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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference  
(Seattle, Wash.)

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Apr 5th, 10:00 AM - 10:15 AM

## **Fir Island farm: estuary restoration project: designing for climate change and uncertainty in shoreline flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration projects**

David Cline

*Shannon and Wilson Inc., United States, drc@shanwil.com*

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Cline, David, "Fir Island farm: estuary restoration project: designing for climate change and uncertainty in shoreline flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration projects" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 127.

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# Fir Island Farm – Estuary Restoration

Designing for Climate Change  
Uncertainty in Shoreline Flood Risk  
Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration  
Projects

David Cline, PE, CFM

# Fir Island Farm – Project Overview



Fir Island

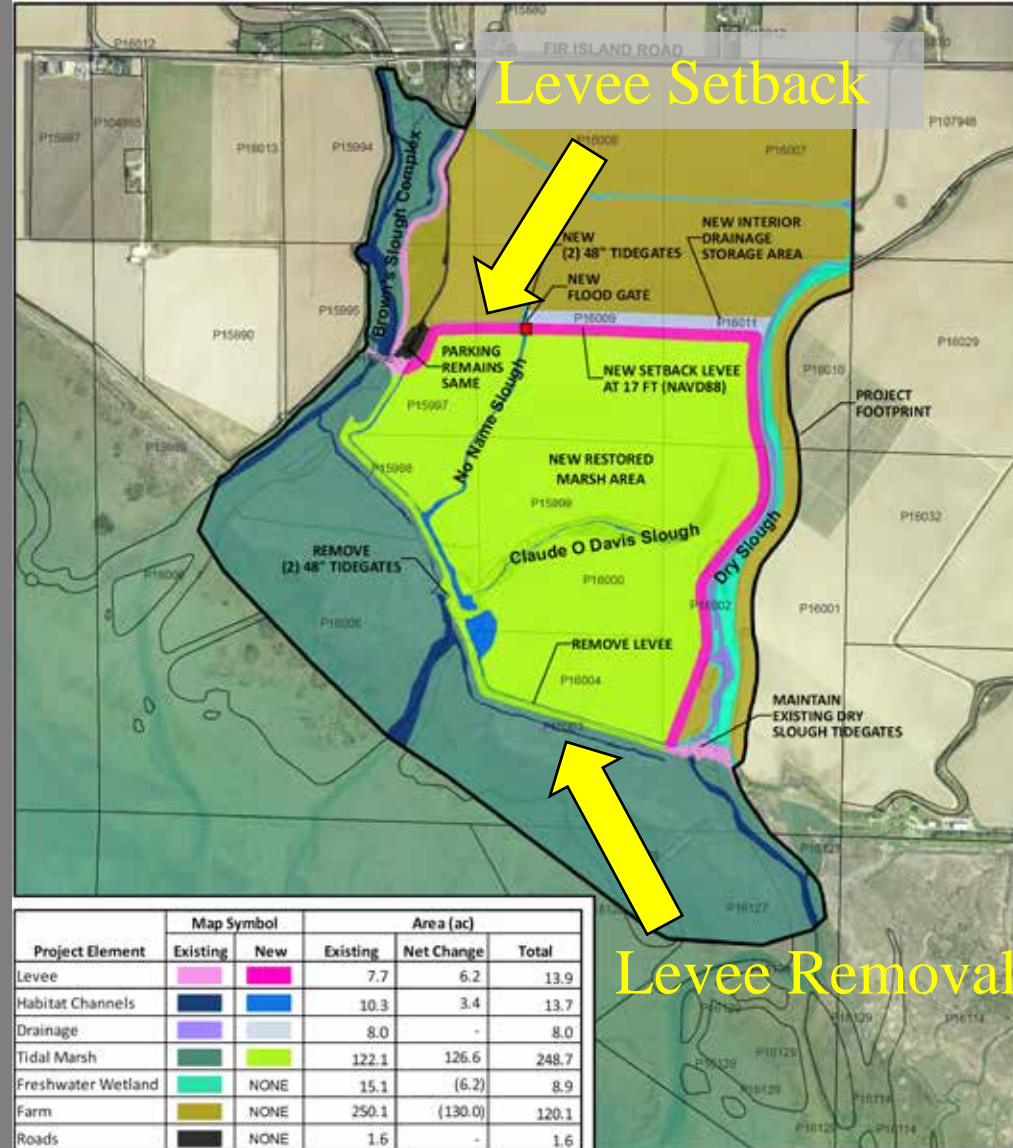


# Fir Island Farm – Project Overview



# Fir Island Farm – Project Overview

- Skagit River Delta
- 130 Acre Tidal Marsh Restoration
- 1-Mile Long Dike Setback
- Farm Drainage
  - 5-Acre Storage Pond
  - 9,000gpm Pump Station (Project Mitigation)
  - 5 Tidegates

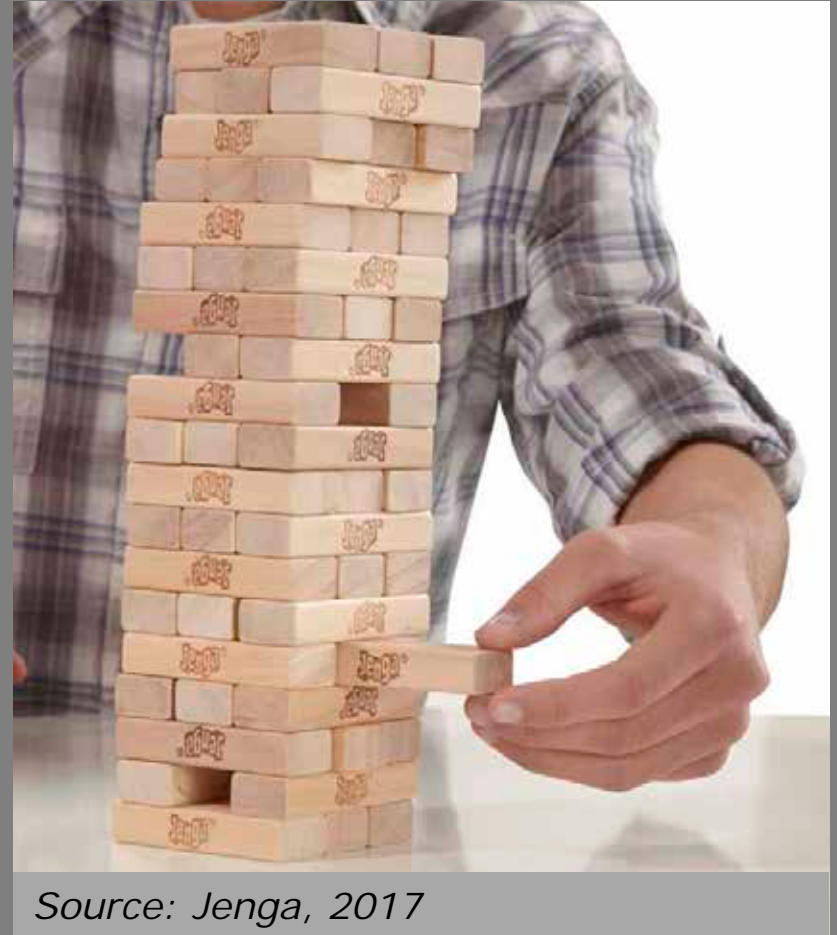


# Fir Island Farm – Key Uncertainties

- Subsurface Soils
  - Layering
  - Settlement
  - Seepage
- Hydrology
  - Surface Water
  - Groundwater
  - Farm Drainage Impacts
- Hydrodynamics
  - Tidal / River Interface
  - Tidal Tailwater Effect
  - Sea Level Rise
  - Extreme wind / tide events
- Other Uncertainties
  - Vegetation / invasives
  - Sedimentation
  - Natural LWD loading
  - Cultural resources
  - Hazardous materials
  - Contractor claims
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Party / neighbor claims
  - Socio-political impacts
  - Long Term O&M Costs

# Fir Island Farm – Key Design Uncertainties

- Levee / Dike Elevations
- Farm Drainage Tailwater / Seepage
- Wetland Vegetation and Large Woody Debris



*Source: Jenga, 2017*

# Fir Island Farm – Instrumentation

- Subsurface Explorations
  - CPTs
  - Geoprobes
  - Borings
- Surface and Groundwater Data Loggers (LTC)
  - Tidal
  - Interior (Farm) Drainage
  - Paired Groundwater
- Settlement Plates





# Dike Design Elevations

## Estimate of Maximum Water Level

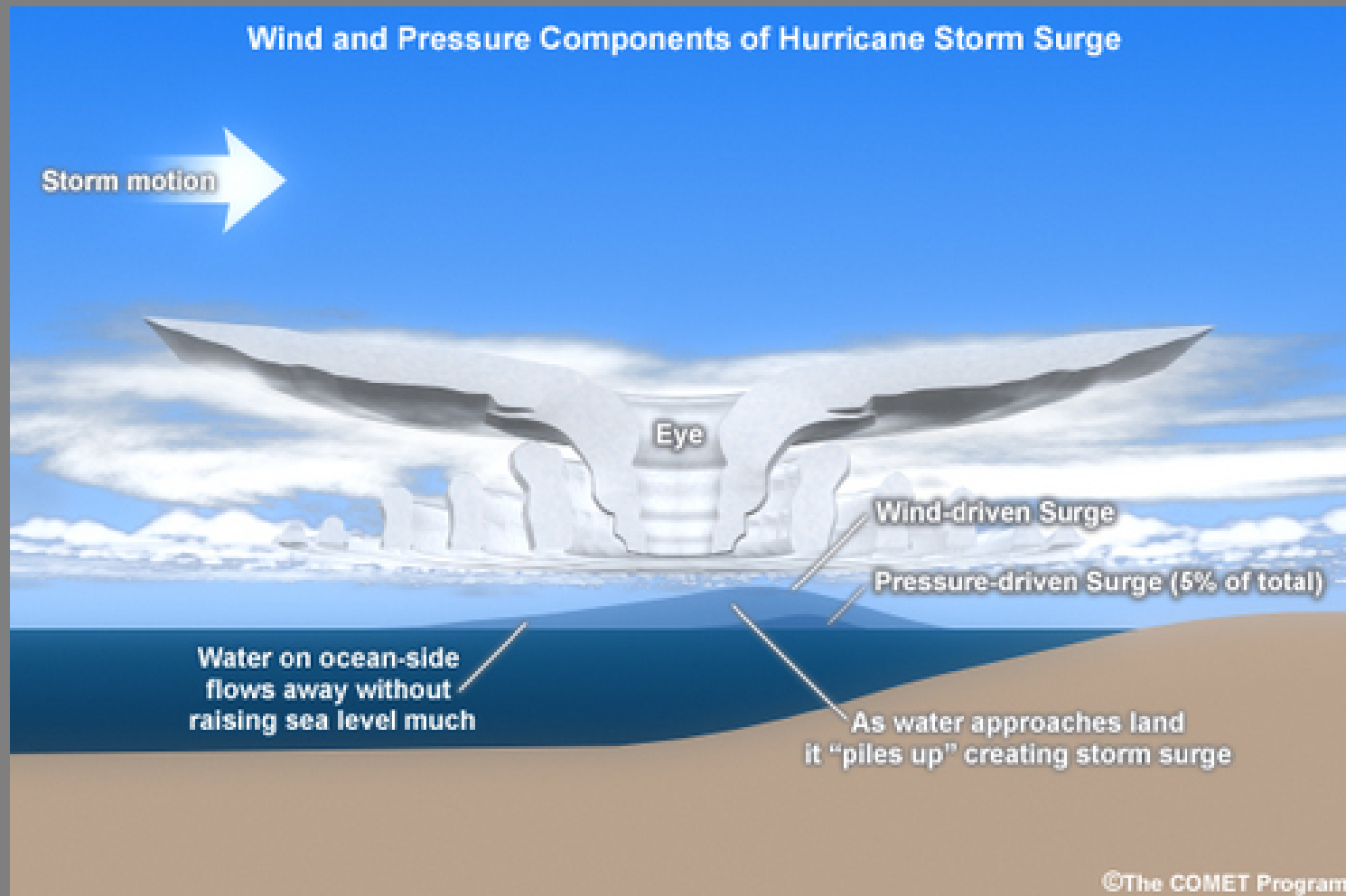
- Extreme tide ( $\eta_{\text{HAT}}$ )
- Storm surge ( $\eta_{\text{surge}}$ )
- Wind Wave / Runup ( $\eta_{\text{wave}}$ )
- Sea level rise ( $\eta_{\text{slr}}$ )
- Maximum water level ( $\eta_{\text{max}}$ )
- Settlement (S) – Need to consider

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = \eta_{\text{tide}} + \eta_{\text{surge}} + \eta_{\text{wave}} + \eta_{\text{slr}}$$

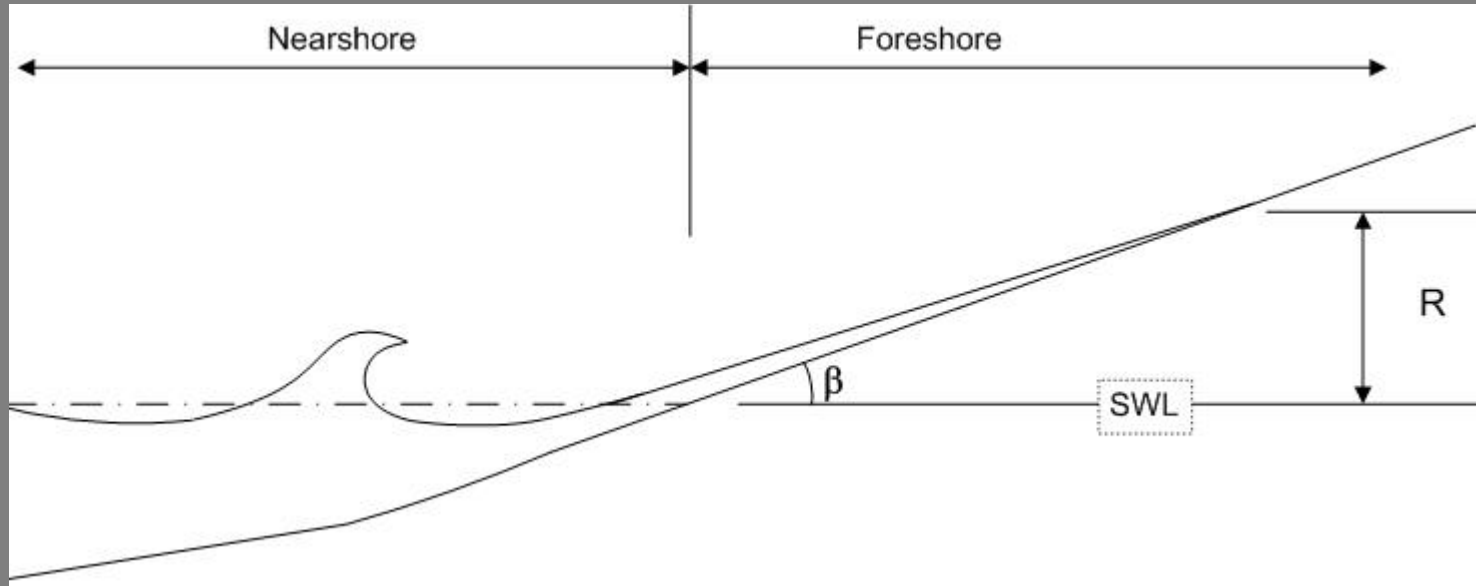
# Extreme Tide ( $\eta_{\text{HAT}}$ )



# Storm Surge ( $\eta_{\text{surge}}$ )

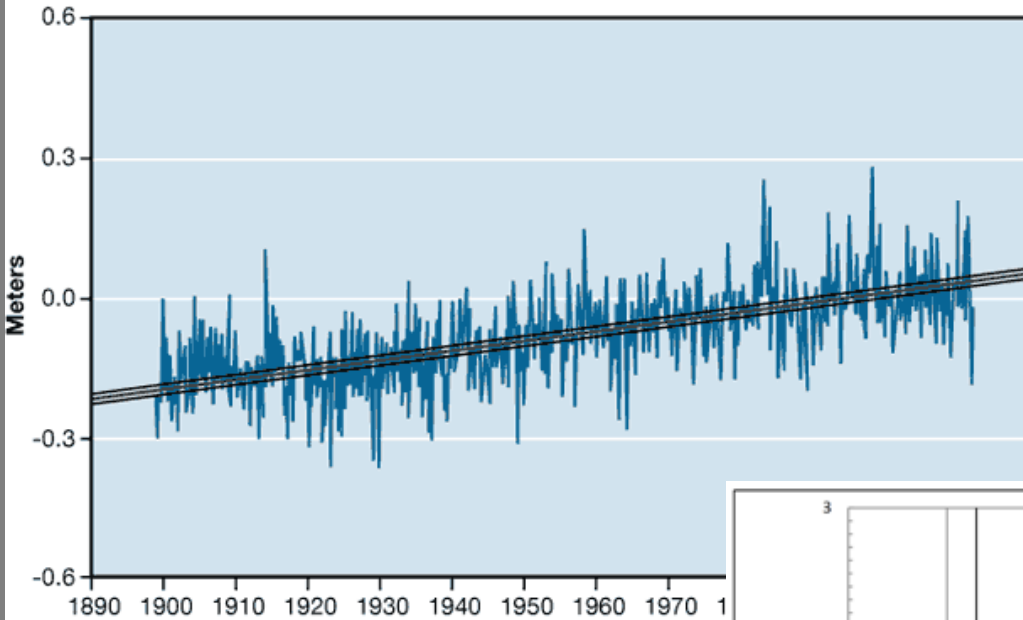


# Wave Runup ( $\eta_{\text{wave}}$ )



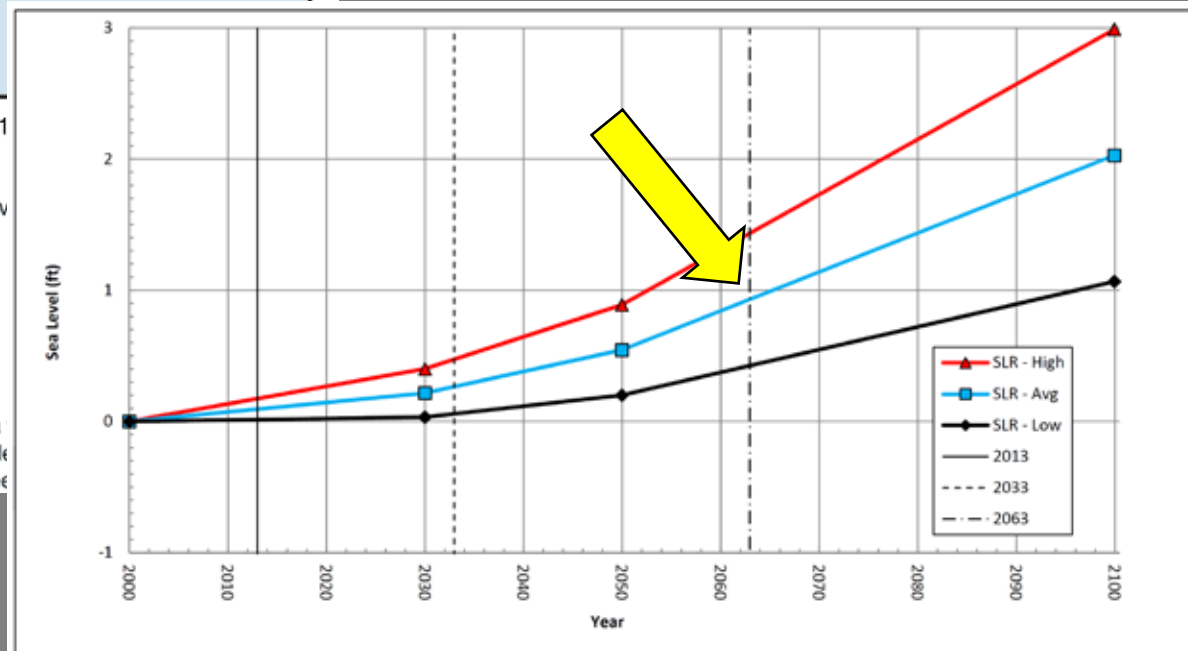
# Sea Level Rise ( $\eta_{slr}$ )

MEAN SEA LEVEL TREND 9447130 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
Source: NOAA

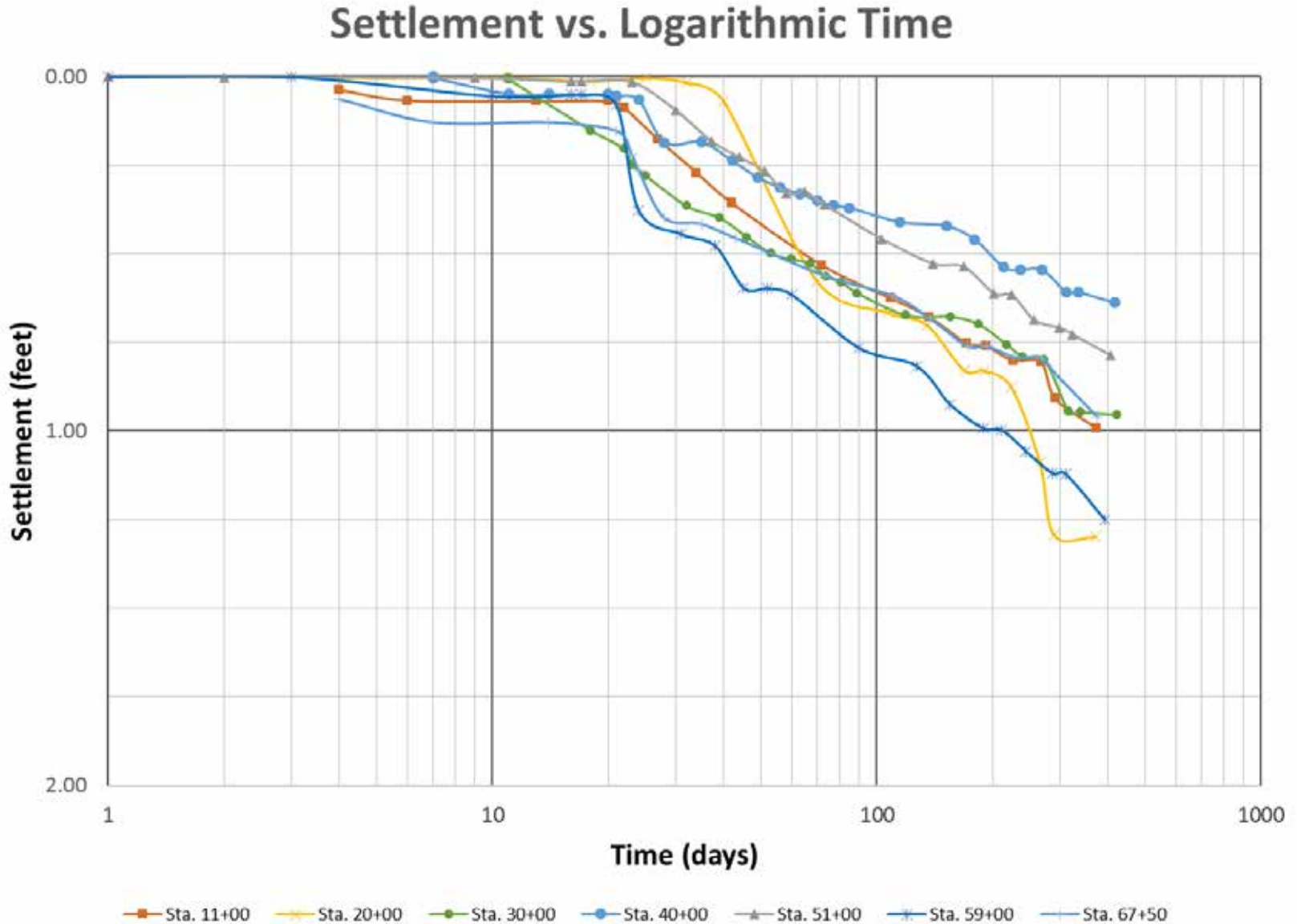


- Data with the average seasonal cycle removed
- Higher 95% confidence interval
- Linear mean sea level
- Lower 95% confidence interval

The mean sea level trend is 2.06 millimeters/year with an interval of +/- 0.17 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1898 to 2006 which is equivalent to a change of 0.68 feet



# Settlement



# Tide, Surge, Wave, Sea Level Rise

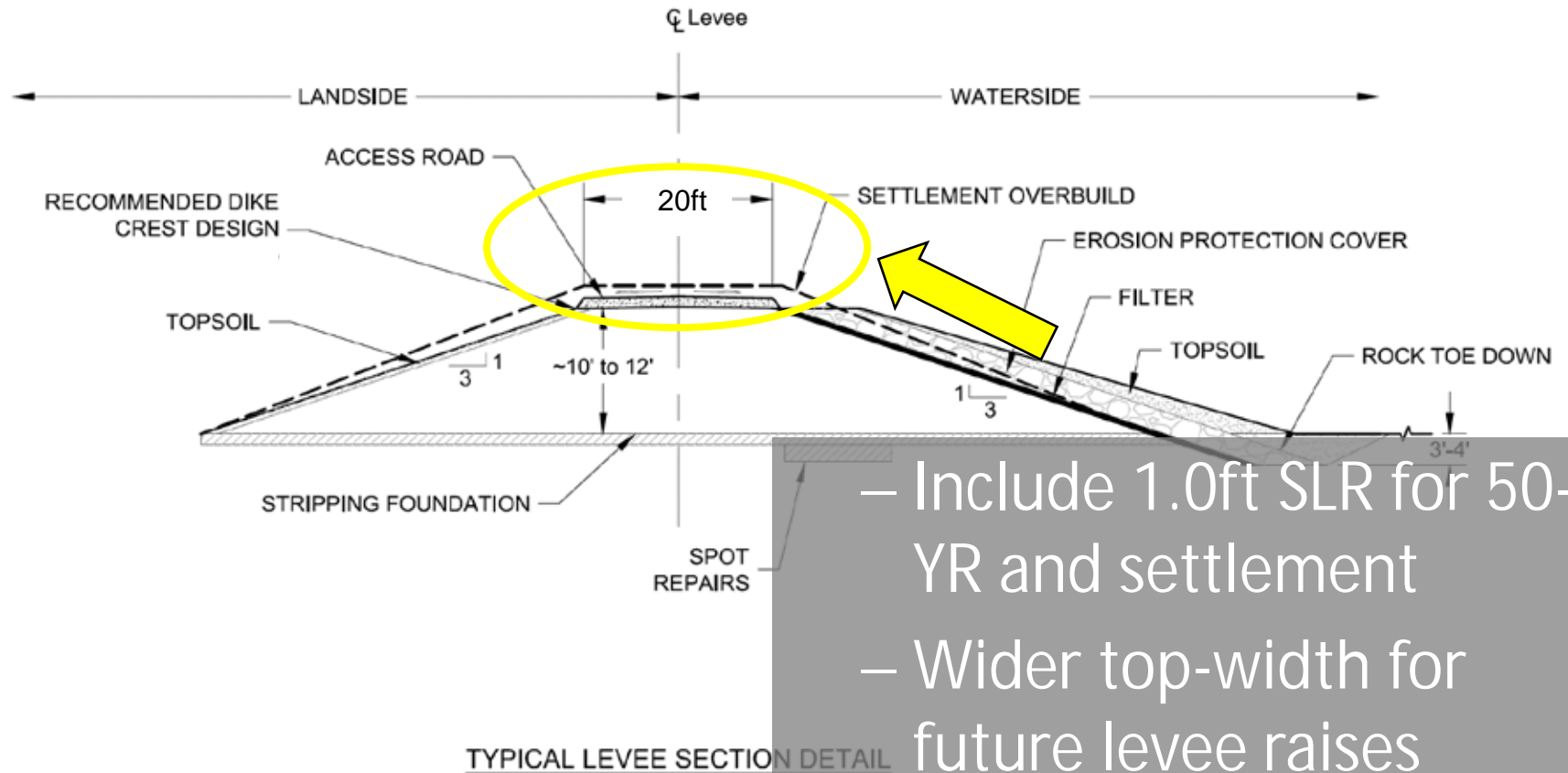
$$\eta_{\text{design}} = \eta_{\text{HAT}} + \eta_{\text{surge}} + \eta_{\text{wave}} + \eta_{\text{slr}}$$

Dike Design Elevation	NAVD88-ft	MLLW-ft
Extreme tide ( $\eta_{\text{HAT}}$ )	11.28ft	13.41ft
Surge ( $\eta_{\text{surge}}$ )	2.20ft	2.20ft
Wave runup ( $\eta_{\text{wave}}$ )	0.54ft	0.54ft
Avg. Sea level rise @ Year 2063 ( $\eta_{\text{slr}}$ ) +0.50ft	0.93ft	0.93ft
<b>Target Design Elevations (<math>\eta_{\text{design}}</math>)</b>	<b>14.95ft</b>	<b>17.08ft</b>
Settlement (ft)*	~1.00ft	
<b>Construction Design Elevations (ft)</b>	<b>15.5ft</b>	<b>17.6ft</b>

MLLW to NAVD88 = MLLW – 2.13ft for Crescent Harbor Gage 9447952

\* Indicates total estimated settlement

# Levee Design Elevations & Widths

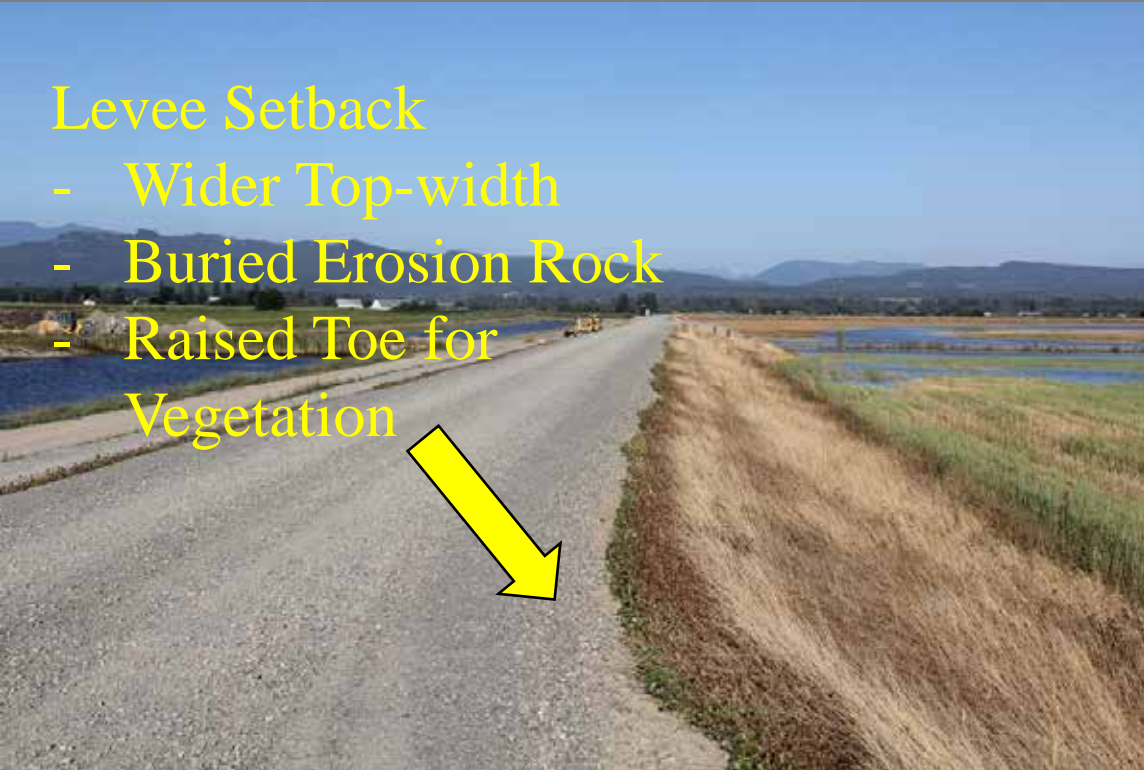




# Fir Island Farm – Design Features

## Levee Setback

- Wider Top-width
- Buried Erosion Rock
- Raised Toe for Vegetation



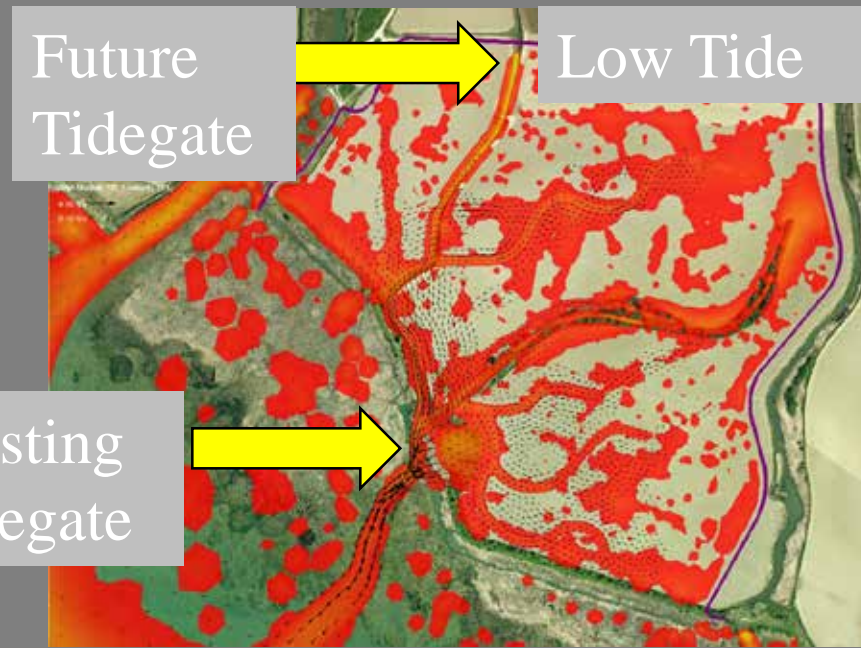
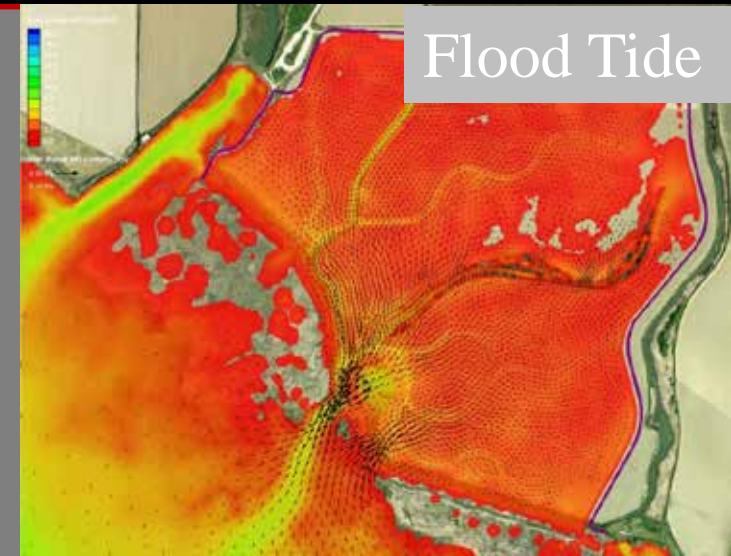
## Marsh Restoration Area



# Drainage Design

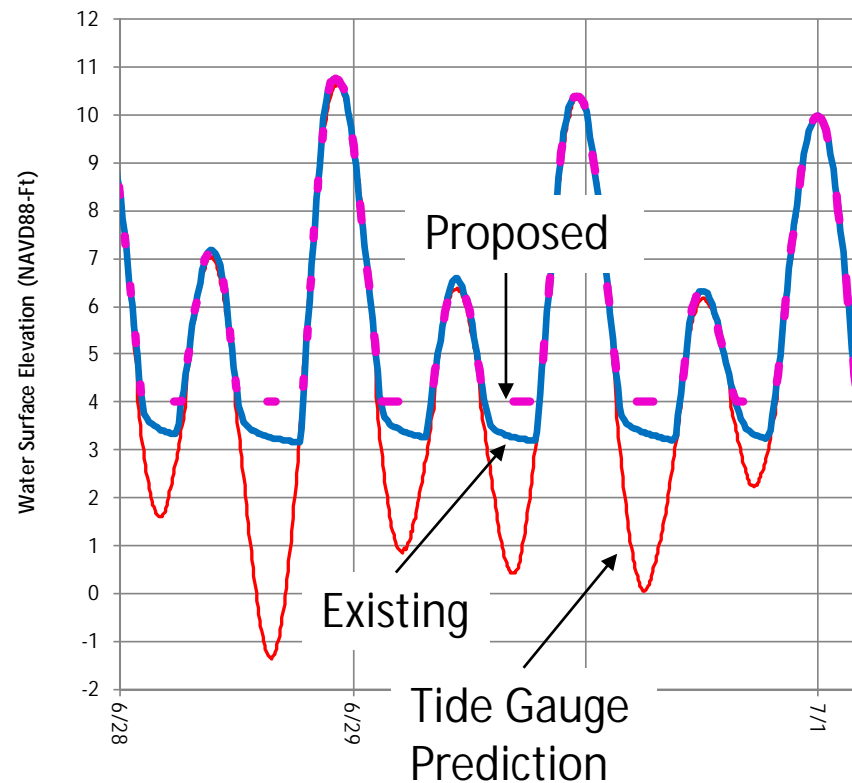
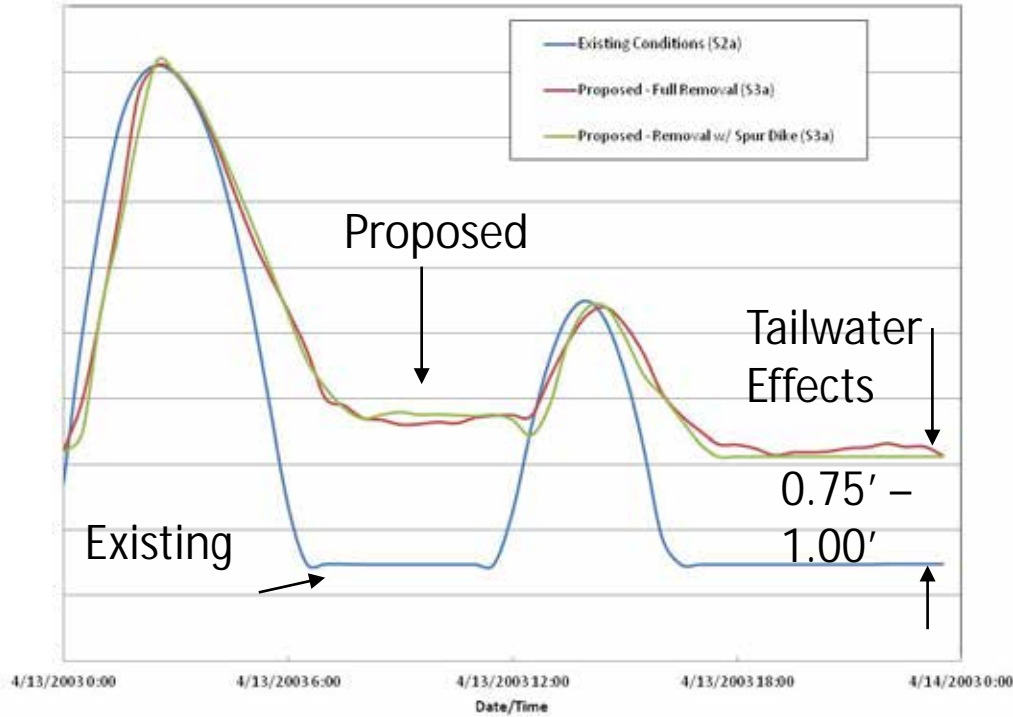
## Fir Island Farm – Modeling & Calibration

- Soils
  - Two primary layers
  - ~ Homogeneous
- Hydrology
  - Unique Tidal Signature
  - Narrow Tidegate Operating Range
  - Establish seasonal groundwater levels



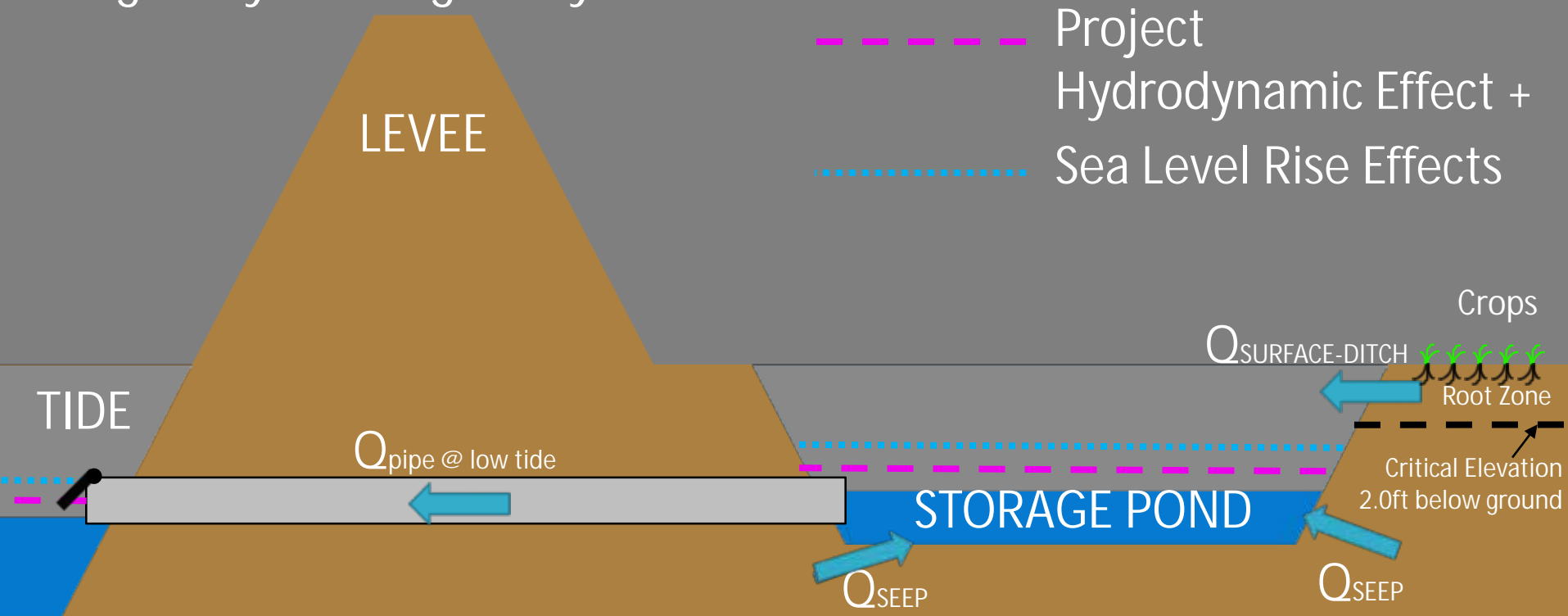
# Fir Island Farm – Modeling & Calibration

Modeled Water Tidal Elevations in No-Name Slough

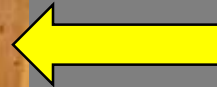


# Fir Island Farm – Hydrodynamic Impacts

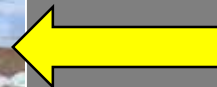
- Tidal tailwater rise up to 1.0ft could impact 100 to 300 farm acres w/ gravity drainage only



# Fir Island Farm – Drainage Design



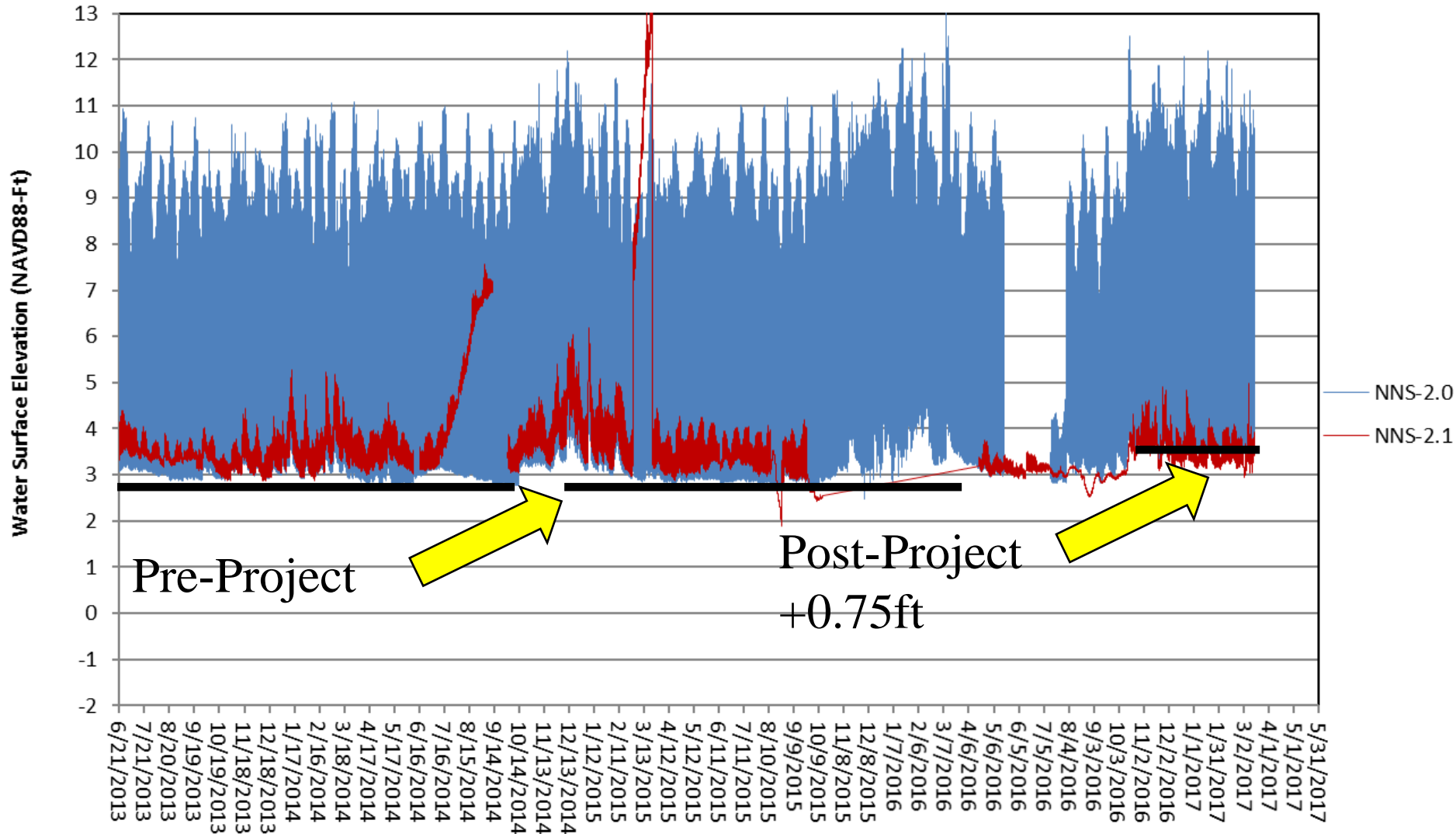
Pump Station



Tidegates

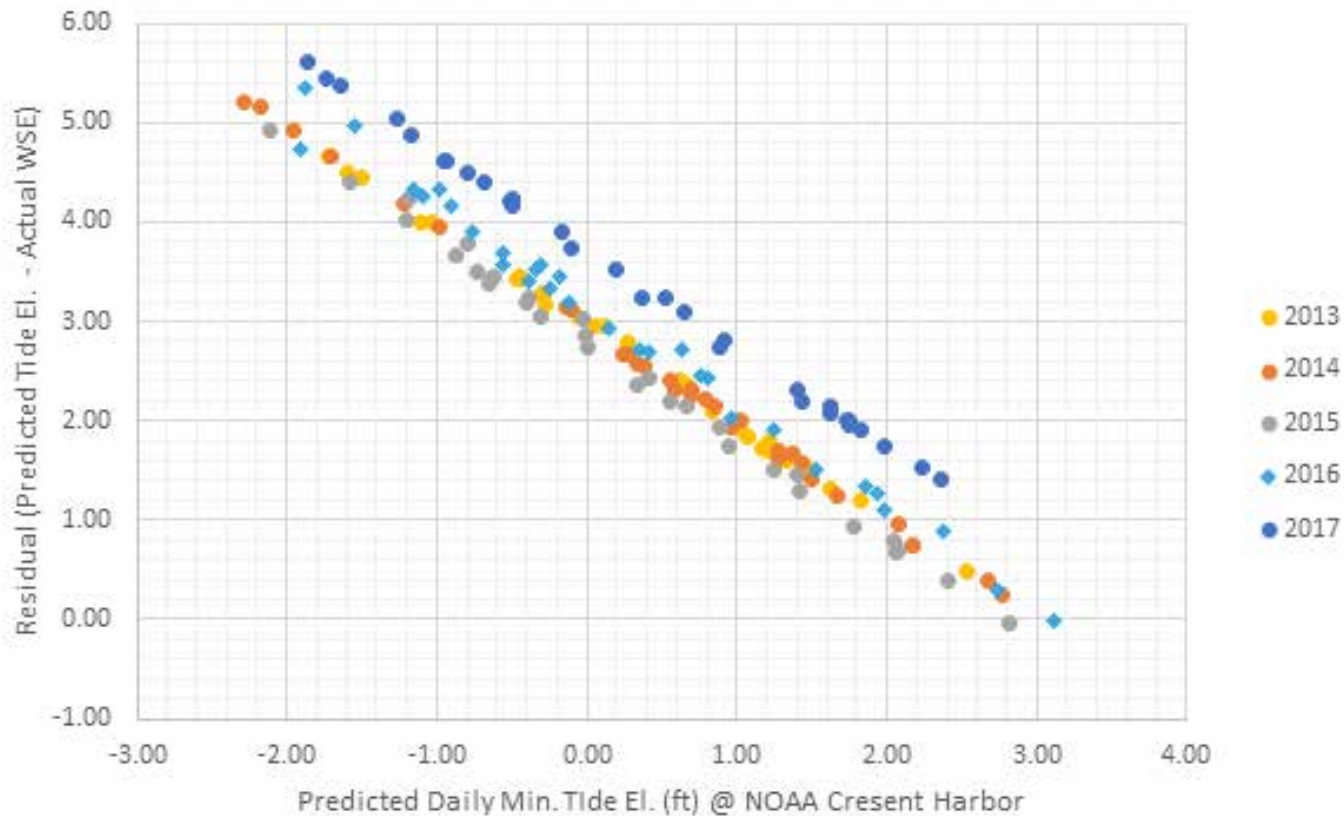


# Fir Island Farm - Performance Monitoring



# Fir Island Farm - Performance Monitoring

Fir Island Farm Estuary Restoration Project  
No Name Slough Tailwater Analysis Chart Title  
For August Data



# Marsh Elevations

## Erosion Protection, Vegetation & Wood





# Fir Island – March 2016 Storm



Tidal Storm Surge  
Peak Elevation 13.5ft  
(NAVD88)



# Fir Island Farm – Large Woody Debris

- Construction Contingency  
Contractor Change Order for Debris Management



# Fir Island Farm

## Tools to Address Design Uncertainties

- Site Characterization -  
Baseline
- Monitoring  
Instrumentation
- Numerical Modeling
- Flexible Designs
- Peer & Constructability  
Review
- Contingency Planning
- Adaptive Management
- Plan for Changes /  
Variability



# Fir Island Farm – Estuary Restoration

– Thank you.

