INTERACTIONS OF WATER BODIES WITH TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTY

Task 2.1: SBU lead – Chris Gobler



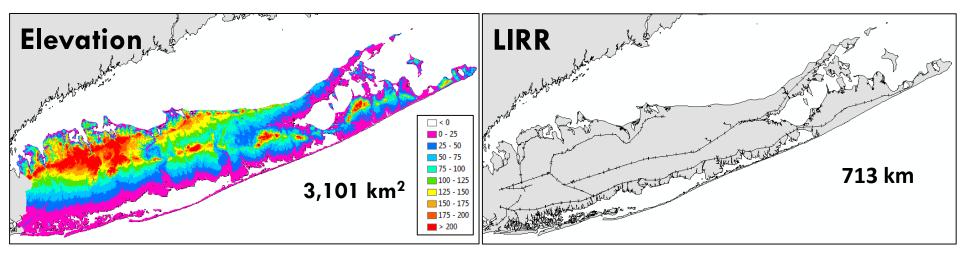
Resiliency Institute for Storms & Emergencies

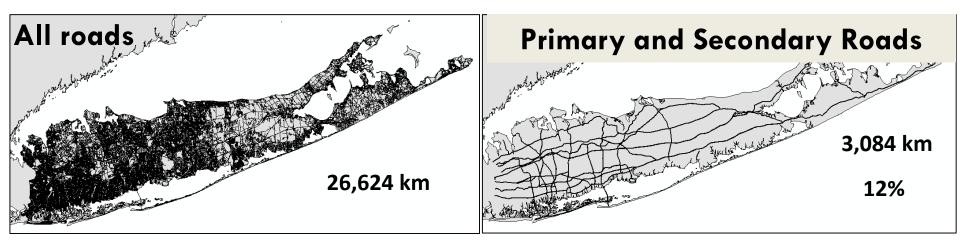
TASK 2.1 OBJECTIVES, SBU

Using a geospatial approach to assess the vulnerability of Long Island's road and rail network during:

- Multiple sea level rise scenarios.
- Hurricane Sandy and multiple coastal storm surge scenarios.

RESULTS - GIS PLOTS





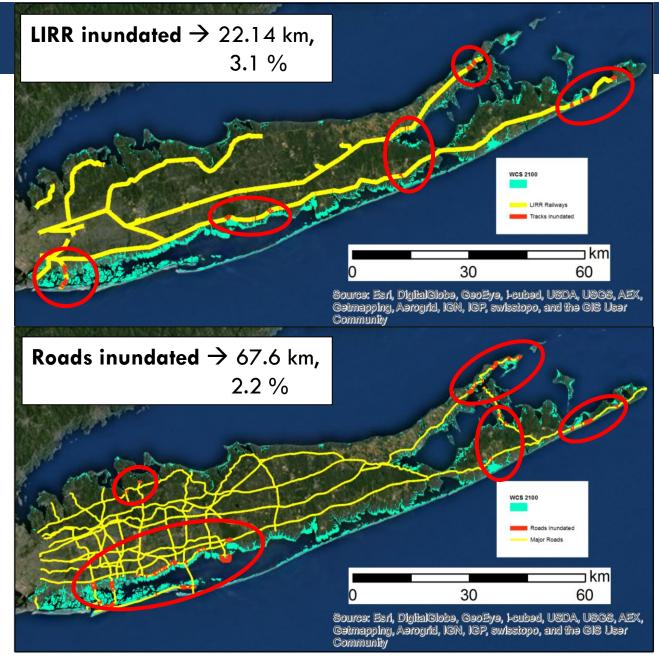


HOW WILL SEA LEVEL RISE EFFECT FLOODING OF ROADS AND RAILS?

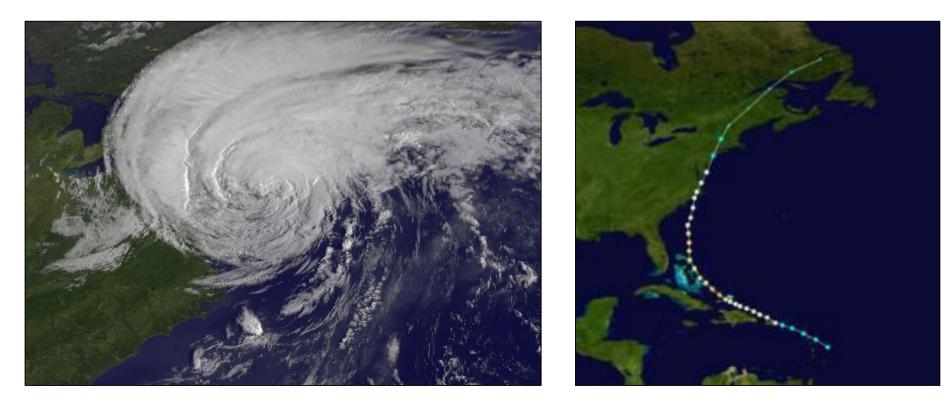


<u>Sea Level Rise:</u> Year 2100 (6.6ft)

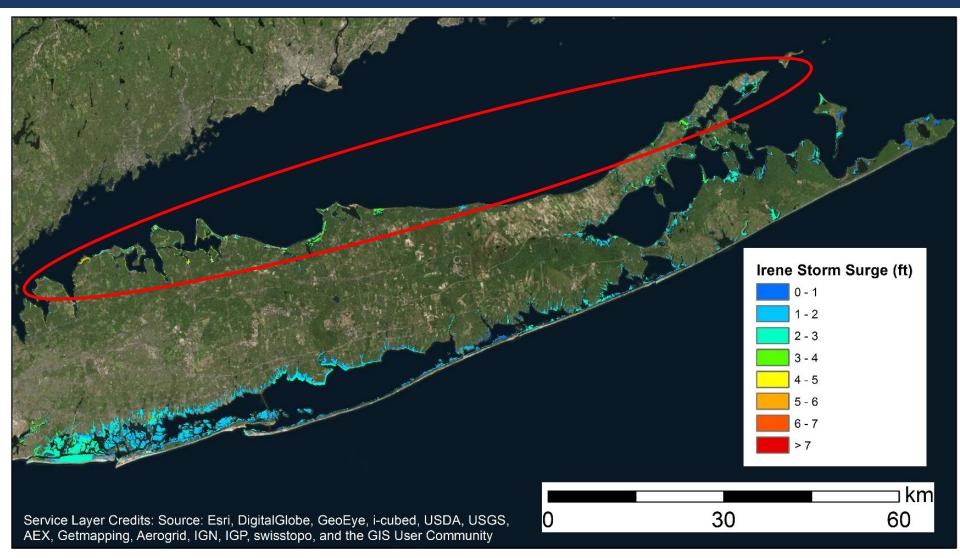
Land Inundated: 270 km² = 8.7%



HURRICANE IRENE

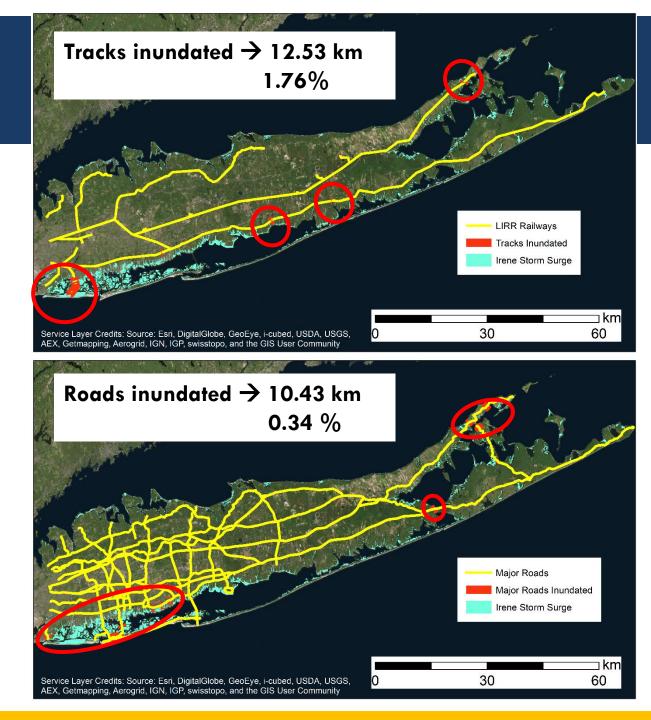


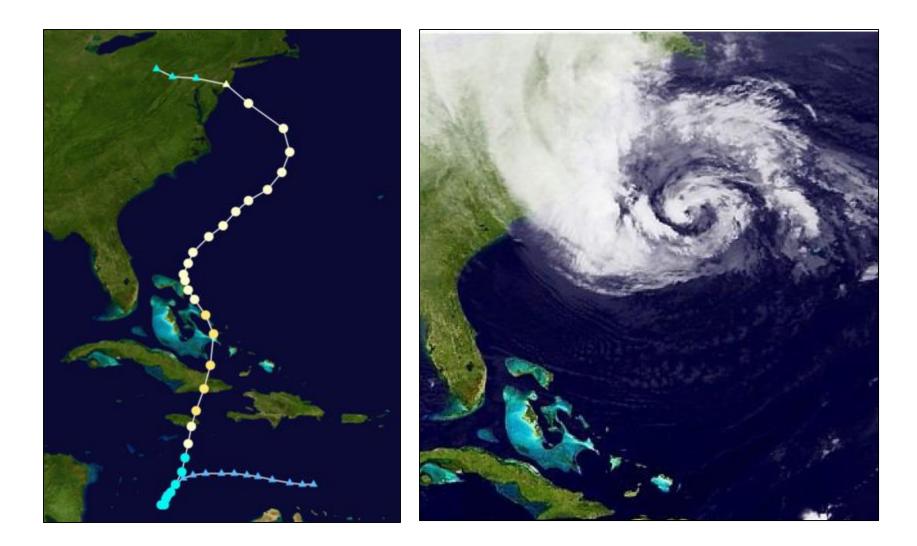
HURRICANE IRENE



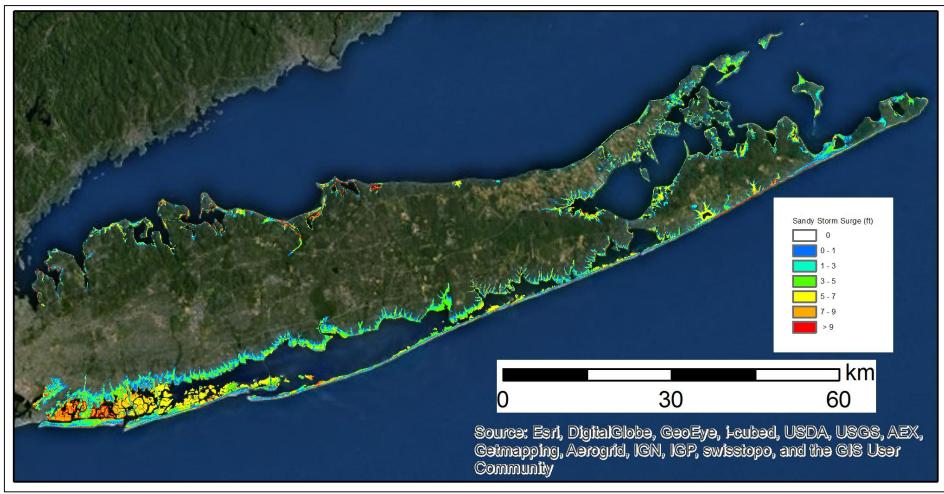
Land Inundated = 187 km^2 , 6 %

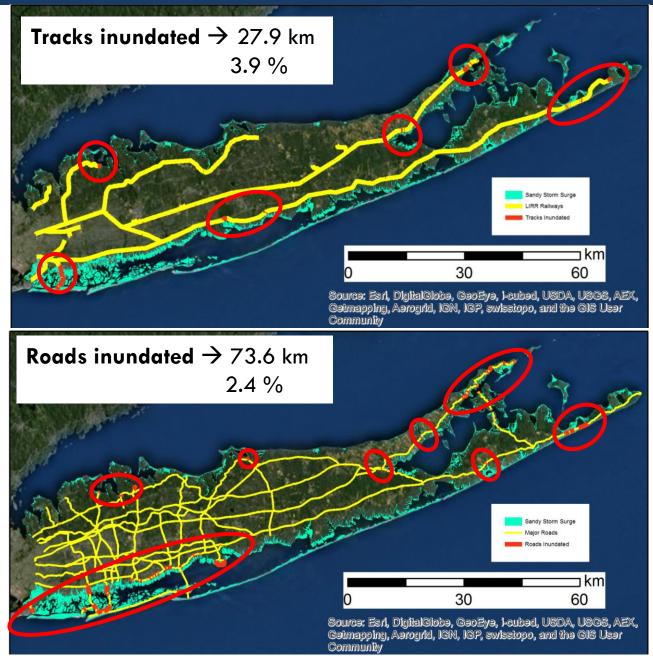
HURRICANE Irene



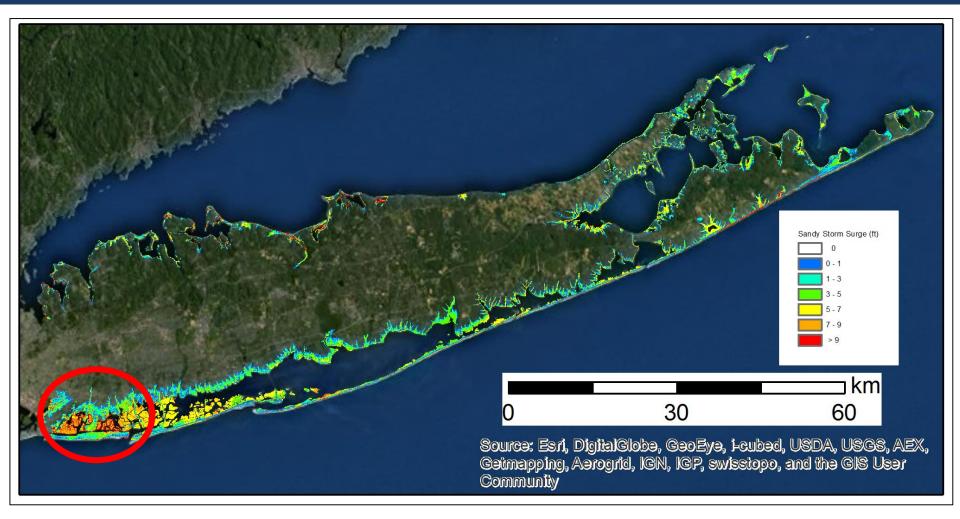


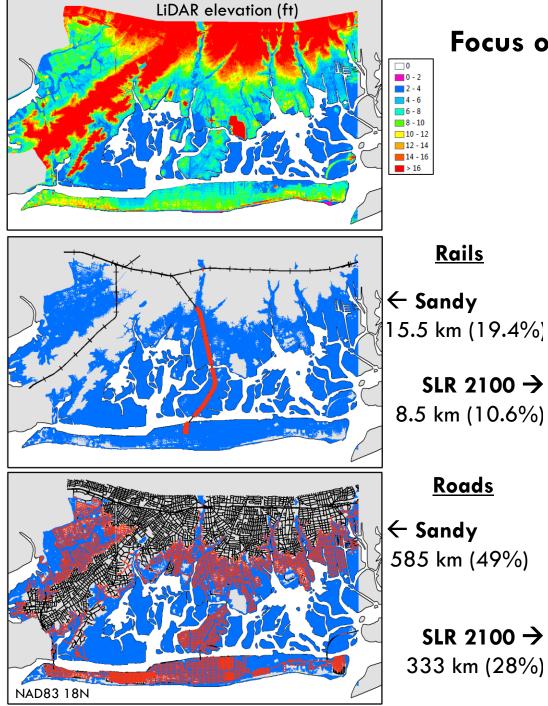
Sandy: 334 km² inundated, 11% of land



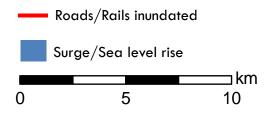


NAD83 18N





Focus on southwest Nassau County

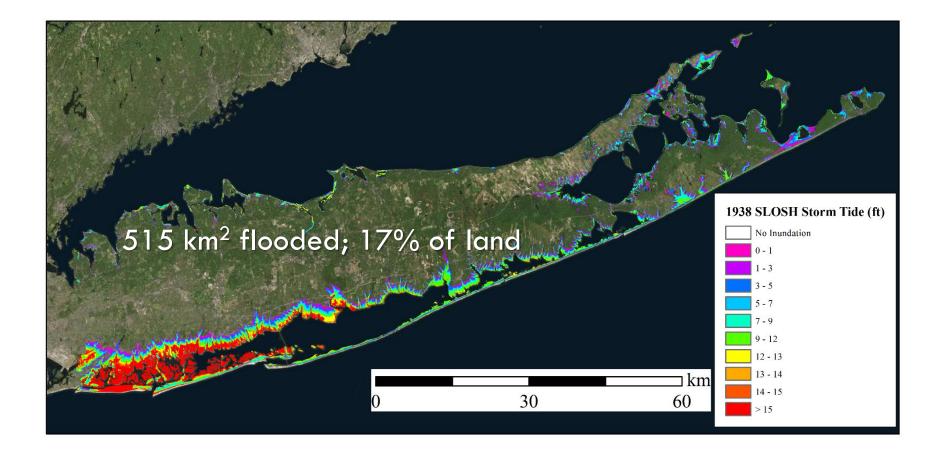


HURRICANE OF 1938

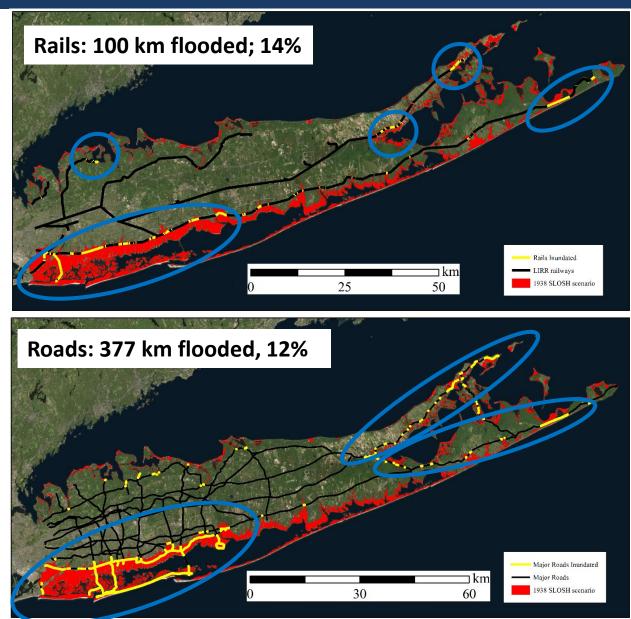


Moving north at 70MPH, Category 3 hurricane; landfall at high tide; fastest moving storm to hit NYS; different storm trajectory than Sandy and Irene; landfall over Suffolk County

HURRICANE OF 1938



HURRICANE OF 1938



CONCLUSIONS

- Sea level rise 2100: >2% & >3% of roads and rails
- Storm Surge from Sandy caused major inundation; almost 4% of rails and almost 2.5% of major roads
- Hurricane of 1938 flooded 12 and 14% of roads and rails.
- Southwest Nassau County roads and rails are most vulnerable to flooding.
- The North and South fork of eastern Suffolk County flooded under all scenarios; creates evacuation danger.
- Evacuation planning, stabilizing vulnerable roads and rails, improving infrastructure, and further studies are needed to protect Long Island transportation systems.
- Evaluation of multiple storm scenarios using LIDAR elevation data could provide NYSDOT with tools not currently available to them.