



Learning from Restoration Research: Maximizing Likelihood of Successful Outcomes



R.J. (Trip) Krenz, Ph.D.

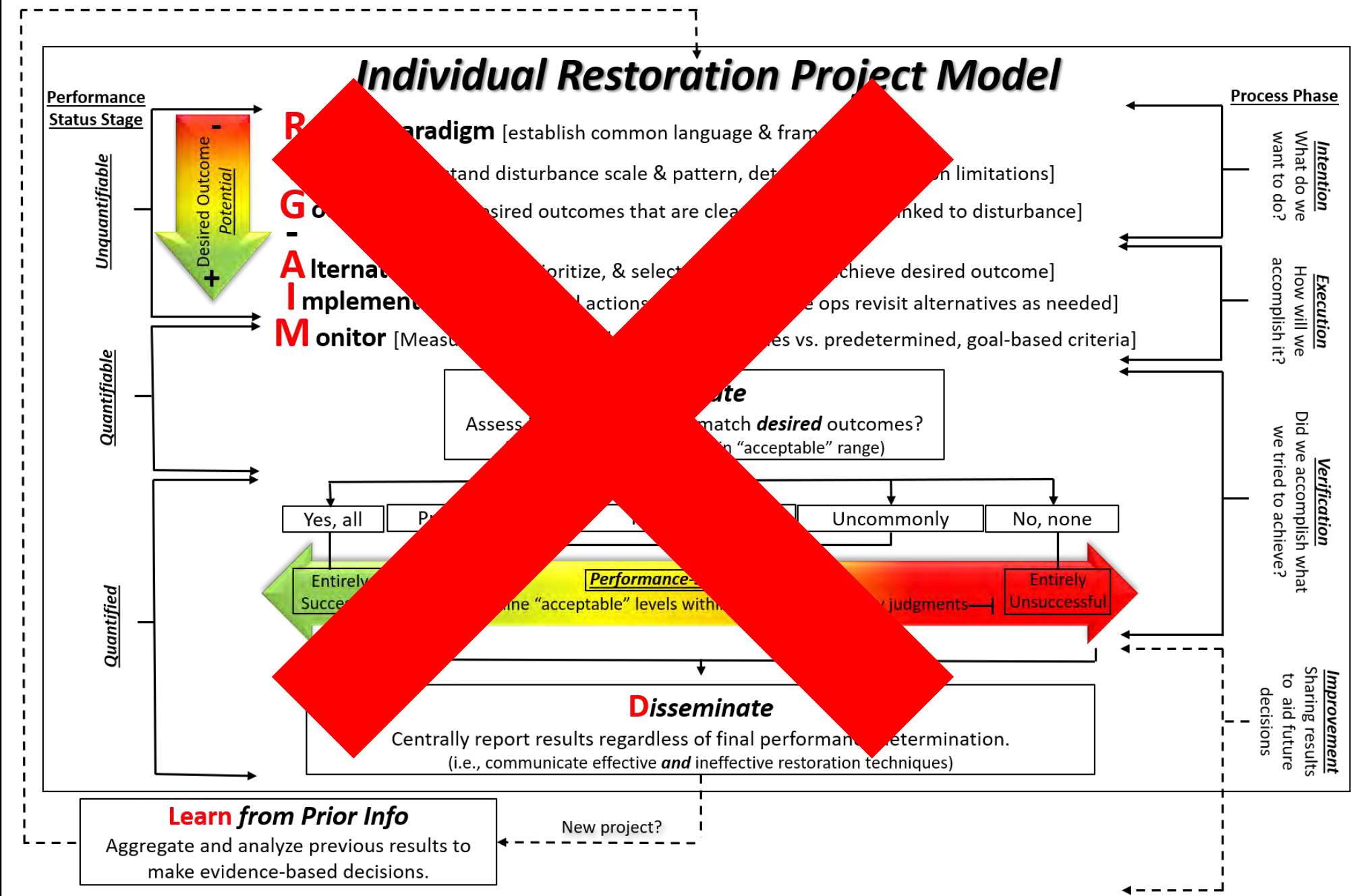
Restoration Support Unit

Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment



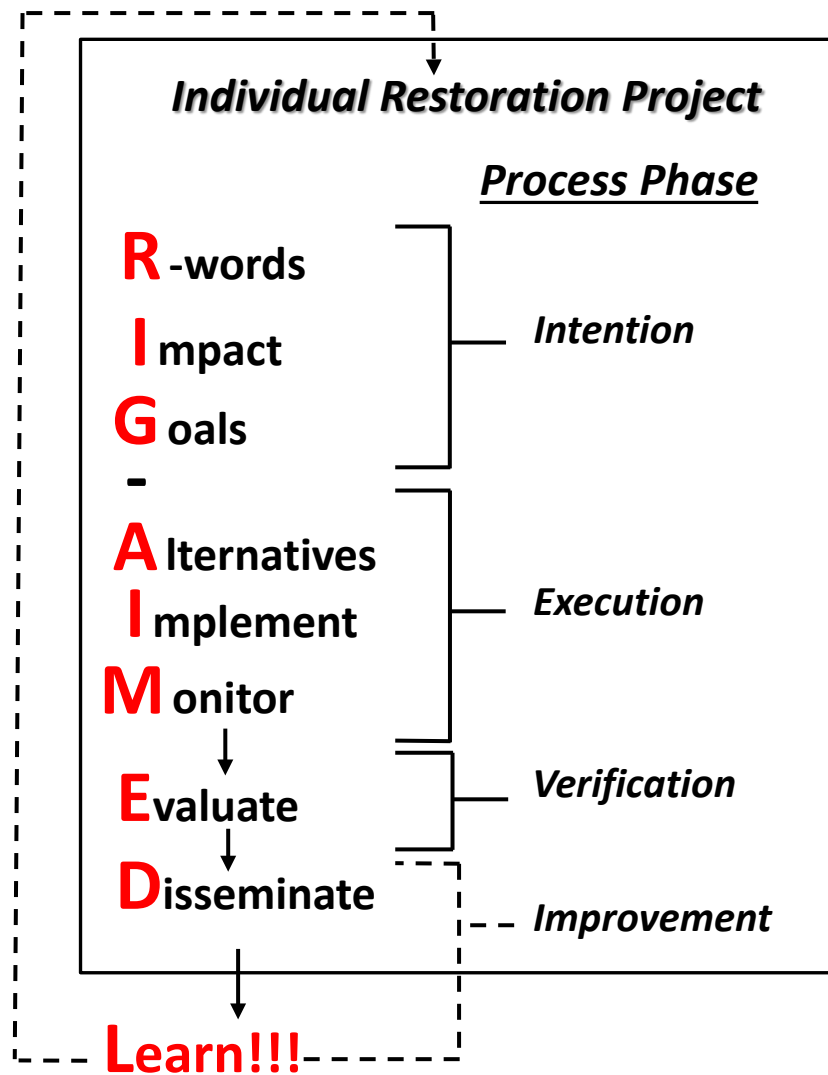


Broad-scale Restoration Process Framework





Broad-scale Restoration Process





R-words—Define language & expectations

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Major Foci</i>			<i>Implied Target End-state</i>	
	<i>Contaminant Management</i>	<i>Ecosystem Recovery</i>	<i>Stabilization</i>	<i>Pre-existing</i>	<i>Alternate</i>
Remediation	X <i>(removal, treatment)</i>			----- X -----	
Reclamation	X <i>(treatment, containment)</i>		X	-----	----- X -----
Rehabilitation		X <i>(function, services)</i>		----- X -----	
Restoration <i>(ecological)</i>		X <i>(structure + function)</i>		X <i>(min. disturbance)</i>	
Restoration <i>(common-use)</i>		----- X -----		----- X -----	

R-words—Define language & expectations

Remediation



Reclamation



Rehabilitation



Ecological Restoration





R-words—Quiz time!

Reclamation, Restoration, or Rehabilitation?
Other? None of the above?



15 Year-old Hardwood Stand
(Planting)



~2 Year-old American Chestnut
(Planting)



50 Year-old Hardwood Forest
(Succession)



Photo: Vic Davis

~55 Year-old Black Walnut
(Planting)



Photo: R. Rathfon

Fuzzy definitions with **LOTS** of overlap!!!



R-words—Conflict ± confusion = consequences



Impact—Understand disturbance

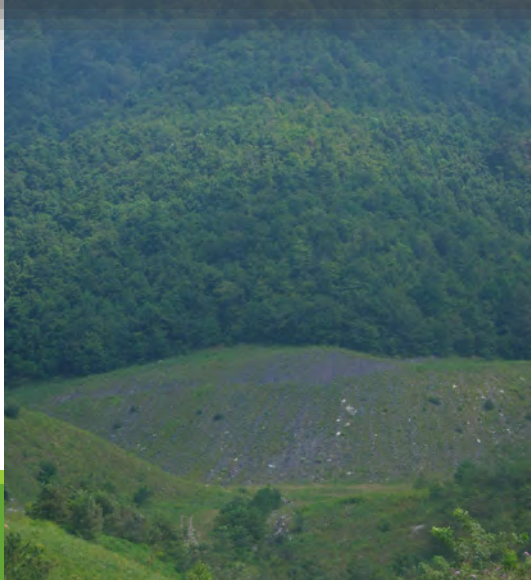
We must understand nature of the disturbance to effectively restore!



Impact—Scale(s)

Spatial Scale

© Cameron Davidson:



Temporal Scale

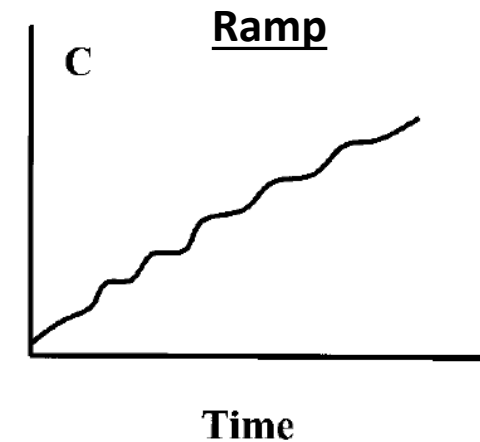
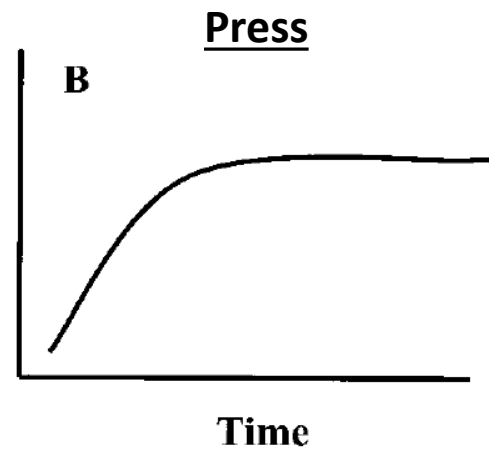
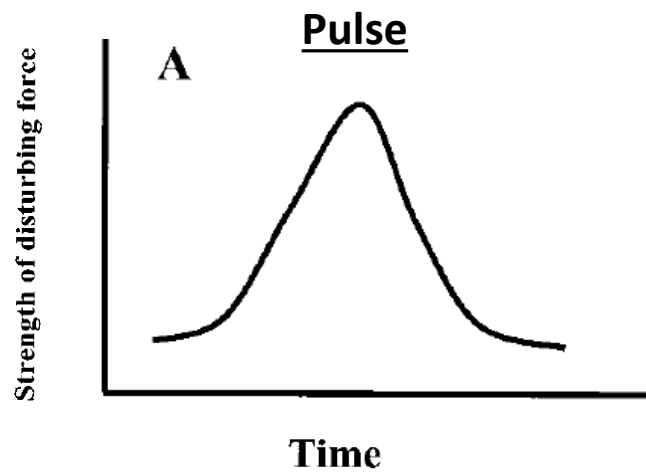


Colliery: Main haulage openings, Taggart Seam.



Stonega, Va. about 1919.

Impact—Pattern(s)



Disturbance, patchiness, and diversity in streams

P. S. LAKE¹ J. N. Am. Benthol. Soc., 2000, 19(4):573–592

© 2000 by The North American Benthological Society

Impact—Pattern(s)

Could one impact exhibit multiple disturbance patterns?



Pulse disturbances

Nitrogen fluxes
Hydrologic flashiness



Press disturbances

Blasting
Imperviousness/compaction
Streambed precipitates



Ramp disturbances

Invasive vegetation
(Cumulative & Compounding)
← Results from other disturbance types



Impact—Lessons from examples





Goals—Establish desired outcomes

Desired outcome ≠ Desirable outcome

Establishing Appropriate Goals: 3 Key Elements

1. Clearly Delineated

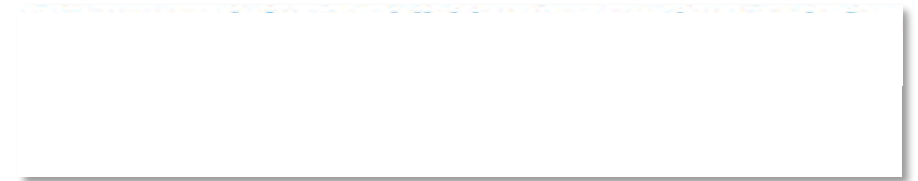
- Linked impact to injury to outcome
- Foster meaningful future assessment

2. Congruent with scale/pattern of disturbance

- Can goals be achieved at scale of restoration

3. Agreed upon

- All parties have input
- Trustee opinion paramount



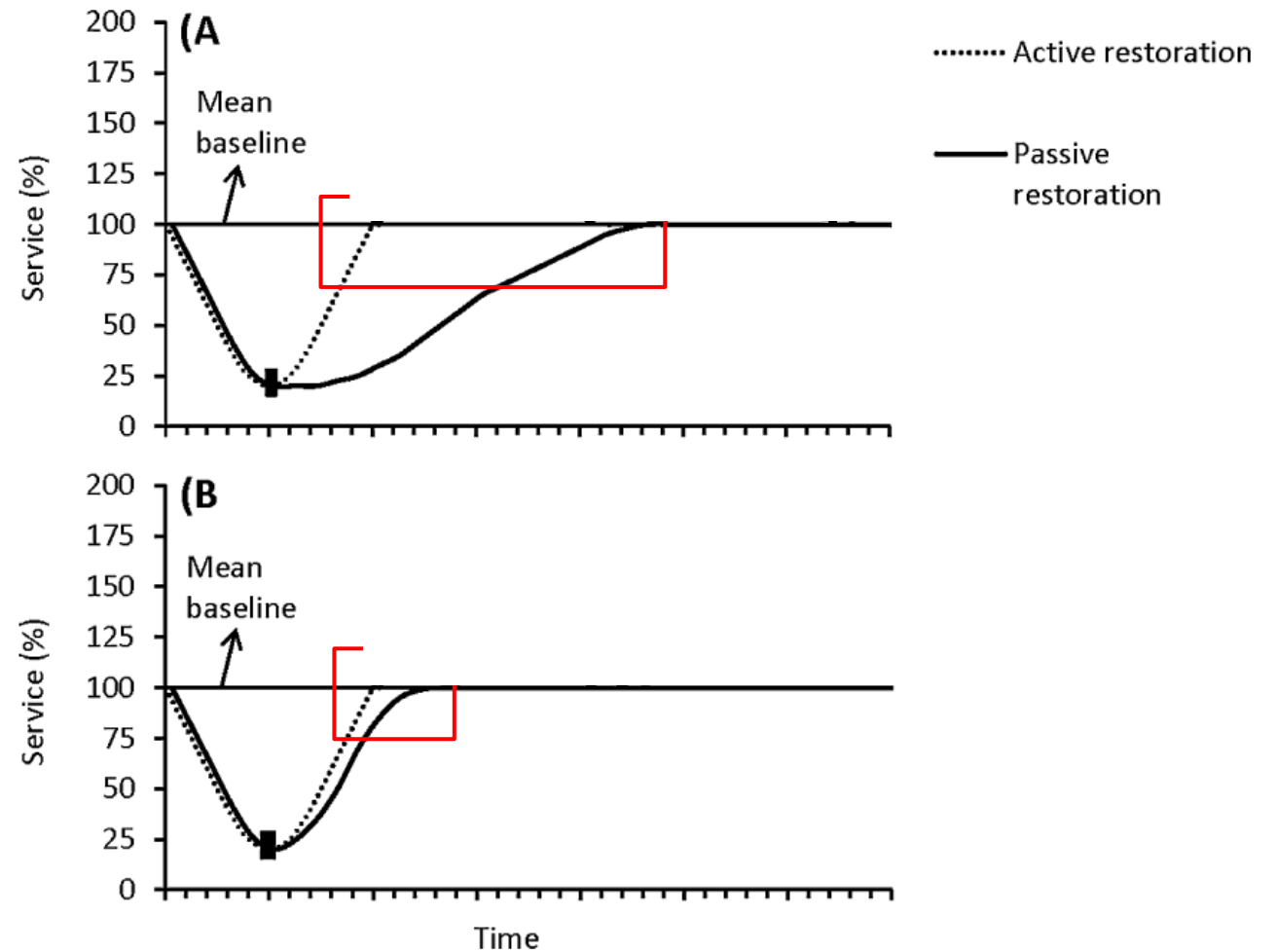
Goals—Lessons from examples



Alternatives—Identify, evaluate, & select

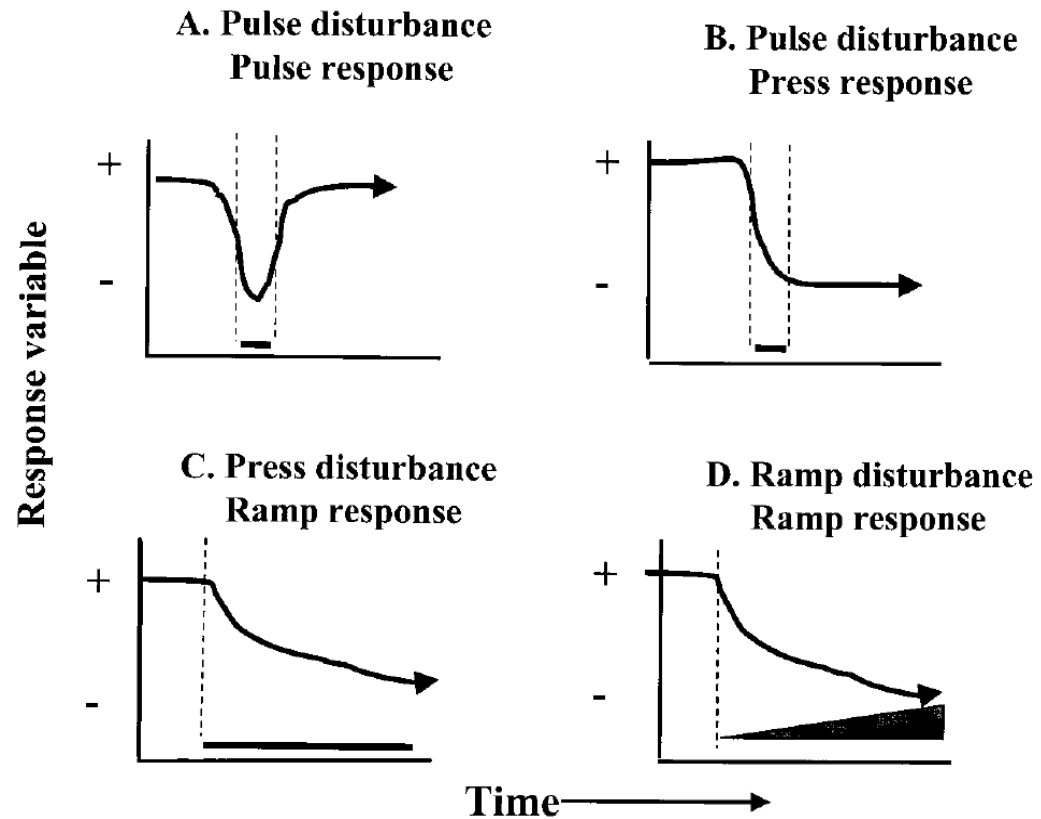
NRDAR Criteria for Selecting CERCLA Alternatives

1. Technical feasibility
2. Expected cost-benefit evaluation
3. Cost effectiveness relative to other options
4. Results/impacts of actual or planned response
5. Potential for additional Injury
6. Natural recovery period (no-action vs. alt.)
7. Ability for recovery (no-action vs. alt.)
8. Adverse public health and safety
9. Consistency: federal, state, tribal
10. Compliance: federal, state, tribal



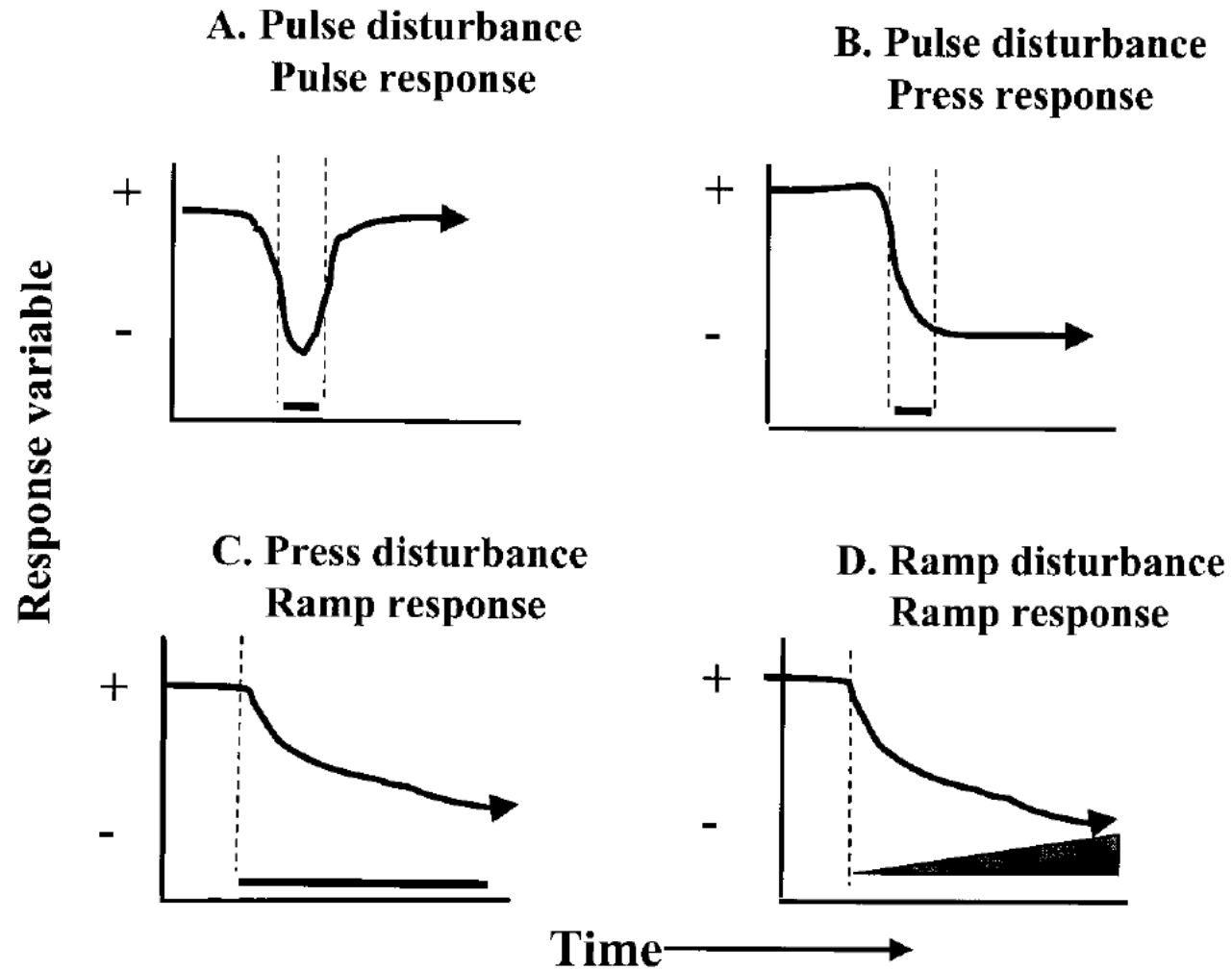
Transforming Ecosystems: When, Where, and How to

Alternatives—Doing nothing (Any NEPA fans, out there?)



Selective Logging

Alternatives—Doing something



Alternatives—Select in good faith

Professional Judgment



NRDAR Criteria for Selecting CERCLA Alternatives

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Pet Projects



Alternatives—Lessons from examples

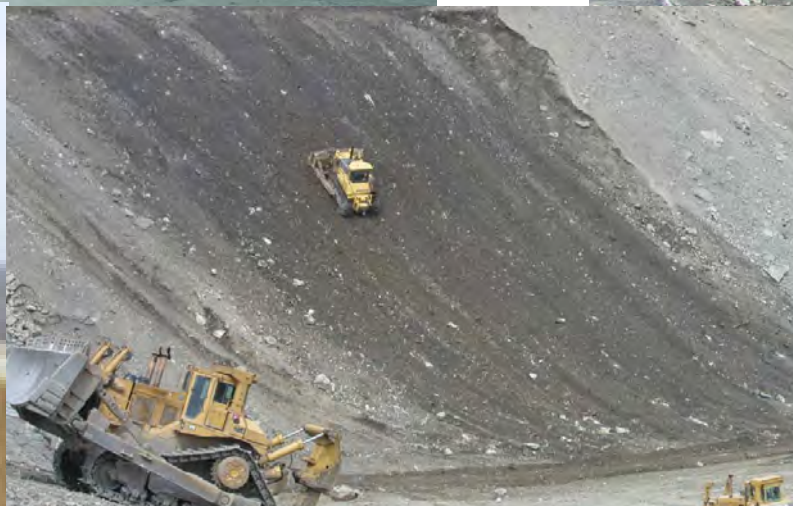
Chosen Alternative ***Incongruent with Impact's Scale & Pattern***



Chosen Alternative ***Not Tied to Goals***



Implementation—Apply & adapt actions





***M**onitoring*—Measure, record, & report

Integrated Risk and Recovery Monitoring of Ecosystem Restorations on Contaminated Sites

Michael J Hooper,† Stephen J Glomb.‡ David D Harper.§ Timothy B Hoelzle.¶ Lisa M McIntosh,# and David R Mulligan††*
Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management © 2015

1. Monitoring as part of restoration plan
2. Trajectory of recovery
3. Biotic, chemical, physical
4. Structural and functional linkages
5. Expected cost-benefit evaluation

Monitoring—A major weakness

Meta-analyses

Terrestrial

Evaluating Ecological Restoration Success: A Review of the Literature 2013 *Restoration Ecology* Vol. 21

Liana Wortley,^{1,2} Jean-Marc Hero,³ and Michael Howes¹

- **301 scientific articles, through 2012**
 - Global, U.S. & Australia-centric
 - Total # projects not indicated
 - Active, ecological restoration focus
- **Post-implementation monitoring**
 - ***Structural (pattern) metrics = 94%***
 - Diversity & abundance
 - Vegetation structure
 - ***Functional (process) metrics = 42%****
 - Soil-structure corrected = **32%**
 - ***Socioeconomic evaluation = 3.5%***
 - Community-involvement & project cost dominated
 - Economic benefits of ecosystem services unquantified

Aquatic

Synthesizing U.S. River Restoration Efforts

E. S. Bernhardt,^{1*} M. A. Palmer,¹ J. D. Allan,² G. Alexander,² K. Barnas,³ S. Brooks,⁴ J. Carr,⁵ S. Clayton,⁶ C. Dahm,⁷ J. Follstad-Shah,⁷ D. Galat,^{8,9} S. Gloss,¹⁰ P. Goodwin,⁶ D. Hart,⁵ B. Hassett,¹ R. Jenkinson,¹¹ S. Katz,³ G. M. Kondolf,¹² P. S. Lake,⁴ R. Lave,¹² J. L. Meyer,¹³ T. K. O'Donnell,⁹ L. Pagano,¹² B. Powell,¹⁴ E. Sudduth¹³

- **37,099 projects, through mid-2004**
 - National River Restoration Science Synthesis database
 - Pacific NW, Chesapeake Bay, California-centric (**88%**)
 - “Restoration”, common-usage
- **Post-implementation monitoring**
 - ***Linkages to goals***
 - No goals listed for **20%**
 - Restoration or just alteration?
 - ***Dearth of monitoring & assessment***
 - **Only 10%** completed any monitoring
 - Majority of those didn't link action & outcome
 - Majority didn't provide for dissemination

Monitoring—An essential restoration action

Meaningful Monitoring: 3 Key Elements

1. Goal-based criteria

- Predetermined
- Congruent w/disturbance
- Linked to injury

2. Quantifiable

- Objective
- Physical, chemical, biotic structure
- Functional & services

3. Sufficient length & frequency

- Ideal, until achievement of goals
- Realistic, until likely trajectory established

Integrated Risk and Recovery Monitoring of Ecosystem Restorations on Contaminated Sites

Michael J Hooper,*† Stephen J Glomb,‡ David D Harper,§ Timothy B Hoelzle,|| Lisa M McIntosh, and David R Mulligan,j† Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management 2015

A CASE FOR USING LITTER BREAKDOWN TO ASSESS FUNCTIONAL STREAM INTEGRITY

MARK O. GESSNER¹ AND ERIC CHAUVET² *Ecological Applications*, 2002

Organic matter breakdown and ecosystem metabolism: functional indicators for assessing river ecosystem health

Roger G. Young¹ Christoph D. Matthaei² AND Colin R. Townsend

J. N. Am. Benthol. Soc., 2008,

July 30, 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Directorate of Civil Works, Districts and Divisions, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Offices

SUBJECT: Assessment of Stream Ecosystem Structure and Function under Clean Water Act Section 404 Associated with Review of Permits for Appalachian Surface Coal Mining

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUL 21 2011

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Improving EPA Review of Appalachian Surface Coal Mining Operations Under the Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and the Environmental Justice Executive Order

A Function-Based Framework for Stream Assessment & Restoration Projects

a.k.a., (Harman et al., 2012)* EPA 843-K-12-006 May 2012

Structural and functional characteristics of natural and constructed channels draining a reclaimed mountaintop removal and valley fill coal mine
Ken M. Fritz^{1,6}, Stephanie Fulton^{2,7}, Brent R. Johnson^{1,8}, Chris D. Barton^{3,9}, Jeff D. Jack^{4,10}, David A. Word^{4,11}, AND J. N. Am. Benthol. Soc., 2010
Roger A. Burke^{5,12}

Ecological function of constructed perennial stream channels on reclaimed surface coal mines

J. Todd Petty · Gretchen Gingerich · James T. Anderson · Paul F. Ziemkiewicz *Hydrobiologia* 2013

Riparian subsidies and hierarchical effects of ecosystem structure on leaf breakdown in Appalachian coalfield constructed streams
Robert J. Krenz III^{a,d}, Stephen H. Schoenholtz^{a,b}, Carl E. Zipper^c *Ecological Engineering* 97 (2016)

Periphyton structure and function in constructed headwater streams of the Appalachian coalfield
Robert J. Krenz III^{1,4}, Carl E. Zipper^{2,5}, and Stephen H. Schoenholtz *Freshwater Science*. 2018

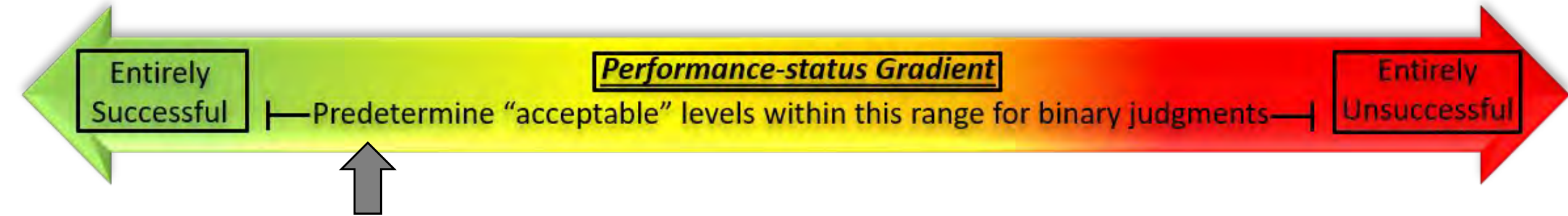
Coordinating Ecological Restoration Options Analysis and Risk Assessment to Improve Environmental Outcomes

Lawrence A Kapustka,*† Keith Bowers,‡ John Isanhart,§ Cristina Martinez-Garza,|| Susan Finger, Ralph G Stahl Jr,j† and Jenny Stauber Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management 2015 SETAC



Evaluation—Compare actual vs. desired outcomes

Non-binary evaluation is key!!! (vs. success/failure)



Dissemination—Communicate data & results

Restoration of Impaired Ecosystems: An Ounce of Prevention or a Pound of Cure? Introduction, Overview, and Key Messages from a SETAC-SER Workshop

Aida M Farag,*† Ruth N Hull,‡ Will H Clements,§ Steve Glomb,|| Diane L Larson,# Ralph Stahl,†† and Jenny Stauber‡‡
Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management 2015 SETAC

Call for:

A Function-Based Framework for Stream Assessment & Restoration Projects

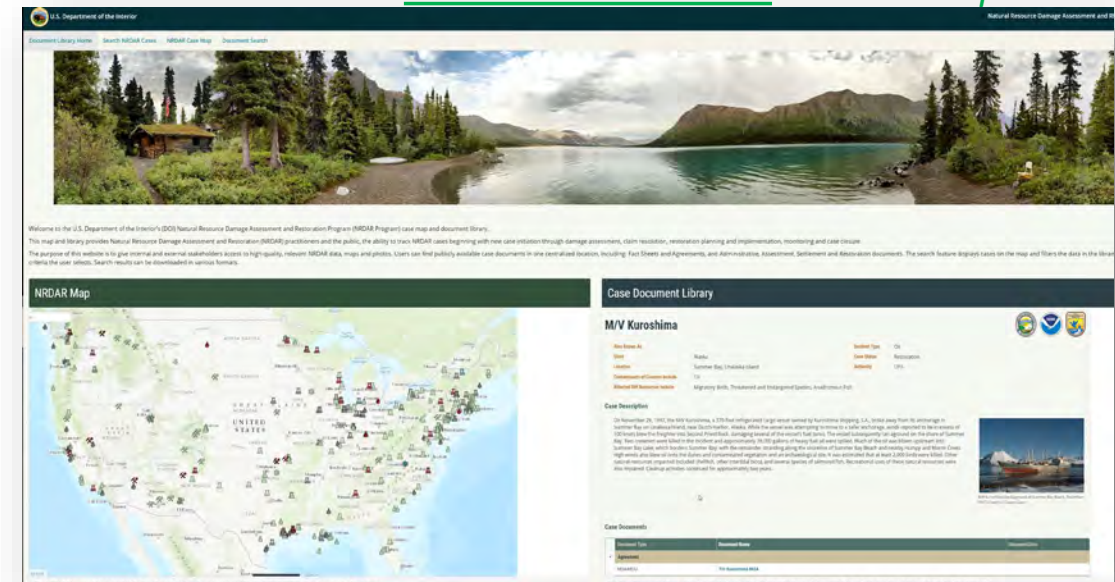
a.k.a., (Harman et al., 2012)* EPA 843-K-12-006 10 May 2012

**Reciprocal Transfer of
Multi-disciplinary Knowledge**
Practitioners ↔ Theorists ↔ Stakeholders

Disseminate

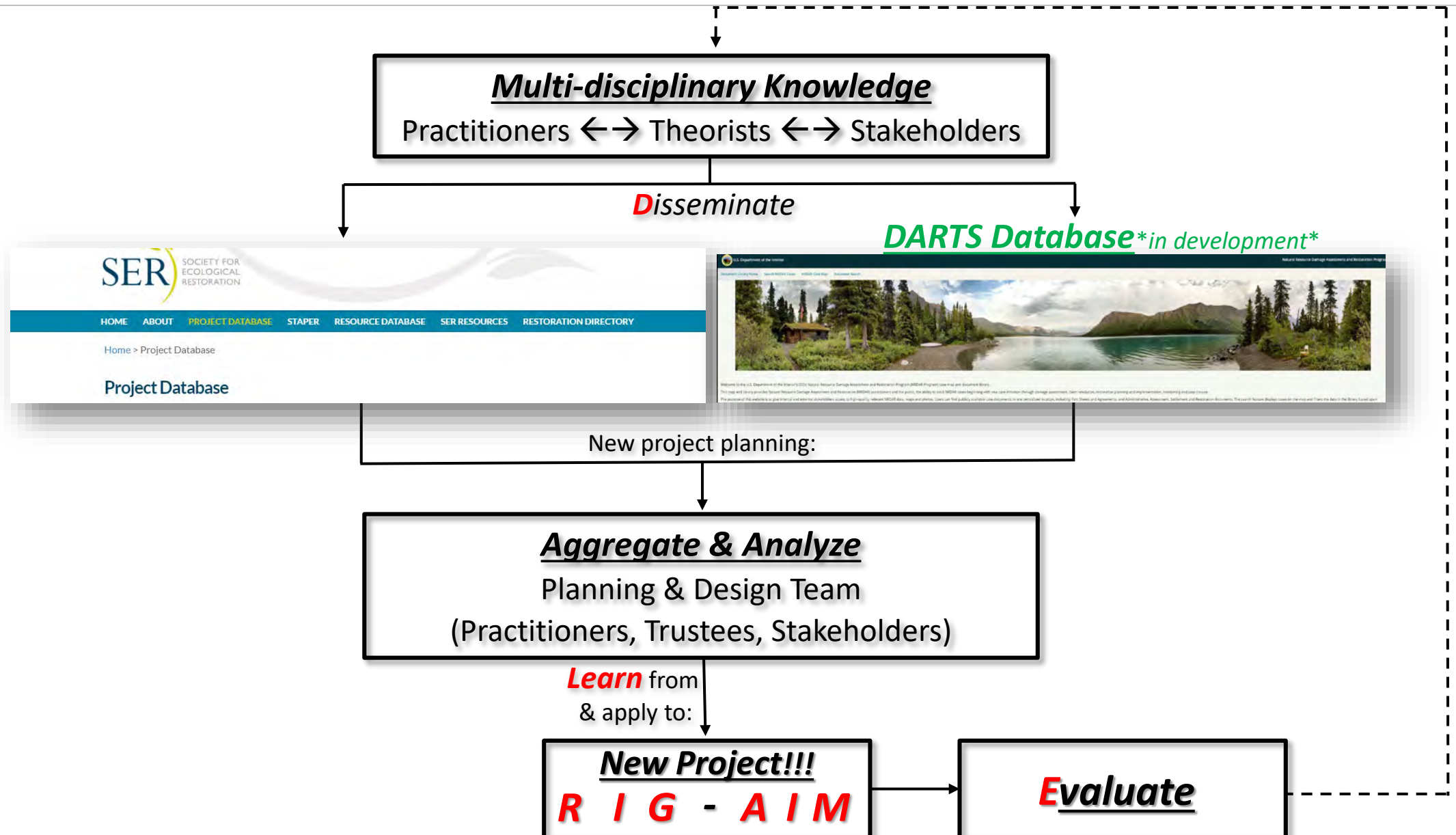


The screenshot shows the SER (Society for Ecological Restoration) Project Database website. The header includes the SER logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, PROJECT DATABASE, STAPER, RESOURCE DATABASE, SER RESOURCES, and RESTORATION DIRECTORY. The main content area is titled 'Project Database' and contains a paragraph explaining the RRC's searchable database of restoration projects. Below the text is a photograph of people working in a field. At the bottom, there is a call to action: 'If you have field experiences you'd like to share, we encourage you to submit your own project to the database!'.



The screenshot shows the DARTS Database website, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program (NRDAR). The header includes the U.S. Department of the Interior logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, PROJECT DATABASE, STAPER, RESOURCE DATABASE, SER RESOURCES, and RESTORATION DIRECTORY. The main content area is titled 'DARTS Database' and features a large photograph of a lake and mountains. Below the photo is a map of the United States showing the locations of various projects. To the right of the map is a 'Case Document Library' section with a table of cases, including 'M/V Kuroshima'. The table has columns for Case Name, Date, Status, and Action. The 'M/V Kuroshima' case is listed with a date of 10/1/2011 and a status of 'Completed'.

LEARN!!!—Aggregate & analyze for new projects

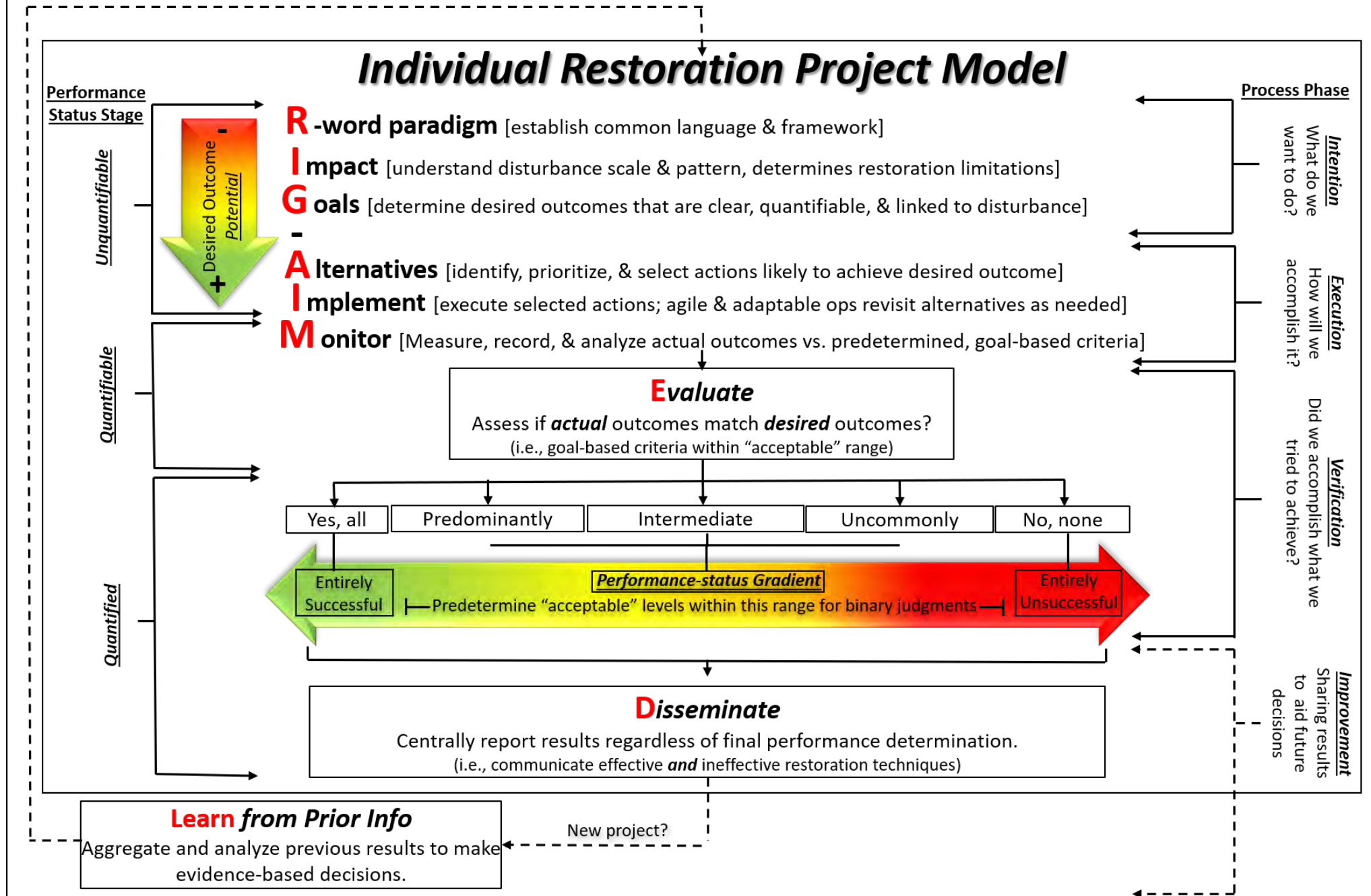


Review & Summary—Avoiding pitfalls & improving process

...let's take a look back at our conceptual model...



Broad-scale Restoration Process Framework



Questions?



Multi-Scale Restoration Project Model

