



ECONOMICS *of*
RESILIENT
INFRASTRUCTURE

Presentation to
NATIONAL LIFELINES FORUM
5 NOVEMBER 2014



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- Historical (recent)
- *Economics of Resilient Infrastructure* research programme
- Interdependencies module (demonstration of prototype)
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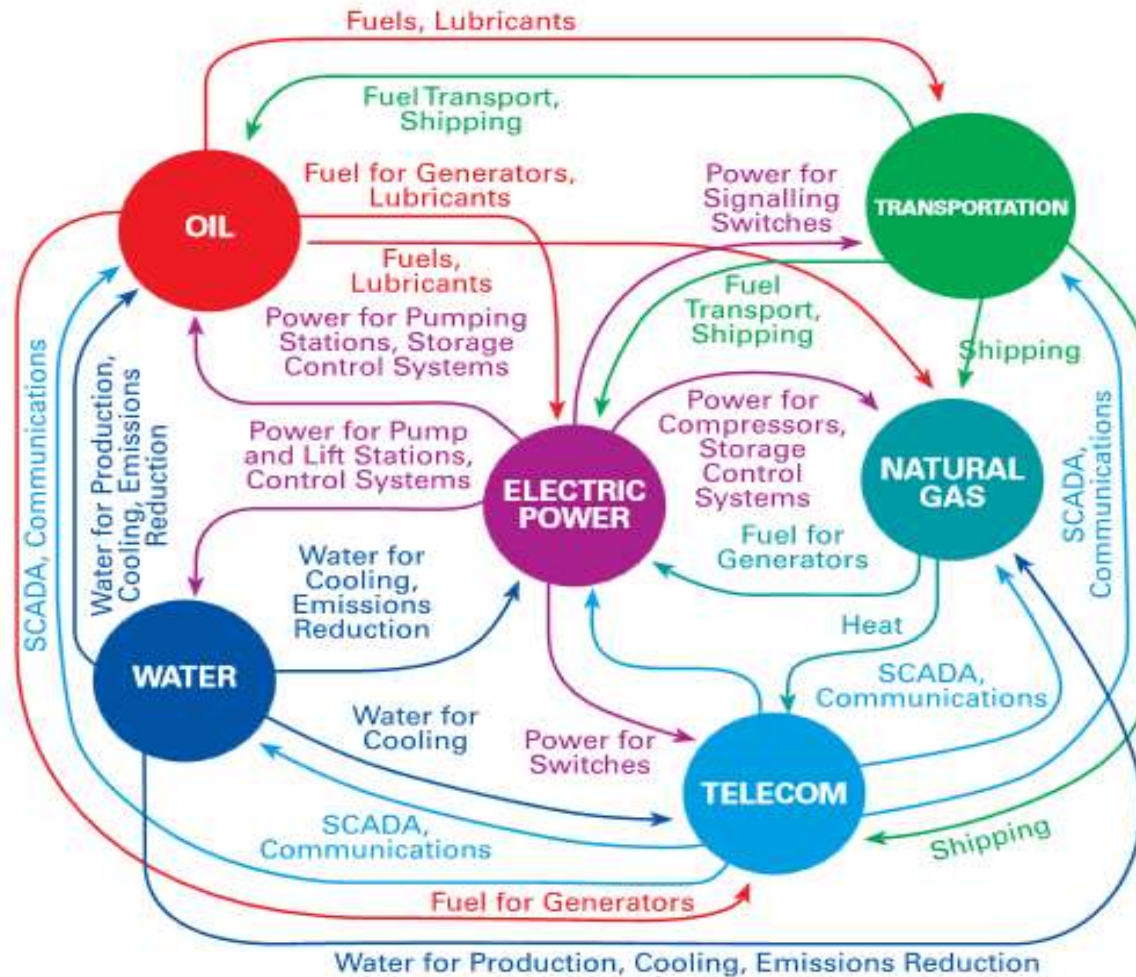


DEFINITIONS

- Interdependencies defined: Reliance of sector A on sector B (basically a 'supply chain' concept)
- Other 'related' concepts:
 - Hotspots – colocation v 'supply chain' (not to be confused – our focus is the latter)
 - Pinch points – single points of failure (not a main focus in interdependency work)
 - Cascading interdependencies
 - Turning points



A PERSPECTIVE



RECENT GNS SCIENCE WORK

- GNS work is part of Post Earthquake Cities (PEC) research programme
- PEC has a different focus ERI, focusing on detailed interdependencies modelling – no economic considerations
- The models have included Bayesian Networks and Agent-Based simulations

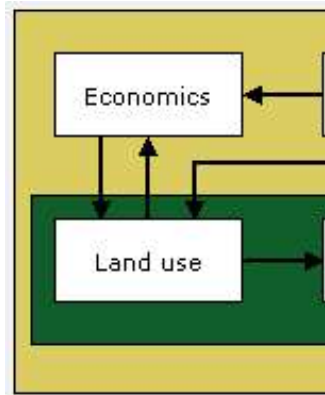
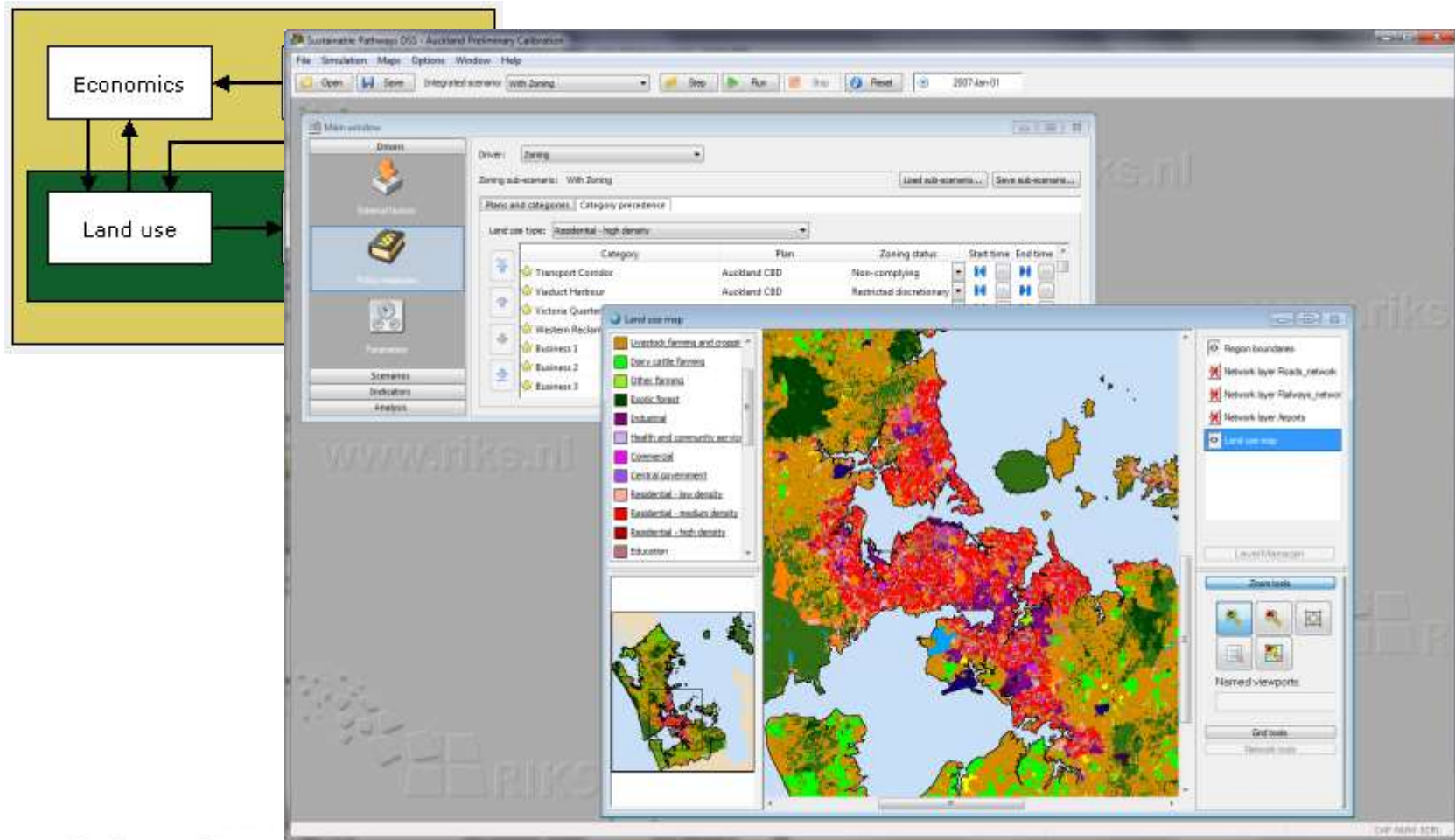


ECONOMICS OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE WORK PROGRAMME

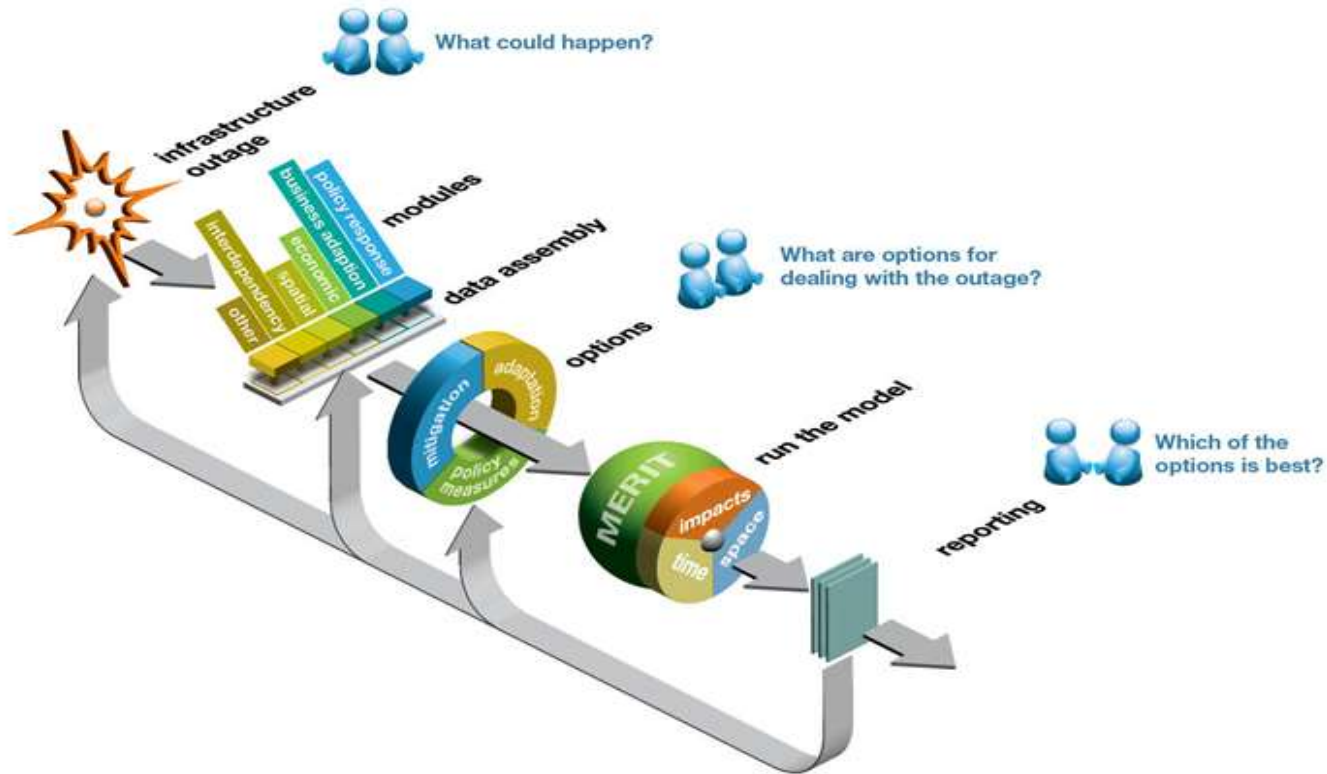
- What – building a model (Modelling the Economics of Resilient Infrastructure Tool - MERIT) to assess the economic impact of infrastructure outages
- Who – GNS Science, Market Economics, ResOrgs, others
- Funded by – MBIE \$2.8 m



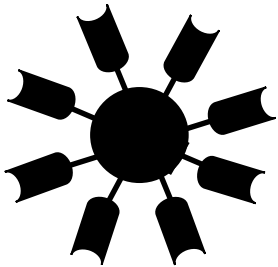
MODELLING THE ECONOMICS OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE TOOL (MERIT)



ECONOMICS OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMATIC



MERIT MODULES AND LEVERS



Geonamica®
integration platform

* 3 economic modules – inoperability (short term focus), fully dynamic (short to medium term focus), and spatial dynamic (medium to long term focus)



Economic module *



Population module



Spatial module



Interdependency module



Business adaptation levers



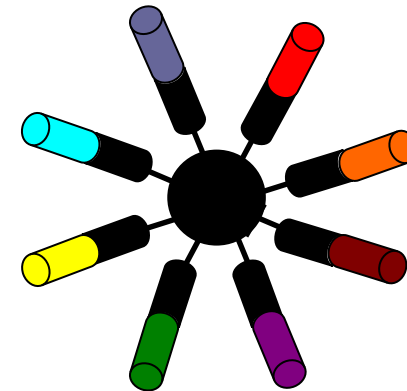
Policy and strategic response levers



Outage scenarios



Other models



MERIT

**Infrastructure
embedded throughout
modules**



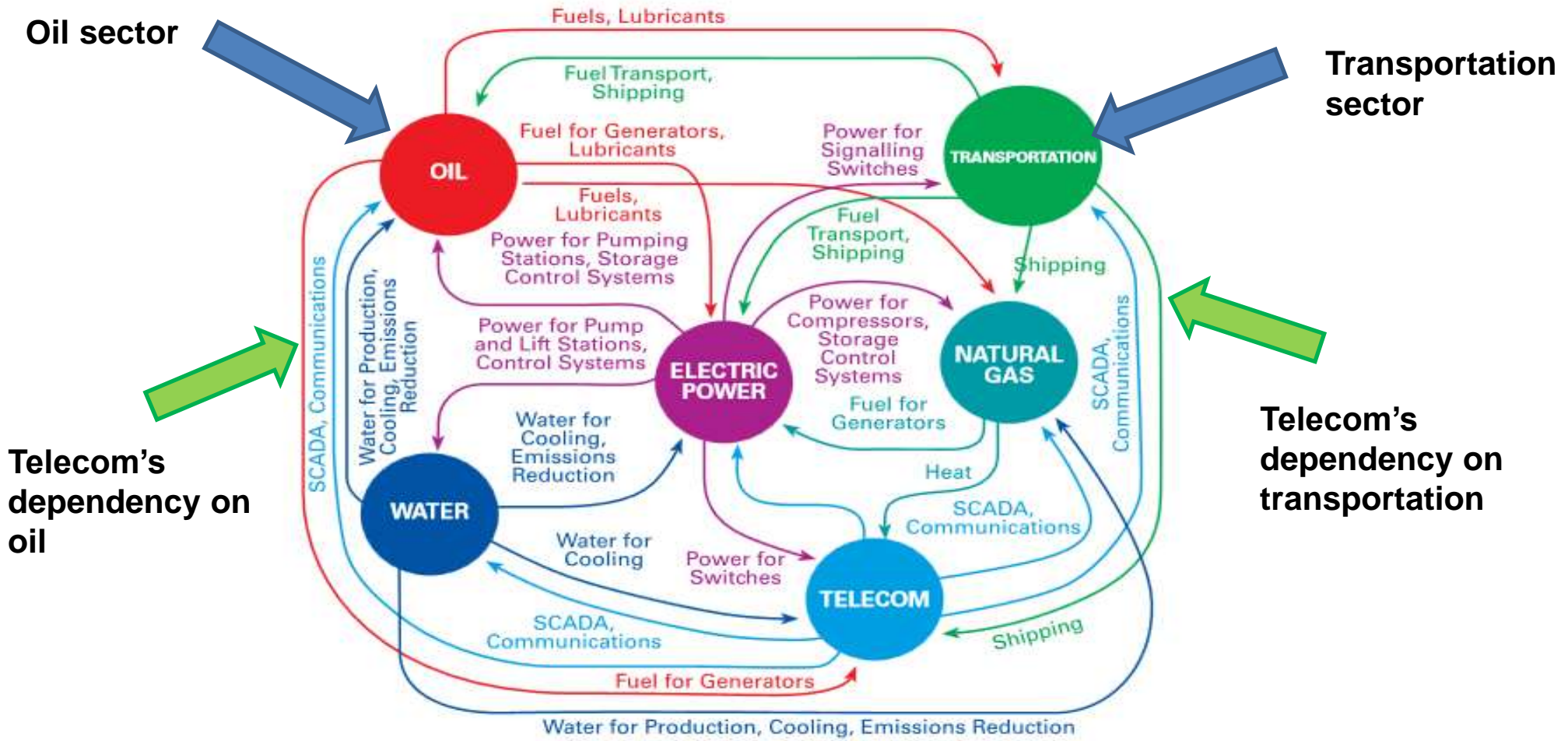
INTERDEPENDENCIES MODULE

Assumptions and context:

- Top down approach
- National / sector level
- Main supply-chain relationships (adjusted for back-ups)
 - Extension: roads, rail and ports (freight)
 - Deals with single and multiple outages in different sectors simultaneously
- Timing matters
- Consequence, not likelihood



INTERDEPENDENCIES



INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

ID	Sector Name
1	Electricity
2	Petroleum
3	Gas
4	Telecoms
5	Roads
6	Rail
7	Ports
8	Airports
9	Water
10	Sewers



CLASSIFICATION OF INTERDEPENDENCIES

- 10 sectors x 10 sectors = 100 possible dependencies
- We have looked carefully at each of these dependencies and classified them as:
 - High [15 out of 100]
 - Medium high [16]
 - Medium [13]
 - Medium low [10]
 - Low (no dependence) [36]
 - Intra-sector dependencies [10]



LIST OF INTERDEPENDENCIES

ID	This sector depends	on this sector	Importance	Description
7	Elec	Roads	Med-high	Roads needed for vehicle access to many sites, some of them remote.
8	Elec	Rail	Med-low	Rail used occasionally for transport of heavy equipment. Huntly has own coal but also uses rail from Tauranga - however, coal not generally critical for NZ's electricity supply - Huntly usually runs on gas.)
9	Elec	Ports	Med-low	Ports used occasionally for landing heavy equipment. (Huntly has own coal but also uses Tauranga port - however, coal not generally critical for NZ's electricity supply - Huntly usually runs on gas.)
10	Elec	Airports	Low	Occasional use of air freight.
11	Ptrlm	Elec	Med-high	Refinery: Production relies on Transpower, but petroleum stocks in supply chain can be drawn down and new imports can arrive within 6 - 8 weeks. Refinery to Auckland Pipeline: Electricity required. Downstream petroleum supply: Very reliant on electricity (pumping at terminals and service stations).

LEVEL OF SERVICE

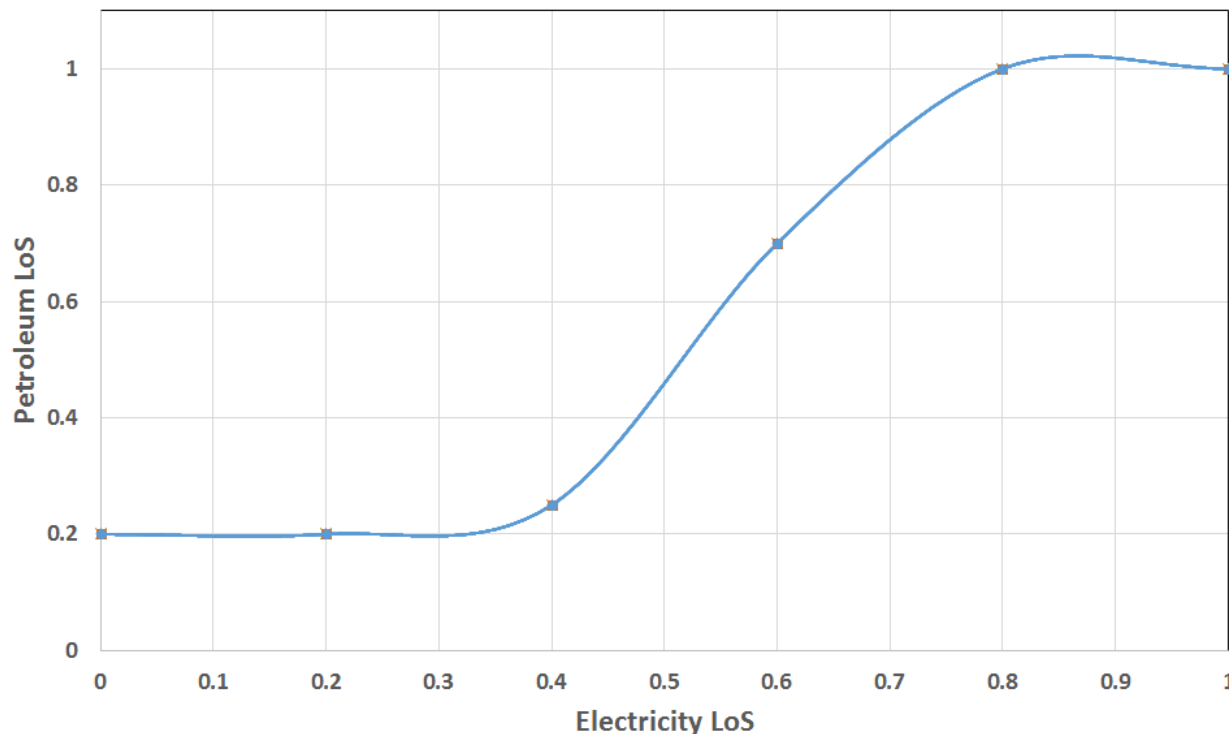
The Electricity Sectors' Dependence on the Roads Sector

The Electricity Sectors' Dependence on the Rail Sector

The Electricity Sectors' Dependence on the Ports Sector

The Electricity Sectors' Dependence on the Airports Sector

The Petroleum Sectors' Dependence on the Electricity Sector



The graph shows the how the level of service provision in one sector (X-axis) converts to level of service provision in another sector (Y-axis)

NEXT STEPS

- Still a work- in-progress
- Possible developments
 - Spatial version for EoRI
 - Web-based version for others
 - Stress testing
 - Leading to a Mark II version?
- Further technical advice would assist, e.g. SCADA
- We'd like to hear from you if you
 - Have ideas, experience, knowledge
 - Would like to trial the interdependencies module



A thank-you to

MBIE

\$2.8 m over 4-years granted in the 2012 Investment Round

Further information: <http://www.naturalhazards.org.nz/NHRP/Hazard-themes/Societal-Resilience/Economics-of-Resilient-Infrastructure>

