Flooding Dynamic Modeling for Optimized Planning of CORE MPO Transportation Infrastructure Systems

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Presentation Outline

- 1. Financial Stewardship & Resiliency Planning
- 2. Sea Level Rise (SLR) Scenarios
- 3. Stormwater Modeling
- 4. Coastal Inundation Modeling & Roadway Vulnerability Assessment

Financial Stewardship & Resiliency Planning



Image credit: NOAA

Social Vulnerability Index

- Assess 16 variables associated with enhanced vulnerability to environmental threats
- Based on US Census Bureau data, compiled by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC ATSDR).

Socioeconomic Status	Below 150% Poverty
	Unemployed
	Housing Cost Burden
	No High School Diploma
	No Health Insurance
Household Characteristics	Aged 65 & Older
	Aged 17 & Younger
	Civilian with a Disability
	Single-Parent Household
	English Language Proficiency
Racial & Ethnic Minority Status	Hispanic or Latino (of any race) Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
Housing Type & Transportation	Multi-Unit Structures
	Mobile Homes
	Crowding
	No Vehicle
	Group Quarters



81°30'0''W

81°0'0"W

Preparing a Technical Memo describing approx. **40 grant** funding opportunities to support improving resilience.



Sea Level Rise Scenarios

Year	CRD Low (ft)	CRD High (ft)
2050	1.23	2.18
2075	2.14	4.08
2100	3.28	6.56

SLR scenarios were obtained from the Chatham County Stormwater System Sea-Level-Rise Vulnerability Assessment (2020)

Stormwater Modeling



Image Source: City of Savannah Midtown Savannah (6/20/18)

SWMM (Stormwater Management Model)

- Simulate runoff quantity & quality
- Good for small homogeneous sub-basins
- Rainfall on a basin → Runoff →
 Pipe network → Routed to the outfall







SWMM Application

- Assess current vs future conditions
 - How might SLR creep upstream into the stormwater system?
 - How might future land use alter runoff and discharge?
- Develop a toolset to examine stormwater impacts to transportation infrastructure





Data Collection

Stormwater infrastructure

- Outfalls, canals, ditches, pipes, reservoirs, pump stations, tide gates, headwalls, manholes, green infrastructure, etc.
- Stormwater drainage basins
- Road centerlines
- Land use / land cover
- Soil types



Study Domain

- Considerations:
 - enough stormwater infrastructure data
 - Direct connection to Savannah River or tidal creek
- Opportunity to expand to the entire county
 - Employ a more robust model



Stormwater Network

Simplification



- Basin Information
 - 15 sub-catchments
 - 64 junction nodes
 - 2 outfalls
 - Curve numbers: 88-94
- Model Forcing
 - Type 2 cumulative rainfall 24-hr (6.51 in depth, T_R = 10-yr)
 - Mean tidal conditions
 - Various sea-level rise projections
- Flooding scenarios:
 - Rainfall only
 - Tidal (w/wo SLR)
 - Rainfall + Tidal = Compound event











10-yr rainfall event + mean tides + SLR

Coastal Flood Modeling and Roadway Vulnerability

DEM & Road Network (Elevation NAVD88, ft)



Road Network (Elevation NAVD88, ft)



1% AEP Simulated Water Levels (NAVD88, ft)



Roadway Vulnerability – 1% AEP (770 miles)



0.2% AEP Simulated Water Levels (NAVD88, ft)



Roadway Vulnerability – 0.2% AEP (1,119 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – Present Tides (154 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability - CRD Low 2050 (1.23 ft, 213 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – CRD High 2050 (2.18 ft, 258 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – CRD Low 2075 (2.14 ft, 256 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – CRD High 2075 (4.08 ft, 379 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – CRD Low 2100 (3.28 ft, 327 miles)



Roadway Vulnerability – CRD High 2100 (6.56 ft, 590 miles)



SVI + 2050 High SLR Road Vulnerability



ESRI Dashboard DEMO









