Outcomes from Stream Restoration in the Past – Stream Stabilization (pre-2010 period of Chesapeake Bay Agreement)



March 21, 2023

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Panelist

- Richard Starr Ecosystem Planning and Restoration
- Scott Lowe McCormick and Taylor
- Bill Stack Center for Watershed Protection
- David Wood Chesapeake Stormwater Network



"Stream Stabilization"

Any type of stream/floodplain construction activity

Panel Focus:

- Drivers
- Stabilization Activities
 - Outcomes



1970's - 1980's

1972 CWA - Protect Nation's **Drinking Water**

Focused on water quality

1980's

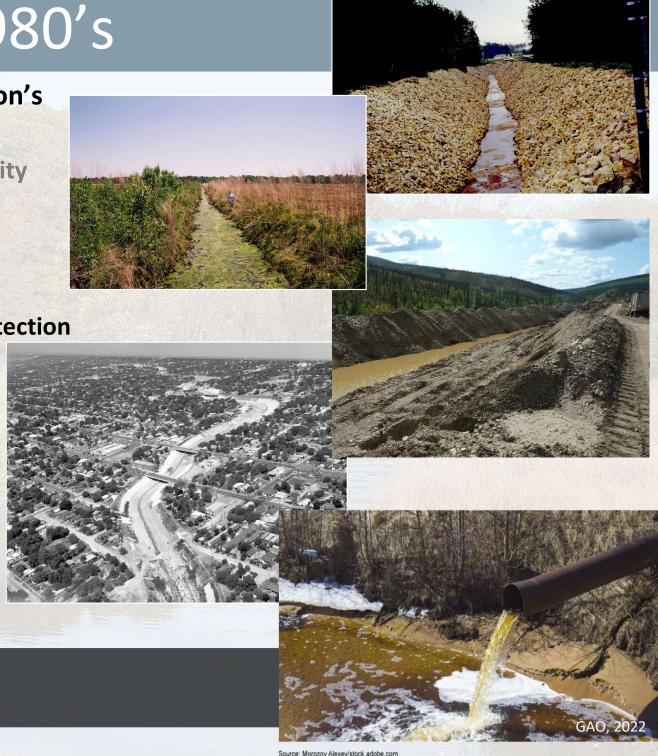
Primary Drivers:

Flood control Infrastructure protection

Mineral source Waste deposal **Irrigation Agricultural Transportation**

Low ecological uplift

Recreation



1990's

Primary Drivers

- Similar to 1980's
- Shift in perspective of stream values
- Natural Channel Design
- Mitigation
- Voluntary restoration
- Dam removal
- Primarily stream channel restoration focus
- Improved instream ecological uplift













2000's

Primary Drivers

- EPA 2008 Mitigation Rule –
 function focused
- SWM regulations
- Legacy sediment research
- Floodplain restoration design
- Mitigation
- Voluntary restoration
- Dam Removal
- Development of varying design objectives and approaches
- Designs start to consider floodplain processes more
- Instream and floodplain ecological

uplift





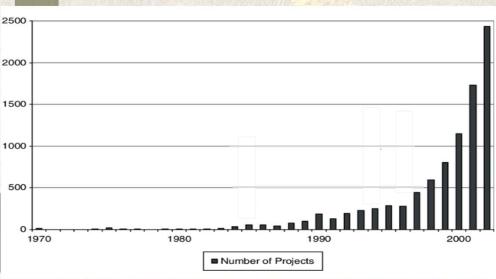


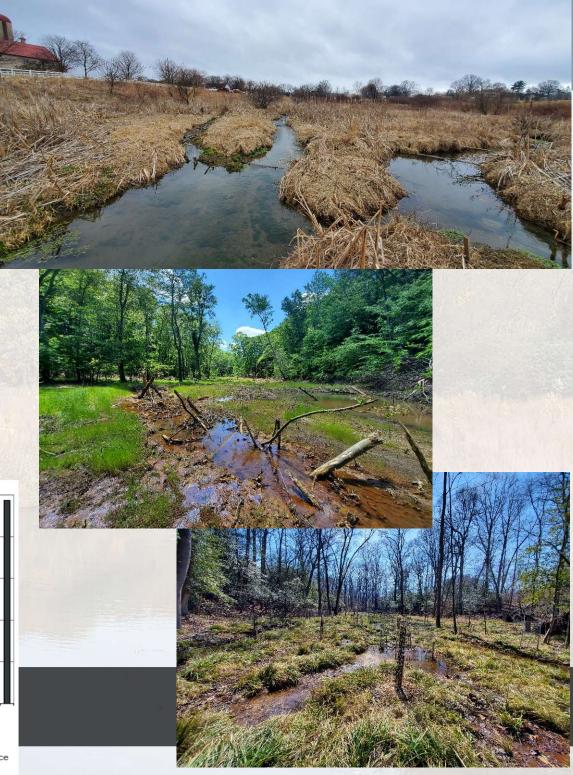


2010

Primary Drivers

- Chesapeake Bay EO
- Mitigation,
- TMDL reductions
- Voluntary restoration
- Development of varying design objectives and approaches continue
- Greater instream and floodplain ecological uplift





Number of stream restoration projects in the US per year, as reported by the National River Restoration Science Synthesis project (Bernhardt et al. 2005)