



Battling the Bering Sea:

St. George Island's Berm
Breakwater

Philip Blackmar, P.E.
Ronny McPherson, P.E.

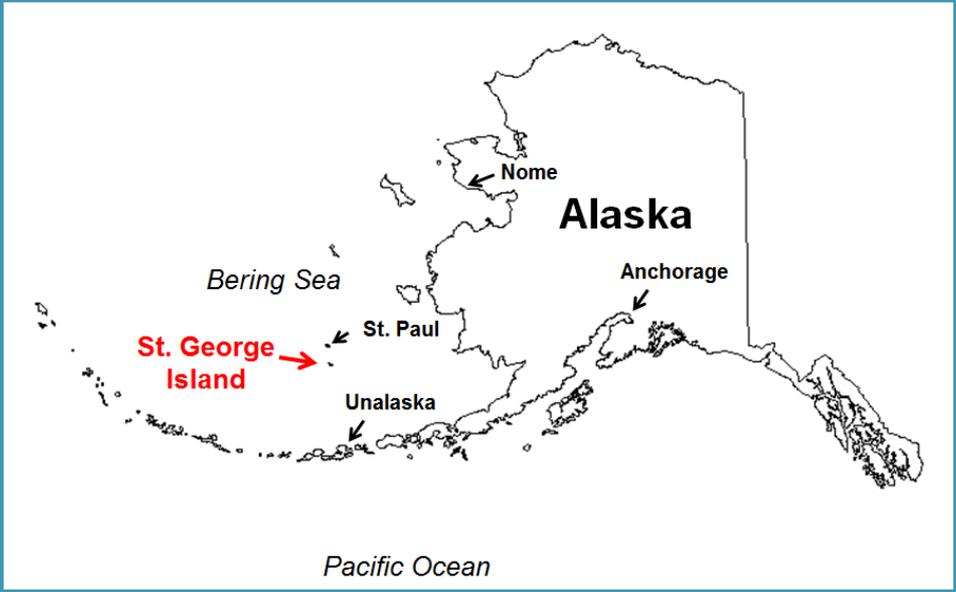
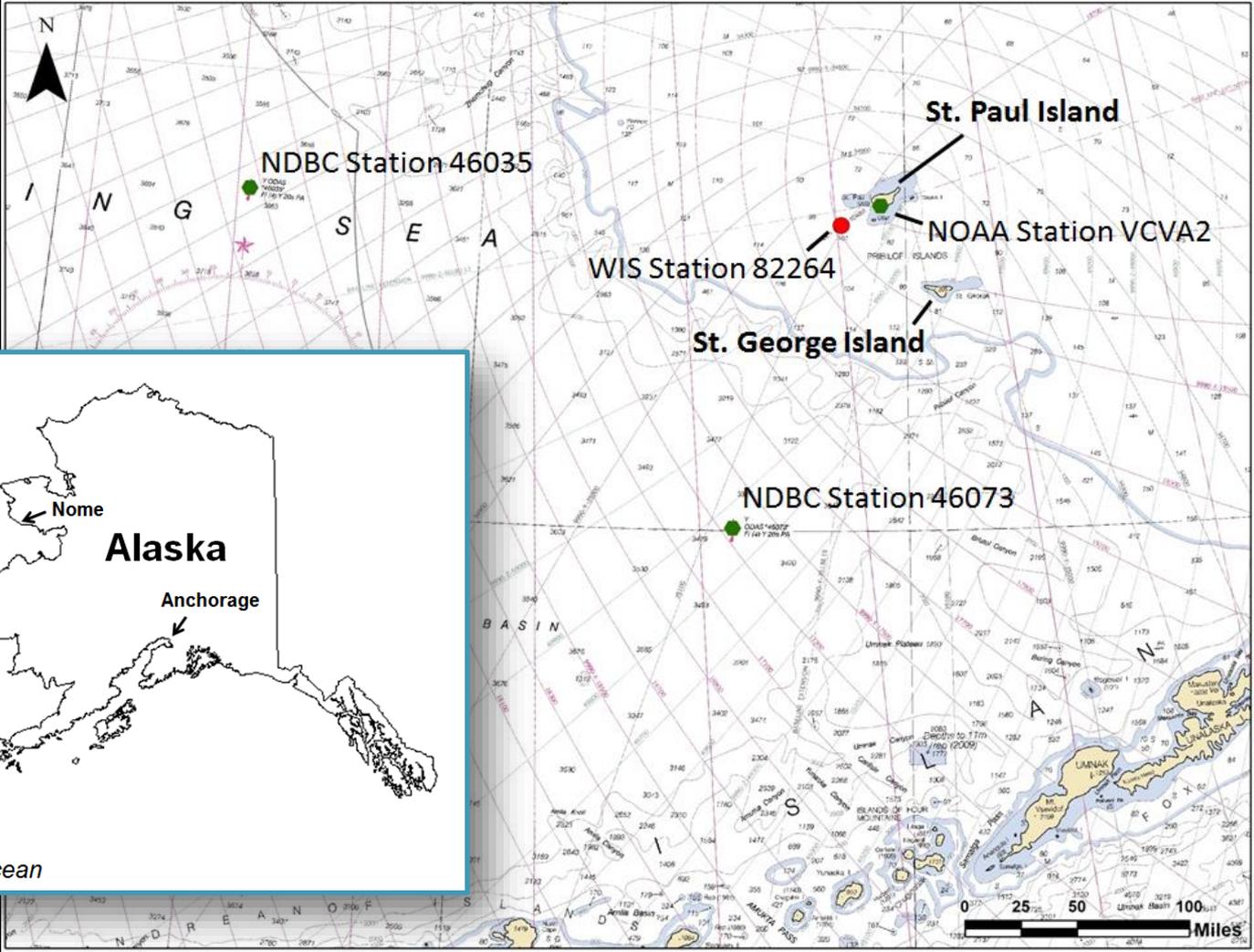




01 Introduction

Introduction

Site Location



Introduction

Existing Harbor

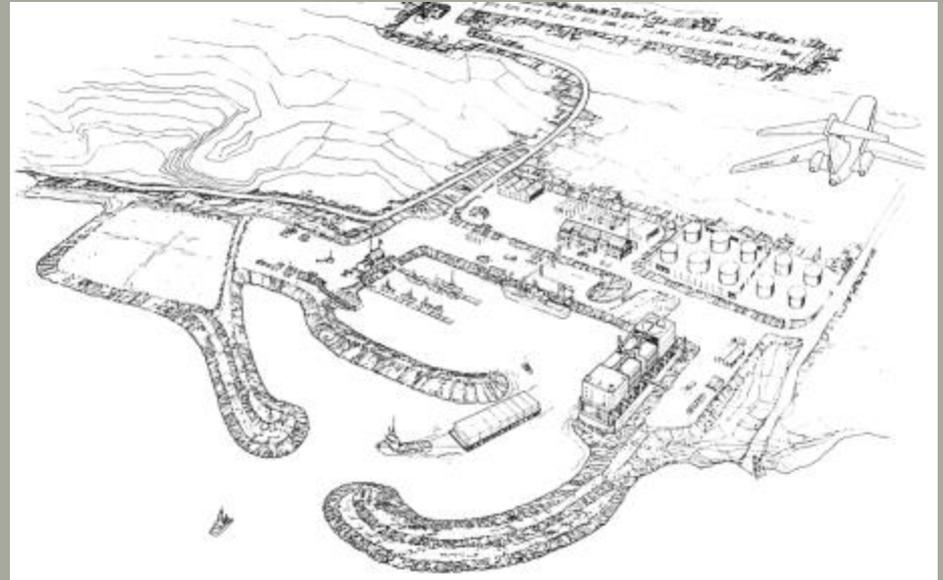




02 Original Breakwater Design

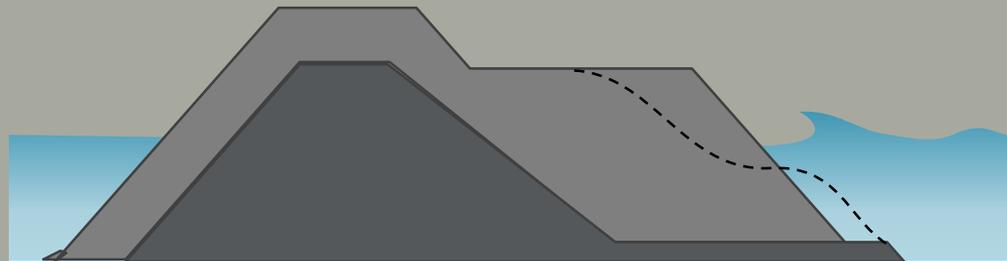
Existing Harbor and Background Information

- State of Alaska began harbor design in 1982
 - Construction budget was not adequate
- The City hired a private engineering firm in 1984
 - Modified Design
 - Outer Breakwater Shallower Water
 - Reduced Construction Budget
- Deep water significant wave height of 34 ft at 18 seconds



Existing Harbor and Background Information

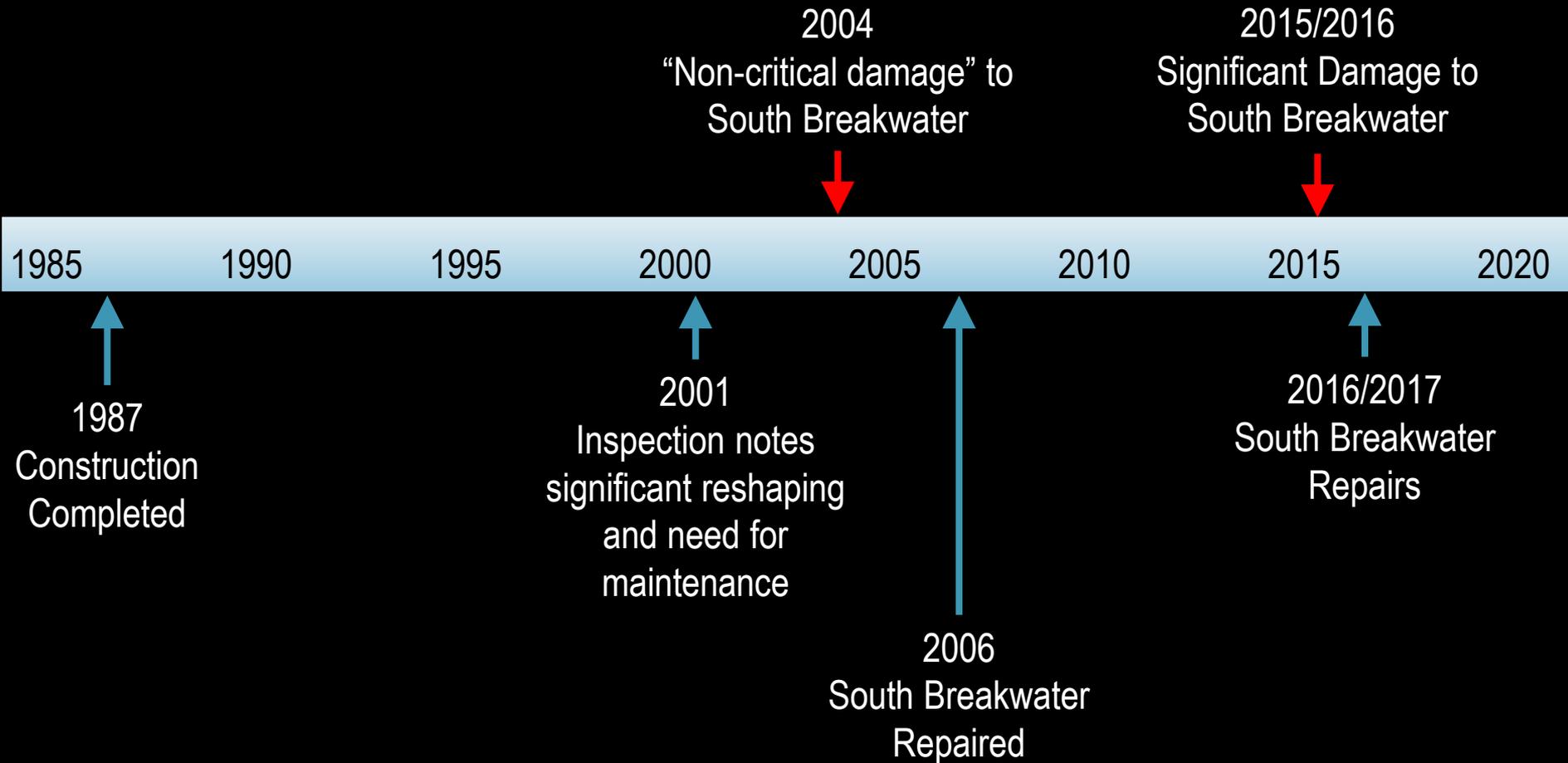
- Major cost savings is contributed to use of a berm breakwater design
 - Berm breakwater design utilized the smaller basalt rock available on St. George Island
 - Higher yield from quarry
 - Less strict construction tolerances
- “Under current contracts, the St. George Berm Breakwater is running less than one third of the per-linear foot cost of the St. Paul conventional breakwater.” –Alaska Construction & Oil, 1986
- The initial harbor was completed in 1987
 - Contractor partially built
 - City completed construction





03 Breakwater Performance

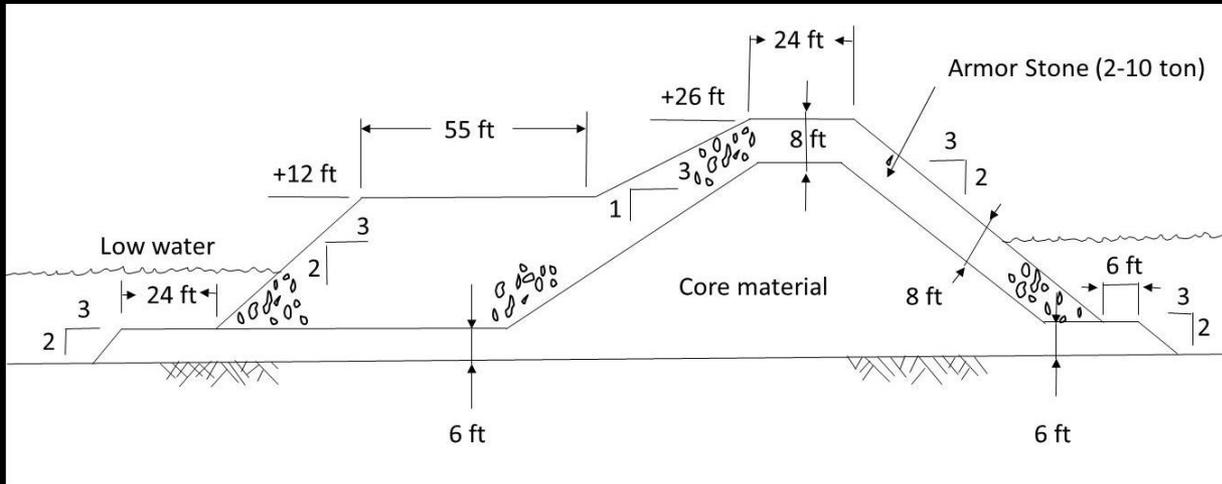
Breakwater Performance Timeline



Breakwater Cross-section Performance

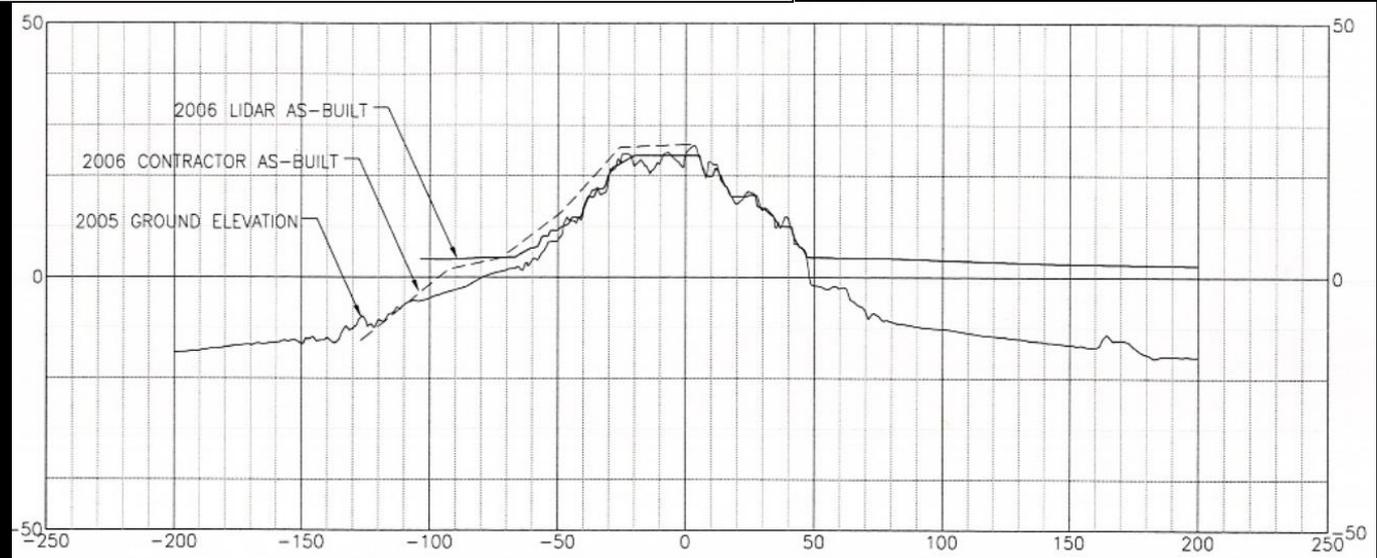


Breakwater Cross-section Performance

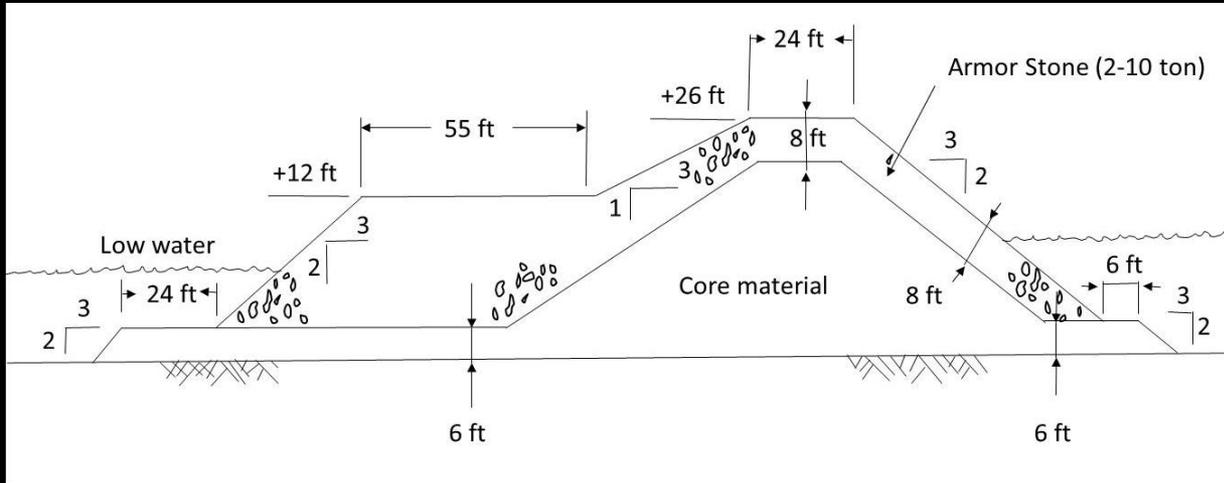


Original Design*

2005/2006



Breakwater Cross-section Performance

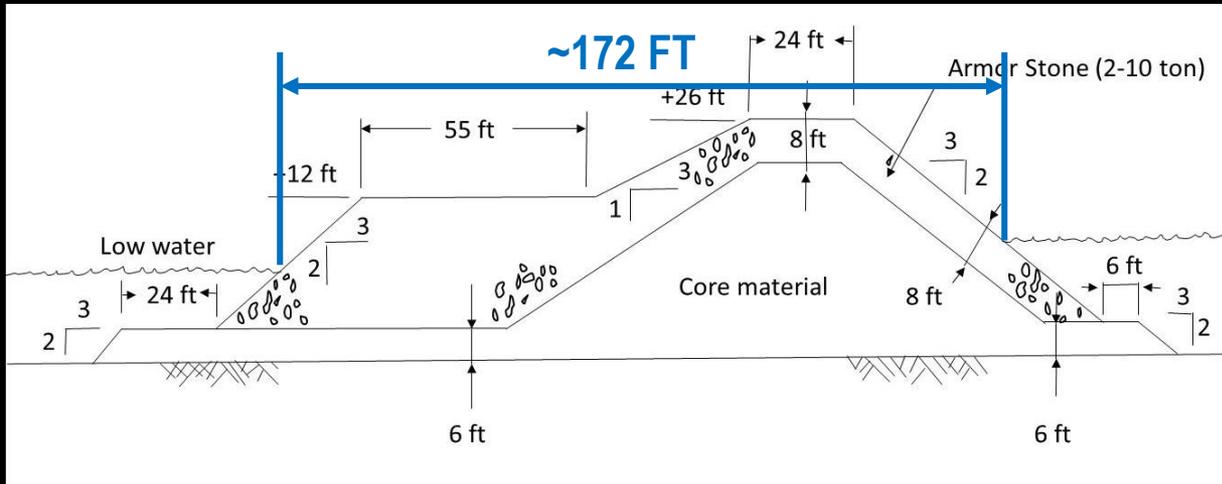


Original Design*

2005/2006

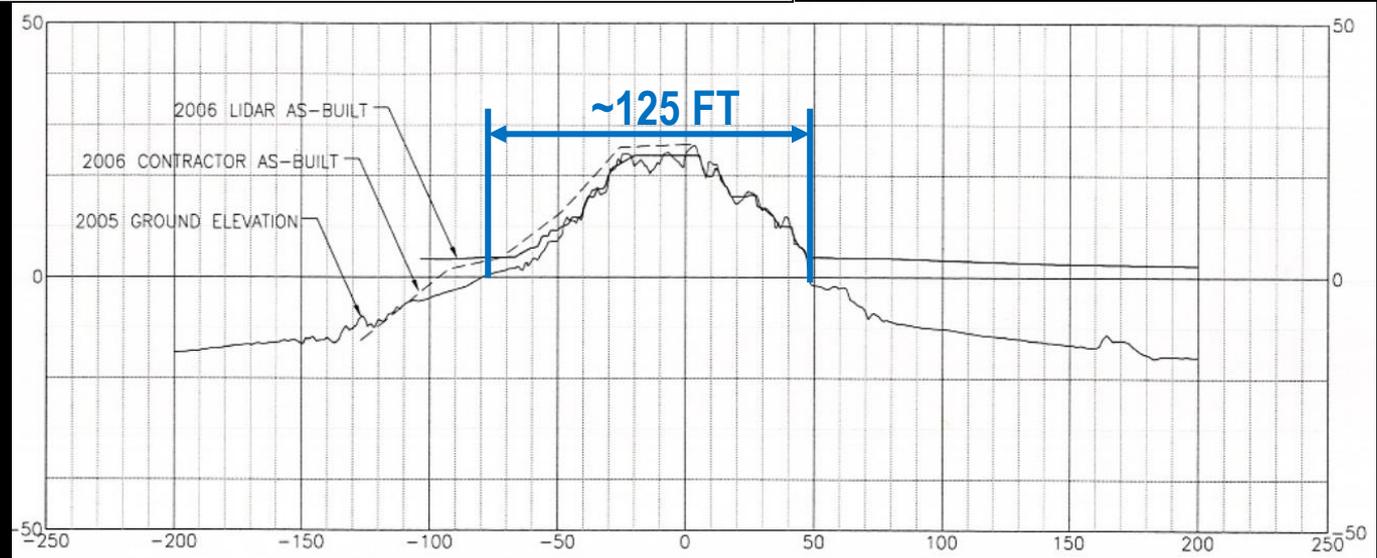


Breakwater Cross-section Performance

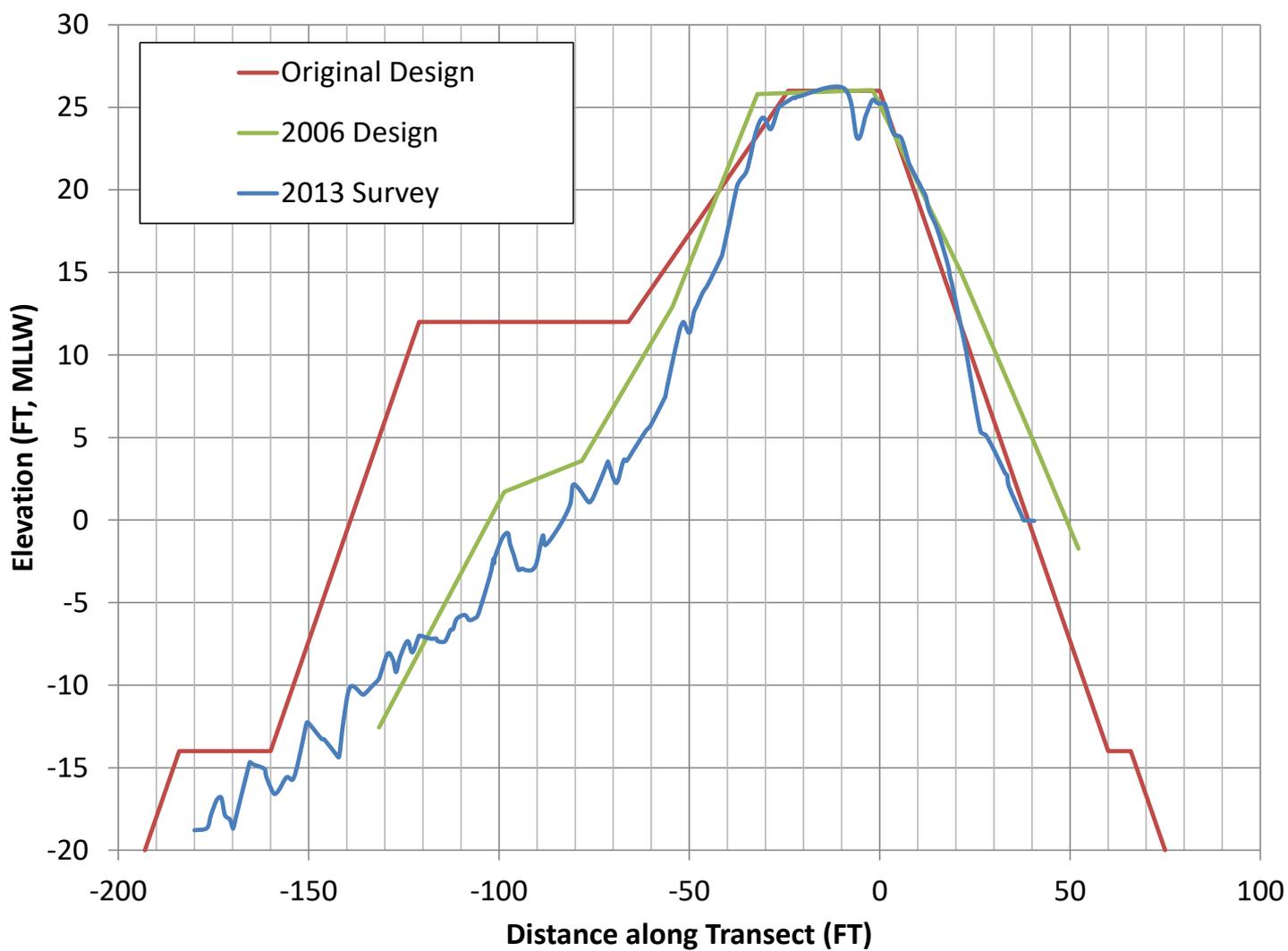


Original Design*

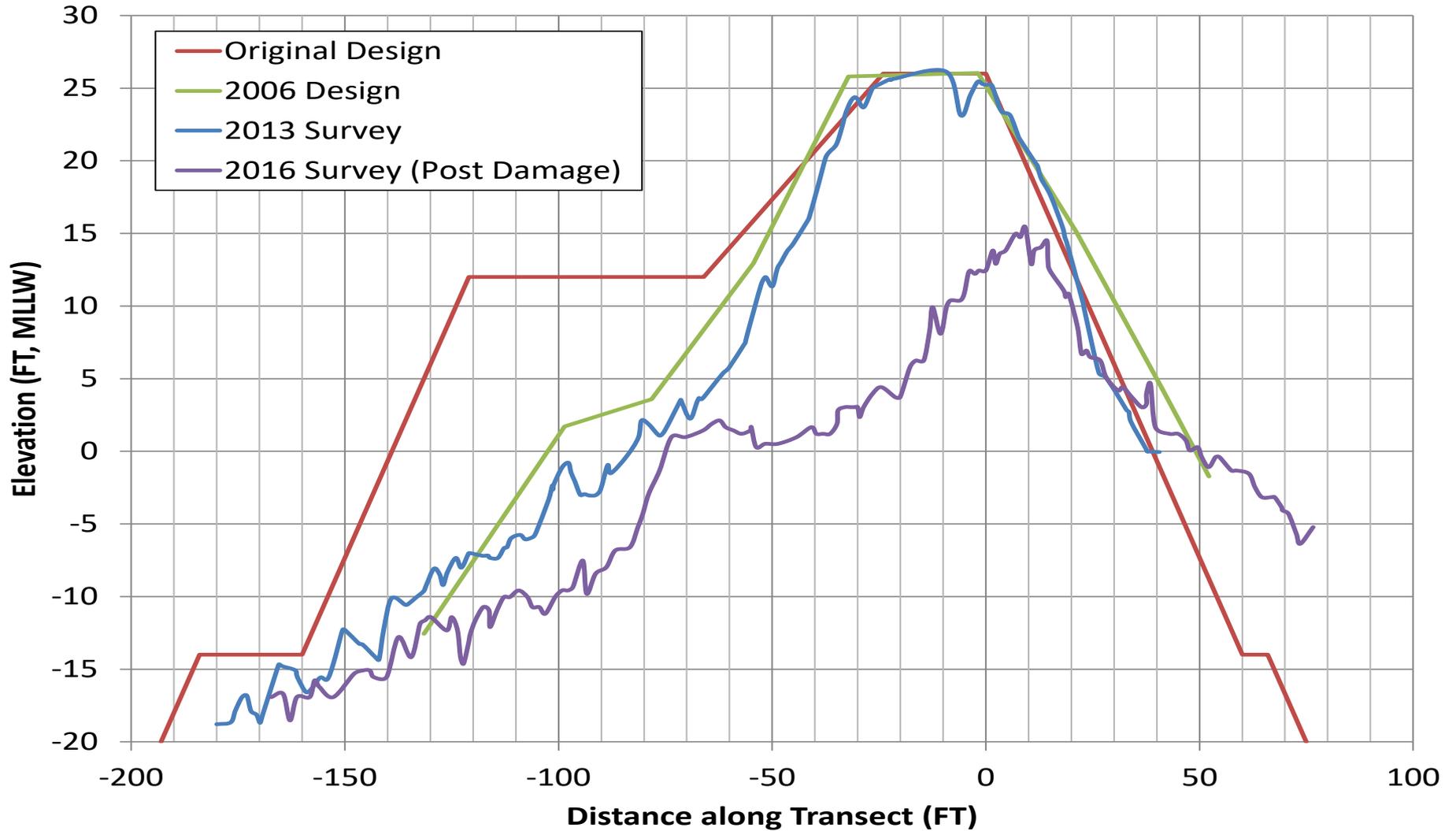
2005/2006



Breakwater Cross-section Performance



Breakwater Cross-section Performance



Berm Performance Discussion

- Loss of berm material apparent in available survey data
 - Original design was considered dynamically stable
 - Armor stone used in original project was basalt rock with low durability
 - Potential lateral transport of berm stone





04 Storm Repair Design



Storm Repair Design

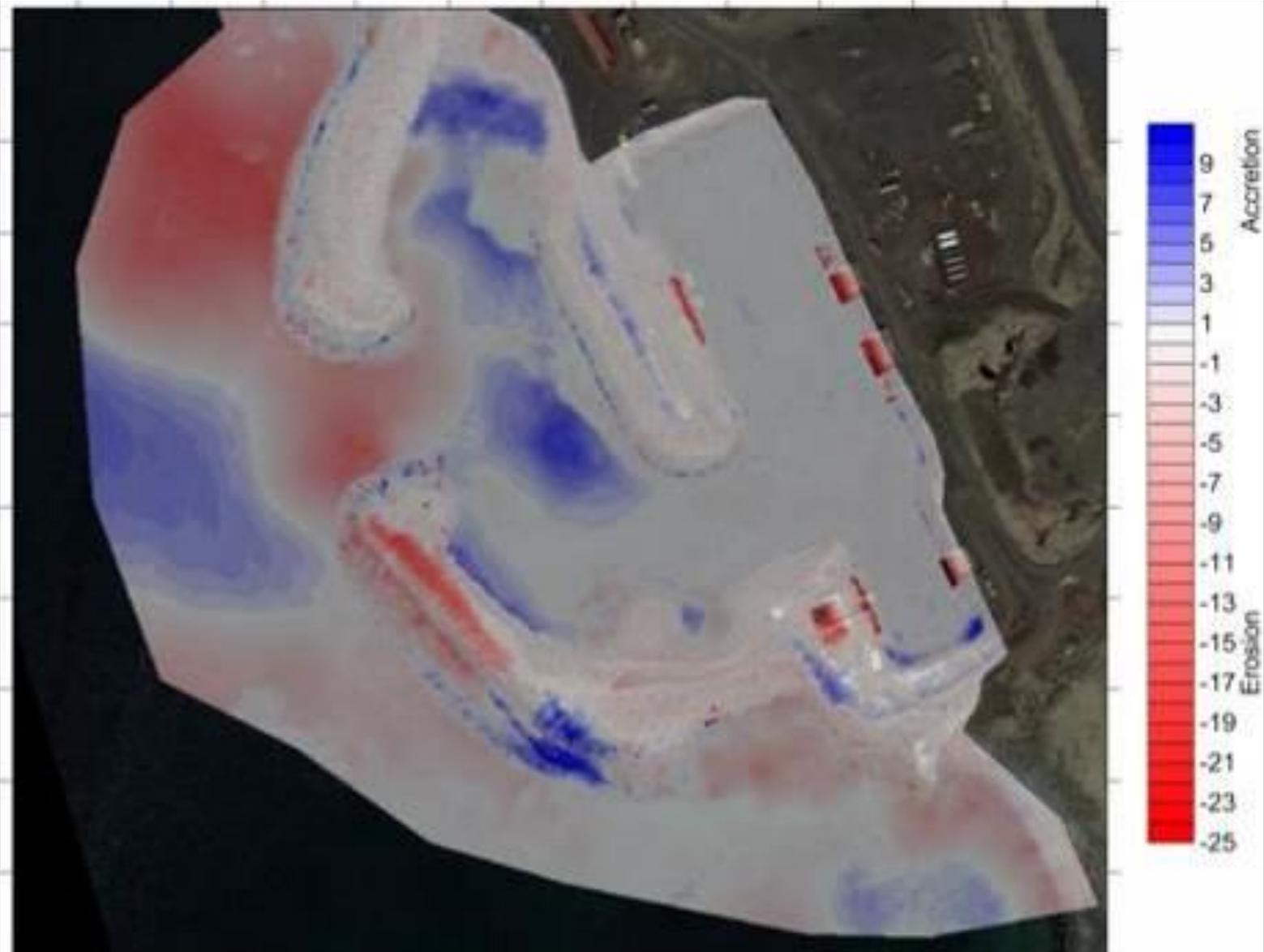
Location of damage



PHOTO COURTESY OF ALASKA DOT&PF

Storm Repair Design

Erosion/sedimentation Isopach Map



Storm Repair Design

Phase 1 Repair Constructed

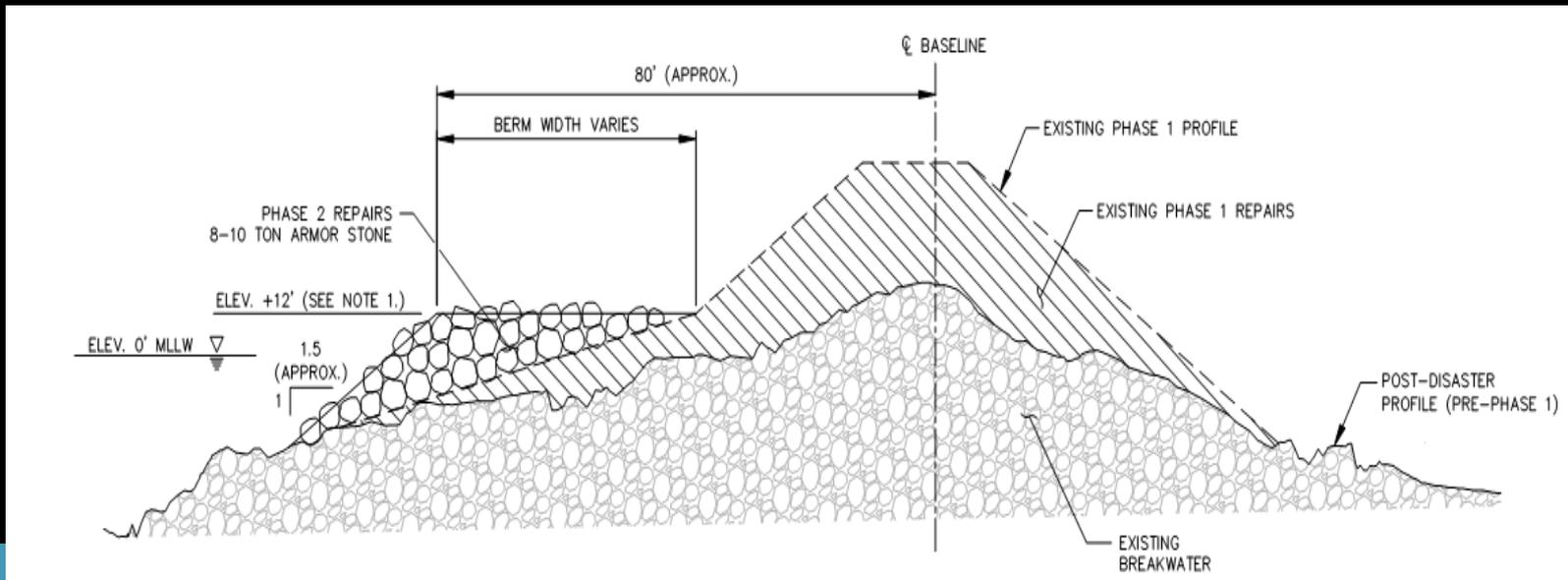


Photo courtesy of Brice Construction

Storm Repair Design

Phase 2 Repair Design

- Phase 2 designed by Alaska DOT&PF and HDR
- Survey data collected in 2016 showed significantly more losses than originally anticipated
- Berm breakwater and composite slope breakwaters were considered
 - Berm breakwater was utilized
 - Previous success at St. George
 - Easier construction
- Higher quality and larger stone was transported for construction



Storm Repair Design

Phase 2 Repair Constructed



PHOTOS COURTESY OF BRICE CONSTRUCTION

Summary

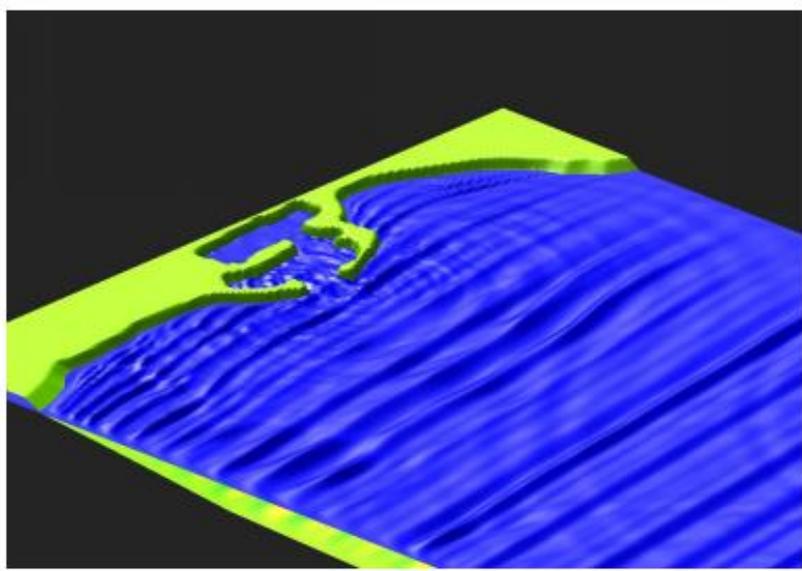
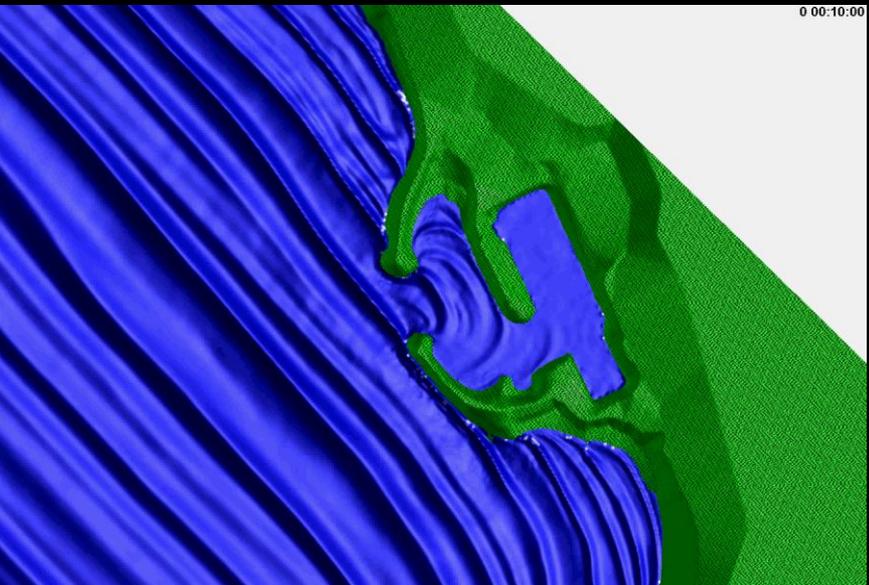
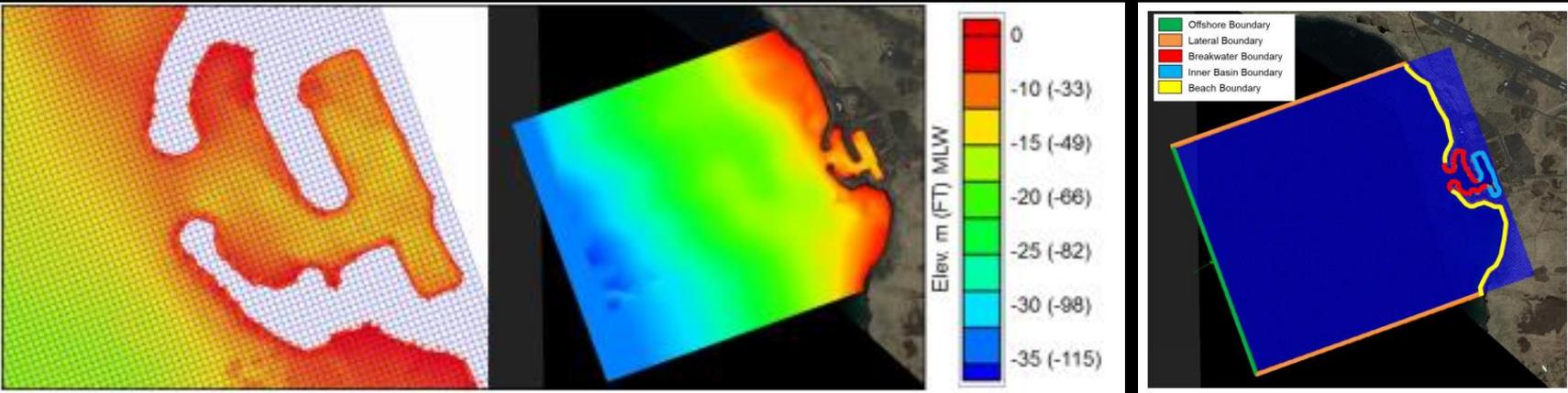
- Berm breakwater design made harbor construction at St. George Island feasible
- Breakwaters were successful
 - Functioned for nearly 20 years with no maintenance
- South breakwater suffered major damage in 2015/2016
 - Repairs utilized berm breakwater design
 - Larger higher quality stone
 - Repairs were constructed in 2 phases



HDR

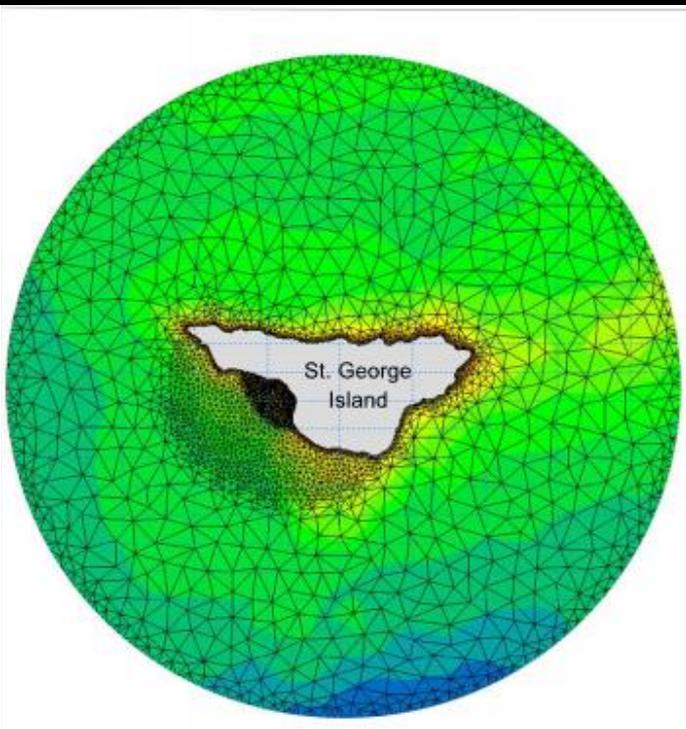
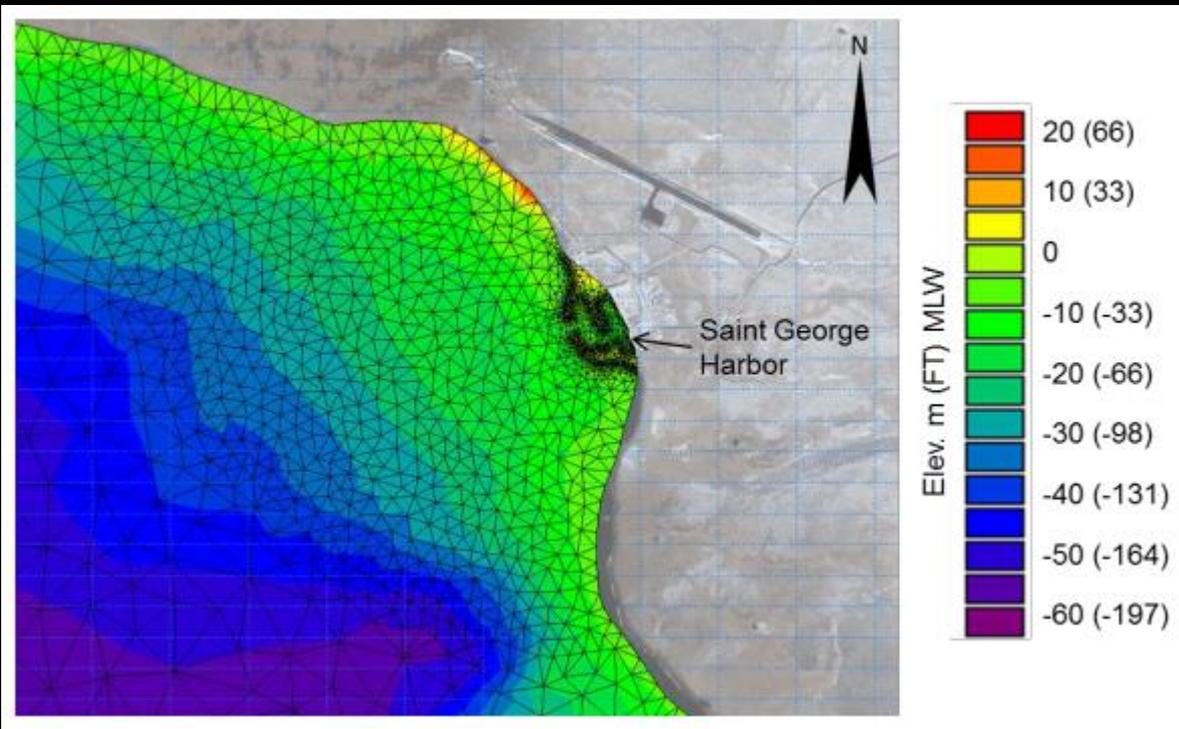
Preliminary Harbor Design Evaluation

Boussinesq Wave Modeling



Preliminary Harbor Design Evaluation

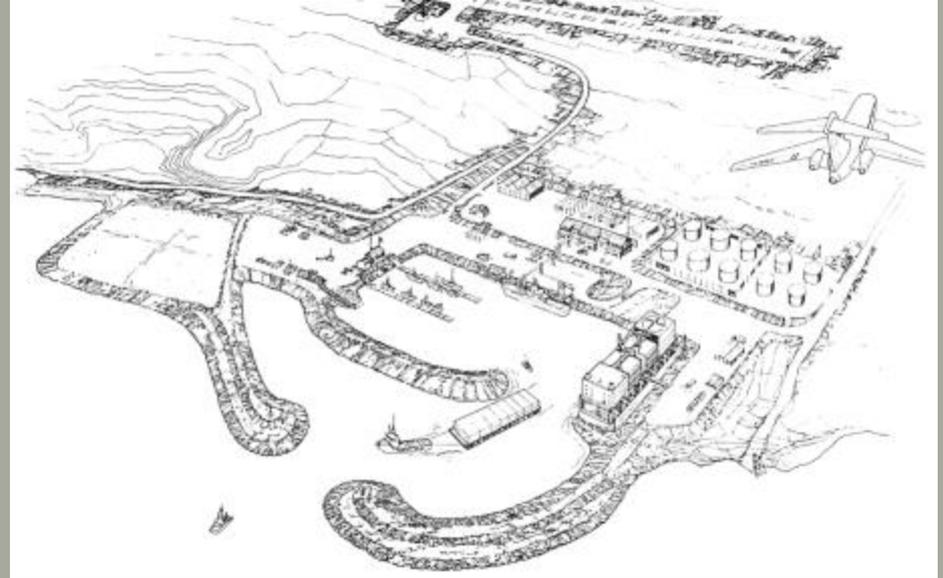
Spectral Wave Modeling



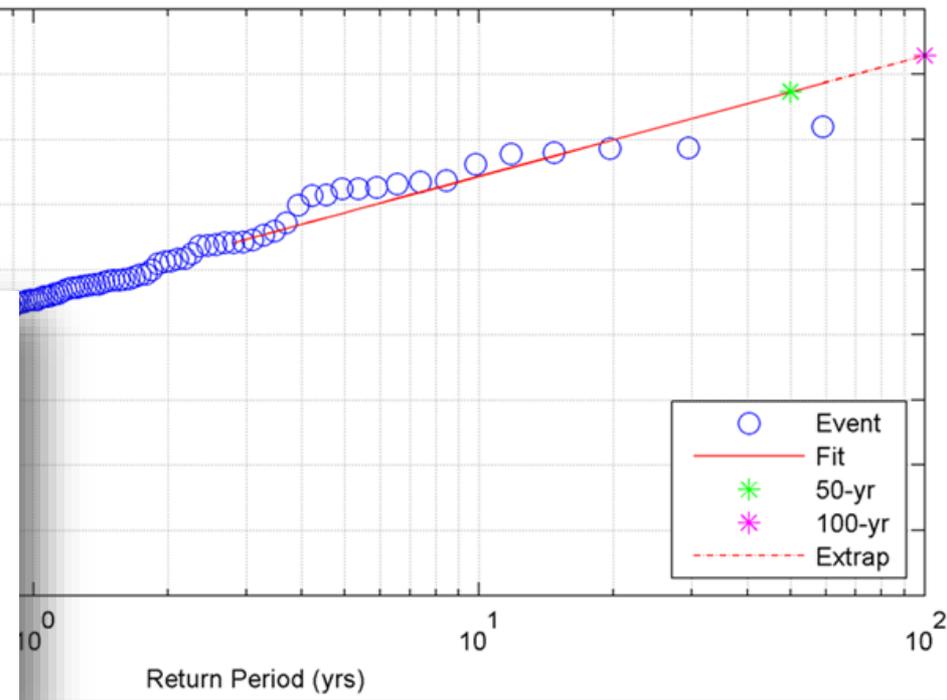
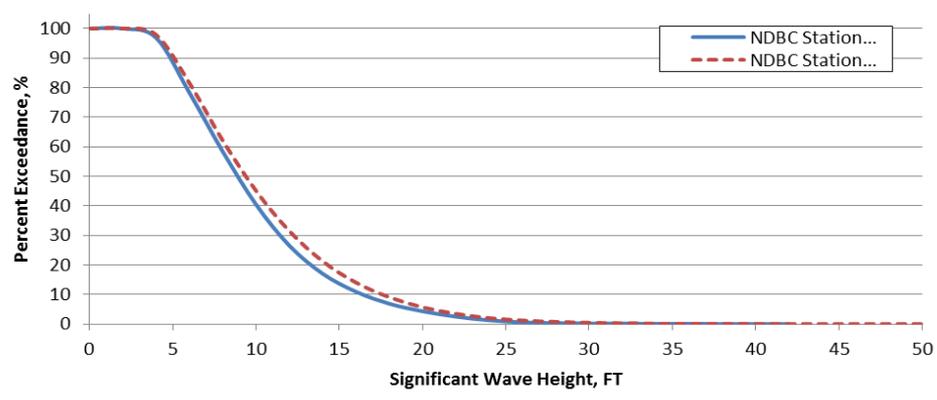
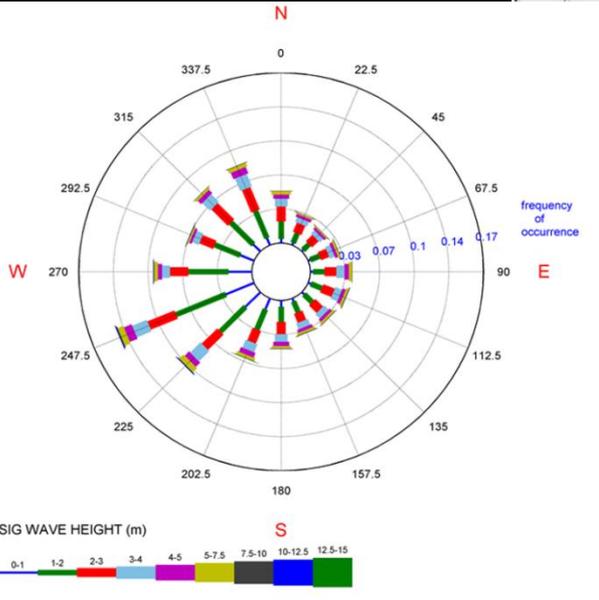
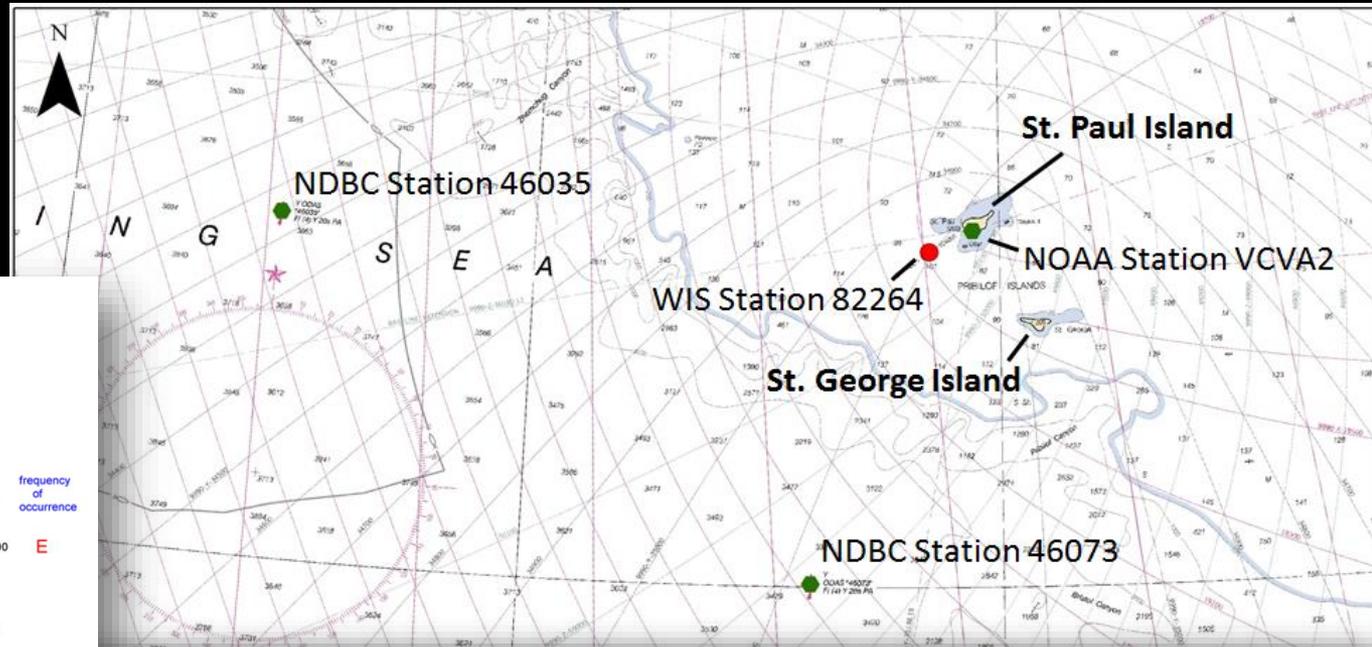
Add Results Figure

Existing Harbor and Background Information

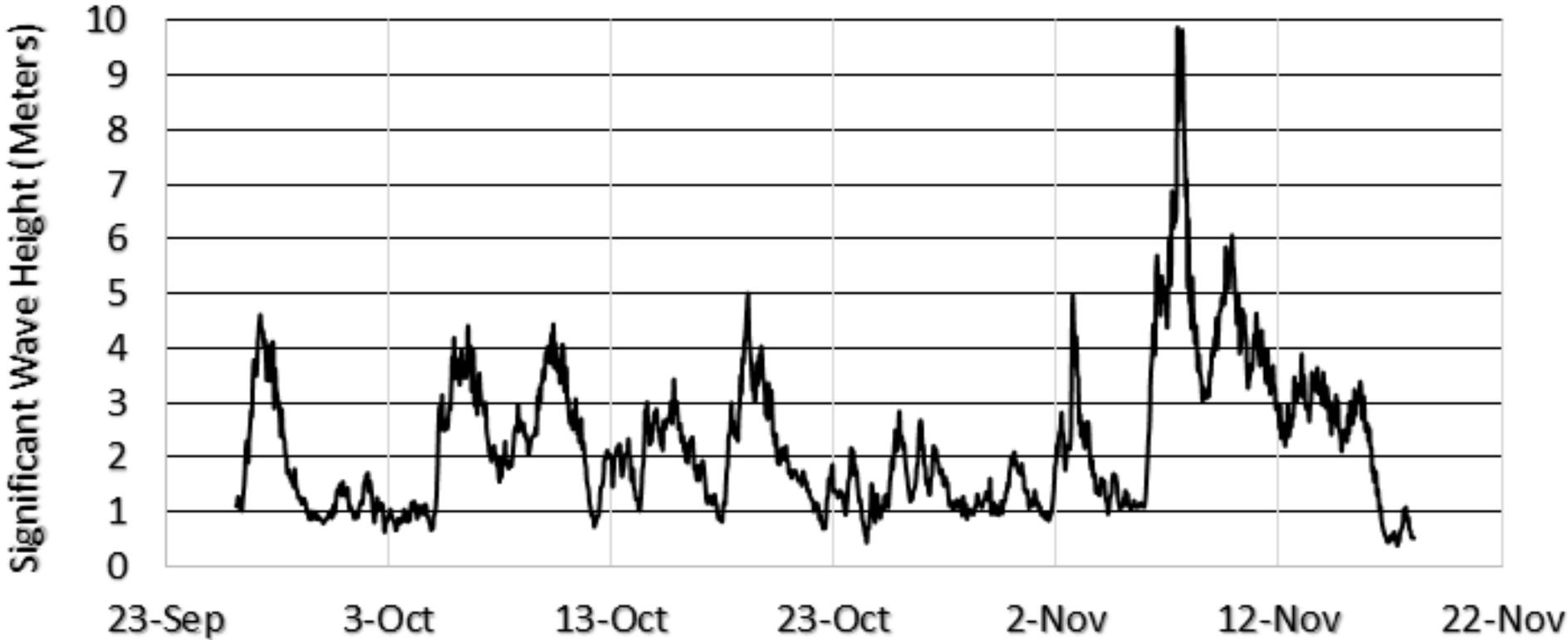
- Design consisted of two breakwater arms and an interior (“inner”) breakwater
- Construction budget was not adequate
- The City hired a private engineering firm
 - Modified Design
 - Outer Breakwater Shallower Water
 - Reduced Construction Budget



Wave Climate



Measured Wave Heights





01 Introduction

02 Original Breakwater Design

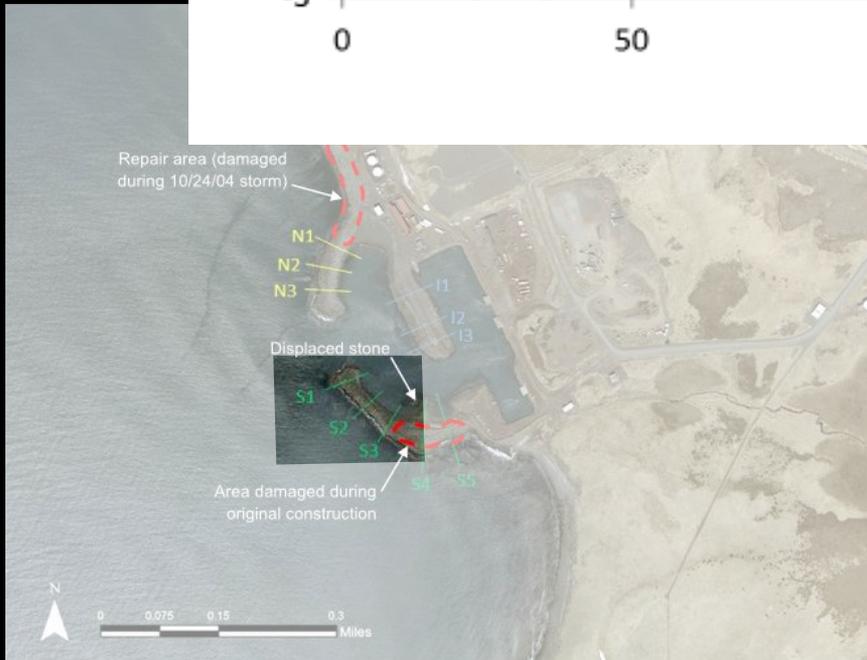
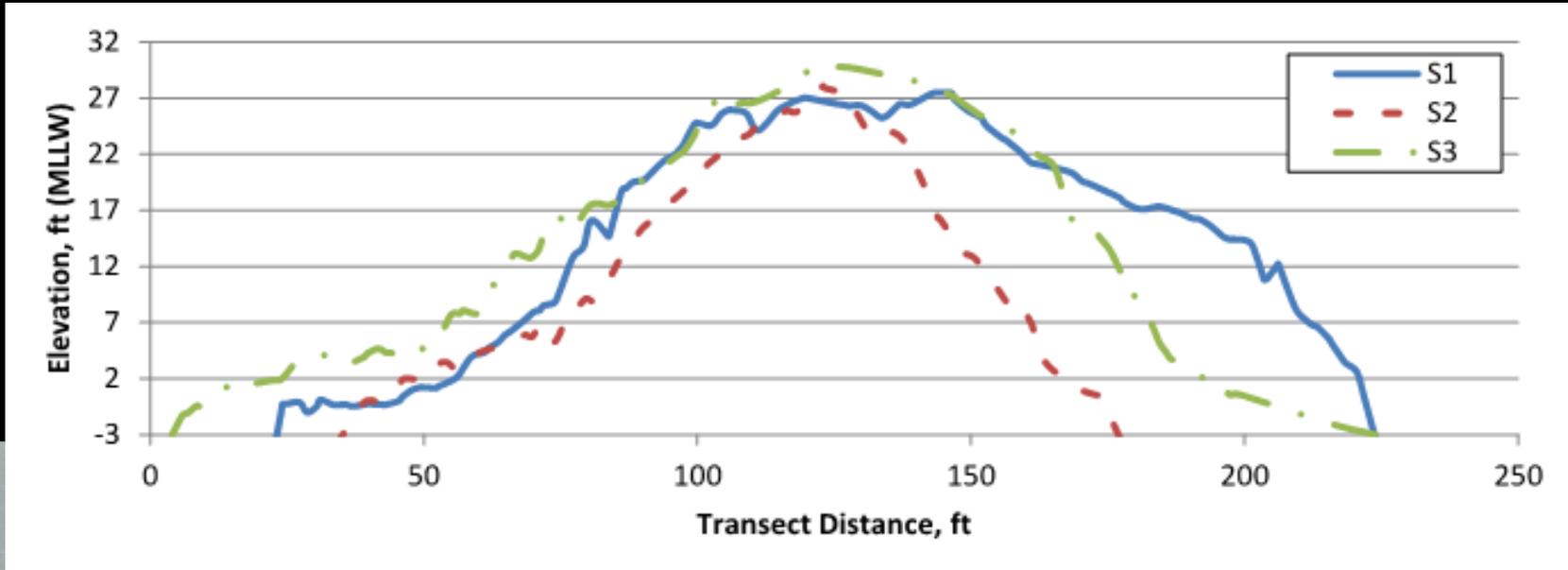
03 Breakwater Performance

04 Storm Repair Design

05 Summary

Existing Conditions and Coastal Processes

Breakwater Condition



Existing Conditions and Coastal Processes

Breakwater Condition

