

Hybrid Approaches at Pajaro Dunes: Unique setting, thoughtful planning, better than expected outcomes

Two Projects:

- Watsonville Slough Lagoon Restoration
- Revetment: Dune Support and Home Protection

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Spoiler Alert:

- Watsonville Slough restoration project: best option for natural environment turns out to provide major benefit for protection of built environment
- Pajaro Dunes rock revetment: Best option for protecting buildings and property has resulted in better beach and dunes

WATSONVILLE SLOUGH LAGOON RESTORATION CAP 1135 FEASIBILITY STUDY

PAJARO DUNES UPDATE
21 APRIL 2023

South Pacific Division's Regional CAP Production Center
San Francisco District
Pajaro Storm Drain Maintenance District, Within Santa Cruz County



US Army Corps
of Engineers

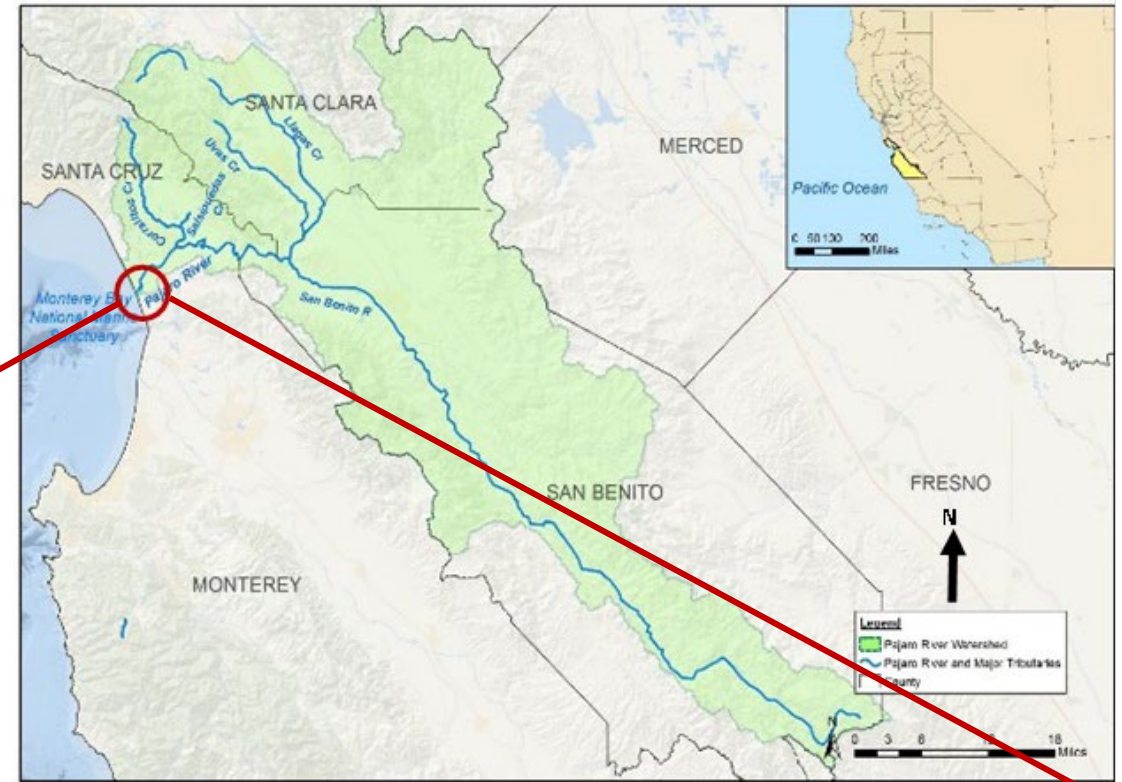


CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM AND WATSONVILLE SLOUGH

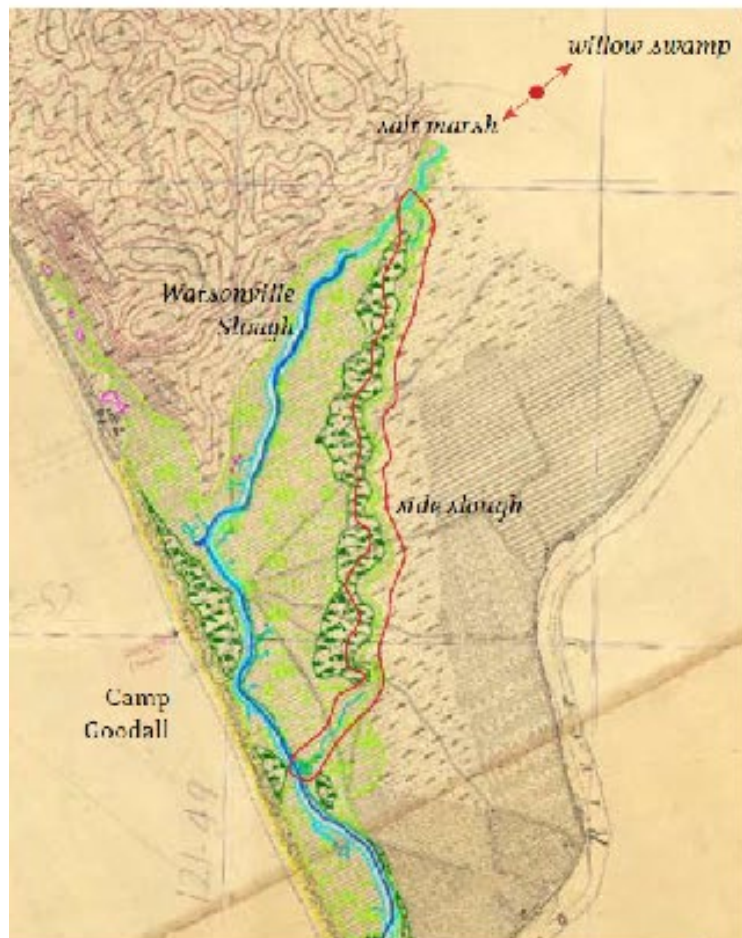
- Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) projects are meant to plan, design and constructs projects of limited scope and complexity.
- For Watsonville Slough, this can be seen as one of the first steps in supporting the lower watershed's adaptation to current conditions and well as future impacts from sea level rise

STUDY AREA

- Watsonville Slough is in Santa Cruz County, CA. and at the mouth of the Pajaro River, where the Pajaro River discharges to the Pacific Ocean at the Pacific Ocean.
- The study area is on the inland side by farmland; while on the seaward side it is bordered immediately by the Pajaro Dunes Community and then the Pacific Ocean.



EXISTING CONDITION: REDUCED TIDAL MARSH AND COASTAL WETLAND HABITAT



Historical Conditions (from Whipple 2008)

US Coast Survey map courtesy NOAA



1853

1931

T-Sheet features

-  Intertidal Channel
-  Subtidal Channel
-  Dune
-  Tidal Marsh
-  Marsh pond/pans
-  Grassland



KEY FEATURES OF INTEREST



- **Beach Road** – this road crossing experiences flooding during closed lagoon conditions. These floods trigger lagoon breaches.
- **Pajaro River Mouth** – controls the water levels within the project area.





EXISTING CONDITION: LOW INFRASTRUCTURE FORCES MECHANICAL BREACHING OF LAGOON DURING NATURAL CLOSURE EVENTS, IMPAIRING NATURAL HYDROLOGY AND QUALITY OF MARSH HABITAT



Project area includes high quality coastal wetland habitat



Low infrastructure



Lagoon closure + fluvial storm flow causes elevated water levels



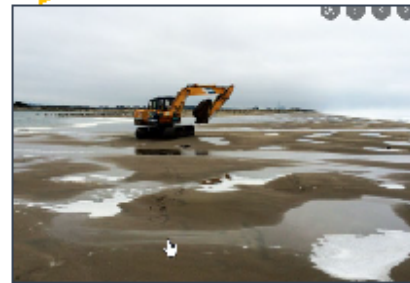
High water levels cause flooding of low elevation infrastructure (road crossings)



Flooding of low elevation infrastructure (road crossings) causes safety problems



Flooding causes problems for emergency and public access



Mechanical breaching of lagoon necessary to restore emergency and public access



Planning hypothesis was that mechanical breaching of lagoon leaves some portions of the marsh "high and dry," a detriment to the ecosystem



- Initial Array of Potential Restoration Areas
- Yellow: Agricultural Areas
 - Green: Beach and Dune
 - Purple: County Canal
 - Red: Lower Mile Beach
 - Blue: Lower Pipeline
 - Orange: Shell Road
 - Pink: Shell Road to B
 - Light Green: Shell Road to C

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WATSONVILLE SLOUGH
Initial Arrays of
Potential Restoration
2013-2015

MEASURE SCREENING

Screening Criteria Considered:

- **Effectiveness**
 - Does it meet objectives
- **Efficiency**
 - Cost-efficiency
- **Acceptability**
 - Is it legal/permittable?
- **Real Estate Availability**
 - Are there willing landowners?
- **Scope of Project**
 - Total project cost approx. \$14M or less)
- **Environmental Impacts**
 - Are there unavoidable env impacts?



Final Array of Potential Restoration Areas

- County Owned Land
- Lower Mile Beach Road w/ Coastal
- Beach Road Raise
- State Owned Land

DATE: 10/15/2013
 PROJECT: WATSONVILLE SLOUGH
 FOR: CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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WATSONVILLE SLOUGH
 Final Arrays of
 Potential Restoration
 2013

RETAINED MEASURES

	Final Array of Measures
	County Owned Land
	State Park Owned Land
	Lower Mile
	Road Raise: Shell Road

TENTATIVELY SELECTED PLAN: ALT 6

The PDT identified Alternative 6 as the NER Plan and the plan that reasonably maximizes comprehensive benefits

Alternative 6 costs \$4,200,000 and is implementable within the CAP limits.

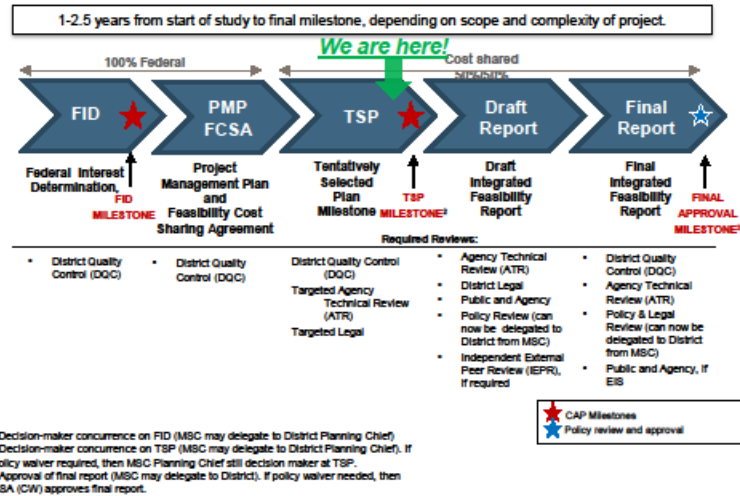
Alternative 6 has no known “show stoppers” for real estate, though the State parcels will require NSE.

Alternative 6 does not require a policy waiver and is supported by the NFS

- The Beach Road raise is designed with open-bottom culvert to facilitate fisheries benefits now and in the future.
- The Beach Road raise will change the lagoon breaching threshold from 8ft NAVD to 9.2ft NAVD, allowing higher and longer lagoon closure events that contribute to the natural hydrology of the marsh.
- The change in hydrology will return 2.7 acres of the 4.8-ac County Parcel that had been “high and dry” to marsh hydrology, affecting 56% of parcel. It will return 5.5 acres of the 13.4-ac State Parks parcel from “high and dry” to marsh hydrology, affecting 40% of parcel.
- Exotic and xeric plants will be removed from the marsh plain and the formerly “high and dry” areas will be planted with native marsh species.



CONCEPTUAL TIMELINE OF CAP PROCESS



CAP PROJECT'S TWO-Phased Process

Phase 1: Feasibility

← **Currently in the phase**

- Cost-shared 50/50 with non-Federal partner
- Access the problem; develop objectives and constraints
- Formulate measures, alternatives
- Evaluate and compare alternatives
- Agency, public, stakeholder, Tribal coordination
- Determine the "tentatively selected plan" (TSP)
- Final report includes selected plan, environmental compliance, preliminary design
- Generally, produces 20-35% designs

Phase 2: Design and Implementation

← **Hope to be in this phase in 2024/2025**

- Cost-shared 75/25 with non-Federal partner
- Develop 100% designs; construction, monitoring, adaptive management
- Sponsor is responsible for obtaining necessary lands, easements, rights, of way, etc.
- Once complete, project turned over and non-federal sponsor responsible for operation and maintenance

BEACH ROAD CROSSING



Figure 9. Beach Road Crossing at Watsonville Slough – view of

Pajaro Dunes Hybrid Approach: Improving dunes and beach; protecting homes

Pajaro Dunes North
101 Shell Road
Evaluation of Frontal Dunes and Coastal Hazards
27 May 2021



Photograph 1: Pajaro Dunes North Rip-rap Revetment Under Construction in 1983



Photograph 2: Pajaro Dunes North Rip-rap Revetment Under Construction in 1983

Pajaro Dunes North
101 Shell Road
Evaluation of Frontal Dunes and Coastal Hazards
27 May 2021



Photograph 3: Pajaro Dunes North Rip-rap Revetment Under Construction in 1983



Photograph 4: Pajaro Dunes North Rip-rap Revetment and Stairway Under Wave Impact after Construction in 1983



BUILDING H SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 20'

LEGEND

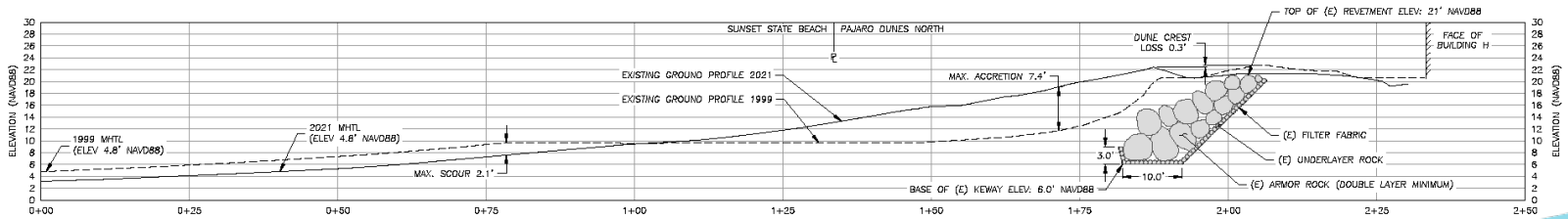
- EXISTING CONTOURS 2021
- EXISTING CONTOURS 1999
- PROPERTY LINE (APPROX.)
- 21.45 SURVEY CONTROL POINT (PT#, EL NAVD88, DESCR)
- 23.19 ROCK REVETMENT MONUMENT (PT#, EL NAVD88, DESCR)
- PD MON A

DATE	REVISION

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 GEOTECHNICAL AND COASTAL ENGINEERS
 10 EAST LAKE AVENUE, WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95076
 (408) 722-875 PHONE

BUILDING H SITE PLAN AND PROFILE
 PALJARO DUNES NORTH
 EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVE DUNES AND COASTAL HAZARDS
 SHERRECKE CONSULTING
 8211 ROAD, WATSONVILLE, CA 95078

PROJECT: 052061



PROFILE H
SCALE: 1" = 10'

AFT

After the Storms: 1998

Pajaro Dunes North
101 Shell Road
Evaluation of Frontal Dunes and Coastal Hazards
27 May 2021

higher elevations, likely with greater force, with less time for the dune to rebuild itself by dune sand deposition. Eventually, modifications to the revetment similar to those recommended in our 2000 report will be needed. Hopefully, the successful dune growth will postpone when that is needed.

Beach Access Stairs

It is more likely that the beach access stairs will be damaged than the revetment, since they extend further seaward than the revetment and thus are more vulnerable. Photos of historical damage are shown below:



Photograph 6: February 12, 1998 Photograph at Building H Stairway

After the Storms: 2023



2004



2010



2019



Pajaro Dunes Sand Accretion: Stewardship in tune with nature

- Net change in sand volume was an increase of 26,882 cubic yards between 1998 and 2021
- Net accretion of 12.13 cy per linear foot of oceanfront
- Annual average of 14.24 cubic feet

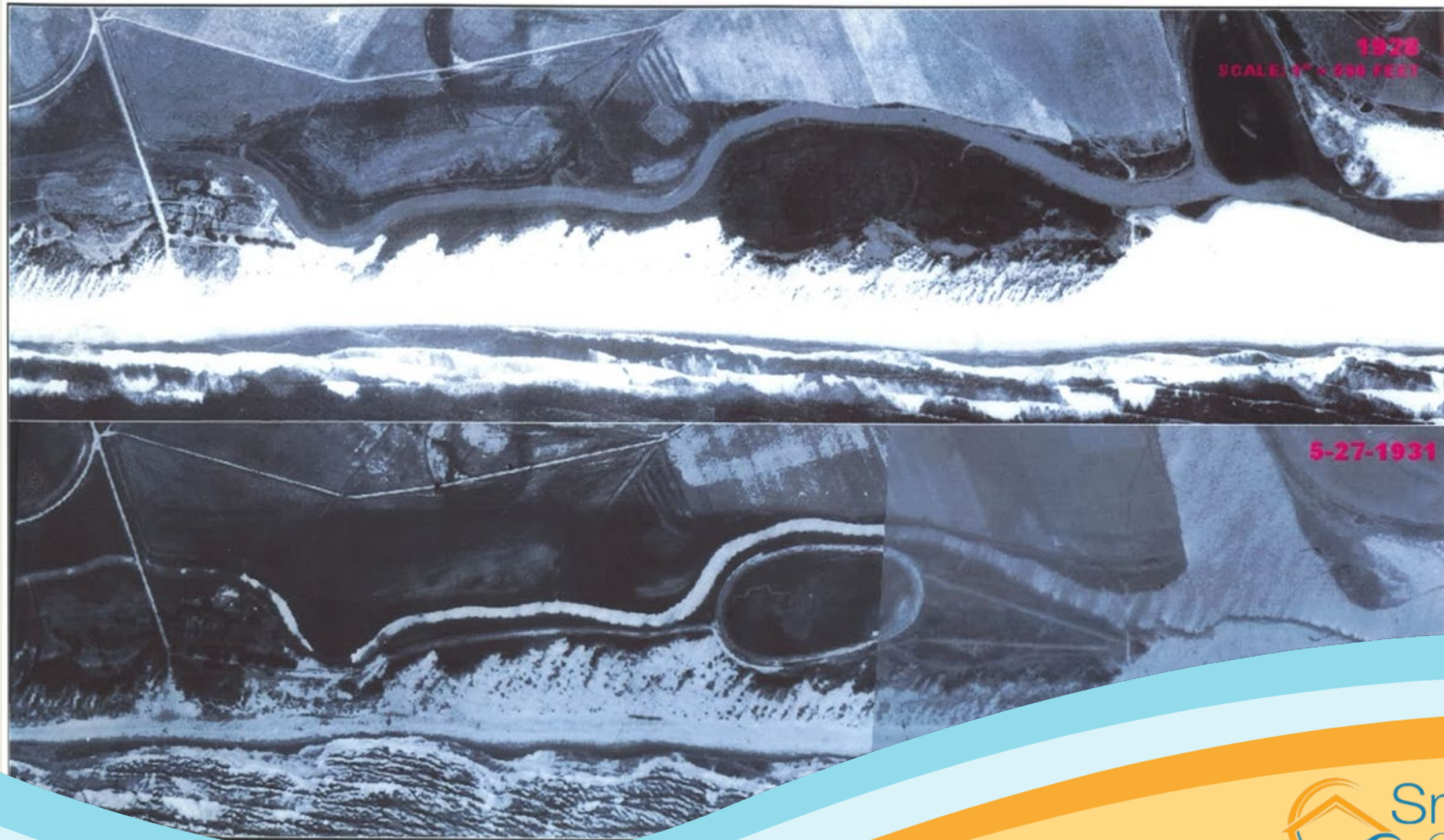


Sea Level Rise: Context and Perspective

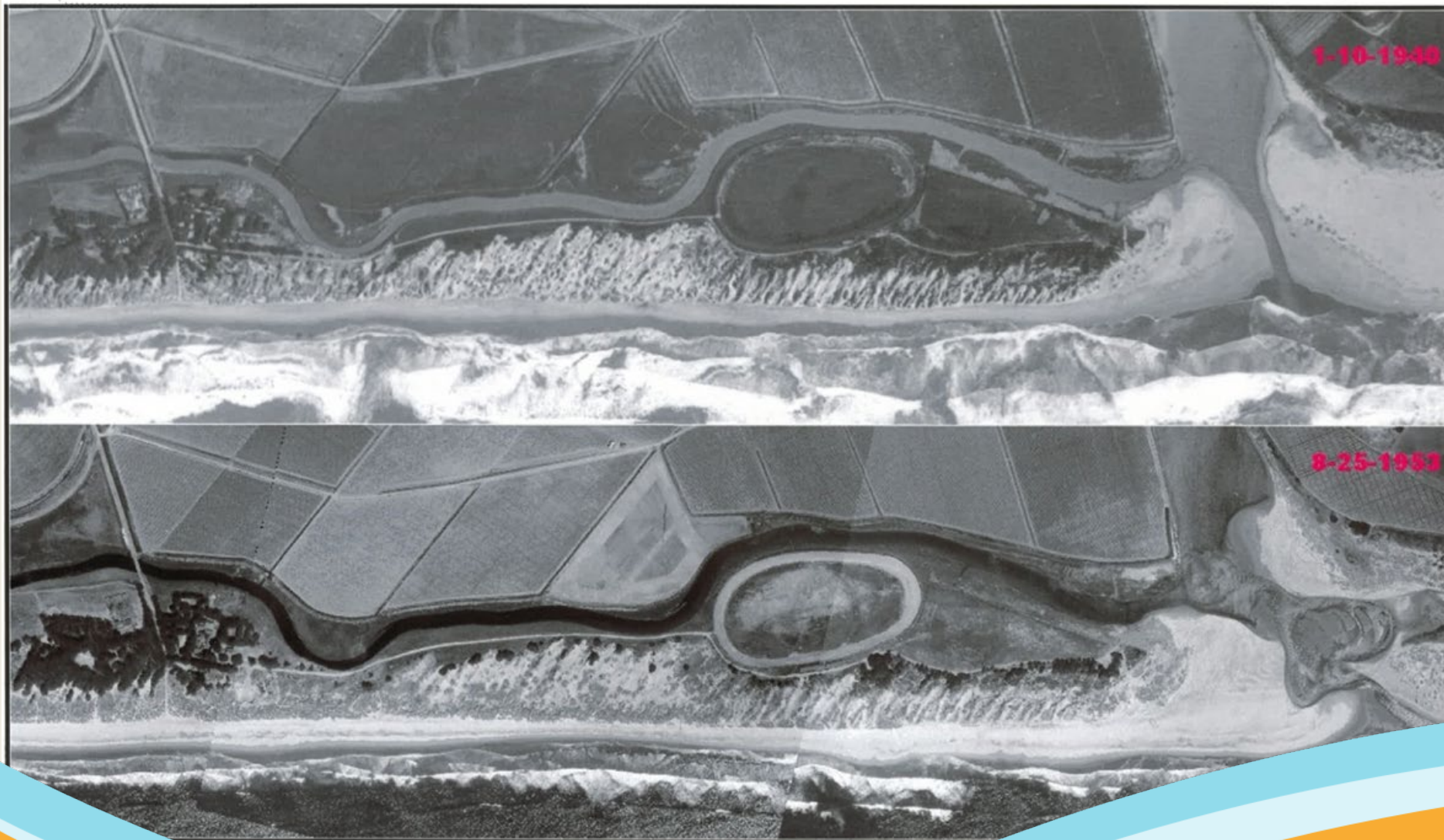
Pajaro Dunes: Historic sea level rise

West Cliff Dr (Santa Cruz): Variable storm impacts

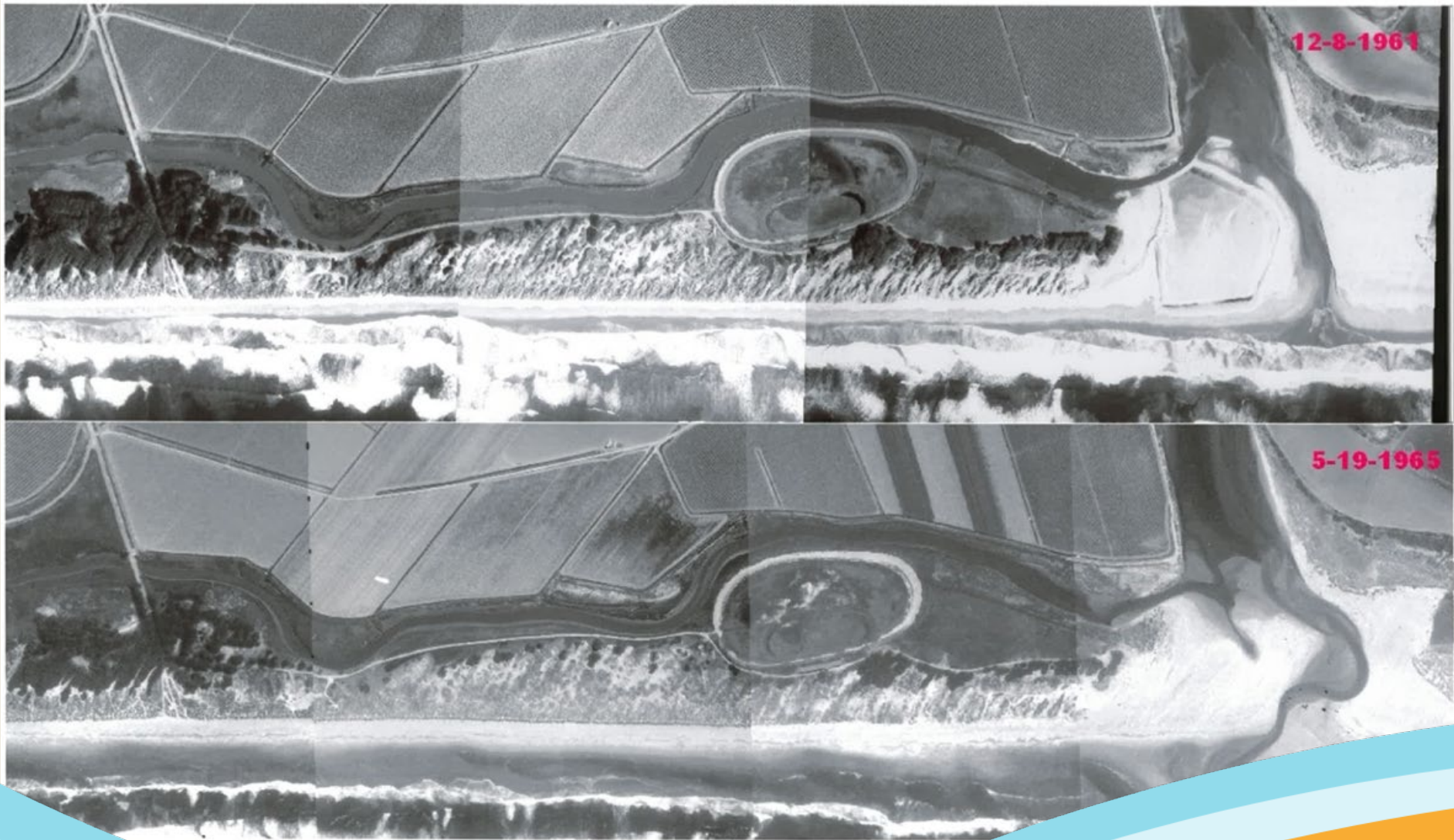
Time Series: 1928-1931



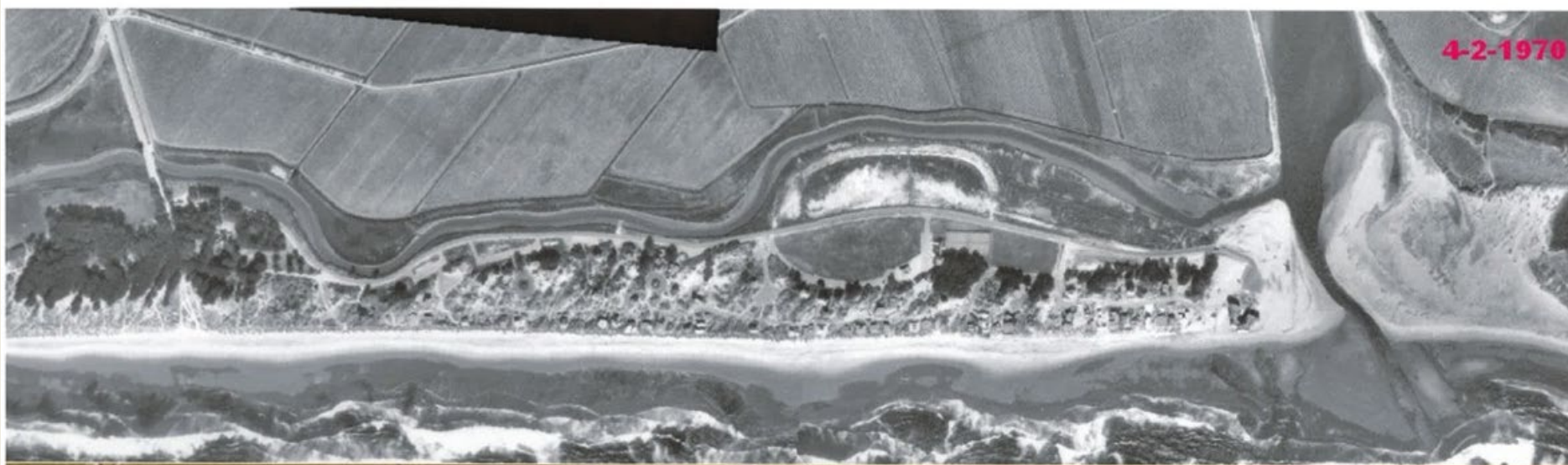
Time Series 1940-1953



Time Series: 1961-1965



Time Series: 1970-1976



Time Series: 1984-2001



Time Series: 2010-2021



West Cliff Dr. storm damaged area: low point at Woodrow Ave.



West Cliff Dr.

Temporary fix: planning underway



The other 2 plus miles: did fine and doing fine

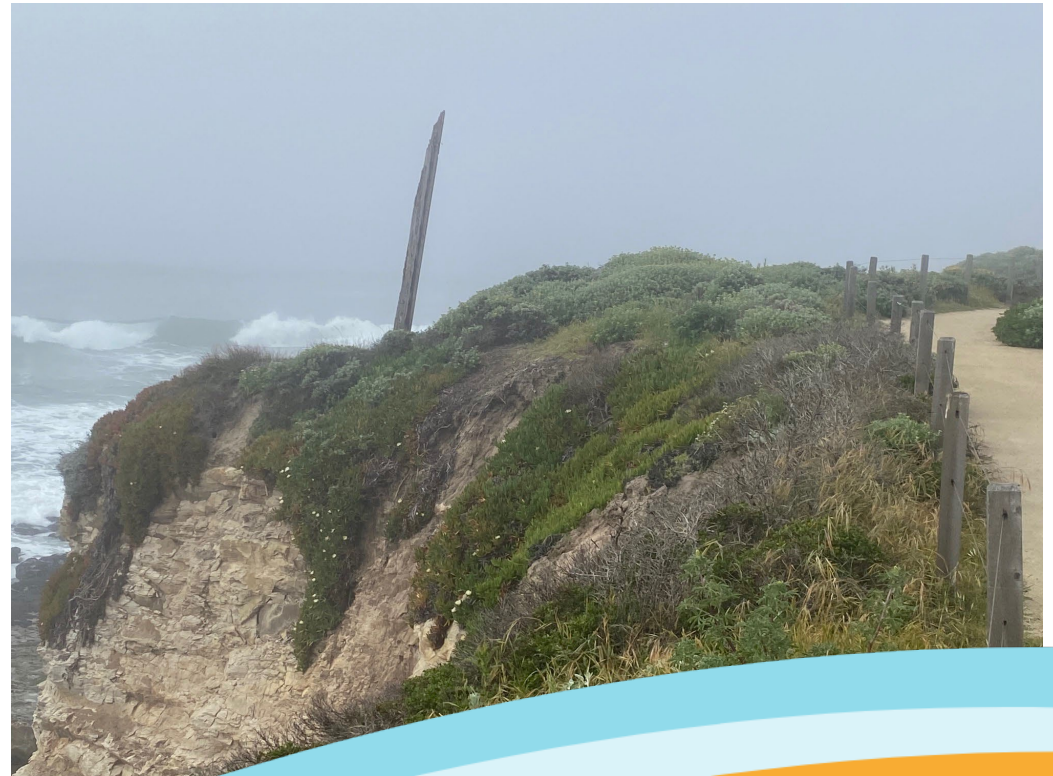


Other areas: stable for decades

Old fence on W. Cliff



UCSC Marine Science campus



La Feliz mast: 99 years and counting



Shipwrecks! ¡Los Naufragios!

This coast gives resources, and sometimes takes ships

La Feliz was hauling 3,100 cases of sardines from Cannery Row when it founded; the **Active** departed Santa Cruz wharf carrying lumber from local forests.

Ships were the best way to transport products in the time before good highways, but the coastal route could be dangerous, with treacherous rocks near shore and storms sweeping in from the wide Pacific.

The slender spar sticking up from the cliff is all that remains of the steamship **La Feliz** that wrecked here during heavy waves in 1924.

These two anchors were probably from the schooner **Active**, victim of a windless night in 1876 when large ocean swells broke and stranded its anchors just off this shore.

Both boats were destroyed, but their crews survived.

Advancing understanding and protection of earth and ocean

Photographs: Active, Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History and La Feliz, Kraft collection, both courtesy of Frank Perry; Logging, A. W. Ericson Photograph Collection, Humboldt State University; Sardine Cannery, American West Collection, National Archives
Anchors: courtesy of Captain Jim Christmann

Seabees
SARDINES

La Feliz y Active ambos fueron parte de una larga historia de buques que transportaban recursos naturales desde la región de la Bahía de Monterey a otras áreas

This region has a close connection to its environment. La Feliz and the Active were part of a long history of carrying natural resources from the Monterey Bay region to other areas. Exports of fish, lumber, produce, and dairy products supported the coastal economy. Agriculture and industry contribute to the environment itself beyond the coast. It can produce products that support the economy. Tourists visit the mountains and beaches. And environmental research is a growing endeavor of universities, agencies, and reserves that rim the coast.

A sailing ship (schooner) at anchor

UC Santa Cruz
Marine Discovery Center
LONG MARINE UC Santa Cruz

Takeaways

- Doesn't have to be a zero-sum game
- Keep perspective (avoid doom loop thinking)
- Focus in, localize
- Pragmatic solutions, not miracles

Well, yes, to Smokey Robinson and The Miracles, for inspiration

“My momma told me....you better shop around!”

Life partnering with the coast:

- Start with awareness, knowledge
- Seek compatibility between built and natural environment; respect for both
- Be flexible/creative: responsive to change (phased approaches)



EADIE CONSULTANTS
PLANNING FOR BETTER OUTCOMES