

Extreme Weather Events and State DOTs

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Committee: SASHTO

Presenter: Michael Meyer, Parsons Brinckerhoff







AASHTO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS SYMPOSIUM



Best Practices for Extreme Weather Management

- It pays to be ready and pre-plan
- Practice, practice, practice
- Know what is out there
- Use all forms of communication media

AASHTO's Center for Environmental Excellence Initiative

Update on Federal Programs and Recent Research



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Transportation System Management and Operations

- Contingency Plans
- Evacuation and Emergency Routes
- Traveler Information
- Drill and Test
- Pre-position Materials & Equipment
- Back-up Communications

Transportation System Management and Operations

- Risk Reduction Strategies
- Early Warning Indicators
- Harden the System
- Workforce Protection

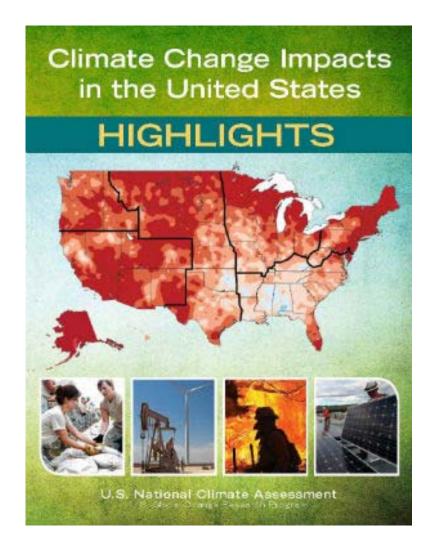
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR CONSTRUCTION?

- Construction Season
- Construction Needs (Force Majeure)
- Construction Scheduling
- Construction Site Safety
- Contingency Plans
- Resilient Power Supply

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR CONSTRUCTION?

- Back up Communications
- Work Zone Safety
- Workforce Training
- Future Protection



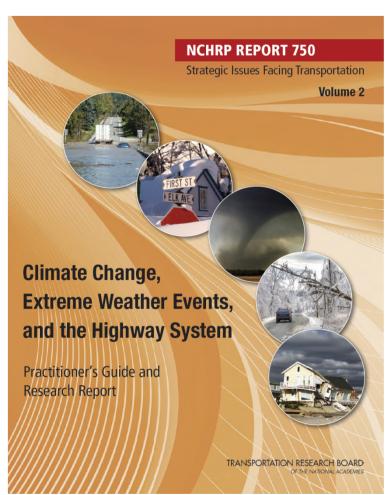


National Climate Assessment (2014)

NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT (2014)

- Changing climatic conditions and extreme weather events are affecting the reliability and capacity of the U.S. transportation system in many ways.
- Major coastal impacts, including both temporary and permanent flooding.
- Extreme weather events currently disrupt transportation networks in all areas of the country; projections indicate that such disruptions will increase.
- Impacts can be reduced through a wide range of adaptive actions.





NCHRP 750, VOL. 2

KEY QUESTIONS

- How Could Changes in Temperature Affect Road Assets?
- How Could Changes in Precipitation Affect Road Assets?
- How Could Sea-Level Rise Affect Road Assets?
- How Could Greater Hurricane Intensity Affect Road Assets?
- How Could Stressors Affect Ecological Systems?
- What Are the Types of Adaptation Strategies that Can Be Considered by Transportation Agencies?

Adaptation

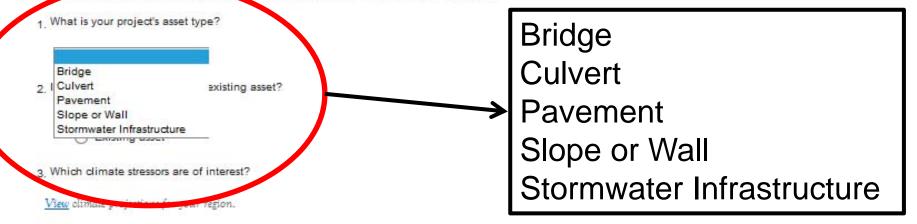
"Actions by individuals or systems to avoid, withstand, or take advantage of current and projected climate changes and impacts. Adaptation decreases a system's vulnerability, reduces risk and/or increases its resilience to impacts."

Concepts

- Asset vulnerability
- System resiliency
- Adaptation
- Risk
- Flexible design
- Operations/maintenance

NCHRP Engineering Options for Climate Stressor Mitigation

To view relevant engineering information, please tell us about your project.

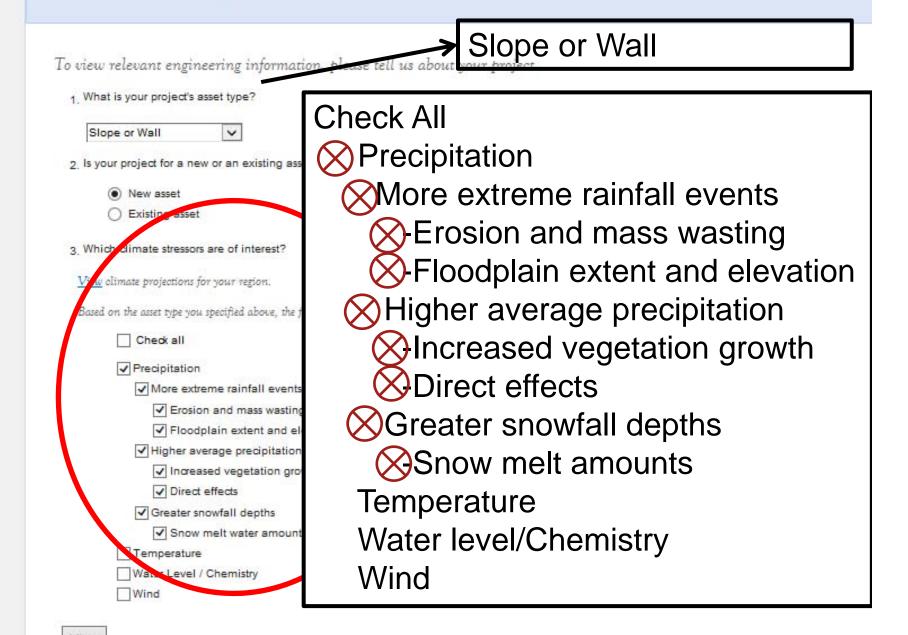


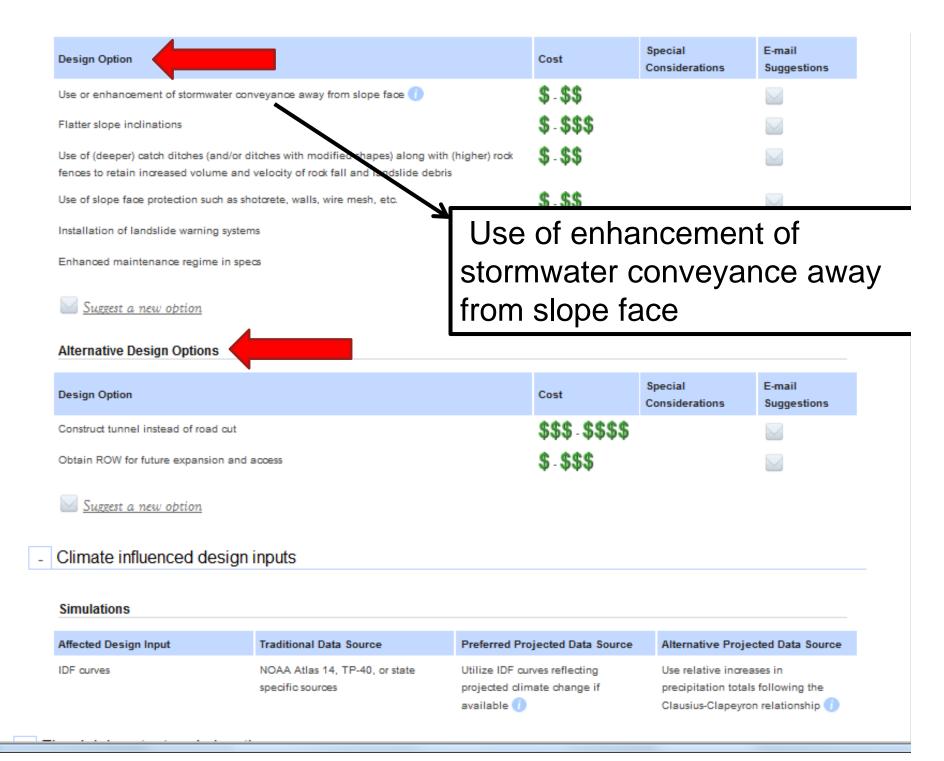
Based on the asset type you specified above, the following climate stressors might impact your project:

Please choose options above to view applicable climate stressor options.

View relevant engineering information

NCHRP Engineering Options for Climate Stressor Mitigation







Climate influenced design inputs

Simulations

Affected Design Input	Traditional Data Source	Preferred Projected Data Source	Alternative Projected Data Source
IDF curves	NOAA Atlas 14, TP-40, or state specific sources	Utilize IDF curves reflecting projected climate change if available 1	Use relative increases in precipitation totals following the Clausius-Clapeyron relationship

- + Floodplain extent and elevation
- + Higher average precipitation
- + Creater snowfall depths

References

- Canadian Standards Association. Development, Interpretation and Use of Rainfall Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) Information: Guideline for Canadian Water Resource Practitioners (Second Edition). Toronto: Canadian Standards Association, 2012 (release pending).
- Meyer, O., M. Werlen, C. Pfammatter, and E. Eyar. "The Raisable Saltina Bridge [translation]." Schweizer Ingenieur und Architekt, no. 50 (1997). [Translation at http://www.rhone.ch/cygnus/siahub_e.htm]
- (NRC) National Research Council. Climate Change: Evidence, Impacts, and Choices. http://www.scribd.com/doc/98458016/Climate-Change-Lines-of-Evidence (accessed July 17, 2012)
- (NRC) National Research Council Committee on Hydrologic Science. Global Change and Extreme Hydrology: Testing Conventional Wisdom. http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13211#toc (accessed July 18, 2012).
- Solaiman, T.A. and S.P. Simonovic. Development of Probability Based Intensity-Duration-Frequency Curves under Climate Change. Water Resources Research Report No. 072, The University of Western Ontario Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, London, Ontario, 2011.
- (USDA) United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Conservation Engineering Division. Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds: Technical Release 55. Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, 1988.
- (USIGS) United States Geologic Survey. Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency: Bulletion #17B of the Hydrology Subcommittee. http://www.rusgs.gov/osw/bulletin17b/dl_flow.pdf (accessed July 18, 2012).

Climate Change Construction Considerations: Michigan DOT

 More intense storms – protect motorists, workers, and the environment from hazards created in work zone by strong weather events

 Stronger specifications for protection of work under construction



Michigan DOT, cont'd

- Encourage more night/cooler weather work to prevent damage such as slab curling, premature cracking, loss of air entrainment in concrete pavements, rutting, and flushing in asphalt pavements
- Stronger specifications that require contractor response plans for work zone impacted by high intensity storms

Michigan DOT, cont'd

- More closely monitor moisture in aggregate piles
- Incorporate materials whose performances are less variable in weather extremes
- Modify vegetation planting periods to ensure optimal growth and survival
- Stronger specifications for dust control and wind erosion

Michigan DOT, cont'd

 Worker safety during extreme heat periods must be addressed



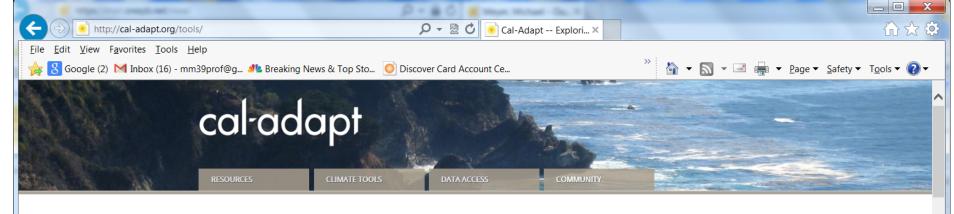






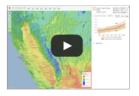






Climate Tools

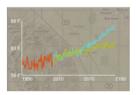
Local Snapshot · Temperature · Snowpack · Precipitation · Sea Level Rise · Wildfire





VIDEO TOUR

This short video walks you through the different tools and data available in Cal-Adapt. See how you can explore and share information on California climate change.

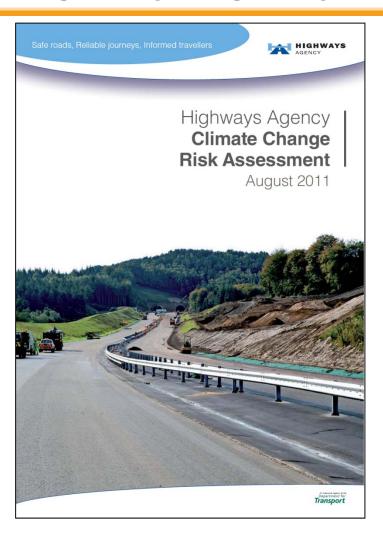




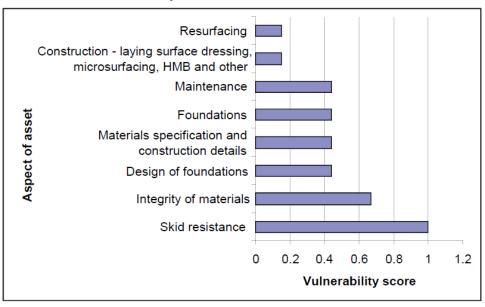
LOCAL CLIMATE SNAPSHOTS

The Local Climate Snapshot tool has been developed to provide quick access to some of the most basic climate change data for a a given location. Just enter an address or click on the map and you will get simple figures and statistics for your area.

Highways Agency (England)



Vulnerability of Pavement Asset

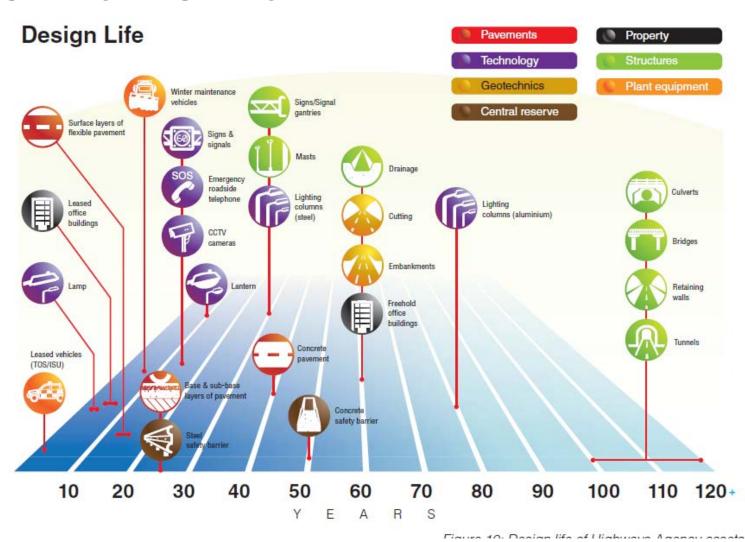


http://www.highways.gov.uk/publications/climate-change-mitigation/

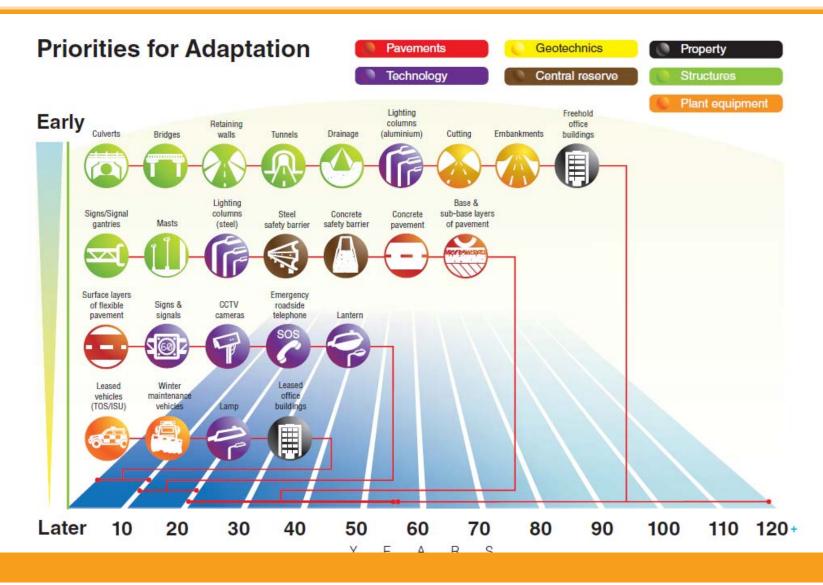
Highways Agency: Design Implications

Design and construction of new or replacement assets	Pavements	Materials specification and construction details
		Design of foundations
	Structures (including gantries)	Wind actions (loads) applied to superstructure
		Design for increased scour risk for foundations
		Design of bearings and expansion joints
	Drainage	Surface Water Drainage Systems
		Attenuation
		Outfalls

Priorities for Adaptation of Highways Agency Assets



Priorities for Adaptation of Highways Agency Assets







Final Report



Vulnerability of Transportation System and Evacuation Plan for Coastal Flooding in Climate Change



February, 2014



Sponsor: University Transportation Research Center - Region 2



AASHTO RESOURCES

 Transportation and Climate Change Resource Center (See especially State DOT Climate Change Programs)

http://climatechange.transportation.org/

- Adapting Infrastructure to Extreme Weather Events: Best Practices and Key Challenges, Workshop Summary Report, 2012
- Integrating Extreme Weather Risk into Transportation Asset Management, Technical Paper, 2012
- Impacts of Extreme Weather on Transportation: National Symposium Summary, 2013



- NCHRP 25-25 (94): Integrating Extreme Weather and Adaptation into Transportation Asset Management Plans
- ACRP SYNTHESIS 33, Airport Climate Adaptation and Resilience A Synthesis of Airport Practice
- Risk-Based Adaptation Frameworks for Climate Change Planning in the Transportation Sector, Research Circular E-C181
- Adapting Transportation to the Impacts of Climate Change: State of the Practice 2011





NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Response to Extreme Weather Impacts on Transportation Systems



A Synthesis of Highway Practice

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



With respect to construction....



NJ

- Fully repairing key areas using emergency contractors and working with the planning side of the house for on-call design contracts
- Acceleration of the drafting and letting of contracts for repair work so that repairs could begin as soon as inspections were completed
- Rebuilding 4 miles of a washed-out interstate, using predetermined contract rates, incentive clauses, and contracted inspection services



 Giving consideration to developing "off-theshelf" contractual terms for emergency situations

TN

 Enabling shifts in construction schedules to accommodate new priorities

VT

 Adopting an approach to rebuilding that completely closes a road or bridge for safer and faster construction, rather than choosing a partial closure (that maintains access during construction)

VT



- Articulating the existing technical and policy foundation for projects that support better resiliency (e.g., rewriting hydraulic manual to underscore existing practices)
- VT

- Exploring new construction techniques—for
 example, prefabrication of structure
 components, advanced new materials, and new
 contract/management techniques
- Supporting the burial of utility lines to avoid
 AK
 downed utility poles on the highway right-of-way



U.S. DOT:

http://climate.dot.gov/

FHWA:

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/climate_change/index.cfm

USGS:

https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/CCWG/Resource_USag.htm

Georgetown Climate Center:

http://www.georgetownclimate.org/resources/transportation-and-climate-change-clearinghouse-tccc

EU:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/index_en.htm



Questions?/Comments?