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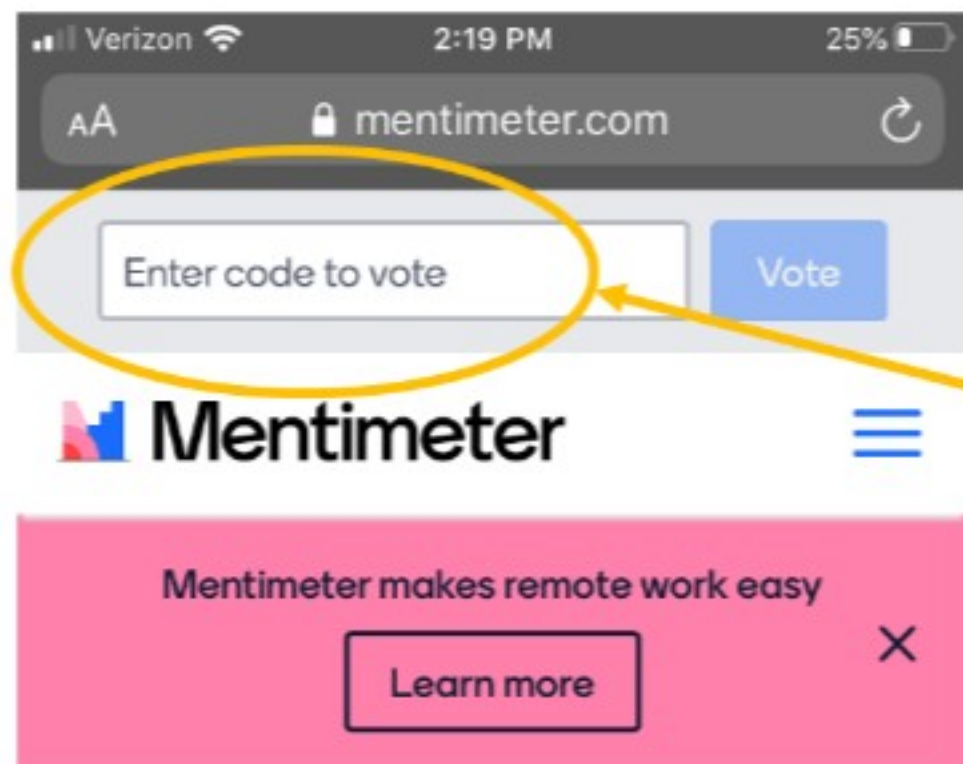


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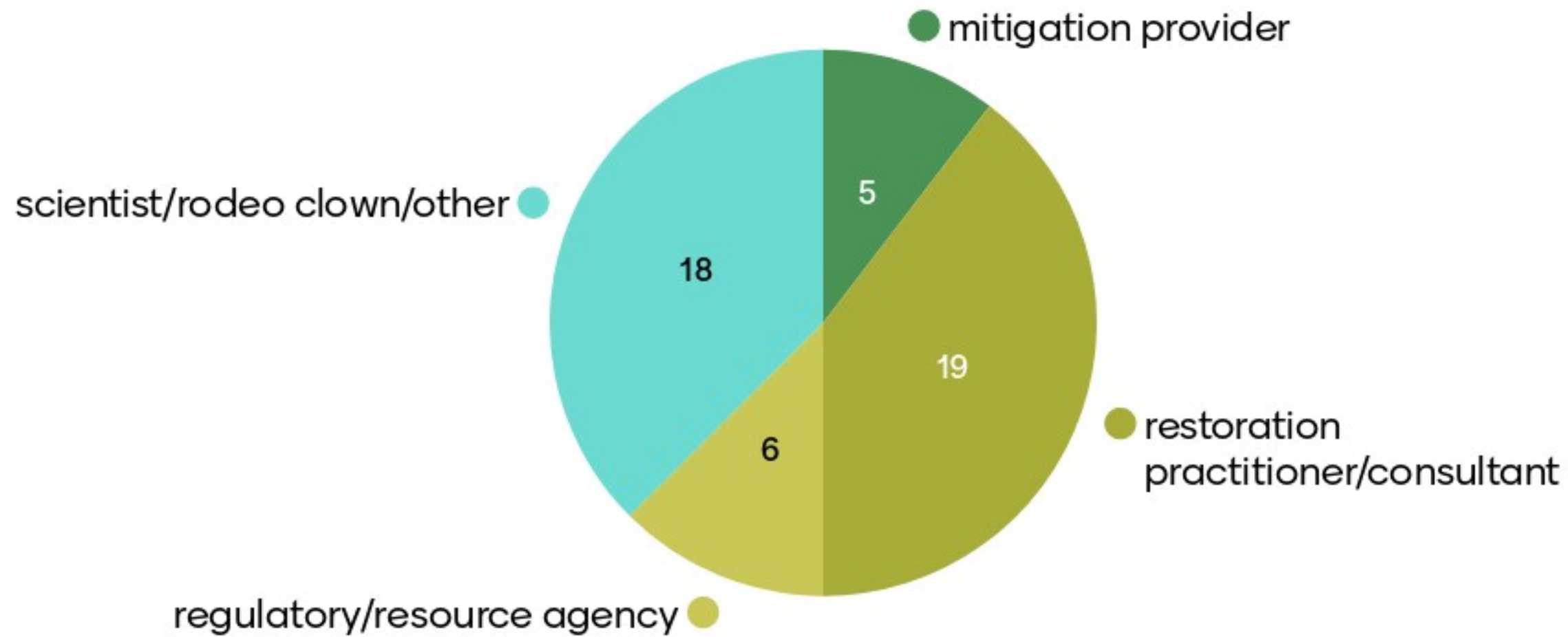
A Fork in the Road: Stream Mitigation in Western States

PETER SKIDMORE, PG

THE WALTON FAMILY FOUNDATION

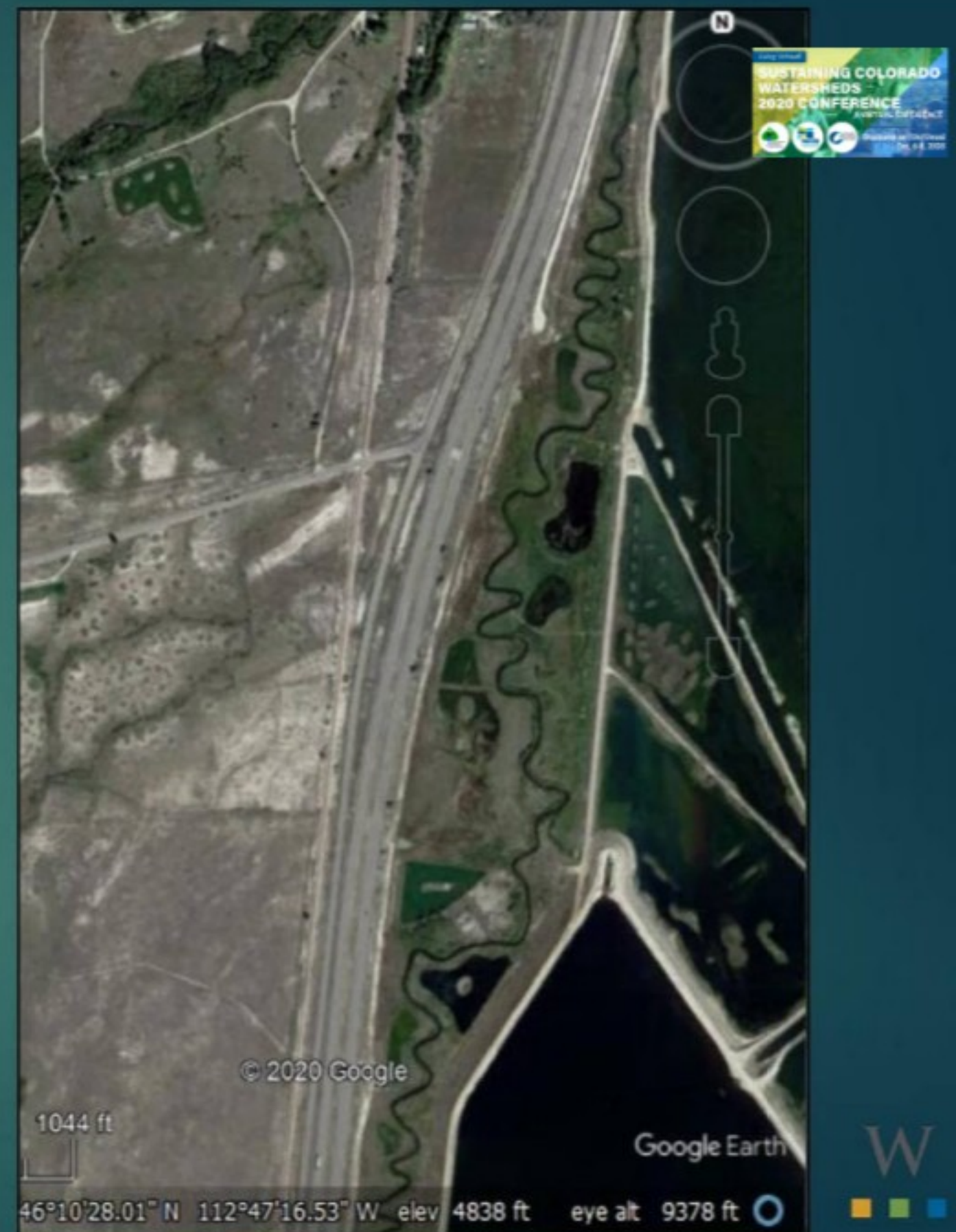


Please let me know which of these is the best fit for your interest in mitigation:



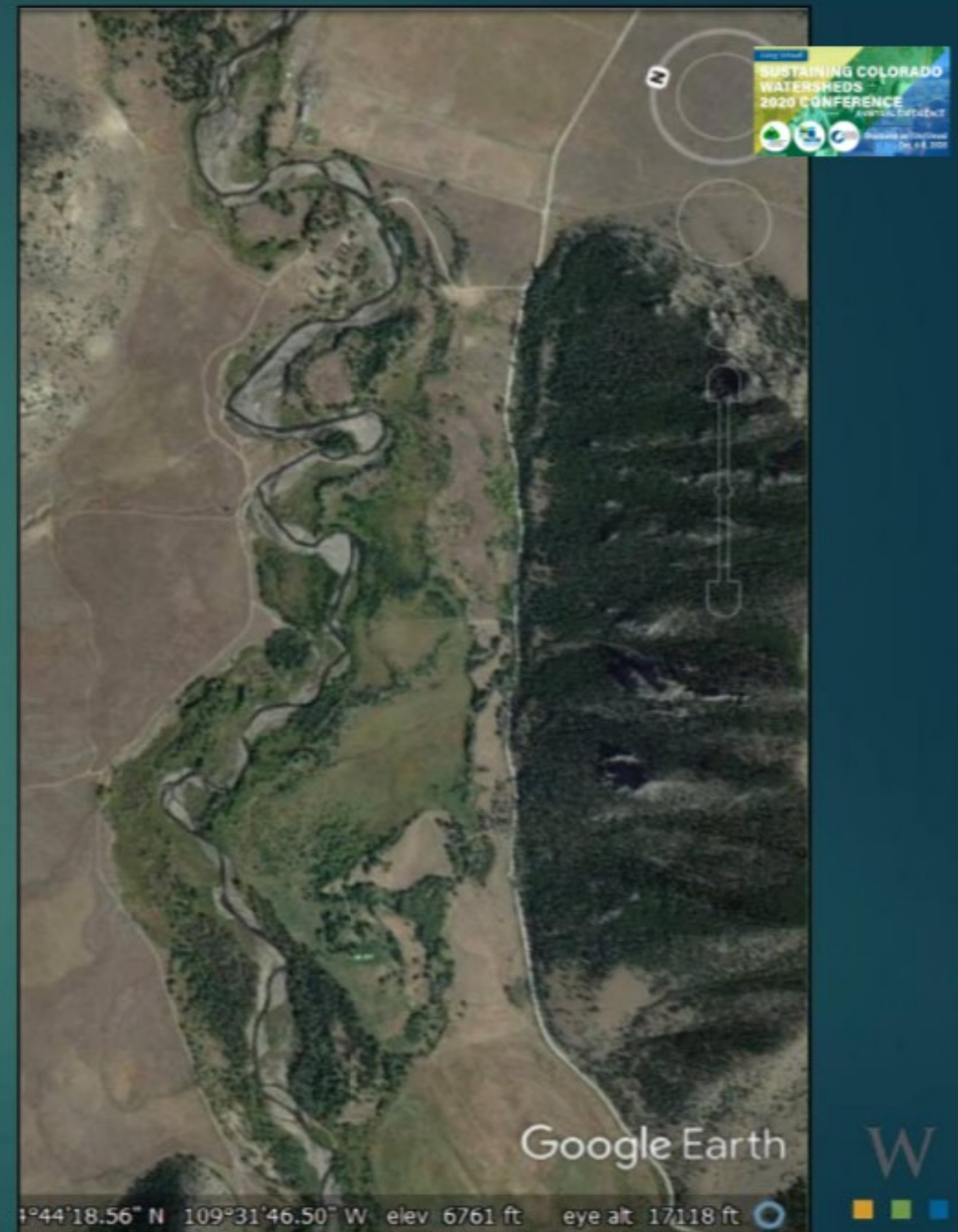
Situation Analysis

- ▶ CWA 404 Stream Mitigation = opportunity to protect and restore
- ▶ Stream mitigation *markets* robust where they exist
 - ▶ Reduced risk to providers
 - ▶ Limited benefit to resource
- ▶ Western states markets emerging
 - ▶ Business as usual



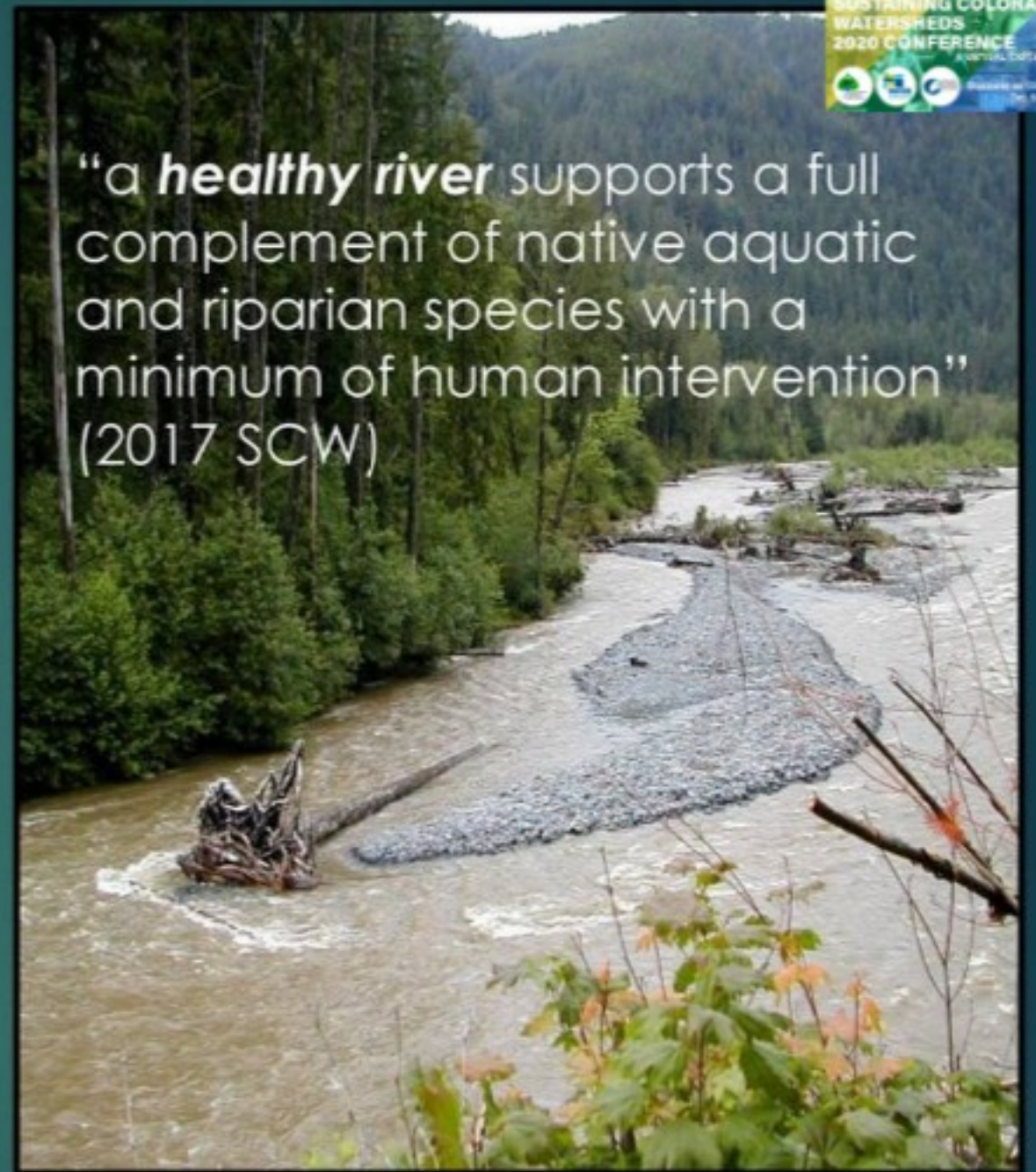
In this talk...

- ▶ Healthy Rivers
 - ▶ Character and Science
- ▶ Mitigation Paradigm
 - ▶ Market essentials
 - ▶ Standards and Outcomes
- ▶ Moving forward
 - ▶ Marrying science and mitigation



Prologue – Healthy Rivers

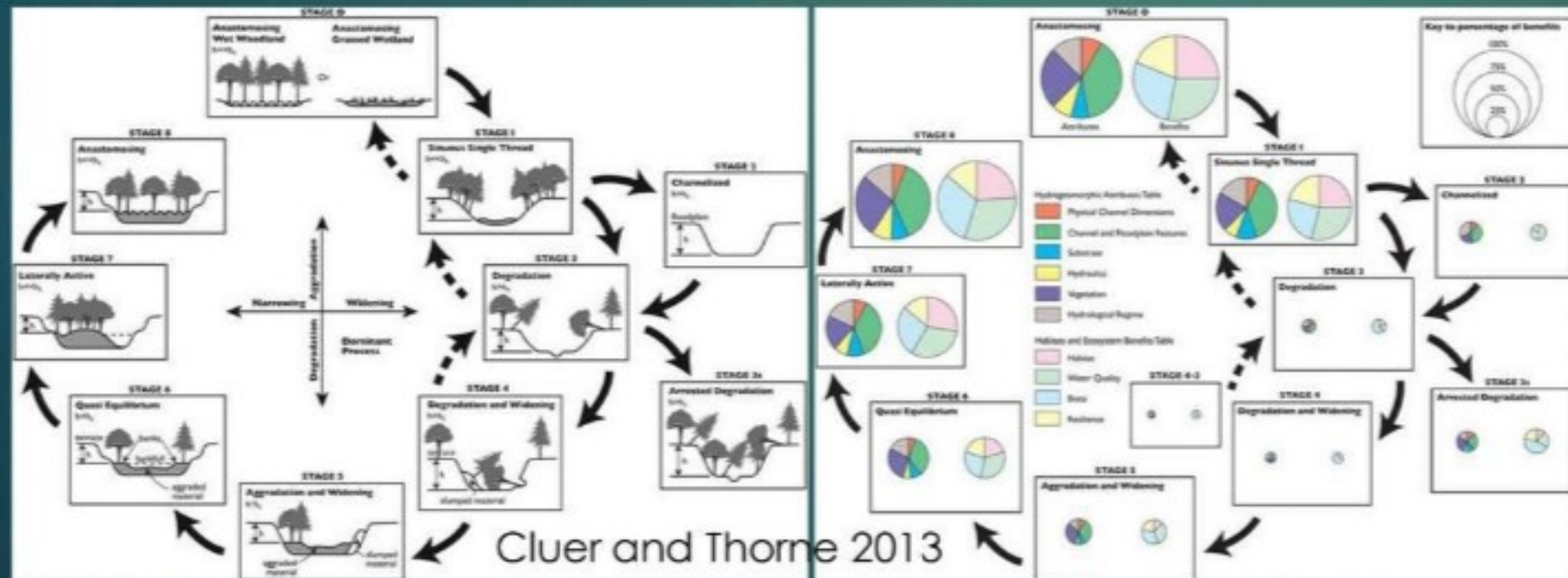
- ▶ State of science:
 - ▶ Shifting baseline – loss of reference
 - ▶ Dynamic, disturbance: “messy rivers”
 - ▶ Channel Evolution Models
 - ▶ Process Domains



“a **healthy river** supports a full complement of native aquatic and riparian species with a minimum of human intervention”
(2017 SCW)

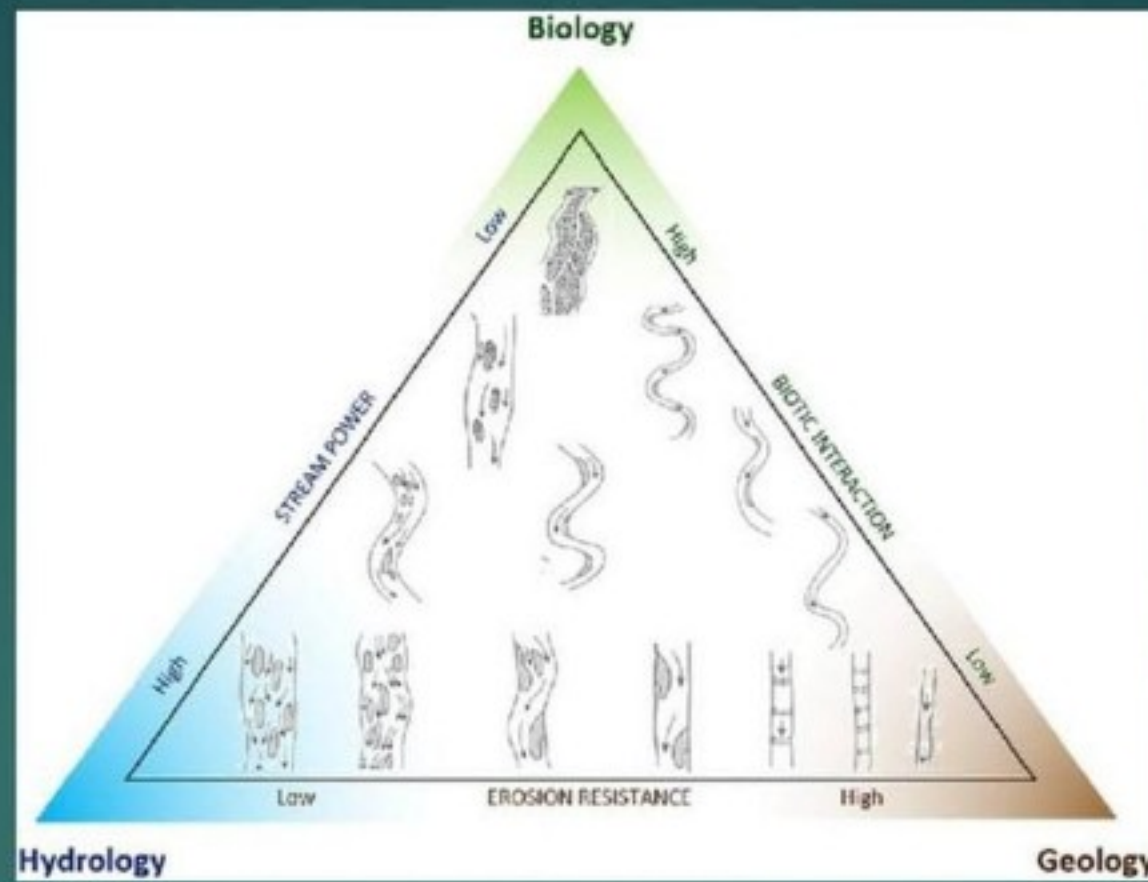
Prologue – Healthy Rivers

- ▶ State of science:
 - ▶ Shifting baseline
 - ▶ Dynamic, disturbance processes: “messy rivers”
 - ▶ **Channel Evolution Models**
 - ▶ Process Domains

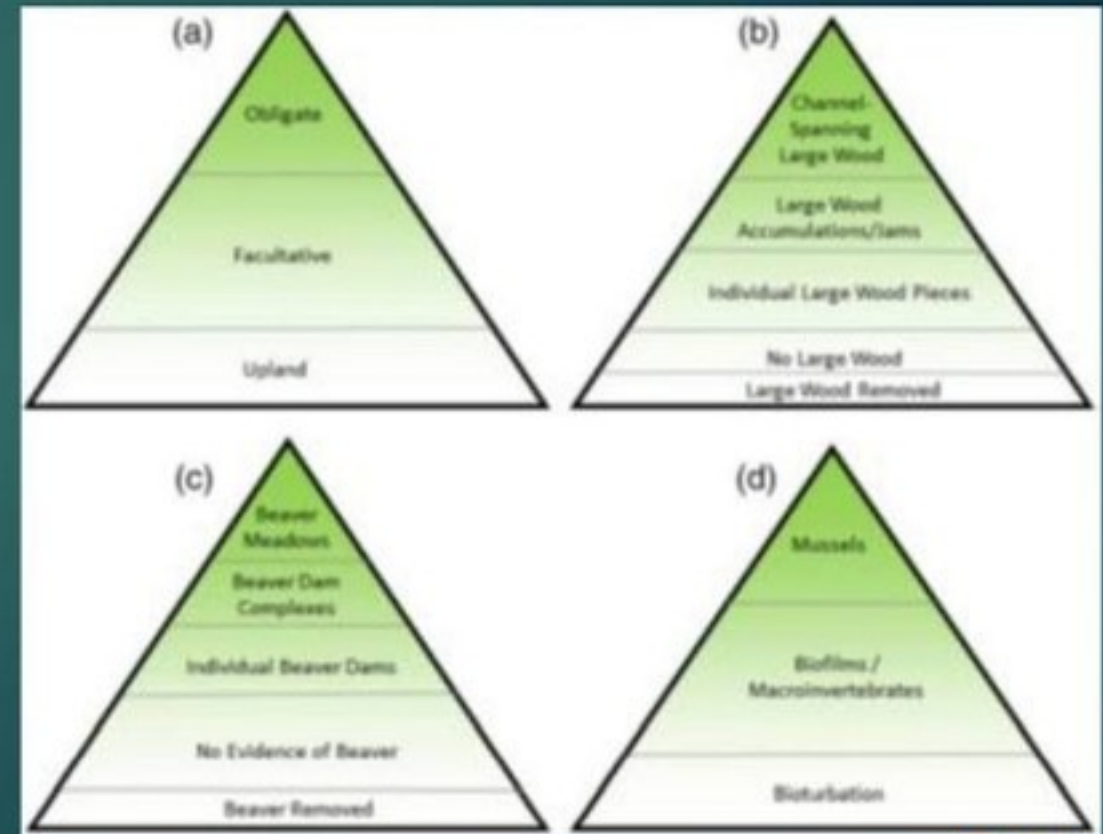
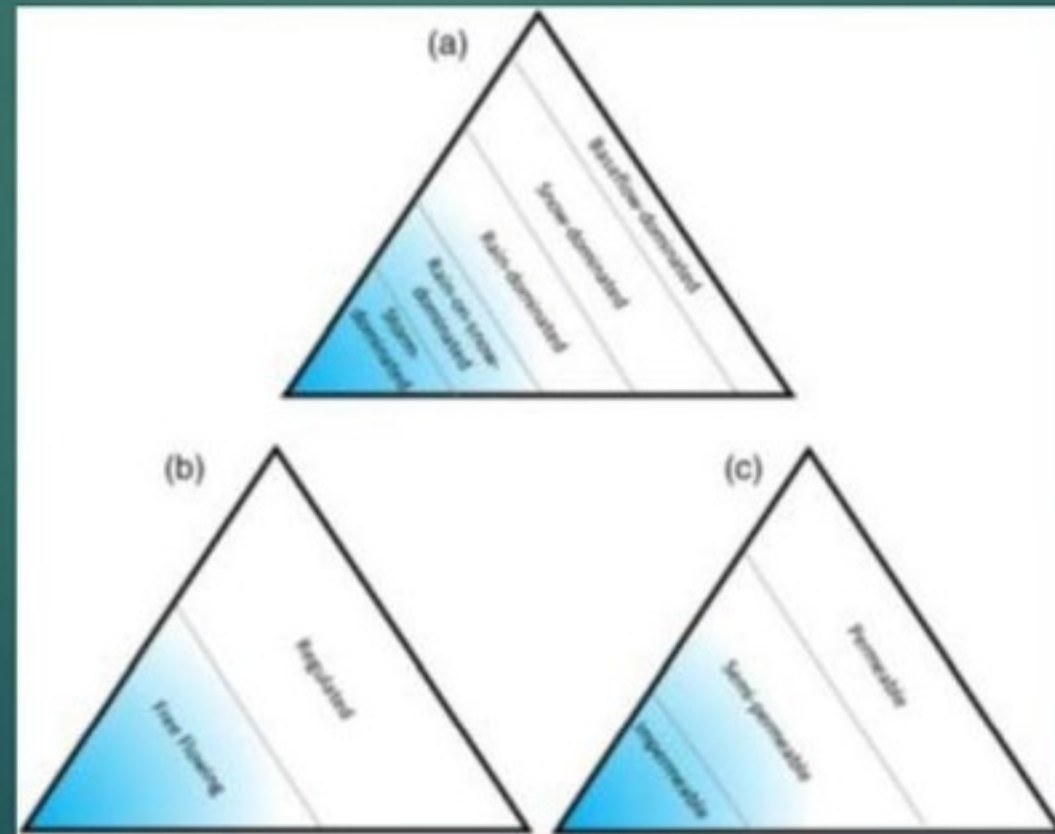
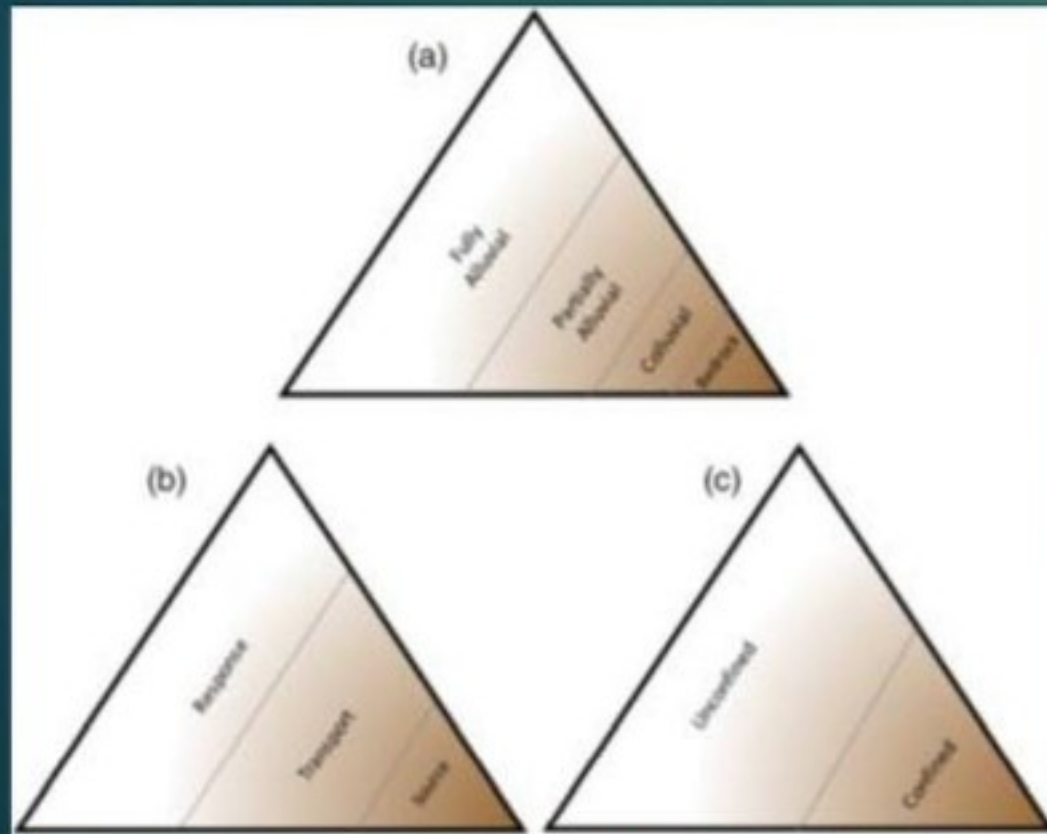


“a **healthy river** supports a full complement of native aquatic and riparian species with a minimum of human intervention”
(2017 SCW)

Process domains determine stream functions

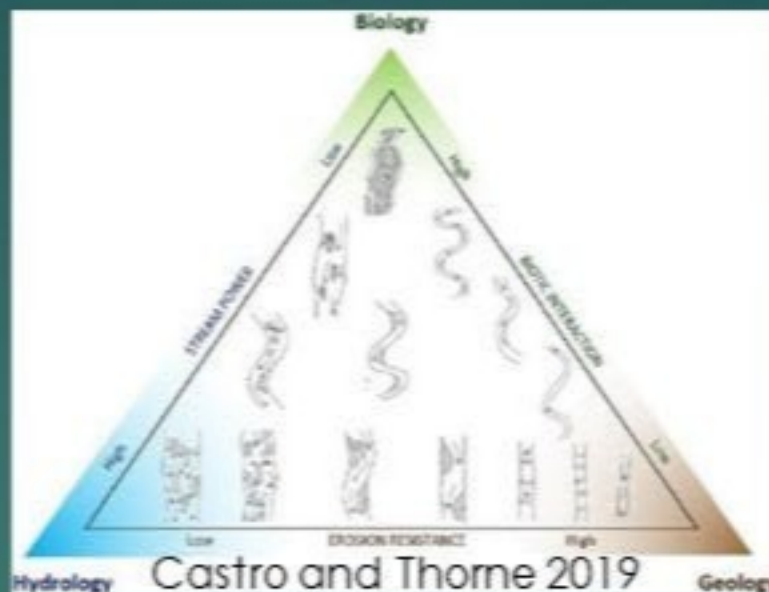


Functions are “the physical, chemical and biological processes that occur in aquatic resources”
2008 Final Rule



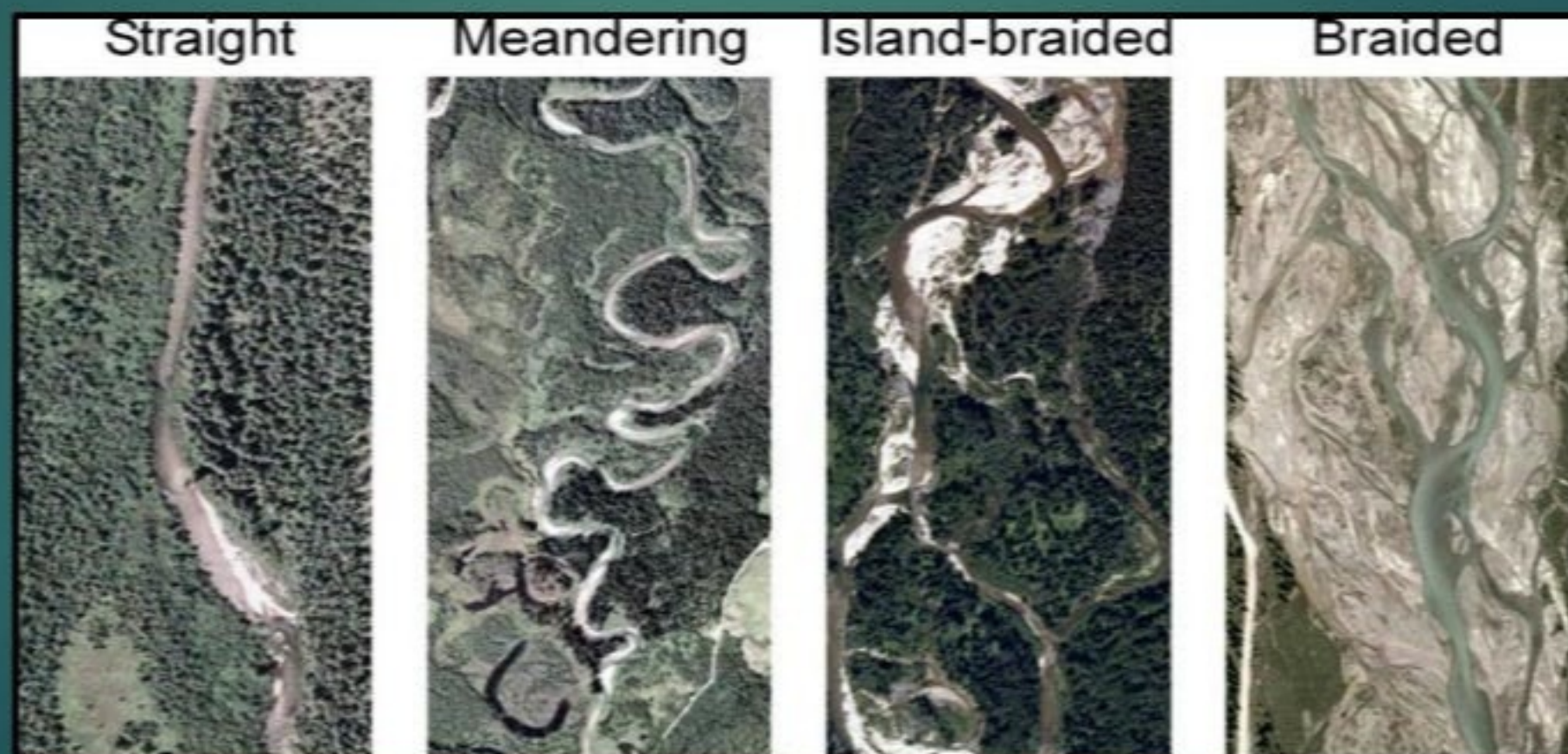
Attributes of a healthy river

- Complexity - of interactions
- Dynamic - through time
- Heterogeneity - of character



Management for river health

- Space without constraint
- Normative flow and sediment
- Connectivity



Skidmore et al 2011

Stream Mitigation Fundamentals



- ▶ Stream mitigation market basics
 - ▶ Regulatory market: compulsory, offsets for impacts
 - ▶ Commodity: improved ecosystem function
 - ▶ Currency: credits (mitigation banks)
- ▶ Two fundamental requirements for a mitigation market:
 - ▶ **Equivalence**: “functional lift” equivalent to impact
 - ▶ complexity/variability are confounding
 - ▶ **Certainty**: ensuring predictable outcomes
 - ▶ Dynamic system character is confounding



Mitigation Paradigm

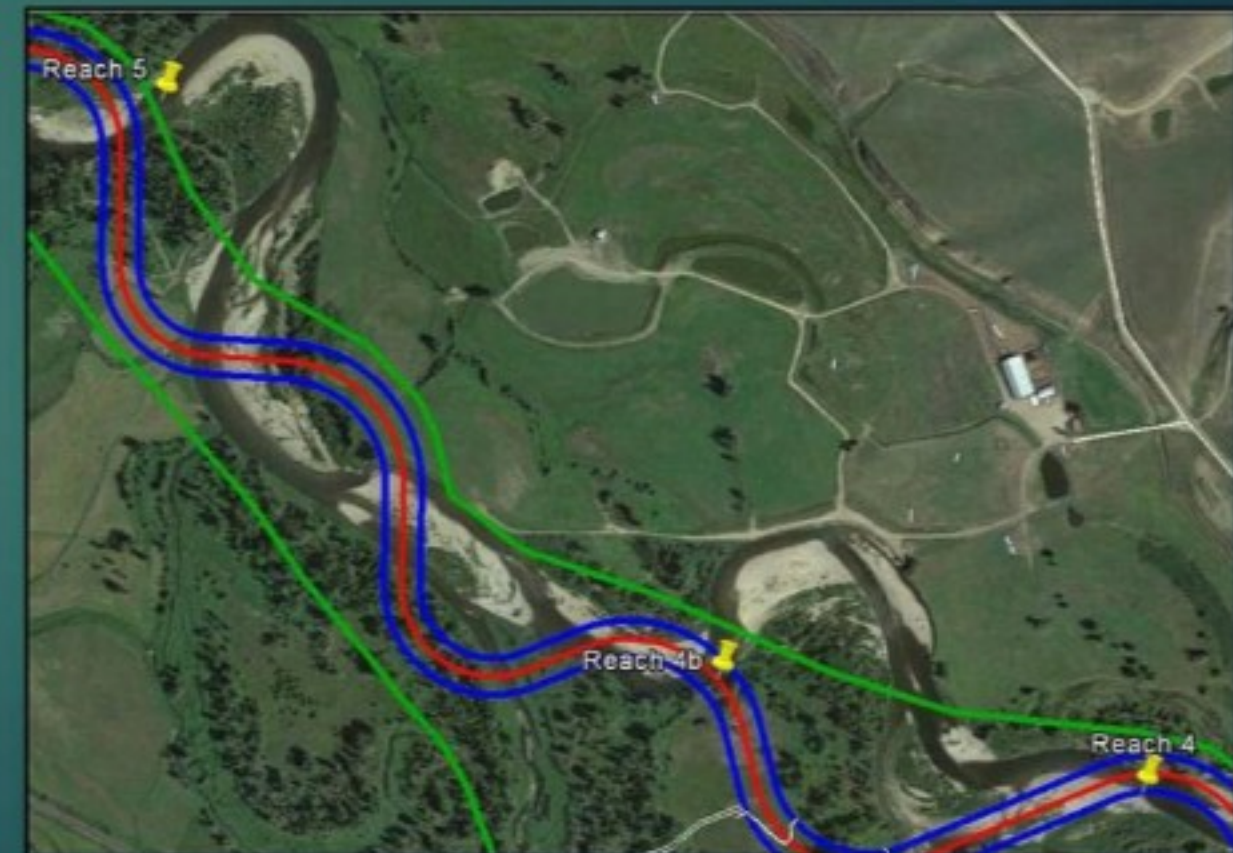
- ▶ **Simplification** to address Equivalency
 - ▶ Channel reconfiguration mandate
 - ▶ Channel form performance measures
- ▶ **Stabilization** to address Uncertainty
 - ▶ Stabilized channel features



Stream Channel Restoration Work

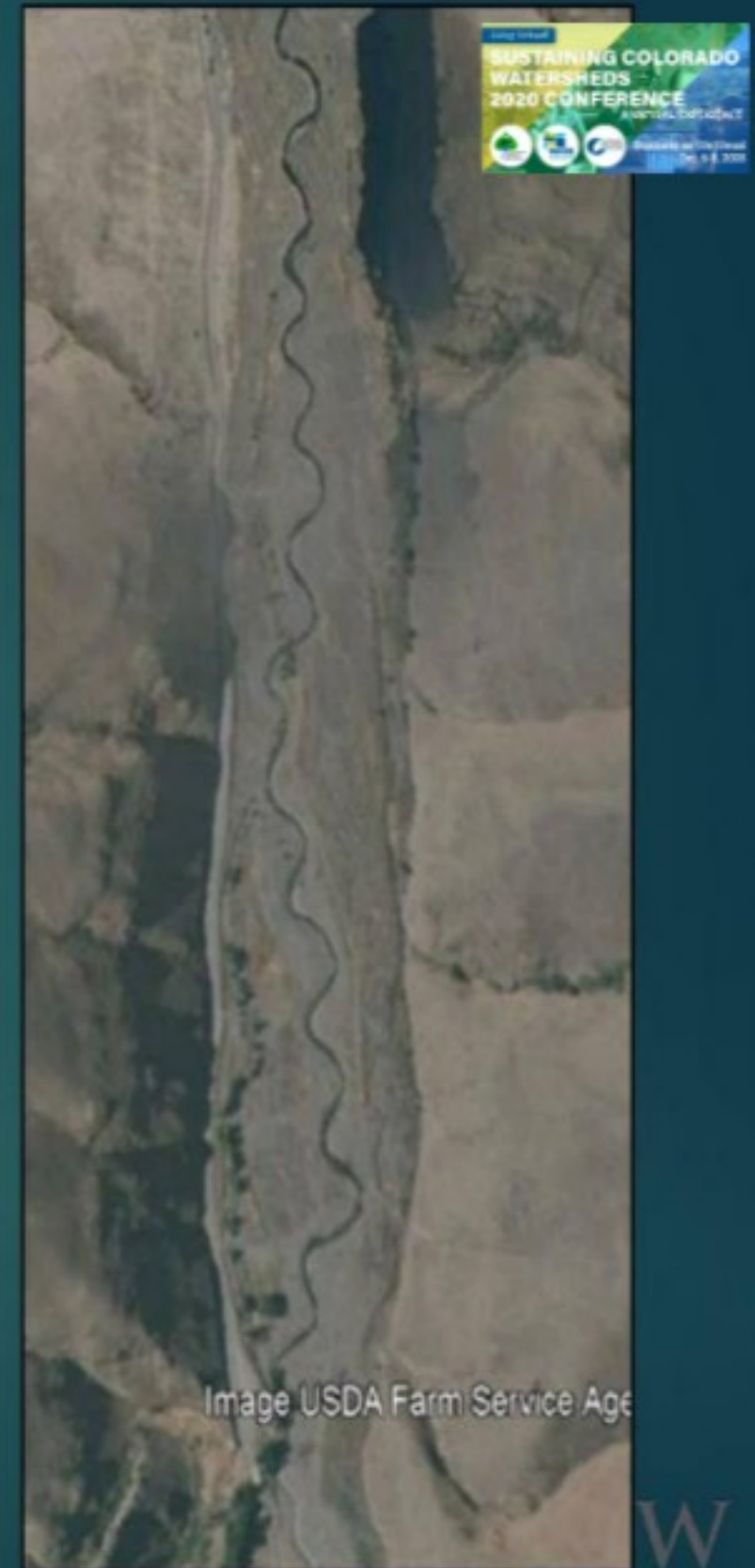


Factors	Options				
Net Benefit	All proposals must include at least a 25' riparian buffer on both banks Buffers $\geq 50'$ + 2'/%slope also may generate riparian credit (use see buffer worksheet)				
	Streambank Stabilization	Structure Removal	Stream Channel Restoration and Stream Relocation		
	2.0	4.0 to 8.0	Priority 4 1.0	Priority 3 4.0	Priority 1 or 2 8.0
Monitoring/ Contingency	Minimal (Required) 0	Moderate 0.3	Substantial 0.4		Excellent 1.0
Priority Area	Tertiary 0.05		Secondary 0.2		Primary 1.0
Control	RC on restored channel and 25' buffer (Required) 0.1		Required RC + CE or GPP 0.3		Required RC + CE + GPP 0.5
Mitigation Timing	Schedule 3 0		Schedule 2 (Use for all banks) 0.1		Schedule 1 0.5



Coincidence or Convenience?

- ▶ *Natural Channel Design* predominates in mitigation
 - ▶ Streamlined design approach
 - ▶ Universally accepted
 - ▶ Simplified, easily measured features
 - ▶ Stabilization integrated for protection/certainty



Consensus opinion

“It is often assumed that restoration projects are beneficial, but many **well-intentioned projects are actually ineffective or detrimental**” (Kondolf 1998)

“*Empirical evaluation of channel restoration projects documented **little evidence of ecologically successful outcomes**.... And, in some cases, even found evidence of increased degradation.*” (Bernhardt and Palmer, 2011)

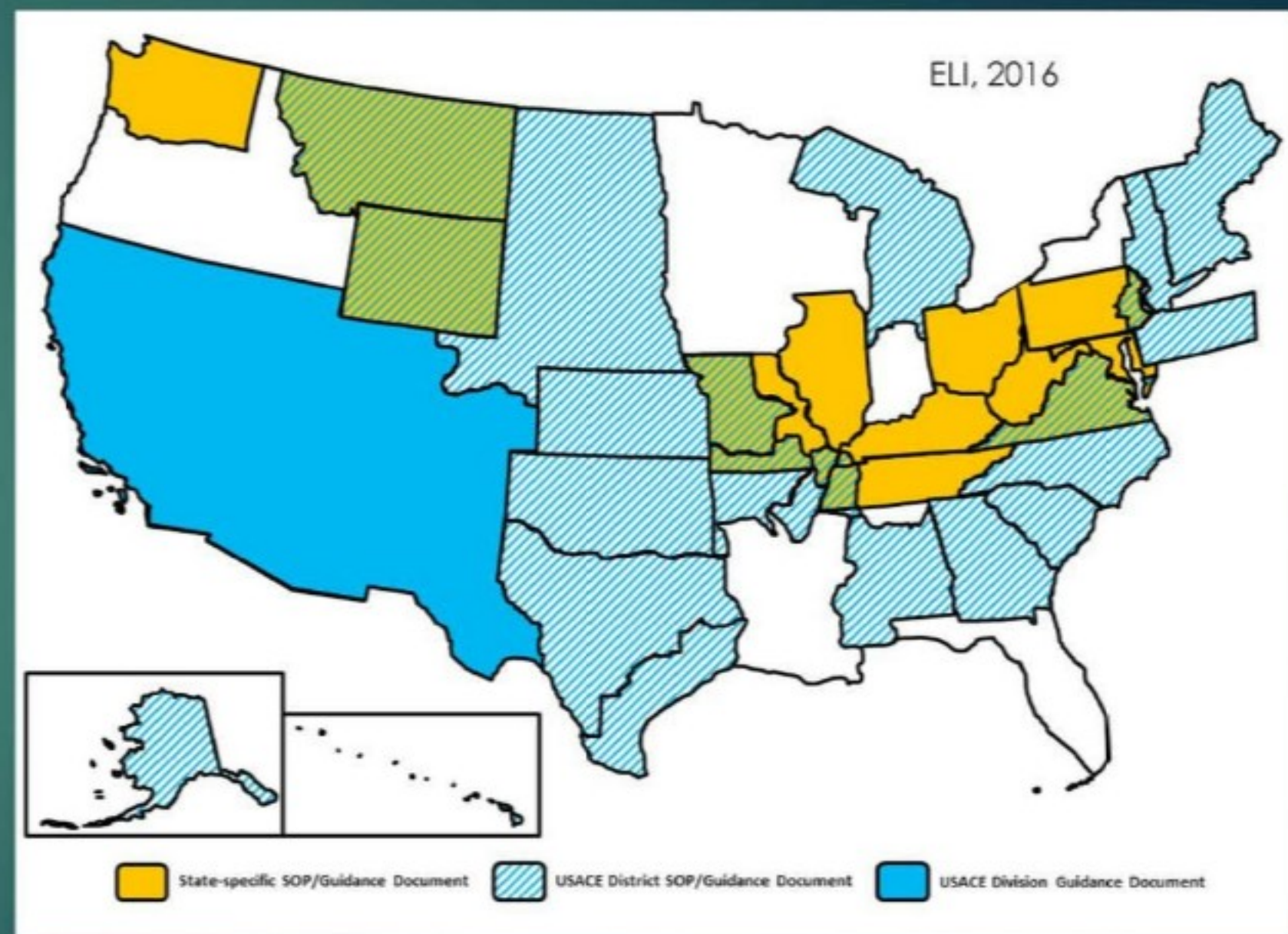
“...*the balance of published evidence suggests that **current practices of stream restoration – in terms of scale and technique – cannot be assumed to provide demonstrable physical, chemical, or biological functional improvements.***” (Doyle and Shields, 2012)

“*This **contradiction between the goals of restoration practitioners and the most accepted principles of river science** have shaped the development of stream mitigation banking...*” (Lave and Doyle, in press, Streams of Revenue)



State of mitigation paradigm...

- ▶ Markets are functioning...
 - ▶ Simplification and stabilization enable market efficiency
- ▶ ... but limiting functional lift
 - ▶ Simplification and stabilization reduce function
- ▶ West - the next frontier
 - ▶ Opportunity to improve

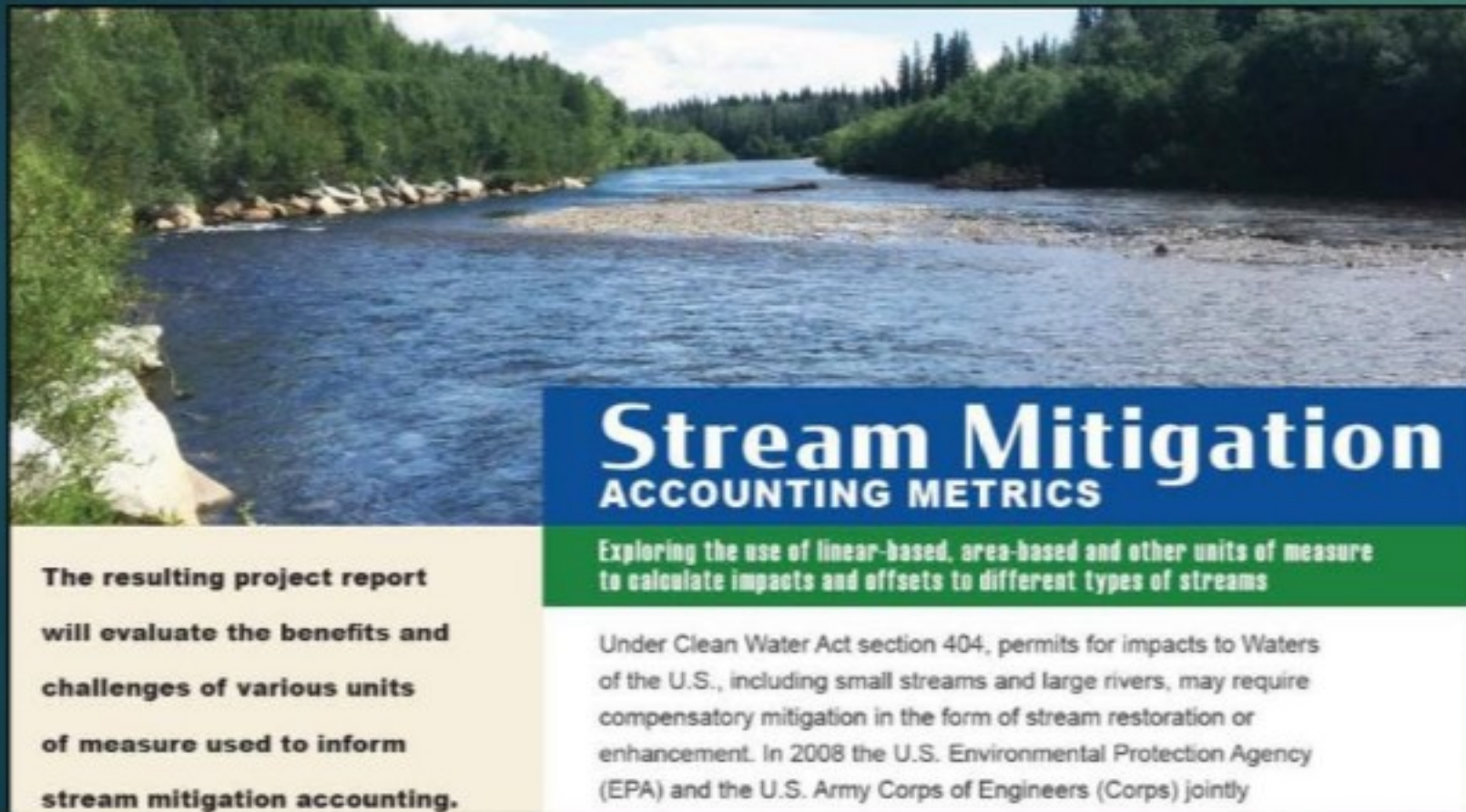


Rethinking stream mitigation metrics



Management for river health

- Space without constraint
- Normative flow regime
- Sediment continuity



The image shows the cover of a report titled 'Stream Mitigation Accounting Metrics'. The top half features a photograph of a river flowing through a forested area. Below the photo is a blue banner with the title 'Stream Mitigation ACCOUNTING METRICS' in white text. Underneath the banner is a green bar with the subtitle 'Exploring the use of linear-based, area-based and other units of measure to calculate impacts and offsets to different types of streams'. The bottom section of the cover is white and contains two columns of text.

The resulting project report will evaluate the benefits and challenges of various units of measure used to inform stream mitigation accounting.

Exploring the use of linear-based, area-based and other units of measure to calculate impacts and offsets to different types of streams

Under Clean Water Act section 404, permits for impacts to Waters of the U.S., including small streams and large rivers, may require compensatory mitigation in the form of stream restoration or enhancement. In 2008 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jointly

Rethinking stream mitigation metrics

Management for river health

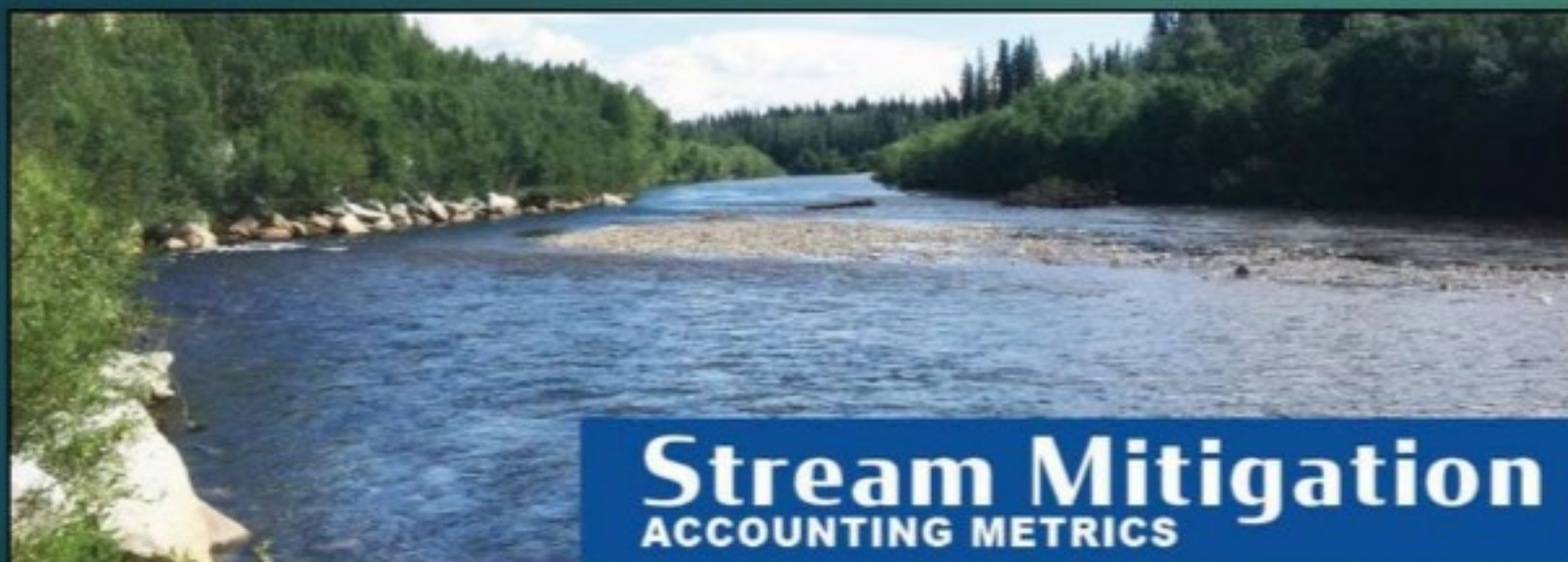
- Space without constraint
- Normative flow regime
- Sediment continuity

▶ **Equivalency** – focus on process and space

- ▶ Riverscape area credit metrics
- ▶ Watershed stratification
 - ▶ by process domains
 - ▶ by degree of hydrologic alteration

▶ **Certainty** – promote change tolerance

- ▶ Acceptable ranges of performance
- ▶ Complexity metrics, over time
- ▶ Evolution tolerance

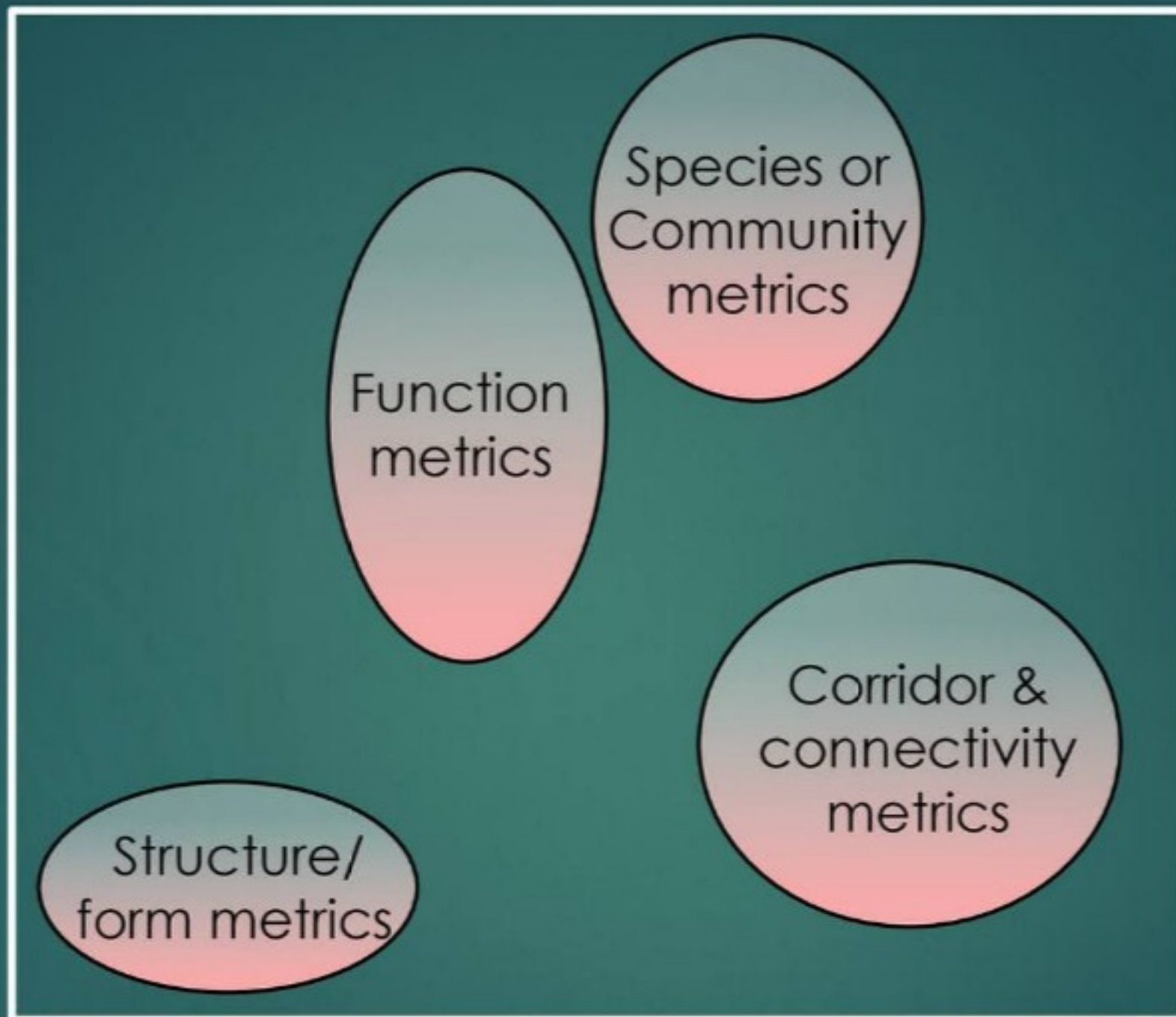


Exploring the use of linear-based, area-based and other units of measure to calculate impacts and offsets to different types of streams

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The resulting project report will evaluate the benefits and challenges of various units of measure used to inform stream mitigation accounting.

Outcome uncertainty/ Market Risk



Dynamism/Ecological Benefit

Thank you!

Acknowledgments:

- Karin Boyd, P.G., Applied Geomorphology
- Dr. Martin Doyle, Duke University
- Dr. Tracie Nadeau, EPA

Reference:

Lave and Doyle, in press. *Streams of Revenue*. MIT Press

pskidmore@wffmail.com

Twitter: @restoringrivers

Q&A: Enter your questions for our presenters!



Do you think that is a way to translate these items to established, static monitoring protocols back East?

Can you expand on "consensus opinion"?

Is it partially a shift needed from USACE to implement more holistic mitigation?

How can mitigation requirements do a better job of including floodplains?

Are there models from other states that we can emulate?
You briefly mentioned Oregon/PNW.

Who makes up the Market?

Any recommendations on how best to engage in the discussion with EPA and Corps in the West to shape the mitigation market?

Thoughts on passive restoration that achieves dynamic equilibrium by establishing easements and allowing rivers to adjust over time- possibly generations.

Do you think that the current [imperfect] policy is better than none and/or pre 2008 mitigation rule guidance?



Q&A: Enter your questions for our presenters!



Is it the states or federal govt that determines the rules of a mitigation program?

What about the changes needed in policy and legislation in conjunction with a paradigm shift in restoration practices and design to aid in better mitigation efforts?

Offsets are needed for permit fulfillment; if you are not convinced that mitigation is a successful offset- what do you, alternatively, suggest?

What are your thoughts on in-lieu fees vs. traditional mitigation banking for enabling more innovative approaches to mitigation and restoration?

Is it the states or federal govt that determine mitigation banking program requirements?

Thanks, Peter. What has the mitigation markets gotten right? In other words, what are the benefits as you see them?

Sounds a lot like the challenge of parenting human offspring and giving them freedom and autonomy

A key challenge I'm finding in a proposed mitigation bank on a California river that is still dynamic is that protecting existing function is valued significantly less for crediting than restoring function to historical floodplain etc.



Mitigation Banking: The Confluence of Policy, Business and Restoration



Lucy Harrington
Westervelt Ecological Services
Tom Smrdel
Headwaters Corporation



Who is Westervelt?

Our History

- Privately Held Company
- Founded in 1884
- 4th Generation Family Leadership
- WES Established in 2006

Our Mission

To provide enduring ecological solutions for the benefit of our stakeholders and the lands we conserve.

“We are Stewards of the Land”





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916.646.3644



ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
7348 South Alton Way, Suite 9D
Centennial, Colorado 80112
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THE WESTERVELT COMPANY
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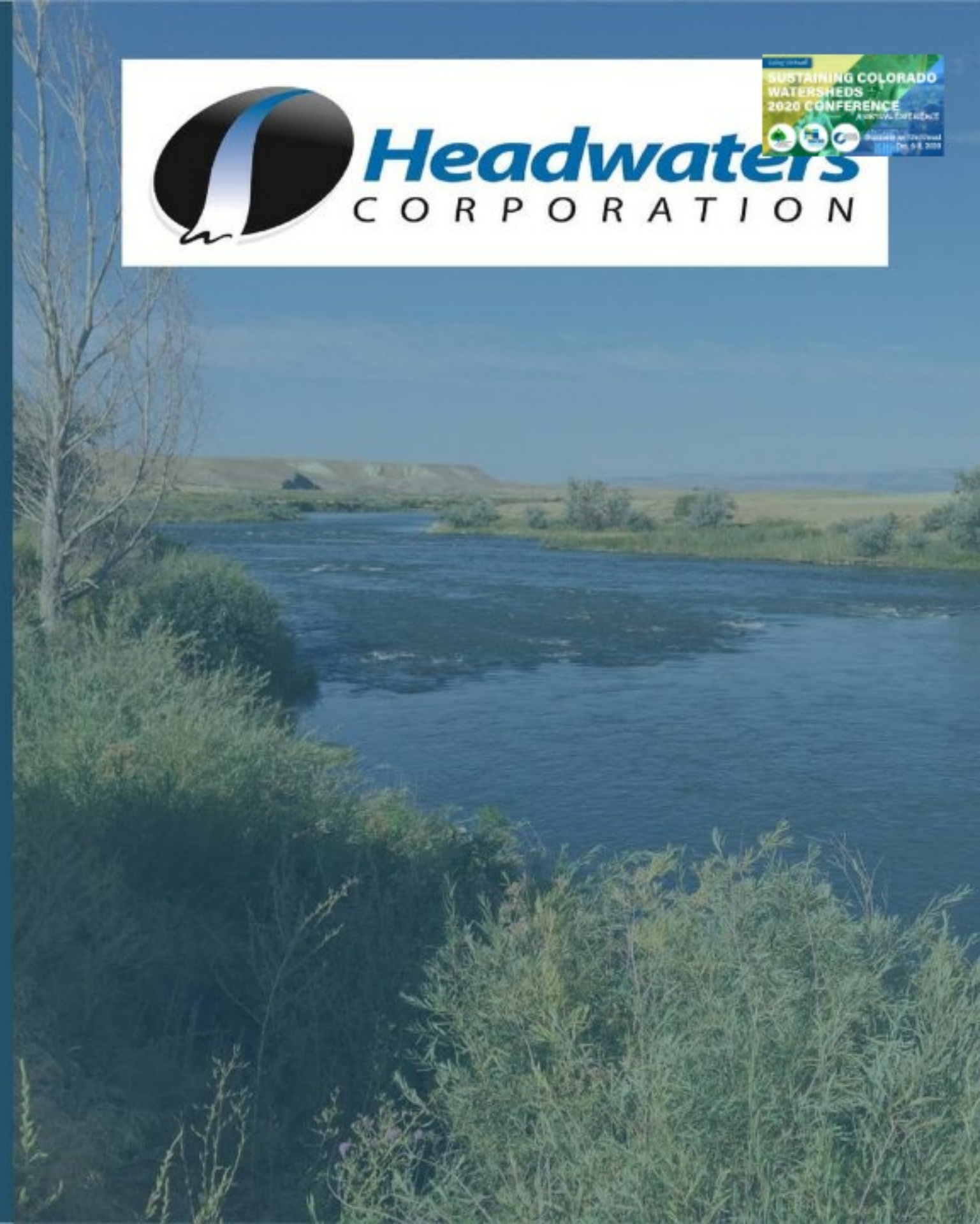
About Headwaters

- Founded in 2007
- Engineers, geomorphologists, biologists, land managers, environmental policy and administration specialists
- Provides Executive Director & Staff for Platte River Recovery Implementation Program

Our Mission

Bringing common sense solutions and systems thinking to emergent, complex, and large-scale natural resources challenges.

“Where Ideas Flow”



Presentation Overview



- Intro to Mitigation Banking
- Big Thompson Confluence Project
- Stream Quantification Tool Integration
- Lessons Learned

Intro to Mitigation Banking



Mitigation Overview: Clean Water Act (Section 404)



Types of Compensatory Mitigation

- Mitigation Banking (wetlands)
- In-lieu Fee Mitigation (\$\$\$)
- Project Specific Mitigation (also known as permittee responsible mitigation or PRM)

Big Thompson Confluence Project

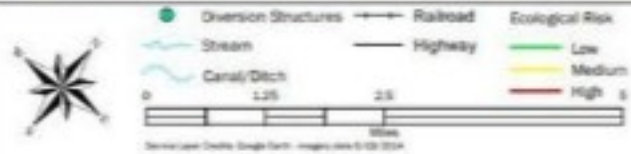


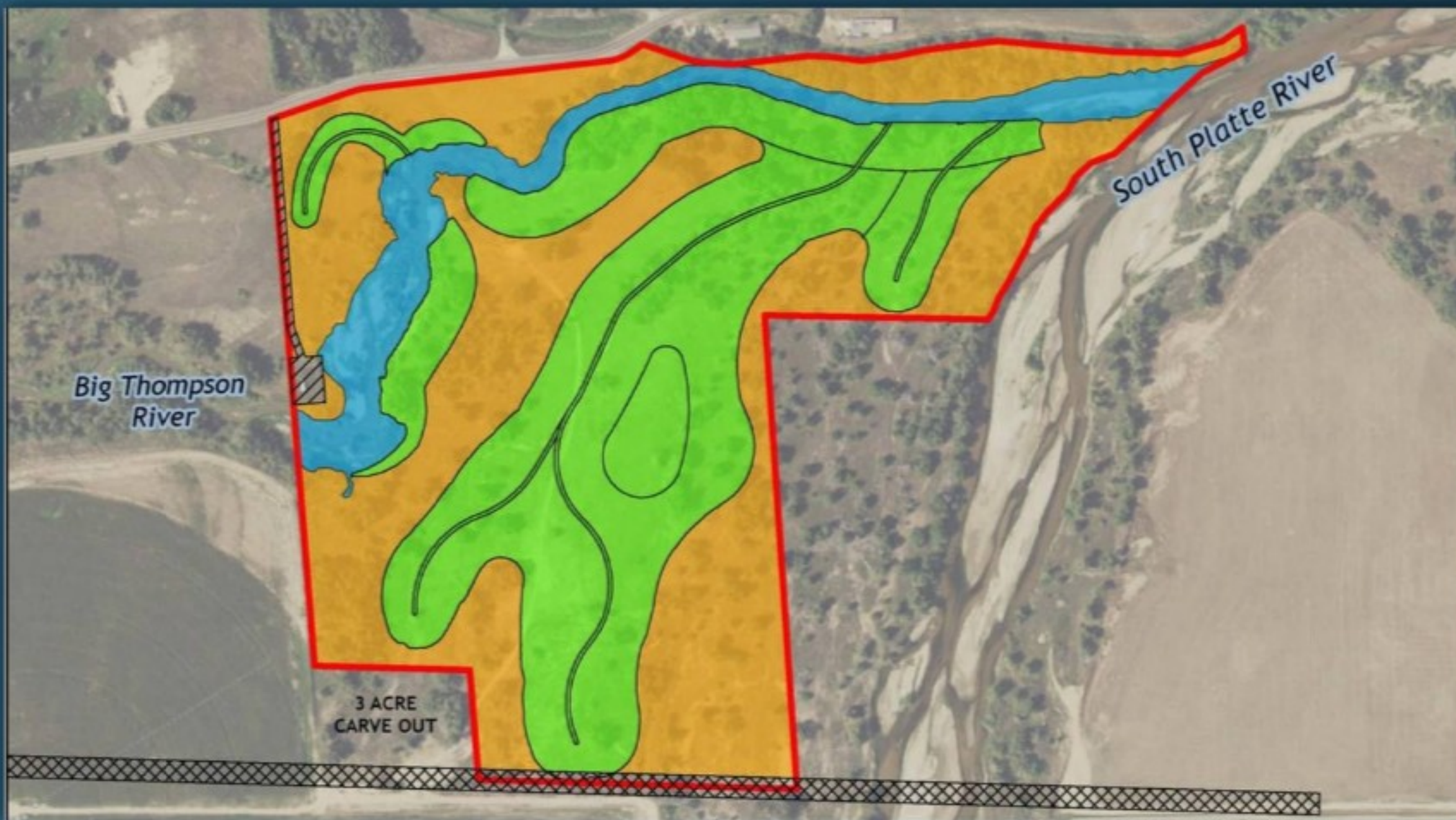
Big Thompson Confluence Mitigation Bank Site: Approximate Location



Middle South Platte River Restoration Master Plan

Figure 5-5: Ecological Risk





Credit Type	Credit Quantity
Stream Credits	460 Functional Feet
Wetland Credits	34.76 Acres
Total Acreage Permanently Protected	~75 Acres

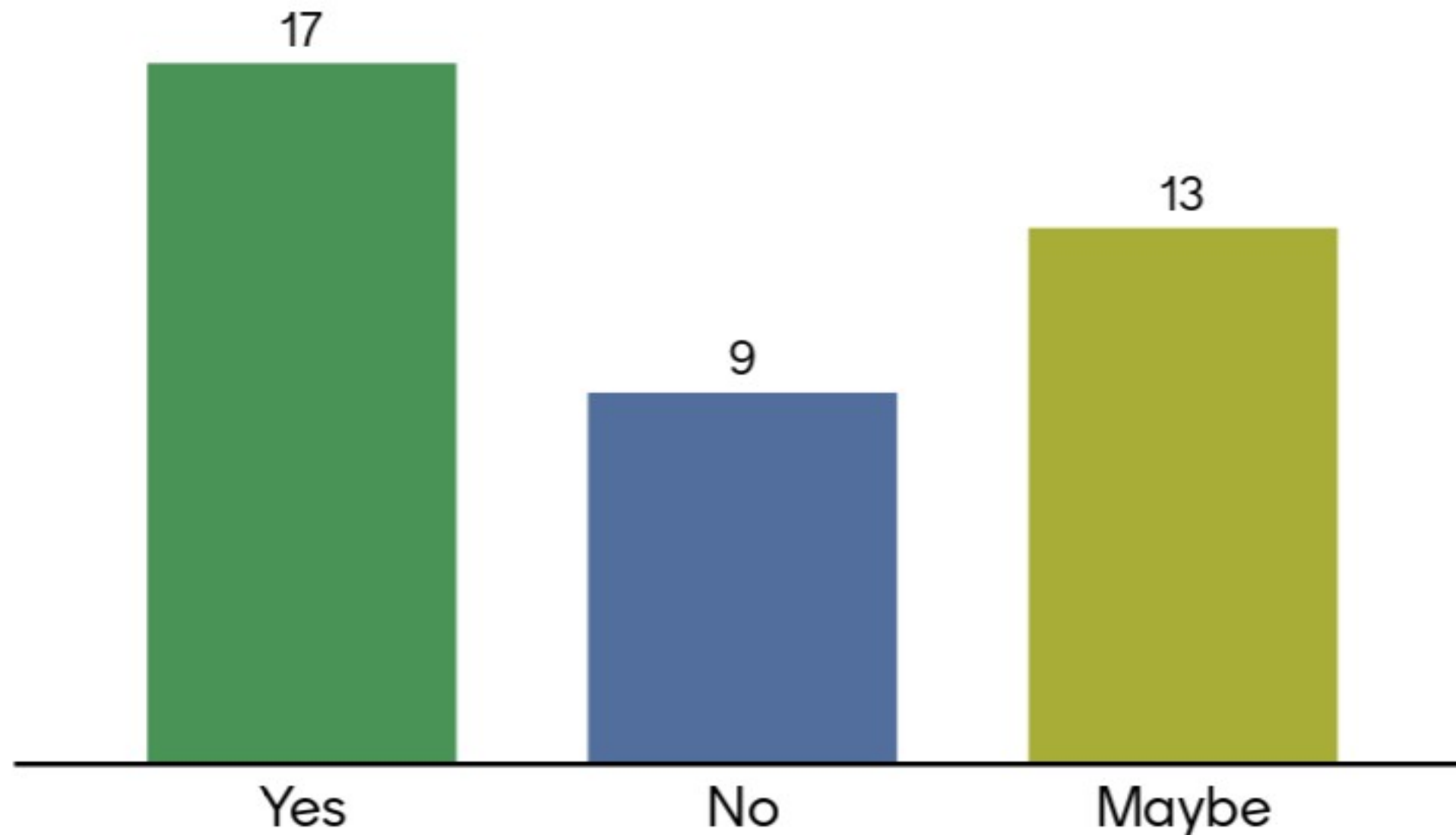
- 2008 Mitigation Rule
- SQT & COMP Compliant
- Permanent Conservation Easement
- Long-term Stewardship Fund
- EXPENSIVE NECESSITIES



General Service Area



Do you anticipate either needing or implementing stream mitigation within the next 5 years?



Use of the SQT



Stream Functions Pyramid

A Guide for Assessing & Restoring Stream Functions » FUNCTIONS & PARAMETERS



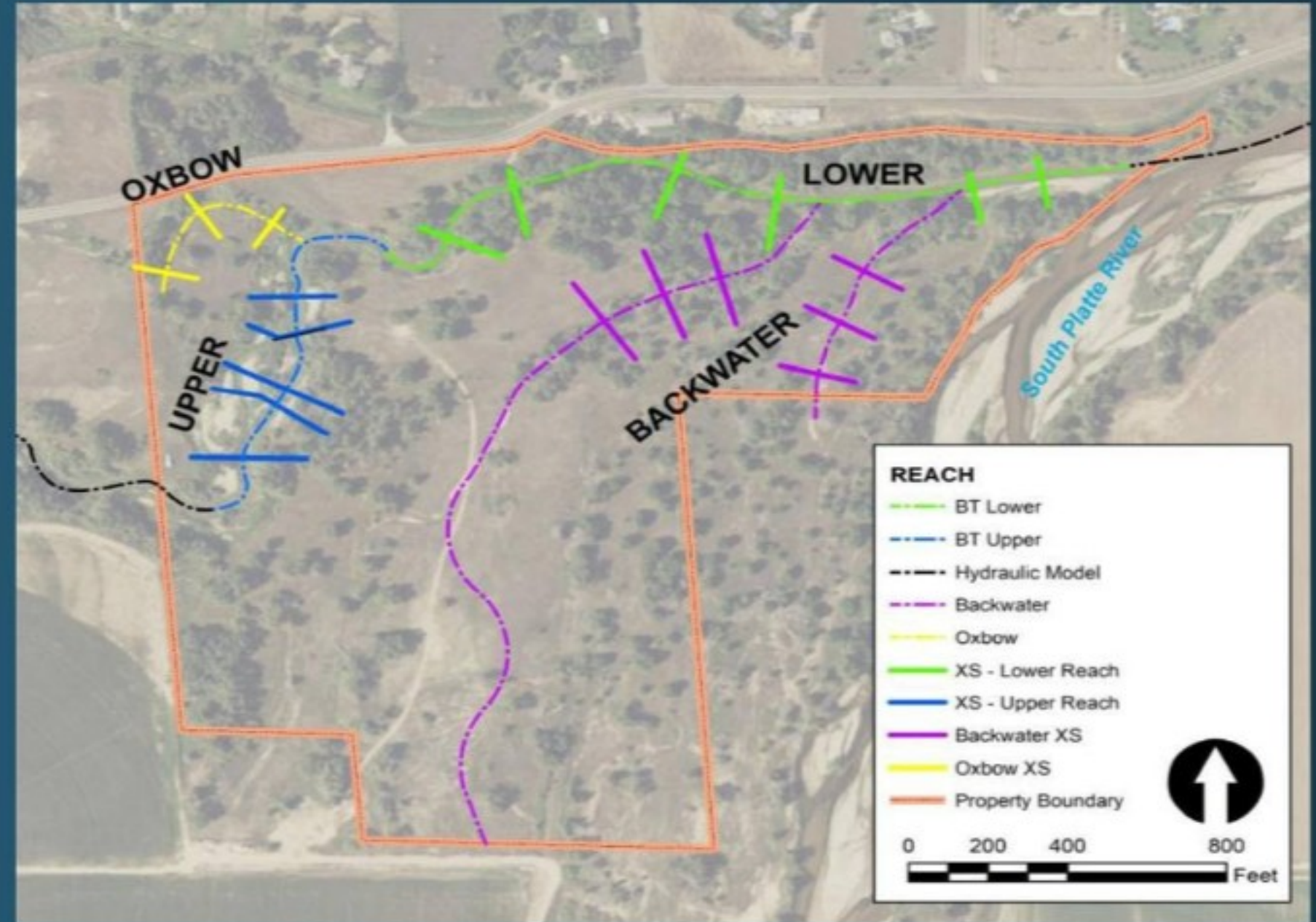
StreamMechanics

**Stream Function Pyramid (Will Harman et al)

Use of the SQT



Colorado Stream Quantification Tool and Debit Calculator User Manual (Beta Version)



Use of the SQT



SQT Results



FUNCTION BASED PARAMETERS SUMMARY			
Functional Category	Function-Based Parameters	Existing Parameter	Proposed Parameter
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	Reach Runoff	0.89	0.89
	Flow Alteration		
	Floodplain Connectivity	0.78	1.00
Geomorphology	Large Woody Debris	0.74	1.00
	Lateral Migration	0.56	0.87
	Bed Material Characterization		
	Bed Form Diversity	0.54	0.39
	Plan Form		
Physicochemical	Riparian Vegetation	0.31	0.81
	Temperature		
Biology	Nutrients		
	Macroinvertebrates		
	Fish		

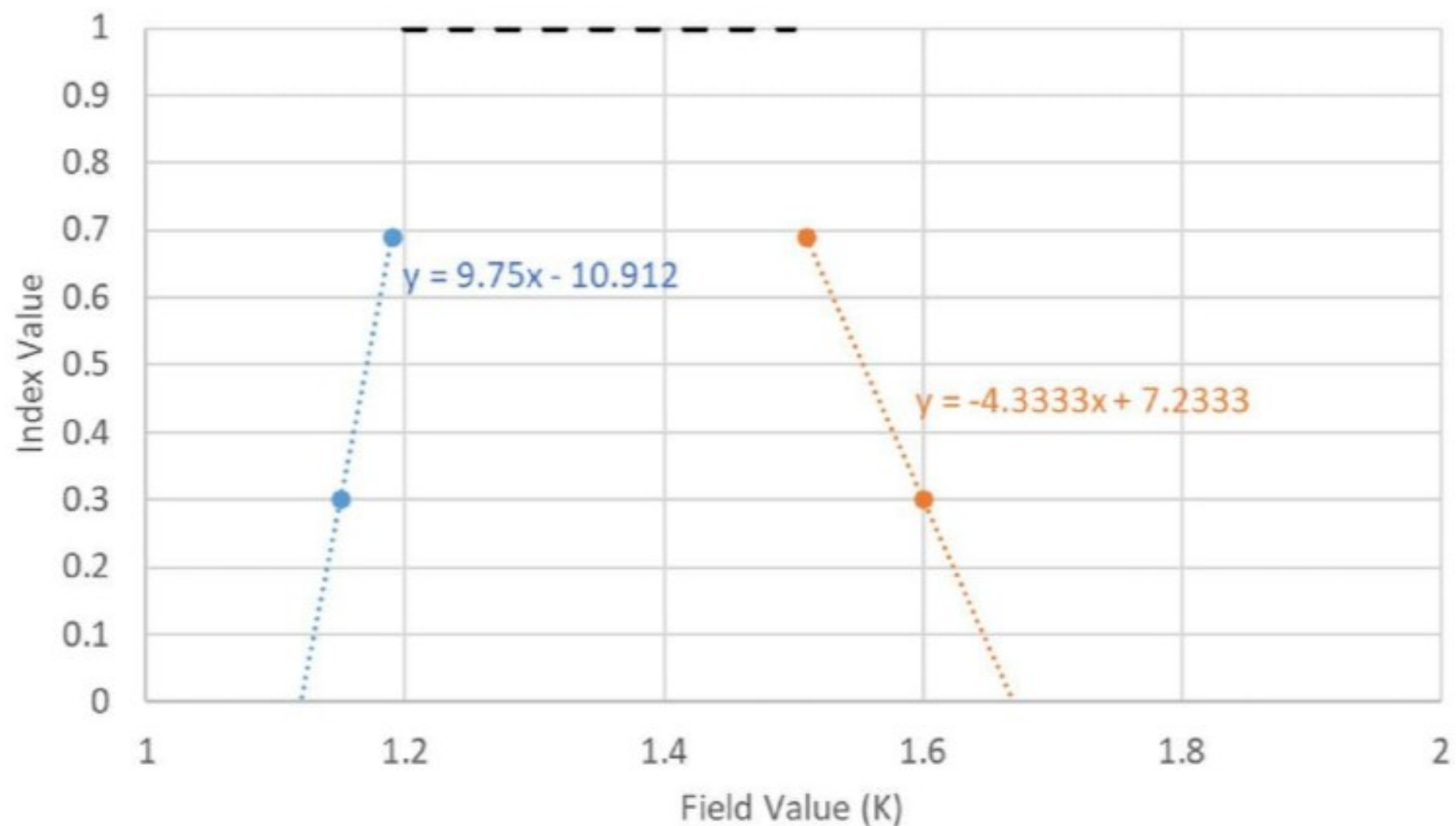
FUNCTIONAL CHANGE SUMMARY	
Existing Condition Score (ECS)	0.41
Proposed Condition Score (PCS)	0.52
Change in Functional Condition (PCS - ECS)	0.11
Existing Stream Length (ft)	1100
Proposed Stream Length (ft)	1100
Change in Stream Length (ft)	0
Existing Functional Feet (FF)	451
Proposed Functional Feet (FF)	572
Proposed FF - Existing FF	121
Percent Change in FF (%)	27%

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY REPORT CARD			
Functional Category	ECS	PCS	Functional Change
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	0.84	0.95	0.11
Geomorphology	0.53	0.77	0.24
Physicochemical			
Biology			

MITIGATION SUMMARY		
121	(FF)	Lift

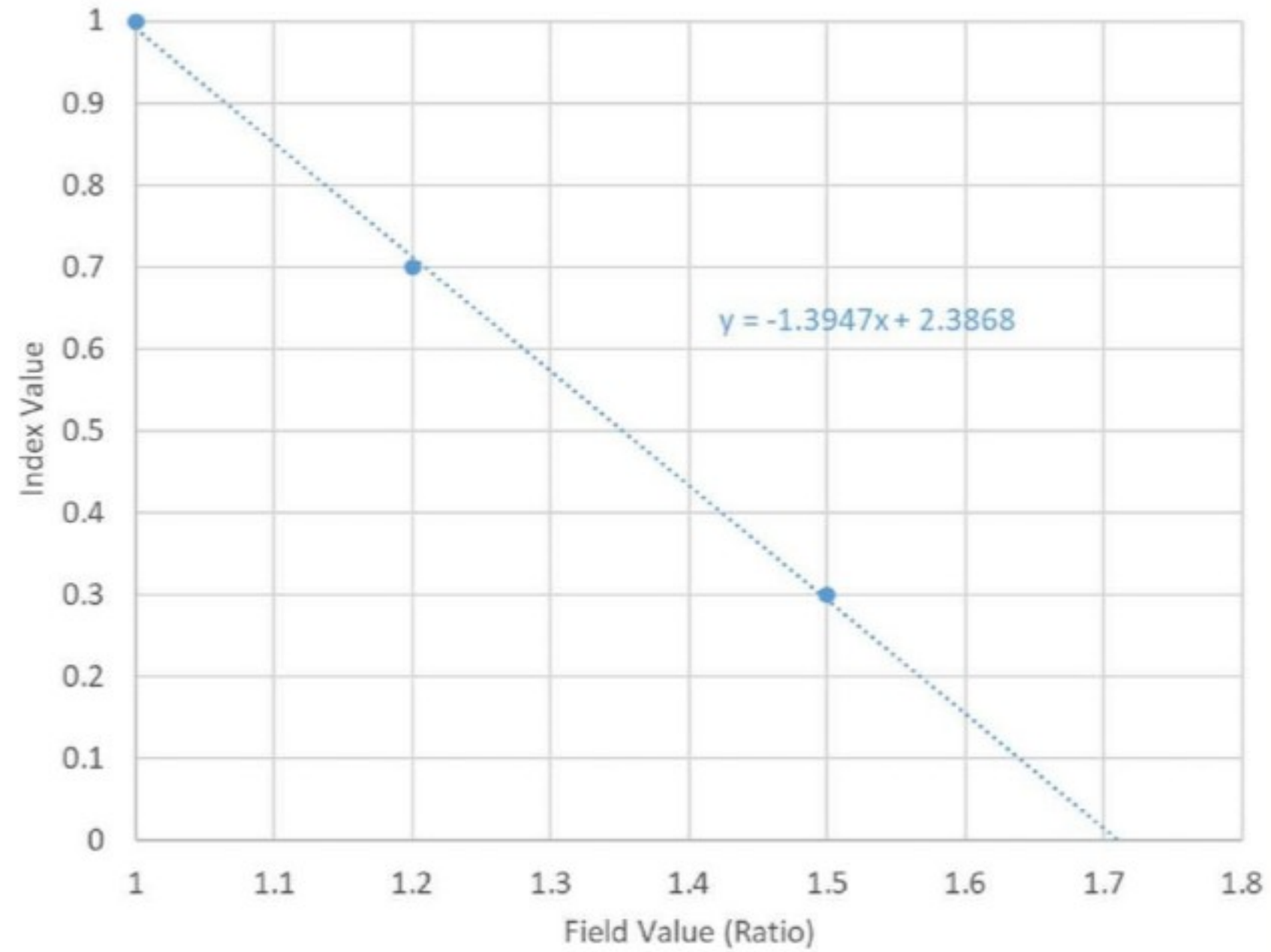
- Data collected for all categories; only pursuing lift in lower levels of pyramid due to limitations related to watershed position

Sinuosity for Unconfined Alluvial Valleys



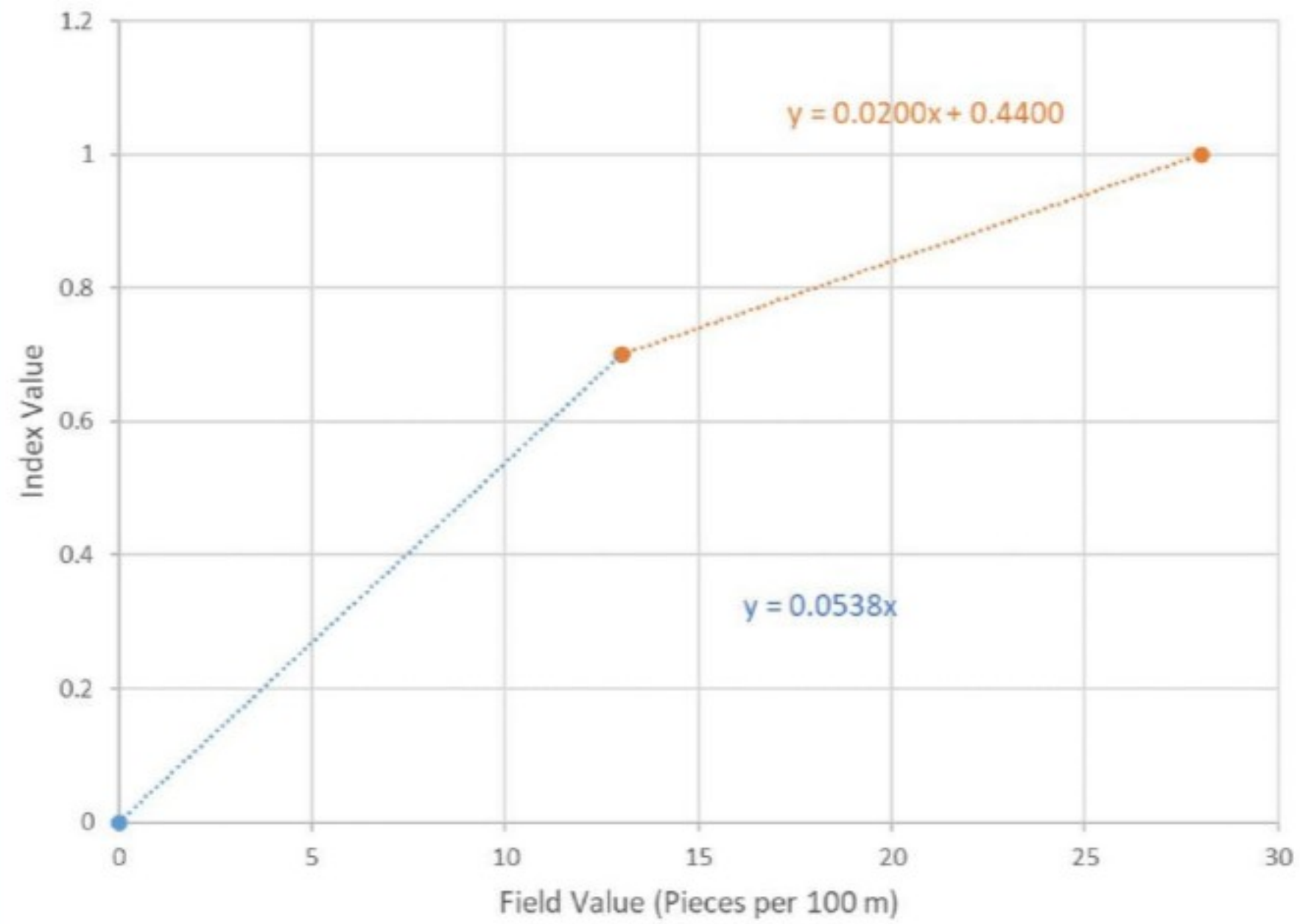
Sinuosity for Unconfined Alluvial Valleys					
Field Value			1.15	1.19	1.2
			1.6	1.51	1.5
Index Value	0	0.29	0.3	0.69	0.7
					1

Bank Height Ratio (BHR)



Bank Height Ratio (BHR)						
Field Value			1.5		1.2	1
Index Value	0	0.2	0.3	0.69	0.7	1

No. of LWD Pieces / 100 Meters



Field Value	0		13	28		
Index Value	0	0.29	0.3	0.69	0.7	1

Lessons Learned



- Nature is unstable and unpredictable; mitigation policy and business requires reliability, repeatability and consistency.
- Restoration high in the watershed is eas(ier); mitigation demand is often low in the watershed.
- A good practice at one place may be a bad practice at a different place.

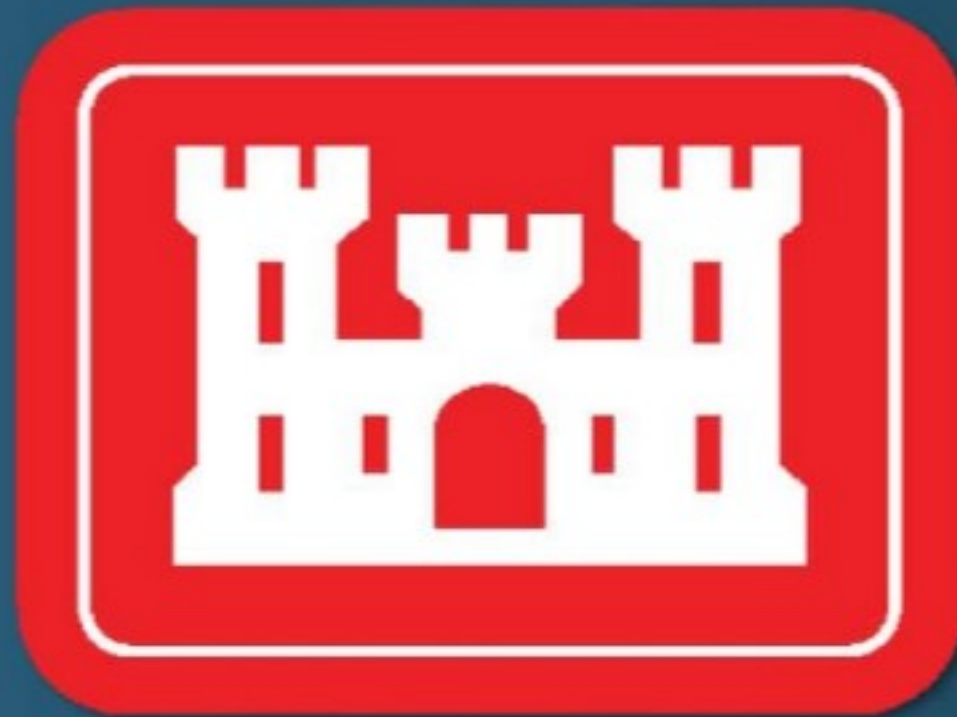
Final Thoughts

Market is driven by regulation;

Sustainable and durable restoration is expensive;

Stream quantification is hard!

Thank You!



Q&A: Enter your questions for our presenters!





Business as (Un)Usual
Oct. 6-8, 2020



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Our next session begins right after this at 2:00pm!
Financial/Legal/Social Tools to Keep Water Flowing in Rivers

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