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TRB TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

TRB Webinar: Impacts, Lessons, and Insights from Recent Roadway Structure Failures

July 16, 2024

10:30 – 12:00 PM



PDH Certification Information

1.5 Professional Development Hours (PDH) – see follow-up email

You must attend the entire webinar.

Questions? Contact Andie Pitchford at TRBwebinar@nas.edu

The Transportation Research Board has met the standards and requirements of the Registered Continuing Education Program. Credit earned on completion of this program will be reported to RCEP at RCEP.net. A certificate of completion will be issued to each participant. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the RCEP.



AICP Credit Information

1.5 American Institute of Certified Planners Certification Maintenance Credits

You must attend the entire webinar

Log into the American Planning Association website to claim your credits

Contact AICP, not TRB, with questions

Purpose Statement

This webinar will deepen the understanding of critical road infrastructure failures' transportation and social implications, including human casualties, infrastructure damage costs, traffic operations, business disruptions, and community impacts. Presenters will share a methodology and process for evaluating statewide crash data, analysis of resulting truck travel pattern shifts, and flood impacts on vital roadway infrastructure.

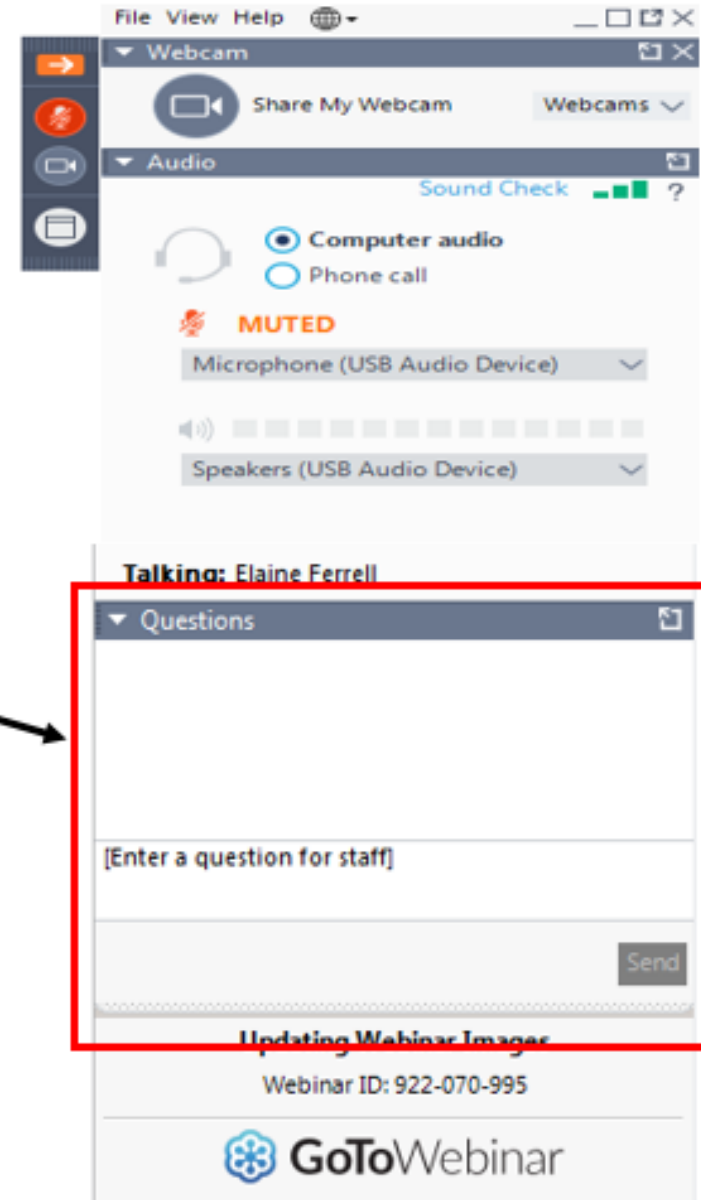
Learning Objectives

At the end of this webinar, you will be able to:

- (1) Analyze challenges associated with handling critical infrastructure failure from different stakeholders' perspectives
- (2) Reduce the risk or mitigate the negative impacts of hazards on critical infrastructure using the latest technology or organizational procedures

Questions and Answers

- Please type your questions into your webinar control panel
- We will read your questions out loud, and answer as many as time allows



Today's presenters



Rahil Saeedi
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Marianna Loli
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Dan Murray
DMurray@trucking.org



Webinar

**IMPACTS, LESSONS, AND INSIGHTS FROM RECENT
ROADWAY STRUCTURE FAILURES**

**Assessing flood impacts
on critical infrastructure**

Field-evidence-informed guidelines
and tools for road networks

Presenter:
MARIANNA LOLI, PHD

July 16, 2024



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A unique hurricane in the Mediterranean

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Investment planning tool

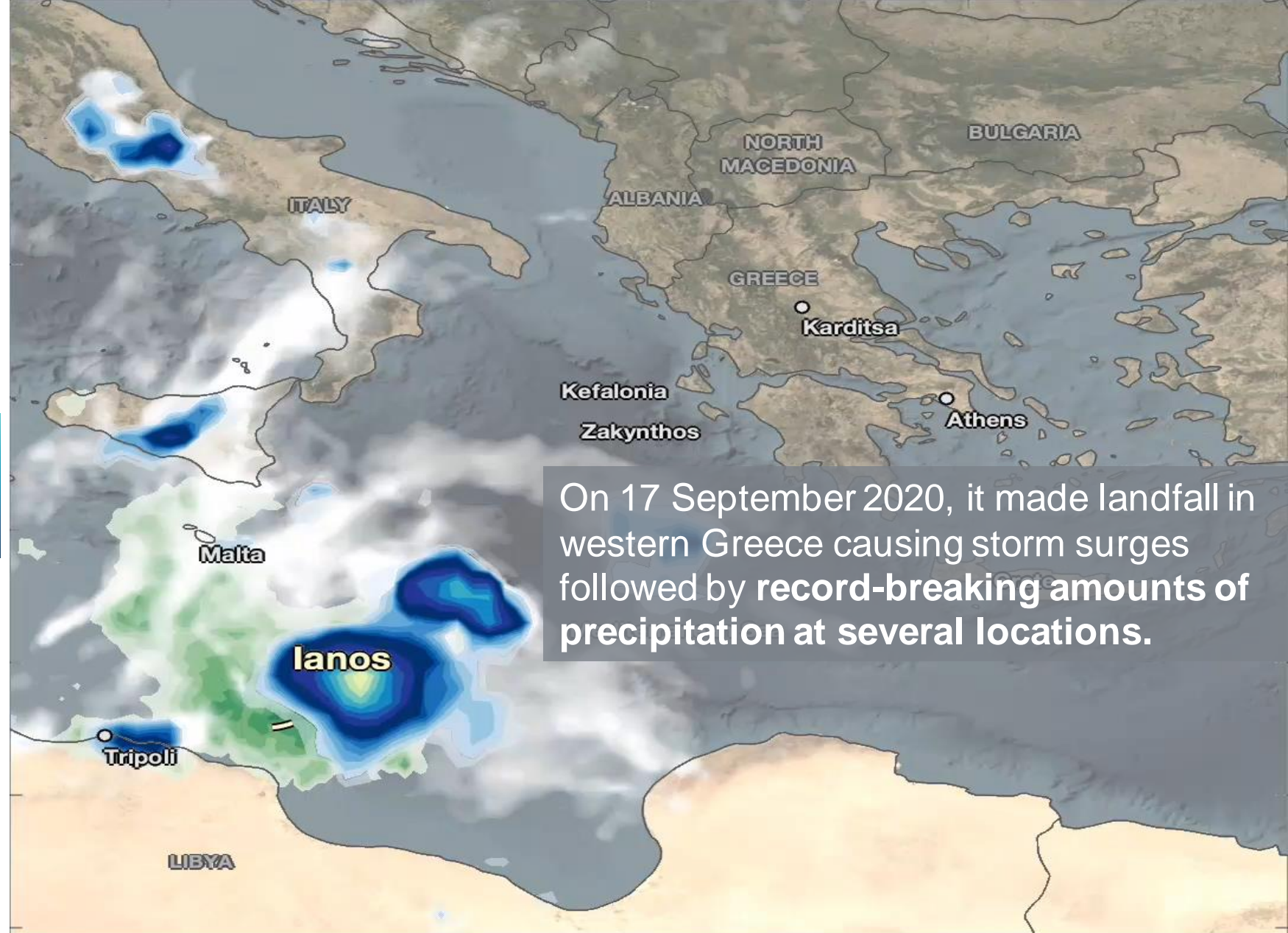
For climate adaptation of road networks

1 Case Study



18 September 2020

An **unprecedented** event,
at the time



On 17 September 2020, it made landfall in western Greece causing storm surges followed by **record-breaking amounts of precipitation at several locations.**

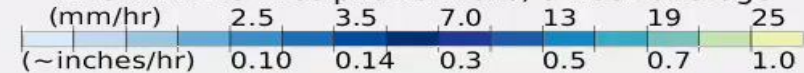
15 Sep. 2020, 1430 UTC

NASA IMERG Accumulation since 14 Sep. 2020, 0000 UTC



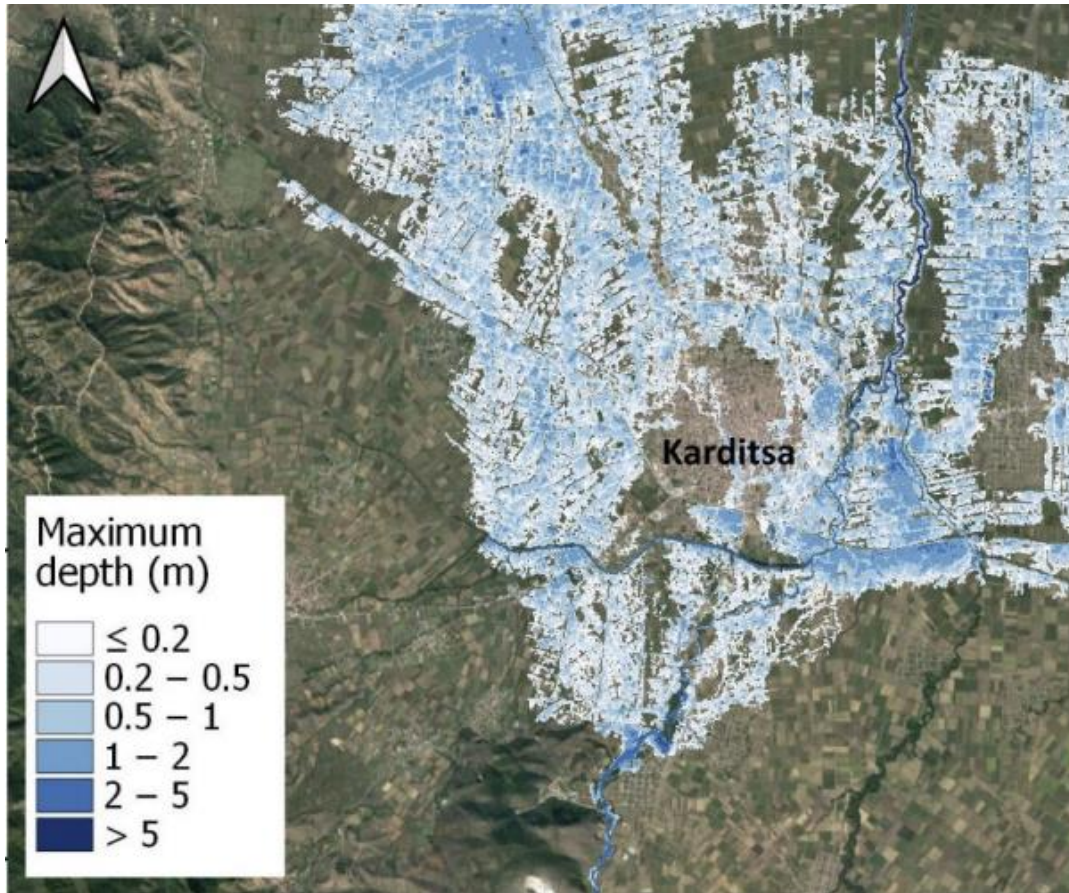
Storm track (unofficial)

NASA IMERG Precipitation rate, 3-hour average



Causing...

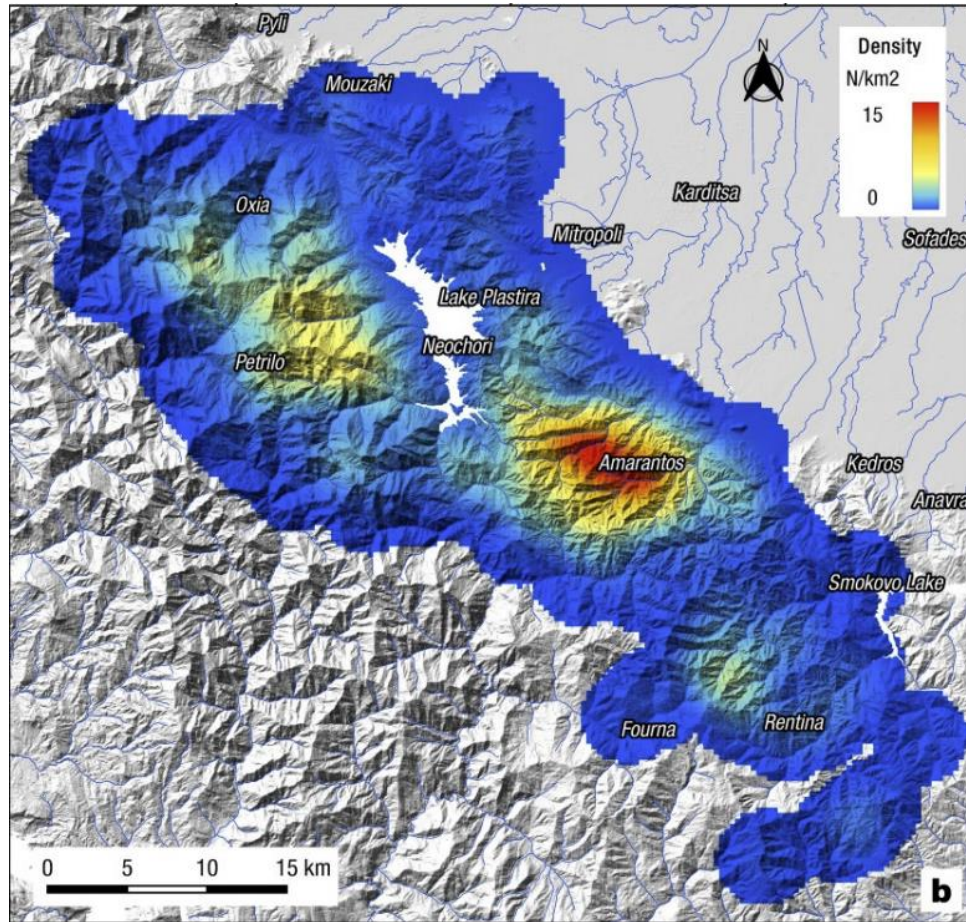
» **Extensive flooding:** Inundation of over 400 km² of agricultural & urban land.



Tegos et al., 2022. Forensic Hydrology: A Complete Reconstruction of an Extreme Flood Event in Data-Scarce Area. <https://doi.org/10.3390/hydrology9050093>

Causing...

➤ Numerous landslides and debris flows



Valkaniotis et al. (2020). Landslides Triggered by Medicane Ianos in Greece, September 2020: Rapid Satellite Mapping and Field Survey. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app122312443>

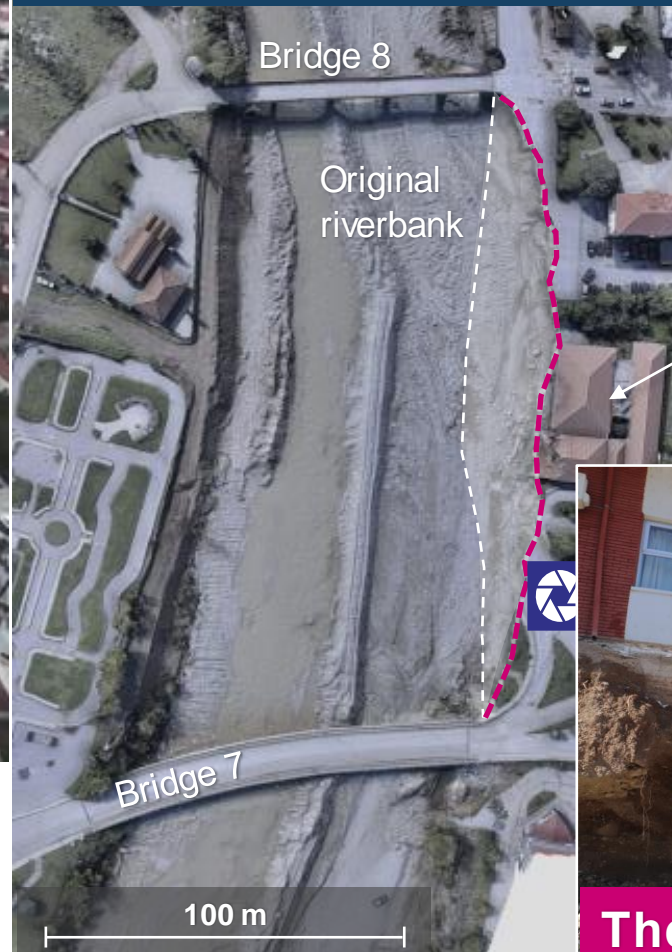
Causing...

➤ **Excessive riverbank erosion, impacting buildings & powerlines.**

Aerial image captured the day after the event



3D point-cloud (2 weeks after)

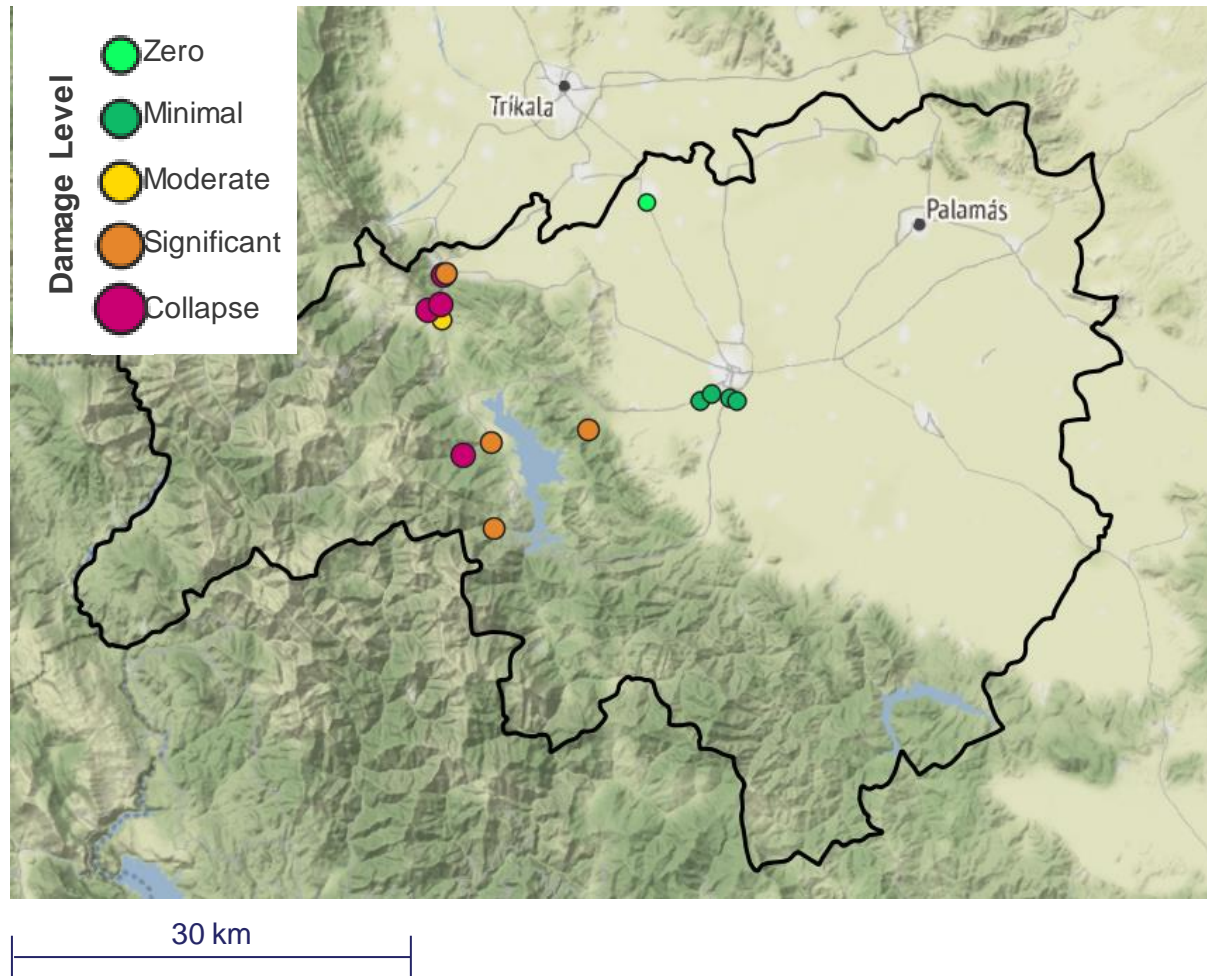


The town's medical centre

Causing...

» A surprising variety of bridge damages

Inspection data for 16 structures



A field reconnaissance mission of impressive scale

Rapidly launched



Involving 6 universities, 3 organizations, and 3 companies



ARISTOTLE
UNIVERSITY
OF THESSALONIKI



Goddard
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER



30 researchers
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
FOR CIVIL PROTECTION
group



GRID
ENGINEERS

NeaOdos

A field reconnaissance mission of impressive scale

Rapidly launched



Involving 6 universities, 3 organizations, and 3 companies



We invested on digital tools to make this work

DRONES

Drones turned out to be the key to successfully carrying out one of the most ambitious disaster reconnaissance studies in Europe

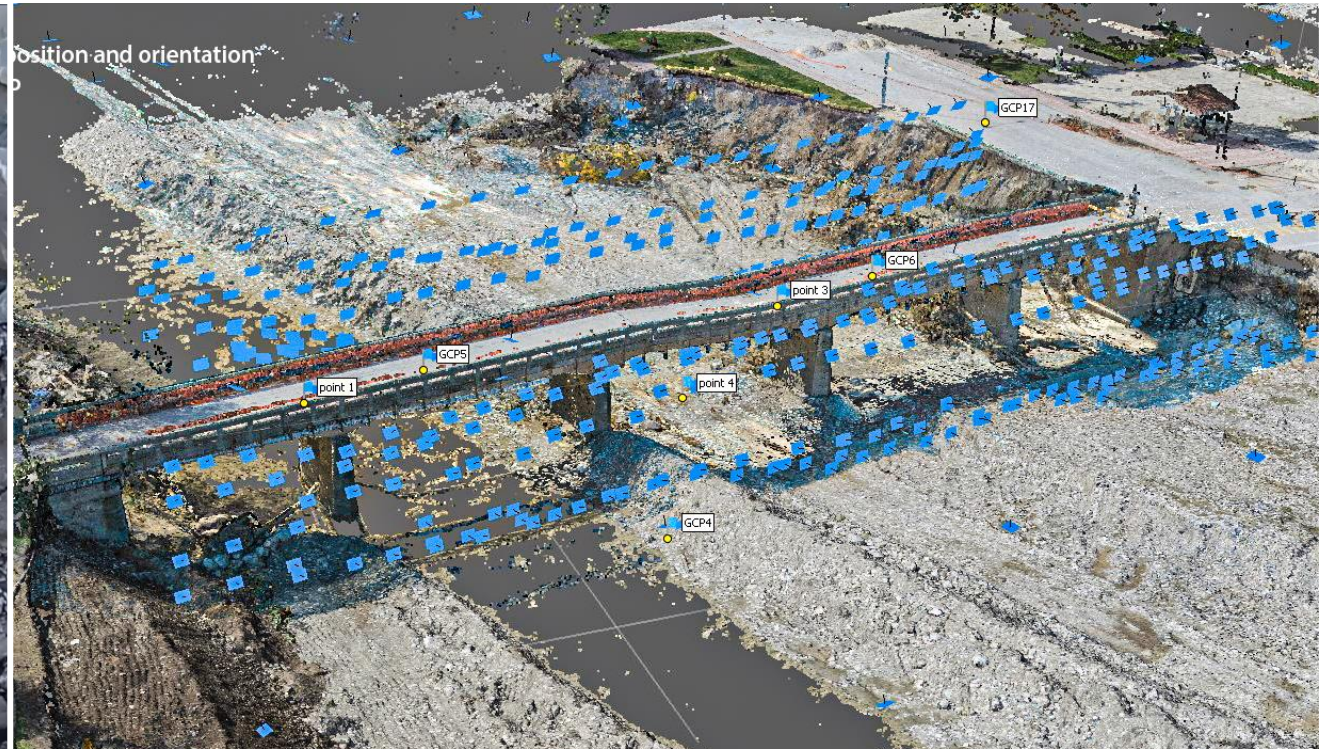
They helped us see, process, and interpret crucial information very quickly and very effectively.

- ✓ Accurate damage assessment
- ✓ Easy reproduction of 3D geometry for numerical modelling
- ✓ Timely completion of investigations and mapping efforts
- ✓ Overcoming the widespread transportation disruptions due to failures in the local road network.



We used drones

» To map five different damaged bridges in 4 days



- A DJI Phantom 4 Professional quadcopter coupled with an optical camera

- 33,000 aerial images with res. 0.3 to 1.1 cm/pixel

- Surveying of 60 ground control points

We used drones

» Developed 3D digital models

Using the Structure-from-Motion technique



2

What we saw



THE HOTSPOT

In the town of Mouzaki, 5 bridges failed within a radius of less than 2 Miles, causing **fatalities and sustained isolation of local communities**



THE HOTSPOT



THE HOTSPOT

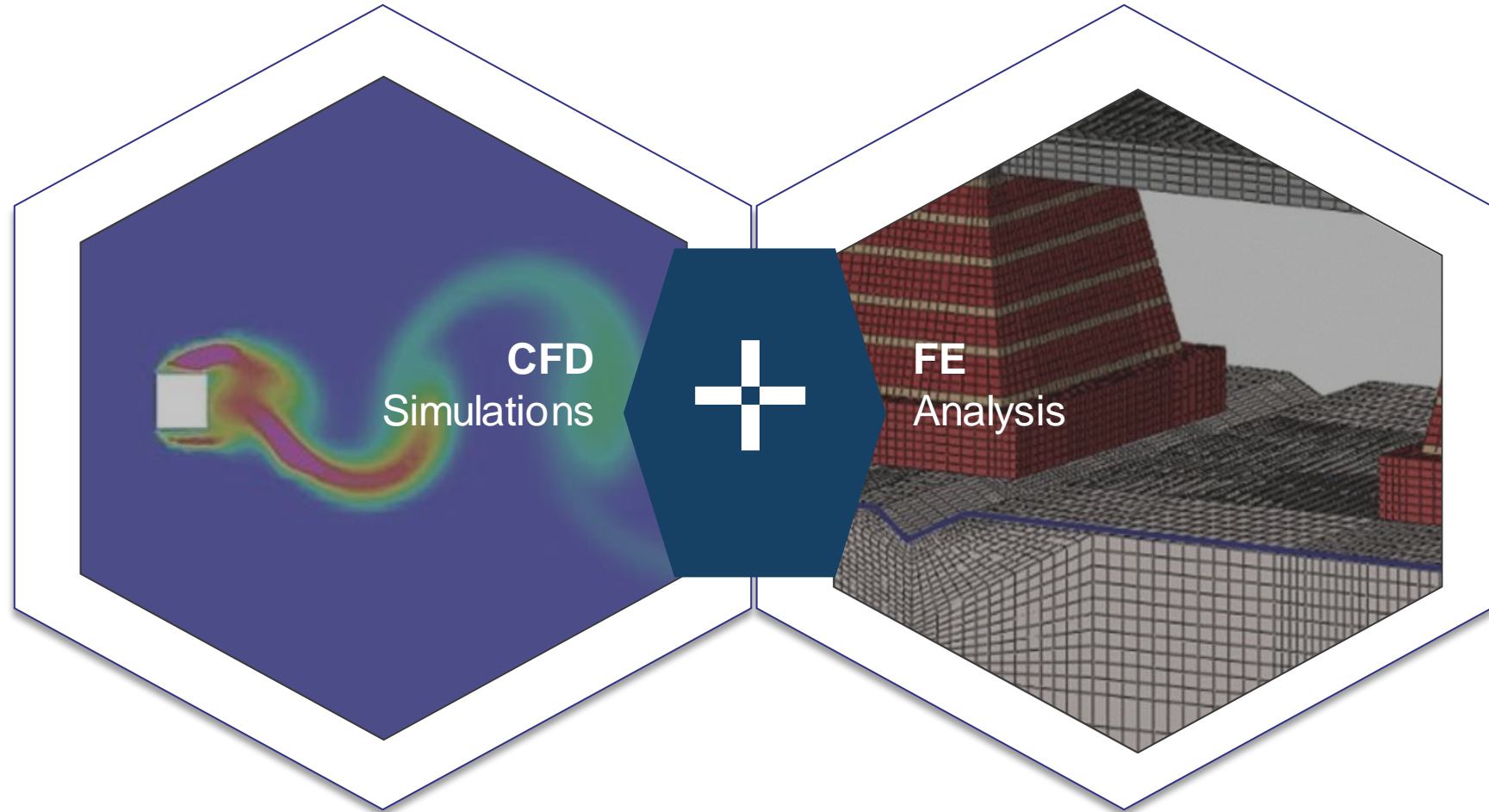


3

What we learned



NUMERICAL INVESTIGATIONS

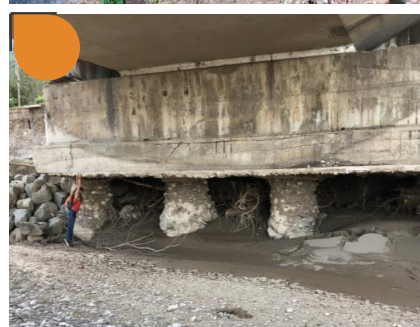
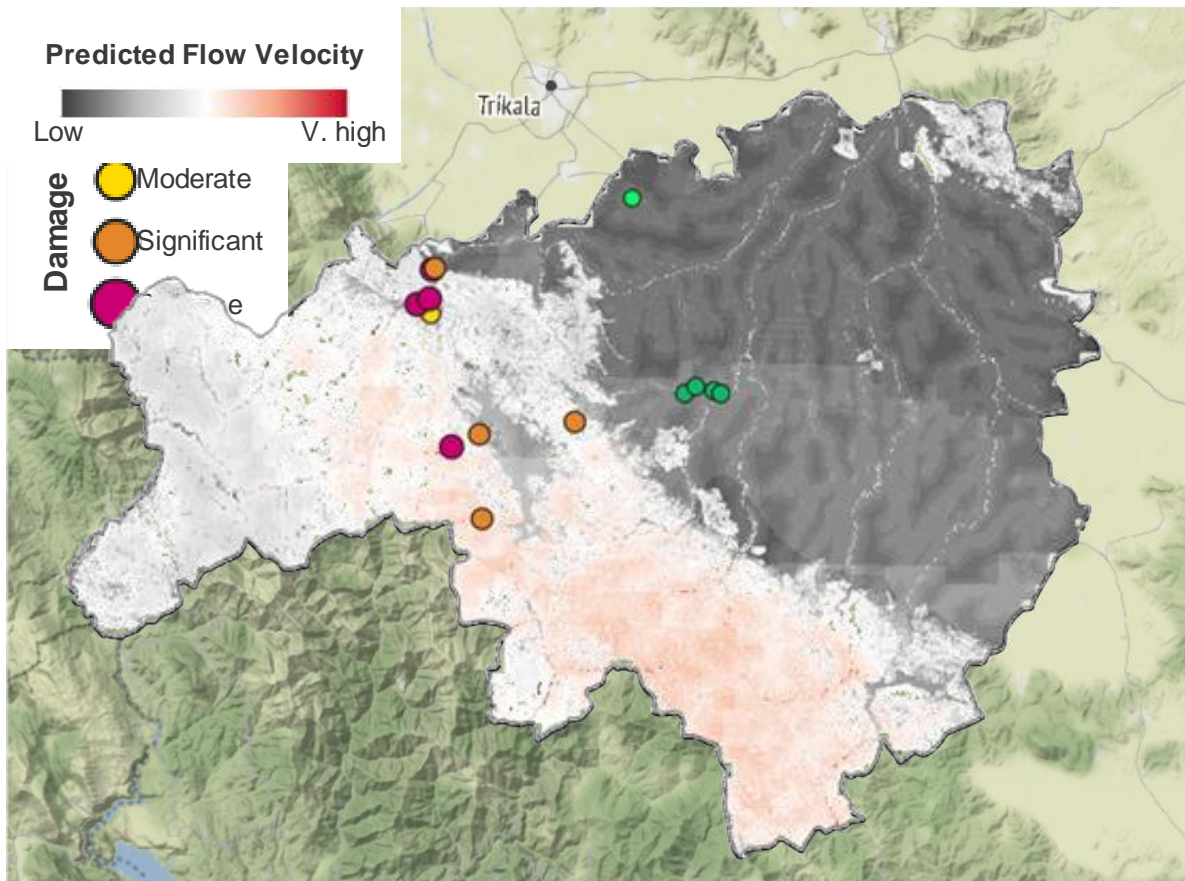




LESSON 1

Flood depth alone is not an adequate **metric of flood hazard impact on bridges**

Inspection data for 16 structures



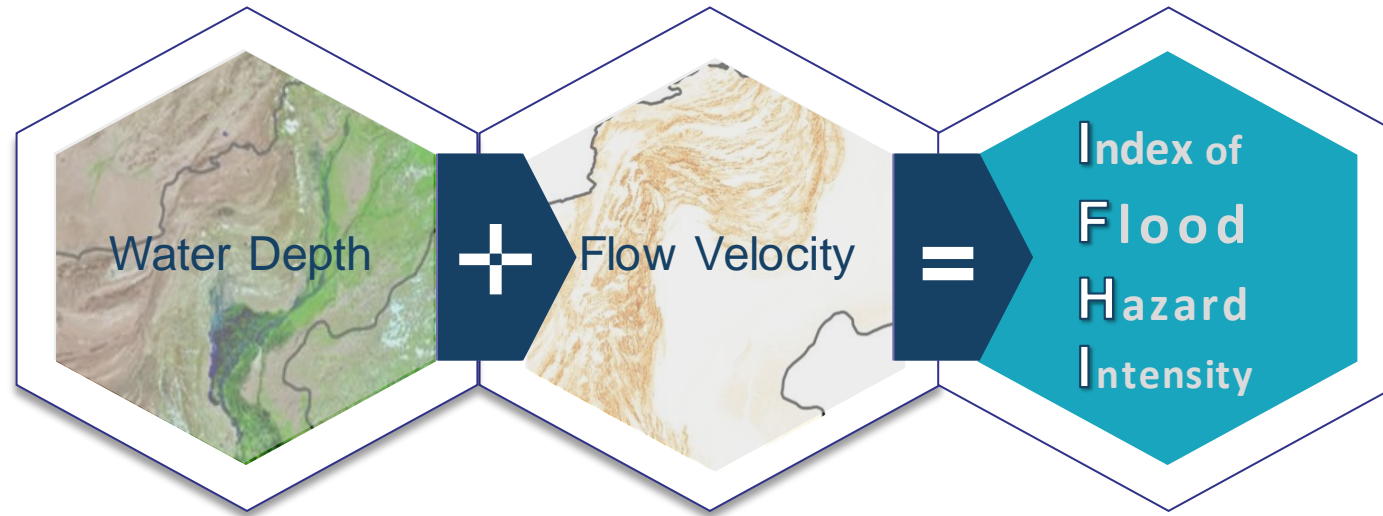
- ✓ 5/16 bridges showed zero to minimal damage — All are in the flat fields of the Thessaly Plain (East).
- ✓ 10/16 bridges showed from severe damage to ultimate collapse — All are in the mountainous region (West).

Damage correlation to ground slope pointed to the **key role of flow velocity**



LESSON 1

Novel guidelines for bridge-specific flood hazard assessment



- ✓ One indicator integrating the effect of hydraulic impacts on bridge structures.



LESSON 2

Flow blockage in single-span bridges

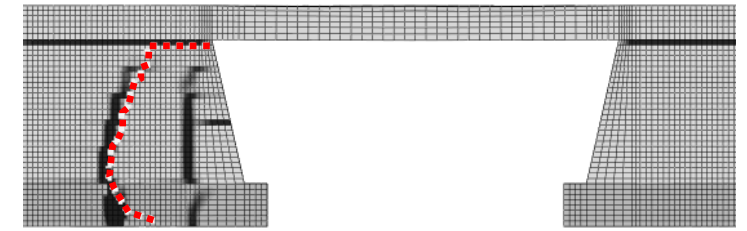


Numerical Investigation: Back-analysis and parametric investigation

Side view

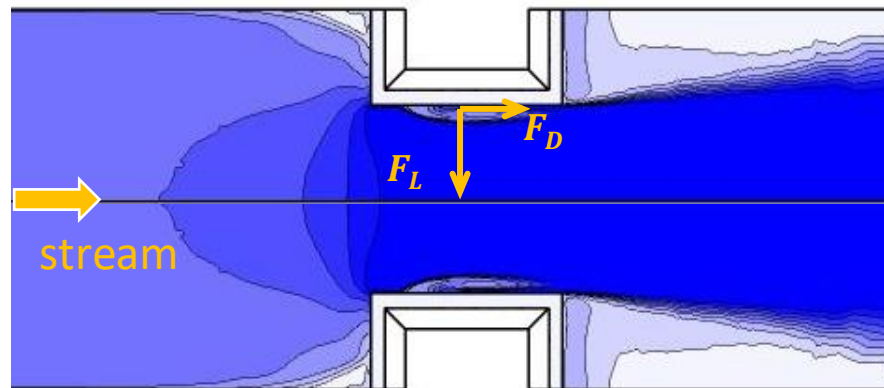


3D point-cloud



3D Finite Element model

Side view



3D CFD Simulation

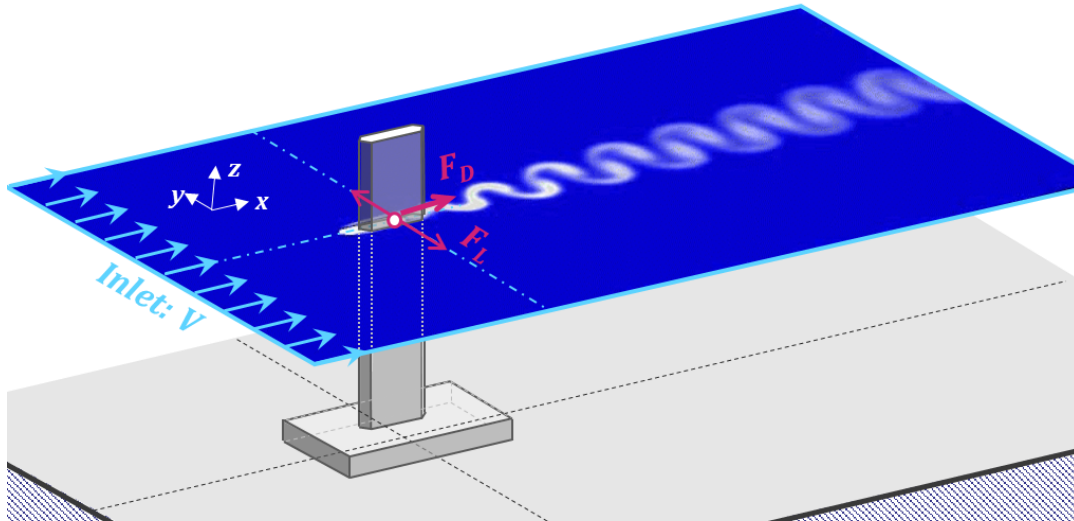
- ✓ **Hydrodynamic forces** develop because the rigid structure acts as an obstacle causing contraction of the flow leading to a local increase of stream velocity.
- ✓ Their magnitude can be large enough to **cause collapse of the structure**
- ✓ It is a function of **geometry**:

$$\text{Blockage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Support (wet) width}}{\text{Channel length}}$$

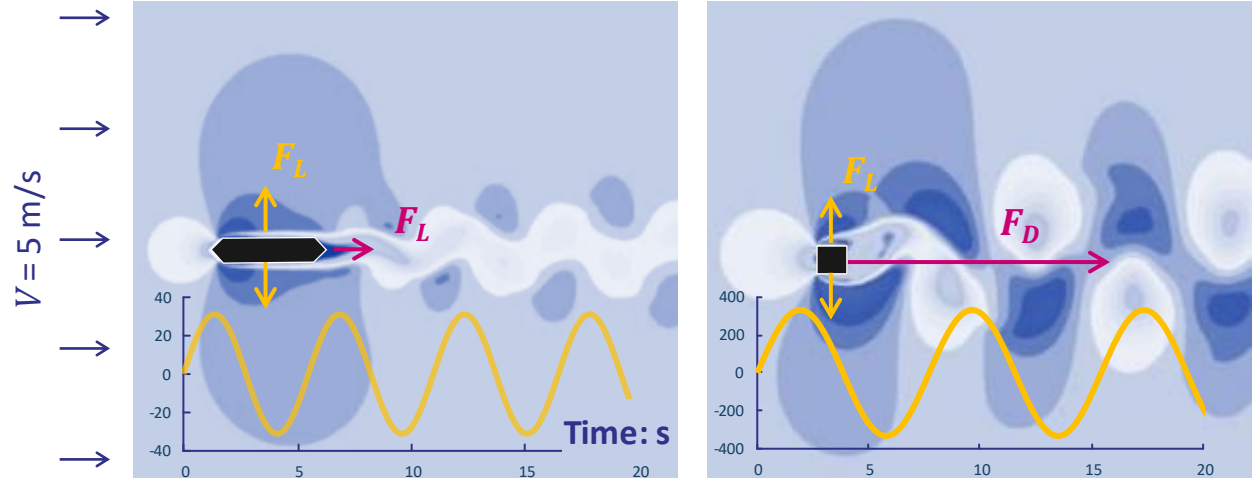


LESSON 3

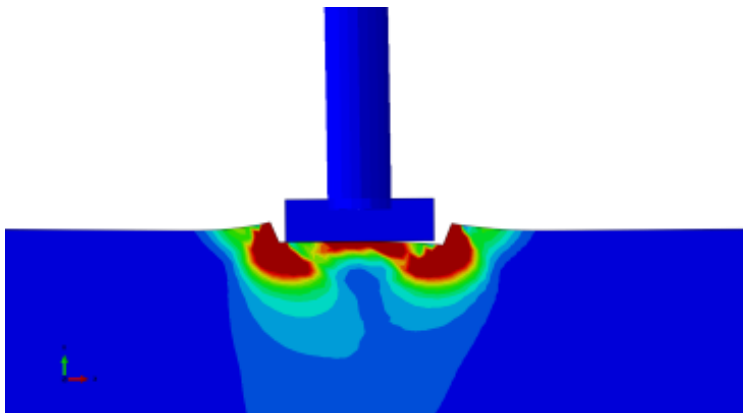
Geometric blockage similarly affects the response of **mid-stream piers**



Shape effects



Foundation displacements



- ✓ Dynamic foundation **sinking**
- ✓ After a few hours of flooding, sinking settlements can reach the order of meters.

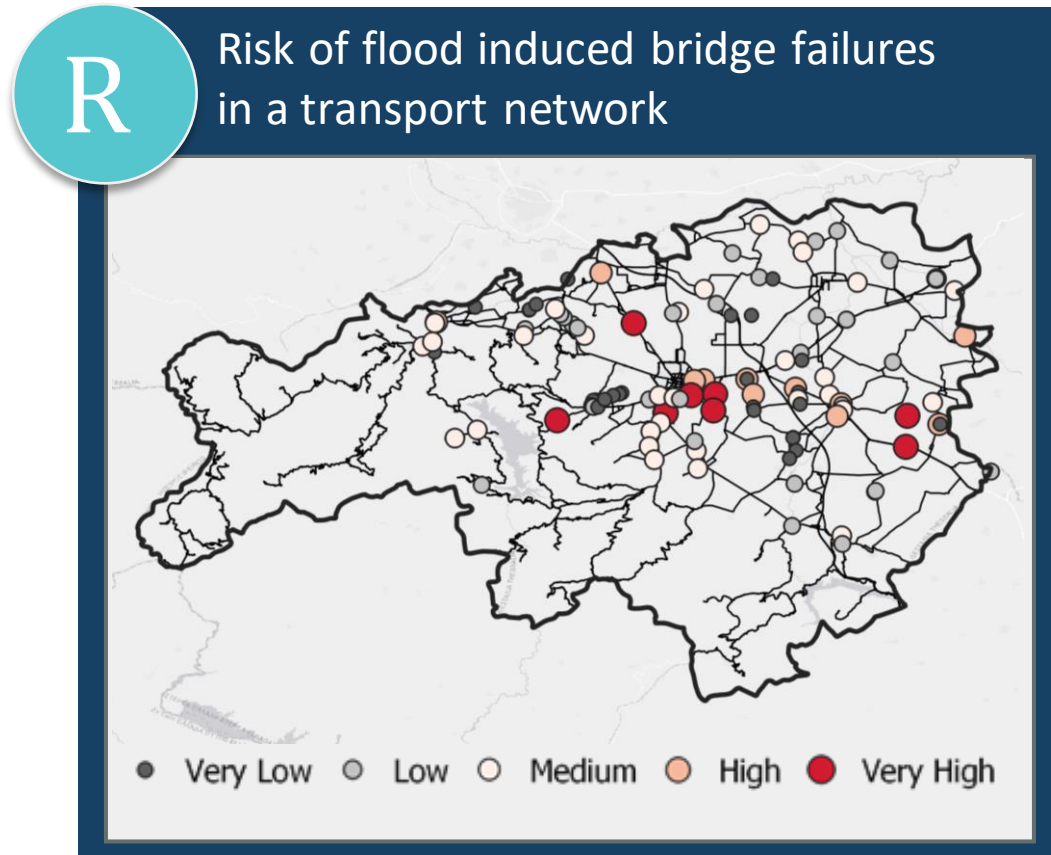


4

New methodology



FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE



Comprehensive, bridge-specific analysis of Hazard **H**

Rapid, operationally feasible assessment of Vulnerability **V**

Realistic prediction of bridge asset damage **D**

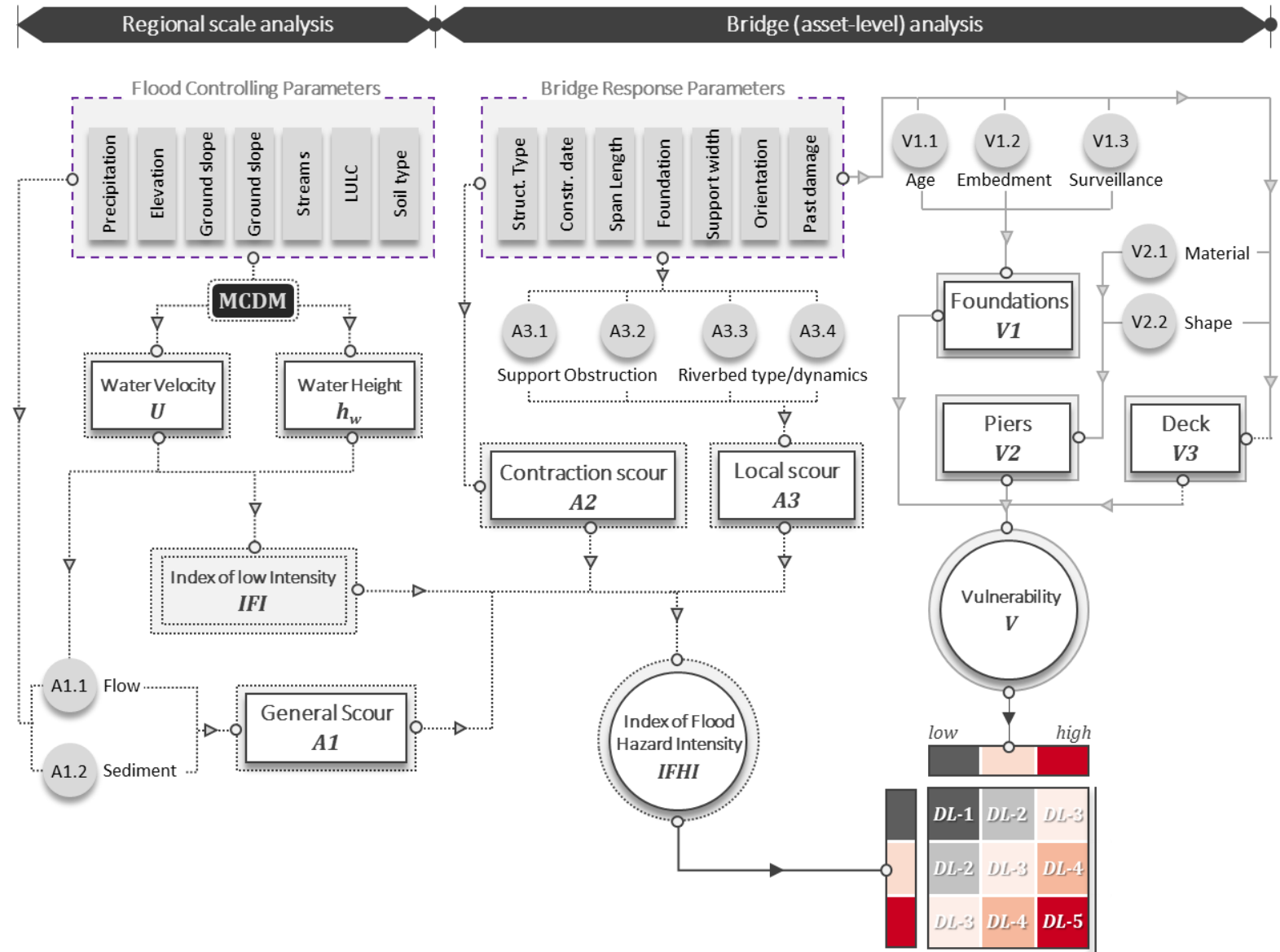
Methodological framework

Incorporates key parameters:

- ✓ Flow velocity
- ✓ Geometric flow blockage
- ✓ Pier – flow interaction
- ✓ Scour susceptibility



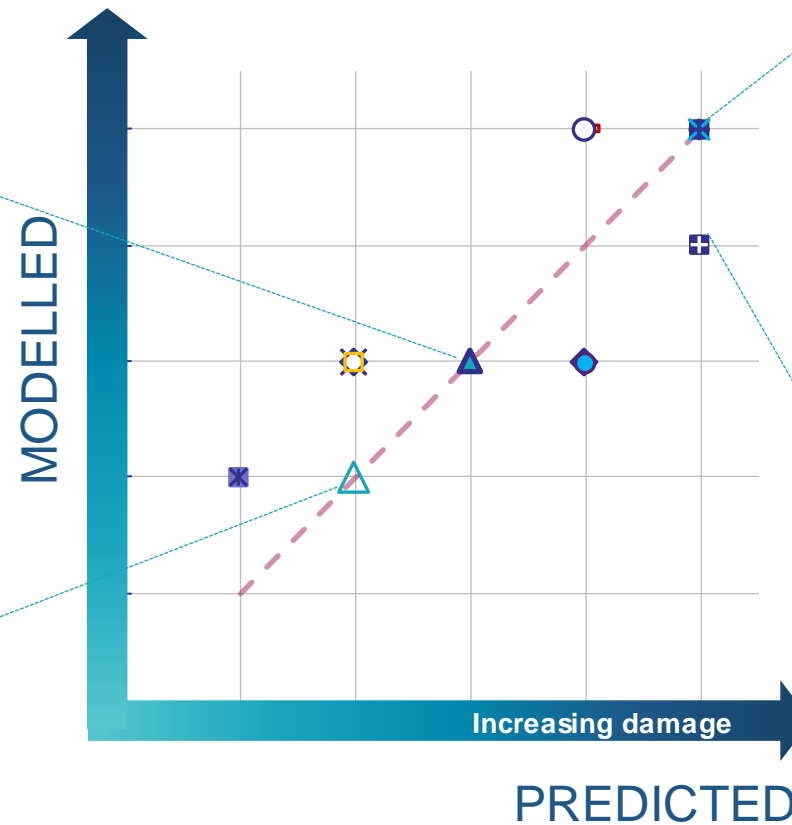
Loli M., Kefalas G., Dafis S., Mitoulis S.A., Schmidt F. (2022). Bridge-specific flood risk assessment of transport networks using GIS and remotely sensed data. Science of the Total Environment.



Validation

A record of 16 bridge inspections after severe flooding

- ✓ Good agreement with field observations
- ✓ Consistent location of highly susceptible assets
- ✓ Very advantageous reliability compared to previous methods.

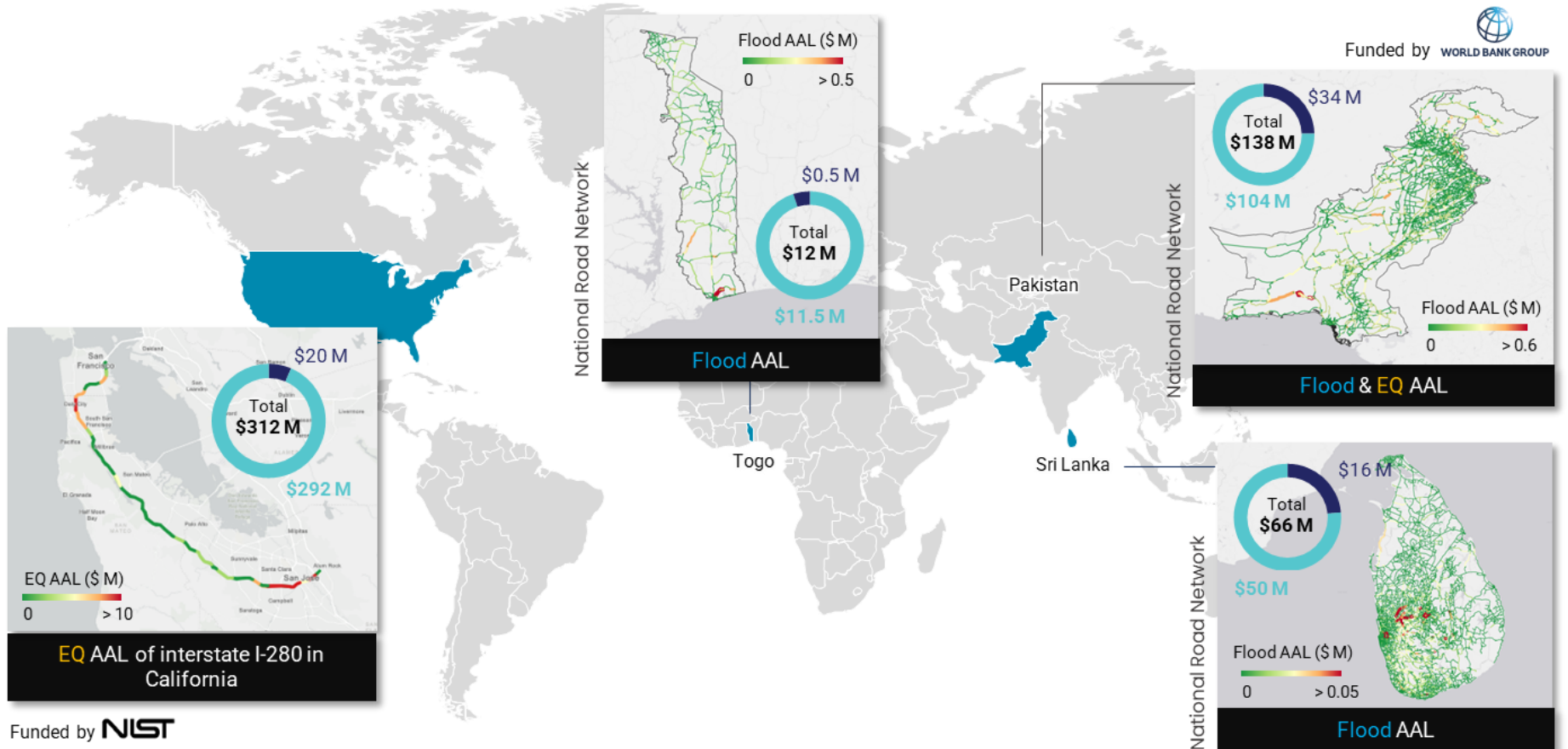


5 Planning tool



ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS IN RISK MITIGATION & CLIMATE ADAPTATION OF ROADS

■ Loss due to network disruption
■ Direct Loss



KEY FEATURES



Automatic network generation

- ✓ Fast acquisition and cleaning
- ✓ Rational link & asset classification allowing technical analysis



Dynamic traffic analysis

- ✓ Daily Car/Truck traffic loads under normal and disrupted conditions



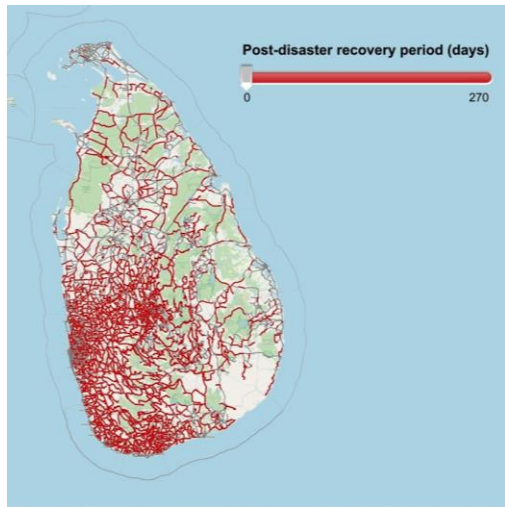
Probabilistic hazard mapping

- ✓ High-resolution flood depth predictions, across a wide range of return periods
- ✓ Encompassing fluvial, pluvial, and coastal flooding



Comprehensive prediction of impact

- ✓ Damage models specific to infrastructure class and type.
- ✓ Recovery time and operational disruption



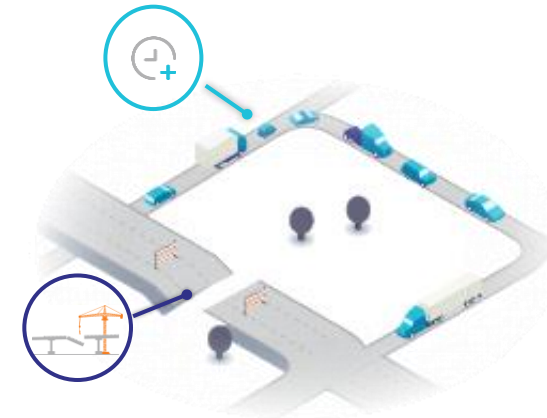
Design of upgrades

- ✓ Identification of high priority links
- ✓ Following international best practices.



Direct & indirect loss assessment

- ✓ Country- and asset-specific cost functions
- ✓ Indirect costs: increased travel time, vehicle operation & inventory losses
- ✓ Average Annual Loss (AAL)



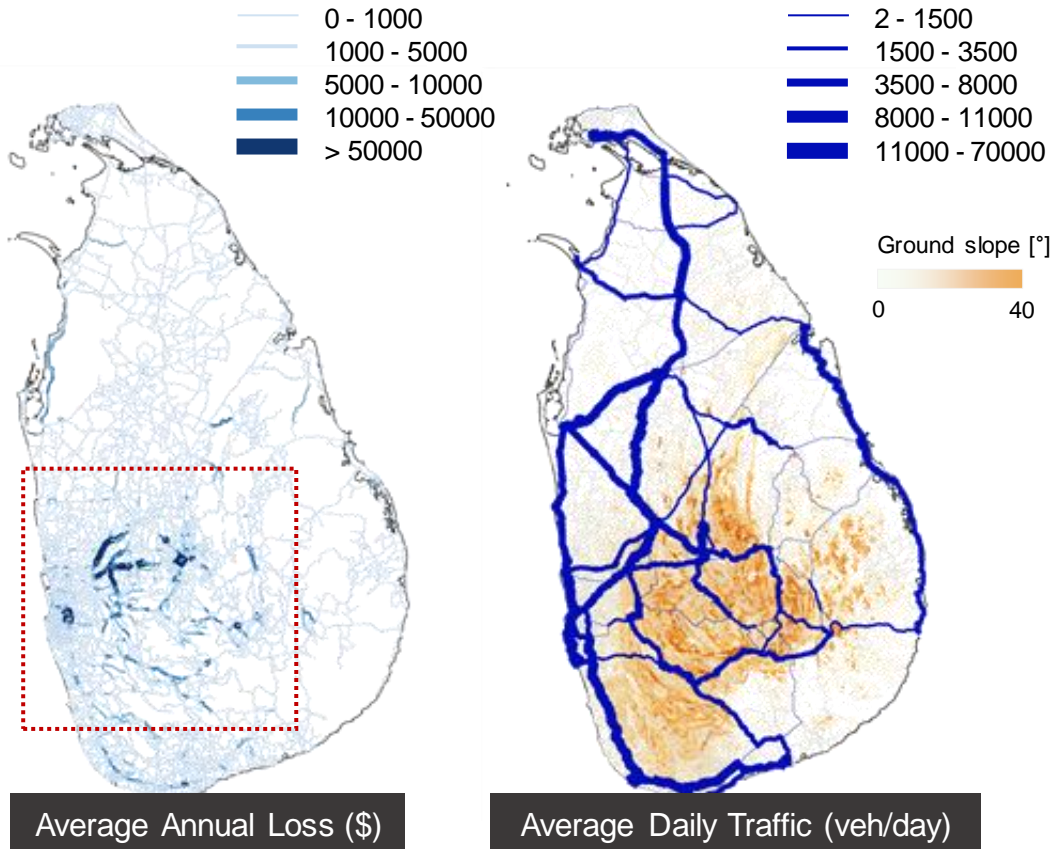
Economic appraisal and decision

- ✓ Cost-Benefit analysis of investment strategies.
- ✓ Assessment based on economic metrics: *Cost-Benefit Ratio, Net Present Value, Return on Investment*

Country-scale applications in South Asia

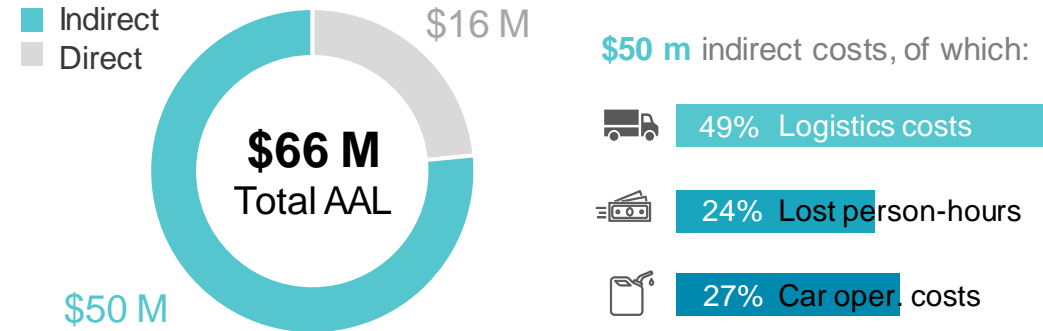


SRI LANKA

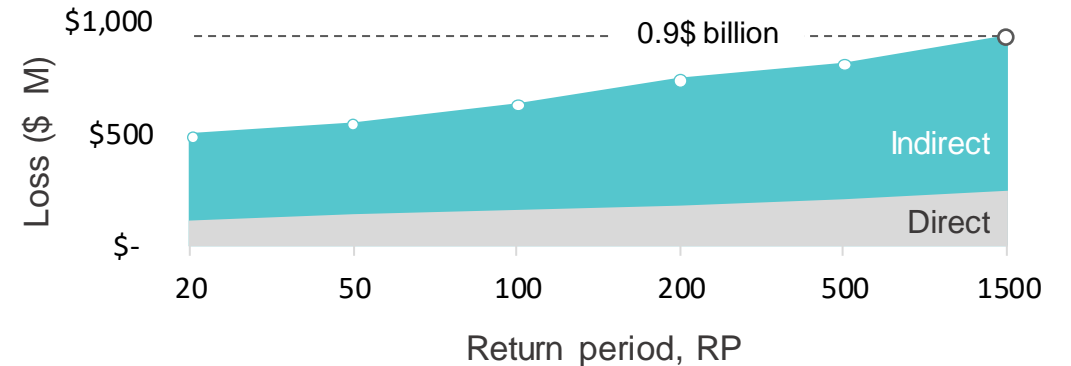


+ Losses concentrated in the heavily traveled links of central districts, where the hilly terrain causes high flood velocities and magnifies physical damage.

Country-wide annual average economic flood loss



- Disruptions due to a likely severe (1500-year) flood event can cause up to \$0.9 billion in direct and indirect losses



Thank you !

Do not hesitate to get in contact

 m.loli@grid-engineers.com



Evaluating Bridge Hit Impacts and Mitigation Strategies

Zizhao He | 7/16/2024

Webinar Sponsor: AMR20, AMR10, AT060

Part 1. DMV Crash Data

Allocating CLEAR Bridge Strike Events to
Bridge Locations

Crash Location and Engineering Analysis Repository (CLEAR) System

- NYSDOT Safety management system
- Maintained by Office of Traffic Safety and Mobility
- Available Information:
 - Crash Details
 - Crash Locations
 - Road Characteristics
 - Apparent Contributing Factors of the Crashes
 - Allows to access NYSDOT crash reports

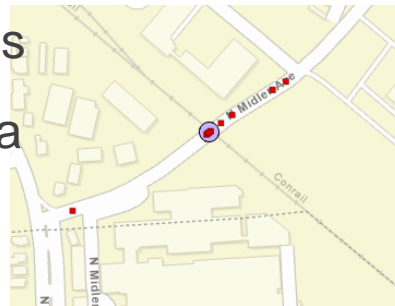
Data Used for Analysis

CLEAR data

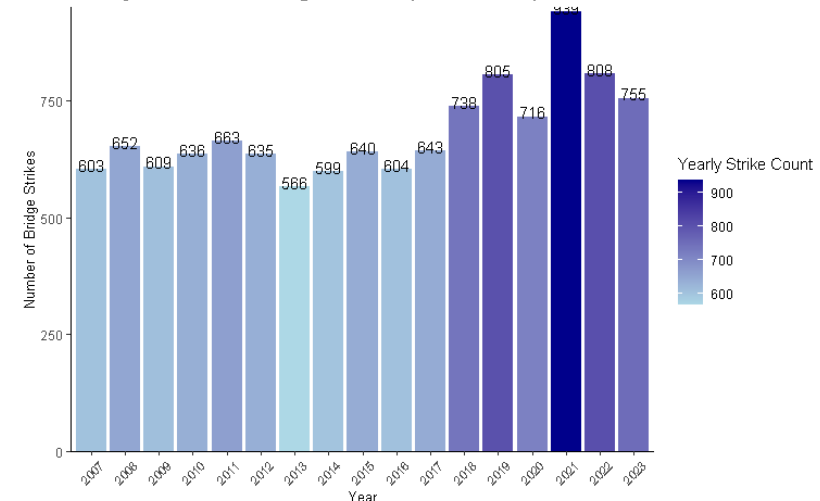
- Crash type: Collision with Bridge Structure
- Date range: 1/1/2007 to 12/31/2023
- Total number of bridge hits (all vehicles):
11,461
- 3,321 commercial vehicle-involved hits

Other data

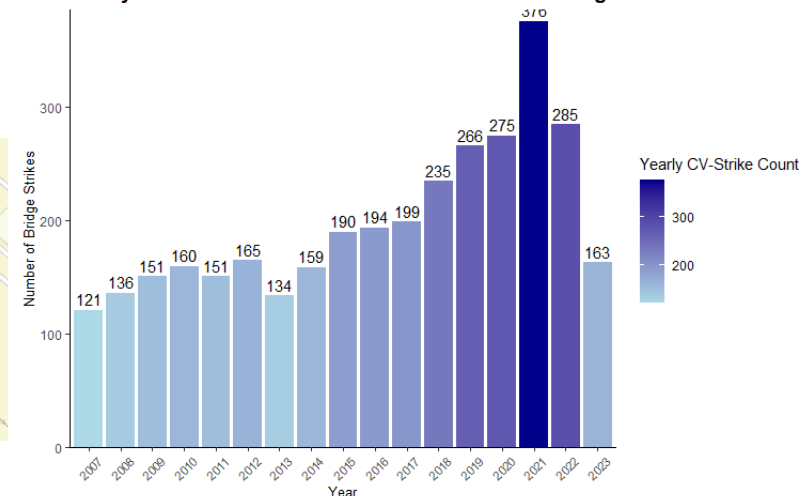
- NYSDOT road network
- NY state bridge structures
- NYSDOT water body data



Yearly Number of Bridge Strikes (All Vehicles) - NYS

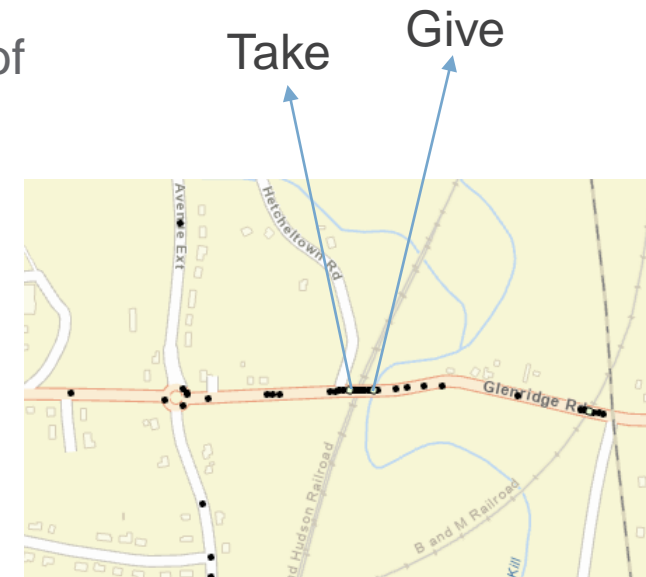


Yearly Number of Commercial Vehicle-involved Bridge Strikes



Bridge Strike Allocation to the Correct Bridge

- ❑ Step 1. Relocated each bridge hit incident to closest road segment.
- ❑ Step 2. Got all possible associations between pairs of bridge strikes and bridges.
- ❑ Step 3. Selected the closest bridge for each strike.
- ❑ Step 4. For the bridges on the same routes in 100 meters, re-allocated bridge hit events based on the criteria (described in the next slide). 491 pairs of bridges have the re-allocation relationship.
- ❑ Step 5. Looked for the unique beginning of each chain and drew all chains out.
- ❑ Step 6. Based on the chain relationship, re-allocated the bridge hit events.



Pairs

A → B
B → C
D → C



Chains

A → B → C
D → C

Re-distribution Criteria

- ❑ The bridge above water body should have their associated bridge hit events re-distributed to the bridge not above water body.

If both bridges are above or not above water:

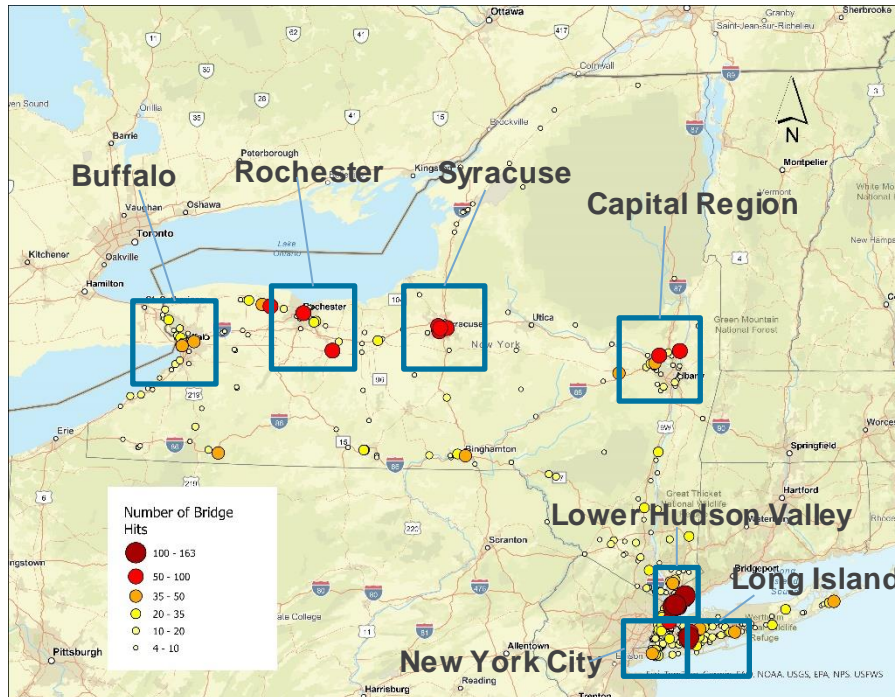
- ❑ The bridge whose minimum vertical clearance is unknown or equal to 0 should have their associated bridge hit events re-distributed to the bridge whose clearance is larger than 0.



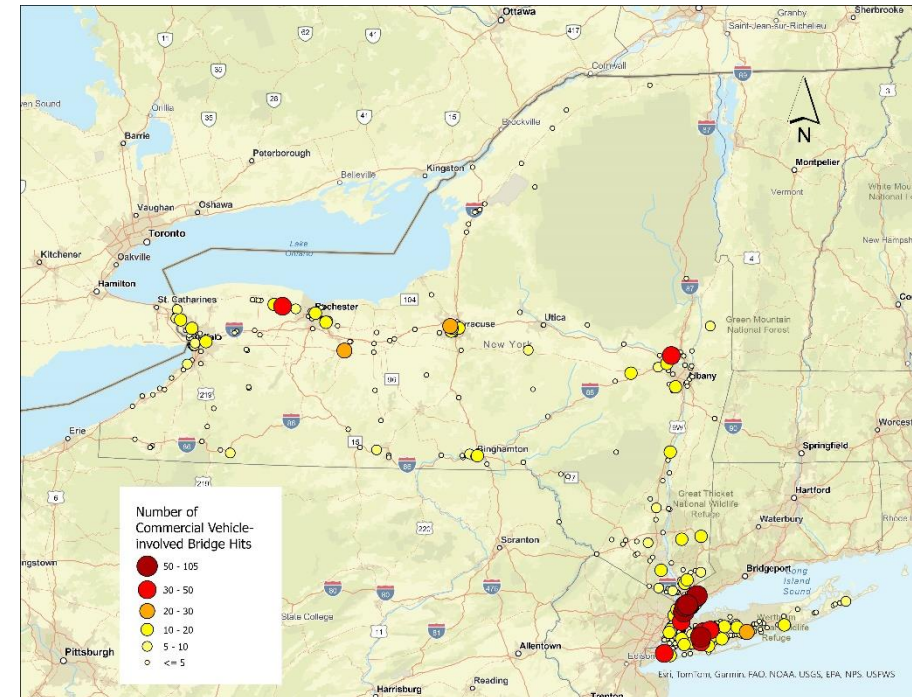
Source: Google street view

- ❑ When the minimum vertical clearances of both bridges are unknown/equal to 0/larger than 0, no re-distribution happens.
- ❑ When the minimum vertical clearance of one bridge is unknown but equal to 0 for the other one, no re-distribution happens.

Results



Number of Bridge Hits (All Vehicles)



Number of Commercial Vehicle Involved Bridge Hits

- 6054 out of 11461 (53%) all-type bridge hits @ low bridges (< 14 feet)
- 2359 out of 3321 (71%) Commercial Vehicle-involved bridge hits @ low bridges (< 14 feet)
- Top 2 bridges with most strikes are both on Hutchinson River Parkway (built before interstate standards) in Lower Hudson Valley area

Part 2. Bridge Hit Impacts

Before/After Comparison Using
Speed/Travel Time/Emissions Data

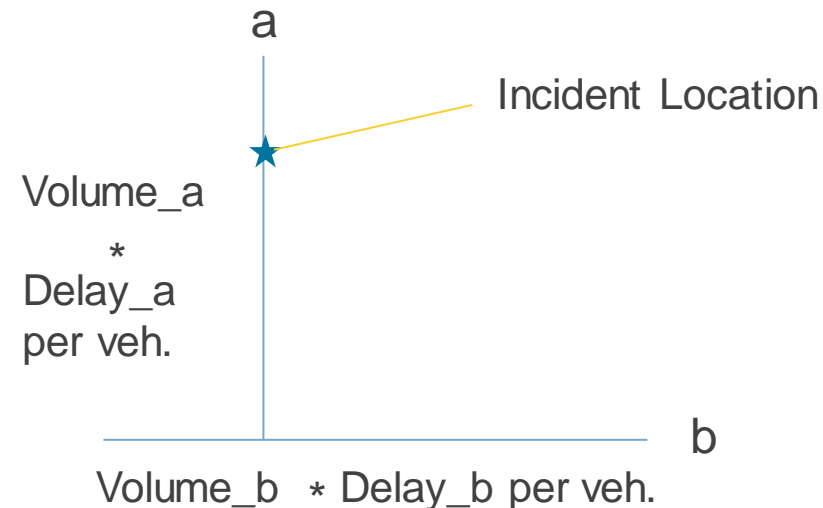
National Performance Management Research Data

- Data Provider: INRIX
- Speed, Travel Time, Hours of Delay, Emissions, etc. from Jan 1, 2016 – May 21, 2024
- Temporal Resolution: 5 minutes
- Spatial Resolution: Traffic Message Channel (TMC) segment
- Geographical Coverage: National Highway System

Analyzing Impacts of Bridge Hits with Historic Speed Data

- Associate specific incidents to changes in observed speeds (from INRIX/NPMRDS)
- Identify network impacts on speed over incident duration of bridge hits
- Explore cost calculation methods for network impacts

- Baseline calculator for traffic delay = Sum of Unit-Time [Traffic Volume* Observed Delay per Vehicle] on Impacted Segments



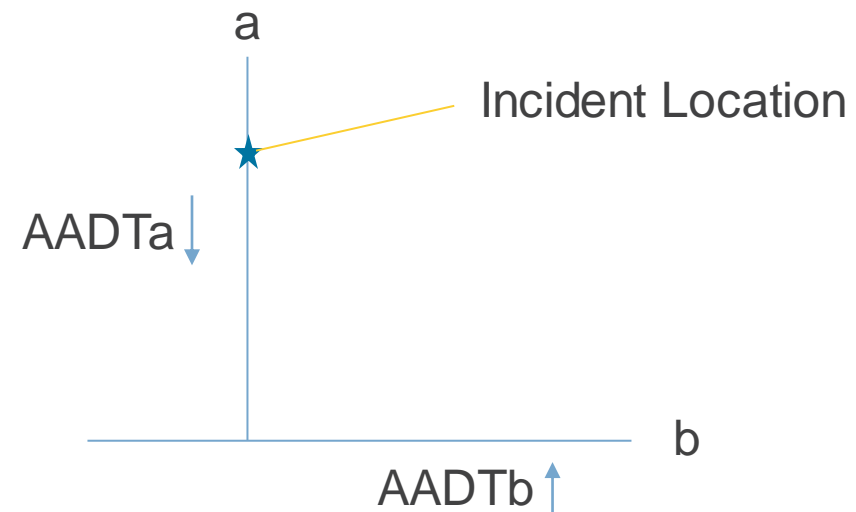
Economic Evaluation of Bridge Strike Impacts

- COCA2 Model by NYSDOT (~\$35.85 per hour of delay)
 - Total Cost per Hour of Delay = $(AVO * Sa) * (1 - Pt/100) + (St) * (Pt) + (GFD)$
 - AVO = Average Passenger Vehicle Occupancy
 - Sa = Value of Time for Persons Traveling
 - Pt = Percent of Heavy Trucks
 - St = Value of Heavy Truck Hourly Operations
 - GFD = Value of Fuel per hour of delay
- Damage Costs of Carbon Dioxide Emissions
 - \$228 per Metric Ton recommended by USDOT

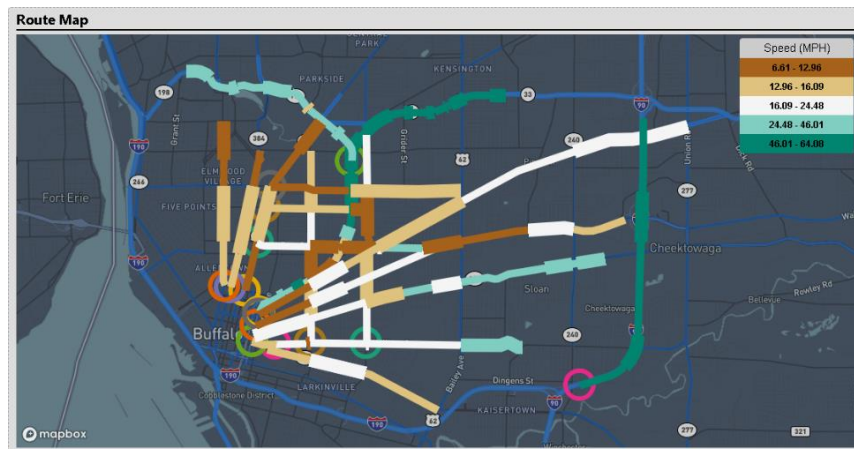
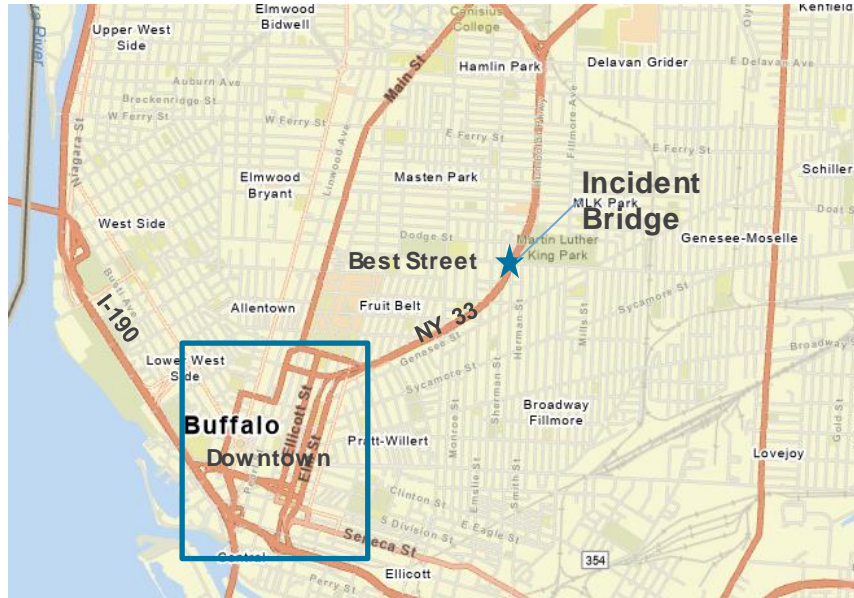
Limitations in Methods of Economic Evaluation

Costs not including in the estimates:

- Delay, mileage, & fuel costs of diverted traffic from main route to alternative routes
- Damage Costs
 - Vehicles
 - Product
 - Infrastructure
- Response Costs
 - Tow Trucks
 - Emergency Service Vehicles
 - Law Enforcement e.g. Police
 - Bridge Inspection
 - Road Operations e.g. Spill Remediation



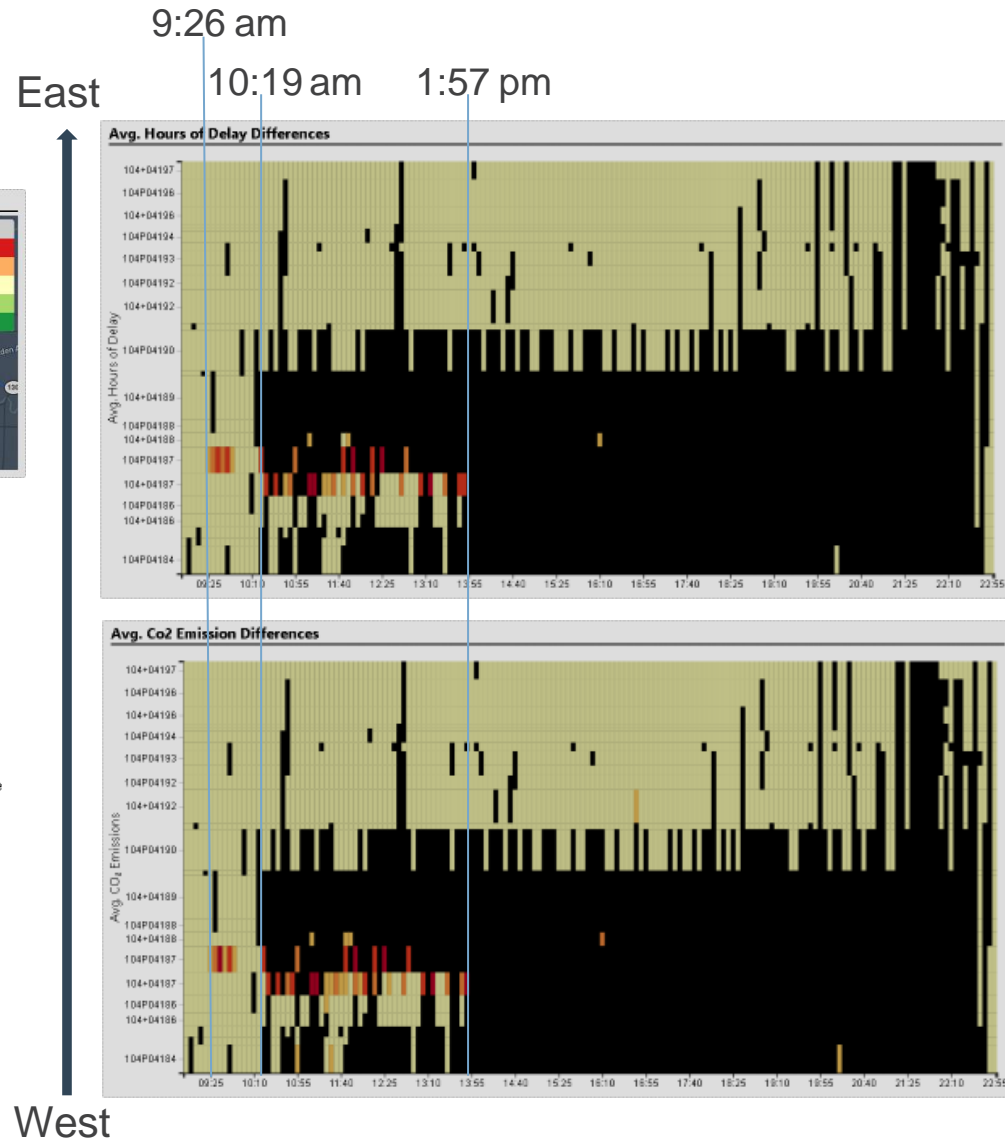
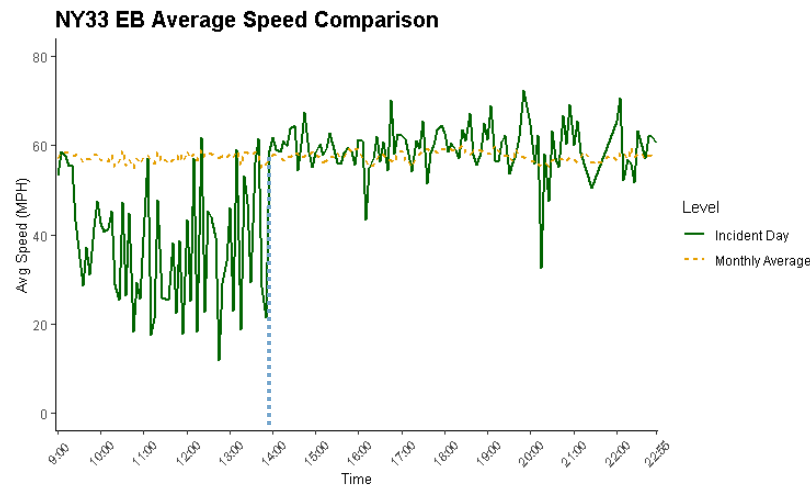
Crash Location: NY-33 E at Best Street



Incident and Operations Info:

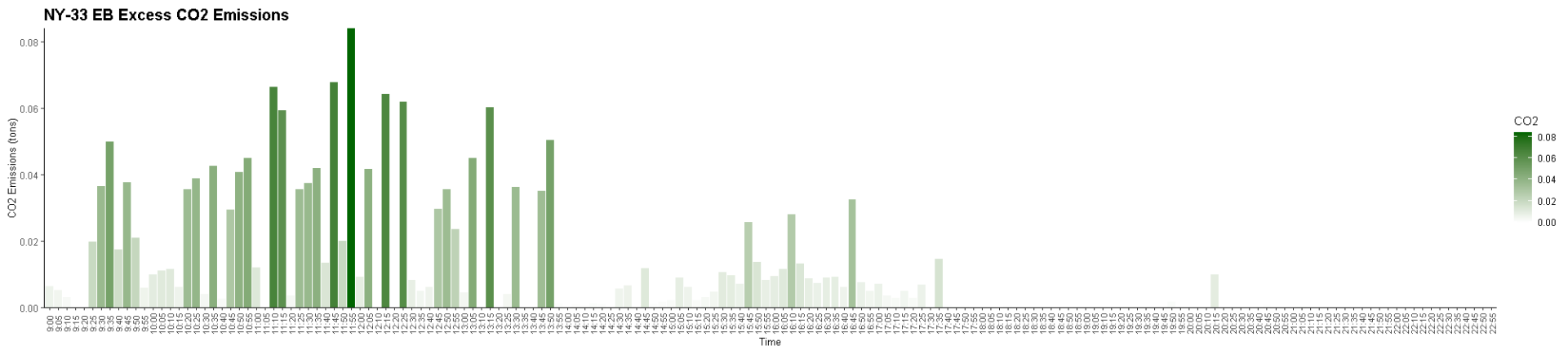
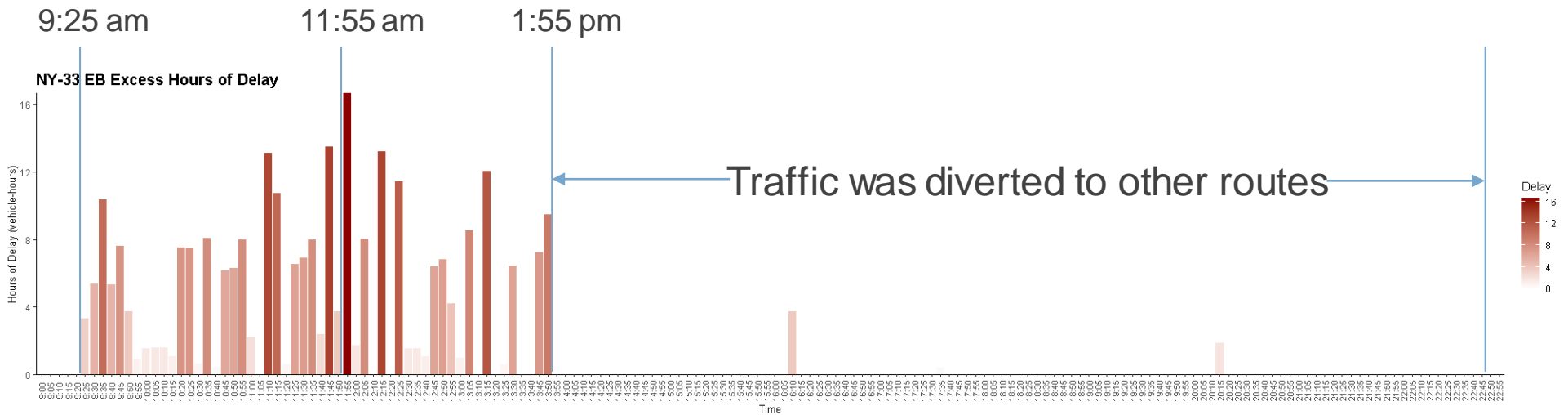
- Incident Date: Mar 1st, 2023
- Occur Time: 9:26 am
- All roadways shut down at Best Street: 10:19 am
- Route 33 EB (Downtown to Best Street part) closed: 1:57 pm
- All roadways re-opened: 10:46 pm
- Incident Impact Duration: ~13.5 hours

NY 33 EB



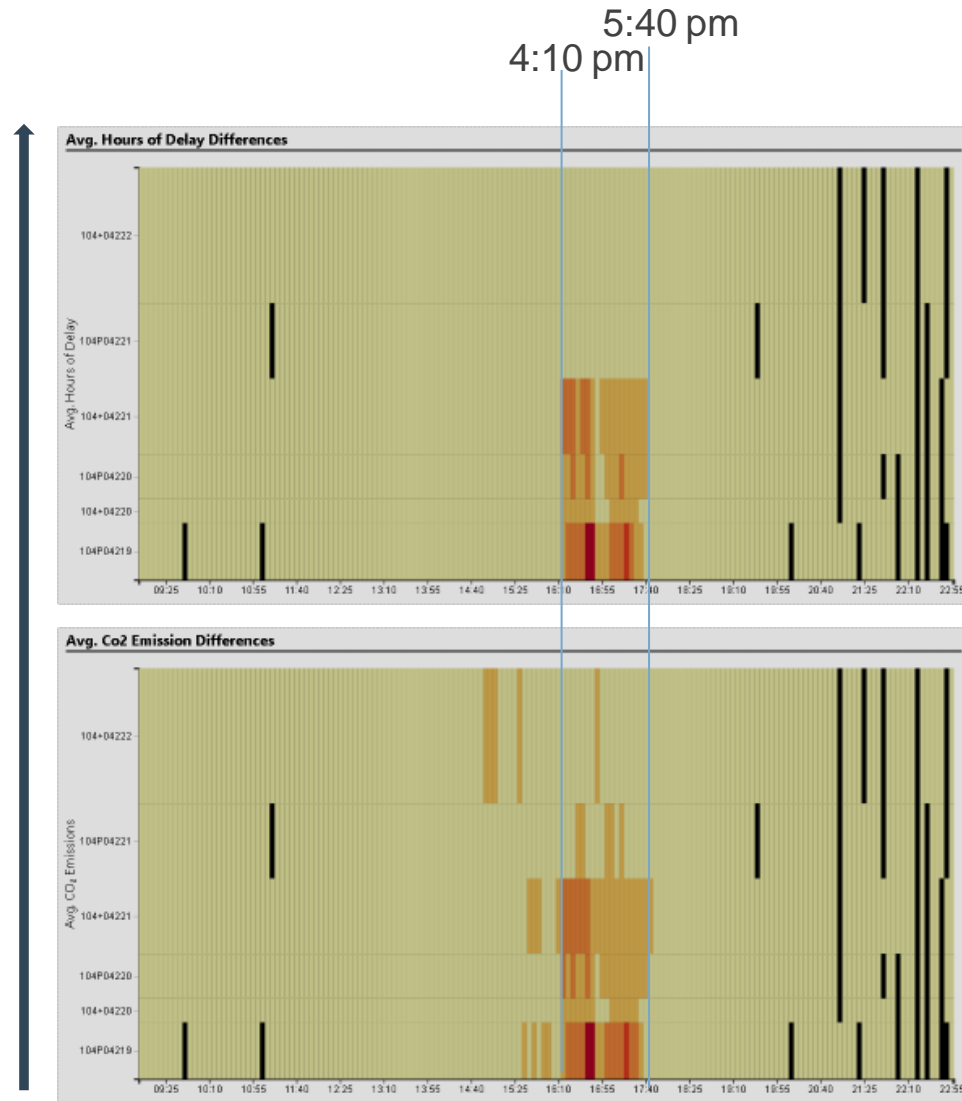
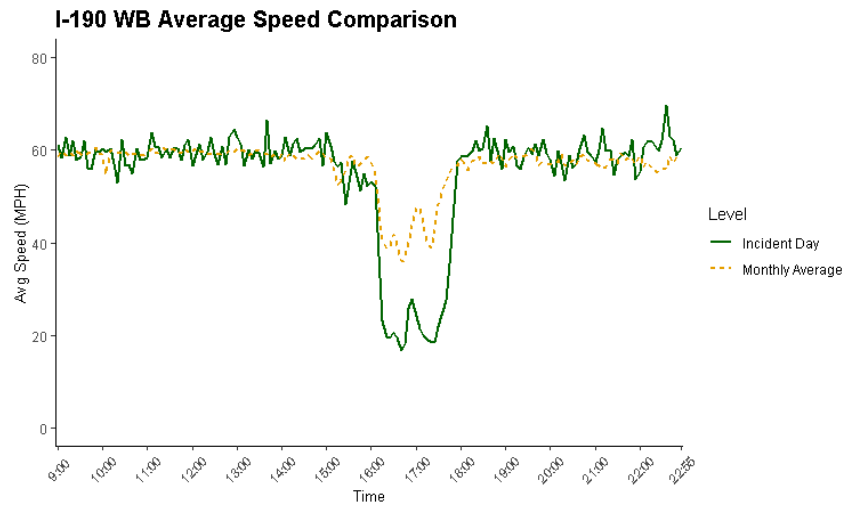
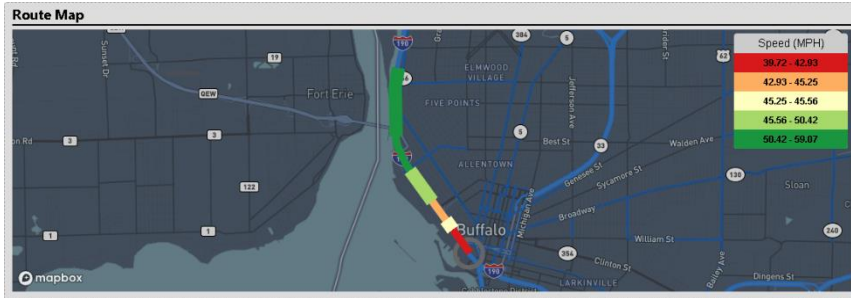
- Estimated by AADT for the closed segments, on incident day, about 33,284 vehicles were diverted.

NY 33 EB

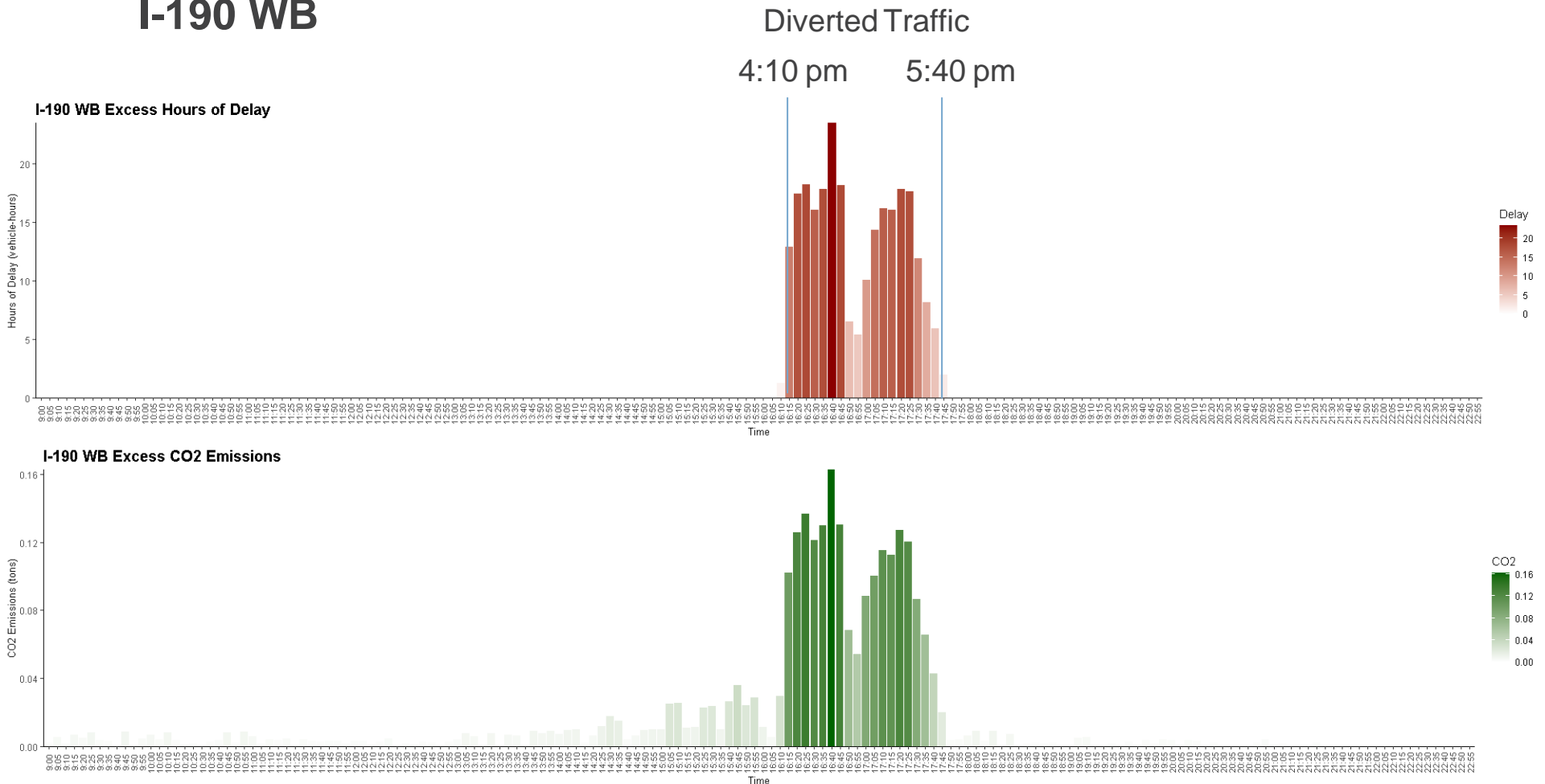


- Excess Hours of Delay: 278.4 vehicle-hours = \$9,980.6
- Excess CO2 Emission: 1.78 tons = \$405.8
- Total cost of travel time delay & carbon emissions is \$10,386.4

I-190 WB

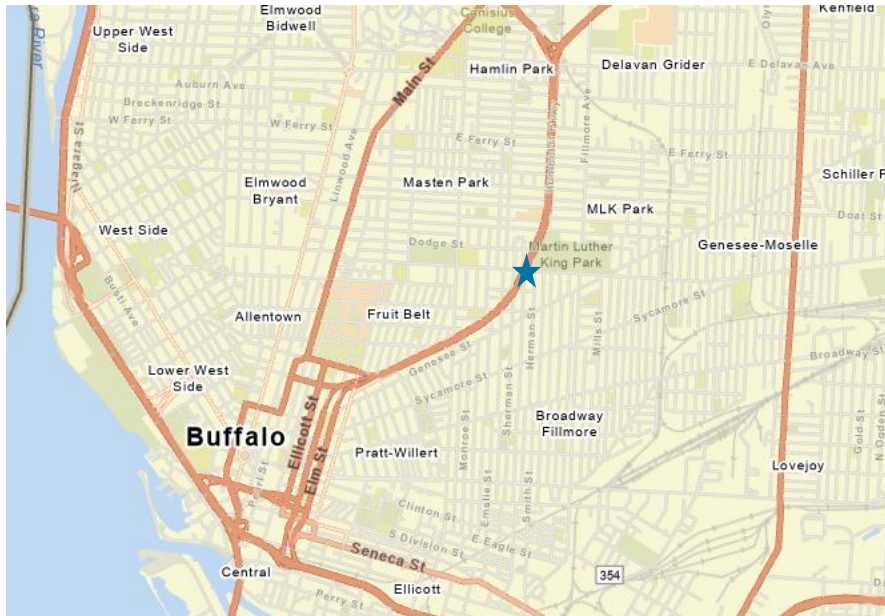


I-190 WB



- Excess Car Delay: 257.1 vehicle-hours = \$9,217
- Excess CO2 Emission: 2.7 tons = \$615.6
- Total cost of travel time delay & carbon emissions is \$9,832.6

Incident Impacts



Economic Evaluation Results:

- Excess Hours of Delay: 1,904.6 vehicle-hours = \$68,279.9
- Excess CO2 Emission: 12.4 tons = \$2,827.2
- Total cost of travel time delay & carbon emissions is \$71,107.1

Part 3. Application of Mitigation Methods

Before/After Number of Bridge Hits
Comparison

Glenridge Road Bridge Hits Mitigation Project



- Minimum vertical clearance: 11'-11"
- Completion time: 10/18/2023



Aug 2021 Source: Google street view



Aug 2022 Source: Google street view

Before-After Comparison (preliminary results)

- Comparison period – before: 8/17/2023 – 10/17/2023
 - Number of bridge hits (commercial-vehicle involved): 2
- Comparison period – after: 10/19/2023 – 12/19/2023
 - Number of bridge hits (commercial-vehicle involved): 0
- 30 commercial-vehicle involved bridge hits in last 5 years (2019 – 2023)

Future Research Needs

- Further improve the allocation methods for CLEAR data
- Improve the methods for economic evaluation of bridge hit impacts
 - Estimate/Capture diversion costs
 - Value non-delay factors
 - Fuel consumption
 - Damages
 - Response
- Design/Define before-after analysis methods for mitigation projects
 - E.g. video analysis/archiving
- Look for the possible bridge hits factors

Thank you for listening!

Impacts, Lessons, and Insights from Recent Roadway Structure Failures

Dan Murray
Senior Vice President

ATRI

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www.TruckingResearch.org



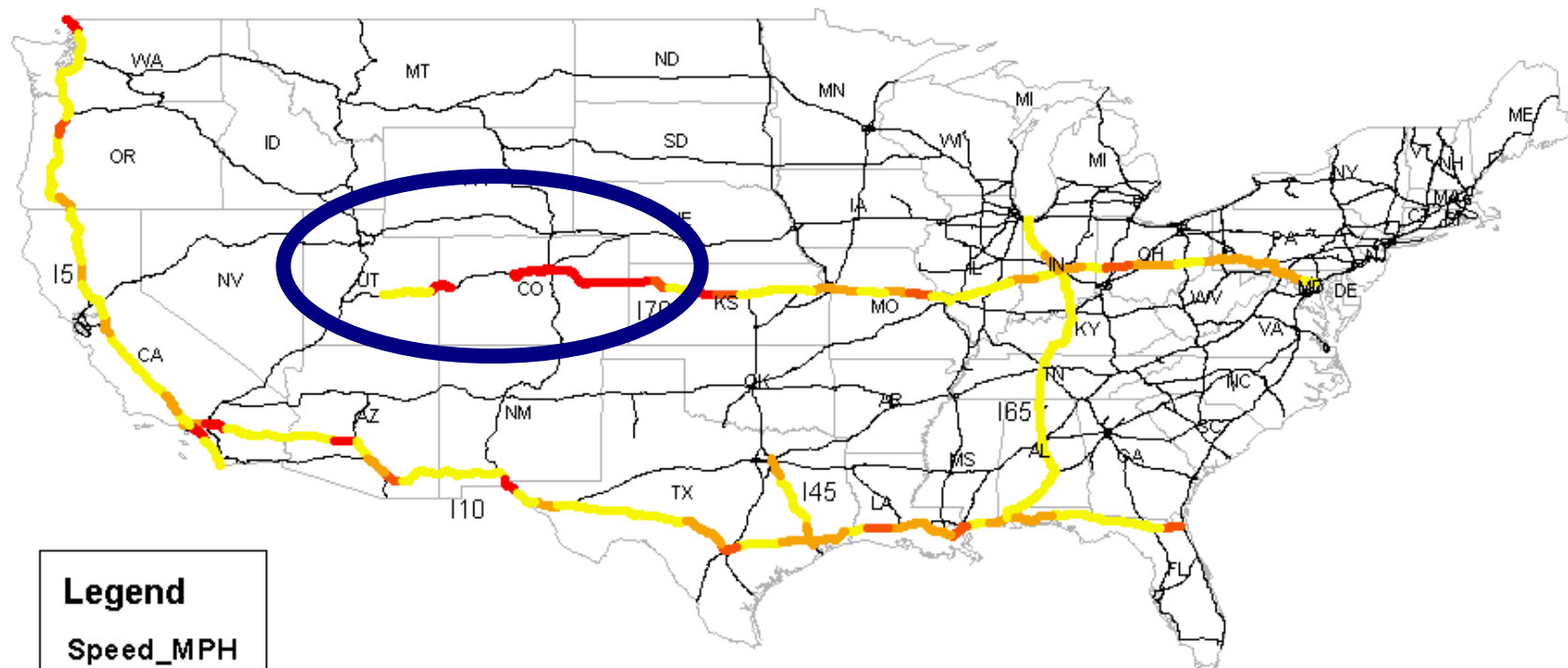
Board of Directors



Research Advisory Committee



Corridor Data Based on March 19, 2003
From 12:00pm - 4:00pm PST
Truck Speed Calculation Based on 50-mile increments

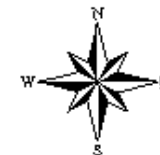


Legend

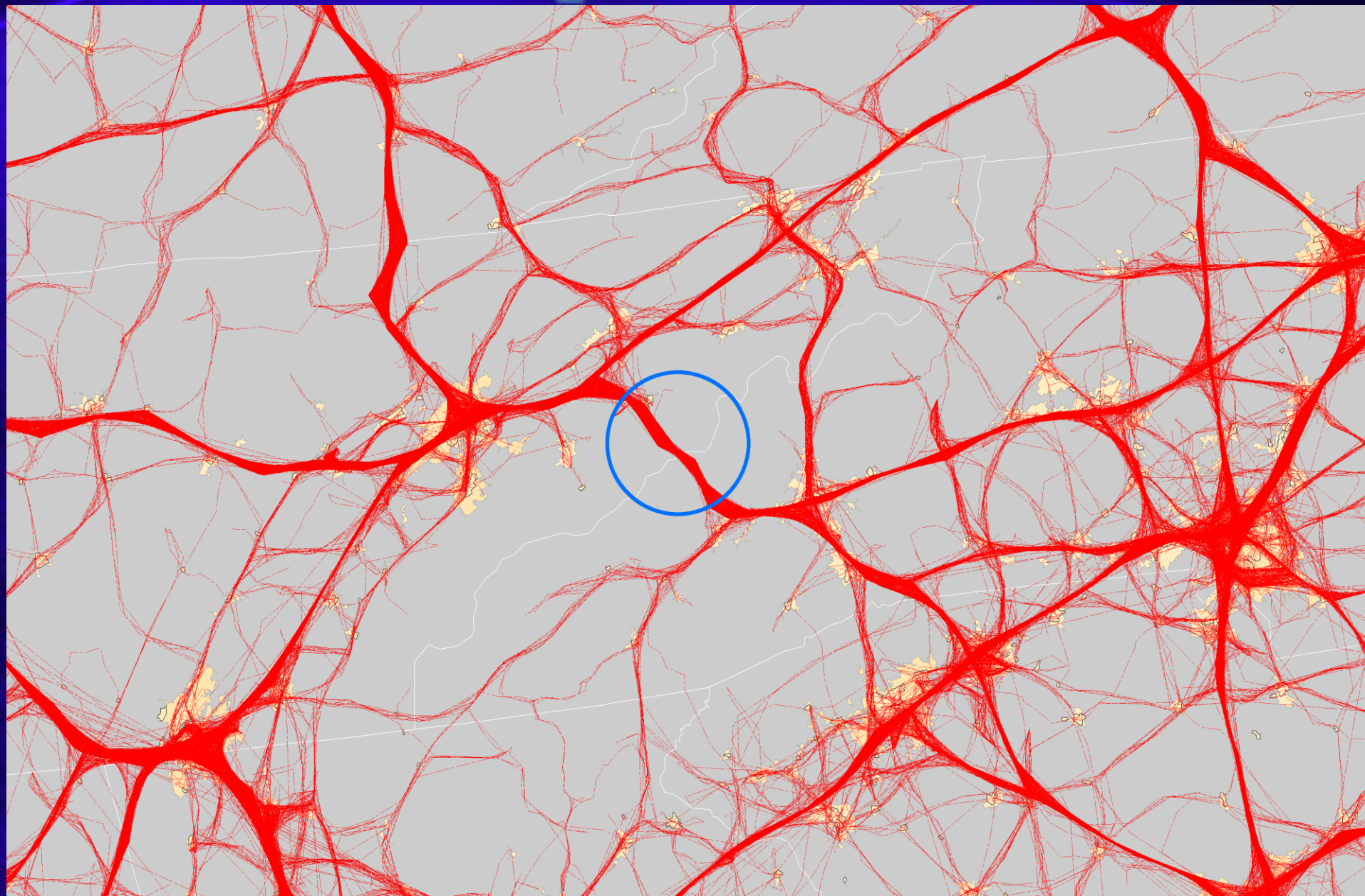
Speed_MPH

- 0 - 15
- 15 - 30
- 30 - 45
- 45 - 65+

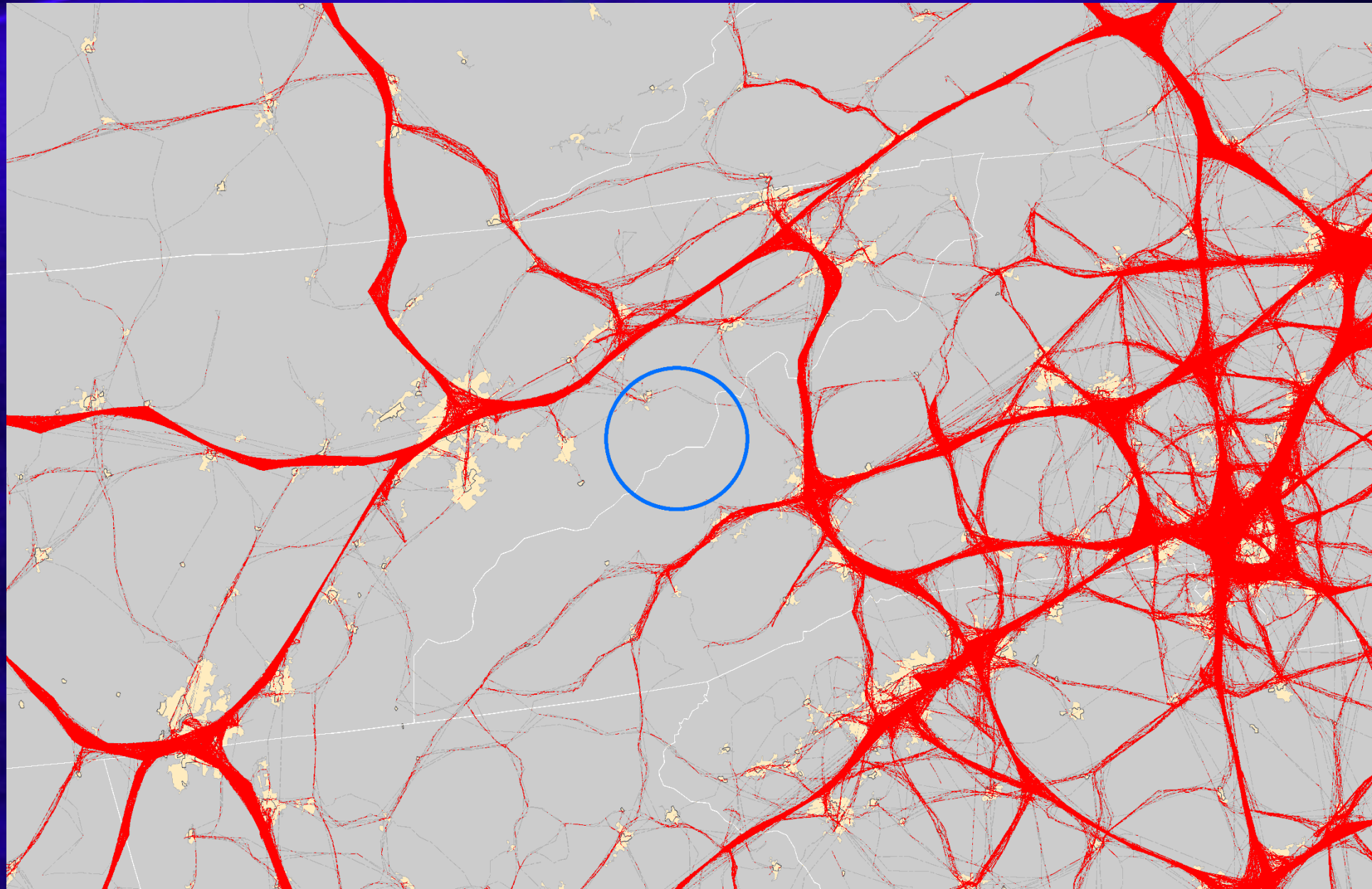
Corridor's included in analysis are (I5, I10, I45, I65, I70)



Truck Flow Analysis Before I-40 Rockslide

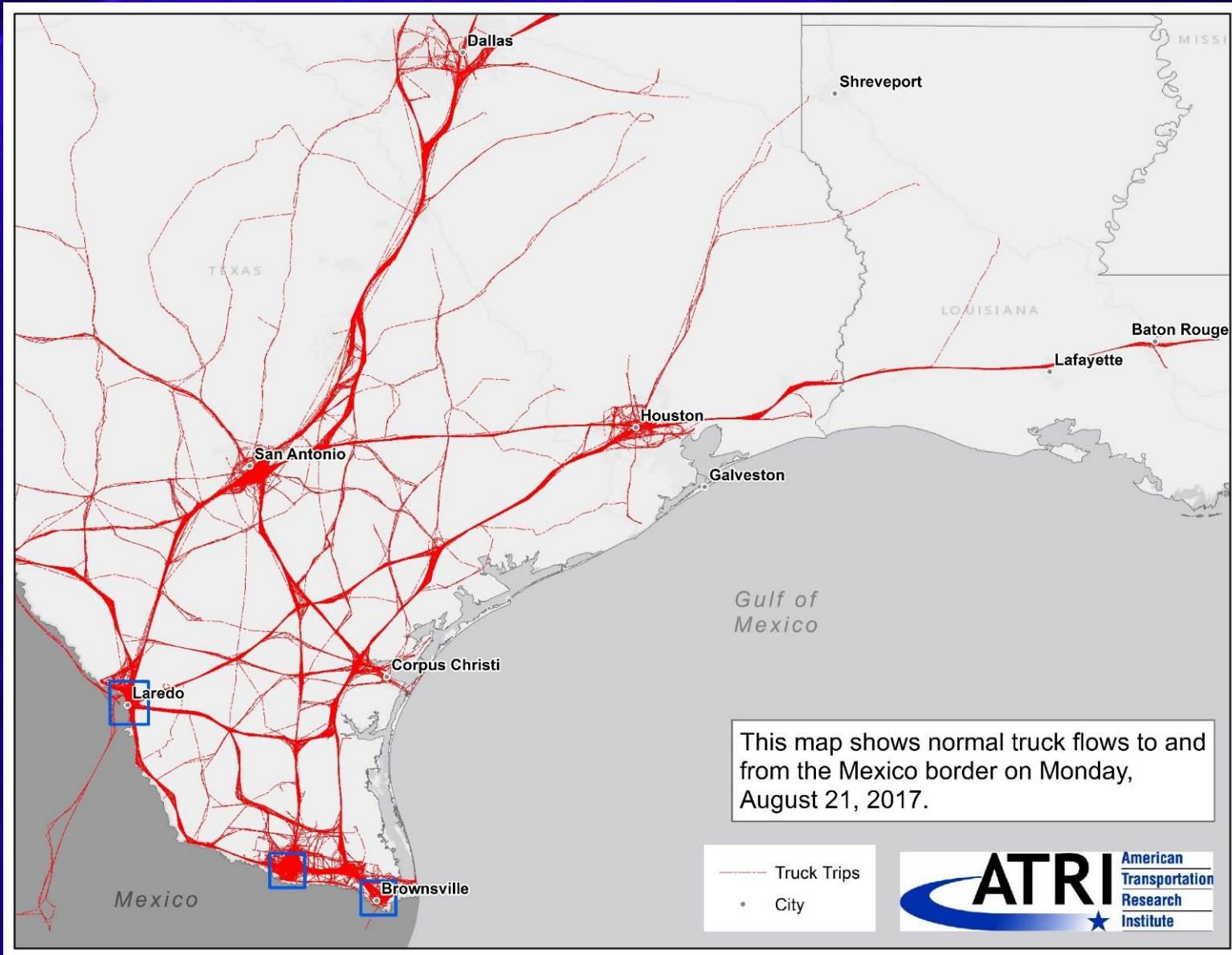


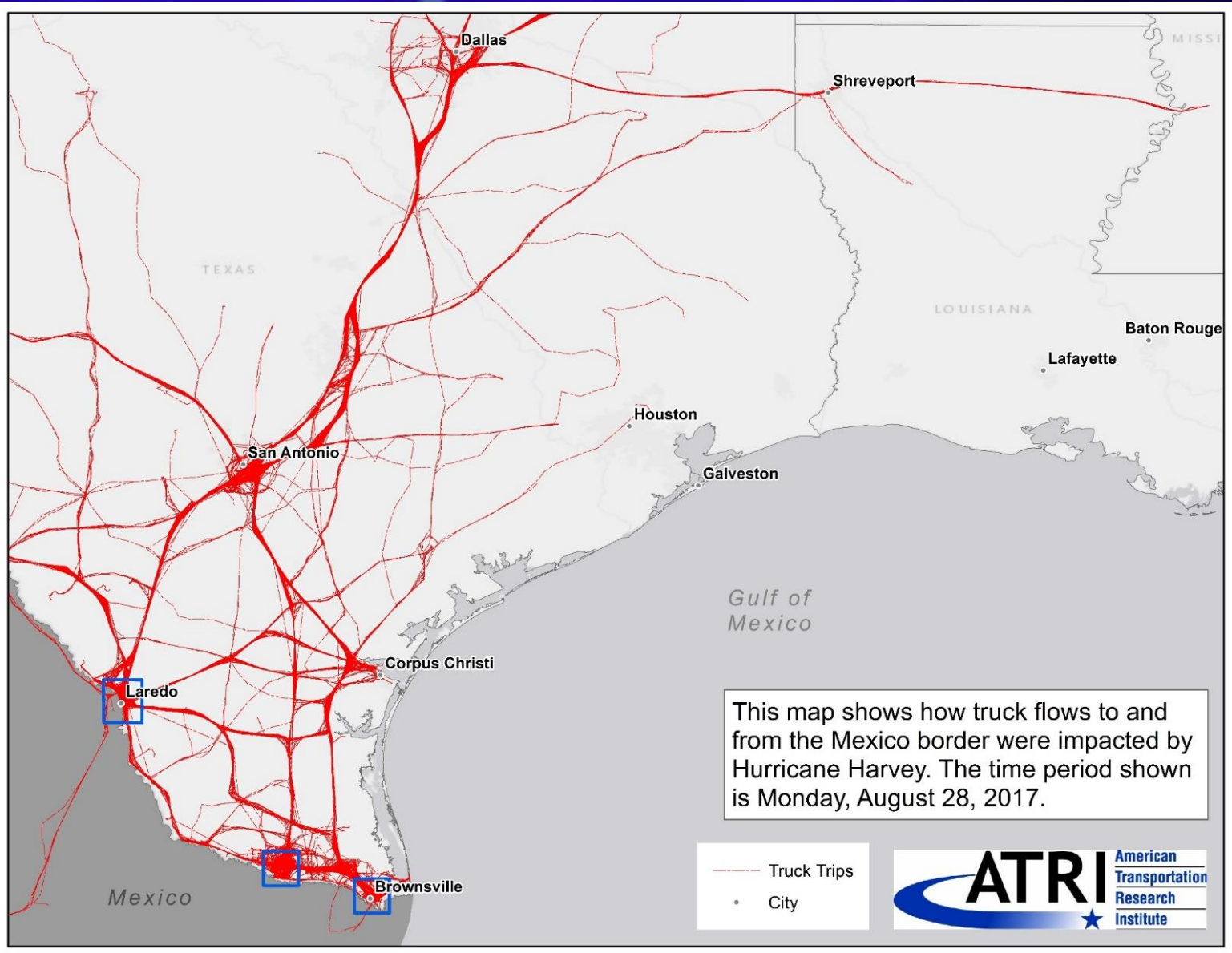
Truck Flow Analysis After I-40 Rockslide

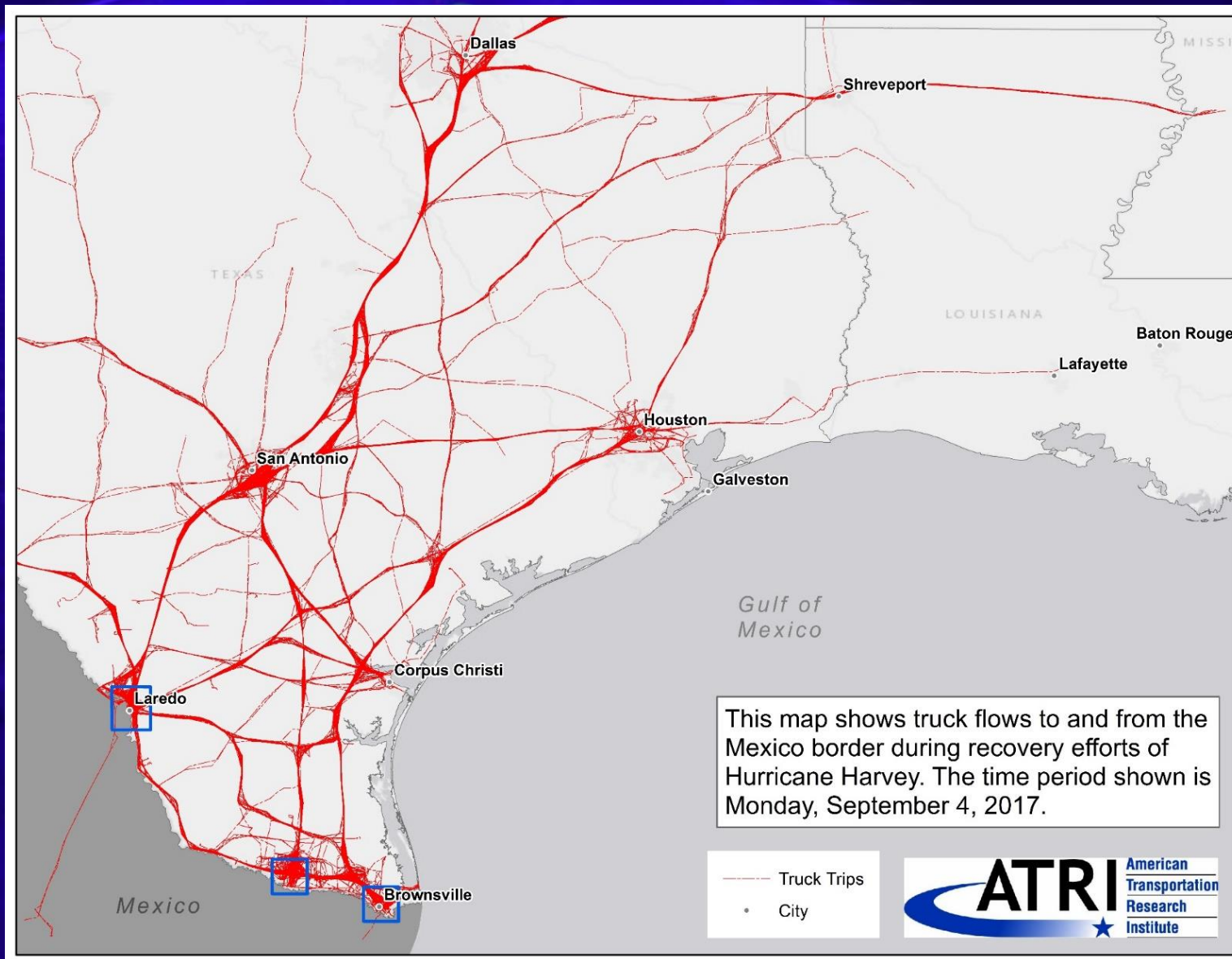




**United States and Mexico Border Crossing
Truck Flows: Before, During and After
Hurricane Harvey**

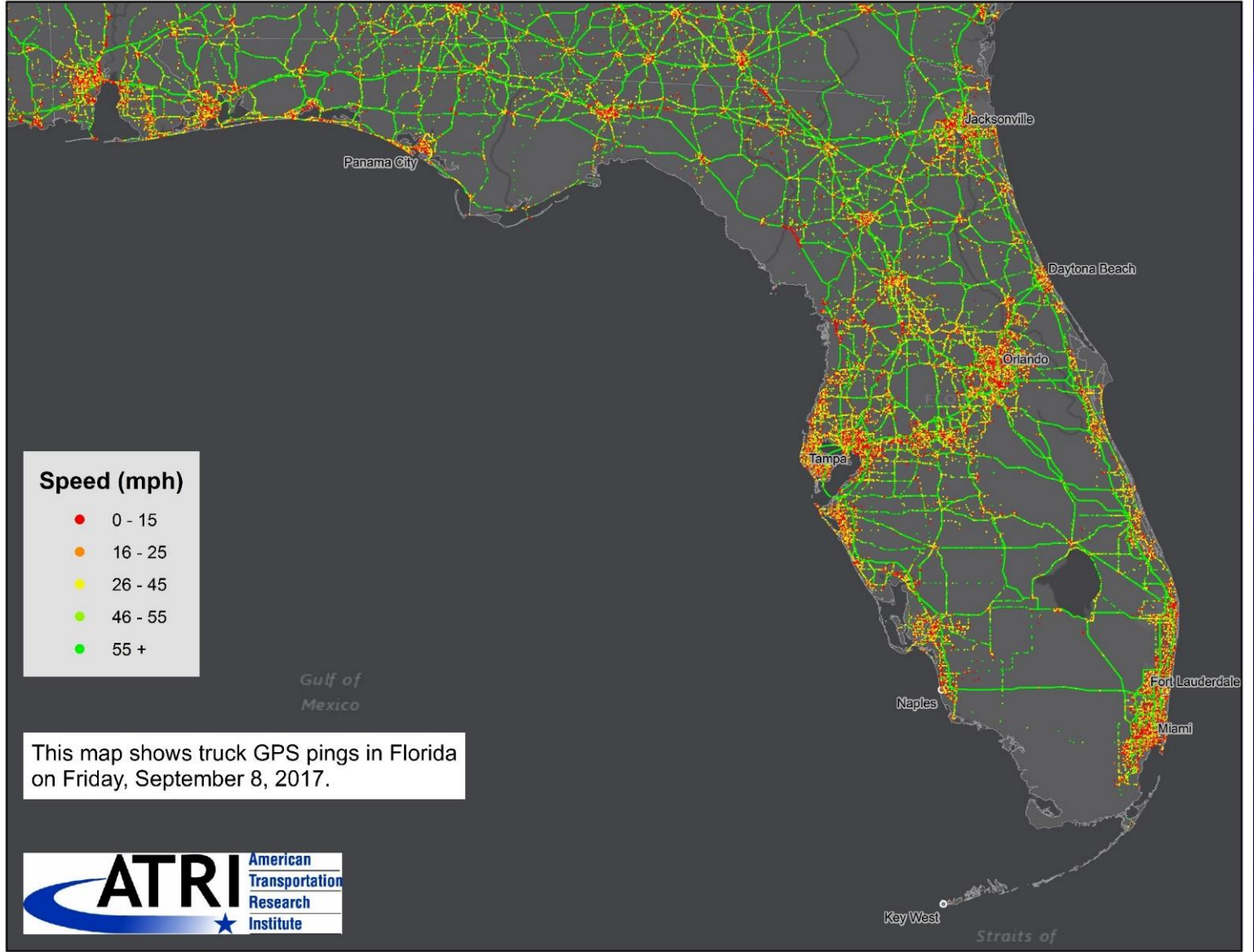








**Florida Truck GPS Pings:
Before, During and After Hurricane Irma**

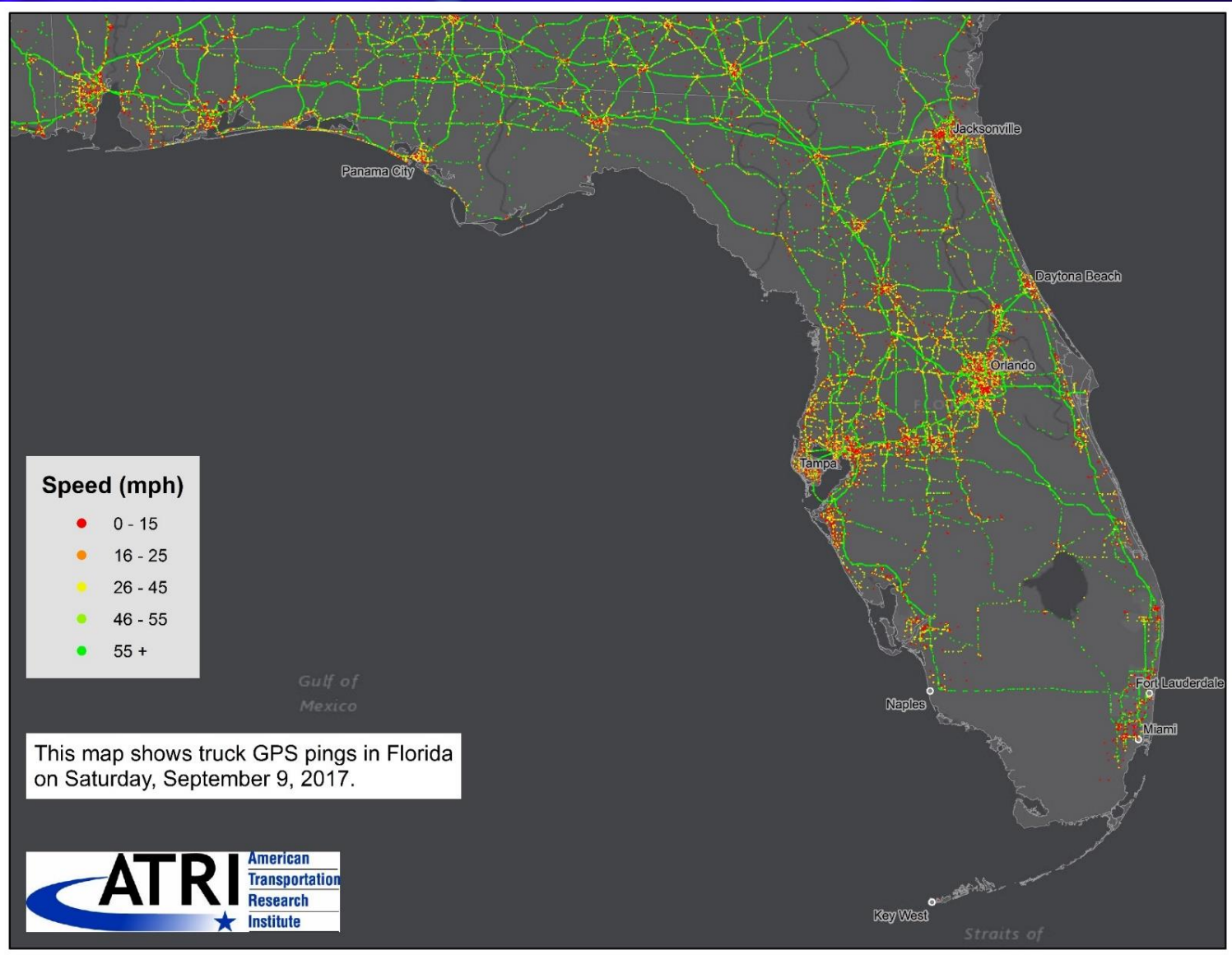


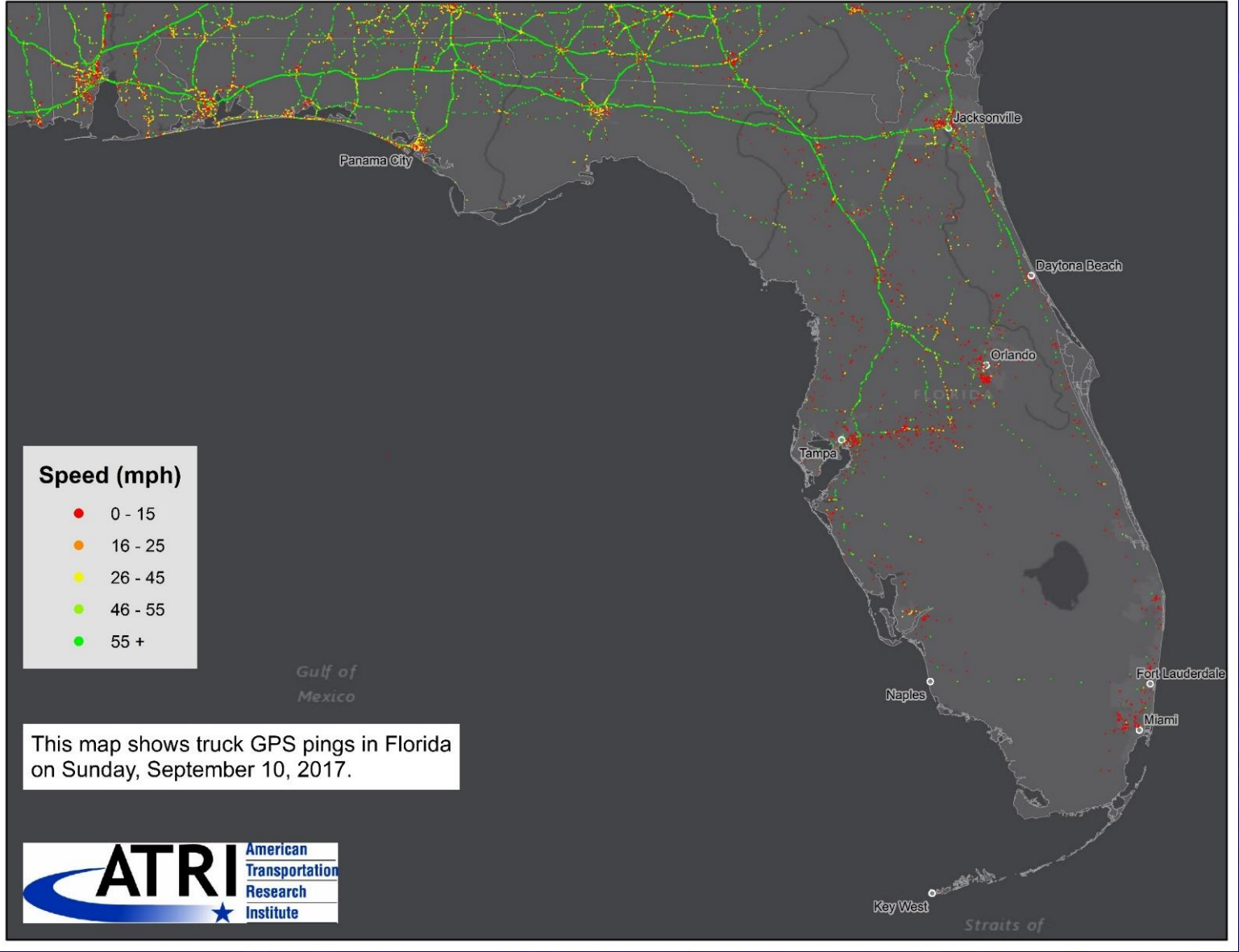
Speed (mph)

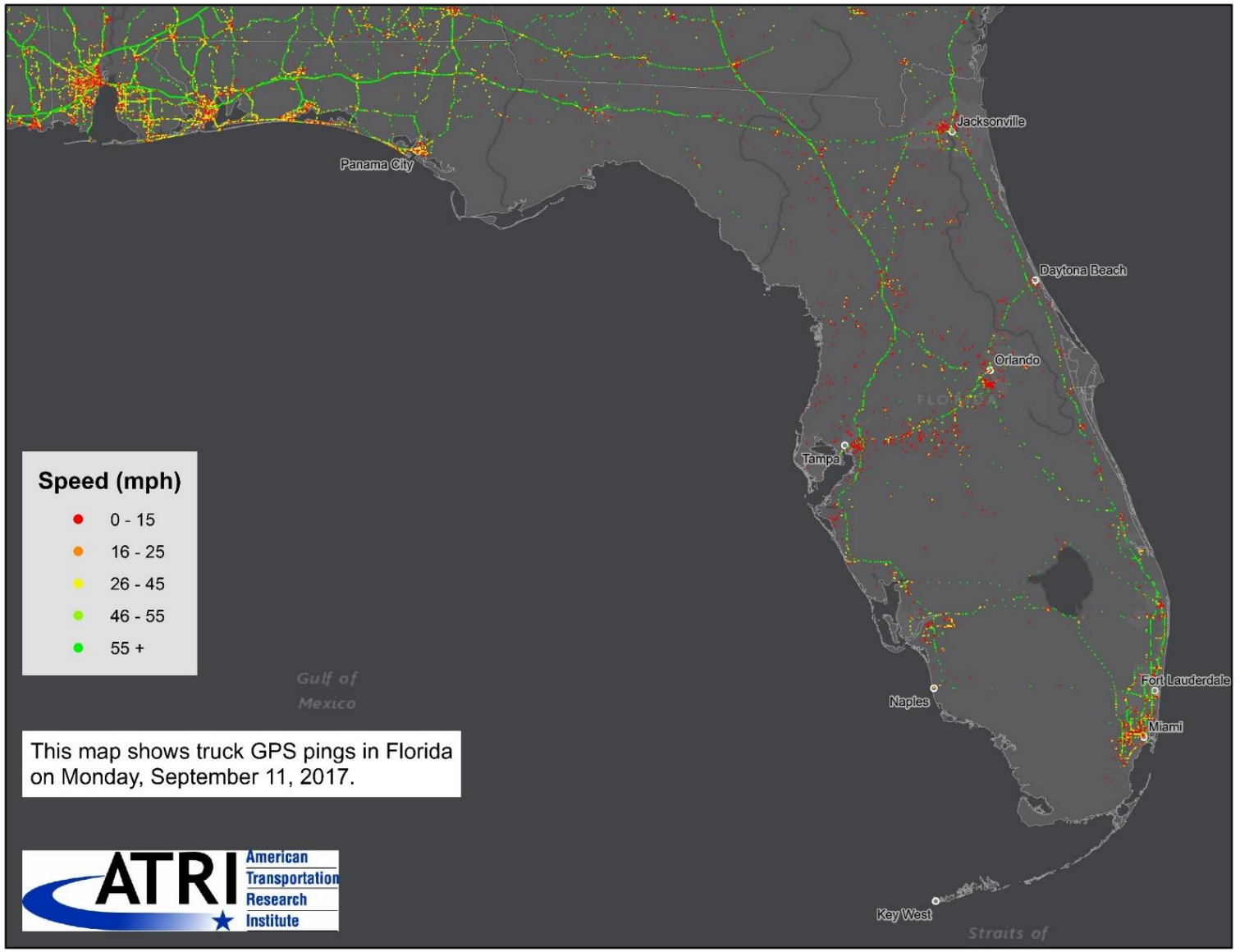
- 0 - 15
- 16 - 25
- 26 - 45
- 46 - 55
- 55 +

This map shows truck GPS pings in Florida on Friday, September 8, 2017.

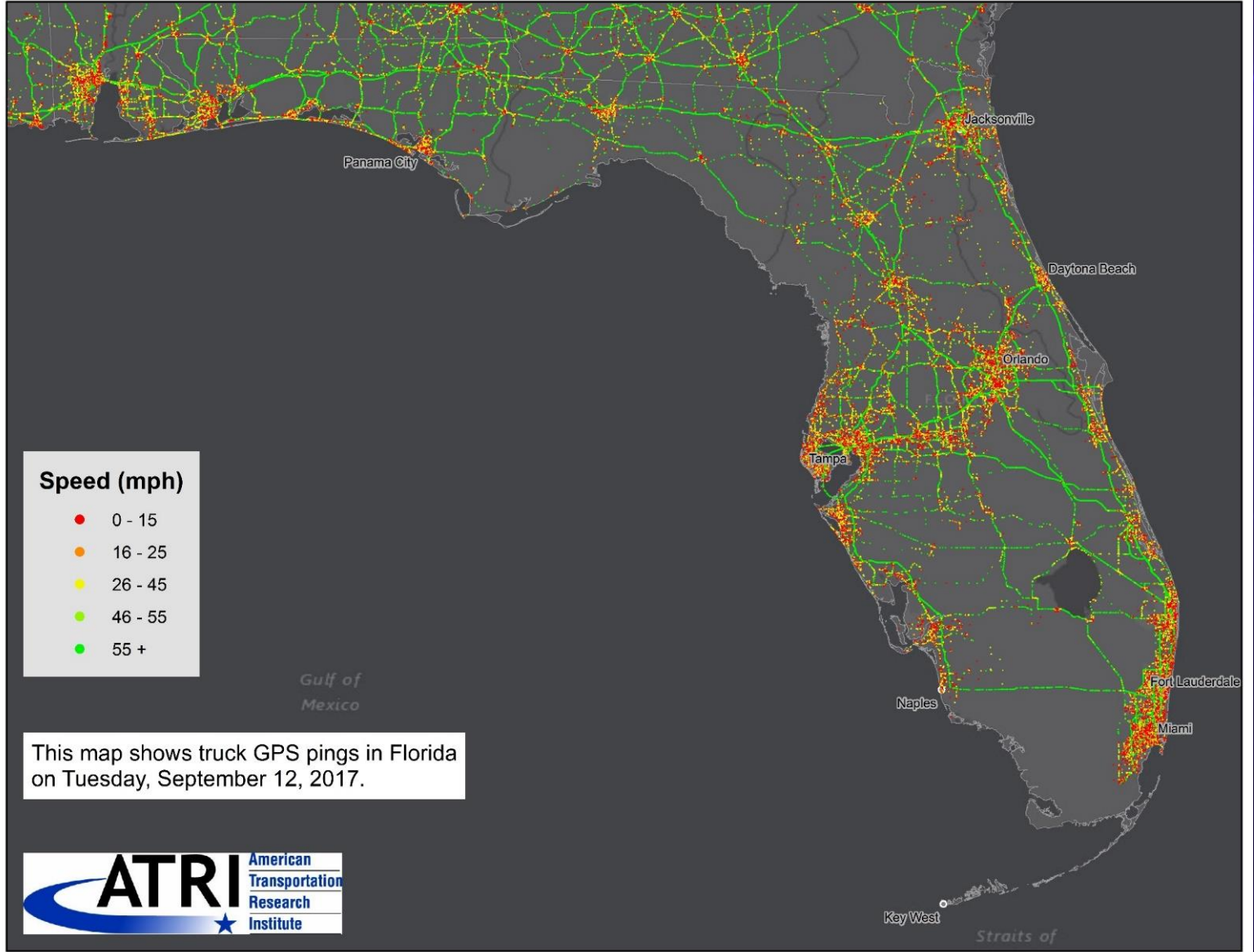








This map shows truck GPS pings in Florida on Monday, September 11, 2017.



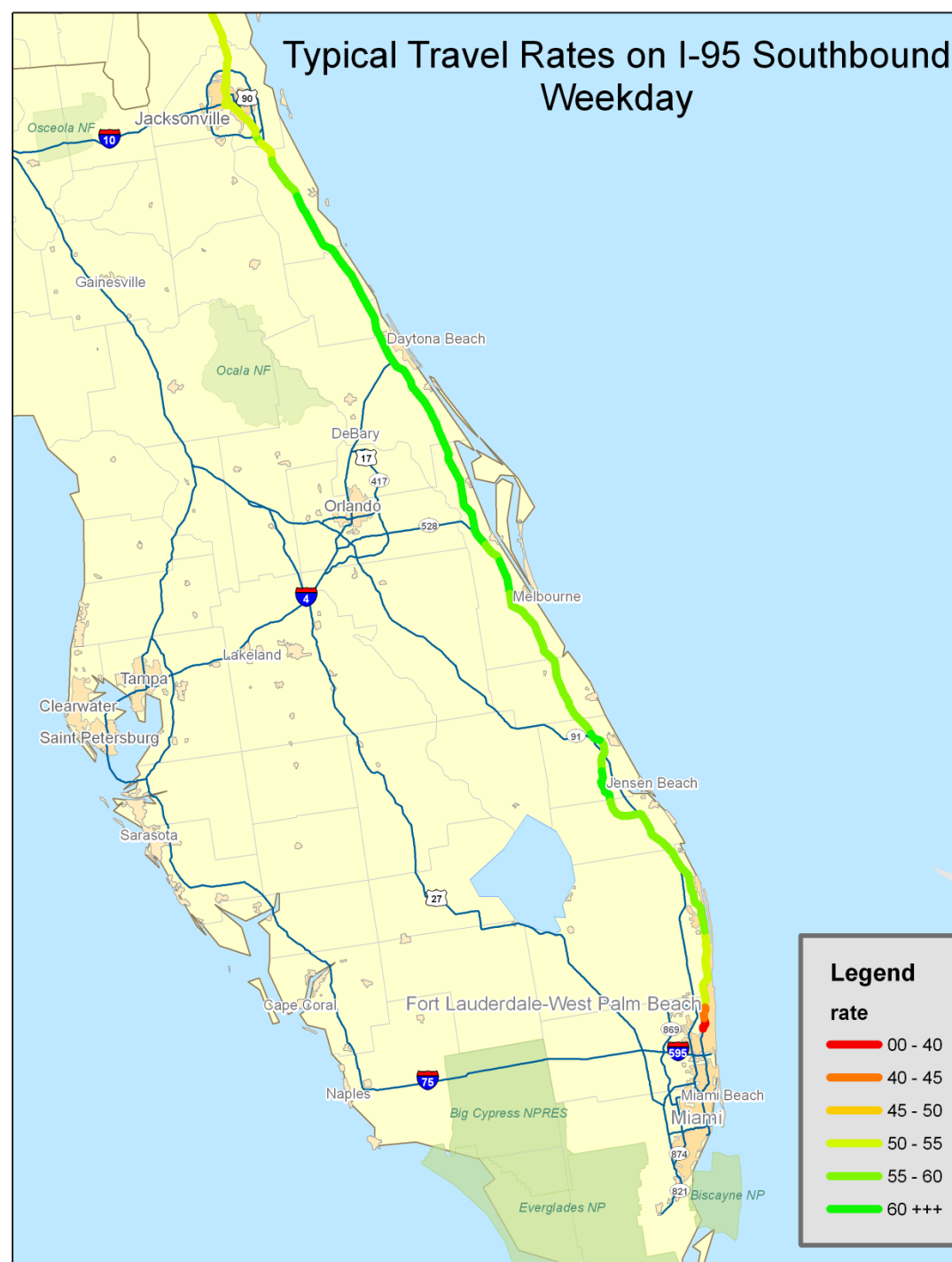
Speed (mph)

- 0 - 15
- 16 - 25
- 26 - 45
- 46 - 55
- 55 +

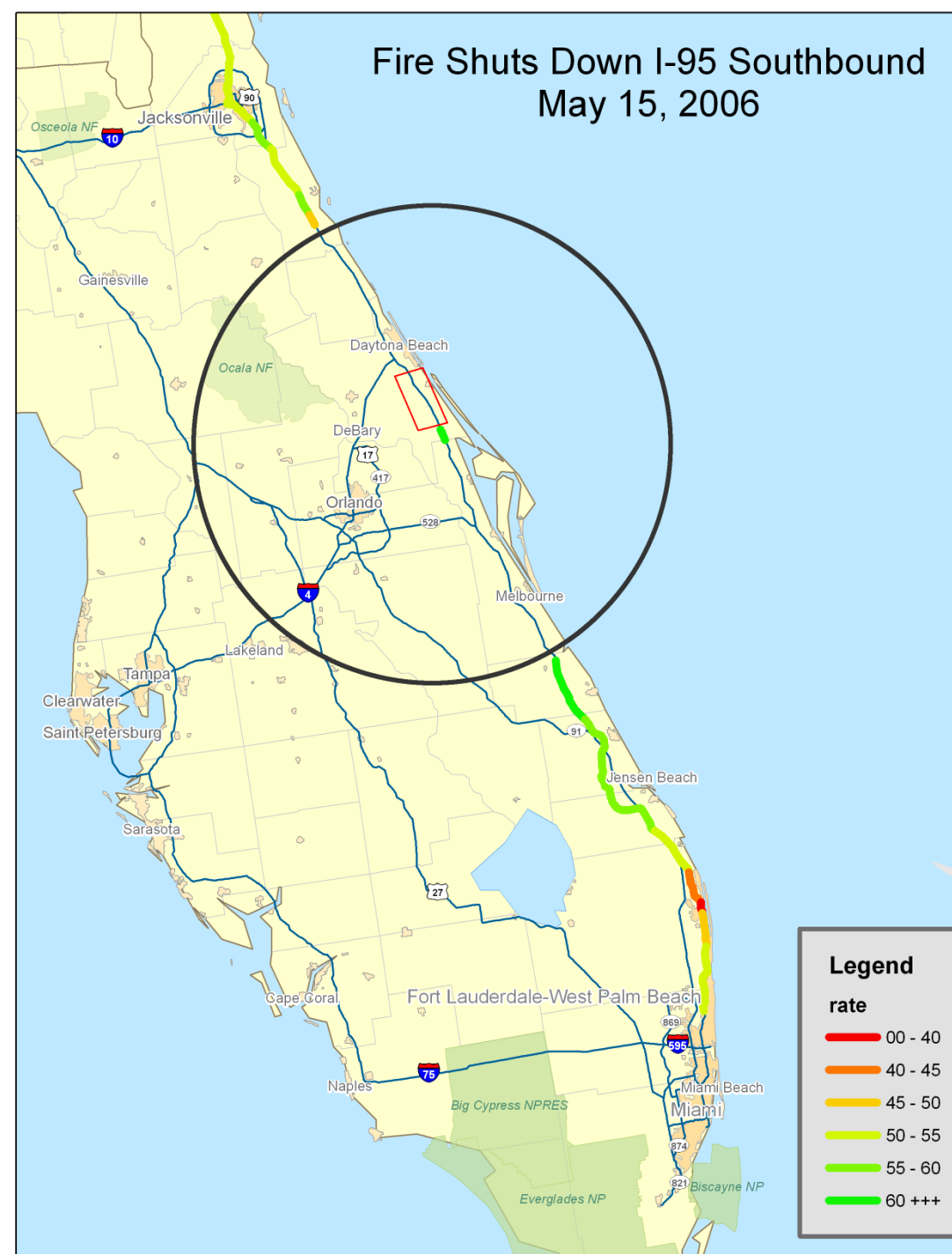
This map shows truck GPS pings in Florida on Tuesday, September 12, 2017.



Wildfire Impacts




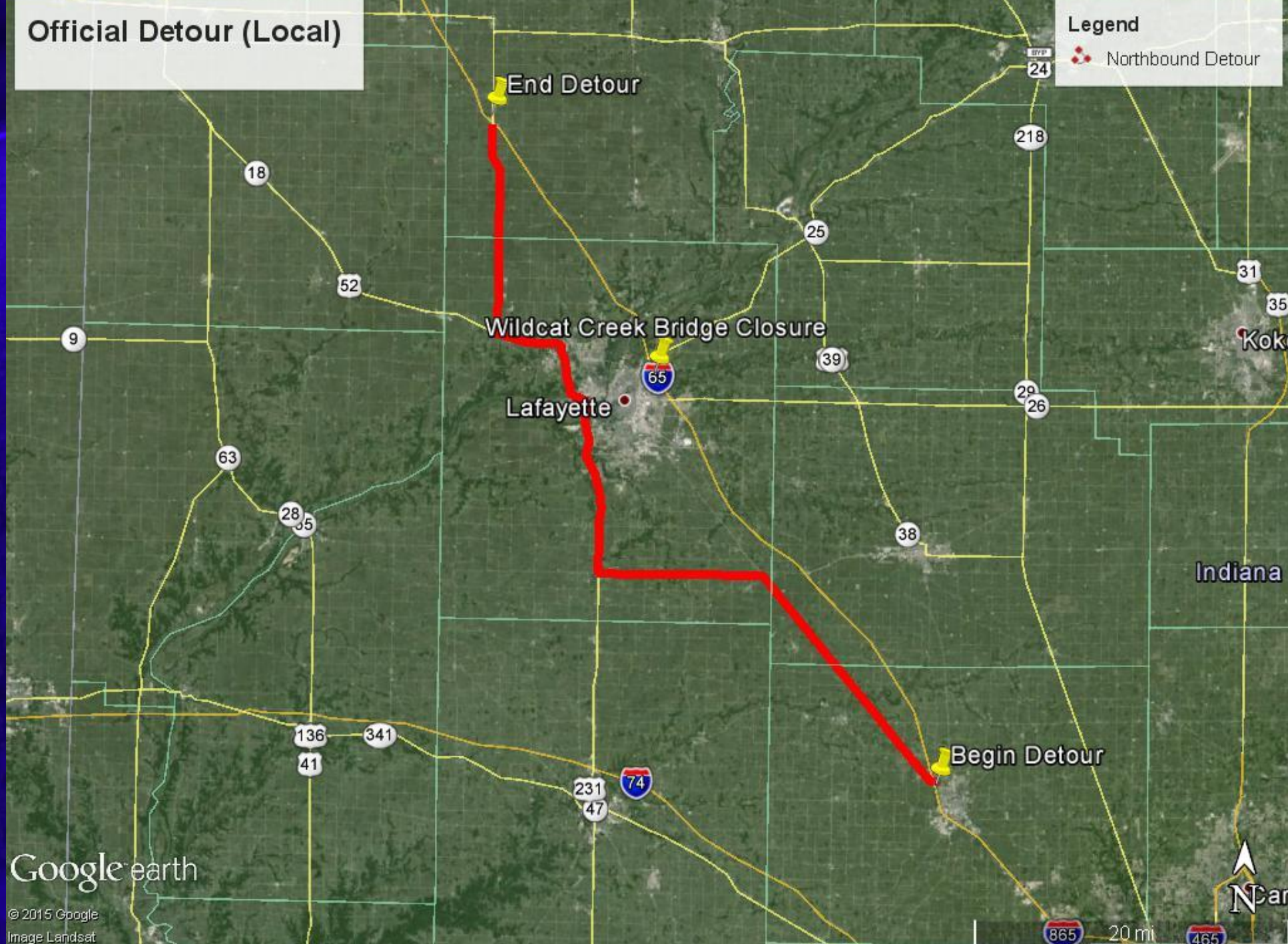
Wildfire Impacts



Official Detour (Local)

Legend

 Northbound Detour



Google earth

© 2015 Google
Image Landsat

Indiana

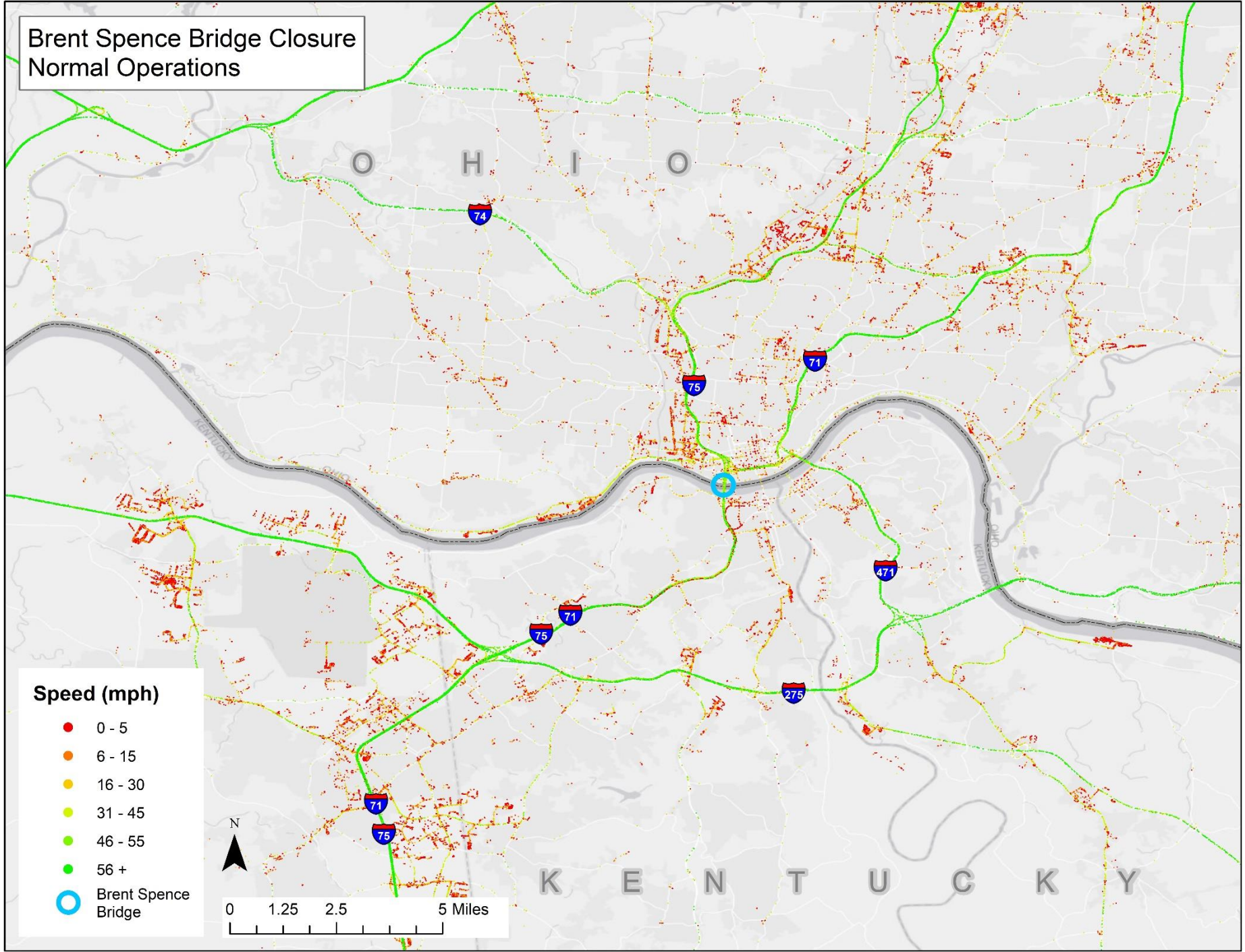


20 mi

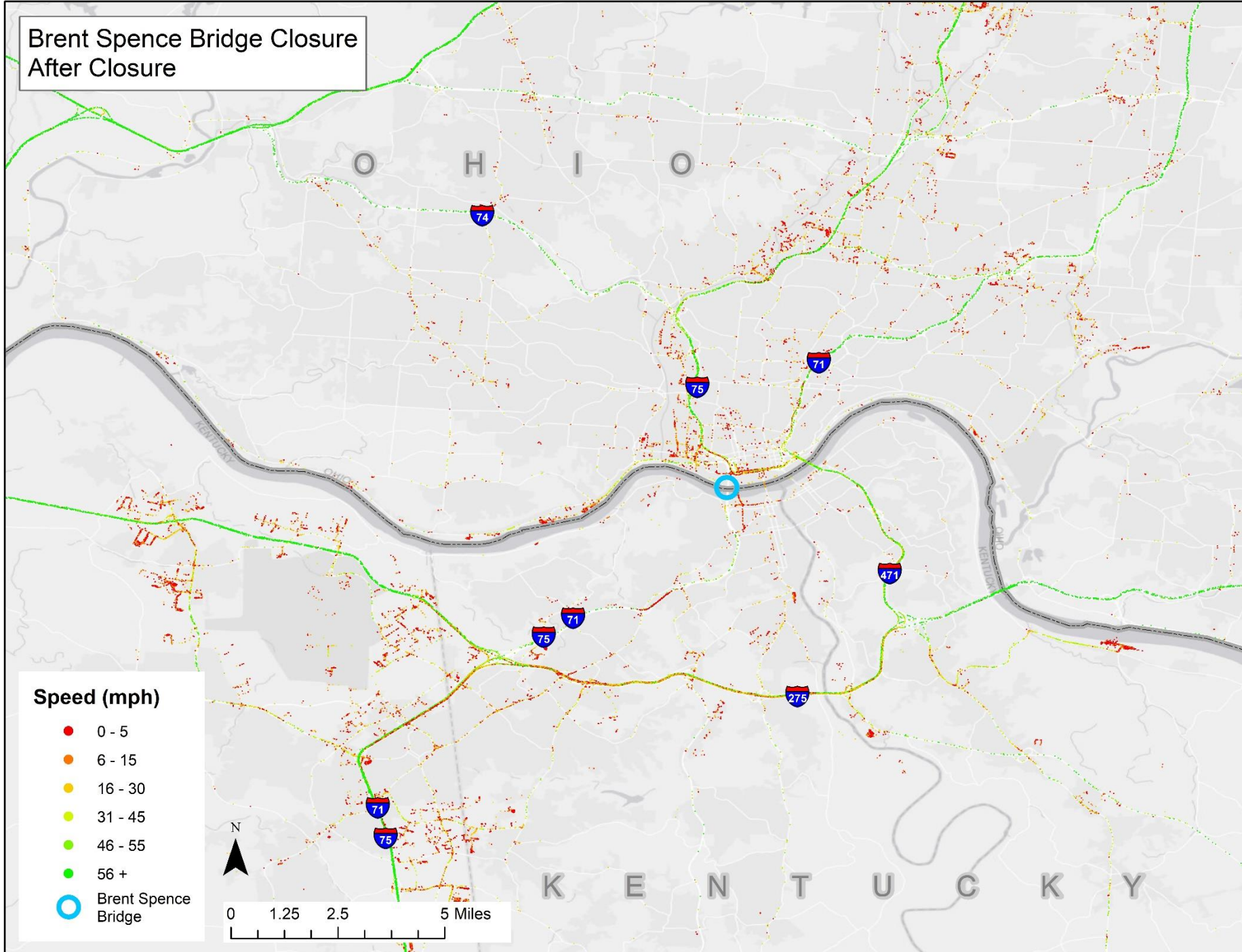


	<i>Segments</i>	<i>Distance</i>	<i>Average Speed</i>	<i>Travel Time</i>	<i>Cost Per Hour</i>	<i>Trip Cost per Truck</i>	<i>Trucks Per Week</i>	<i>Cost Per Week</i>
	US 52	17.2	48.9	21.10	\$ 67.00	\$ 23.57		
	SR 28	10.49	42.5	14.81	\$ 67.00	\$ 16.54		
	US 231 A	10.6	44.5	14.29	\$ 67.00	\$ 15.96		
	US 231 B	5	40.5	7.41	\$ 67.00	\$ 8.27		
	US 231 C	4.07	41.1	5.94	\$ 67.00	\$ 6.63		
	US 231 D	13.8	48.7	17.00	\$ 67.00	\$ 18.99		
Detour	Total	61.16	44.37			\$ 89.96	30,000	\$ 2,698,656.41
Normal	I-65	51.8	62	50.13	\$ 67.00	\$ 55.98	30,000	\$ 1,679,322.58
Additional Cost per Week---->								\$ 1,019,333.83

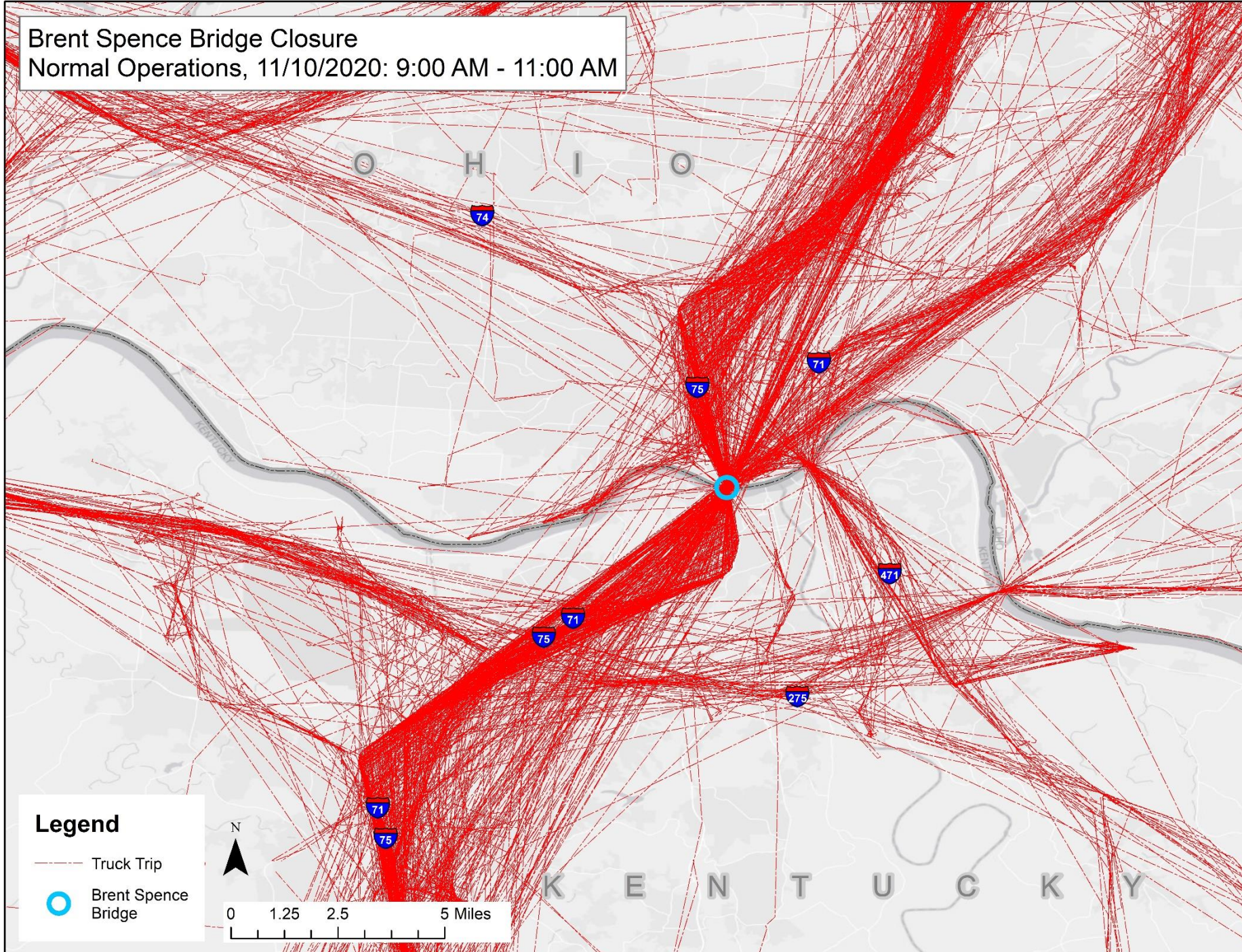
Brent Spence Bridge Closure Normal Operations



Brent Spence Bridge Closure After Closure



Brent Spence Bridge Closure
Normal Operations, 11/10/2020: 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM



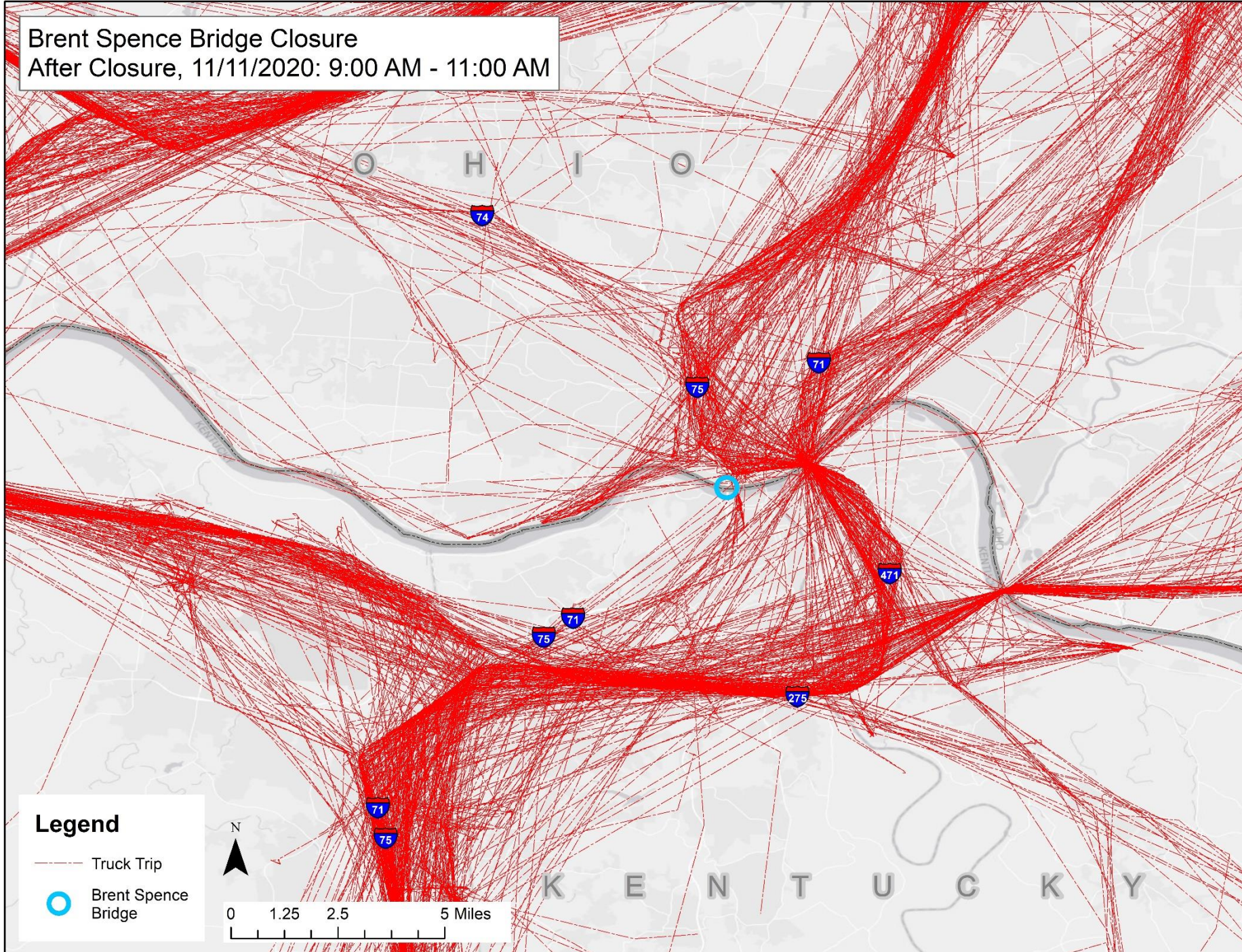
Legend

- Truck Trip
- Brent Spence Bridge

N

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Brent Spence Bridge Closure
After Closure, 11/11/2020: 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM



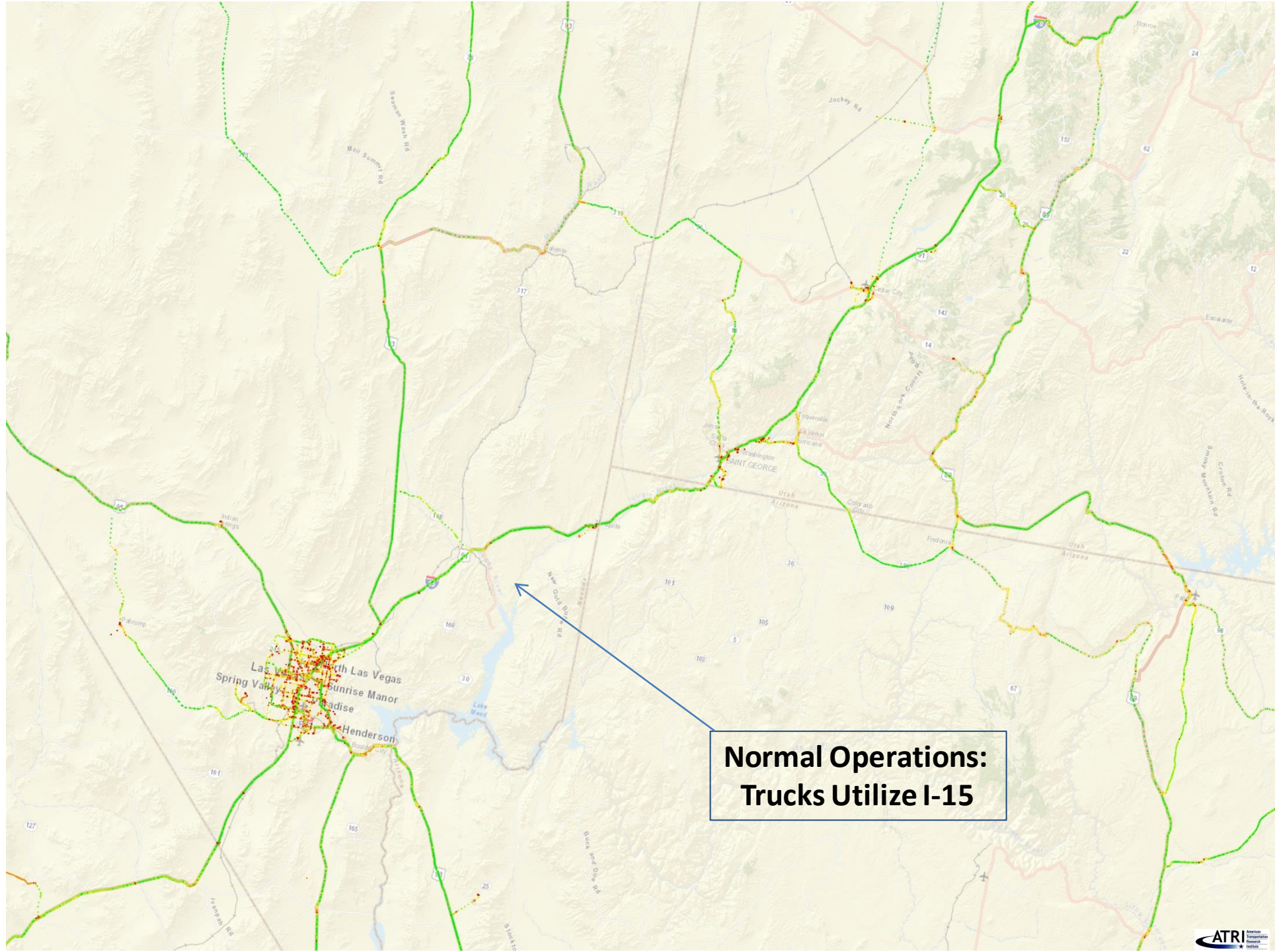
Legend

- Truck Trip
- Brent Spence Bridge

N

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

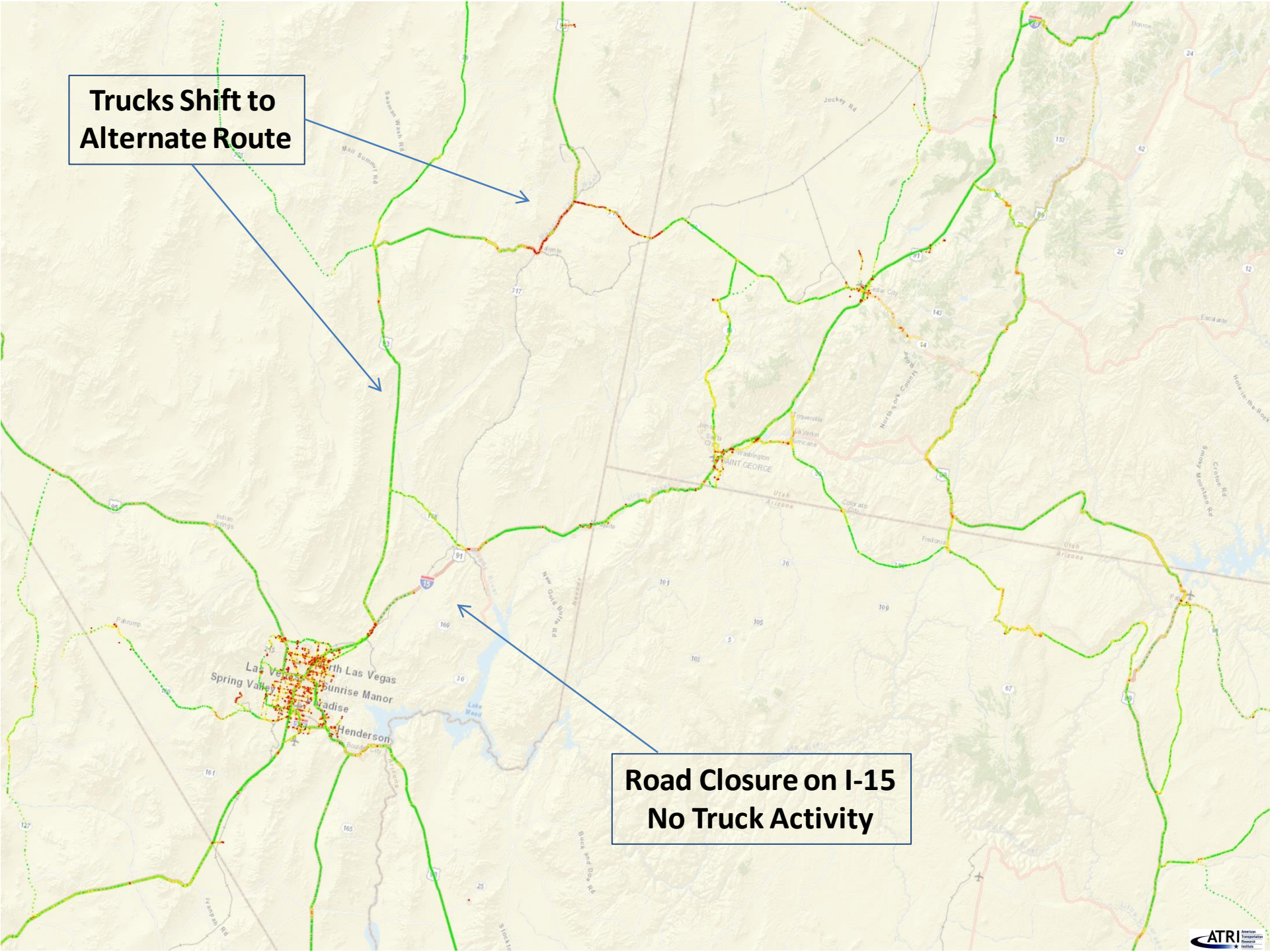
K E N T U C K Y



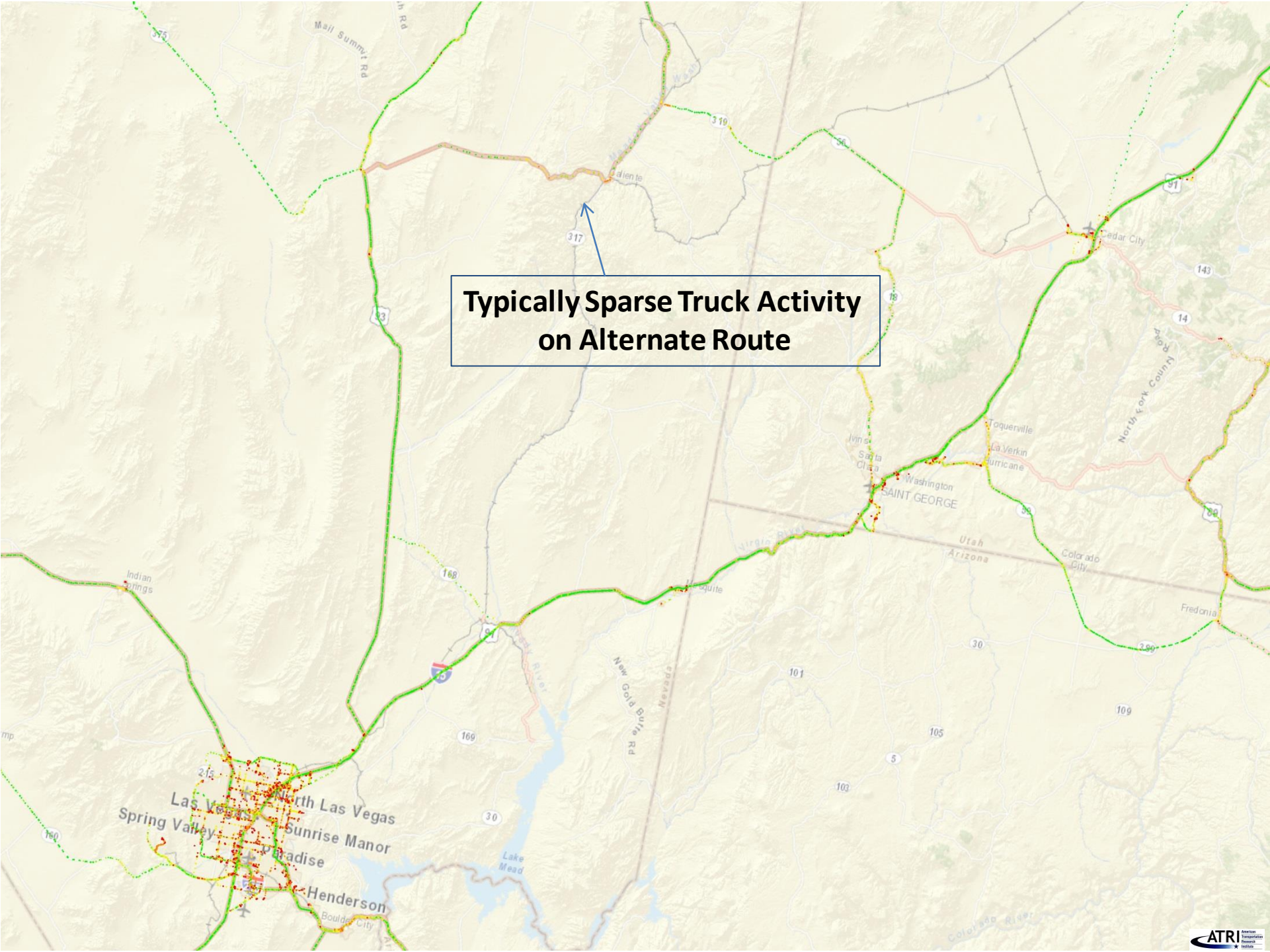
**Normal Operations:
Trucks Utilize I-15**

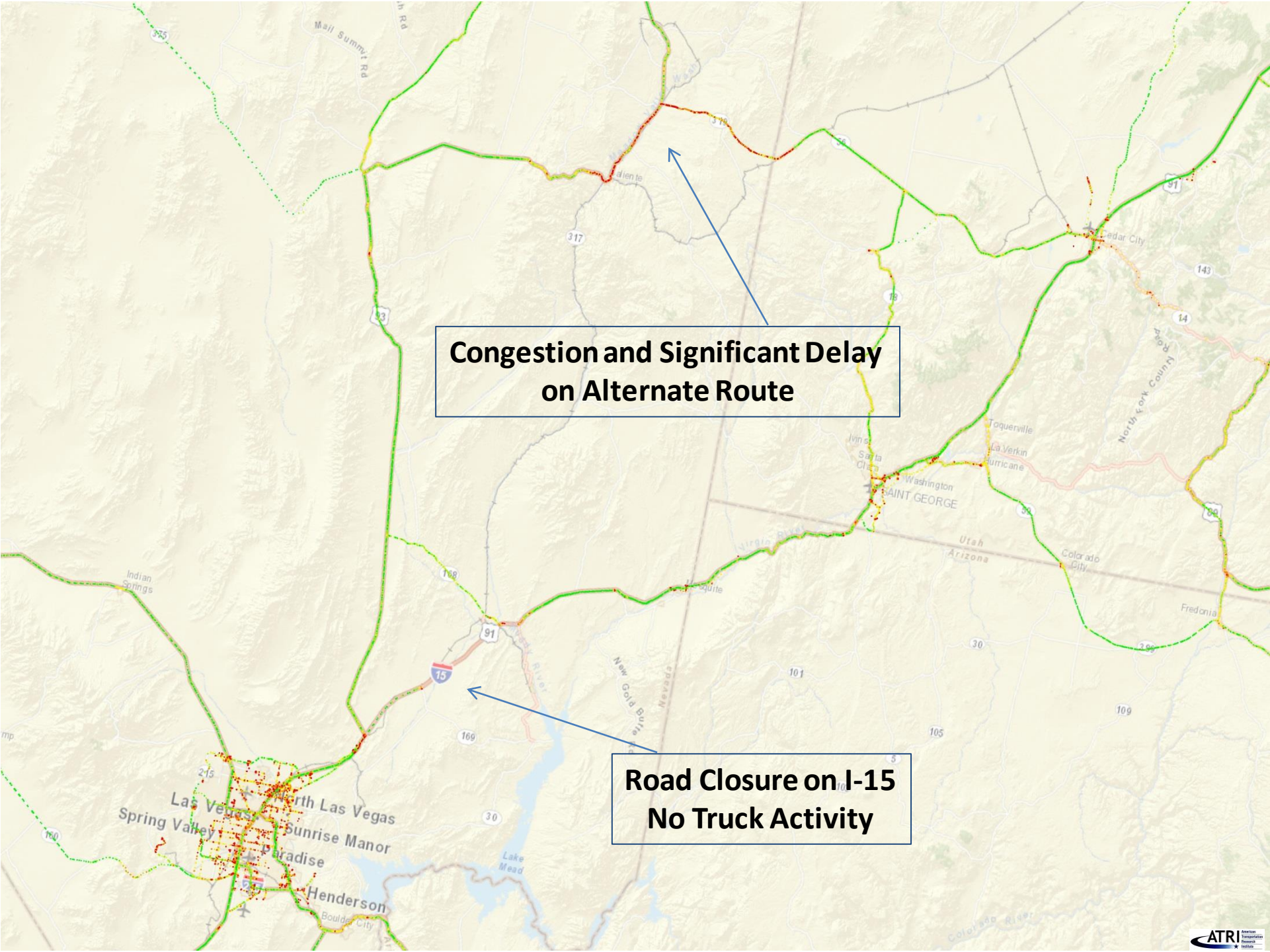
**Trucks Shift to
Alternate Route**

**Road Closure on I-15
No Truck Activity**



**Typically Sparse Truck Activity
on Alternate Route**

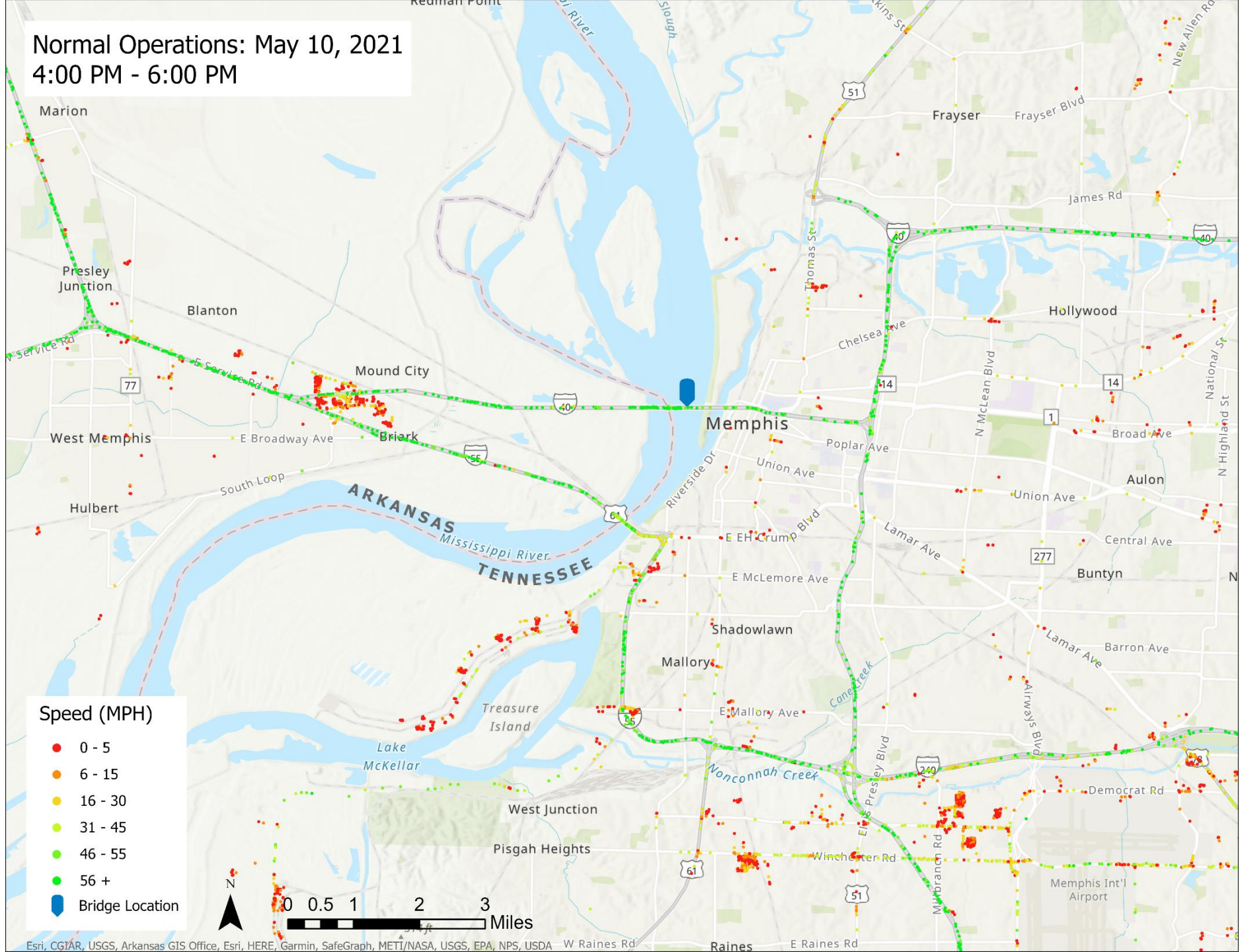




**Congestion and Significant Delay
on Alternate Route**

**Road Closure on I-15
No Truck Activity**

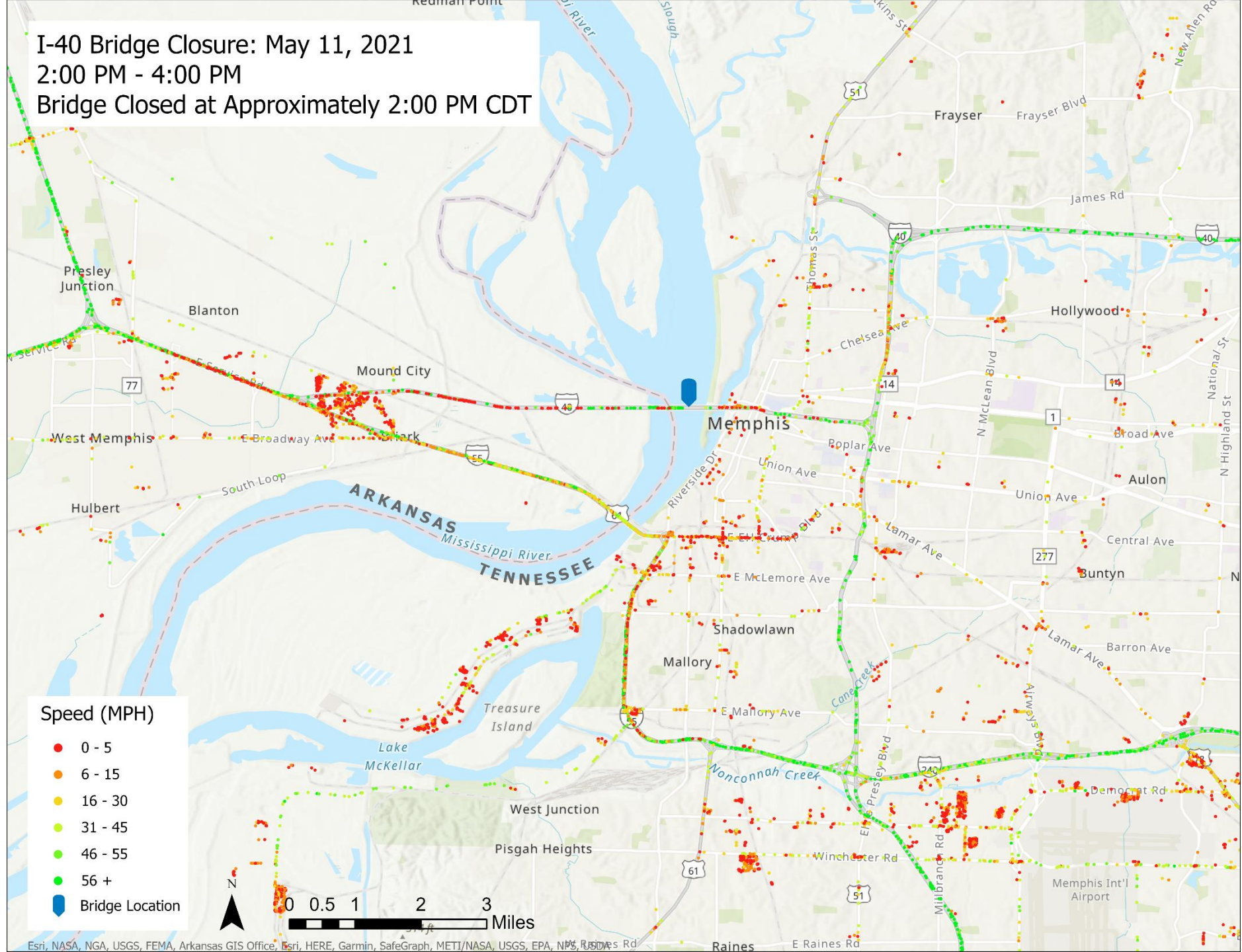
Normal Operations: May 10, 2021
4:00 PM - 6:00 PM



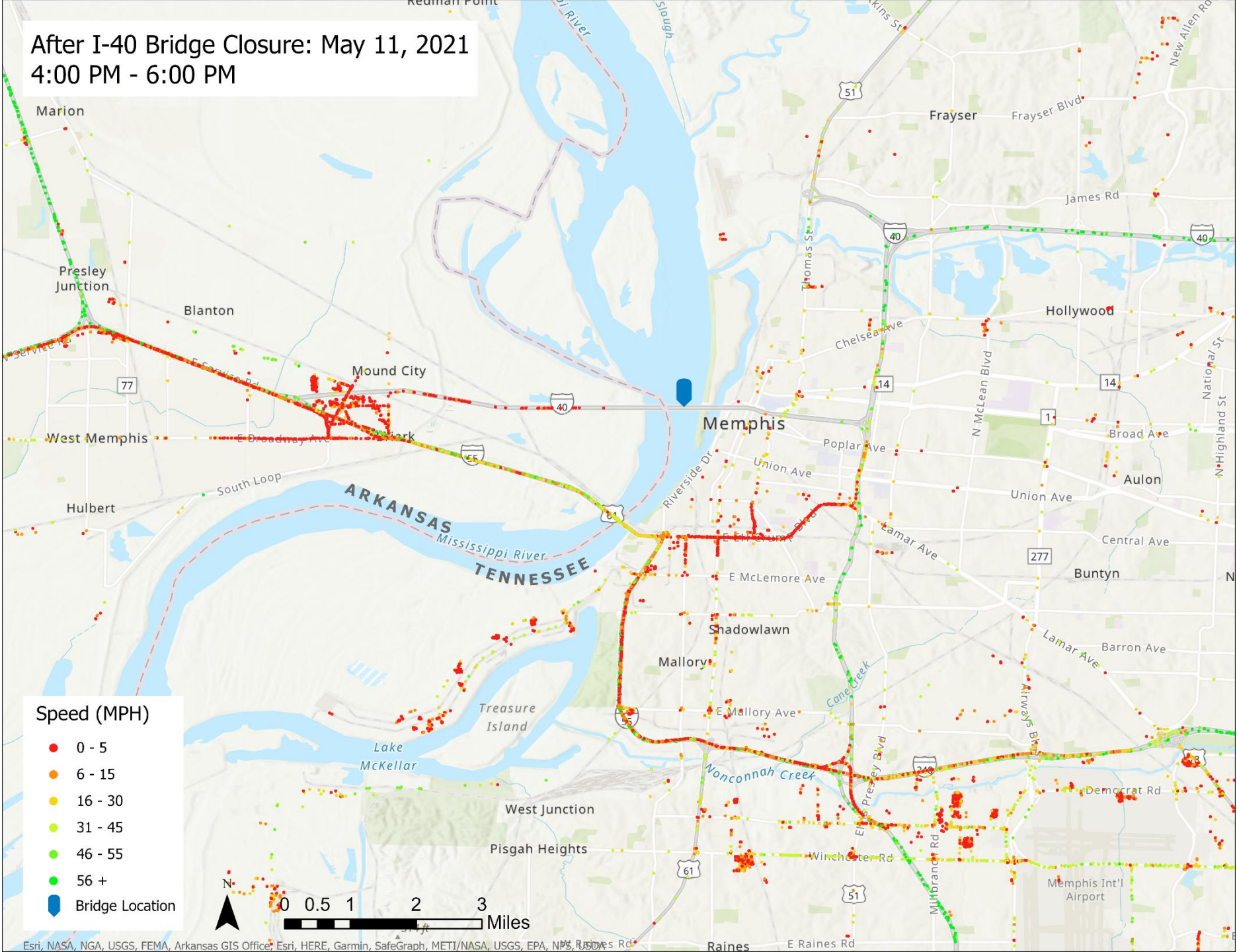
Speed (MPH)

- 0 - 5
- 6 - 15
- 16 - 30
- 31 - 45
- 46 - 55
- 56 +
- Bridge Location

I-40 Bridge Closure: May 11, 2021
2:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Bridge Closed at Approximately 2:00 PM CDT



After I-40 Bridge Closure: May 11, 2021
4:00 PM - 6:00 PM



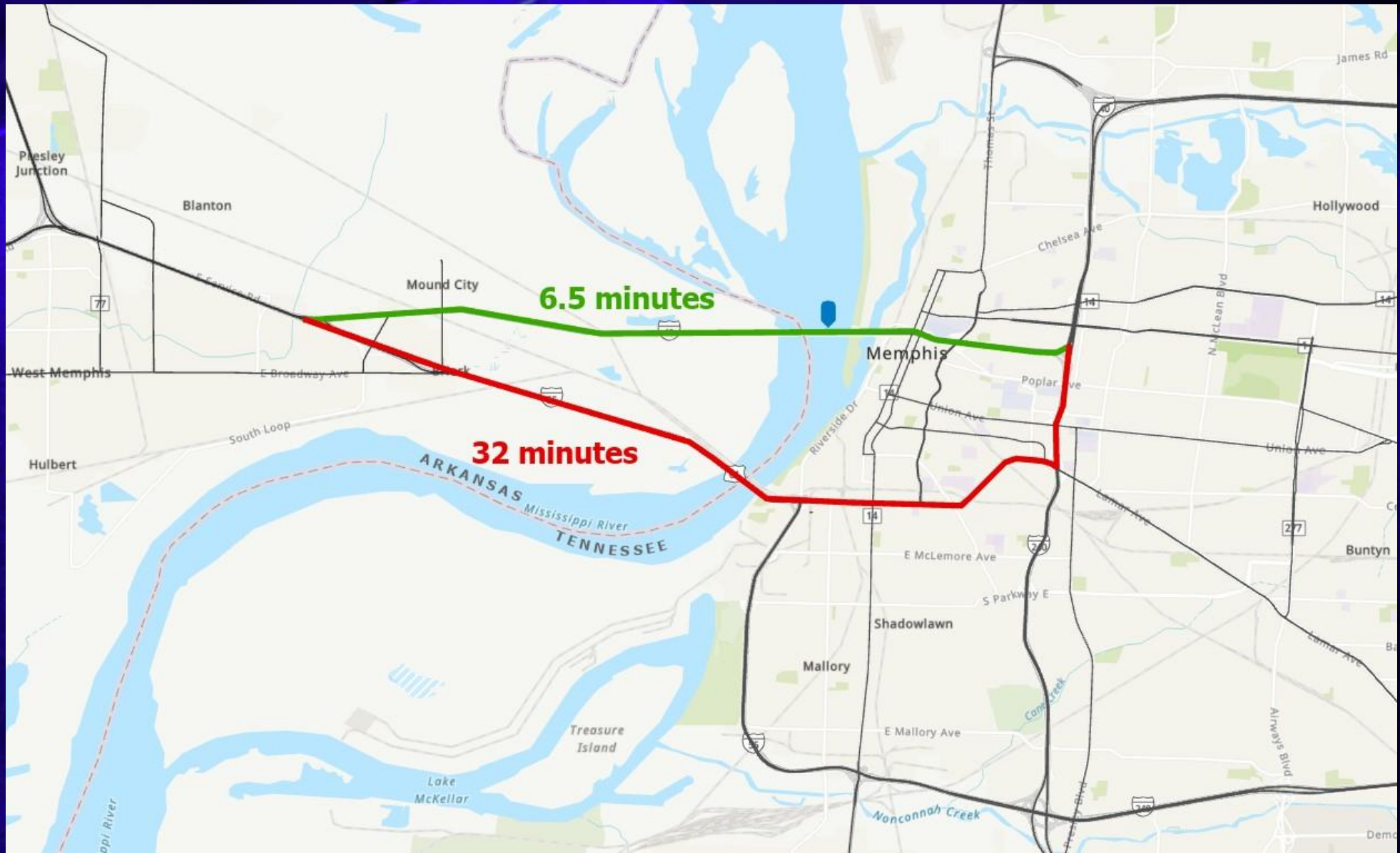
Speed (MPH)

- 0 - 5
- 6 - 15
- 16 - 30
- 31 - 45
- 46 - 55
- 56 +
- Bridge Location



Average Carrier Costs per Mile

Motor Carrier Costs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vehicle-based					
Fuel Costs	\$0.384	\$0.308	\$0.417	\$0.641	\$0.553
Truck/Trailer Lease or Purchase Payments	\$0.256	\$0.271	\$0.279	\$0.331	\$0.360
Repair & Maintenance	\$0.149	\$0.148	\$0.175	\$0.196	\$0.202
Truck Insurance Premiums	\$0.071	\$0.087	\$0.086	\$0.088	\$0.099
Permits and Licenses	\$0.020	\$0.016	\$0.016	\$0.015	\$0.009
Tires	\$0.039	\$0.043	\$0.041	\$0.045	\$0.046
Tolls	\$0.035	\$0.037	\$0.032	\$0.028	\$0.034
Driver-based					
Driver Wages	\$0.554	\$0.566	\$0.627	\$0.724	\$0.779
Driver Benefits	\$0.190	\$0.171	\$0.182	\$0.183	\$0.188
TOTAL	\$1.699	\$1.646	\$1.855	\$2.251	\$2.270



Key Findings

- Supply chains & trucking require extremely efficient routing
 - 95% vs 80%
 - Faster but longer routing is common
- Unintended consequences: Slower & longer = more air quality issues
- Rely on truck driver / moto carrier input for Alt Routing
- Alternative routing adds bottom line costs to products and services (inflationary)

Questions?

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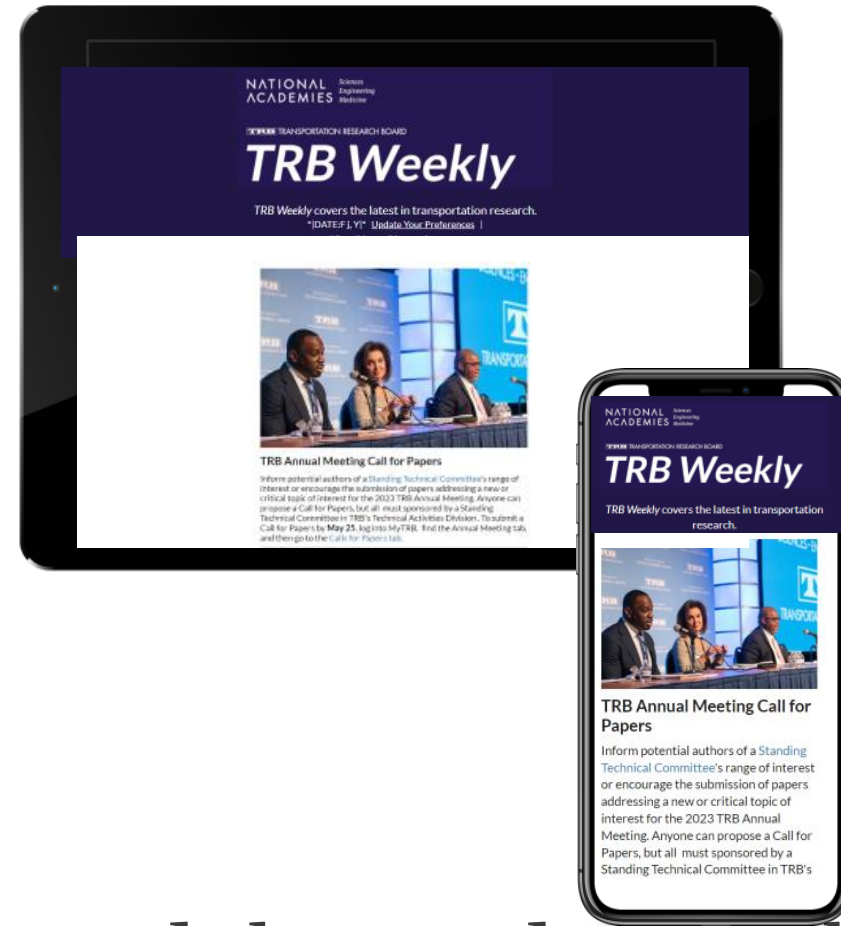


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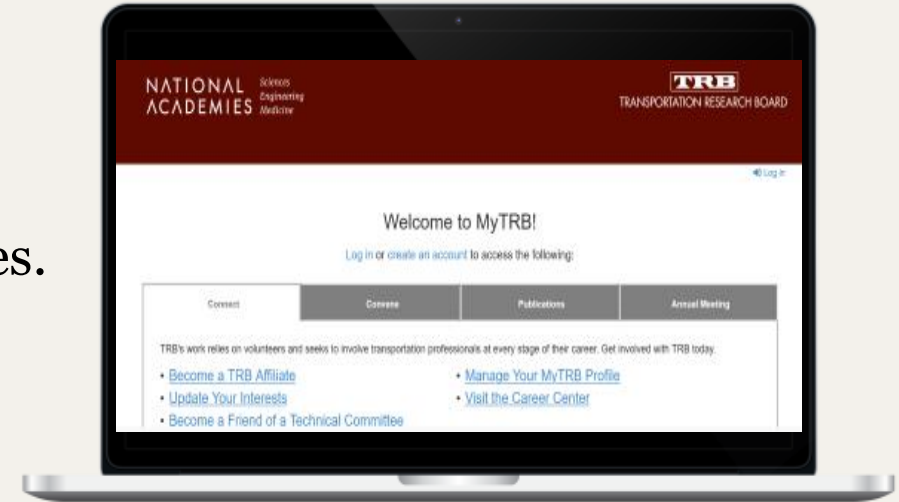


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