

# Simulating the Impact of Mississippi River Flood Flows on Coastal Compound Flooding

*State of the Coast May 20, 2025*

Timothy Stephens, PhD, PE

Shuvashish Roy, PE

Stephen Sanborn, PE

Christopher Wallen, PG

Gaurav Savant, PhD, PE

William McAnally, PhD, PE, D.CE, D.NE, F.ASCE



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**

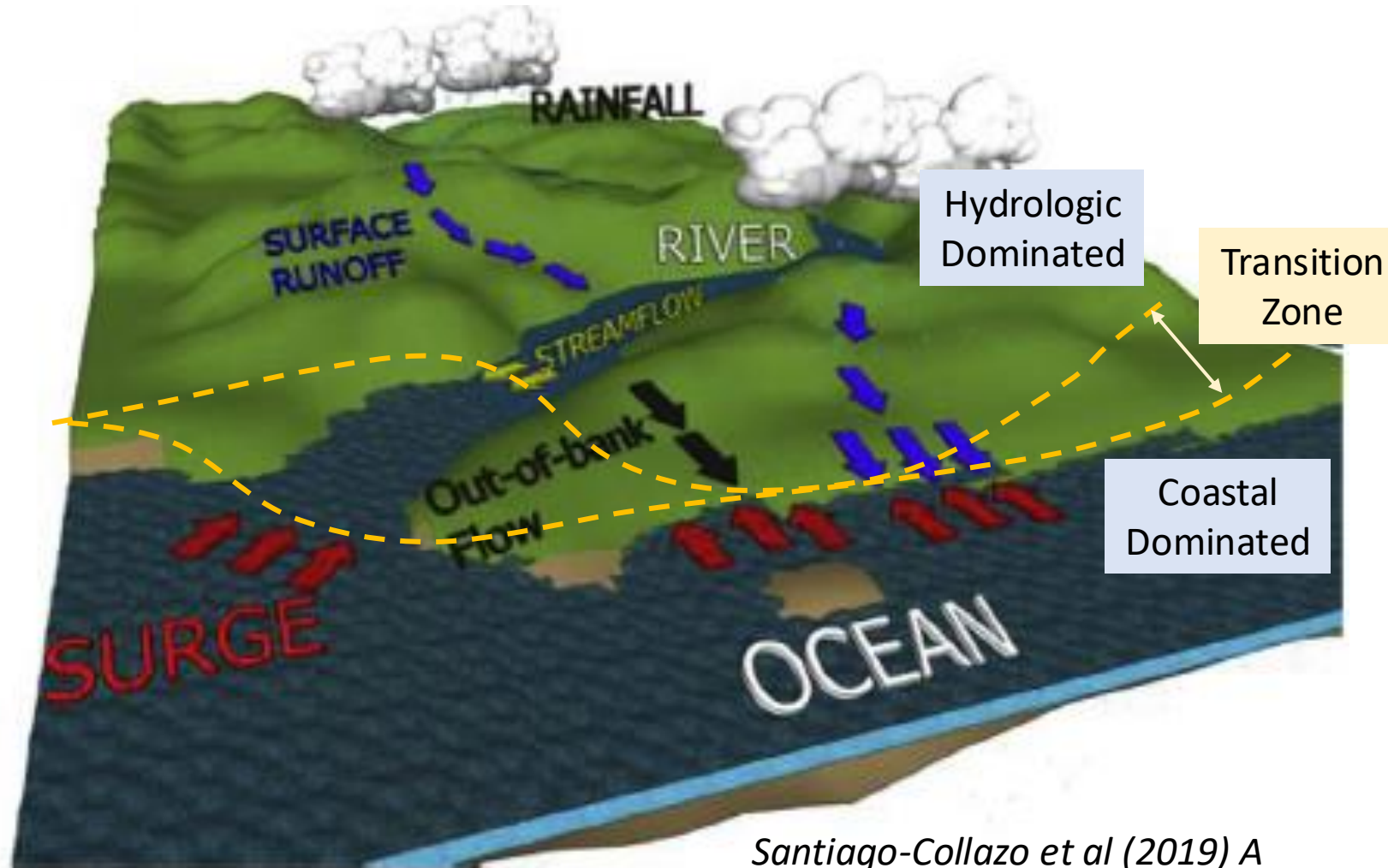
Engineer Research and  
Development Center



**G. Savant, Technical Manager**



# Background



*Santiago-Collazo et al (2019) A comprehensive review of compound inundation models in low gradient coastal watersheds*

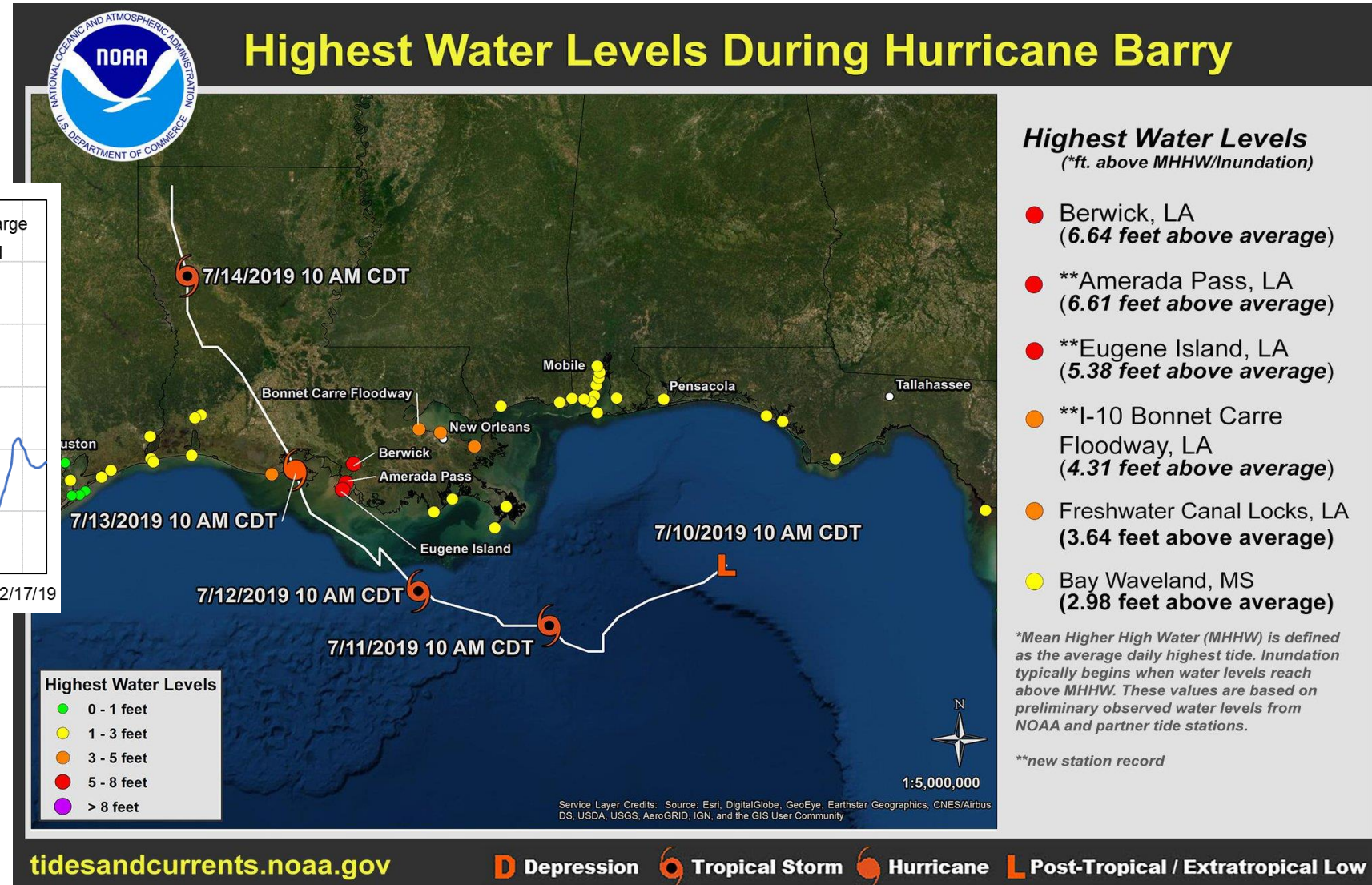
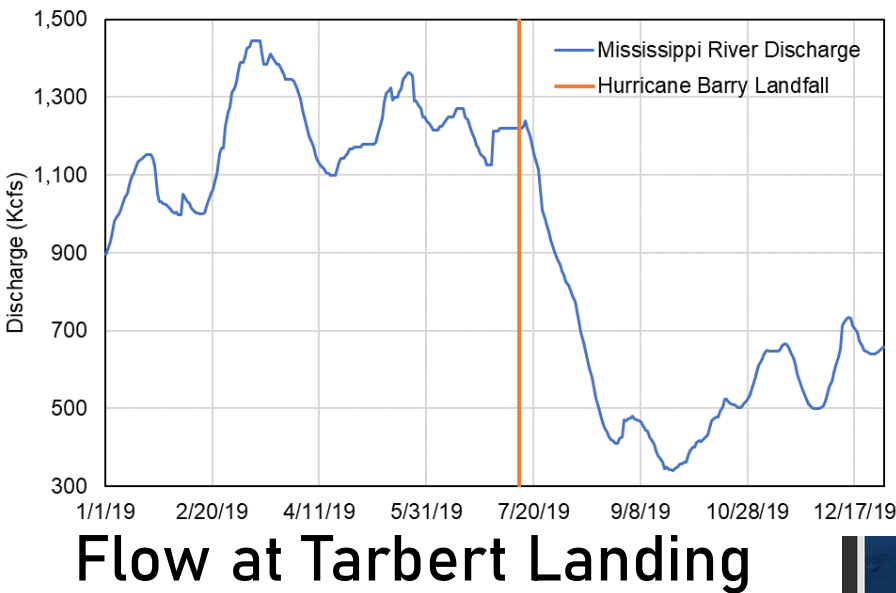
# Background

- Co-occurrence of riverine flood flows and coastal storm surge on the LMR
- Interaction river flow and surge can amplify flood hazards
- Understanding this interaction is important for flood protection, prediction, and mitigation





# Hurricane Barry



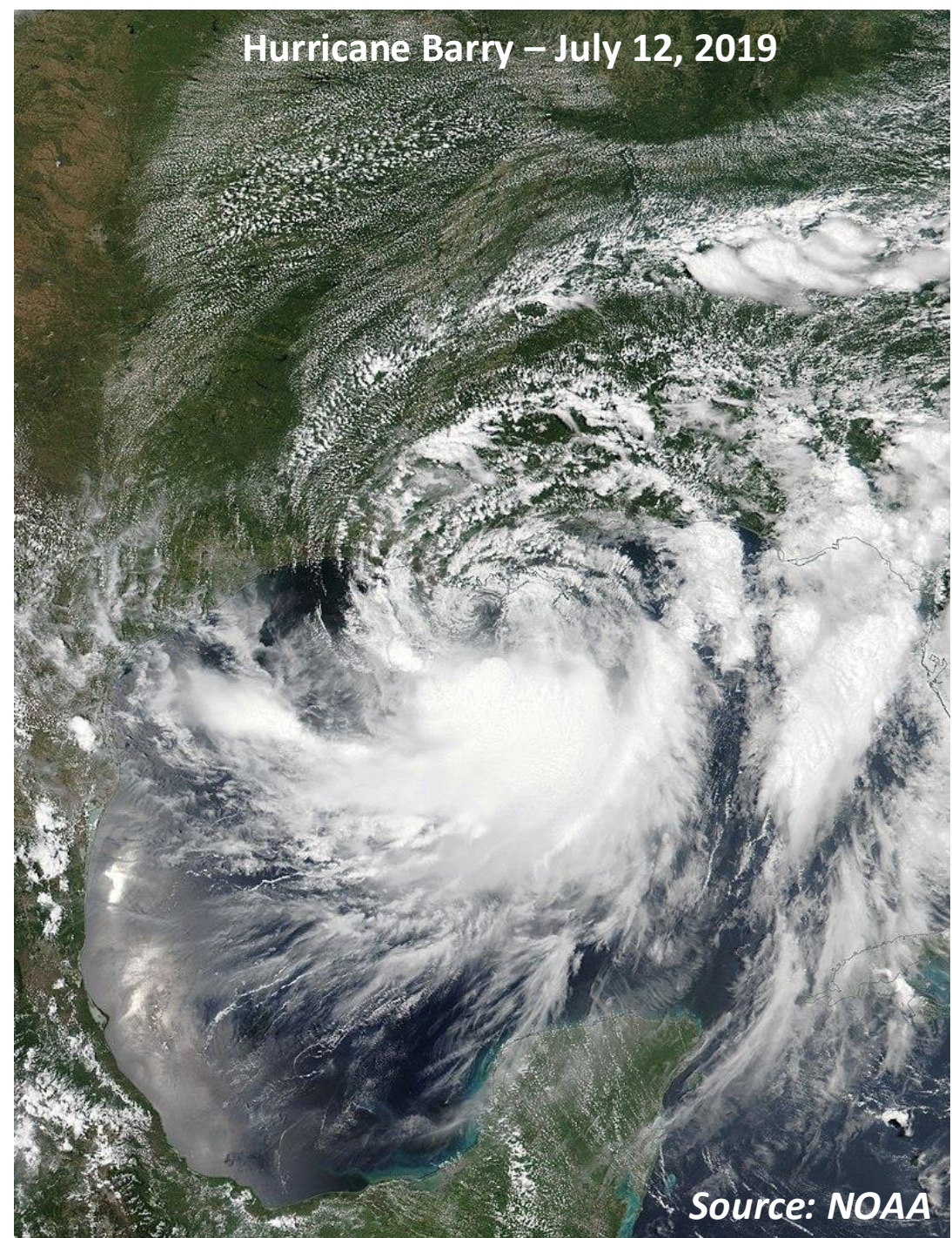


## Goals

- Evaluate the interacting effects of Mississippi River flood flows on storm surge to gain a better understanding of fundamental compound flooding processes

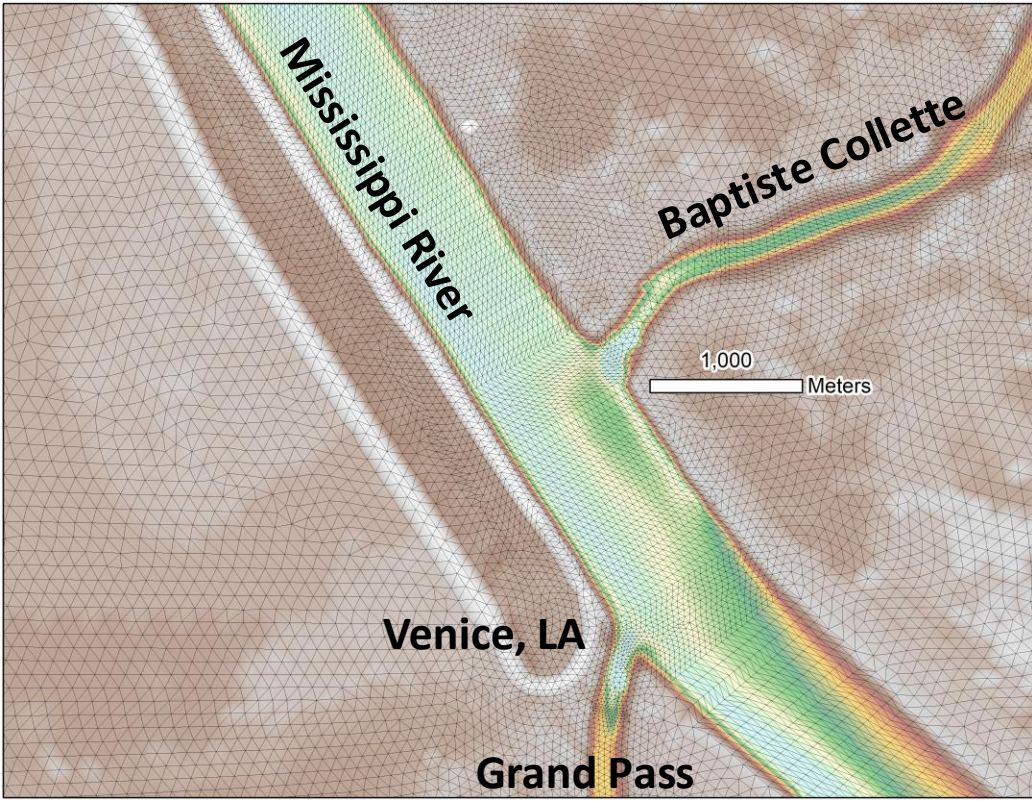
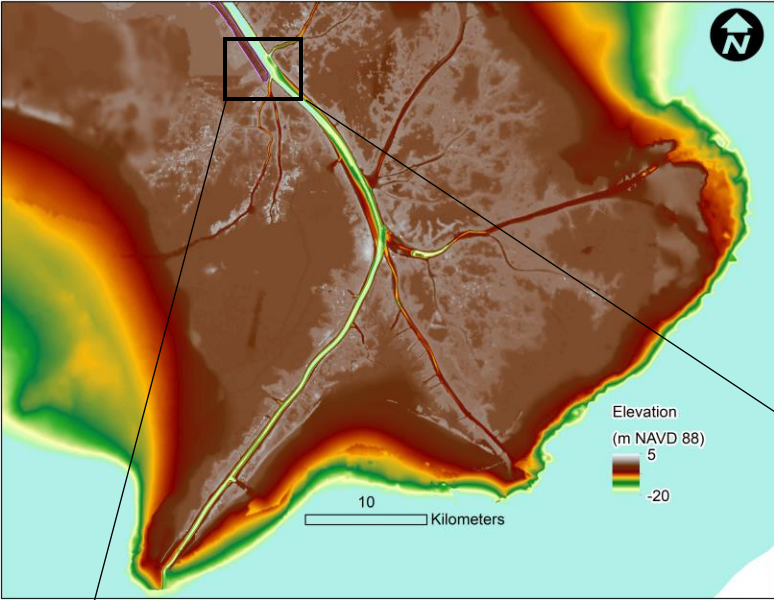
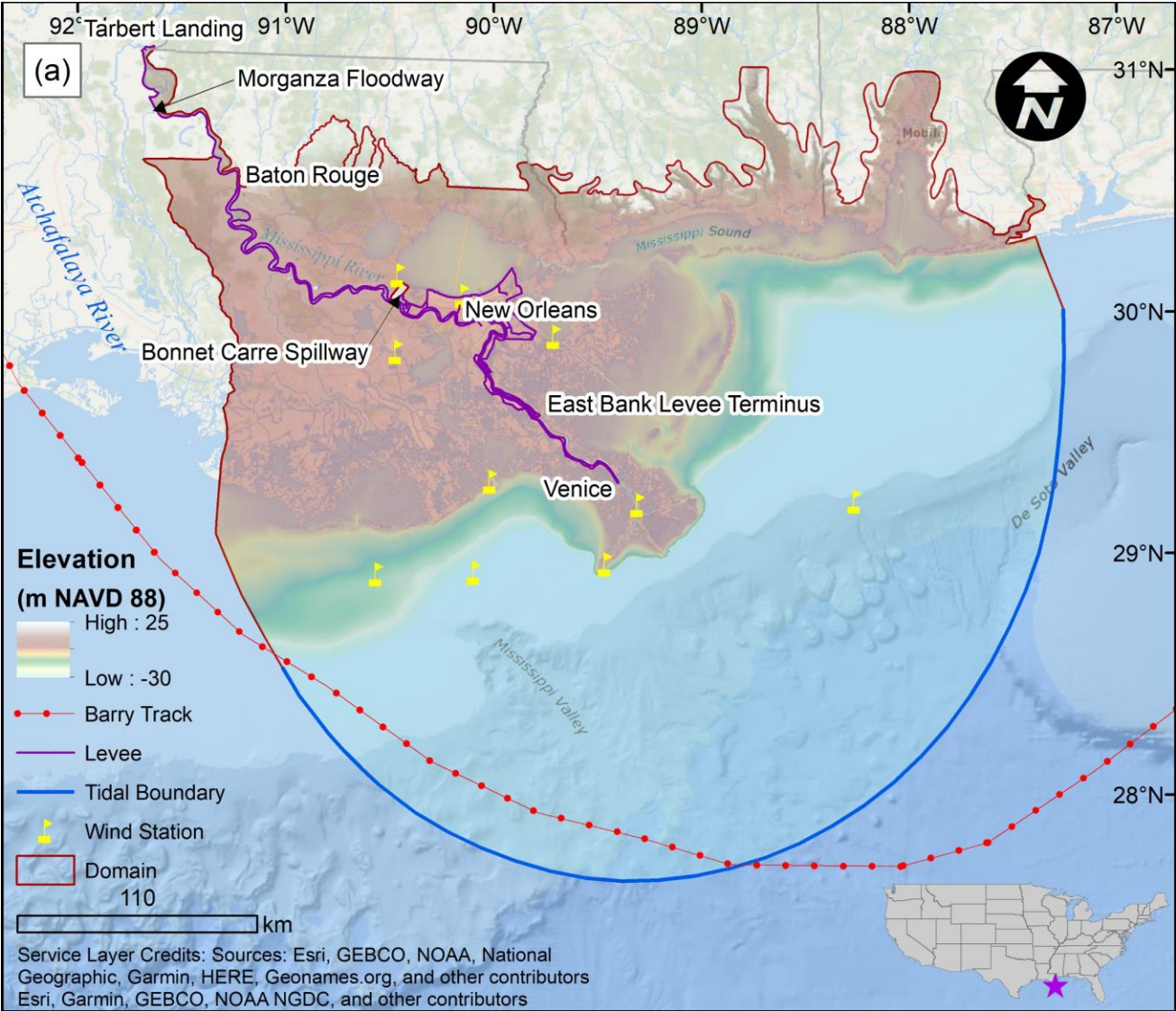
## Objectives

- Develop and validate a 2D AdH model of the Mississippi During Hurricane Barry
- Simulate 5 different flow scenarios
- Quantify the impacts of river flows on storm surge propagation and hazard amplification



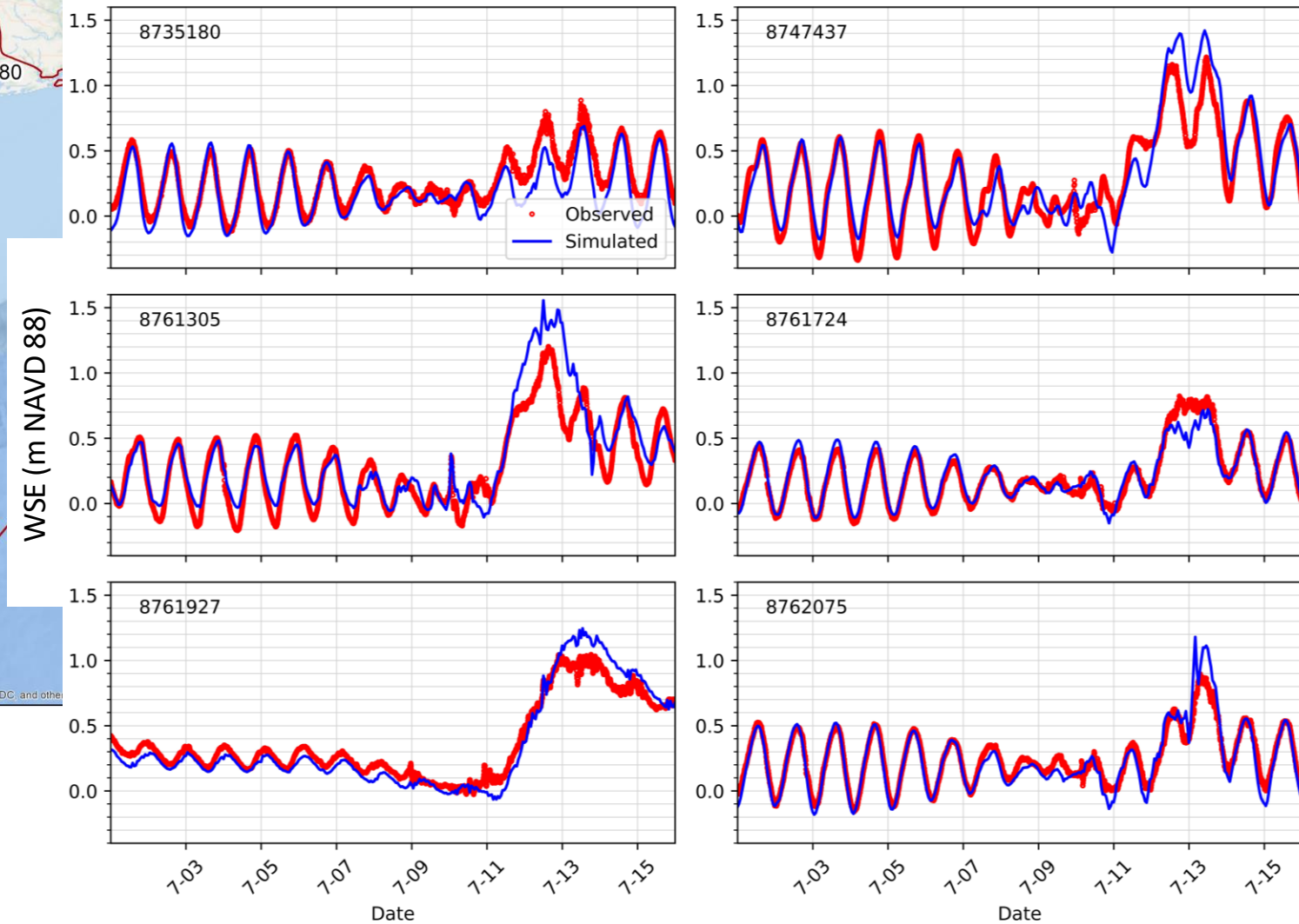
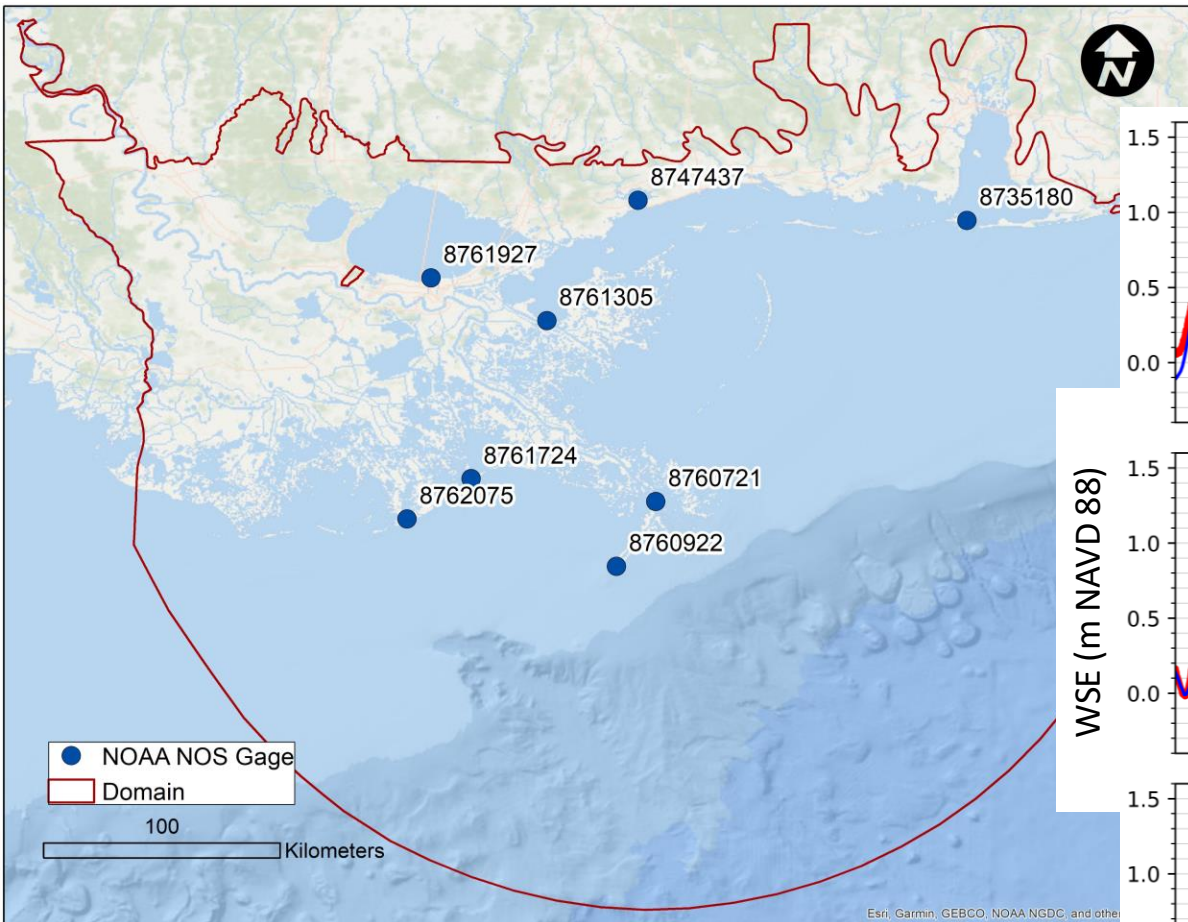


# Model Setup

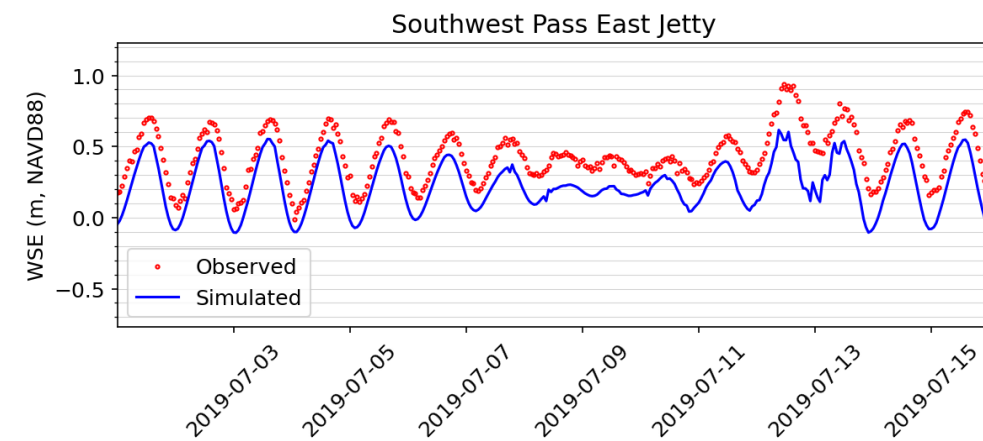
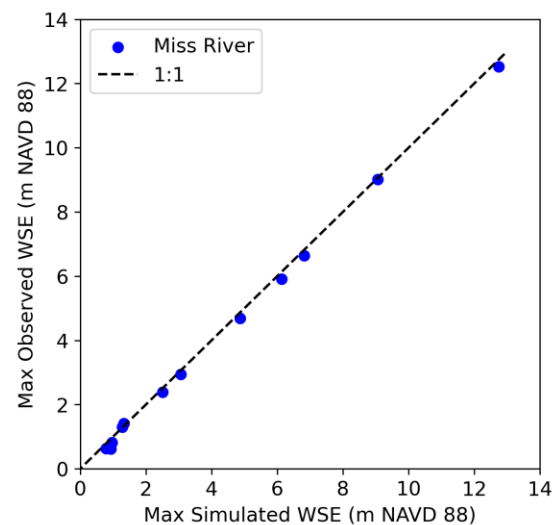
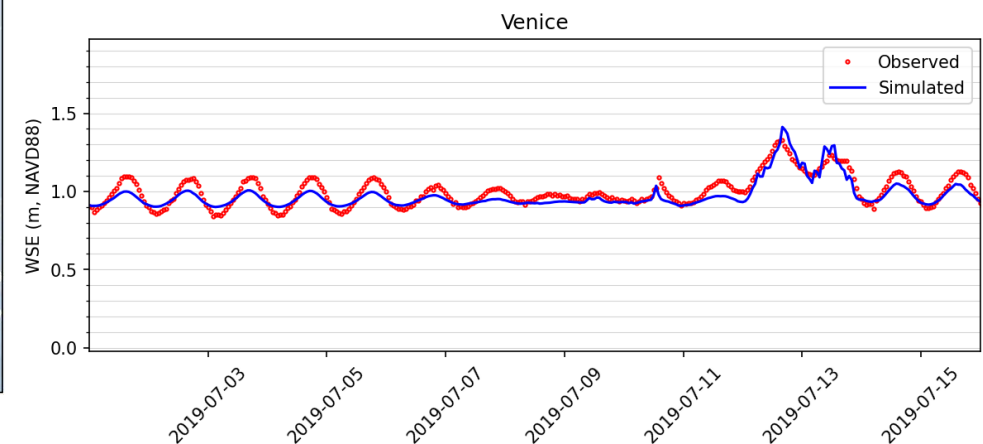
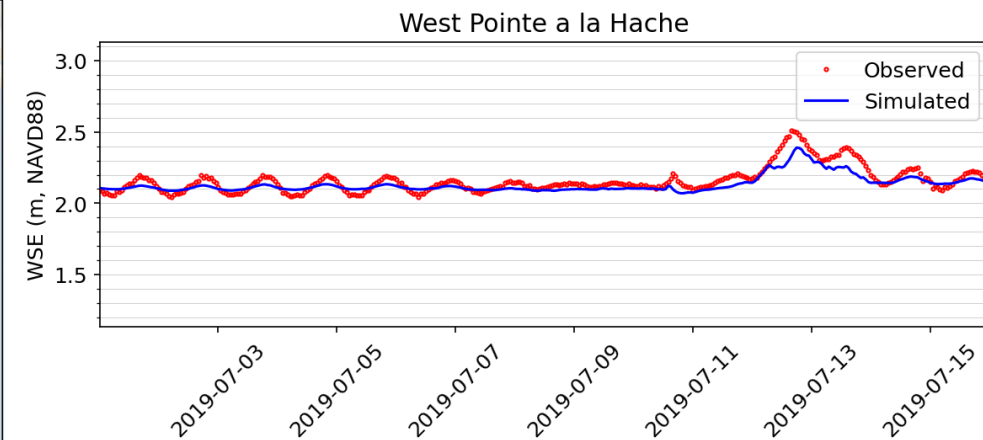
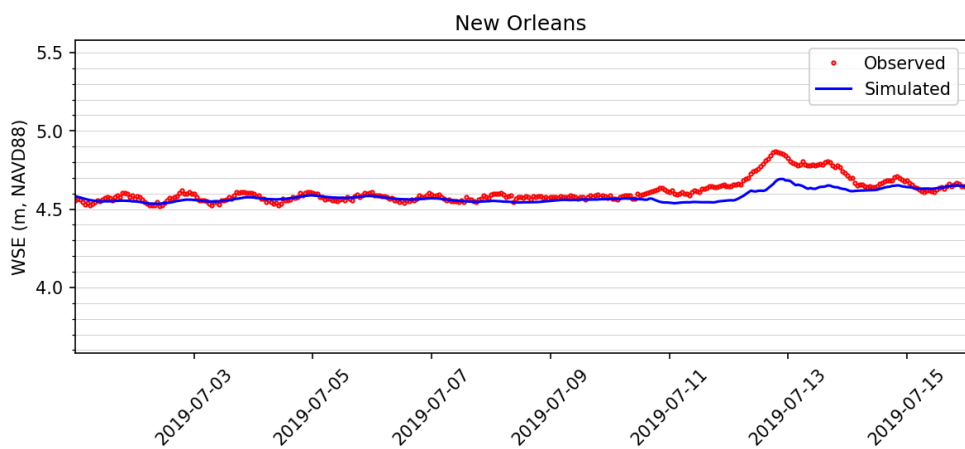
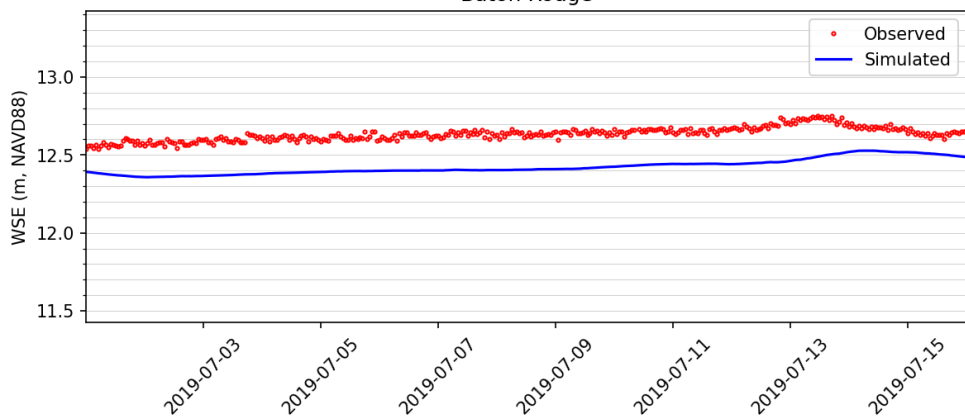
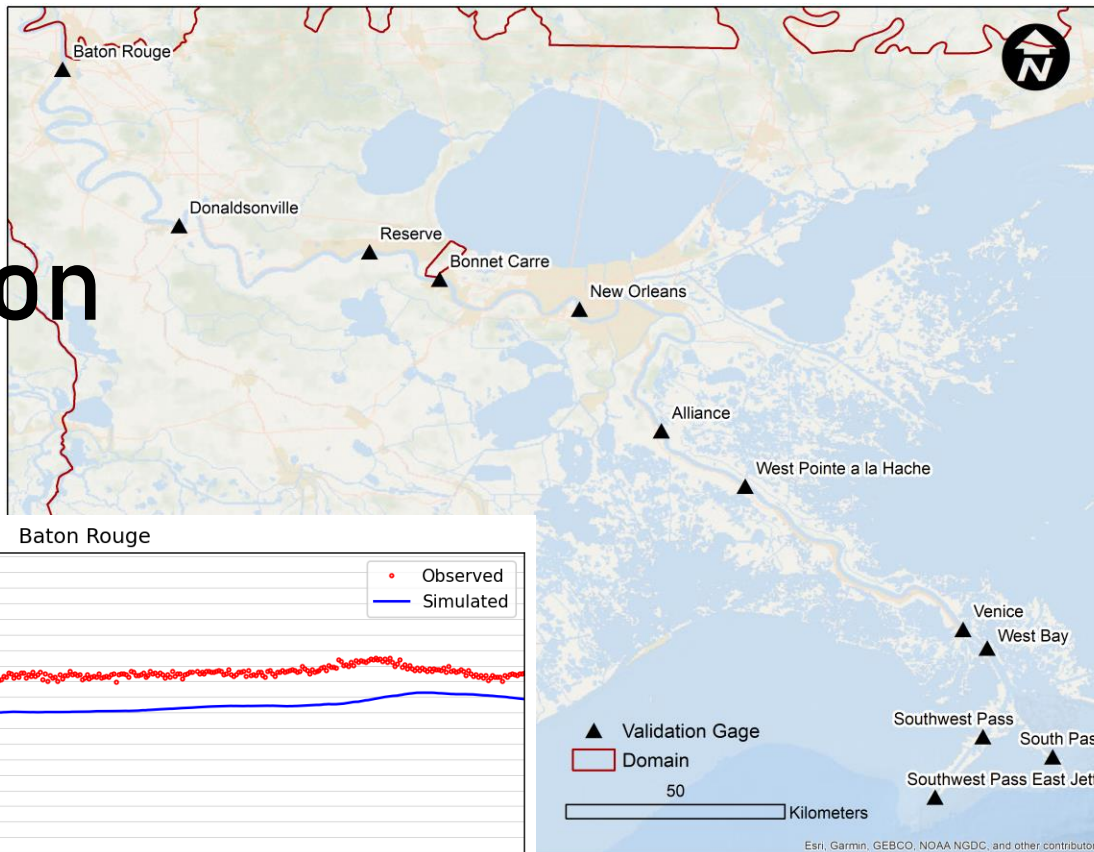




# Model Validation

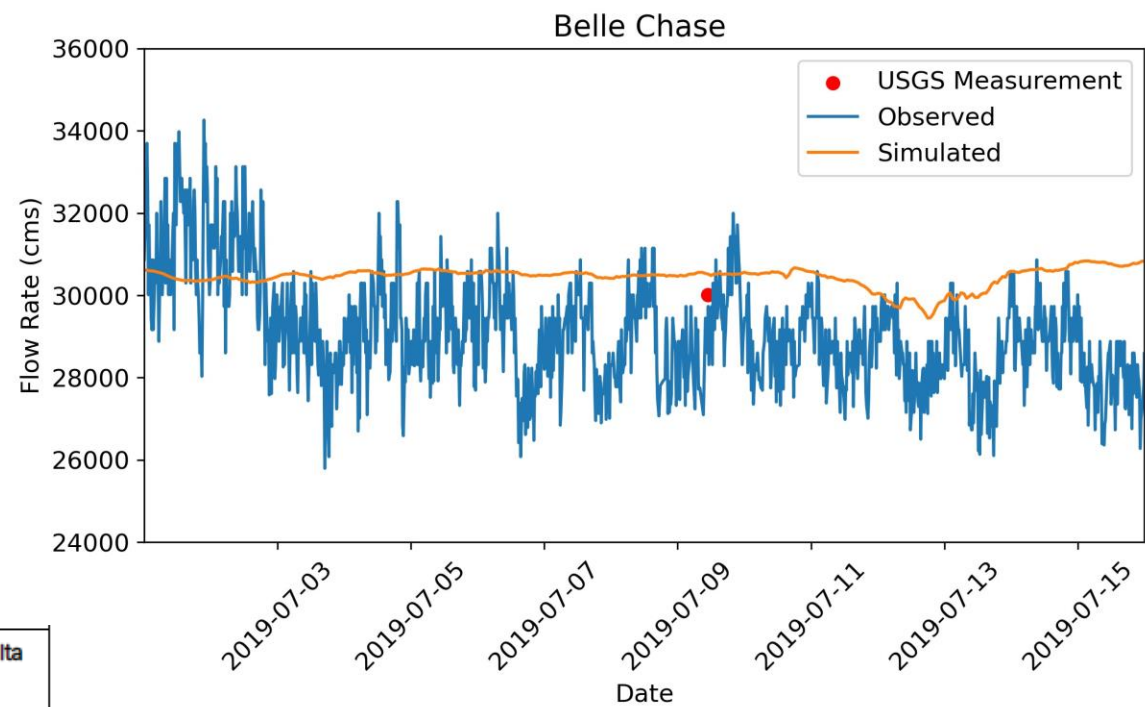


# Model Validation





# Model Validation



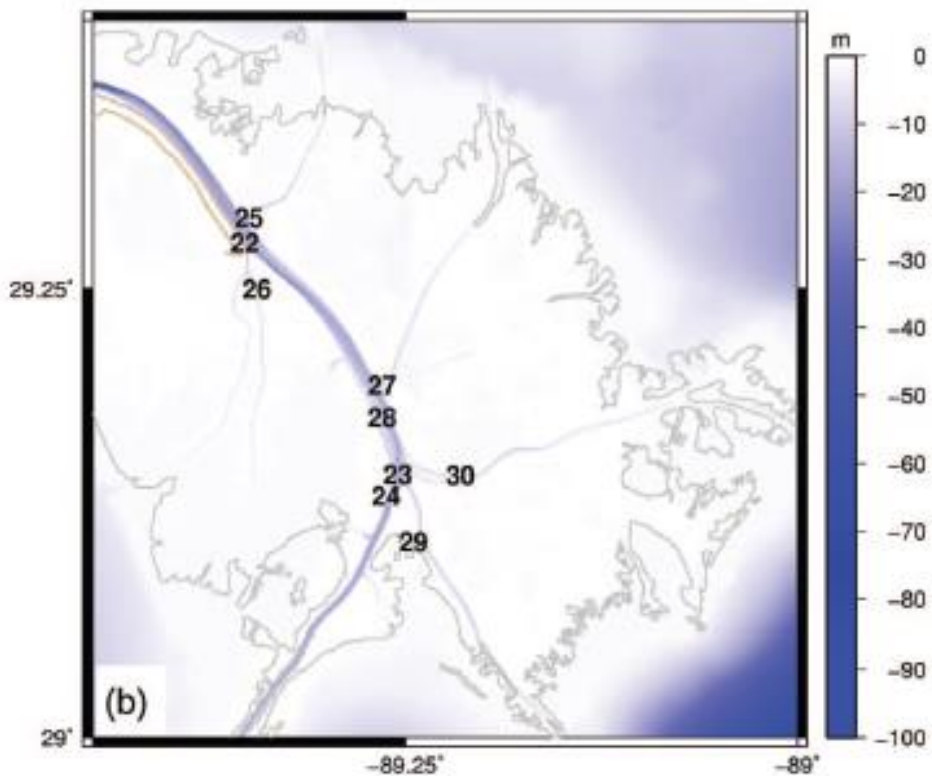
Fort St. Philip Sub-Delta 19.8 *Start 2005-10-01	
Q	
Channel	Diversion
0	0
320000	0
400000	21920
600000	48240
800000	76800
1250000	130500



## Report 25

Model compared to published data from:

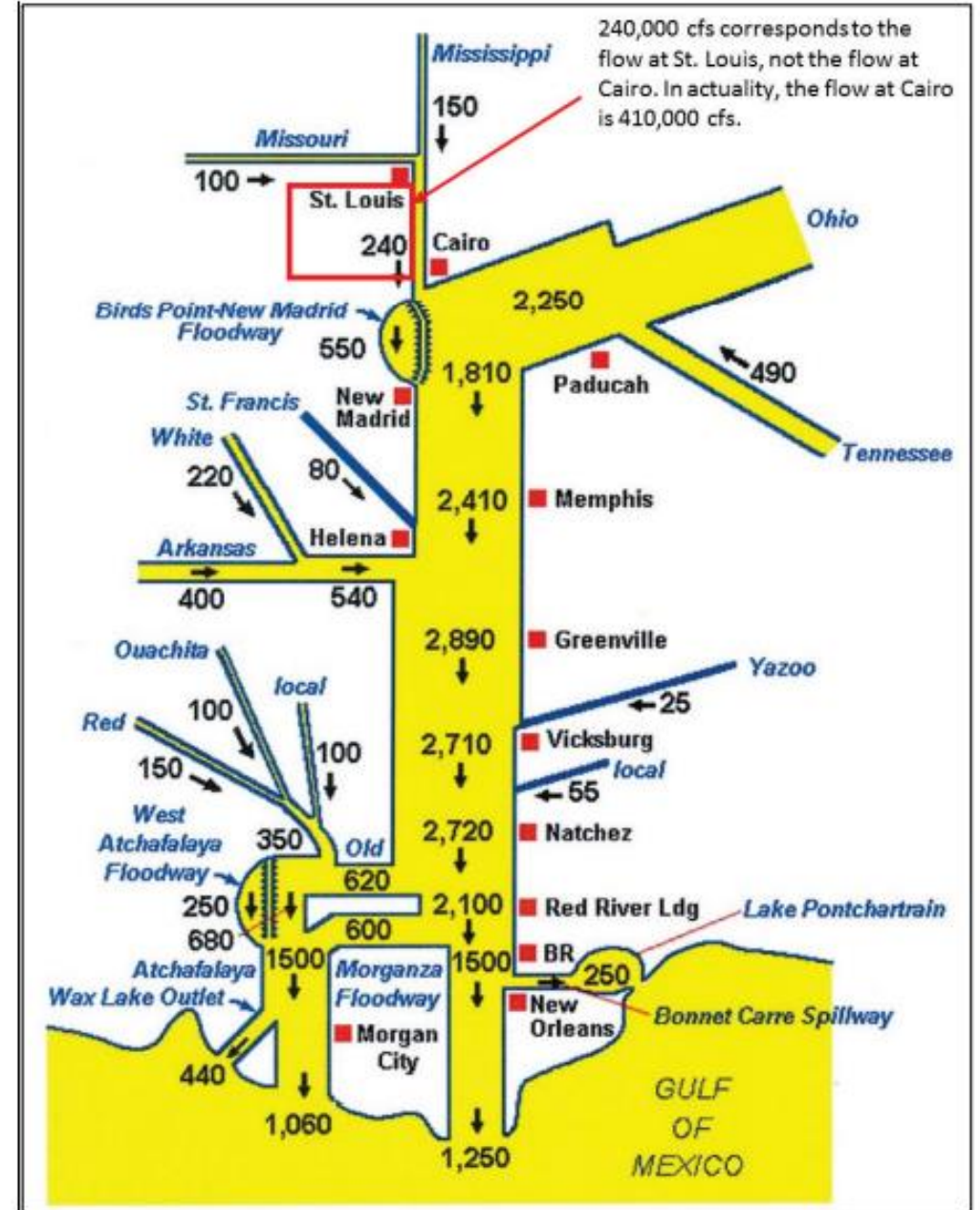
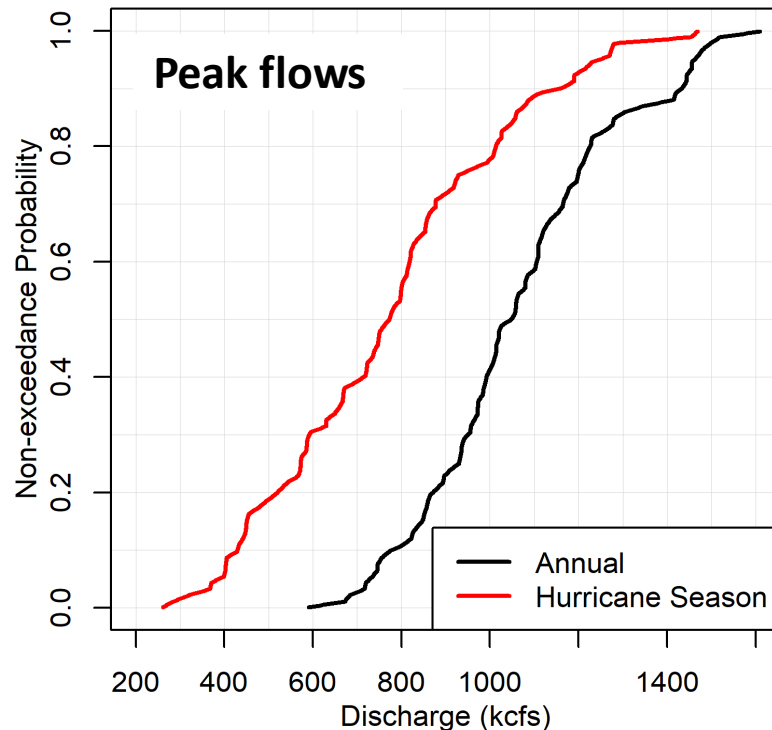
- Martyr et al (2013)
- USACE MRG&P Reports



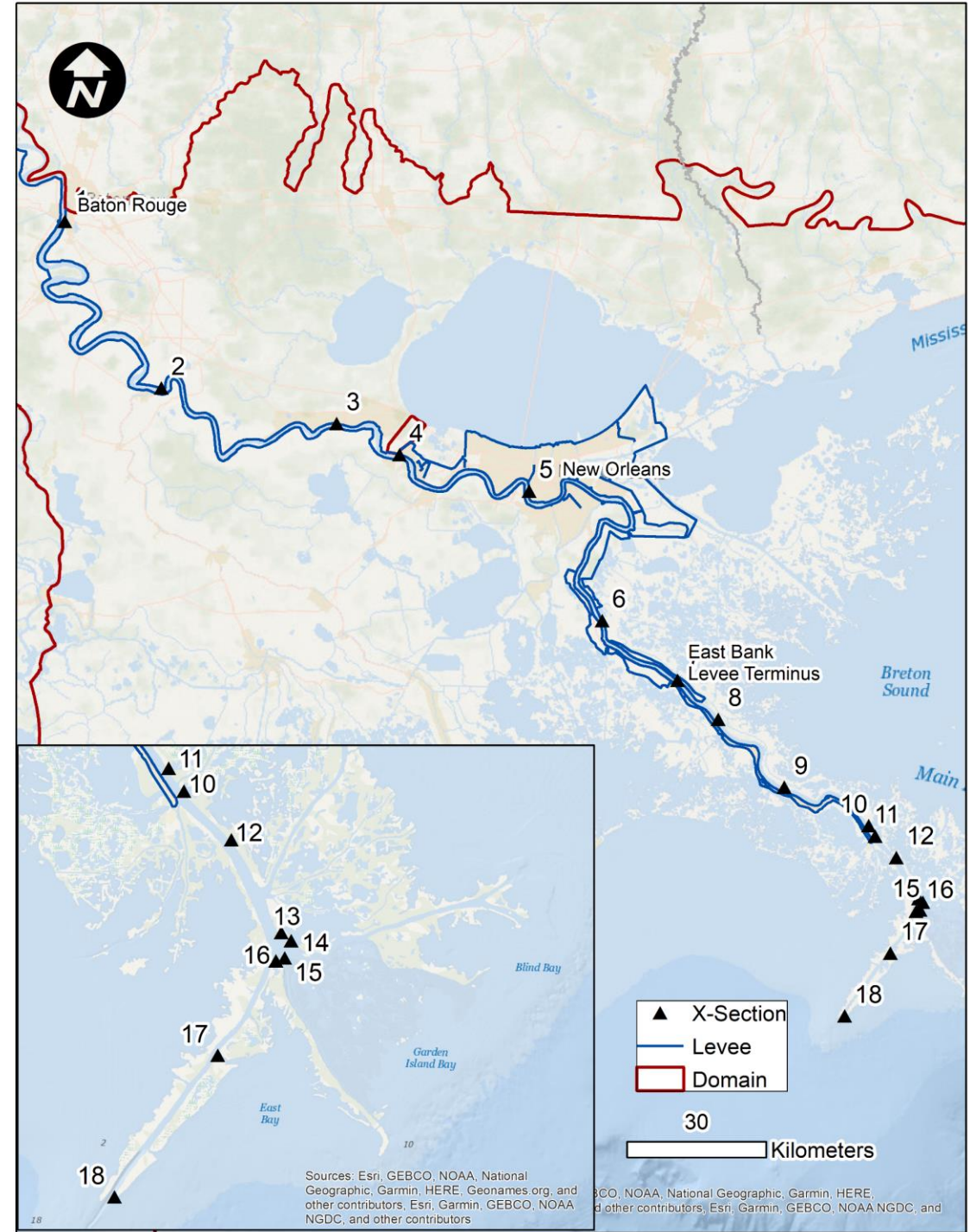
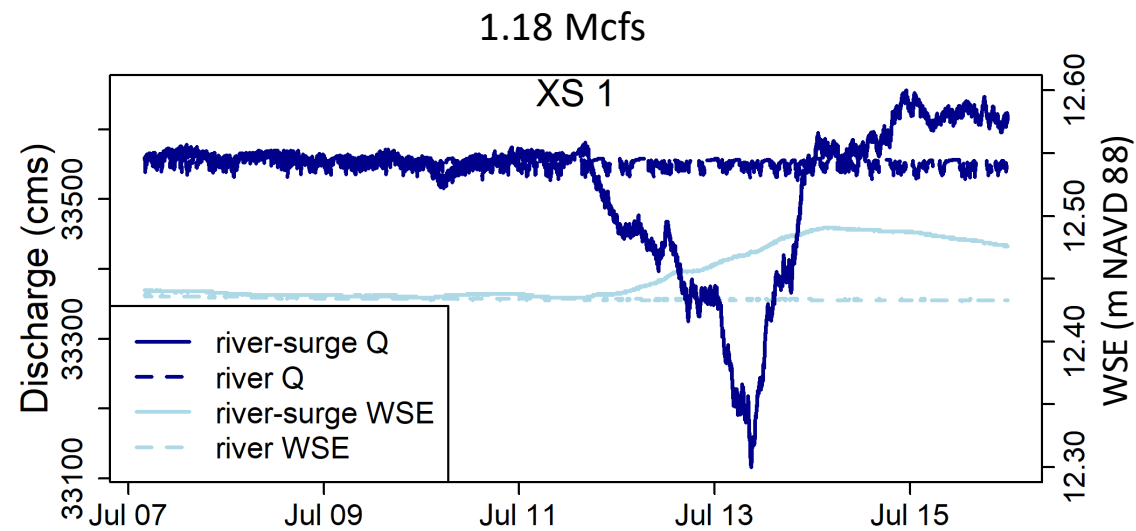
*Martyr et al (2013) (shown above) Simulating hurricane storm surge in the lower Mississippi River under varying flow conditions*

# Flow Scenarios

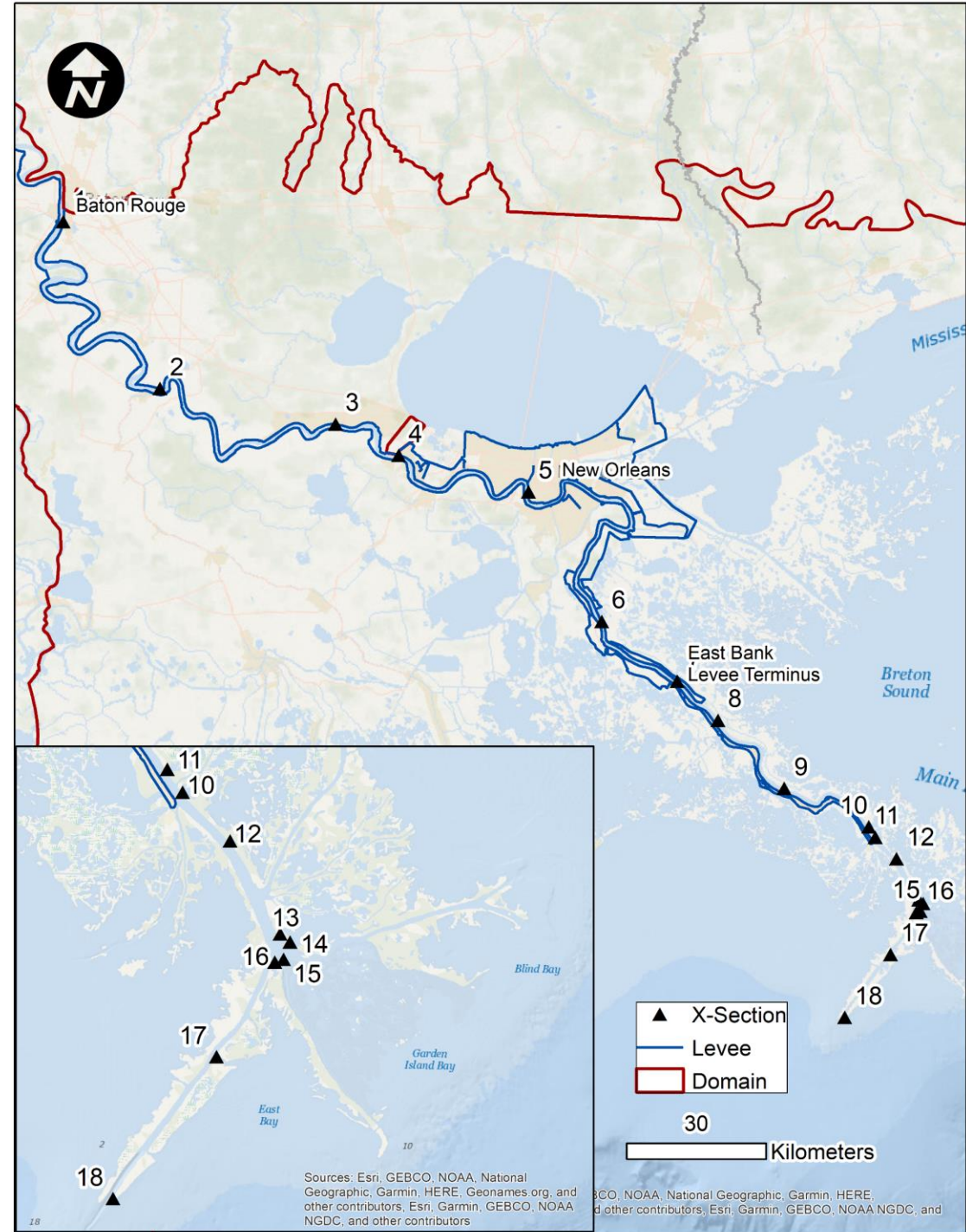
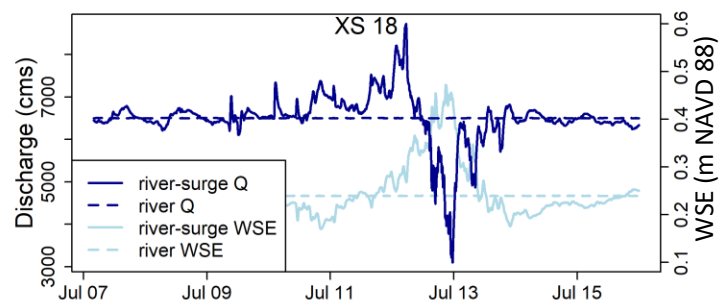
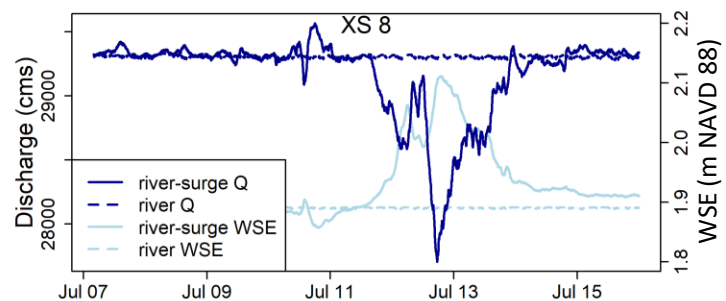
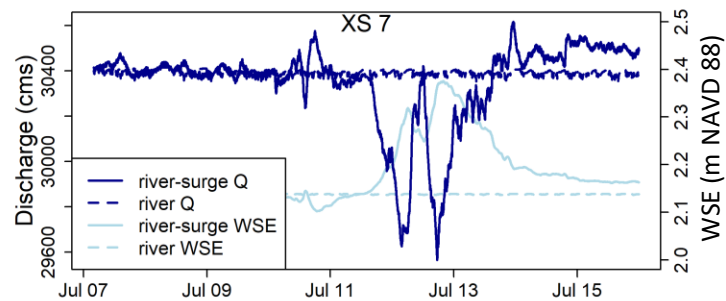
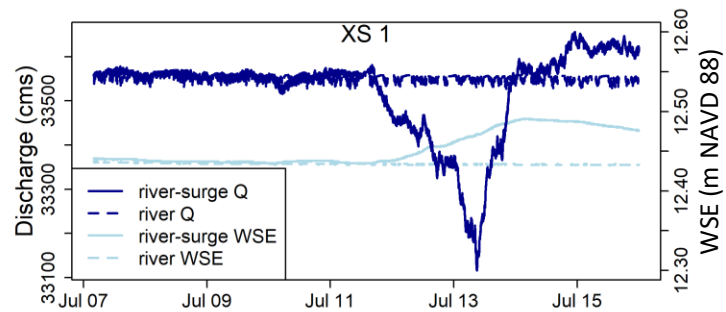
1. 1.5 Mcfs (1.25 Mcfs at New Orleans)
2. 1.18 Mcfs (Hurricane Barry)
3. 900 kcfs (75th percentile of Hurricane season peaks)
4. 700 kcfs (Median Hurricane season peak)
5. 300 kcfs (Median hurricane season flow)





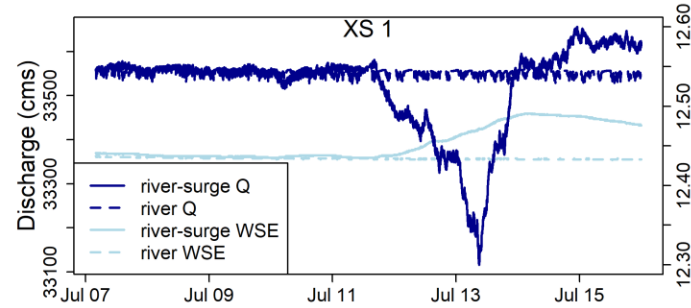


1.18 Mcfs

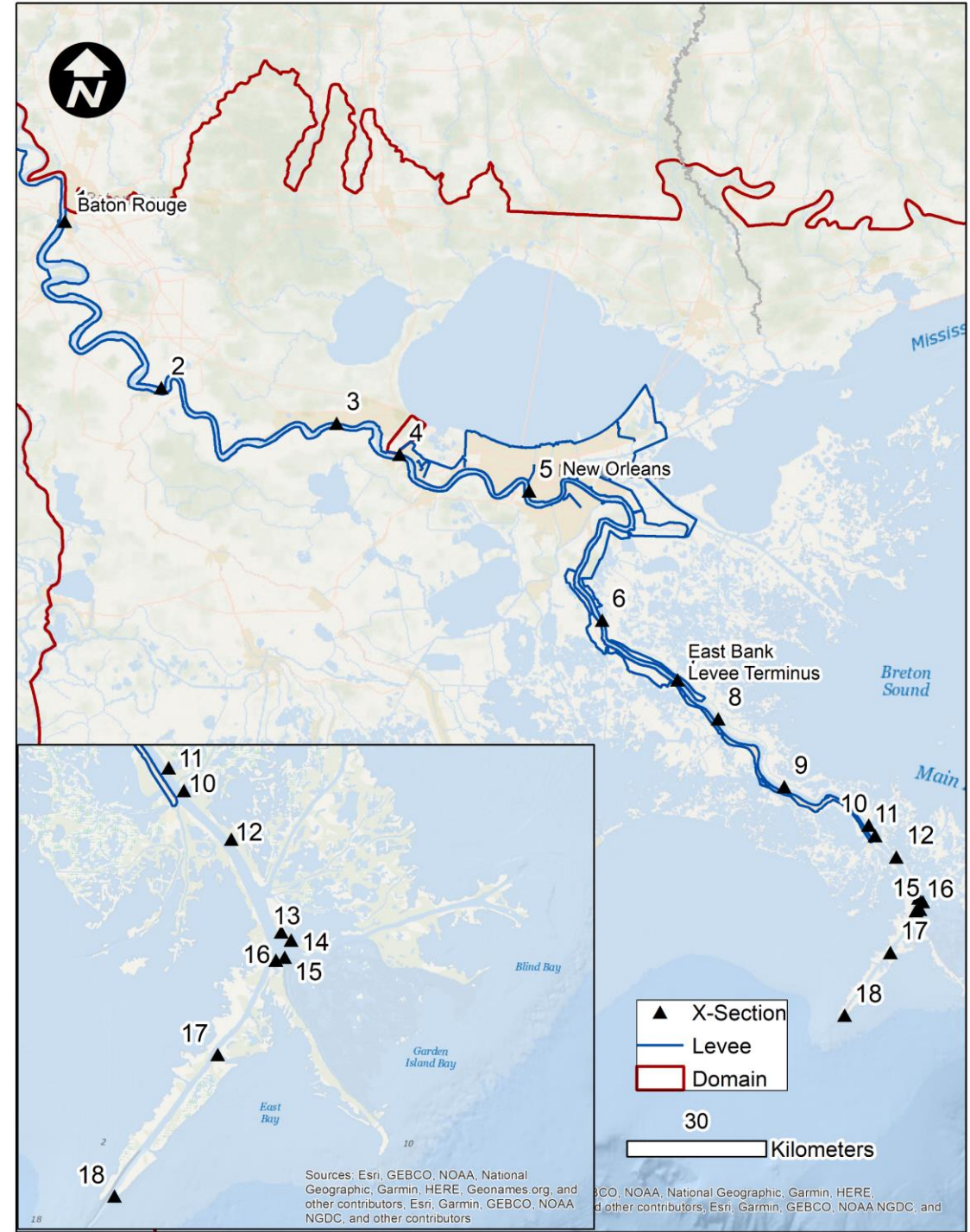
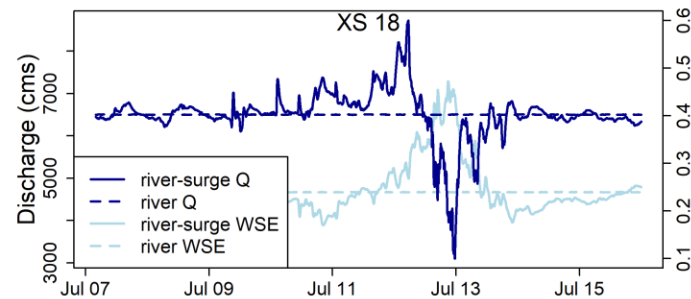
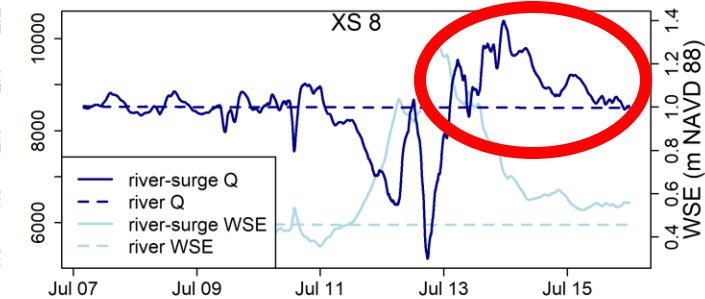
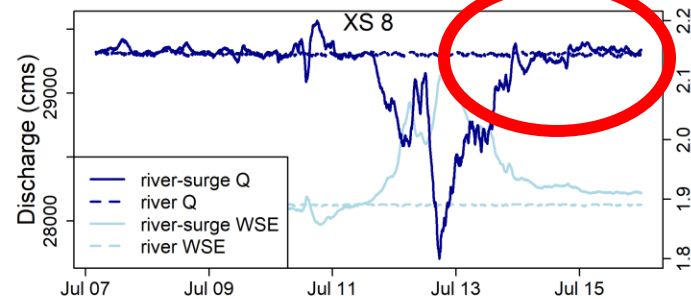
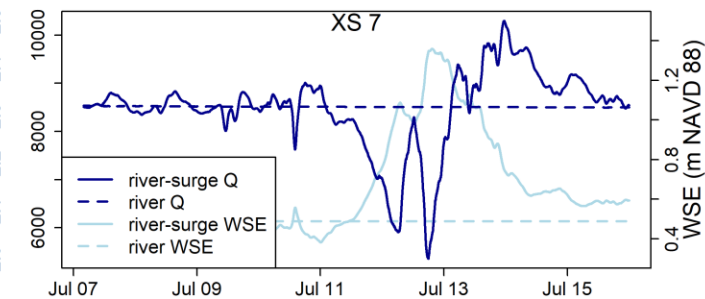
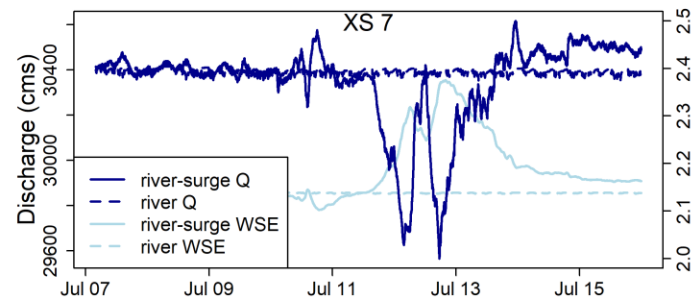
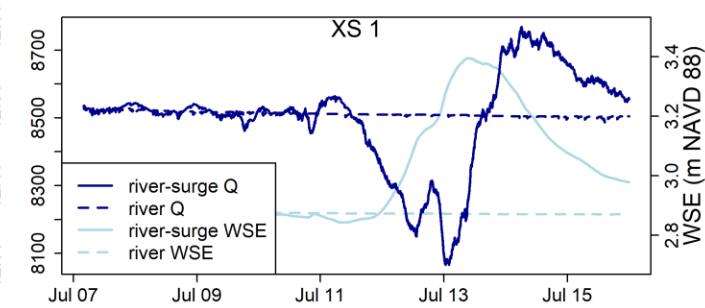




1.18 Mcfs

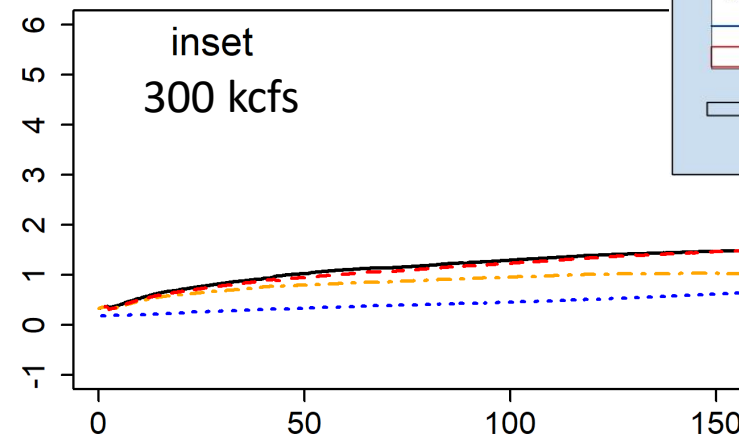
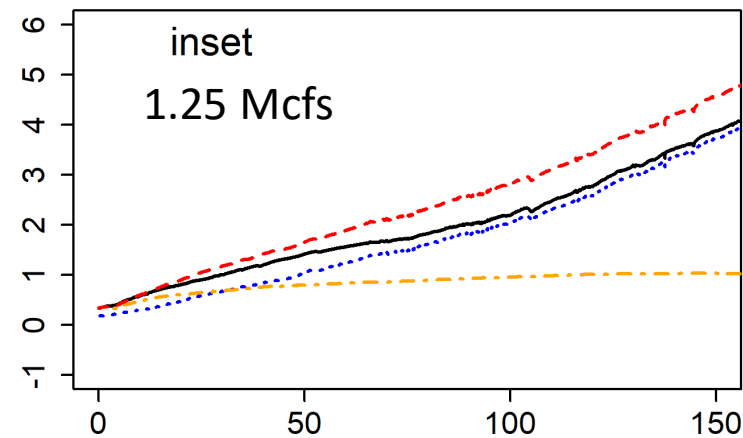
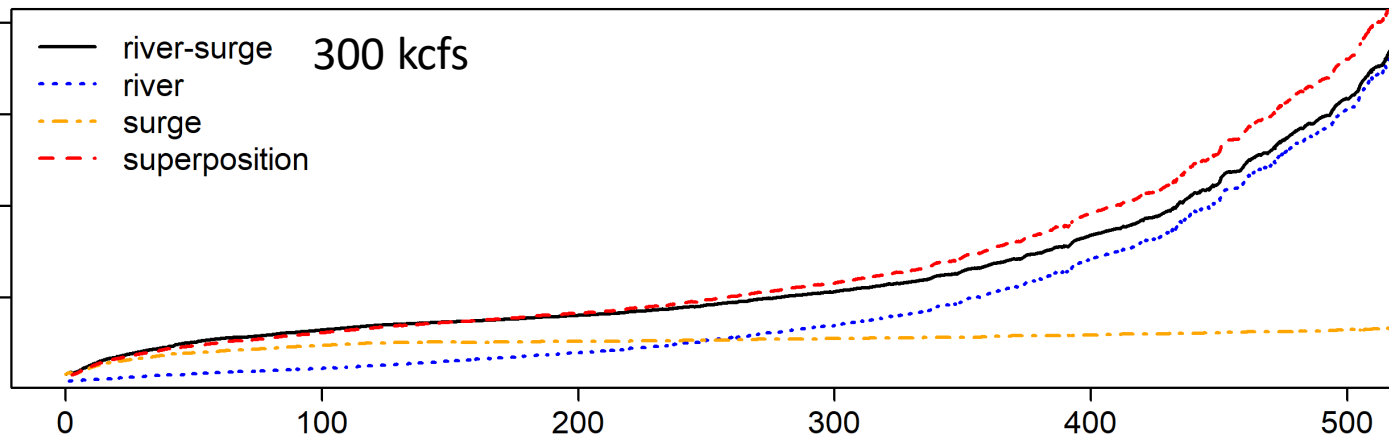
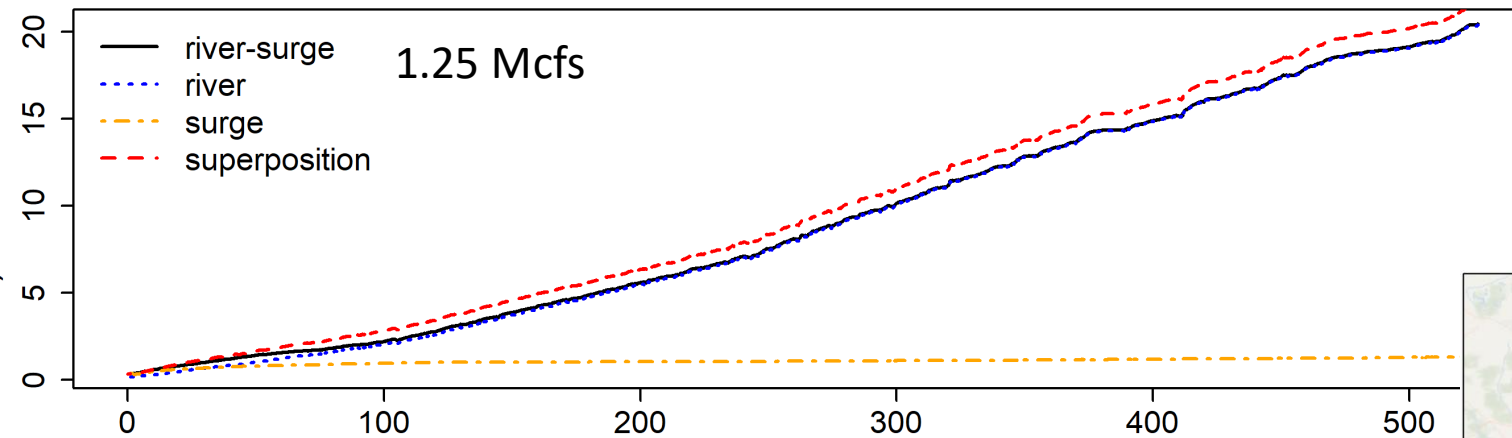


300 kcfs

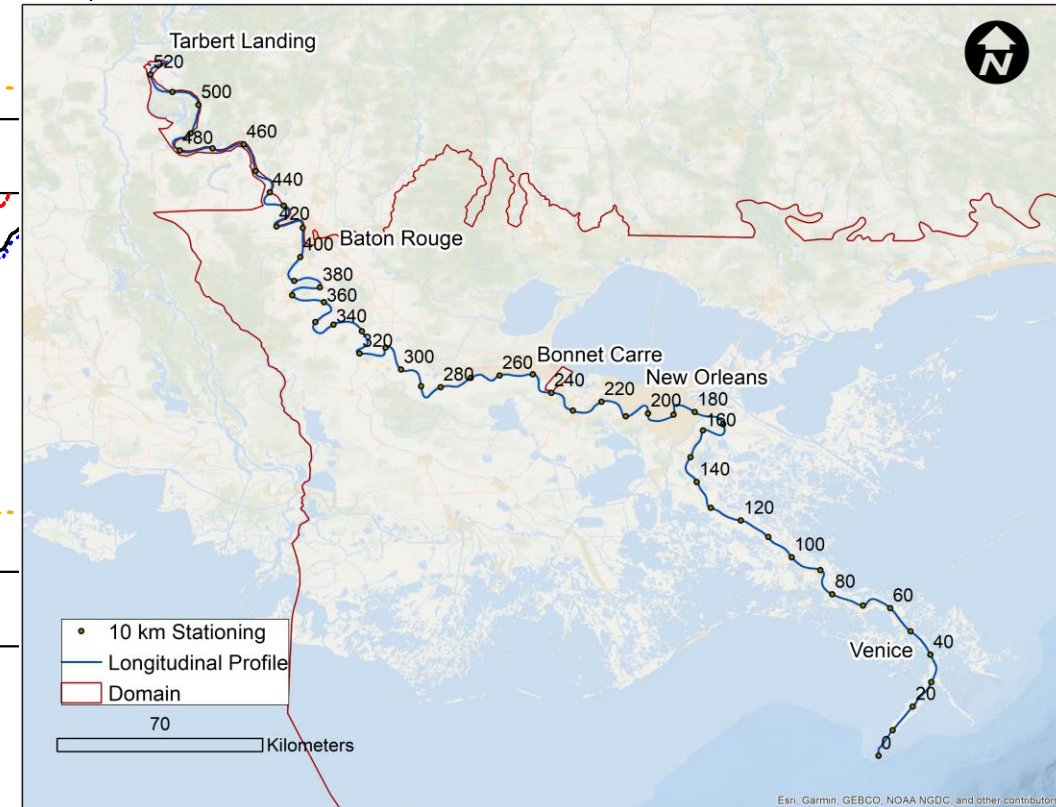


# Flood Drivers

Simulated Water Surface Elevation (m NAVD88)

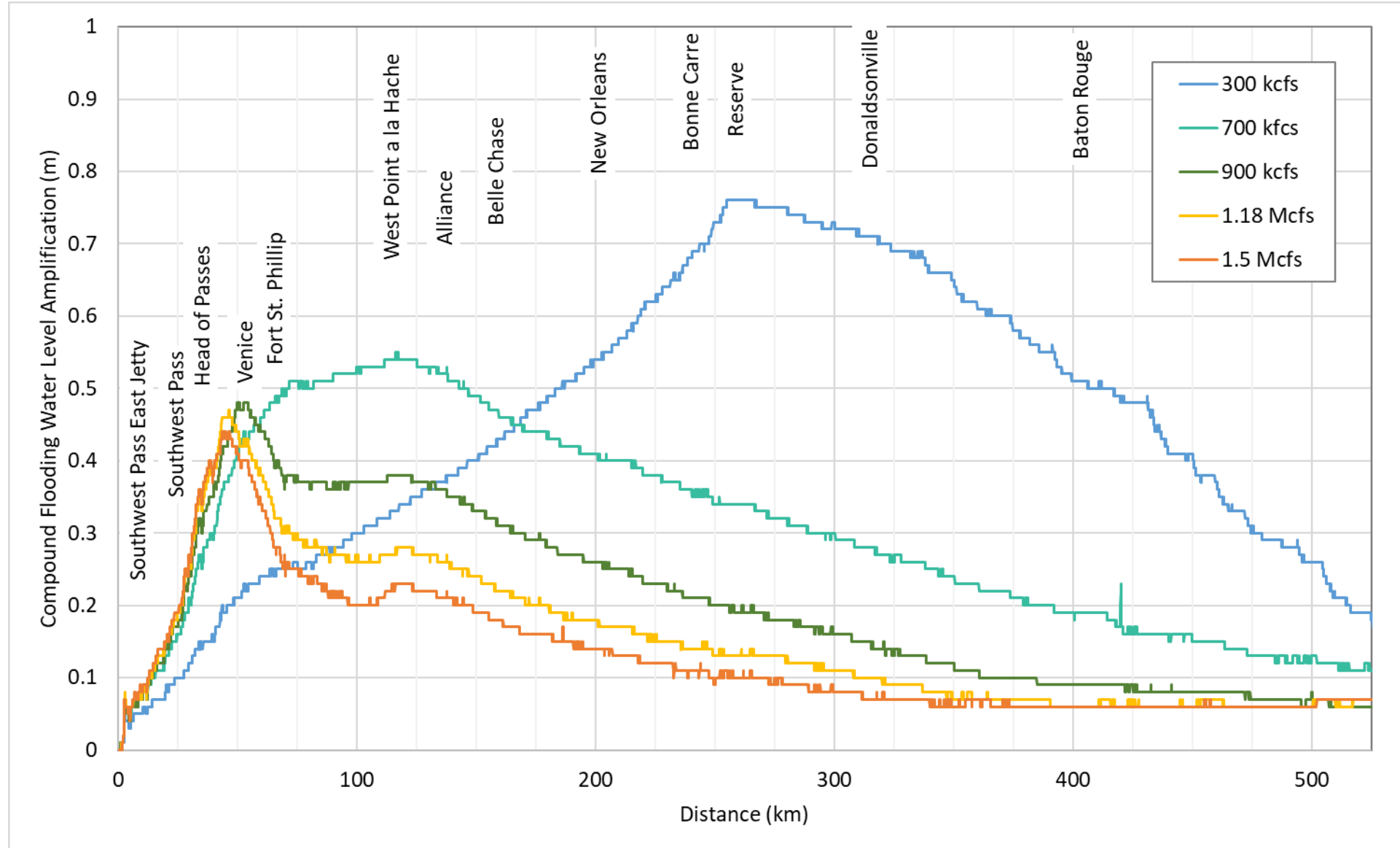


Station (km)

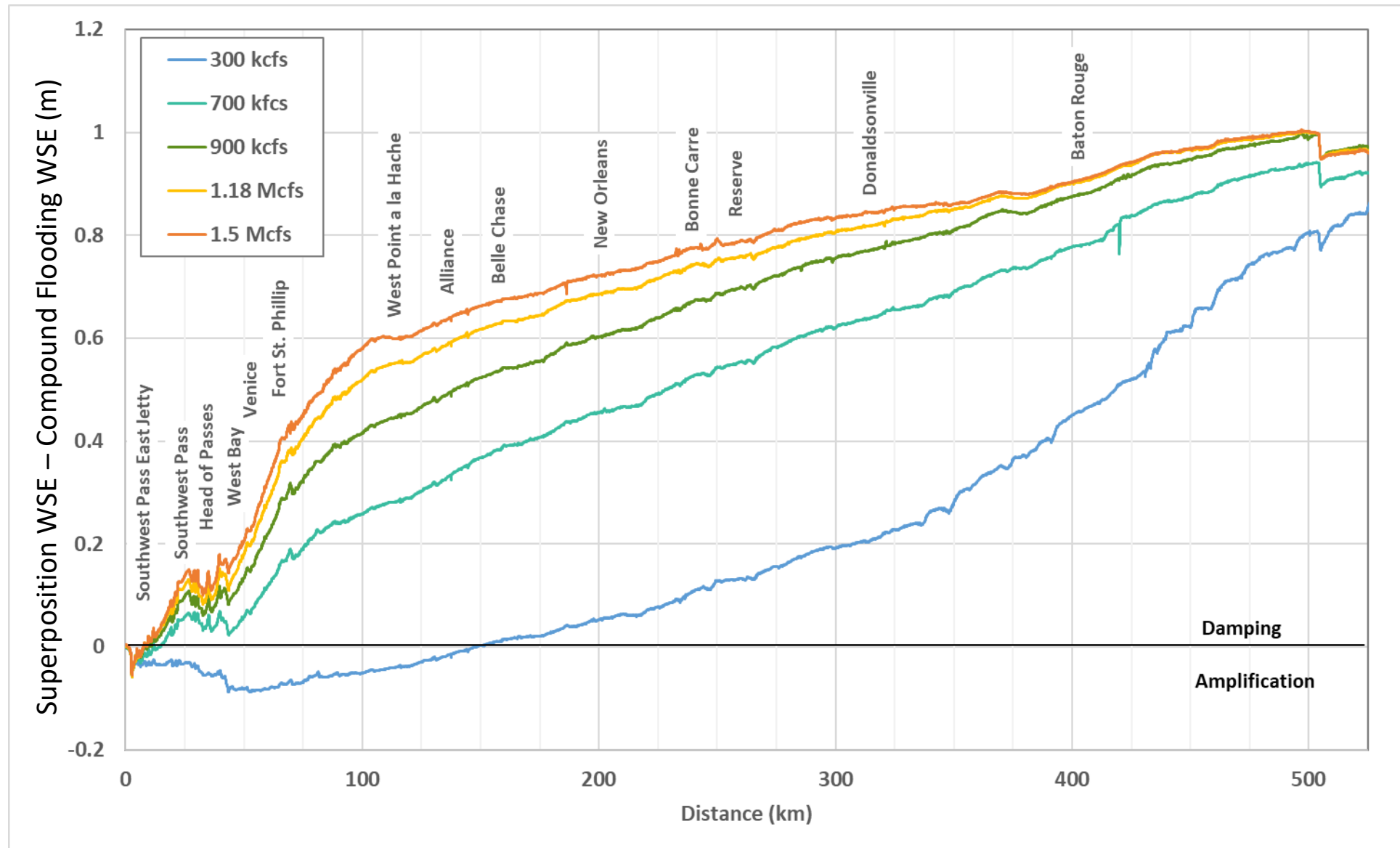




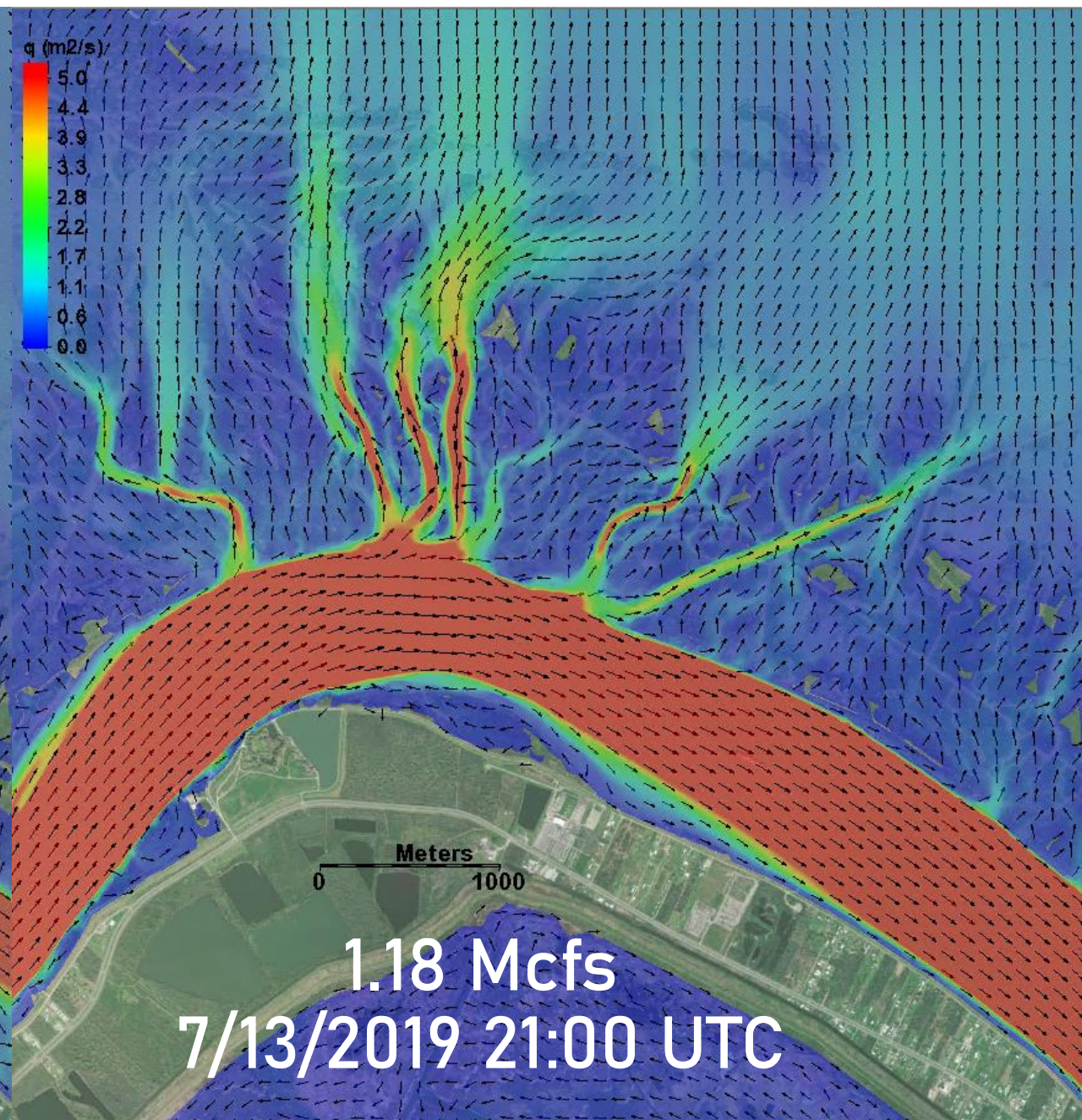
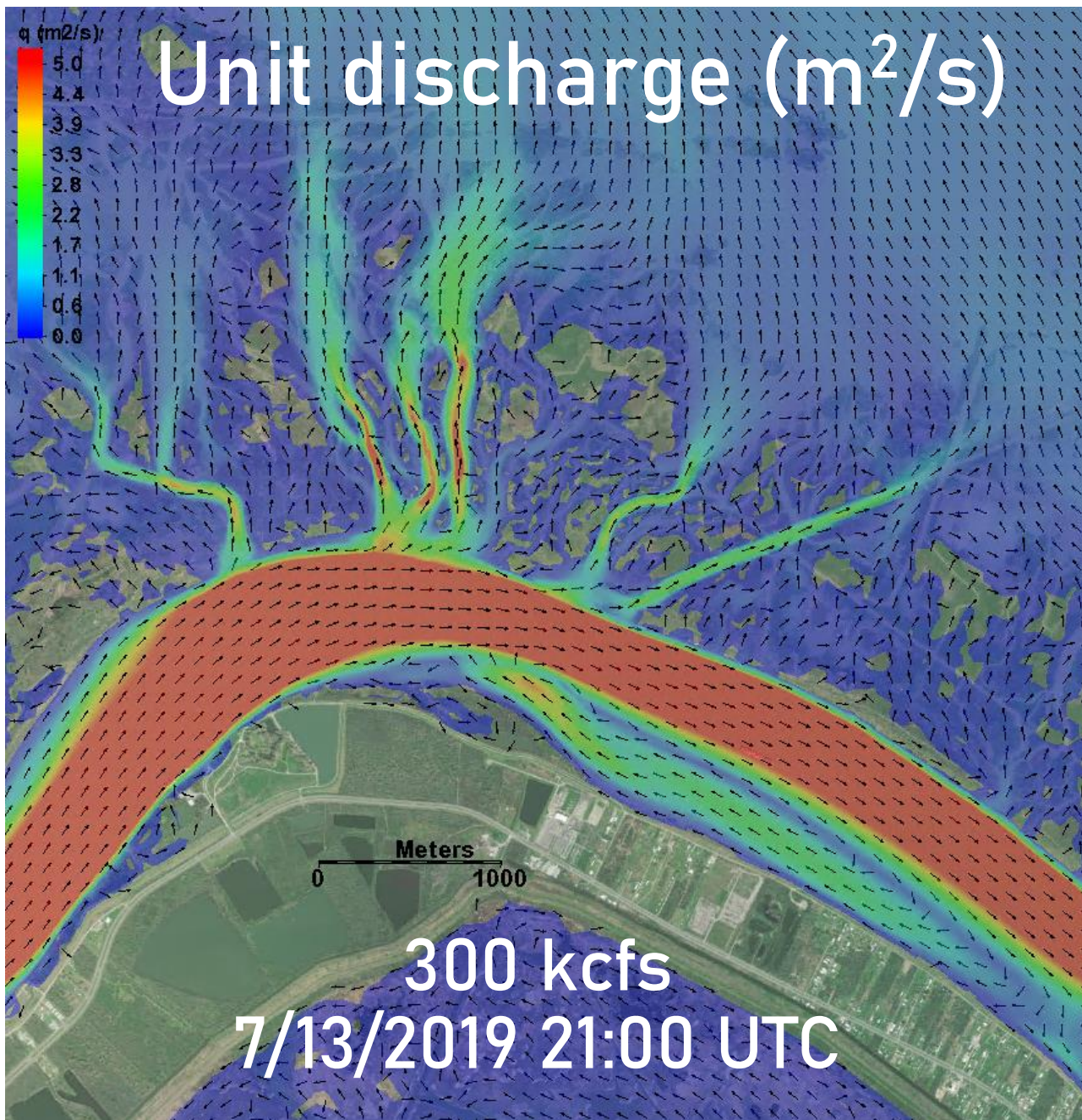
# Compound Flooding Impacts



# Nonlinear Impacts







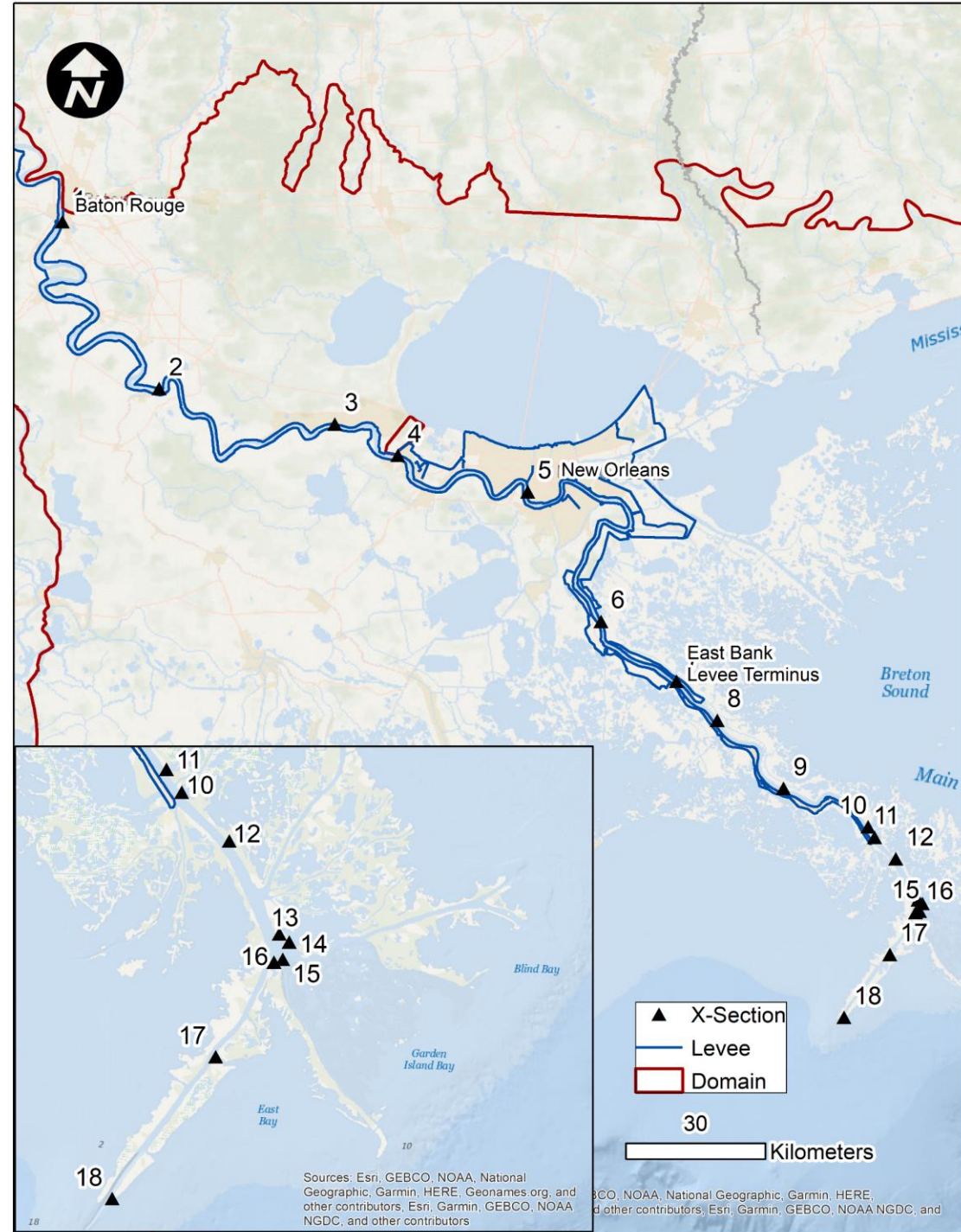
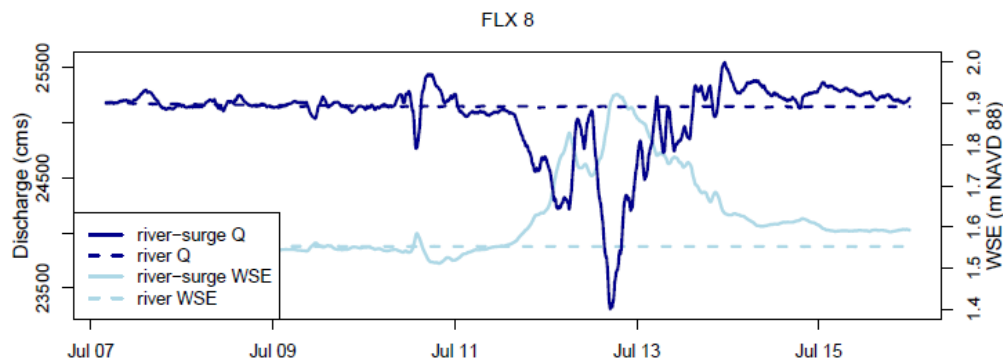
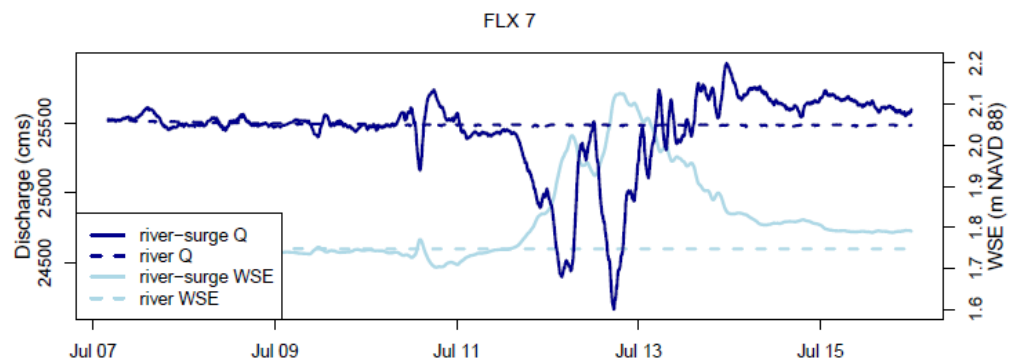
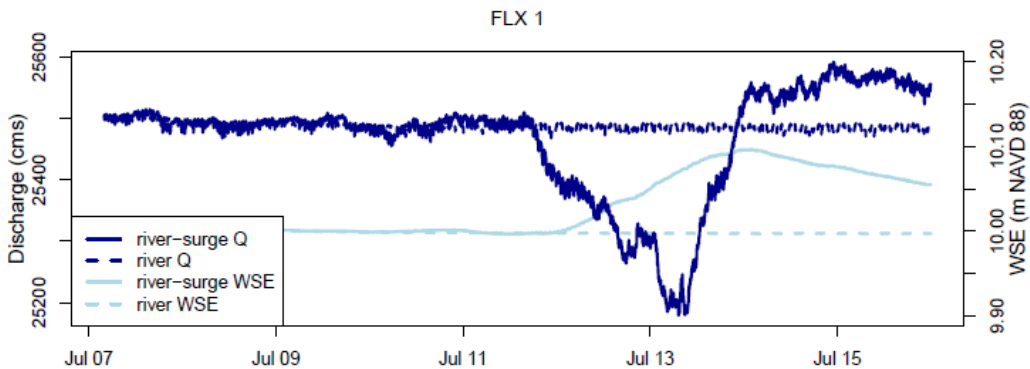


# Conclusions

- Larger discharges increase storm surge damping, nonlinearly
- Storm surge impacts extend more than 300 miles along the Mississippi River, with the magnitude of impact increasing with decreasing discharge
- Local discharge decreases with passage of storm surge
- Levee confinement increases local discharge after surge by releasing stored mass



# 900kcfs



# 900kcfs

