Case Study: Watershed-Scale Restoration within 4 Years – RES Robinson Fork Mitigation Bank

Session K

Michael Sachs & Ward Oberholtzer, PE





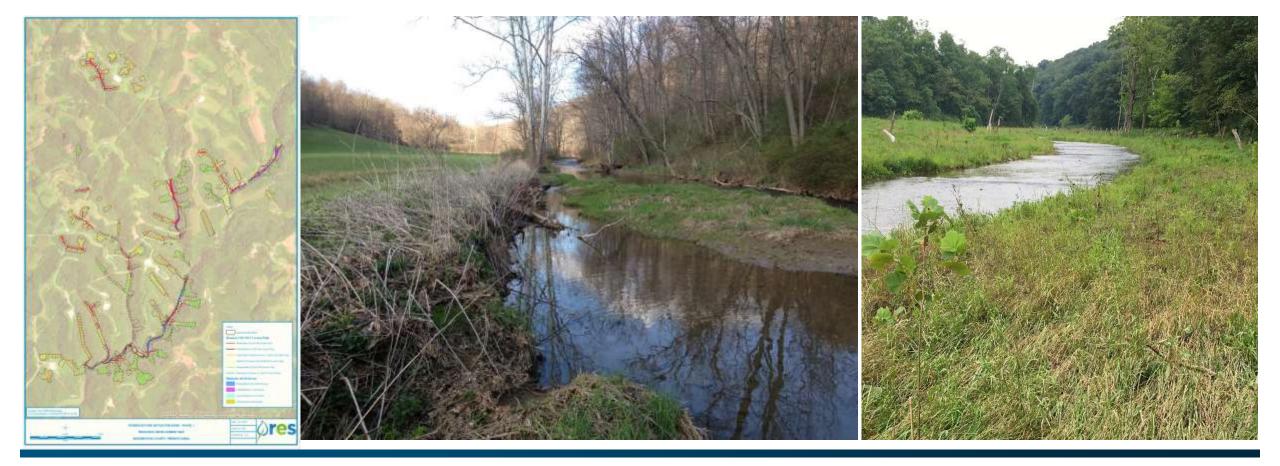


Table of Contents

- 1. Team
- 2. Goals
- 3. Approach
- Øres ^{4.} Results

Team

• Presenters





• Full Team



Mike Sachs General Manager, Northeast

Ward Oberholtzer Engineer of Record

- Land
- Ecology
- Regulatory
- Design

- Construction
- Maintenance
- Monitoring



Goals

Compensatory Mitigation & Ecological Uplift

- Restore and preserve self-sustaining, functional streams, wetlands, and riparian corridors
- Replace the functions and values lost from adverse impacts
- Restoration of an integrated and dynamic stream and floodplain system
 - Restored localized groundwater aquifers and reconnected floodplains to the water table and streams
 - Diversified habitat while also creating a hydrologic system that allowed for the retention of nutrients, stream bed material, and organic carbon.

Table 2: Credit Release Summary				
Project Phase	Stream Credit Release Requested	Wetland Credit Release Request		
Administrative Release (R1)	11,668.94	7.33		
Administrative Modification based on Final Design (R2)	2,547.15	(1.73)		
1 st As-Built Release (R2)	5,768.47	2.00		
2 nd As-Built and Monitoring Release (R3)	14,753.09	6.86		
3 rd As-Built and Monitoring Release (R4)	35,082.75	12.94		
4 th Monitoring Release (R5)	15,476.12	6.24		
5 th Monitoring Release (R6)	9,213.67	9.54		
Current Total Releases	94,510.19	43.18		
Remaining Releases	0.00	1.18		
Current Requests (R7)	Not Applicable	1.18		

<u>Goals</u>

"Watershed-scale features, such as aquatic habitat diversity, habitat connectivity, and other landscape scale functions"

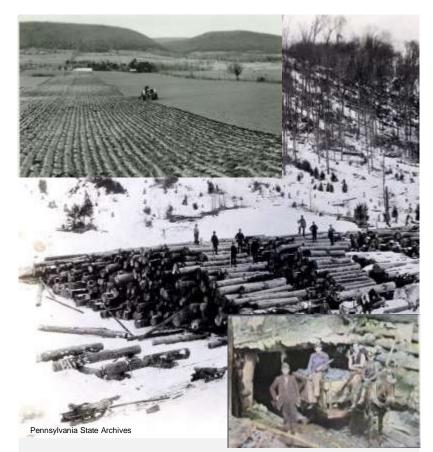


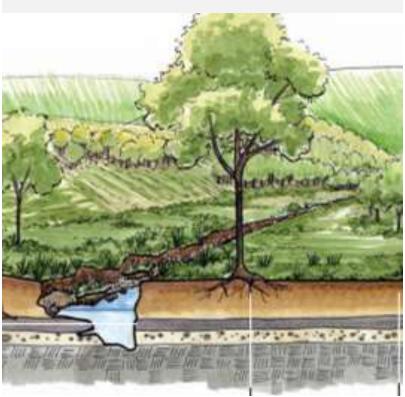


Goals Accelerated Schedule

⊘res

ROBINSON FORK MITIGATION BANK - PHASE I MITIGATION STIE PLAN WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNYILYANIA			
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Proventi Br First Permetalioartin Remainstration	Promotion (1) Promotion (1) Promotion (1) Promotion (1)		ALC: NOT
<u>Planning</u>	<u>Permitti</u>	ng 🔛	
2014	<u> 2014 - 20</u>	015	the second the second
	Table 4: Construction Cor Reach Name UNT 4D McCulley Upper Molinari (Main Stem 1) Molinari Trib Lebanik (Main Stem 2) Lake Reach (Main Stem 2) Beham UNT 2 Curry UNT 4 UNT 4 UNT 4 UNT 4 East E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 F6	Construction Completed Fall 2015 Fall 2016 Winter 2016/2017 Winter 2016/2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Summer 2017 Spring 2016 Spring 2016 Spring 2016 Spring 2016	
	<u>Construction</u>		Monitoring
	2016 - 2017		<u>2017-2021</u>







Causes of Impairment

Pre-Restoration Conditions

Restoration Approach

Prototypes







Enhancement Tributary



Rehab. Mainstem





Restoration Medium to Large Stream Alluvial Fan Restoration

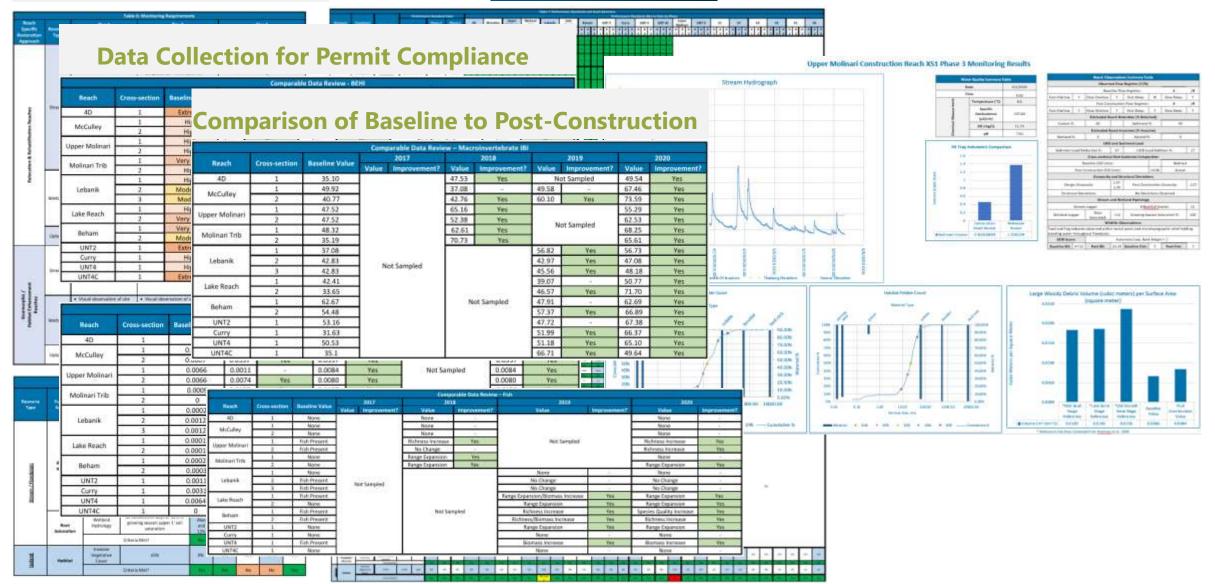


Headwaters Restoration



Results

Performance Standards







Dr. Natalie Kruse-Daniels

- Jen Bowman
- Nora Sullivan
- Dr. Kelly Johnson

Students:

- Annika Gurrola, Jordan Pazol, Ashley Widener, Jacob South,
- Tatiana Burkett, Kelly Love

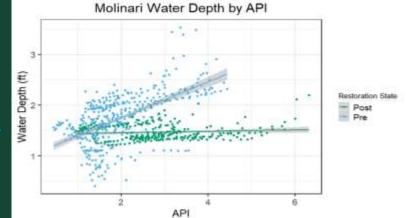


Floodplain Reconnection:

 Tends to reduce "flashy" storm response, limiting erosion

Illustrated by plots of historical Annual Precipitation (2013-2019) and water depth. This stream is less influenced post restoration (green) by periods of high precipitation compared to pre-restoration (blue)

- Retains fine grained sediments and sediment nutrients post restoration
- Retains phosphorus in floodplain wetlands
- N and P export per sq mi varies by site, month
- Algal biomass correlated more with stream size than restoration status...but supported greater scraper-grazer and collector-filterer macroinvertebrate biomass and fish densities
- Current work includes instream woody debris and functional measures of leaf litter dynamics







OHIO

Results

Highlights – Restoring the Systems

- Wetland soils in under 5 years
- Floodplain connectivity and frequent interaction
- Baseflow sustained, groundwater connectivity
- Bank stability
- Riparian buffers, vegetation and site protection
- Substrate improvements, by prototype

Highlights – Restoring Biodiversity

- High diversity of hydrophytic vegetation and very low invasive cover
- Macroinvertebrates indices improved
- Fish range expanded and population increased
- Mountain chorus frog, RTE species



Regulatory FAQs

- 1. "How can the stability be assured without reliance on the Natural Channel Design techniques and detailed bank stabilization and grade control structures?"
 - Response: Hydrologic/hydraulic design for sustainable vegetative stabilization, designing for 100-yr storm event
 - Validation: BEHI, pebble counts, pit trap data, profile and cross-section surveys, estimates
 of sediment and carbon deposits





12

Construction

Regulatory FAQs

- 2. "If the post-restoration system retains sediment, how can it maintain its geometry given deposition?"
 - Response: Low volume of coarse sediment, suspended sediment accumulation in floodplain
 - Validation: Monitoring surveys, visual observations





Molinari, Coarse Sediment in Transition Pool

Regulatory FAQs

- "Will biodiversity be limited if the design does not layout bed facets?"
 - Response: Hydrologic/hydraulic design for very low bedload transport, bedform diversity by design but with little specificity in drawings, LWD
 - Validation: long-pro surveys, LWD data, macroinvertebrate and fish sampling results





Molinari, Post Restoration Substrate and Bed Facets

Regulatory FAQs

- 6. "Is the type of resource being created out-of-kind with the resources being impacted?"
 - Response: Lost functions and values, ecosystem services, historic wetlands buried below sediments
 - Validation: Ecological functional assessments, wetland delineation, estimation of invasive cover, native vegetation



Enhancement Reach, Low Disturbance





Community FAQs

- 2. "Will the un-mowed site and large woody debris look abandoned and unattractive?"
 - Response: Temporary abandoned look, eventually mature, diverse native vegetation
 - Validation: Vegetation monitoring data



Community FAQs

- 3. "Will the clearing of trees harm the environment?"
 - Response: Temporary disturbance to a degraded resource.
 - Validation: Ecological functional assessments, wetland delineation, estimation of invasive cover, native vegetation



UNT 4D, 6 Years Post Construction



UNT 4, Surrounding Landscape

"Watershed-scale

Community FAQs

- "Why is it necessary to excavate so much of the valley?" 4.
 - Response: Distance from existing floodplain surface to groundwater, sustainable • hydrology/hydraulic, excavate to coarse substrate
 - Validation: Monitoring surveys, vegetation monitoring, wetland delineation





Questions & Answers

For more information:

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Stop by booth #20







