

BBSEER AND BEYOND: PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE IN CHANGING SEAS

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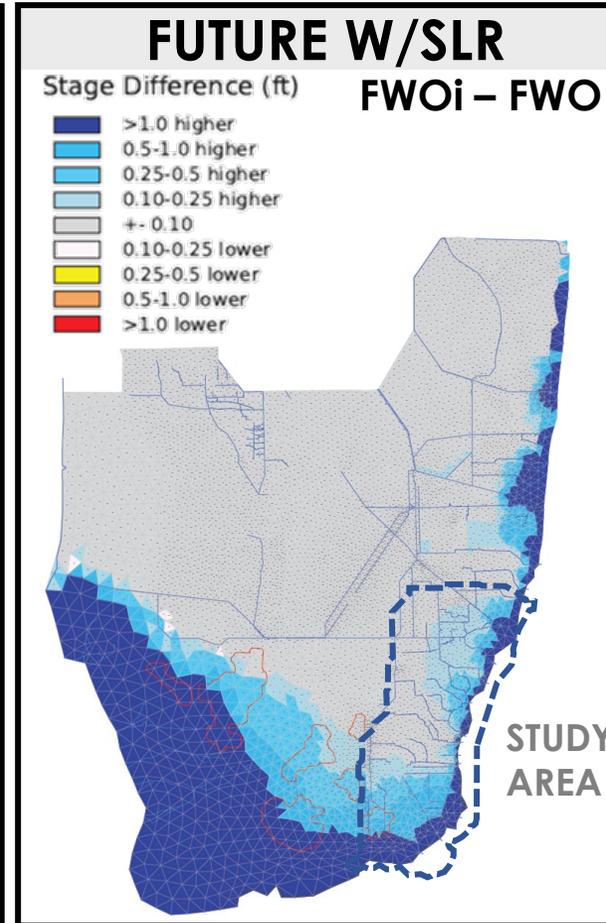
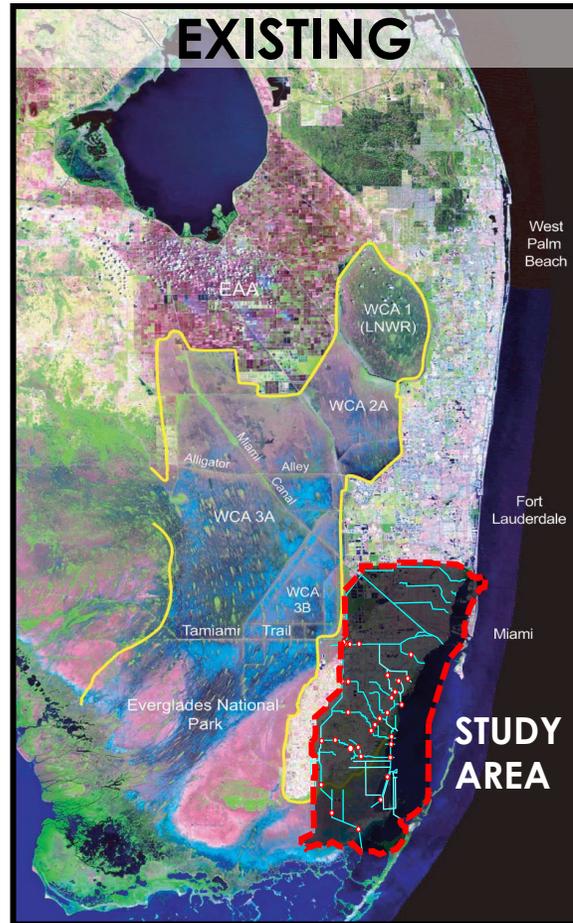
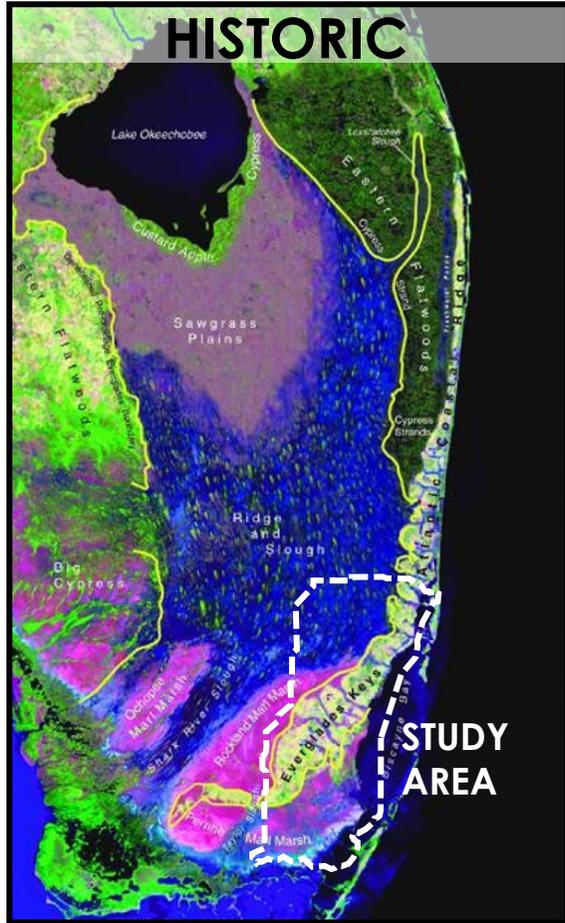


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CONDITIONS

HISTORIC, EXISTING, FUTURE WITHOUT PROJECT



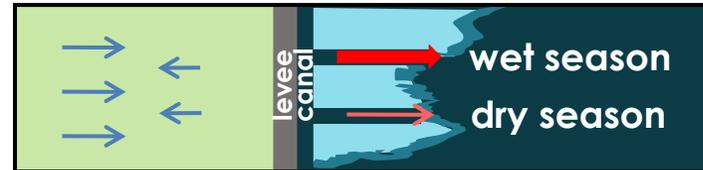
MODIFIED FLOWS

- Freshwater Wetlands
- Coastal Wetlands
- Nearshore

FROM THERE



TO HERE



+ SLR CHALLENGES



RESTORATION RESILIENCE IN PLAN FORMULATION: A COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS STORY

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Greater Everglades Ecosystem Restoration (GEER) 2025



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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1) RESTORE SALINITY REGIMES, MINIMIZE UNNATURAL CANAL RELEASES:

Improve quantity, timing, and distribution of freshwater to estuarine and nearshore subtidal areas, including mangrove and seagrass areas (500-meter zone).

2) FRESHWATER WETLAND WATER DEPTH, PONDING DURATION AND FLOW TIMING:

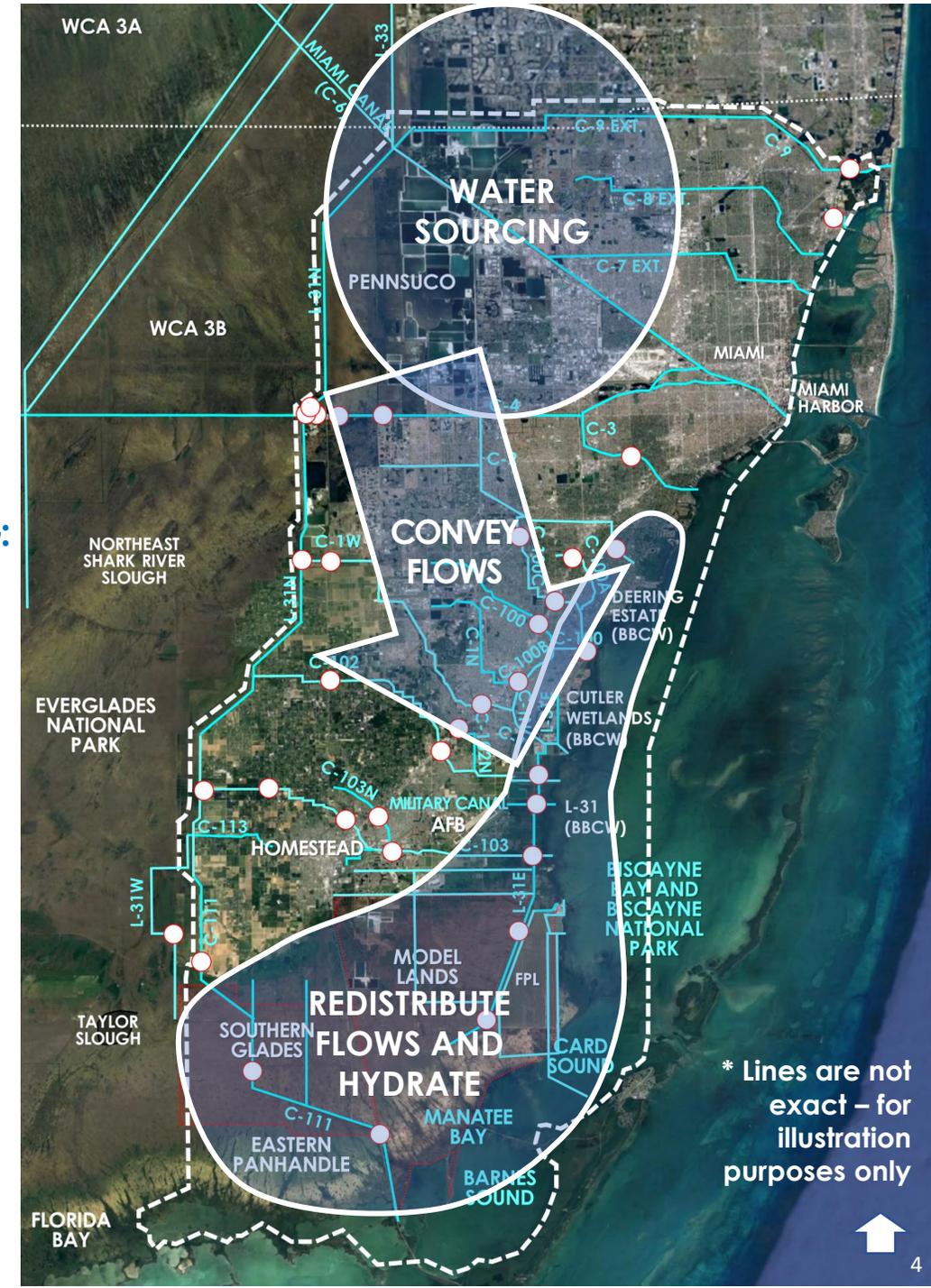
Restore freshwater depths, hydroperiods, and flows, for dry and wet seasons in terrestrial wetlands.

3) RESTORE NATURAL ECOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY:

Restore connectivity and habitat gradients in areas compartmentalized by federal and state canal systems in Southern Everglades, Model Lands, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands.

4) SEA LEVEL CHANGE RESILIENCY:

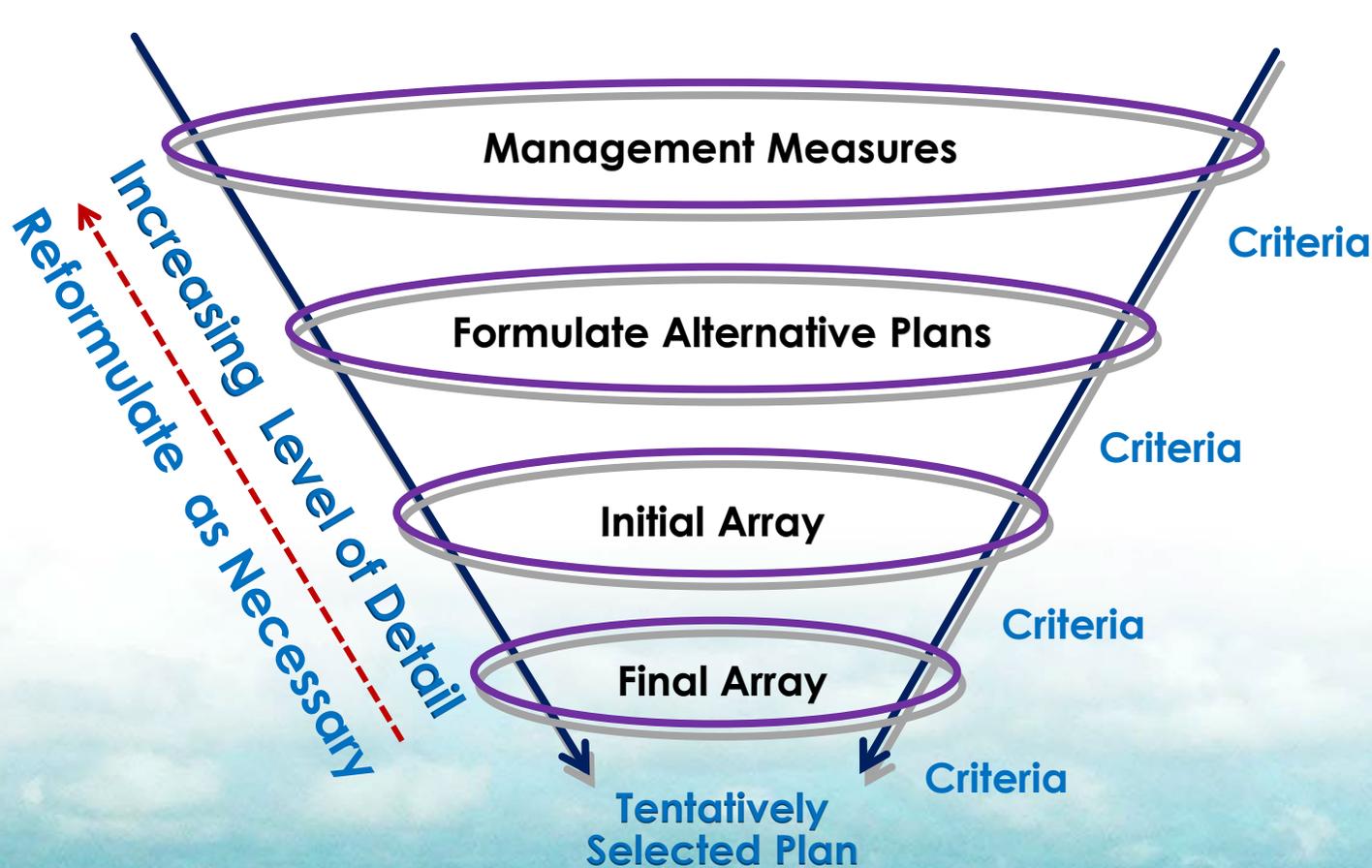
Increase and restore ecological resilience in coastal habitats in southeastern Miami-Dade County.





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PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS



Step 1: Specify Problems and Opportunities

Step 2: Inventory and Forecast

Step 3: Formulate Alternative Plans

Step 4: Evaluate Alternative Plans

Step 5: Compare Alternative Plans

Step 6: Plan selection



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“OLD SCHOOL” ECONOMIC EVALUATION



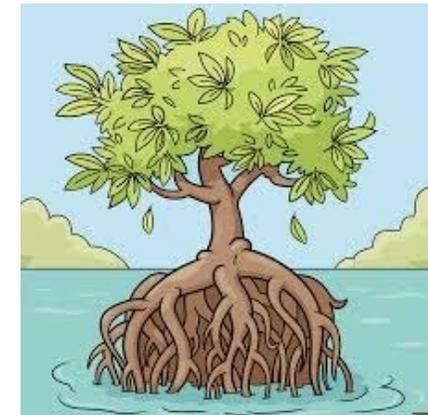
Economic evaluations of alternative plans based only on the study's primary purpose



Benefit Cost Ratio



Cost Effectiveness
and Incremental
Cost Analysis





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“NEW SCHOOL” COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS ANALYSIS



USACE Policy Directive, January 2021

National Ecosystem Restoration

- Non-monetary effects on ecological, cultural, and aesthetic resources including the positive and adverse effects of ecosystem restoration plans.



National Economic Development

- Increases in the economic value of the goods and services that result directly from a project.



Regional Economic Development

- Increases in the effect on employment and demand for local goods and services not captured by National Economic Development.



Other Social Effects

- Effects on societal and individual health and human safety.





COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS ARE NOT...



Gathering data outside of the main project purpose.

Justification to select a non-cost-effective plan.

The need to quantify or capture every possible benefit from a project.



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COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS ARE...



Utilizing existing data from alternative plan modeling.

A more complete look at alternative plan outcomes.

A way to differentiate between similar alternatives.

An opportunity to quantify outcomes that previously were not considered in alternative evaluations.

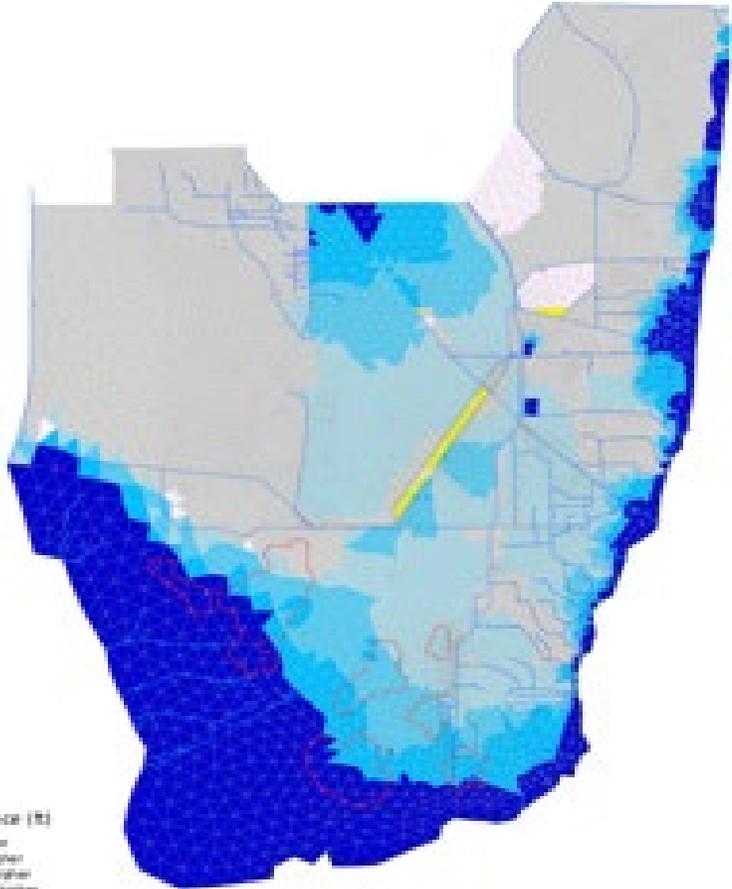


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BBSEER COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS



Average Annual Stage Difference in POS
1963-2018



RSM GLADES (RSMGL)

Illustrates Hydrology
(e.g.; durations/depths)

Answers how we can best
capture excess water and get
it to where it is needed

BISCAYNE BAY SIMULATION MODEL

How changes in hydrology
affect nearshore salinity levels
and habitat

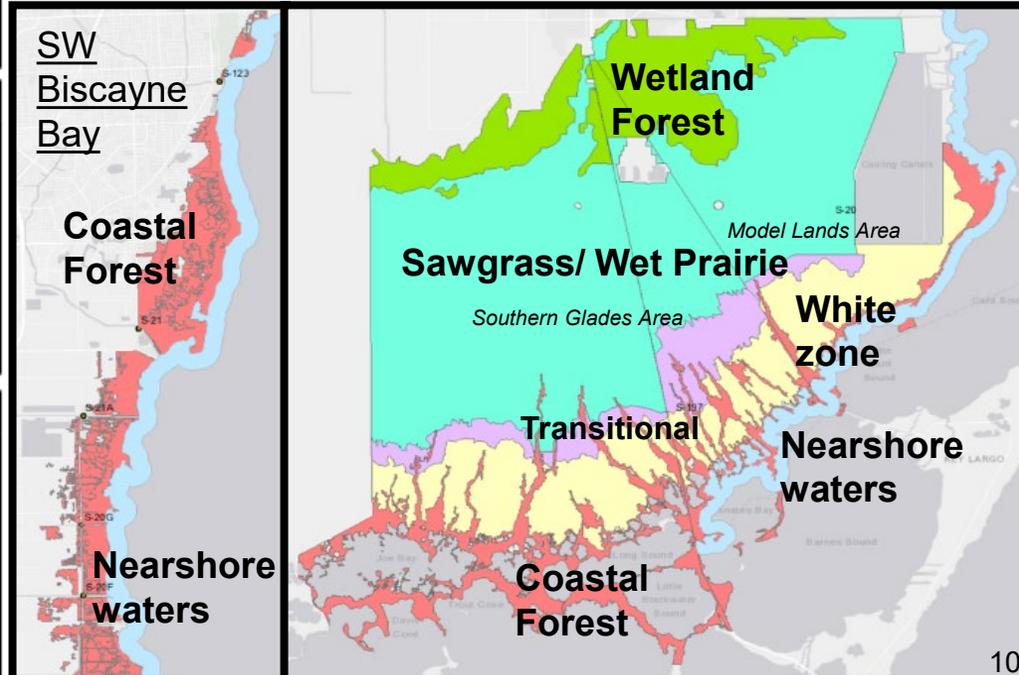
BISECT

How changes in hydrology
affects salinity in the rootzone
of wetland habitats

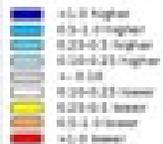
MD RSM

Provides assurances that
we are maintaining
savings clause levels of
water supply & flood
protection

HABITAT	POTENTIAL RESTORATION (ACRES)
WETLAND FOREST	12,492
SAWGRASS/WET PRAIRIE	54,810
TRANSITIONAL ZONE	6,503
WHITE ZONE	18,020
COASTAL FOREST (MANGROVE)	18,619
NEARSHORE WATERS	9,782 (SHORE TO 500 METERS)
TOTAL	120,226



Stage Difference (ft)



FWOI – ECB22





NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NED)

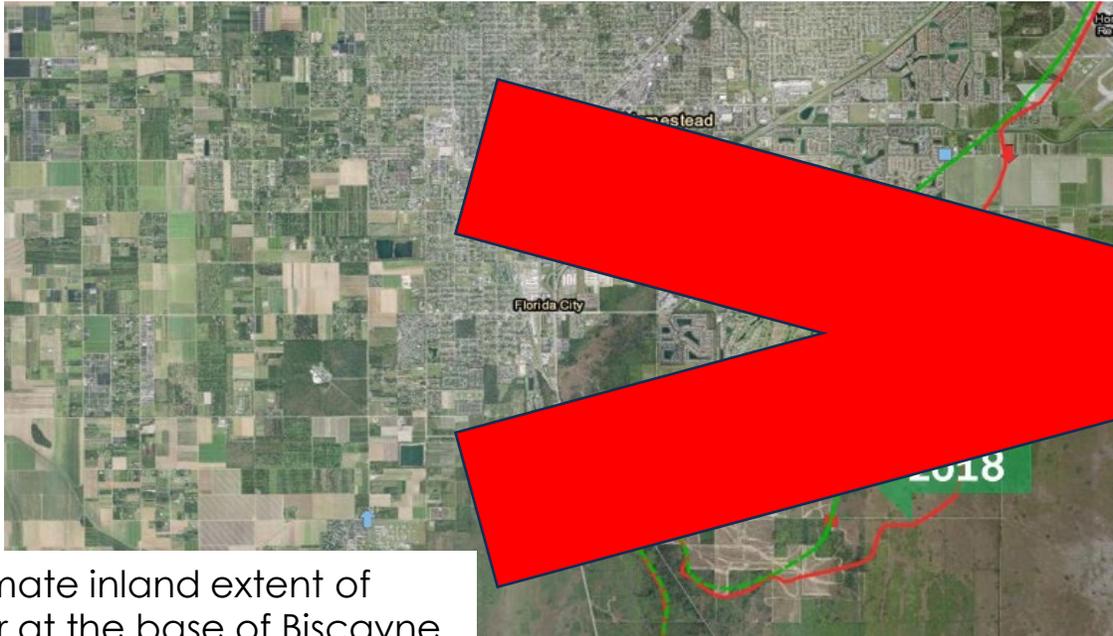


What we thought we could evaluate: (spoiler: it's not what we did)

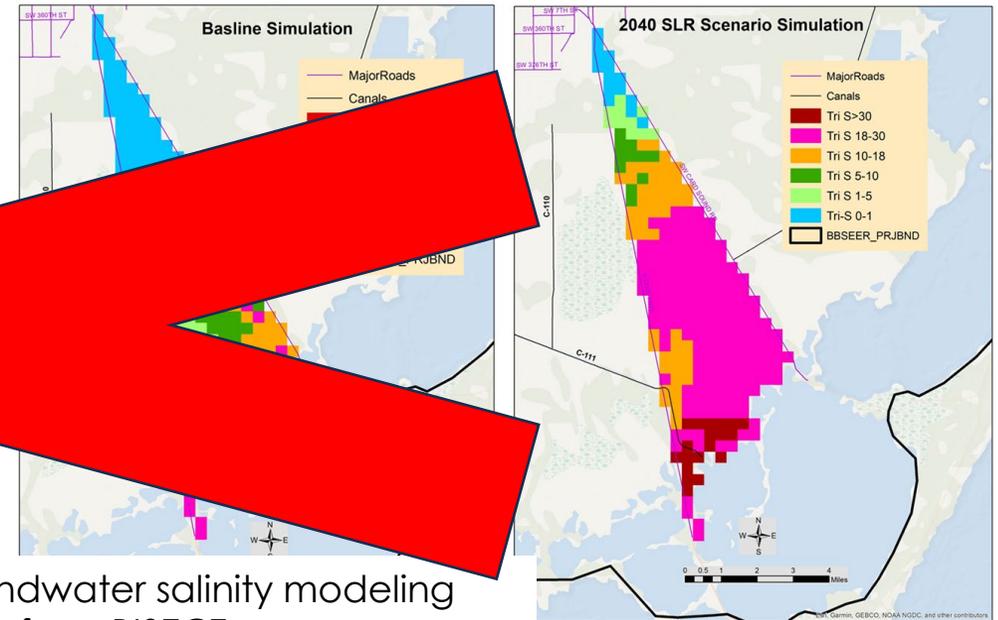
Land remaining vegetated and not transitioning to open water.

Keeping agricultural lands and well water fresh.

Reducing storm damages with coastal vegetation and mangroves.



Approximate inland extent of saltwater at the base of Biscayne aquifer, courtesy USGS



Groundwater salinity modeling results from BISECT.



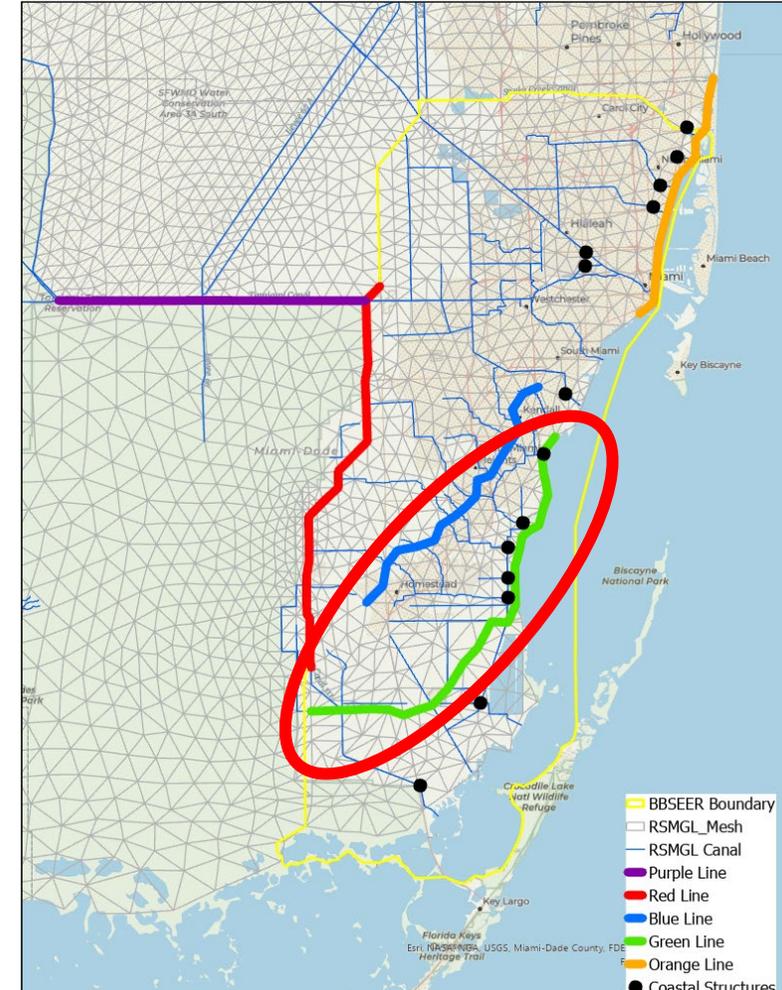
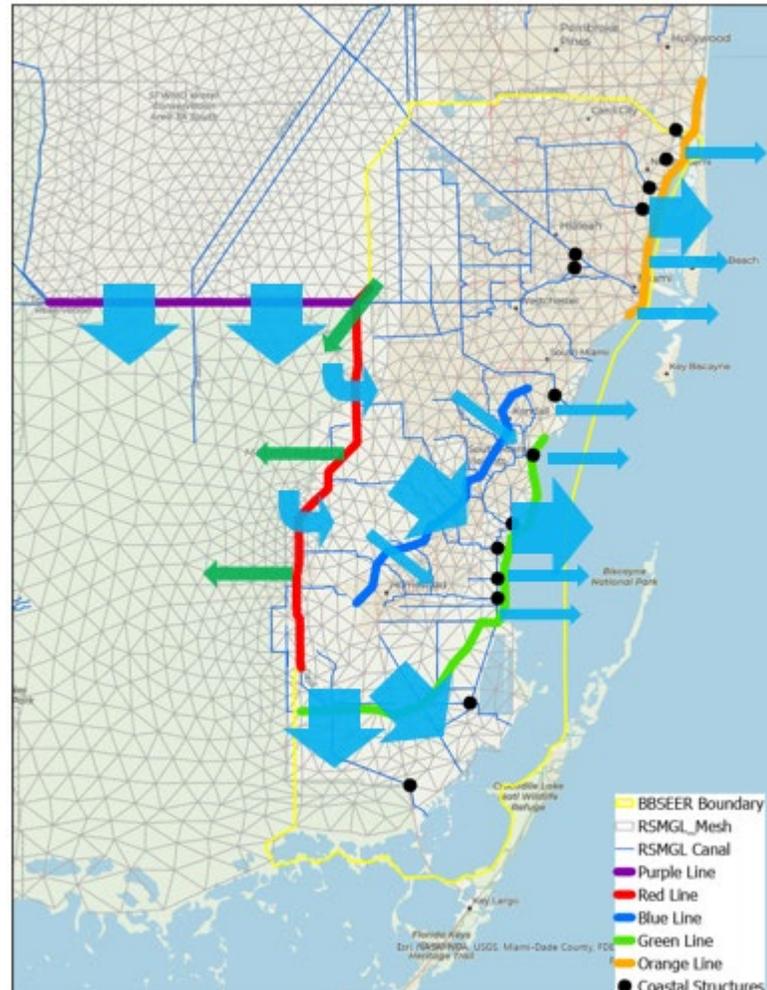
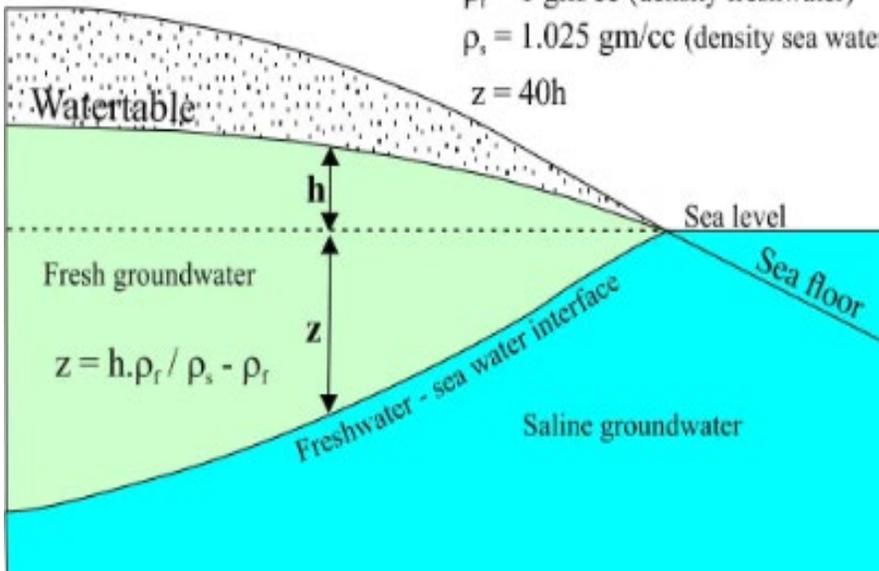
NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NED)



What we could ACTUALLY evaluate:

Ghyben-Herzberg Principle

$\rho_f = 1 \text{ gm/cc}$ (density freshwater)
 $\rho_s = 1.025 \text{ gm/cc}$ (density sea water)
 $z = 40h$





LESSONS LEARNED



- **ALWAYS** ask a modeler if data extraction or post-processing is available.
- Start brainstorm of ideas early.
- Be as creative as possible during brainstorming – no idea is a bad idea.





THANK YOU!!!

- Dr. Bradley Foster
- Robert Kirby
- Evan Jonson
- Andrew Coman
- Dr. Chloe Vorseth
- ...and the whole BBSEER Team!