

# Implementing a large-scale, multi-benefit wetland restoration project: The South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project Phase 1



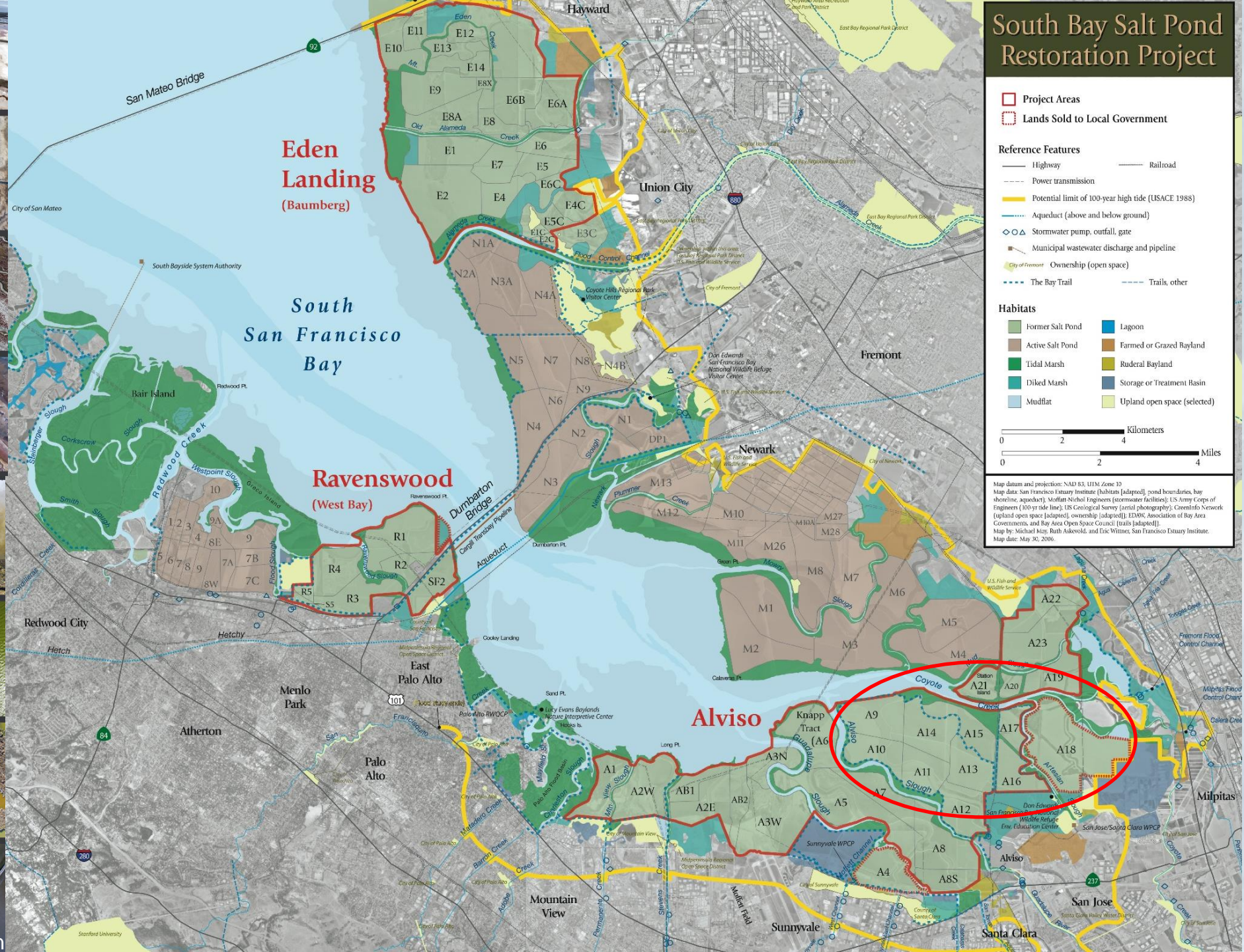
Evyan Borgnis Sloane  
[Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov](mailto:Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov)  
Deputy Regional Manager  
Bay Program







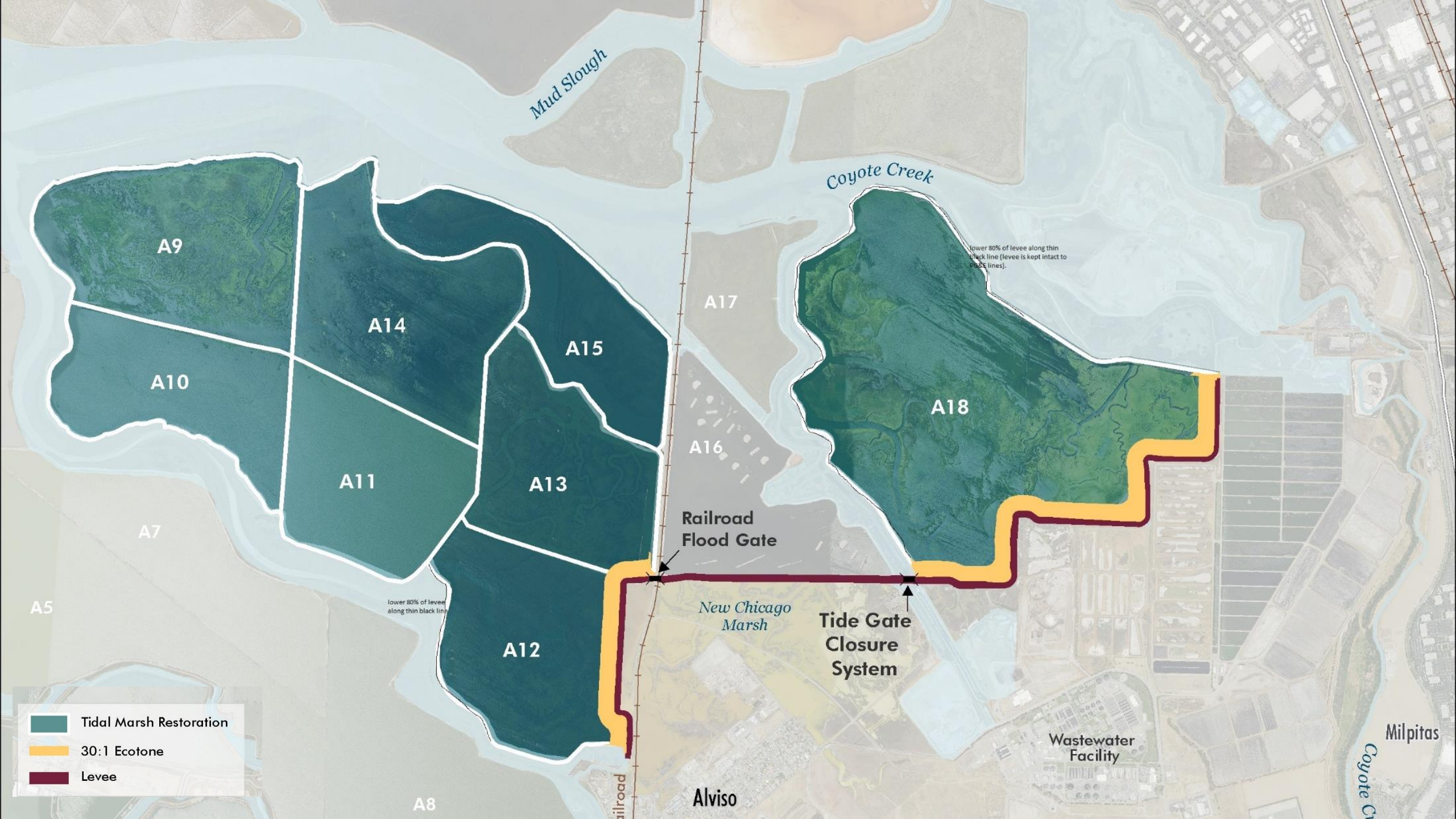
Saltscapes  
Chris Benton







Alviso, 1983







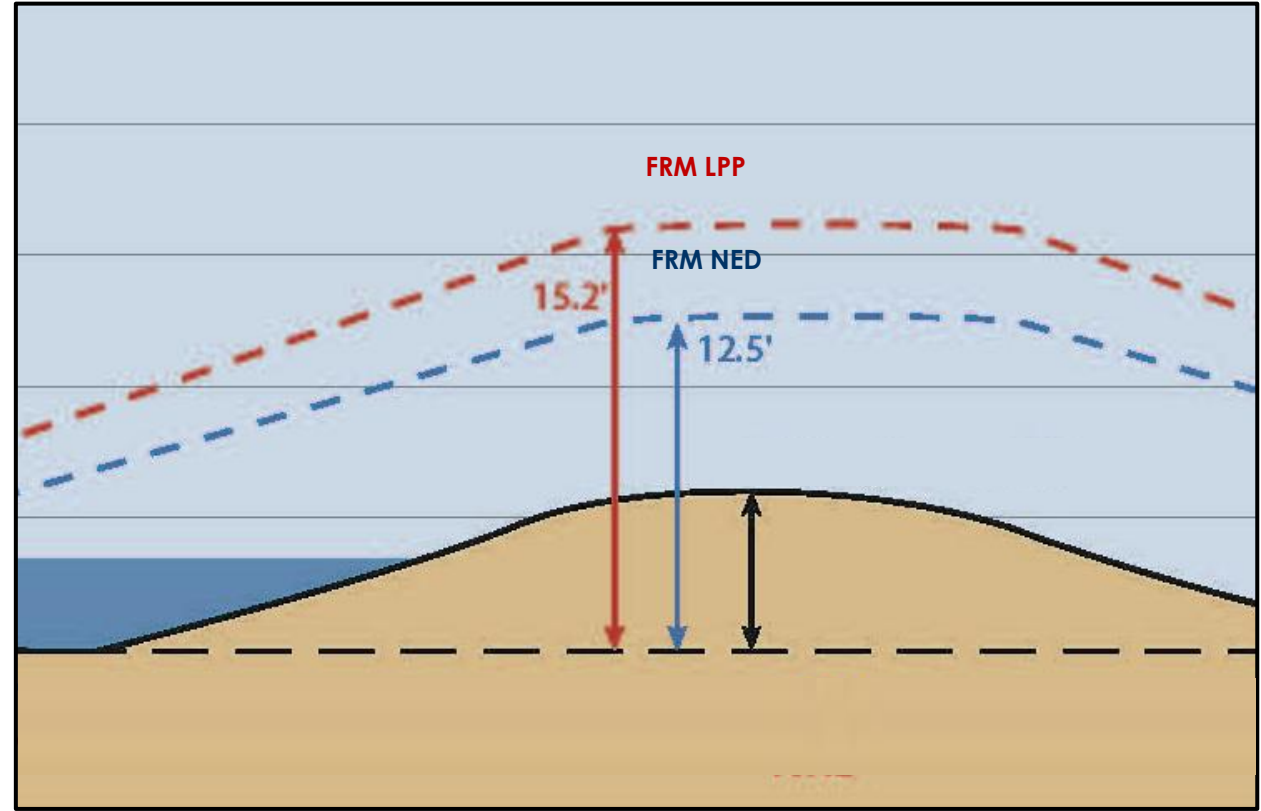
# FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT



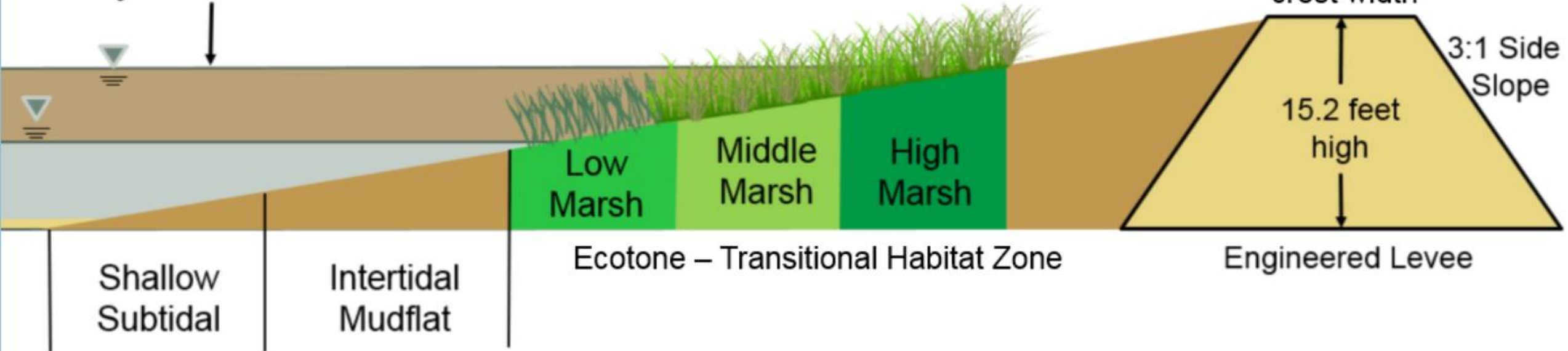
## Existing Unengineered Pond Dikes



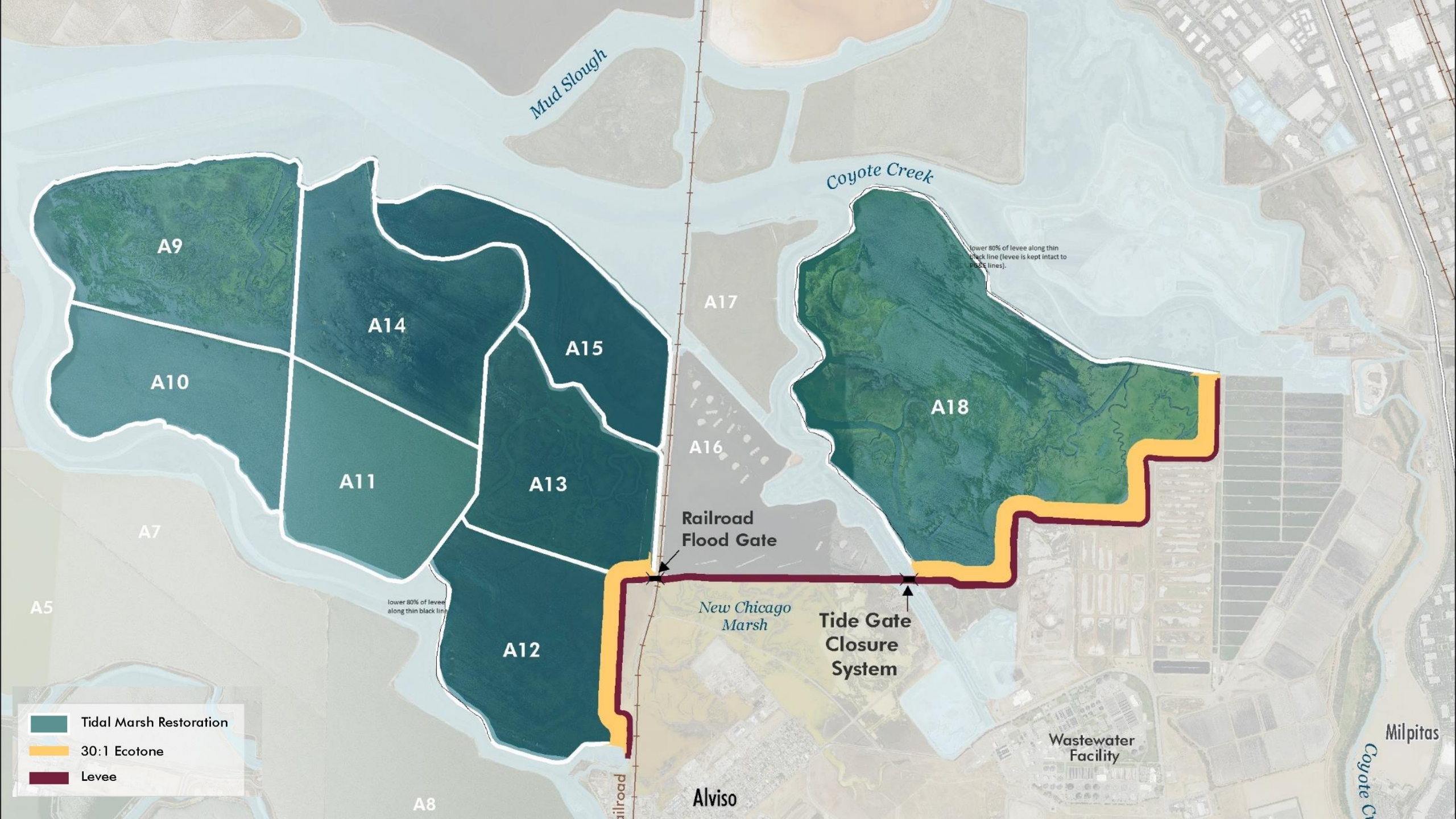
## Construct Engineered Levees



Sea Level Rise of 2.59 feet  
Projection for 2067







Mud Slough

Coyote Creek

A9

A14

A15

A17

A18

A10

A11

A13

A16

A7

Railroad  
Flood Gate

A5

lower 80% of levee  
along thin black line

New Chicago  
Marsh

Tide Gate  
Closure  
System

A12

Wastewater  
Facility

Milpitas

- Tidal Marsh Restoration
- 30:1 Ecotone
- Levee

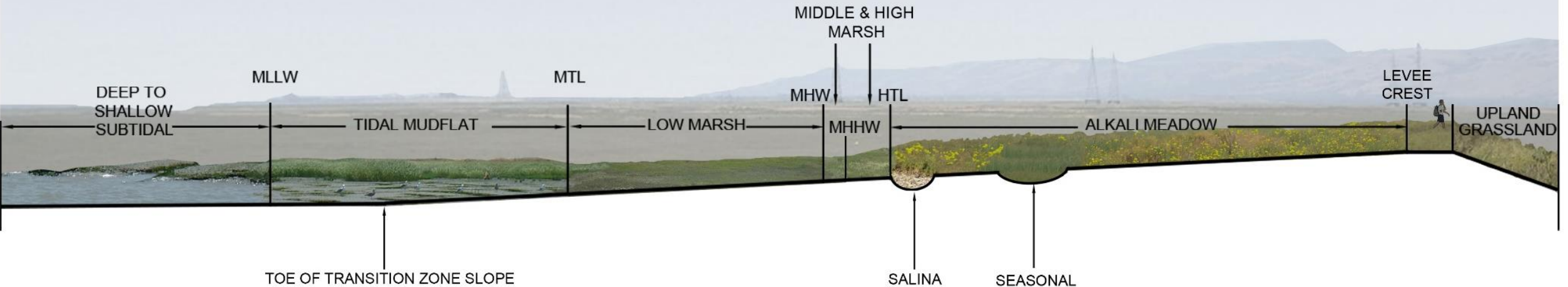
Alviso

A8

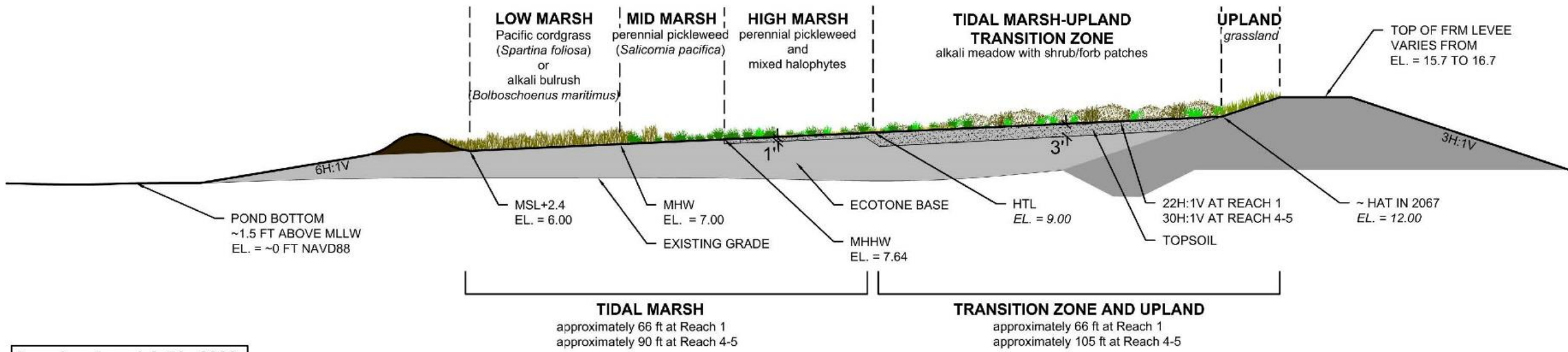
railroad

Coyote Cr



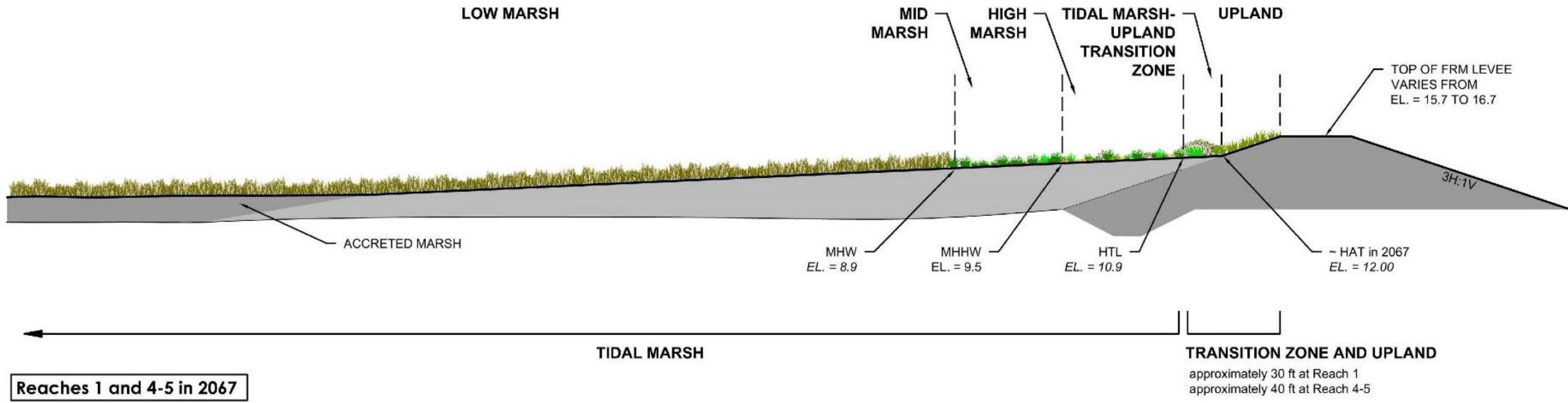






Reaches 1 and 4-5 in 2023



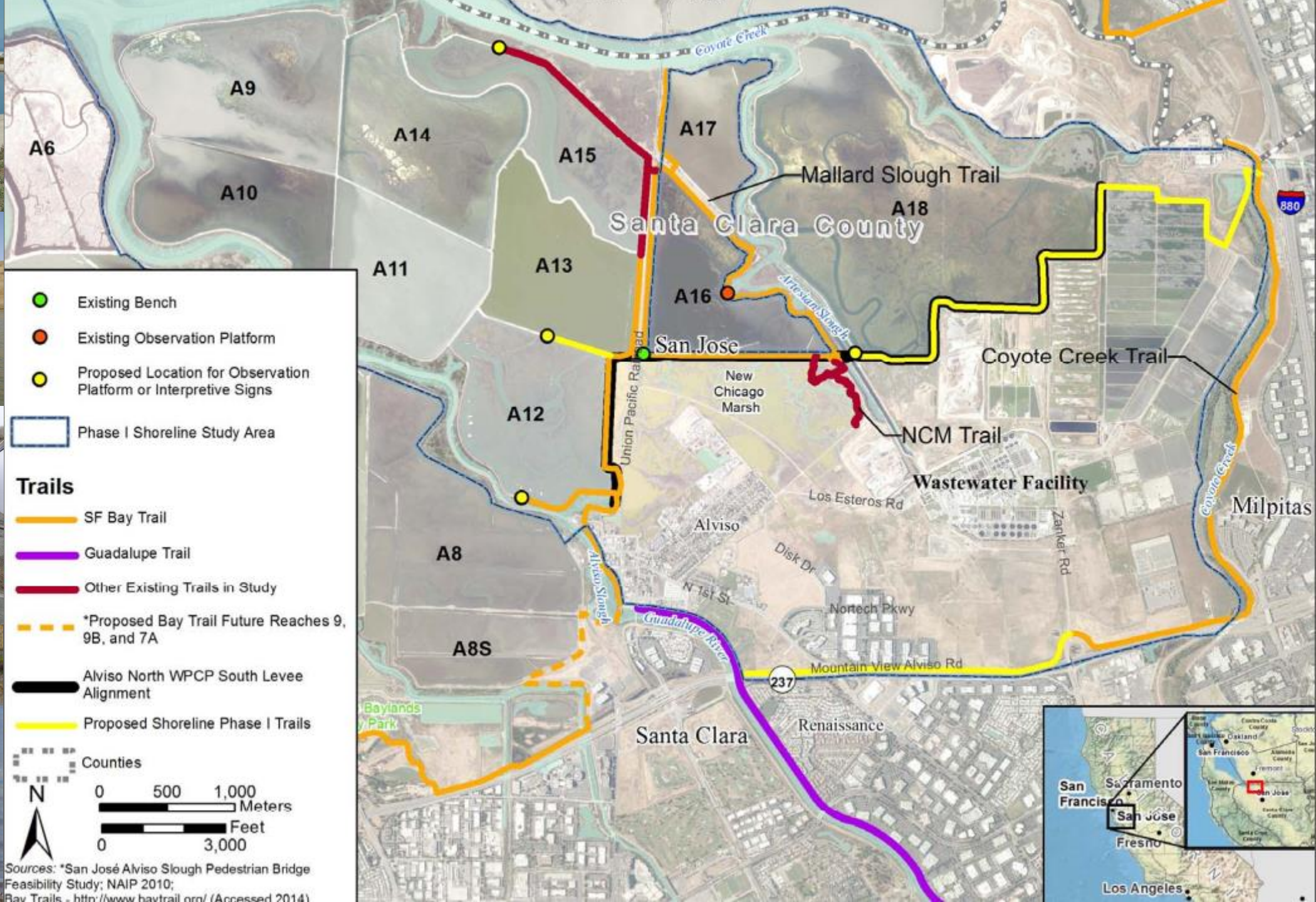




Elevation Range	Plant Species	Revegetation Method
MSL + 1 to MHW	Pacific cordgrass & alkali bulrush	Planting
MHW to HTL	Perennial pickleweed	Natural recruitment
MHHW to HTL	Saltgrass, gumplant, and other halophytes	Planting & Natural recruitment
High Marsh along tidal channels	Saltgrass, gumplant, Fleshy jamea, & Marsh rosemary	Planting
High Marsh on marsh plain	Alkali heath, gumplant, saltgrass	Planting
Lower & upper ecotone	Yarrow, mugwort, red maids, Menzie's fiddleneck, soap plant, Ca brome, coastal tarweed, blue dicks, & dense flower owl clover	Seeding & Planting









## FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

- 4-mile long levee, 15.2' NAVD 88, with 2 closure structures
- Manages risk for population of ~6,000, ~1,100 structures, and regional wastewater facility

## ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

- Restore 2,900 acres of tidal marsh habitat using ponds A9 through A15 & A18
- Locally preferred plan (LPP) element is ecotone to expedite low, middle and high tidal marsh habitat

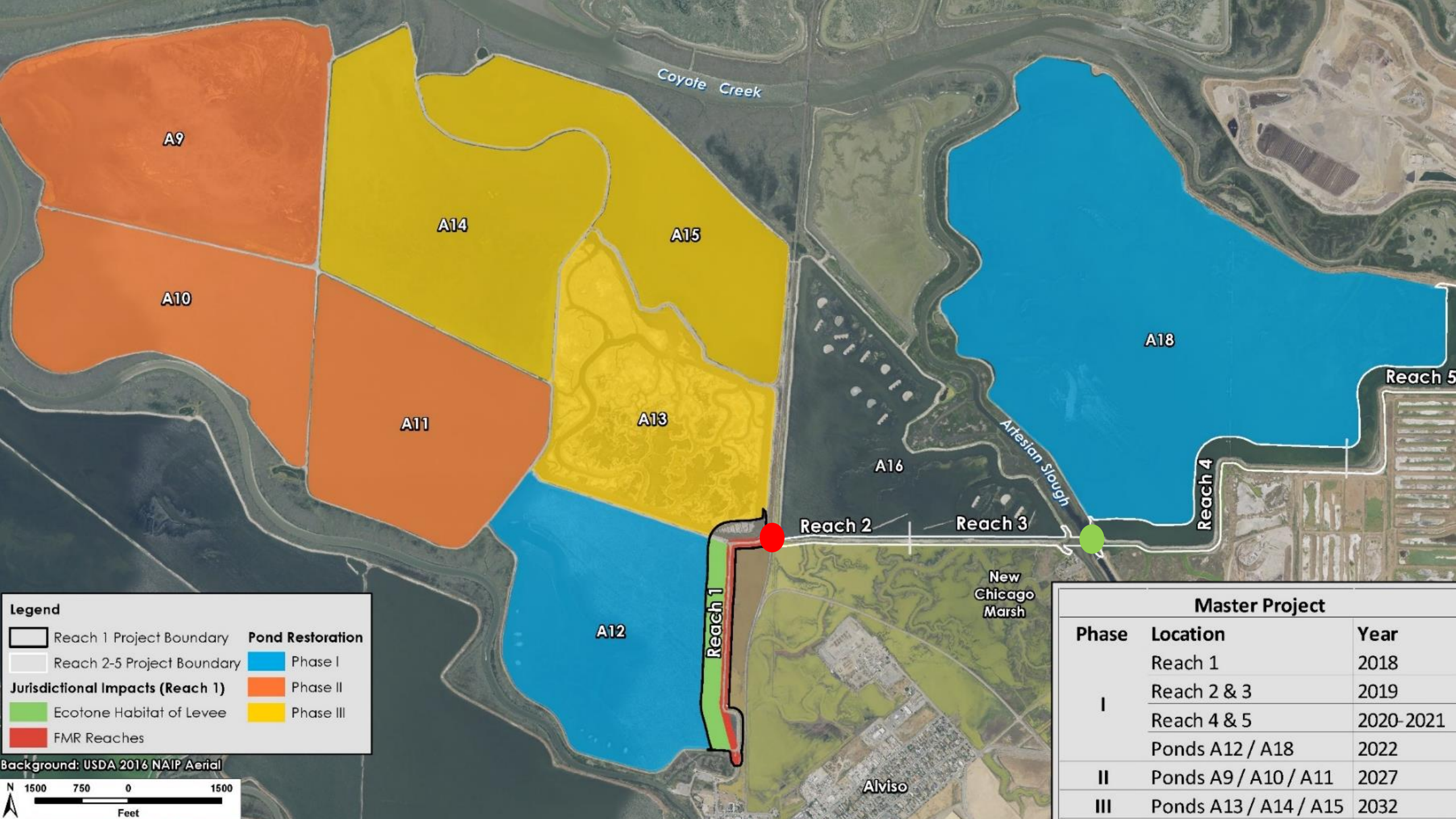
## SEA LEVEL RISE RESILIENCE

- LPP element is 15.2' height vs. 12.5' height per National Economic Development (NED) plan
- 2.6 ft of sea level rise up to 2067
- Ecotone for marsh migration upland

## RECREATION

- Trails on top of new levees and pedestrian bridges over closure structure locations
- New connections to SF Bay Trail





Coyote Creek

Artesian Slough

New Chicago Marsh

Alviso

A9

A10

A11

A12

A14

A13

A15

A16

A18

Reach 2

Reach 3

Reach 4

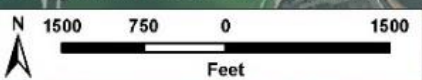
Reach 5

Reach 1

**Legend**

- Reach 1 Project Boundary
- Reach 2-5 Project Boundary
- Jurisdictional Impacts (Reach 1)**
- Ecotone Habitat of Levee
- FMR Reaches
- Pond Restoration**
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III

Background: USDA 2016 NAIP Aerial

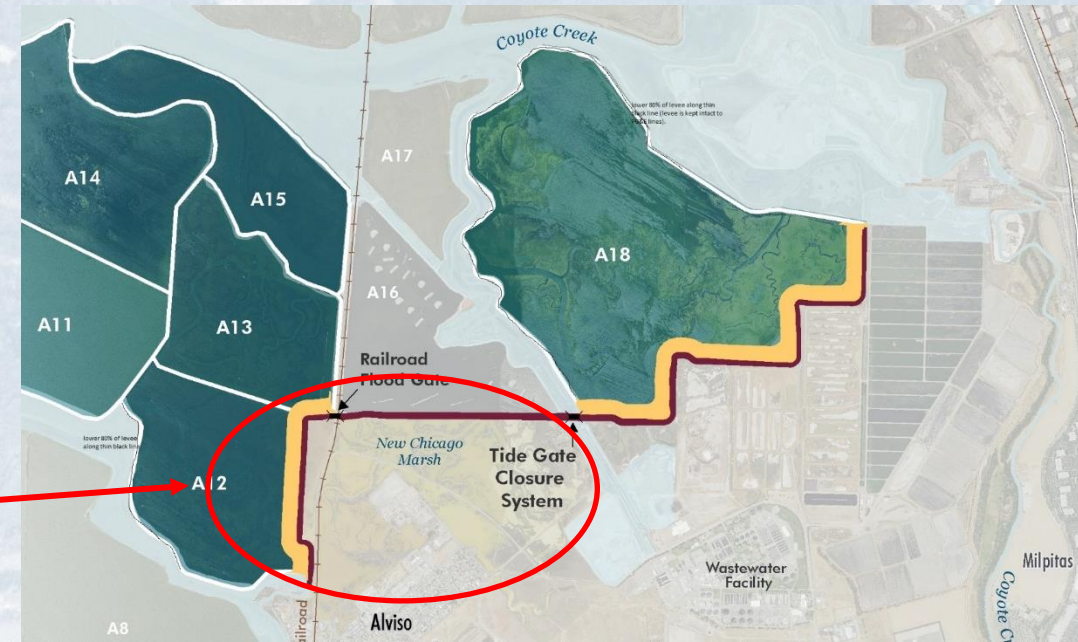


Master Project		
Phase	Location	Year
I	Reach 1	2018
	Reach 2 & 3	2019
	Reach 4 & 5	2020-2021
	Ponds A12 / A18	2022
II	Ponds A9 / A10 / A11	2027
III	Ponds A13 / A14 / A15	2032



- Feasibility Study completed 2015
- Reaches 1-3 FRM levee construction contract awarded to Maloney-Odin Joint Venture on August 9, 2021
- Total award of \$129,801,500
- Construction started December 2021

Reaches 1-3





Construction  
has begun!



Coastal  
Conservancy

STATE of CALIFORNIA



# Construction has begun!



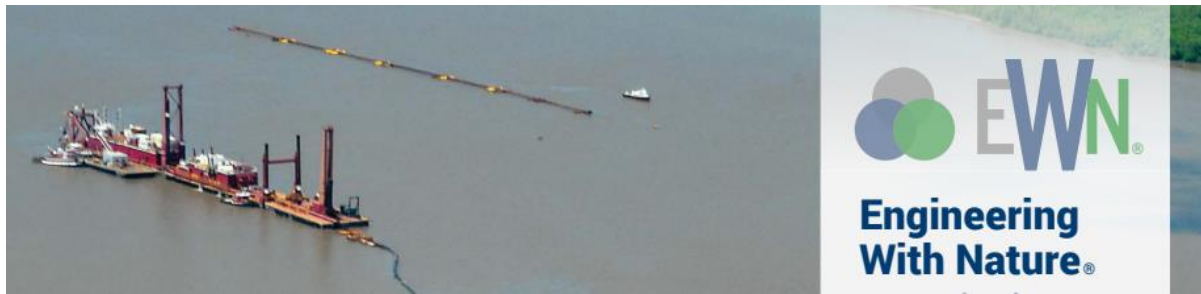


# Adaptive Mgmt Plan

- Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan has been developed for the ecosystem restoration components
- Consistent with the SBSP Adaptive Management Plan, but reflects Shoreline Project's specific goals, objectives, and geography

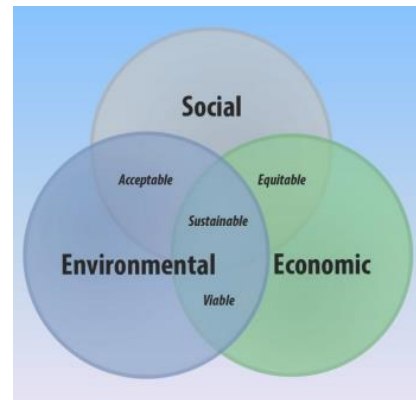
Monitoring Topic	Category	Metric
Sediment dynamics	Sedimentation inside ponds	Water levels; sedimentation rates; suspended sediment concentrations
Bird use of changing habitat	Ridgway's rail	Tidal marsh acreage in ponds
Non-avian species	Salt marsh harvest mouse	Tidal marsh acreage in ponds
Non-native & nuisance species	Non-native plants	Abundance of non-native species
Ecotones	Transition zone	Plant species composition





Engineering With Nature uses natural and engineering processes to deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits, including:

- Flood, coastal storm, and erosion risk mitigation
- Ecosystem restoration
- Equitable outcomes
- Recreation
- Climate resilience



Nature-based solutions referred to as Natural and Nature-based Features (NNBF) in EWN context.







# NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES



- Use natural physical and biological processes
- Provide multiple benefits
- Can be used in combination with other approaches (green-hybrid-grey, policy)
- Can be cost effective
- Can be more adaptable over time
- Are less well understood by engineers in terms of their performance
- Need to be prioritized to where they match appropriate environmental conditions



Photo by  
Shira Bezalet



# Thank you!

Evyan Borgnis Sloane  
[Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov](mailto:Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov)



Coastal  
Conservancy

STATE of CALIFORNIA



# Back up slides

Evyan Borgnis Sloane  
[Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov](mailto:Evyan.Sloane@scc.ca.gov)



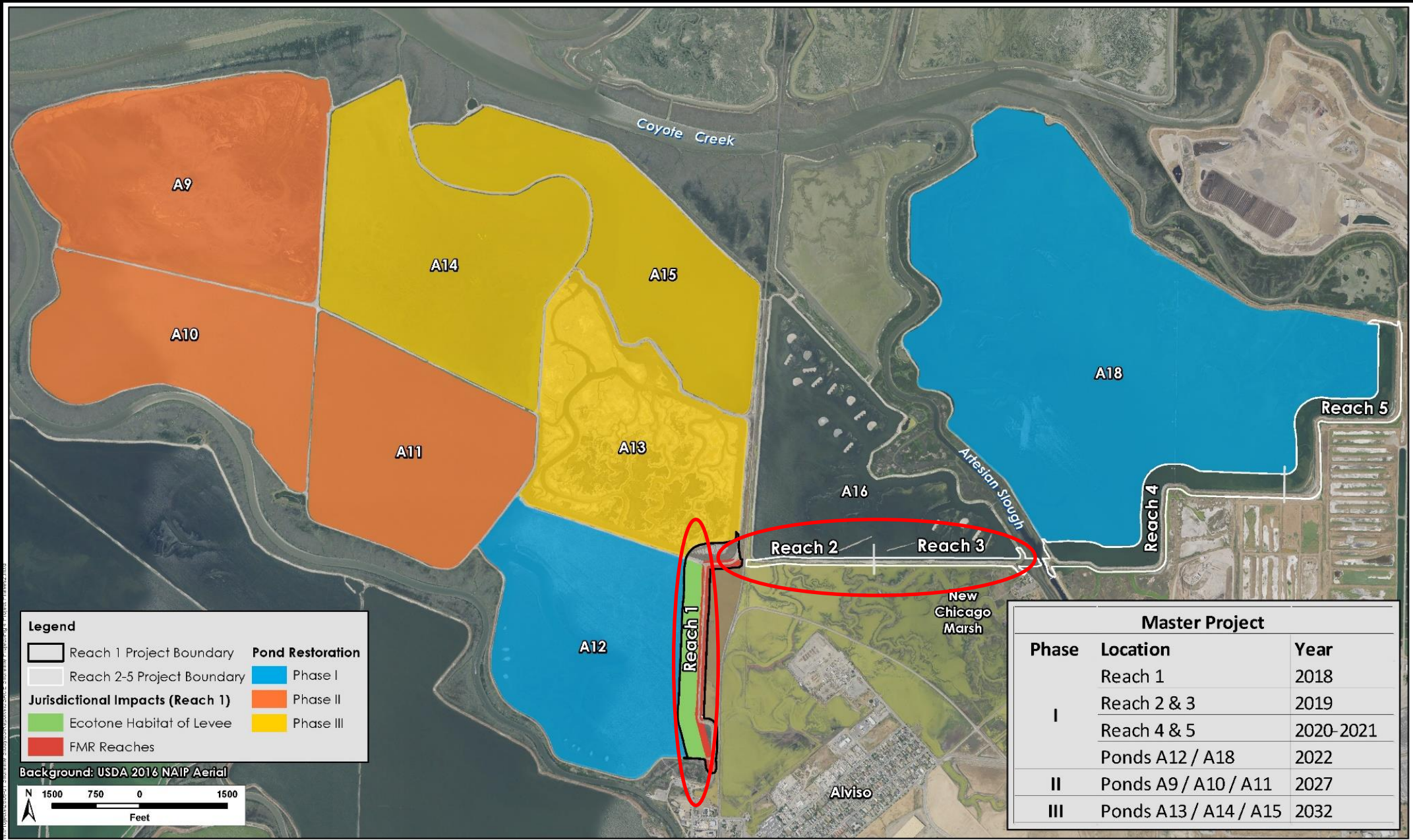
Coastal  
Conservancy

STATE of CALIFORNIA













A9 US FWS ponds

A10

A14

A15

A11

A13

A12

A18  
City of San Jose

SJ-SC  
Regional  
Wastewater  
Facility

Alviso

Gold St

Lafayette St

N-1st St

237



© 2015 Google

Google earth

1993

Imagery Date: 6/9/2014 37°26'35.52" N 121°58'10.88" W elev 4 ft eye alt 20151 ft