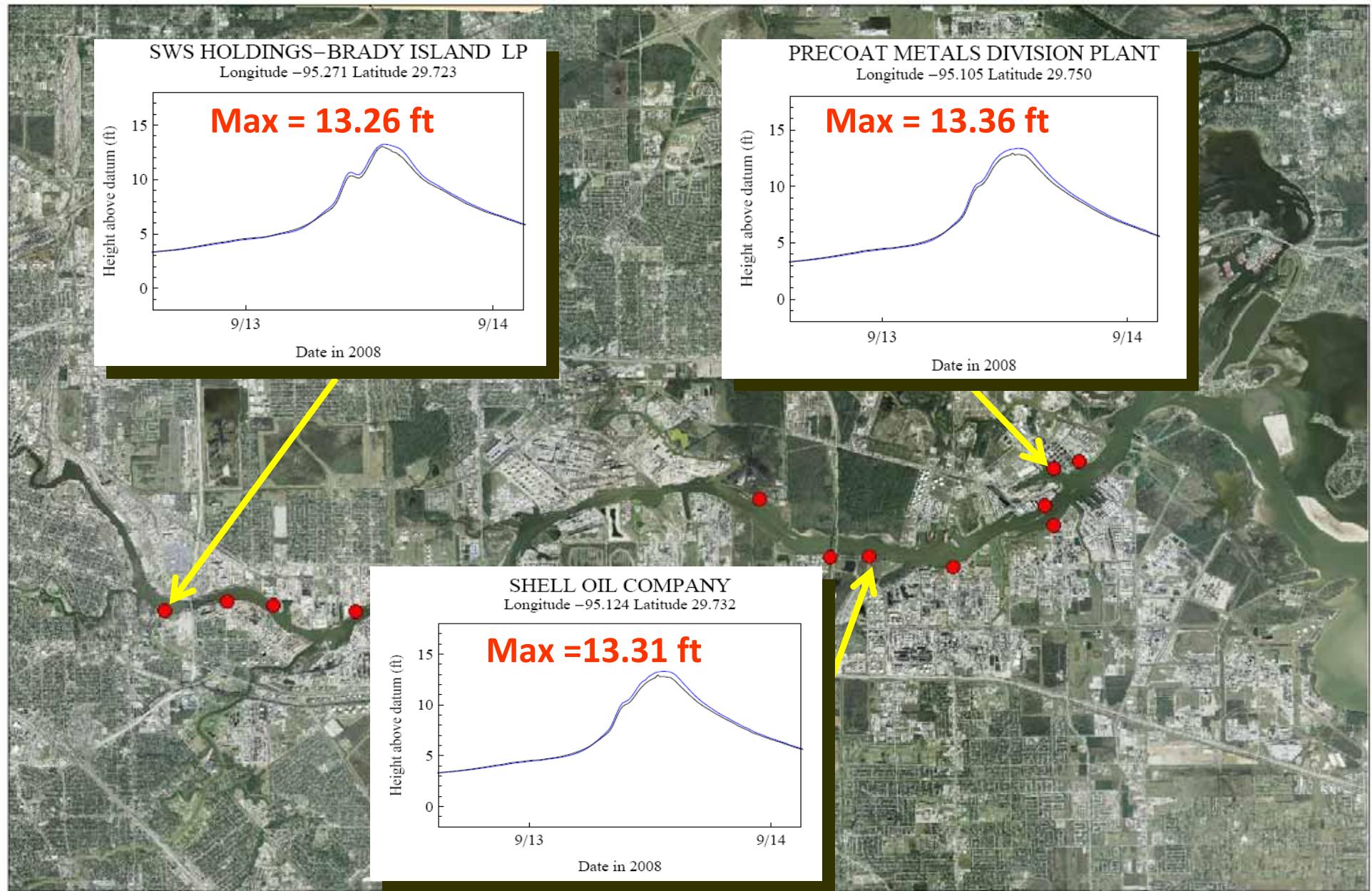
Hurricane Ike Surge in HSC



Hurricane Ike Surge Along HSC



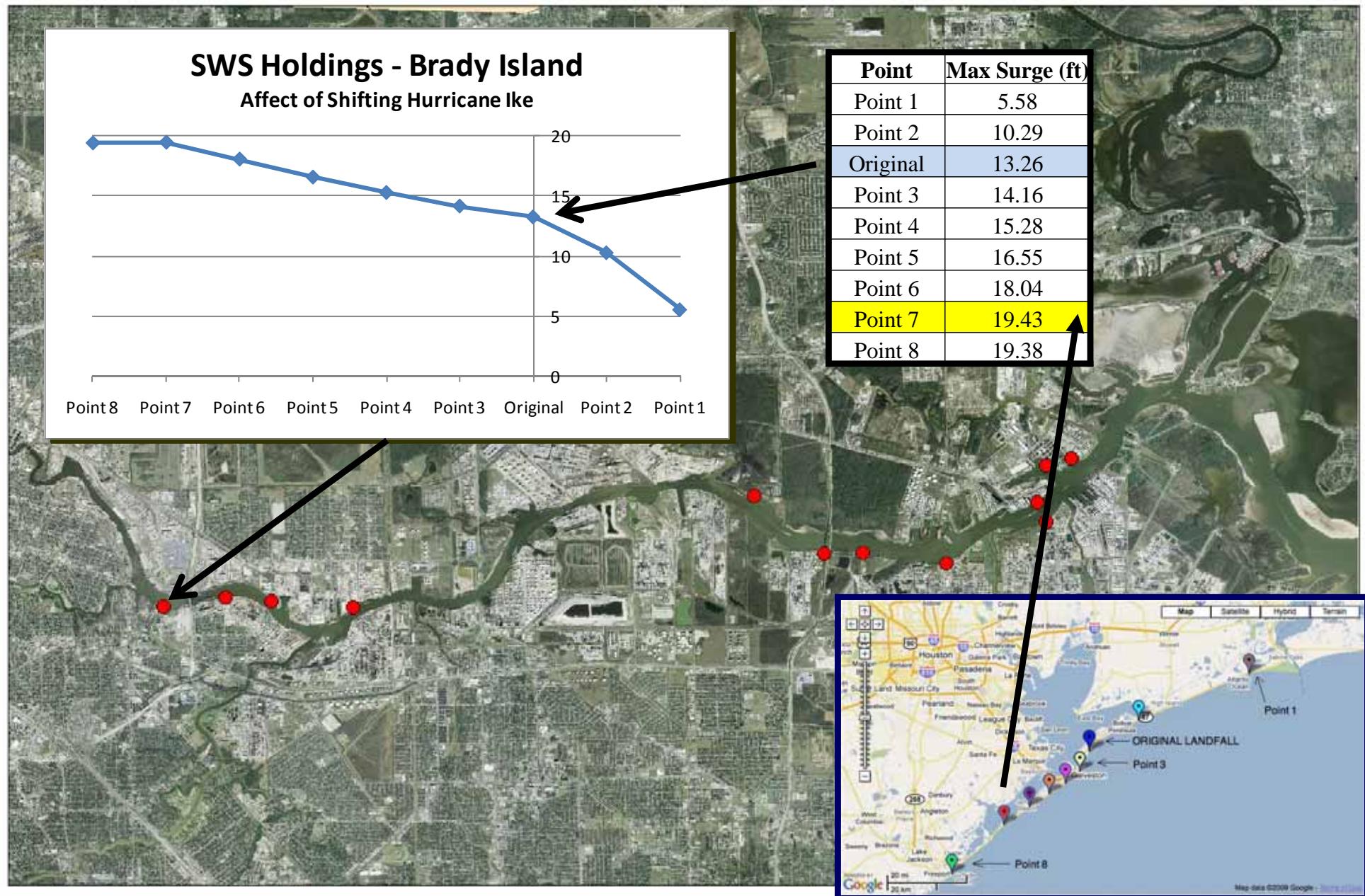
Not much effect - Waves & No Waves



Hurricane Ike Scenarios



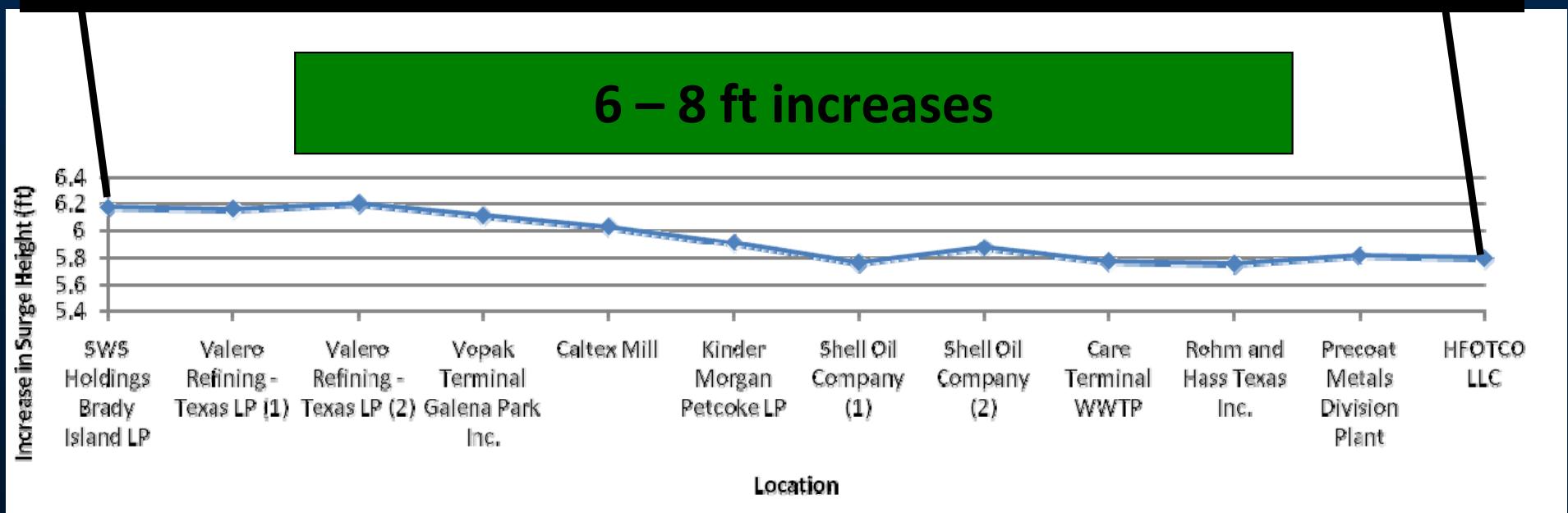
Ike Scenarios at SWS Holdings



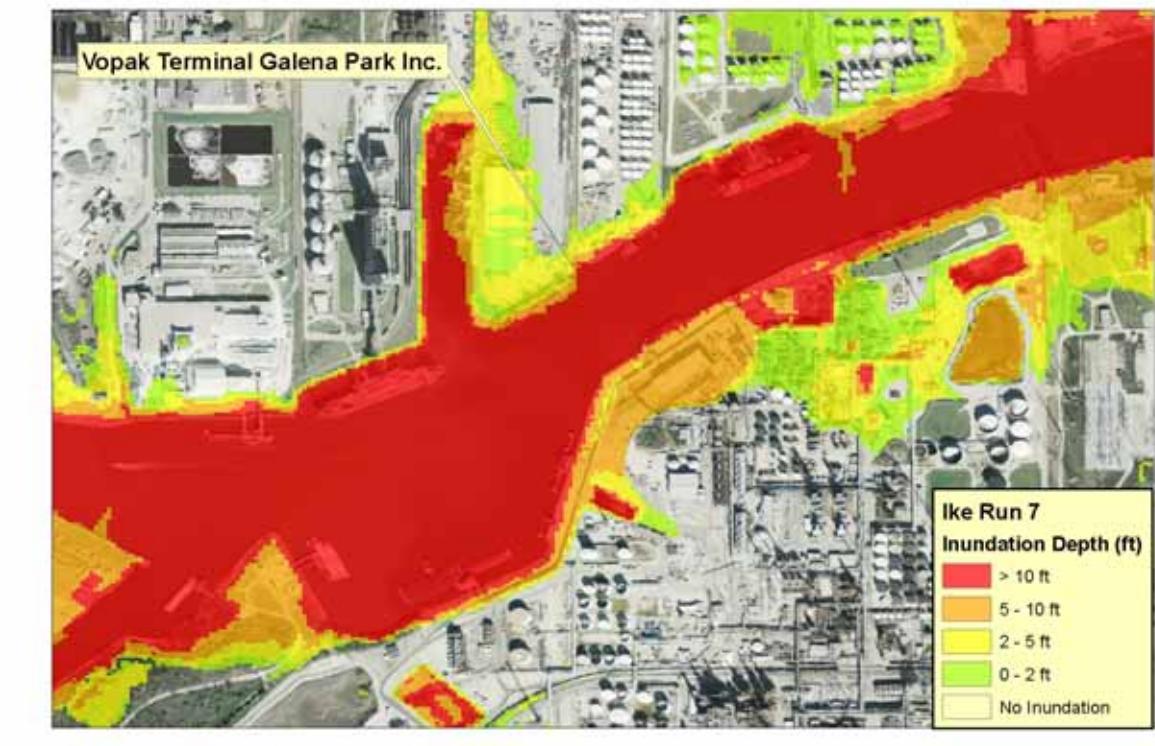
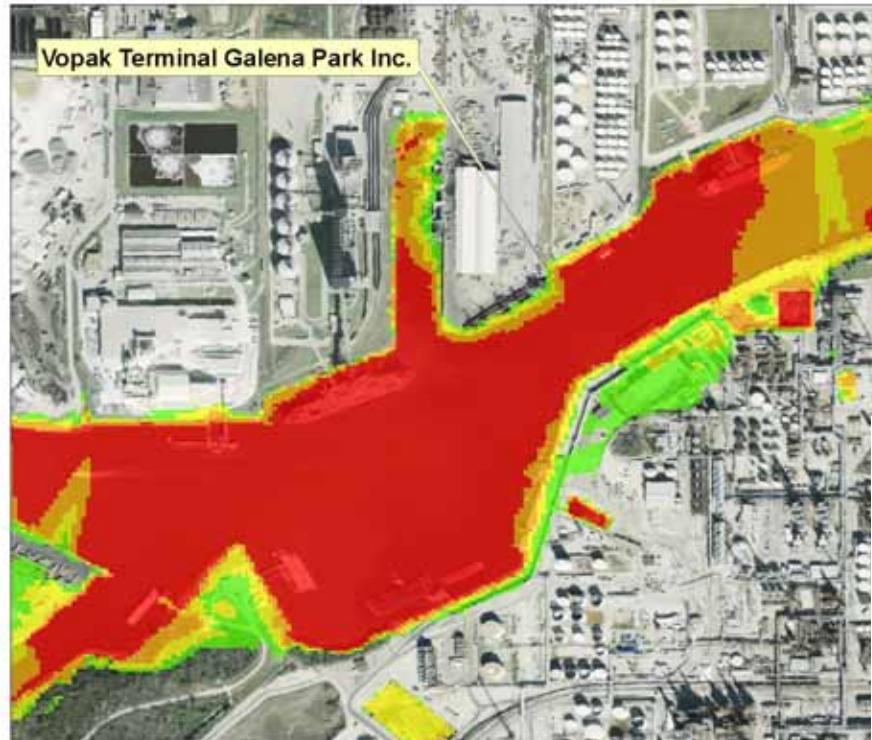
Hurricane Ike Scenario 7 Along HSC



6 – 8 ft increases

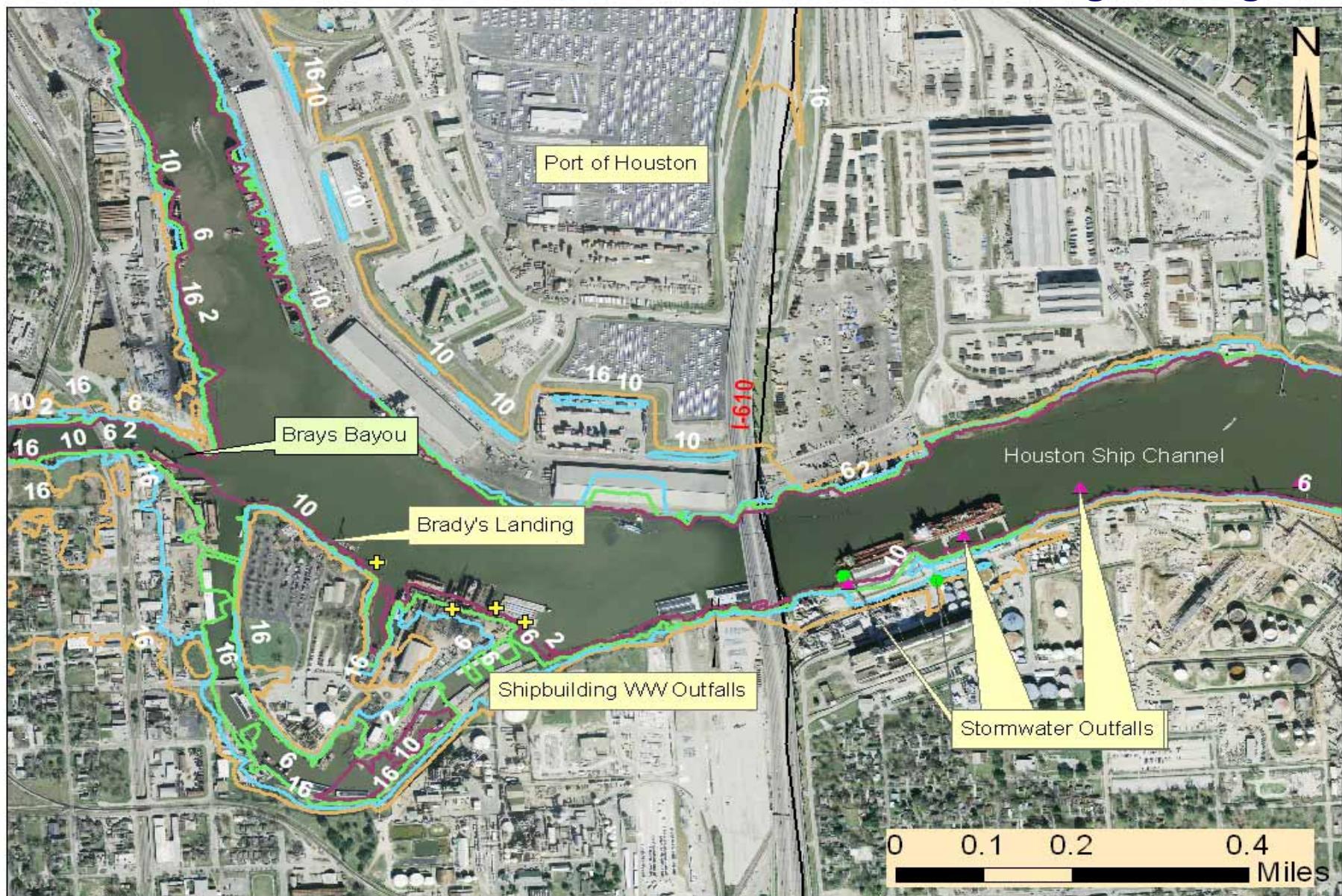


Increased Vulnerability between Ike and Point 7 Landfall



Vulnerability of Port of Houston @ 19+ ft Surge

14 ft surge during IKE



Dike or No Dike

- Understanding vulnerabilities allows better decision making
- Risks from various hurricane scenarios should be analyzed
- Decisions should be based on combined Surge Zones + Flood Zones + Wind

