

A Planning Tool to Quantify the Effects of Extreme Flooding on Network Accessibility in Lafayette Parish, LA

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Louisiana Watershed
Flood Center

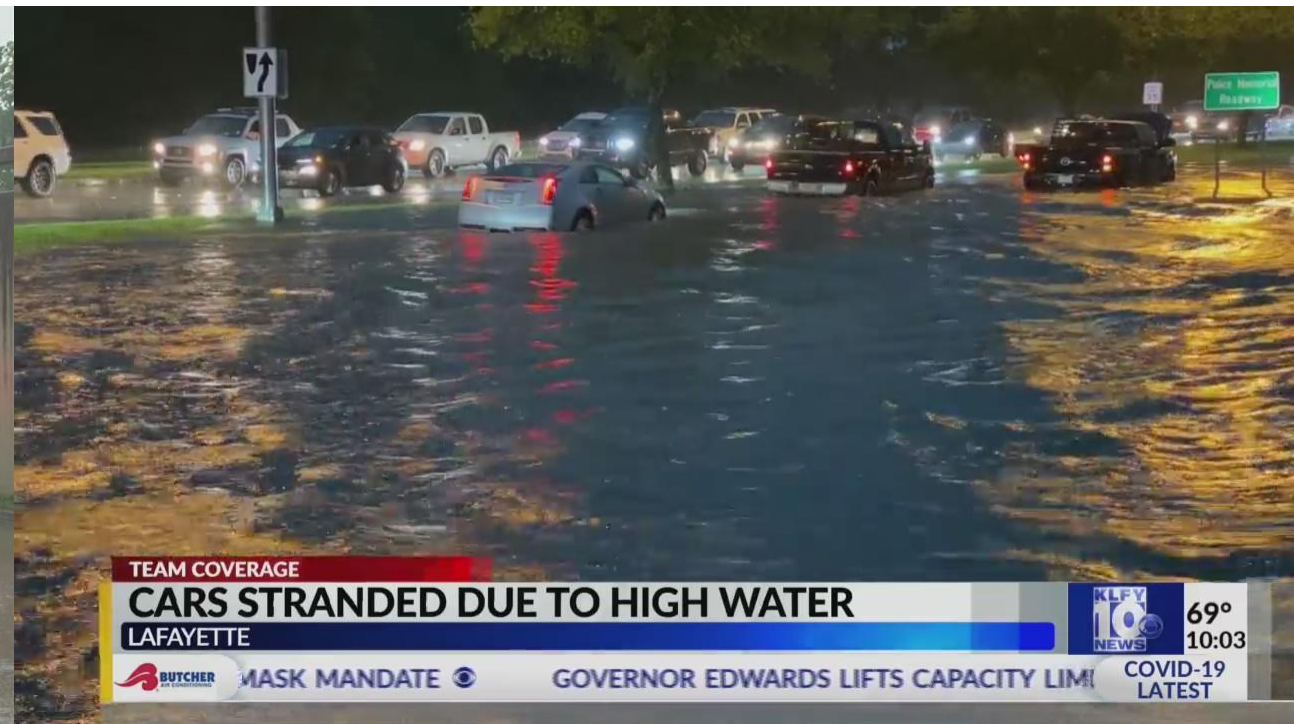


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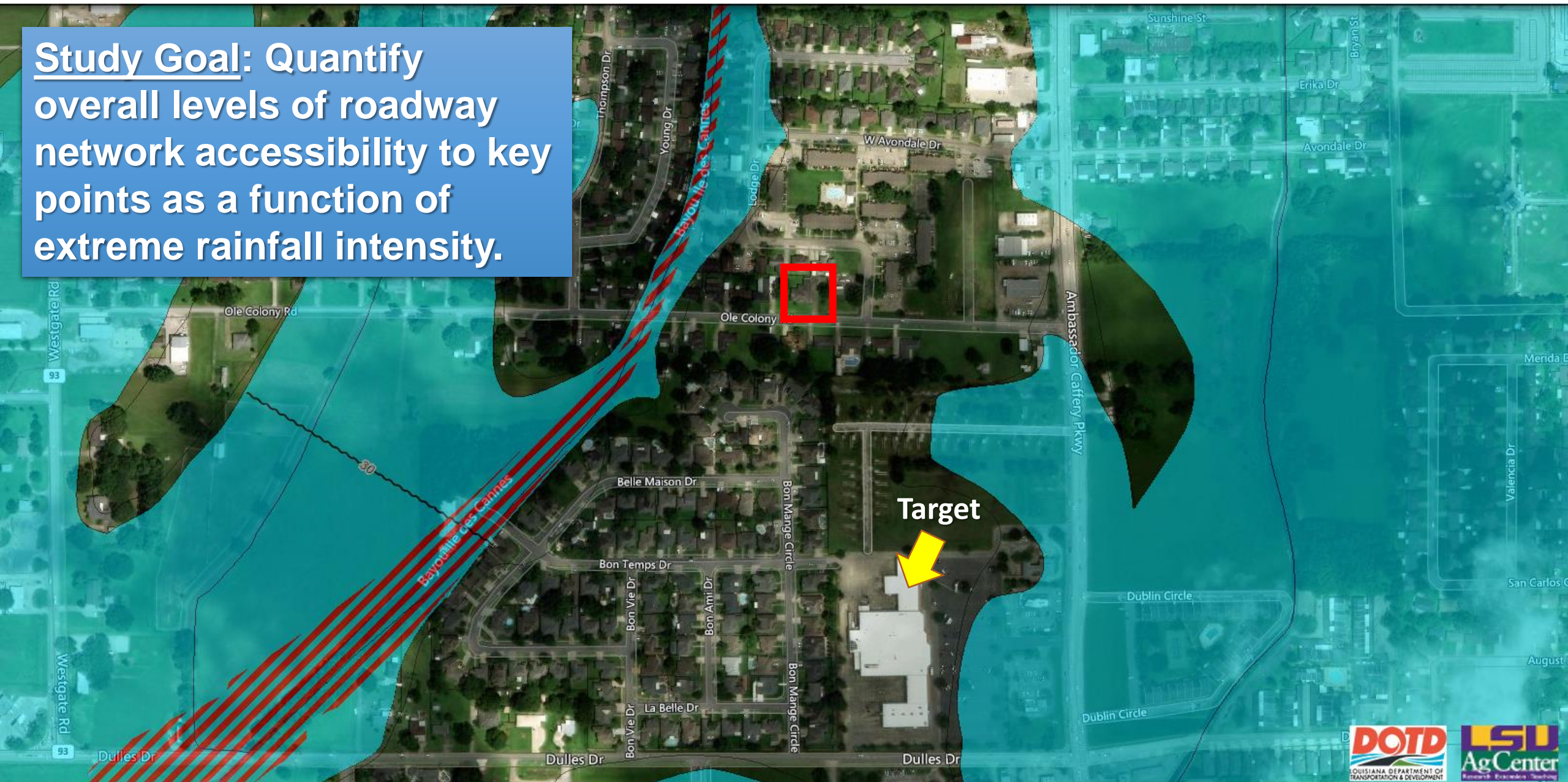
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The *Accessibility* Problem

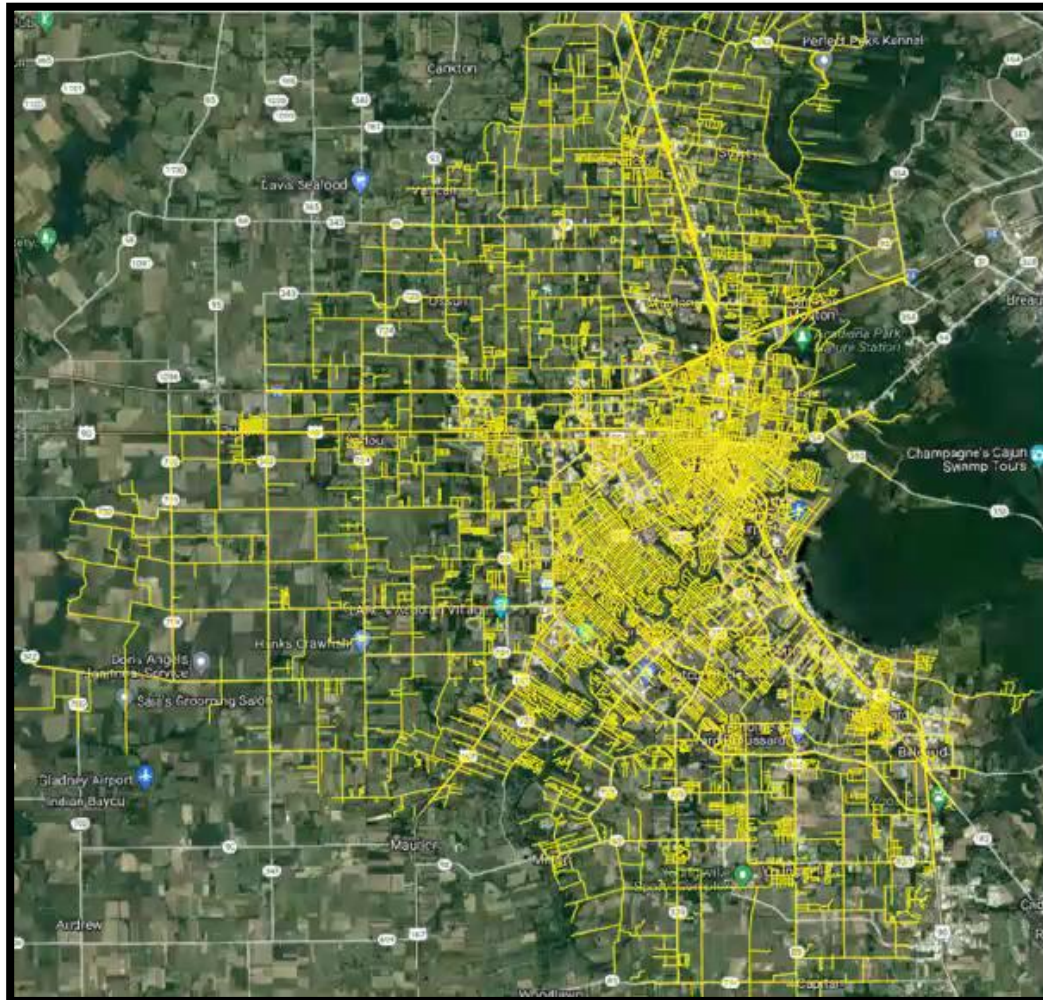
“My house is not flooded, but the roads around me ARE. So I can’t reach my destination regardless of which route I try to take.”



Study Goal: Quantify overall levels of roadway network accessibility to key points as a function of extreme rainfall intensity.



Study Method



Domain
Definition

Lafayette Parish, LA:
2,603.9 km of roadways

Grid Creation

20m x 20m roadways
w/LiDAR elevations

16 sub-watershed
numerical model domains

Hydrodynamics



1,912,576 spatial
calculation points;
Rain-on-Grid (RoG)

100-yr and 500-yr 24-hr
extreme event scenarios

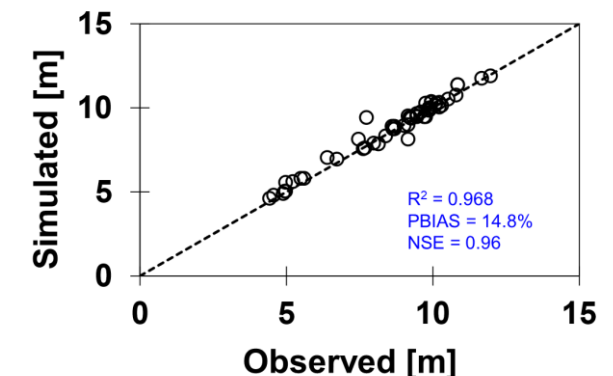
72-hour simulation period;
5-second $\Delta t \rightarrow 51,840$
computational steps at
each calculation point; 4
hour output

High water mark
comparison at 55
locations; and photo
verification of
flooded roads

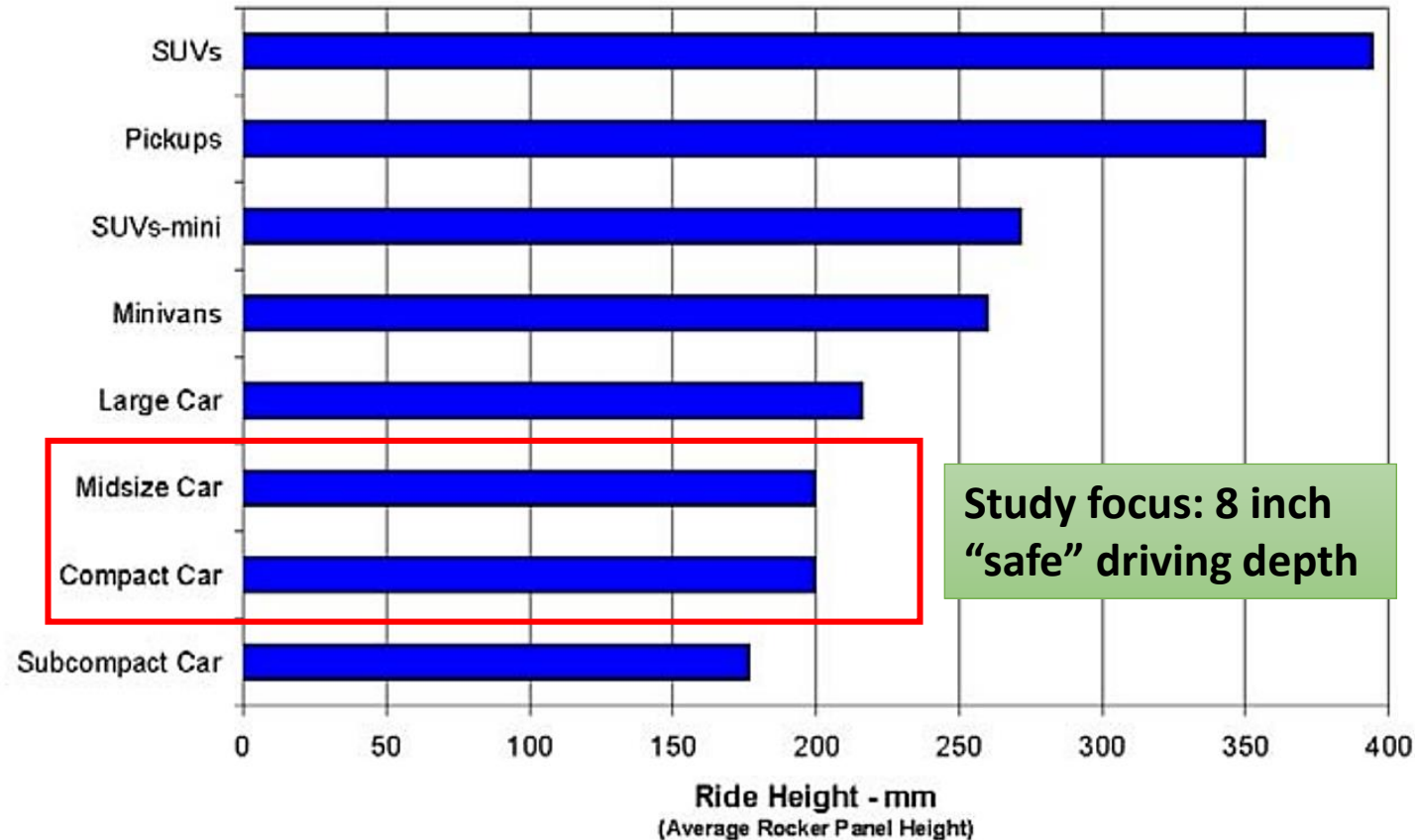
Target Point/Search
Analysis

D8 flood-fill search technique based on
avg. safe driving depth

Overall Accessibility
Evaluation



Safe Travels...



Source: Gabler, H.C., Hollowell, W.T. The **Aggressivity of Light Trucks and Vans in Traffic Crashes**. U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1998



Source: Maria Pregmolato, Alistair Ford, Sean M. Wilkinson, Richard J. Dawson, **The impact of flooding on road transport: A depth-disruption function**, Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment, Volume 55, 2017, Pages 67-81,

Accessibility: Lafayette Metro

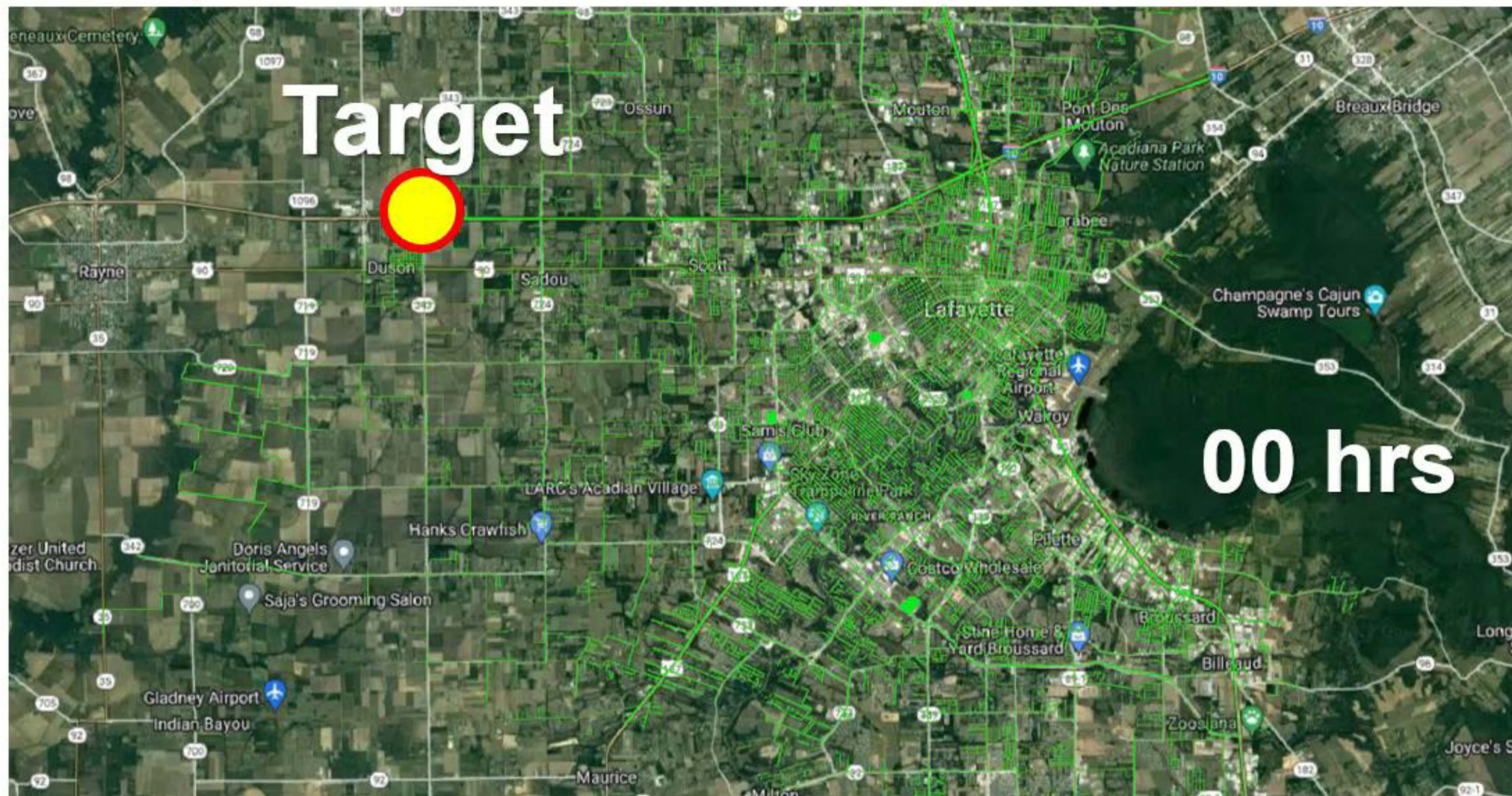
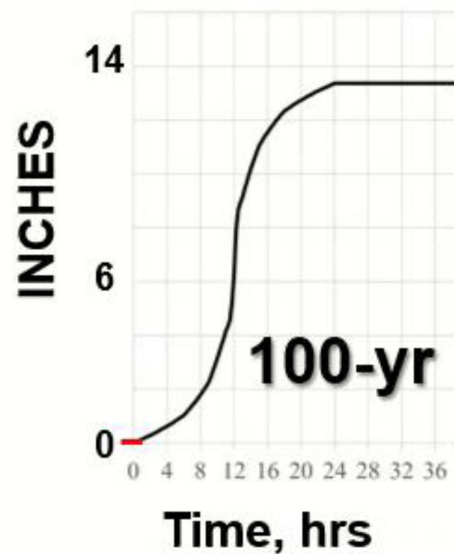
Safe driving depth:
8 inches

Accessible

Inaccessible

Target

Total Rainfall



Target

I-10

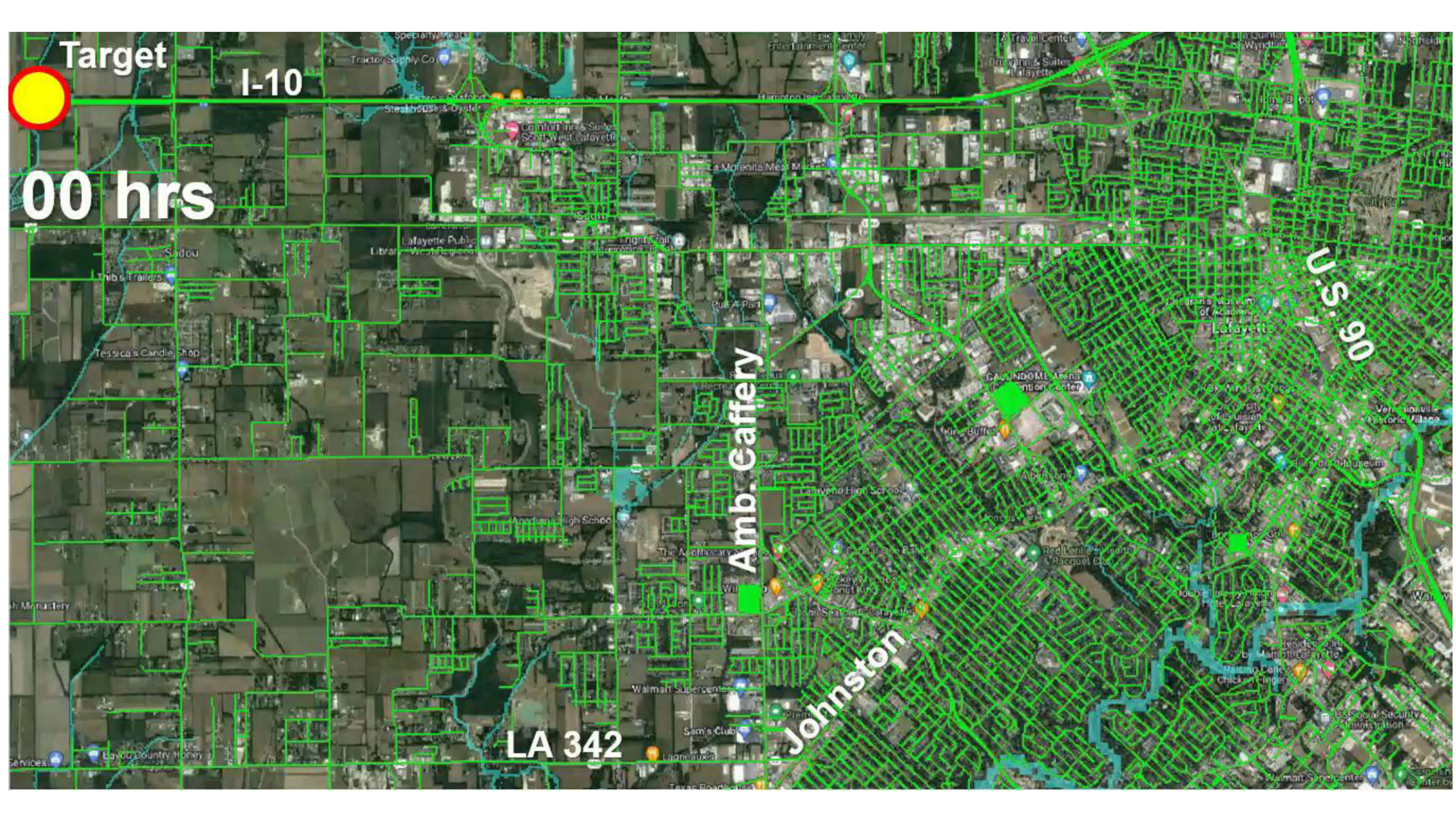
00 hrs

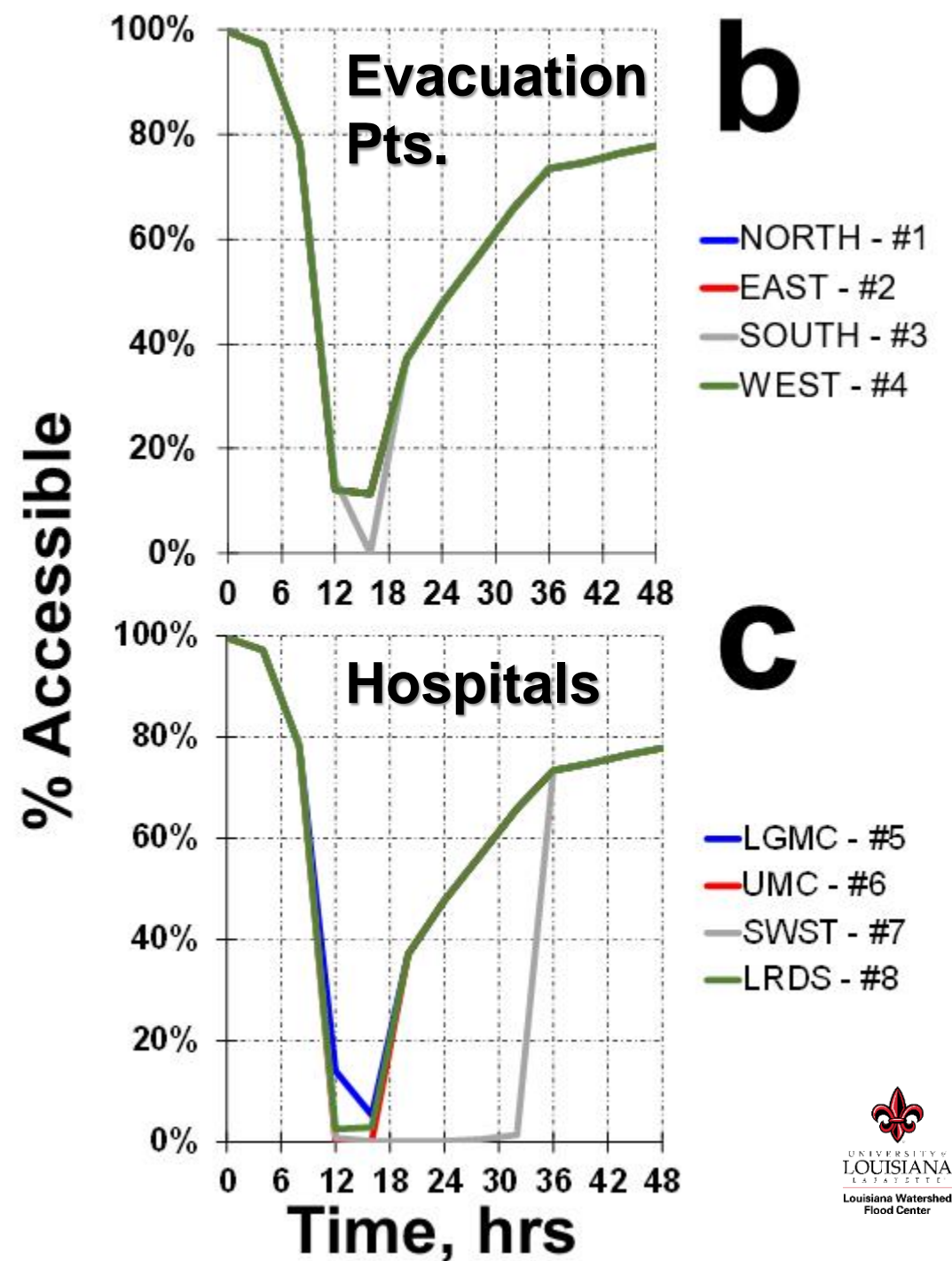
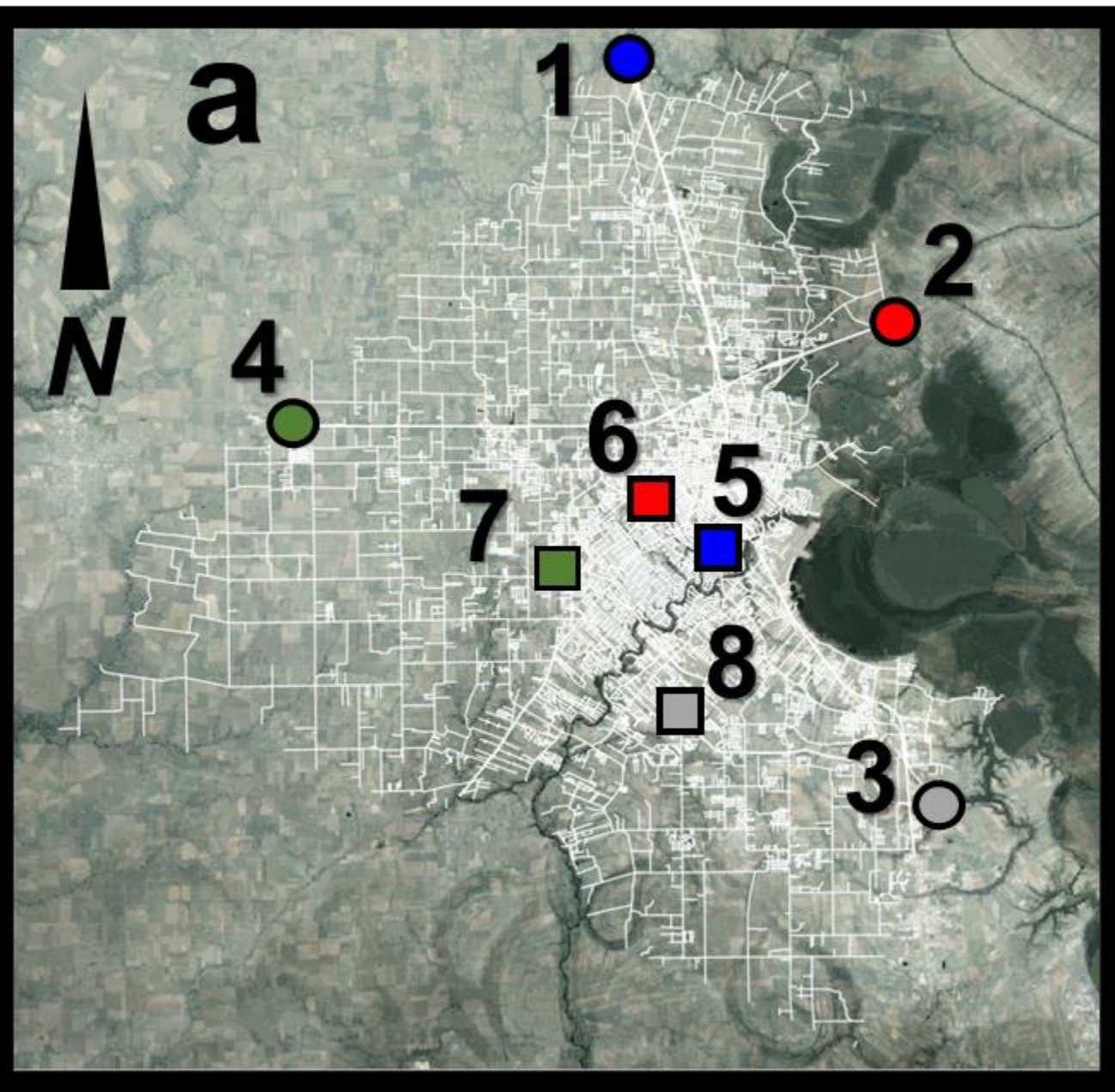
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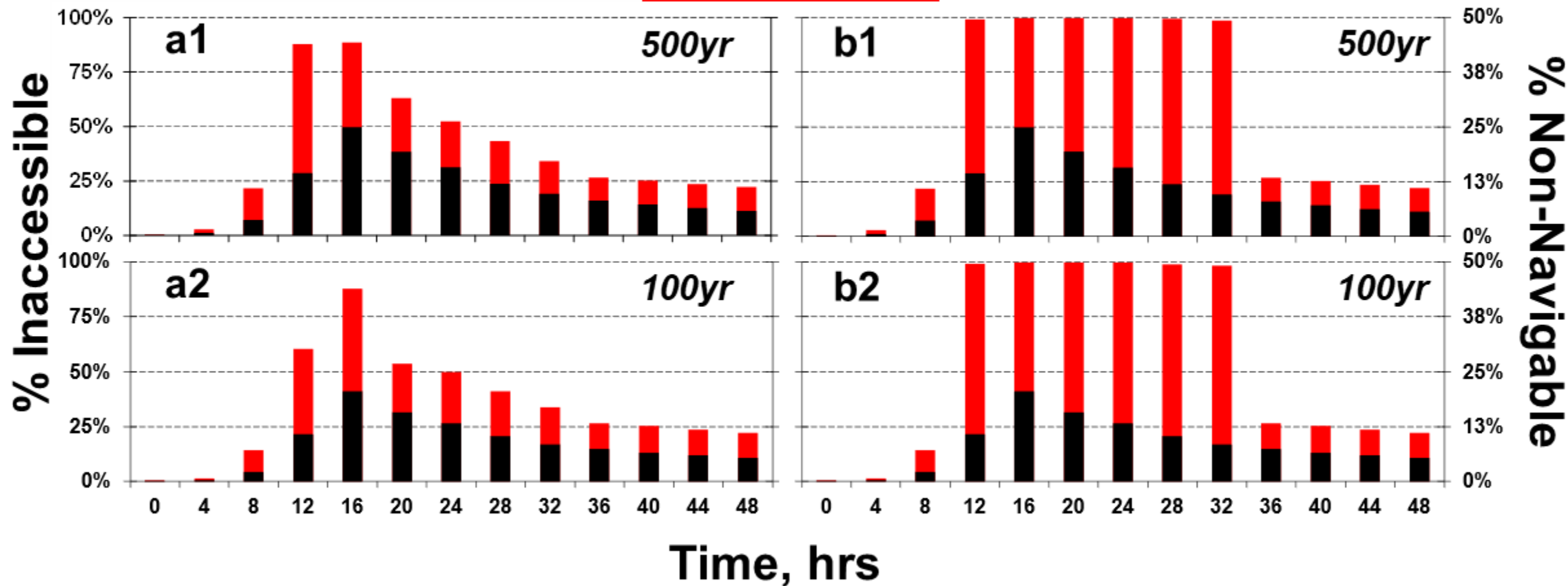
4: W. Evacuation

Legend

% Non-navigable

% Inaccessible

7: SW Medical



Findings & Conclusions

- August 2016 event \approx 500-yr storm (Brown et al., 2020).
- 25% flooded roads \rightarrow 80%+ inaccessibility; 100-yr and 500-yr results similar.
- Accessibility to hospitals **is generally worse** than accessibility to parish evacuation points.
- Scalable approach well-suited for planning & mitigation exercises – can evaluate different storms and vehicle types.
- **Future:** analyze other constraints (e.g., reachability, driver fatigue, night conditions, etc.) and identify mitigation targets.

Sponsors and Data Sources: THANK YOU!!



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Questions?



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Published works: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Robert-Miller-8>