## Improving Wetland Restoration "Success" - What We've Learned So Far

Jeanne Christie, Executive Director

&

Marla J. Stelk, Policy Analyst Association of State Wetland Managers Photo credit: Delaware DNREC





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## **AGENDA**

- Welcome, Introductions & Overview (10 minutes)
- Improving Wetland Restoration "Success": What We've Learned So Far (30 minutes)
- Panel Discussion (60 minutes)

 Mary Kentula, EPA; David Olson, ACOE; Larry Urban, Montana DOT

- Question & Answer (15 minutes)
- Wrap up (5 minutes)



## **WEBINAR PRESENTERS**



**Jeanne Christie** Executive Director ASWM



**Marla Stelk** Policy Analyst ASWM



## WEBINAR PANELISTS



Dr. Mary Kentula Wetlands Ecologist U.S. EPA National Health and Environmental Effects Laboratory's Western Ecology Division



David Olson Regulatory Program Manager U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters



Larry Urban Wetland Mitigation Specialist Montana Dept. of Transportation

### WEBINAR SCHEDULE & RECORDINGS

### Association of State Wetland Managers - Protecting the Nation's Wetlands.



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- Stream/Wet Meadow Restoration September 8, 2015
- The Florida Wetlands Integrity Dataset: Part 2 September 16, 2015
- Solar Project Siting and Wetland Permitting September 29, 2015

For a complete list of ASWM webinars, click here.

week click here.



assessment methods to obtain science-based answers to wetland management problems. While it provides an overview of many common approaches to wetland monitoring, the focus is primarily on *why* these methods are selected for a given purpose. This report encourages the thoughtful identification of the most appropriate and efficient methods in light of available financial and staff recourses.

## WEBINAR SCHEDULE

## RECORDINGS

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## Improving Wetland Restoration "Success" - What We've Learned So Far

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## **ASWM Wetland Restoration Project**

### 2 U.S. EPA Wetlands Division Grants

- Identifying Best Management Practices for Restoration (2013-2014)
- Raising the Bar on Wetland Restoration Success (2015-2016)
- Interdisciplinary work group of 22 experts
- Monthly webinar series
- White paper based on webinars and participant feedback
- Pursuing strategies that:
  - Maximize outcomes for watershed management
  - Include ecosystem benefits
  - Consider climate change
  - Improve permit applications and review
- Develop a national strategy for improving wetland restoration "success"
  - Implementation: identity current actions & key future actions & players

### **ASWM Wetland Restoration Work Group**

- Jeanne Christie, Association of State Wetland Managers (Chair)
- Marla Stelk, Association of State Wetland Managers (Facilitator)
- Lisa Cowan, PLA, StudioVerde
- Rebecca Dils, U.S. EPA Office of Water, Wetlands Division
- Norman Famous, Consultant
- Mark Fonseca, Ph.D., CSA Ocean Sciences
- D Tom Harcarik, Ohio EPA's Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance
- Ted LaGrange, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Roy R. "Robin", Lewis, III, Lewis Environmental Services, Inc., & Coastal Resources Group, Inc.
- Michael McDavit, U.S. EPA Office of Water, Wetlands Division
- Mick Micacchion, Midwest Biodiversity Institute
- D Myra Price, U.S. EPA Office of Water, Wetlands Division
- Bruce Pruitt, Ph.D., PH, PWS, USACE Engineer Research and Development Center
- Joseph Shisler, ARCADIS
- Marcia Spencer-Famous, Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
- John Teal, Ph.D., Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
- James Turek, NOAA Fisheries Restoration Center
- Lawrence Urban, Montana Department of Transportation
- Richard Weber, P.E., USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Wetland Team
- Scott Yaich, Ducks Unlimited
- □ Sally Yost, USACE Engineer Research and Development Center
- Joy Zedler, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin-Madison

## White Paper Available to Review

http://www.aswm.org/pdf lib/wetland restoration whitepaper 041415.pdf

This white paper is currently in draft form only. The final version is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

### **Wetland Restoration**

**Contemporary Issues & Lessons Learned** 

v. 7.24.15

Additional Information: http://www.aswm.org/wetland-science/wetland-restoration

#### Association of State Wetland Managers - Protecting the Nation's Wetlands.



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#### Improving Wetland Restoration Success Project

Recent news articles from 2013, such as Architects of the Swamp published in Scientific American, have sounded the alarm about the success, or lack thereof, of wetland restoration. ASWM responded by completing two publications in 2013. The first publication titled. Permits for Voluntary. Wetland Restoration: A Handbool was completed in November of 2013. However, during discussions among the stakeholder workgroup, it became apparent that some positions or concerns advanced by participants could not be readily resolved through the publication of a handbook. So a white paper titled. Voluntary Restoration of Wetlands: Complex. Issues in the Regulation of Replocation Projects was developed in order to document those unresolved concerns including suggested program modifications that would require regulatory and or statutory changes beyond the purview of most wetland program managers. In July of 2014, ASWM published a report titled, Ecosystem Service Valuation for Wetland Restoration, What it is, How To Do It, and Best Practice Recommendations, as a way to improve wetland restoration planning, oneritzation and gamer more public and policy support.



Wetland restoration panel discussion moderated by Jeanne Christie (with Joseph Shister and Rob Brooks, Robin Lewis and Joy Zeder participated in the panel by remote broadcast)

However, in March of 2014, ASWM held its annual Federal/State/Tribal Coordination Meeting at the NCTC in West, Virginia, During that 4 day meeting, an expert panel session was held on Why Do Wetland Restoration and Mitigation Projects Fail? Robin Lewis, Joe Shislin, Joy Zedler and Rob Brooks participated on the panel. During that panel and in a later evening restoration workshop, ASWM was able to glean some insight in to some of the barriers to successful insisteration and suggestions for potential solutions. In April of 2014, ASWM continued this effort by developing a Wetland Restoration Work Group consisting of twenty-five experts including practitioners, regulators, policy makers, scientists and academics. The work group was tasked with developing a writes of workmark to develop the into the issue more deeply, as well as contribute to a while opper and a restoration biolography. This weblinar series is the result of this collective effort.



### Webinar Participants



http://www.aswm.org/aswm/aswm-webinarscalls/6773-improving-wetland-restoration-

### success-project

## **Overall Challenges**



## **#1: INCONSISTENT & SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION** OF WETLAND RESTORATION OUTCOMES

"I restored it, so it's a success."

"It's green, so it's a success."

"We spent a million bucks, so it's a \$ucce\$\$."



"I saw a marsh bird, so it's a success."

"I took a course in restoration, so it's a success."

"Mom likes it, so it's a success."





### Why it's time to publish research "failures"

Publishing bias favors positive results; now there's a movement to change that. Source: Elsevier.com

If NOTHING is right, It's still "on its way to success."

## **#2: VAGUE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA & INSUFFICIENT MONITORING HORIZONS**

□ Water quality inputs and existing soil conditions. □ 3-5 years time window. □ Reference wetlands.



## **#3: NARROWLY FOCUSED REGULATIONS & PERMIT APPLICATIONS DON'T ANTICIPATE VARIABILITY**

- Wetlands are diverse.
- Regions of the U.S. vary ecologically.
- Site location on the landscape and surrounding land use practices matter.
- Different goals and methods for wetland restoration (voluntary vs compensatory), enhancement, creation & construction.



## **#4: LACK OF ACCESS TO EXPERTISE, TRAINING** & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- Prohibitive costs to academic journals.
- Insufficient time to review literature.
- Lack of undergraduate and graduate studies.
- Lack of training opportunities for practicing professionals.
- Lack of access to information about performance of wetlands previously restored.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

Professional silos.

## **#5: UNDERESTIMATION OF RESTORATION COSTS IN DEVELOPING COST ESTIMATES**

- Restoration costs, particularly pre and post construction costs, are frequently underestimated.
- Pressure to further reduce anticipated costs.
- Very little information available to compare restoration costs.
- Restoration benefits often undervalued because they are public goods.



## #6: LACK OF CERTIFICATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & ENFORCEMENT

 Monitoring and assessment reports rarely result in revisions and changes.

There is no penalty for a restored wetland that doesn't meet performance criteria.

Monitoring reports are usually provided by the permit applicant.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

## **#7: ALTERED LANDSCAPES & CHANGING** LAND USES

- Lack of consideration of the historical, current and projected future context of the proposed restoration site constrains restoration.
- Drainage
- Soil condition
- Modified streams and rivers
- Future LULC



Photo credit: Edwin Ami

## **#8:** CLIMATE CHANGE

- Wetlands are at risk.
  An effective tool to both mitigate and adapt.
  Flora, fauna, hydrology
- and soil condition may not be suited to that site in the future.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

Wetland may need to move across the landscape (i.e., marsh migration.

### **#9: SILOS FOR WETLAND & STREAM RESTORATION**

- Wetland and stream restoration are still largely addressed separately.
- Wetland projects determined to be a "success" by all wetland scientists can have serious negative impacts on stream and floodplain function - the same occurs for stream restoration projects.



Photo credit: Rennet Stowe

## **#10:** LACK OF AN ADAPTIVE **MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

"The unexpected is to be expected." (Cottam, 1987)



## PRE-CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING PHASE & DESIGN PHASE



## Planning & Design

Poor site selection. Inadequate assessment of hydrology. □ Failure to fully assess and plan for soils. Inappropriate plant selection.



**Figure 18.** Components of the wetland water budget. (P + SWI + GWI = ET + SWO + GWO +  $\Delta$ S, where P is precipitation, SWI is surface-water inflow, SWO is surface-water outflow, GWI is ground-water inflow, GWO is ground-water outflow, ET is evapotranspiration, and  $\Delta$ S is change in storage.)

Source: USGS

## DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE



## Construction

Failure to adequately implement design. □ Soil compaction. Lack of consistent oversight. Lack of sufficiently experienced construction teams.



Photo credit: Erik Stockdale

## POST-CONSTRUCTION: MONITORING & ASSESSMENT PHASE



## Monitoring & Assessment

- Lack of access to monitoring reports
- Poor record keeping.
- Monitoring period too short.
- Performance standards may be insufficient.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

## OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS



Photo credit: Peter van der Sluijs

# Provide a meaningful way to define wetland goals.

Photo credits: Jeanne Christie

# Create adaptive & quantifiable performance criteria.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

### Create a common taxonomy by type.



Racquette River floodplain wetland. Photo credit: John McShane



Riverine wetlands. Photo credit: Montana DEQ

Prairie Pothole wetlands. Photo credit: USFWS



Bog. Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

Tidal salt marsh. Photo credit: US EPA

Vernal pool. Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

# Revise regulations & permit applications to reflect variability .



### Source: Indiana Geographic Information Office

## Enforce accountability.









Photo credits: Jeanne Christie

### Improve access to knowledge & training.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

### Require documentation of credentials.



National Society of Professional Engineers

### LOGIM

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#### **Requirements for Certification**

Education: Five semester or 8 quarter hours in Chemistry and Physics and Calculus, An additional 25 semester or 37 quarter hours in Hydrology coursework of which at least 10 semester or 15 quarter hours come from Hydrology courses; 10 semester or 15 quarter hours come from Hydrology Allied courses; and 5 semester or 7 quarter hours come from Hydrology Supplemental courses (courses categories are found in attached PDF forms).

Experience: A minimum of five (5) years of experience having significant responsibility and experience in hydrology after the award of a Eachelor's degree, or four (4) years after the award of a Master's degree, or three (3) years after the award of a Doctoral deciree.

Examination: The applicant must pass both examination Part I (Hydrology Fondamentals) and Part II (Specific Discipline-Practical) with a minimum score of 70%.

## Engage Multi-Disciplinary, Integrated Teams.



Photo credit: Jeanne Christie

### Next Steps: Determine Actions Needed

- Identify concrete <u>actions</u> that can be taken within specific practice areas (i.e., regulatory, policy, planning & design, construction, etc.).
- Identify <u>who</u> and/or <u>what</u> organization(s) is best suited to implement those actions (or is already working on them).
- Determine <u>how</u> actions can be best implemented.
- Develop a <u>national strategy</u> for improving wetland restoration practice and outcomes.

## Coming in 2016.....

- Continuing Webinar Series Each Month and Beginning to Look at Solutions
- Opportunities to Offer Recommendations on Actions Needed
- Identification of Activities Already Underway to Encourage Information sharing and Evaluation
- Peer Review of White Paper
- Finalize White Paper





- ASWM Wetland Restoration Bibliography <u>http://www.aswm.org/pdf\_lib/restoration\_webinar/wetland\_restoration\_bibli\_ography\_0415.pdf</u>
- Wetland Restoration: Contemporary Issues & Lessons Learned (draft white paper) http://www.aswm.org/pdf lib/wetland restoration whitepaper 041415.pdf
- Ecosystem Service Valuation for Wetland Restoration: What It Is, How To Do It, and Best Practice Recommendations <u>http://www.aswm.org/state meeting/2014/ecosystem service valuation for wetland restoration.pdf</u>
- Permits for Voluntary Wetland Restoration: A Handbook <u>http://www.aswm.org/pdf lib/permits for voluntary wetland restoration ha</u> <u>ndbook.pdf</u>
- Voluntary Restoration of Wetlands: Complex Issues in the Regulation of Restoration Projects <u>http://www.aswm.org/pdf lib/voluntary restoration of wetlands.pdf</u>
- ASWM Restoration Webpages <u>http://www.aswm.org/wetland-science/wetland-restoration</u>

## **Questions for Panelists**

### Mary Kentula, EPA; David Olson, ACOE; and Larry Urban, Montana DOT

- Are the identified barriers to achieving wetland restoration goals consistent with your experience or is your list different, and if so how?
- 2. What are some advances in wetland restoration that were highlighted in the webinars or that you have observed?
- 3. Has listening to the webinars adjusted your thinking about barriers and solutions?
- 4. What do you think are the most important actions to take to improve restoration outcomes?

## Question #1:

Are the identified barriers to achieving wetland restoration goals consistent with your experience or is your list different, and if so how?

# Barriers to Achieving Restoration Goals:

- Vague performance criteria and insufficient monitoring horizons
- Lack of accountability and enforcement
- Underestimation of restoration costs



Kentula, ASWM 12/15/15

Q.1 - Barriers to achieving wetland restoration goals (previously known and new)

- Sparse technical training for decisionmakers
- Declining number of sites with good restoration potential
- Failure to consider the system and processes (both for wetlands and landscape)
- Restoration performance in a rapidly changing environment
- Not understanding limits of reference sites



Bedford, BL. 1999. Cumulative effects on wetland landscapes. Wetlands 19:775-788.

## 1. Are the identified barriers to achieving wetland restoration goals consistent with your experience or is your list different, and if so how?

- Regulations & permitting Regional differences in the development of wetland restoration projects that need to be taken into account by regulatory agencies. Performance standards are not all the same for every region of the country. What works in South Carolina does not work in Montana and vice aversa. There is no cookbook or cookie cutter approach to wetland performance standards but would be helpful from a regional standpoint to develop some examples for practioners to think about in planning projects.
- Regional concerns In the western US, water rights are a huge factor as to whether or not you can develop a restoration project. Understanding hydrology and the water law is integral to projects in the west and how it applies.
- Wetland designs and specifications that adequately identify and explain how the project is to be constructed.
- Lack of construction contractors experienced in the science behind aquatic restoration projects.

Understanding of things like undulating roughened bottoms for wetlands is not building a motocross track.

## Question #2:

What are some advances in wetland restoration that were highlighted in the webinars or that you have observed?

## Q.2 – Advances in wetland restoration



- Importance of different scales (site, landscape, region)
- More emphasis on first restoring appropriate hydrology and hydrodynamics, and soils
- Increased availability of tools for siteselection, design, monitoring
- Restoring/repairing ecological processes, instead of form
- Understanding need for different approaches by region and wetland type

## 2. What advances have you observed in aquatic restoration activities in your work experience?

- A Primary advancement that is integral in today's restoration science is an understanding for the proper selection of potential sites and placement of projects within the context of a landscape / watershed setting. More focus is occurring today to utilize the science of Hydrogeomorphology to insure positioning within the watershed that lead to desirable outcomes for the project.
- Improvements in the identification of suitable reference areas that are the least disturbed in the surrounding landscape in order to plan, design and implement restoration projects. Setting appropriate performance objectives and goals can be based upon the functionality of that reference ecosystem if done properly.



## Advances in Wetland Restoration:

- Increased specificity in identification of details to be incorporated into the restoration plan
- Use of hydrologic and hydrogeomorphic information and data in siting and design
- Recognition of importance of the landscape/regional setting

Kentula, ASWM 12/15/15

Question #3:

Has listening to the webinars adjusted your thinking about barriers and solutions?

## 3. Has listening to the webinars adjusted your thinking about barriers and solutions?

- It certainly has adjusted my thinking in the planning and implementation of MDT's restoration projects. I am constantly learning from each webinar and have begun to integrate some of things that I have learned into improving the aquatic resource projects that I am involved with through each stage of the project. Integration has included:
  - Development of site appropriate performance standards and monitoring requirements based upon reference site information.
  - Implementation during each phase of a project to add experienced restoration peer reviewers (hydrologists/geomorphologists/biologists) to review project design plans before submission to agencies and prior to construction.
  - Improving project designs, construction details and specifications for construction contractors to understand.
  - Hiring of experienced restoration personal to provide oversight during the construction phase of projects.
  - Creation of a Pre-qualified list of Construction contractors with aquatic resource restoration experience

## How have the webinars affected my thinking on barriers and solutions?

- Surprise at how much has and hasn't changed since the publication of Kusler and Kentula
- Impressed with the progress in diagnosis of site conditions and techniques to deal with them
- Optimistic about the expertise available to do and improve restoration



Kentula, ASWM 12/15/15

# Q.3 – Changes in thinking about barriers or solutions





- Get the hydrology right and give restoration projects time to develop
- Do more acquisition/long-term protection of well-functioning wetlands
- Biology of invasive and non-native species
- Weigh benefits vs. cost
  - Costs to attain desired ecological performance
- Alternatives to wetland restoration in highly altered landscapes

## Question #4:

What do you think are the most important actions to take to improve restoration outcomes?

## **Actions to improve restoration:**

- Improve the credibility of the restoration profession
- Create and adopt adaptive and quantifiable performance criteria
- Enforce accountability



# Q.4 - Important actions to take to improve restoration outcomes

- Concise technical restoration guidebooks, by wetland type
- Careful site selection
- Understanding of:
  - Ecosystem dynamics and development
  - State of the landscape and changing environment
    - Limiting factors, expected future conditions
- Monitor performance and take action

(adaptive management)



Clewell, A.F. and J. Aronson. 2013. Ecological Restoration: Principles, Values, and Structure of an Emerging Profession (2nd ed.)

## 4. What do you think are the most important actions to take to improve restoration outcomes

- Expect the unexpected as the science of wetland restoration is still in many instances unknown. However be prepared by conducting sufficient studies and evaluation of all the integral components of the project site. Conduct sufficient studies that evaluate the hydrology, soils, geology, plant communities, etc.
- Be prepared to conduct adaptive management if necessary to achieve the desirable outcomes. Build into the performance standards opportunities to re-plant dead woody shrubs/trees, or allow for planting of such species at a later date to allow for the hydrologic regime to establish within the site.
- Improvements in the identifying and locating suitable reference areas that are the least disturbed in the surrounding landscape in order to plan, design and implement restoration projects, as well as setting appropriate performance objectives and goals based upon those ecosystems.
- Keep it simple principle.



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