ENGINEERING WITH NATURE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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USACE Dredging; Sausalito, CA
6 March 2019
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
- 30,000 miles of levee
- 4,500 military installations
- 926 ports
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
THE ESCALATING COSTS OF DREDGING

![Graph showing the escalation of costs related to dredging over time. The graph displays the quantity dredged and the cost, with a notable increase in cost towards the end of the timeline.]
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

www.engineeringwithnature.org
EWN® OVERVIEW

*Engineering With Nature®* began in 2010

- Engaging across USACE, other agencies, NGOs, academia, private sector, international collaborators
- Guided by a strategic plan
- Established through Proving Grounds
  - Galveston, Buffalo, Philadelphia
- 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

[www.engineeringwithnature.org](http://www.engineeringwithnature.org)
EWN® 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
Engineering With Nature®

Elements

Degree

EWN Elements

EWN Elements

Four major elements are involved in applying EWN to develop infrastructure projects:

- Using science and engineering to produce operational efficiencies
- Using natural processes to maximize benefit
- Increasing the value provided by projects to include social, environmental, and economic benefits
- Using collaborative processes to organize, engage, and focus interests, stakeholders, and partners
HORSESHOE BEND ISLAND, ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

Project Awards:
• 2015 WEDA Award for Environmental Excellence
• 2017 WEDA Award for CC Adaption
• 2017 DPC Award for Working, Building, and Engineering with Nature
Middle Harbour Port of Oakland, USA

2018 PIANC Working with Nature Award Winner
HAMILTON AND SEARS POINT WETLANDS
SAN PABLO BAY, CA
CAT ISLAND ON GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN
DULUTH HARBOR THIN-LAYER PLACEMENT
USACE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT: EWN IN BACK BAY NEW JERSEY

Dr. Candice Piercy

Mordecai Island

Stone Harbor

Avalon
EWN ATLAS LAUNCH EVENT

10:30-12:00
January 16, 2019
National Building Museum
Washington, D.C.

“Engineering With Nature is an important initiative for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.” James Dalton, USACE Director Civil Works

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Work on USACE Infrastructure Projects Continues with DRC Affiliates and UGA.

- Projects include:
  - Moses Lake Tide Gate Area (SWG);
  - Comite Canal Project (MVN);
  - Franklin Lock/Dam Recreation Area (SAJ);
  - Morehaven West Campground Site (SAJ);
  - Back Creek and Fishing Creek Jetties (NAB);
  - Proctor Creek (SAM); and
  - NEW: Sabine to Galveston (S2G) Project (SWG)

- Team has visited project sites and collected data
- Continue working with respective District POCs
- EWN/LA Team met JAN 19 at Auburn to work on initial renderings
- Meetings w/ USACE Districts to discuss rendering will begin in MAR 19
- Final report/renderings delivered to Districts JUL 19
DEVELOPING MULTI-PURPOSE BENEFITS

6. Incorporate Social and Environmental Benefits into Project Formulation, Design, and Implementation. The nation and the communities we serve have a variety of objectives for USACE’s Civil Works water resources development projects, such as public safety, economic vitality, recreation, and quality of life. Existing policies and practices in Civil Works are sometimes hampered by a single-objective look at water resource development, which constrains our ability to apply our full technical and problem-solving capability to water resources problems. Fully identifying, describing, and considering a broader array of potential project benefits is important to ensuring the solutions we develop, recommend, and implement are smart investments regardless of potential cost-share limitations. All Civil Works programs should consider how and under what conditions and circumstances expanded objectives and consideration of social and environmental considerations can be undertaken within existing legislated or policy-directed timelines. Also, all Civil Works programs will incorporate these broader objectives and considerations in our daily decision-making processes using qualitative and quantitative approaches where practical and appropriate. The following are some examples of ongoing efforts to achieve this goal:

7. Look forward to getting your feedback on these ideas and actions and advancing Civil Works policies, procedures, and operations.
SEC. 1184. Consideration of measures.
(a) Definitions.—In this section, the following definitions apply:
(1) NATURAL FEATURE.—The term “natural feature” means a feature that is created through the action of physical, geological, biological, and chemical processes over time.
(2) NATURE-BASED FEATURE.—The term “nature-based feature” means a feature that is created by human design, engineering, and construction to provide risk reduction in coastal areas by acting in concert with natural processes.
(b) Requirement.—In studying the feasibility of projects for flood risk management, hurricane and storm damage reduction, and ecosystem restoration the Secretary shall, with the consent of the non-Federal sponsor of the feasibility study, consider, as appropriate—
   (1) natural features;
   (2) nature-based features;
   (3) nonstructural measures; and
   (4) structural measures.
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
NATURE-BASED GUIDANCE, STANDARDS, EVIDENCE

www.engineeringwithnature.org
How innovation happens: humans working with other humans, across organizational boundaries, to co-develop solutions
COLLABORATION ACROSS GOVERNMENT


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

www.engineeringwithnature.org (NNBF)
COLLABORATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Caterpillar Inc.
  - Restoring Natural Infrastructure Summit; November 4th, 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

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
BUILDING PROGRESS

- Commit to innovation
  - What would it take to get to 100% beneficial use?
- Expand the “vision” to diversify project benefits
  - Where will landscape features create the most value in the future?
- Increase collaboration and cross-sector partnerships
  - How can EWN approaches be used to incentivize progress with regulatory and resource agencies?
- Pursue realistic and affordable projects
  - How can demonstration projects be used to promote innovation in engineering and design AND reduce BU project costs?
- Document and communicate the value created
  - How can developing a library of published regional EWN case studies be used to build momentum?