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Engineering with Nature and Use of Natural and Nature-Based Features to Reduce Risk and Provide Enhanced Coastal Protection

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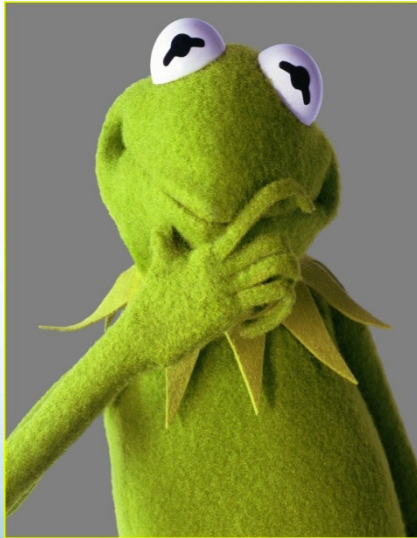
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International Specialists in the Environment



Our Goal

- ❖ To help clients meet environmental challenges of the time by restoring natural resources and ecological functions focusing on nature-based solutions and sustainable communities



- ❖ Founded on Earth Day in 1970
- ❖ On forefront of national & international environmental issues for almost 50 years
- ❖ Provides sustainable solutions to address pressing environmental, social, and economic challenges
- ❖ Multi-disciplinary staff of about 1,000 respected environmental professionals,
- ❖ Experts in 85 scientific, planning and engineering fields
- ❖ Fully understands interactions between built and natural environment in order to develop creative and enduring solutions

Natural and Nature-based Features for Coastal Protection

Hampton Roads Sea Level Rise/Flooding

Adaptation Forum

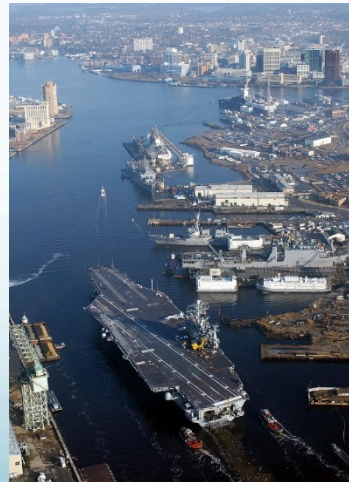
October 19, 2018

Resilience and Environmental Quality



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Port Cities- Hampton Roads & Bolivar Roads

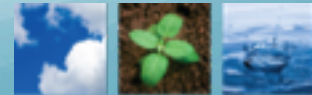
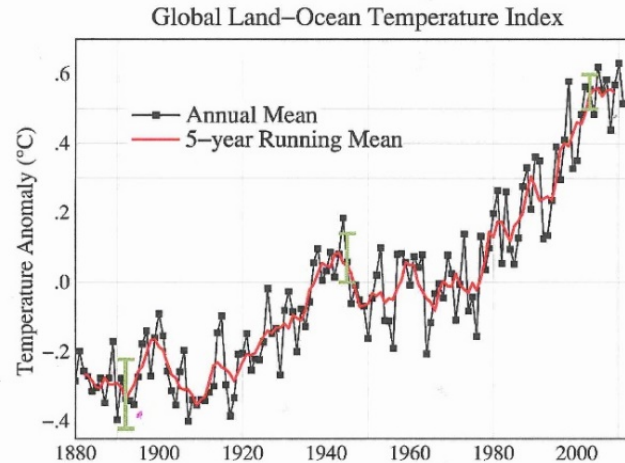


What is the Issue: Global Temperatures Rising

Figure 1: NASA's Global Surface Temperature Record

Estimates of global surface temperature change, relative to the average global surface temperature for the period from 1951 to 1980, which is about 14° C (57° F) from NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies show a warming trend over the 20th century. The estimates are based on surface air temperature measurements at meteorological stations and on sea surface temperature measurements from ships and satellites. The black curve shows average annual temperatures, and the red curve is a 5-year running average. The green bars indicate the margin of error, which has been reduced over time. Source: National Research Council 2010a

Source: NASA GISS (2010, based on Hansen, J., M. Sato, R. Ruedy, K. Lo, D. W. Lea, and M. Medina-Elizade. 2006. Global temperature change. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 103(39):14288-14293. Updated through 2009 at <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs/>).



SLR at Hampton Roads

- ❖ Highest along Atlantic and second to New Orleans
- ❖ 3 ft would affect 60,000 - 176,000+ people
- ❖ 2008 resilience initiatives began





ACCELERATING
Sea Level Rise



GREATER
Coastal Erosion



MORE
Severe
Storms



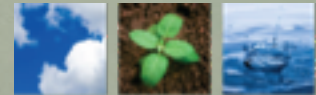
GREATER
Vulnerability



Increasing Coastal Vulnerabilities



Disruption to Supply Chain Infrastructure



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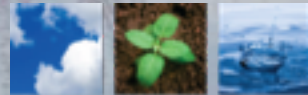
Natural Systems for Reducing Vulnerabilities



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Natural Processes are Already at Work

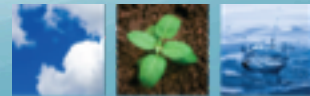
- ❖ Provides added benefits
- ❖ Extends life span of structural approaches
- ❖ Reduces O&M costs
- ❖ Buys time before managed retreat



Opportunity: Use Coastal Ecosystems and Natural & Nature-based Features (NNBF) to Reduce Risk



◀ *Man-made barrier island*

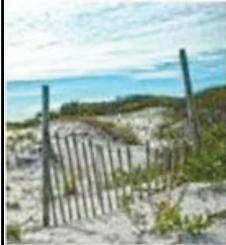


Natural and Nature-based

- ❖ **Natural features** evolved by geological, physical, biological, and chemical processes and include beach/dune complexes, coastal marshes and mudflats, barrier islands, mangroves and maritime forests, seagrass beds and reefs (Bridges et al 2013). These natural features provide coastal protection through various means
- ❖ **Nature-based features** are created by human planning, design, engineering, and construction such as constructed barrier islands and use of NNBF goes beyond traditional ecosystem restoration



GENERAL COASTAL RISK REDUCTION PERFORMANCE FACTORS:
STORM INTENSITY, TRACK, AND FORWARD SPEED, AND SURROUNDING LOCAL BATHYMETRY AND TOPOGRAPHY



Dunes and Beaches

Benefits/Processes
Break offshore waves
Attenuate wave energy
Slow inland water transfer

Performance Factors
Berm height and width
Beach Slope
Sediment grain size and supply
Dune height, crest, width
Presence of vegetation



**Vegetated Features:
Salt Marshes, Wetlands, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)**

Benefits/Processes
Break offshore waves
Attenuate wave energy
Slow inland water transfer
Increase infiltration

Performance Factors
Marsh, wetland, or SAV elevation and continuity
Vegetation type and density



Oyster and Coral Reefs

Benefits/Processes
Break offshore waves
Attenuate wave energy
Slow inland water transfer

Performance Factors
Reef width, elevation and roughness



Barrier Islands

Benefits/Processes
Wave attenuation and/or dissipation
Sediment stabilization

Performance Factors
Island elevation, length, and width
Land cover
Breach susceptibility
Proximity to mainland shore



Maritime Forests/Shrub Communities

Benefits/Processes
Wave attenuation and/or dissipation
Shoreline erosion stabilization
Soil retention

Performance Factors
Vegetation height and density
Forest dimension
Sediment composition
Platform elevation



Engineering With Nature

Nature-based Galveston Bay Example

- ❖ USACE EWN Program
- ❖ supports sustainable practices, projects, and outcomes
- ❖ by intentionally working to align natural and engineering processes
- ❖ to improve operational efficiency,
- ❖ use nature & nature-based features to maximize benefits, and
- ❖ sustainably deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits through collaborative means.

Evia Island

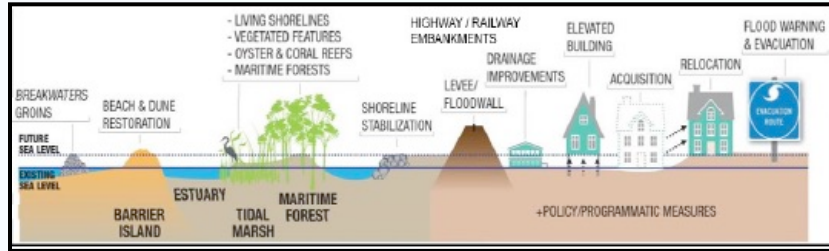


NNBF International Guidelines for EWN Being Developed

- ❖ NNBF = Natural and Nature-based Features
- ❖ WRDA 2016 Sec. 181 The Corps of Engineers must **ensure appropriate consideration is given** to the use of natural and nature-based features in the design, construction, maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of development projects.
- ❖ Went in as an approved amendment offered by Rep. Reid J. Ribble, (R-WI-8)
- ❖ Not just coastal, includes riverine systems and
- ❖ Watershed Approach
- ❖ Integrating World Bank Guidelines
- ❖ Integrating Landscape Architects



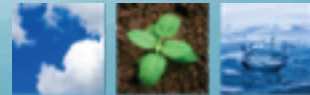
Multiple Lines Of Coastal Defense



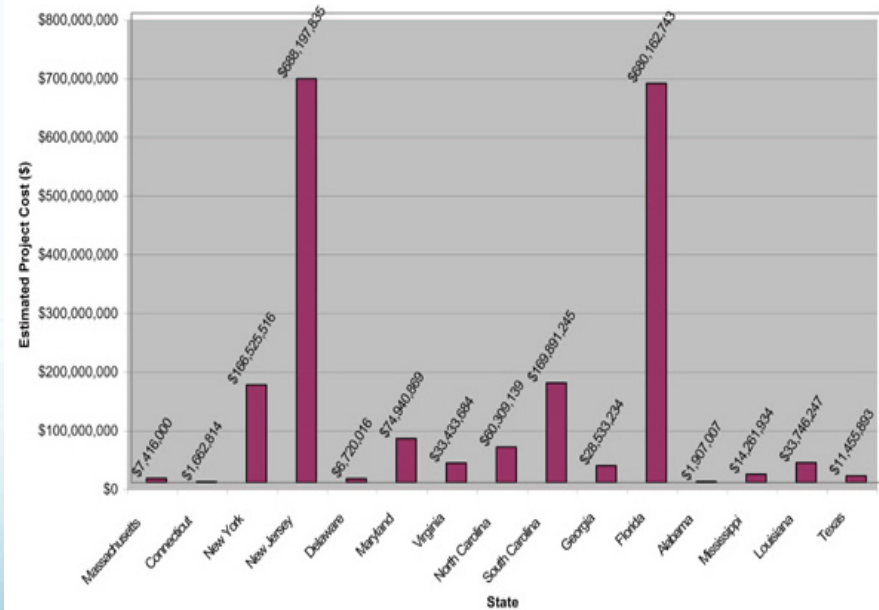
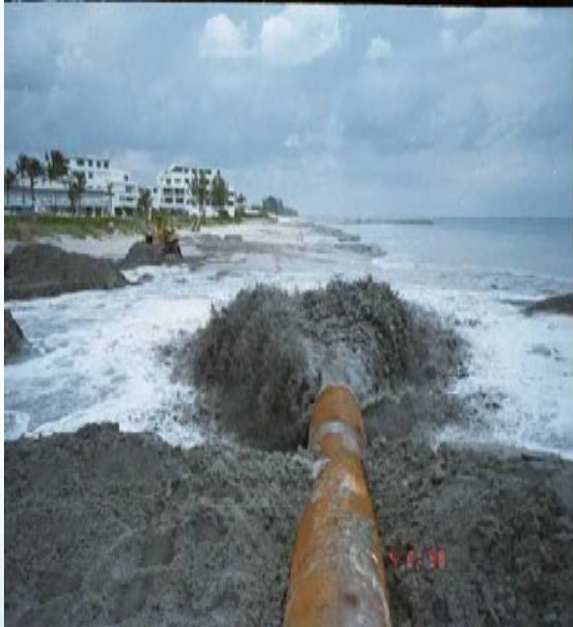
- Structural (road raising, levees, surge gates, floodwalls, breakwaters, hardening of infrastructure, etc.)
- NNBF (dunes and beaches, salt marsh, oyster reef, barrier islands)
- Nonstructural (buyouts, structure raising, flood warning systems, floodplain management, regional sediment management, etc.)

NNBF Implementation Principles

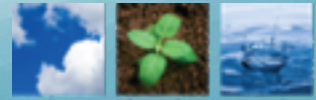
1. start with system scale analysis
2. utilize thorough risk assessment
3. standardize performance evaluation
4. integrate w/ ecosystem conservation/restoration
5. anticipate adaptive management



Beach Nourishment



Beach nourishment alone not sufficient



Eroding Coasts: Fight or Retreat?



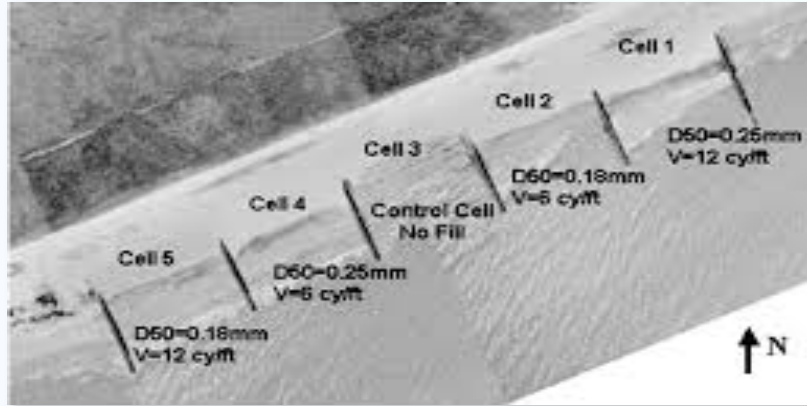
Eroding Coasts: Fight !



*sand veneer
gone, clay
subsurface
exposed*



Natural Infrastructure: NNBF Clay Core Dunes



NNBF Project Protecting Communities via Floodplain Restoration and Flood Reduction



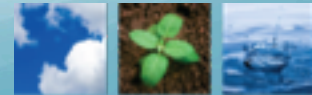
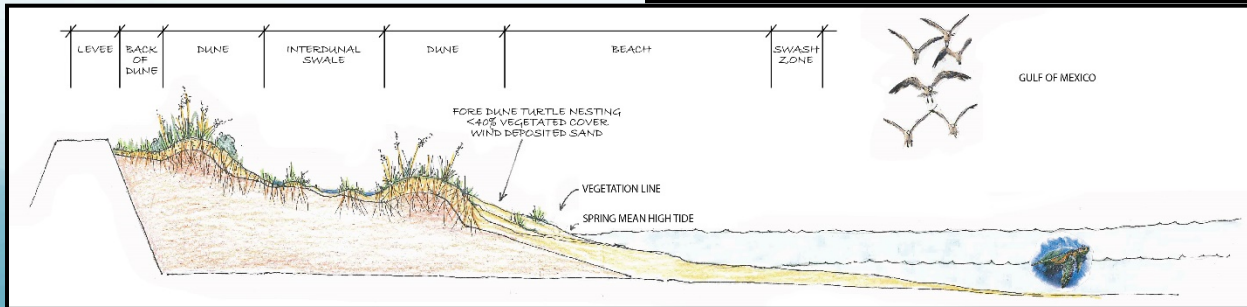
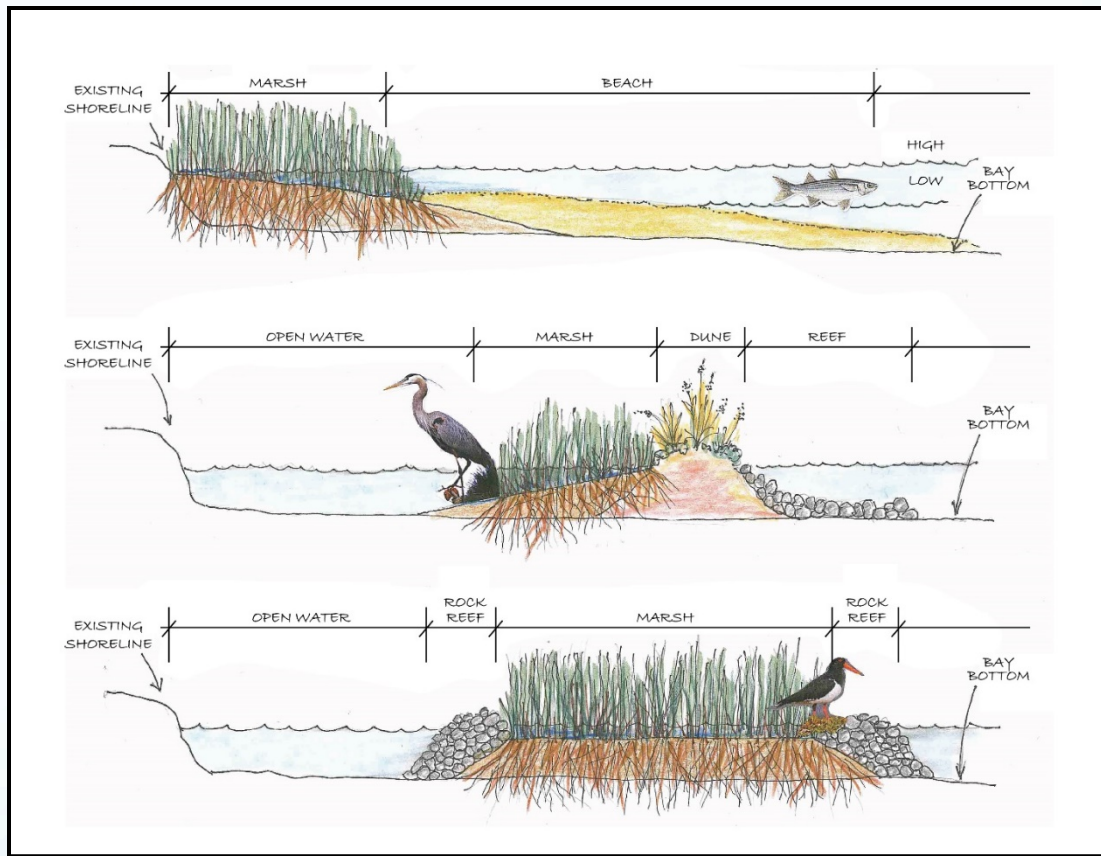
Multi-Purpose Multi-Benefits



Living Shorelines and Green Breakwaters



Various designs to suit site specifics & project needs



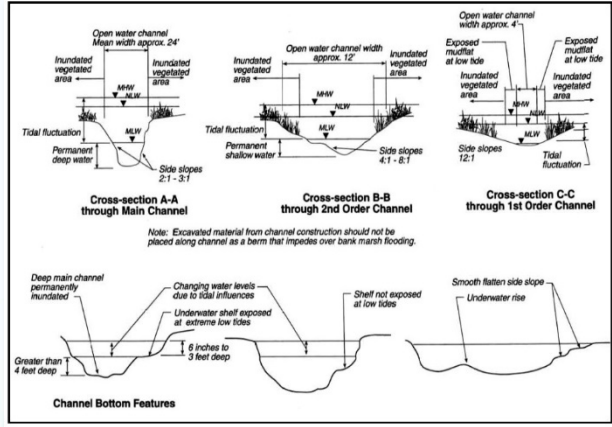
Constructed Emergent Reefs



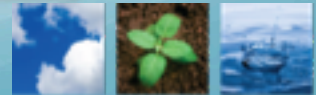
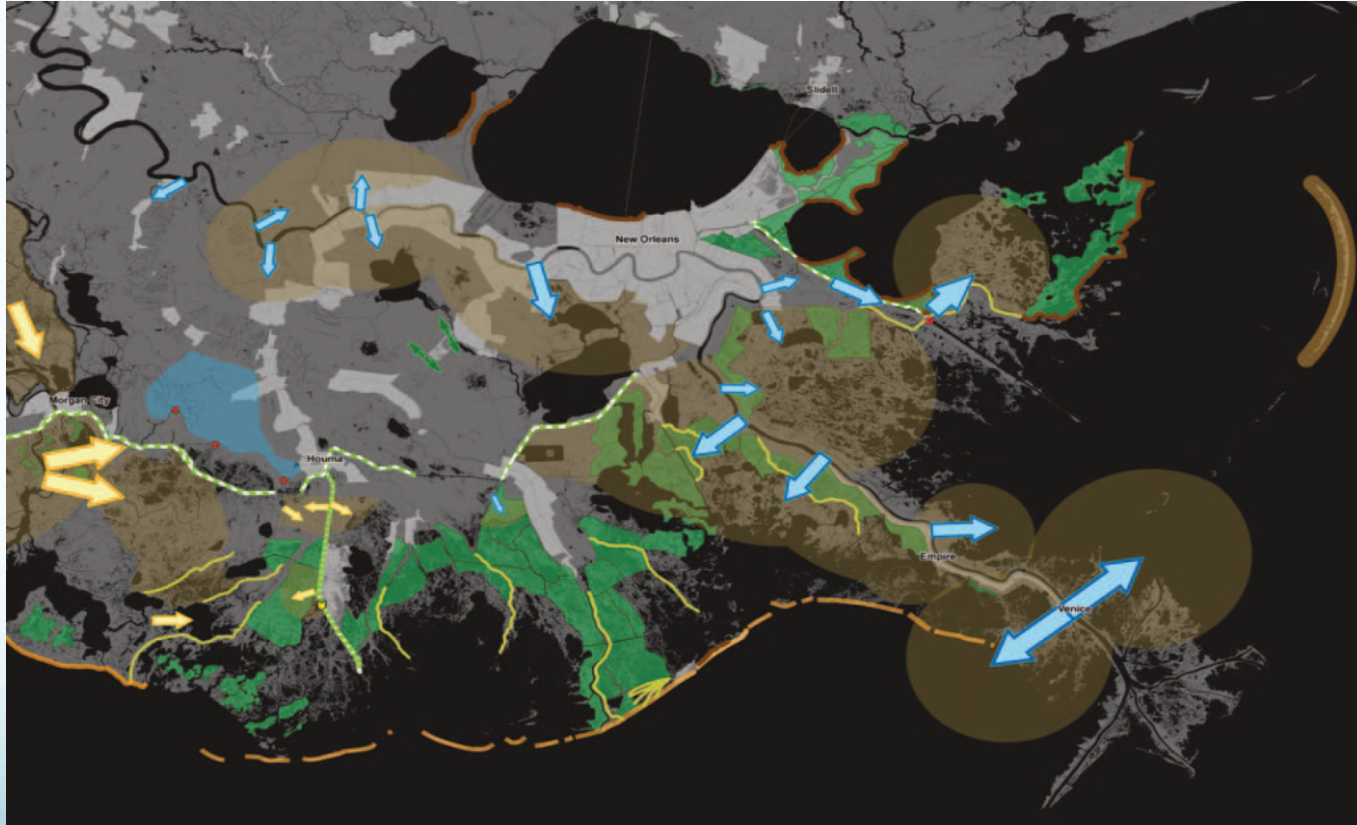
Conserve Naturally Occurring Coastal Wetlands



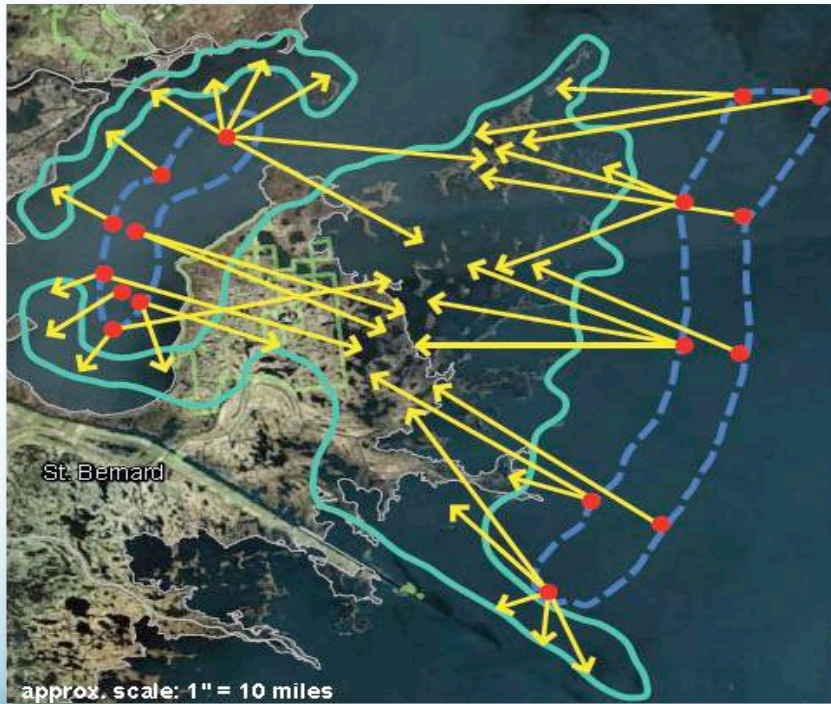
Construct Wetlands



Increase Scale and Complexity



Link Protection and Restoration



Resiliency Projects

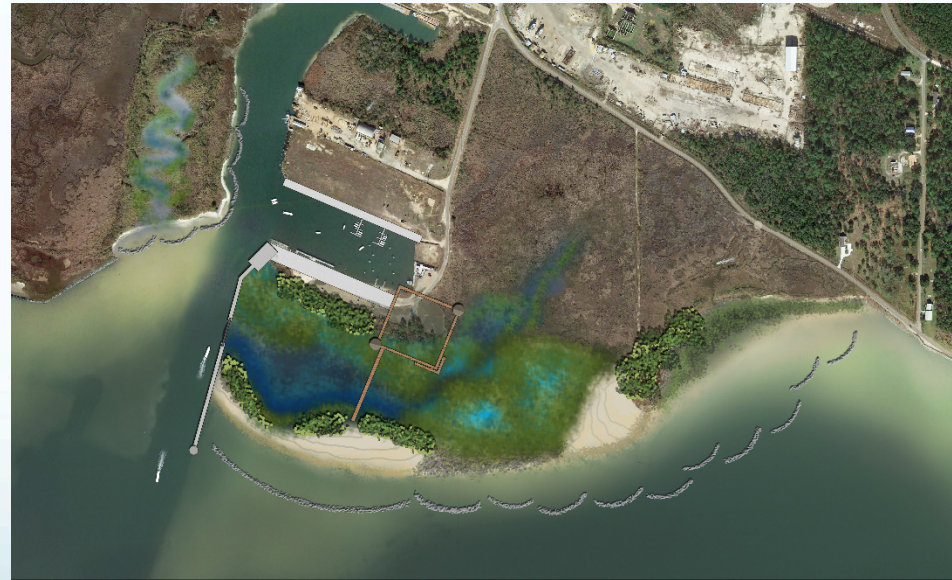
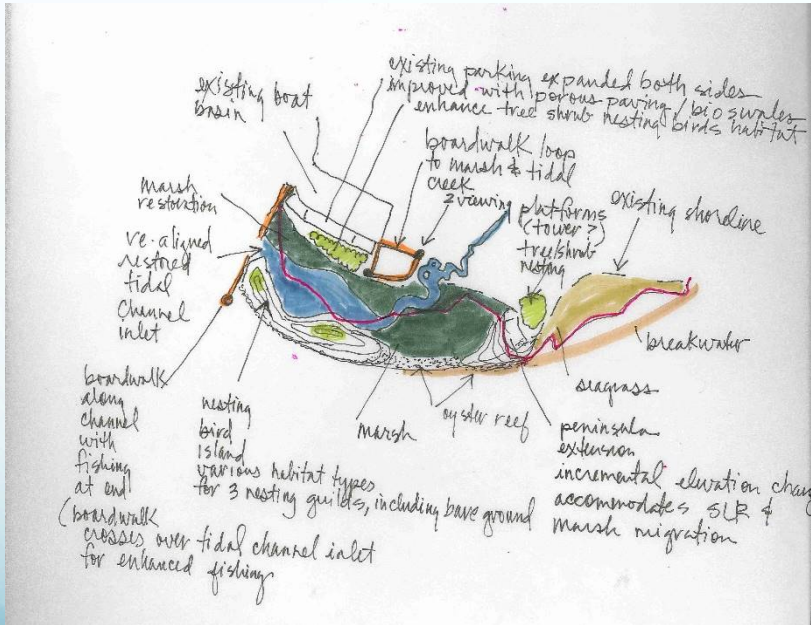
Comprehensive Assessment

- ❖ See Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

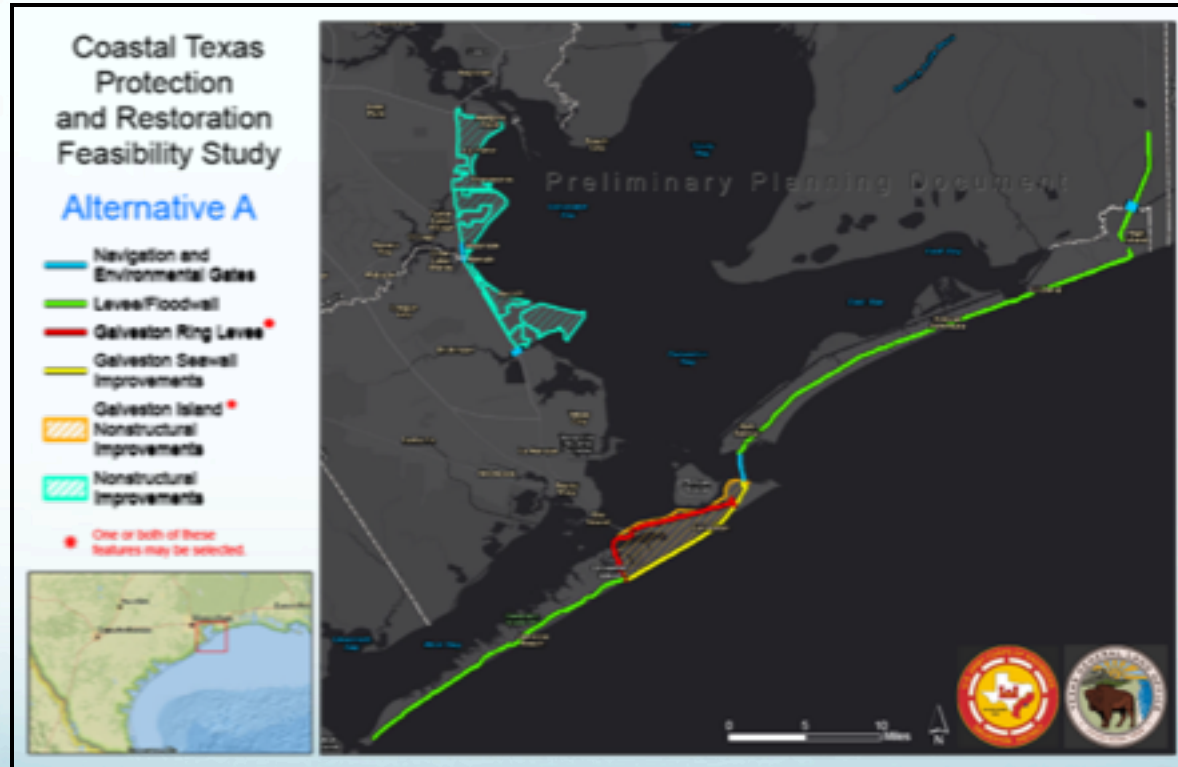


Example

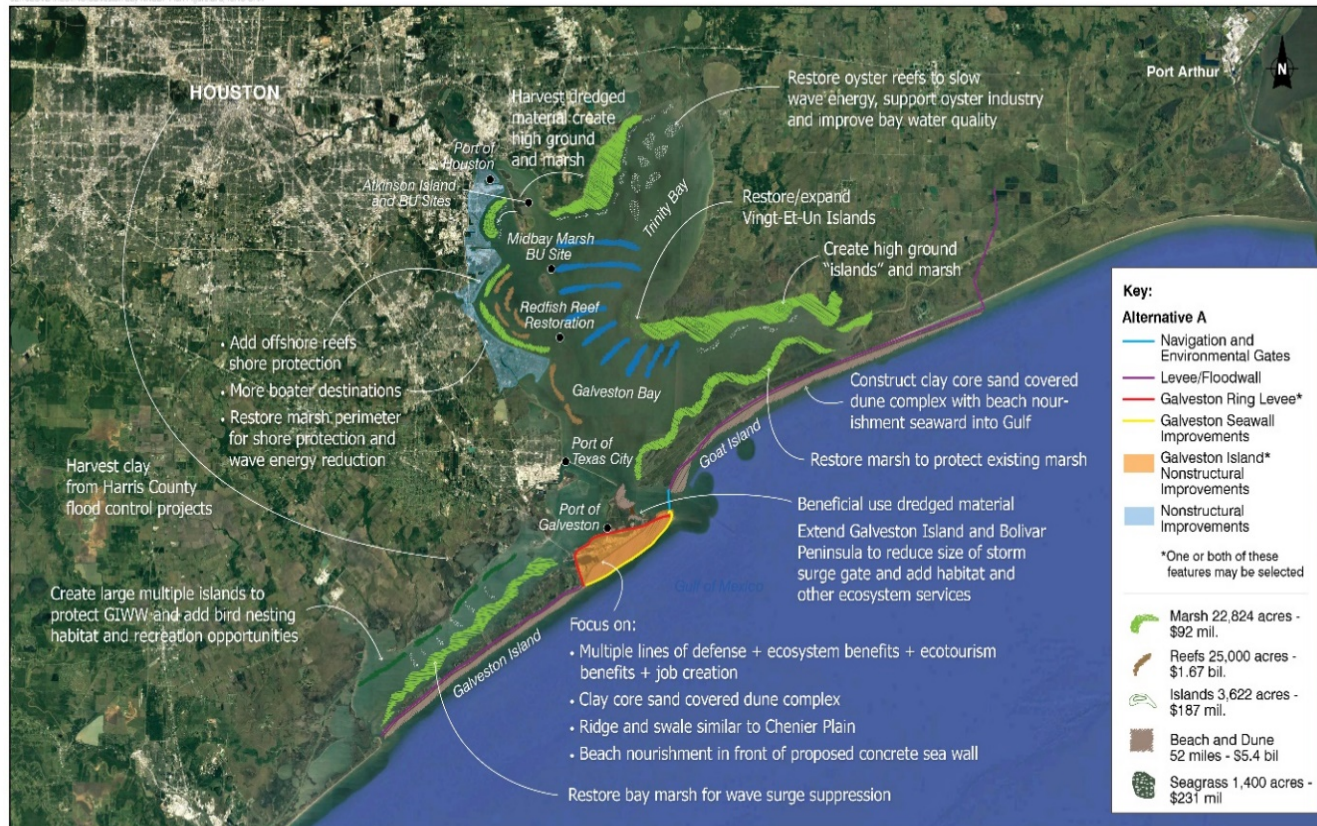
Multiple Lines of Defense



Bolivar Roads & upper Texas coast Storm Surge Protection Plan

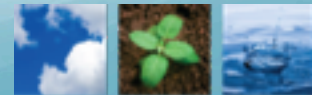


Example Linking Protection with Restoration: Protection Plan with NNBF added



SOURCE: Aerial Image - Google Earth 2016; USACE Preliminary Planning Document; Ecology and Environment, Inc. 2016

Coastal Texas Protection and Restoration Feasibility Study - Alternative A with NNBF



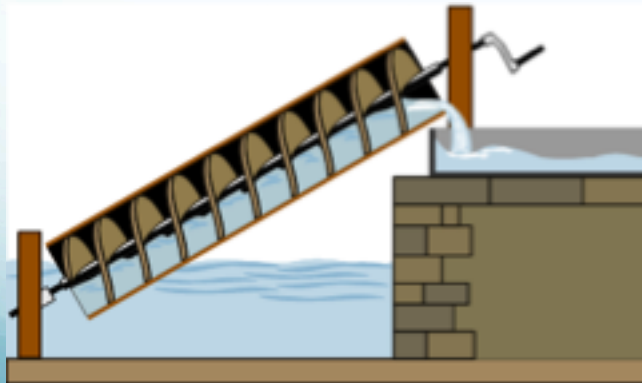
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Lesson Learned: Act Early

- ❖ Acting early offers an opportunity to cost effectively design resilient systems instead of reacting to problems.
- ❖ Its too expensive to wait
- ❖ \$1 preparation =\$6-10 response



SLR: Levee + Wind + Archimedes Screw



❖ Source: Hayward Area Historical Society

Recap NNBF Opportunities and Other Lessons Learned

- ❖ Clear understanding of all the issues
- ❖ Multiple added values
- ❖ Have sound process, think creatively, large scale, one size does not fit all
- ❖ Leverage previous successes
- ❖ Know the client, site, stakeholders to match your proposal to their vision/mission/budget
- ❖ A picture is worth a thousand words

Local Opportunities

- ❖ Policy recommendations- NNBF as a strategy for added coastal protection and resilience
- ❖ Coordination –USACE
- ❖ Advocacy –federal support-WRDA 2016
- ❖ Project implementation with regional benefits



Questions?

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