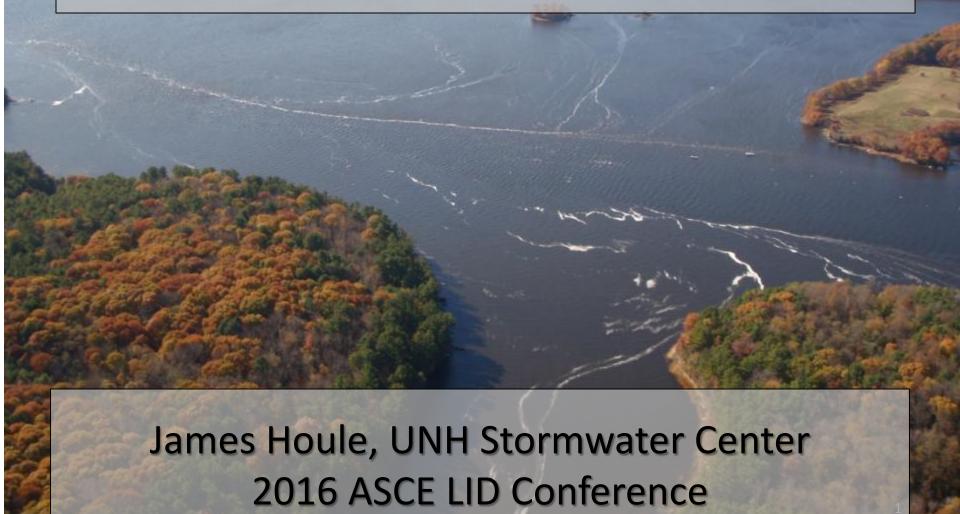
Think Water: A Case Study in Innovation and Success in System Thinking-based Natural Resources Education



Cuyahoga inlet to Lake Erie circa 1920



"Cuyahoga mouth". Licensed under Public Domain via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cuyahoga_mouth.jpg#/media/File:Cuyahoga_mouth.jpg

- Cuyahoga caught fire at least 13 times!
- First, 1868 –
 Last, 1969
- 5 deaths1912
- Largest was in 1952



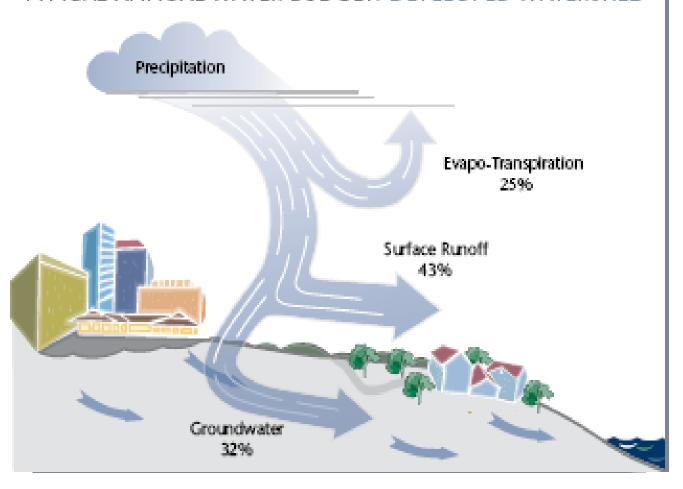
Cuyahoga River Fire Nov. 3, 1952. Courtesy of Cleveland Press Collection at Cleveland State University Library.

NPS is Part of the Problem and managing it is part of the solution

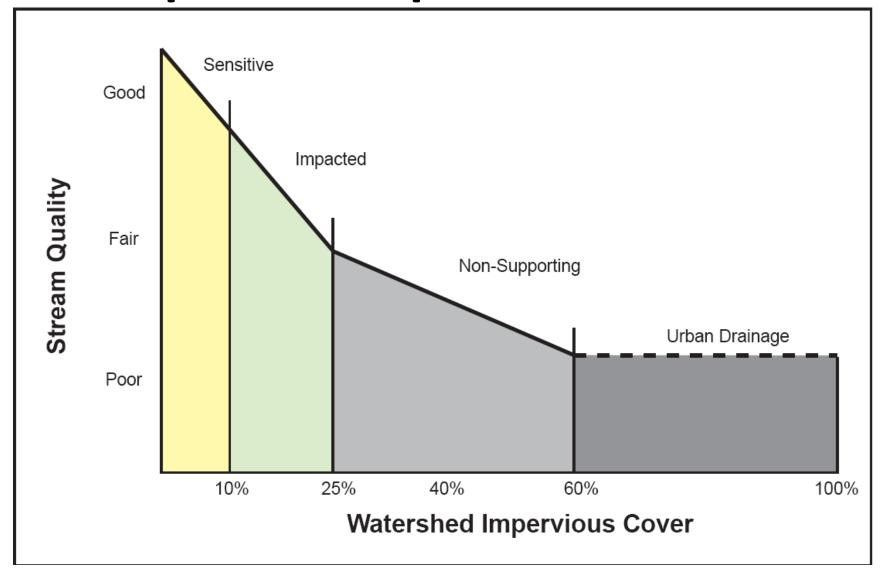


Water Cycle

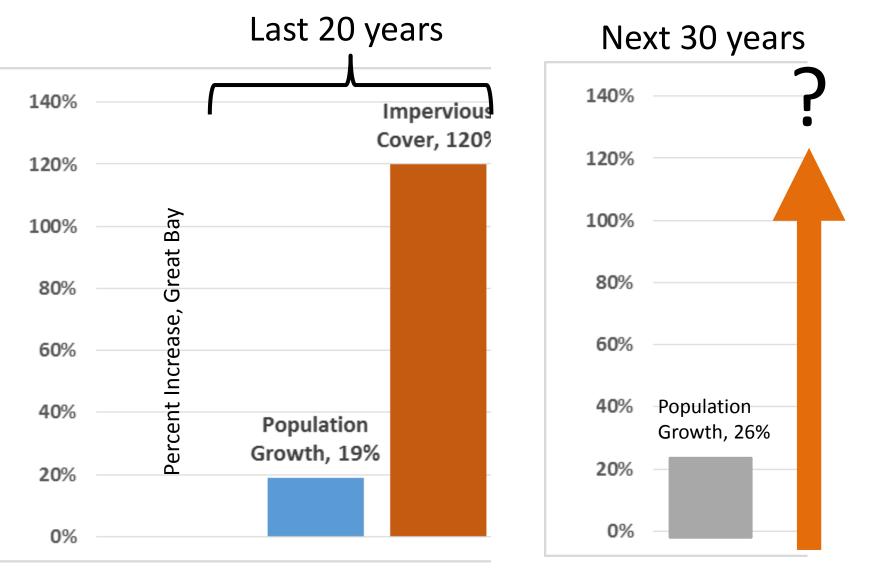
TYPICAL ANNUAL WATER BUDGET: DEVELOPED WATERSHED



Impact of Impervious Cover



Population Growth & Quality Problem



From 1990 to 2010 (Source: US Census; UNH earth systems research center; PREP; 2010-2040 Projections, UNHSC)







Hydrodynamic Separator



Isolator Row



Subsurface Infiltration



Filter Unit



Porous Asphalt



Pervious Concrete



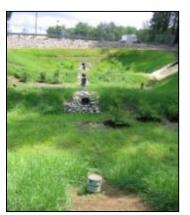
Retention Pond



Stone Swale



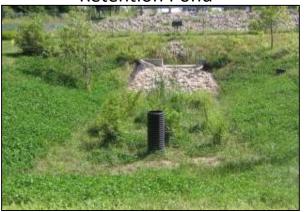
e Veg Swale



Gravel Wetland



Sand Filter

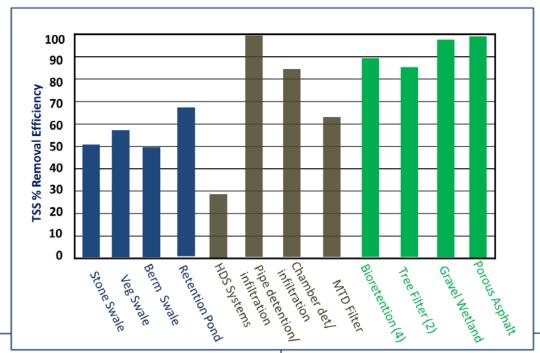


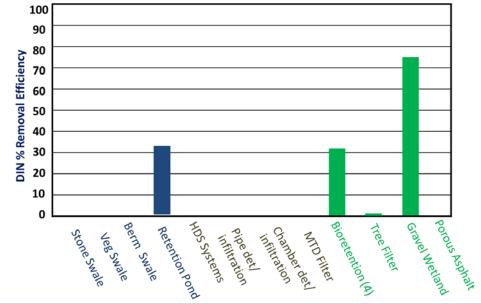
Bioretention Unit

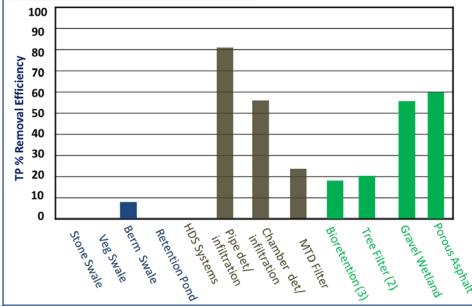


Tree Filter

Common Pollutant RE's





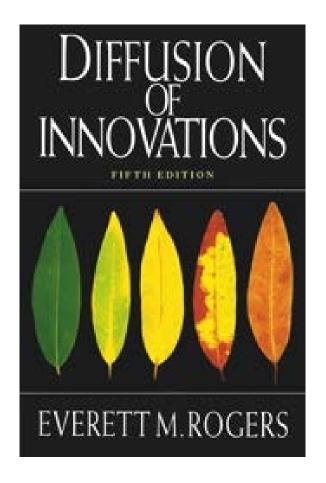


If we know what the problem is... ...and science informs us what we can do...

...Then how are we doing on implementation?

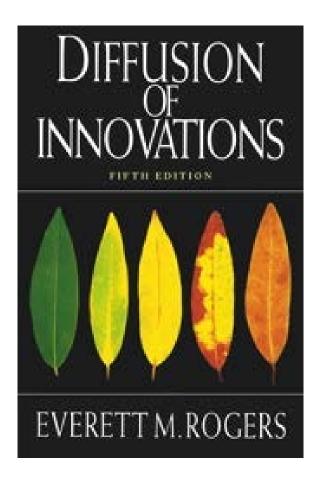
Diffusion of Innovation

 Diffusion of innovation is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system (Rogers, 2003)

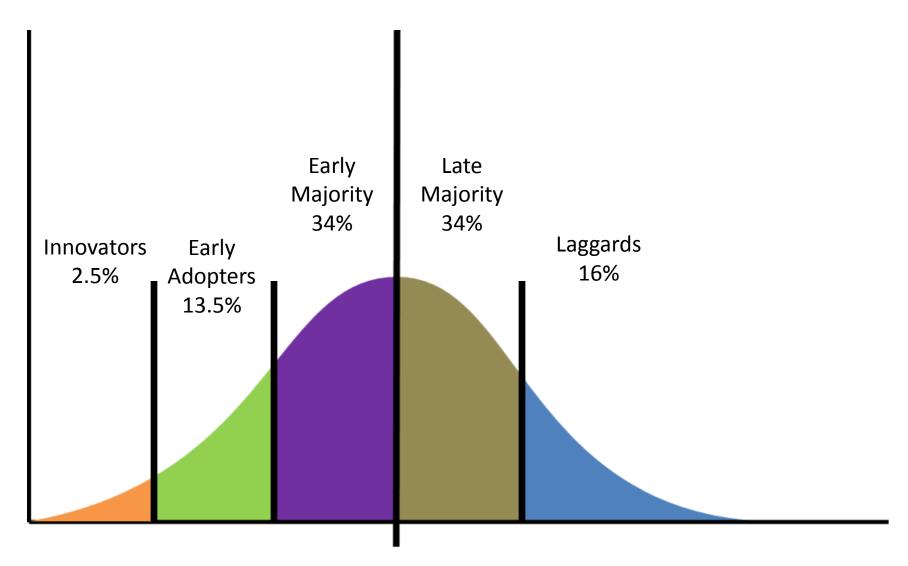


Innovation

 An idea, practice, or object that is perceived as **new** by an individual or other unit of adoption (Rogers, 2003).



DOI Adopter Categories



How do innovations spread through populations?



Building Green Infrastructure Through a Complete Community Approach

The following measures outline a comprehensive strategy towards achieving the complete community approach:

 Adopt ordinances and regulations for new development that mandate the use of stormwater filtration to clean runoff, and infiltration practices to reduce runoff.

- Require improved stormwater controls for reducing runoff for redevelopment projects or other significant construction, and for site improvements such as repaying or building renovations.
- Apply conservation strategies such as protecting naturally vegetated areas near water bodies and wetlands, and limiting the size or percentage of allowable impervious cover in high value natural resource areas.
- Reduce existing impervious cover through targeted site improvements and stormwater management changes in high impact locations (i.e. locations that contribute high amounts of polluted runoff).



BIORETENTION SYSTEM



 Make a long-term commitment to fund and maintain stormwater controls along with an accounting mechanism to track long-term benefits of strategies.
 Consider innovative funding mechanisms such as impacts fees, exaction fees and stormwater utilities.



Provide opportunities for outreach by sharing plans and progress with citizens and business owners through community newsletters, cable access, and on-site signs that explain what steps are being taken to protect waterways or improve stormwater management.

FILTRATION SYSTEMS











This project is funded by the NERRs Science Collaborative to a project team led by the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center and the

Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

It supports Green Infrastructure implementation with local municipal, non-profit and private sector partners.

For more information please visit southeastwatershedalliance.org/ green-infrastructure

2013 Model Regulations



MODEL STORMWATER STANDARDS FOR COASTAL WATERSHED COMMUNITIES

Prepared by the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center and The Rockingham Planning Commission December 2012





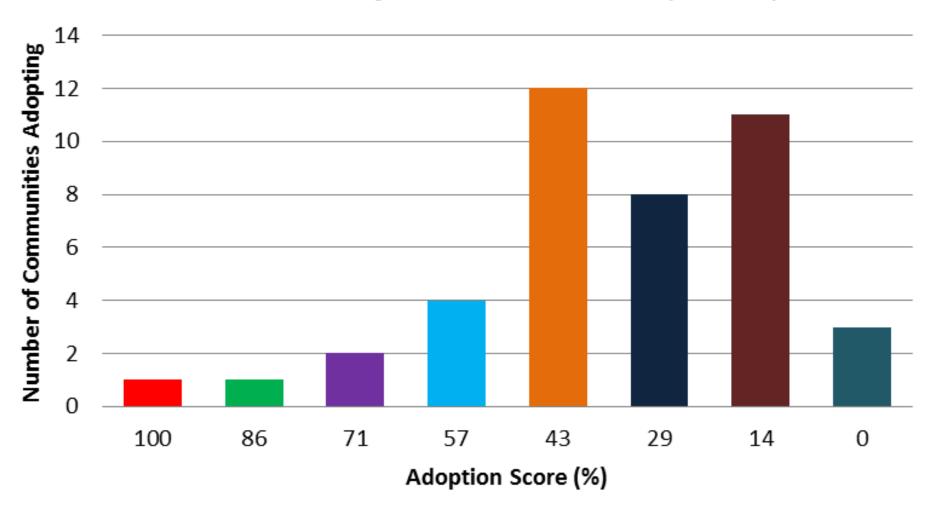




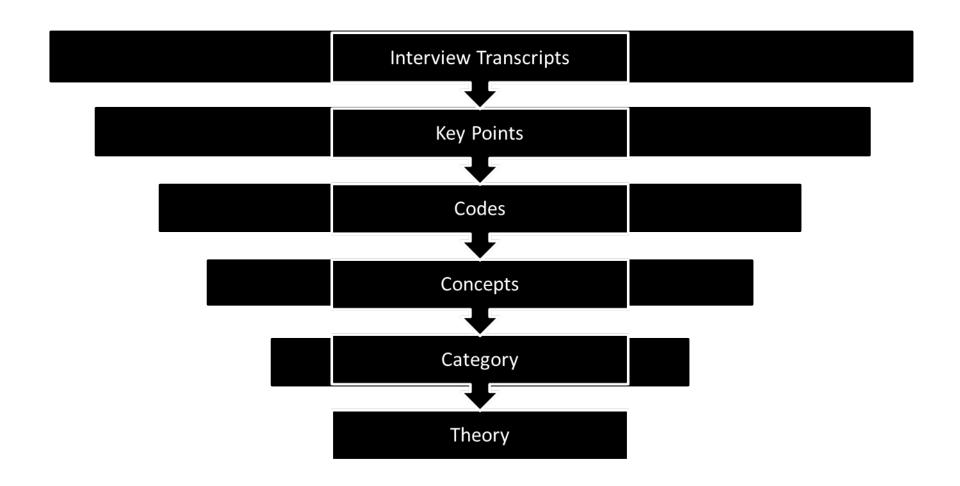
This project was funded under the Coastal Zone Management Act by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management in conjunction with the New Hampshire Coastal Program.

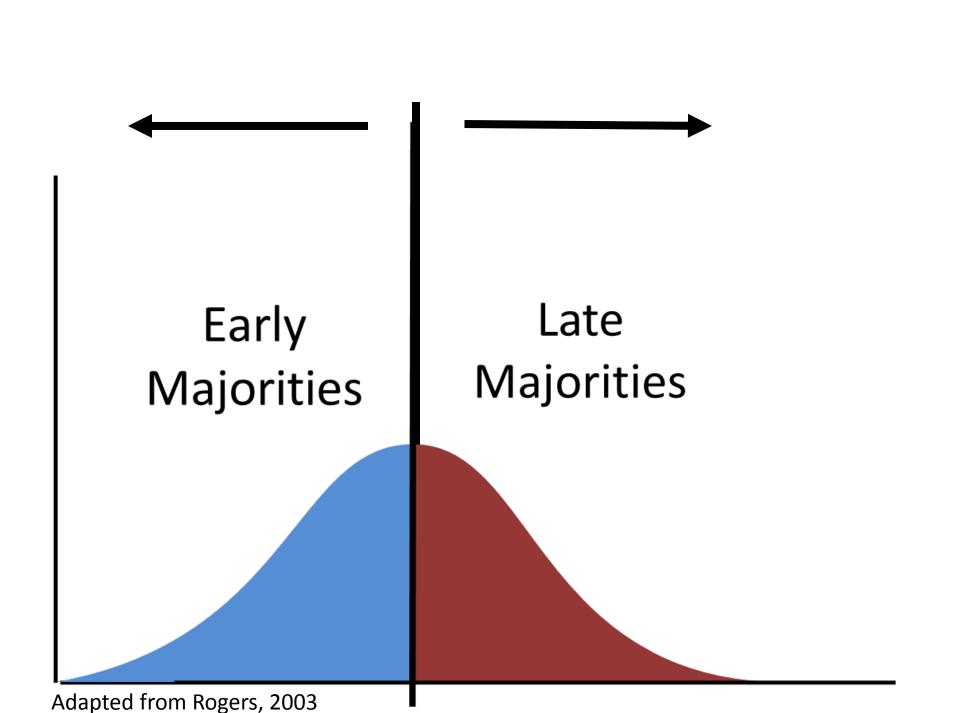




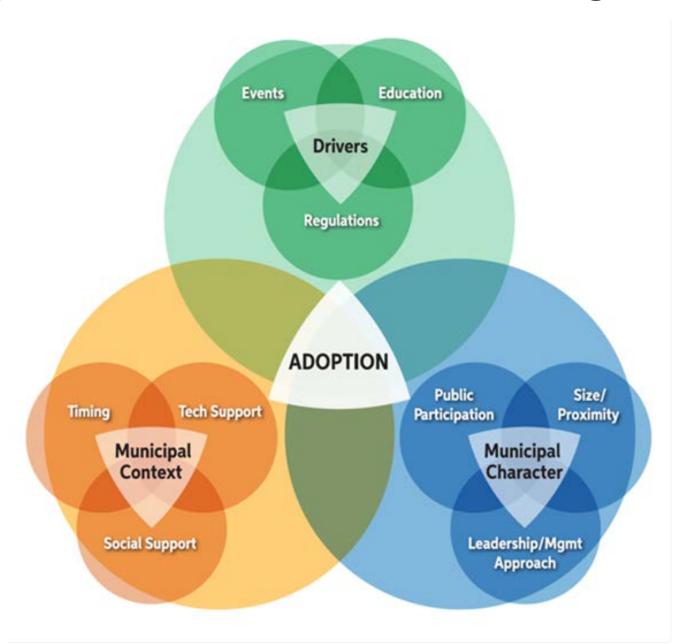


Interviews

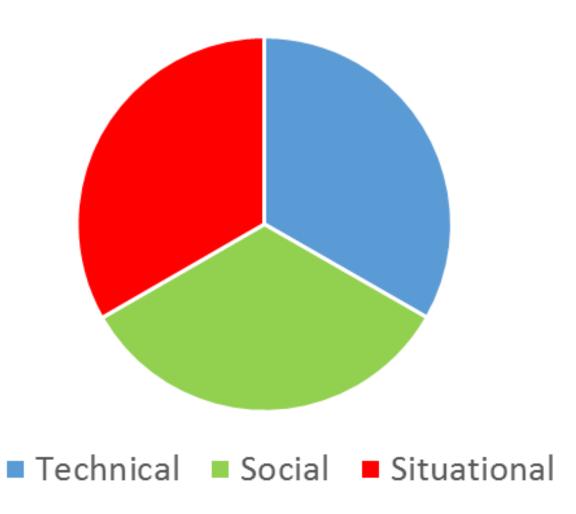




Conceptual Model Factors Influencing Adoption



Simplified Solution Model

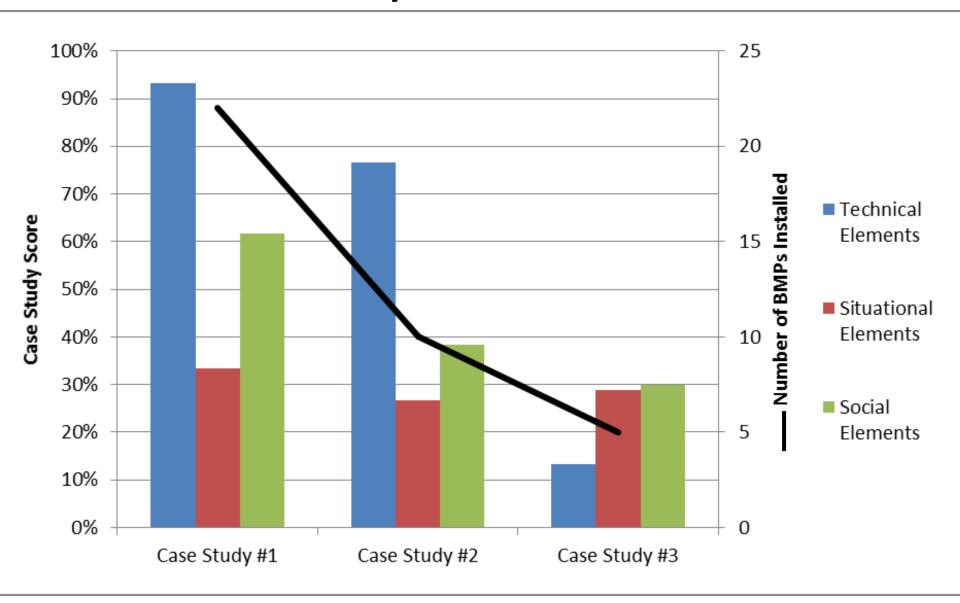


Technical: Elements pertaining to efforts that require technical expertise and understanding

Social: Elements pertaining to efforts that relate to public involvement and civic support for a cultural approach or common social responsibility.

Situational: Elements that are largely out of the control of any municipality or occur according to an external probability, such as an event or regulation.

Case Study Score vs # BMPs



Technical: Elements pertaining to efforts that require technical expertise and understanding



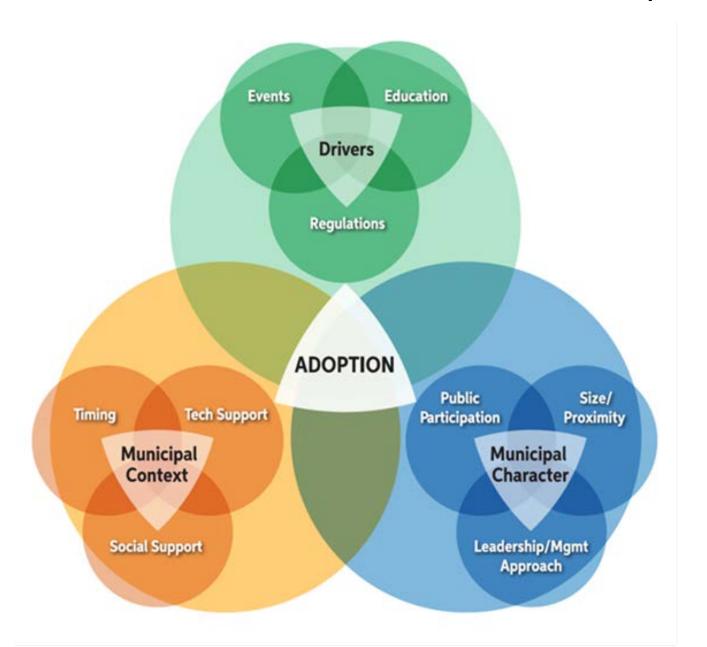
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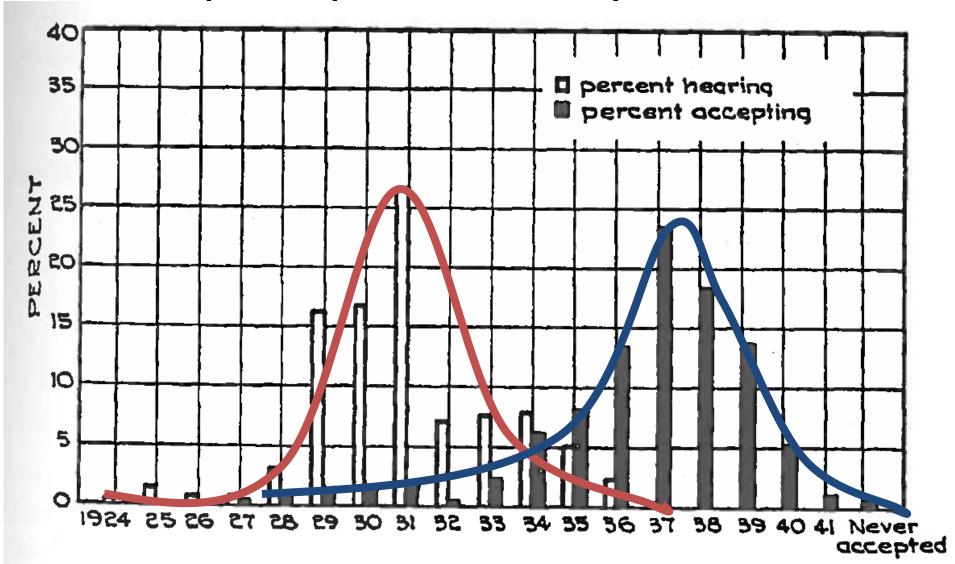
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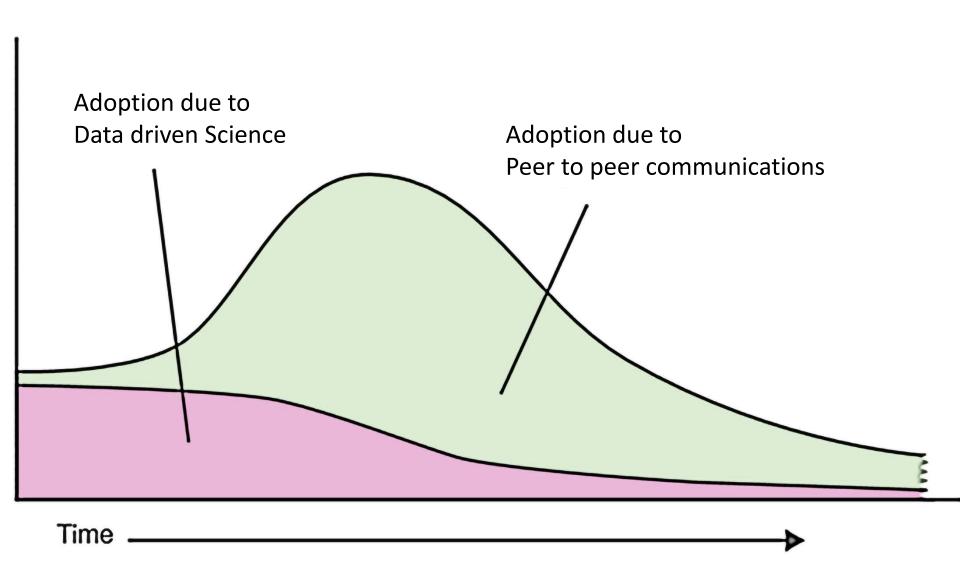


Why are these non-technical dimensions important?



Results from Ryan and Gross on farmer adoption patterns of hybrid corn.

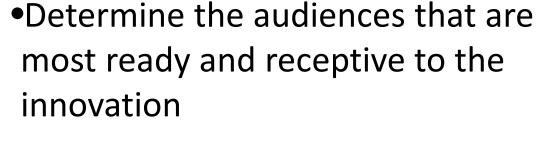


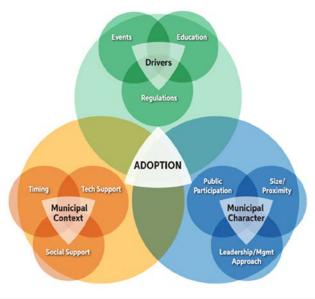


Conclusions

- Much more emphasis on the social and situational elements of DOI should be considered
- Social and situational elements are responsible for the majority of the metrics that influence adoption.
- At face value, this means that having strategic, audience-based communication strategies may be more critical to successful elements of innovation adoption than getting the science right.
- This is a sobering finding, particularly for professionals who may have biases in more technical fields.

How To Use This Research





 Work with early majorities where possible

 Maximize the implementation of all elements of the conceptual model

 Recruit early majority representatives to carry the message forward

Questions???