COASTAL TEXAS STUDY SEDIMENT NEEDS

Himangshu S. Das

USACE Galveston District

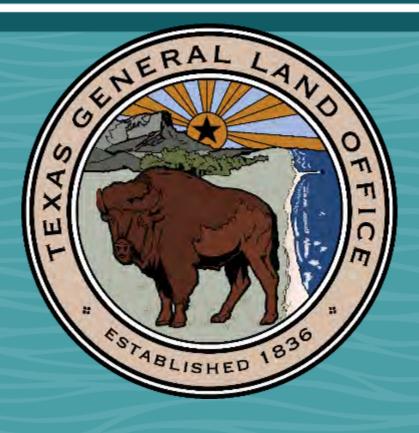
COASTALTEXAS STUDY



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Galveston District

Web: CoastalStudy.Texas.gov

Feasibility Study Start: Oct 2016 Completion: May 2021



The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has partnered with the Texas General Land Office to identify and recommend feasible projects to reduce risks to public health and the economy, restore critical ecosystems, and to make the Texas coastline more resilient.

Recommended Plan

MULTIPLE LINES OF DEFENSE ON THE TEXAS COAST

The Draft Proposal includes a combination of ER and CSRM features that function as a system to reduce the risk of coastal storm damages to natural and man-made infrastructure and to restore degraded coastal ecosystems through a comprehensive approach employing multiple lines of defense. Focused on redundancy and robustness, the proposed system provides increased resiliency along the Bay and is adaptable to future conditions.



Sediment Needs: Beach and Dune System



Design of Beach and Dune System

Design Questions

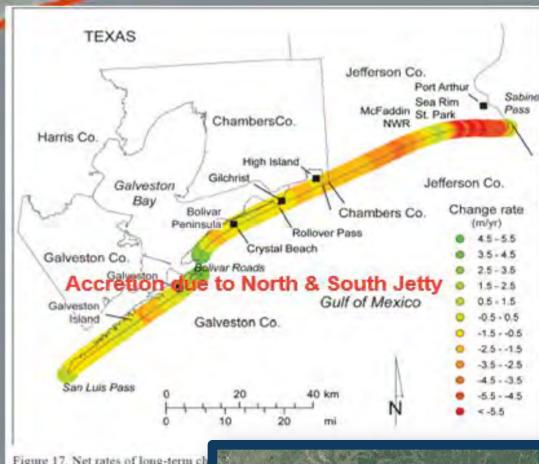
- How much material do we need?
- Sediment Source ?
- Will it perform at the design level and sustain over RSLC?
- Beach access?
- Project Cost (Initial ,O&M) ?



Challenge:

Galveston ~19 mile

Over 45 miles of coastal spine (beach & dune system) design, Performance & Resiliency check against forcing (Storm, Erosion, RSLC)

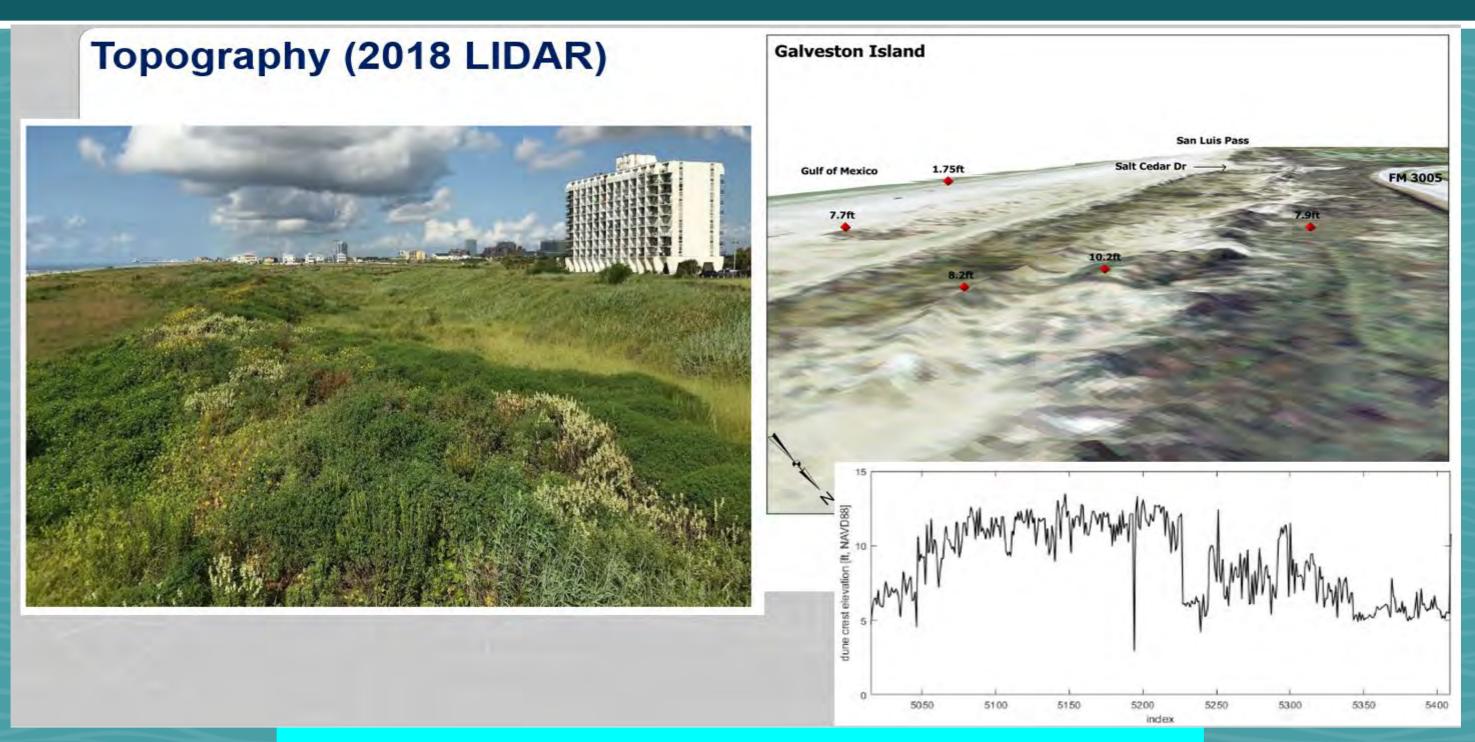




- < 3 feet above ground</p>
- 3-6 feet above ground
- 6-9 feet above ground
- > 9 feet above ground

We stepped back from 17 ft Levee to Nature Based Solution

Design Philosophy: Mimic Natural Condition



Galveston Island Dune Line (5 to 12 ft)

Design & Evaluation Method

1. CEDAS: BMAP, S-Beach

Storm Condition: Event Based (Ike, Rita, Frances, Allison)

2. CSHORE

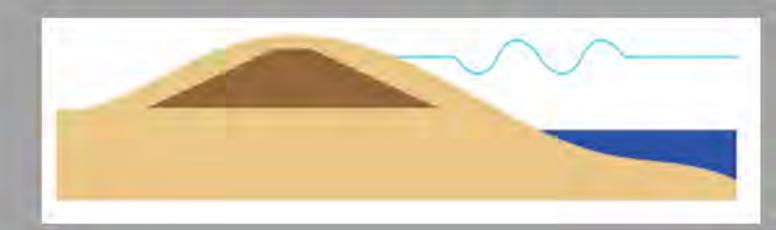
MonteCarlo Probabilistic Simulations (170 Tropical Storms, RSLC)

Design Cross Section: Many Cases

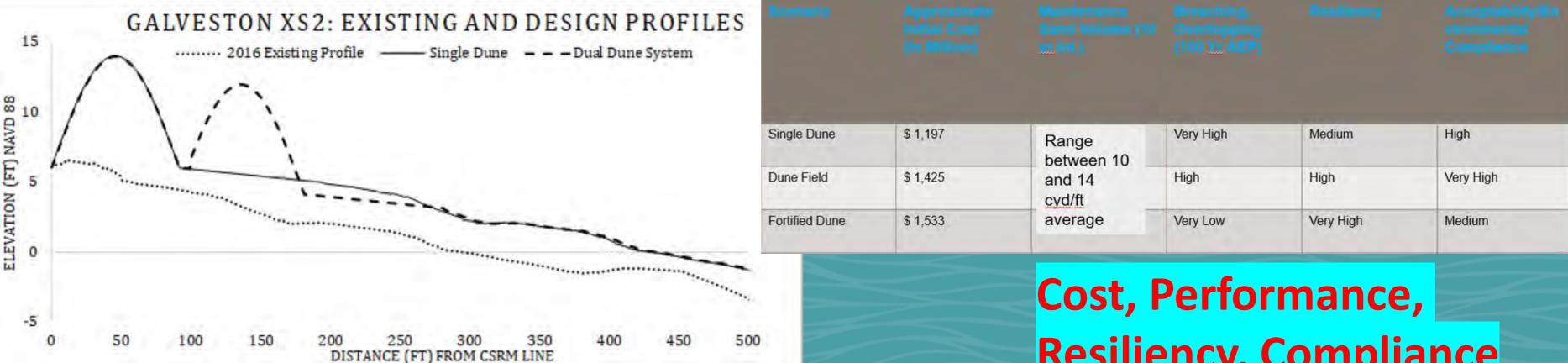
- Existing Condition
- Dune: Sand Only Option (12 ft, 14 ft Dune Height)
- Dune Field: Sand Only Option (12 ft, 14 ft Dune Height)
- Fortified Dune Hard Core Inside (8 ft, 10 ft, 12 ft)

Question to Answer

- (a) Initial Quantity (Construction Cost)
- (b) Regular re-nourishment cycle (O&M)



Evaluation Matrix

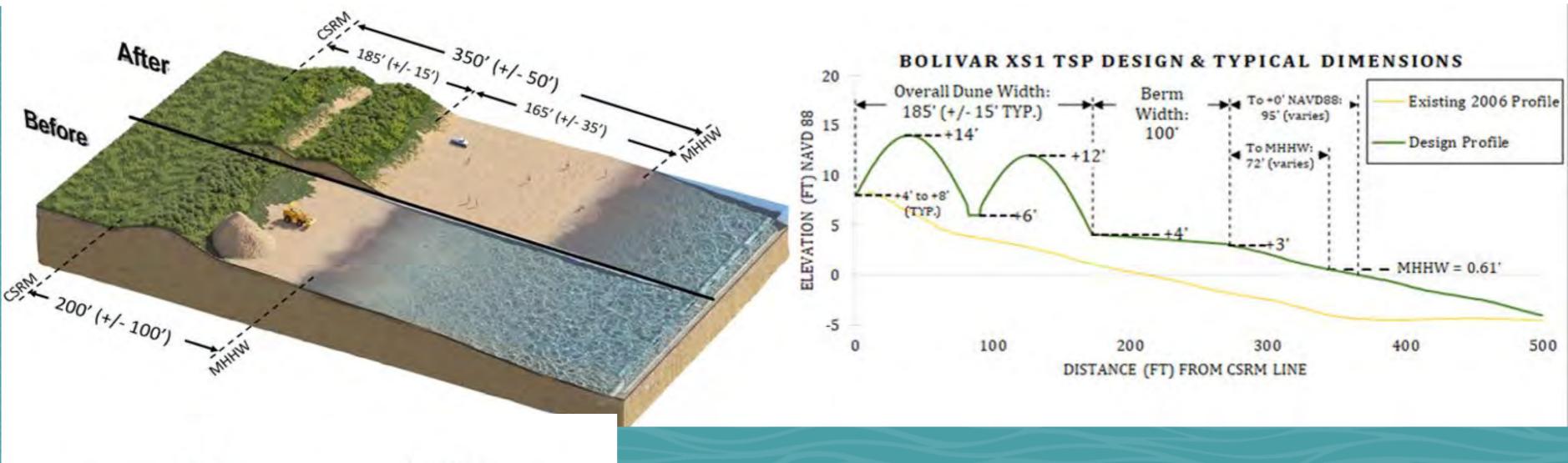


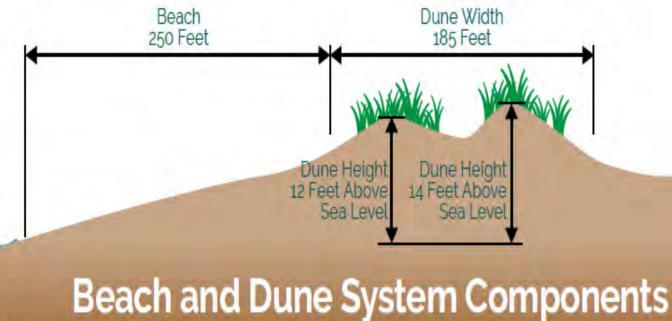
Profile Configuration		Duration of Inundation (hours)	Max Water Depth at CSRM (feet)	Max Wave Height at CSRM (feet)
Existing Profile	Average	51.75	9.66	4.73
	Minimum	47.25	8.72	4.07
	Maximum	61.5	11.61	5.81
Single Dune Profile	Average	9.56	2.46	1.15
	Minimum	8.25	1.69	0.97
	Maximum	10.5	3.34	1.43
Dual Dune Profile	Average	2.44	1.26	0.82
	Minimum	1.5	0.64	0.45
	Maximum	3.75	2.00	1.08

Resiliency, Compliance

Observed Resiliency with Dune Field (Ike Simulation)

Recommended Plan





Wide Beach (200 – 250 ft)

Dune Field (12, 14 ft)

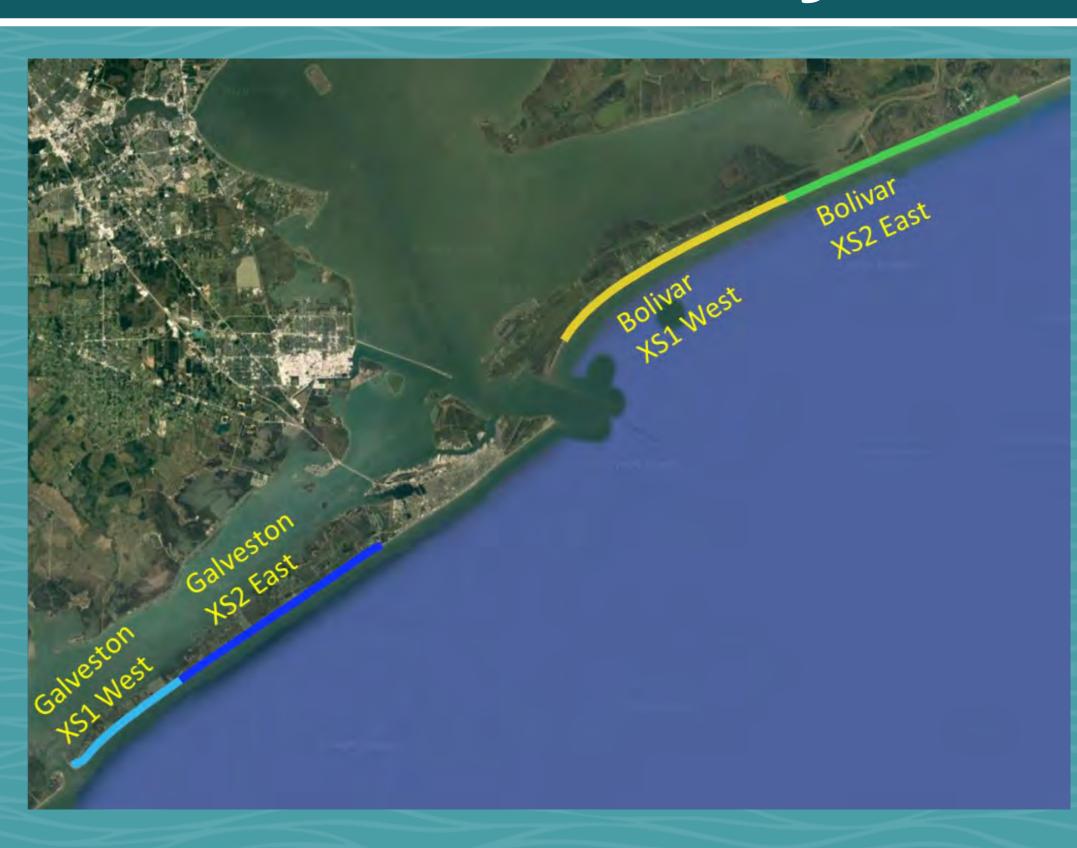
Vegetated

Beach Access: Open Beaches Act

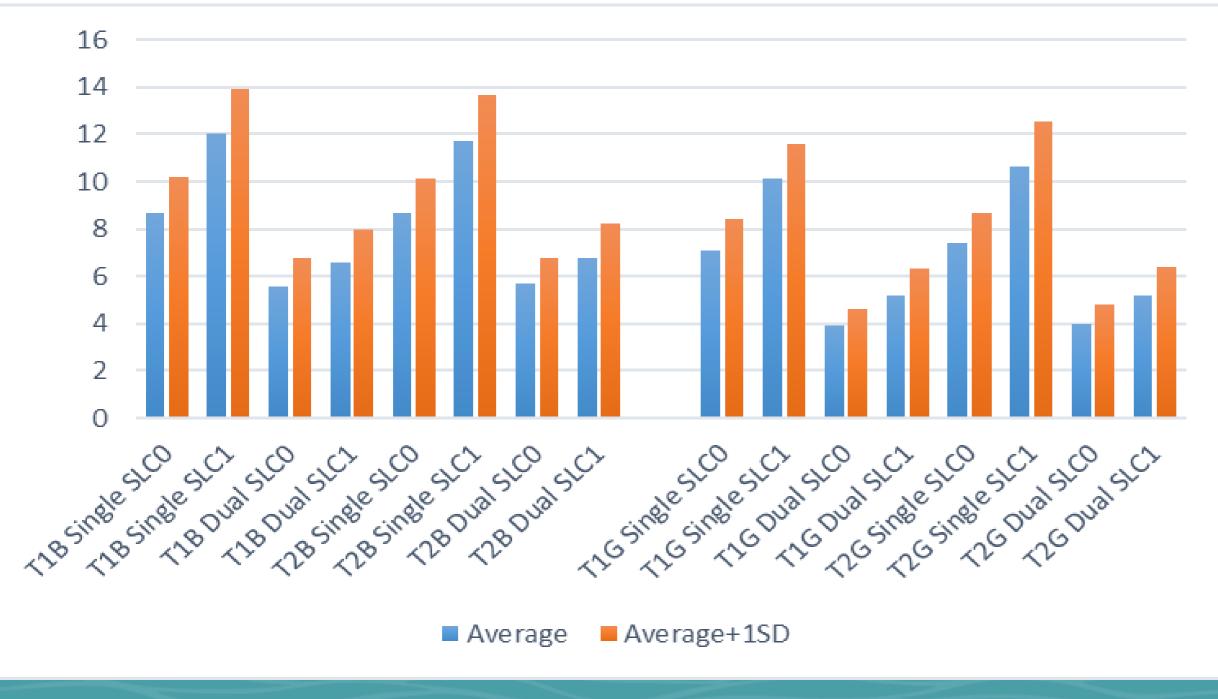
Drawing is representational and for illustrative purposes only. All dimensions are approximate

Initial Construction Quantity

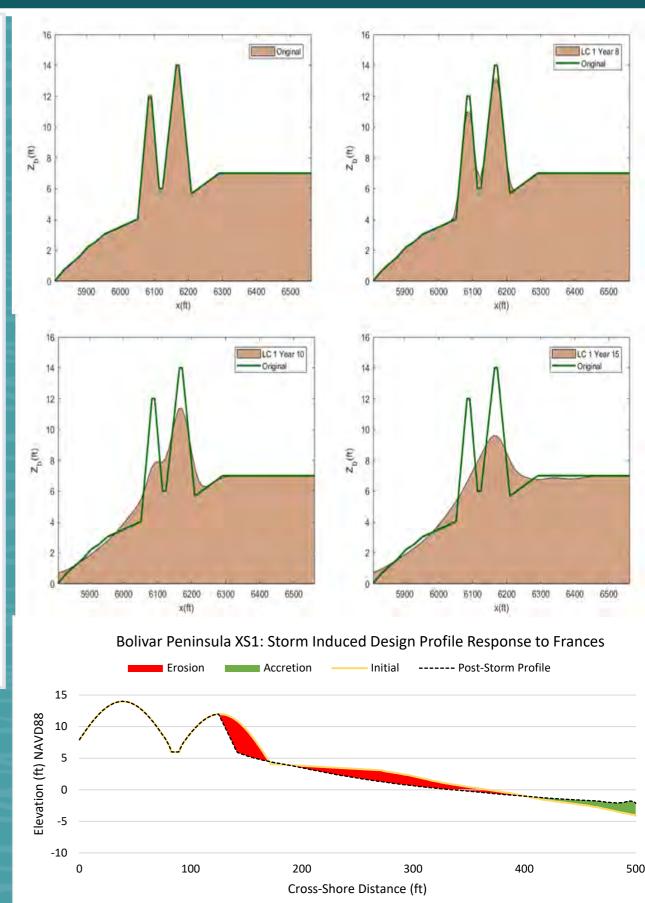
- Galveston Length: 18.35 mile
- Bolivar Length: 25.09 mile
- Galveston initial construction volume including advanced nourishment
 17.19 MCYD (Avg. 177.43 CYD/ft)
- Bolivar Initial Construction Volume including advanced nourishment
 22.14 MCYD (Avg. 167.12 CYD/ft)
- Total initial construction volume with advanced nourishment
 39.33 MCYD
- Volume includes contingency due to bulking factor to voids



Life Cycle Cost (O&M)



Rebuild Cycle: Single Dune @ 5 years Dune Field @ 7 years



Life Cycle Cost (Renourish Volume)

Total maintenance volume over 50 year life cycle

Low RSLC

Bolivar: 12.751 MCYD

Galveston: 6.569 MCYD

Total: 19.32 MCYD

High RSLC (including Std. dev)

Bolivar: 15.813 MCYD

Galveston: 9.135 MCYD

Total: 24.948 MCYD

Int. RSLC (including Std. dev)

Bolivar: 14.28 MCYD

Galveston: 7.85 MCYD

Total: 22.13 MCYD

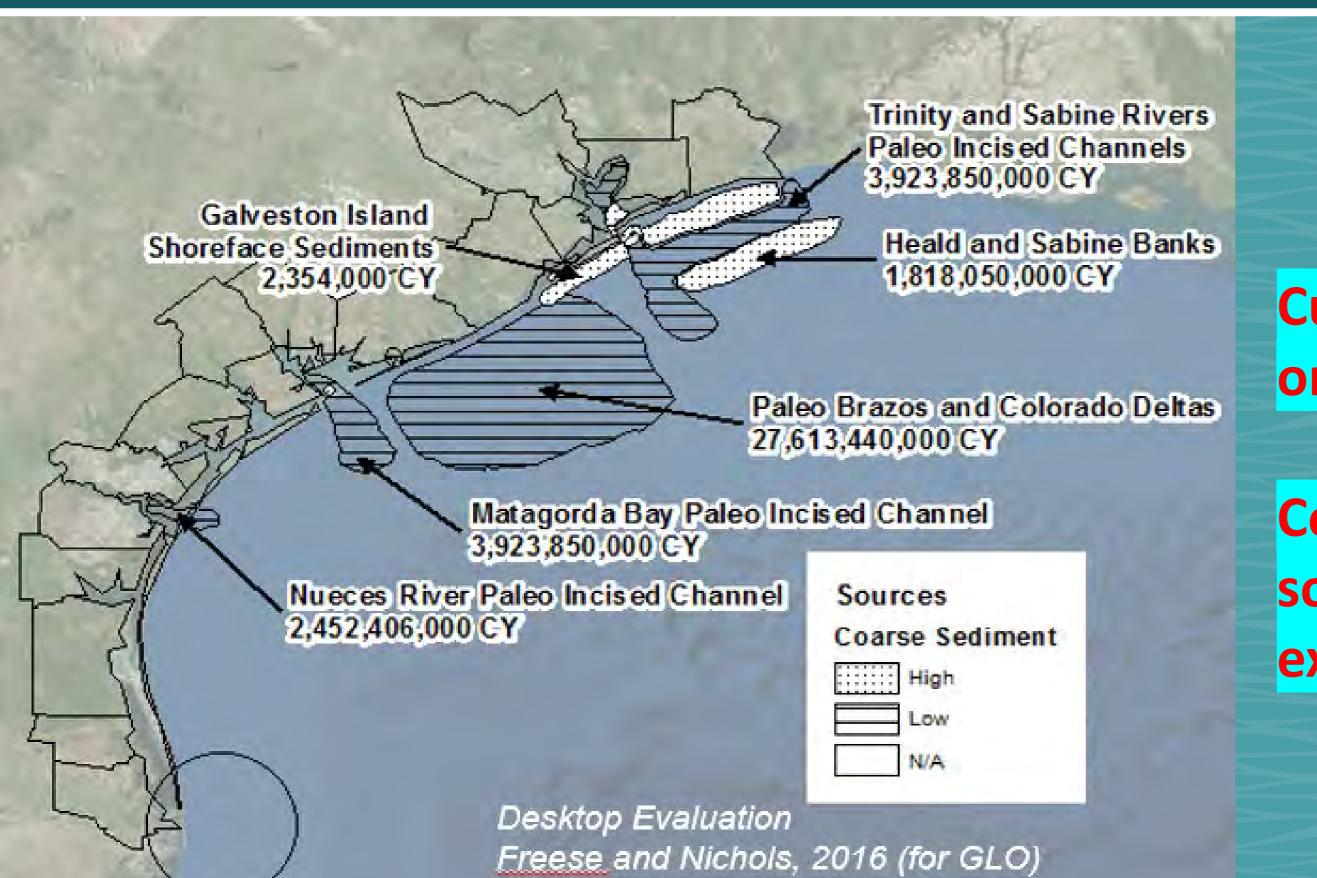
Bolivar: re-nourish cycle every 6 years @ 1.785 MCYD per rebuild

West Galveston: re-nourish cycle every 7 years

@ 1.04 MCYD per rebuild



Sediment Source (>60 MCY for CSRM)

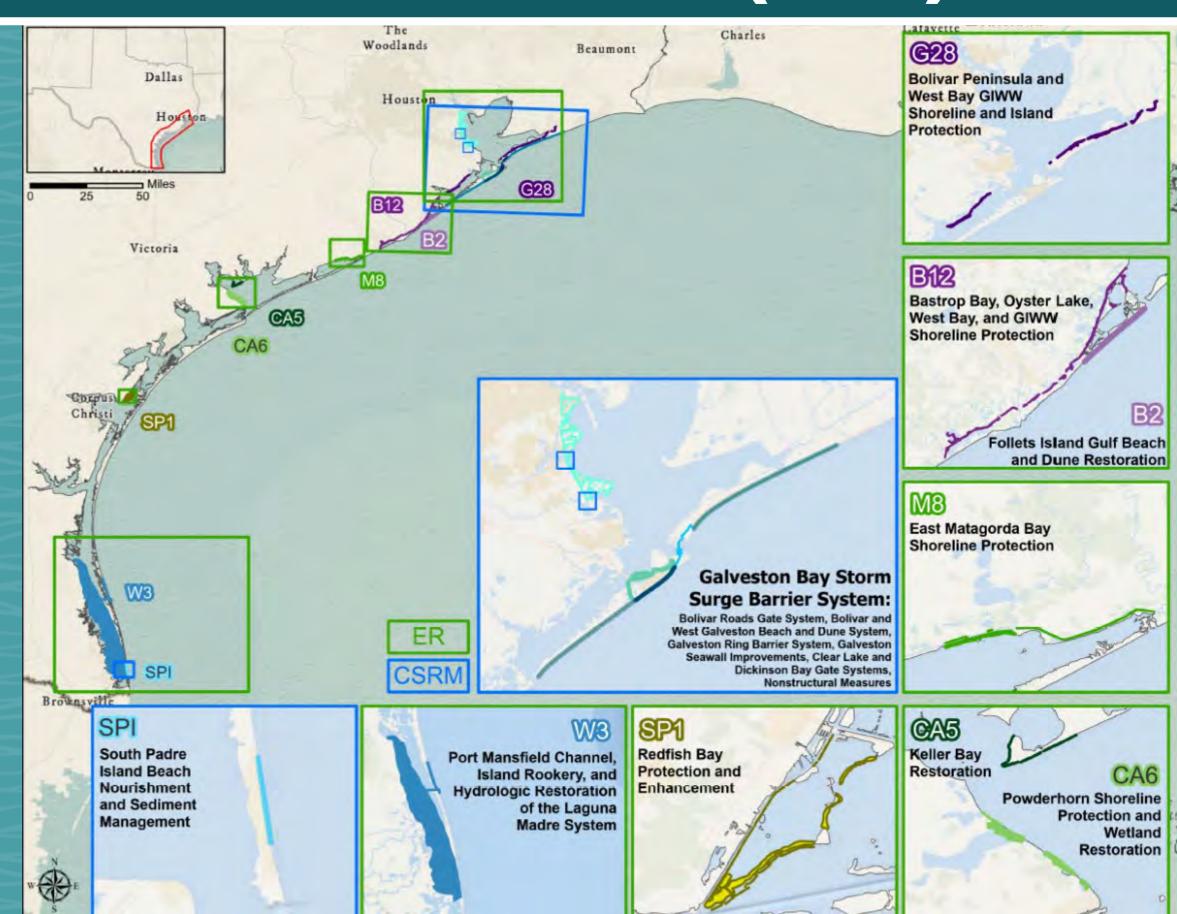


Current costs are based on Sabine Heald Banks.

Cost effective near shore source needs to be explored

Other Sediment Needs (ER)

- Coastwide Ecosystem
 Restoration
- 8 Separate sites totaling 6600 acres of habitat restoration



Other Sediment Needs

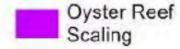
- G28(Marsh restoration)
- Sediment Volume (6.5 MCY)
- HSC, anchorage basin

Ecosystem Restoration

G28 -Bolivar GIWW Shoreline and Island Protection

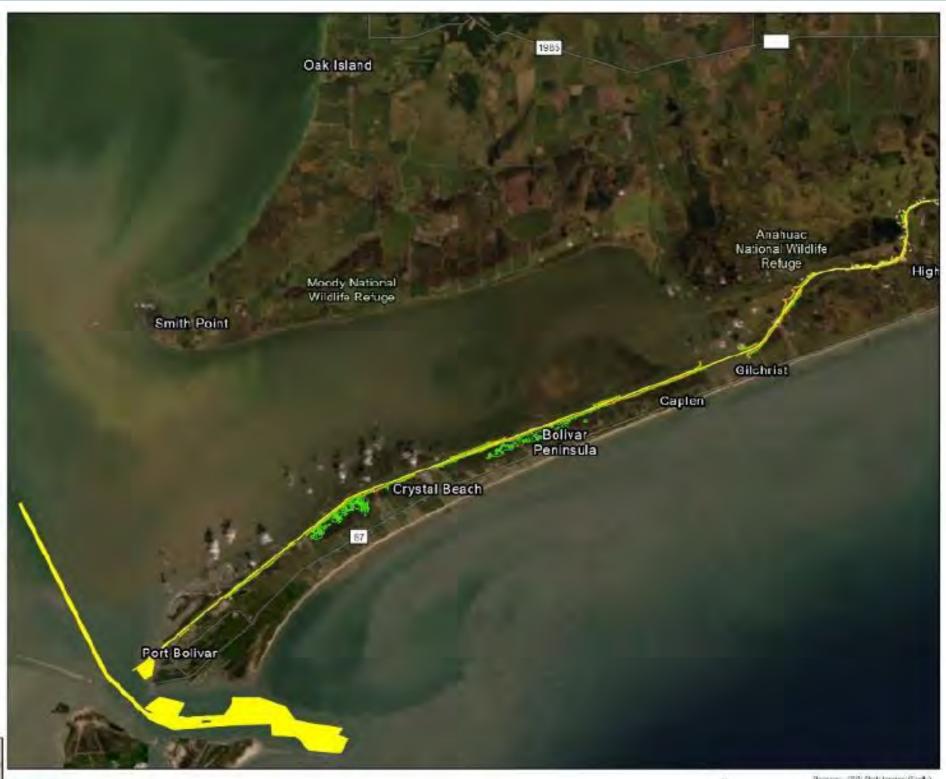






Revetment / Breakwater



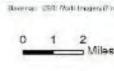






Coastal Texas Protection and Restoration Feasibility Study

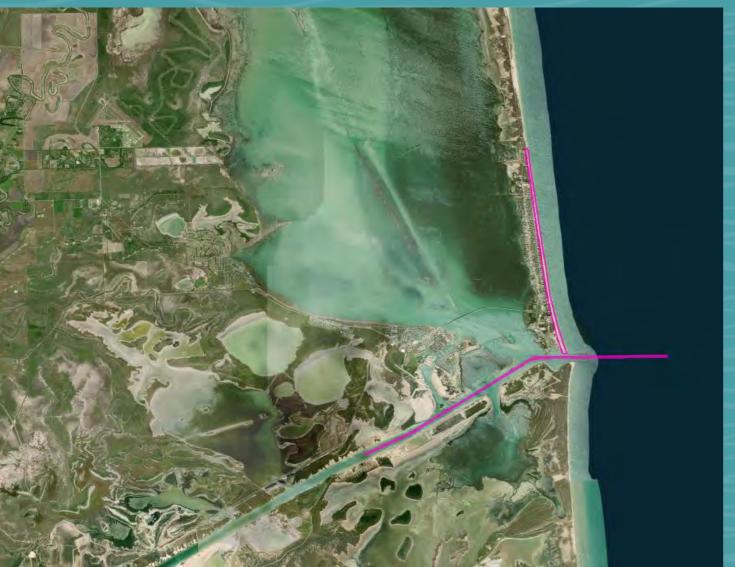




1 August 2020

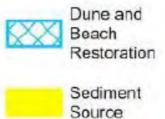
Other Sediment Needs

- B2 (Follets Island, 10 mile)
- (0.8 M CY)
- SPI (Brazos River)



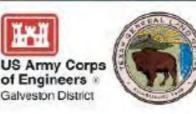
Ecosystem Restoration

B2 -Follets Island Gulf Beach and Dune Restoration









Coastal Texas Protection and Restoration Feasibility Study





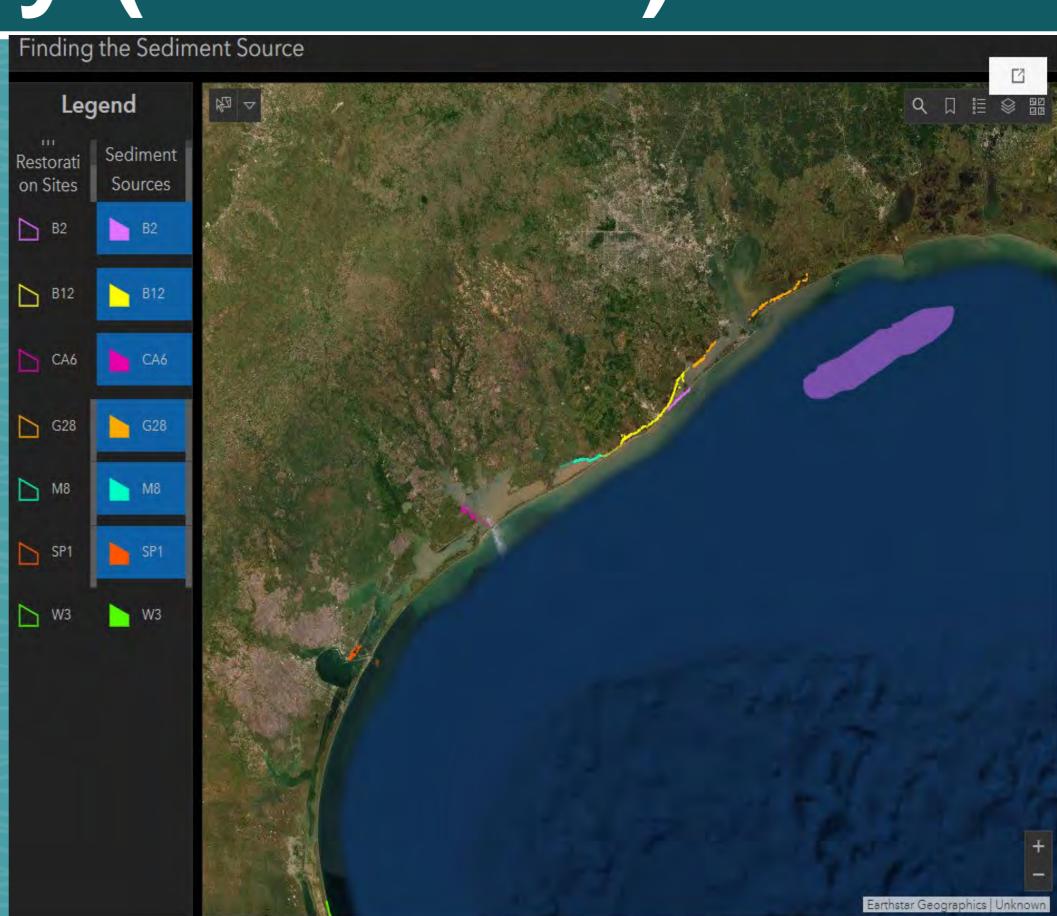
1 August 2020

Summary (~70 M CY)

We need lots of sediments.

(This quantity can raise the entire Galveston Island by 1 ft)

https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/bd63 f11a9ec34d0dbcbdefc5cc5a6a47



Channel modification



f CoastalTXStudy

StoryMap: https://coastal-texas-hub-usace-swg.hub.arcgis.com/

Web: http:CoastalStudy.Texas.gov



Coastal TX StoryMaps







GIS StoryMap technology animates the complicated concepts discussed in the Draft Proposal by allowing you to:

- See the difference in flooding this project could make in the Houston and Galveston areas
- Experience a virtual landscape with the proposed beach and dune systems in place
- Examine potential environmental impacts and review our proposed mitigation plans



Question

