



New York City State of Infrastructure

Coastal Resilience

Presented by:

Eric C. Macfarlane, P.E.
Deputy Commissioner, Infrastructure Division

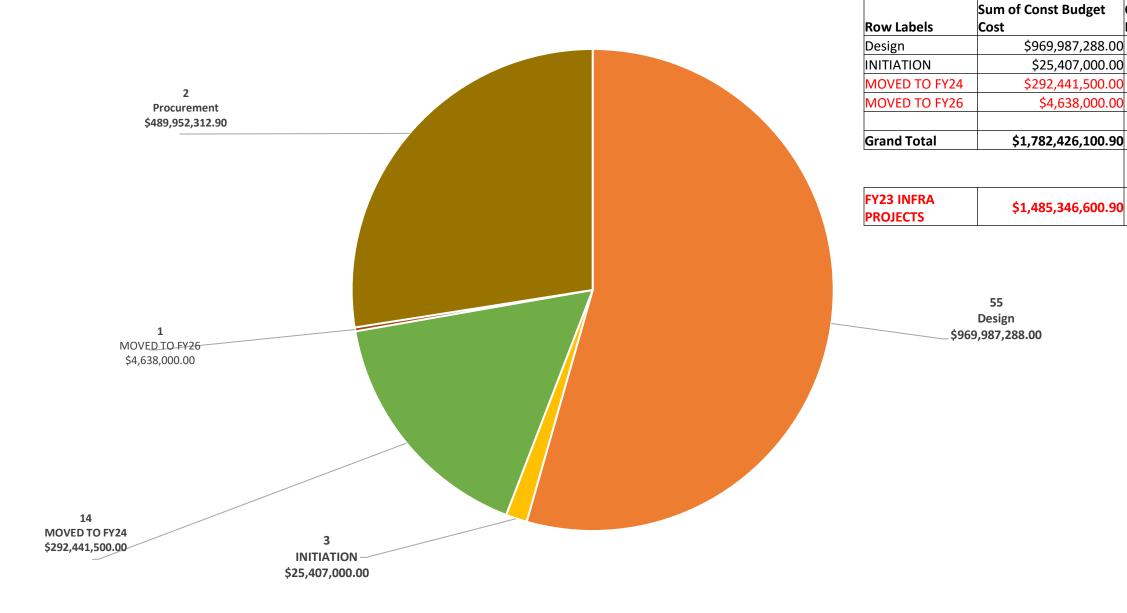
Ali Mallick, P.E.
Associate Commissioner, Infrastructure Division

Outline

- NYCDDC Capital Projects FY23 FY26
- Eastside Coastal Resiliency
- Project Area #2 (PA2)
 - Featuring Flood Wall construction
 - Flood Gates installation
- Questions / Discussion



FY23 INFRA PROJECTS AND CURRENT PHASE





Count of Const

55 3

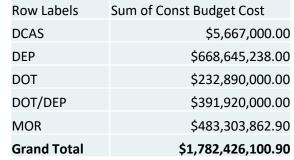
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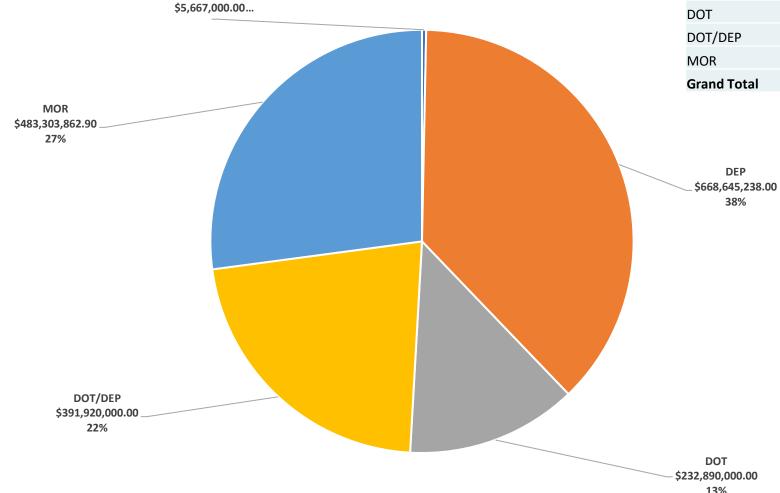
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Budget Cost2

FY23 INFRA PROJECTS BY SPONSOR AGENCIES



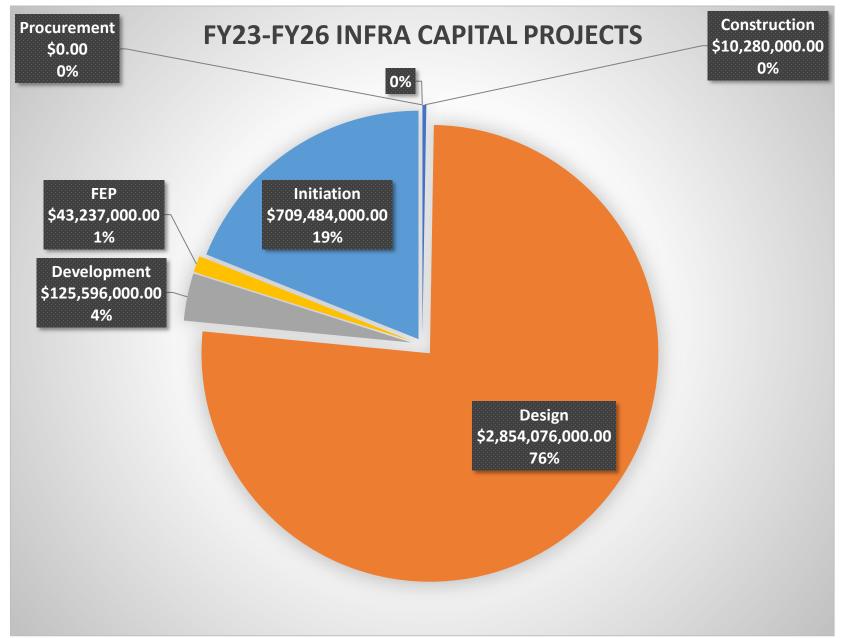








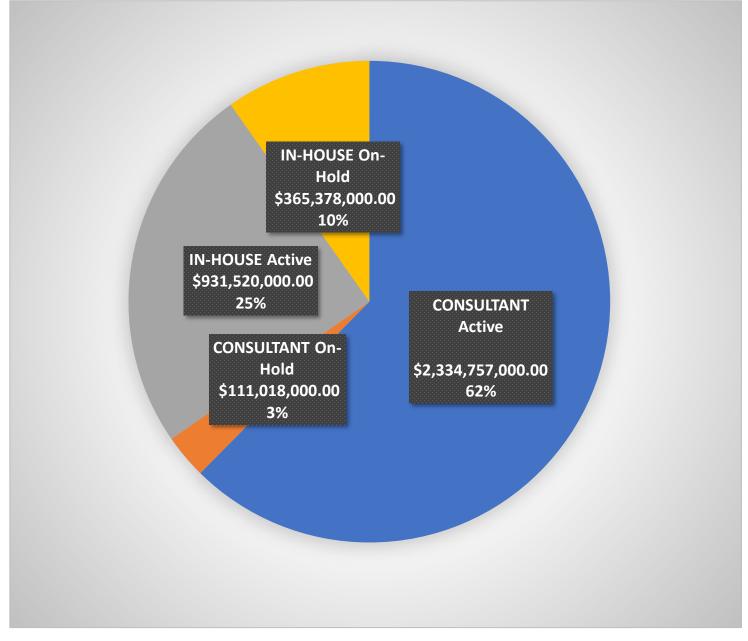
Row Labels	Sum of Const Budget Cost	
Construction		\$10,280,000.00
Design		\$2,854,076,000.00
Development		\$125,596,000.00
FEP		\$43,237,000.00
Initiation		\$709,484,000.00
Procurement		\$0.00
(blank)		\$0.00
Grand Total		\$3,742,673,000,00





Row Labels Sum of Const Budget Cost CONSULTANT 2,445,775,000.00 Active 2,334,757,000.00 On-Hold 111,018,000.00 **IN-HOUSE** 1,296,898,000.00 Active 931,520,000.00 On-Hold 365,378,000.00 **Grand Total** 3,742,673,000.00

FY 23 – FY 26 INFRA CAPITAL PROJECTS





DDC COASTAL RESILIENCY PROJECT PORTOFLIO



East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR)

Montgomery St to 23rd St

- \$1.45B total budget
- DFE +16.50' with active deployable
- Status: PA1 & PA2 active construction, PC construction procurement

BK-Bridge Montgomery Coastal Resiliency (BMCR)

Montgomery St to Brooklyn Bridge

- •\$400M \$500M Estimated total budget
- DFE +16.5' to +18.0' with active deployable
- Status: construction procurement

Red Hook Coastal Resiliency (RHCR)

Atlantic Basin and Beard St

- •\$90 M \$100M Estimated total budget
- DFE +10.0' with active deployable, and passive elevation 8-ft protection
- Status: 60% Design

Bellevue Campus Coastal Resiliency (BCCR)

E. 25th St to E. 30th St

- •\$200 M \$250M Estimated total budget
- DFE +19.0' with active deployable
- Status: conceptual Design

Flyover Bridge

East River Park to 15th St

- \$100M \$200M Estimated total project budget, fully City funded
- Elevate the existing pedestrian and bike path to avoid a 'pinch point'
- Shared ADA accessible pedestrian and bike route
- Status: Design mid- 2022 late- 2024, Construction 2026-2028



East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR)



Interceptor Gate Building

Flood Hazard Boundary 2050s FEMA 100-YEAR Flood Hazard Boundary







East Side Coastal Resiliency Scope of Work

The NYC Department of Design and Construction (NYCDDC) is managing the East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) project which will protect New Yorkers from the impacts of climate change by reducing flood risk to communities, properties, businesses, critical infrastructure, and public open spaces.

ESCR emerged from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Rebuild by Design competition and is located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain.

In addition to providing flood protection, the project will strengthen and enhance waterfront spaces on Manhattan's East Side by improving accessibility, increasing ecological diversity, and delivering improved recreational amenities.

Project Area 2 (PA2) encompasses work between East 15th St. and East 25th St. including Asser Levy Playground, Stuyvesant Cove Park, Murphy Brothers Playground, as well as local streets around the East 15th St. Con Edison Facility.



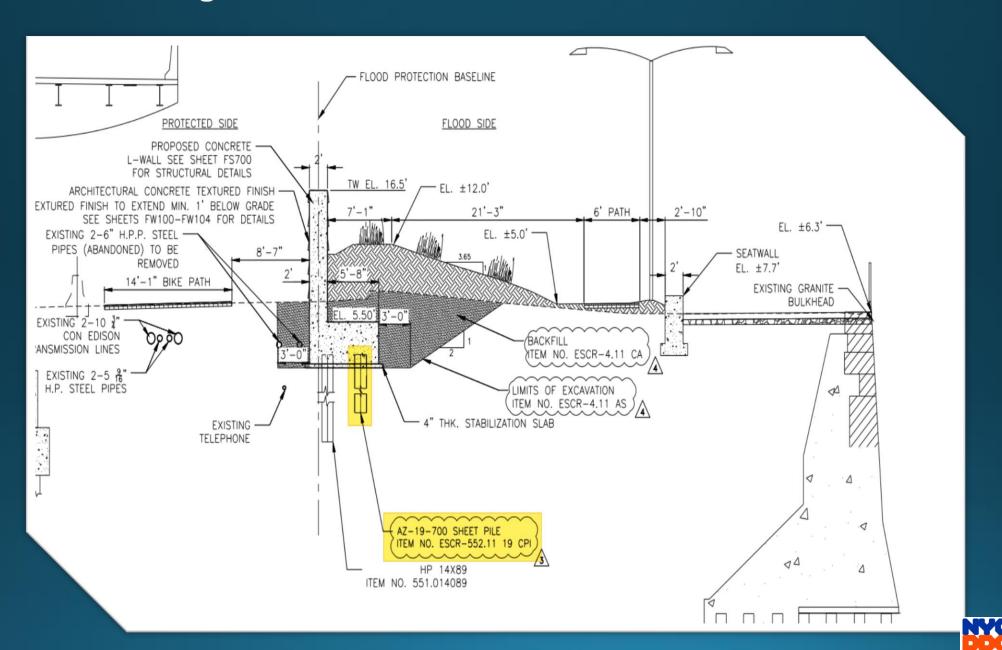
East Side Coastal Resiliency

- SANDRESM2:
- East Side Coastal Resiliency from
- East 15th Street to East 25th Street





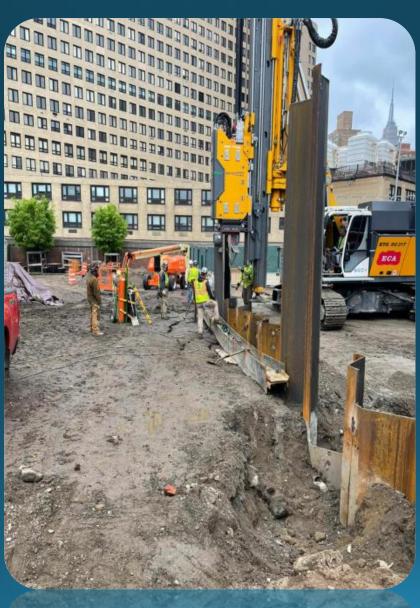
Driving Steel Sheet Pile for Flood Wall Foundations

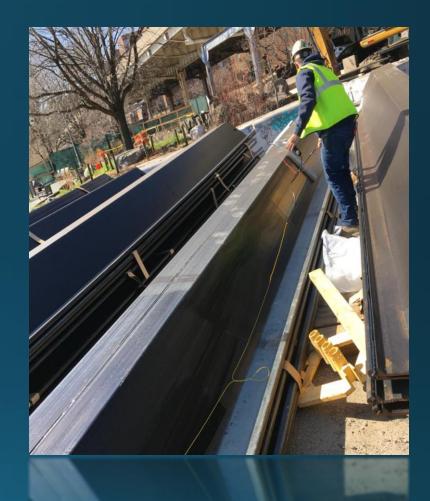


Department of Design and Construction

Driving Steel Sheet Pile for Flood Wall Foundations

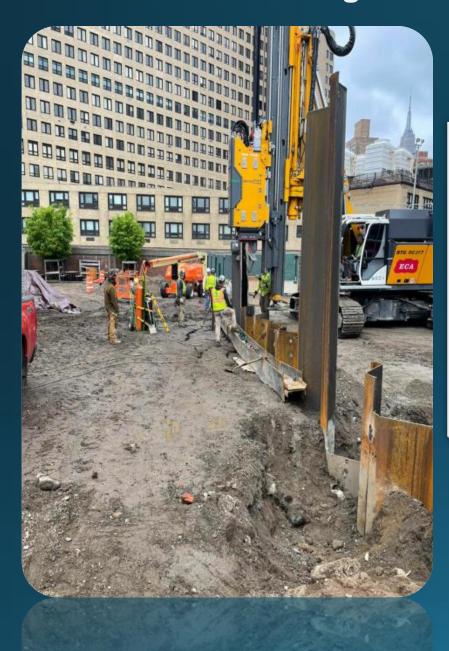








Driving Steel Sheet Pile for Flood Wall Foundations





Worlds-First Silent Vibro

Only possible by RTG's <u>patented</u> lube- and cooling system

First measurement results in Aresing, Germany

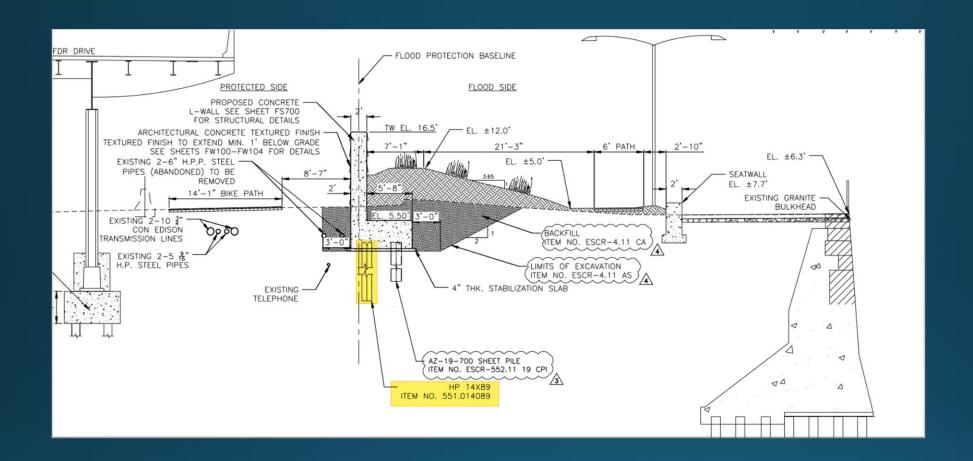
QS

MR 150AVM – Silent Vibro Schallemission - Sound emission



Rüttler	MR 145V	MR 150 Silent Vibro		
betrieben an:	RG 19T	RG 19T EEP		
Betriebsart	Standard-Modus mit Spundwandkette	Standard-Modus mit gedämmter Spundwandkette		





Driving Steel H-Pile for Flood Wall Foundations



Driving Steel H-Pile for Flood Wall Foundations





Steel H-Pile Design Loads and Tip Elevations for Flood Wall Foundations

ESCR - PROJECT AREA 2 STRUCTURES AND FOUNDATION LOADS

6	7
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Reach	Boring	1 Structure/ Monolith Label	2 Pile Type	Base EL of Liquefaction	டி Dead load + shaft load (tons)	5 Rock EL	Maximum Compress Load (tons)	Maximum Tension Load (tons)	8 Max Lateral Load (tons)
0	0-1	MLO1-2, 4-7	HP 14x89	-43.3	25.37	< -106.7	61.0	7.0	28.1
		MLO3	HP 14x89		29.23		82.0	7.0	31.9
	0-2	MLO8-11, MLO13-14	HP 14x89	-42.5	25.37	122.5	61.0	7.0	28.1
		MLO12	HP 14x89		25.37		82.0	7.0	38.6
		MLO15	HP 14x89		21.60		42.0	5.0	21.4
		MLO16	HP 14x89		26.89		62.0	6.0	29.2
	O-3	36' Gate	36 in. Shafts	-42.3	55.3	-122.3	72.5	24.5	40.7
		36' Gate	24 in. Shafts		40.6		69.0	26.0	0.0
		ML017	24 in. Shafts		30.3		54.0	23.4	26.9
		MLO18	24 in. Shafts		29.9		61.0	23.4	20.8
		MLO19,20	24 in. Shafts		29.5		47.0	23.4	20.8



Driving Micropiles for Flood Wall Foundations



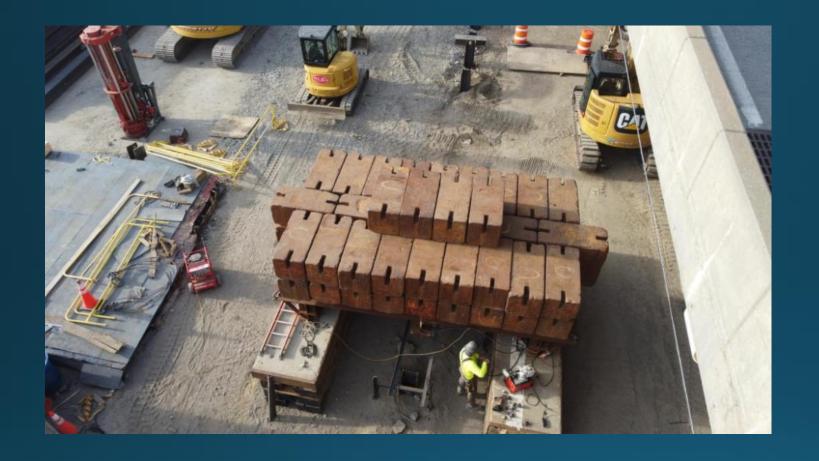




Micropile Load Test



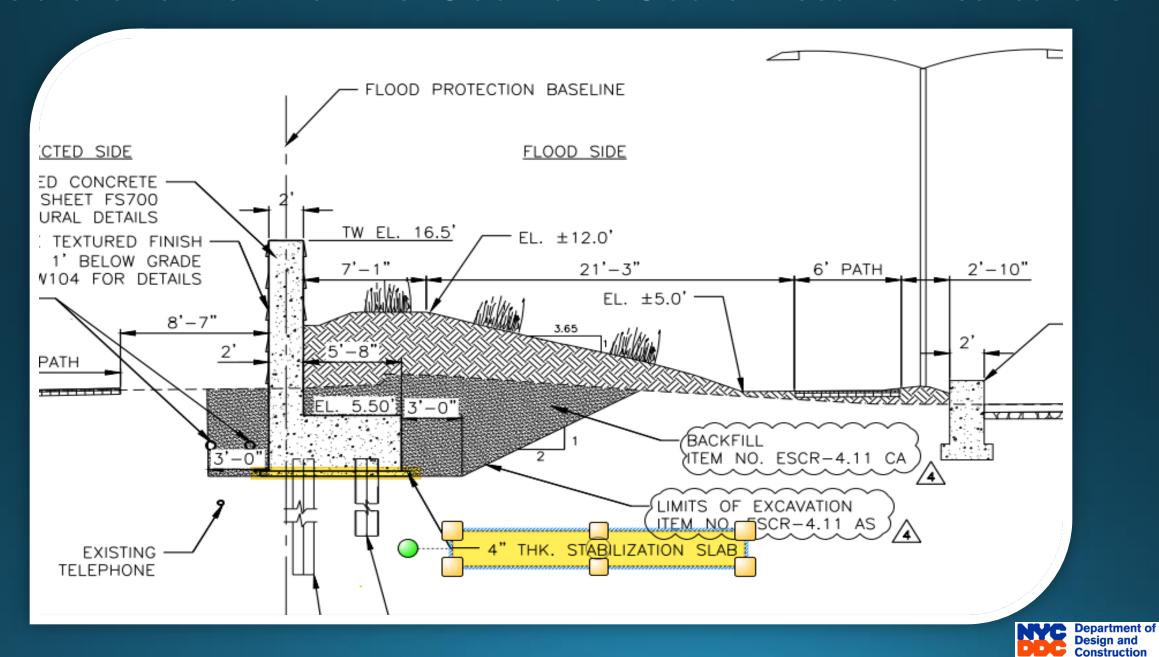




Steel H-Pile Load Test



Installation of the 4-inch-thick Stabilization Slab for Flood Wall Foundations



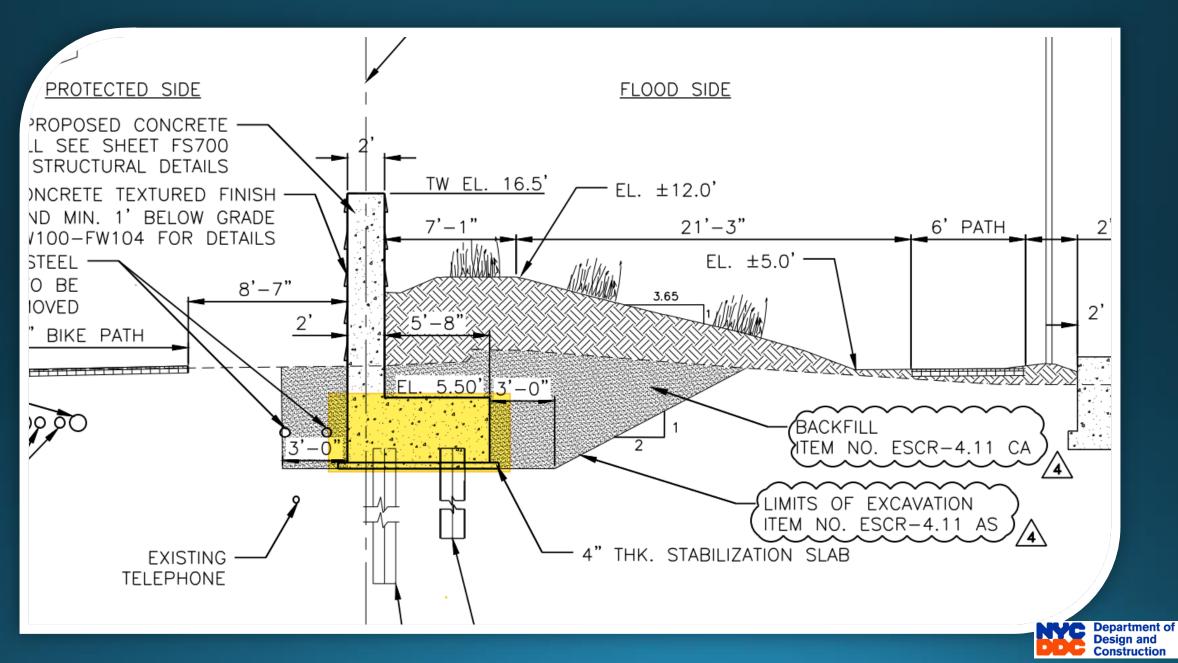
Installation of the 4inch-thick Stabilization Slab for Flood Wall Foundations







Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall Foundations



Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall Foundations





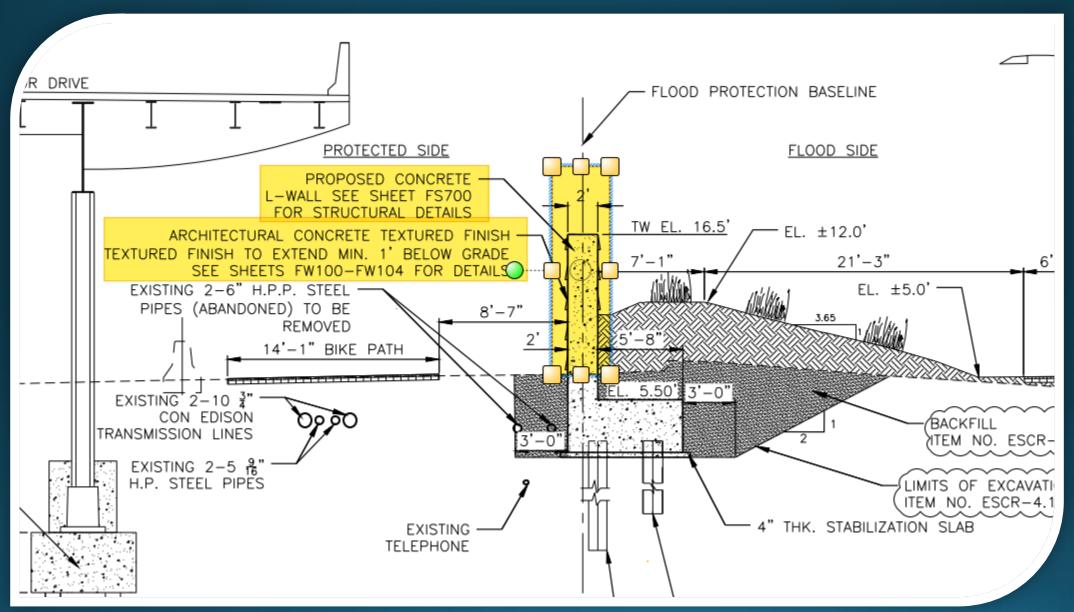
Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall Foundations







Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall



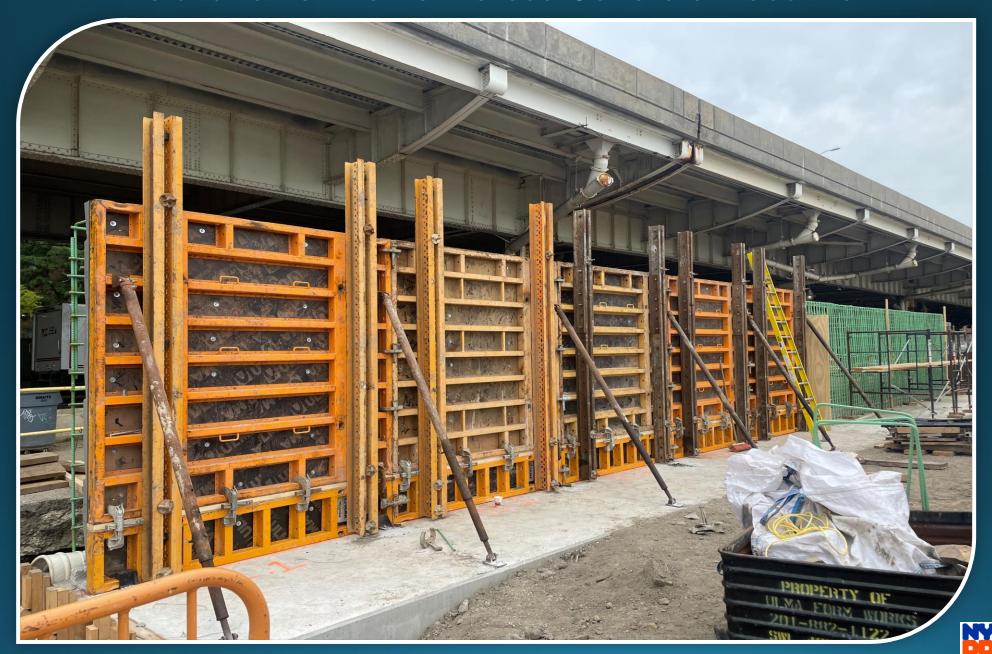


Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall





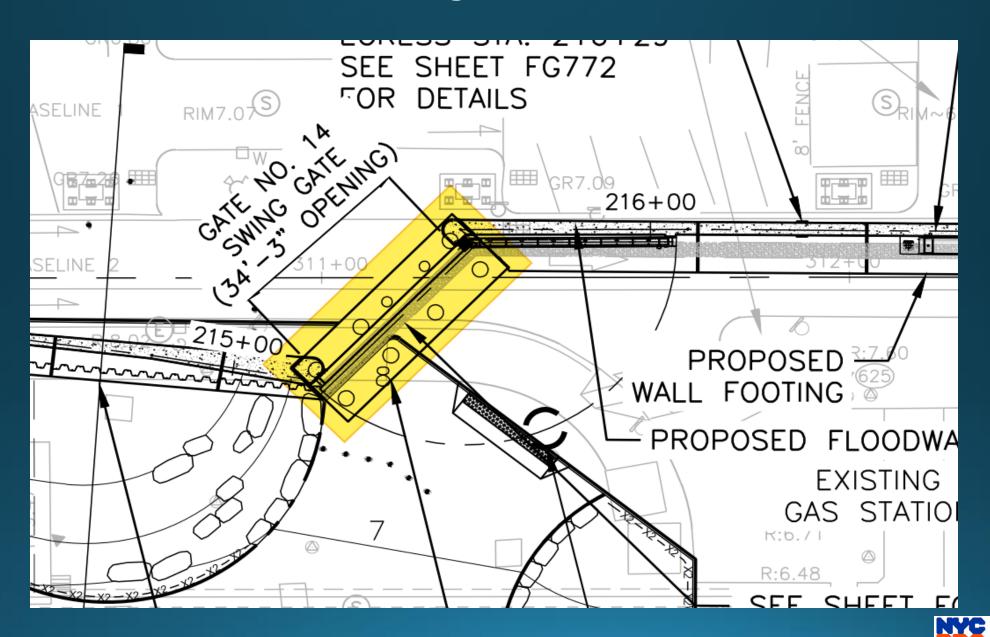
Installation of the Reinforced Concrete Flood Wall



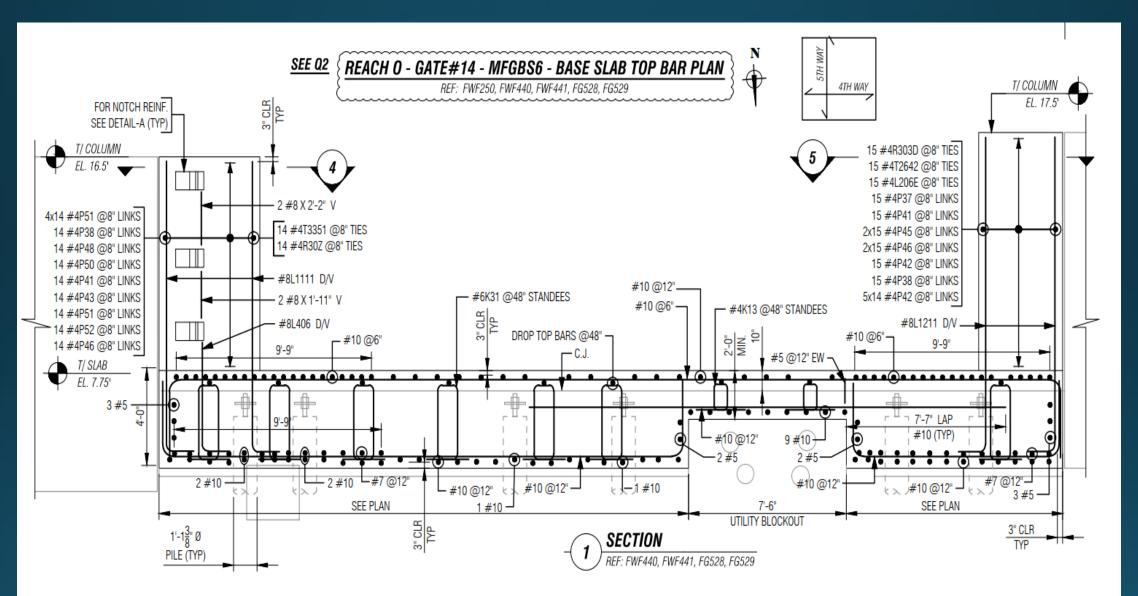
Department of Design and Construction



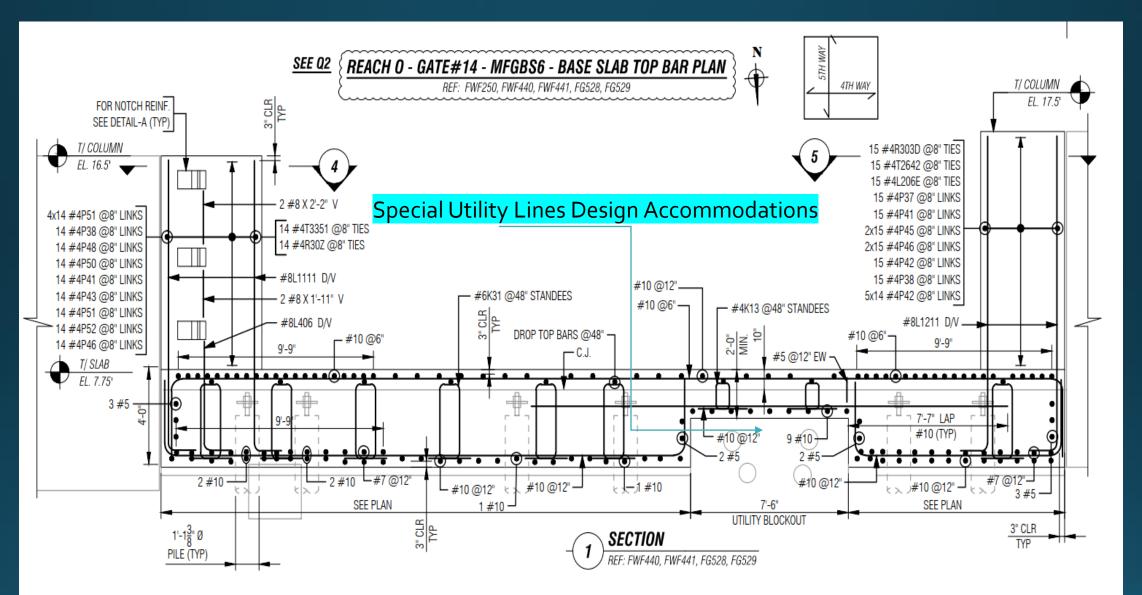




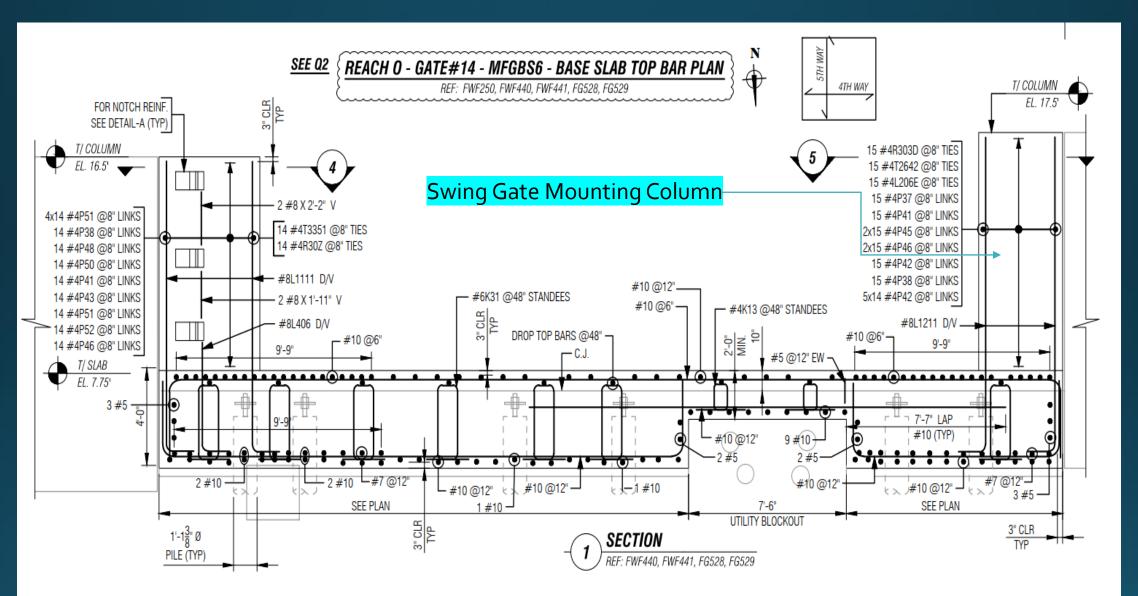
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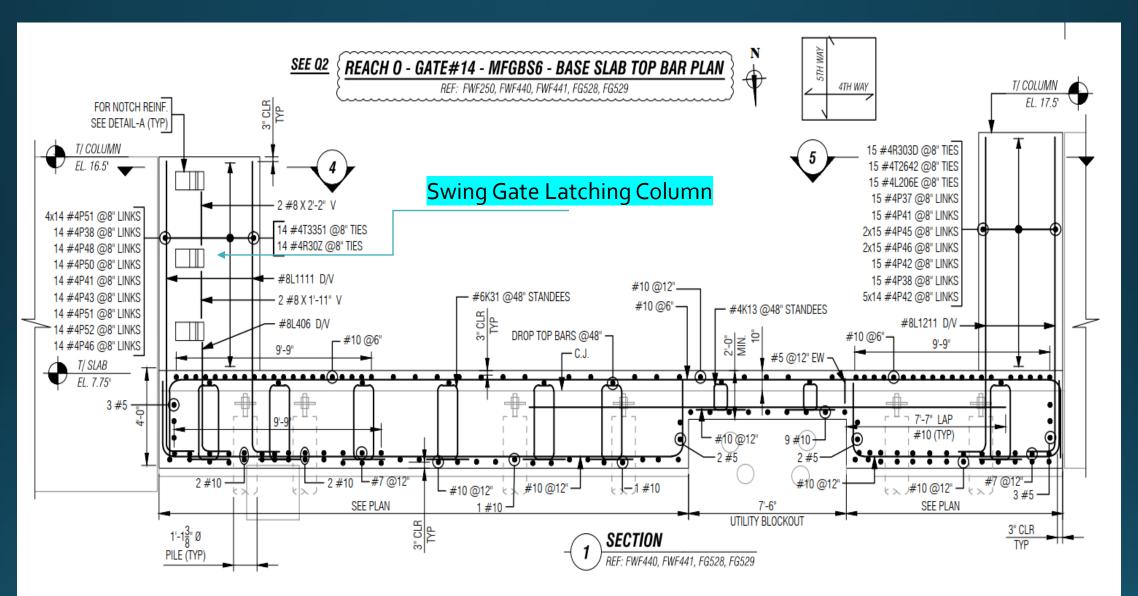






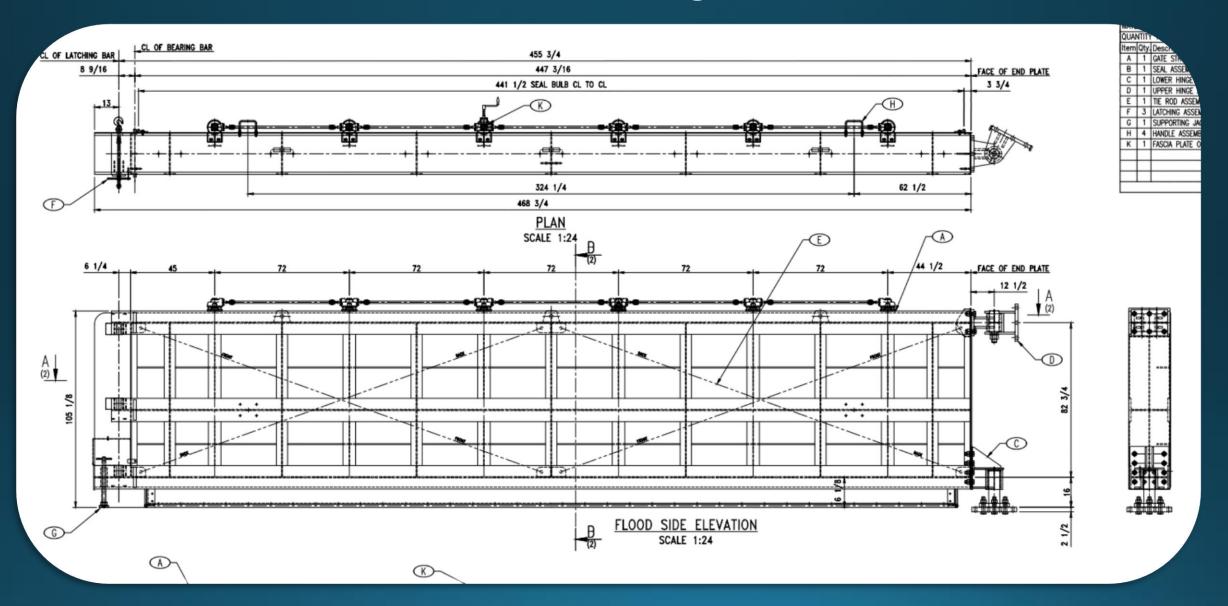








Fabrication of the Swing Flood Gate

















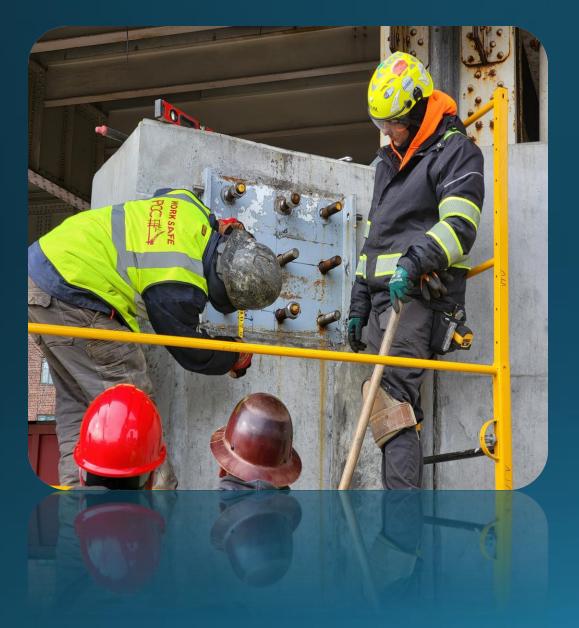
Picture #4 - Gate Structure - North Gate #14 - in process welding

Picture #4 - Gate Structure - North Gate #14 - in process welding





















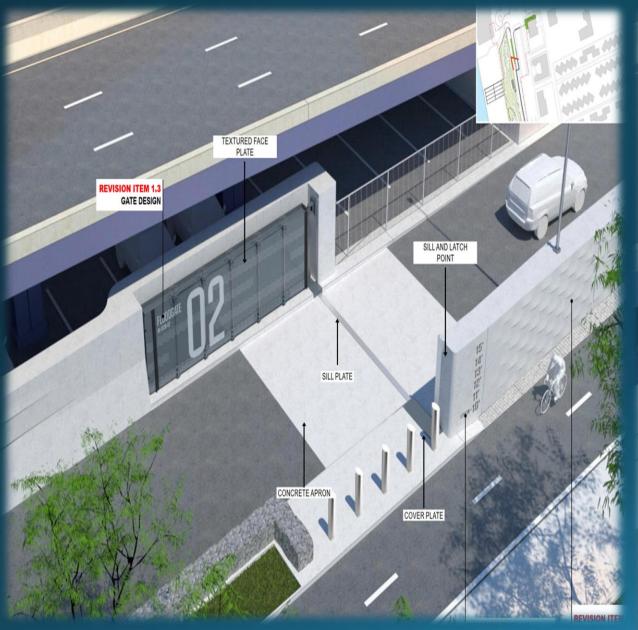




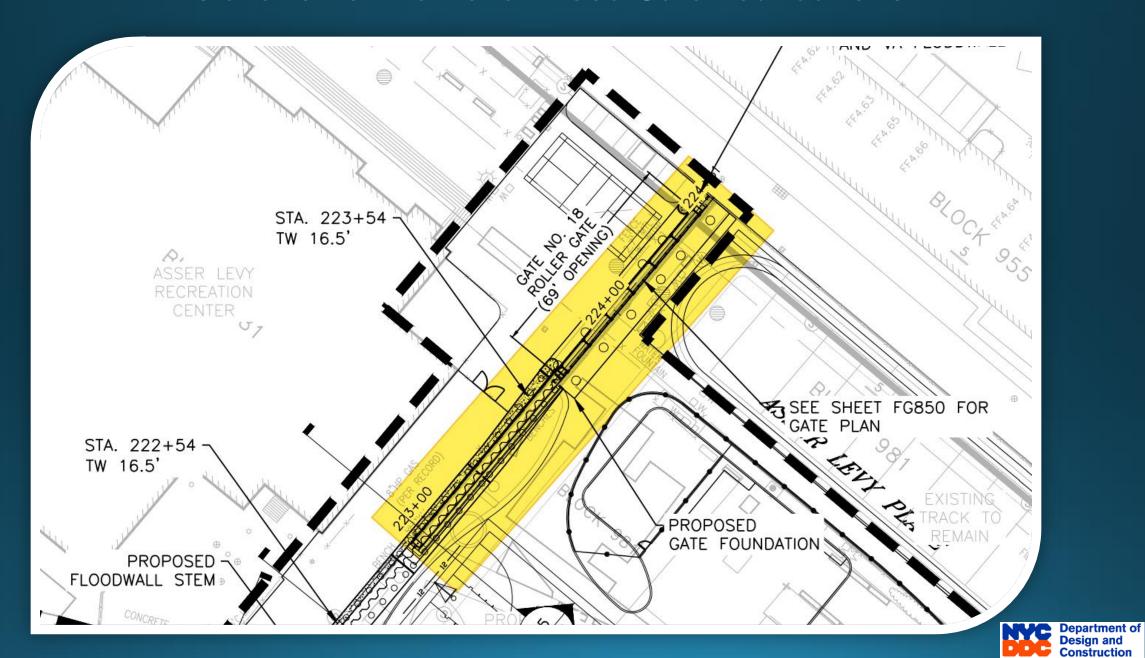


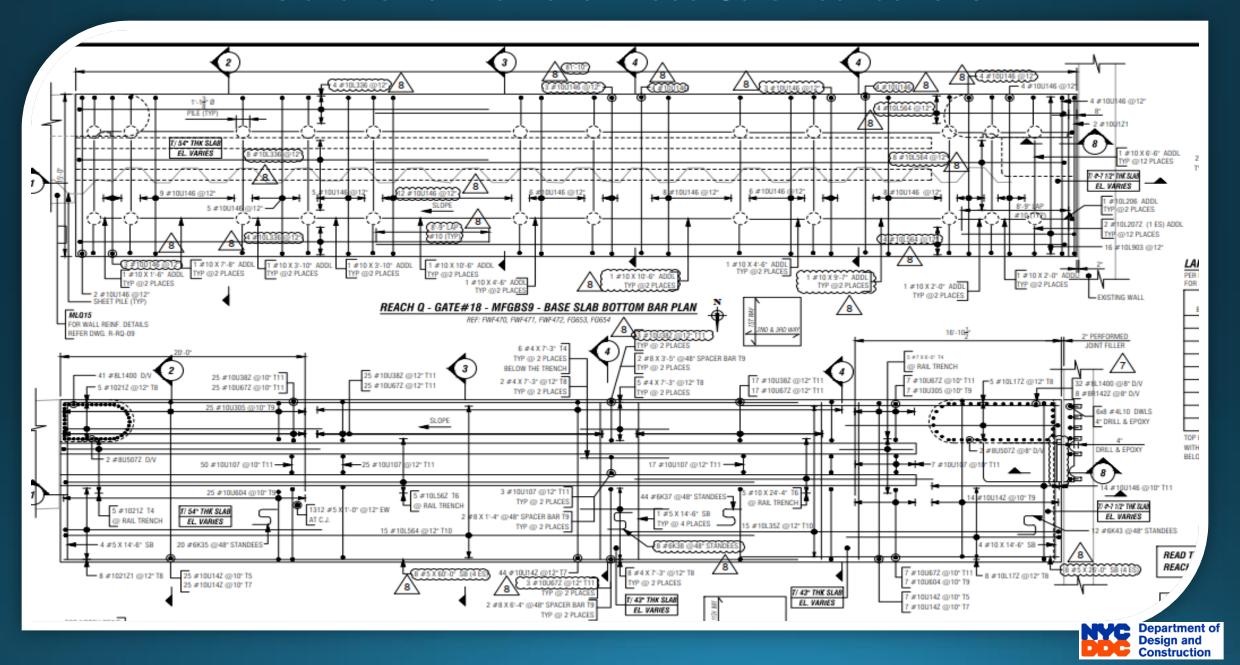


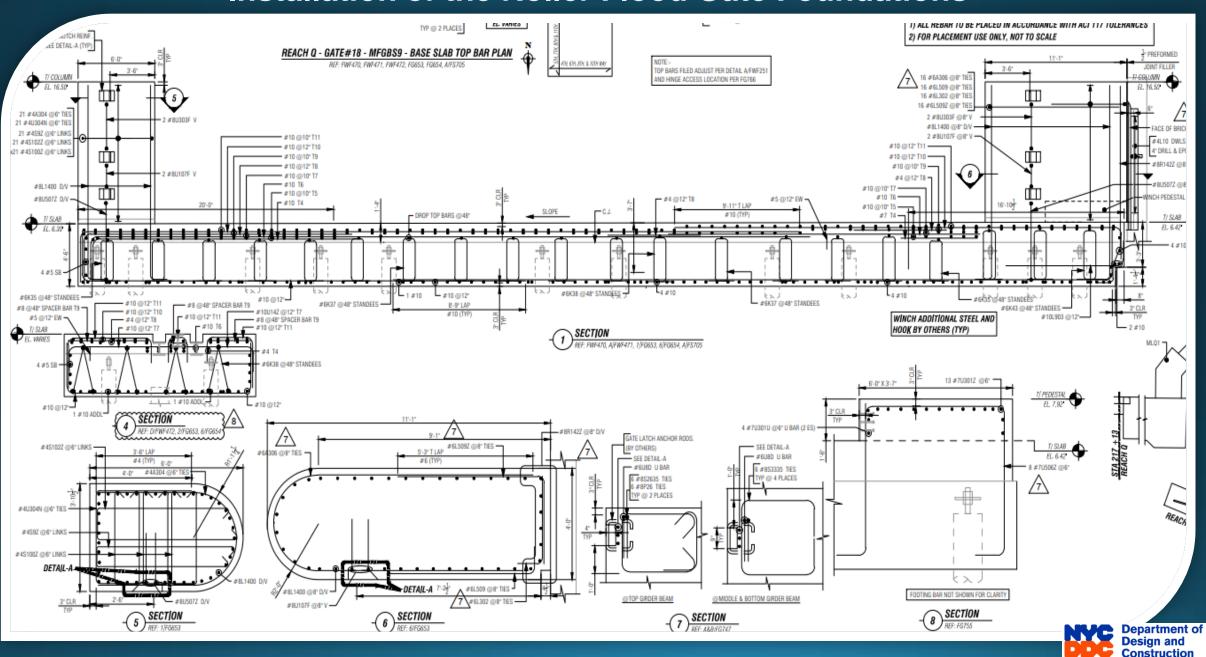












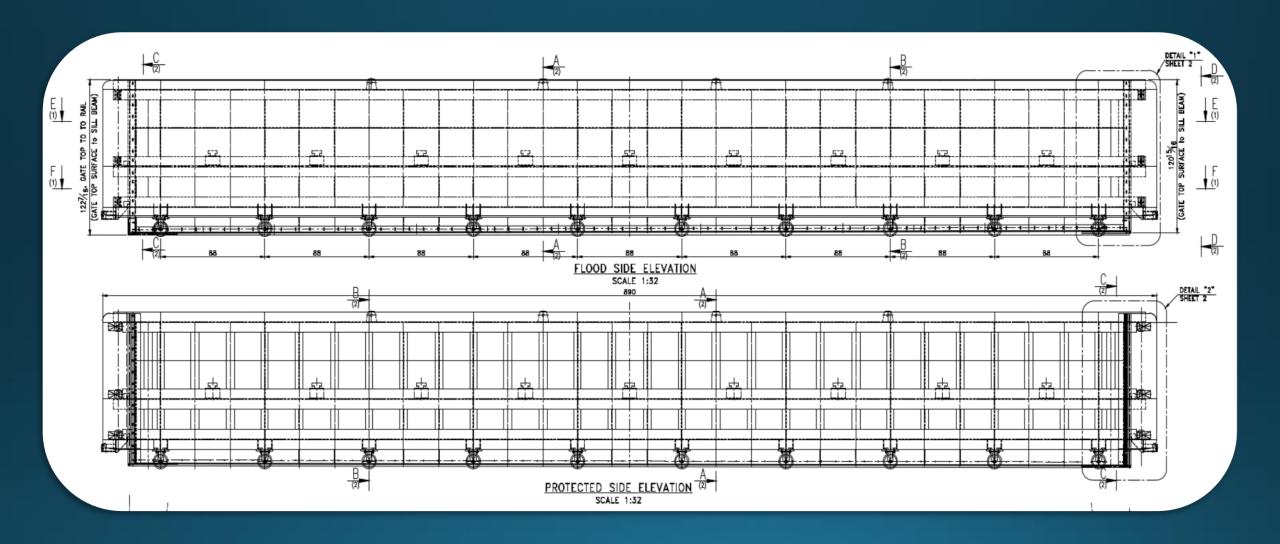


Preparation for Pouring Concrete in Cold Weather, enclosures were installed with heaters left over night to keep the formwork and rebars warm before the concrete were poured the next

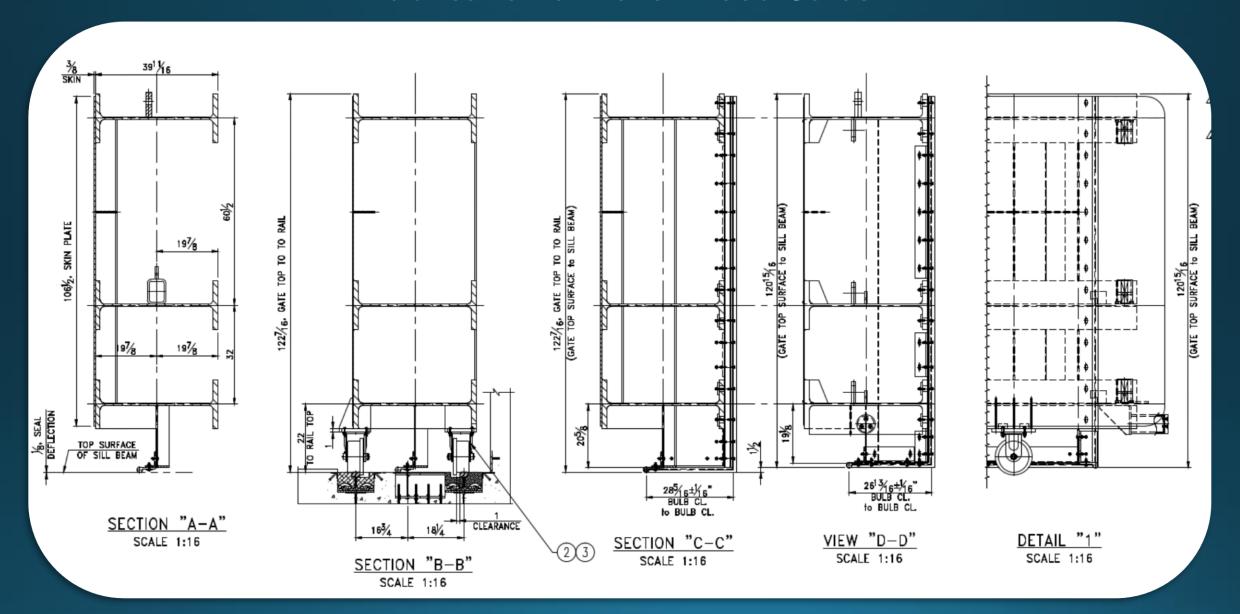




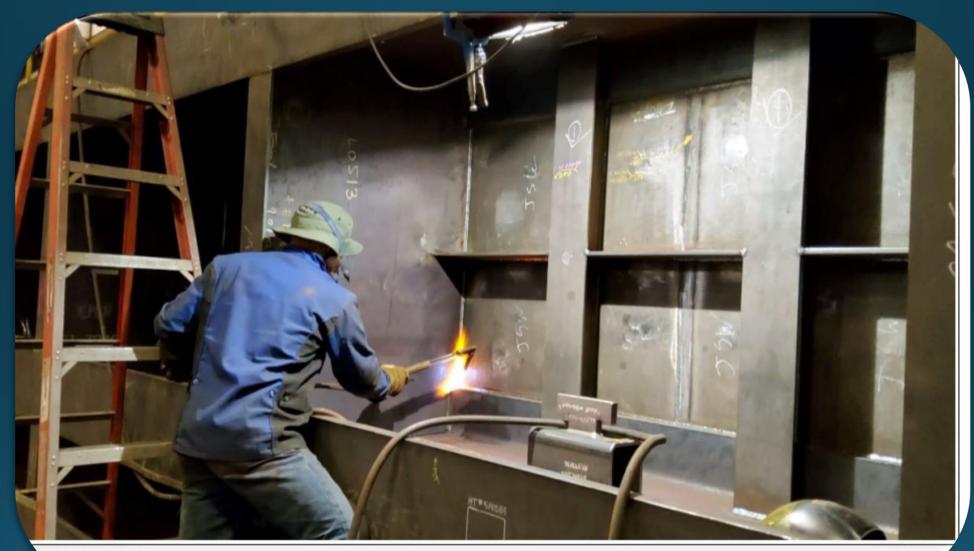












Picture #3 - Welder applies pre-heating.





Picture #2 - Welder prepares base metal for 2F FCAW welding.





Picture #1 - View of Floodgate #18 in vertical positio, Sequence 2.





Picture #6 - View.



Location of Roller Flood Gate # 18 at Asser Levy Playground



QUESTIONS



- 1. What is the purpose of driving Steel Sheet Piles for the Food Wall foundation?
- a) Install an impervious cutoff barrier
- b) Reduce seepage infiltration
- c) Contribute to stabilize the floodwall structure
- d) All of the above

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2. Steel H-Piles were driven to depth of 47 ft to 120 ft depending on location for the Food Wall foundation in order to Transfer structural load of Flood protection system to rock strata.

- a) True
- b) False

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3) Steel Sheet Piles and H-Piles were driven with Silent Vibro RTG MR150 which Combined vibration and pressing driving method instead of traditional hammering method

- a) Minimize noise to neighboring community
- b) Faster pile installation

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4) What types of Micro Piles were installed at depth ranging from 75 ft to 90 ft for wall foundation in Project area 2

- a) Single case
- b) Double case
- c) All the above

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5) 34 ft wide Flood gate #14 installed at Solar One at Stuyvesant Cove Park weighs 16 tons. What type of gate is installed?

- a) Swing Gate
- b) Roller Gate

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6) 70 ft wide gate #18 installed at Asser Levy Playground weighing 45 tons is of what type?

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OPEN DISCUSSION

