

NYS Resiliency Institute for Storm Emergencies (NYS RISE)

Subtask 4.1:

Projection of evacuation zones under climate change

Led by:

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Research Questions (Motivation)

1: What is the effect of evacuation zones on evacuation warnings, evacuation models and / or times?

2: How do we determine evacuation zones as a function of geography, storm, infrastructure and other factors.

3: What are the storm surge probability distributions at different locations under climate variability and long-term change?

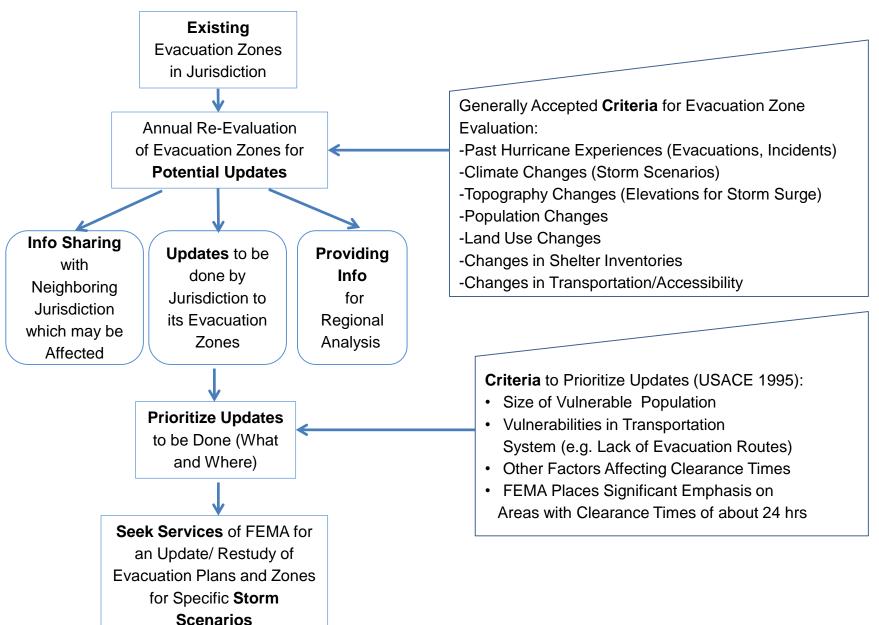
Progress to Date

- Literature review and draft report completed
- Identification and review of relevant data done
 - -flood data from SBU, Surge Models, SLOSH maps
 - -real incident data during Sandy from TRANSCOM for New York City
 - -Updated evacuation zones are obtained
- Data will be used in the evaluation of the existing evacuation zones, development of incident and storm prediction models to help with the development of more up-to-date evacuation zones based on specific scenarios
- Findings of this subtask to be used to update/validate the current evacuation zones based on specific scenarios

Research Methodology: Improved Evacuation Zone Modeling

- A step by step methodology to "improve" existing zoning system based on:
 - -the predictions of an accurate atmospheric model
 - -network-wide infrastructure
 - -socio-demographic characteristics of the study region
 - -incident records of the most recent hurricanes Sandy and Irene
- SBU will use their atmospheric model to predict potential flooding / surge for a given storm scenario. They will also visualize this information using 3-D visualization techniques.
- NYU will use information from the previous step and network-wide infrastructure, socio-demographic, traffic characteristics of the study region plus the incident records from TRANSCOM to validate and improve existing zoning structure.
- NYU and SBU will develop a new / improved zoning for "different types of storms" with the idea of eventual automation of this approach.

Research Methodology: Updating Evacuation Zones

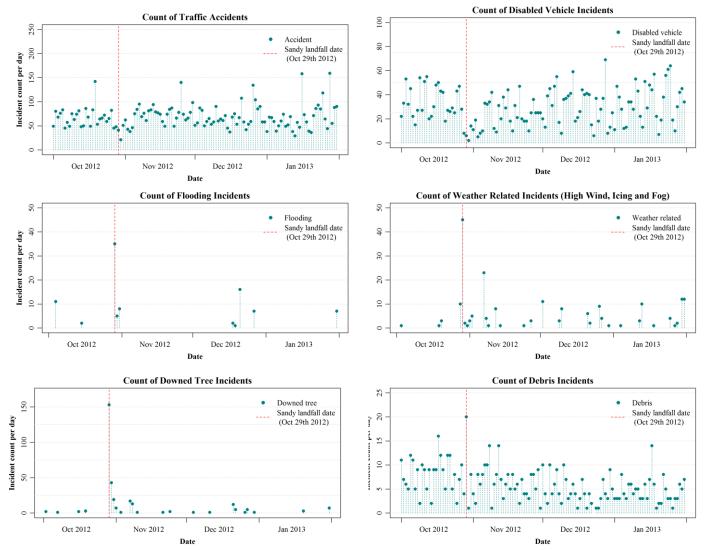


Research Methodology: Major Criteria for Updating Evacuation Zones

In June 2013, NYC Mayor's Office announced final updates to the City's hurricane evacuation zones, criteria for which overlaps with the general criteria identified in the literature.

- The new Zones, 1 through 6, which will replace Zones A, B and C, now include an additional 600,000 New Yorkers not included within the boundaries of the former zones
- The new zone system was developed using the latest SLOSH maps
- The zones are based on coastal flood risk resulting from storm surge; the geography of the city's low-lying neighborhoods; accessibility of these neighborhoods by bridge and roads.
- The new hurricane evacuation zones incorporate a recently updated model from the National Weather Service, and the new model accounts for larger and slower moving storms.
- Additionally, the resolution of the model has been increased, incorporating improved elevation data, and the new evacuation zones also assume that the storm surge will coincide with high tide.

Relevant Data and Preliminary Analysis: Sandy Traffic Incident Analysis



6 incident types (92% of total) were identified in NYC, LI and downstate counties



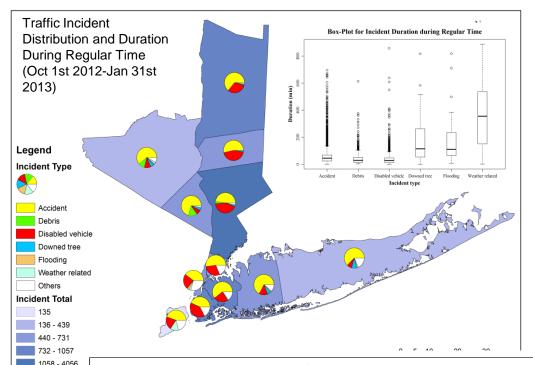
Accident

- -More flooding, weather related and downed tree and debris incidents during Sandy.
- -For NYC less than 50% of flooding occurred in evacuation zones.
- -There are a number of downed tree incidents in the evacuation route.

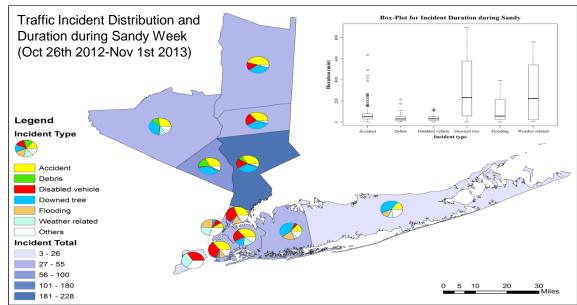
Weather related

Others Flooding Downed free

Relevant Data and Preliminary Analysis: Traffic Incident Analysis



- -Accidents and disabled vehicle incidents are the two main incidents in regular times
- -During Sandy, more downed tree incidents occurred in LI and downstate counties
- -More flooding and weather related incidents in NYC and more debris incidents in Rockland county
- -Generally, the duration of incidents did not change a lot during Sandy. But the average duration of "downed tree" gets longer during Sandy.



Next Steps

- Current Evacuation Zones will be evaluated using the major criteria identified in the literature
- Available storm, traffic and incident data will be used to assess the effectiveness of current evacuation zones under Sandy conditions
- An improved evacuation zoning scheme will be proposed for different storm scenarios and incident prediction functions

Schedule and Milestones

Milestones:

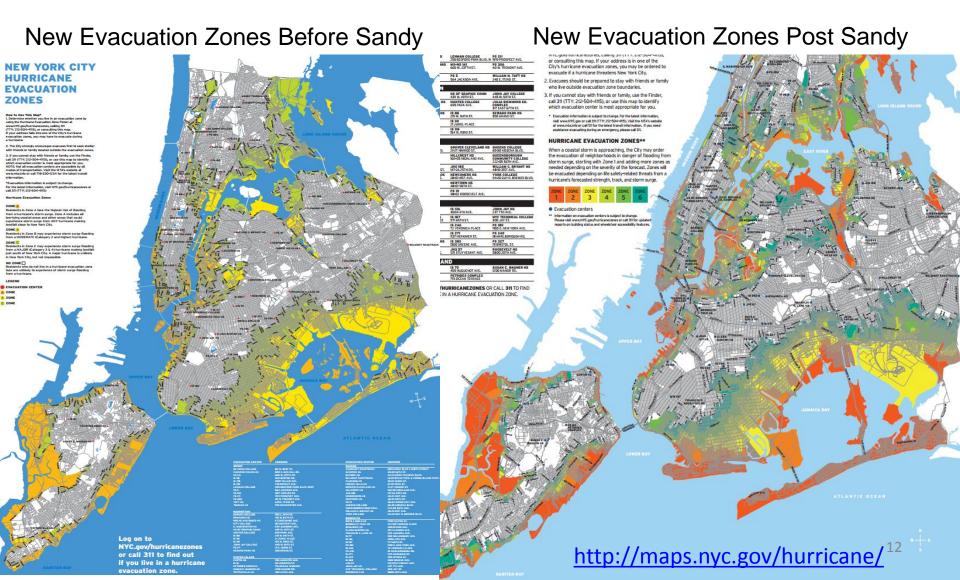
- January 15: Approval of the improved modeling approach by the sponsor
- **January 30:** Preliminary findings
- March 15: Submission of the draft report for review and comments for Phase 1
- **July 30**: Submission of the draft report for review and comments for Phase 2
- August 30: Submission of the final draft report for Phase 2

Project Schedule

Tasks	Dec	Jan	Feb	Marc	April	May	June	July	August
Task 1: Literature Review									
Task 2: Data Collection									
Task 3: Development of Improved Modeling Approach									
Task 4: Short-term Case Study									
Task 5: Generalized Evacuation Zone Methodology									
Task 6: Long-Term Case Studies									
Task 7: Final Report & Project Management									

Appendix

Relevant Data: NYC Latest Evacuation Zones



Literature Review : General Principles Considered in Planning Evacuation Zones

Principle	Literature
Hurricane evacuation zones should be areas of uniform elevation.	Meduri (2004), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Zones should be easily identifiable by verbal or written description.	Meduri (2004), SFRPC(2001), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Zones should relate to maximum potential surge flooding limits for each storm scenario.	Meduri (2004), PBS&J (2000), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Zones should relate well to census tracts, TAZ, or other data base units, be as homogeneous as possible in their land use.	Meduri (2004), PBS&J (2000), USACE (2001) , Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Zonal boundaries should include identifiable features, roadways, landmarks, etc.	Meduri (2004), PBS&J (2000), USACE (2001), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Small EZ zones that would be isolated by surrounding surge should be avoided, and one EZ may not be established within another.	Meduri (2004), PBS&J (2000), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Zones should be able to be served by major evacuation routes.	Meduri (2004), PBS&J (2000), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)
Rural counties should have no more than 20 zones and counties with major urban areas should have no more than 35 zones.	USACE (2001)

Literature Review: Major Factors in Determining and Updating Evacuation Zones

Category	Factor	Literature	Detailed Data Availability
Climate	Storm surge (critical factor)	Blakely(1997), Meduri (2004), Wilmot and Meduri (2005), National Hurricane Center Website	SLOSH and ADCIRC model
	Tide	Westerink (2008), National Hurricane Center Website	ADCIRC model
	Precipitation	Wilmot and Meduri (2005)	MM5 model
	High wind	Meduri (2004), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)	
Geographic	Natural boundary	Meduri (2004), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)	NYC Open Data
	Topography (obstacles, etc.)	Sorensen and Carnes (1992)	N/A
Socio-economic	Population traits	Chakraborty et al (2005)	Statistic Census
	Land use	Meduri (2004), Wilmot and Meduri (2005)	NYC Department of City Planning
	Building structure	Chakraborty et al (2005)	Building damage data from ESRI
	Access to resources	Chakraborty et al (2005)	
	Evacuation routes	Chakraborty et al (2005)	BPM model
	Special evacuation needs	Chakraborty et al (2005)	
	Political concerns	Sorensen and Carnes (1992)	N/A

Relevant Data: Available GIS Data Sets

Category	GIS File	Source		
	Borough	NYC Department of City Planning		
	Community	NYC Department of City Planning		
Administrative District	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	NYC Department of City Planning		
	Census tract	NYC Department of City Planning		
	Census block	NYC Department of City Planning		
Road Network	Road segment	NYS Department of Transportation, NYC Department of City Planning		
Road Network	Intersection	NYC Department of City Planning		
	Subway route	NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority		
Public Transit	Subway stop	NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority		
Public Transit	Bus route	NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority		
	Bus stop	NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority		
Bike	Bike route	NYC Department of Transportation		
ыке	Bike rack	NYC Department of Transportation		
Pedestrian	Sidewalk	NYC Department of City Planning		
Truck	Truck route	NYC Department of Transportation		
Parking	Parking Regulation	NYS Department of Transportation		
Safety & Security	Accident	NYS Department of Transportation		
Land use	Land use	NYC Department of City Planning		
Others	Sidewalk café	NYC Department of City Planning		
Others	points of interest	NYC Department of City Planning		
	Housing damage	ESRI		
	Observed flooding	ESRI		
Sandy Impact	FEMA's best available Flood Hazard Data for New Jersey and New York	http://www.region2coastal.com/sandy/table		
Coornante	NYS Elevation Data	NYS GIS Clearinghouse		
Geography	LIDAR Coverage in NYS	NYS GIS Clearinghouse		