

BLUF:

- 1. Does the volume of transport-relevant sediment (sand) vary in the alongshore direction?
 - A. Is this variation significant enough to impact shoreline stability?
- 2. Can natural variations in alongshore sand volume be incorporated into CMS and used to improve nourishment efforts?
 - A. What is the minimum critical volume of sediment necessary to:
 - I. Stabilize the beach at San Juan/Condado?
 - II. Allow it to be in dynamic equilibrium with the forcing environment?
- 3. Was there significant offshore transport of sand during Hurricane Maria?
 - A. Was there a change in sediment volume preserved offshore of the outer reef?

Challenge/Objectives

- Map volume of nearshore/offshore sand (FY17)
- Incorporate sediment variability into CMS (??)
- Revise nourishment strategy to incorporate sand vulnerability (??)





District/Other USACE PDT Members

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Leveraging/Collaborative Opportunities

- UPR (vessel support and hydrodynamic measurements)
- CARICOOS boundary condition support
- CMS modeling support

Stakeholders/Partners

Ms. Ashleigh Fountain, SAJ Dr. Miguel Canals, UPR-Mayaguez Dr. Sylvia Rodriguez, UPR-Mayaguez Mr. Ernesto Diaz, DNER





Accomplishments/Deliverables

- Sand volume spatial variability:
 - Horizontal: most extensive in western Condado
 - Vertical: <2 ft to 10 ft+; thickest in western Condado
- Beach sand mapped/sampled offshore of outer reef (water depths > 75 ft)





Accomplishments/Deliverables

- Mapped channels from inner to outer reef
- Volume change along outer reef post-Hurricane Maria?
- Revise beach nourishment strategy to incorporate sand vulnerability postnourishment (>??)











Challenges/Lessons

- Data coverage sufficient to characterize alongshore variability in sand volume: (1) nearshore, (2) offshore of outer reef, & (3) shoaled region of San Juan Harbor.
- Significantly more sand preserved along western edge of Condado
 - Suggests region more amiable for nourishment?
- Hurricane Maria: Potentially moved sediment offshore, out of coastal littoral cell. Implications for future beach nourishment vulnerability.





How is this project benefiting the USACE and Nation?

Potential to reduce costs for nourishment projects by more accurately determining the:

- (1) minimum volume of sediment needed to stabilize the beach (variable)
- (2) optimal placement strategy to reduce sediment loss
- (3) reduce deleterious effects of nourishment being lost and/or transported offshore

Collaborate with SAJ & UPR on San Juan Harbor Study:

- (1) Quantified volume of shoal in San Juan Harbor
- (2) Characterize the nature of the sediment to be borrowed.

POTENTIAL: Examine impact of Hurricane Maria on nearshore sediment volumes/shoreline stability:

- (1) Need to correlate shoreline change pre/post storm to shoreline volume
- (2) Quantify change in post-storm sediment volume (1) nearshore & (2) offshore of outer reef
- (3) CMS able to recreate variable shoreline erosion/sand transport?