Partnership and Collaboration: A Strategy For Success

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Ecosystem or River Restoration Partnerships

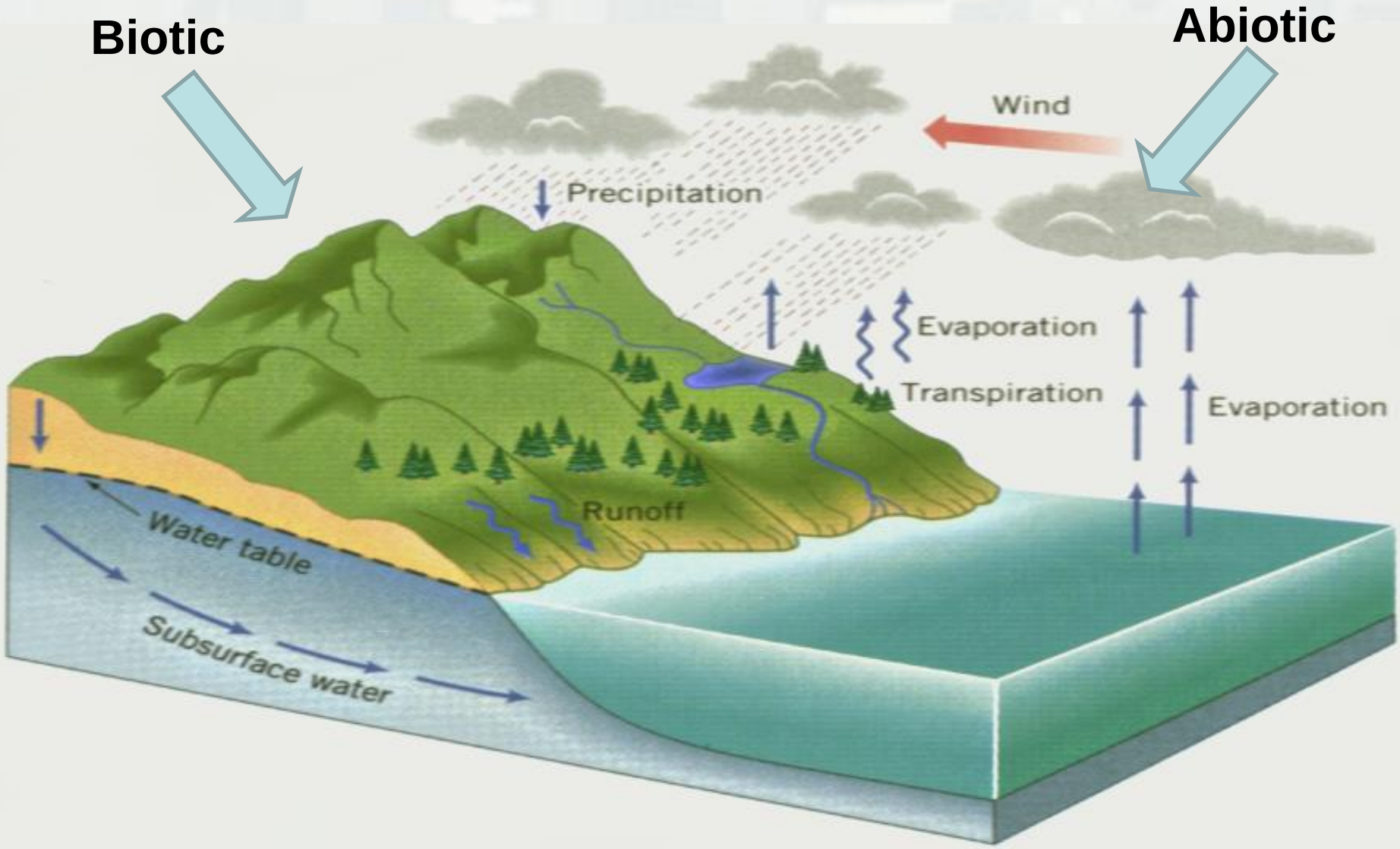
- This presentation was one of a group of presentations that were going to examine how federal agencies were partnering on restoration projects.

- Due to the sequestration that has occurred this is the only paper being presented.

- Many of the activities that I will discuss have applications to a wide range of organization.

- The problem that has occurred with government participation at this conference and others is an example of the difficulties that are occurring in restoration activities and why we need partnerships to bridge difficult times.

Ecosystem Restoration



United States

- 235,000 Miles Channelized Stream in U.S.
- 50% Wetlands Reduction Nationwide
- 98% Riparian Habitat Loss in SW
- 40% Water Bodies Fail WQ Standards
- 1350 T&E Species (43% use wetlands)
- Increasing numbers of invasive species (~40% use aquatic habitats)
- 78,000 large dams in U.S.
- Impounded water 5X free-flowing water

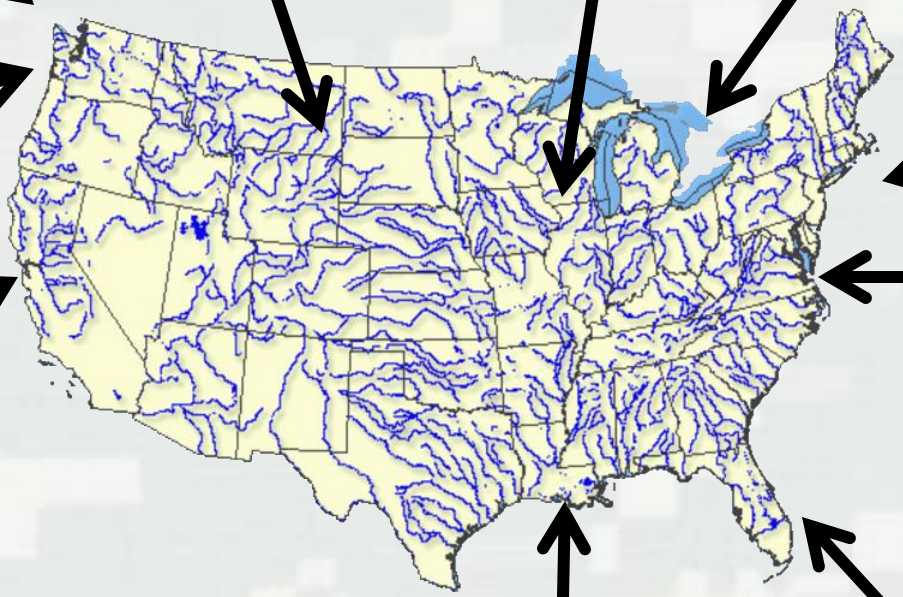
Water Resources Development Act of 1986

Ecosystem Restoration Mission

- Restore significant ecosystem ***function, structure, and dynamic processes*** that have been degraded
- C***omprehensive examination of problems*** contributing to significant degradation
- Develop ***alternative means*** for their solution
- Partially or fully reestablish attributes of a ***naturalistic, function, and self-regulating*** system


Ecosystem Restoration

Corps of Engineers
Ecosystem Restoration



Columbia River

Missouri River

Upper Mississippi

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Puget Sound

Hudson/ Raritan Bay

Chesapeake Bay

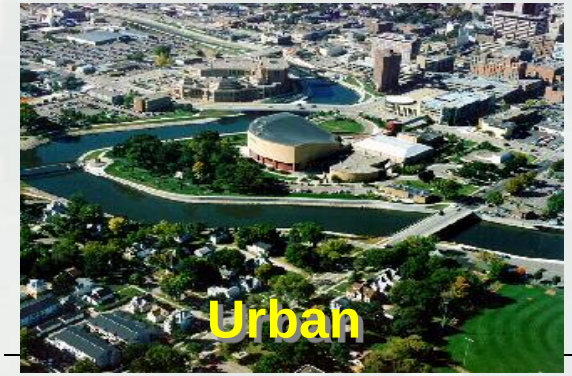
California Bay Delta

Louisiana Coastal Area

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Ten Major Activities and numerous smaller projects – 1135 & 206 authorities

Restoration in Diverse Habitats



Corp Funding

- ***Since 2001: Approximately $6.8 B***
  - ***Everglades, Upper Miss, LCA, Columbia & Missouri Rivers Projected → $400-800M/year***
- ***Projected → $400-800M/Year ????***
- ***WRDA '07 -- $3B Authorized***

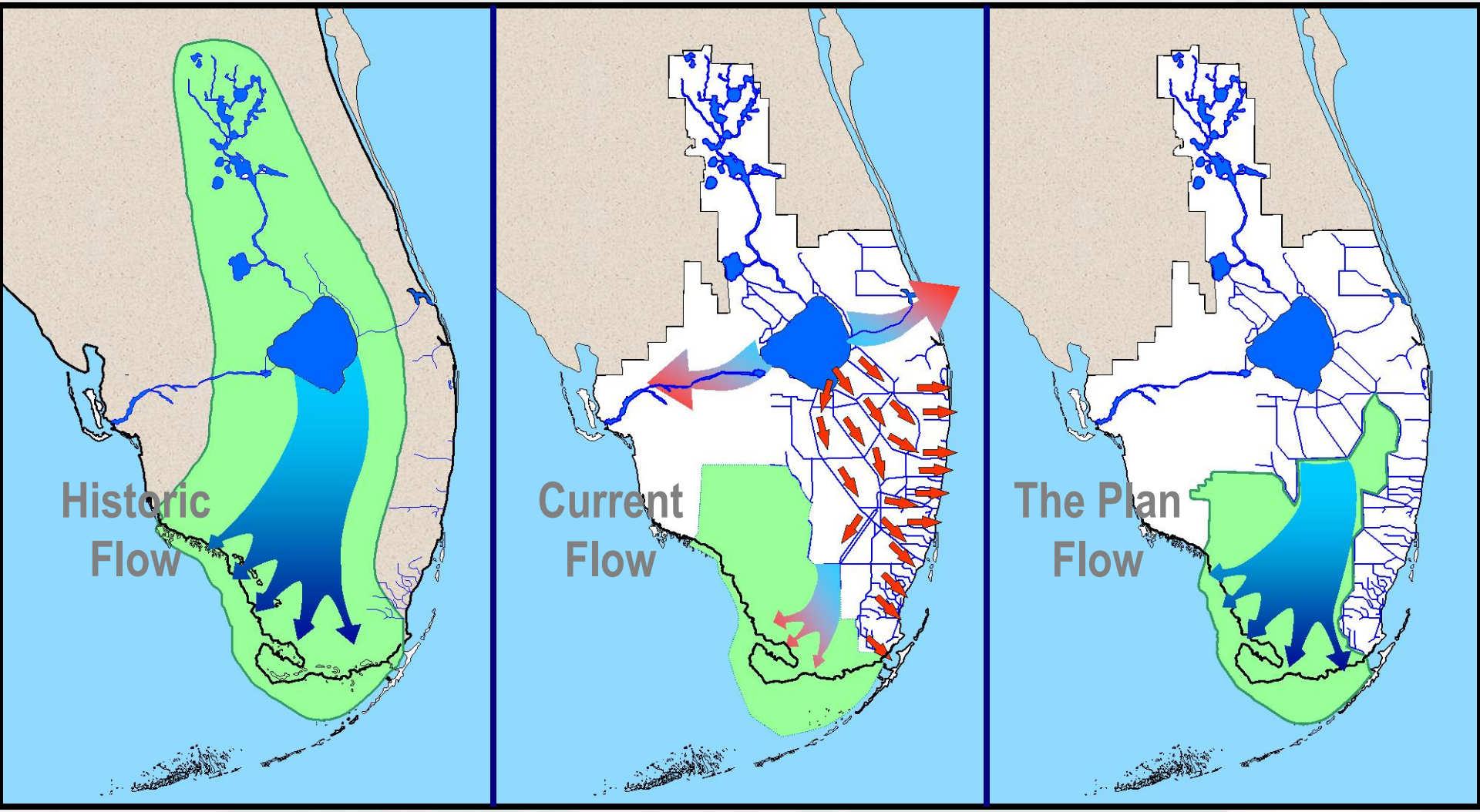
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

The Plan was approved in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2000. It includes more than 60 elements, will take more than 30 years to construct and the current estimate in Oct 2007 dollars is $9.5 billion for projects ($11.9 overall including PLA and AAM).

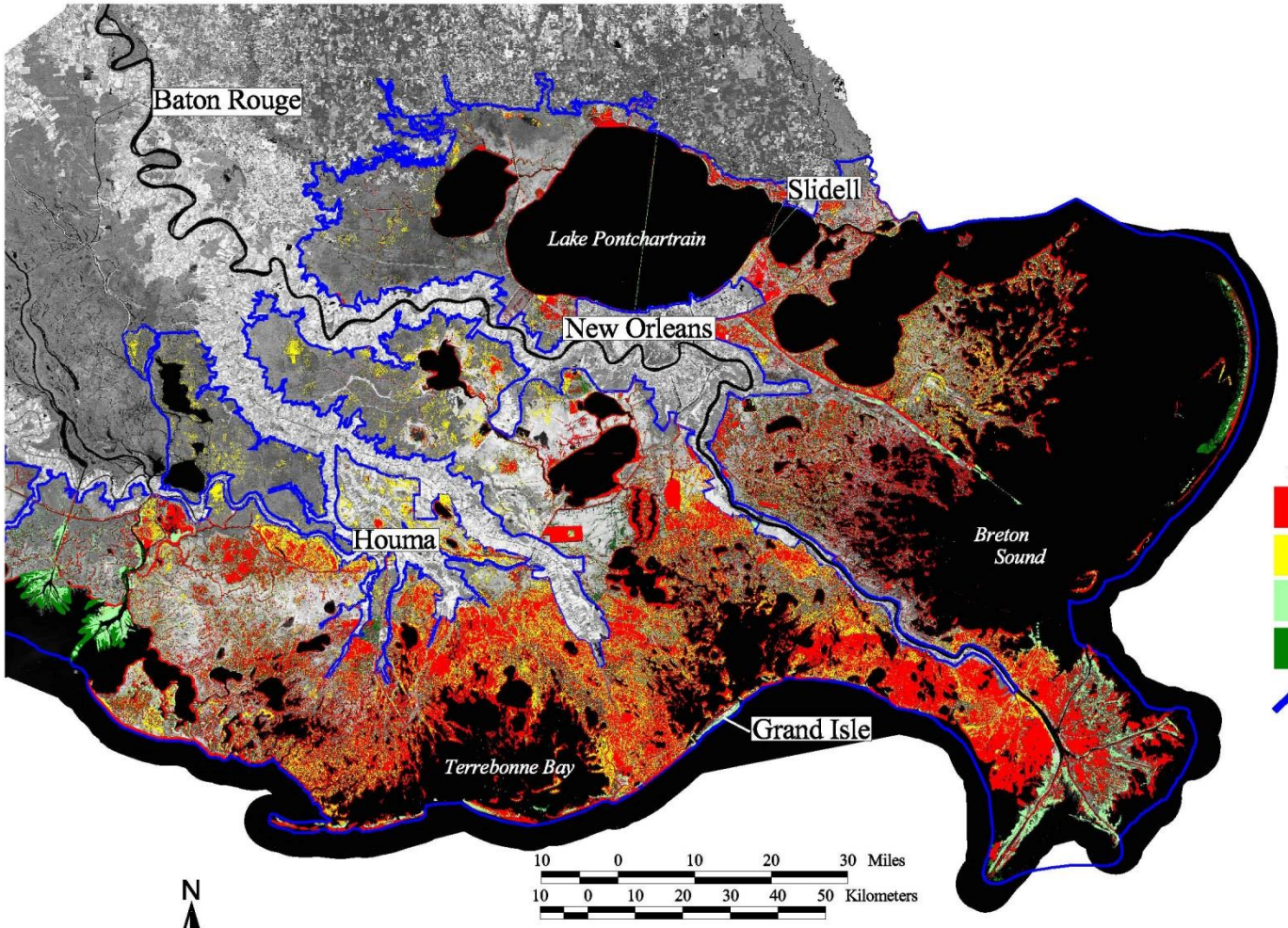
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Jacksonville District)
- South Florida Water Management District (State of Florida)

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Department of Interior
National Park Service
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Other federal, state and local agencies

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan



100+ Years of Land Change for Southeast Coastal Louisiana



LEGEND

- Land Loss 1932 - 2000
- Predicted Land Loss 2000 - 2050
- Land Gain 1932 - 2000
- Predicted Land Gain 2000 - 2050
- Louisiana Land Change Study Boundary

SUMMARY

Coastal Louisiana has lost an average of 34 square miles of land, primarily marsh, per year for the last 50 years. From 1932 to 2000, coastal Louisiana has lost 1,900 square miles of land, roughly an area the size of the state of Delaware. If nothing is done to stop this land loss, Louisiana could potentially lose approximately 700 square miles of land, or about equal to the size of the greater Washington D.C.-Baltimore area, in the next 50 years. Further, Louisiana accounted for an estimated 90 percent of the coastal marsh loss in the lower 48 states during the 1990s. The area shown on this map represents over 75 percent of the total land loss for coastal Louisiana.

Backdrop is 2000 TM panchromatic band.

Prepared By:
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Lafayette, LA

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-02-0373

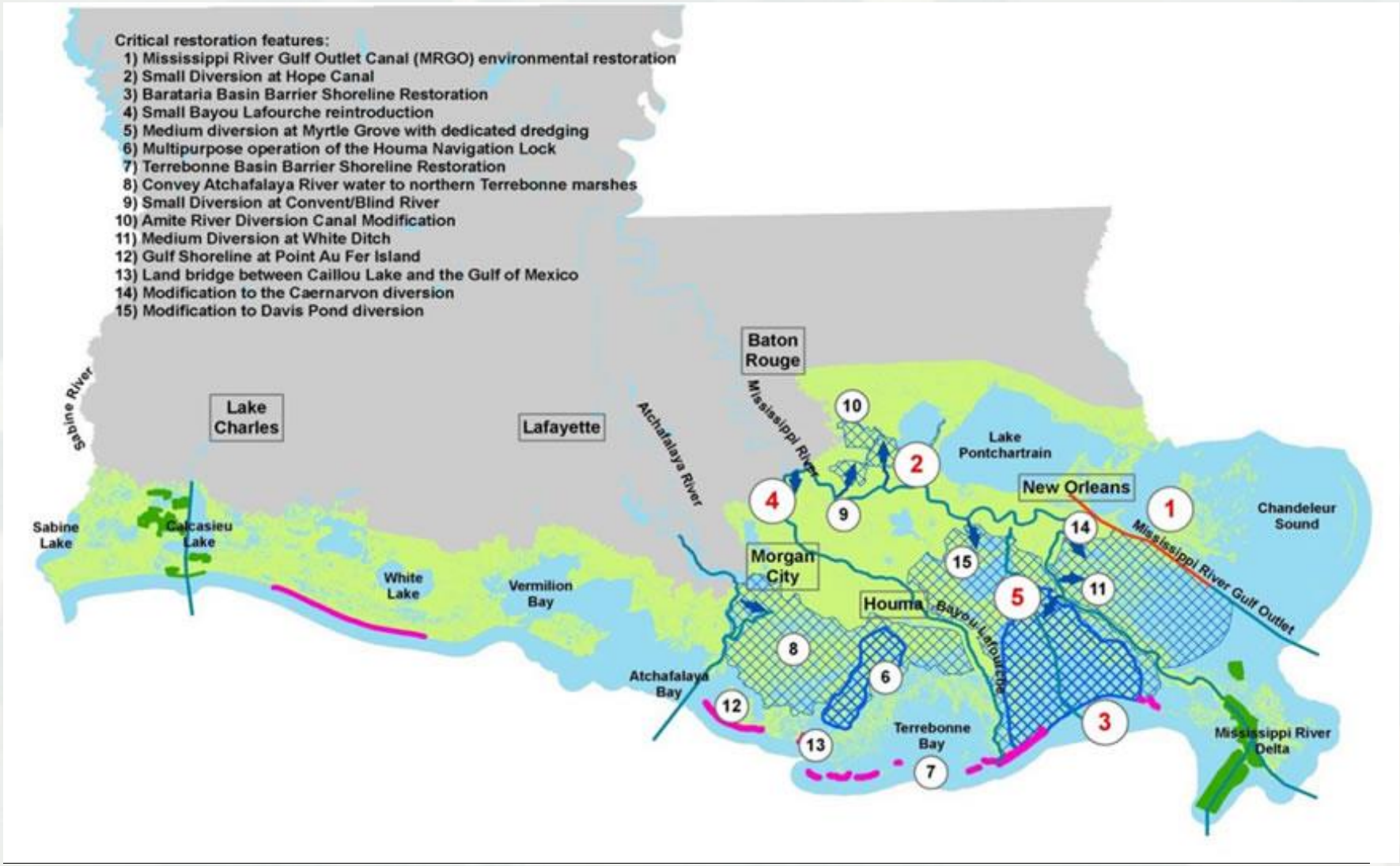
The Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Program

- The Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Program - as authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 - is a systematic approach to coastal restoration using critical near-term ecosystem restoration projects and large-scale, long-term studies and programs to restore natural features and ecosystem processes. The LCA Program is being developed and implemented in partnership with the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana (CPRA) and aims to slow the current trend of coast-wide wetland loss and resource degradation.

  •US Army Corps of Engineers (New Orleans District)
  •State of Louisiana

  Many other federal, state and local agencies

The Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Program



Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

- Cleaning up toxics and areas of concern;
- Combating invasive species;
- Promoting nearshore health by protecting watersheds from polluted run-off;
- Restoring wetlands and other habitats; and
- Tracking progress, education and working with strategic partners.




Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

GRLI Task Force

- Council on Environmental Quality
- Department of Agriculture
  - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
  - Forest Service
  - Natural Resources Council
- Department of Commerce
  - National Oceanic & Atmospheric administration
- Department of Defense
  - US Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Health and Human Services
  - Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- Department of Homeland Security
  - US Coast Guard
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the interior
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - Fish and Wildlife Service
  - National Park Service
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
  - Federal Highway Administration
  - Maritime Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency

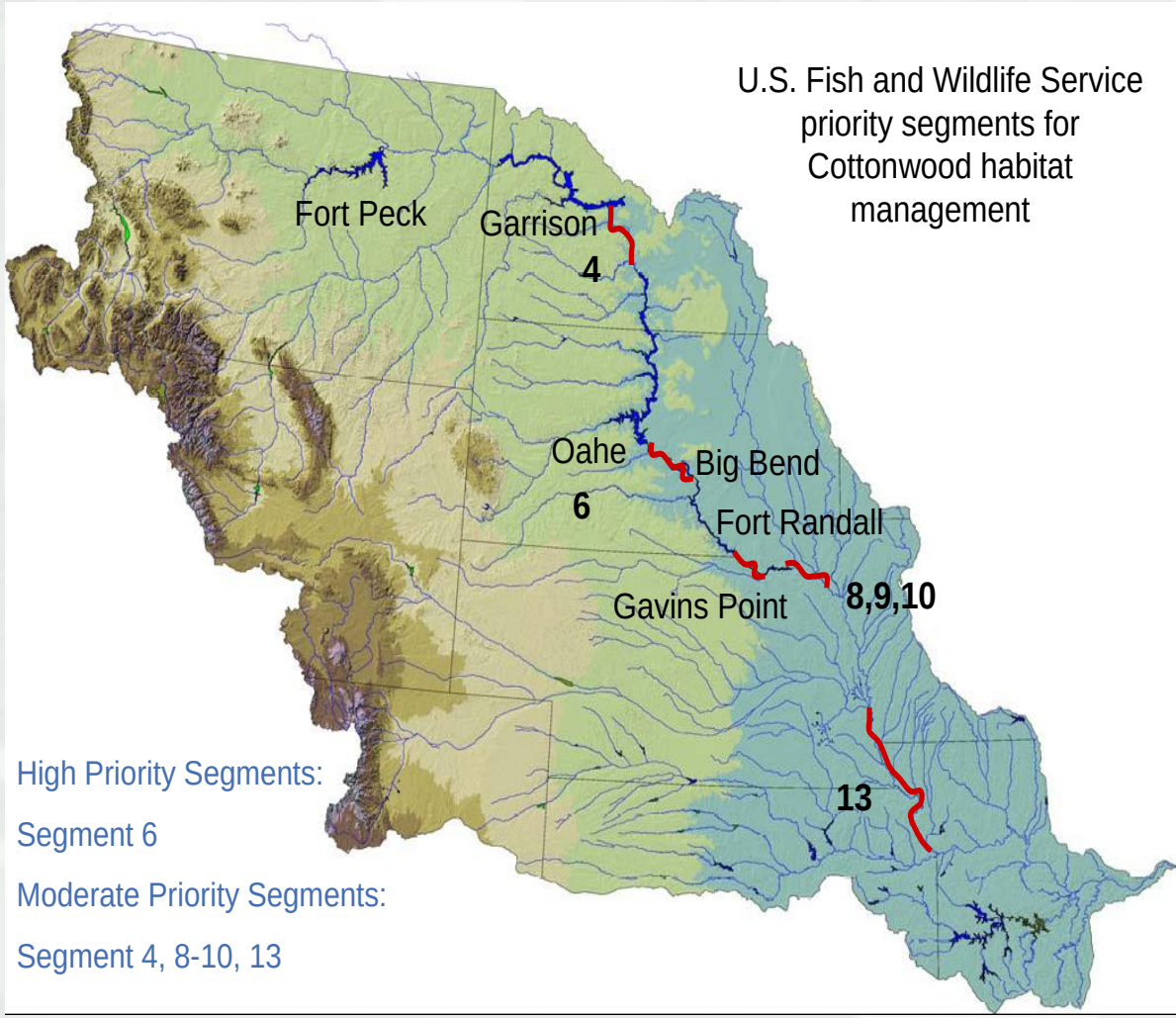
Numerous State and NGO's

Missouri River Biological Opinion Recovery Plan

Biological Opinion (BiOp) Efforts The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in partnership with Tribal Nations, states and other agencies, continue to work together to develop and implement recovery actions. These actions are in response to meeting the requirements laid out in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2000 Biological Opinion (BiOp), amended in 2003.

Missouri River Biological Opinion Recovery Plan – Cottonwood Management

- USFWS issued the Missouri River 2000 & 2003 Biological Opinion (BiOp).
- The BiOp had 3 reasonable and prudent measures to address bald eagle habitat over 6 priority segments.
  - Map & Evaluate Health of Cottonwoods
  - Create Cottonwood Management Plan
  - Ensure no more than 10% loss of Cottonwood forests
- Decision made to assess cottonwood community rather than just cottonwood species, so a model would need to be created.



Waterways of the United States

Waterways traverse political boundaries

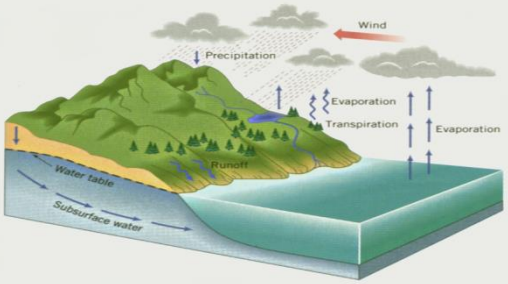
- The river either borders or cuts through the ten states
- The watershed drains all or parts of 31 states and 2 Canadian provinces

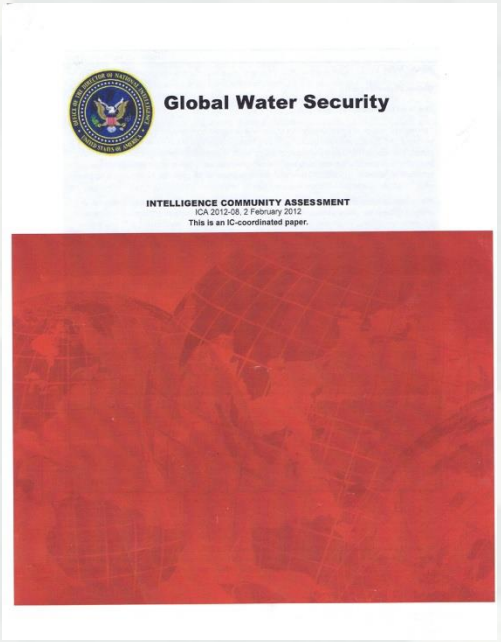
Ecosystems are interrelated and populations and agencies all use the same resource

Each may have its own requirements but we need to share resources and this requires sharing responsibilities.

Water is the common resource between all these habitats

Ecosystems are a natural sponge





Fresh water is a resource that is becoming a endangered commodity

Federal and State Agencies

DO MORE WITH LESS!!!

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Questions