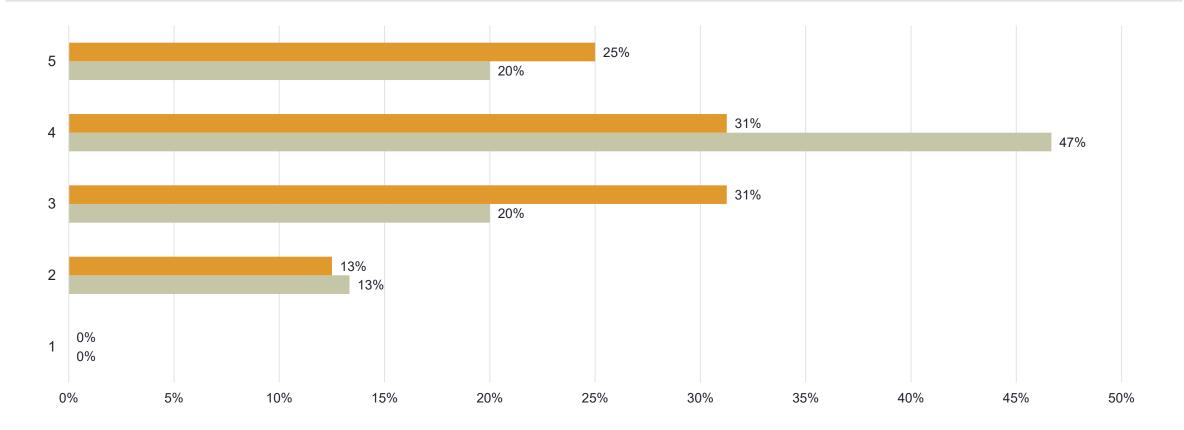
Data and Tools to Assist in Developing Metropolitan Planning (MPO) Resiliency Plans

Jolanda Prozzi and Andrew Birt

April 27, 2021



MPO Resiliency Survey



- Identifying available tools/methods to analyze regional transportation system risk to climate change/extreme weather and man-made events.
- Identifying/applying data to analyze regional transportation system risk to climate change/extreme weather and man-made events.



Resiliency Web Portal

- Assemble data in one place
- Catalogue/inventory data
- Simplify/clean data
 - Extract data relevant for resiliency planning
- Develop/host tools
 - Analyzing and visualizing data
 - Combine data from different sources
- Highlight applications/case studies
- Enable MPOs to upload own data (?)



Agenda

- Web portal/data platform examples
- Two Resiliency Analysis Examples
 - Human-made Bridge strikes
 - Weather Flooding

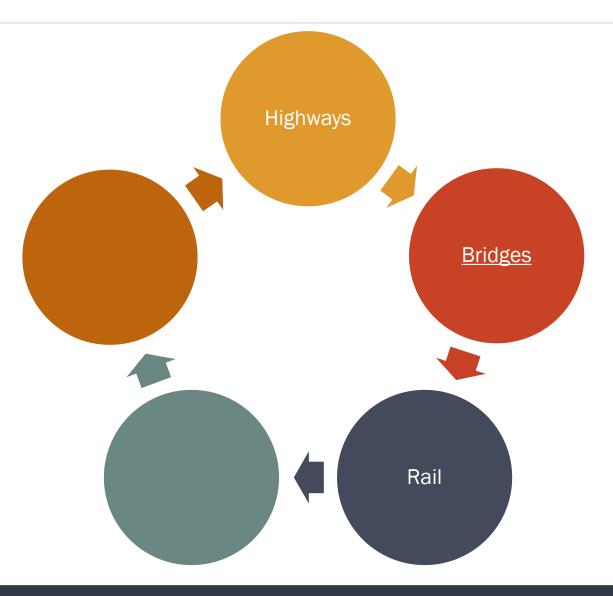


Developing MPO Resiliency Plans – Simple Framework





Developing MPO Resiliency Plans



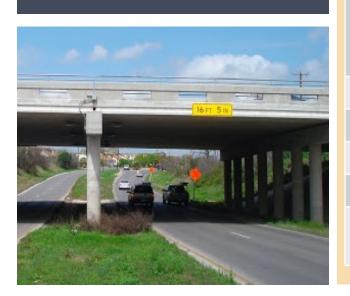


TxDOT Bridges



The Bridge dataset is developed using data included in the Bridge Inspection Database. The Bridge Inspection Database contains a record for each Bridge Structure on public roadways in Texas. This includes Bridges maintained by TxDOT, Toll Authorities, Counties, Municipalities, and other jurisdictions.

Data Catalogue



Data Type	.csv KML Shapefile File Geodatabase
Data variables captured	>220 variables
Publicly available	Yes
Data update frequency	Annually/as needed
Limitations	No historic data
Resources/expertise required	Intermediate database and ArcGIS skills



Link to Data/File Location

Application and Interpretation (when and how to use data)

Links to case studies where data have been used



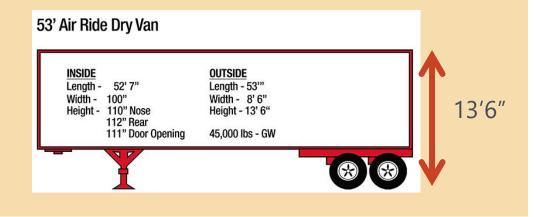
TxDOT Bridge Data



exas A&M ansportation

Application

TxDOT's Bridge Data includes bridge condition and the vertical and horizontal clearances of bridges over Texas highways and roads. Trucks (single and combination unit trucks) typically have a height of 13'6". Bridges over a highway with a vertical clearance of 14 feet or less therefore have a higher probability of being struck by a heavy truck. Oversize trucks poses an even higher risk of striking these bridges. Planners can extract the vertical clearance of bridges and visualize it in ArcGIS or a visualization tool to identify bridges potentially vulnerable to bridge strikes.

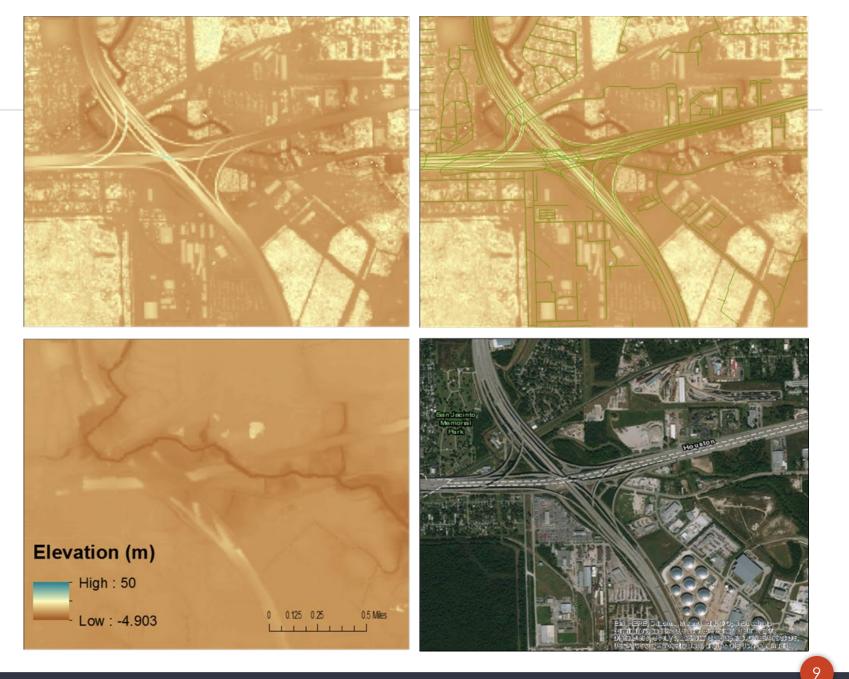




Bridge Data Visualization Tool

Flood Risk

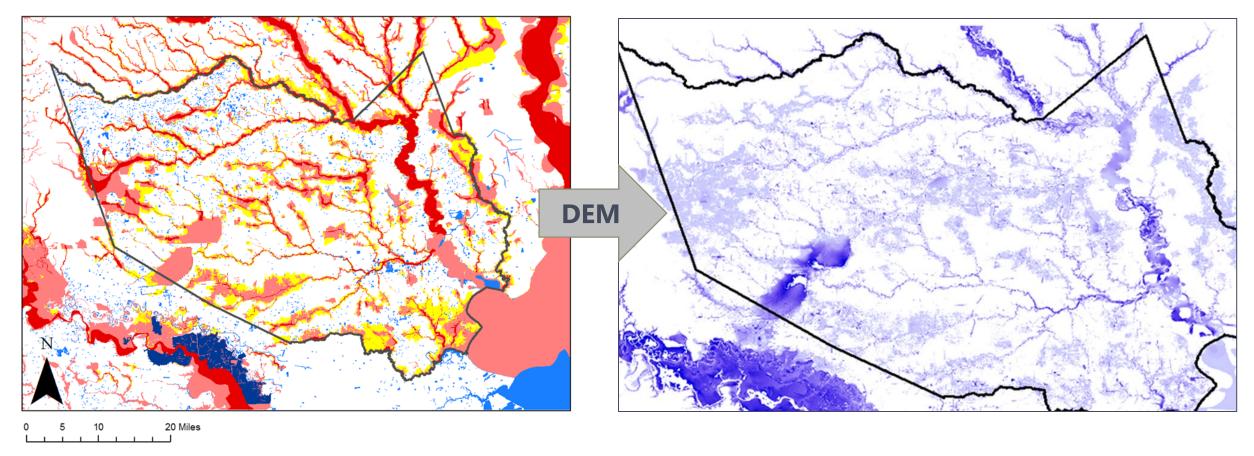
"Asset
 Management,
 Extreme Weather,
 and Proxy
 Indicators Pilot"





Flood Risk

- FEMA Flood Risk Maps
- Digital Elevation Models (height of land)



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Texas A&M Transportation

nstitute

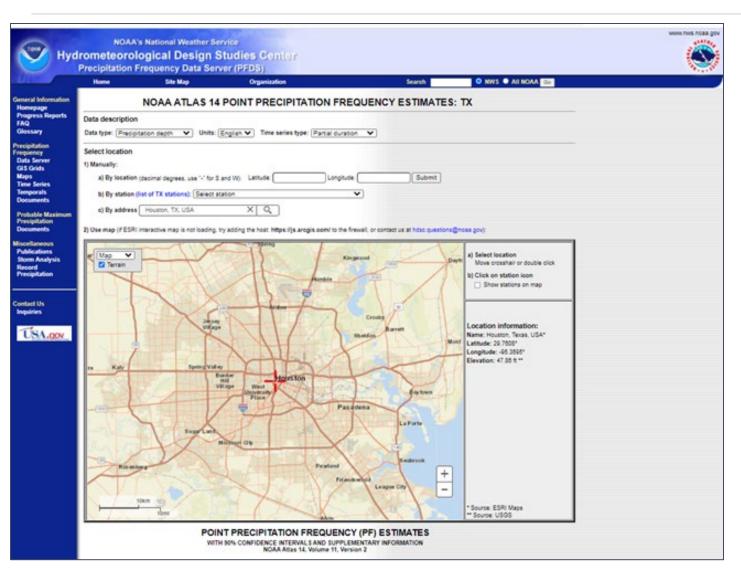
= Floodway

= 100 yr. flood

= 500 yr. flood

= Permanent water

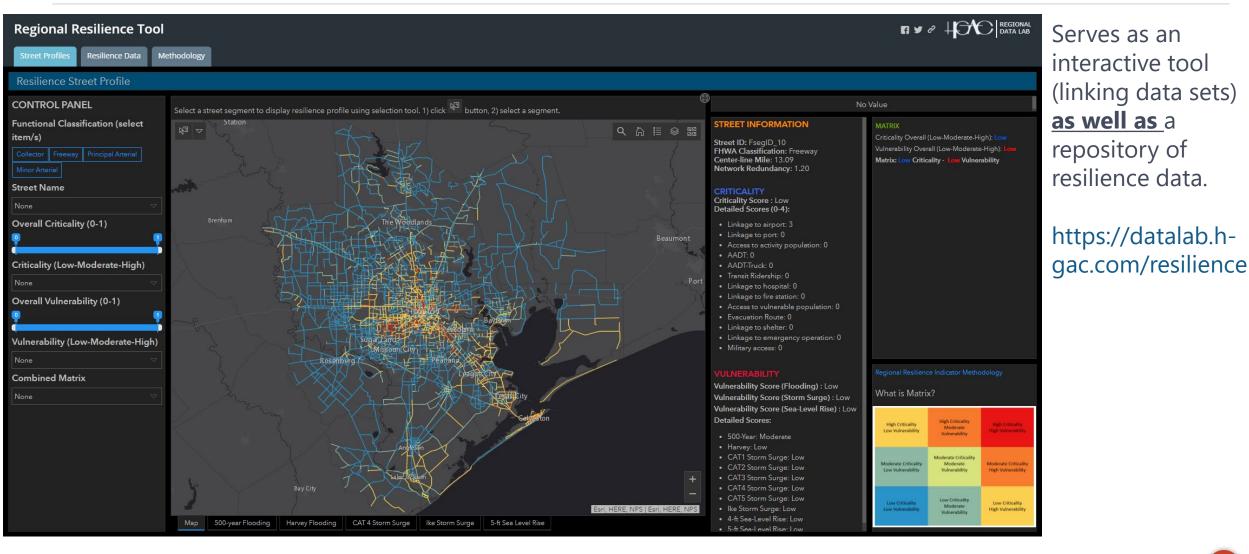
ATLAS 14 – Rainfall Intensity Data



	_			_		_	_	_		
		PDS-based	precipitation	n frequency	estimates v		nfidence inte	ervals (in in	thes)1	
Synation	1		5	10	Average recurren	ca interval (years) 50	100	200	500	1000
\$ min	0.490 (0.377-0.657)	0.505	0.726 (0.553-0.964)	0.845	1.01 (0.734-1.39)	1.14	1.27 (0.877-1.84)	1,41 (0.961-2.11)	1.61 (1.05-2.49)	1,77
10-min	0.787	0.928	1.15	1.35	1.61	1.82 (1.29-2.57)	2.03	2.25	2.54 (1.65-3.91)	2.76
15-min	1.00	1.18	1.45	1.63	2.02	2.27	2.53	2.80	2.19	2.50
30-min	1.44	1.68	2.07	2.29	2.84	3.18	3.53	2.54 (2.65-5.87)	4.53	5.01
60 min	1,90	2.23	2.77	3.23	3.06	4.33	4.85	5.46	6.38 (4.15-9.85)	7.16
214	2.29	2.80	3.56	4.25	5.26	6.07 (4.32-8.51)	6.99 (4.85-10.1)	8.09 (5.46-12.0)	9.76	11.2
314	2.50	3.13	4.07	4.93	6.24 (4.50-8.47)	7.33	8.59 (5.97-12.3)	10.1 (8.82-14.9)	12.4 (8.09-19.0)	14.4
6 fr	2.88	3.75	436	6.15	7.97	9.56	11.4 (7.97.16.3)	13.6	\$7.0 (11.1-25.8)	19.8
12.04	3.35 (2.56.4.26)	4.40	5.90	7.38	9.69 (7.22-13.0)	11.7 (8.45-16.2)	54.1 (9.90-20.0)	16.9	21.2 (14.0.32.0)	24.9
24.61	3.80	5.12	6.94 (5.43-8.71)	8.74	11.6 (8.48-15.5)	14.1 (10.3-19.4)	17.0 (12.0-23.8)	20.4 (13.9-29.4)	25.5 (16.8-38.2)	29.8
2-day	4.34	5.95	8.15	10.4 (8.05.13.2)	13.8 (10.5-18.5)	17.0	20.6 (14.6.25.7)	24.4 (16.5-34.9)	29.9 (19.8-44.5)	34.4
3 day	4.74 (3.73-5.97)	6.50 (4.90.7.62)	8.91 (7.00.11.0)	11.3 (8.82.14.4)	15.1 (11.5-20.1)	18.5	22.3 (15.9-31.1)	28.4 (18.1.27.5)	31.9 (21.2.47.3)	38.4
$4\mathrm{day}$	5.07 (4.00.4.37)	6.89 (5.25-5.10)	9.41 (7.42.11.4)	11.9 (9.30.15.1)	15.8 (12.0.20.9)	19.3 (14.3.26.3)	23.2 (18.5.32.1)	27.2 (18.8-28.7)	32.9 (21.0.40.5)	37.3
7-day	5.83 (4.62.7.21)	7.73	10.4 (8.24.12.8)	13.0 (10.2.16.3)	16.9 (13.0.22.3)	20.5 (15.2.27.7)	24.4 (17.5-33.7)	28.5 (19.8.40.3)	34.2 (22.8.50.2)	38.7
10-day	6.48 (5.16.8.00)	8.43 (6.57-9.96)	11.2 (8.82-13.7)	13.8 (10.9.17.4)	17.9 (13.7.23.4)	21.4 (15.9.25.9)	25.3 (18.2.34.8)	29.4 (20.4.41.4)	35.1 (23.5.61.3)	39.6
20-day	8.59 (6.85.70.6)	10.6 (8.47.12.7)	13.7 (11.0-16.7)	16.5	20.5 (15.8.26.5)	23.9 (17.8-31.8)	27.5 (18.8-27.5)	31.4 (21.9-44.0)	54.8 (24.7.63.5)	41.1
30-day	10.4 (8.35.12.8)	12.5 (10.5.15.1)	15.8 (12.6.19.3)	18.7 (14.9.23.2)	22.8 (17.5.29.2)	26.0	29.4 (21.2.39.9)	33.1 (23.2.46.2)	38.2 (25.5.55.4)	423
45-day	13.0 (10.5.15.9)	15.3 (12.5-18.5)	19.1 (15.5-23.2)	22.2 (17,7.27.4)	28.5 (20.3-33.7)	29.7 (22.1.39.0)	32.9 (23.9-64.6)	36.4 (25.6.50.7)	41.1 (27.8.69.4)	44.8
60-day	15.4 (12.5.15.8)	17.9	22.1 (18.0.26.8)	25.4 (20.4.31.3)	29.9	33.2 (24.8-43.5)	36.4 (26.5-49.2)	\$9.7 (28.0.55.1)	44.0	47.2
Number recurren estimate Please r	in parenthesis on on interval) will be a and may be high effer to NCAA Adia	e PF estimates at greater than the u er than currently v s 14 dacument for	lower and upper to pper bound (or less alid PMP values, more information,	sands of the 90% is a then the isseer b	ynis of partial dura terfidenas interval ourd) is 5%. Estim s.♥ [Submit Main Link Categ Home OW	The probability 9 alies at upper bour	at precipitation fre de are nut checke	quency estimates d against probable	for a given duratic i maximum precipi	n and averag lation (PMP)

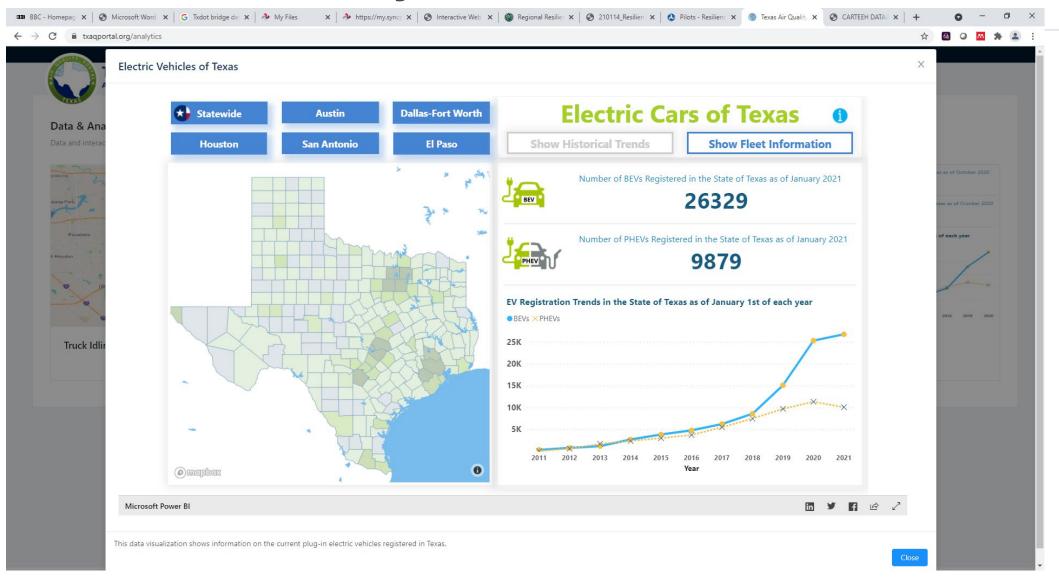


HGAC Regional Resilience Tool





Texas Air Quality Portal





Data Portals

- Assemble data in one place:
 One stop shop for planners
- Catalogue/inventory data
 - Easier to find / see what's available
- Simplify/clean data
 - Makes data more usable for a specific problem / context
- Develop/host tools
 - Real Time Analysis and visualization
- Applications/case studies
 - Frameworks for operational planning and documenting the planning process



Increasing Sophistication

