Table 5-4. Results of District 5 consensus workshop

Identified Challenges to Conducting Maintenance Operations in District 5					
Safety Vs Beautification -Priorities	**Limited Access -Certain Windows**	**Need More People**	**Money**	**Deteriorating Infrastructure**	**Expectation Level from Public**
	Daytime Traffic Access	Staffing			
	Dealing with Traffic	Warm Bodies			
		Reactive vs Proactive			
		Limited Staff Safety > Beautification			
		Number of People			

5.4.Results

5.4.1. Identification of most at vulnerable assets

Only one NHS asset in District 5 had a vulnerability score of 3.5 or greater. District 5 had the fewest assets of any KYTC District in the state scoring below the threshold. Other NHS assets that had the highest vulnerability score in the District included I-64 in downtown Louisville (3.46 vulnerability score to flood), I-65 in downtown Louisville (3.29 vulnerability score to flood), 2nd and 3rd Street in downtown Louisville (3.38 vulnerability score to flood), I-264 in western Jefferson County (3.46 vulnerability score to flood), US-42 in Jefferson County (3.37 vulnerability score to flood), I-64 in Shelby County (3.29 vulnerability score to flood), Gene Snyder Freeway west of I-65 (3.32 vulnerability score to landslide), I-64 in Franklin County (3.45 vulnerability score to landslide), and I-65 in Bullitt County (3.32 vulnerability score to landslide). These NHS assets were also among those scored highest for vulnerability by workshop participants. A full list of District 5 NHS assets and vulnerability scores can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 5-5. District 5 NHS assets with vulnerability score 3.5 or greater

District	County	Route	Vulnerability Score	Hazard
5	Jefferson	US-31W	**3.54**	Flood

5.4.2. Worst case scenario

A major catastrophic flood, breaching or overtopping the existing flood walls built to protect the greater metropolitan Louisville area, was identified as the worst case scenario for the district. The Louisville levee system was constructed after the 1937 flood that caused massive damage and destruction to the area. Louisville has not experienced higher flood elevations than what occurred during the 1937 Flood. However, with future climate models suggesting higher precipitation accumulations for the Ohio River Valley, an event exceeding the 1937 Flood elevations is certainly possible in the future.