Restoring Stream Connectivity in the University Context:

A PROJECT MANAGER'S
GUIDEBOOK AND
ONLINE RESOURCE
LIBRARY FOR SMALL
DAM REMOVALS AND
CULVERT
REPLACEMENTS

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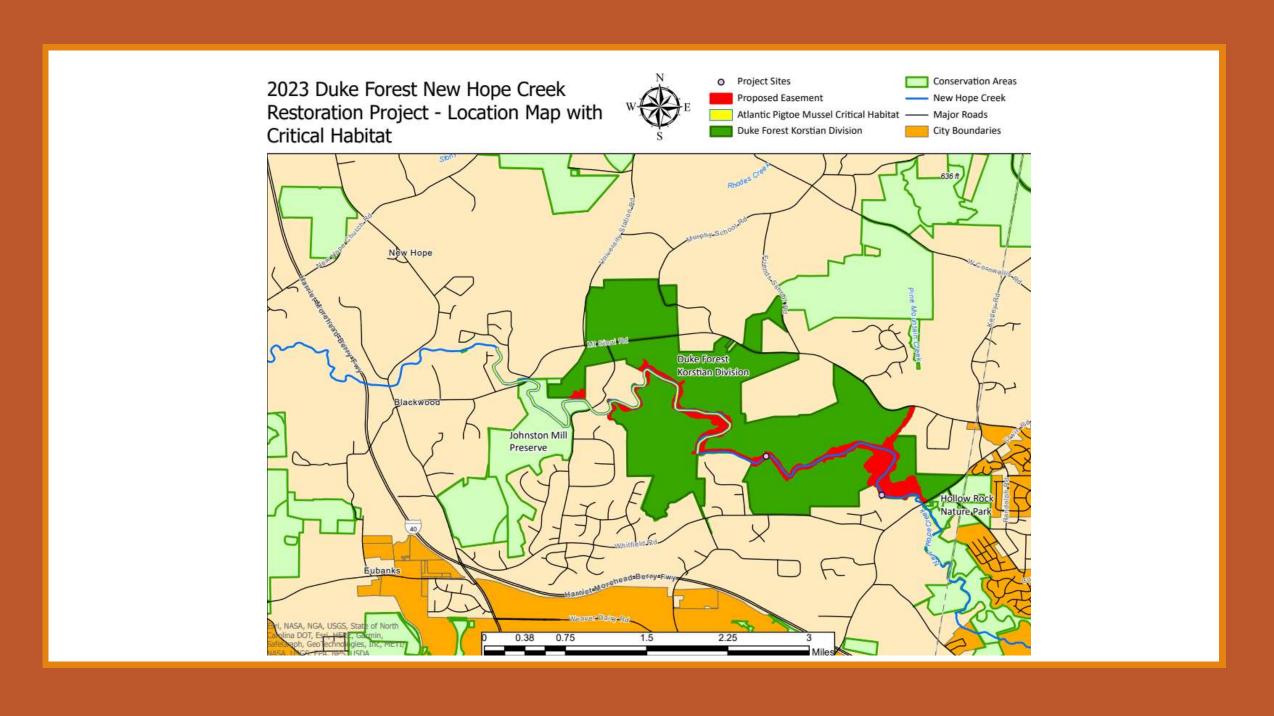
Concrete Bridge

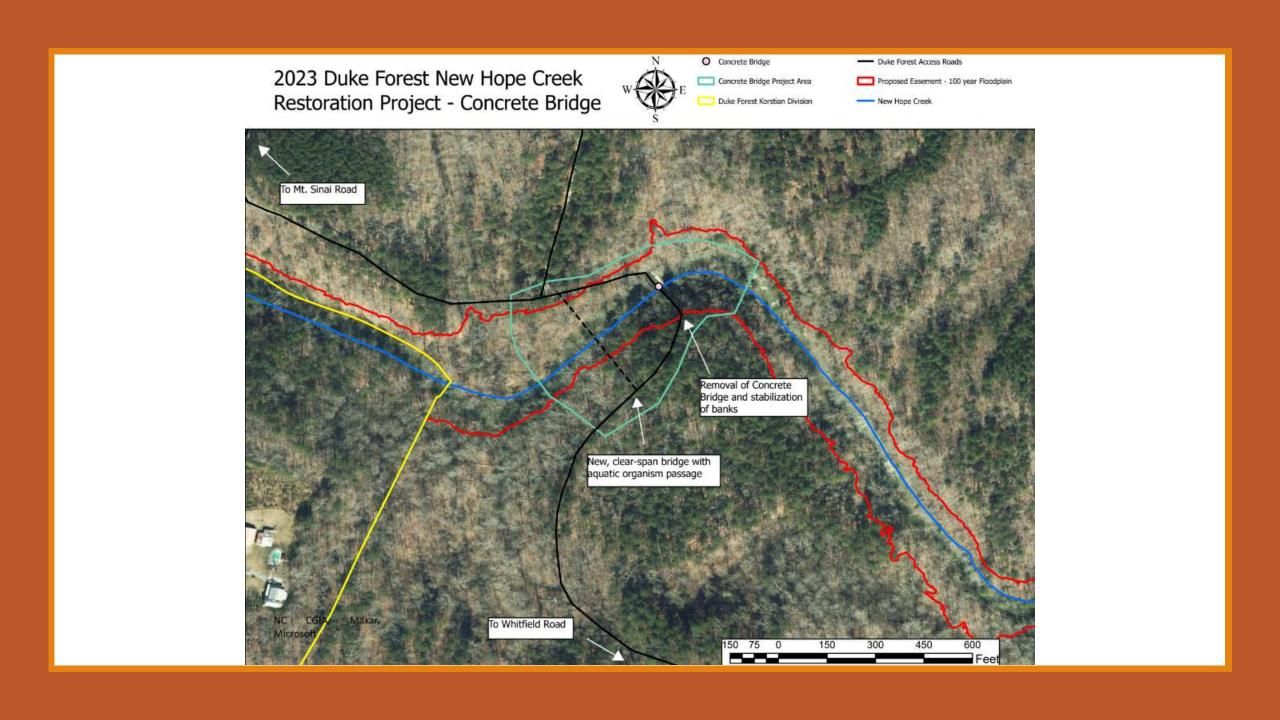


Billy Erwin Dam

Project Impetus:

New Hope Creek Barrier Removal Projects in the Duke Forest





2023 Duke Forest New Hope Creek O Billy Erwin Dam Proposed Easement - 100 year Floodplain Billy Erwin Project Area --- New Hope Creek Restoration Project - Billy Erwin Dam Duke Forest Korstian Division Removal of in stream structure and stabilization of banks





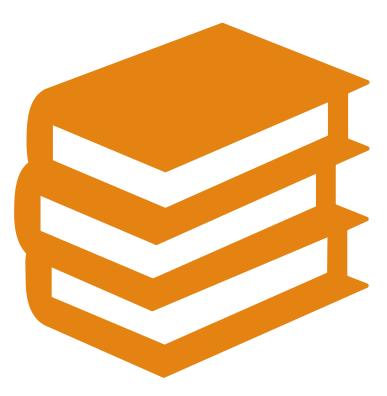
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Background on Stream Barriers

Stream barriers: Dams and undersized culverts

- Barriers block sediment, change hydraulics, and limit organism movement
- Estimated 2.5 million dams in the US
 - Countless road stream crossings
- Approximately 5,000 universities in the United States.
- •Universities own or manage about 1,167 square miles of campus land in the United States,
 - not counting additional land in the form of forests and land grant holdings (HIFLD, 2022).

Guidebook Scope and Audience



Scope

- Focusing on small barrier removal projects
- Guidebook is supplemental to existing literature on these projects
- Online resource library for additional guidance

Audience

- Students and faculty
- Campus facilities or forest managers
- University administrators
- Consultants and engineers



In this guidebook, we draw on a case study of two barrier removals on New Hope Creek in Duke University's Duke Forest Teaching and Research Laboratory in Orange County, North Carolina. This case study is used to illustrate the application of topics covered within a chapter.

Established in 1931, the Duke Forest Teaching and Research Laboratory is Duke University's 7,100-acre teaching and research forest. The goals of Duke Forest's New Hope Creek Restoration Projects are to improve aquatic habit tat, restore aquatic habitat connectivity, stabilize stream banks, and potentially expand the stream area occupied by the federally threatened Atlantic Pigtoe mussel. This will be achieved through the removal of two in-stream, human-made structures.

The first structure is a low water bridge installed in the 1930s and known as the Concrete Bridge. Its removal and replacement with an updated bridge will help restore stream flow, improve habitat and passage for native aquatic organisms (including fish and mussels), prevent further degradation of the adjacent stream banks, and provide for safe and reliable vehicle and pedestrian passage.

The second structure located downstream of the bridge is a partially breached dam built to explore the potential for hydroelectric power generation in the early twentieth century. It is known as the Billy Erwin Dam, and its complete removal will help restore stream flow and reduce bank erosion that introduces sediment to the stream and threatens recreational trails in the area.



Figure 2 (left): the Concrete Bridge site. Figure 3 (right) the Billy Erwin Dam.

Duke Forest Project Objectives:

- □ Replace the concrete bridge to meet the ecological, vehicle, and pedestrian crossing goals
- □ Remove the Billy Erwin Dam
- ☐ Restore aquatic habitat currently impacted by the structures
- Restore aquatic habitat connectivity and passage for fish, mussels, and other aquatic species

Focus on Universities

- Untapped potential for Universities to be leaders and model projects that restore habitat connectivity
- Unique challenges
- Universities well poised to study effects of restoration in detail
- Large capacity for capital projects
- Project seeks to fill this Gap in guidance around the unique elements to managing these projects in university context

Methods

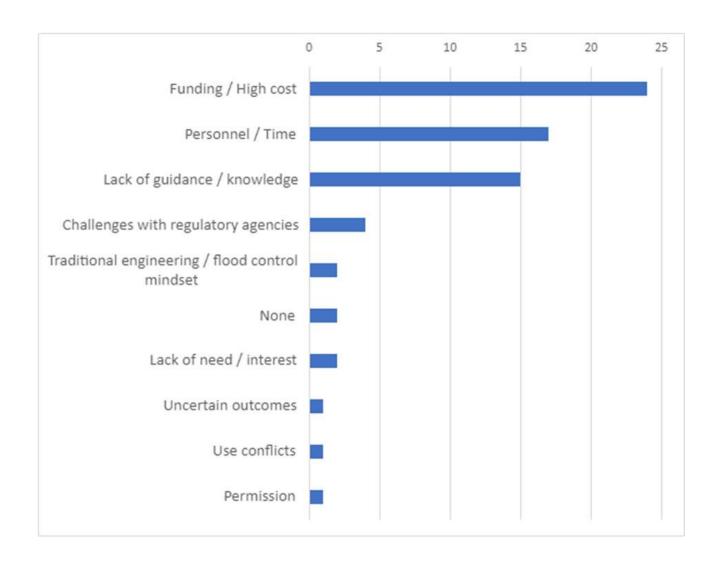
Literature Review

Surveys

Interviews

Duke Forest Case Study

- Literature review synthesis
- Needs-assessment and practitioner insights
- Categorization of local and technical resources for online resource library
- Web development (Tableau)

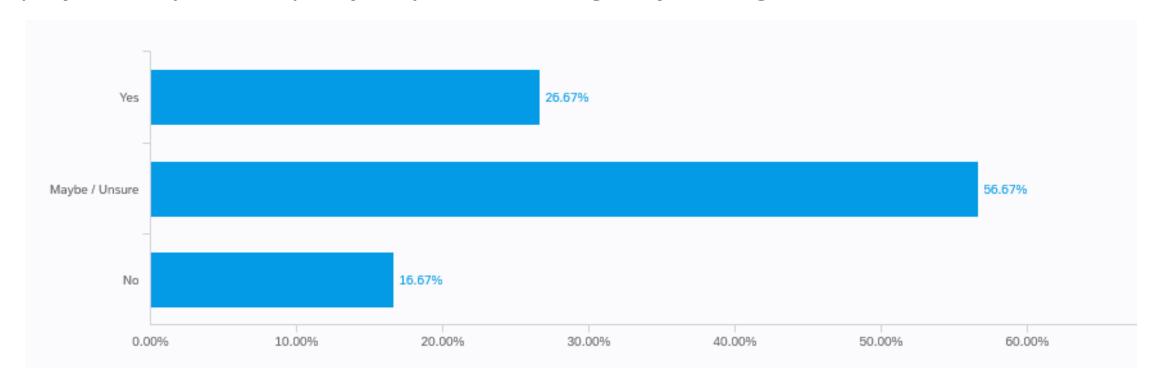


Key Survey Results

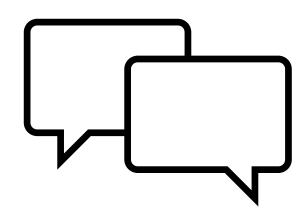
Funding is the greatest roadblock for project implementation

Mitigation Credits

Would you be more interested in pursuing stream restoration and habitat connectivity projects on your campus if they would be eligible for mitigation credits?



Key Findings from Interviews



Interview Takeaways:

- University-based projects face less complexity with land ownership issues, allowing for some streamlining
- University based expertise and data can be leveraged through a project life span
- University and community relationships are key for project success



A Project Manager's Guidebook and Online Resource Library for Small Dam Removals and Culvert Replacements

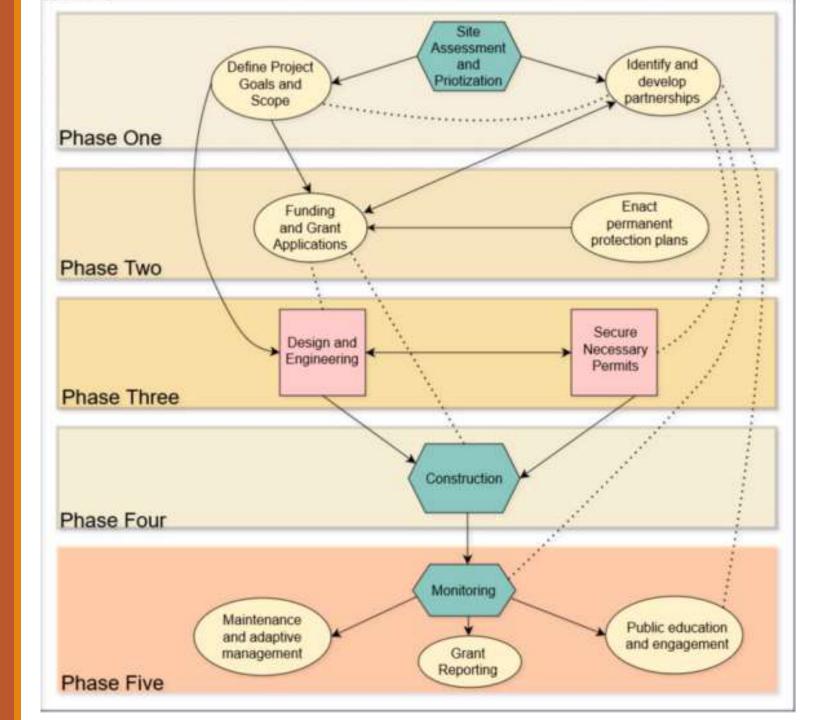
Masters project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Environmental Management degree in the Nicholas School of the Environment of Duke University

Jackie Van Der Hout Lambert Ngenzi Kelsey Husted Andrew Friedman Herring Advised by Dr. Martin Doyle and Sara Childs Produced for the Duke Forest Teaching and Research Laboratory May 2023

Project Manager's Guidebook Takeaways

Project Planning

- Overview of phases
- Learning from similar projects
- Keeping a record
- Common management concerns



University Stakeholder / Partner Project Role

Administration	Landowner – agreement to project is keyFinancial planning and support
Facilities / Forest Staff	 Project management Project feasilbility Project and site safety Project maintenance
University Extension Office (if available)	 Technical expertise Grant application assistance Connections to practitioners Connections to government agencies
Faculty and Researchers	 Support student involvement Data sharing from existing research Pre and post restoration monitoring Technical expertise Research opportunities Connections to local NGOs, researchers, practitioners
Students	 Internship positions Field courses Research / thesis projects Education and outreach through student groups

Developing Partnerships and Engaging Stakeholders

- Most important step
- Strength of Universities
- Create Stakeholder checklist
 - Informational vs Consultation

Project Funding



- Break project into phases
- Utilize multiple funding sources
- Being conscious of University Requirements and timelines
- Leverage conservation easements as asset matching in grants
- Mitigation Funds can lengthen timeline significantly
- Partnerships important, can help access funds

Monitoring

- Opportunities for volunteers/partnerships with students and organizations
 - Data collection
 - Analysis/research
 - Adaptive management responsibilities
- Tailoring to project objectives
- Important consideration preconstruction for endangered species

Objectives Examples Monitoring Actions

Protect water quality for trout species

Monitor water quality parameters relevant to trout (i.e., stream water temperature, velocity, sediment composition)

Improve habitat and forage for salmonid species

Survey quantity or quality of rearing, spawning, habitat cover, and macroinvertebrates net surveys

Improve stream channel dimension and profile

Survey channel profiles

Stabilize streambanks

Compare channel planforms to preflood conditions; riparian vegetation surveys



Big-Picture Suggestions



Consider mitigation banking as a project funding approach for university projects



Standardize university road-stream crossing replacement guidelines to Stream Stimulation methods across university campus / forests or state university systems



Partner with USFS or other technical experts to train facilities, campus engineers, and forest managers on Stream Simulation / Stream Smart methods



Partner early on with campus researchers to share "before" data, collaborate on monitoring, and explore research opportunities



Online Resource Library -Hosted by SARP



https://people.duke.edu/~kbh40/Tableau.html

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Thank You!

Questions?