



Integrated Flood and Socio-Environmental Risk Analysis for Prioritizing ABC Activities

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Outlines

- Problem Statement
 - ABC and Flood
 - ABC and Social Equity
 - ABC and Environmental Justice
 - Need to Multi-criteria Prioritization
- Objective
- Case Study
- Methodology
 - Data Identification
 - Data Analysis
 - Data Integration: Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
 - Representative Scenarios
- Result
 - Vulnerability Risk Maps
 - Integrated Risk Map
- Conclusion
- Implementation

Problem Statements- Accelerated Bridge Construction (ABC)

Benefits of ABC (FHWA):

Improvements in:



Safety



Quality



Durability



Social costs



Environmental impacts



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/abc/

HOW CAN ACCELERATED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION HELP?

MINIMIZE DISRUPTION
TO TRAFFIC FLOW
THROUGH THE USE OF
**STRATEGIC
PLANNING** **PREFABRICATED
COMPONENTS**
SMART DESIGN

MINIMIZE TIME DURATION
NEEDED IN WORK ZONES

2000

FATAL ACCIDENTS
IN WORK ZONES
PER YEAR

RESULTS IN FASTER
REPAIRS AND LESS
TIME IN WORK ZONES



BENEFITS

Precast/Prestressed Concrete
Institute (pci.org)

Social Equity and Environmental Justice in the Context of Urban Infrastructure

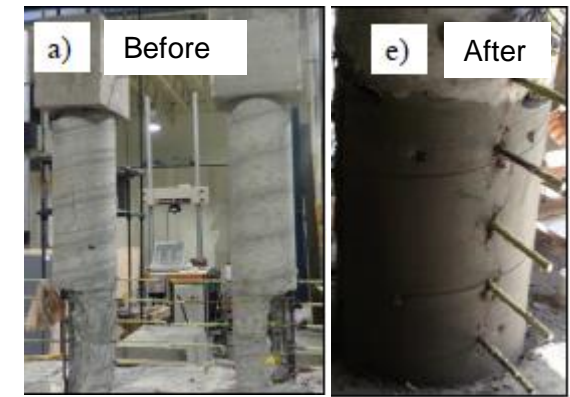
- **Social equity:**
 - Providing equal resources and opportunities by infrastructure systems for all urban communities.
 - Incorporating social equity in infrastructure planning results in the elimination or reduction of disparate access to amenities and services among different community groups, including ethnic minorities, low-income groups, the elderly, etc.
- **Environmental justice:**
 - Fair treatment and involvement of all people regarding environmental policies
 - Requires the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards for everyone

To address the existing inequalities built into urban communities and create better communities for all, social equity and environmental justice should be incorporated into civil infrastructure planning, including the decision making about suitability of ABC projects.

Problem Statements- Flood

Scour due to floods

- The most common natural disaster in the world (43% of all disasters between 1995-2015) (UN, 2015)
 - 53% of bridge failures in the US between 1989-2000 because of scour due to floods (Wardhana and Hadipriono, 2003)
 - Biggest cause of bridge failure in the US
 - Major cause of increased construction and maintenance costs
-
- Accelerated upgrade solutions (retrofit prior to flood event)
 - Accelerated repair solutions (retrofit after flood event)



Accelerated repair using UHPC
(Azizinamini and Farzad, 2018)

ABC in Flood-Prone Areas: Reducing Risk

- Flood can disrupt traffic flows by damaging bridges and roads.
- Bridges need to be operational as quickly as possible after a flood event.
- In some cases, repairs require additional resources and time to divert water flow.
- Flood can also damage construction equipment during repair, further delaying the project and causing additional costs.
- ABC can reduce the risk of damages to the bridge and construction equipment as well as injury to workers during repair.



Park Road Bridge in Iowa City, Iowa, 2017



Cedar River Bridge, Iowa, 2008

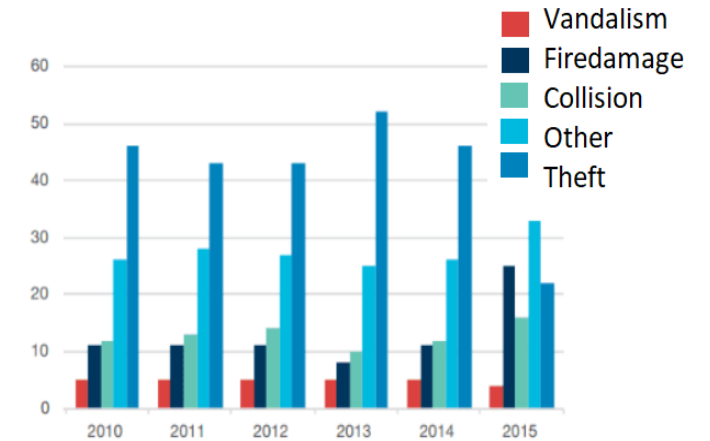


New Union Pacific Railroad Bridge over San Jacinto, Tx, 2019

Improving Social Equity through ABC in Urban Communities

- Access to vital services: Minimizing the duration of road closures will lead to better accessibility to jobs, education, health services, and amenities (particularly important for vulnerable communities).
- Public acceptance: Traditional bridge construction methods can cause disruptions to traffic flow, businesses, and residents, which can lead to increased frustration and tension in the community.
- High crime rates areas: Chance of vandalism and theft of construction equipment and materials, which can further delay the construction process and increase insurance costs. Legal investigations can further delay the project.
- ABC:
 - Improved access to vital services for vulnerable communities, increased public acceptance,
 - Reduced project time results in reduced chance of vandalism/theft
 - In case of pauses due to legal investigations (for example, Oakland, CA , 2018), construction is less impacted because of offsite activities and prefabricated elements.

Frequency of Theft Compared with Other Risks



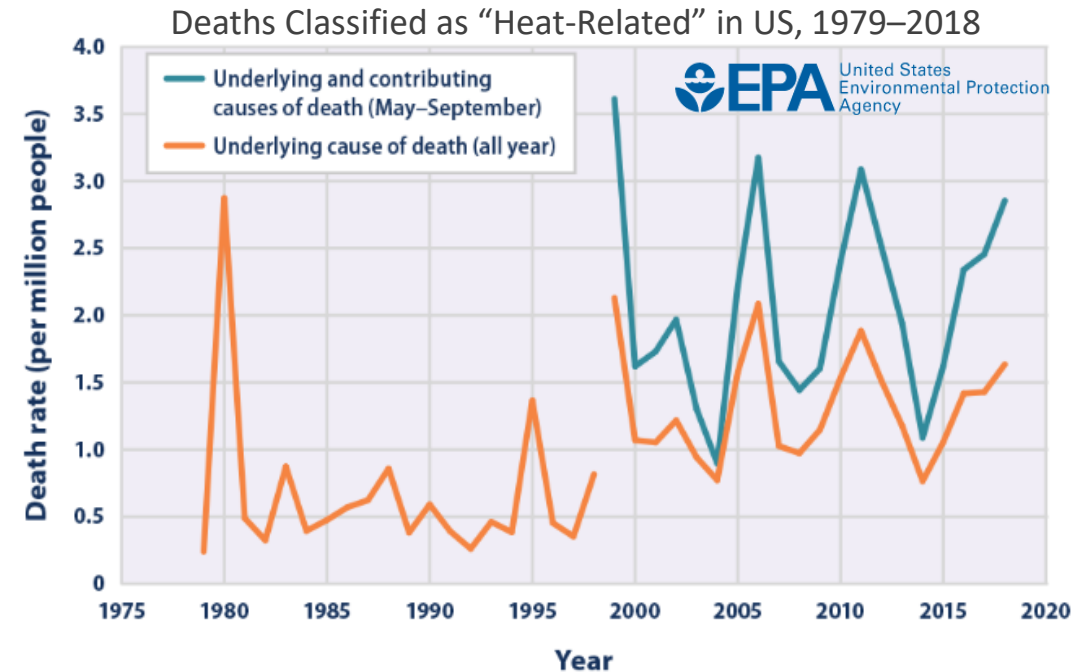
Top 10 States for Construction Equipment Theft 2016

1. California
2. Texas
3. Florida
4. Georgia
5. Arizona
6. Colorado
7. Illinois
8. Maryland
9. North Carolina
10. Pennsylvania

Top five states accounted for 31% of the total number of thefts in 2016

Improving Environmental Justice through ABC

- Effects of air quality on human health:
 - Threat to workers and urban communities adjacent to the project
- Effects of extreme heat on human health:
 - Threat to workers in the work zone
- Worker's health issues can further impact the construction speed and cost.
- ABC:
 - Reduced workforce exposure to environmental threats



Problem Statement: Why Multi-Criteria Decision Support Tool?



- FHWA: $\frac{1}{4}$ of the bridges in the US require rehabilitation, repair, or total replacement.
- Limited budget
- Need to incorporate social equity in planning
- Need to a multi-criteria decision support tool for the prioritization of accelerated upgrade/repair projects
 - Structural and traffic condition of bridges
 - Flood
 - Social equity and environmental justice

1 OUT OF 4 OF THE 600,000



Objective

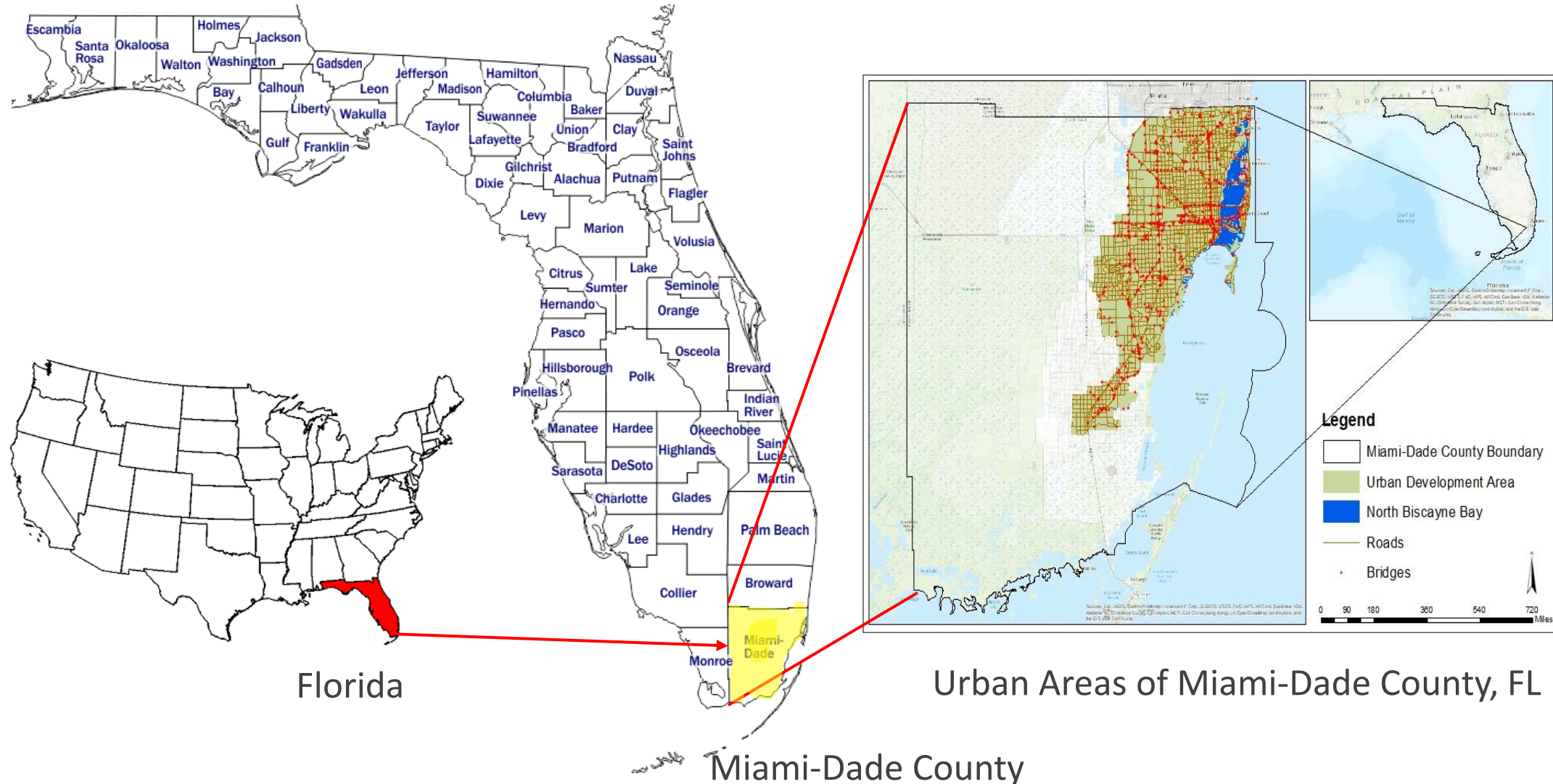
Developing a Risk-based, Spatial, Multi-criterion, Multi-stakeholder Decision Analysis Framework for the Prioritization of Accelerated Upgrade/Repair Projects based on:

- Structural and traffic condition of bridges
- Flood and socio-environmental vulnerability of bridge location

The decision support tool should be:

- ✓ Simple
- ✓ Systematic (adjustable)
- ✓ GIS based
- ✓ Readily available data
- ✓ Capable of group decision making

Study Area

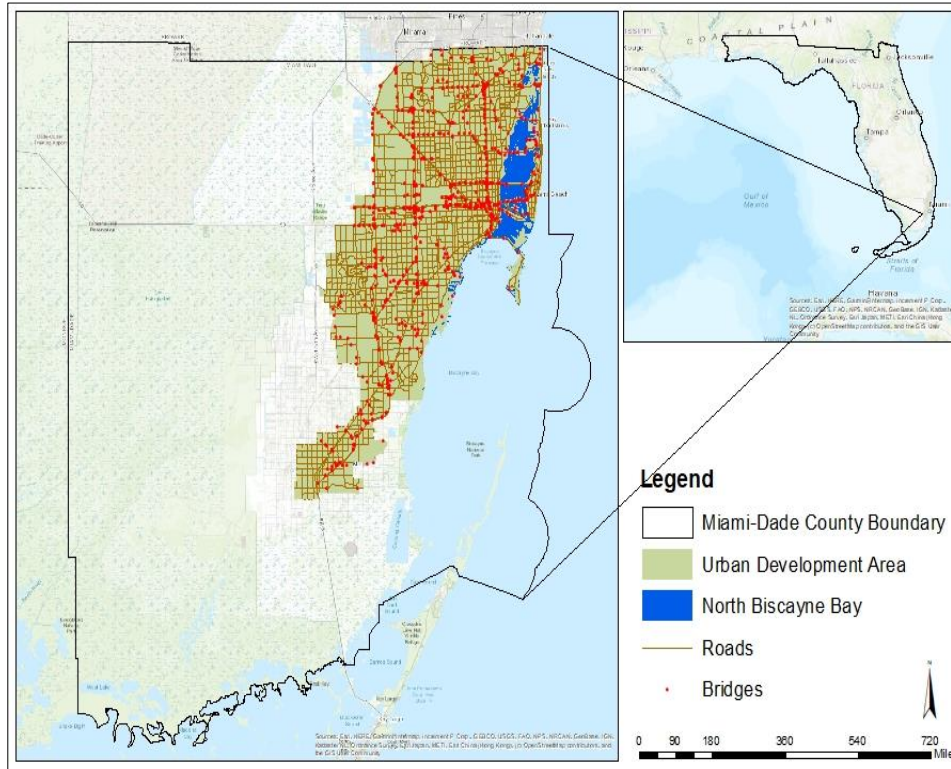


Florida

Urban Areas of Miami-Dade County, FL

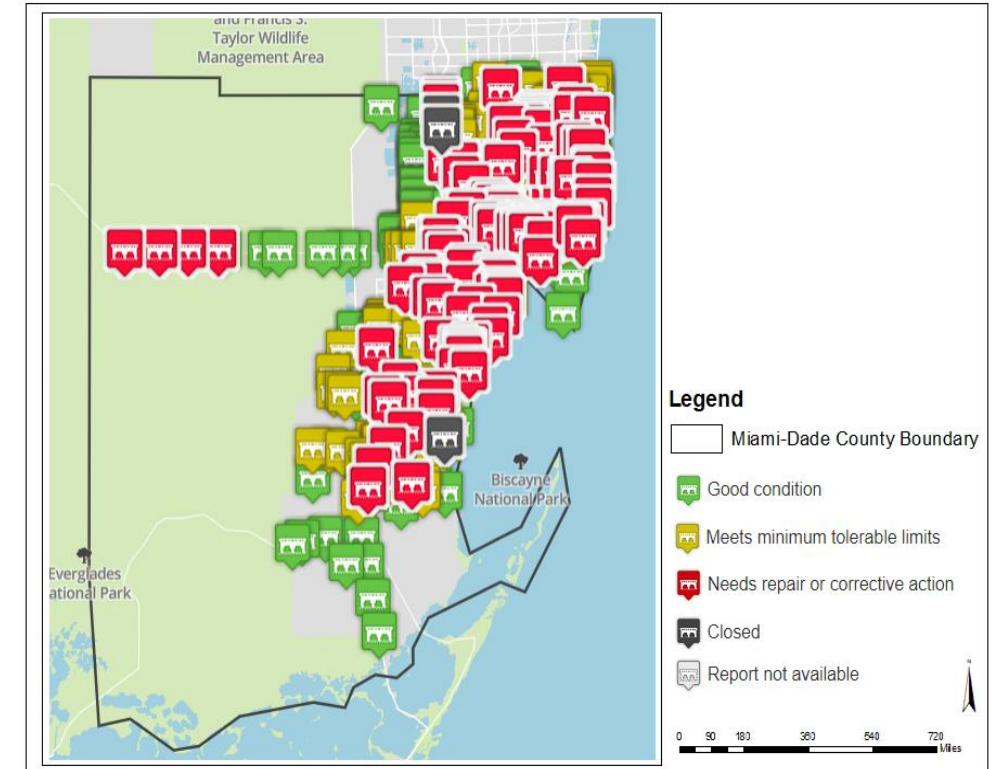
Miami-Dade County

Study Area



Miami-Dade County, Florida

Total No. of bridges in urban development area= 986

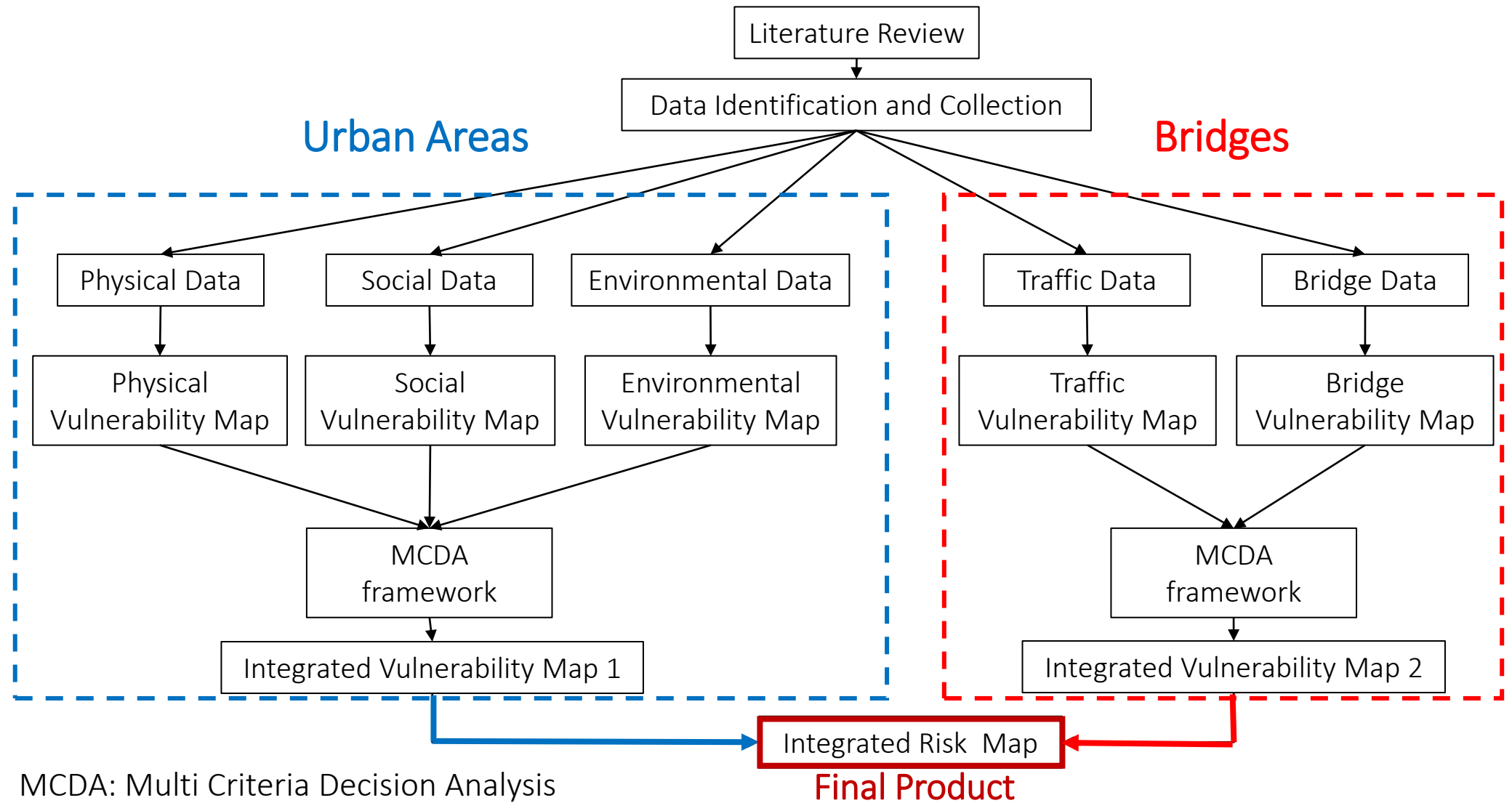


Bridge inspections summary,

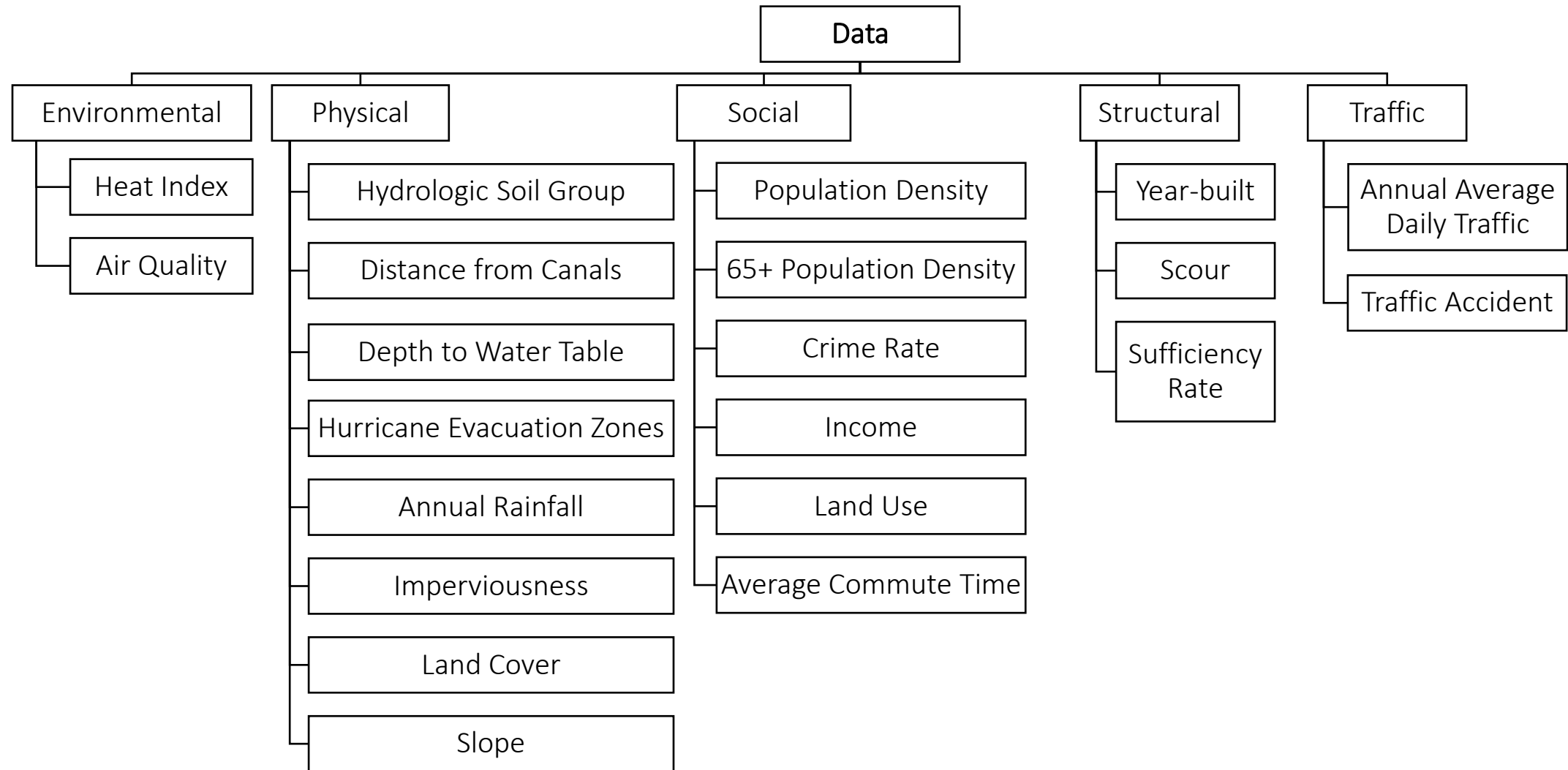
Miami-Dade County, FL

National Bridge Inventory, U.S. Federal Highway Administration, 2018 Inspections Summary

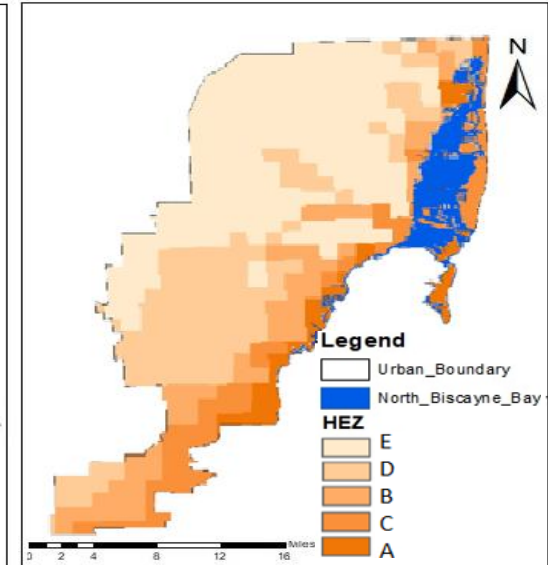
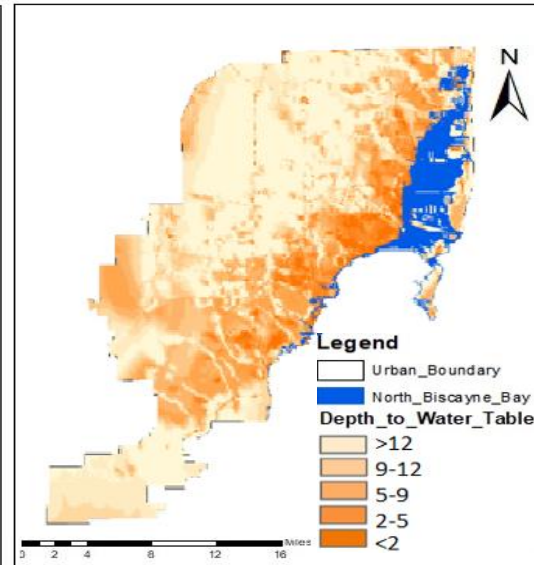
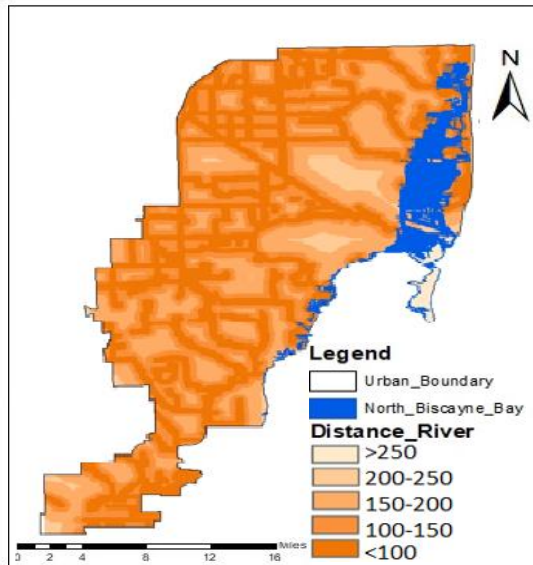
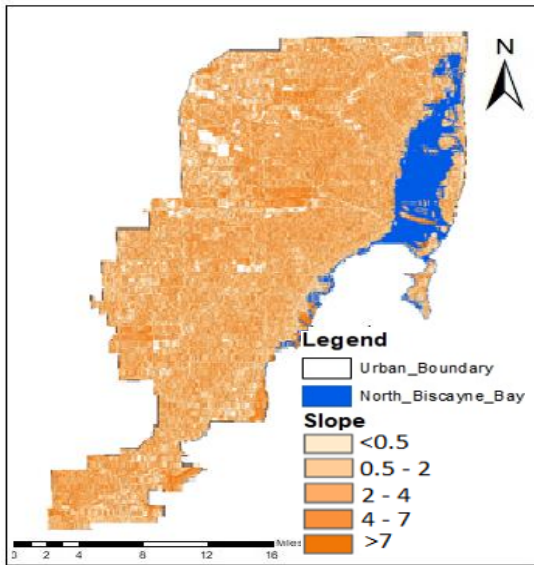
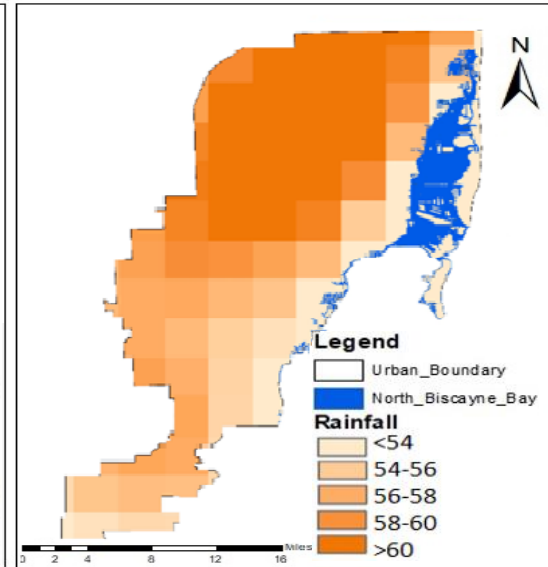
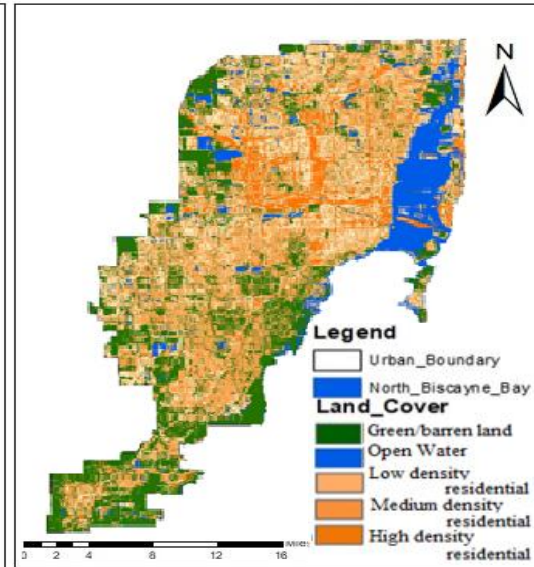
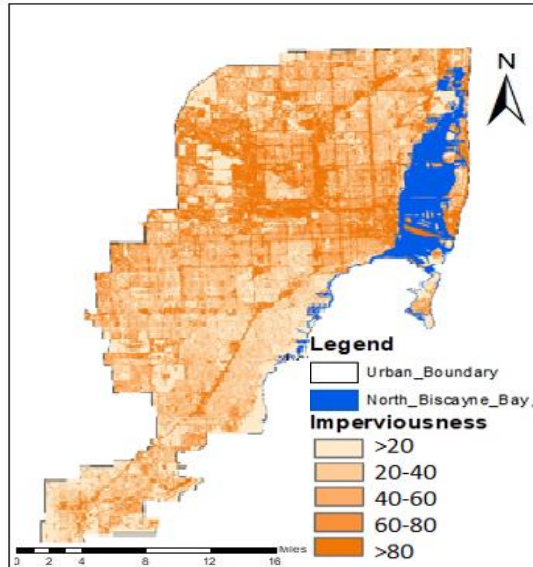
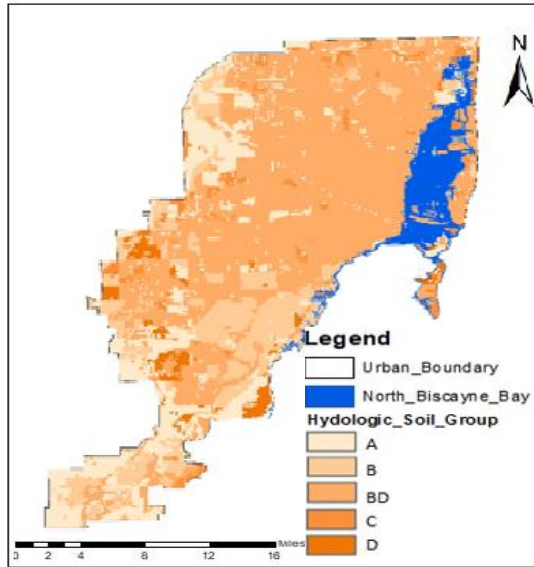
Methodology



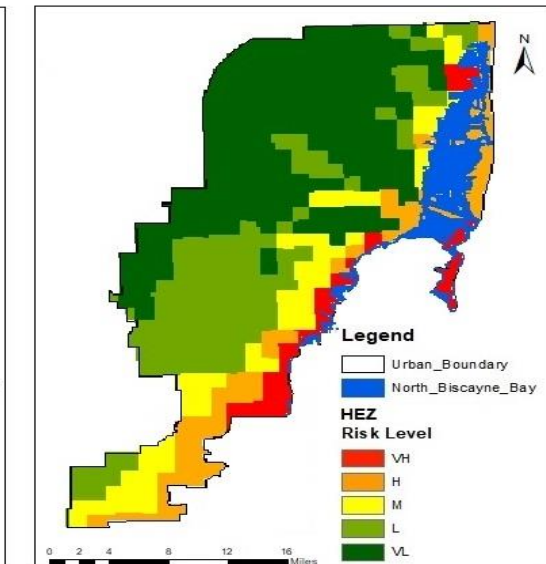
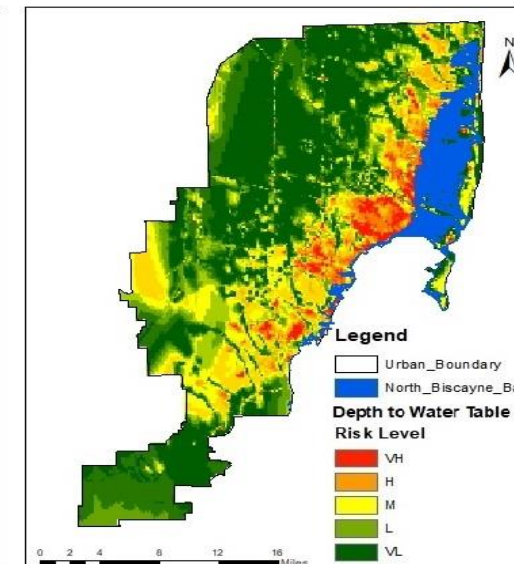
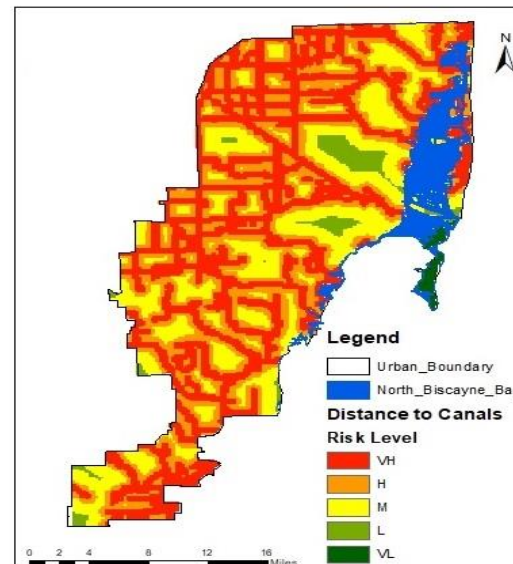
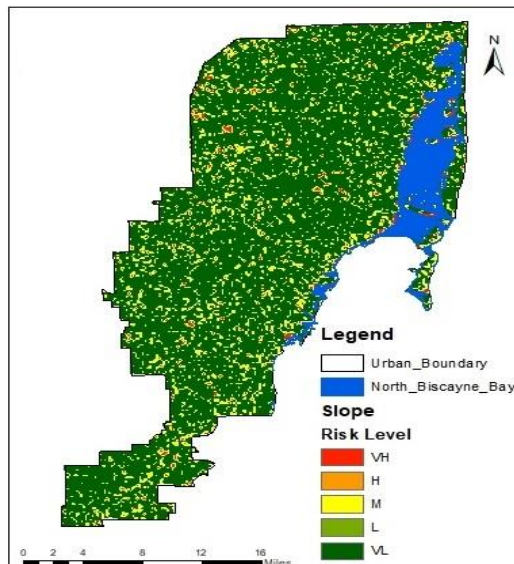
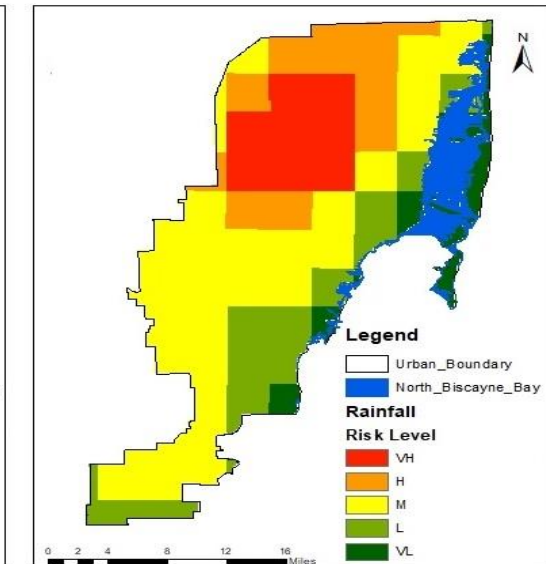
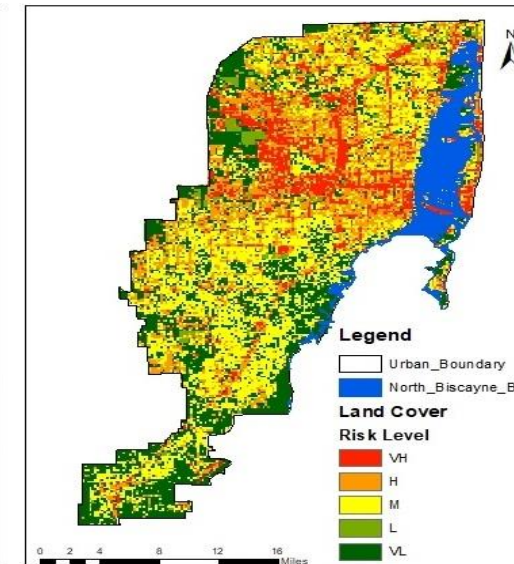
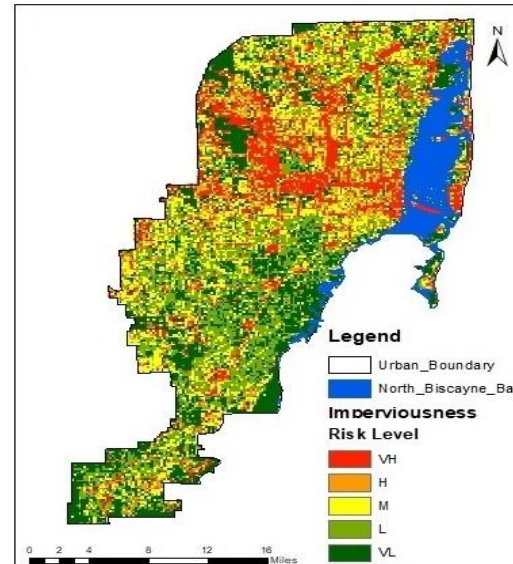
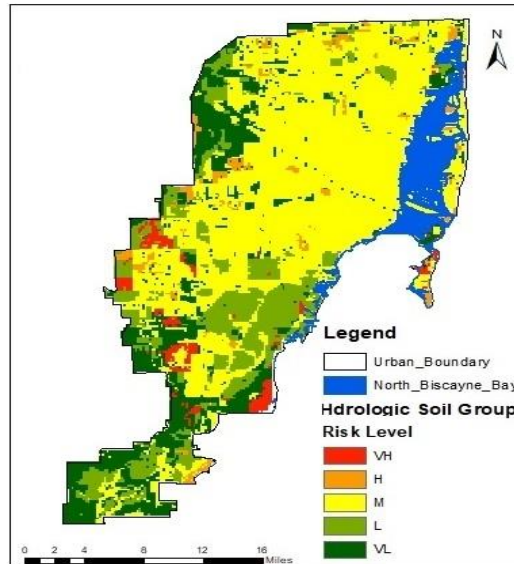
Data Identification



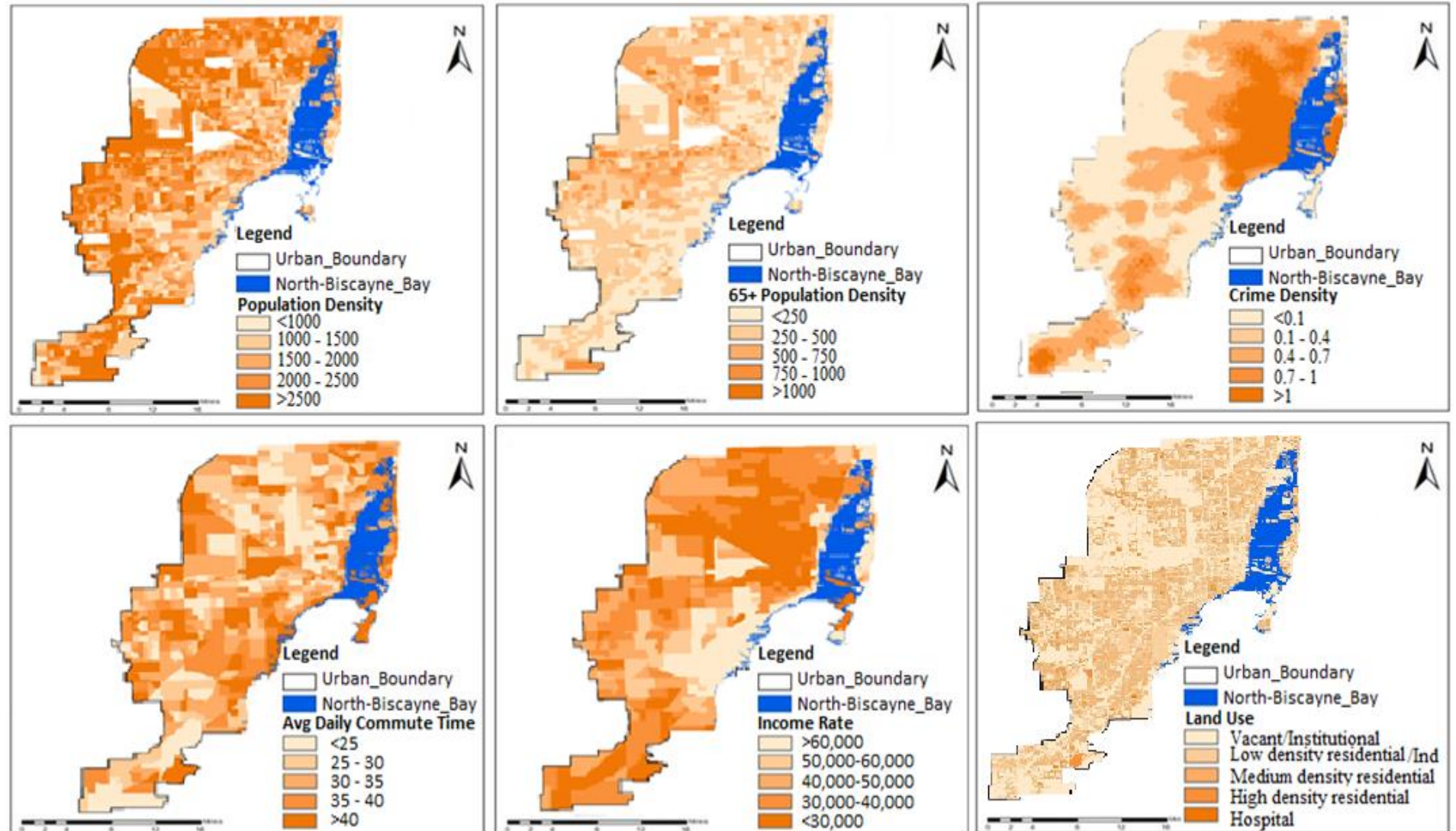
Physical (Flood-related) Data



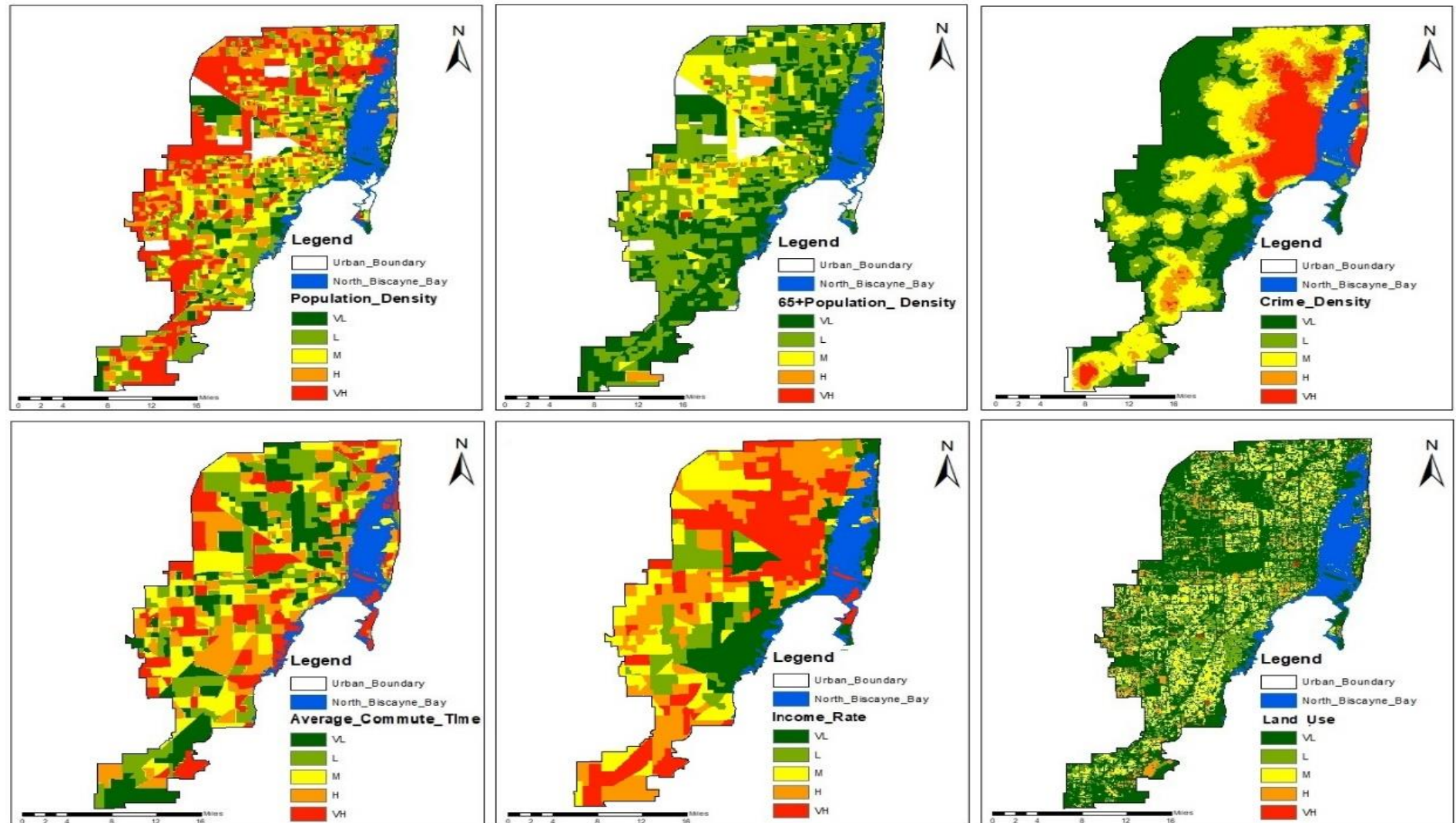
Flood Data Classification



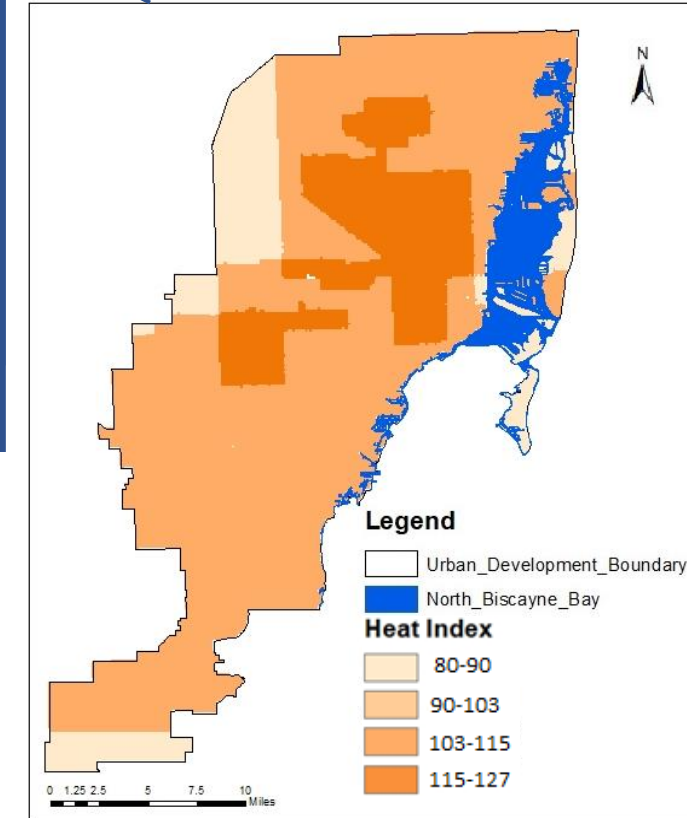
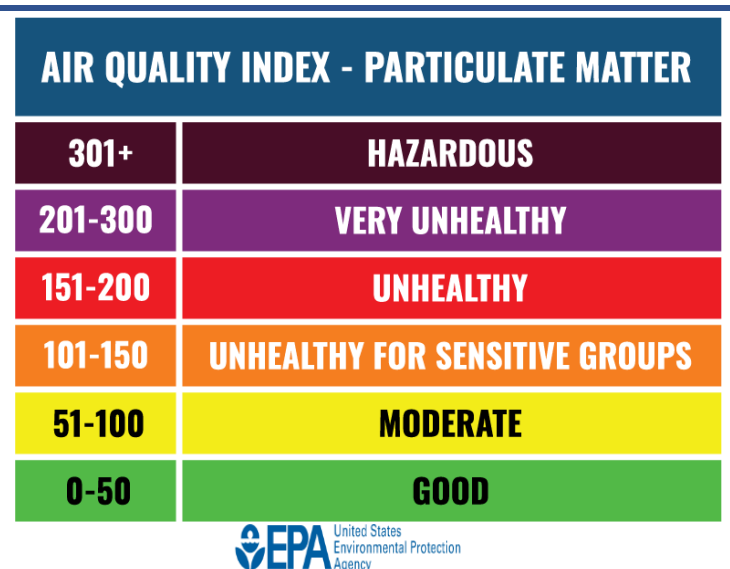
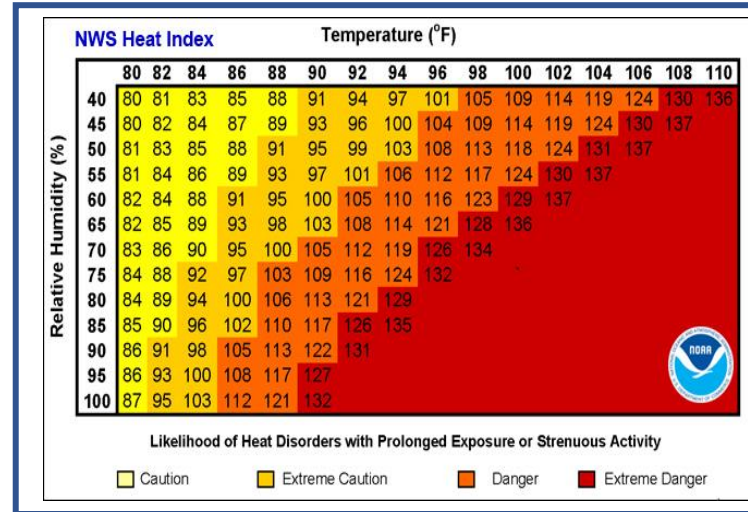
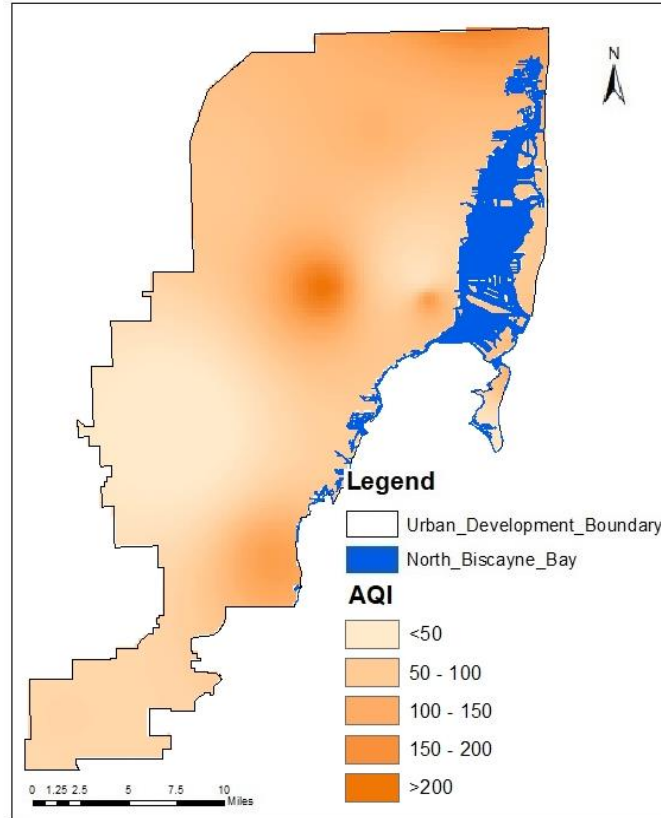
Social Data



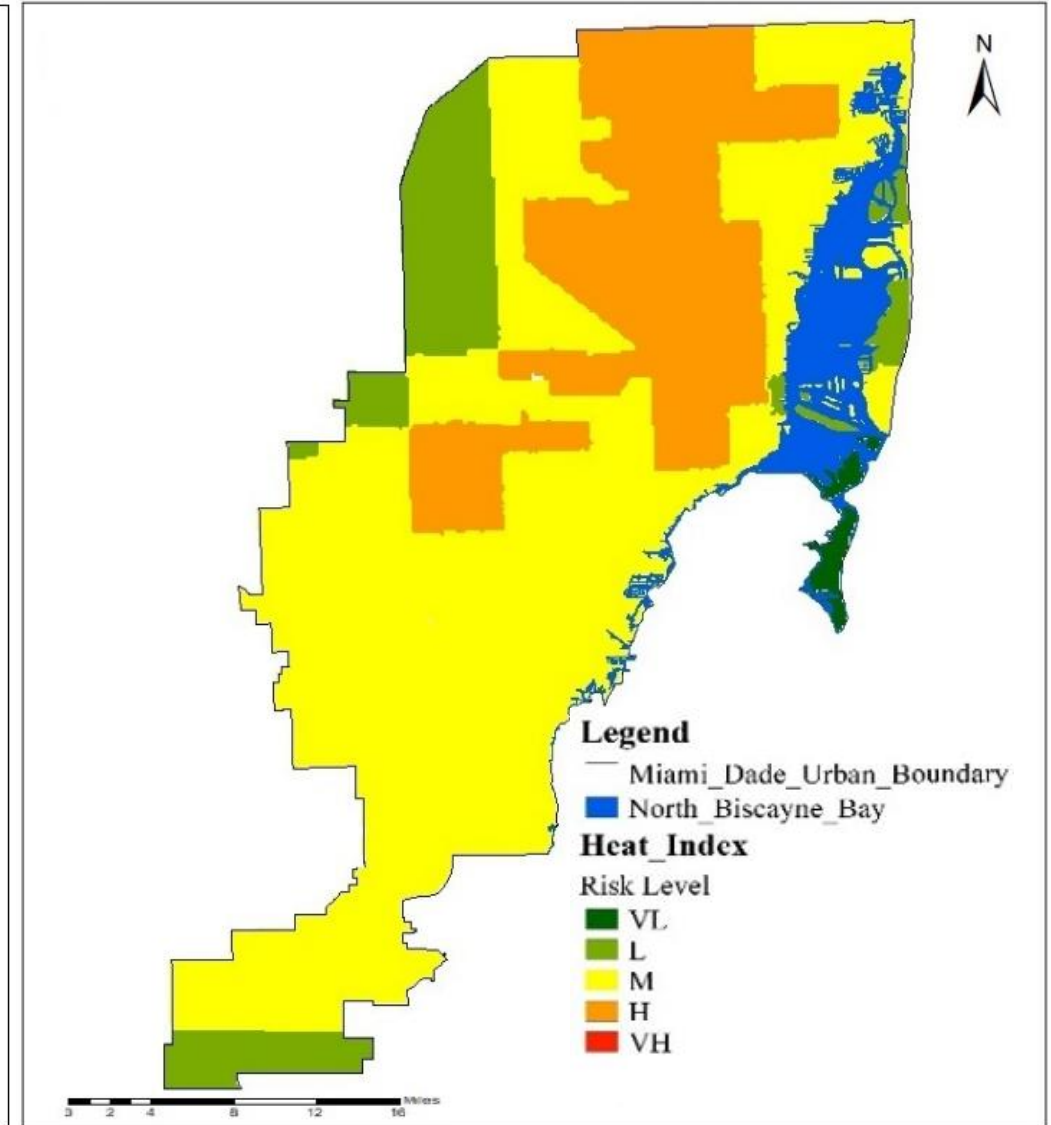
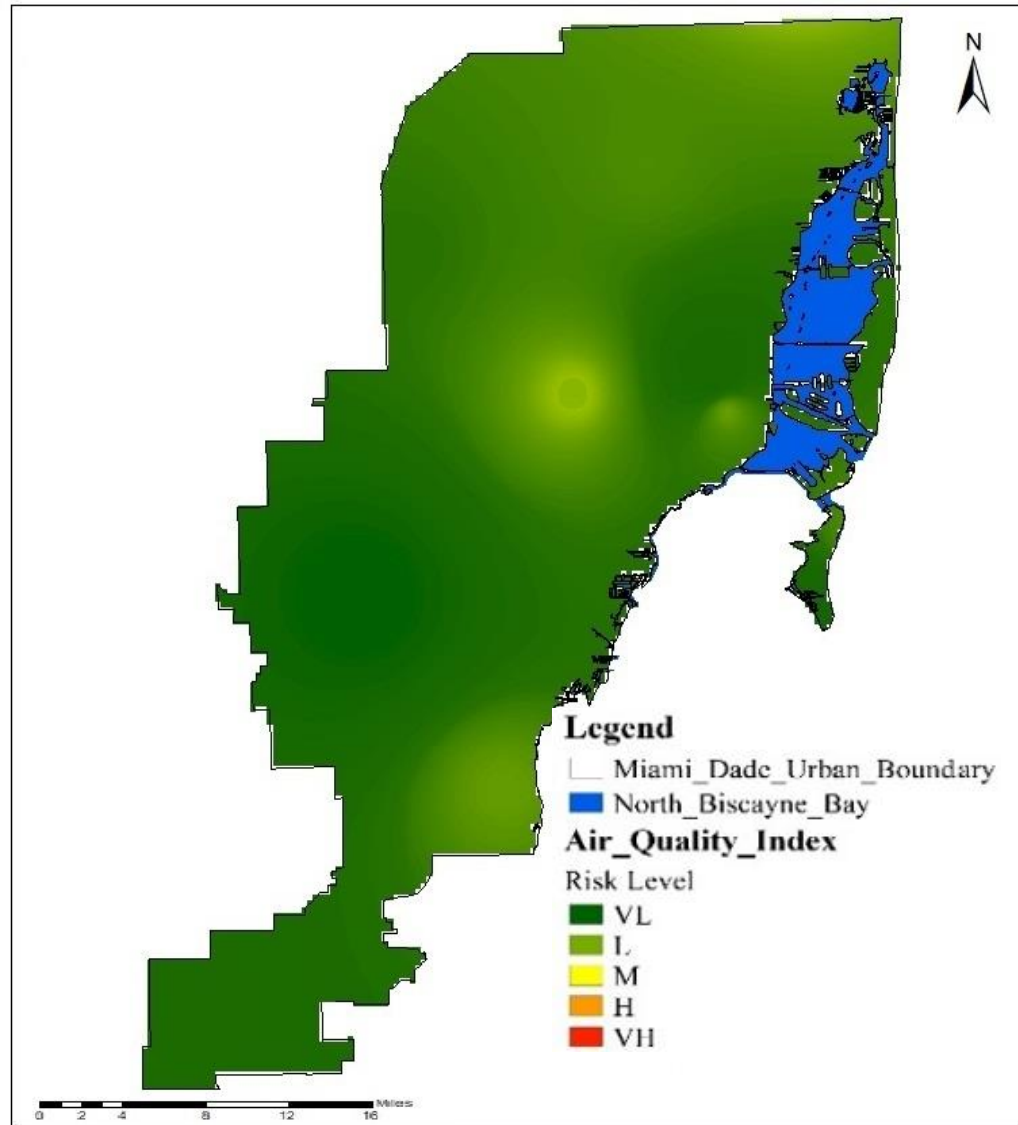
Social Data Classification



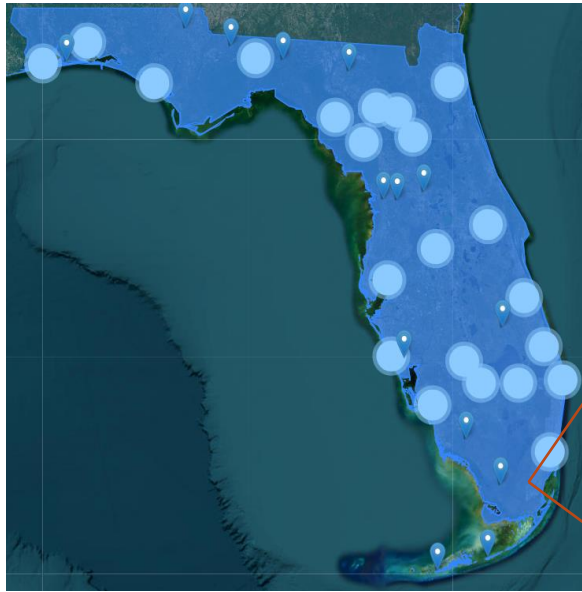
Environmental Data



Environmental Data Classification

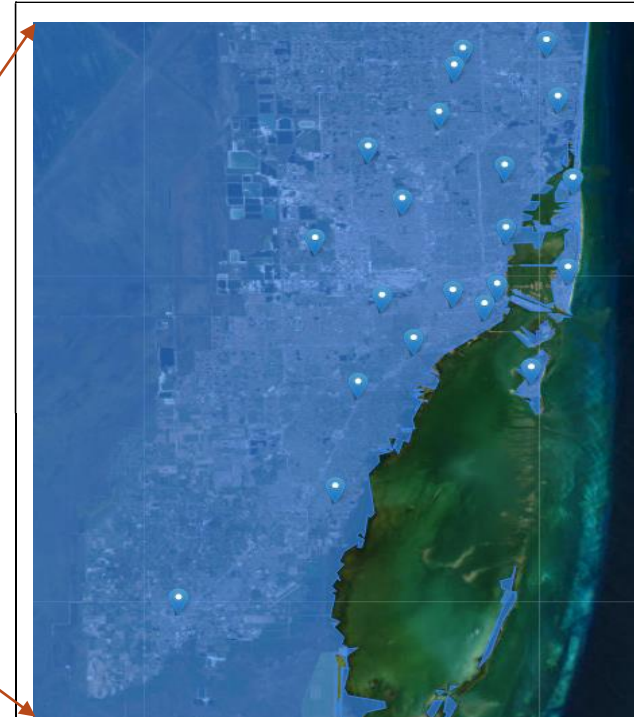


Flood Vulnerability Map Validation



Global Flood Detection and Monitoring using Social Media

- Comparison with reported flood locations from social media (Global Flood Detection and Monitoring)



a)



b)

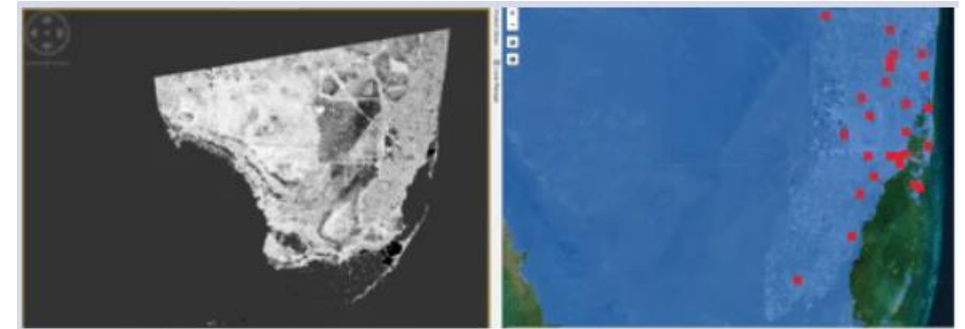
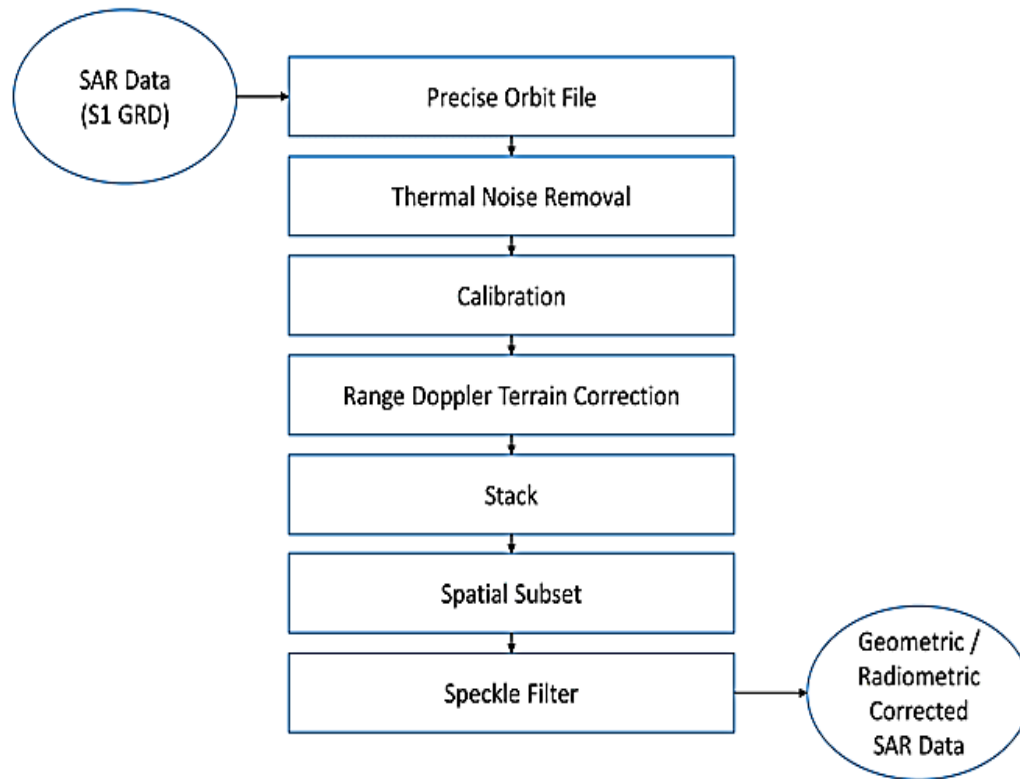


c)

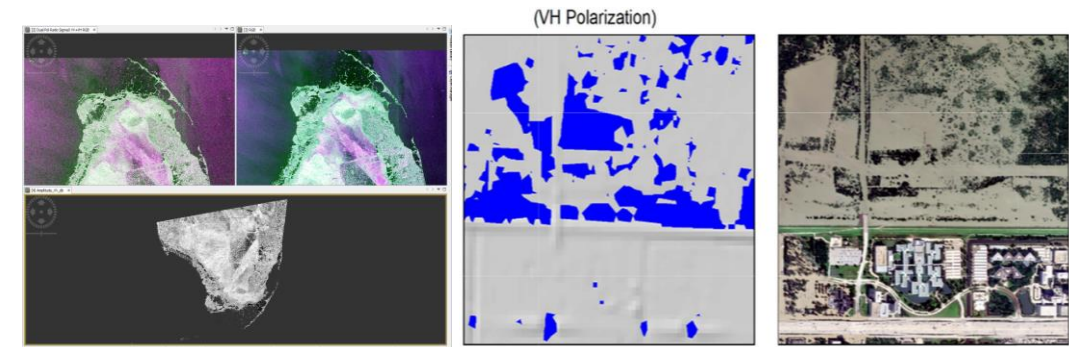
Validation flood risk map over the urban development area, Miami-Dade County, FL. a) flooded mapping, b) flooding in Little Havana, downtown Miami, and c) Miami Beach as cars buried deep into the floodwaters, Jun 4, 2022.

Flood Vulnerability Map Validation

- Flood detection using satellite image processing (Sentinel-1 GRD)
- Comparison with reported flood locations from social media (Global Flood Detection and Monitoring)



SNAP Satellite data pre-processing



Example of flood mapping (blue shows flooded areas) in the study area: Flooding in Miami Beach, June 4, 2022, 10:14 AM UTC

Flood Vulnerability Map Validation



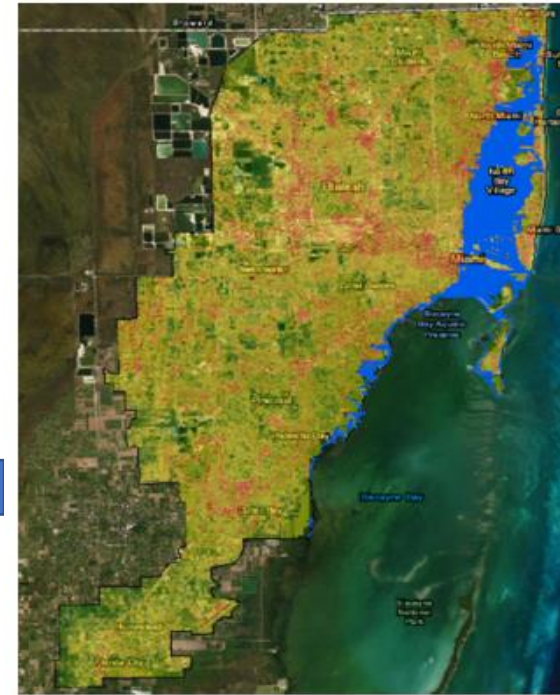
Miami Beach



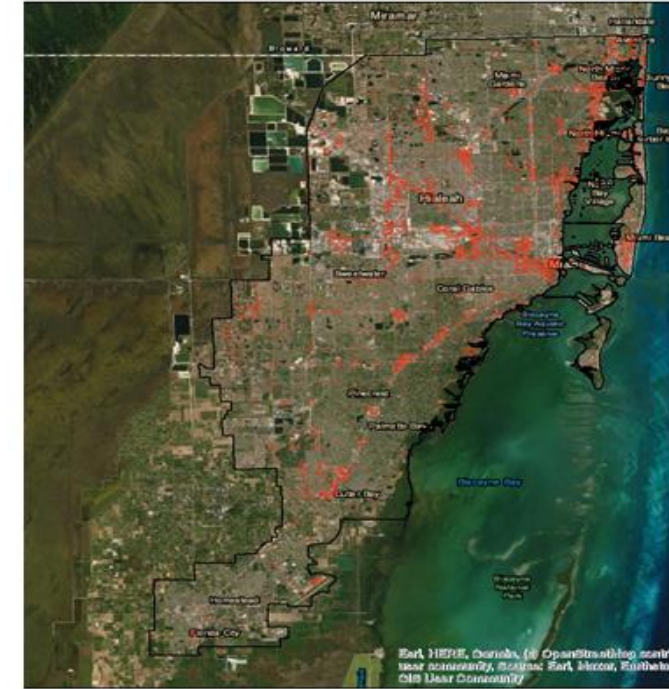
East Little Havana



Sweetwater



a)



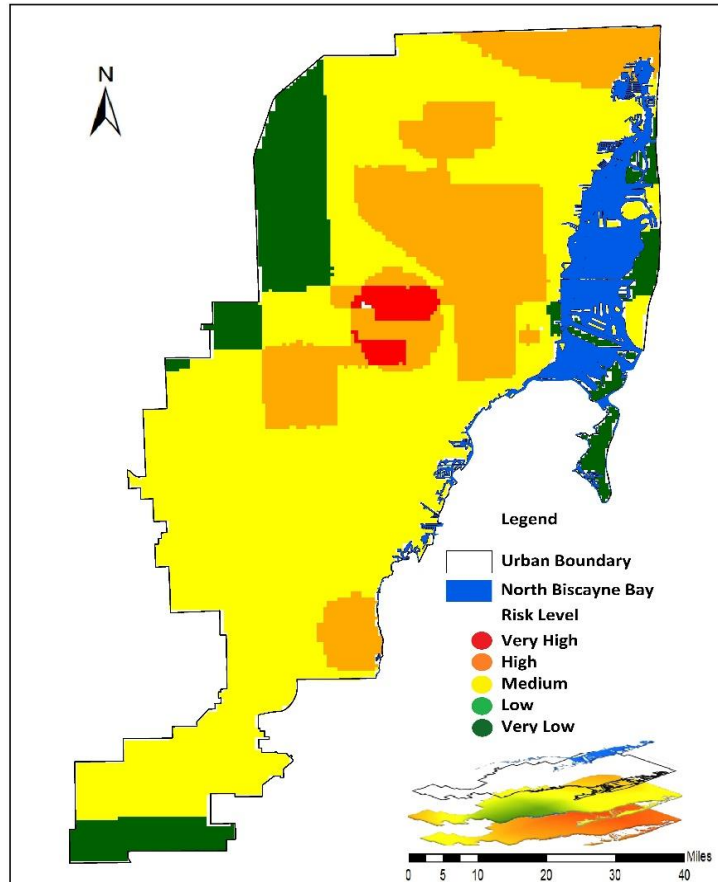
b)

Legend

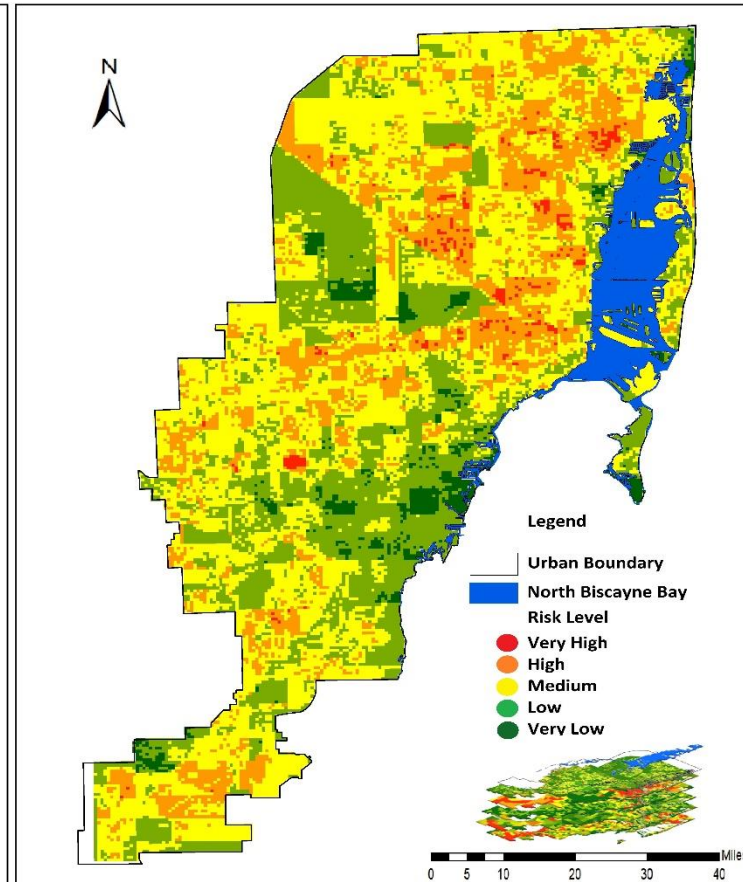
- Miami_Dade_Urban_Boundary
- North_Biscayne_Bay
- Flood_Reports

- Risk Level
- VL
 - L
 - M
 - H
 - VH

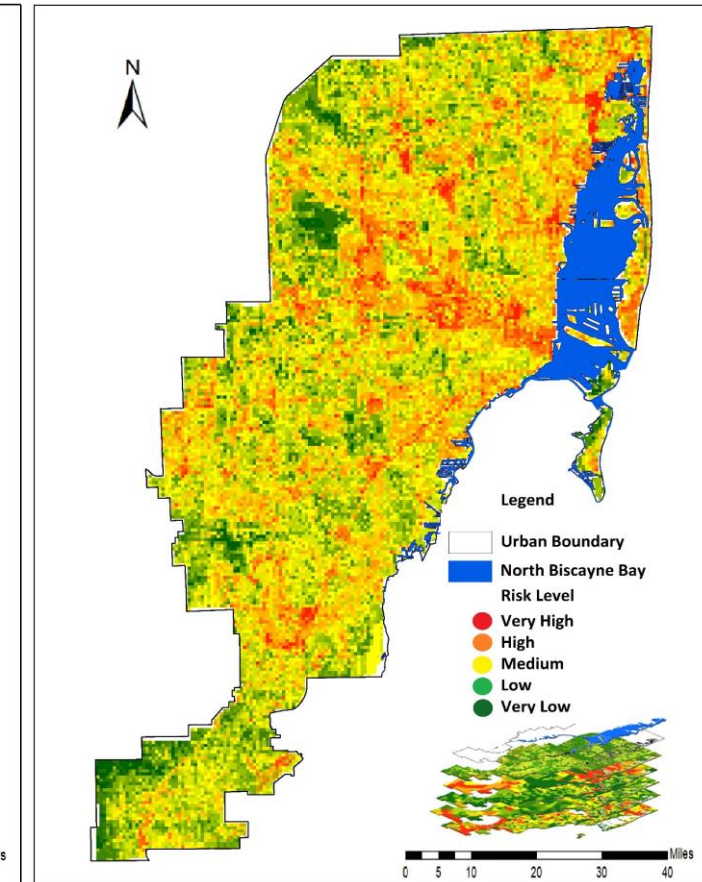
Integrated Maps



Environmental Vulnerability

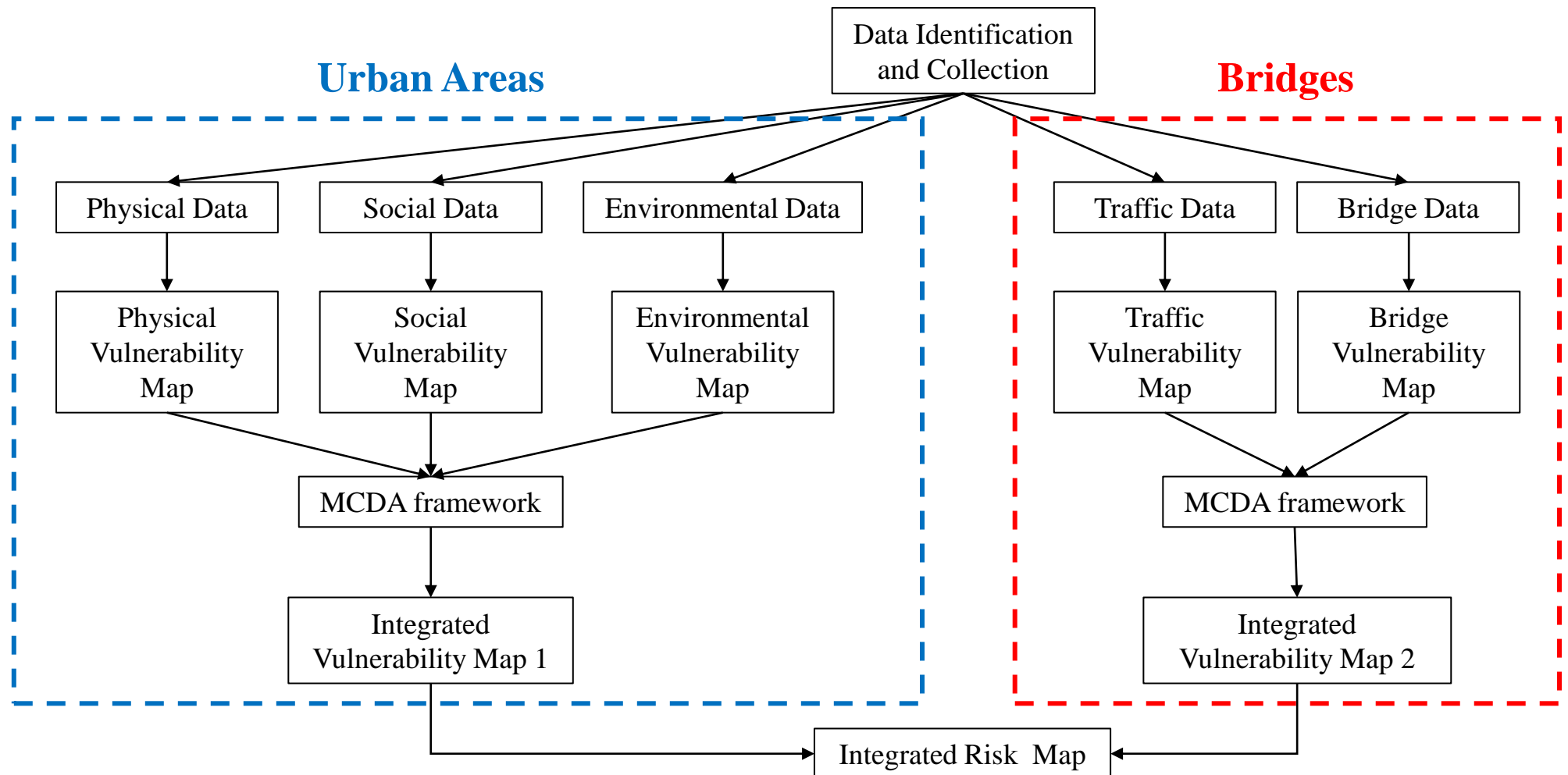


Social Vulnerability

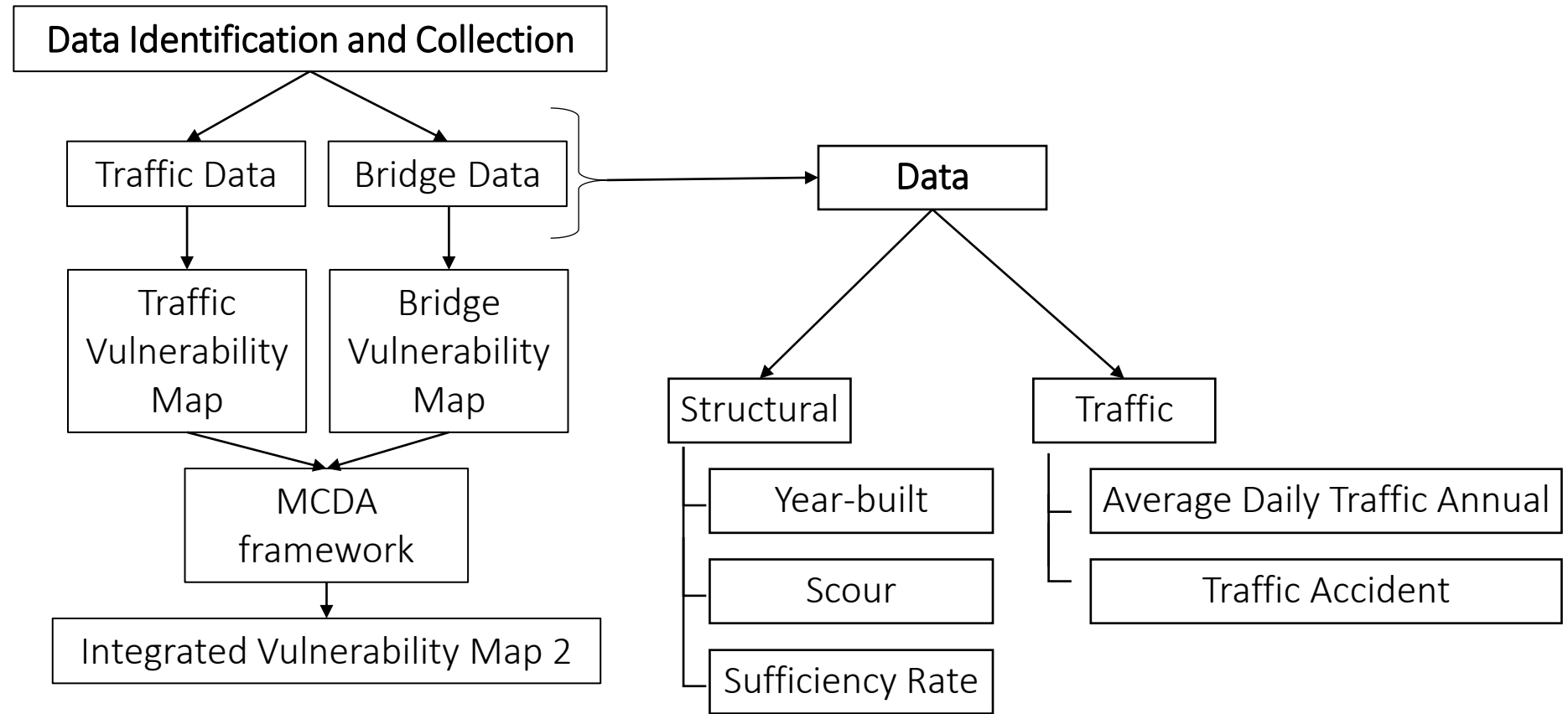


Flood Risk

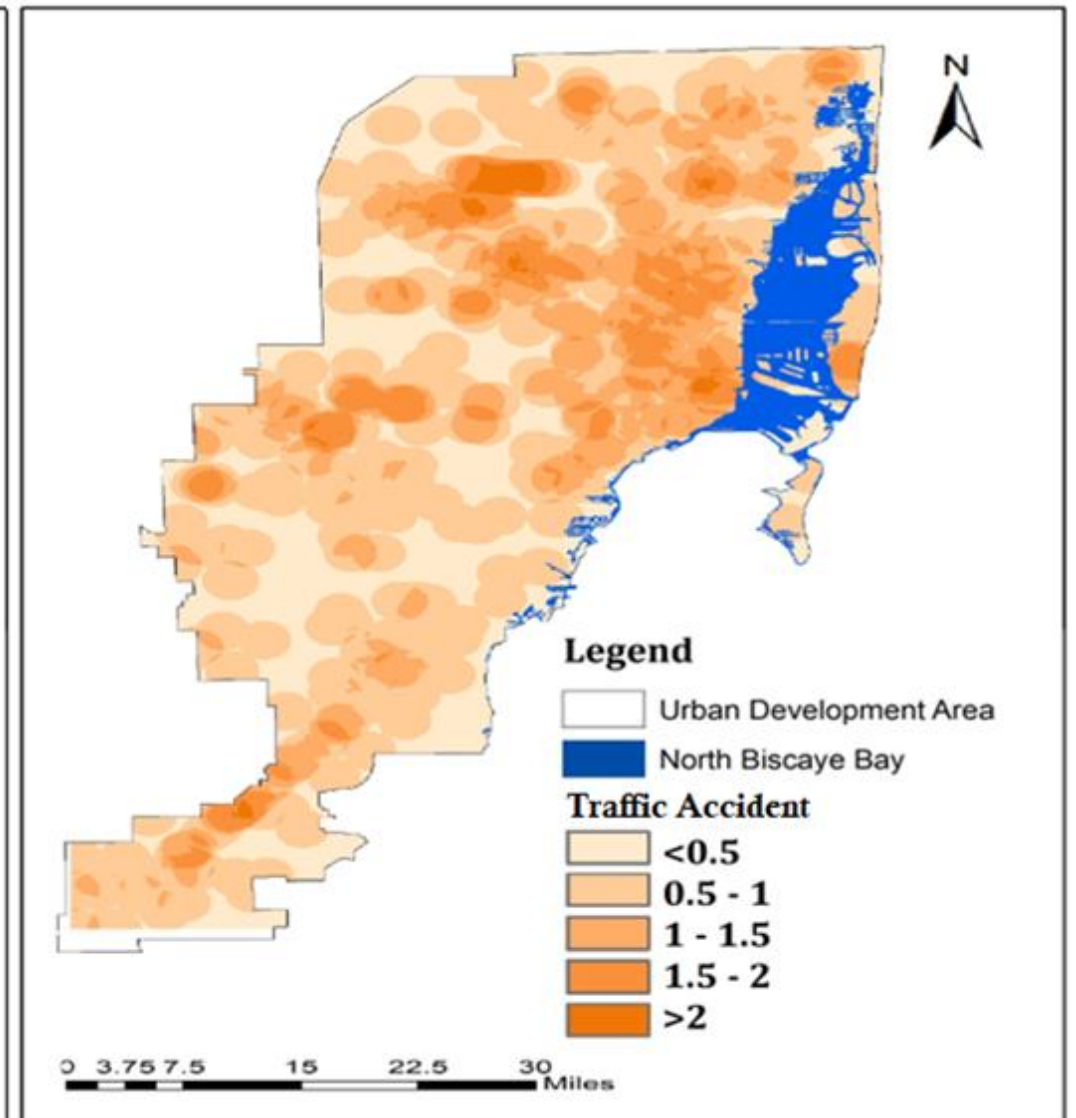
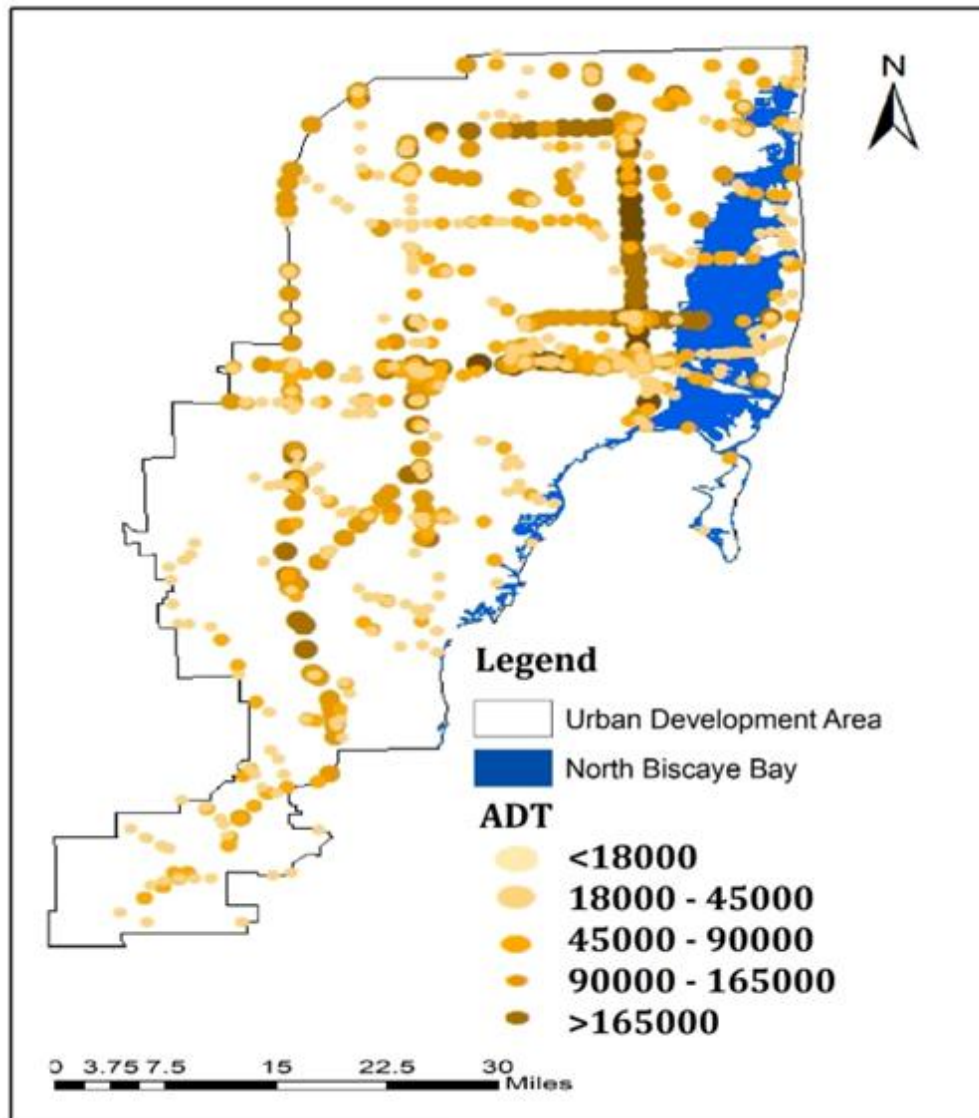
Methodology: Research Framework



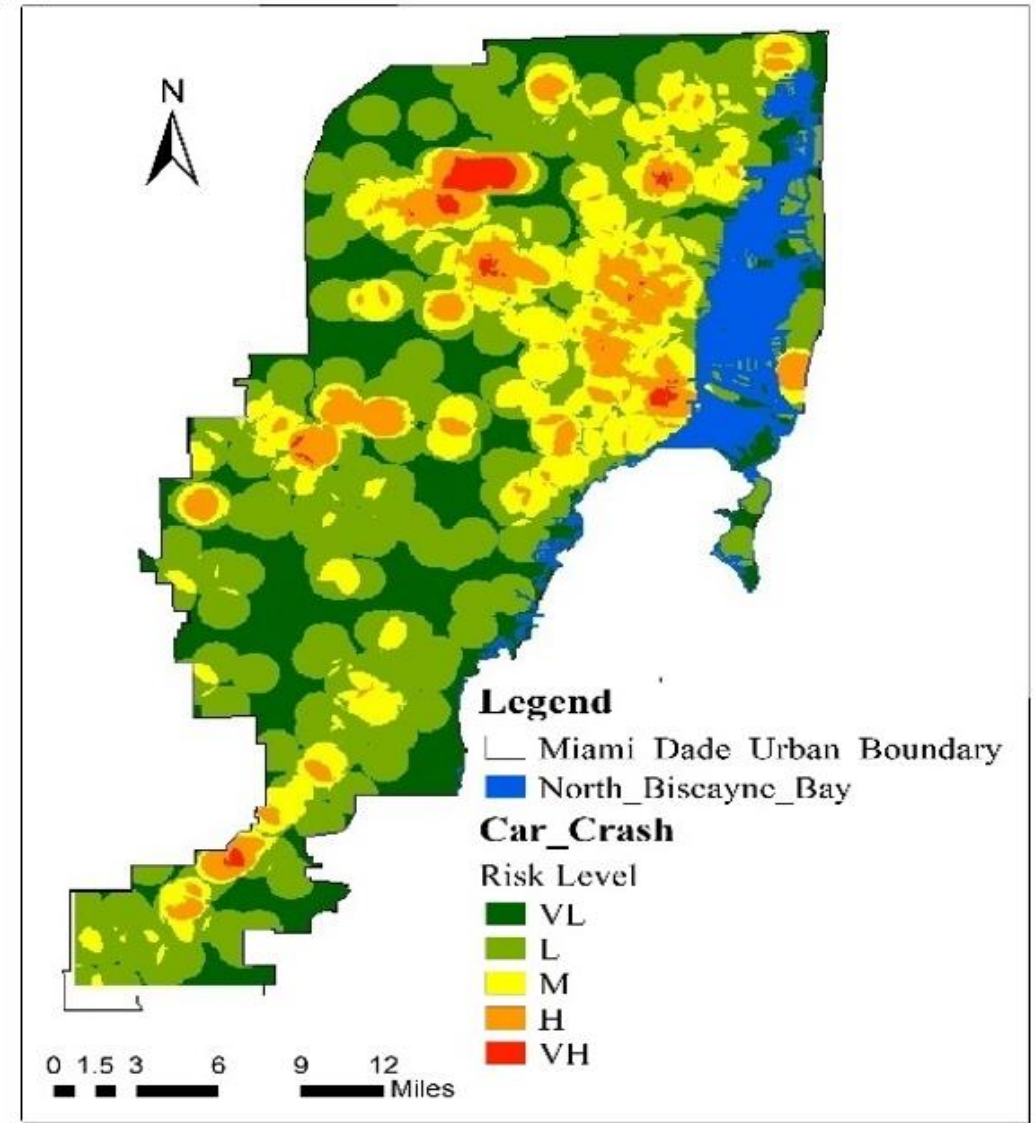
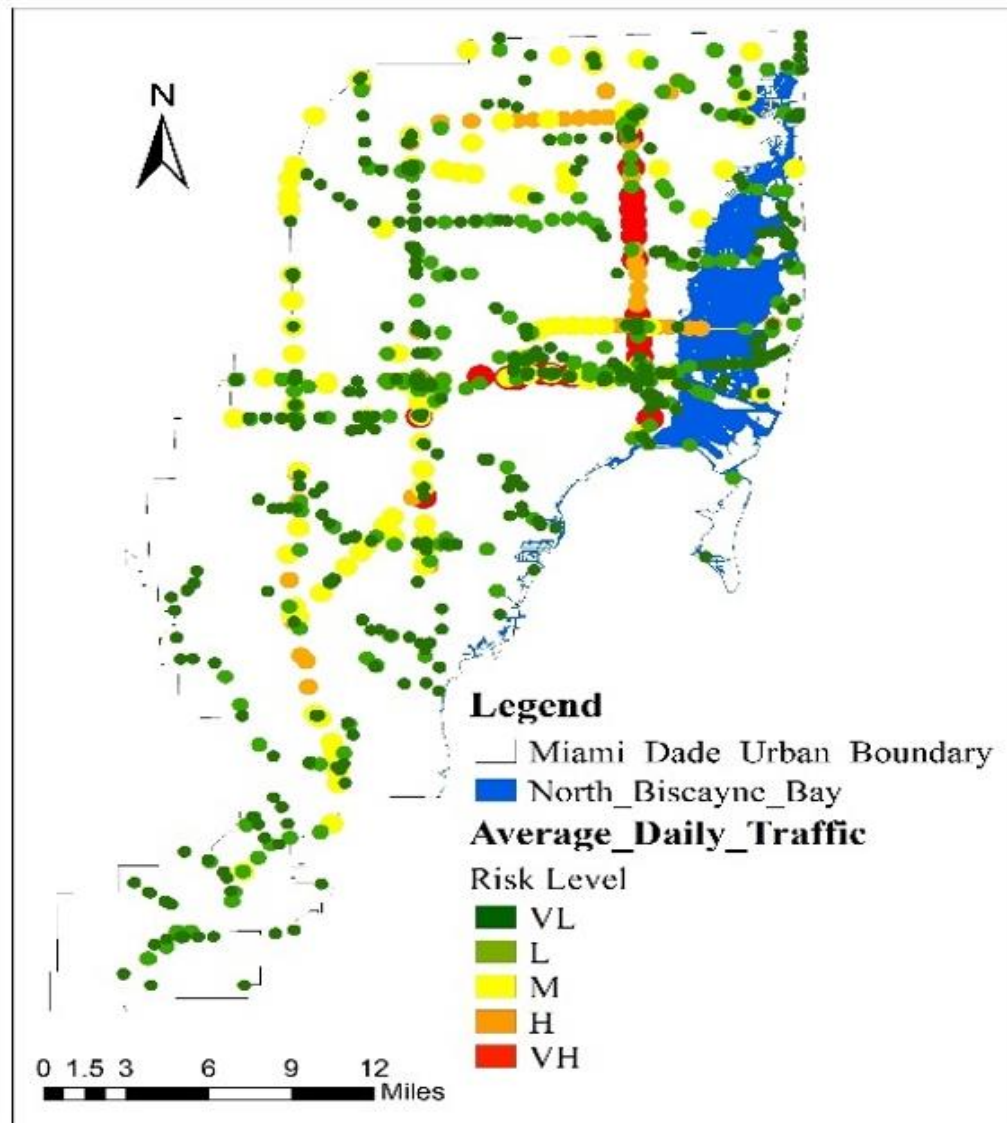
Traffic and Bridge Factors Identification



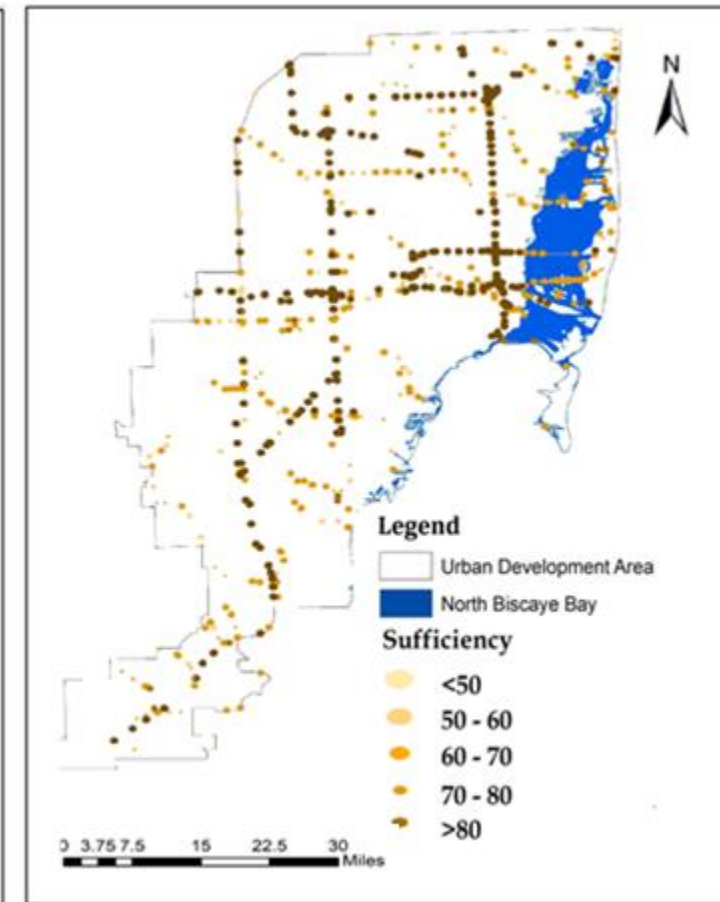
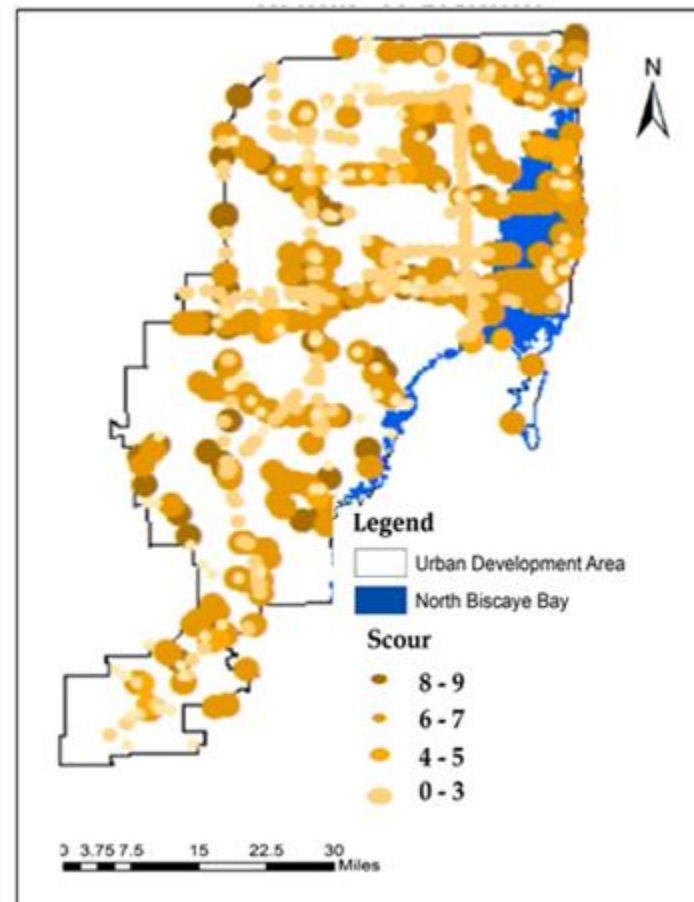
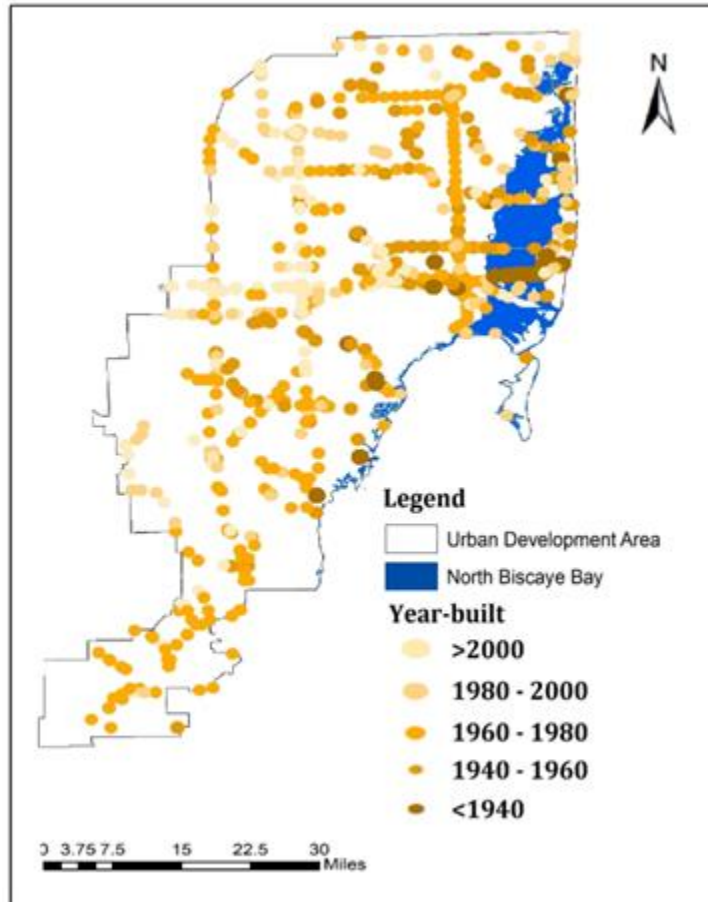
Traffic Data



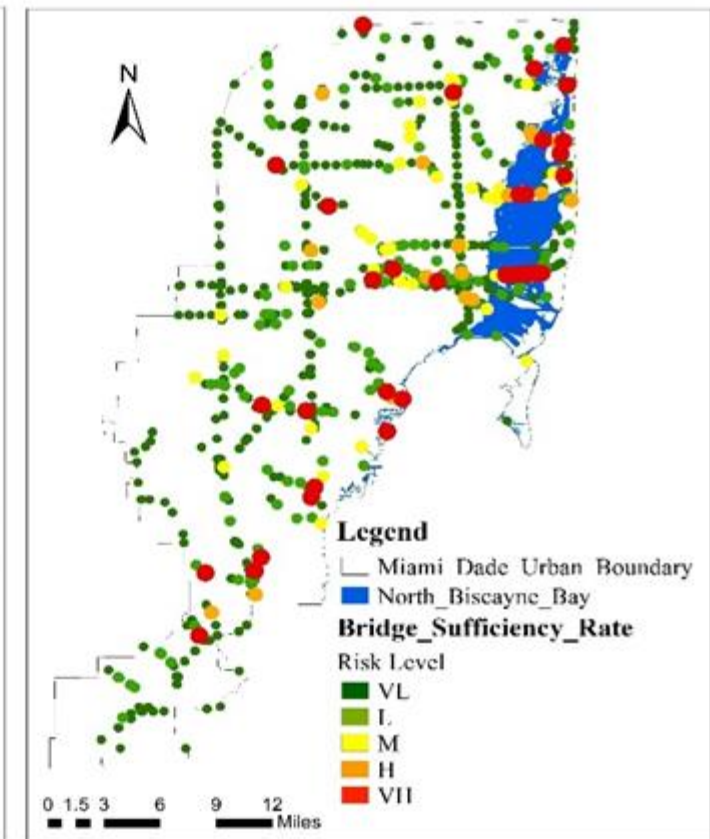
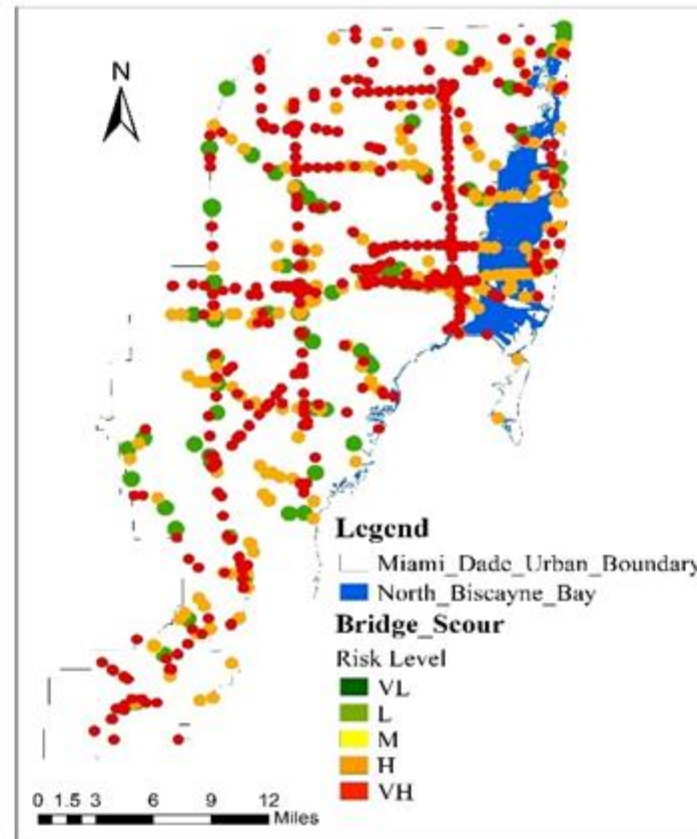
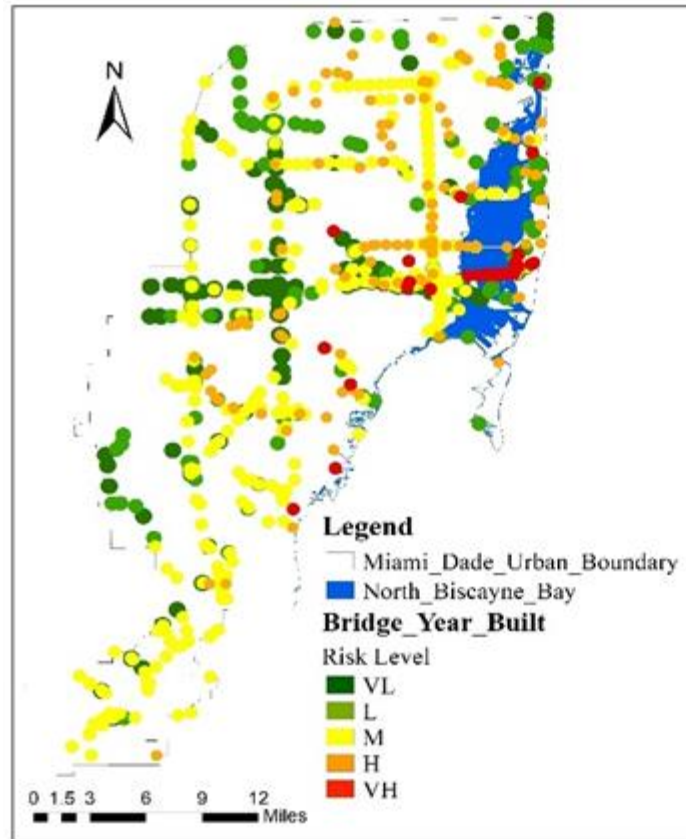
Traffic Data Classification



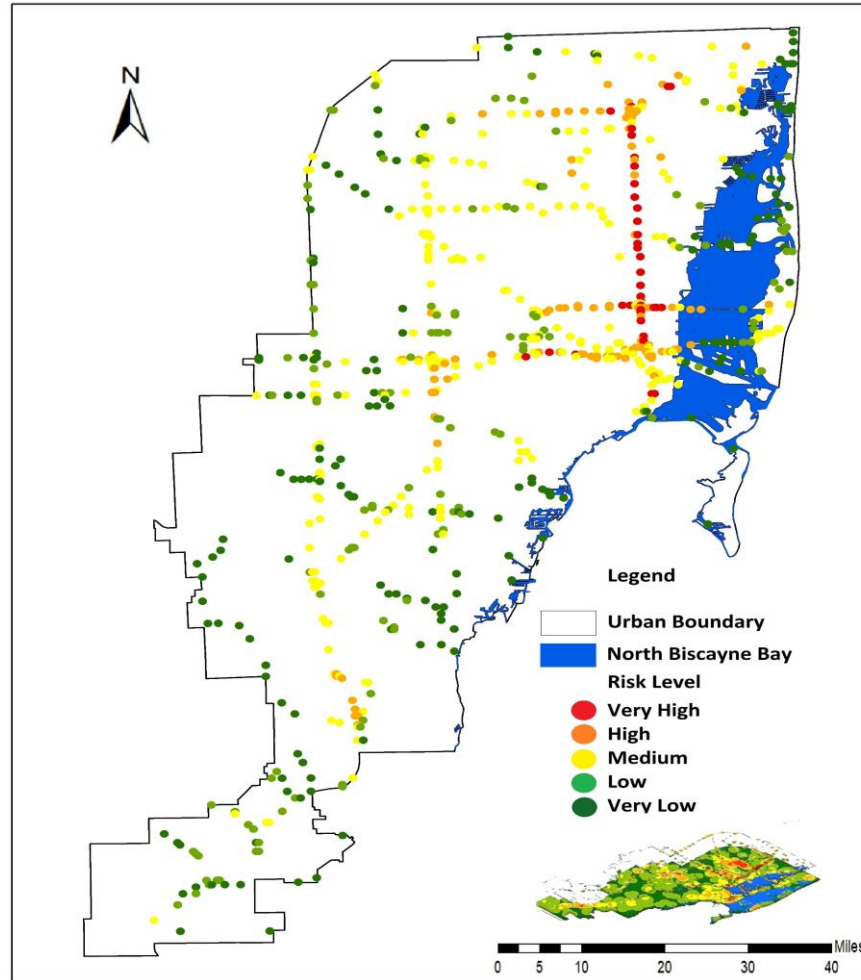
Structural Data



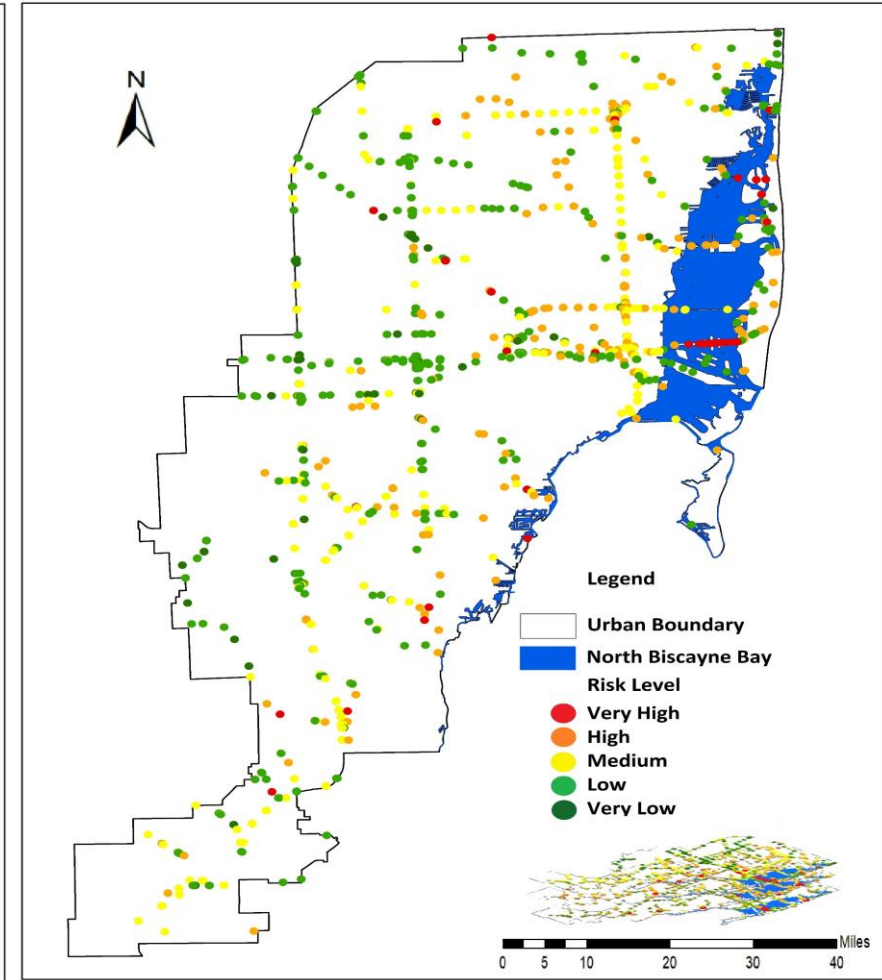
Structural Data Classification



Integrated Structural and Traffic Maps



Traffic Risk



Structural Risk

Scenarios for Relative Weights of Criteria



Representative scenarios including various assumptions for the weights of criteria:

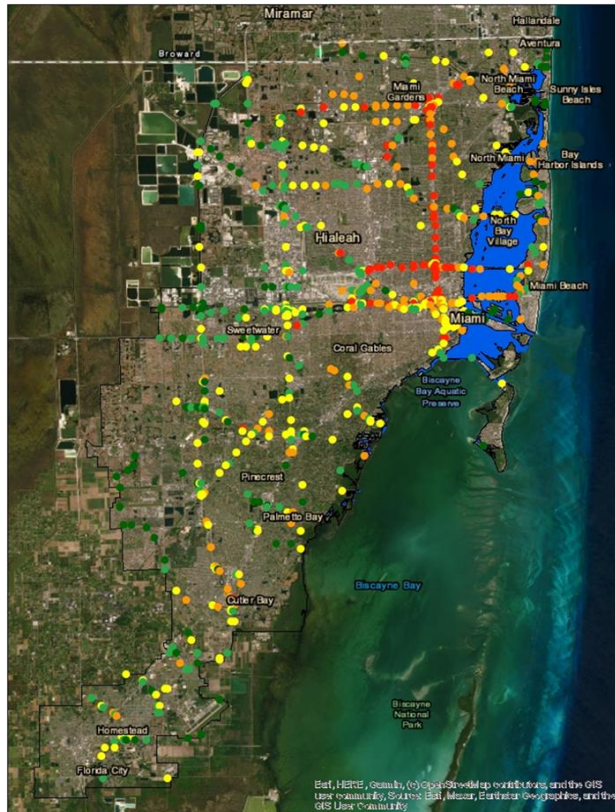
Scenario 1: Traditional Practice

Scenario 2: Traffic + Structural + Flood

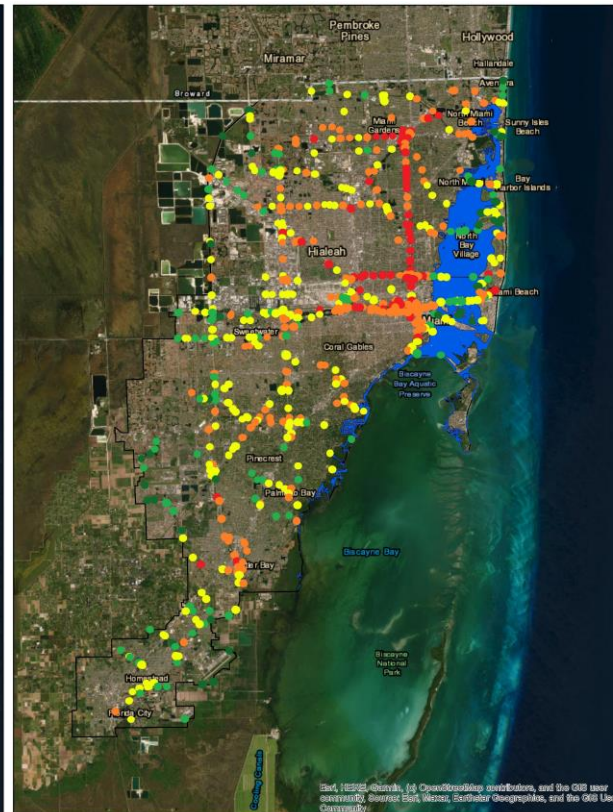
Scenario 3: Most comprehensive scenario

| Scenarios | Criteria | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Traffic | Structural | Flood | Environmental Justice | Social Equity |
| Scenario-1 | 0.30 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Scenario-2 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Scenario-3 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 |

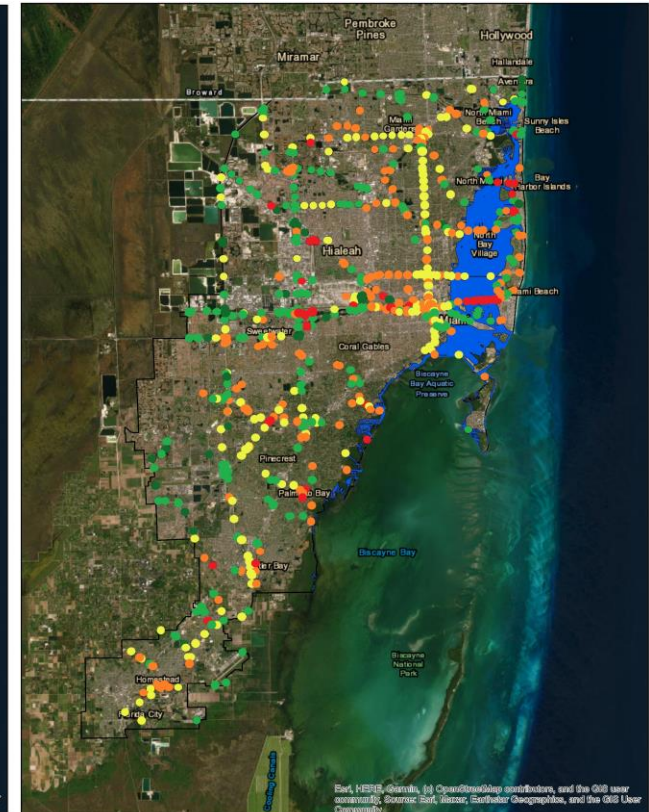
Risk Assessment Results



Scenario 1

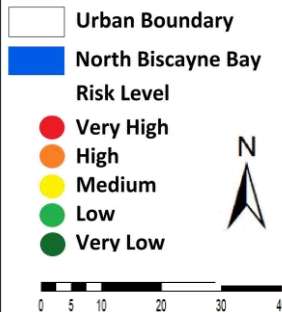


Scenario 2

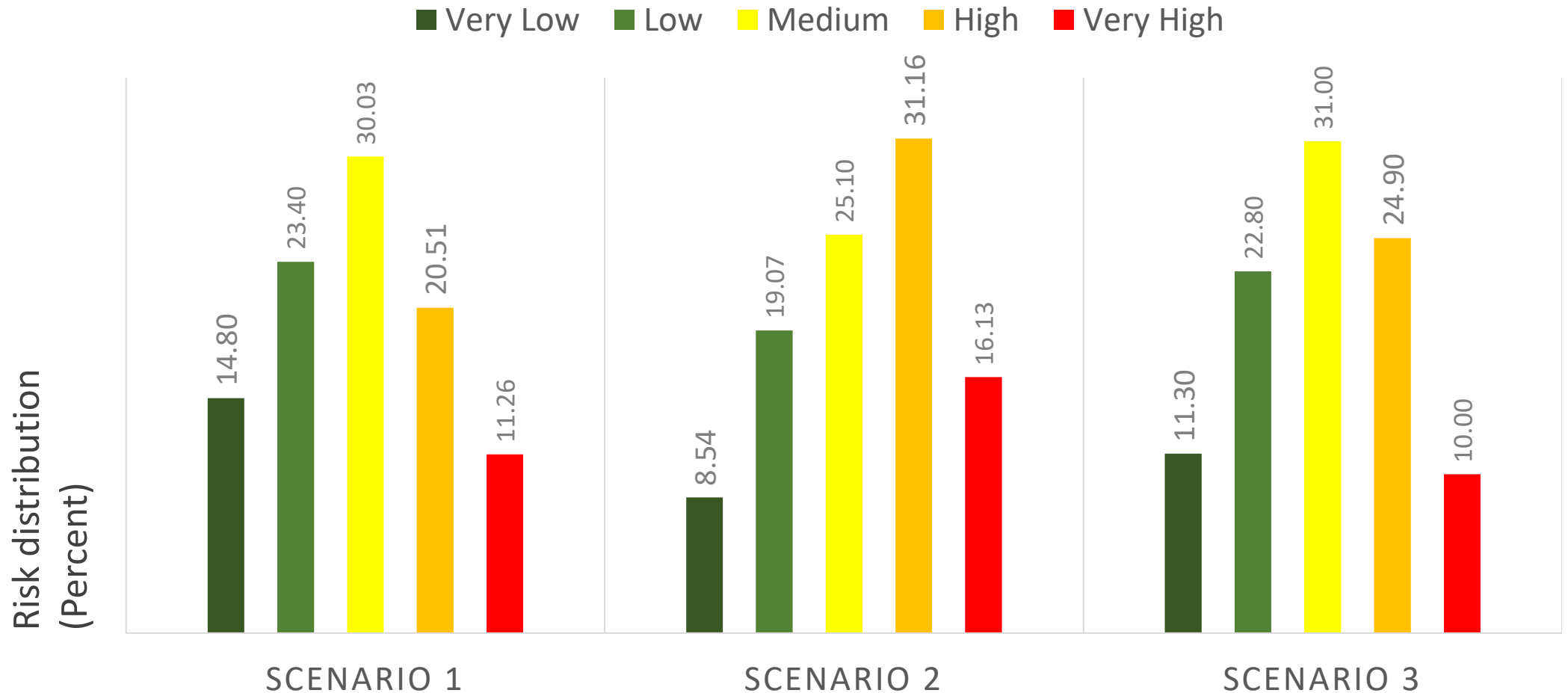


Scenario 3

Legend

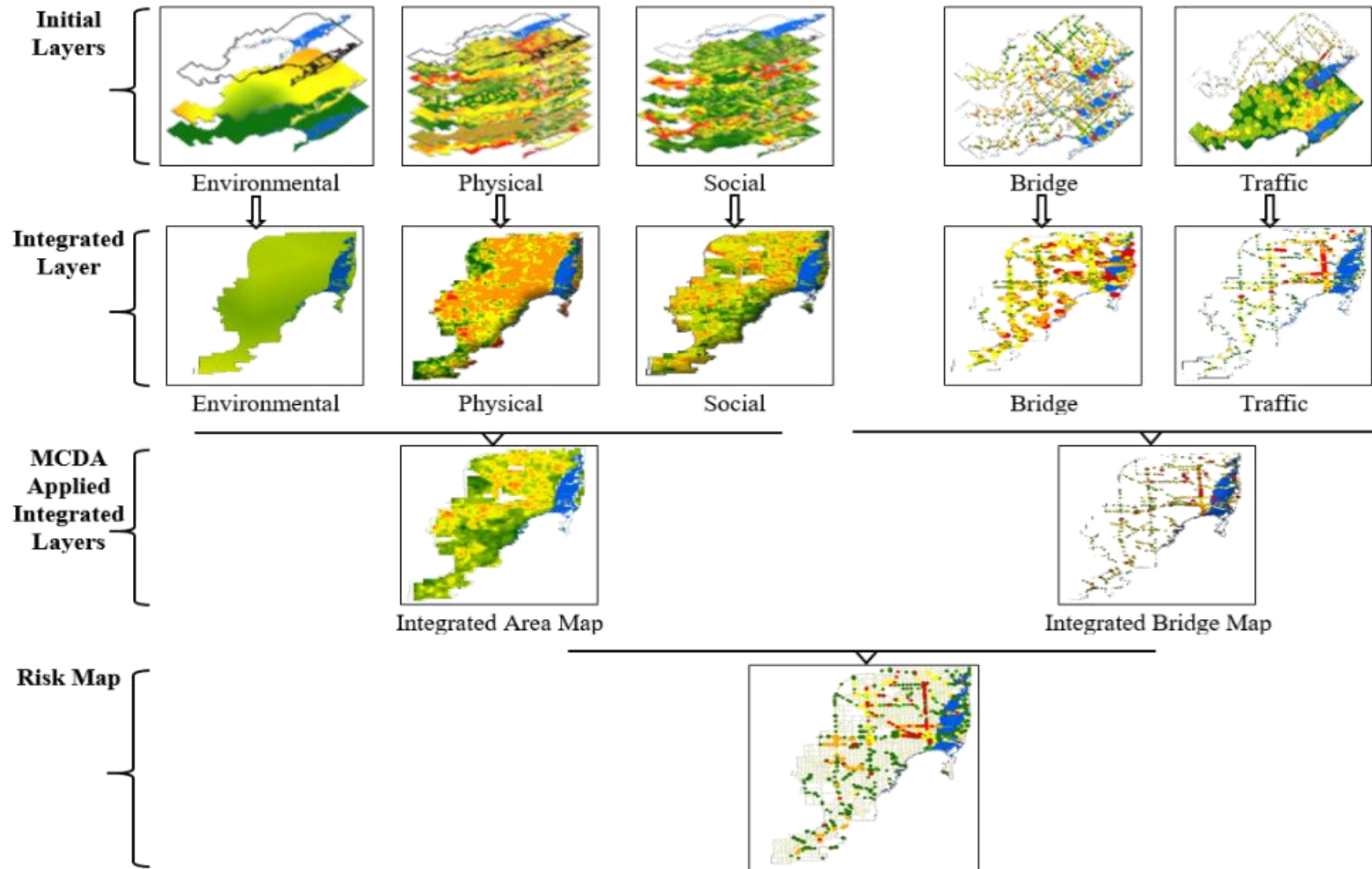


Risk Levels in each Scenario



Colored bars represent the percentage of risk distribution at each scenario

Summary



Conclusions



- To address the existing inequalities built into urban communities and create better communities for all, social equity and environmental justice should be incorporated into civil infrastructure planning, including the decision making about suitability of ABC projects.
- Considering flood risk, social equity, and environmental justice in addition to structural and traffic condition of bridges can change the prioritization of rehabilitation projects.
- The developed decision support framework can practically support DOTs for equitable prioritization of accelerated bridge rehabilitation projects.

Implementation



- The decision support framework uses readily available data.
 - Applicable to all states.
- The decision support framework is structured, flexible, and adjustable.
 - Decision makers can add or remove criteria.
 - Weights of criteria can be determined based on the decision makers preferences.
- Future Work: Use the framework to develop an online tool applicable for all state DOTs.

Acknowledgements





Thank you!

Questions and Comments?

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FIU

Engineering
& Computing

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