TRANSPORTATION RESILIENCY PLANNING

Update on resiliency planning at TPB

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TPB Technical Committee May 5, 2023



TPB Resiliency Planning - Overview

- Transportation Resiliency basics
- Federal funding opportunities
- TPB and Transportation Resilience
- Transportation Resilience Improvement Plan Schedule



Vulnerability and Resilience defined

- Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with adverse effects of natural hazards
- Resilience is the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions from natural hazards



Figure 1. Damage to Hunter Mill Road in Fairfax County from Tropical Storm Lee (2011). Source: Flicker/VD0T



Natural Hazards to Transportation

Extreme heat:

- Train rails expand, risking derailments
- Concrete roads crack and asphalt buckles
- Bridge joints expand

Extreme winter conditions:

- Road surfaces crack and potholes form
- Systems operations power loss
- Roads close due to obstructions

Extreme precipitation and flooding:

- Erosion can cause catastrophic collapse of any transportation infrastructure
- Roads close due to flood or obstructions







Figure: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Transportation Chapter

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL/IIJA) PROTECT Program

- Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT)
 - •\$8.7 billion over five years
 - •\$7.3 billion for State DOTs
 - •\$1.4 billion across four competitive grant programs:

Planning grants

Resilience improvements

Community resilience and evacuation routes

At-risk coastal infrastructure



Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL/IIJA) PROTECT Program (cont.)

- •Some TRIP requirements include:
 - •Demonstrate a **systematic approach** to system resilience
 - Include a risk-based vulnerability assessment
 - Include an investment plan and list of priority projects
- Opportunities to lower local match requirements

Typical project • 20% non-

20% nonfederal match



Develop a transportation resilience improvement plan (TRIP)

• 13% non-federal match



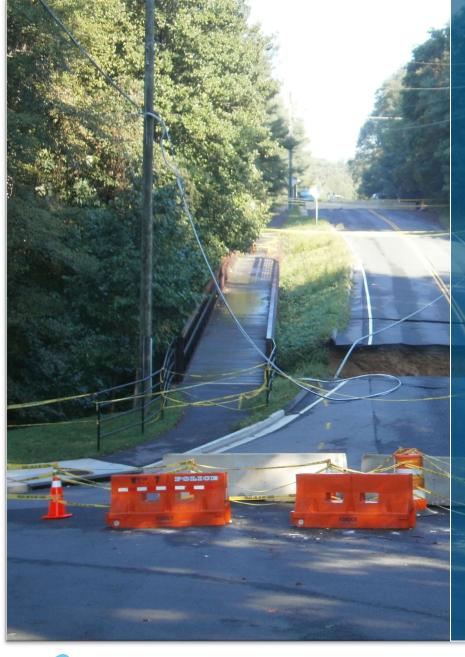
Incorporate TRIP into the LRTP

• 10% non-federal match



Recent TPB Activities

TPB Resiliency New FY 2023 Resiliency **TPB** Study / COG **UPWP Task** and climate Resiliency Climate 3.10: in Visualize Webinar Change and Resiliency 2045 LRTP Series Resiliency Planning Studies/Plans



Phase II Resiliency Study

- Transportation Resilience Improvement Plan (TRIP)
- Regional Working Group, eventual subcommittee
- Resilience Forum
- Project list
- Interactive map of major regional resilience hazards



Resilience Study Schedule

May 2023: Finalize Working Group members and schedule meetings

July 2023: Conduct Vulnerability Assessment (system and asset level analyses)

August 2023: Identify criteria to define resilience projects

September 2023: Host resiliency forum

November 2023: Request proposed projects and use criteria to establish Resilience Project List

March 2024: Draft the Transportation Resilience Improvement Plan (TRIP)

June 2024: Finalize TRIP and develop Transportation Resiliency Planning Interactive Map



Upcoming work: May – July 2023

Working Group

 Invitations sent, members finalized, first quarterly meeting soon to be scheduled

Vulnerability Assessment

- Phase 1: system-level analysis
- Phase 2: asset level analysis

Exhibit 1. Example of System-Level Findings

Asset Type	Sensitivity to Extreme Heat	Sensitivity to Precipitation and Flooding
Roadways /	Medium	High
highways	Thermal expansion of pavement Risk of heat stress for outdoor	Heavy precipitation on unpaved roads can cause washout
	maintenance and construction workers	Flooding can cause erosion of embankments



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