



# Supporting Secure and Resilient Inland Waterways

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# Inland Waterways

- Nearly 12,000 miles of navigable commercial inland and intracoastal waterways
- Disruption can have widespread economic and societal impact
  - 20% of coal
  - 40% of U.S. petroleum and petroleum products
  - 60% of grain exports
- One barge
  - = 60 tractor trailers
  - = 15 railcars

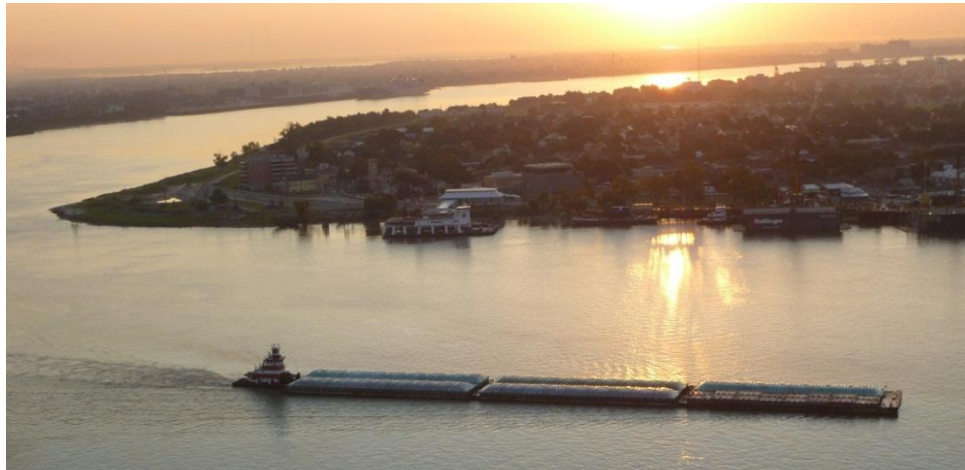
**U.S. Inland Waterway System**



SOURCE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

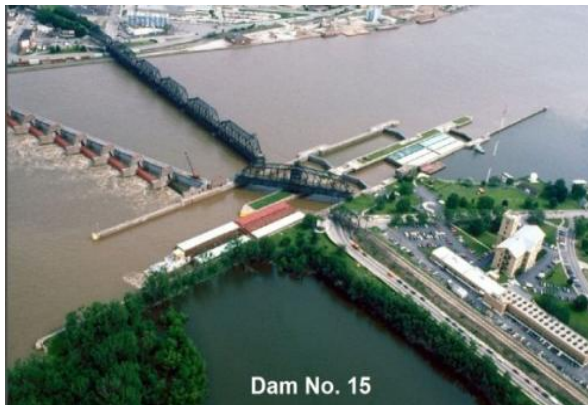
# Project Overview

- Funded through DHS National Transportation Security Center of Excellence
  - Collaborative project between University of Arkansas and Rutgers University
- Project dates July 2010 through June 2013
- Completed one of three project phases



# Project Goal

- Develop a prototype decision support system that
  - Integrates cargo prioritization models, freight movement models and geographic information system (GIS) technology
  - Provides decision-making support for prioritization and offloading of waterborne cargo during major disruptions
  - Indicates level of resiliency in terms of multi-modal capacity in the event of attacks or natural disasters against inland waterway transportation systems



# Project Deliverables

- Prototype SSRIW Decision Support System
  - Working prototype
- Conceptual Framework for National Model
  - Updated process flow chart showing data sources available and decision trees showing break out of different resources (rail cars, population centers, etc.)

# Study Area

- 154 mile section of the Upper Mississippi River including Lock & Dam #14 just north of Davenport, Iowa and Lock & Dam #19 at Keokuk, Iowa
- Develop a digital and geospatially accurate map and related database of all
  - Locks, dams and bridges
  - Ports and terminals
  - Freight rail
  - Highways
  - Other infrastructure





# Cargo Prioritization

- Systematic review of existing cargo prioritization measures and models
- Factors potentially impacting cargo prioritization
  - Risk, e.g., hazardous cargo
  - Economic value of cargo
  - Timing – normally FIFO
  - Seasonality
  - Perishability (grain)
  - Domestic/exports
  - Inventory levels
  - Criticality of empty barges



# Cargo Prioritization (cont.)

- Beginning to interface with USCG on their procedures and existing tools for cargo priority
  - Overall requirements to facilitate recovery of commerce are common for all sectors
  - Variability by USCG sector
    - Procedures, tools
    - Uniqueness of commodity flow, ports
    - Seasonality, incident-specific issues
  - SSRIW DSS needs to be flexible enough to be tailored for use by each sector and incident



# Infrastructure Knowledgebase



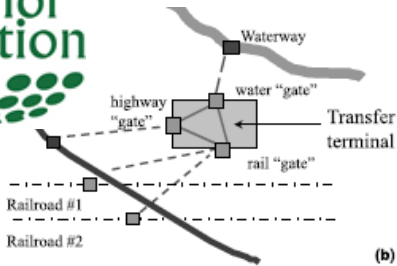
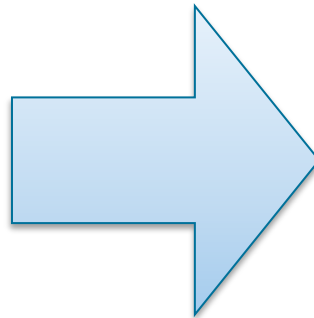
Aerial Imagery



Navigation Data Center / Master Docks Data

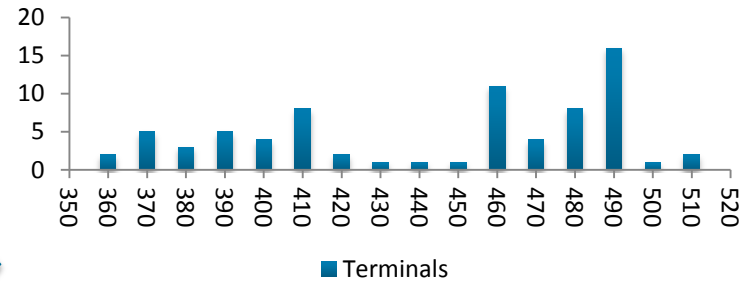


Marine Transportation System Recovery Unit Data

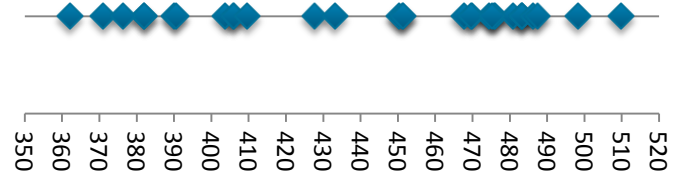


CTA Intermodal Network and Terminal Database\*

Number of Terminals by River Mile



Potential Offload Terminal



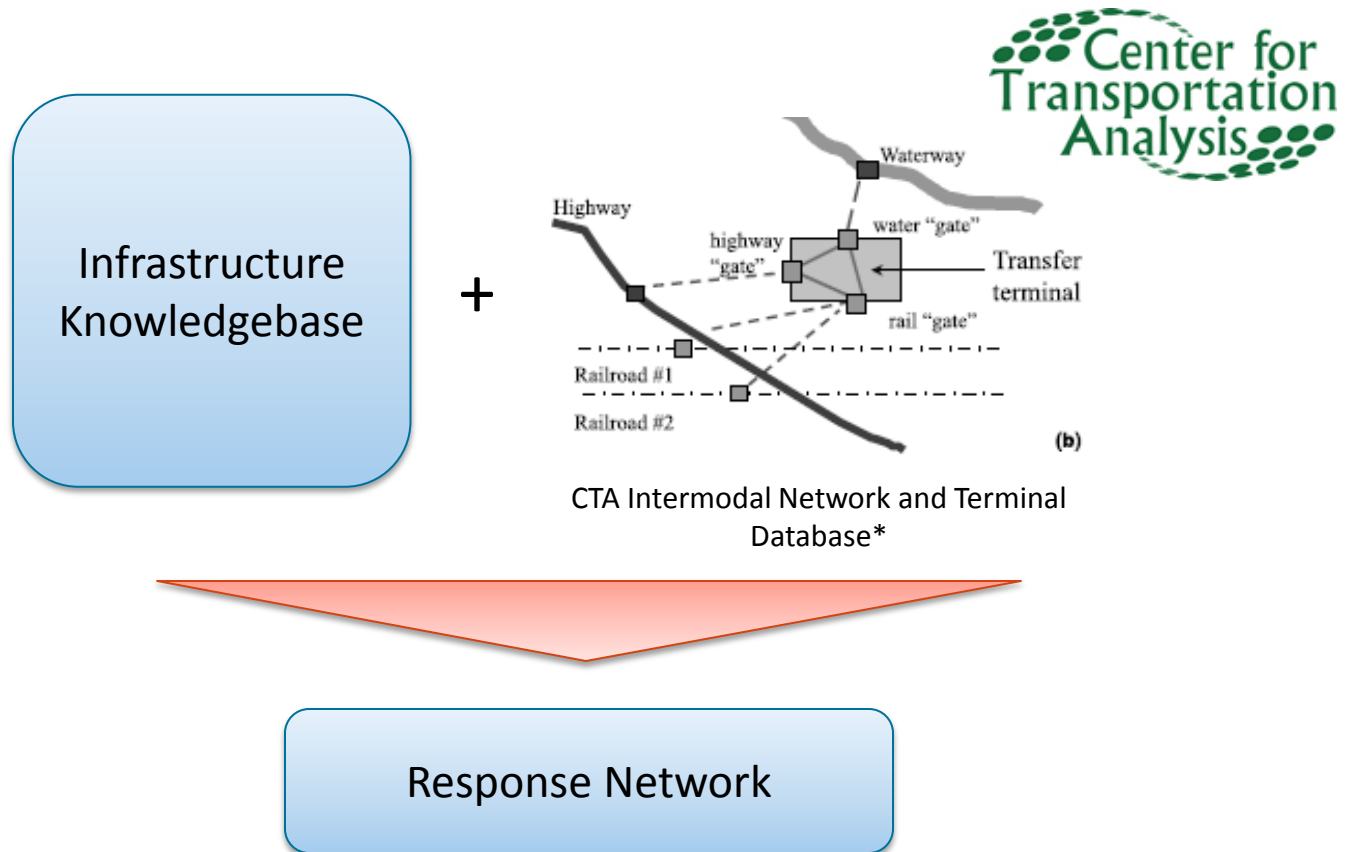
Upper Mississippi River Mile

\*Image Source: Southworth, F. and Peterson, B.E. (2000) Intermodal and international freight network modeling. Transportation Research Vol C8:147-166.

# Infrastructure Knowledgebase

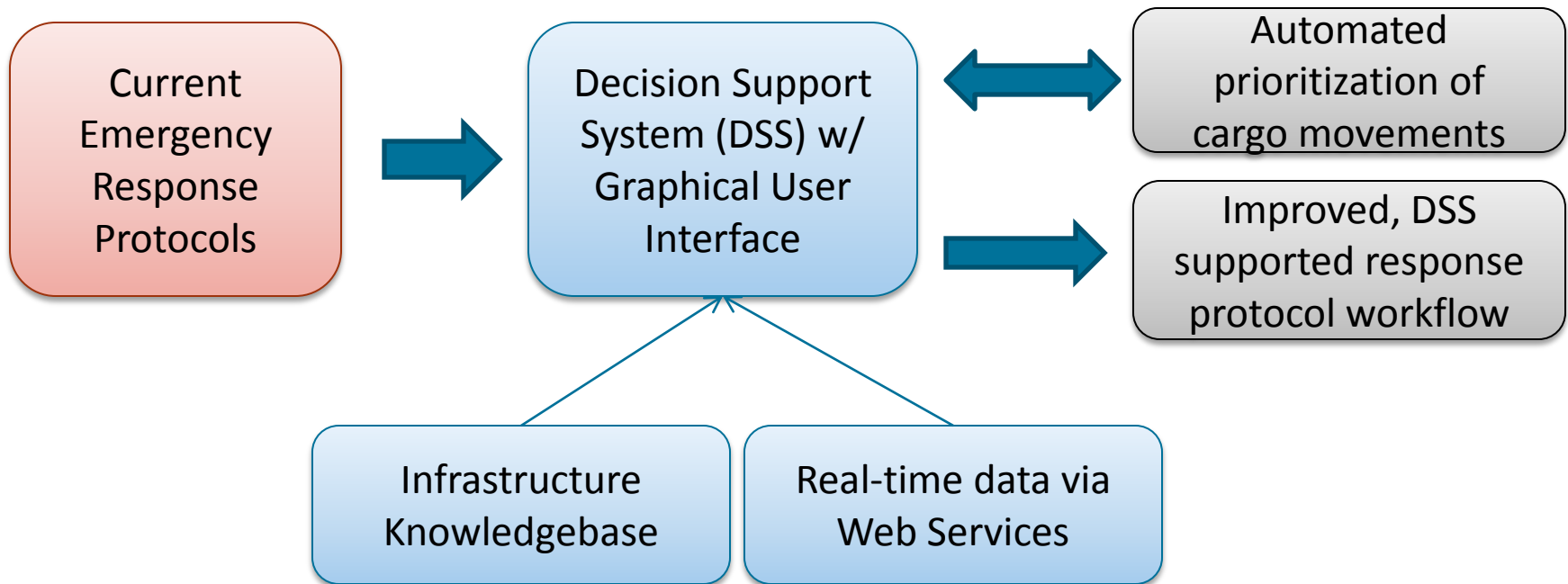


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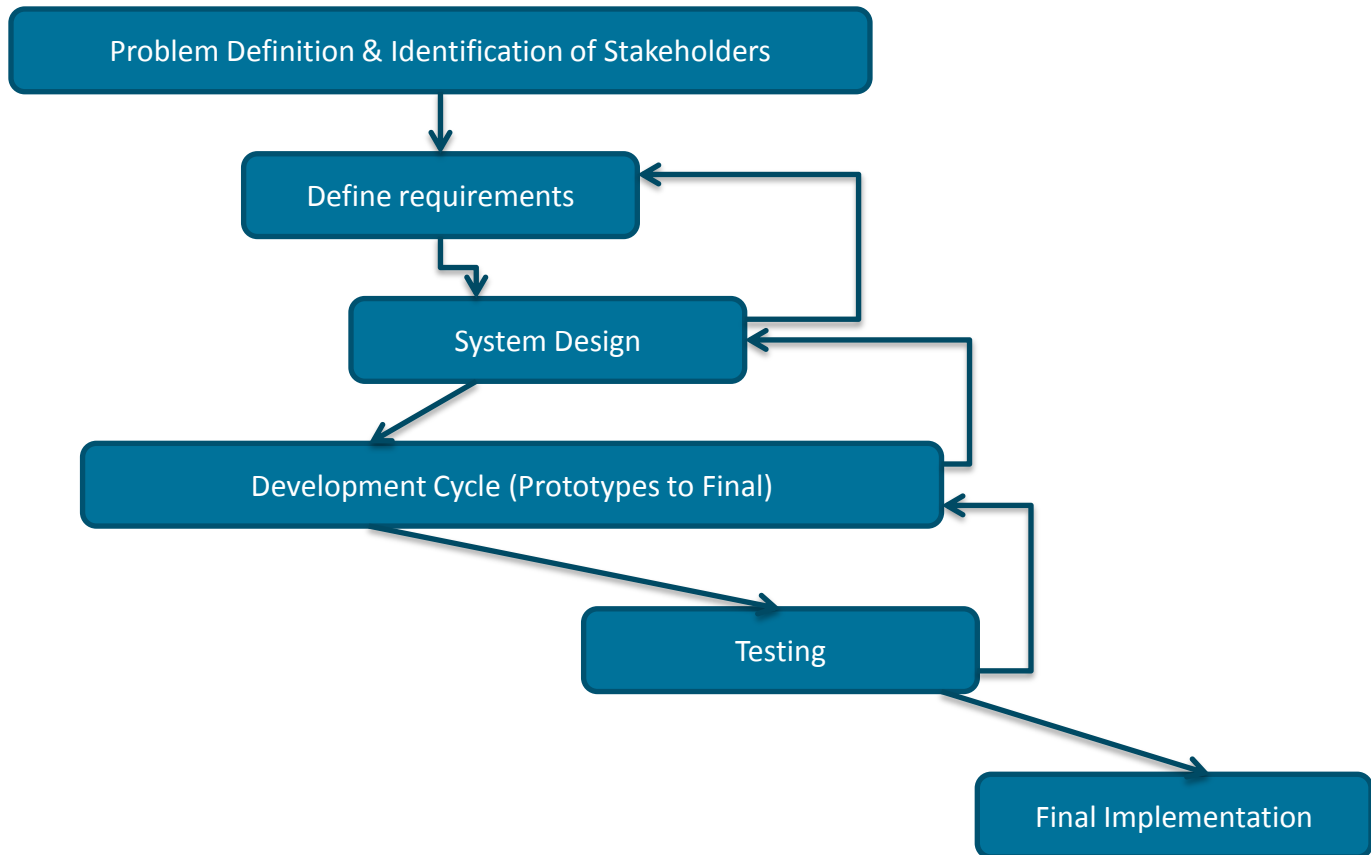


\*Image Source: Southworth, F. and Peterson, B.E. (2000) Intermodal and international freight network modeling. Transportation Research Vol C8:147-166.

# Conceptual Framework for National Model



# Prototype Model Framework



# System Design

## Data:

- Geodatabase/SDE
- ORNL Transport Networks – Fortran – output are ascii files
- Prioritization Model – output TBD

## Visualization:

- ArcServer 10
- Microsoft SQL
- ArcGIS API for Flex
- Time series
- User tools to be created in – VBA, C#, Java, ArcObjects, or Python



# Research Team

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