

Adaptive Management Strategies for Resilient Coastlines: A Case Study on the Ft. Pierce, FL Breakwater Project



USACE Workshop
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By: Jenna Phillips

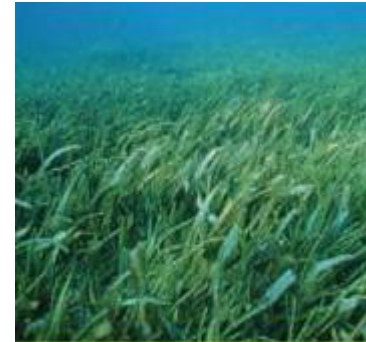
Emphasis on “Green” or “Nature-Based” Engineering Solutions for Resiliency



Oyster Habitat



Artificial Reef Habitat



Seagrass Beds



Coastal Dune Habitat



Shorebird Habitat



Mangroves

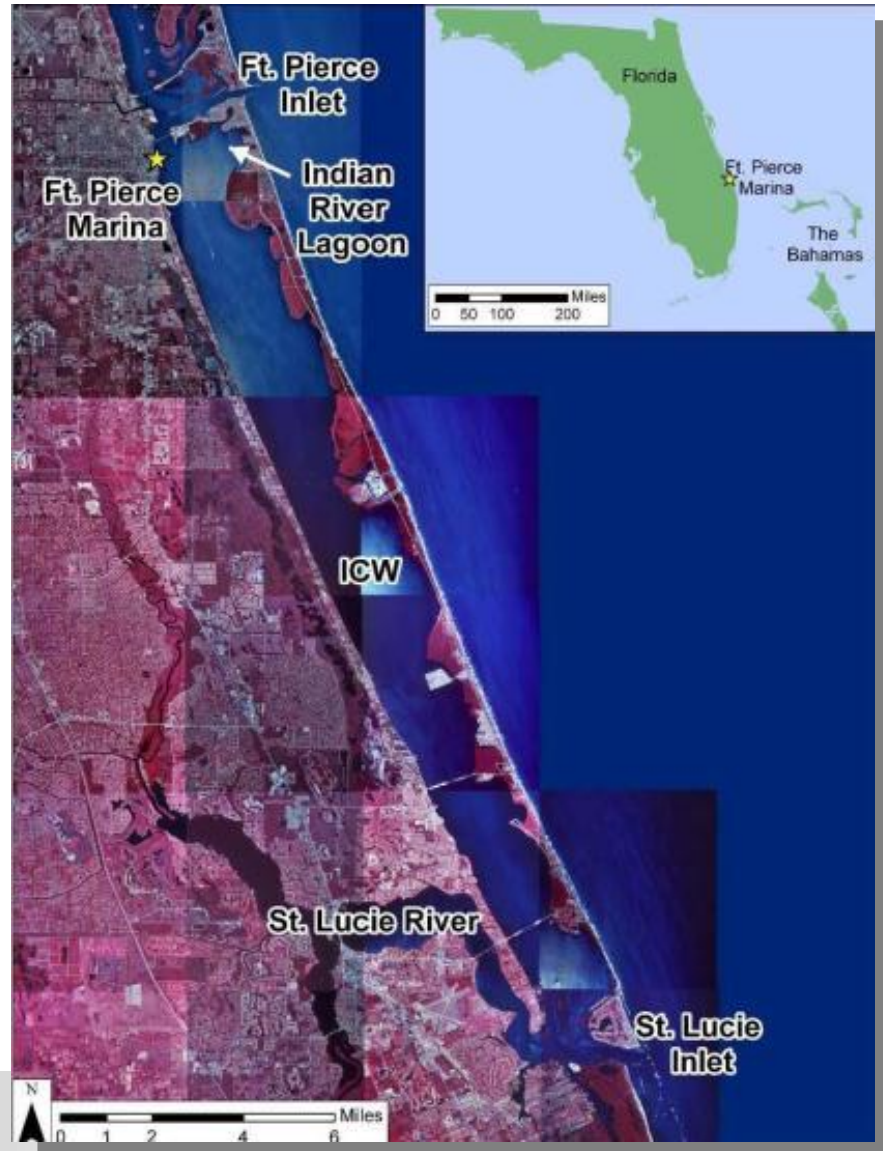
OUTLINE

- Background & Project Goals
- Construction
 - Materials
 - Tolerances
 - Site Conditions
 - Installation
- Lessons Learned

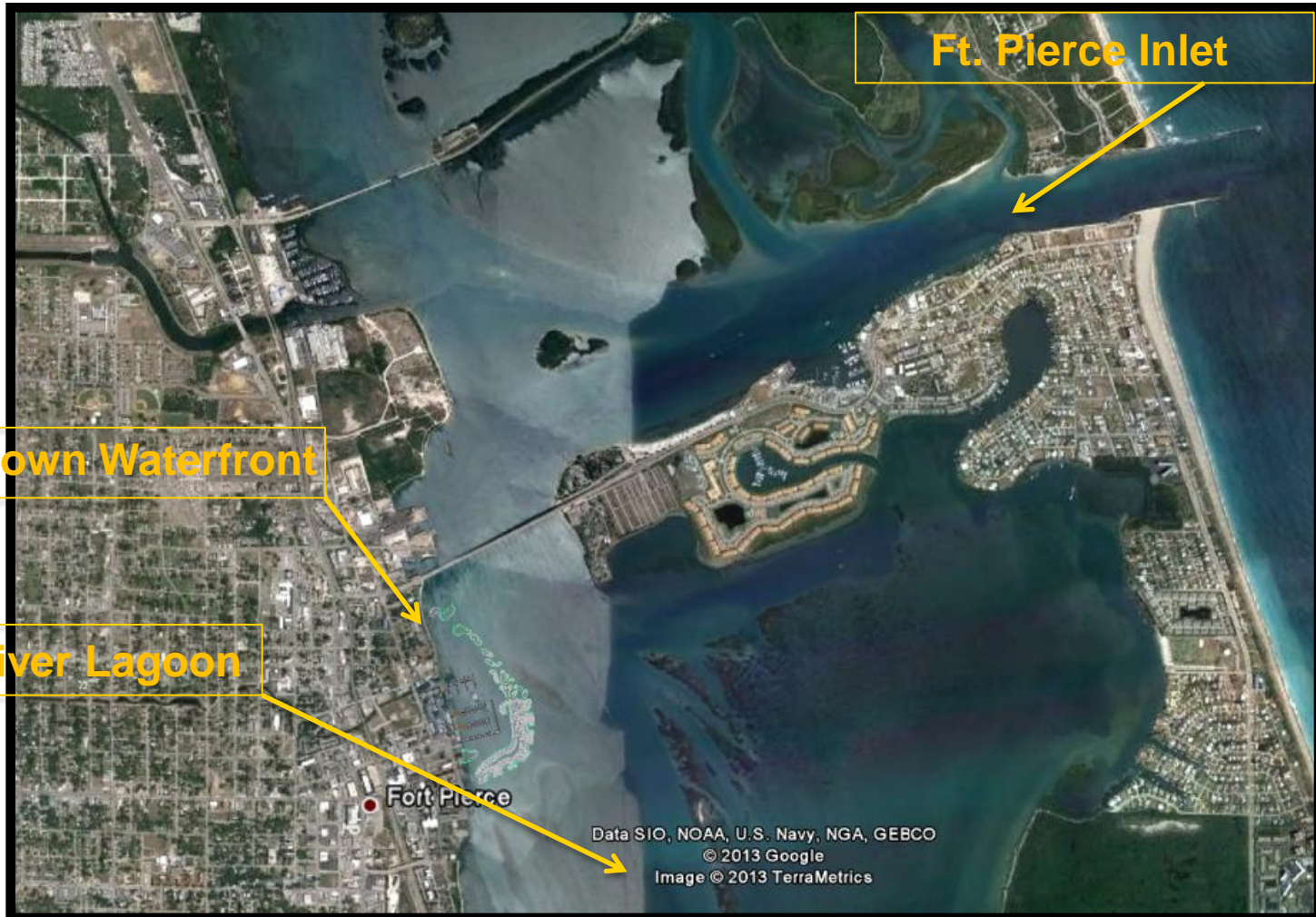


MACCAFERRI

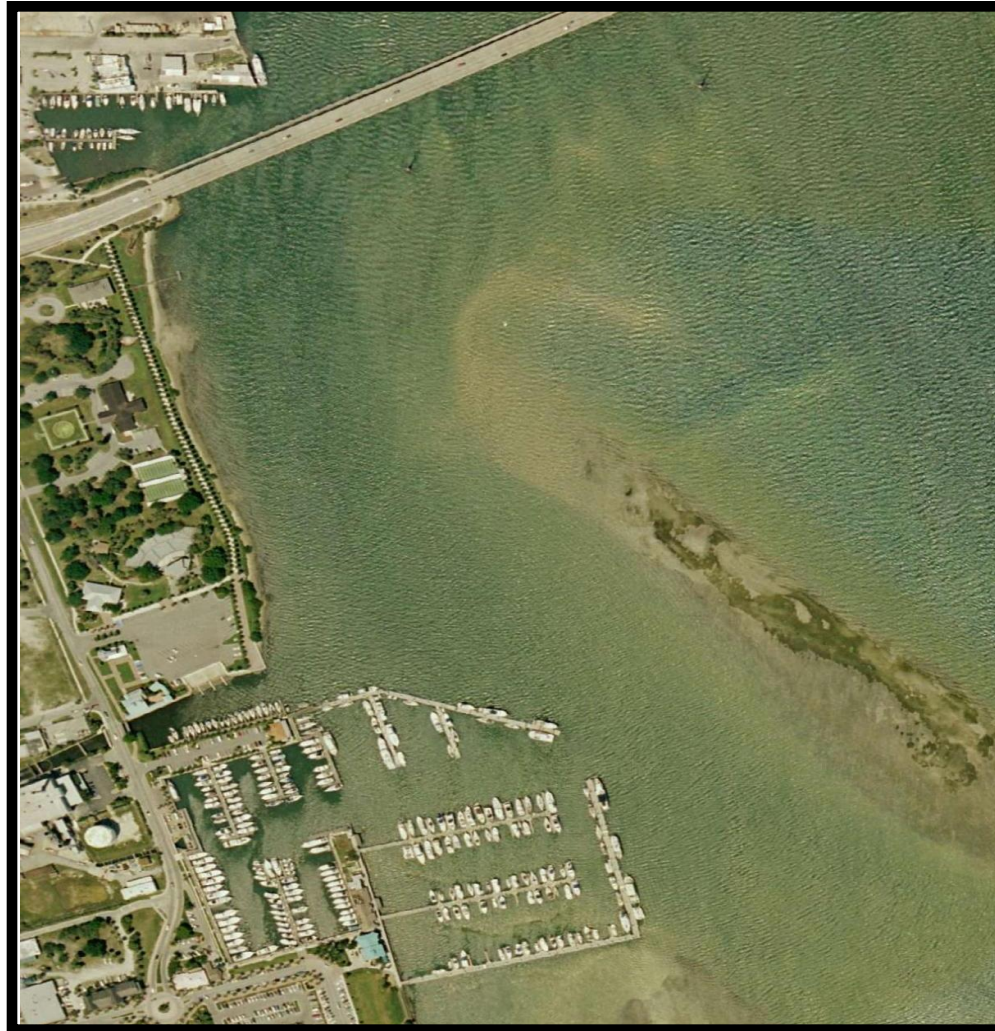
Project Location



Project Location



Original Marina Layout



2004 Hurricane Frances



2004 Hurricane Season



Project Funding

- City applied for FEMA public funding assistance for the amount exceeding the City's insurance coverage
- FEMA's Hazard Damage Mitigation program provides funding for improvements that reduce the magnitude and cost of damages from future storms
- According to FEMA, Hurricane Frances had a recurrence interval of approx. 9 years
 - Low recurrence interval was key in showing that substantial island construction could be economically justified
- Hurricane Frances was just one of four damaging storms to hit FL which helped to shift the political landscape to allow more robust solutions

Project Evolution & Timeline

- September 2004 – Hurricanes Frances
- Feb 2005 – Plans for restoration begin
- Nov 2006 – Numerical modeling work beings
- Feb 2007 – Physical model testing at Queens University in Canada
- August 2009 – project went before FL Governor & Cabinet for final approval. Board set moratorium on subsequent large filling projects until 2 years post-construction monitoring
- Dec 2010 – US Army Corps issues permit with special conditions
- Late 2011 – Project went to bid
- Feb 2012 – NTP issued

Project Purpose

- Project Goals
 - 100-Yr Storm Protection
 - Positive Environmental Impact
 - Eco-Tourism/
Aesthetically Pleasing

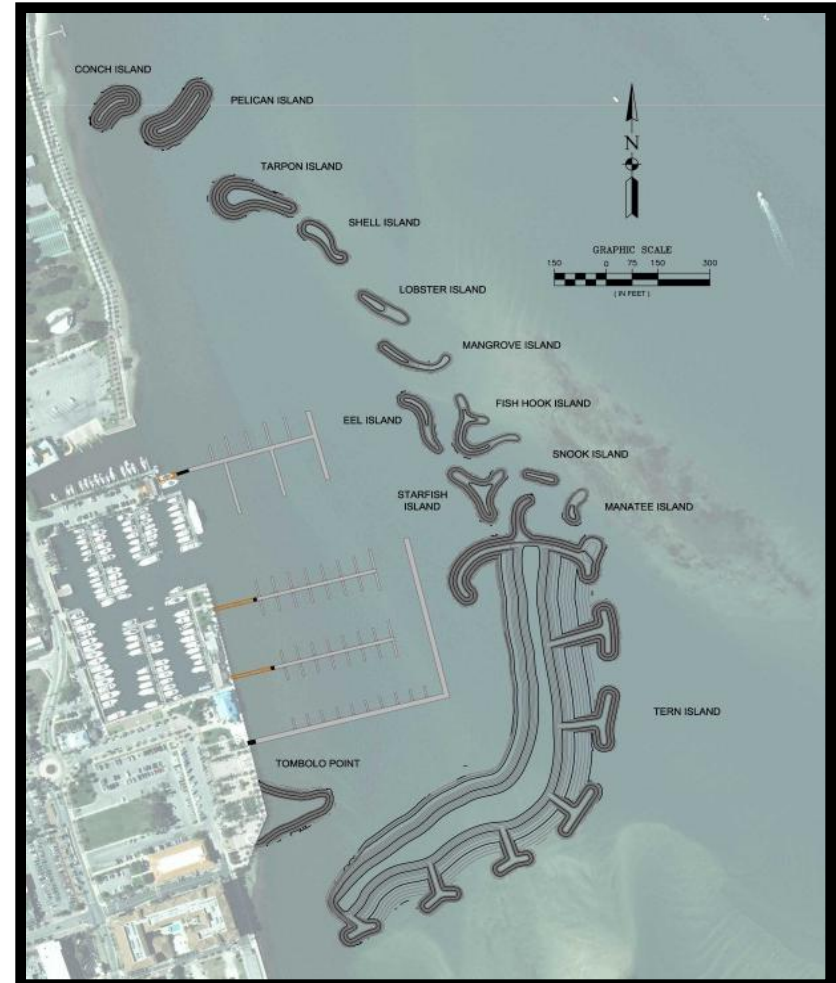


Physical Model – Queens University



Project Layout

- 12 Island Breakwaters & 1 Peninsular Structure
 - Total of 14.66 Acres
- Ecological Enhancements
 - Oyster Recruitment – 1.28 Acres
 - Mangrove Habitat – 1.54 Acres
 - Juvenile Fish & Shorebird Habitat
 - Native Plantings
- \$18.9 Million Construction Cost
 - NTP Issued February 2012
 - Construction Finished End of July 2013 – Phase I
 - Phase II replacement of dock structures



Design Criteria

100 Yr Storm Event:

- Fetch Length: 22 km
- Water Depth: 12 to 18 ft
- Design Wave Ht: 6.2 ft
- Wave Period: 5.1 sec
- Surge Elev: +10.5' NGVD

For 50 Yr Event:

- Limit interior wave ht to < 1.15 ft
- Promote water quality/flushing within marina basin



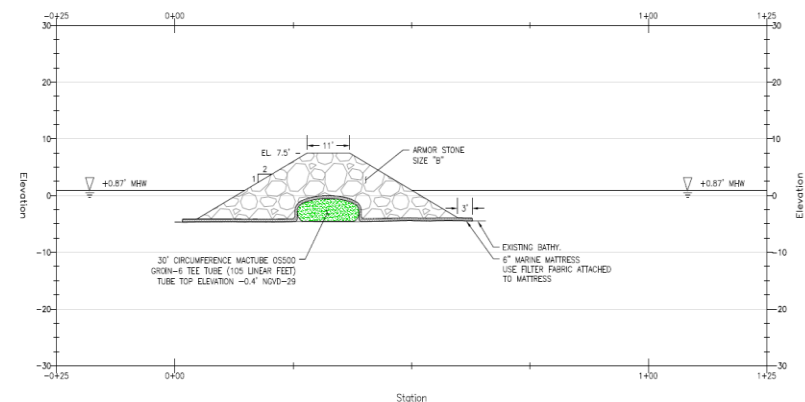
Tern Island

- Island Geometry
 - 10.5 Acres
 - 1,500 lf x 300 ft
- 7 Groin Structures
- Sand Backfill in Interior
- Ecological Enhancements
 - Living Shoreline
 - Natural Limestone Reefs
 - Roosting Areas



Construction Components

- Geotextile Tubes – 10,700 lf
 - Perimeter Dike for Island Creation
 - Structural Core of Groins
 - Bench for Living Shoreline
- Marine Mattress – 250,000 sf
 - Foundation for Stone Placement & Scour Apron
 - Geotextile Tube Protection
 - Matrix for Oyster Recruitment & Mangrove Plantings



Geotextile Tubes

- High strength polypropylene, woven geotextile with UV stabilization
- MacTube OS500
 - Approx 500 ppi
- Tube Sizes:
 - 45' circumference
 - 30' circumference
 - Custom lengths



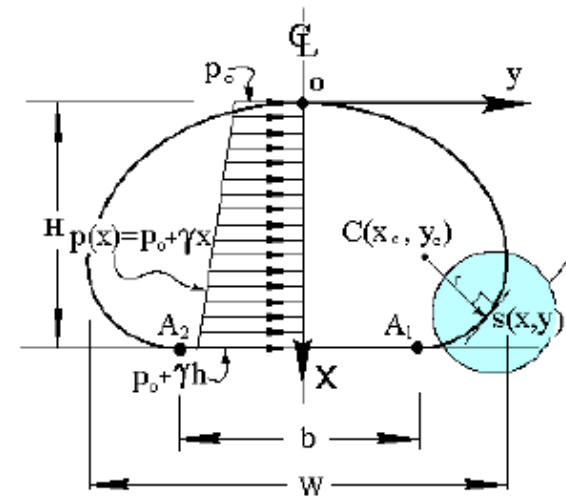
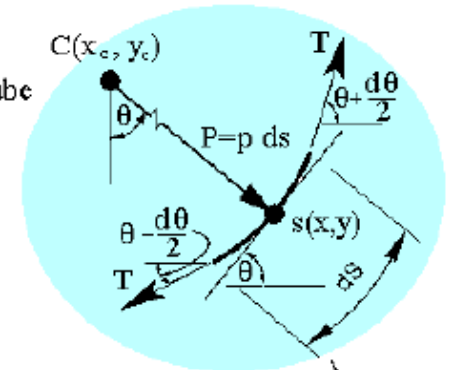
Geotextile Tubes

MacTube Design Considerations:

- Tube Geometry – GEOCOPS
 - Fabric & Seam Strength (Factor of Safety)
 - Pumping pressures
 - Sediment characteristics of fill material (upland borrow site)
- External Stability Calcs



L = circumference of tube
 r = radius of curvature
 p_o = pumping pressure
 γ = density of slurry



(Courtesy of Prof. Leschinsky)

Marine Mattress

Compartmental structures composed of high density, flexible, UV stabilized, polypropylene geogrid.

- Dual Project Purpose:
 - Protective Cushion Layer for 2.5 to 5 ton Limestone Boulders
 - Tube Foundation/Scour Protection
- Mattress Types:
 - BX EG 027 – 6” Thickness
 - UX EG115 – 12” Thickness



Marine Mattress

- Mattress Dimensions:
 - Lengths = 10', 15', 20', & 25'
 - Width = 5' & 6.5'
- Stone Fill:
 - Ranges from 2" to 6" in diameter
- Approx. Weight = 110 pcf (12" x 20' mat weights ~5.5 Tons)



Marine Mattress: Bi-Axial



Onsite Preparation

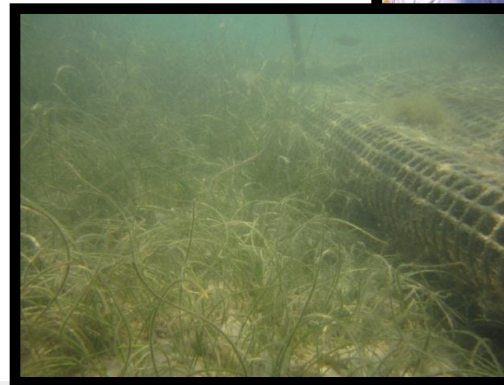
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Onsite Preparation

Construction Tolerances

- Geotextile Tubes
 - Horizontal +/- 12"
 - Vertical varied based on application
- Marine Mattresses
 - Varied based on application.
 - Tube coverage = 3"
 - Perimeter = 0"
 - Interior = 8"-12"



Site Conditions

- Water Depths
 - No Impact on mattress and tube installations.
- Water Clarity
 - Impacted marine mattress installations.
- Currents
 - Impacted tube installations; $V = 2 \text{ m/s}$



Geotextile Tube Installation

- Production Rates
 - 450 CY in approximately 4 hours
 - Corresponds to ~100 LF of 45' Circ. Tube
- Installation Methodology
 1. Install scour protection.
 2. Deploy tube at slack tide.
 3. Anchor tube in place.
 4. Fill until design elevation achieved.



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Marine Mattress Installation

- Peak Production Rates
 - 70 Top Cover Mats
 - 30 to 40 Perimeter Mats
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 1. PVC stakes guide installations.
 2. Crane and lifting bar for rough placement.
 3. Guide and divers make final adjustments.



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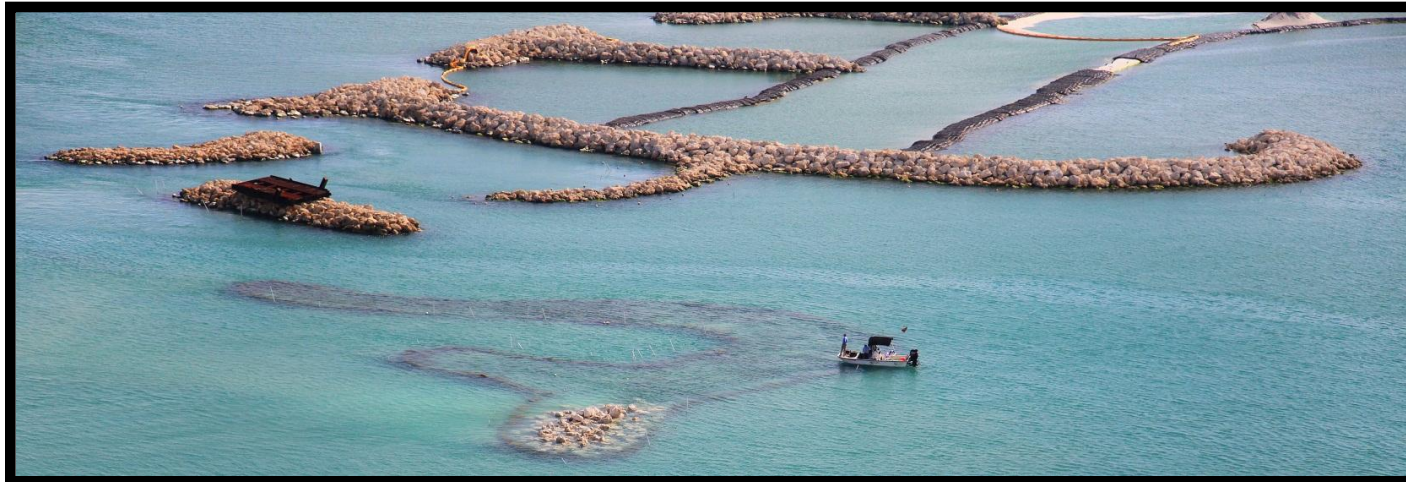
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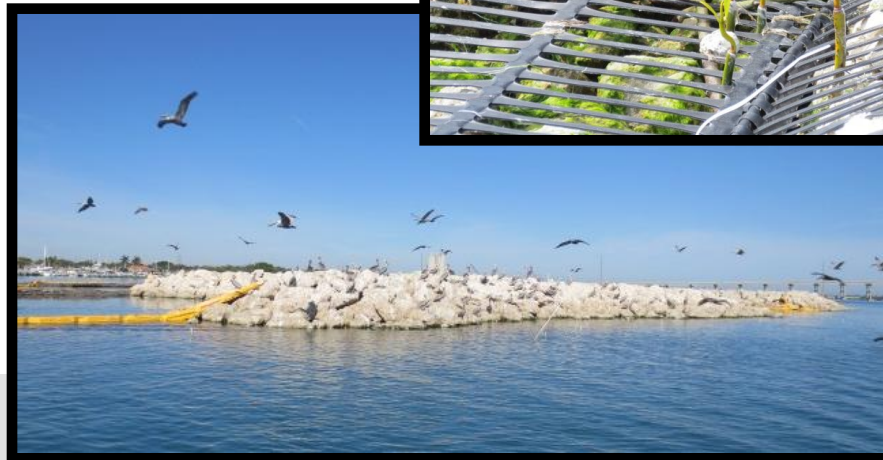
Lessons Learned

- Scour protection b/w tube installations.
- Incorporate straps into bag designs.
- Site conditions will dictate installation rates.
- Perform periodic inspections.
- Experience a must for tube/mattress installations in adverse conditions with tight tolerances.



Project Benefits

- 100-yr Storm Protection
- Ecological Benefits
 - Living Shorelines
 - Natural Limestone Armor Reefs
 - Roosting Areas
- Increase in Revenue
 - Marina Capacity
 - Eco-tourism
- Serves as “pilot study” for future projects





July 2013 – Substantial Completion

MACCAFERRI



July 2013 – Substantial Completion

Thank You

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