

MAINE WATER CONFERENCE

March 30, 2017



Designing Infrastructure
for an Uncertain Future:
Assessing Lifecycle
Costs of Culvert Designs

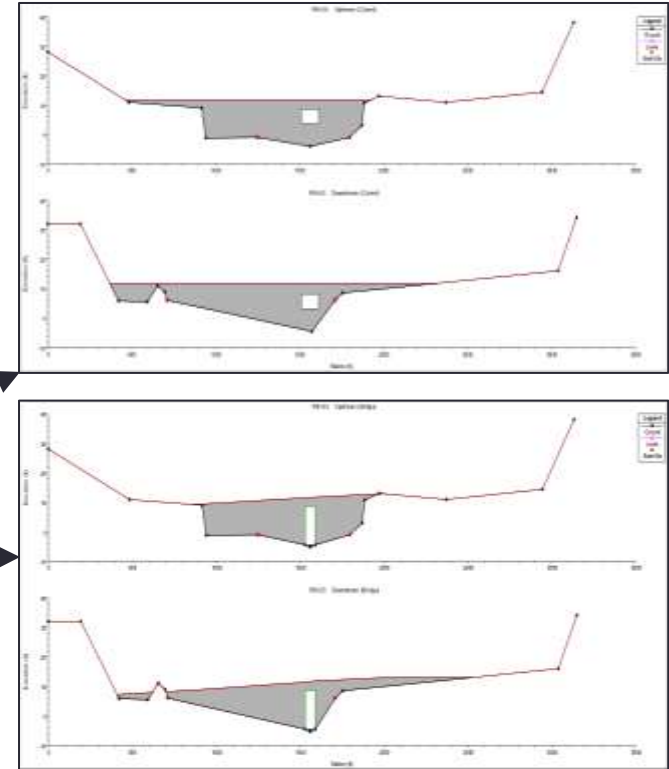
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Living in a Changing Climate

- Construction costs for larger structures are generally more expensive than replacing in kind → limits the number of projects that can be undertaken over time
- Is this trade-off simply the price we pay for living in a changing climate?

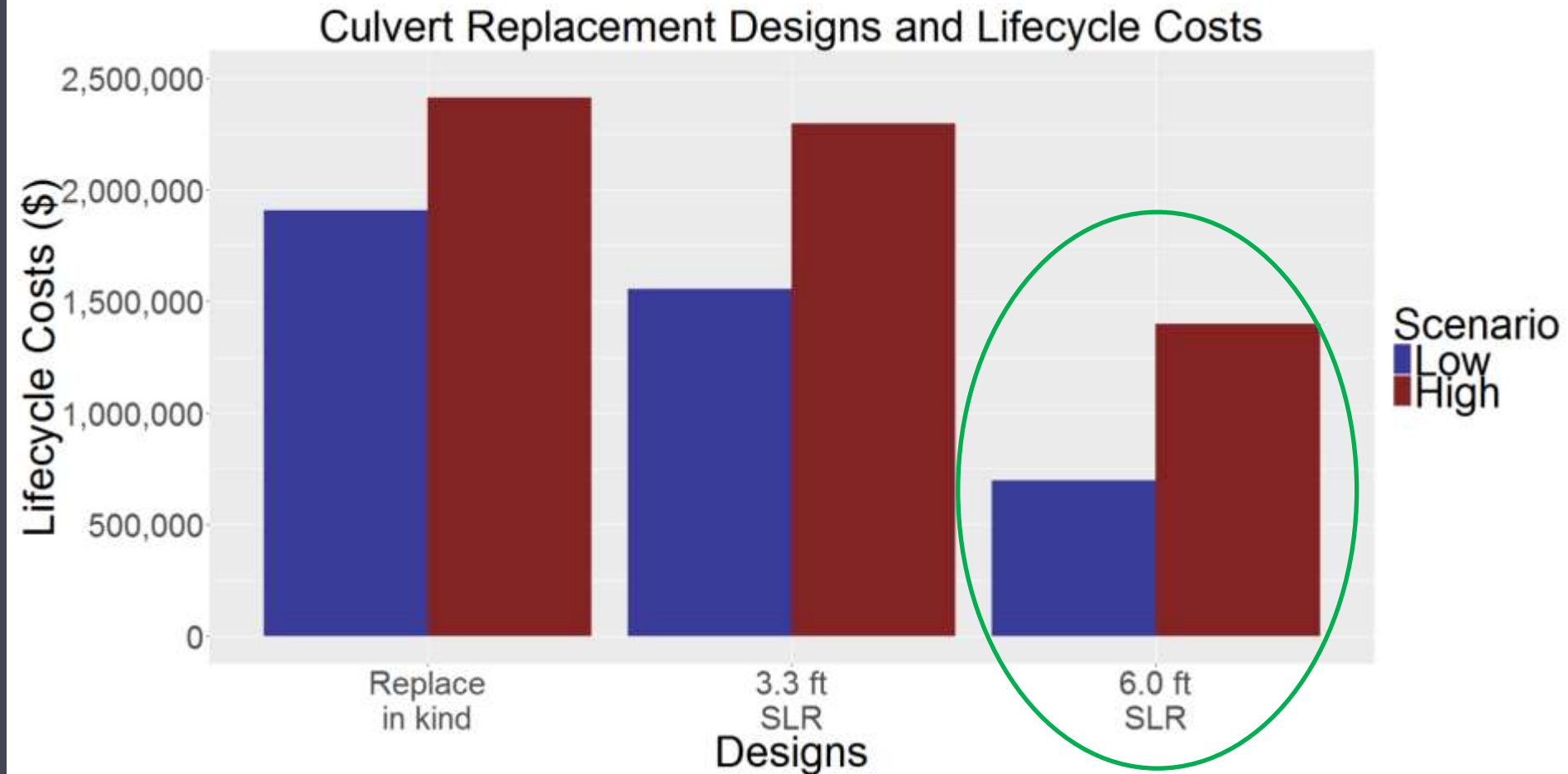
Pilot Project: Middle River Bridge, Machias Causeway

- Tested two design options for the aging causeway tidal gates against damages from storm surge and sea level rise to calculate lifecycle costs
 - Replace with box culvert
 - Replace with single span

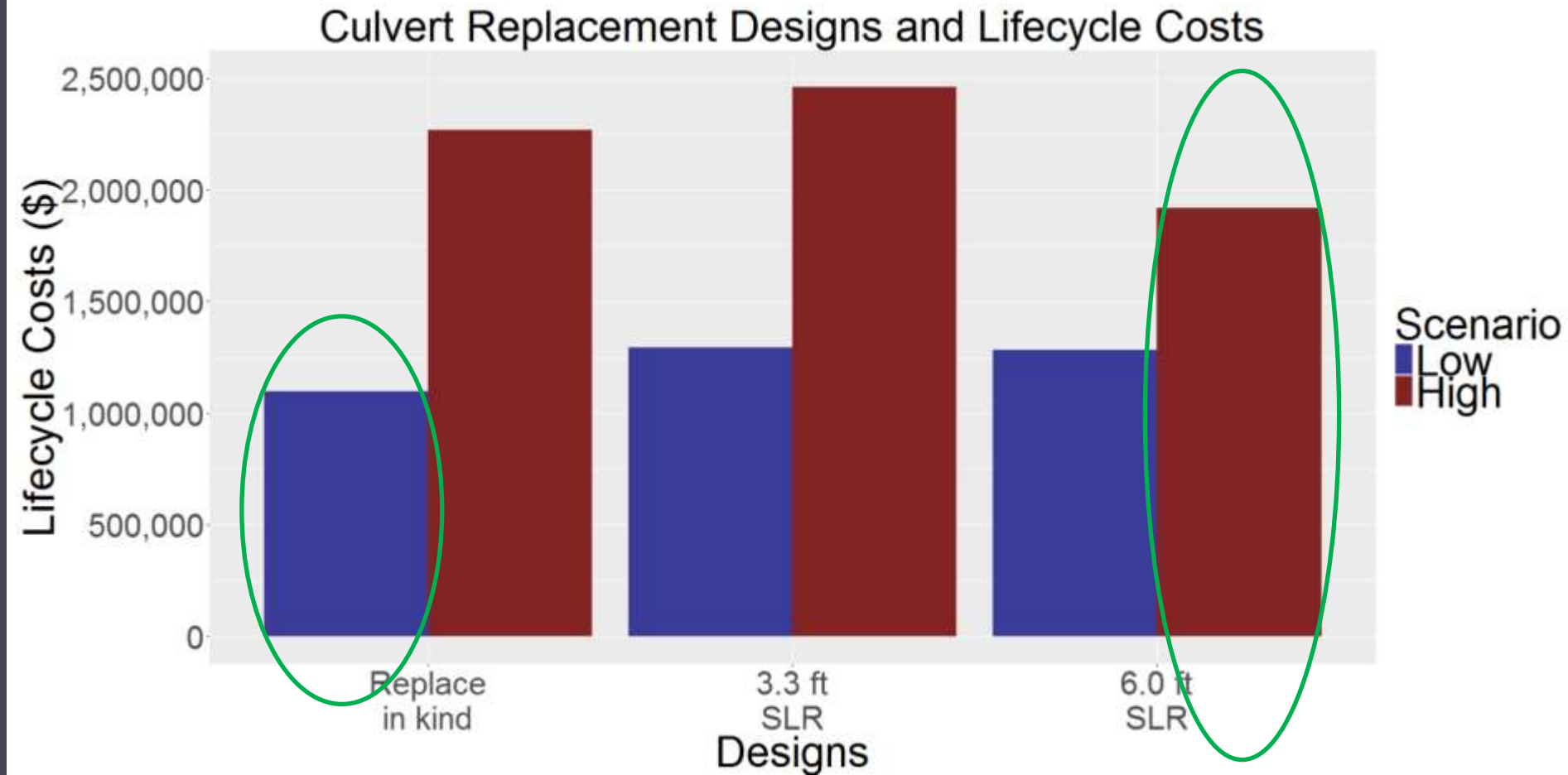


Bridge Design	Damages (\$1000)	Bridge Cost (\$1000)	Total Costs (\$1000)
Box Culvert	607.3	2,200	2,807.3
Single Span	862.8	2,400	3,262.8

Pilot Project: Scarborough and Bowdoinham Culverts, Bath Bridge

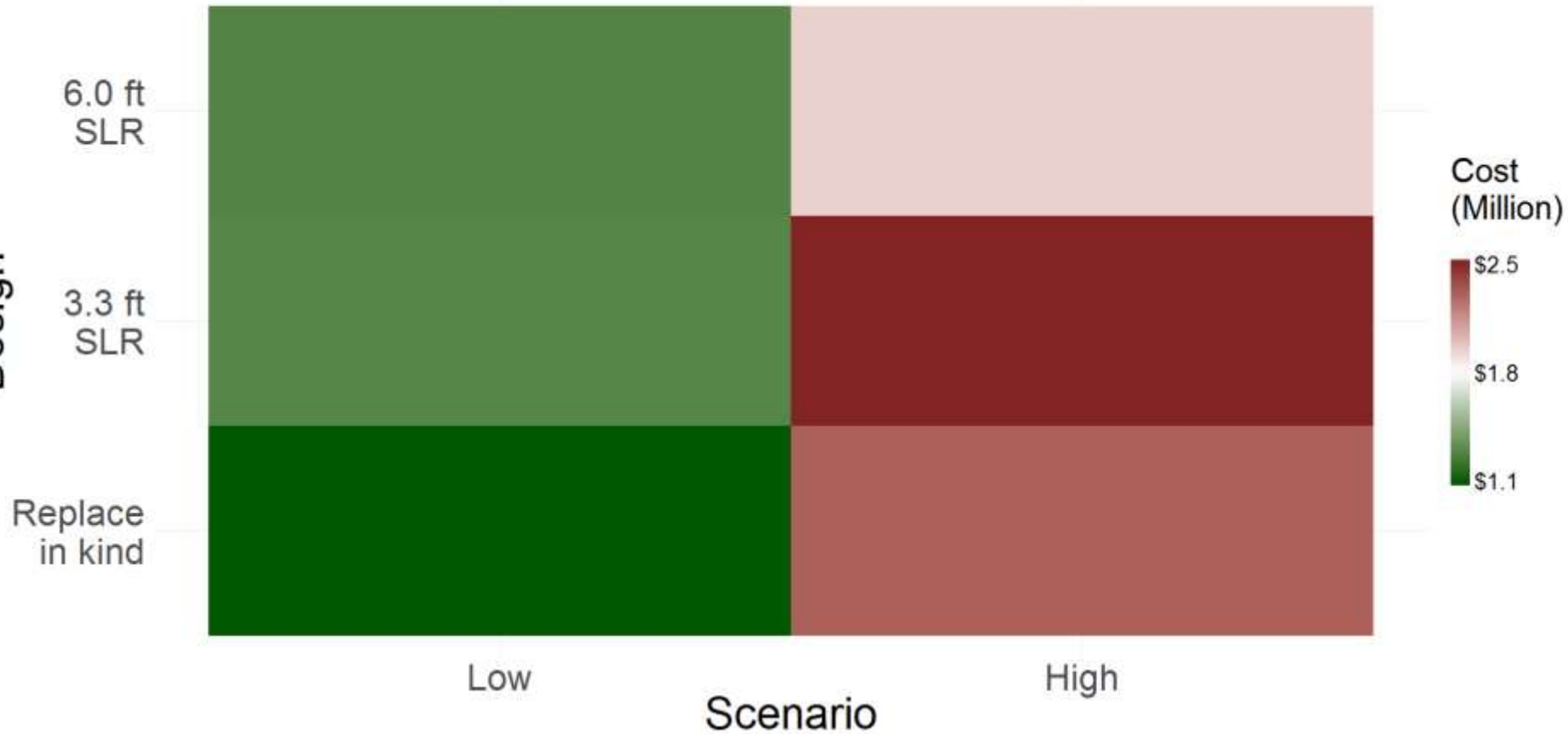


Pilot Project: Scarborough and Bowdoinham Culverts, Bath Bridge



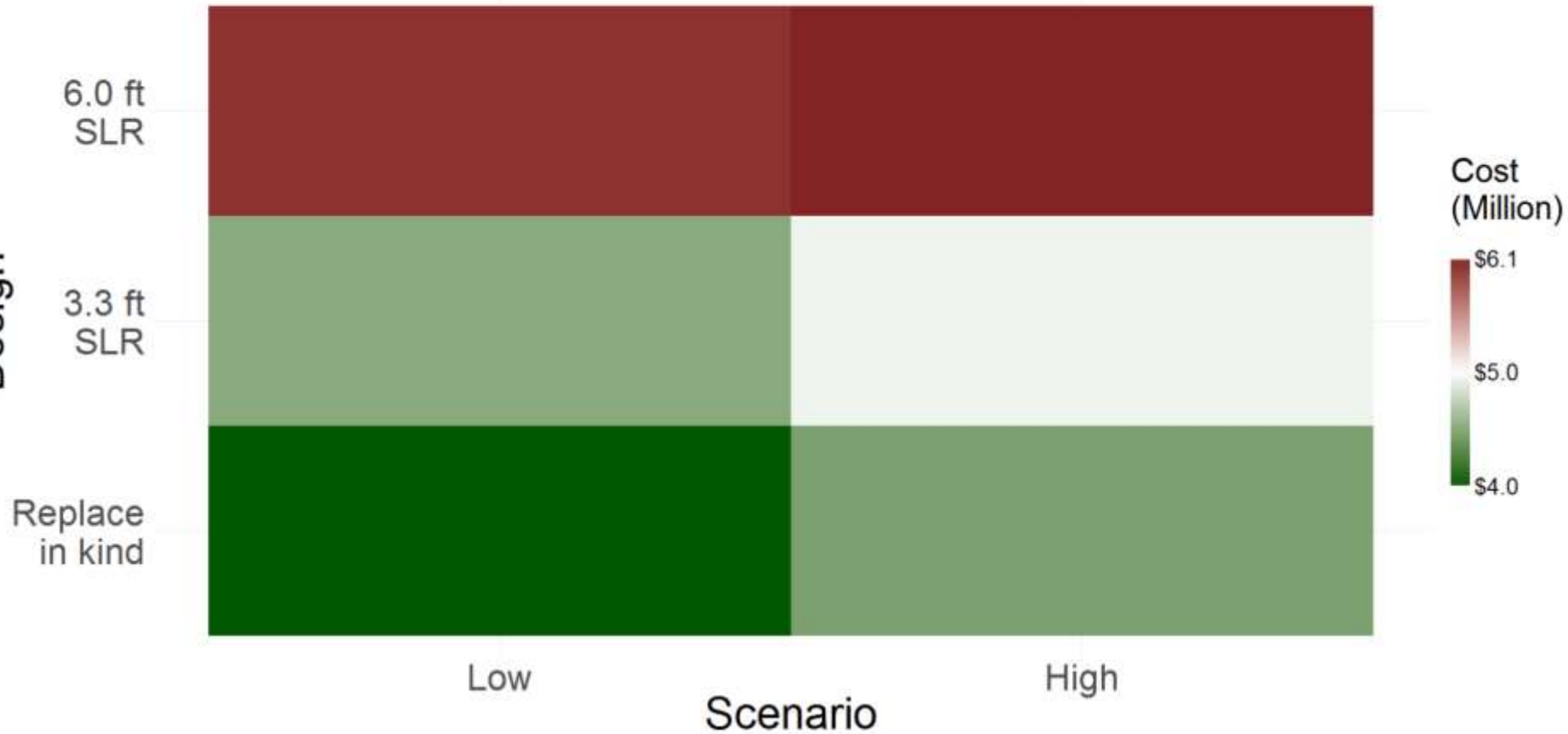
Pilot Project: Scarborough and Bowdoinham Culverts, Bath Bridge

Heat Map of Lifecycle Costs



Pilot Project: Scarborough and Bowdoinham Culverts, Bath Bridge

Heat Map of Lifecycle Costs

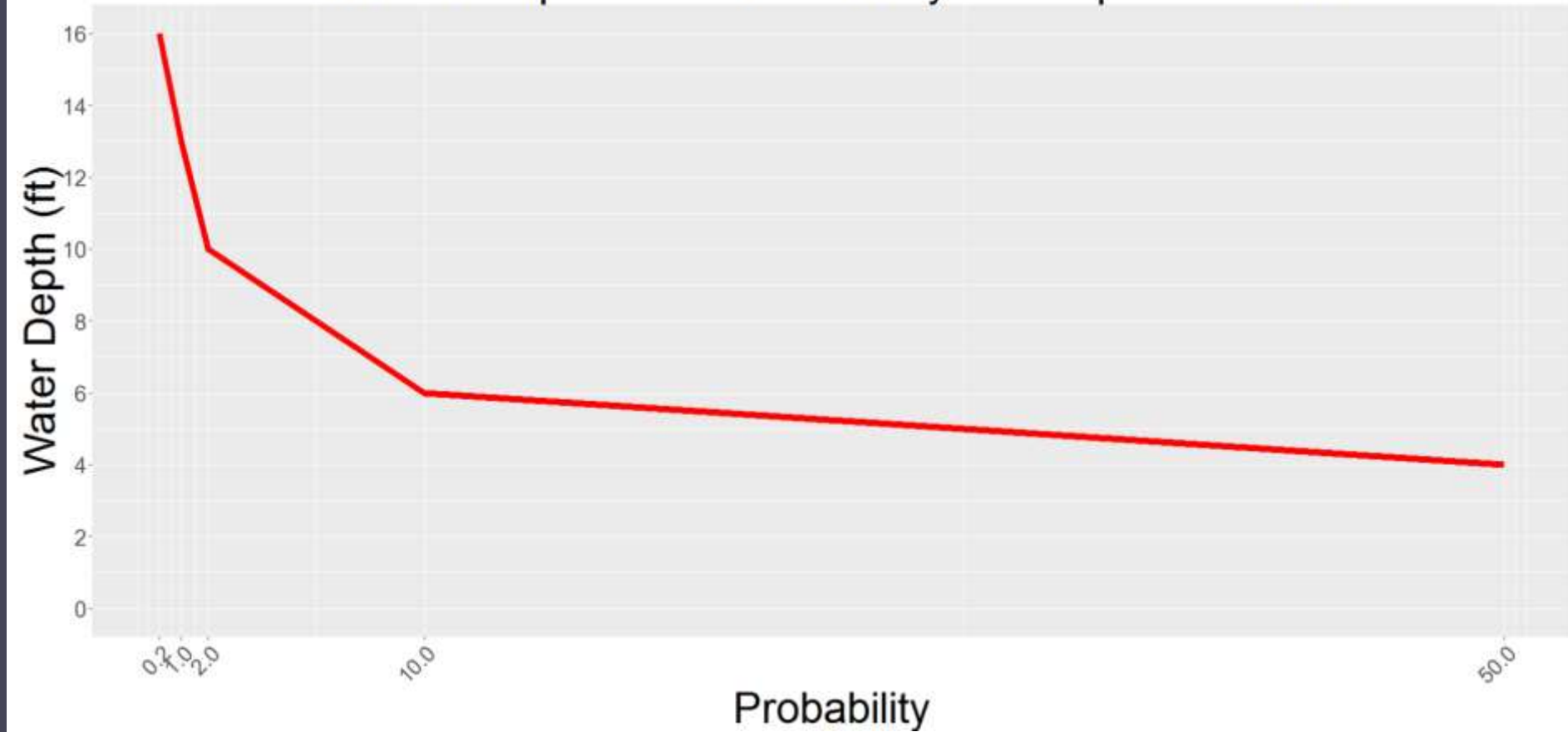


Calculating Lifecycle Cost

- Lifecycle cost =
 construction cost
 + potential damages over time
- Construction costs → MaineDOT
- Potential damages → Sea level rise curves,
depth-damage functions and exceedance curves

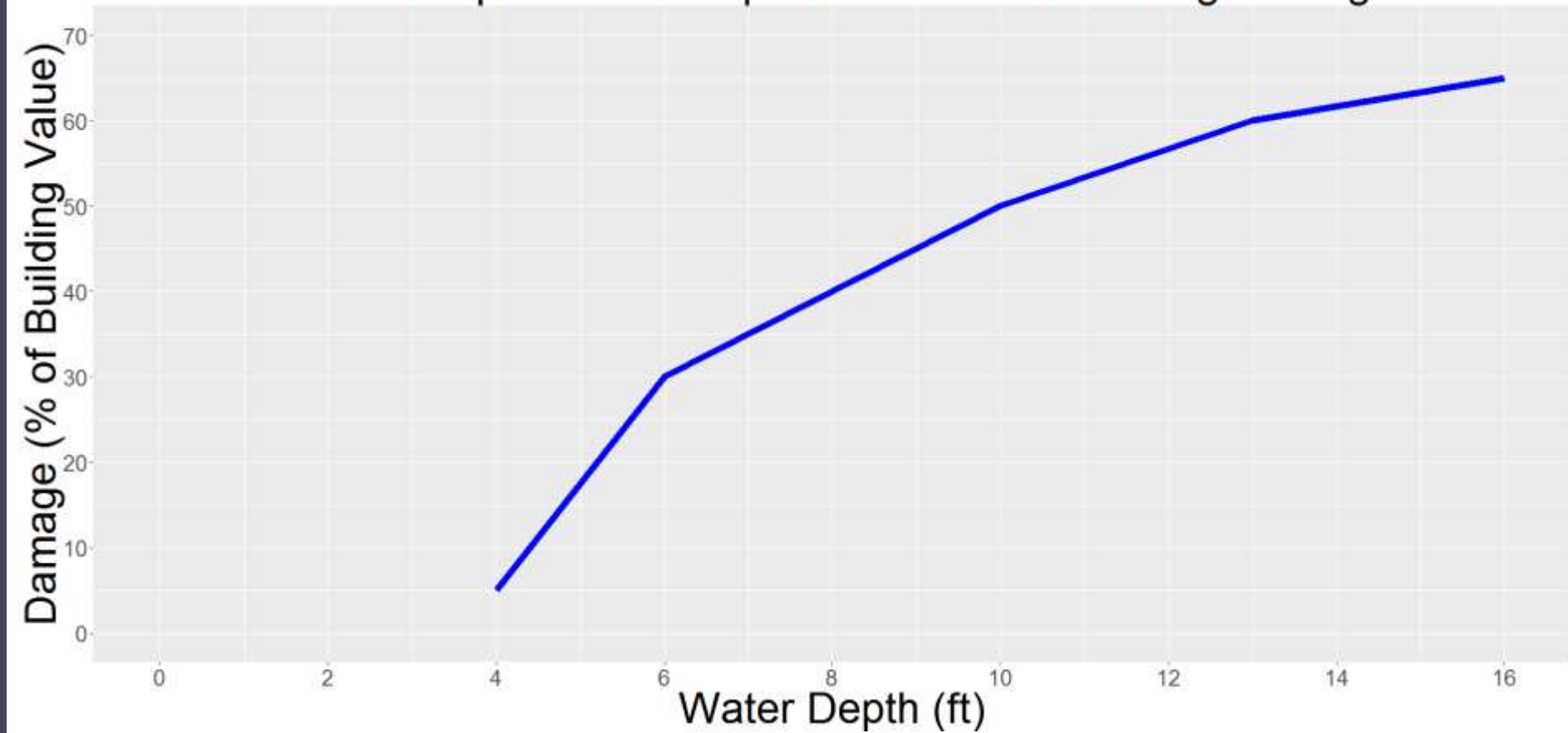
Storms and Probability

Relationship Between Probability and Depth of Water

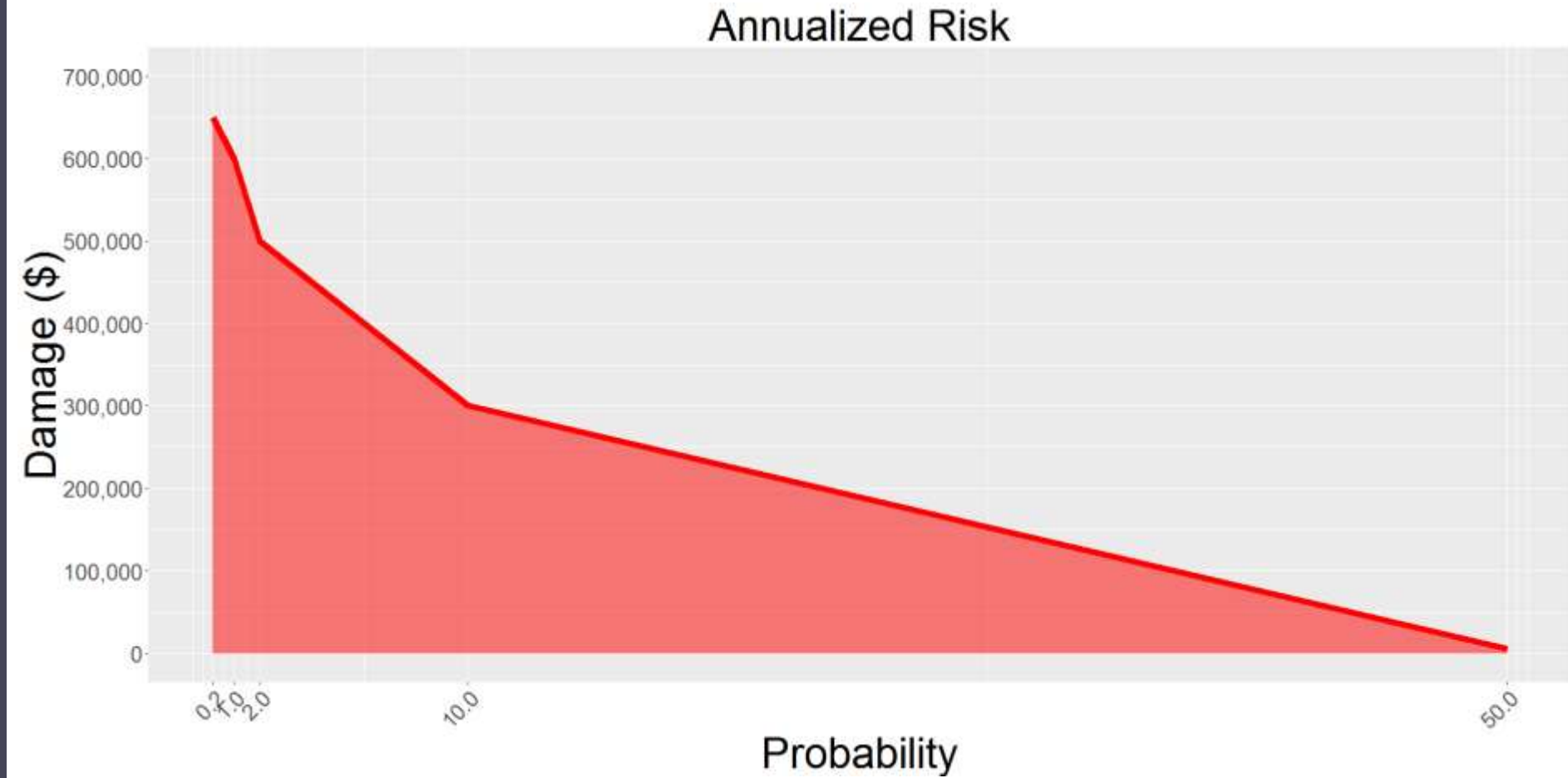


Depth-Damage Functions

Relationship Between Depth of Water and Building Damage

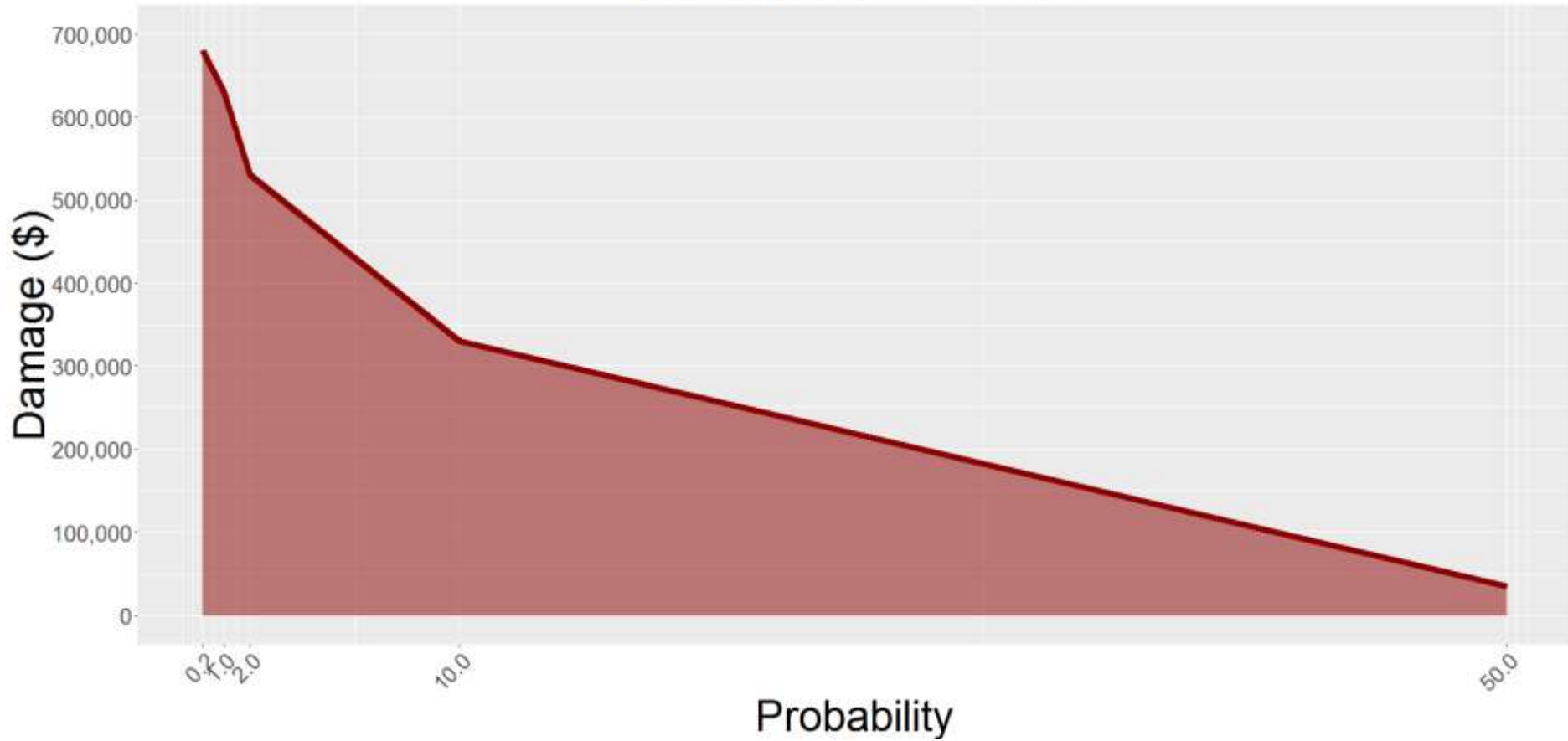


Annualized Risk



Adding Sea Level Rise

Annualized Risk - Year 4

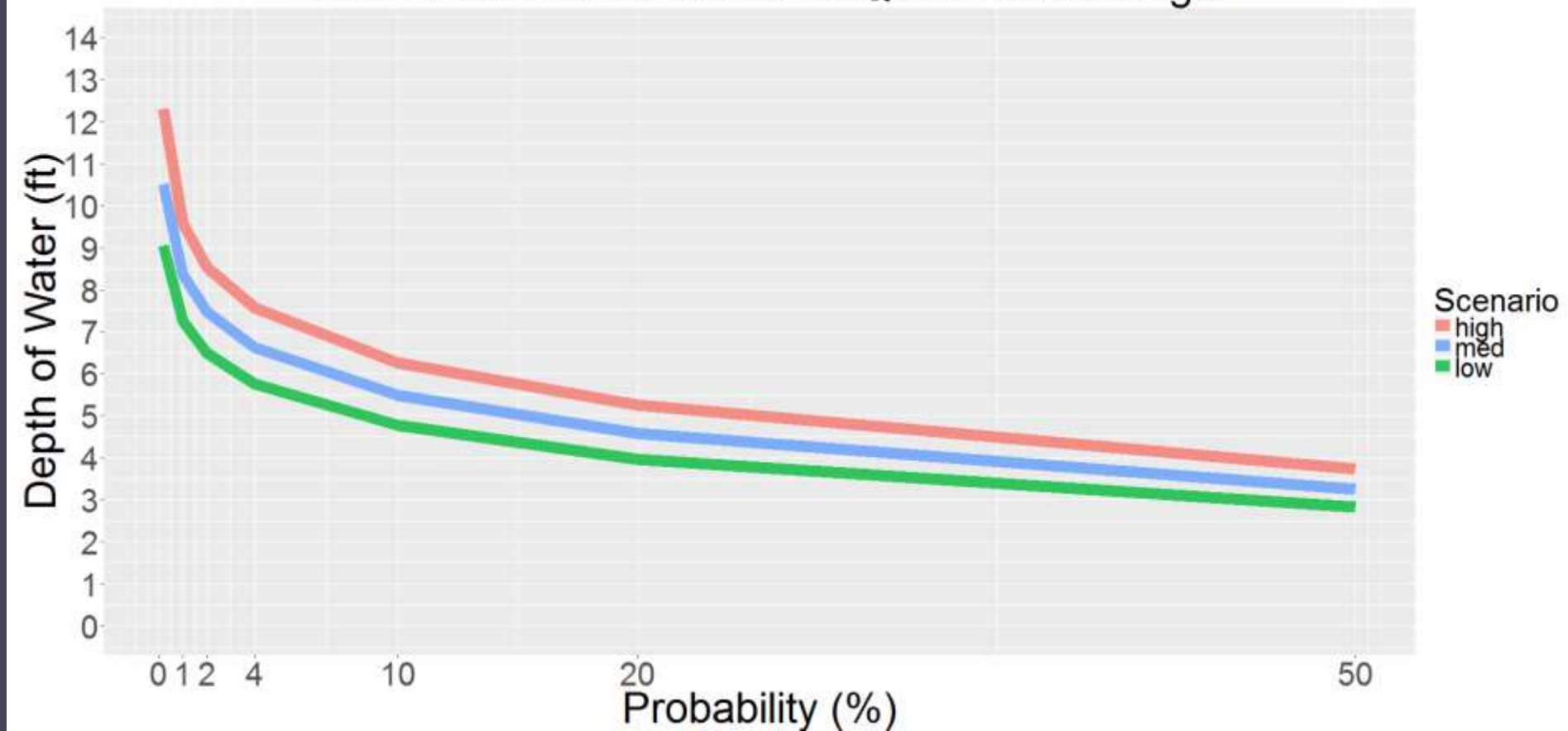


Analyzing Culverts Based on Increased Flows

- Test 3 climate scenarios:
 - Low (no change)
 - Medium (increased runoff by 24%)
 - High (increased runoff by 52%)
- Test 3 design types:
 - Q100
 - Q100 + 24%
 - Q100 + 52%
- Calculate lifecycle costs (construction + damage over time)

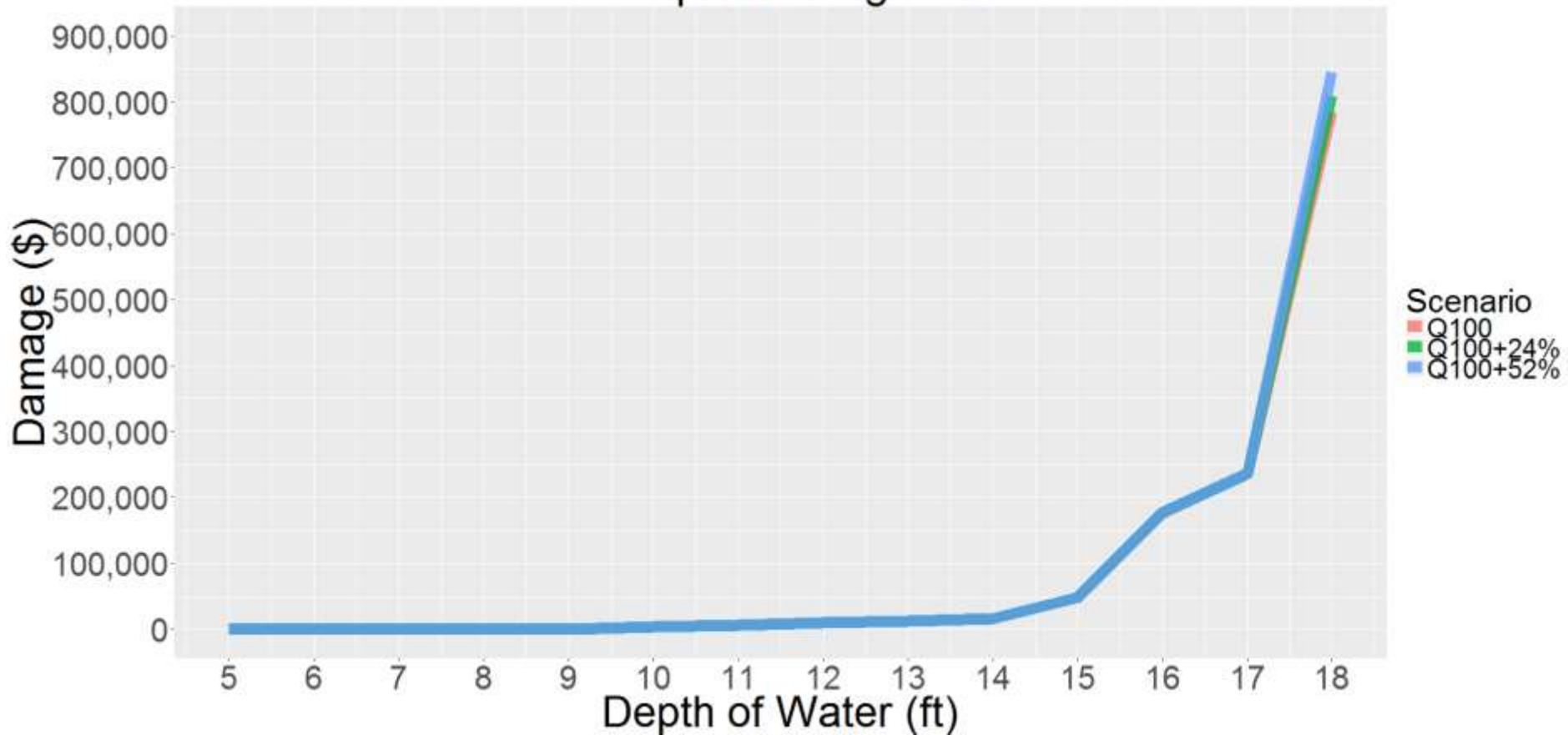
Analyzing Culverts Based on Increased Flows

Water Levels from Runoff on Q100+52% Design



Culvert-specific Depth-Damage Functions

Culvert Depth-Damage Function

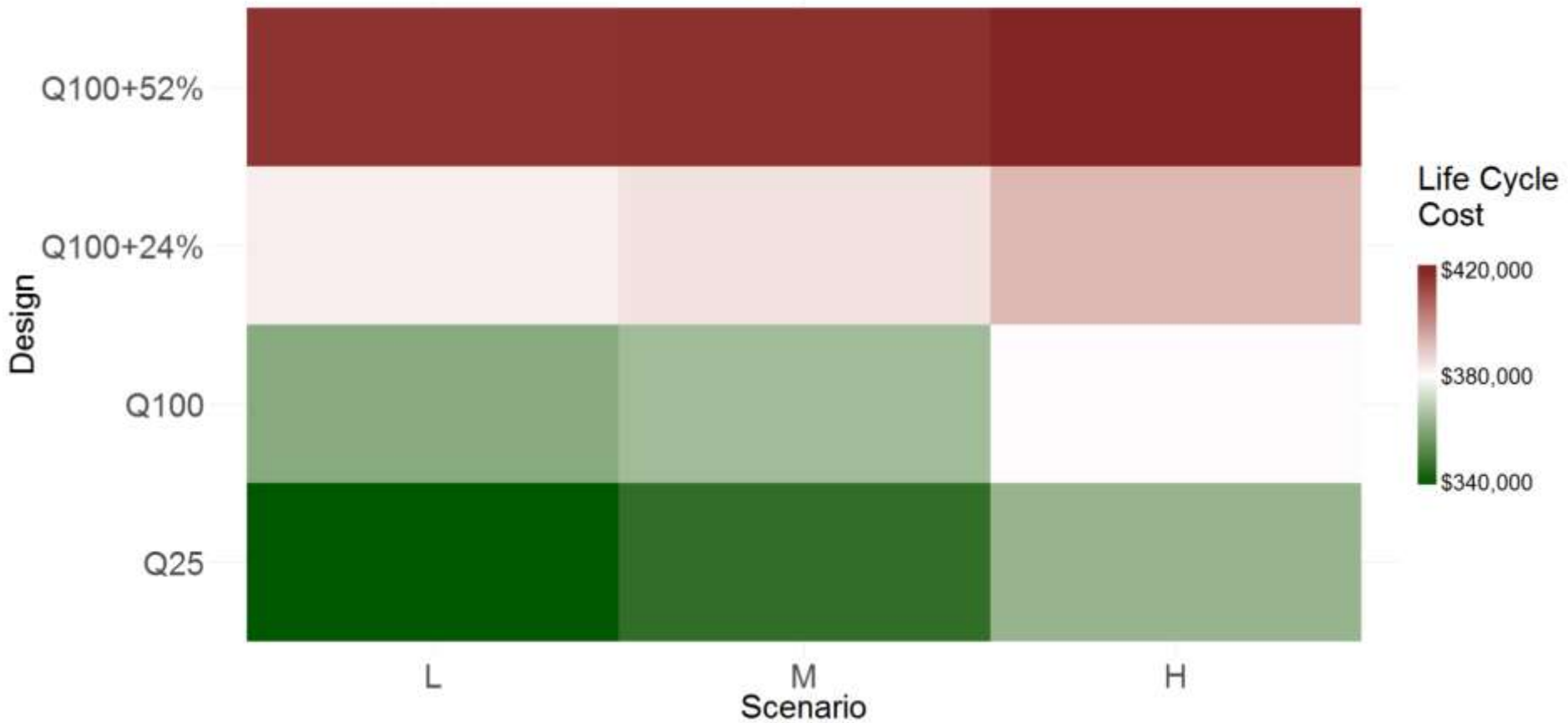


Results

- Designing for today's 100-year event was the most robust design across all climate scenarios
- MaineDOT wanted to check the results using a Q25 design...

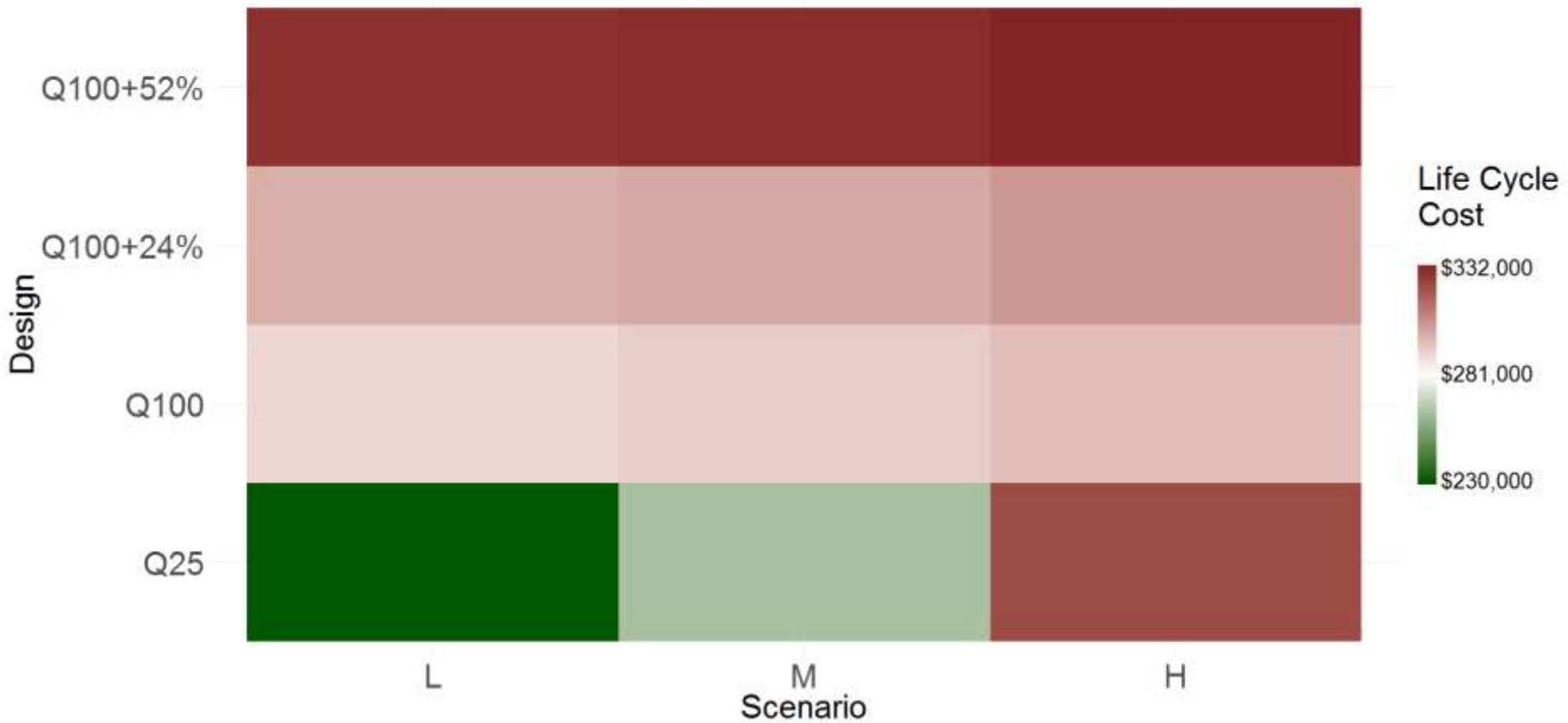
Results

New Sharon Culvert 1



Results

New Sharon Culvert 2



Implications

- MaineDOT is NOT going to downsize culverts
- MaineDOT does NOT have to upsize all culverts
- Strategic opportunities to keep costs low in order to replace more aging infrastructure

- “All models are wrong – some models are useful.”
 - Is this a useful model?
 - If not, how could it be improved?

Improving the Model

- Public sentiment cost
- Added cost for replacing in kind if not environmentally friendly
- Calibrating model with water surface elevations and updated repair costs after storms

Summary

- Is the trade-off of addressing fewer culvert replacement projects in order to increase culvert sizes simply the price we pay for living in a changing climate?
- It is if we decide to increase the size of every culvert...
 - Results from this study show that we can be more strategic with our culvert improvements → larger culverts not always the best design

Summary

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- It is if we decide to increase the size of every culvert...
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