**Tulane Engineering Forum 2003 Friday, September 26, 2003 New Orleans Hilton Riverside and Towers** 

Session B – Infrastructure (10:45): Infrastructure Requirements of the Mississippi River



# Infrastructure Requirements of the Mississippi River

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# US Army Corps of Engineers®

New Orleans District

#### Mississippi Valley Division



- St. Paul District
- Rock Island District

ND

- St. Louis District
- Memphis District
- **■** Vicksburg District
- New Orleans District



### Mississippi River Drainage Basin



#### Our Mission

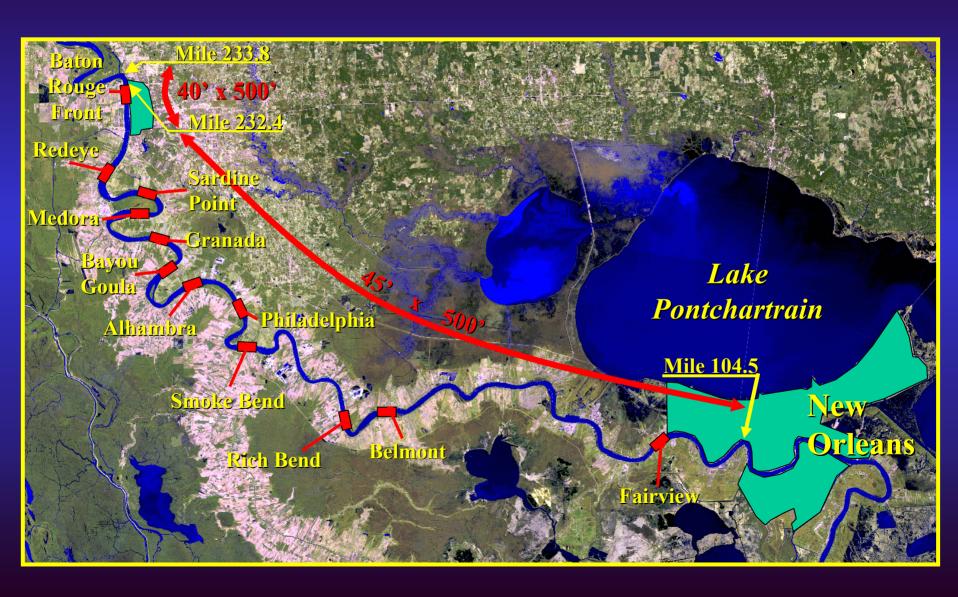
The New Orleans District, through partnering, provides for navigation, flood and hurricane protection, environmental stewardship, and other water resource needs to benefit the people of southern Louisiana and the nation.

### **Dredging**

- Dredging is essential to maintain project depths.
- 268.9 million cubic yards material.
- On average, 37 million cubic yards of material removed from the 12
   Mississippi River Crossings, the New Orleans Harbor, and Southwest Pass.



## Mississippi River Deep Draft Crossings





### **Corps Facts**

- 12,000 miles of navigable waterways are maintained.
- 2,000 miles of navigable waterways in Louisiana, supporting 1000 port facilities.
- In 2003, the Mississippi River stage had three peaks of 10, 13, and 14 feet

#### **Tonnage on Mississippi River Ports**

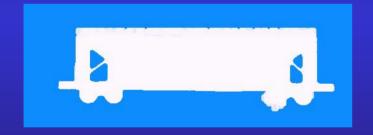
- 1<sup>st</sup> Port of South Louisiana
- 4th Port of New Orleans
- 7<sup>th</sup> Port of Baton Rouge
- 8th Port of Plaquemines, LA
- 17<sup>th</sup> Port of Los Angeles
- 20th Port of Seattle

#### **Comparing Modes of Transportation**

#### **Equivalent Units**



**One 15 Barge Tow** 



2 1/4, 100 Car Trains



900 Large Semi Trucks

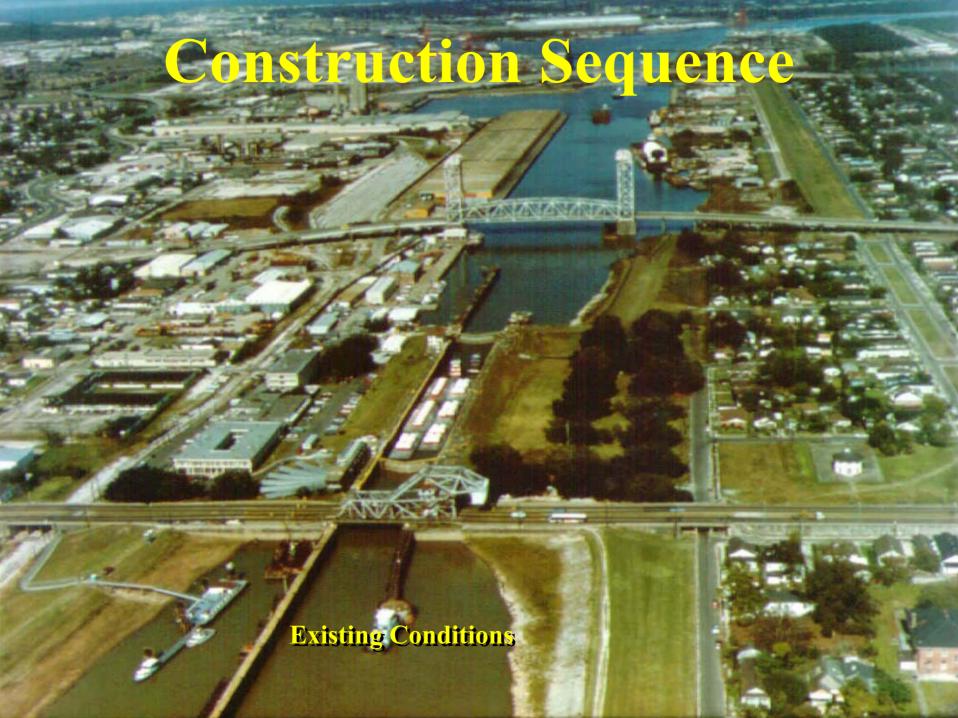
**Source: Iowa Department of Transportation** 

#### Mississippi River Infrastructure

- Would you like to have a new 8-lane super highway built in your neighborhood?
- Or a new railroad line?

Or maybe a new airport runway?













### **Technology / Innovation**

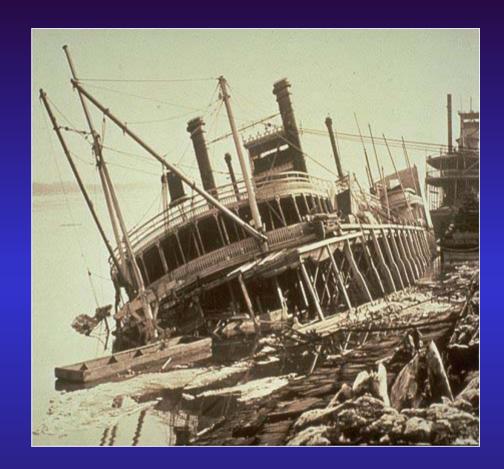
# Making use of modern technology has enabled us to better:

- Monitor channel conditions
- Locate obstructions
- Locate scour holes and steep banks
- Study land loss rates
- Provide unique engineering solutions

# **Early Mississippi River Navigation**







1800s, the average life span of a steamboat was only 18 months

# 2002 Inland Electronic Navigational Chart (IENC) Development

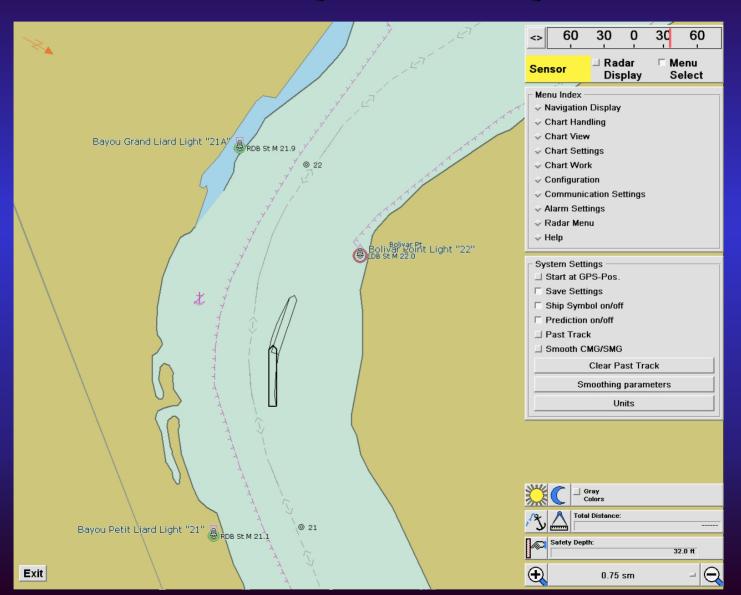
Approximately 3,200 miles of initial S-57 charts compiled from surveys and channel information:

- Mississippi River (Baton Rouge to Rock Island)
- Ohio River
- Red River
- Atchafalaya River
- Black Warrior Tombigbee

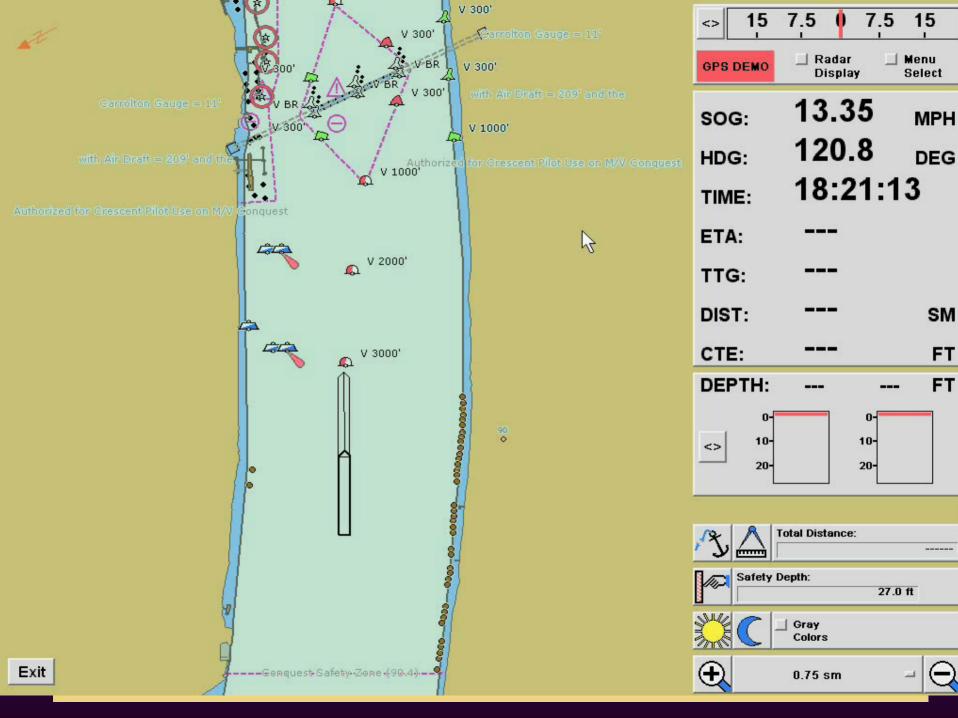


#### **IENC – Inland Electronic Navigational Chart**

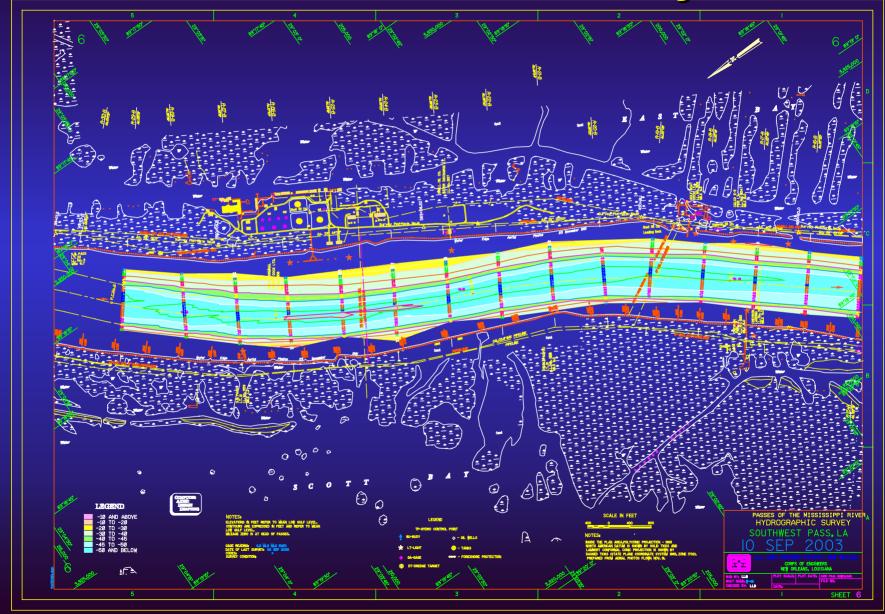
Varying Scale – Varying Coverage Area A Real-Time Navigation Positioning Solution

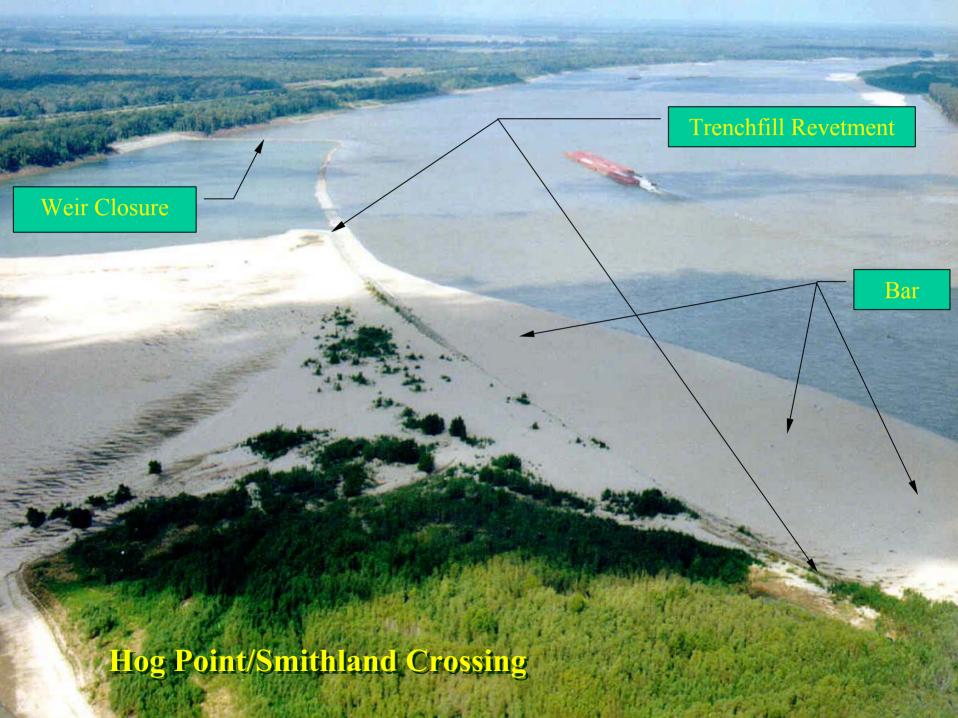


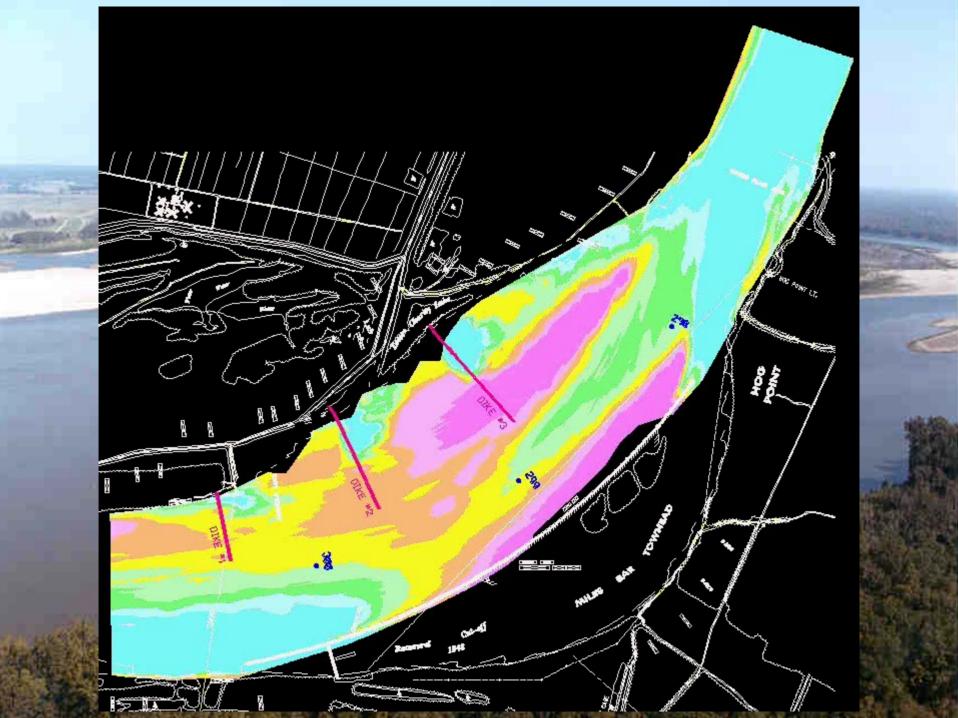


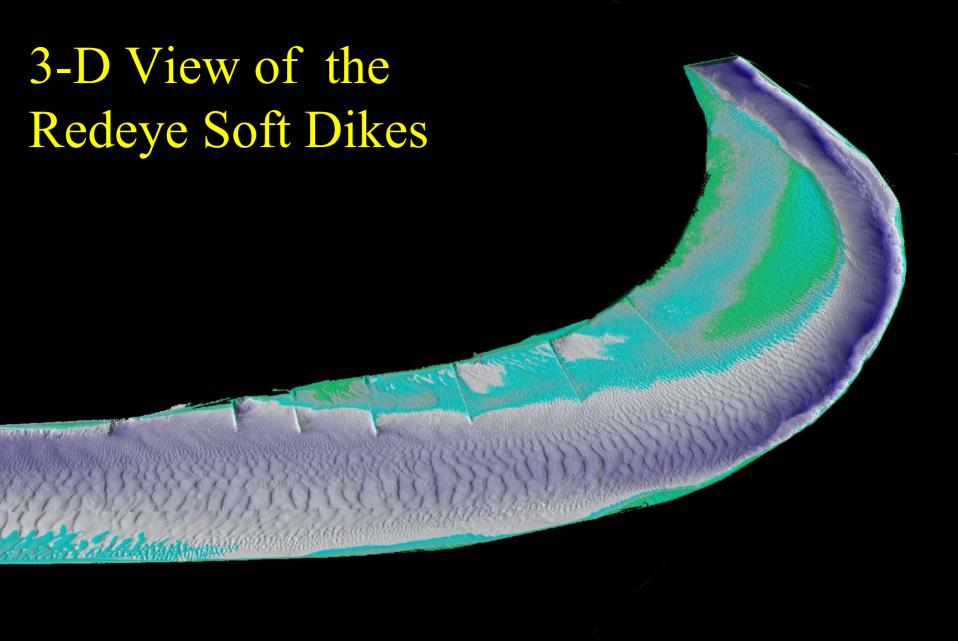


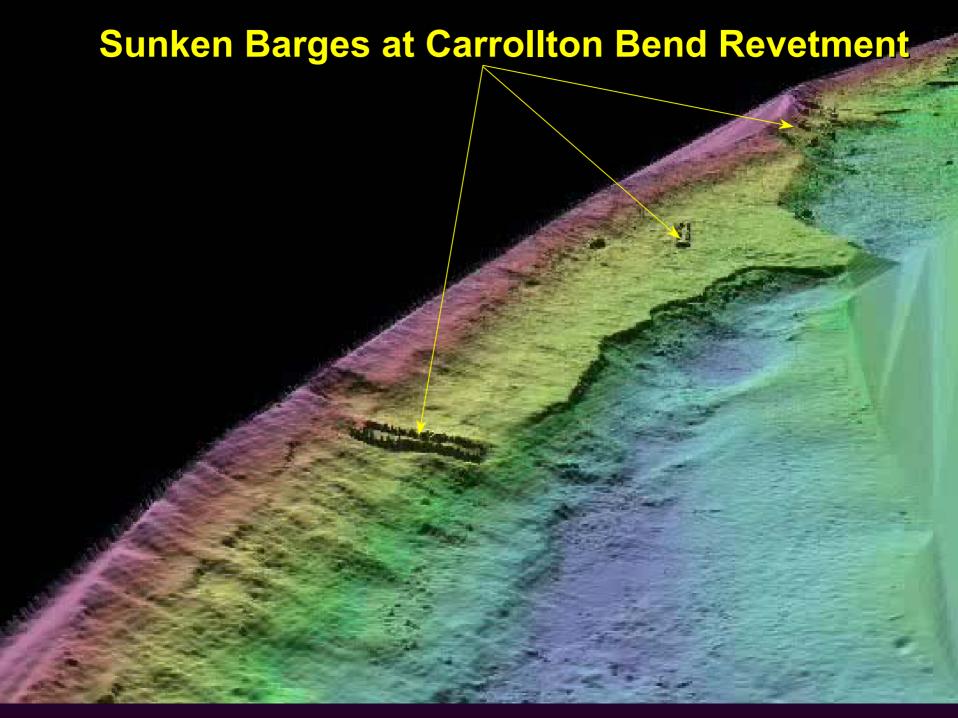
## **Data Collection and Analysis**

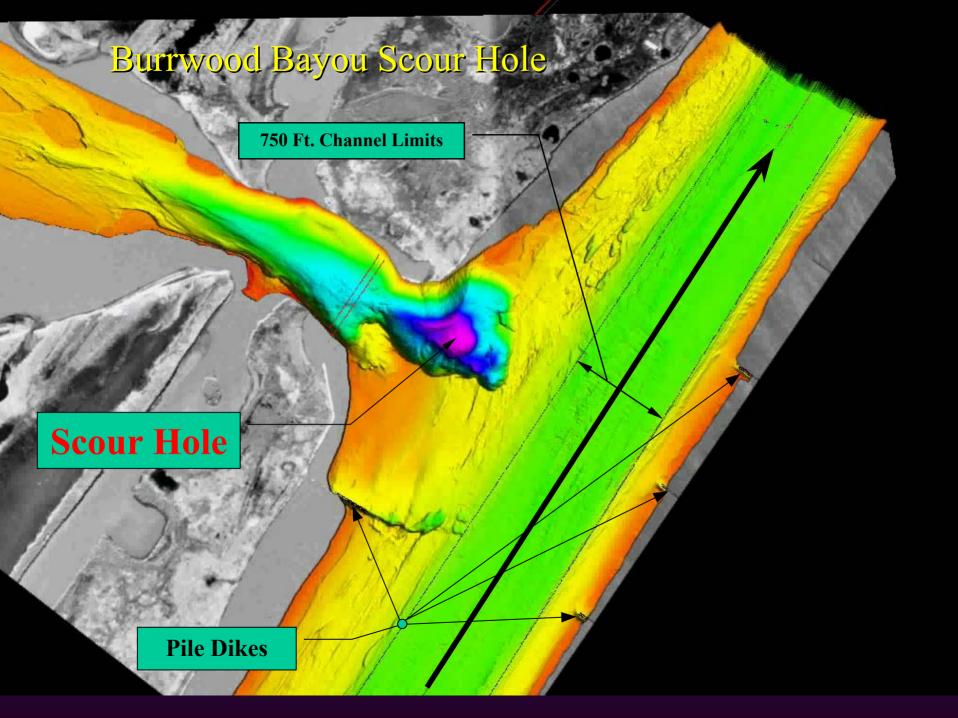


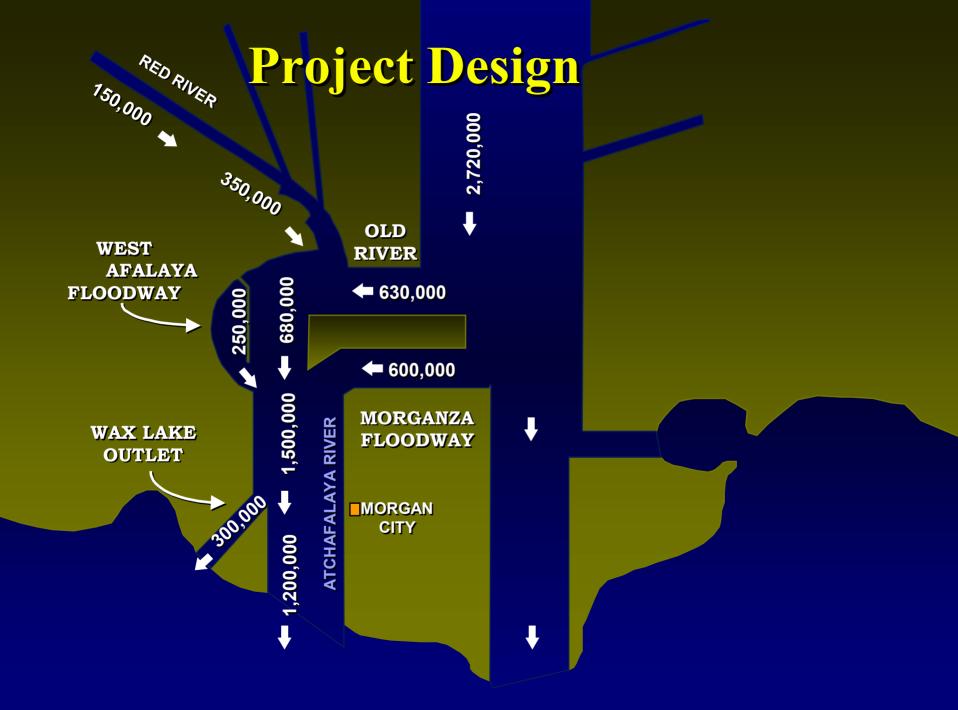








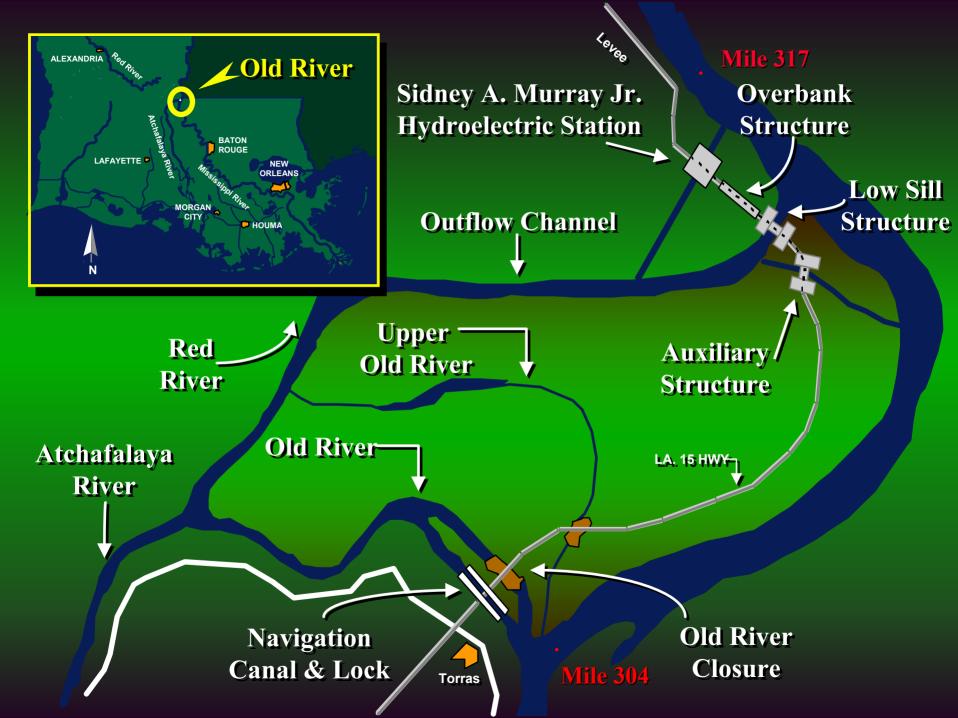




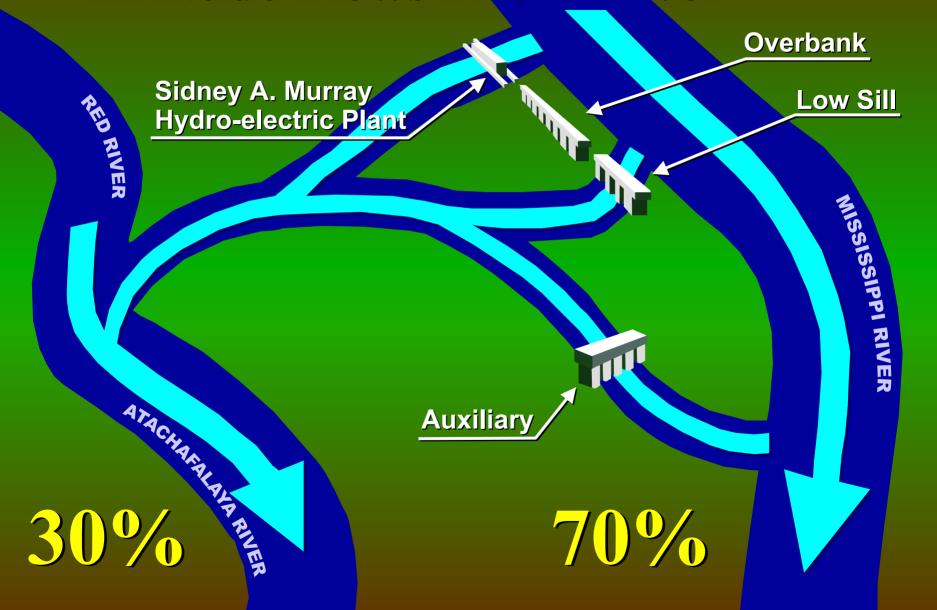
# U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lower Mississippi River

```
Avg. Annual Flow 534,000 cfs
Lowest Flow at N.O. 49,000 cfs (1939)
Lowest Stage at N.O. -1.6 ft (1872)
Highest Flow at N.O. 1,557,000* cfs (1927)
Highest Stage at N.O. 21.27 ft (1922)
```

\*Currently regulated to 1,250,000 cfs



## Latitude Flows at Old River

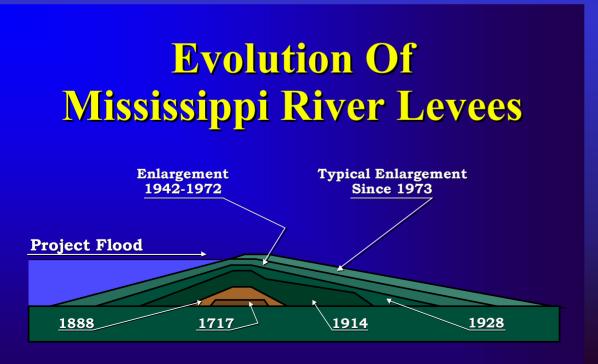


## **Old River Structures**



## Mississippi River Levee/Bank Monitoring

- The New Orleans District, partnered with the state levee boards, maintains 486 miles of levee along the Mississippi River (511 miles including the floodwalls).
- 84 existing revetment sites comprise approximately 360 miles of revetment.

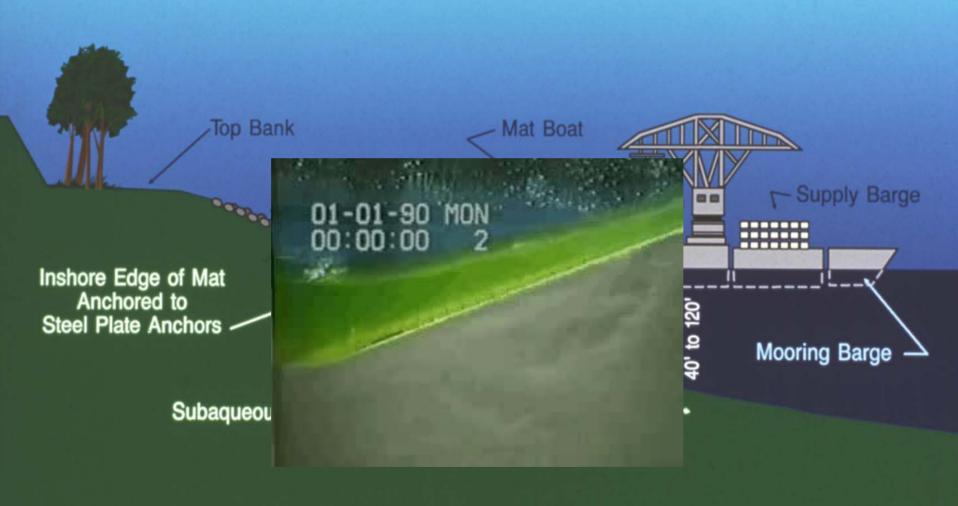


Maintaining the levee system and providing sufficient draft for navigation requires a continuous river monitoring effort.





# Revetment Operation



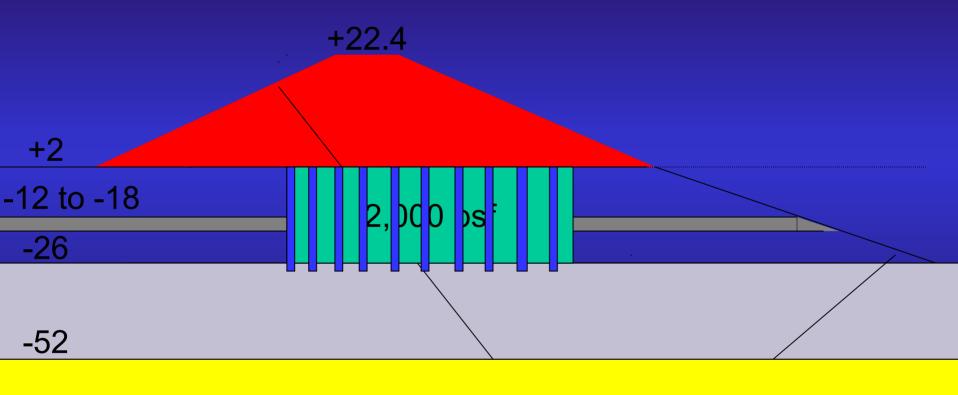


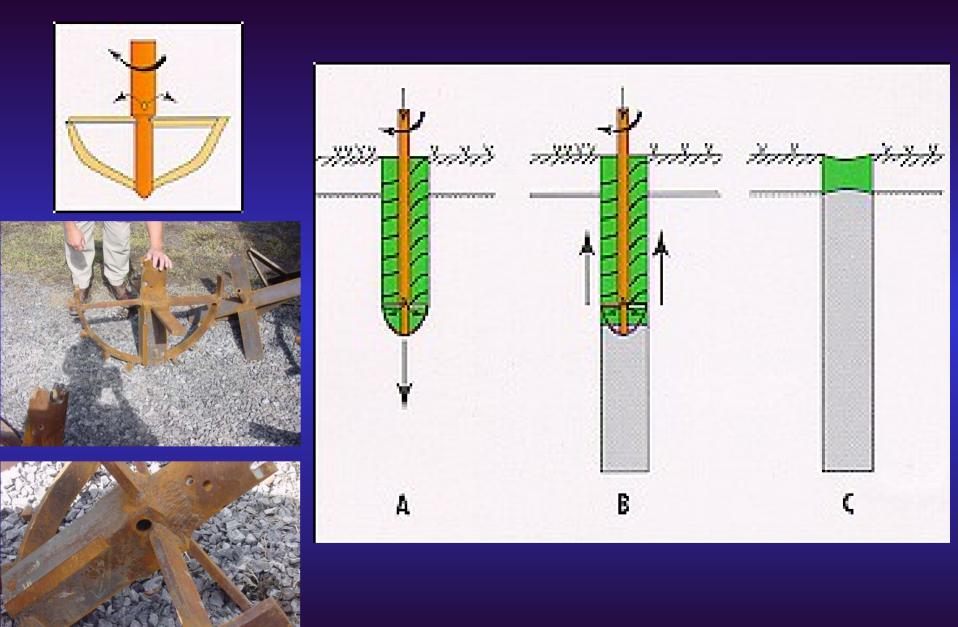






# To achieve SF = 1.30; Foundation improved from 260 psf to 2000 psf







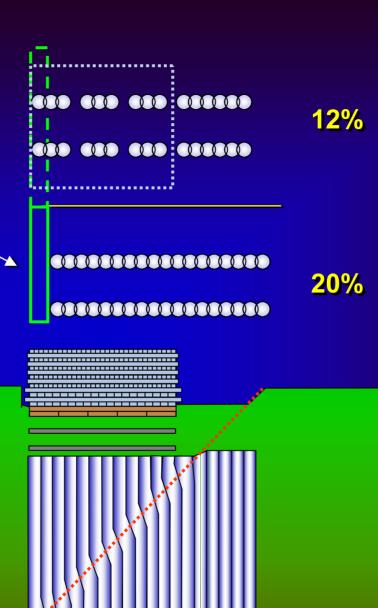


### **Failure**

2 foot wide trench cut to bottom of columns

Plan View

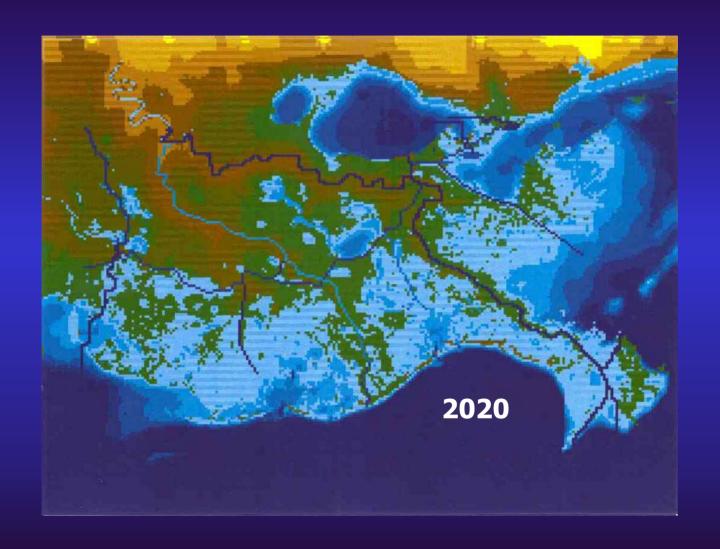
Side View



## Freshwater Diversion Goals

- Reduce saltwater intrusion
- estinilise eldistovist heildistee-est.
  - Reduce the rate of land loss, and
  - Improve fish and wildlife habitat

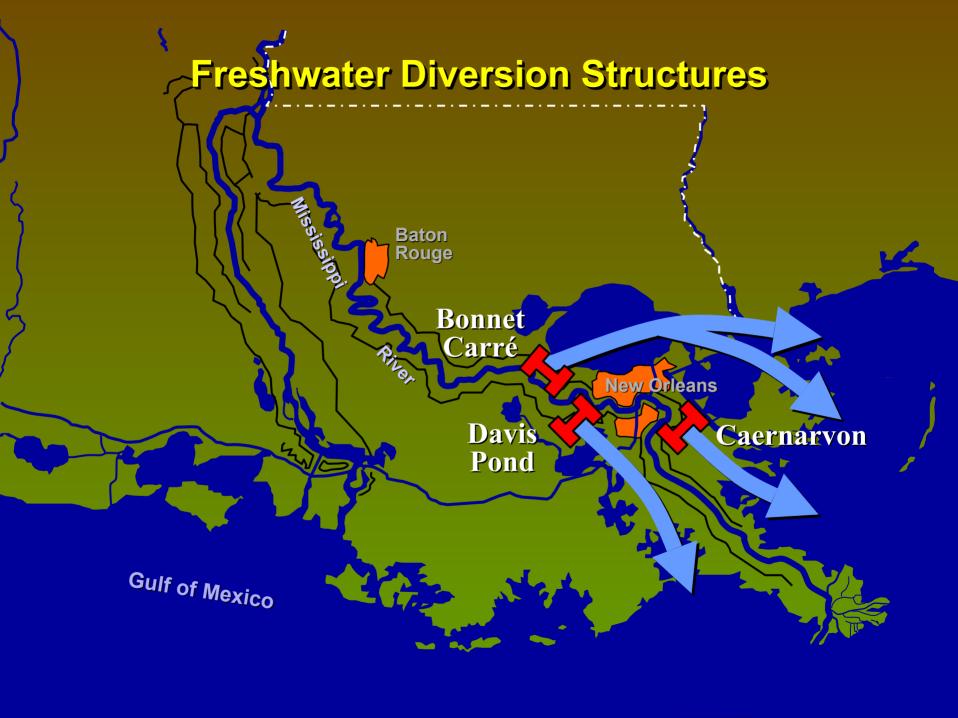
#### Past and Projected Wetland Loss in the BTNEP (1839 to 2020)







- Home to 35% of U.S. commercial fisheries
- Supplies U.S. with 27% of its oil and 32% of its natural gas by its infrastructure
- Maintain Louisana ports role as a primary transporter of commerce
- Home-to 70% of Mississippi River Valley's migratory waterfow
- Coastal wetlands dampen hurricane surge





Caernaryon
Freshwater
Diversion
Structure

## Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Structure

Changes in habitat 1988-1997

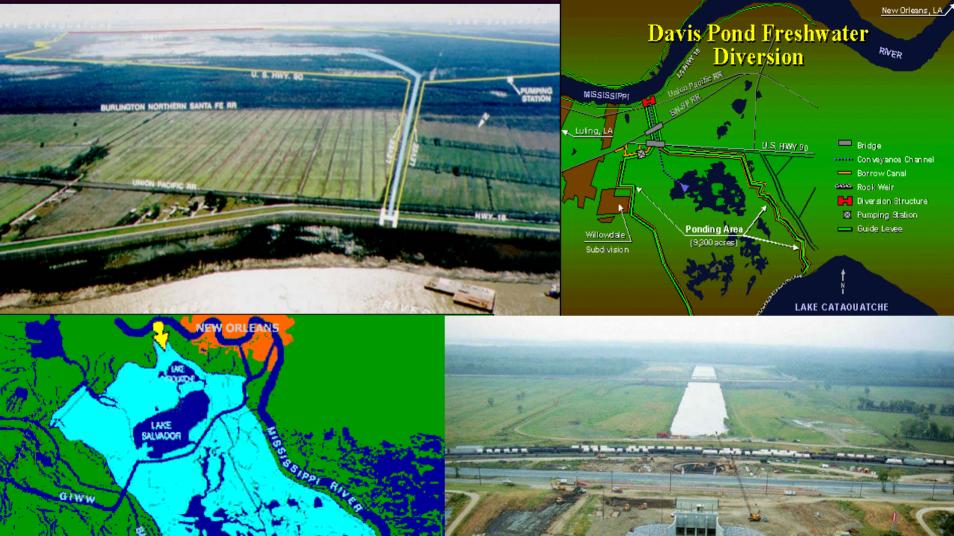
1988



1997



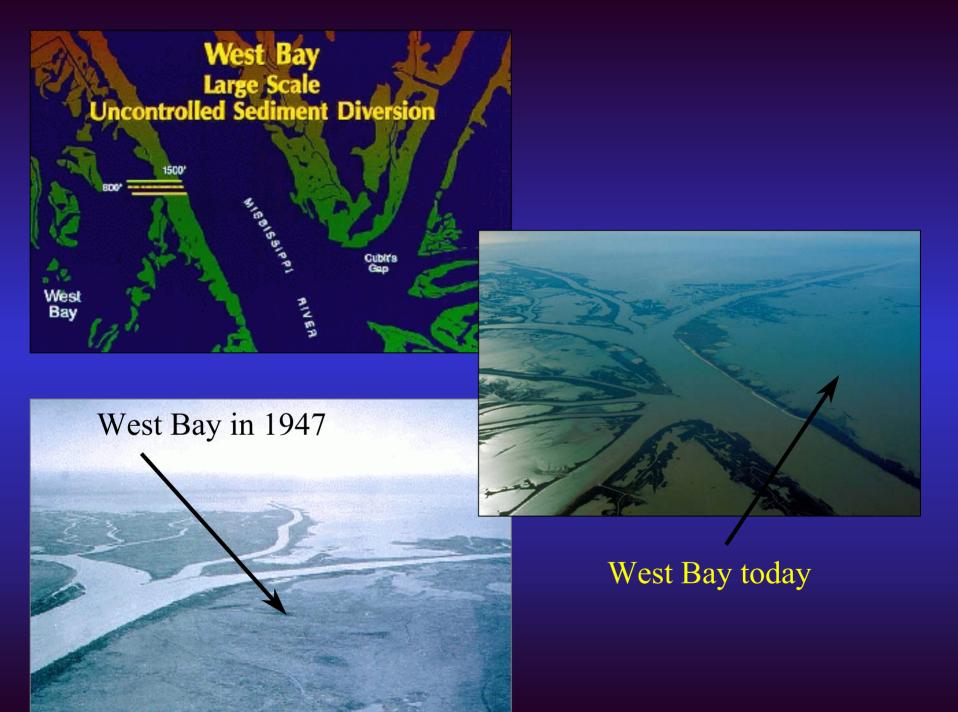


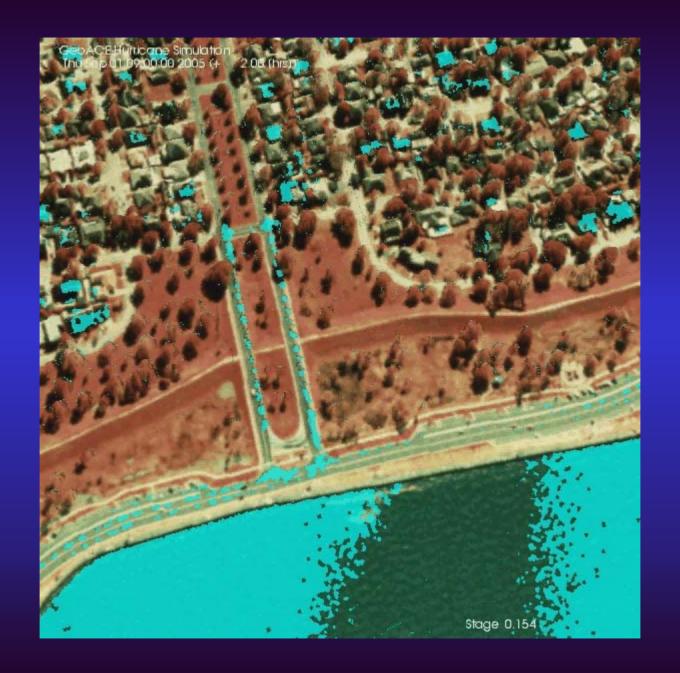




#### **West Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-03)**







# Mississippi River & Tributaries Project

- Federal Expenditures:
   \$11.5 Billion Invested
   (1928 2002)
- Flood Damages:
   \$274.8 Billion Prevented (1928 - 2002)



## Conclusion

- The Mississippi River is the thoroughfare to the largest port complex in the world
- Over 50 seagoing vessels traverse this channel per day
- Utilizing the most up-to-date technology and methods to maintain Mississippi River Infrastructure is crucial to the economy, credibility, and reliability of our ports and local navigation
- The Corps contributes to our Nation's Inland Navigation

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http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil

