

Flooding and Our Future

Presented by the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research, the UNC Institute for the Environment & North Carolina Collaboratory



Flooding and Our Future Panel



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Antonia Sebastian

Assistant Professor, Department of Earth, Marine and Environmental Sciences and Environment, Ecology and Energy Program



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North Carolina is no stranger to devastating flood events



WEEK



Damages from extreme events are increasing across NC, but why?









Extreme rainfall volumes are increasing at many locations









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... and we continue to live and build in flood-prone places.



There are 10 new residences built in the 100-year floodplain for every 1 structure bought out (Hino et al. 2023).





The FEMA floodplain is the primary marker of risk and an important planning tool, but it is poorly understood.

The area with >1% chance of being inundated by a **river** or **coastal flood** in any given year.



It is <u>not</u> the area that will only flood once in 100 years. In fact, a home in a floodplain has a **26% chance of flooding** during a 30-year mortgage.







The FEMA maps also don't show potential flooding from other sources, undermining community preparedness.



Storm Sewer or Groundwater Surcharge Photo: David Pfeiffer CC BY 2.0





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Moreover, the 100-year flood is not stationary, and many maps are out of date.

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Nationwide, 28% of historical flood damage has occurred outside of mapped FEMA floodplains.









The rate of damage outside of the floodplain is growing...





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...especially in U.S. Gulf & Atlantic coastal areas.





Fraction of Annual Insurance Claims by Zone



So, what is UNC's 'Flood Lab' doing about it...

Our goal is to advance scientific understanding of the dynamic interactions between natural, social, and engineered systems and how they drive the **evolution of flood risk across space and time**. We...

- 1. Use physics- and statistics-based models to advance flood hazards and exposure mapping at large scales
- 2. Quantify flood risks to households and communities with a focus on types of risks that have been historically overlooked and, as a result, may be uninsured or unaccounted for
- 3. Forecast how flood hazards and associated risks may change under future conditions, and how communities may respond, using climate, land use, and detailed population data
- 4. Support climate adaptation and flood mitigation policy and planning







Building physics-based models capable of representing multiple flood drivers



4000000 17N (m) 3950000 Coastal (C+W) zone 3900000 UTM 3850000 Runoff (Q+P) coordinate 3800000 Wilmington Individual Compound 3750000 > Myrtle Beach 3700000 600000 700000 800000 900000 1000000 x coordinate UTM zone 17N (m)

How are the interactions between compound flood mechanisms changing as a function of anthropogenic processes and what does this mean for future flood risk?





Creating a database of historical flood events across North Carolina to map repeat exposures



Number of times flooded across 10 Tropical Cyclones (1990-2020)

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Identifying potential hotspots of uninsured damage







Thank you! Contact Antonia Sebastian at asebastian@unc.edu







Greg Characklis

William R. Kenan Jr. Distinguished Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering; Director, Center on Financial Risk in Environmental Systems



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Flooding and Financial Risk



Greg Characklis W. R. Kenan, Jr. Distinguished Professor

Dept. of Environmental Science and Engineering & Center on Financial Risk in Environmental Systems Gillings School of Global Public Health UNC Institute for the Environment





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Environmental financial risks are growing





• Risks/Losses growing with increasing wealth and greater natural variability





Unmanaged portion of risk is also growing





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- Gap between insured and uninsured natural hazard losses is growing
- Suggests the need for improved strategies and tools for limiting losses





2023 Ranking of Global Risks





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2023 Ranking of Global Risks

y	ears	10	years
	Cost-of-living crisis	1	Failure to mitigate climate change
	Natural disasters and extreme weather events	2	Failure of climate-change adaptation
	Geoeconomic confrontation	3	Natural disasters and extreme weather events
	Failure to mitigate climate change	4	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
	Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization	5	Large-scale involuntary migration
5	Large-scale environmental damage incidents	6	Natural resource crises
	Failure of climate change adaptation	7	Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization
	Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity	8	Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity
9	Natural resource crises	9	Geoeconomic confrontation
)	Large-scale involuntary migration	10	Large-scale environmental damage incidents



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Executive Order

Attention to these risks has grown recently





However, the existing disclosure regime has not resulted in disclosures of a scope, breadth, and quality to be sufficiently useful to market participants and regulators

> - MANAGING CLIMATE RISK IN THE U.S. FINANCIAL SYSTEM Market Risk Advisory Committee U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

GT GreenbergTrauri

April 25, 2023 at 9:00 am

October 09, 2023 DGT ALERT



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alifornia Enacts First-of-Their-Kind Laws Requiring Corporate limate Disclosures



Unche Opportunities for both quantifying and Boom times managing these risks 8/17/

8/17/21, 12:55 PM





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• "Weather (financial) risks"=> assumes stationary climate

• "Climate (financial) risks" => uncertainty about non-stationary weather risks

"Environmental financial risks" => weather + climate + other (e.g., COVID)



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Flooding and financial risk in the housing market

The New York Times

Climate Risk in the Housing Market Has Echoes of Subprime Crisis, Study Finds

WASHINGTON — Banks are shielding themselves from climate change at taxpayers' expense by shifting riskier mortgages — such as those in coastal areas — off their books and over to the federal government, new research suggests.





When Climate Change Leads to Mortgage Defaults





Unpriced costs of flooding: An emerging risk for homeowners and lenders

By <u>David D. Evans, Leighton A. Hunley</u>, and Brandon Katz (KatRisk LLC) 28 January 2022

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Probability of default can be impacted by flooding

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90+ Day Delinquency Rate by Event Adjusted LTV





Pre-flood financial conditions and losses lead to risk











Pre-flood financial conditions and losses lead to risk











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Distribution of risk evaluated at multiple scales



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Cumulative impacts of multiple storms

I. Identify major past flood events











Cumulative impacts of multiple storms

I. Identify major past flood events







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Cumulative impacts of multiple storms

I. Identify major past flood events



2. Extract flood damage locations from NFIP claim and policy data



3. Train random forest model







Cumulative impacts of multiple storms

I. Identify major past flood events



2. Extract flood damage locations from NFIP claim and policy data

3. Train random forest model



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4. Predict flood damage among uninsured households





Cumulative impacts of multiple storms

Structures flooded at least once







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New direction: Impact of financial aid on foreclosures





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New direction: Impact of financial aid on foreclosures









New direction: Impact of financial aid on foreclosures









Risks in secondary markets: RMBS and CMBS

We believe there is the potential for unpriced or mispriced flood risk in both these markets





Residential MBS (RMBS)

- \$7.7 trillion market
- Mostly issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae (GSEs)
- Principal and interest guaranteed: GSEs bear the cost of defaults

Commercial MBS (CMBS)

- \$1.5 trillion market
- Often issued by investment banks (e.g., Wells Fargo, Morgan Stanley)
- No guarantee: investors bear the cost of defaults



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Thanks from CoFiRES!

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TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY Superfund Research Center











Thank you! Contact Greg Characklis at charack@email.unc.edu







Mike Piehler

Professor and Director, UNC Institute for the Environment; Chief Sustainability Officer and Special Assistant to the the Chancellor, Sustainability



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Natural landscapes and flooding

















Measuring ecosystem services











Stormwater management









Stormwater control in the landscape









Storm drains and flooding













Thank you! Contact Mike Piehler at mpiehler@email.unc.edu







 Thank you for participating in this Lunch & Learn presentation



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