



36TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL ENGINEERING 2018

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The State of the Art and Science of Coastal Engineering

Interconnectivities between Shoreline Type and Structural Vulnerability

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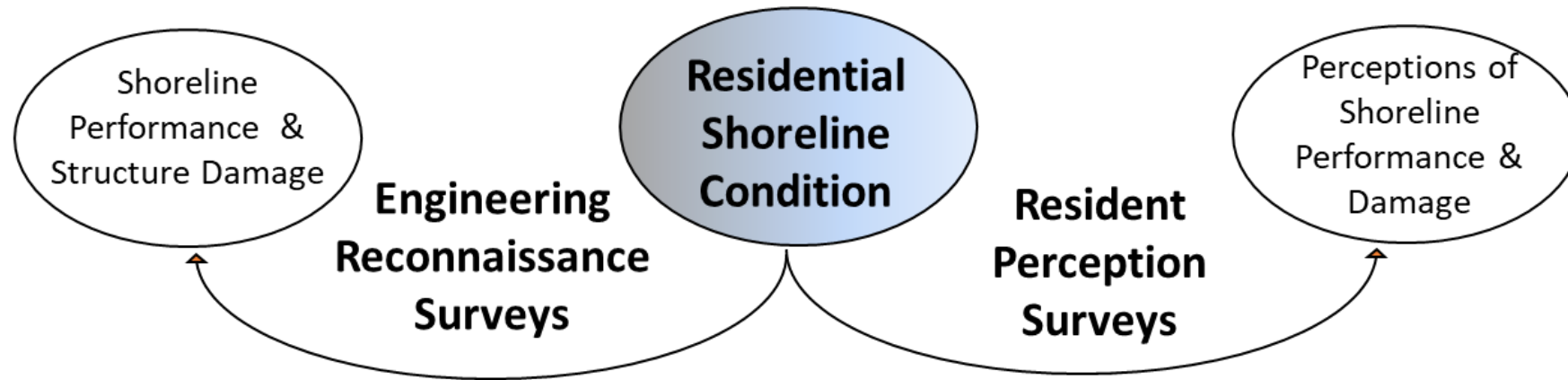
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1. Introduction: The Florida Keys and Hurricane Irma
2. Post-Storm Reconnaissance
 - a. Shoreline Damage- Island and Parcel Scales
 - b. Structural Damage- Parcel Scale
4. Interconnectivities between shoreline archetypes and physical damage
5. Homeowner perceptions of shoreline performance
6. Longitudinal study
7. Conclusions and Next Steps



Florida Keys

- Structural Consistency, Shoreline Variability



Hurricane Irma

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Duration | 30 August-16 September, 2017 |
| Keys Landfall | Cudjoe Key, 10 September, 2017, 1310 UTC, Category 4 |
| Central Pressure | 914 mBar (min)*; 929 mBar (Keys landfall) |
| Wind Speeds | 185 mph (maximum)**; 130 mph (Keys landfall) |
| Storm Surge | 3 m (Florida Keys) |
| Effects | Catastrophic damage in Barbuda, USVI, Caribbean, middle Florida Keys, >146 deaths |
| US Property Damage | \$53.4 billion*** |

* 2nd most intense of 2017 (behind Hurricane Maria)

** Strongest of 2017

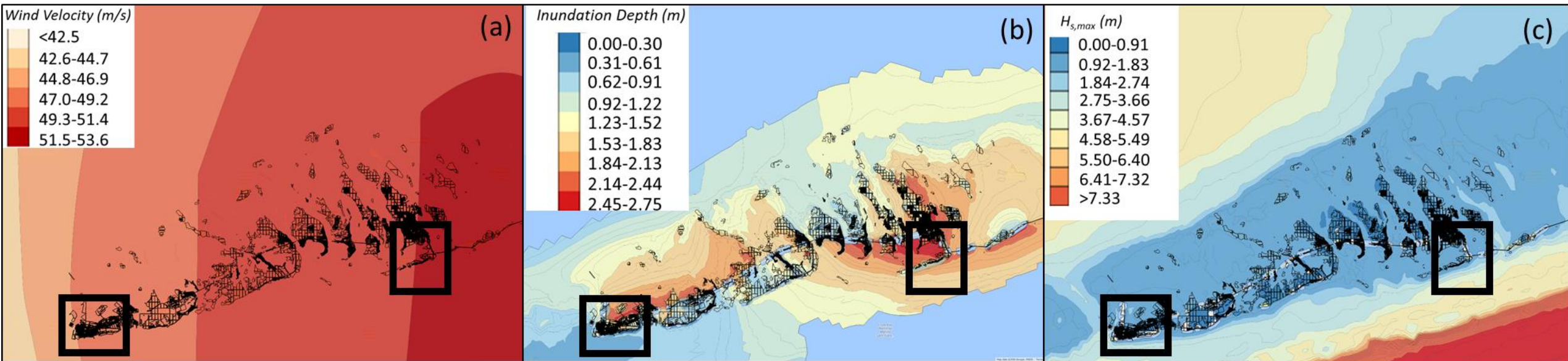
*** 5th costliest in US History



Hurricane Irma Best Track: NHC



Hurricane Irma: Hazard Intensity Measures



ADCIRC + SWAN storm simulation courtesy CERA (2017)

| | Key West | Big Pine Key |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Wind Velocity (m/s) | 44.8-49.2 | 49.3-53.6 |
| Inundation Depth (m) | 1.23-2.14 | 1.53-2.75 |
| Significant Wave Height (m) | 0-1.83 | 0.92-2.74 |



Parcel Scale Damage Assessments



- NEU-USNA Collaborative Effort
- Key West and Big Pine Key
- *Investigate relationship between shoreline resiliency, structural vulnerability, and shoreline management*
- **October Survey:** 263 residential structures, 332 shorelines



Shoreline Archetypes and Damage Observations



Mangrove: broken branches, loss of foliage, regrowth



Sandy Beaches: erosion



Revetment: armament displaced



Bulkhead: cracks, undercutting, collapse



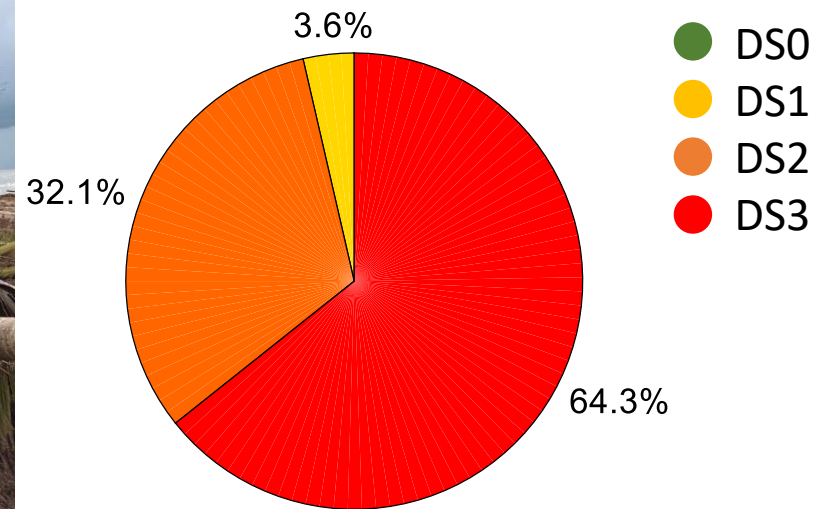
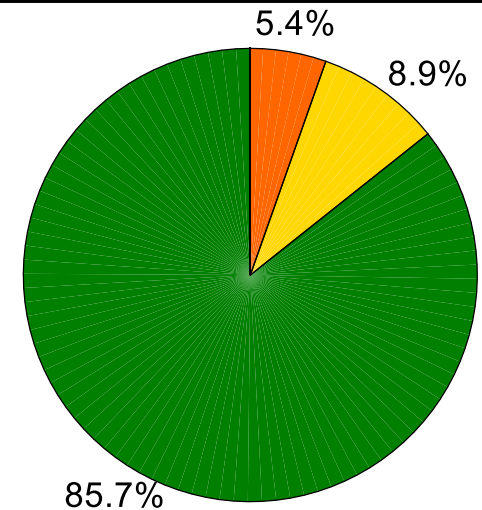
Standardized Shoreline Damage Descriptions

| Shoreline Type | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Mangrove | No Visible Damage | Aesthetic damage; loss of foliage; loss of <25% of mangrove tract in the form of dead/uprooted trees | Loss of 25-50% of mangrove tracts in the form of dead/uprooted trees | Loss of >50% of mangrove tract in form of uprooted/dead trees |
| Sandy Beach | No Visible Damage | Aesthetic damage; loss of <25% of vegetation/dune grasses; minor evidence of erosion | Loss of 25-50% of vegetation; significant erosion (>12" average dune height or shoreline recession per property) | Loss of >50% of vegetation; major erosion (>3' average dune height or shoreline recession per property) |
| Bulkhead/ Vertical Wall | No Visible Damage | Nonstructural/ aesthetic damage to components; repairs include patching concrete; repointing mortar, applying a skim coat | Failure or partial failure of structural elements including crumbling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks>2" and scour>6" | Complete failure/ collapse of structure |
| Revetment | No Visible Damage | Nonstructural/ aesthetic damage to components; repairs include resetting fallen stones; <10% armament rocks displaced | Failure or partial failure of structural elements including crumbling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks>2" and scour>6"; 10-25% armament rocks displaced | Complete failure/ collapse of structure >25% armament rocks displaced, requiring complete repair |
| Hybrid | No Visible Damage | Aesthetic damage; loss of <25% of vegetation; minor evidence of erosion <10% displaced rocks from sills | Loss of 25-50% of vegetation; significant erosion: >12" shoreline recession; 10-25% displaced armament rocks; partial failure of structural elements | Loss of >50% of vegetation; major erosion: >3' shoreline recession >25% displaced rocks; complete failure |



Standardized Shoreline Damage Assessments

- 56 surveyors, 12 shorelines
- 95 % Confidence Intervals > 0.5 DS
- Larger variation for intermediate damage states



- DS0
- DS1
- DS2
- DS3



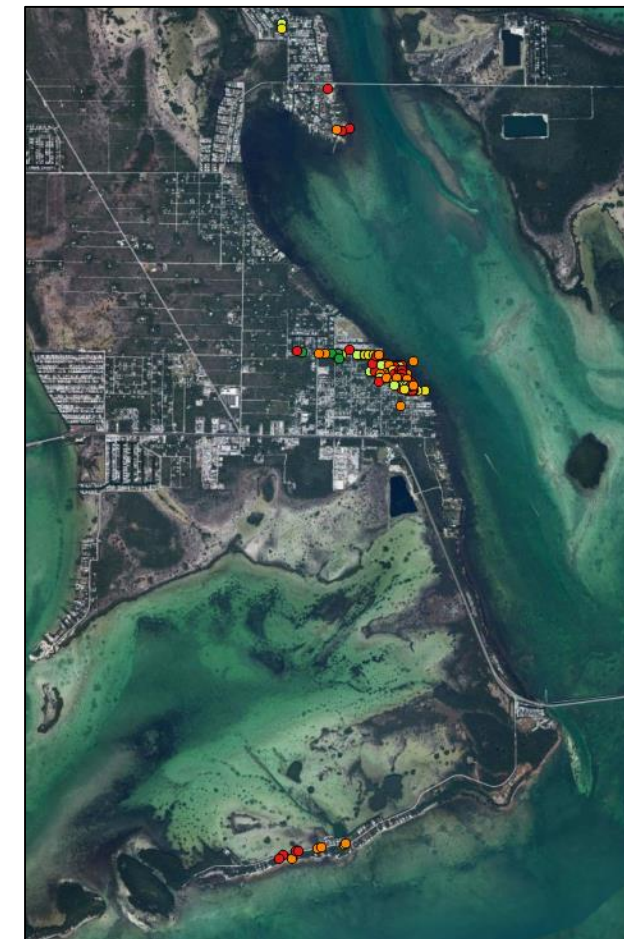
Component-Based Structural Damage Assessments

Key West

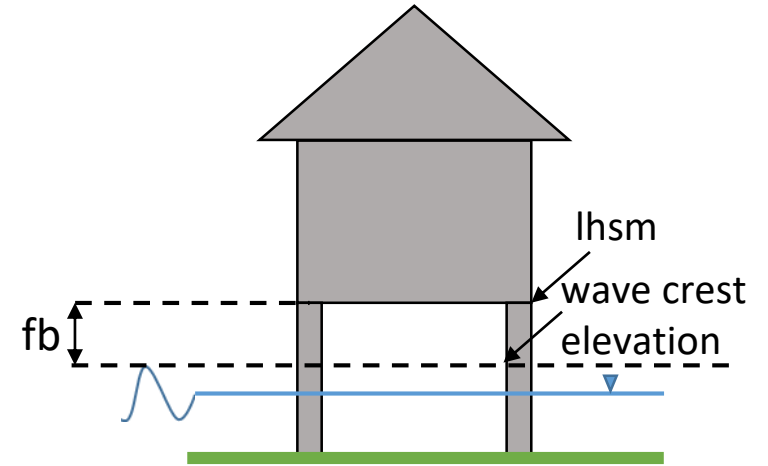
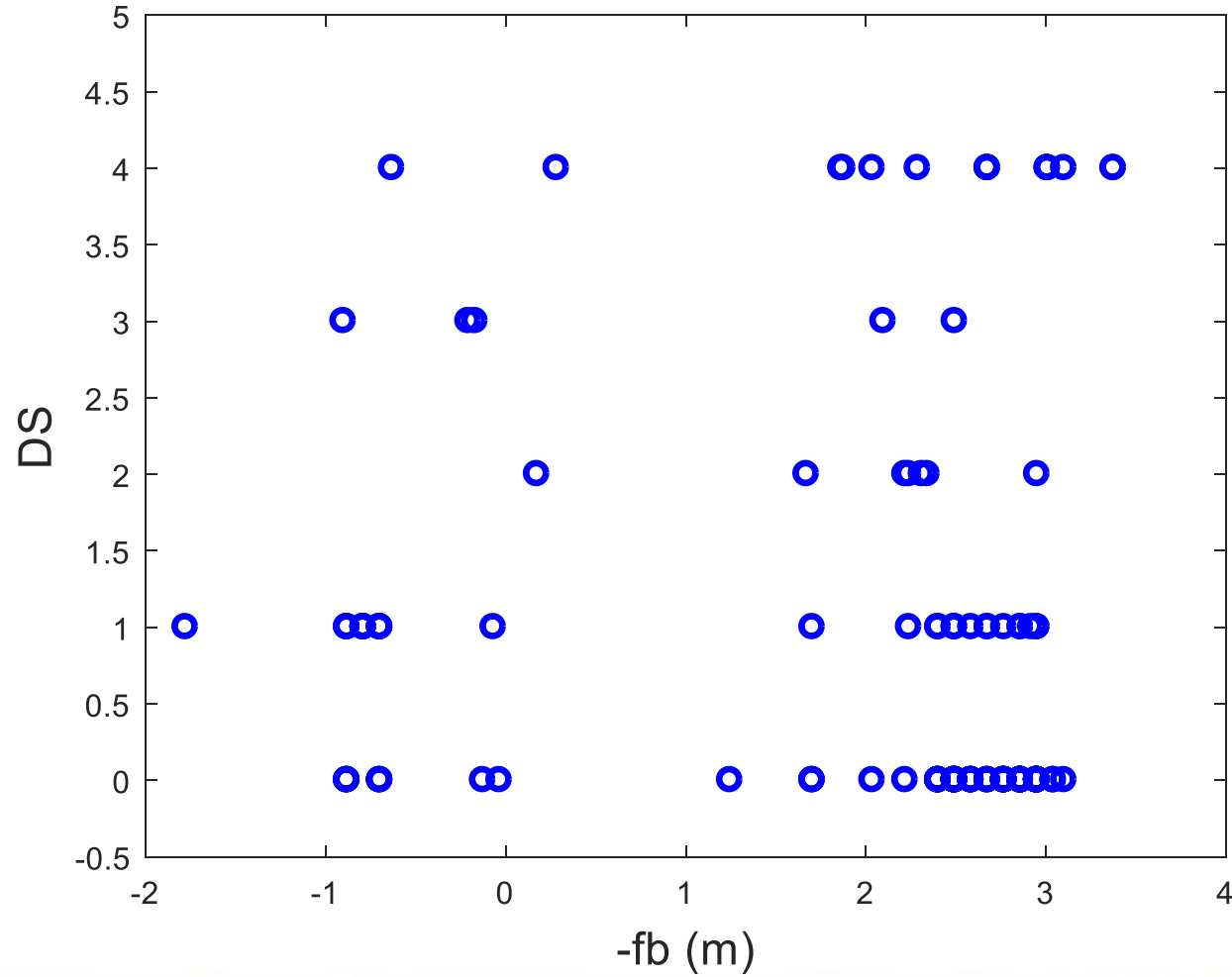
Big Pine Key

Damage State

-  0
-  1
-  2
-  3
-  4



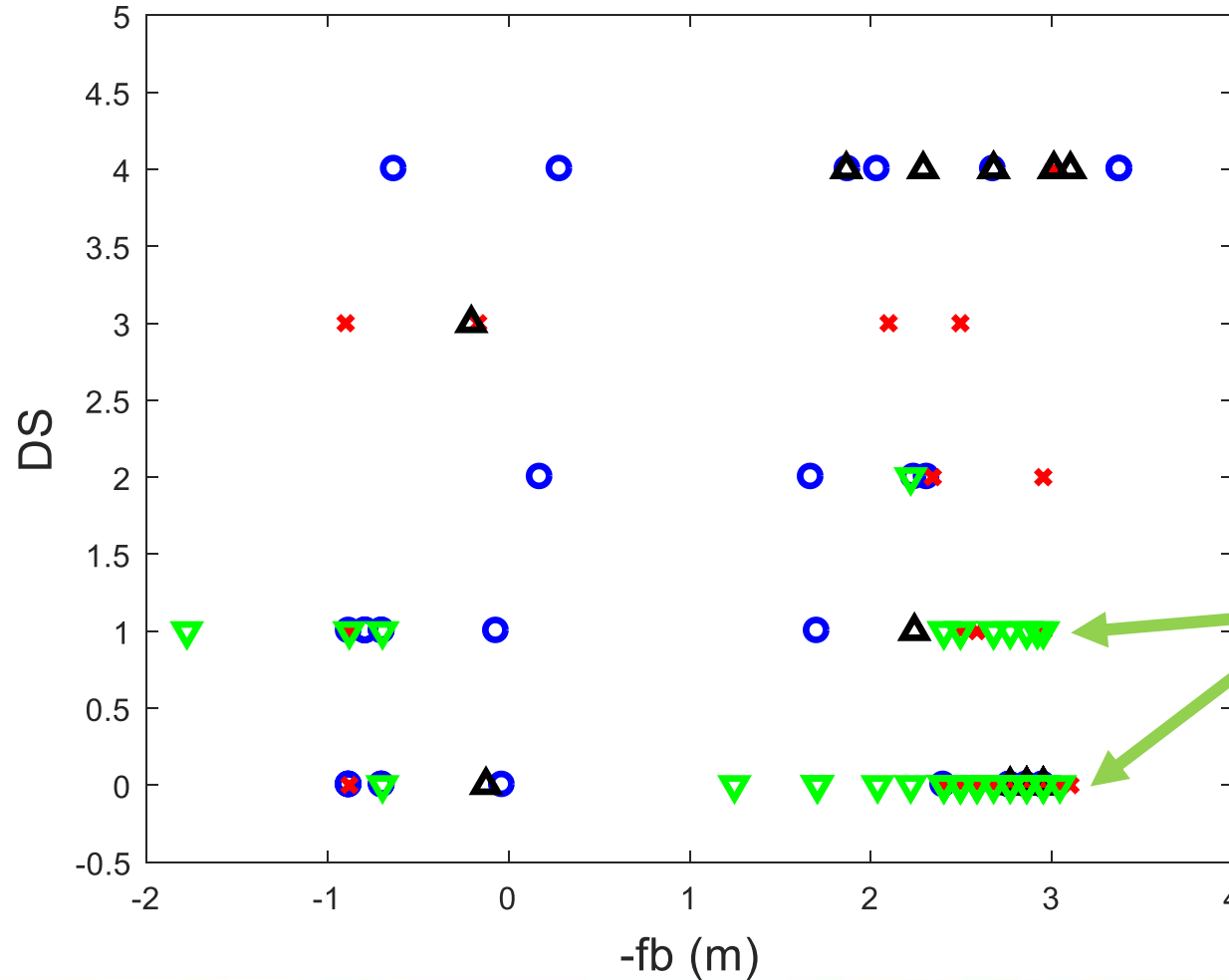
Relate Hazard to Structural Damage (?)



fb=freeboard
DS= damage state



Shoreline Characteristic Affects Structural Damage



Structures with mangrove shorelines:
 DS for higher wave crest elevations above LHSM



Multinomial Logistic Regression

Multinomial Logistic Regression:

- Shoreline Damage, Structural Damage as ordinal response variables
- Shoreline type (mangrove vs. other) as a categorical predictor variable

$$Y_{i,k} \sim \prod_{i=0}^1 \frac{N!}{Y_{i,k}!} P(DS = DS_i | x_k)$$

| Log Odds/ Relative risk |
|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{P(DS = 0)}{P(DS > 0)}$ |
| $\frac{P(DS \leq 1)}{P(DS > 1)}$ |
| $\frac{P(DS \leq 2)}{P(DS > 2)}$ |
| $\frac{P(DS \leq 3)}{P(DS > 3)}$ |

Statistical Significance and AIC for
Empirical Multinomial Fragility Models

| Model | p_{fb} | $p_{\eta wave}$ | $p_{Shoreline}$ | AIC |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Shoreline | --- | 0.0028 | 1.32 x 10 ⁻²³ | 161 |
| Structure | 0.041 | --- | 4.89 x 10 ⁻²⁴ | 271 |



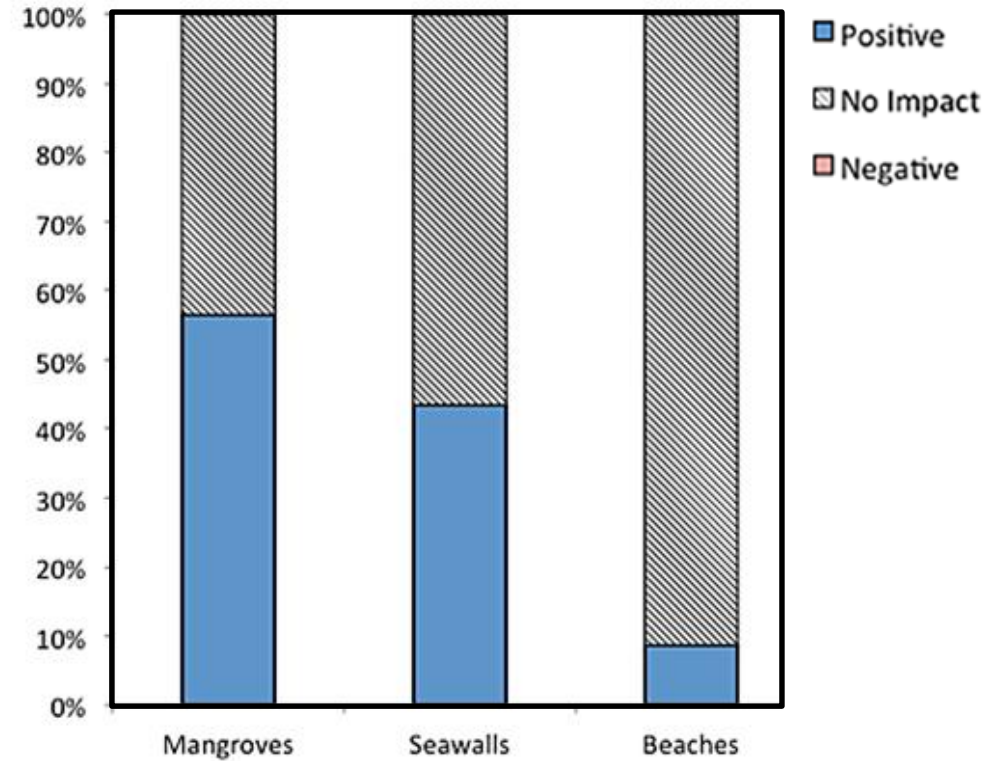
Homeowner Perceptions

- Mixed mode interviews
- Perceived impact of mangroves, seawalls, and beaches, on social and ecological systems during Hurricane Irma

“Mangroves are the only thing keeping the island from eroding”

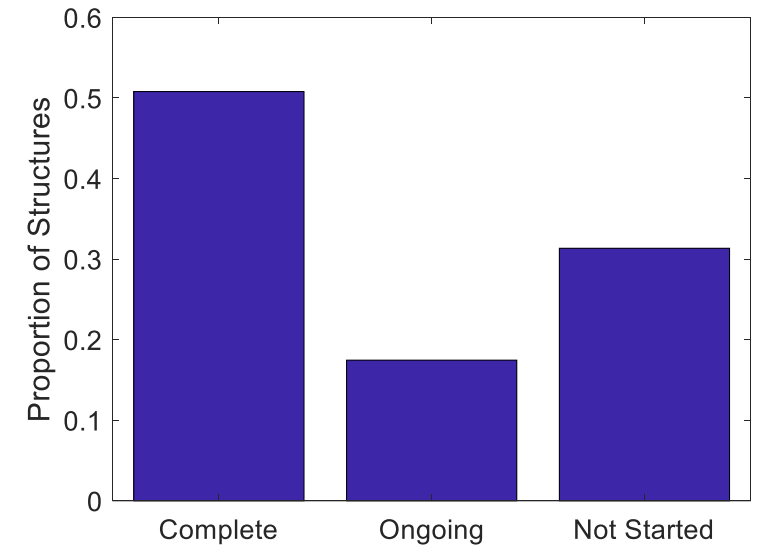
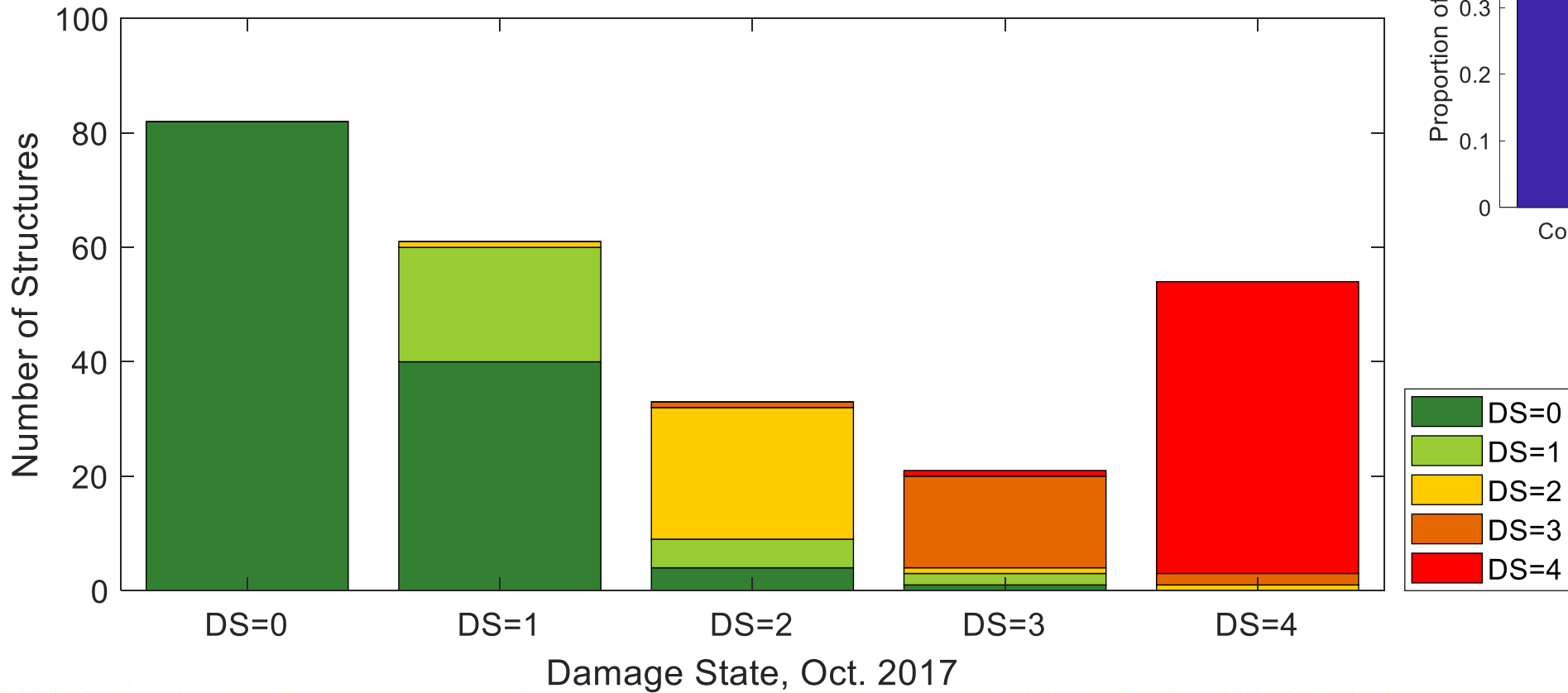
“90% of beaches were swept away”

“Without mangroves, the impact of the storm would have been much worse”



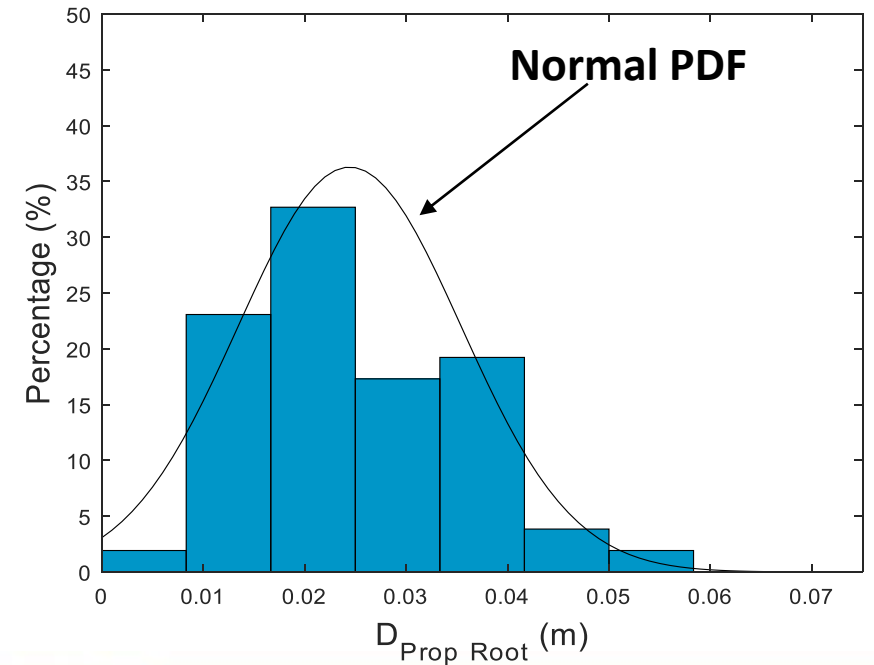
Longitudinal Study

- Six month return visit, March 2018
- Re-evaluate damage to 250 structures from October survey



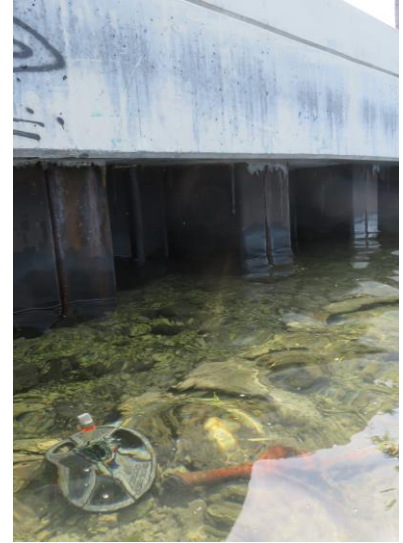
Ongoing Work

- **July, 2018:** Field study to characterize mangrove prop root density, average diameter, elastic modulus, canopy characteristics
- **Fall, 2018:** 1:16 scale laboratory experiments
 - Effects of roots, leaves, scaling
- **Spring, 2019:** Field experiments, Key West, FL



Conclusions

- Case study of damage to shorelines, structures after Hurricane Irma
- Ongoing longitudinal investigation to identify recovery trends, repair decisions
- **Natural and nature-based features** may mitigate overland flow and resulting inland damage during storm events **in coordination with engineered structures**
 - Need quantitative measurements!
- **Homeowner perceptions are important!**
 - Need multidisciplinary efforts to find creative solutions to coastal adaptation.



Thank you for your kind attention!



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