Storm Surge Barriers: Several Ecological and Social Concerns

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Assumptions

Tide gates designed to:

accommodate a category 3 hurricane with a storm surge of 25 ft

constrict the existing cross-sectional area of waterway to properly seal

 closure may last for hours (hurricane) to parts of several days (nor'easter)



Ecological Issues Must Not Be Discounted

Remember what striped bass did to the West Side Highway?

Ecosystem Based Management (EBM)

Disconnects like the striped bass issue have led NYS to implement EBM EBM includes the human element

 Maintain an ecosystem in a healthy, productive and resilient condition so that it can provide the services humans want and need

- Science based
- Cumulative impacts of different sectors
- Protection of ecosystem structure, functioning and key processes
- Interconnections within and among systems
- Ecological, social, economic perspectives
- Place-based

Ecological Issues

Altering salinity distribution of Harbor Disruption of sediment transport and distribution Localized erosion ■ Wetlands Impacts on shellfish/fish Concentration of sewage effluent and marine debris



Social Issues

Who's protected, who's not?

Freshening of Harbor: Long Island Sound

Net flow

LIS to Upper Bay

Fresh water flow

Saltwater flow

Upper Bay to LIS

LIS to Upper Bay



Transect stations, NOAA Cruise 1959

Salinity Section from Upper Bay of NY Harbor through the East River, 1959



Verrazano Narrows

Hindrance of salt wedge up Hudson River



Salt Wedge on Spring Ebb Current at Verrazano Narrows, 3/28/91



• Tidal period hydraulics control salt infusion in contraction at The Narrows

Long Term

Constrictions at Throgs Neck and Verrazano Narrows may restrict flow of salt into Upper Bay



Sediment Transport and Distribution

Constriction in crosssectional area at gates will:

 alter velocity fields
 trap sediments
 change sediment depositional fields



Sediment Transport and Distribution

Sediment supply to NY/NJ Harbor Estuary*
Raritan Bay and South River - 23%
Hudson - 22.5%
Other NJ Rivers - 6%

Disruption to this sediment supply could alter sediment characteristics of the Estuary

Raritan Bay is a productive shellfish fishery

Surficial sediment deposits with most productive oyster beds, Raritan Bay



Impact on Fisheries/Shellfisheries

Changes in salinity could alter: finfish composition

- finfish distribution
- Changes in sediment characteristics could alter:
 - finfish distribution
 - shellfish composition and distribution (particularly in Raritan Bay)



Dec. 1992 Nor'easter Storm Surge The Battery



Gates could be closed for days, not hours

Sewage, CSO, Marine Debris

Wastes that will be impounded for hours to days

Sewage

 1.5 billion/gal/d discharged by Westchester County, NYC and NJ in waterway to be protected

CSOs

950-1,350 NYC discharges in area of concern

Marine debris

 Corps of Engineers and NYC capture about 5,000 ton/y



NYC Water Pollution Control Plants Capacities and Discharge Rates, NYC DEP



Where to Flush?

 Coastal New Jersey
 Western Long Island Sound



Equity Issues



Downtown Bound Brook, NJ, Flooding from Spring Nor'easter of 2007



 Green (seaward of storm gates)
 shows area that
 would not be
 protected

- Westchester
- Staten Island
- Brooklyn/Queens
- Raritan Bay area

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment essentialAlternatives should be considered



Conclusion

Ecological, social, and economic costs of constructing storm surge barriers at The Narrows and Throgs Neck could be large

- Long term alteration of salinity in NY Harbor
 Disruption in sediment transport and distribution
- Impact on fisheries
- Pollution issues
- Equity issues