

Integrating Engineering with Nature into USACE projects in the San Francisco Bay Area

Engineering With Natura

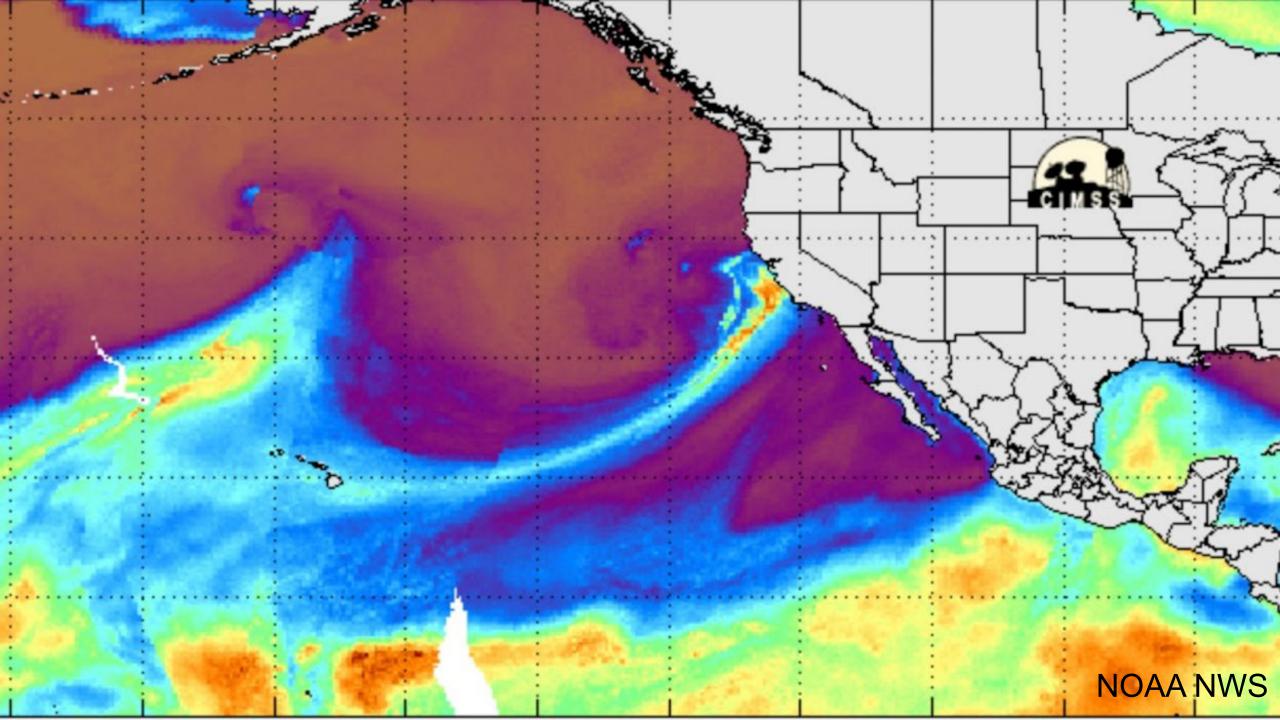
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Engineering with Nature Practice Lead
San Francisco District, US Army Corps of Engineers
State of the Estuary Conference
29 May 2024

KEY MESSAGES

- Adapting to climate change will require us to manage landscapes differently than we have in the past
- If we work with nature rather than fight against it, we will likely be more successful in enhancing resilience for species, habitats, and humans.
- There are real challenges between our status quo and where we need to be as the sea level rise and climate curves tick upwards.
- Collaboration across agencies, communities, and sectors will be increasingly important for equitable nature-based adaptation.





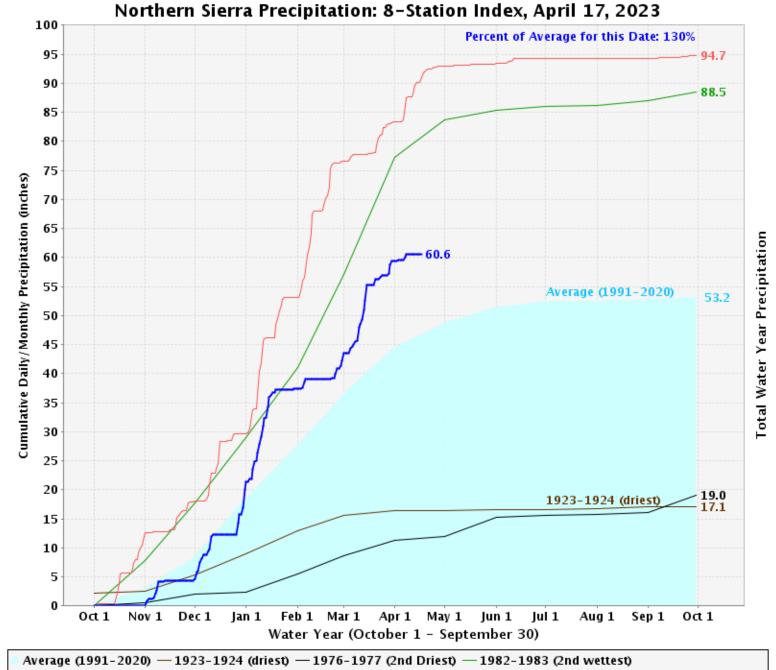






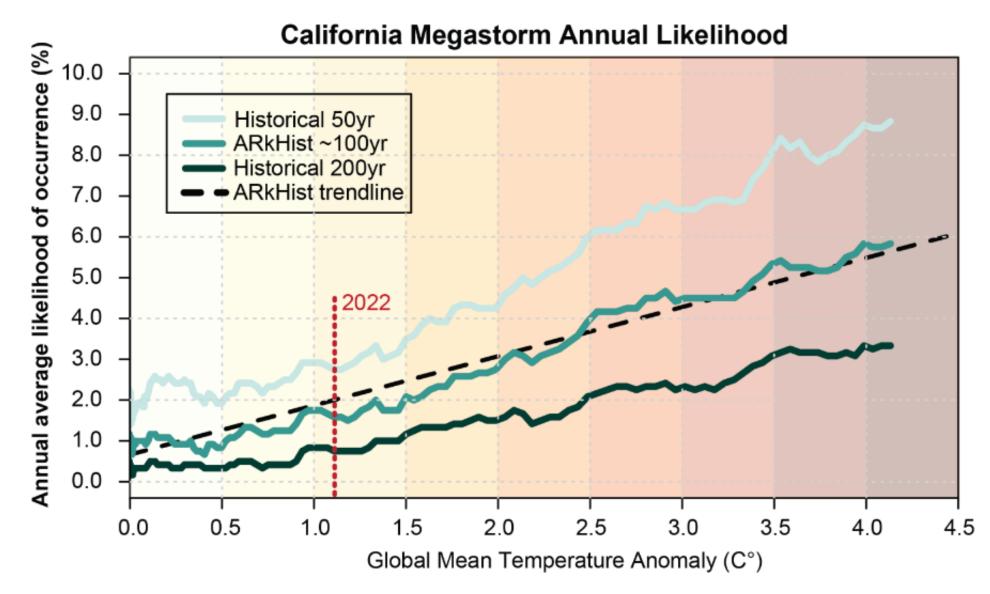






DWR Cdec.water.ca.gov

2016-2017 (wettest) - 2022-2023 (current)



The risk of a California megastorm event increases approximately linearly with global warming. Climate change to date has already doubled the risk relative to a century ago. (Adapted from Huang and Swain 2022)

WHAT I HOPE TO CONVEY:

- 1. Intro to EWN and Natural and Nature Based Features (NNBF) and why they are more important than ever (climate change)
- 2. How they can be applied into USACE Civil Works projects
- 3. Challenges to overcome (including culture change)
- 4. How to collaborate and move the needle





ENGINEERING WITH NATURE (EWN)



An engineering philosophy that uses natural and engineering processes to deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits, including:

- Flood, coastal storm, and erosion risk mitigation
- Ecosystem restoration
- Equitable outcomes for EJ communities
- Recreation
- Climate resilience

Nature-based solutions referred to as Natural and Nature-based Features (NNBF) in EWN context.





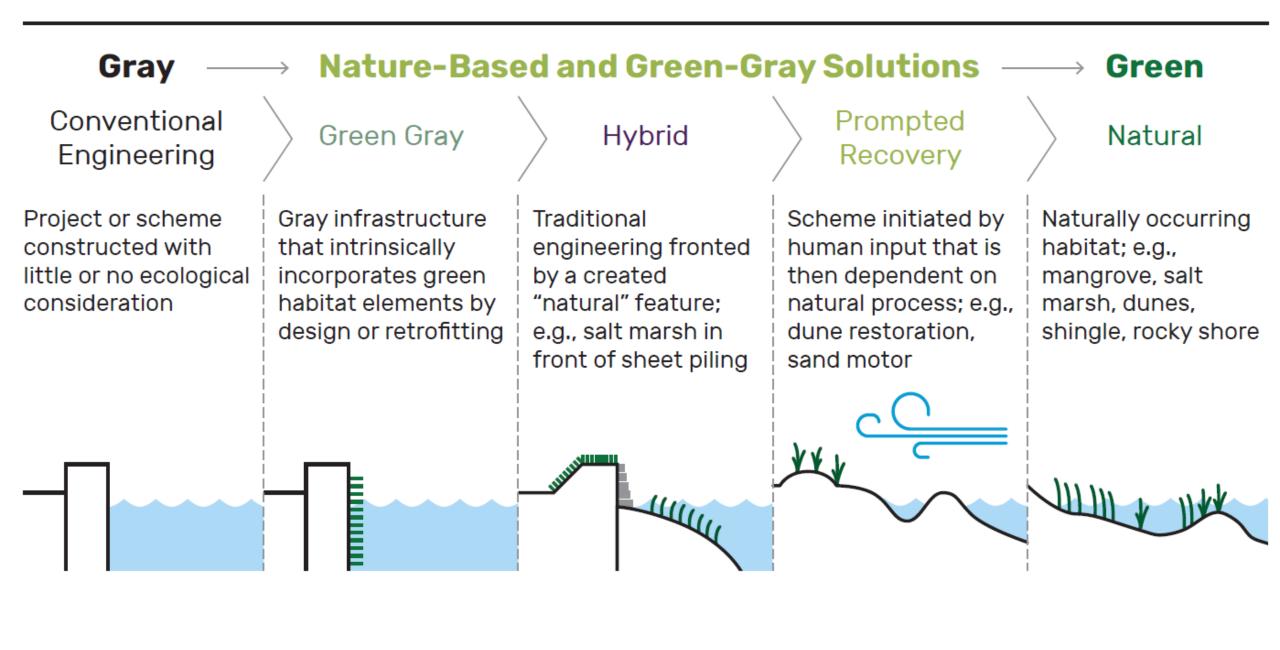
What is nature-based adaptation?

Actions that harness biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change.



Range from fully natural → Hybrid (natural + engineered)





EXAMPLES APPROPRIATE TO SF ESTUARY



USACE PROVING GROUND NETWORK

Proving Grounds

Implement. Document. Share.

EWN Proving Grounds are USACE districts and divisions committed to the broad integration of EWN principles and practices into all business lines in the form of constructed projects. Proving grounds are places where innovative ideas are tested on the ground, throughout USACE missions. They document processes, project milestones, and lessons learned in the implementation of EWN measures so others can learn from their experience.



Mobile District



San Francisco District



St. Louis District

https://ewn.erdc.dren.mil/

HISTORY OF CHALLENGES AT USACE

- Lack of multi-benefit approaches, budgeting, planning, policies, and business lines
- Knowledge gaps and unfamiliarity with options
- Inability to measure benefits equitably
- Top-down and internally driven approaches (as opposed to community and partnership-focused)
- "We've always done it this way"
- Short-term impact for long-term ecological benefit

INSTITUTIONALIZING EWN

NOW

usace pursues and supports EWN and EJ opportunistically and on a project by-project basis. 2030
USACE
consistently
delivers EWN
and EJ outcomes
in all services,
products and
collaborations

Invest in PEOPLE

Build PORTFOLIO

Develop PROCESS

Develop and test POLICY

Grow PARTNERSHIPS

CULTURE CHANGE

Educate – Outreach – Share – Adapt Learn – Experiment – Partnerships

Getting to Yes with EWN Interactive Training

By Tammy L. Reed / USACE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Published Nov. 6, 2023 / Updated: Oct. 18, 2023









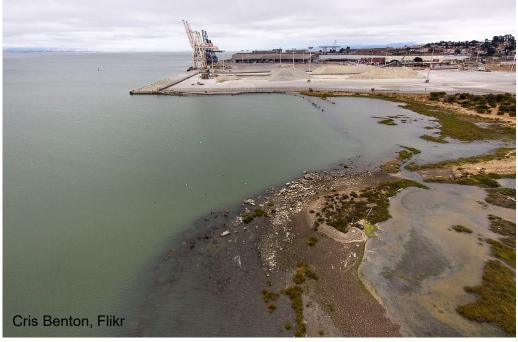
YouTube

CASE STUDY: SF WATERFRONT

- Coastal Storm Risk Management Study for 7 miles of shoreline
- Highly-urbanized iconic shoreline, wealth disparities
- SF Port-led EWN working group to integrate nature-based features equitably across the project area
- Drawing on experience in Australia, Seattle, New York, and other steep urban shorelines

Public comment period until March 29, 2024 https://sfport.com/wrp/draft-report





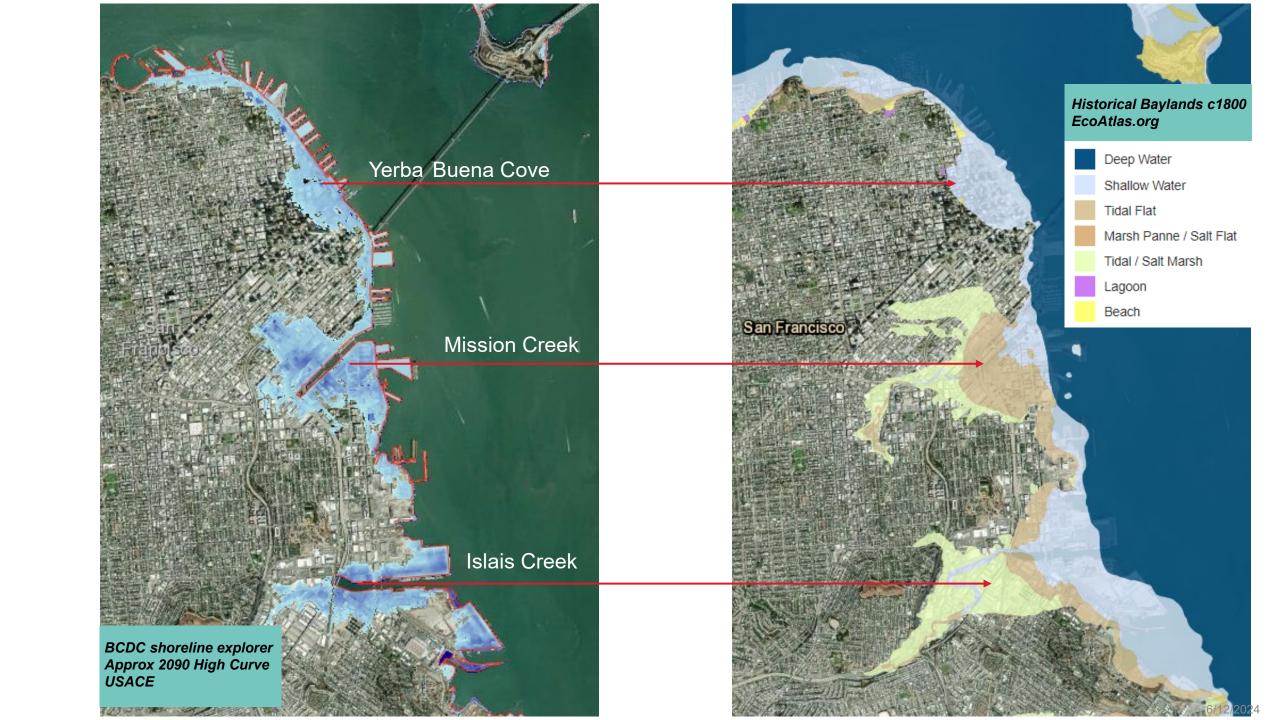
NATURE IS ALREADY HERE



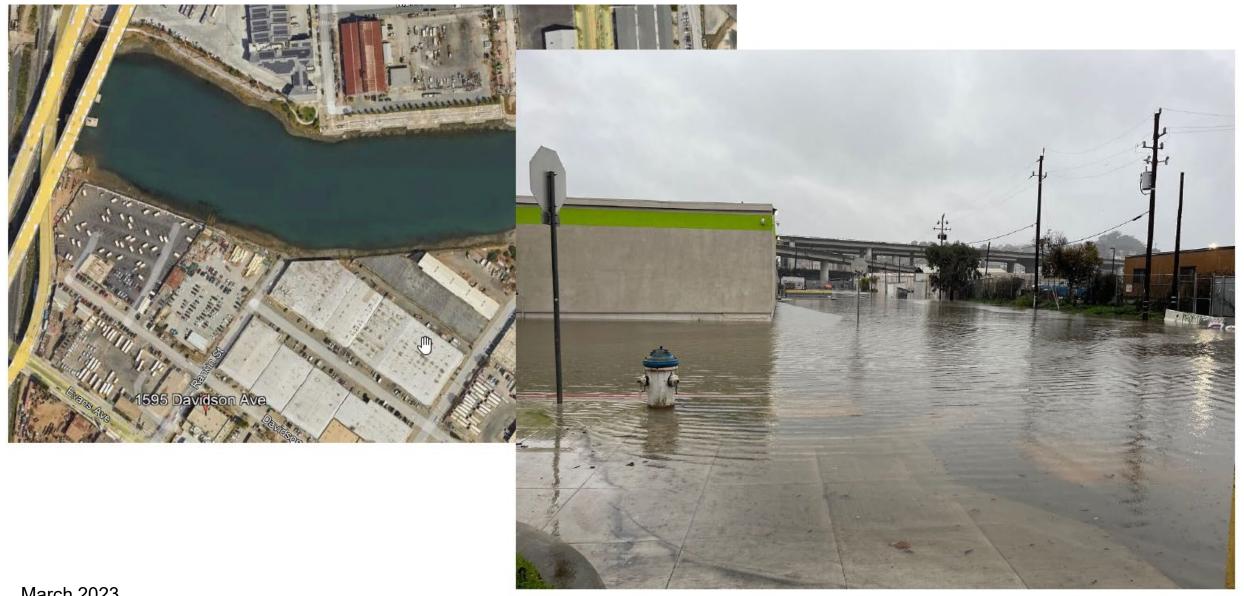
Sea Lions, Pier 39Source: Wikimedia Commons



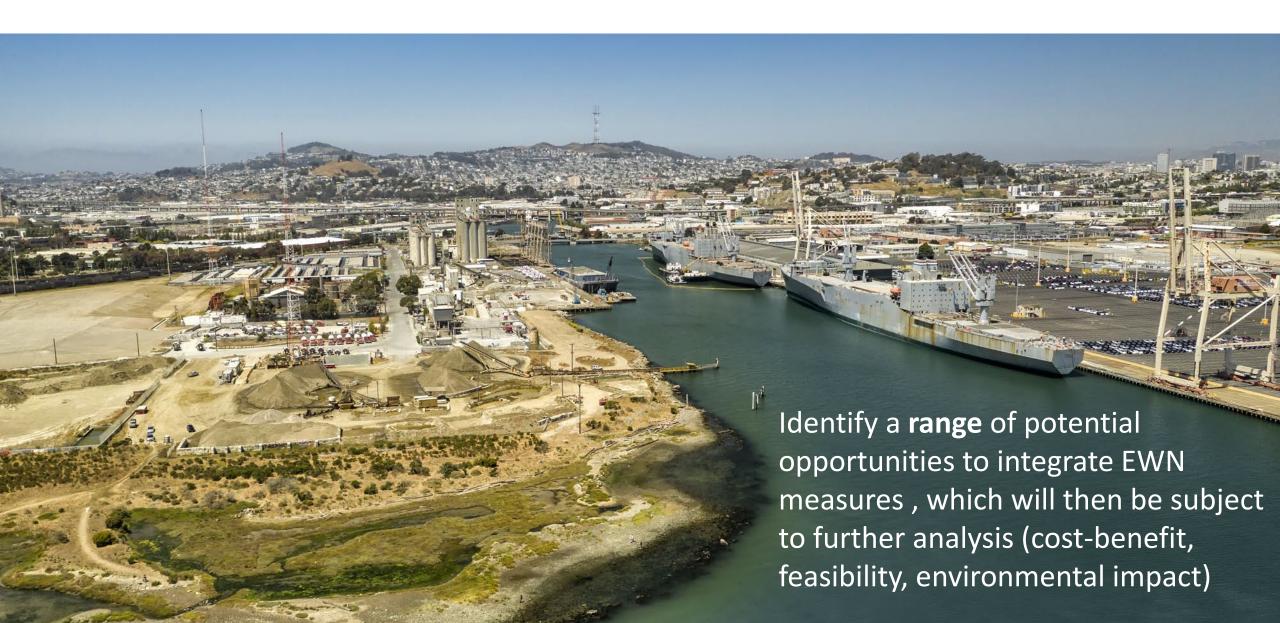
Pier 94 + Islais Creek Backlands Source: Port of SF



FLOODING - ISLAIS CREEK



GOAL OF EWN WORKING GROUP



EWN WORKING GROUP

- Local, national, and international leaders/practitioners
 - Experts in Bay geography, history, ecology
- 6 workshops between May 2022-Jan 2023
- Identified appropriate NBS
- Criteria to help guide the incorporation of NBS
- Knowledge gaps and potential pilot projects

Input was refined by the Port's consultant team and workshopped with the SF Waterfront Team



Opportunity for a new relationship between the city and natural systems

Historical

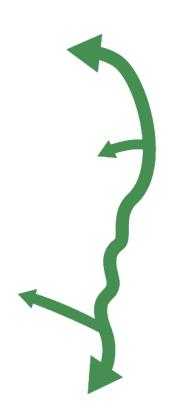
Varied habitat types across interconnected coastal and riparian systems

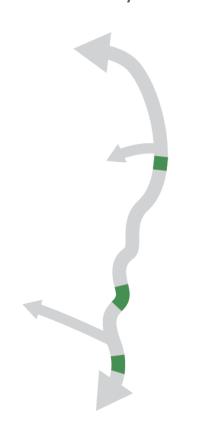


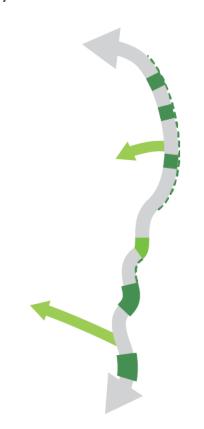
Limited patches of habitat and disconnected environmental systems



Layer in naturalized edges, strategically re-connect habitats and restore natural systems





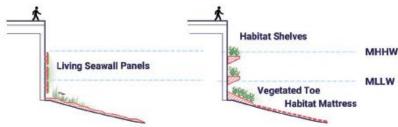


Natural and Nature-Based Features (NNBFs)

Included in EIS Report



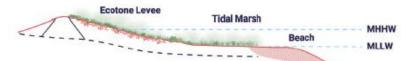
Living Seawall



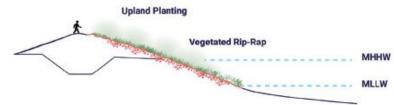
Wetland Creation



Ecotone Levee



Embankment Shoreline



Enhancement of Existing Wetlands



Ecological Armoring

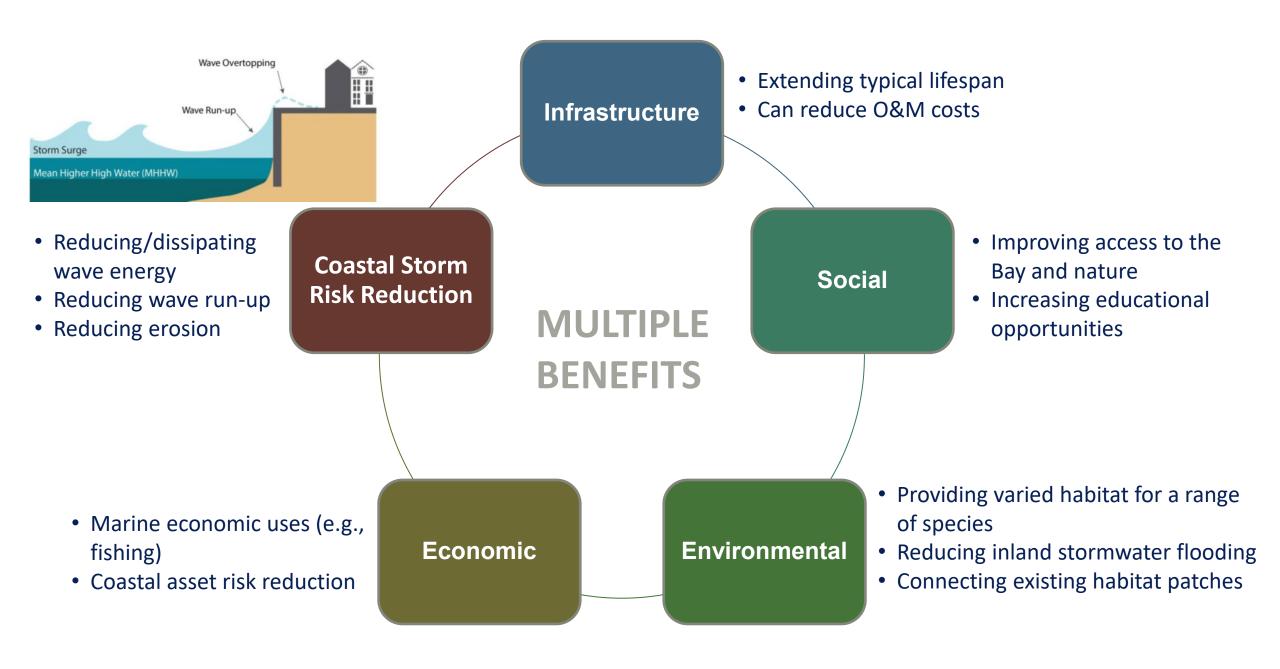


Naturalized Shoreline

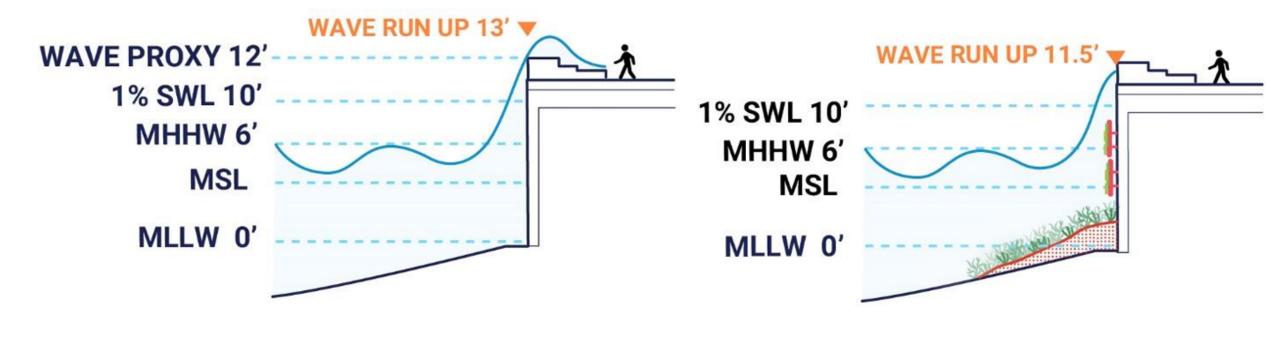
Upland plant	ting			
	Habitat Shelves	Tidal Marsh	Beach Subr	MHHW MLLW merged Sill

Creek Enhancements









Source: Pathways Institute, CMG

Caption: On the left, the wall height exceeds the 1% AEP stillwater elevation (10 feet NAVD88), but the 1% AEP wave run up elevation is 13 feet NAVD88, exceeding the 2-foot wave proxy by 1 foot and overtopping the wall. On the right, hybrid structures in the lower intertidal area coupled with surface texturing on the upper intertidal area that attract native biota help dissipate wave energy, resulting a 1% AEP wave runup elevation of 1.5 feet and therefore not overtopping the wall (11.5 feet NAVD88).

Figure I-8: Wave Runup Reduction with Hybrid Green-Gray Measures

Social

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE/EWN

- Burdened populations in Reaches 3 and 4
- Port did outreach with fishing community in three languages to understand recreation needs/interests for EWN

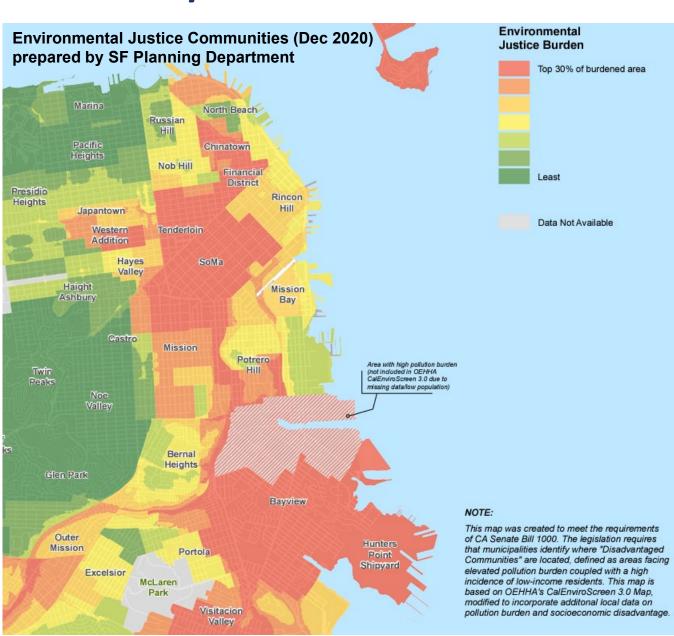
INDICATOR(S)

Pollution exposure:

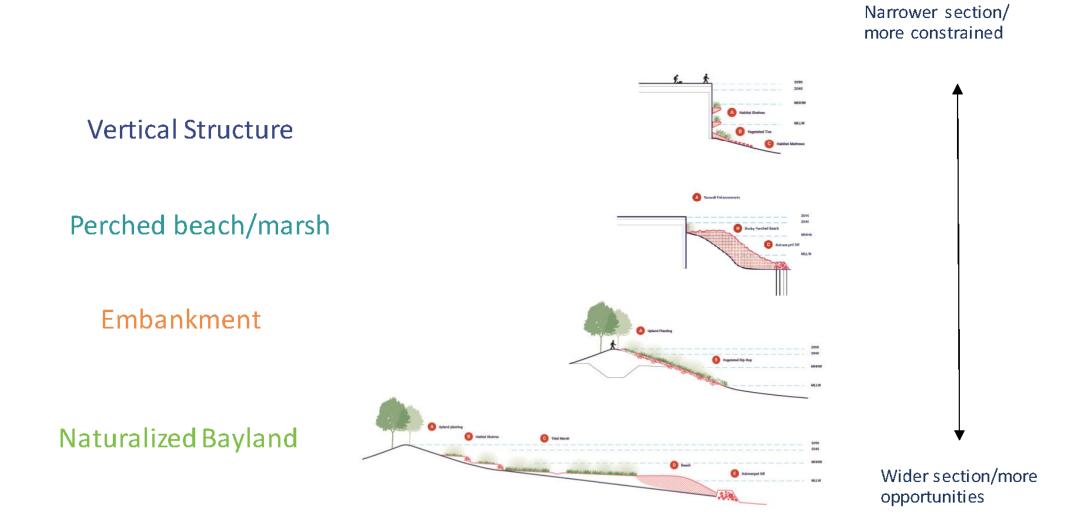
- Ozone
- PM2.5
- Diesel particulate matter
- Pesticide use
- Toxic release from facilities
- Cleanup sites
- Hazardous waste generators and facilities
- Solid waste sites and facilities
- Drinking water contaminants
- Traffic density

Population characteristics:

- Educational attainment
- Linguistic isolation
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Housing burdened low-income household
- Asthma
- Cardiovascular disease
- Low birthweight infants



ADAPTABILITY OF EWN SHORELINE TYPES



DRAFT OPTIMIZED EWN PLAN

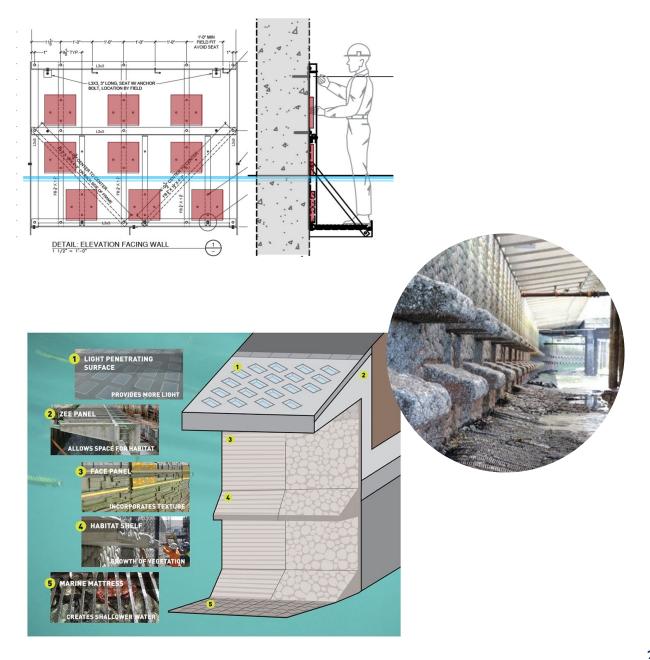


EWN LIVING SEAWALL

- Assumption: none to very small amount of additional fill for habitat
- Opportunity for new seawall construction in suitable locations
- Can be designed to target desired species

BENEFITS

- Flood risk reduction benefits: may provide modest wave attenuation benefits, depending on design
- Ecosystem benefits: Enhance diversity and complexity of hardened habitat
- Community benefits: Support fishing community and improve interest for maritime recreation



EWN INTEGRATION

Coarse Beach

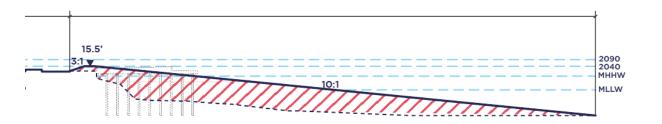
Width: Varies (120' - ~280')

Height: up to 2-3' of elevation gain

• Slope: Coarse beach 10:1

BENEFITS

- Flood risk reduction benefits: reduce wave run-up; reduce wave energy; Opportunity to establish habitat patch of more meaningful size + create stepping stones connecting to regionally significant patches
- *Ecosystem benefits*: Off-site mitigation opportunity;
- Community benefits: Climate justice
 neighborhood with limited open spaces
 access; Opportunity to improve recreational
 connectivity to Bay + Water Trail; Improve
 availability and access to waterfront open
 space for existing neighbors + future
 developments (Other sites)



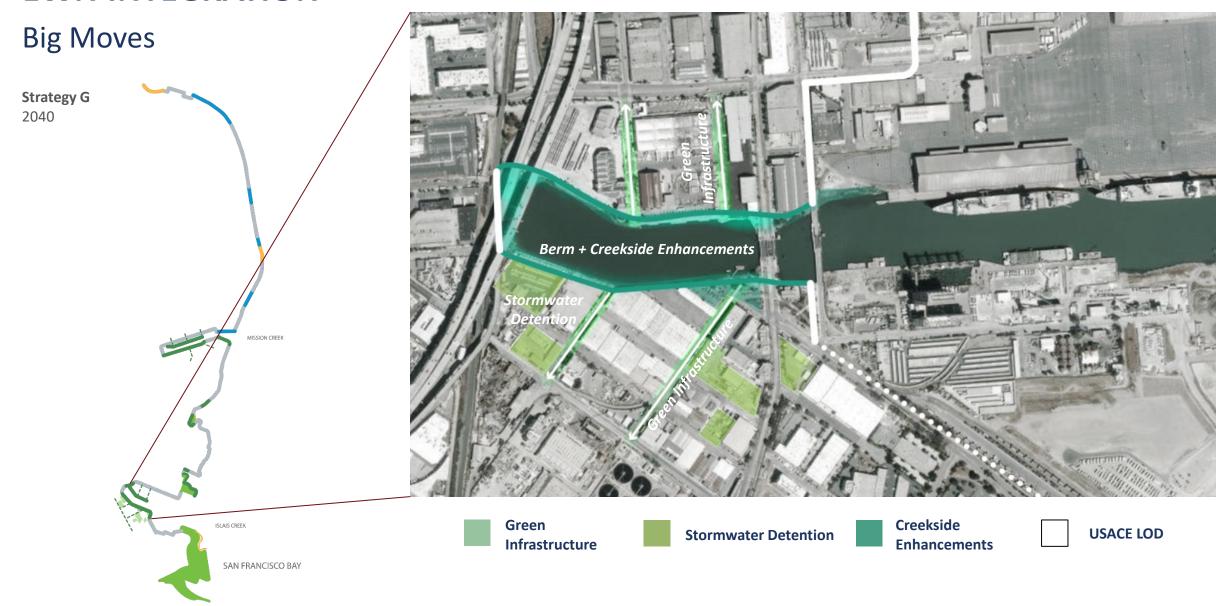


Marsh-fringing barrier beaches in South Bay SFEI



Late stage development barrier beaches at Pier 94 April 2018, SFEI

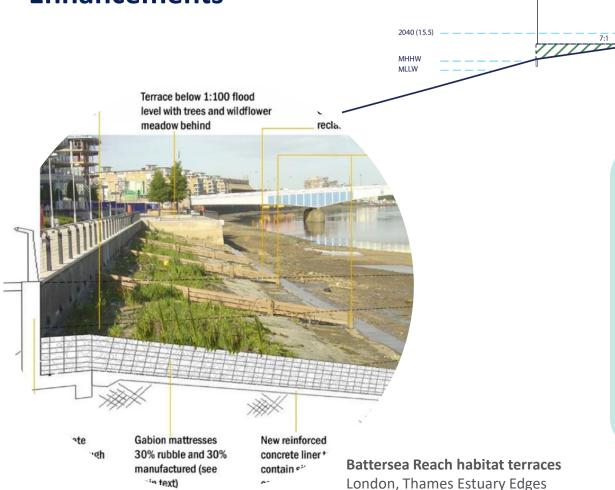
EWN INTEGRATION



15.5'

EWN INTEGRATION

Berm + Creekside Enhancements



BENEFITS

• **Flood risk reduction benefits:** mitigates erosion; mitigates stormwater flooding collected behind LOD (detention)

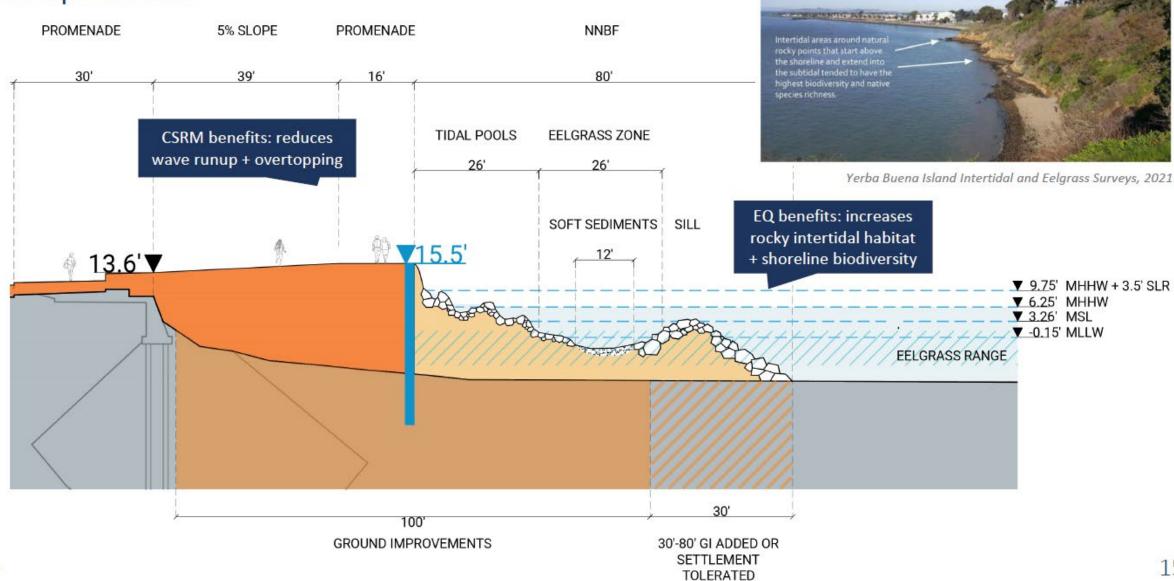
2040 (15.5)

MHHW MLLW

- Ecosystem benefits: Mitigate stormwater runoff impacts to water quality; Habitat + biodiversity corridors - green infra. connects terrestrial to aquatic habitats
- Community benefits: Climate justice neighborhood with limited open spaces access; Could be tied to contamination remediation/clean up - improve environmental health impacts to communities

ENGINEERED ROCKY INTERTIDAL BLUFF

Concept Section



NEXT STEPS

- How much wave runup reduction do NBS provide?
- Tradeoff between Fill and habitat/shoreline softening?
- How much does this all cost?
- Public comment period end of March 2024.
 - Make your voice heard!
- Project will go on for several more years. More opportunities to refine/design/engage etc.

The Port of San Francisco's Heron's Head project constructed a gravel beach to protect a restored marsh from erosion, completing work in late 2022. This tiny urban marsh supports shorebirds and federally-protected species, and provides waterfront access and open space to communities in nearby Hunter's Point. Photo: Port of San Francisco.





THANK YOU

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Collaborators:

Kris May, Pathways Institute Kate Lenahan, Davi Schoen, CMG

ewn.erdc.dren.mil/proving-grounds/region/san-francisco/

