



U.S. ARMY

# ENGINEERING WITH NATURE TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE VALUE

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US Army Corps  
of Engineers



# 1900-2000: THE CENTURY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (US)

- 4,071,000 miles of roadway
  - 47,182 miles in the Interstate system
- 149,136 miles of mainline rail
- 640,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines
- 614,387 bridges
- 90,580 dams
- 155,000 public drinking water systems
- 4,500 military installations
- 926 ports



# Cuyahoga River; Cleveland, OH



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# THE 1970's: THE DECADE OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND REGULATION

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Clean Water Act 1972
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980

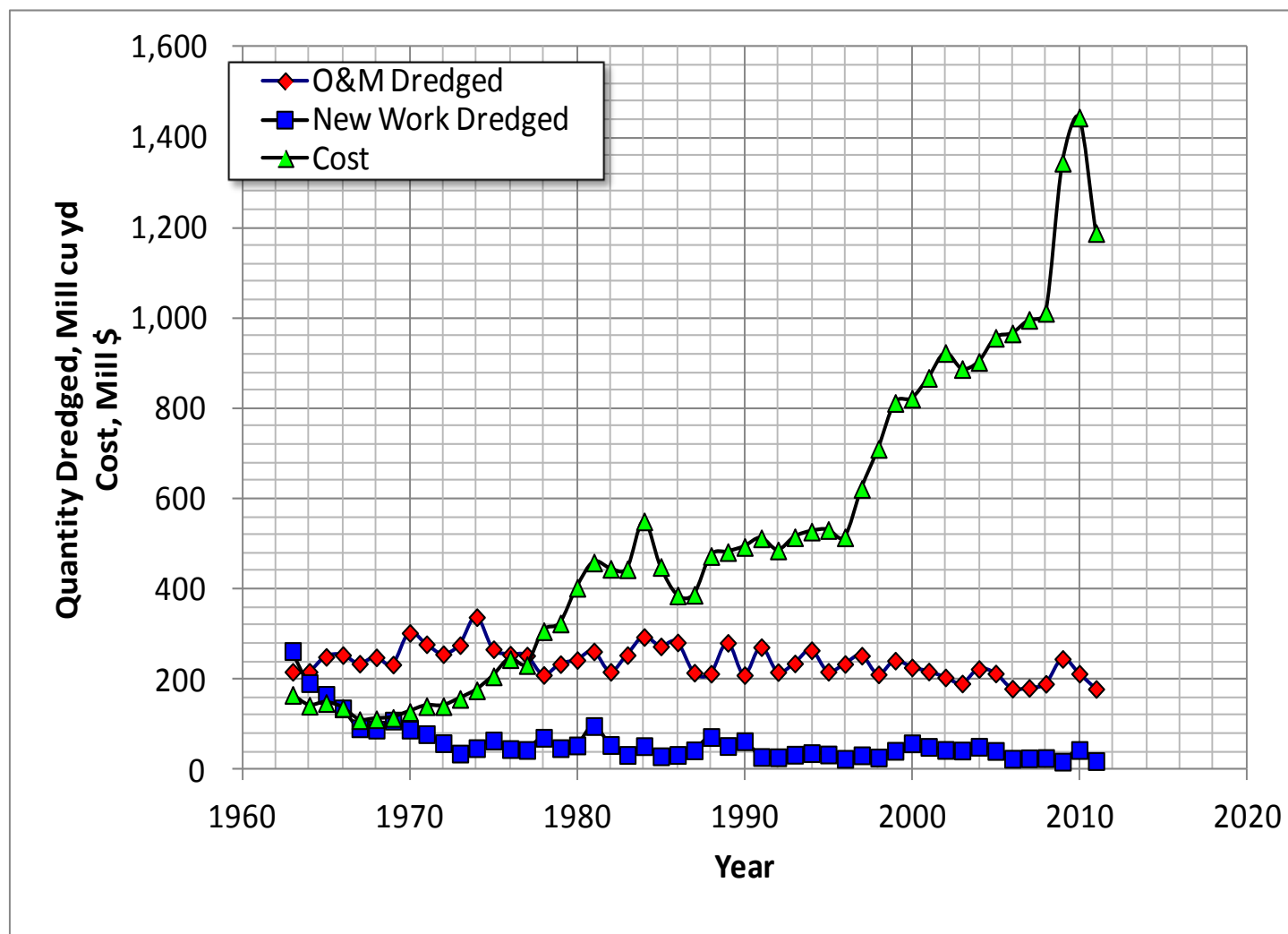


# USACE INFRASTRUCTURE

- 25,000 miles of navigation channel
  - Supporting 926 ports
- 707 dams
  - 75 hydroelectric power facilities
  - 55,390 miles of shoreline
- 14,500 miles of flood levee
- 236 lock chambers at 192 lock sites
- 929 navigation structures
- 844 bridges
- 12 million acres of public land and water



# THE ESCALATING COSTS OF DREDGING



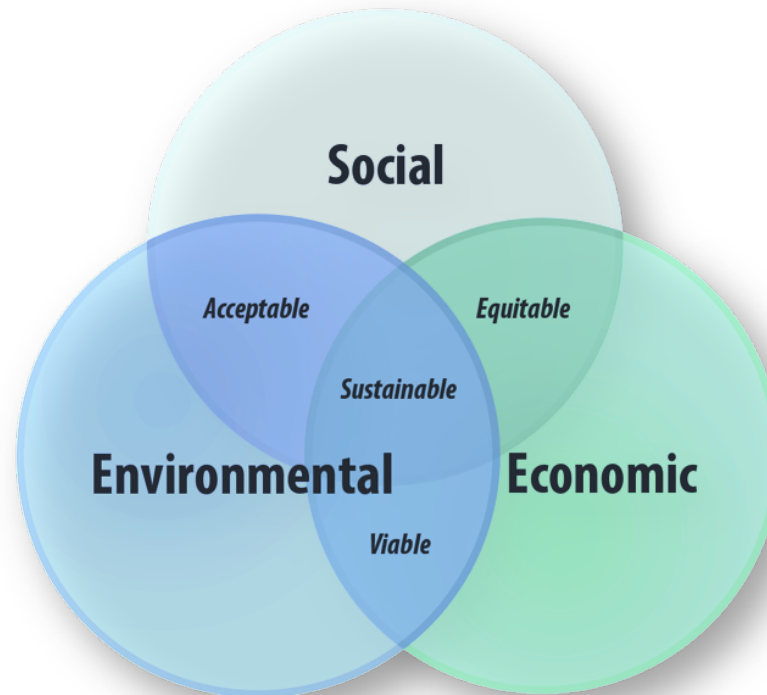


# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is achieved by efficiently investing resources to create present and future value





# A “SUSTAINABILITY LEDGER” FOR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT

## Efficiency

- Reducing sedimentation in channels & reservoirs
- Reducing transport distances for dredged material
- Reducing dredging time
- Expanding operational flexibility
- Linking multiple projects

## Value Creation

- Restoring natural sediment processes to sustain landscapes
- New nature-based features that reduce flood risks
- New habitat for fish and wildlife
- New features that provide recreational and other social value
- Budget space for additional infrastructure work

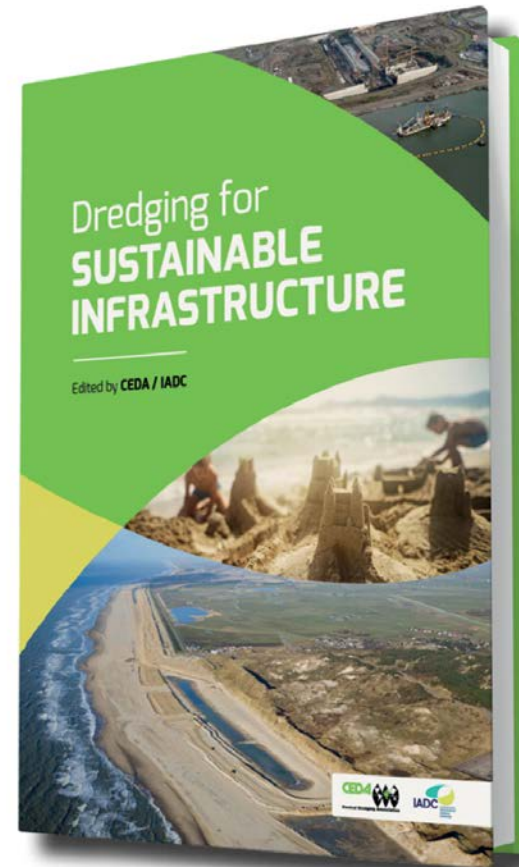
# ***Dredging for Sustainable Infrastructure***

Integrating Dredging with Sustainable Development

By Todd Bridges and Tiedo Velinga

## **Guiding Principles**

- 1. Comprehensive consideration and analysis of the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits of a project is used to guide the development of sustainable infrastructure.*
- 2. Commitments to process improvement and innovation are used to conserve resources, maximize efficiency, increase productivity, and extend the useful lifespan of assets and infrastructure.*
- 3. Comprehensive stakeholder engagement and partnering are used to enhance project value.*

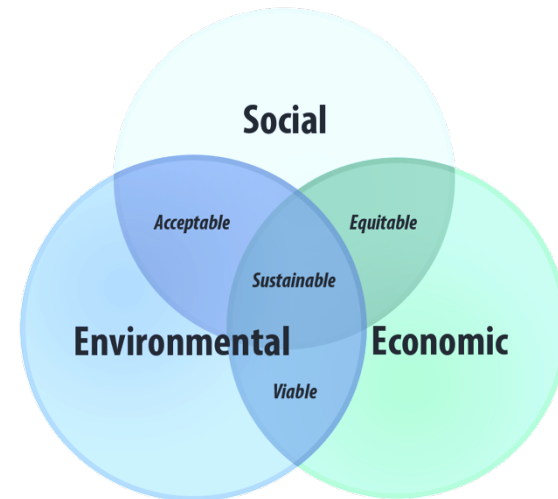


# Engineering With Nature®

*...the intentional alignment of natural and engineering processes to efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental and social benefits through collaboration.*

## Key Elements:

- Science and engineering that produces operational efficiencies
- Using natural process to maximum benefit
- Broaden and extend the benefits provided by projects
- Science-based collaborative processes to organize and focus interests, stakeholders, and partners



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# EWN<sup>®</sup> OVERVIEW

*Engineering With Nature*<sup>®</sup> initiative started within the USACE Civil Works program in 2010

- Engaging across USACE Districts (23), Divisions, HQ; other agencies, NGOs, academia, private sector, international collaborators
  - Workshops (>20), dialogue sessions, project development teams, etc.
- Guided by a strategic plan
- Informed by focused R&D
- Demonstrated with field projects
- Advanced through partnering
- Shared by strategic communications
- Marking progress
  - 2013 Chief of Engineers Environmental Award in Natural Resources Conservation
  - 2014 USACE National Award-Green Innovation
  - 2015, 2017 WEDA Awards; 2017 DPC Award



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# EWN<sup>®</sup> STRATEGIC PLAN

## Wave I: Broaden and Deepen Partnerships

- Build the organization and internal capacity to support, grow, and sustain EWN
- Expand by engaging districts and early adopters throughout USACE
- Expand by engaging agency partners and key external stakeholders
- Establish/expand collaboration through agreements with key international partners
- Advance EWN through effective governance

## Wave II: Expand Capabilities

- Continue to develop science and technical alliances
- Leverage social science to better engage agency partners and stakeholders, and build capacity
- Expand and focus the EWN research agenda to strengthen capabilities

## Wave III: Expand Applications and Communication

- Support and document multi-scale demonstrations of EWN practices
- Support and reinforce EWN progress through ongoing engagement and communication
- Enable EWN application through development of policies and guidance

# EWN<sup>®</sup> ACROSS USACE MISSION SPACE

## Navigation

- Strategic placement of dredged material supporting habitat development
- Habitat integrated into structures
- Enhanced Natural Recovery

## Flood Risk Management

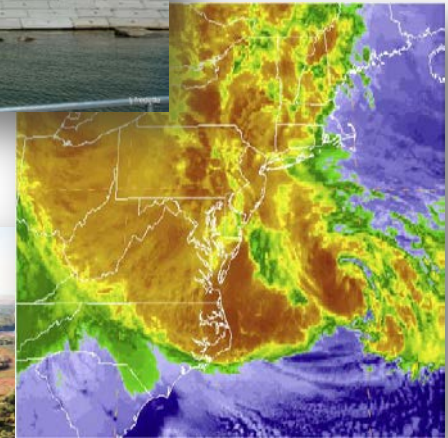
- Natural and Nature-Based Features to support FRM
- Levee setbacks

## Ecosystem Restoration

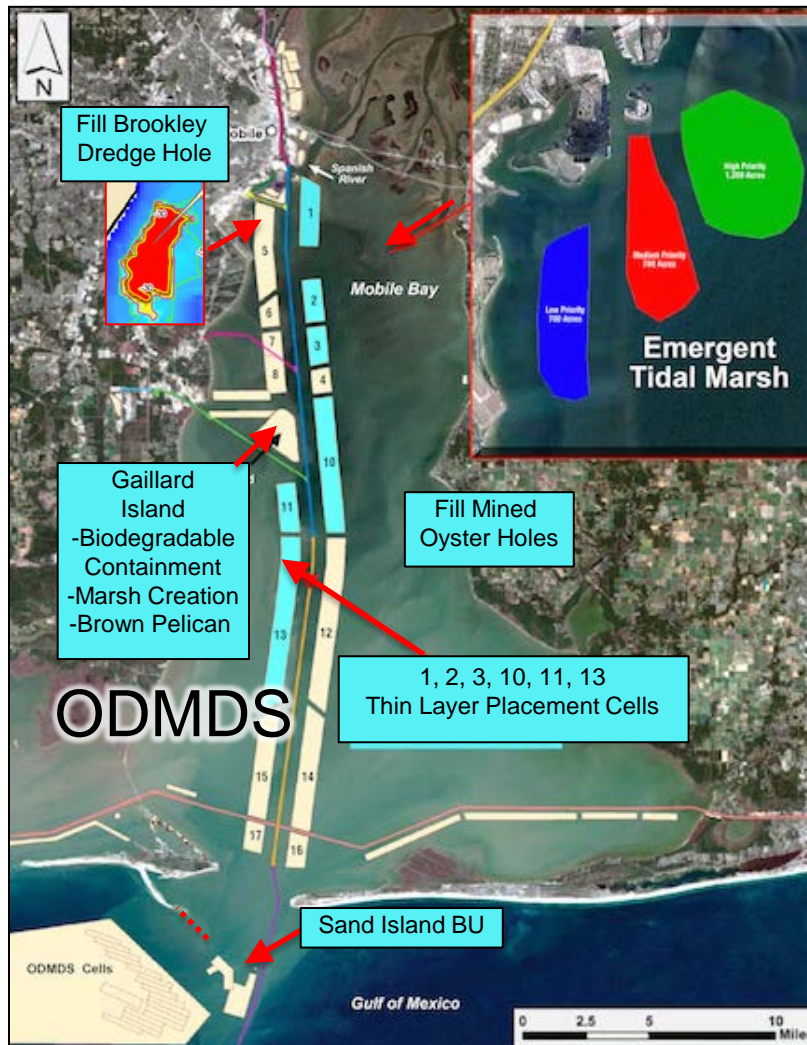
- Ecosystem services supporting engineering function
- “Natural” development of designed features

## Water Operations

- Shoreline stabilization using native plants
- Environmental flows and connectivity



# MOBILE BAY: APPLYING RSM AND EWN



## WRDA86:

- Place all dredged sediments in ODMDS
- 4.0 Mcy/yr, Hopper Dredge, 20-Miles
  - Tripled maintenance costs

## 2014 decision reversed:

- EWN approaches and techniques
- RSM Interagency Work Group

## \$12M annual value

- Thin Layer Placement in Mobile Bay  
Sand Island Beneficial Use Area (SIBUA)
- Downdrift benefits to Dauphin Island
  - Protect lighthouse

## Fill dredge holes

- Brookley Hole, Oyster Holes

## Gaillard Island

- Biodegradable Containment
- Marsh Creation
- Brown Pelican

## Future in-Bay placement:

- Thin Layer Placement
- 1000 acre emergent marsh

# NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES

NNBF are landscape features that are developed to provide engineering functions relevant to flood risk management while producing additional economic, environmental and social benefits.



## Natural and Nature-Based Infrastructure at a Glance

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

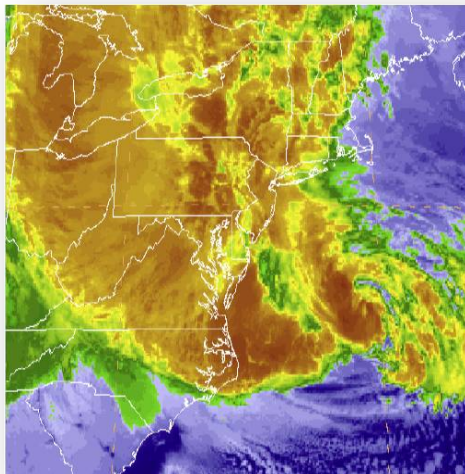
**Performance Factors**  
Vegetation height and density  
Forest dimension  
Sediment composition  
Platform elevation



# LEVERAGING NATURE FOR ENGINEERING VALUE

Following Hurricane Sandy:

- Risk industry-based tools used to quantify the economic benefits of coastal wetlands
  - Temperate coastal wetlands saved more than \$625 million in flood damages.
  - In Ocean County, New Jersey, salt marsh conservation can significantly reduce average annual flood losses by more than 20%.



## COASTAL WETLANDS AND FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION

Using Risk Industry-based Models  
to Assess Natural Defenses in the Northeastern USA

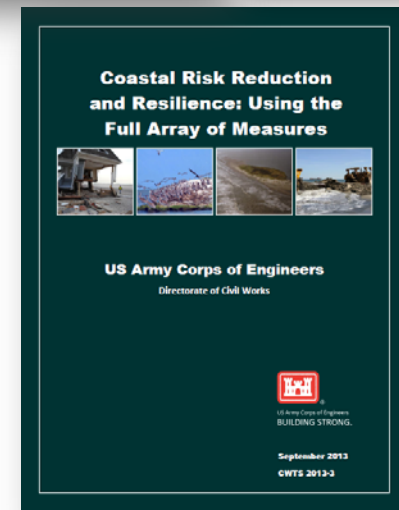
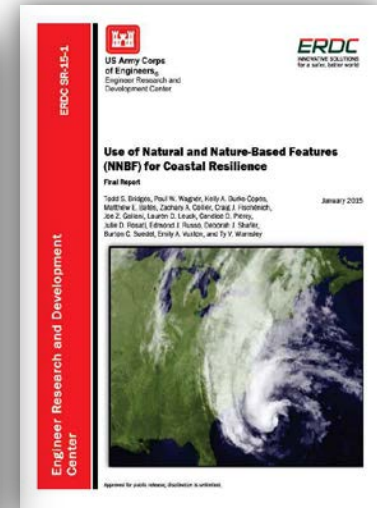
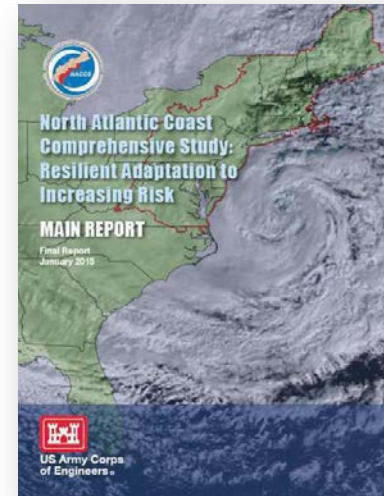
October 2016



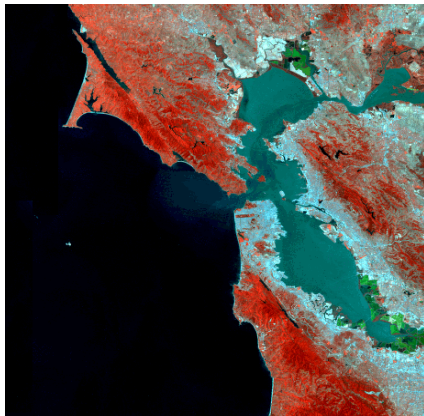
# RESILIENCE THROUGH INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

“The USACE planning approach supports an integrated strategy for reducing coastal risks and increasing human and ecosystem community resilience through a combination of the full array of measures: natural, nature-based, nonstructural, and structural. This approach considers the engineering attributes of the component features and the dependencies and interactions among these features over both the short and long term. It also considers the full range of environmental and social benefits produced by the component features.”

*Coastal Risk Reduction and Resilience.* Todd Bridges, Roselle Henn, Shawn Komlos, Debby Scerno, Ty Wamsley, and Kate White. CWTS 2013-3. Washington, DC: Directorate of Civil Works, US Army Corps of Engineers.



# HAMILTON AND SEARS POINT WETLANDS SAN PABLO BAY, CA



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# CAT ISLAND ON GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN



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# ONEHUNGA BAY FORESHORE RESTORATION AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND



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# USACE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT: EWN IN BACK BAY NEW JERSEY



Mordecai Island



Stone Harbor



Avalon

# HUMBER ESTUARY; ALKBOROUGH, UK (INCREASED FLOOD STORAGE CAPACITY)



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# FORT PIERCE CITY MARINA, FLORIDA



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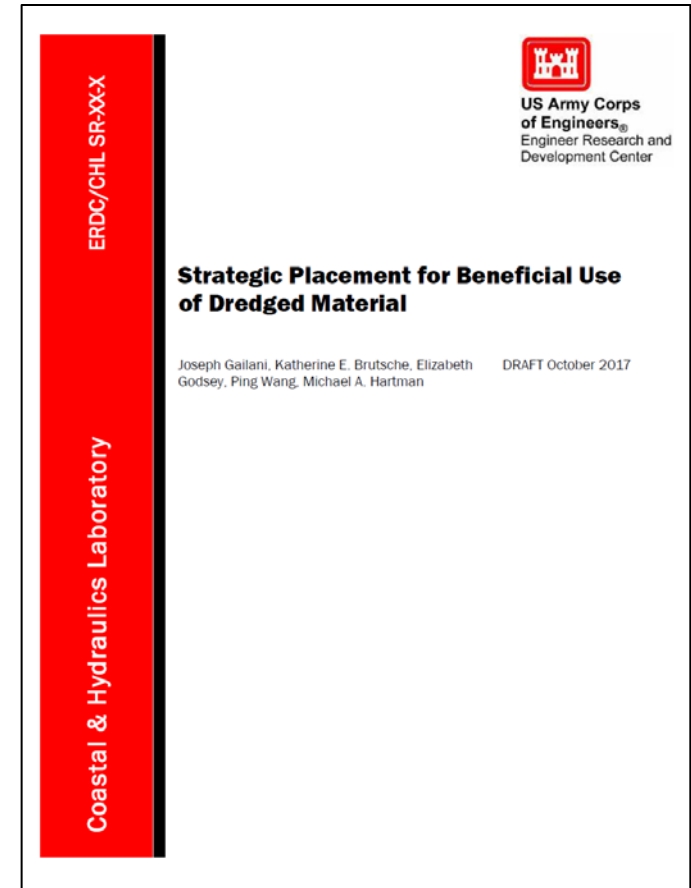
# HORSESHOE BEND ISLAND, ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

- Options for managing DM via shore-based wetland creation were exhausted
- Strategic placement of sediment (0.5-1.8 mcy/1-3 yrs) was used to create a ~35 ha island
- Producing significant environmental and engineering benefits
- Project Awards:
  - 2015 WEDA Award for Environmental Excellence
  - 2017 WEDA Award for CC Adaption
  - 2017 DPC Award for Working, Building, and Engineering with Nature



# STRATEGIC SEDIMENT PLACEMENT

- A BIG opportunity!
- “The placement of dredged sediments in a manner that facilitates their transport by natural forces to locations of interest where sediments are needed.”
  - Recognizes the importance of sediment process to natural systems and engineering function
  - Keeps sediments in the water, where sediments belong
  - Supports sustainability



# ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS IN INNOVATION

## National Large Wood Manual

Assessment, Planning, Design, and Maintenance of Large Wood in Fluvial Ecosystems: Restoring Process, Function, and Structure

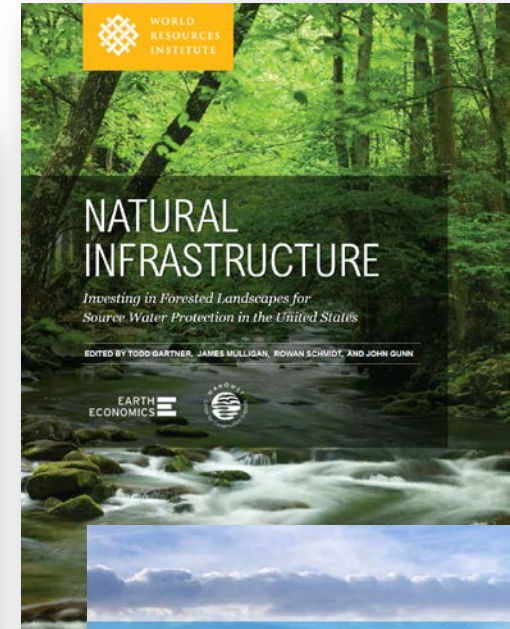
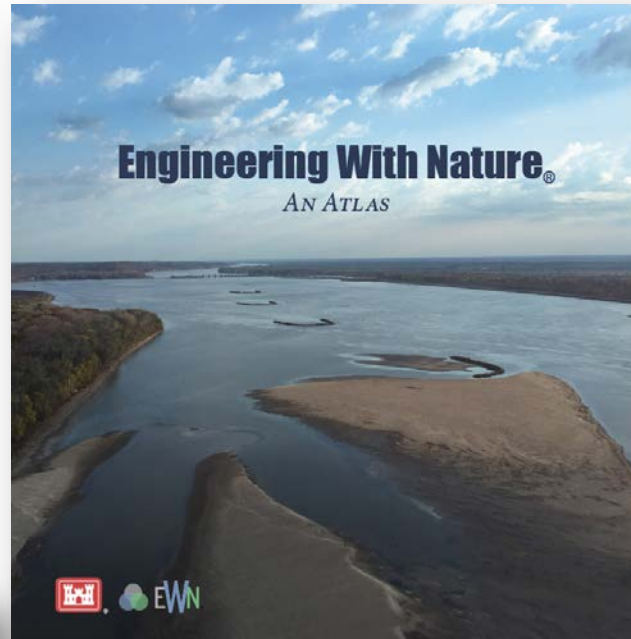
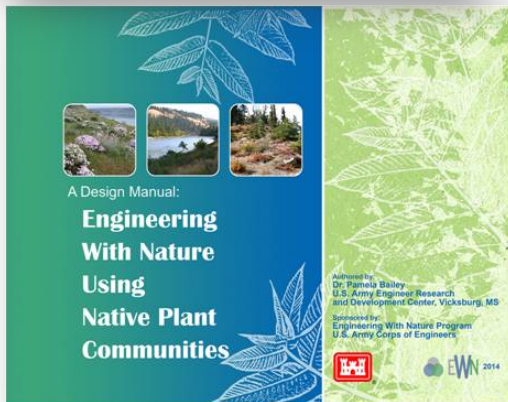
January 2016



U.S. Department of the Interior  
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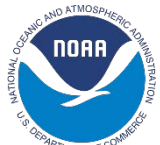
# INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL AND FLUVIAL SYSTEMS

**Purpose: Develop guidelines for using NNBF to provide engineering functions relevant to flood risk management while producing additional economic, environmental and social benefits.**

- Publish NNBF technical guidelines by 2020:
  - ▶ Multi-author: government, academia, NGOs, engineering firms, construction companies, etc.
  - ▶ Addressing the full project life cycle
  - ▶ Guidelines in 4 Parts
    - Overarching
    - Coastal Applications
    - Fluvial Applications
    - Conclusions

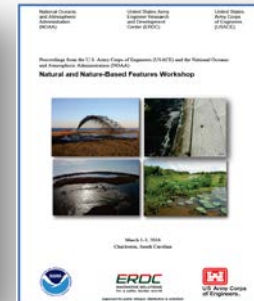


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# COLLABORATION ACROSS GOVERNMENT

## USACE/NOAA Collaboration Workshop: Natural and Nature-based Features, Charleston, SC; 1-3 March 2016



## USACE/NOAA-NMFS Collaboration Workshop Engineering With Nature, Gloucester, MA; October 5-6, 2016

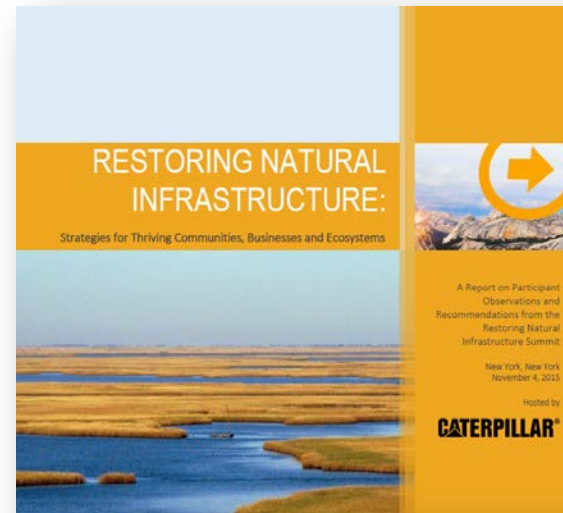


[www.engineeringwithnature.org](http://www.engineeringwithnature.org) (NNBF)

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# COLLABORATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Caterpillar Inc.
  - ▶ Restoring Natural Infrastructure Summit; November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015; New York City
  - ▶ Natural Infrastructure Initiative – USACE Collaboration Work Streams
    1. NI Opportunity Evaluation Tool. Capitalizing on enterprise-level capability: CE Dredge DST
    2. Evaluation and Decision Making
    3. Field Application and Demonstration
- Western Dredging Association (WEDA)
  - ▶ Collaborative technical workshop on engineering and construction techniques for Engineering With Nature



<http://www.caterpillar.com/en/company/sustainability/natural-infrastructure.html>

# COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA

- Texas A&M University
  - Partnering through the Coastal Science and Engineering Collaborative (CSEC)
  - Joint research on NNBF
  - EWN Seminar spring 2018
  - Developing graduate curriculum to support EWN



- University of Georgia
  - Institute for Resilient Infrastructure Systems (IRIS)
  - CRADA and Educational Partnering Agreement
  - Multiple levels of collaboration on EWN and NNBF
  - EWN curriculum development



*Institute for Resilient  
Infrastructure Systems*  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

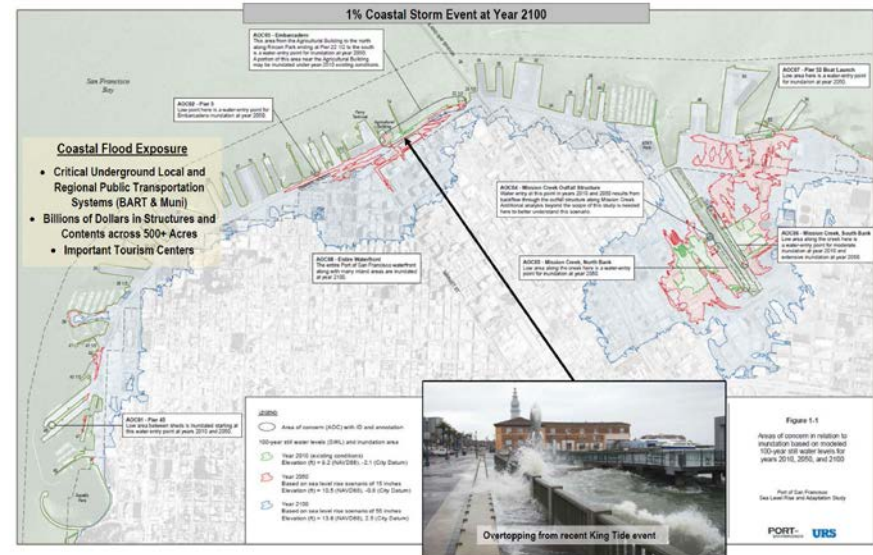


# PARTNERING TO GET THINGS DONE

- Integrate mandates and authorities across agencies
  - Federal, state, local
- Create vehicles to attract and integrate private investment
  - Dow-TNC and Emerson Collective workshop on “Natural Currency” at Cavallo Point on 11 September 2018
- P4s- Public-public-private partnerships



## San Francisco Waterfront Storm Risk Management Study





# THE MEANS

- Commit to innovation
- Expand the “vision” to diversify project benefits
- Scale up the size of projects to fully address the needs and opportunities
- Keep the projects “real”
  - Beware of over-design, -constraint, -requirement
  - Affordability is key
- Document the produced benefits and values created
- Coordinate communication across partnering organizations for maximum impact



# 1906 SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE



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# Agnews State Hospital, 1906



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