



# IMPACTS TO STORM SURGE AND WAVES DUE TO THE 2017 COASTAL MASTER PLAN

Zach Cobell

05/30/2018

# Contents

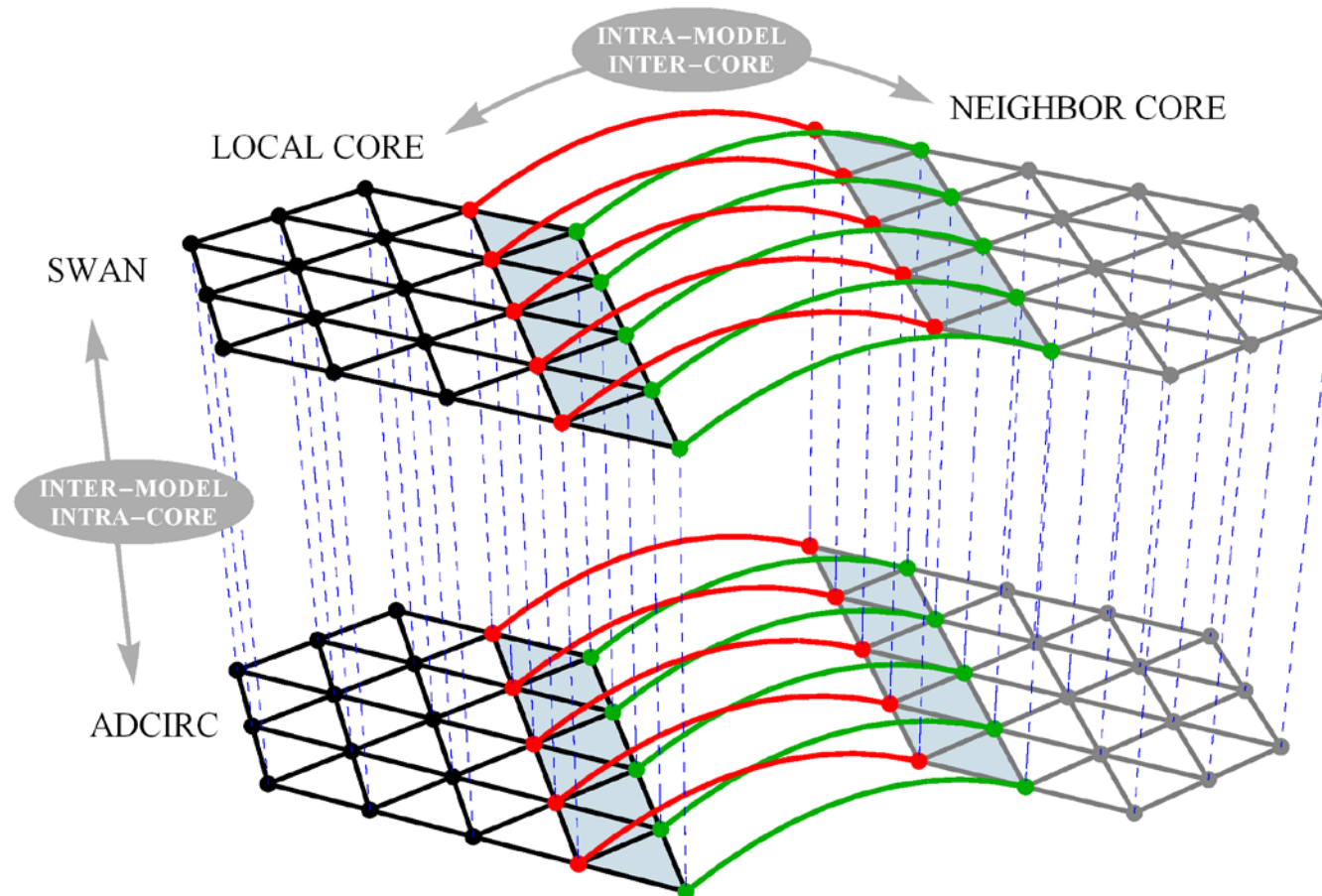
- ADCIRC+SWAN Modeling System
- Model performance
- Future scenarios
- Implementation of Master Plan projects
- Impacts to surge/waves

# Modeling System

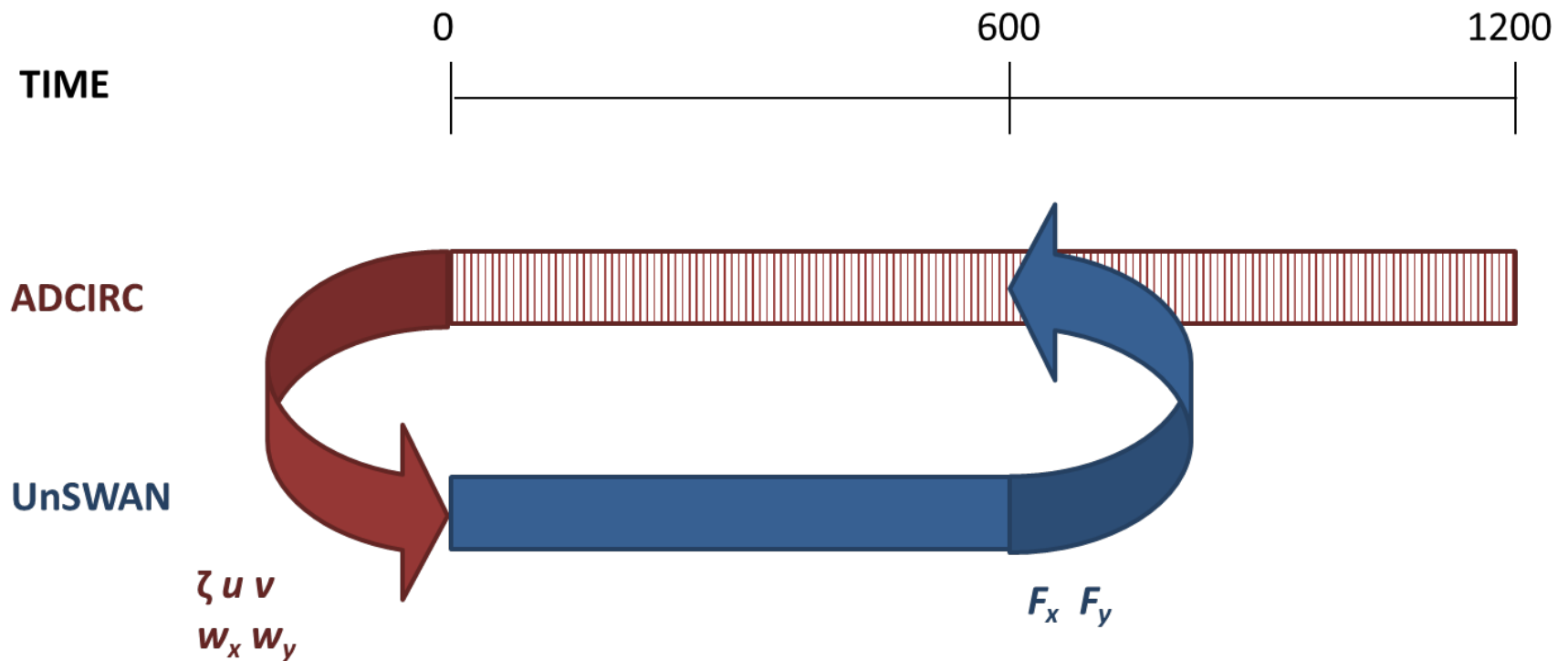
# Modeling System

- ADCIRC
  - Simulates tide and wind driven circulation
  - Shallow Water Equations
  - Unstructured mesh efficiency
- SWAN
  - Spectral wave model
  - Uses identical unstructured mesh as ADCIRC
  - Tightly coupled interaction with ADCIRC

# Modeling System

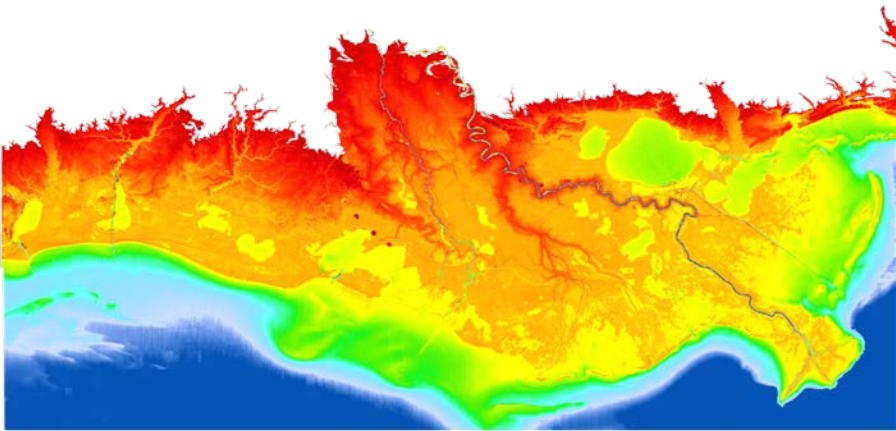


# Modeling System



# Model Input

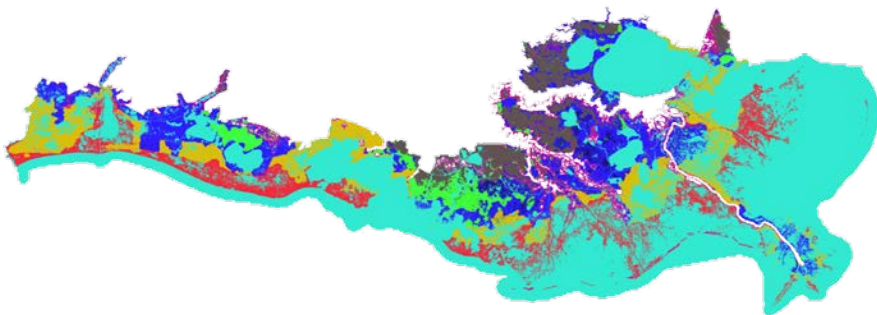
Topography



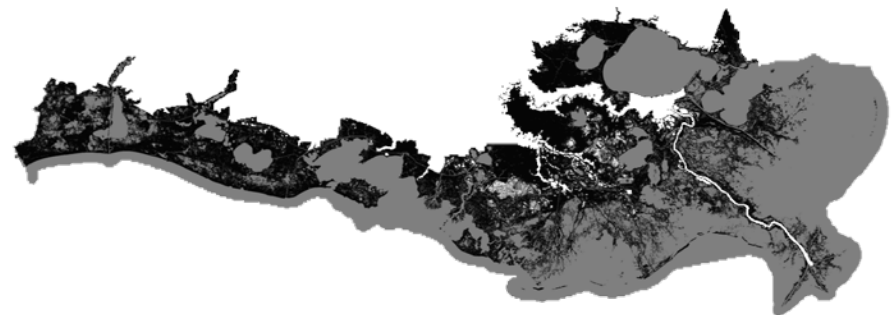
Levees



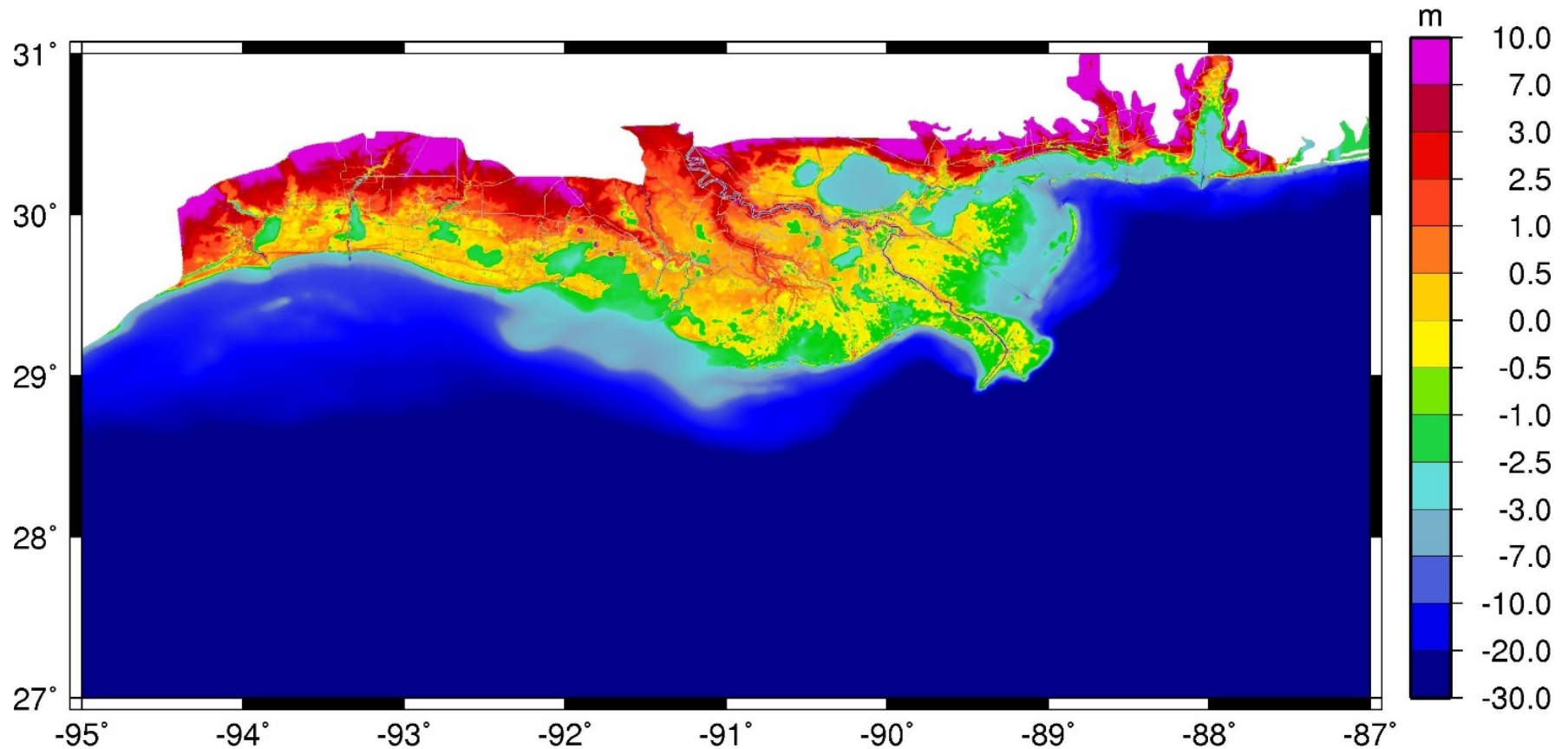
Land Use



Land/Water

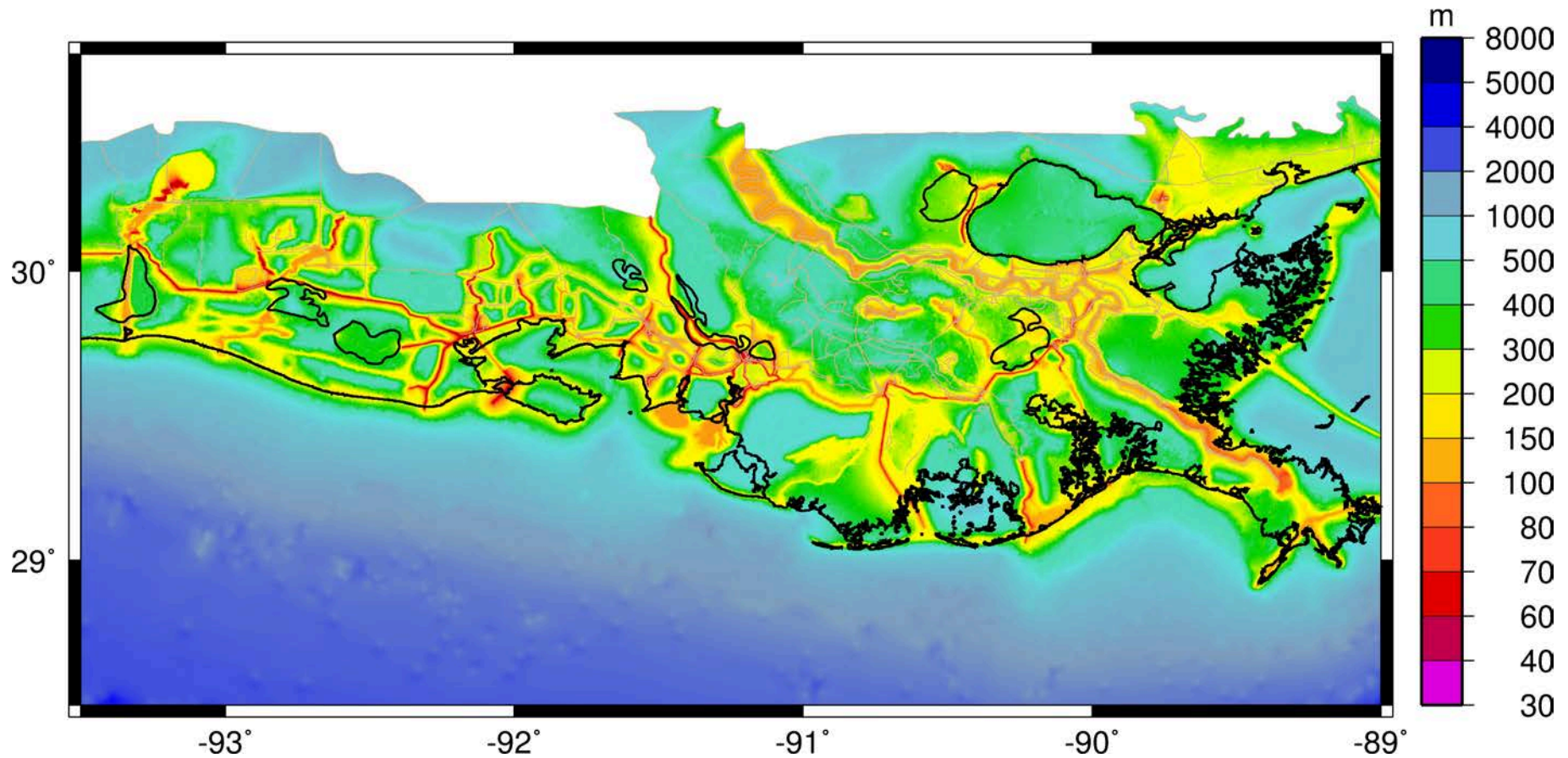


# Topography/Bathymetry



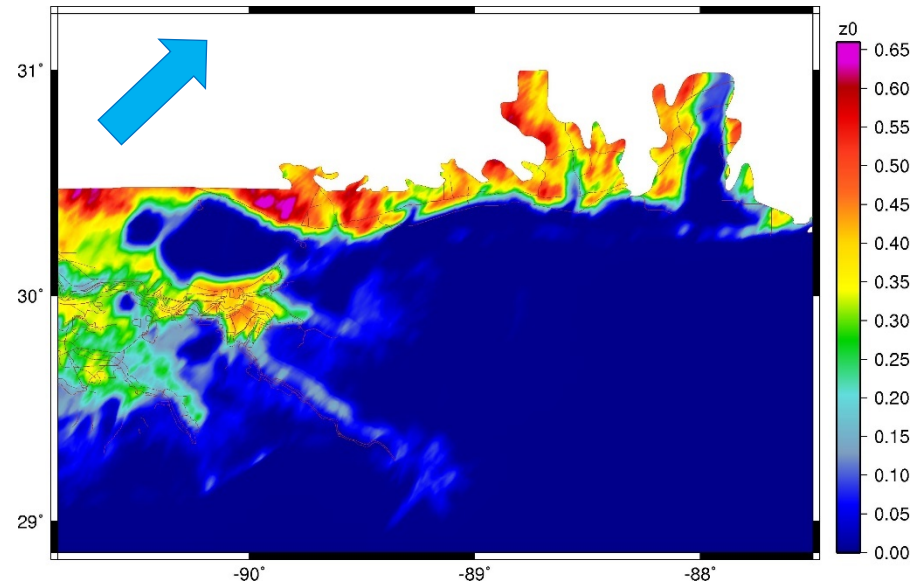
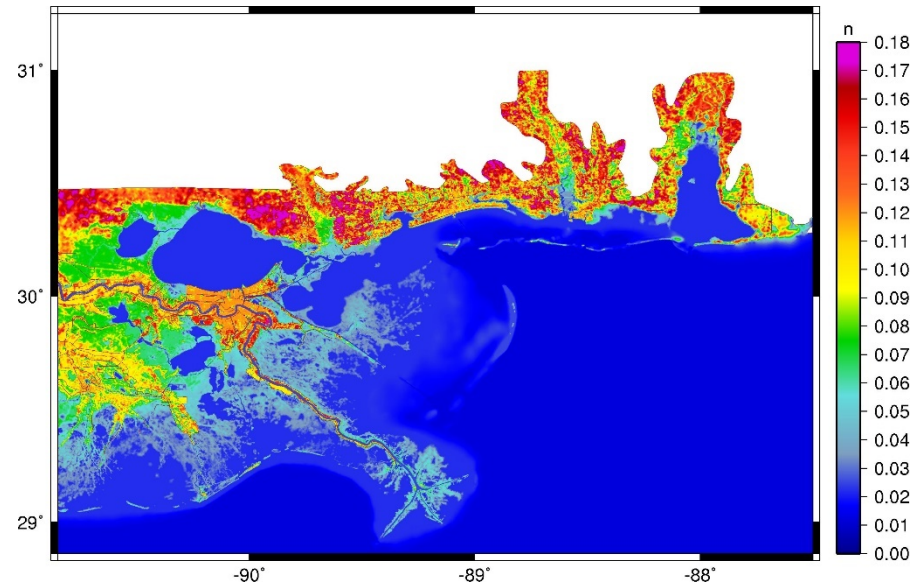
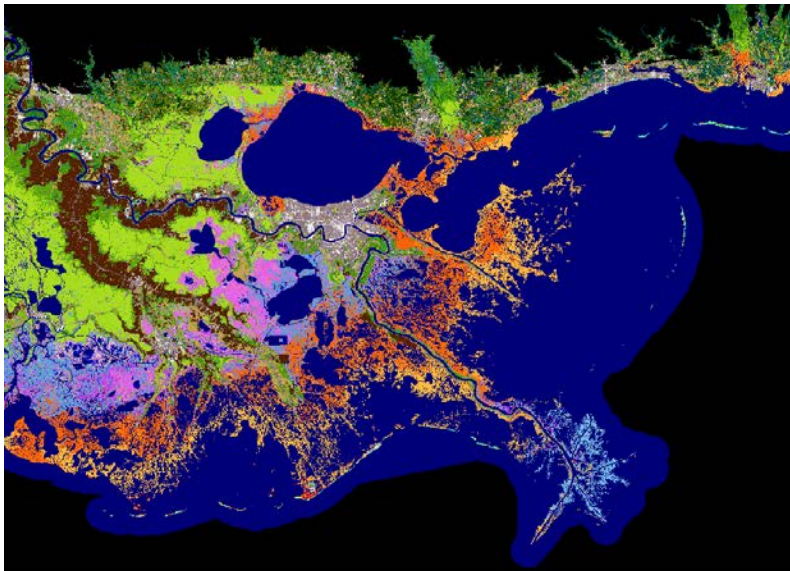


# Model Resolution



# Model Input

- Land Use Data
  - Determines model roughness
  - Directional based wind drag coefficients



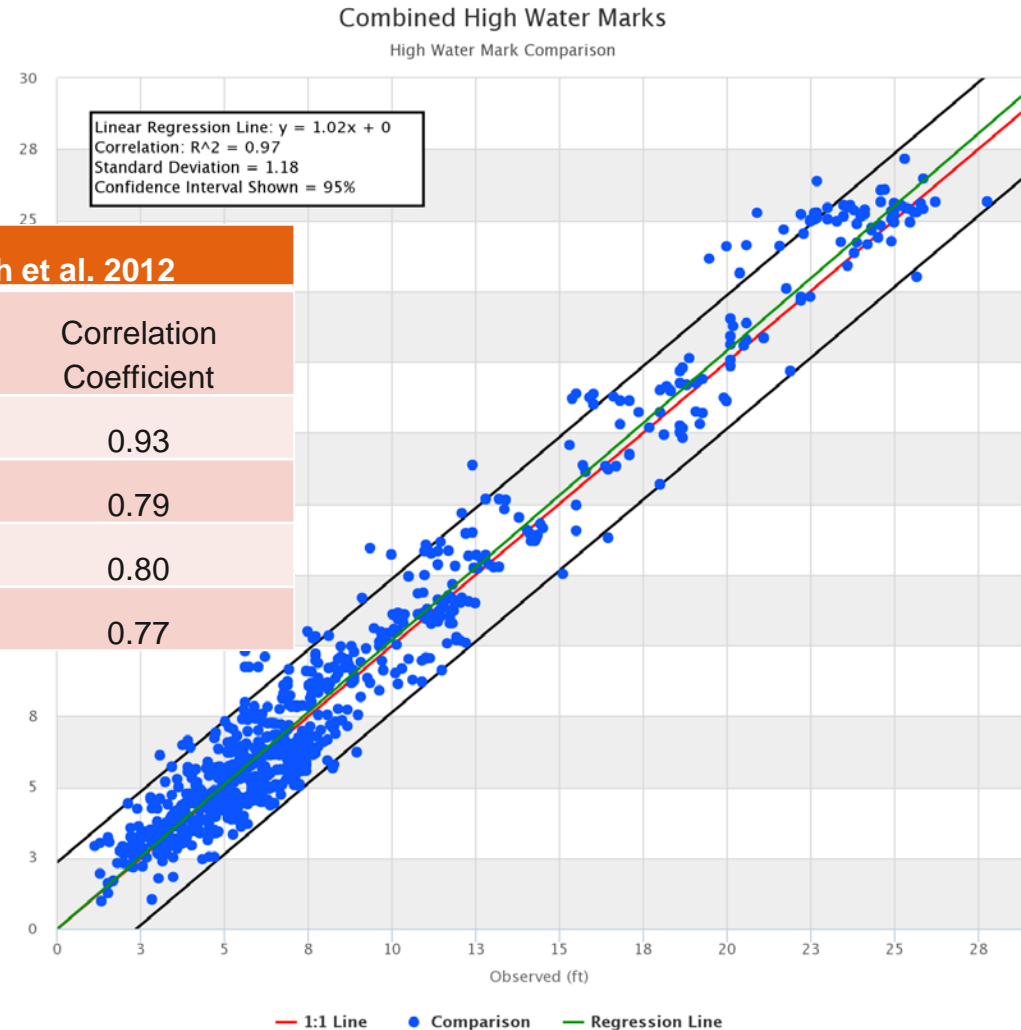
# Model Validation

# Model Validation

- Validation to recent events
  - Katrina
  - Rita
  - Gustav
  - Ike
- Compare model to high resolution models

# Model Validation

	CPRA2017		Dietrich et al. 2012	
Storm	Regression Slope	Correlation Coefficient	Regression Slope	Correlation Coefficient
Katrina	1.04	0.96	1.00	0.93
Rita	1.06	0.73	1.08	0.79
Gustav	0.98	0.77	0.95	0.80
Ike*	0.94	0.78	0.93	0.77



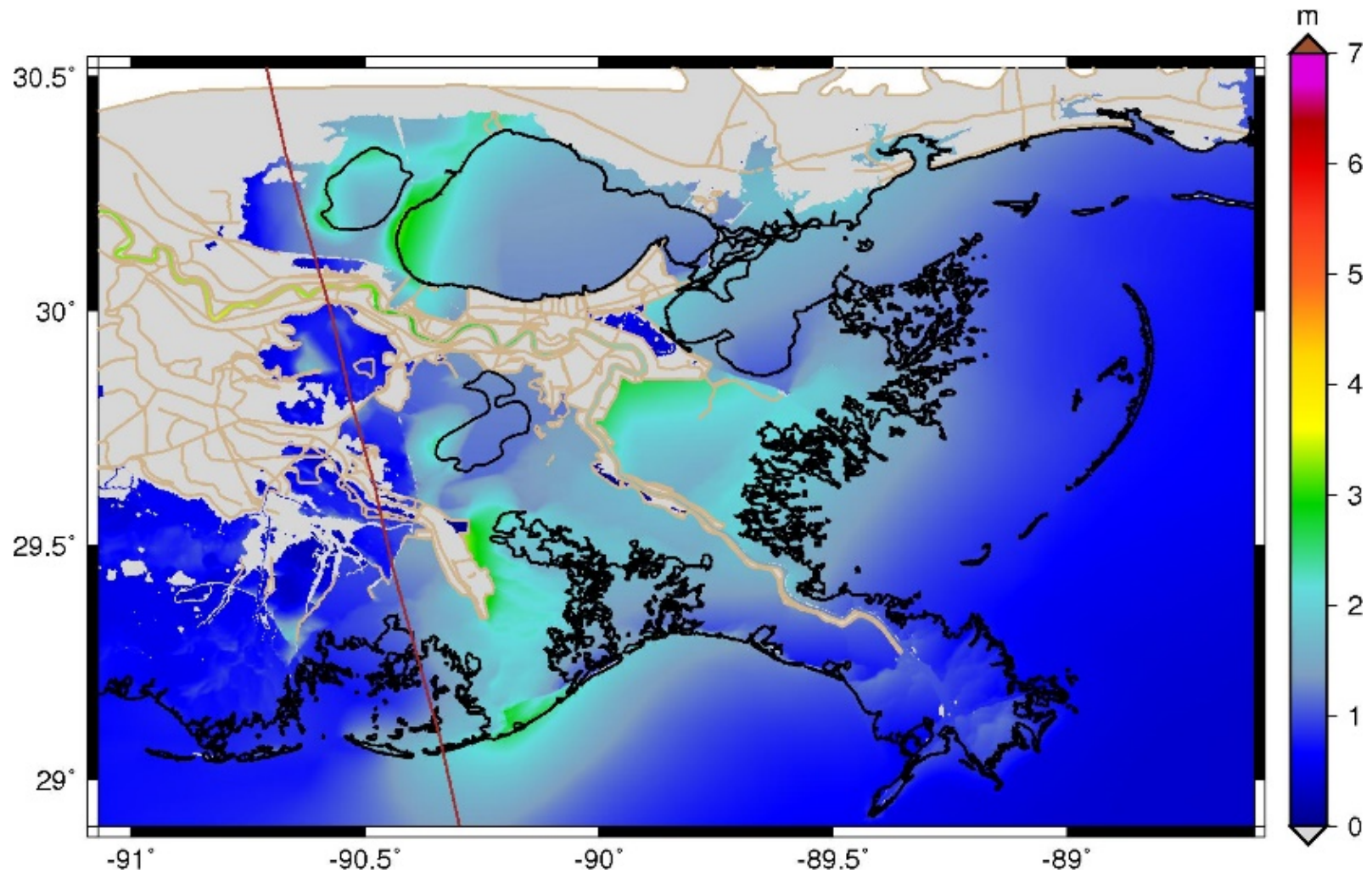
# Future Conditions

# Simulation Setup

- Modeling 10, 25, and 50 years into future
- Data provided by ICM
  - Future vegetation
  - Morphology
- Other Scenario Parameters
  - Subsidence
  - Sea level rise
  - Levee subsidence/lifts



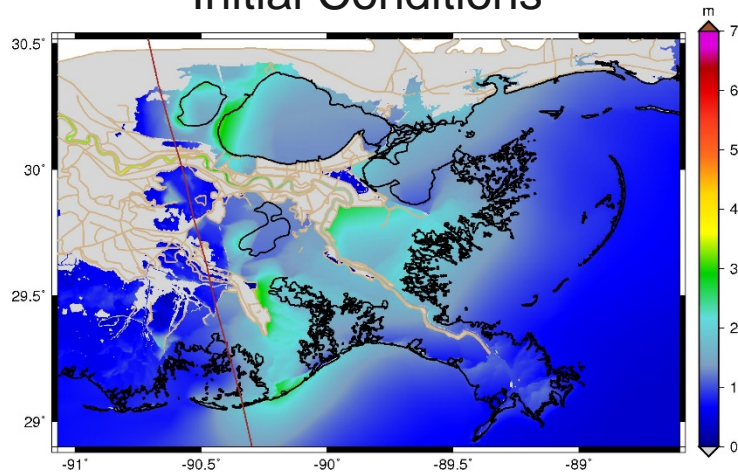
# Future Without Action



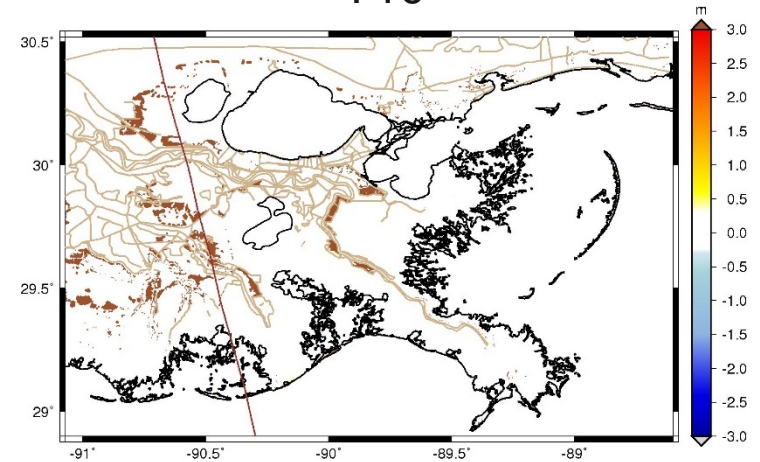


# Future Without Action

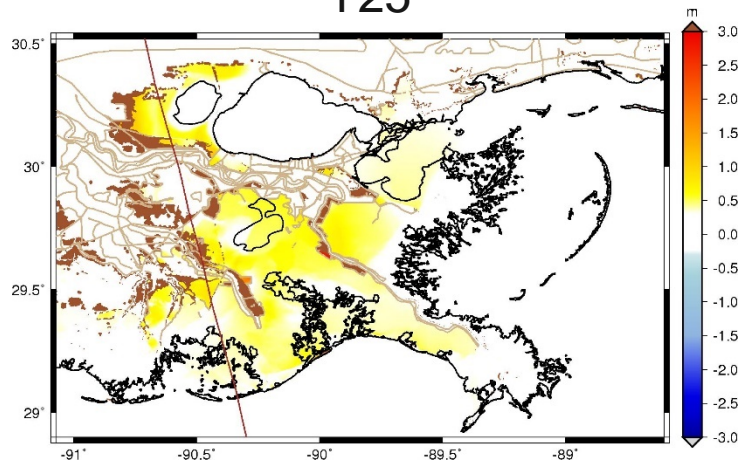
Initial Conditions



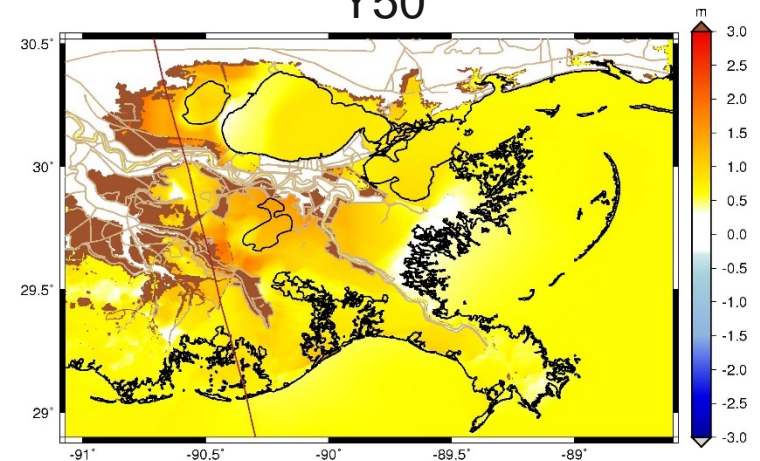
Y10



Y25



Y50

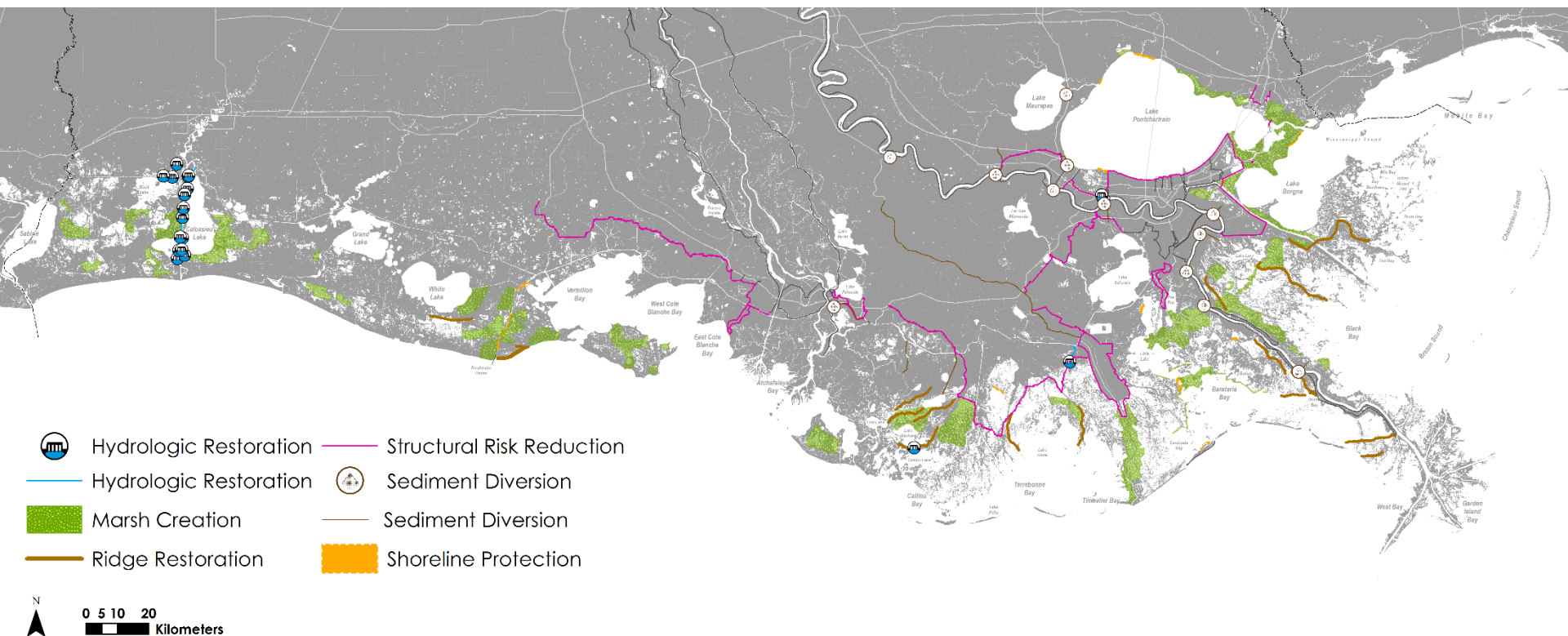


# Project Implementation

# Project Implementation

- Alternatives
  - Alternative 301: Structural Risk Reduction + Restoration
  - Alternative 303: Structural Risk Reduction Only

# Alternative 301

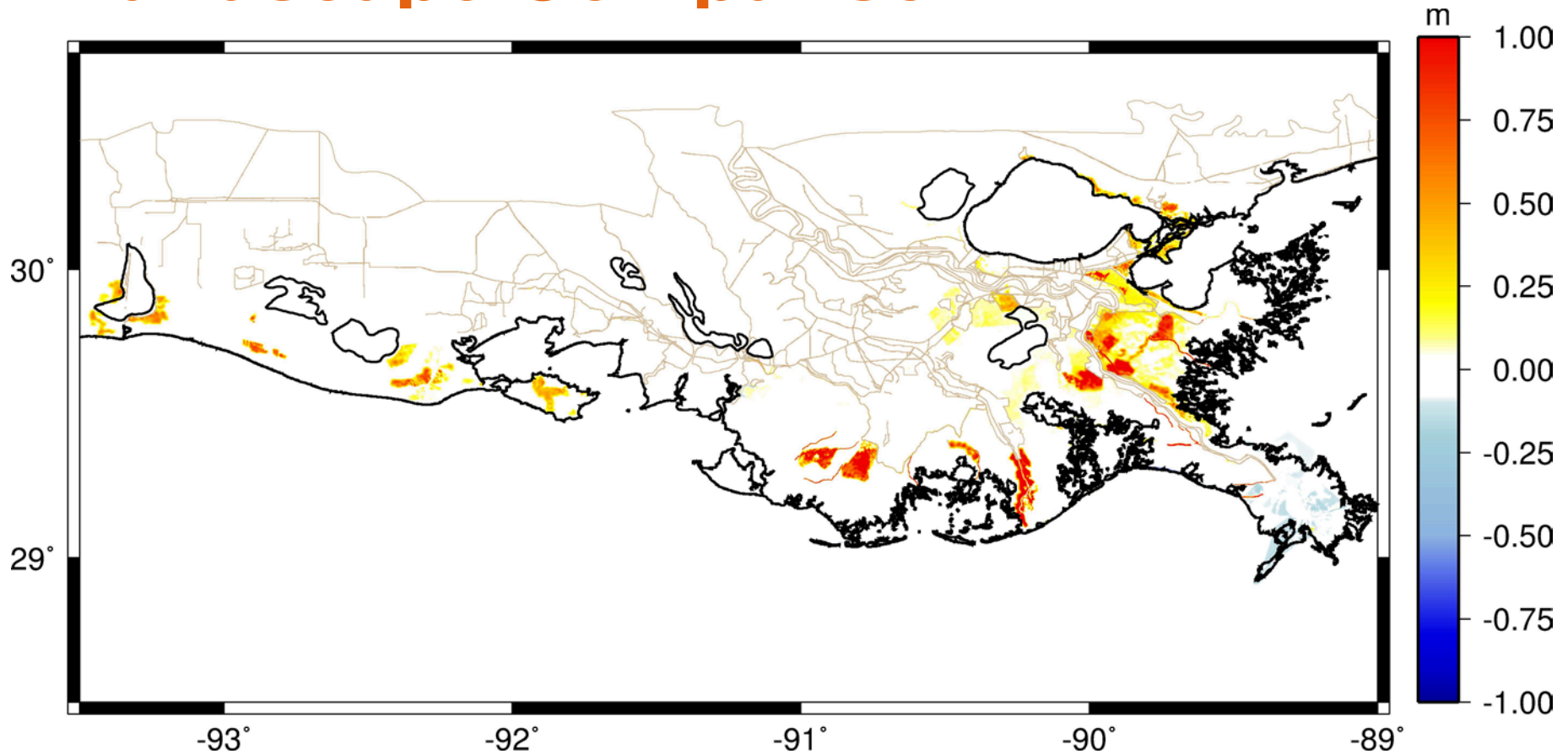


# Alternative 303

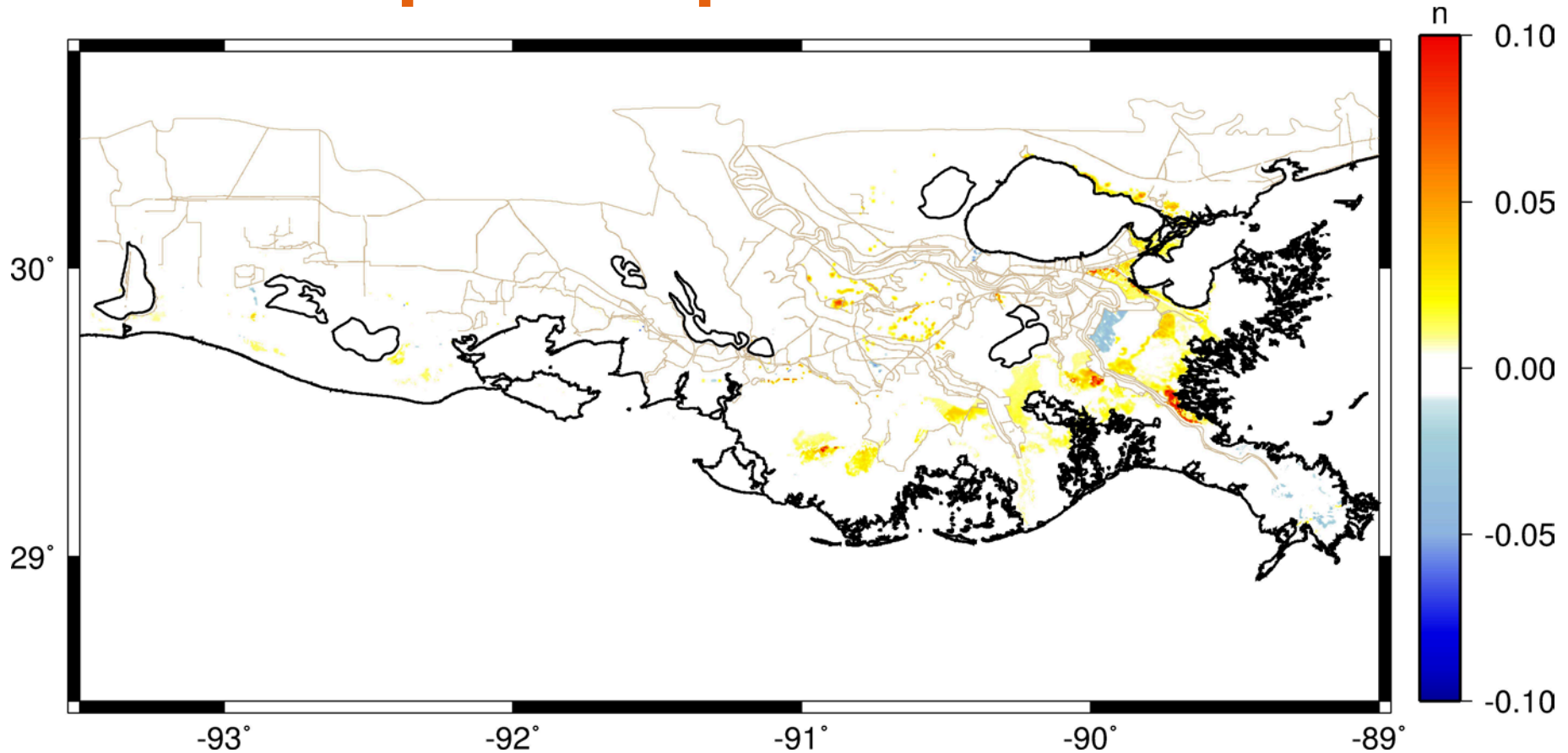




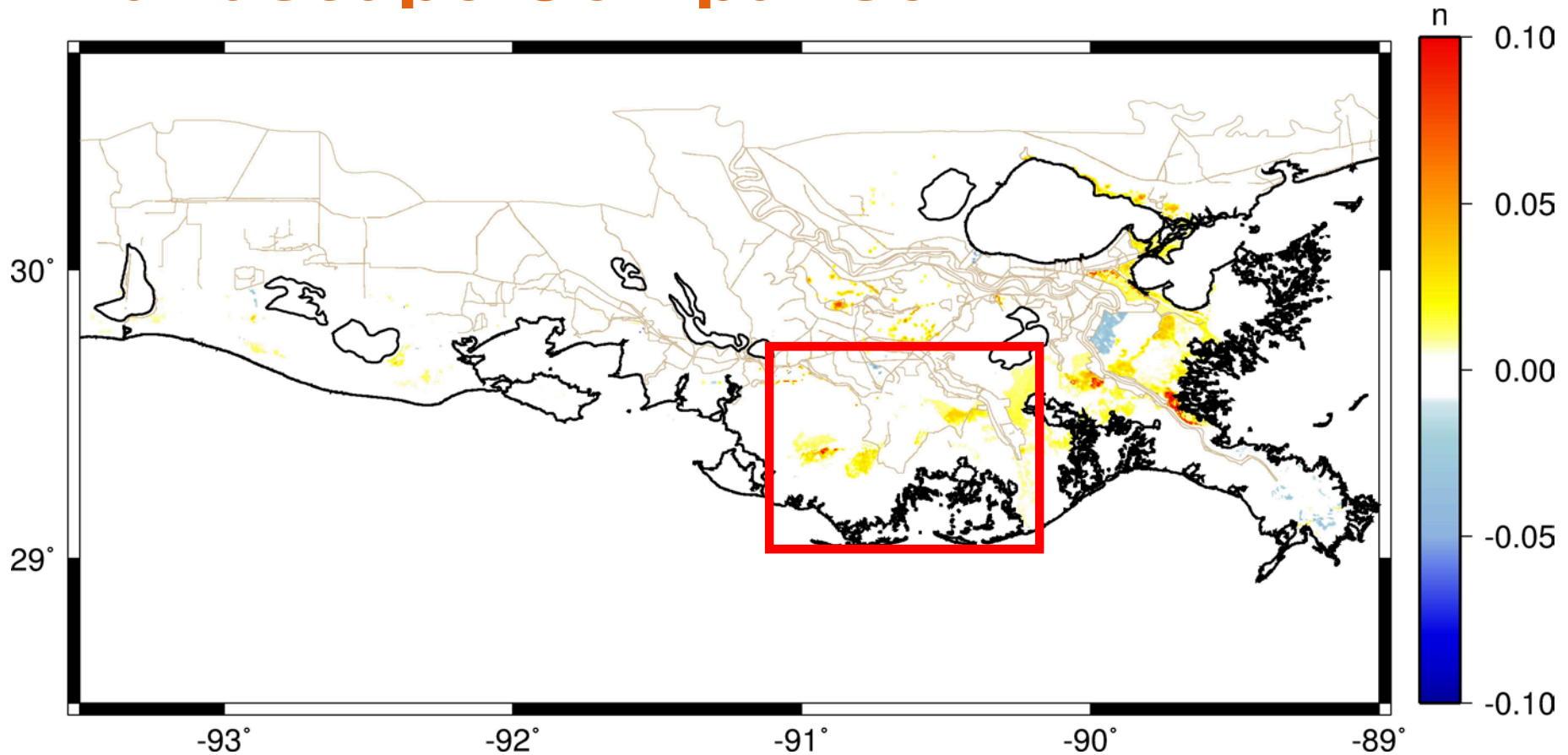
# Landscape Comparison



# Landscape Comparison

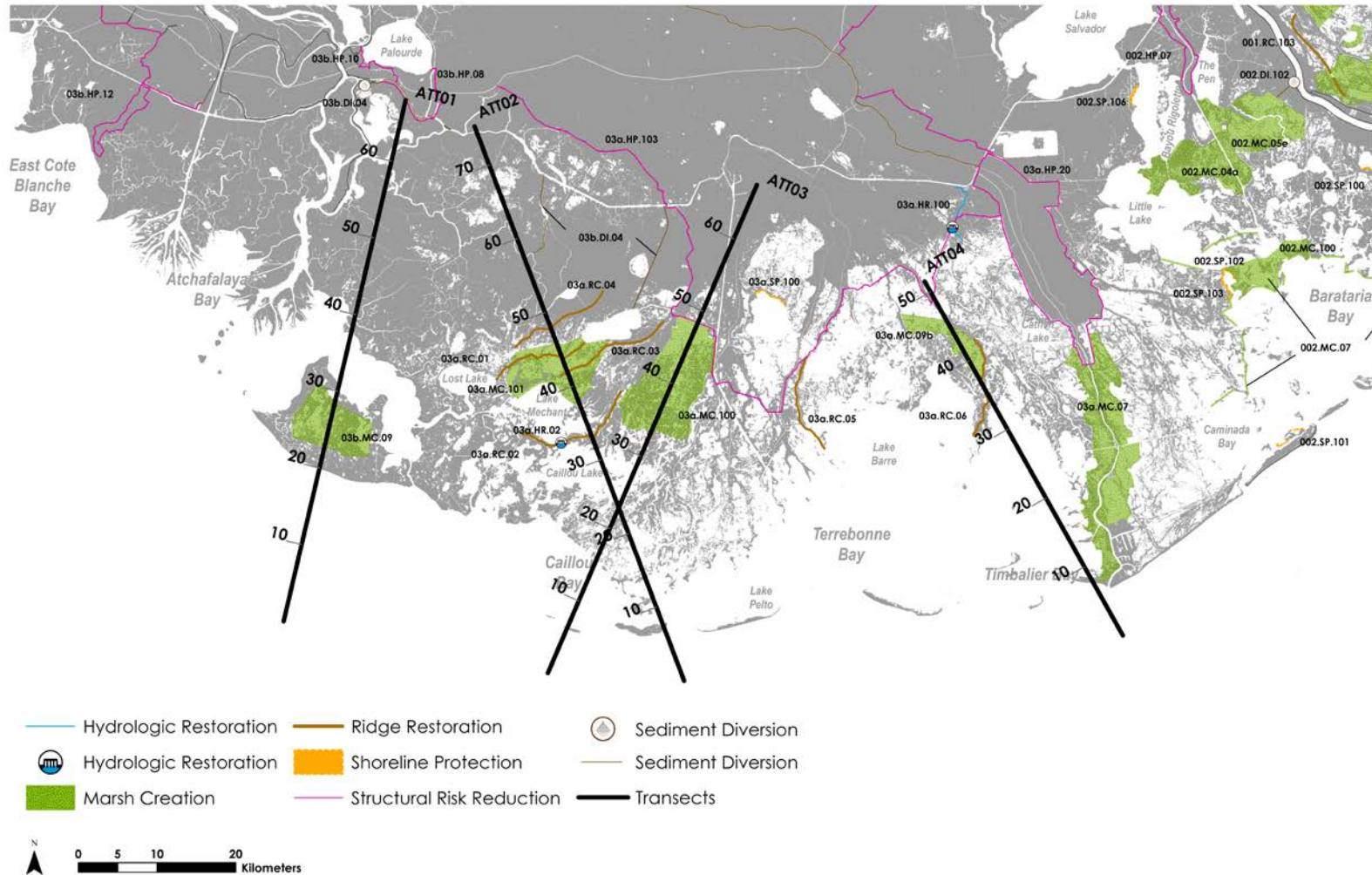


# Landscape Comparison



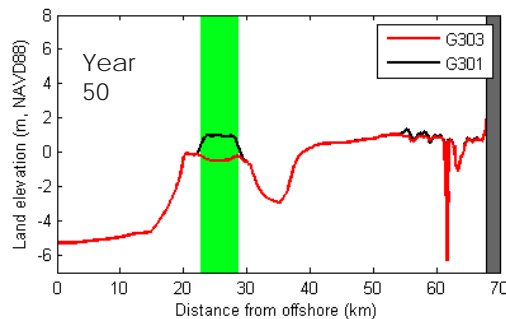
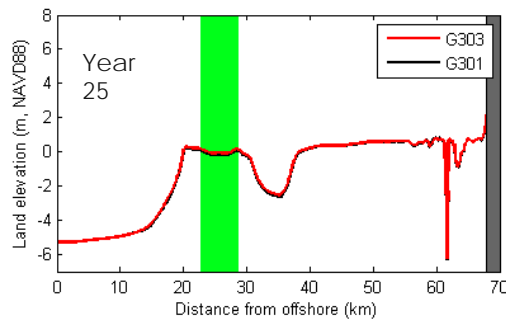


# Transect Locations

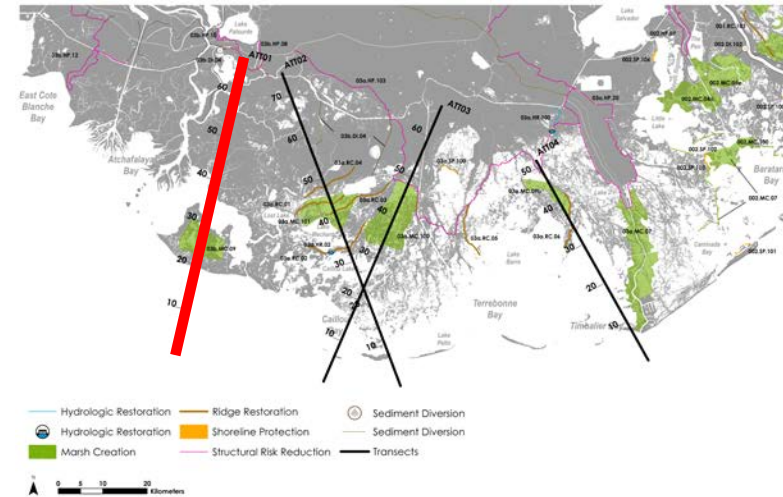
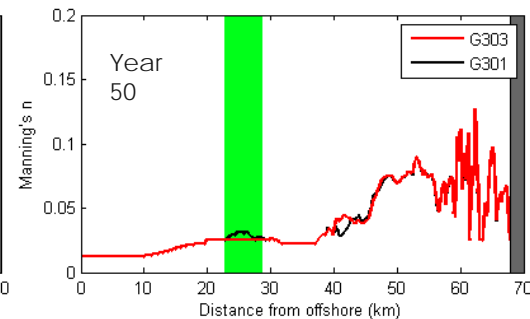
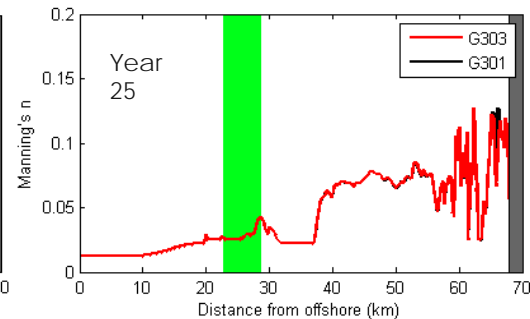


# Landscape Comparison

## Land Elevation

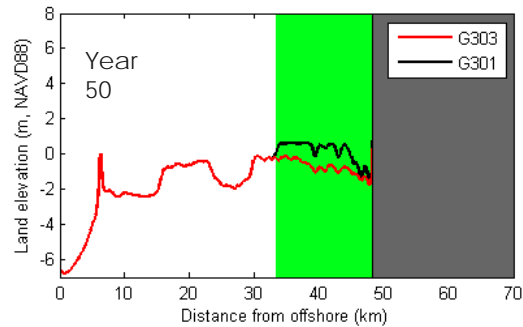
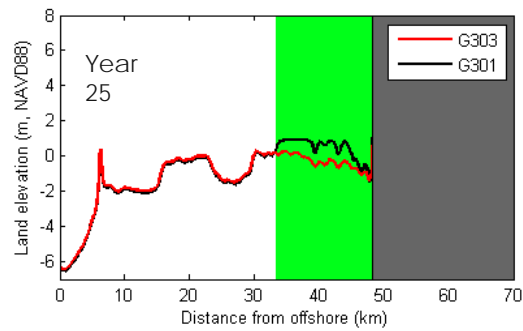


## Manning's n

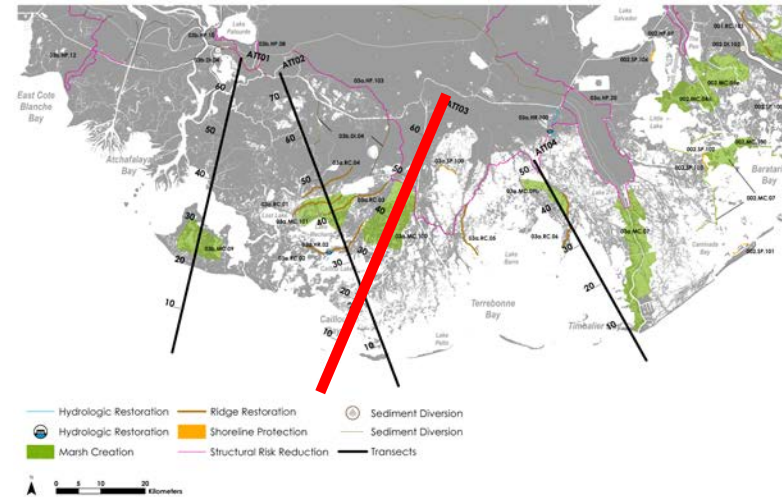
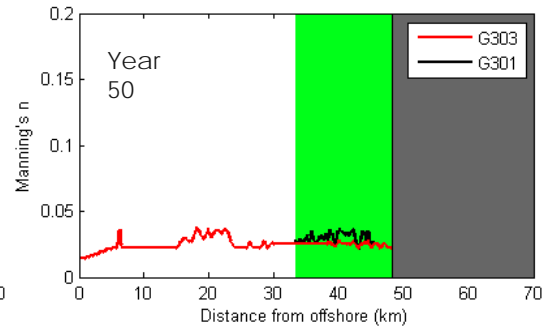
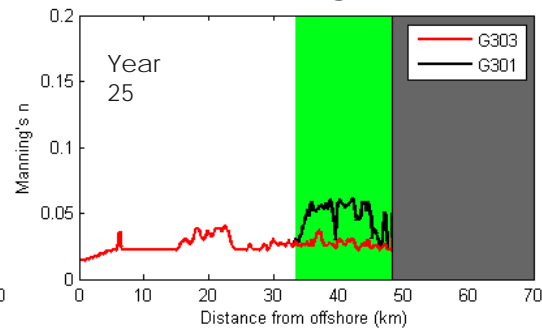


# Landscape comparison

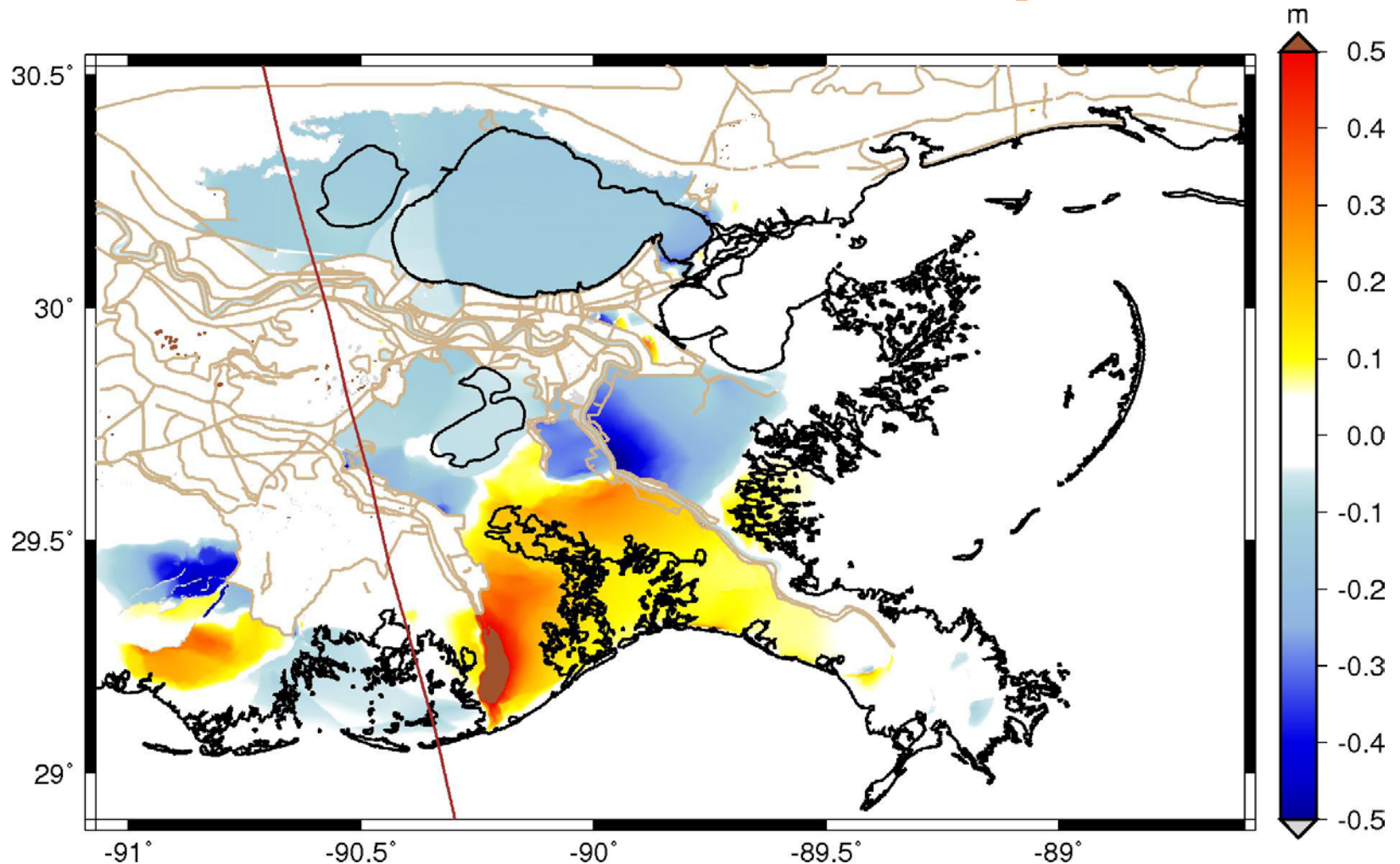
## Land Elevation



## Manning's n

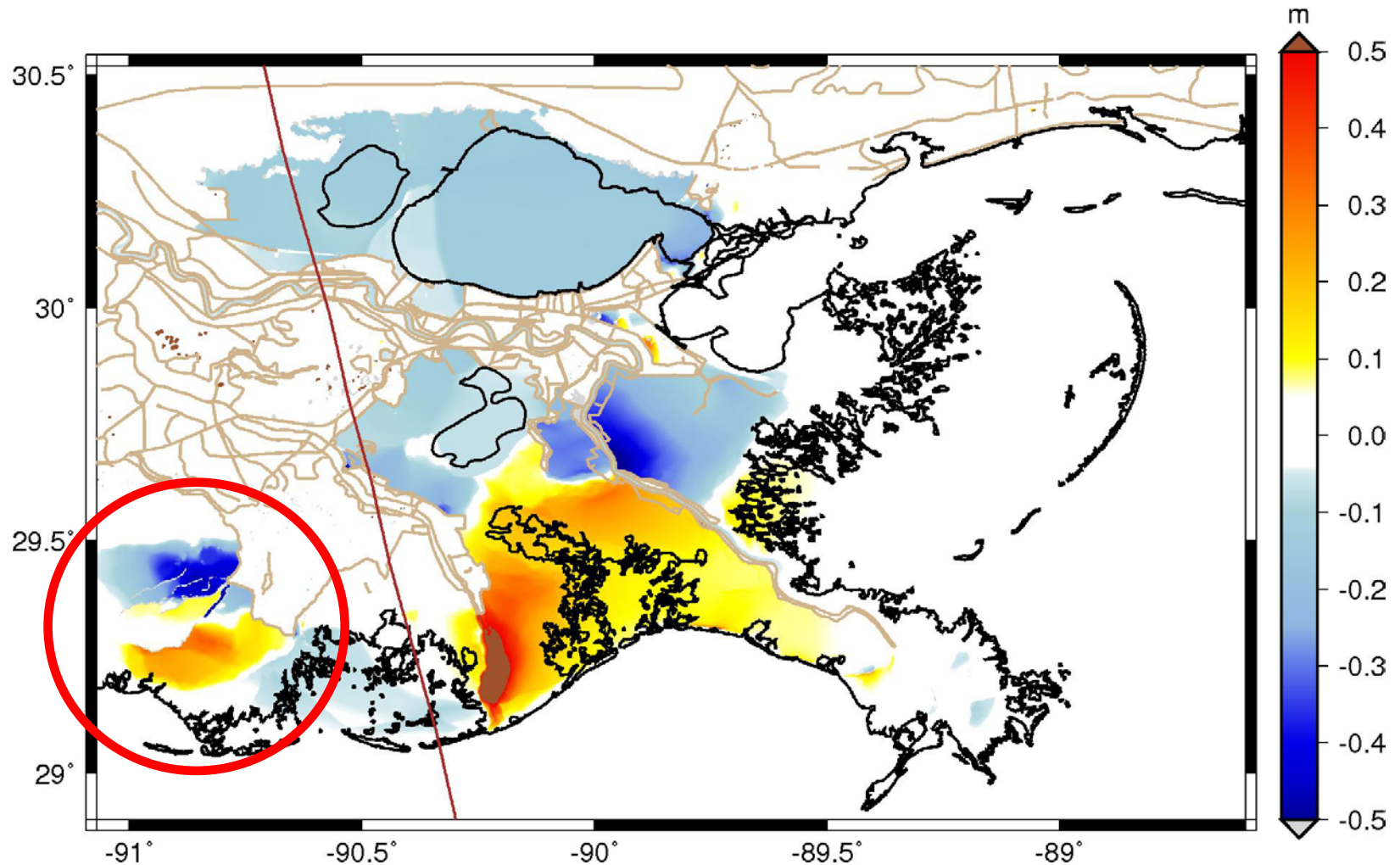


# Water surface elevation impact

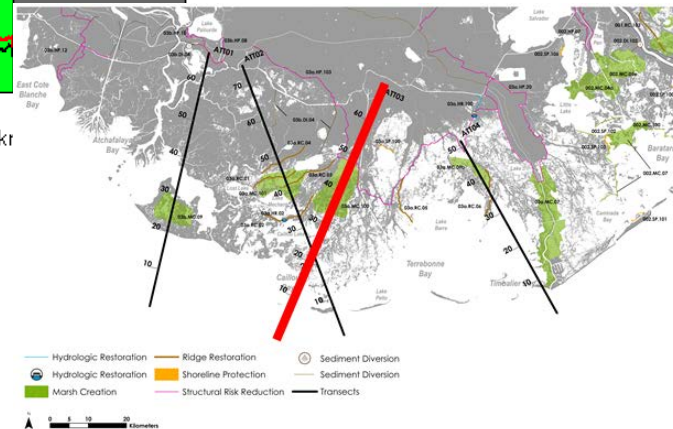
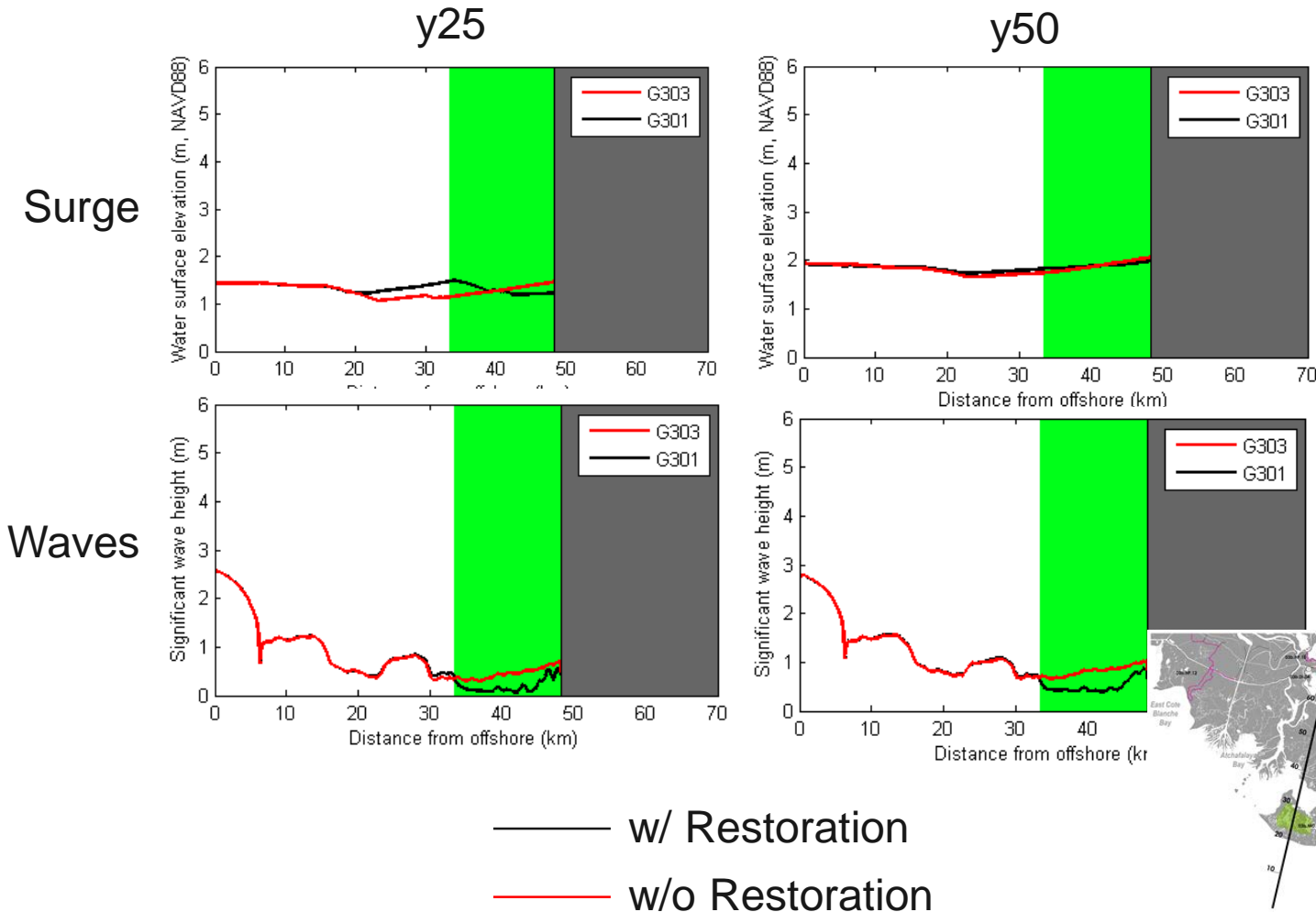




# Water surface elevation impact



# Restoration Impact



# Conclusions

Important to account for restoration when conducting levee design

- Both increases and decreases in water levels/waves
- Storm track and basin geometry dependent

Benefits due to restoration projects decrease over time

- Greater sea level rise begins to change extent of marshes created and overwhelm linear features

Apply systems approach to new and existing projects

- Value to long term planning for coastal communities

# Questions