

The Role of Ecosystem Services in Habitat Equivalency Analysis

Matt Wartian, April Smith & Kathleen Mittmann



Environmental
Solutions



Property
Redevelopment



Design/Build
Construction



Green
Buildings



Clean
Energy

August 3, 2011



The Trusted Integrator for Sustainable Solutions

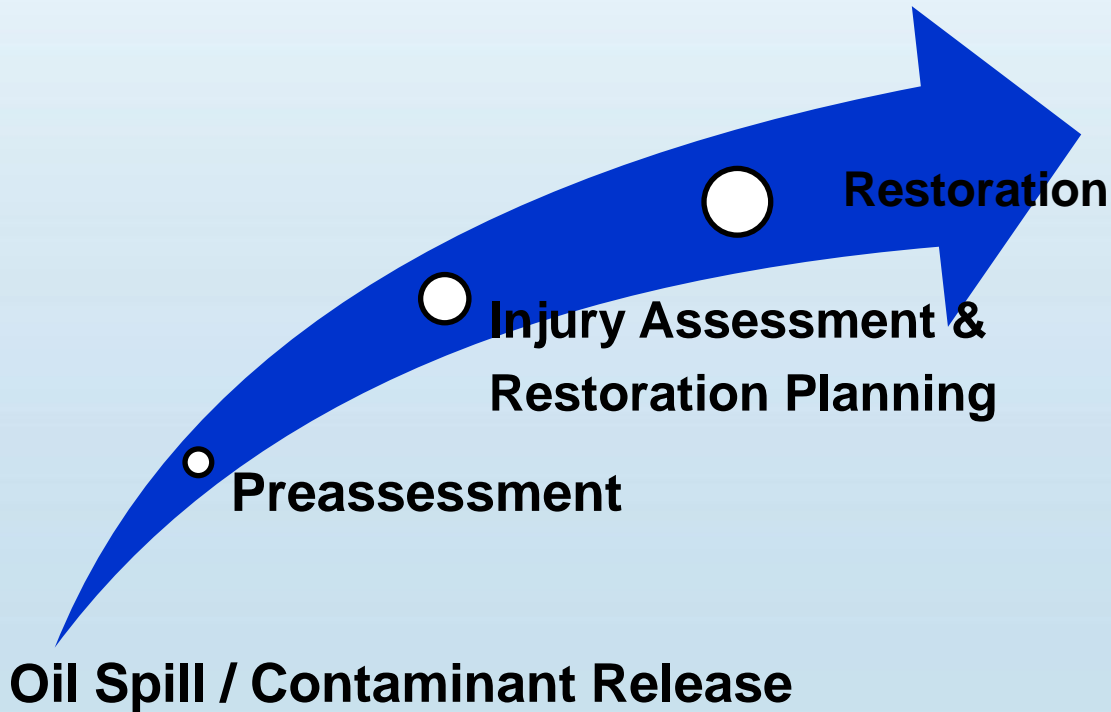
“...evidently we’re leaking some oil & we’re going to be here for a while.”
– *Capt. Hazelwood Exxon Valdez*



Natural Resource Damage Assessment

- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

Natural Resource Damage Assessment



- OPA & CERCLA allow for the collection of damages
- Calculate the monetary cost of restoring injuries to natural resources

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill



Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill



Injury Assessment & Restoration Planning

1. Quantify the Magnitude of the Injury
 - Changes in physical conditions
 - Community shifts
 - Loss of services relative to baseline
2. Develop Restoration Options
 - Compensate for the effects of the resource injury
3. Scale Preferred Restoration Options
 - Habitat Equivalency Analysis
 - Resource Equivalency Analysis
 - Monetization

Habitat Equivalency Assessment



- Balance losses & gains of ecosystem services
- Service-to-service approach to restoration scaling
- Avoided controversy of monetary valuation and high cost of contingent valuation
- Can be used for interim and permanent losses
- Does not require the presence of the same habitat

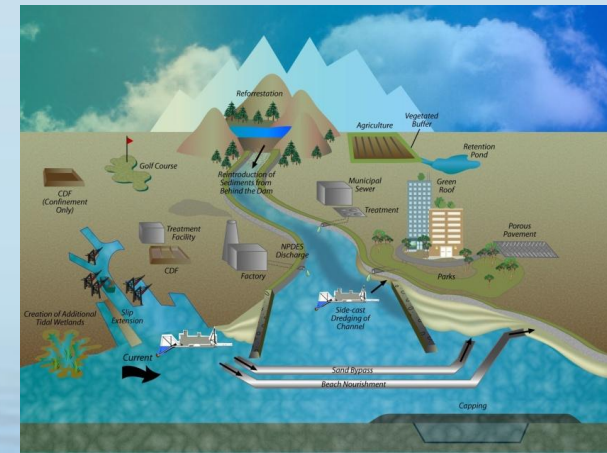
Assessment of Ecosystem Services

- Classification of Services

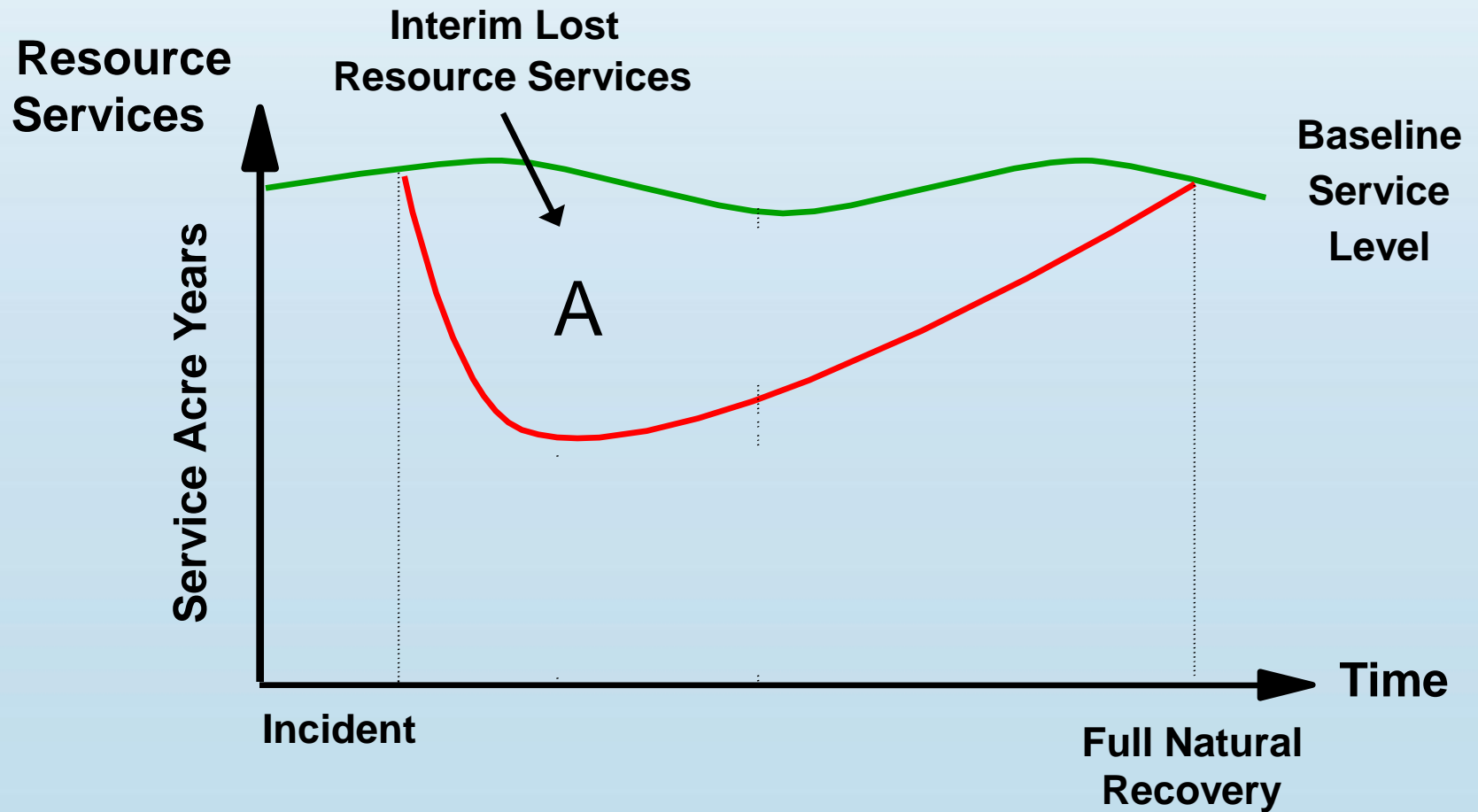
- Supporting, provisioning, regulating, & cultural
- Environmental & human services

- Valuation Approach for:

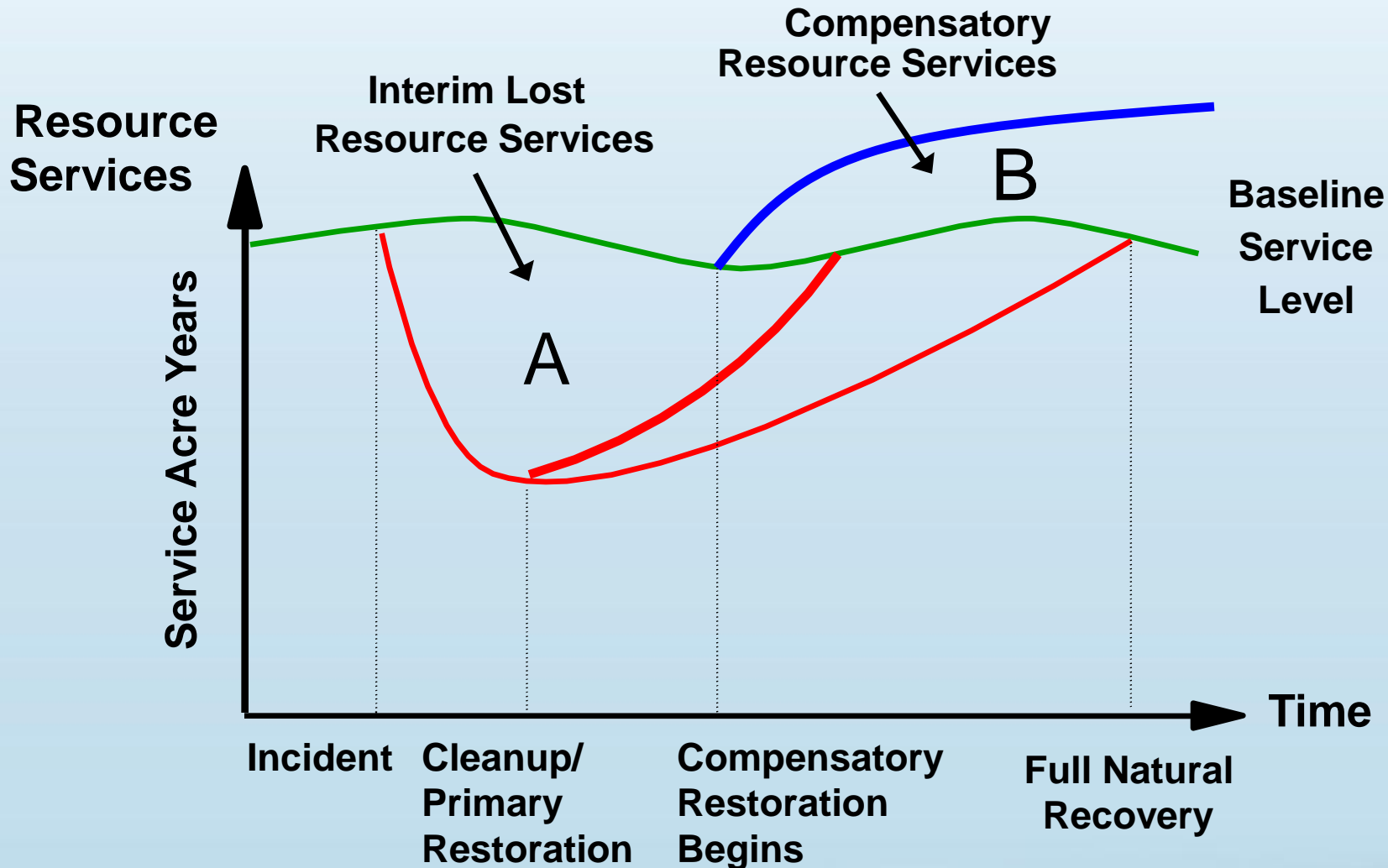
- Addressing compensatory mitigation
- Selecting remedial alternatives
- Determining restoration success



Restoration Scaling



Restoration Scaling

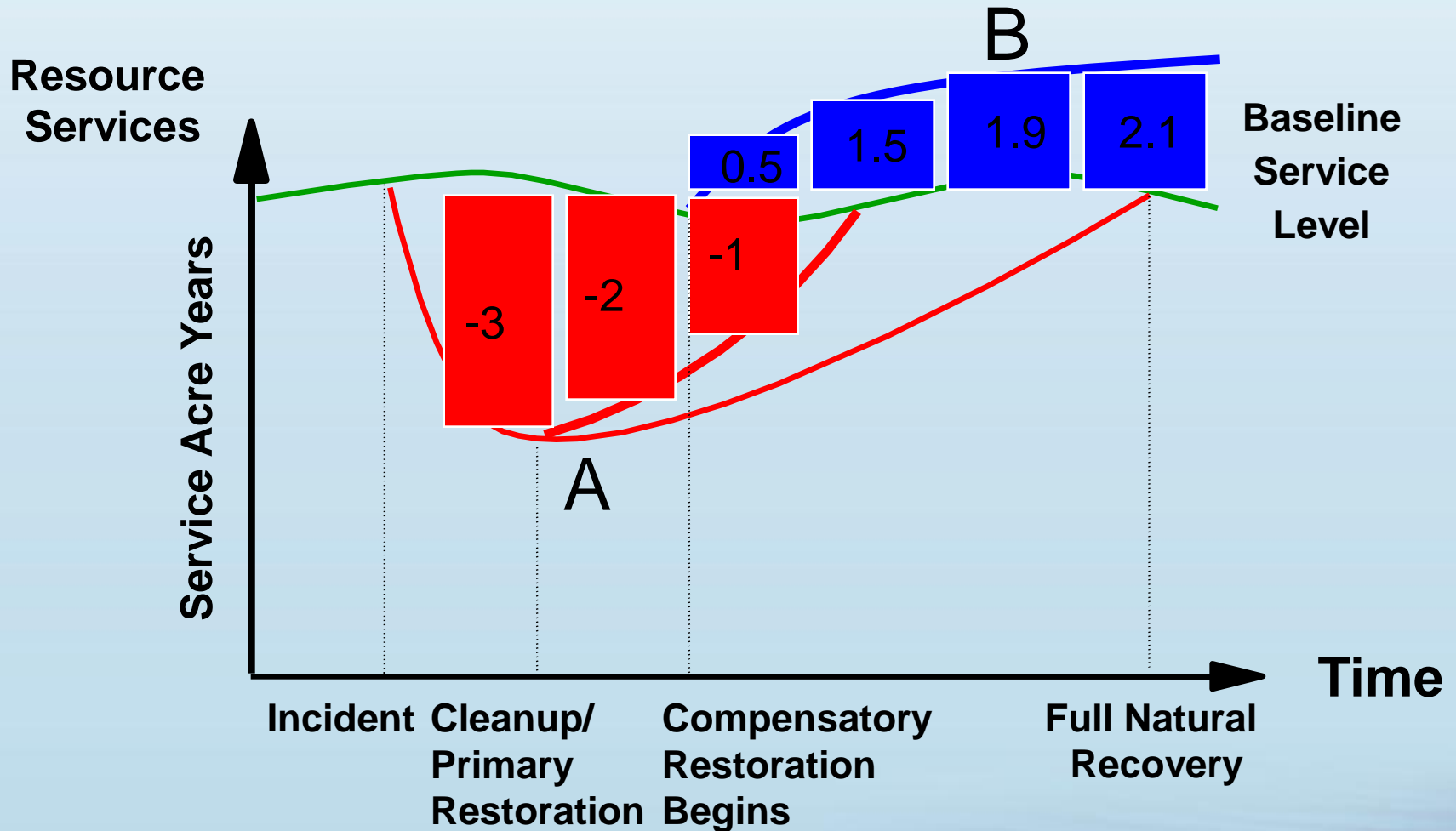


Calculation of Resource Services

- Unit of measure: service-acre-years (SAY) =
 - the benefits that one-acre of habitat provides per year
 - discount rate often applied → DSAYs

- Basic HEA formula for Compensatory Restoration
 - Calculated for each category of injury
 - Sum of Area x % Loss of Services across all Years

Restoration Scaling



HEA Case Study - Out of Kind Mitigation

- Craney Island 580 Acre Land Expansion
- Dredged Material Beneficial Use
- Loss of Soft Bottom & Water Column Habitat
- NRDA HEA Analysis by Charles Peterson (U. of North Carolina)



HEA Case Study - Out of Kind Mitigation

Determination of Lost Ecosystem Services:

- Based on measured densities and literature assessments of production
- Benthic Community Production Loss
 - Up to 34,000 kg/yr
- Zooplankton Production Loss
 - Up to 76,000 kg/yr

- Total Loss of Production
 - Up to 110,000 kg/yr



HEA Case Study - Out of Kind Mitigation

Restoration Options included:

Oyster Reef Creation



Salt Marsh Restoration



Oyster Reef Restoration Scaling

- Estimated Annual Production of 12,000 kg/yr/acre
 - Based on Production : Biomass
- Factored Success Rate of 50%
- Factored Annual Production = 6,000 kg/yr/acre



Salt Marsh Restoration Scaling

- Estimated Annual Primary Production
 - Secondary Trophic Transfer to:
 - Insects – 98 kg/yr/acre
 - Detritivores – 130 kg/yr/acre
 - Herbivores – 9 kg/yr/acre
 - 5 % Margin of Safety
 - 100% increase for Habitat Structure Effects
-
- Total Annual Production = 450 kg/yr



Comparison of Restoration Alternatives

Habitat	Annual Production	Restoration Acres Needed	
Oyster Reef	6000 kg/yr/acre	110,000/6000	18 acres
Salt Marsh	450 kg/yr/acre	100,000/450	244 acres

Mitigation Includes:

- Wetland Restoration
 - Restoring Hydrology
 - Revegetation
- Oyster Reef Creation
- Sediment Remediation



Summary

- HEA provides a model for Ecosystem Services assessments
- Avoids the controversial monetization of services
- Provides a process for assessing potential for out-of-kind mitigation
- NRDA and HEA will continue to be major drivers of restoration

Questions?