





River and riparian restoration in the Southwest: A summary from the National River Restoration Science Synthesis

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- Exponential 1 # of river restoration projects throughout the last decade
- Similar 1 in public and scientific interest at same time (note 1 # of articles on "river restoration" in major newspapers & journals)

NRRSS National Riverine Restoration Science Synthesis



• Objectives:

American Rivers

- Characterize modern river restoration practice
- Determine the role of the scientific method and ecological knowledge in river restoration
- Identify the common elements of successful ecological restoration of streams
- Identify critical gaps in ecological knowledge that must be filled to facilitate more effective stream restoration

• Phases:

✓1: Database creation



- Collected project records for ~38,500 projects
- Designed & constructed a database to merge all records into a common format
- 2: Surveys of ~ 400 project managers
- 3: Data analysis of restoration trends/effectiveness
- **Project website:** http://www.nrrss.umd.edu/NRRSS_INDEX.htm

NRRSS Focus States / Province

Pacific Northwest



U.S. Federal Database Sources (n=18)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

5 Star Restoration Challenge grants, Grant Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) for 319 programs, and River Corridor and Wetland Restoration

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Community Based Restoration and Disaster Assistance Restoration Programs

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Federal Highway Transportation Enhancement Program

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

FWS HABITS, National Fish Passage Program, Division of Bird and Habitat Conservation

Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)

1135, Aquatic Environmental Projects by the Institute for Water Resources, Water Resources Development Act projects, Reviews of Non-Corps Restoration Projects (2)

National Park Service (NPS)

Project Management Information System

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Success Stories

Cleanwater.gov (federal interagency group)

Watershed Success Stories

Coastal America (federal interagency group)

Regional Conservation Projects











SW Database Sources (n=38)

Arizona

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Improvement Grants
- Arizona Department of Water, Arizona Water Protection Fund
- Arizona State University, Center for Environmental Studies
- City of Phoenix
- Pima County Flood Control District
- Pima County Water Resources Division
- Sonoran Institute
- Tonto National Forest
- Tuscon Audubon Society
- US Bureau of Land Management, Abandoned Mine Land Program
- US Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Station *Colorado*
- City and County of Denver
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Evironment, Nonpoint Source Pollution Program
- Colorado Division of Water Resources/Colorado Water Conservation Board
- Colorado Division of Wildlife
- US Bureau of Land Management, Abandoned Mine Land Program
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program
- US Geological Survey, Reconfigured Channel Assessment Program

SW Database Sources (n=38)

New Mexico

- Bosque Del Apache National Wildlife Refuge
- Cuidad Soil and Water Conservation District
- Earth Works Institute
- Forest Guardians
- Hydra Aquatic, Inc.
- Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Workgroup
- New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources
- Socorro Soil and Water Conservation District
- The Nature Conservancy New Mexico Chapter
- University of New Mexico , Water Resources Program
- US Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District Office
- US Bureau of Land Management, Abandoned Mine Land Program
- US Bureau of Reclamation, Albuquerque River Analysis Team
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation
 Program
- World Wildlife Fund/Alliance for Rio Grande Heritage
- US Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office *Utah*
- US Bureau of Land Management, Abandoned Mine Land Program
- Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
- Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission



Regional data sources are much more data-rich than federal data sources.

National and Node level project densities (n = 38,533) & percentage of projects monitored by state



Distribution of Project Intents



Project distribution by intent and data source



Distribution of project costs by data source





Although federal records are fewer in number, they capture project costs better than regional records.

Allocation of restoration project costs



What about monitoring and evaluation?



Common monitoring activities





Only 14% of all records indicate that monitoring has occurred (22% federal & 10% regional records)

Regional differences in the distribution of types of restoration efforts



Number of Southwest restoration projects through time



Distribution of projects & % monitoring occurrence by state



Distribution and total cost of SW projects by intent





% of projects monitored in SW by intent

Overall monitoring of SW projects: 28%

American Rivers Restore. Protect. Enjoy. National Riverine Restoration Science Synthesis



Take home points:

- Federal databases ...
 - reflect only a small fraction of the total # of restoration projects
 - but comprise a significant fraction for some regions (e.g., Southwest)
 - are better at tracking cost & monitoring information than regional sources
- Differences between federal and regional data sources and between the regions themselves exist because of ...
 - different definitions of restoration by state
 - different regional management goals
 - different levels of coordination / cooperation between regional management authorities

Future challenges

- \uparrow restoration activity in watersheds at risk
- \uparrow pre AND post project assessment as part of restoration design
- \uparrow reporting & tracking of restoration activities; database access



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Distribution and total cost of SW projects by intent

Total Cost (millions USD)

