

# Sustainable Levee Systems through Applied Collaborative Research

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# About Me

- Research Engineer with IRIS
- PhD student with UGA
- Mechanical engineering training
- Research focus
  - NbS for coastal and riverine infrastructure systems
  - Translating research to practice



*Institute for Resilient  
Infrastructure Systems*  
**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**



NETWORK FOR  
ENGINEERING  
WITH NATURE

# What is IRIS?



- **Institute for Resilient Infrastructure Systems**
- Interdisciplinary community of researchers
- Public-private-academic partnerships
- Co-create infrastructure solutions for more resilient communities and businesses

# AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Resilience planning for **multiple hazards**
- NI planning, design and evaluation
- **Hydrometeorological** extremes and risks
- **Engineering With Nature®** methodologies
- Hydrodynamic, ecological, and climatological **modeling**
- **Military-community** resilience
- Risk communication and **landscape visioning** and design
- **Water resources** planning, management and governance
- **Coastal adaptation** planning
- Social and **environmental justice** issues
- **Air quality** assessment and exposure effects
- Regional **sediment management**
- Interdisciplinary education and training
- **Ecological engineering** of river, wetland, forest, coastal and urban ecosystems
- **Waste management** and public health
- **Transportation and power systems**

# Sustainable Levees

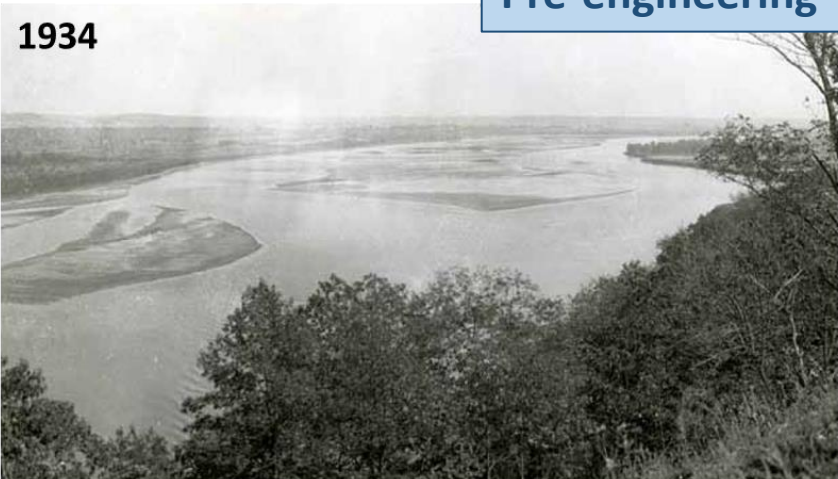


# Why Focus on Levees?

- Growing social pressure to change river corridor management practices
  - Freshwater biodiversity crisis
  - FRM, the “levee effect”
- Historical levee engineering practice may be contributing
- Massive number and spatial scales
- Test NbS like levee setbacks
  - Variety of contexts
  - At large spatial scales
  - Broadly meaningful impacts

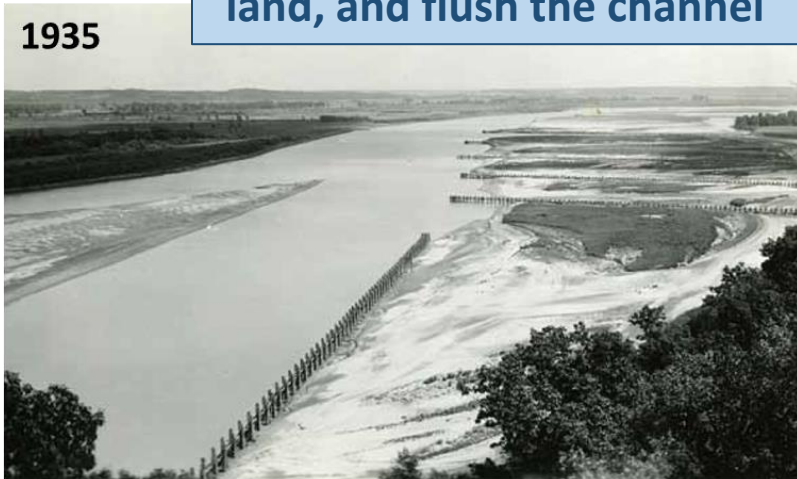


1934



Pre-engineering

1935



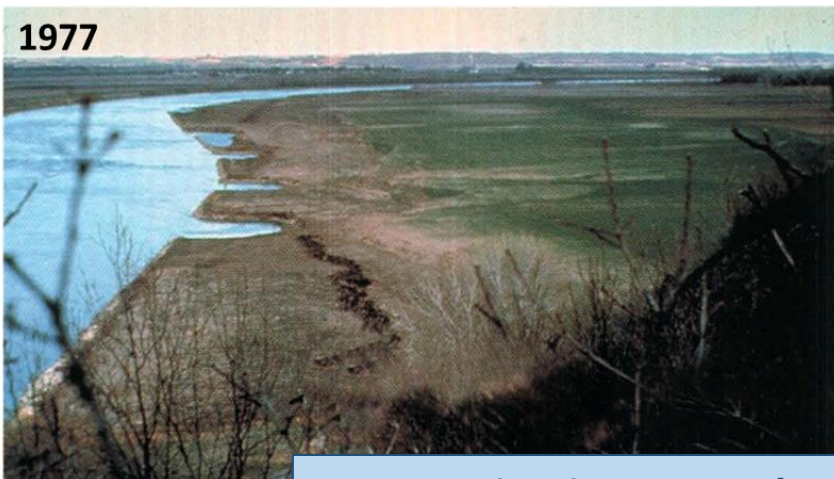
Dikes trap sediment, accrete land, and flush the channel

1946



Vegetation covers the accreted floodplain

1977



Vegetation is removed for agriculture

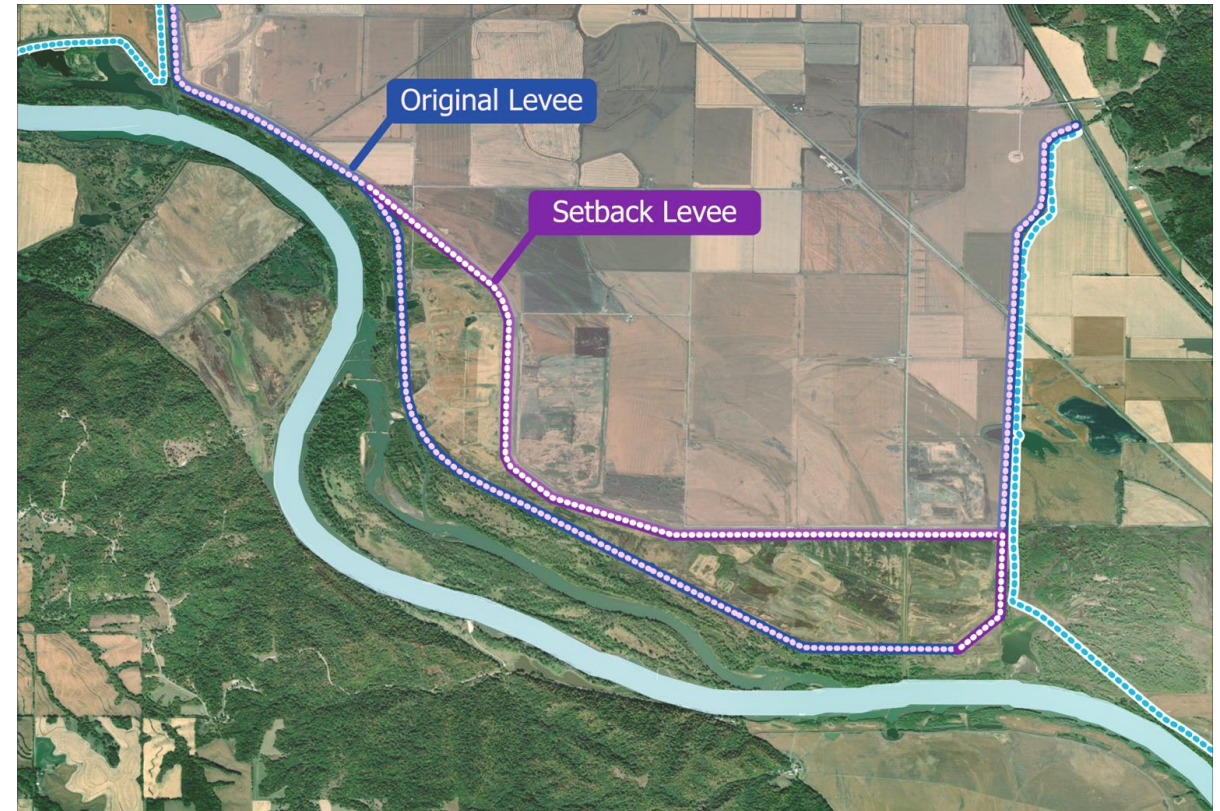
2003



Levee construction on accreted land

# Levee Setbacks

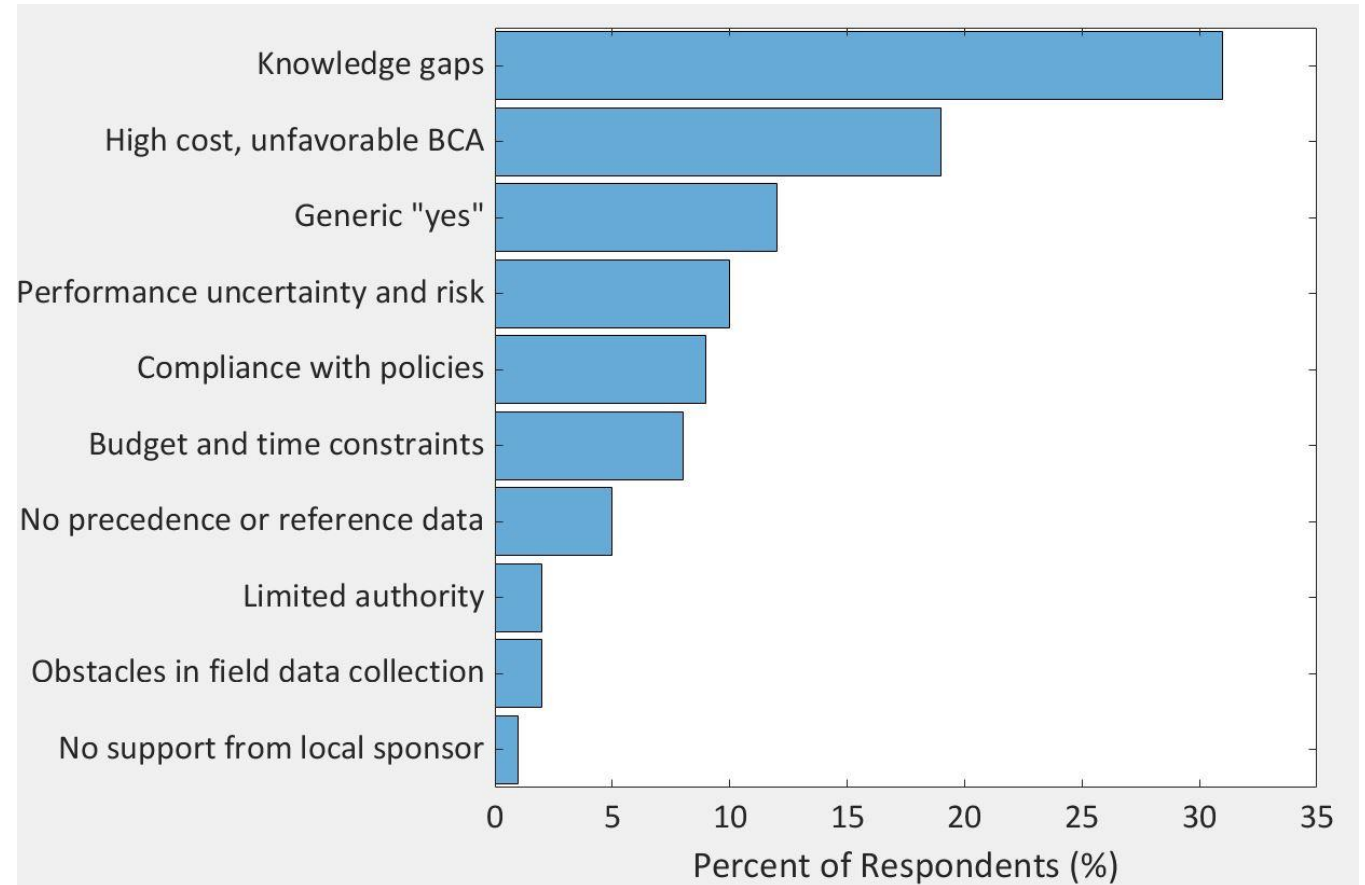
- Setbacks are a NbS
- Floodplain conveyance is a FRM service
  - Reduce the severity of flood hazards
  - Improve LOP and reliability
  - Risk mitigation through relocation
- Alleviate ecological stressors and drivers of biodiversity loss
- Regulation of water quality and climate





# What is limiting their application?

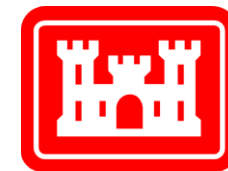
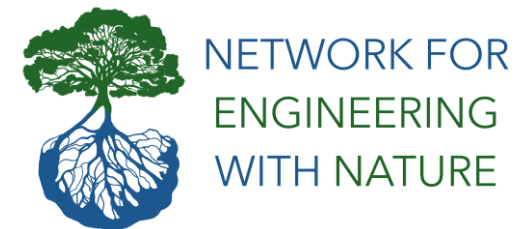
- *Outside the obvious...*
  - Expensive
  - Differing land use interests
- *Where there is political will...*
  - Knowledge gaps
  - Uncertain performance
  - Limited guidance
- USACE is embracing NbS, will then implement more setbacks?



Chambers et al., 2023

# Collaborative Approach

- Can R&D support civil works planning?
  - Address knowledge gaps and guidance
  - Adoption of new infrastructure approaches
  - Multi-purpose projects
- Translating research to practice
  - Test ideas
  - Accelerate the rate of adoption

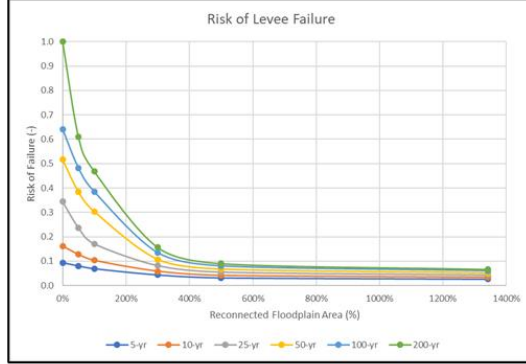


**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**



# Missouri River Levee Setback Research Program

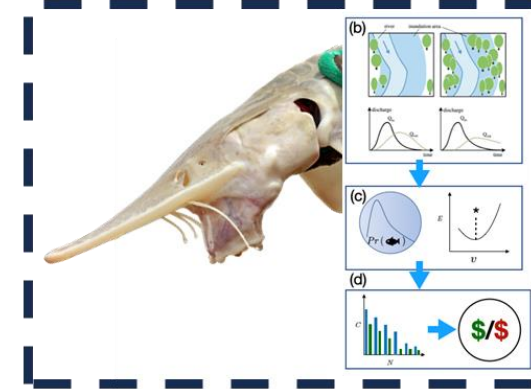
## Levee System Response and Failure Analysis



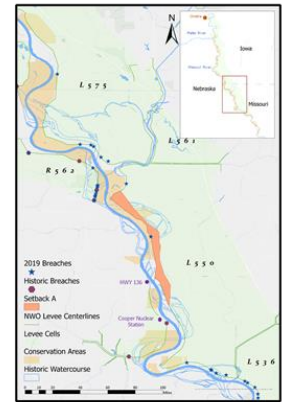
## Diffuse Nutrient Mitigation and Borrow Pit Design



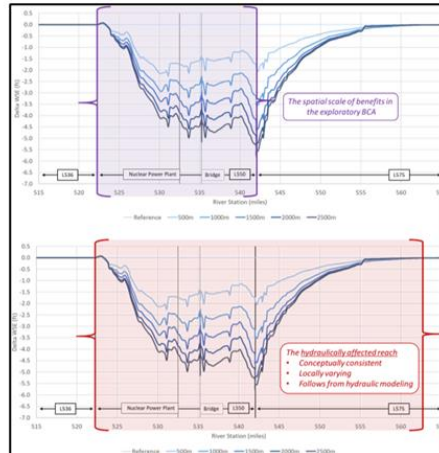
## Fisheries Benefits Modeling (not funded yet)



## Levee Setback Design



## Economic and Experimental Benefit-Cost Analyses



## Legal and Policy Analysis of Levee Setback Opportunities and Hurdles

SEC. 301. MISSOURI RIVER MITIGATION PROJECT, MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA.

(a) USE OF OTHER FUNDS.—

3413

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 334 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 306) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(a) pursuant to this subsection.”.

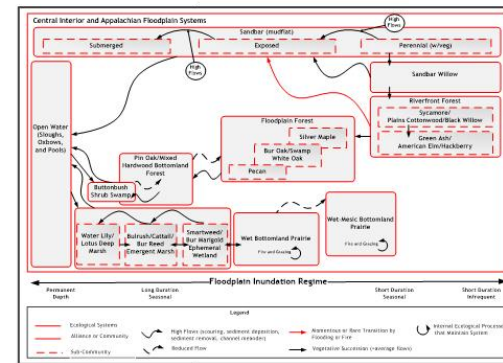
(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report identifying the lands or interests in lands acquired with Federal funds that the Secretary determines, pursuant to section 344(e)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, meet the purposes of the Missouri River Mitigation Project, Missouri, Kansas, 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4143; 113 Stat. 306; 121 Stat. 1155); and

“(B) whether such lands are restricted by such other Federal agencies from being applied

“(3) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes any transfer of administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in lands acquired by a Federal agency that are applied toward the total number of acres required under subsection

## Biodiversity Benefits of Large-scale Levee Setback



## Socio-economic Assessment and Perception Surveys (not funded yet)

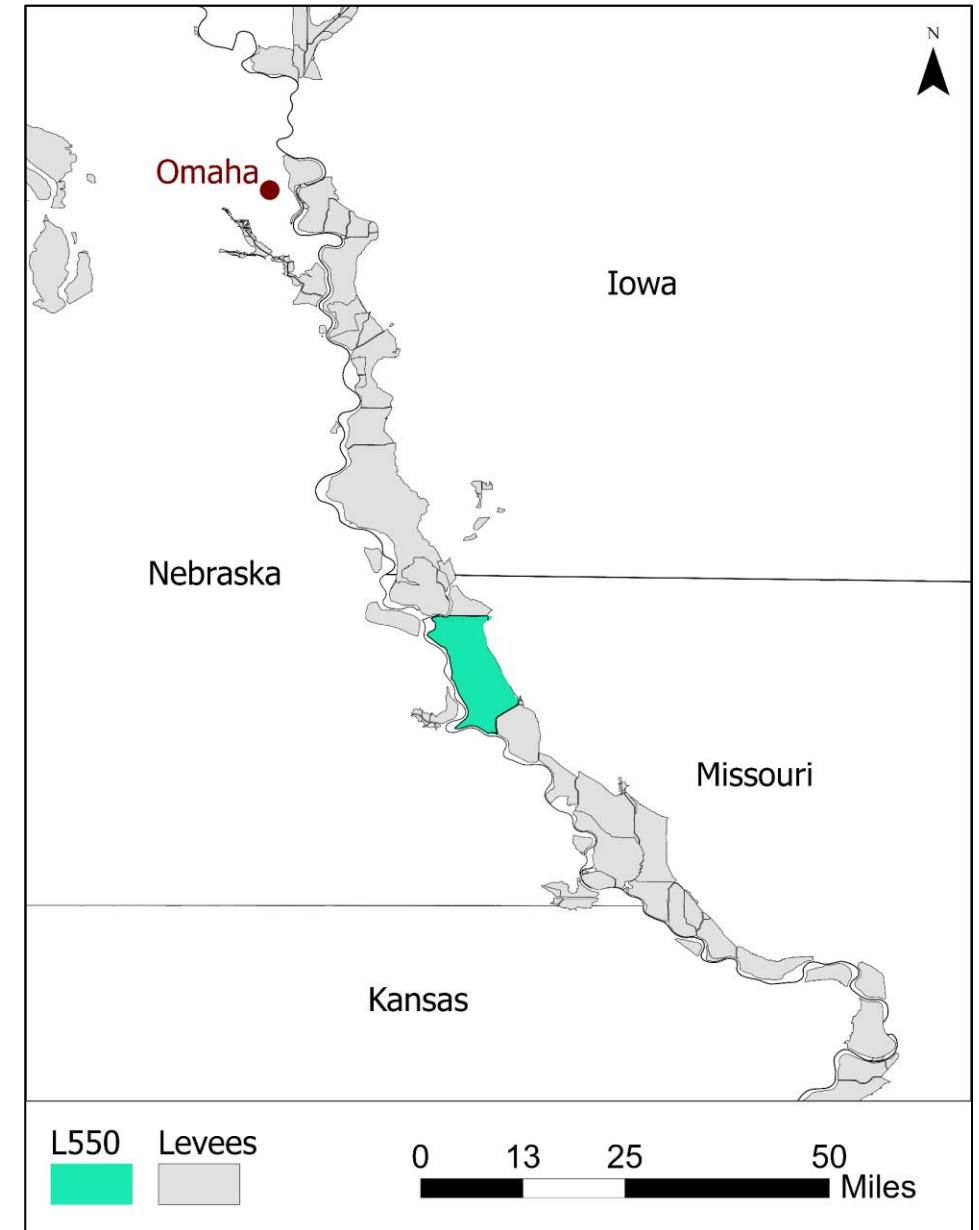


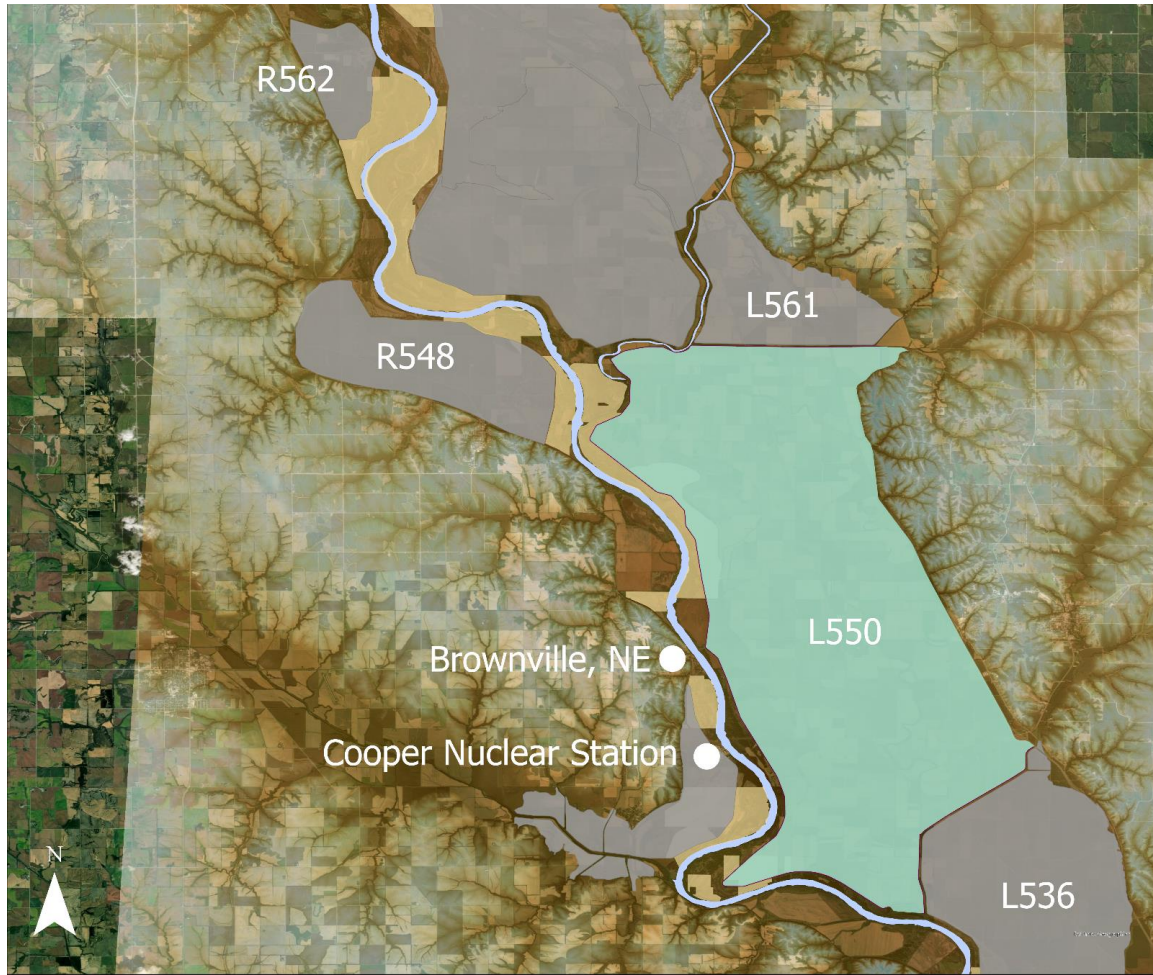
## Tribal Engagement and Equity (not funded yet)



# Levee L550

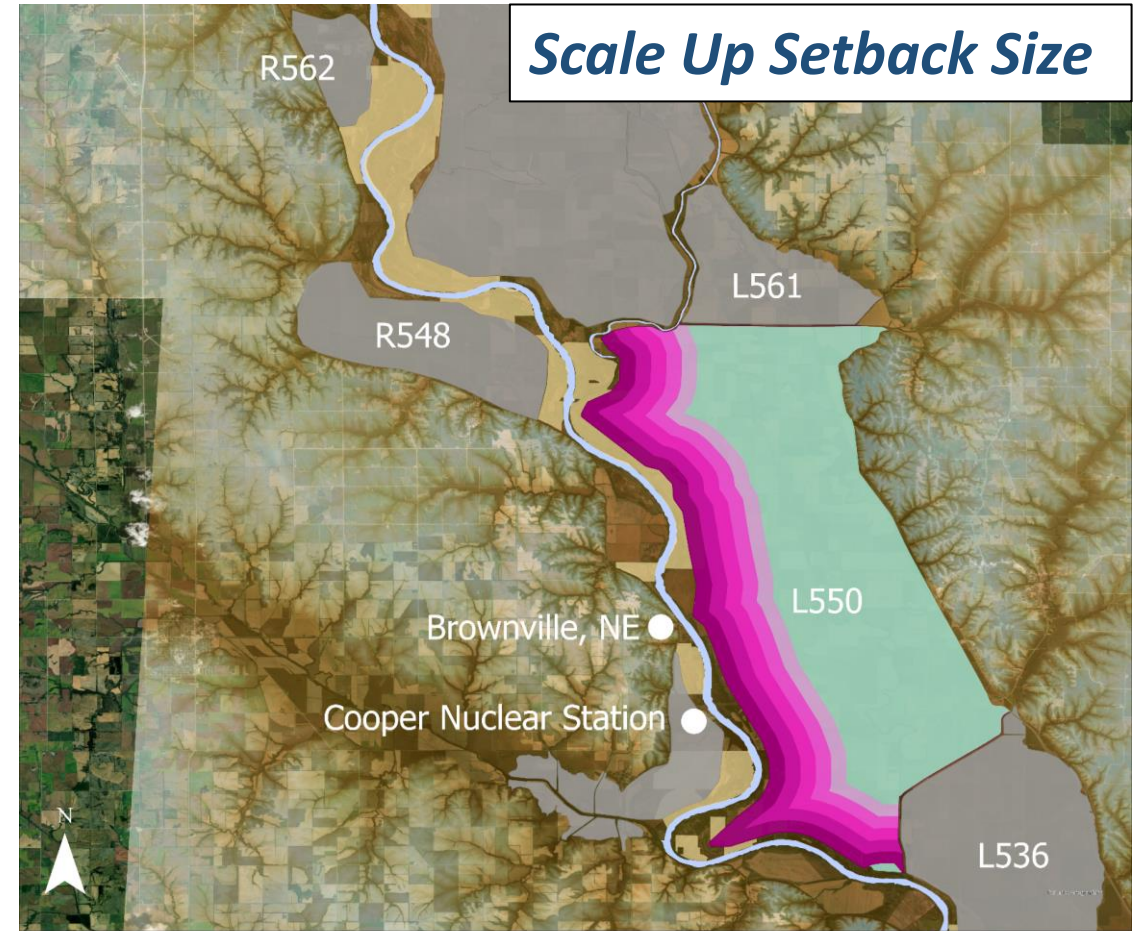
- ~40k acres, ~22 miles of frontage
- History of repeated failures with in-line repairs under PL 84-99
- Recent setbacks at upstream and downstream levee cells
- Test bed for modeling benefits





L550      Levee Cells      Conservation Areas

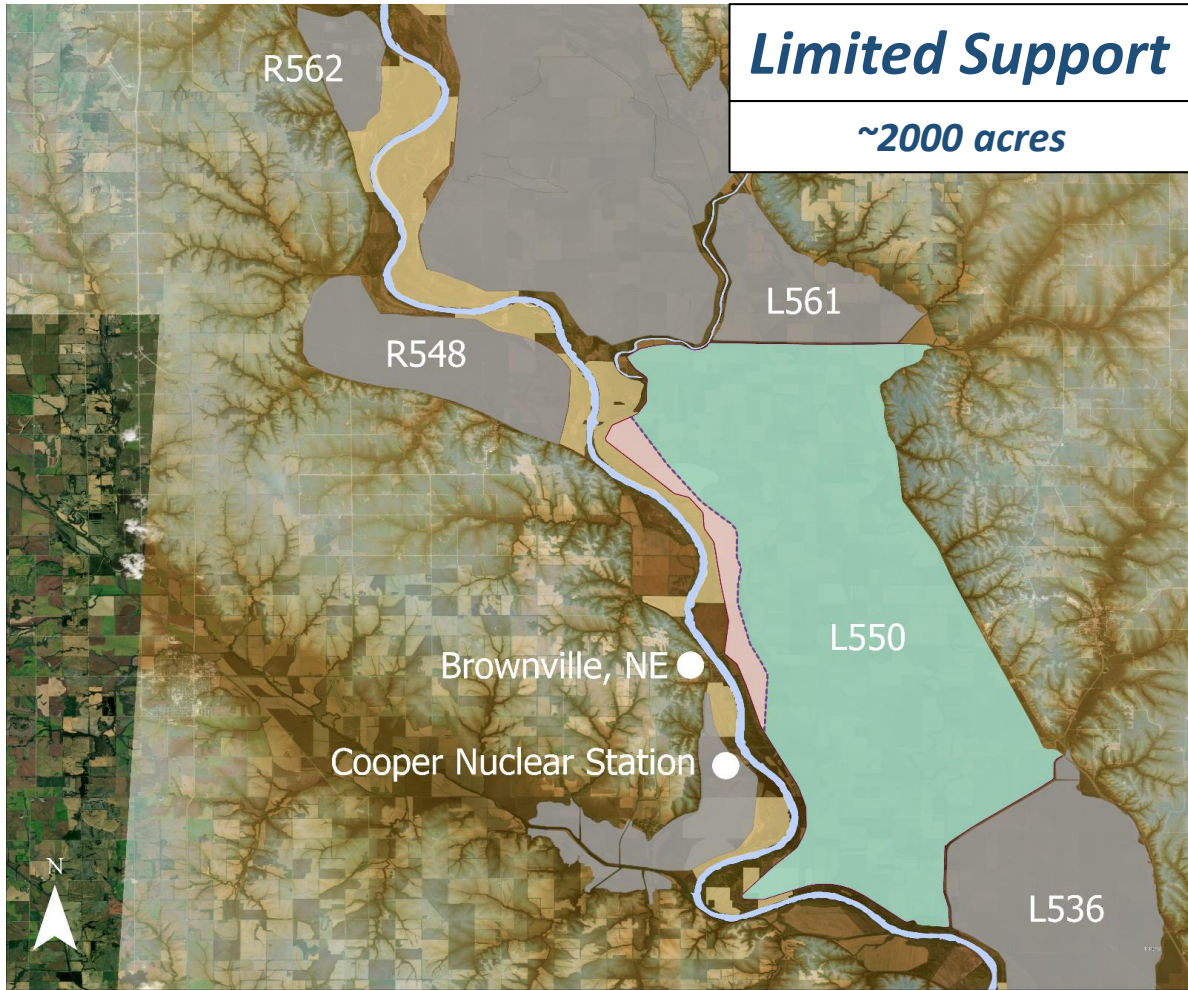
0    2    5    10 Miles



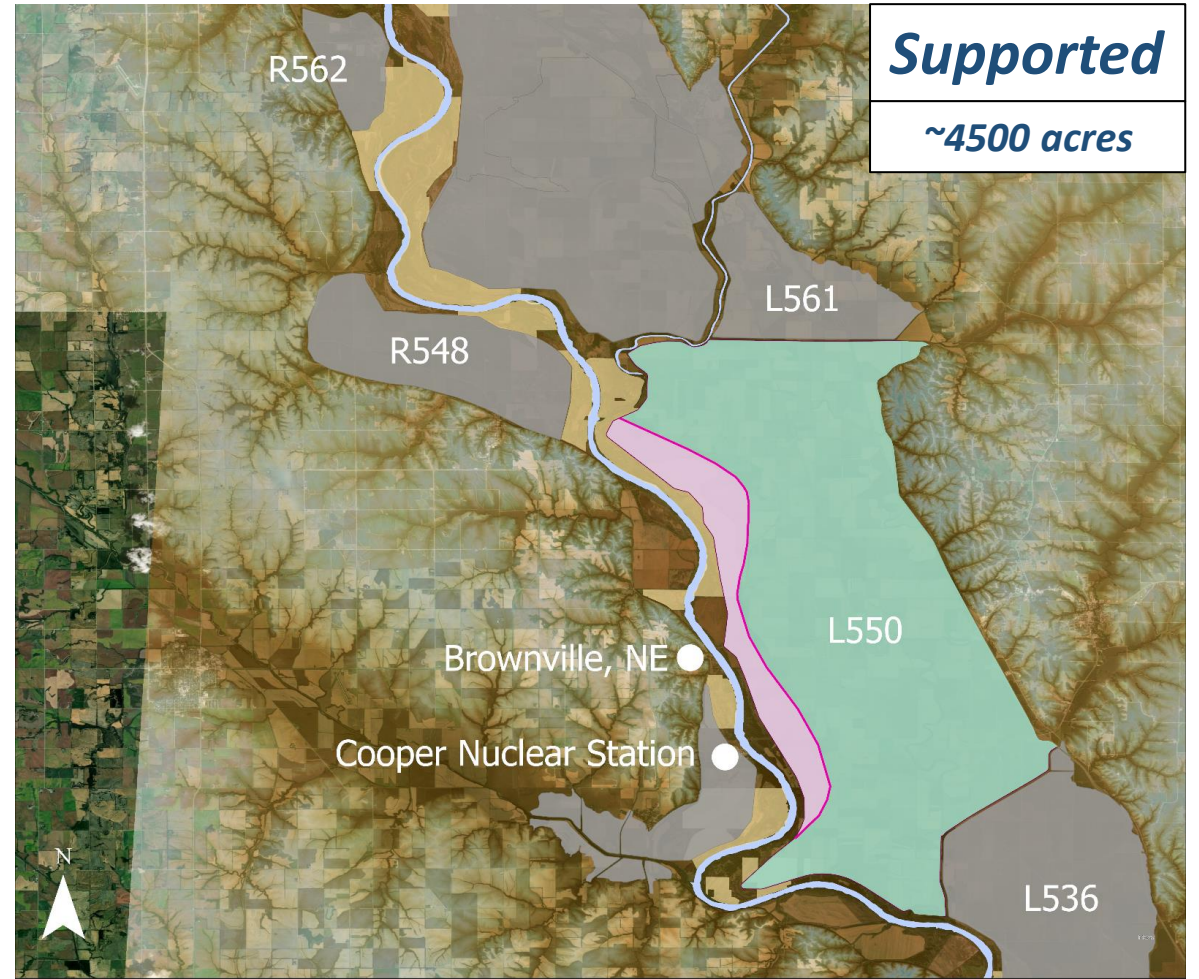
**Scale Up Setback Size**

500m\_Setback    1500m\_Setback    2500m\_Setback    Levee Cells  
 1000m\_Setback    2000m\_Setback    L550    Conservation Areas

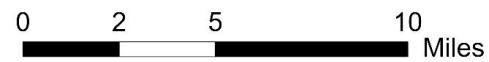
0    2    5    10 Miles



Setback A      L550      Levee Cells      Conservation Areas



Setback E      L550      Levee Cells      Conservation Areas

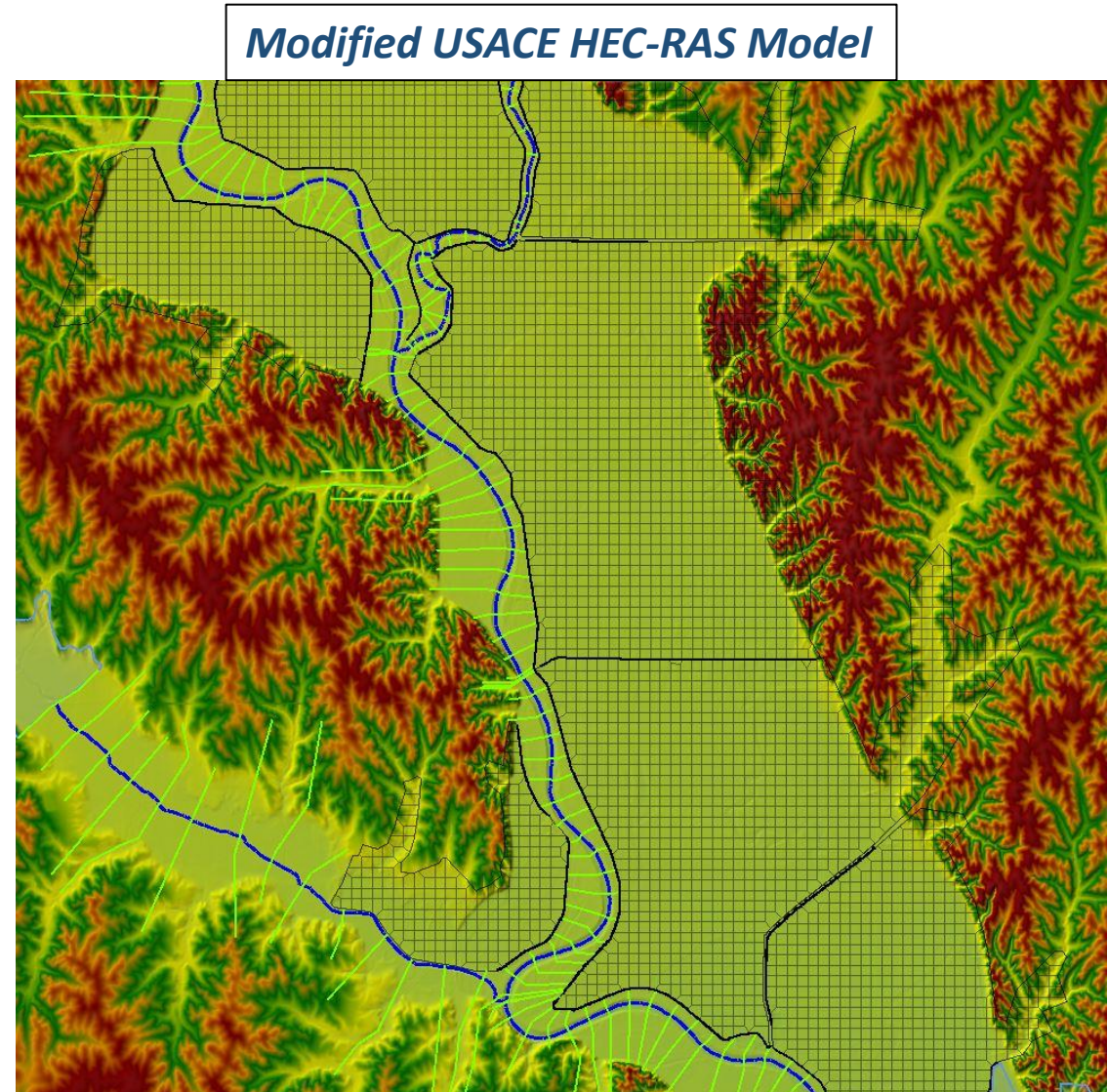


# Example Research Projects



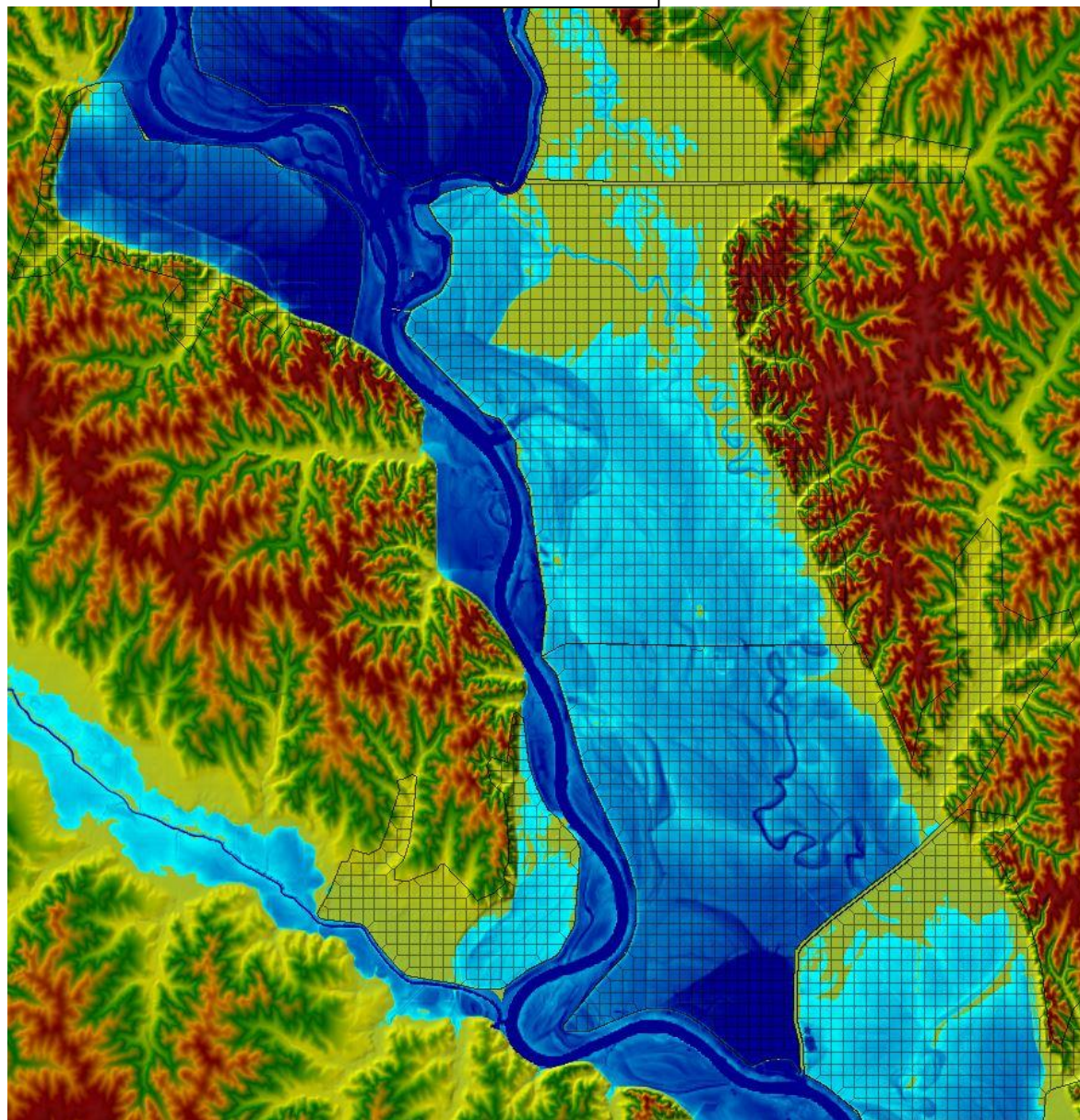
# Flood Risk Management

- Model setback performance
- Communicate risk and hazard reductions
- Design and modeling guidance
- USACE numerical hydraulic models
  - 1D/2D Unsteady
  - 2D floodplain reconnections
  - Intermediate complexity

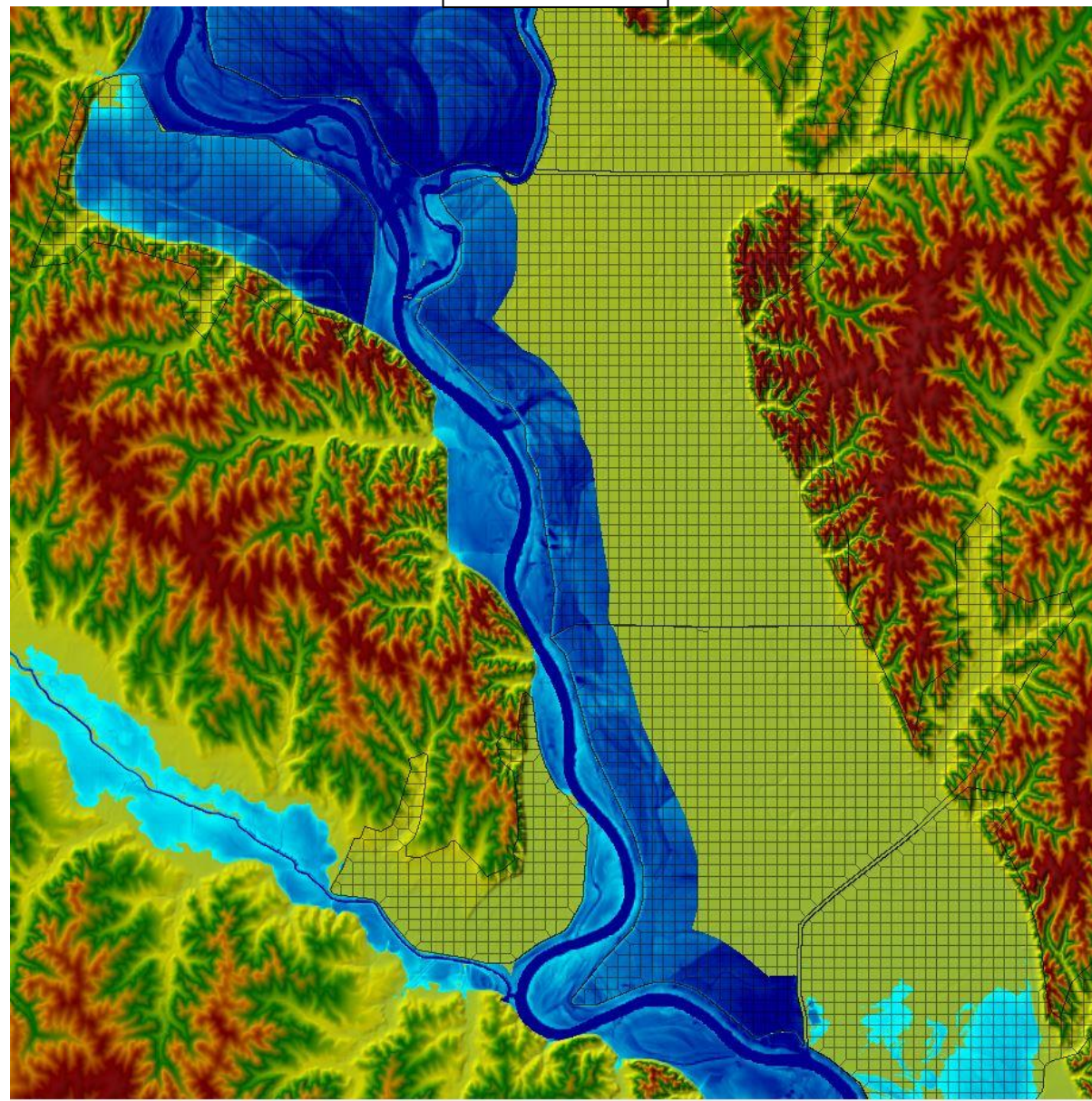




*Existing*

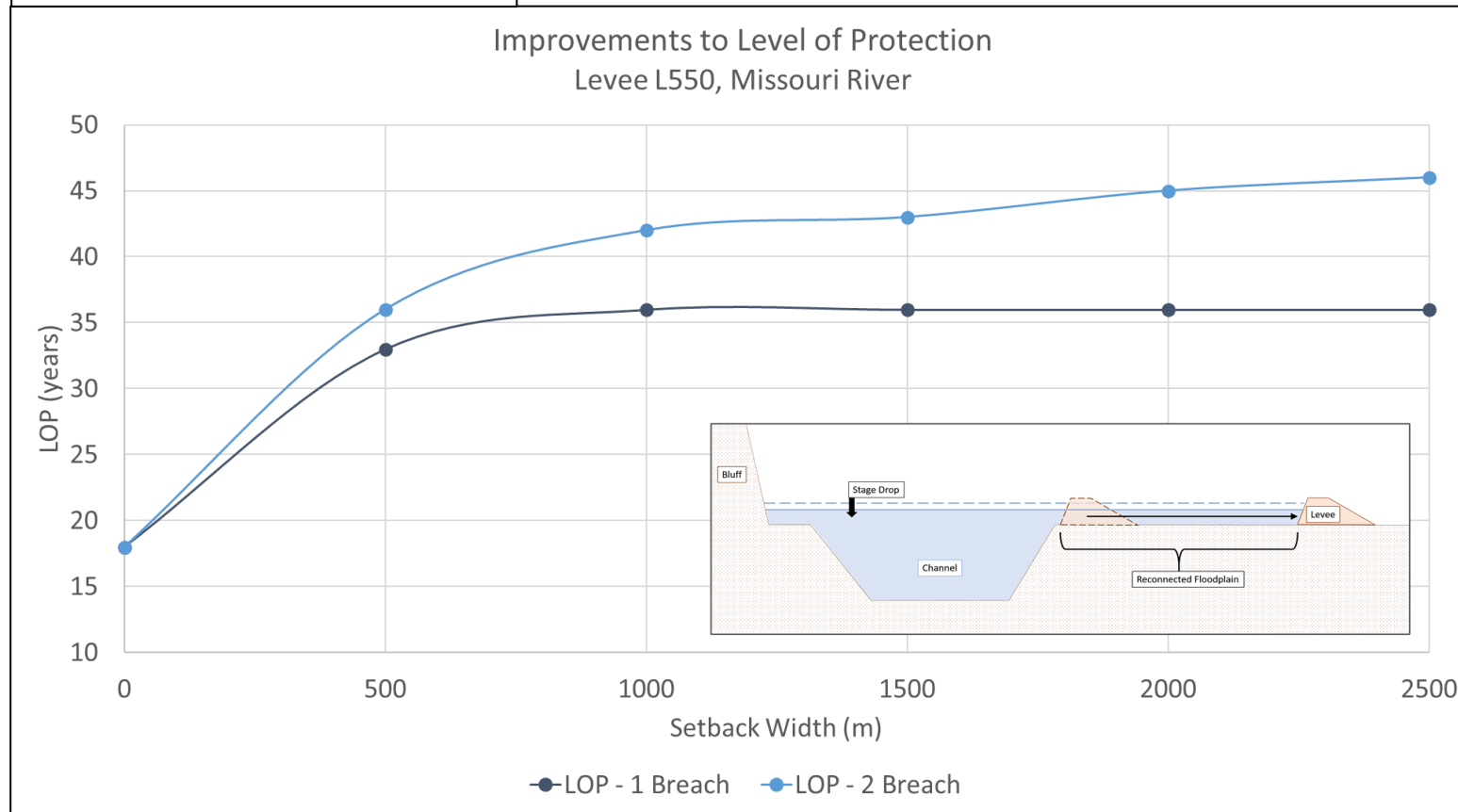


*Setback*

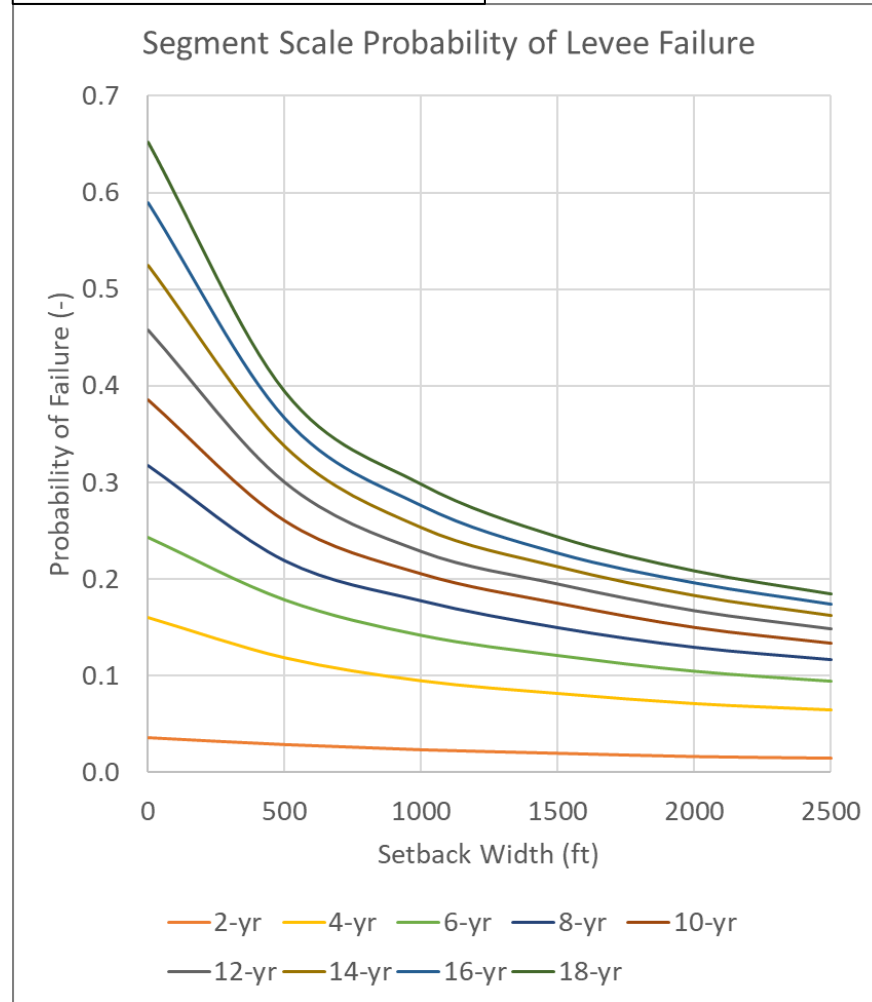


# Performance

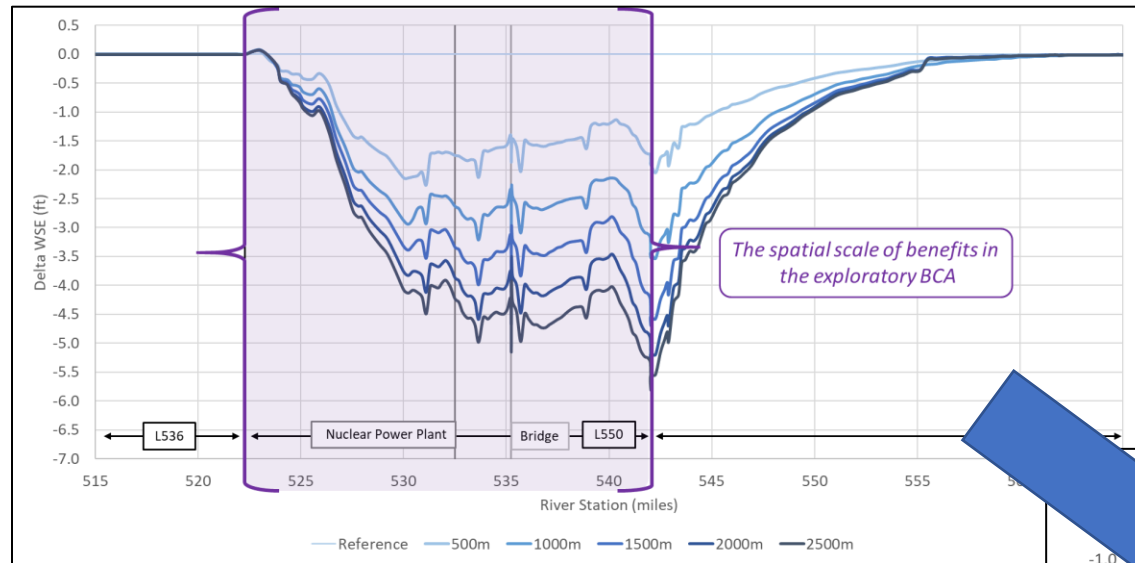
## Level of Protection



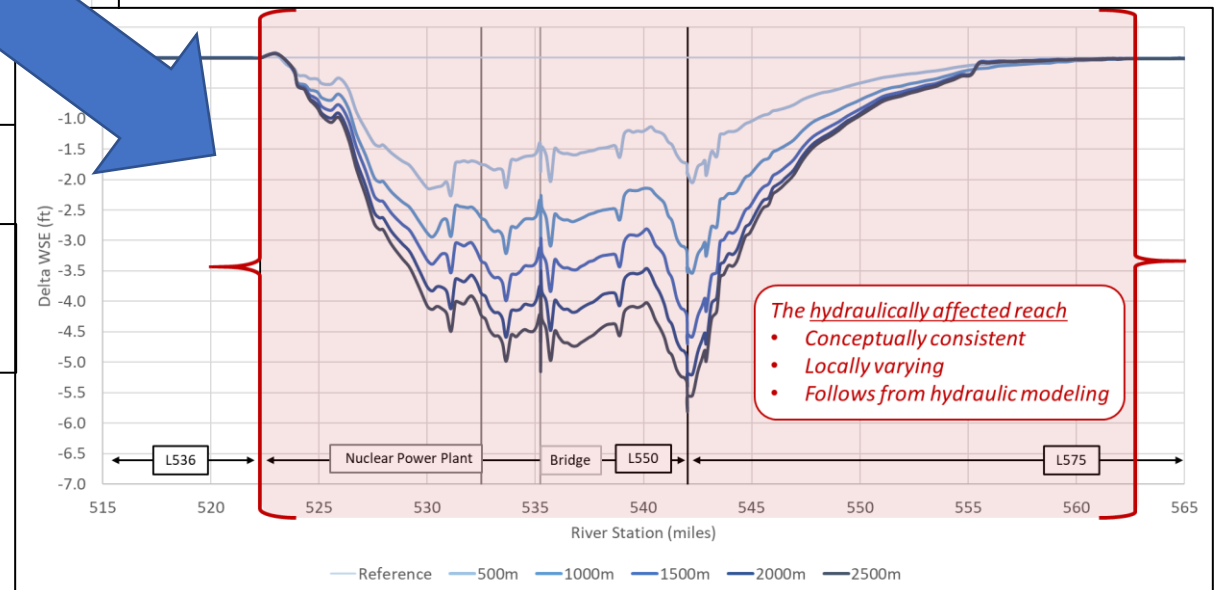
## Levee Reliability



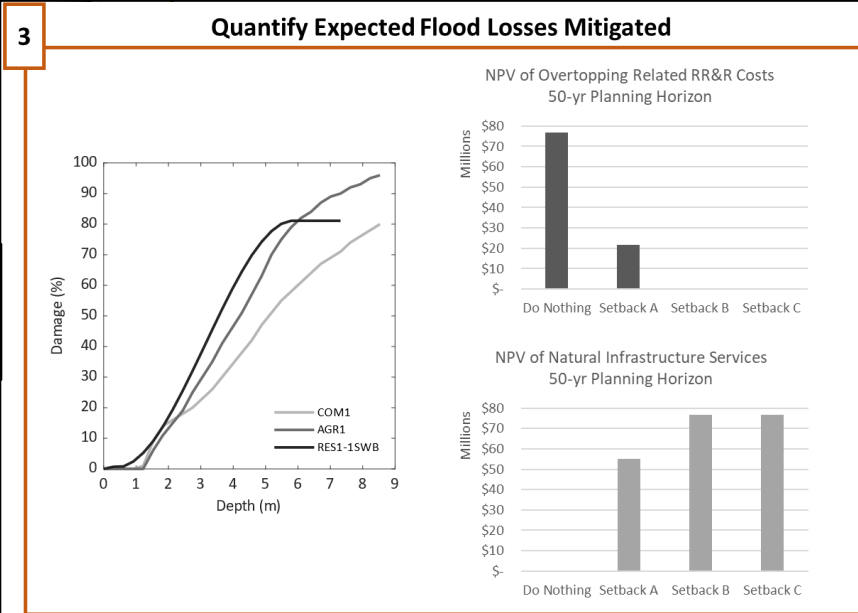
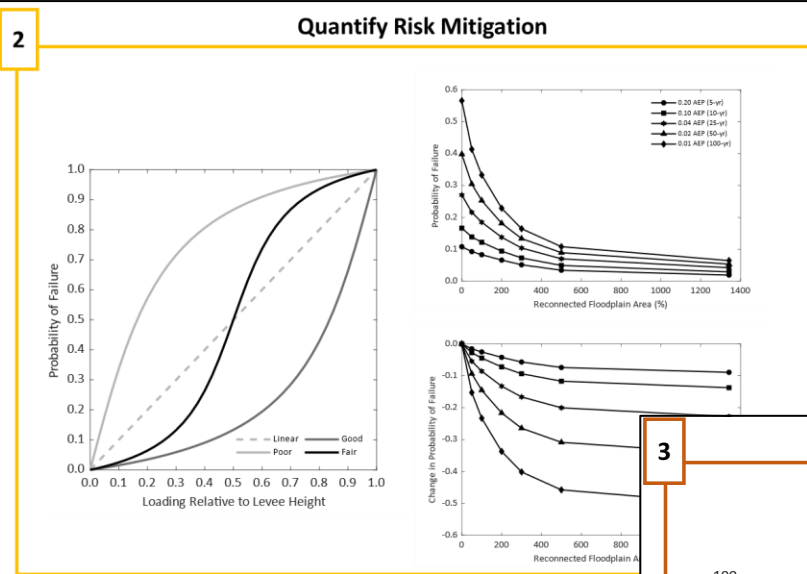
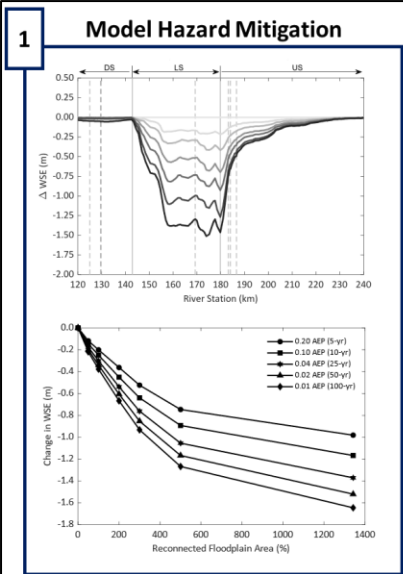
# Define the Spatial Scale of Benefits



*Use the hydraulics to quickly and repeatably define the spatial scale of benefits transfer...*



# Draft Guidance on How to Size a Setback



**4 Plug into BCA**

- Sum expected benefits and costs over the planning horizon
- For the full range of flood conditions
- Based on conditional probabilities of occurrence within the hydraulically affected reach
- Discounted to NPV or annualized

$$ED_t = \sum_i^n \left( \sum_j^m P_j D_j \right) \Delta ACE_i$$

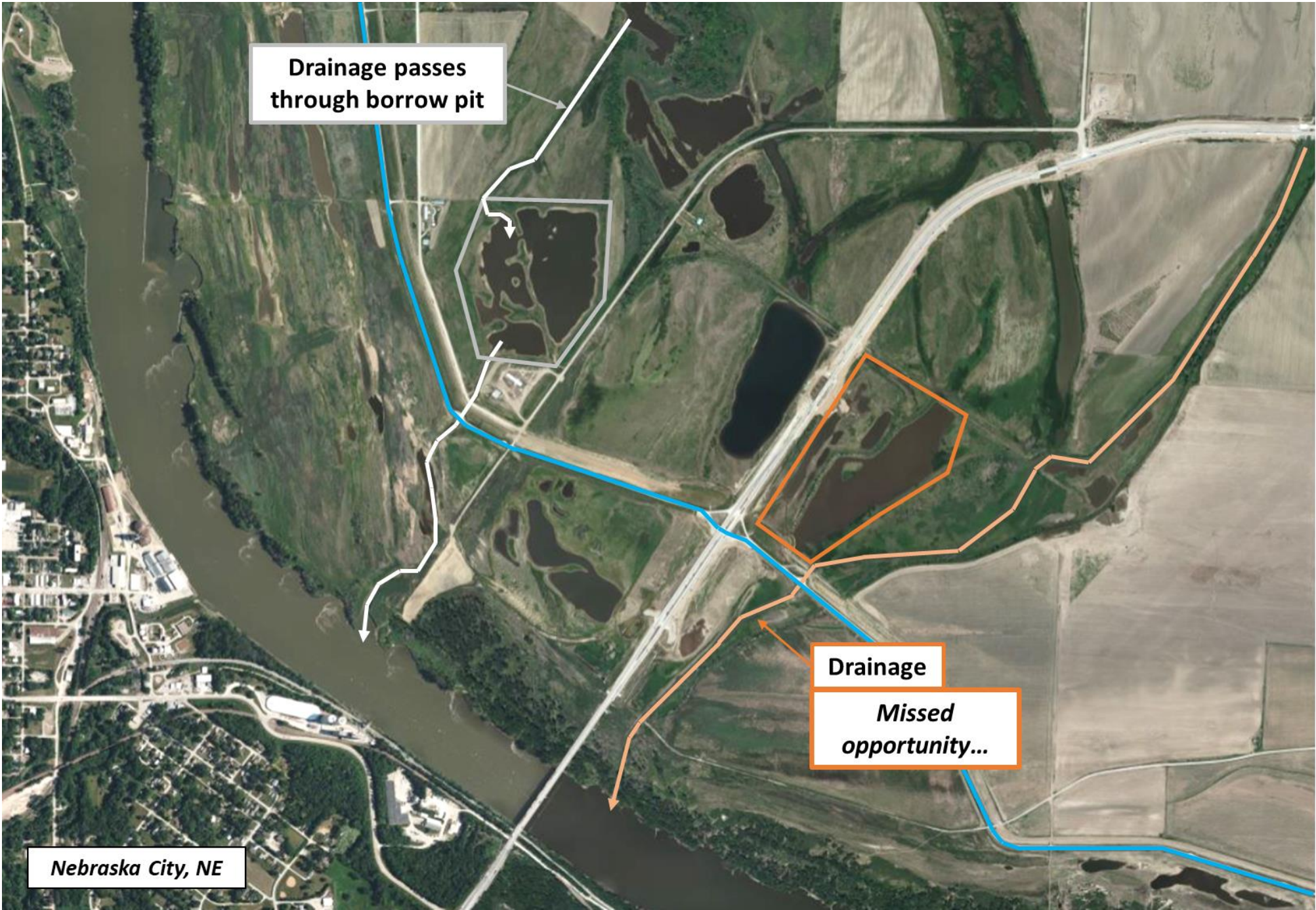
$$NPV = \sum_t^T \frac{ED_t}{(1+r)^t}$$

*Sizing based on flood loss mitigation from improved reliability and level of protection*

# Water Quality

- Downstream WQ benefits
  - Potential to reduce nutrient loading?
  - Large rivers with high nutrient loading?
  - Spatial scale of one setback?
  - Material impact on BCR?
- Parallel approach
  - Engineer borrow pit treatment wetlands
  - Re-plumb agriculture drainage to retain excess nutrients
  - Affordable? Practical? Effective?





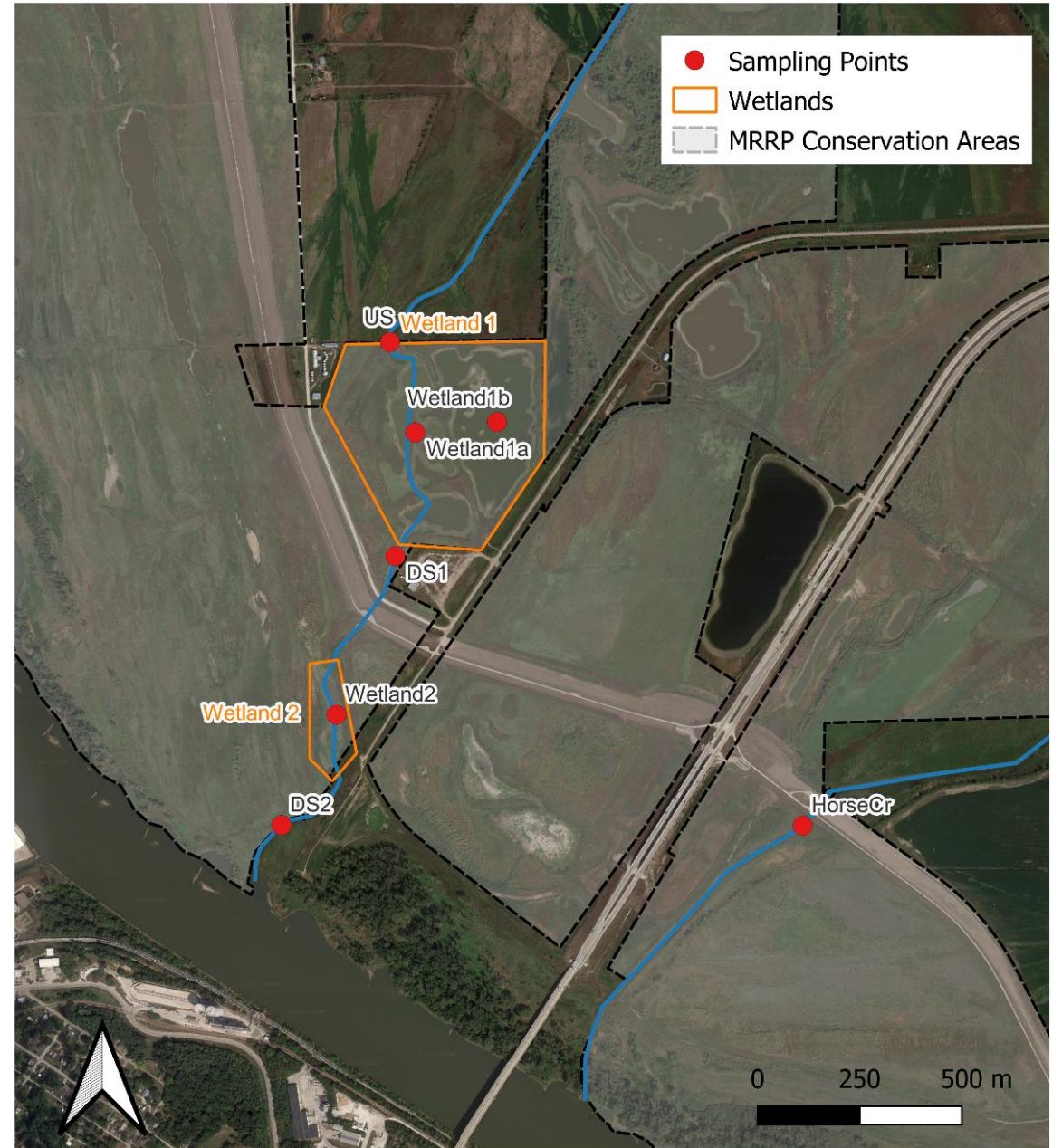
Drainage passes through borrow pit

Drainage  
*Missed opportunity...*

Nebraska City, NE

# Water Quality

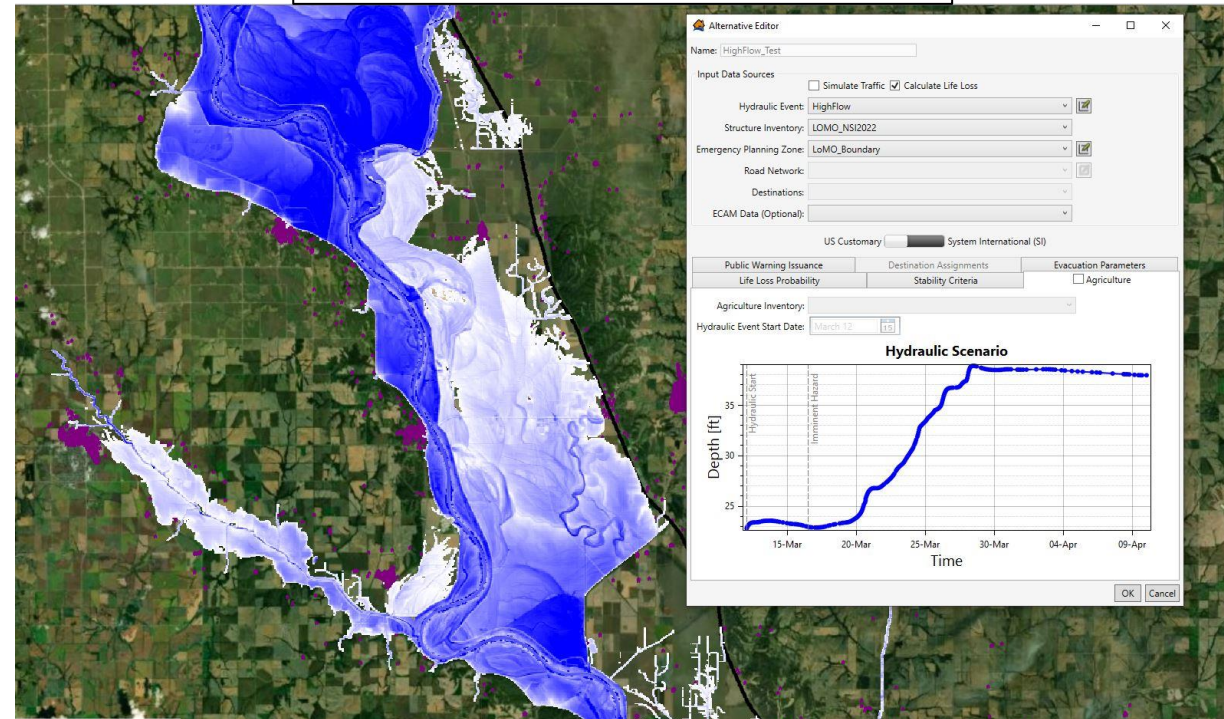
- Can we collect sufficient data to inform numerical modeling?
- Despite limited site selection and experimental design
- Use numerical modeling to inform design and guidance
  - e.g., residence time, vegetation
  - e.g., design service
- Test modeling recommendations at other borrow pits
- Draft guidance



# Experimental Benefit-Cost Analysis

- Understand and then improve upon existing methods
- Comprehensive accounting of benefits and costs
- Seek approval for benefits quantification methods
  - e.g., method for defining spatial scale of benefits transfer in FRM
  - Simple and repeatable
  - Intermediate complexity
  - Integrate with existing BCA process

## *Modified USACE LifeSim Model*





# How to modify USACE LifeSim models for greater accuracy and diversity of benefits?

**Building Stability Curve Editor**

US Customary  System International (SI)

Restore Defaults

Stability Criteria Name:

Description: Uniform distribution estimated threshold for engineered structures. Steel and reinforced concrete construction where the walls are non-load bearing and instead the columns and beams carry the load. Walls may be masonry, wood, glass, etc. and are susceptible to collapse separate from the superstructure. More information can be found in the LifeSim Technical Reference Manual.

Velocity Uncertain Parameter:

Distribution:

X	Depth (ft)	
	Min	Max
6.5617	36.08924	36.08924
6.5617	29.52756	29.52756
6.5617	22.96588	22.96588
6.5617	16.4042	16.4042
6.5617	11.4829	16.4042
7.2178	10.439	14.9129
7.874	9.5691	13.6702
8.5302	8.833	12.6186
9.1864	8.2021	11.7173
9.8425	7.6553	10.9361
10.4987	7.1768	10.2526
11.1549	6.7547	9.6495
11.811	6.3794	9.1134

**Structural Stability Threshold**

Depth (ft)

Velocity (ft/s)

Legend:   
█ Uncertainty Bounds   
█ Minimum   
█ Maximum

OK Cancel

A landscape photograph showing a pond in the center, surrounded by trees with autumn foliage. In the foreground, there are several bare, white-barked trees on the left and a gravel path leading towards the pond on the right. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

Thank you!