Vulnerability Assessment of Transportation Infrastructure for Ulster County



Brian Slack, UCTC Suseel Indrakanti, CS





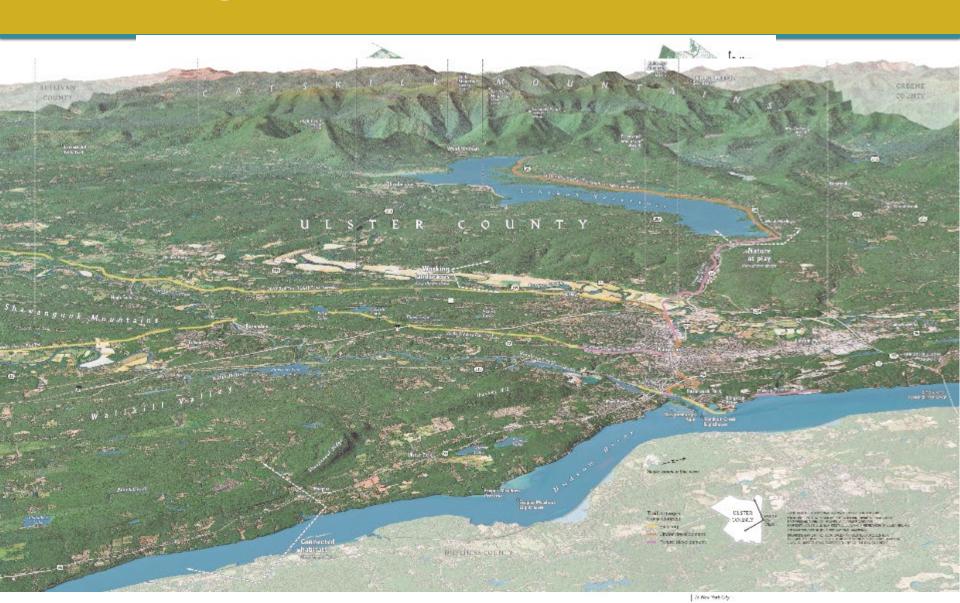


Overview

- Project Background
- Vulnerability Assessment Framework
- Lessons Learned



Background



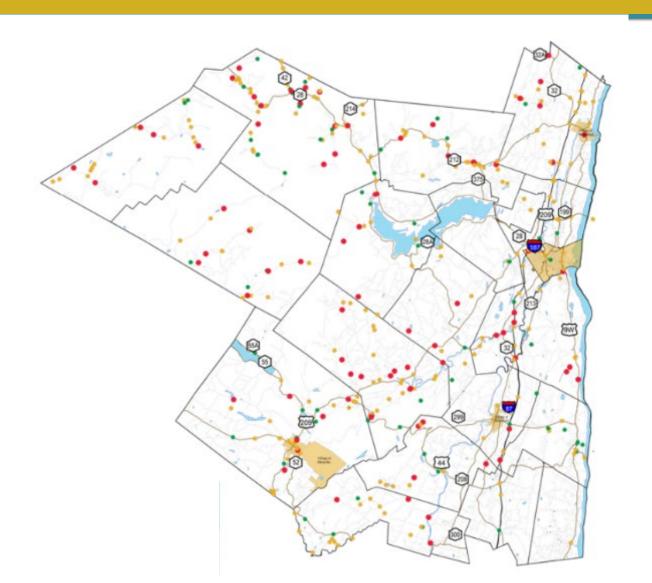
Background

Bridges

387 structures

Owner	# of Bridges	Good	Fair	% Structurally Deficient
City of Kingston	1	100%	0%	0%
Ulster County	154	10%	60%	31%
NYC Water Supply	10	40%	40%	20%
NYS Bridge Authority	3	0%	100%	0%
NYS Thruway Authority	30	20%	63%	17%
NYS DOT	110	18%	71%	11%
State-Other	2	100%	0%	0%
Town	73	25%	51%	25%
Village	4	25%	50%	25%
Total	387	17%	61%	22%

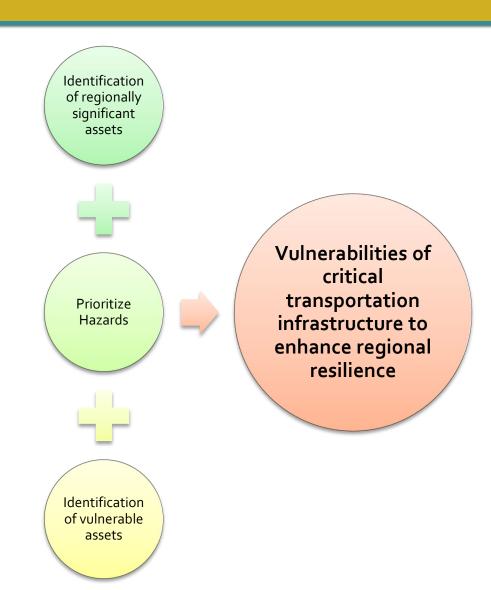
Background





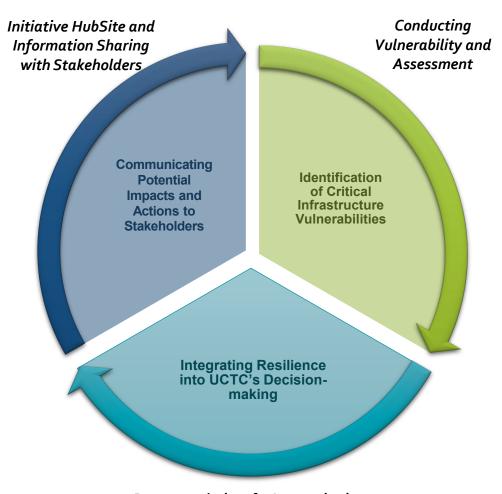
Motivation and Purpose

- Prioritize
 transportation
 infrastructure
 projects that address
 a broad range of
 issues including
 mitigating hazard
 impacts
- Safeguarding public investments against hazards.



Framework and Vision

 UCTC's vision and framework to advance resilience



Recommendations for Integration into Planning, Prioritization, Design, and Maintenance

Our Guiding Principles







Alignment with UCTC's planning goals and business processes

Use of interactive deliverables to provide access to stakeholders

Incorporation of equity into the vulnerability assessment

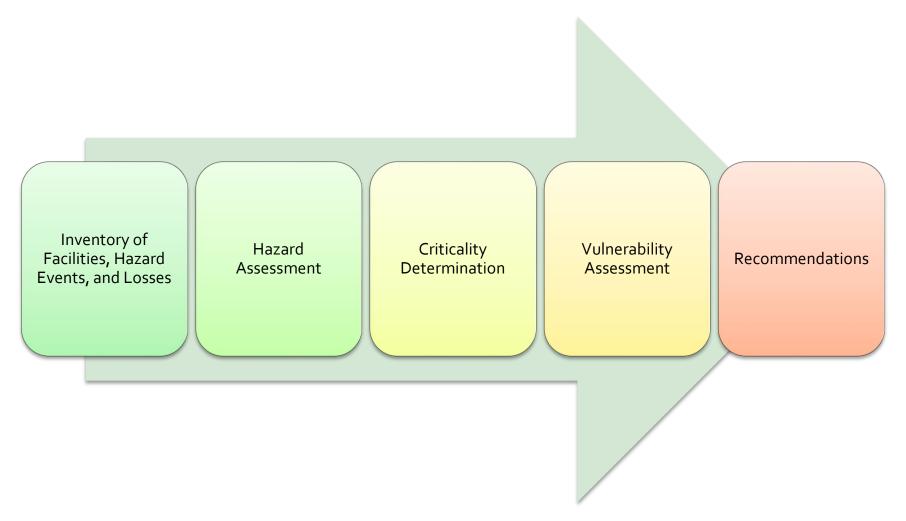


Using assessment information for project screening and prioritization

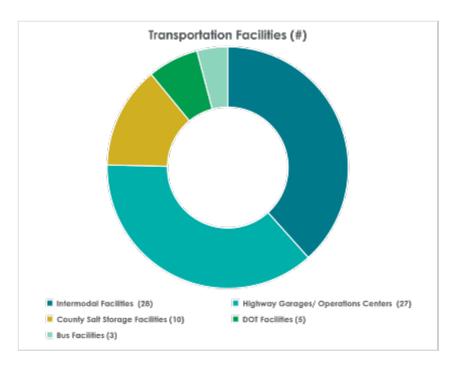


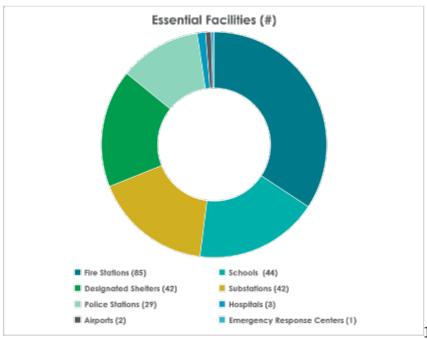
Recommendations and next steps

Approach and Steps



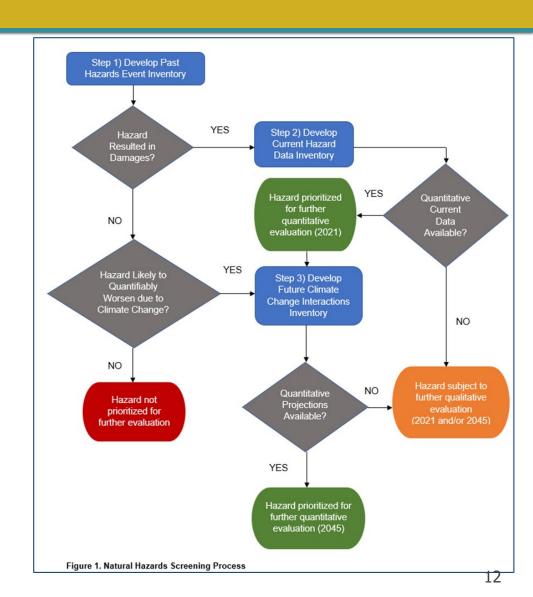
Asset Inventory – Transportation and Other Essential Facilities





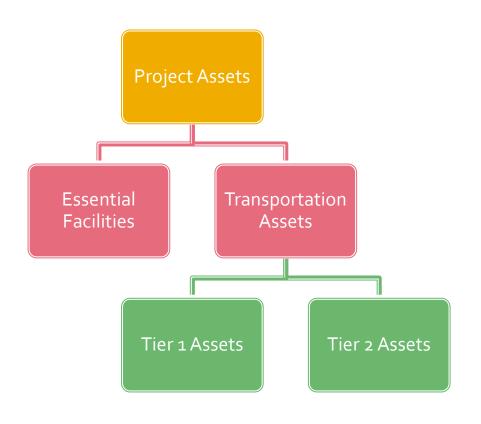
Hazard Assessment Approach

- Develop Past Hazards and Current Hazard Data Inventory
- Develop Future
 Climate Change
 Projections using
 statistically
 downscaled data
- Prioritized hazards



Criticality Determination

- Degree to which a given asset is important to fulfilling the mission and goals of the agency/project sponsor
 - Conducting a vulnerability assessment
 - Service continuity and alignment with regional accessibility and mobility goals



Tiering Criteria and Facilities

TIER 1

Disruption will cause a regional Impact.

Roads, Bridges and Bus Routes

Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity

TIER 2

Disruption impact is localized or minimal

Railroad Lines, County Trails, Other Transportation Facilities, Dams and Levees, Culverts, Stormwater Infrastructure

Exposure Only

Essential Facilities

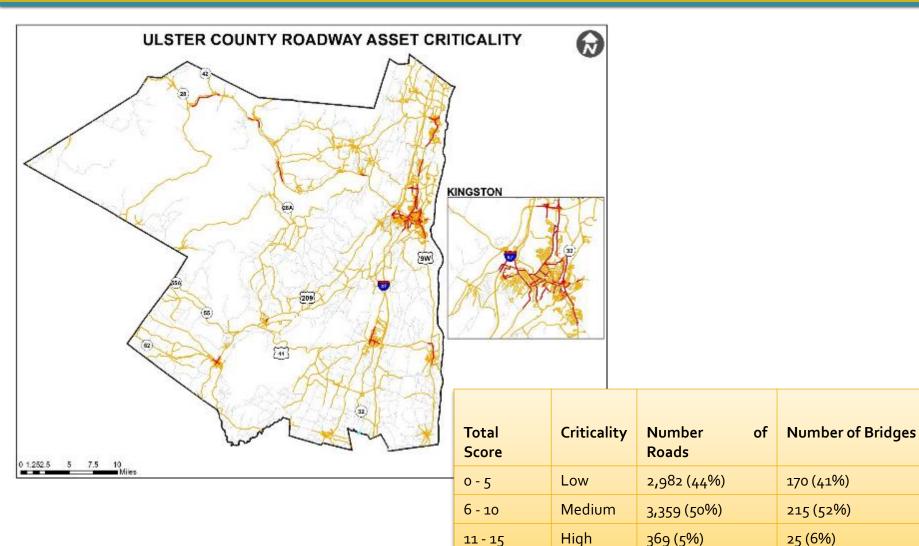
Integrated into criticality score of Tier 1 assets

Schools, Shelters,
Hospitals, Fire Stations,
Police Offices,
Emergency Response
Center, Substations,
Other Transportation
Facilities.

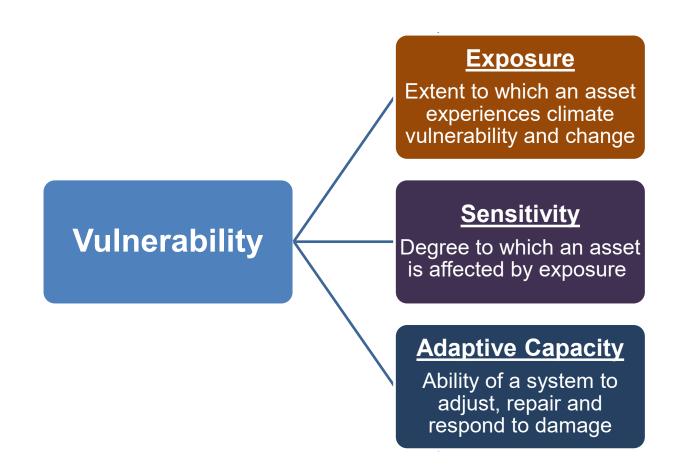
Criticality Construct

Factor	Max Score	Scoring Method	Score	Description	
Functional Class	4	Local	1	Roadway functional classification (UCTC) combining urban and rural roadway classes.	
		Major Collector	2		
		Minor Arterial	3		
		Principal Arterial	4		
Access to Essential Facilities	3	0 facilities in a ½-mile distance	0	Number of Essential Facilities within a ½-mile distance from the road (distance calculated is crowfly distance)	
		1 to 2 facilities in a ½-mile distance	1		
		3 to 5 facilities in a ½-mile distance	2		
		>5 facilities in a ½-mile distance	3		
Evacuation/Detour Route	1	1 if Yes, 0 otherwise	0-1	Whether the roadway is an evacuation route	
Transit Corridor	1	1 if Yes, 0 otherwise	0-1	Whether the roadway is a transit corridor	
Population Density	3	<=100;	1	Population density normalized by network density to avoid any disproportionate impact to rural areas/assets	
		101 – 200;	2		
		> 201;	3		
Equity Areas	3	0 - 10%	1	Based on the proportion of population with 3+ risk factors (Census Community Resilience Estimates (CRE) Data)	
		11% - 20% 21 % - 35%	2		
Maximum Total Score	15	21 70 00 70	Ü	(01,12) 24,44	

Criticality Determination Results



Vulnerability Assessment



Framing the Results

	High	High Vulnerability, Low Criticality	High Vulnerability, Moderate Criticality	High Vulnerability, High Criticality		
Vulnerability	Moderate	Moderate Vulnerability, Low Criticality	Moderate Vulnerability, Moderate Criticality	Moderate Vulnerability, High Criticality		
	Low	Low Vulnerability, Low Criticality	Low Vulnerability, Moderate Criticality	Low Vulnerability, High Criticality		
		Low	Moderate	High		
	Criticality					

Source: FHWA Resilient Tampa Bay Pilot

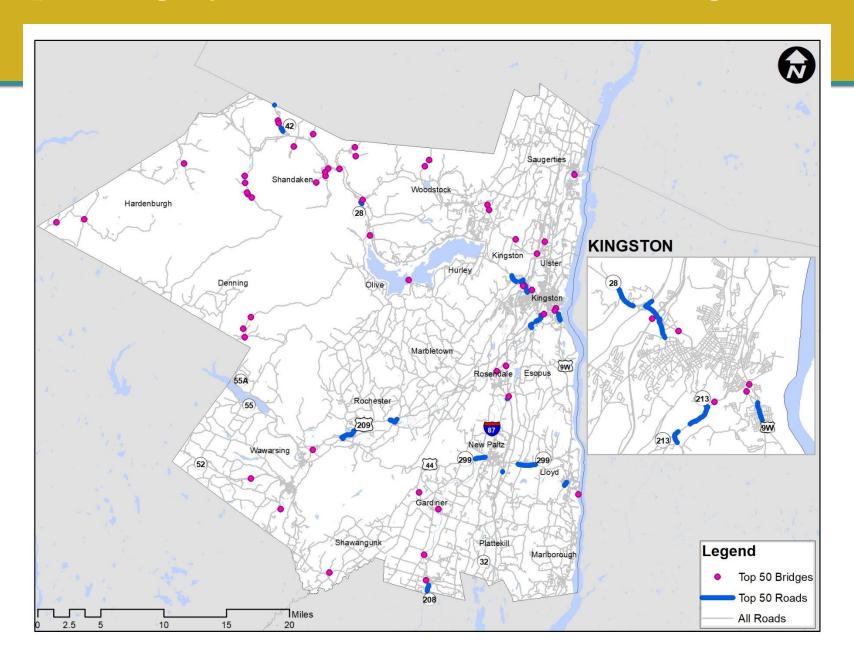
Results for Decision-making

Vulnerability to Flooding **or** Extreme Temperature

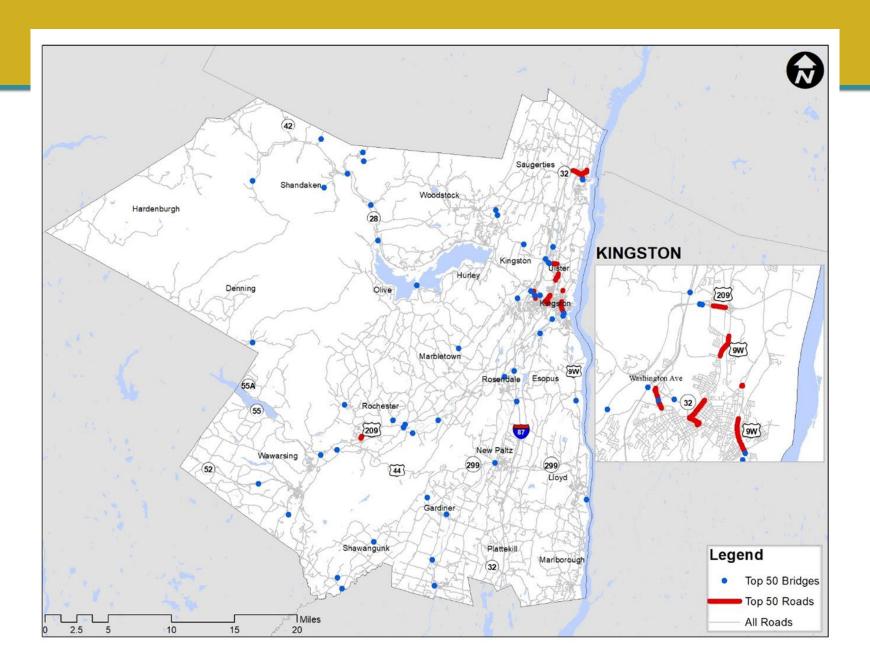
Composite Vulnerability

Vulnerability and Criticality

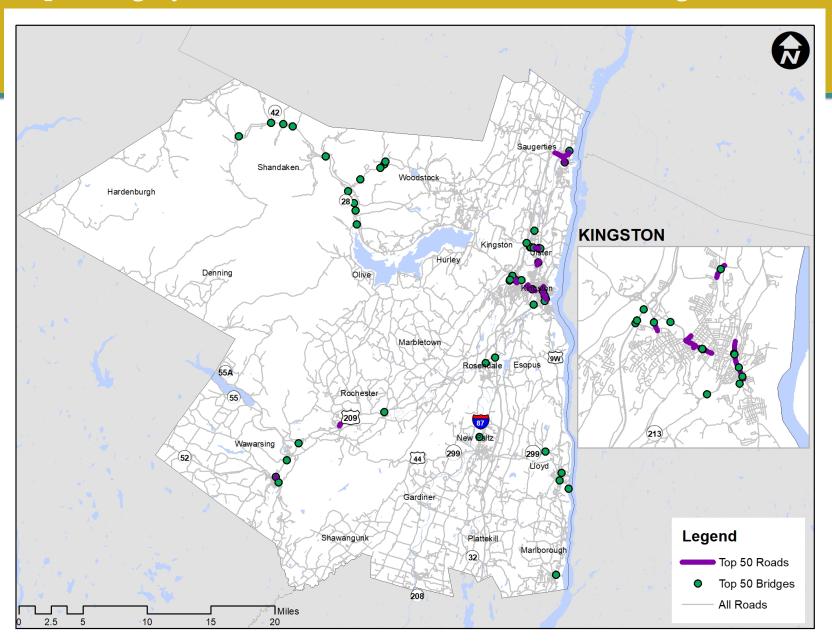
Top 50 Highly Vulnerable Roads and Bridges - 2030



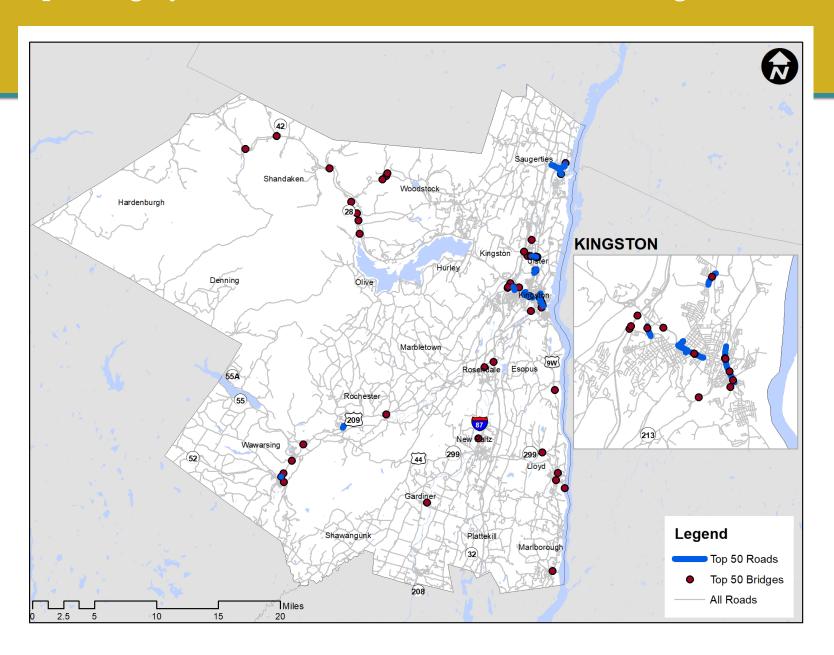
Top 50 Highly Vulnerable Roads and Bridges - 2050



Top 50 Highly Vulnerable and Critical Roads and Bridges for 2030



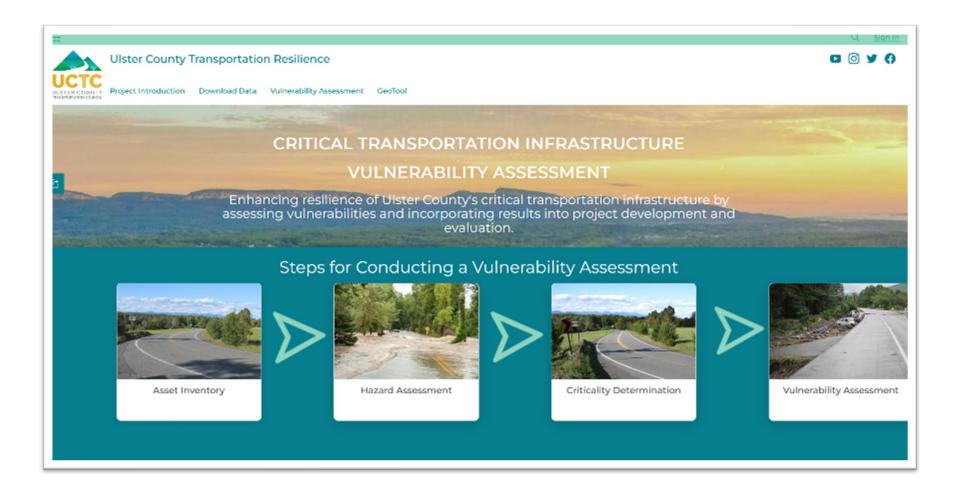
Top 50 Highly Vulnerable and Critical Roads and Bridges for 2050



Integrating Resilience into UCTC's Functions

- White Papers
 - Design and Maintenance
 - Project Prioritization
- Integration Pathways
 - Needs-based prioritization vs Opportunity Investments
 - TIP selection criteria
- Incorporate Risk (post-IIJA)

Communicating the Results



Lessons & Next Steps...

Collaboration is Key...

- MPO
- Planning
- Dept. of Environment
- Emergency Management
- DPW/Engineering
- NYSDOT
- Information Services

Lessons & Next Steps...

- Data Quality
 - Flood elevation data vs. asset elevation data
 - On the ground truthing
- Phase II PROTECT application

Questions?

https://tinyurl.com/3dk8e9v4

Contacts:

Brian Slack, Principal Transportation Planner bsla@co.ulster.ny.us • (845) 334-5590

Suseel Indrakanti, Principal, Cambridge Systematics sindrakanti@camsys.com• (301) 347-9100

