Role of Public Transportation and School Buses in the Resiliency of Rural Coastal Communities

Jaydeep Chaudhari Janelle Booth Zhirui Ye David Kack Western Transportation Institute, Bozeman, MT & Ben Posadas

Center for Urban Rural Interface Studies, Mississippi State University

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Why Study Rural Areas?

•40% of the country's transit dependent population live in rural areas

Rural areas are underserved by public transportation
Emergency transit use information is readily available for urban areas but lacking in rural locations

Why Include School Buses?

Widely available in rural areas
Often the only means of rural public transportation
Easily accessible and recognizable



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Objective

To assess the emergency preparedness of public transportation and school buses in rural coastal communities in the Gulf Coast region.

The assessment focuses on:
 – how adequately transit systems are prepared
 – what role they can play in the event of an emergency/evacuation



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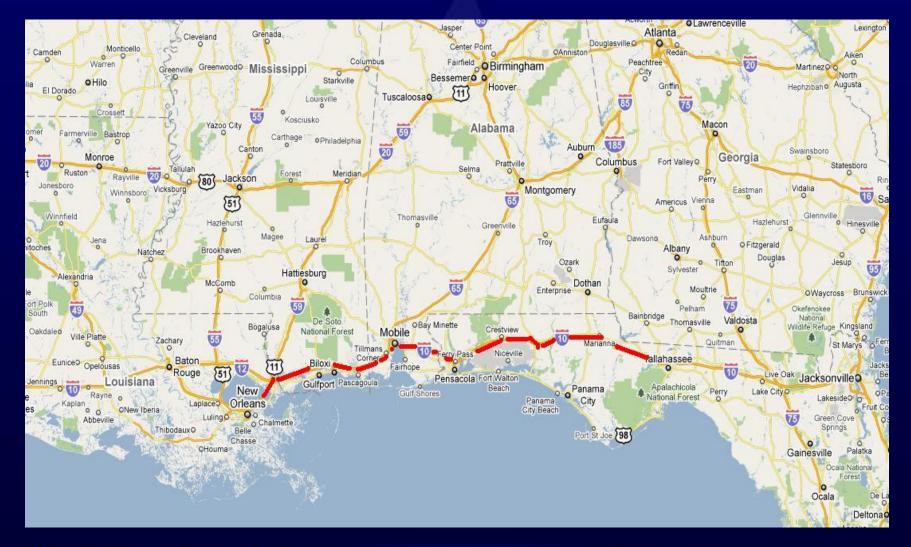
Transit's Role in Evacuation

Public transportation can perform multiple roles in four tasks of emergency management planning:

(1) Mitigation
 (2) Preparedness
 (3) Response
 (4) Recovery



Study Area





Study Area



24 counties and 4 parishes along the I-10 corridor from Florida to Louisiana



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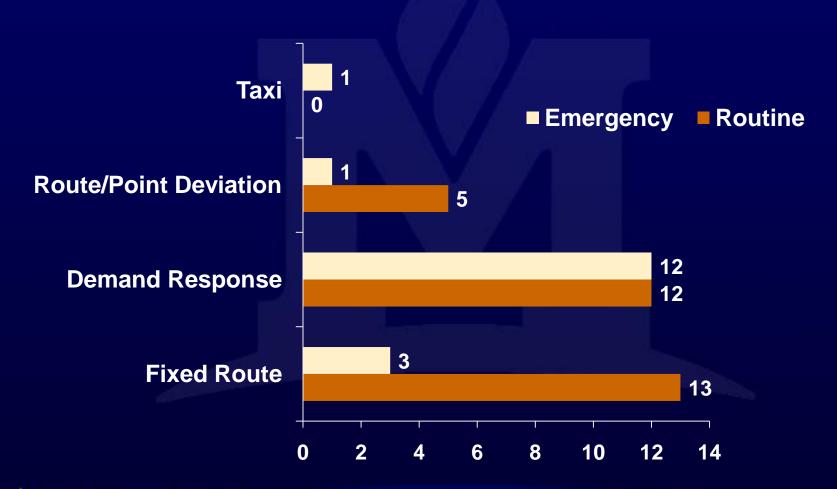
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Survey Methodology

- Surveys were distributed to 46 public, private and school transportation agencies within the study area
- 24 surveys were returned (52% response rate)
- Major topics
 - Transit Services Provided in Rural Areas
 - Communication Systems Used for Transit
 - Emergency Event Issues
 - Employee Issues
 - **Evacuation Preparation**
 - Transit Expenditure and Evacuation Assessment of Needs/Coordination



Modes of Transit Delivery

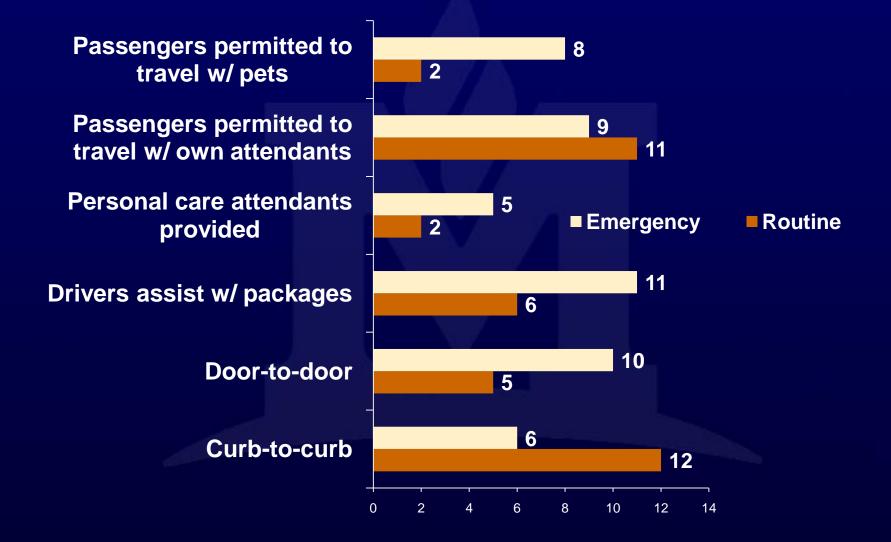




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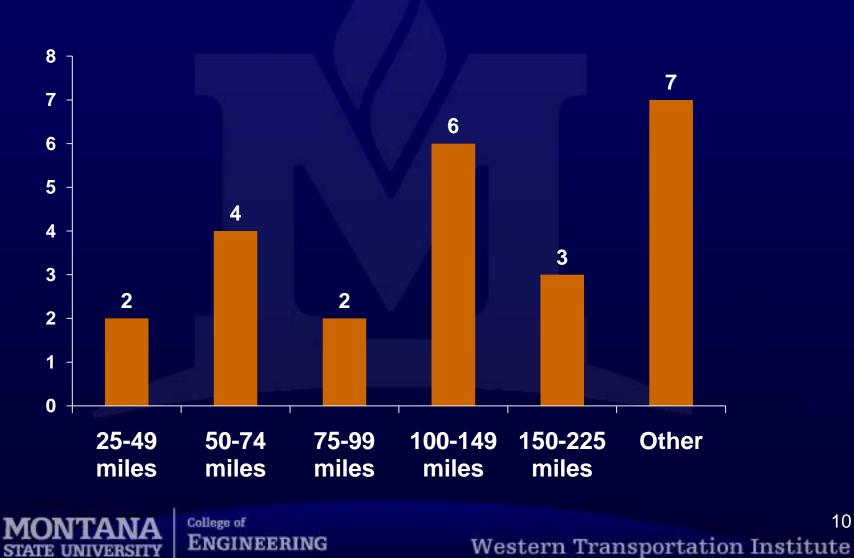
Level of Passenger Assistance



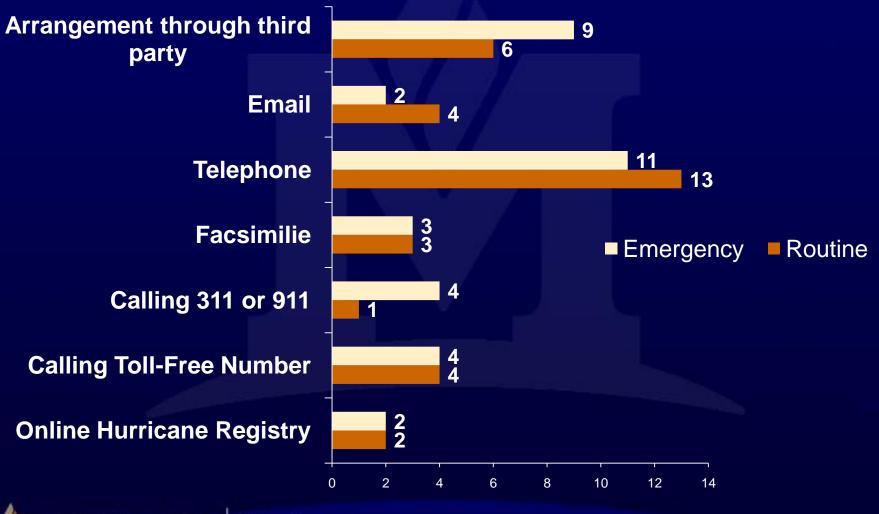


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Maximum Travel Distance



Communication Sources for Riders

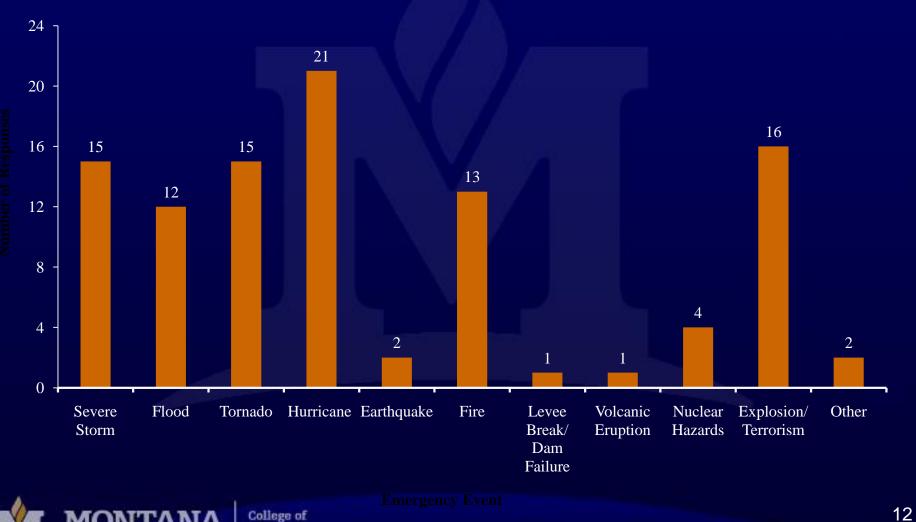




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Planning For Emergency Events



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Vehicle Fleet

Vehicle Type	Total Passenger Capacity (No. of Seats)	Total Number of Vehicles	Total Number of Wheelchair Accessible Spots
• Cars	599	35	
Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs)	47	6	1
Minivans	470	34	16
Standard 15-passenger vans	750	51	21
• Converted 15-passenger vans (<i>e.g.</i> , raised roof, wheelchair lift)	395	59	90
• Light-duty bus (body-on-chassis type capacity between 16-24 passengers)	1117	61	52
• Medium duty bus (body-on-chassis type capacity over 22 passengers)	1191	28	35
School bus (yellow school bus capacity between 20 and 76 students	61640	791	120
• Medium or heavy duty transit bus	840	30	33
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Established Communication Protocols w/ Agencies

Local Traffic Management Agency

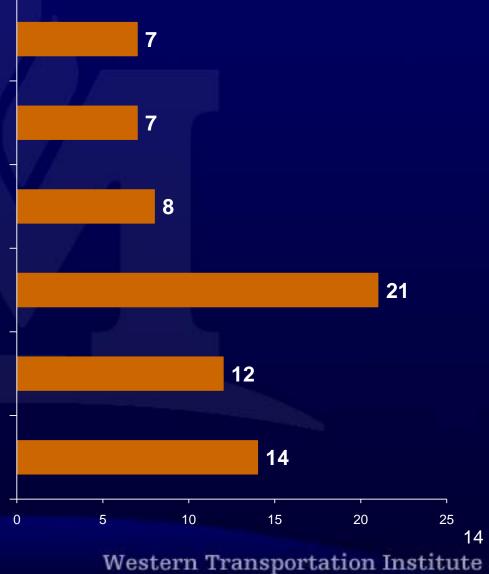
Medical Center/Health Facilities

Federal Emergency Management Agency

> County/State Emergency Mangement Center

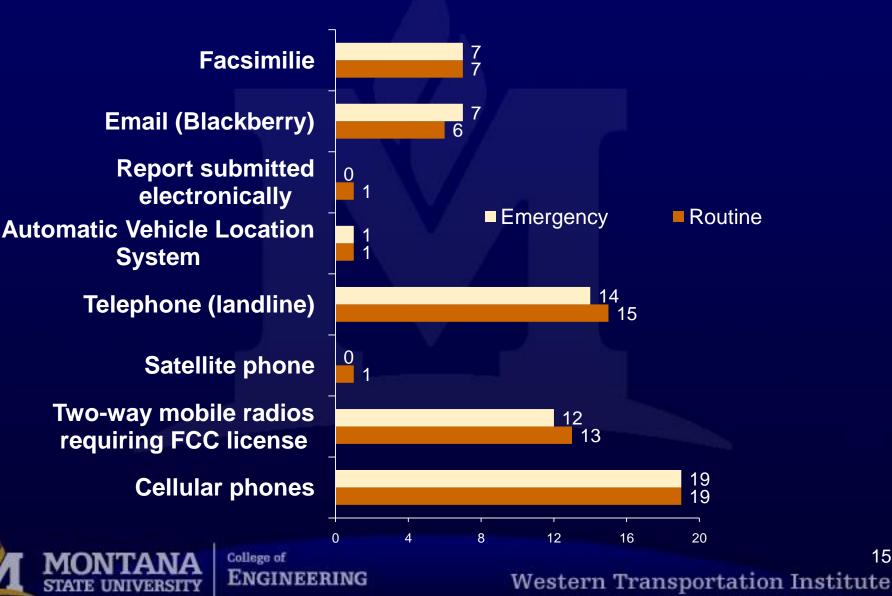
Department of Transportation

Law Enforcement Agency



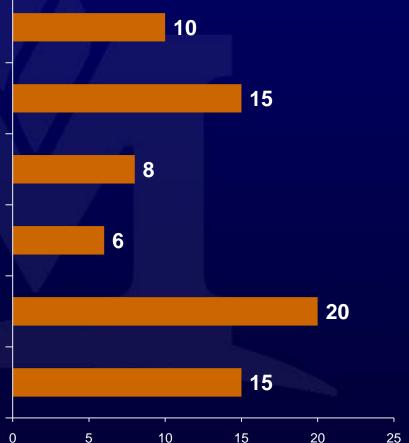


Communication Systems for Coordination



Employee Training

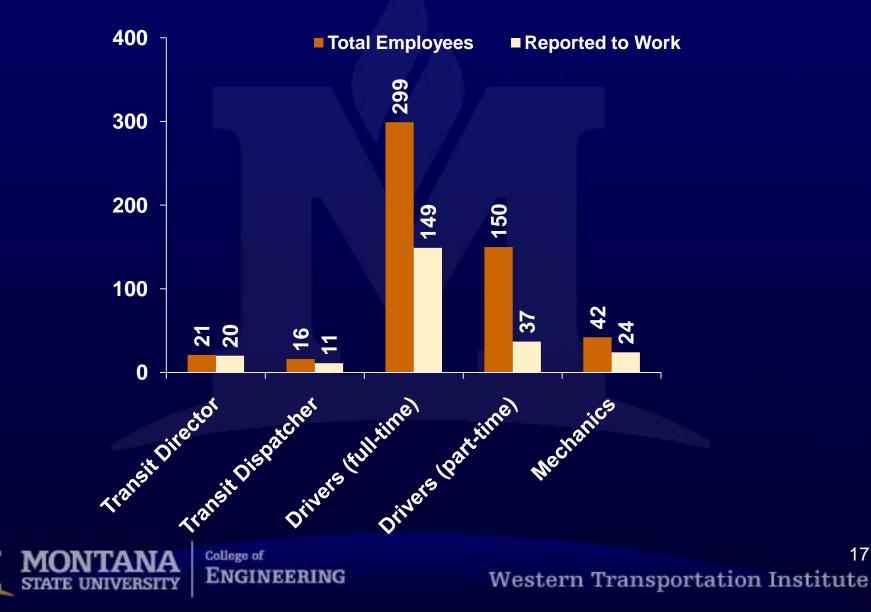
People w/ service animals or pets People w/ hearing or visual impairments People w/ limited English proficiency **Careless residents** People w/ disabilities & other medical conditions The elderly



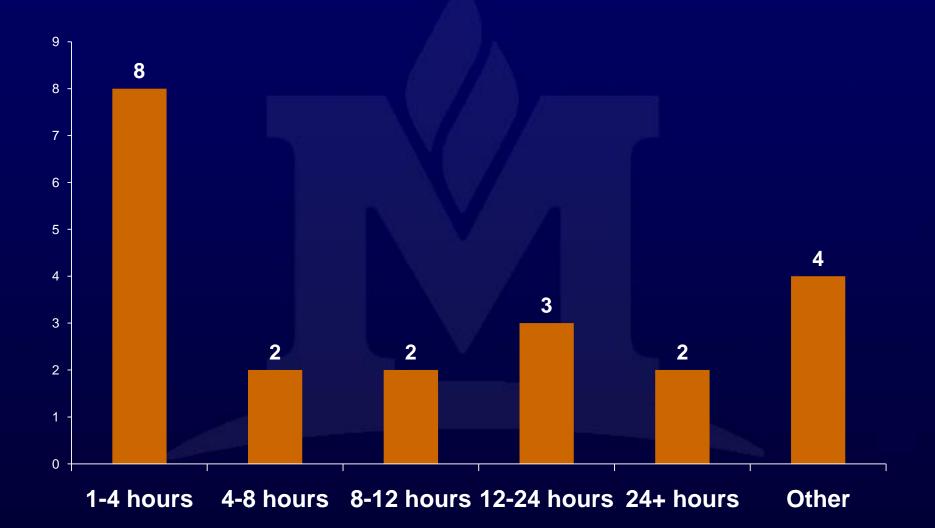


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Employee Issues



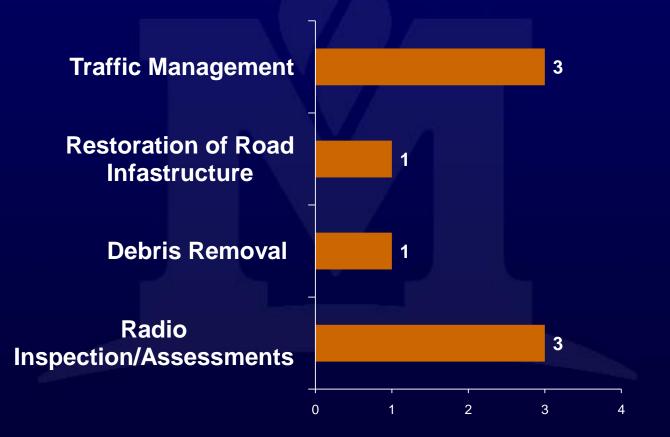
Evacuation Preparation Time





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Reentry Procedures





Assessment of Needs/Coordination

Barriers/Obstacles	Emergency Management Activity				
	Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery	
Having to plan ahead	6	5	4	4	
Lack of operating budget	7	8	5	4	
Funding restrictions to provide service	4	4	4	3	



Conclusion

 Respondents fulfilled their assigned role within their own local emergency management operations

 Role is largely limited to the 'preparedness' activity of emergency management

•Transit services are active in improving coordination, conducting regular mock-drills, increasing participation of people and transit, and establishing service aid agreements

 School bus systems also actively participate in evacuation operations



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School Bus System Advantages:

1.Buses are equipped to deal with issues such as altered bus schedules, traffic congestion, and weather conditions

2.Schools act as shelters, therefore convenient for school bus systems to coordinate an evacuation operation

3.School buses are painted yellow - beneficial for law enforcement agencies to give them priority in traffic

4.Resources such as drivers, school nurses, safety officers, coordinators, and mechanics would be available to supplement emergency services



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School Bus System

Disadvantages:

- Limited wheel chair accessible spots
- Not equipped with air-conditioning
- Have to rely on local emergency management agencies for passenger information, maps, and directions to pick up locations and shelters
- •School buses may be at greater risk of exposure to litigation for inconvenient service during an evacuation



School Bus System

Disadvantages:

 If not incorporated into a local emergency management plan, response time and integration into emergency response may be significantly delayed

•The average bus capacity is between 20 and 76 students. Adults take up significantly more space on a school bus than children and therefore capacity would be greatly reduced in evacuation



Thank you

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Roads that work for people should work for the environment, too.



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