

Hudson River Waterfront



- Hudson River Waterfront Walkway

- New York / New Jersey

- Planning and constructing from 1966 to present

- 18.5 miles walkway (Present 15 miles)

- Develop the abandoned industrial port lands due to the changes of shipping technologies and transportation networks

Hudson River Waterfront Benefits



- Additional park and recreation

- Economic development : retail establishments, offices and restaurants

- Enhanced urban landscape

- Historic preservation

 Alternative transportation
 : non vehicular link to transit such as foot traffic, bicycling, and roller blading

Hudson River Waterfront







Hudson River Waterfront



Providence River Waterfront

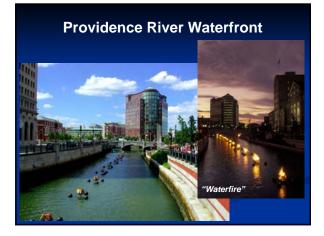
- MOONSOCKET PROVIDENCE WARWICK RHODE ISLAND NEEBALANSET BLOCK ILLIKO
- Providence River Relocation (Riverfront Transformed)
- Providence, Rhode Island
- Constructed from 1987 to 1993
- \$40-million river relocation project
- Benefits : easy traffic circulation, walkways, Waterplace park and public park, and economic development

Providence River Waterfront



Providence River Waterfront





Portland Waterfront

- Willamette River
- Portland, Oregon
- Expressway removal
 → Riverplace and waterfront park
- \$200 million of total cost



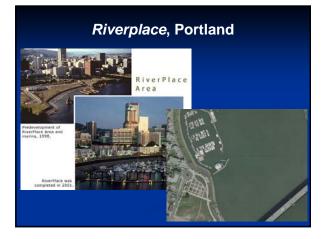
: new community amenities, open spaces and transportation options, as well as new jobs and housing opportunities



OREGON

Portland









Portland Waterfront





Platte River Greenway, Denver



- South Platte River Greenway - Denver, Colorado

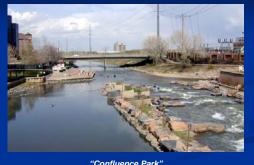
- Completed in 2003

- In 1970s, the South Platte River was known as "blighted, degrades river-little more than an open sewer"
- 10.5 mile Riverfront
- Open space, Community Parks, Biking, Jogging, Boating, Kayaking, and Wildlife Habitat
- Flood control measures

Platte River Greenway, Denver

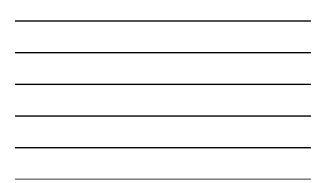


Platte River Greenway, Denver



Platte River Greenway, Denver





Platte River Greenway, Denver



Bay, Harbor, and Lake Waterfront

Baltimore Inner Harbor



- Baltimore Inner Harbor

- Baltimore, Maryland

- 96 acres size and \$2.5 billion+ cost

- Completed in 1975

- A classic urban waterfront transformation

 A rich and diverse scheme with attractions and activities centering on the tiny water body and accessed by a 35 foot wide brick promenade

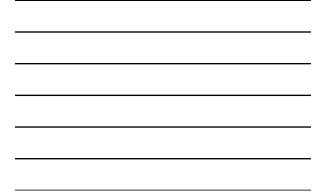
- Studied by planners, developers and academics around the world because of its stunning success

Baltimore Inner Harbor









Baltimore Inner Harbor



Bayside Marketplace, Miami



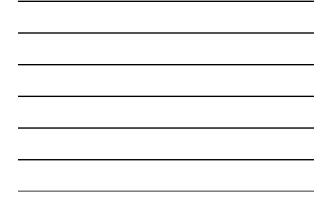
- Biscayne Bay - Miami, Florida

- Completed in 1987

- \$93 million

- Project type: Commercial
- Twin buildings with shed-like metal roofs
- Wide walkway along an adjoining marina
- Two-level seating areas and cafes open to the water
- Popular attraction





Bayside Marketplace, Miami





Rowe's Wharf, Boston



- Boston Harbor

- Boston, Massachusetts

- 5.4 acres size and \$193 million

- Completed in 1987

- Mixed-use project on the Boston waterfront

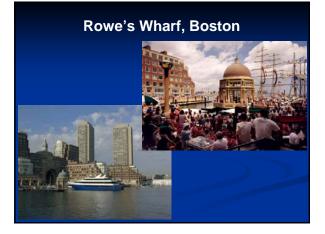
Hotel, office space, condominiums, small retail area, underground parking, an active dock, water taxi and marina
Pleasant brick public walkway

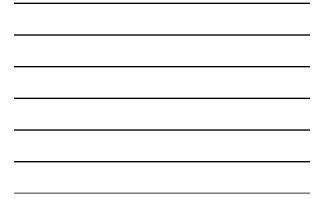
Rowe's Wharf, Boston



Rowe's Wharf, Boston







Rowe's Wharf, Boston



Lake Michigan Waterfront



- Lake Michigan - Chicago, Illinois

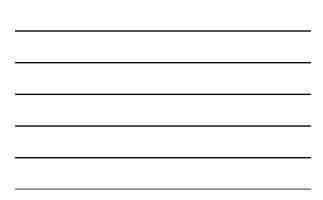
- Initiated from 1890s

- Parks, marinas, museums and amusements

- Devoted to commerce and industry

- Leisure and fresh water supply





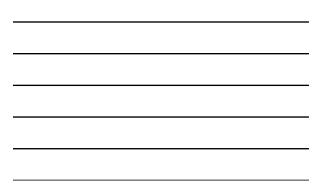
Lake Michigan Waterfront





Lake Michigan Waterfront





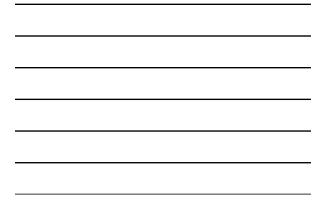
Lake Michigan Waterfront









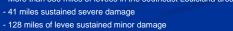




Hurricane Katrina

- One of America's largest natural disasters
- Category 5 strength less than 12 hours before landfall (Category 4)
- 127MPH wind at Louisiana landfall
- Maximum surge of 28 to 30 feet along Mississippi coast
- 75% of New Orleans flooded
- 4.5 to 9 m (15 to 30 ft) storm surge
- More than 1,300 dead







New Orleans: levee breakes



What did cause the levee breaches? (Post Katrina)
A breach of water, then a crack, then flooding How the 17th Street Constrainte undone:
Floodwall Overtopping Catastrophic
iminary reports from the investigation team indicated that a number of different mechanisms that caused failures in the levee system.
Scour erosion caused by overtopping, seepage, soil failure, and internal erosion (piping)

Repairing damage of levee breaks

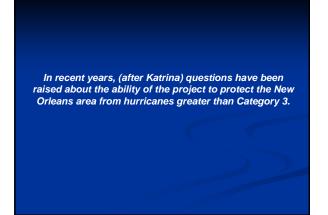


Lake Ponchartrain and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project (Pre Katrina)

- Authorized in 1965 by congress
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- To construct a series of control structures, concrete floodwalls, and levees to provide hurricane protection
- Expected to take about 13 years and \$85 million
- Original project design were developed based on the equivalent of a fastmoving Category 3 hurricane (once in 200-300 years in Louisiana region)
- In 1982, \$85 million \Rightarrow \$757 million and expected completion date 2008 : because of design changes caused by technical issues, environmental concerns, legal challenges, and local opposition to portion of project

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Lane Little Chasse	Project Location	Quite Auttionized	Central Pressure Index	W Spewd	At Radio d	Forward Speed	1 2	74-95 96-110 111-130
	Lake Portchertrain & Vicinity	Cember 1965	27.4 inches	100 mph	34.5 miles	6.76 12.66 mph		101-105
	Grand Isle & Skithly	1965 - 1976	28.15 Inches	87 mph	35 miles	13 mph		LALandal
	New Orleans to Vertice	Octuber 1942	28.1 inches	90 mph	34.5 miles	11 rph	Category : 127 mph v	
	West Bank & Vicinity	1986	27.4 inches	115 mph	34.5 miles	124 mph	t\$ mpit to	es central pressure ward speed extent of humicane force
	Congress waters res					m flood	ainds 230 miles winds	- extent of tropical force





US Army Corps of Engineers

Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LaCPR)



Congress directed analysis and design of:

- Category 5 Hurricane Protection
- Full range of measures for flood control, coastal restoration, and hurricane protection
- Preliminary Report to Congress June 2006
- Final Technical Report December 2007
- Submit reports on component areas for authorization as practicable



Southeast Louisiana Hurricane Protection



ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Bush Administration on Feb. 16 asked Congress to support an additional \$1.46 billion in new funding for improvements to southeast Louisiana's hurricane protection system. If approved, the proposal would pay for:

- Permanent pumps and closures for New Orleans' three outfall canals. (\$530 million)
- Two navigable closures that would prevent hurricane surge from entering the Industrial Canal area. (\$350 million) Storm-proofing existing interior drainage pump stations in Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, (\$250 million) ---
- Selective armoring for critical portions of the New Orleans levee system. (\$170 million)
- Incorporation of Plaquemines Parish west bank, non-federal levees into the federal levee system. (\$60 million) Restoration of critical areas of coastal wetlands and ecosystems needed to improve long- term hurricane and storm protection. (\$100 million)



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