

# Types of CWPMPs

- Counties

- Most applicable in >80% areas (greater flexibility).
- Evaluation procedures, rules, and mitigation.

- Cities

- Typically include more detailed inventories and analysis.

- Watershed Management Organizations

- Primarily metro WDs/WMOs under MN Rule 8410.
- Commonly include detailed and involved analysis, buffer requirements, and drainage issues (103E).

# Timing

Early consultation with the TEP and Corps is key!

- The TEP should be a part of *developing* the plan, not just a reviewer.
- The Corps can provide input on plan analysis and content needed for the Corps to recognize the plan.



# Citizen Participation and “Local Value”

- The WCA Rule talks a lot about “function.”
- A “functional assessment” forms the basis for the plan.
- So what exactly does it mean to “determine local value?” A lot of people just don’t think wetlands are valuable!

United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Office of Water  
Office of Wetlands,  
Oceans and Watersheds (4502T)

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 *Functions and Values of Wetlands*

  
Dave Davis

*Long regarded as wastelands, wetlands are now recognized as important features in the landscape that provide numerous beneficial services for people and for fish and wildlife. Some of these services, or functions, include protecting and improving water quality, providing fish and wildlife habitats, storing floodwaters, and maintaining surface water flow during dry periods. These beneficial services, considered valuable to societies worldwide, are the result of the inherent and unique natural characteristics of wetlands.*



# Wetland “functions and values”

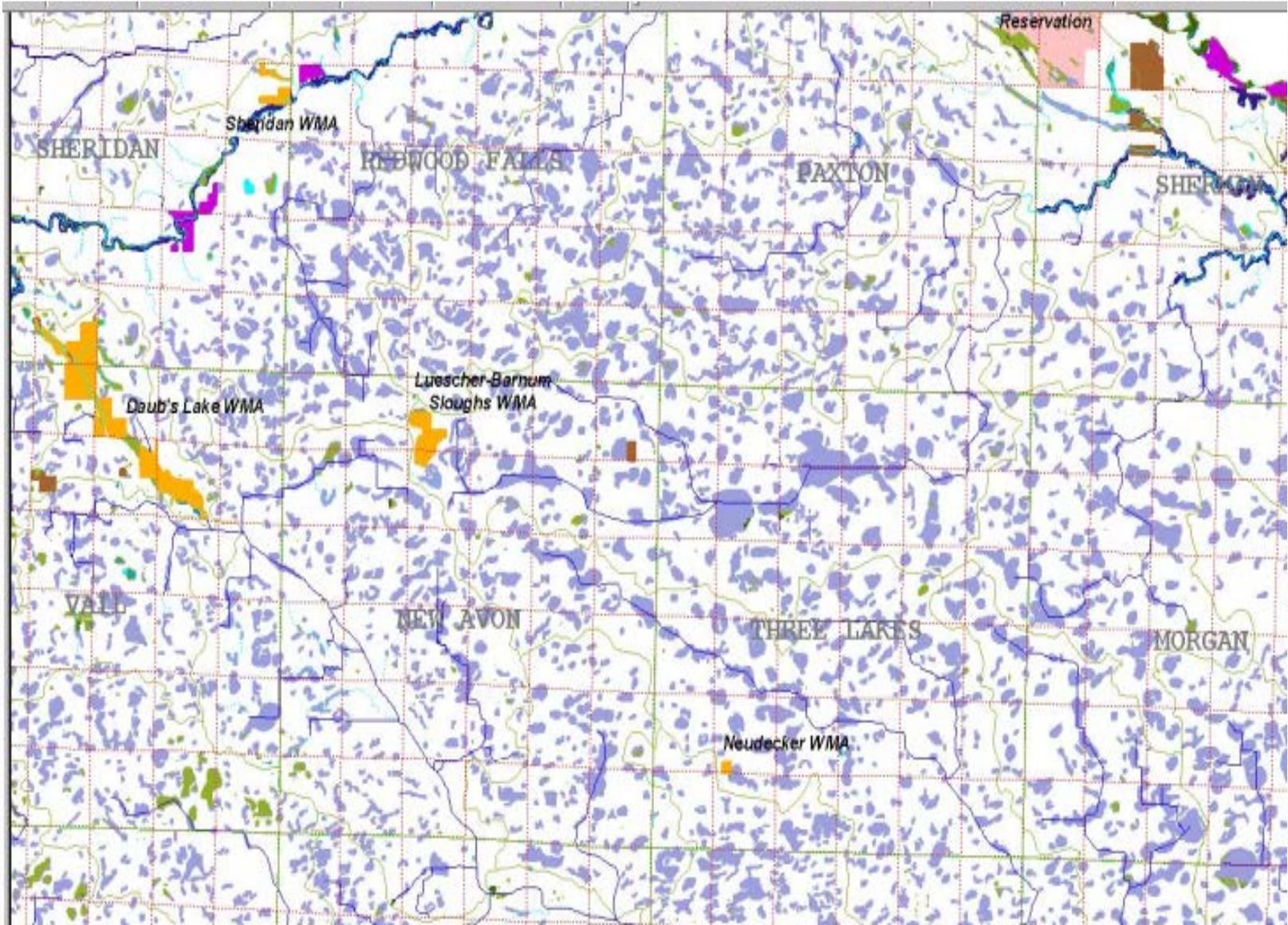
- **Functions** are the physical, chemical, and biological processes occurring in and making up an ecosystem.
- **Values** are an estimate of worth, merit, quality, or importance. The value of a wetland will be based on the functions it provides, among other things.

# Citizen Participation and “Local Value”

- The key to citizen participation and the determination of local values, is to not focus on wetlands!
- Rather, focus on which functions are most important to them.
- You can then craft wetland protection and replacement policies that reflect what the public values.

*Local value can be affected by function, type, distribution, relative abundance, and other factors such as the amount of public land, watershed conditions, other resources, etc.*

A drained wetland is a restorable wetland - Redwood County drained wetlands/ wet soil types.



# Ineffective Plans:

- Passive or “fluffy” language.
- Goals not clear, specific, or measurable.
- Responsibilities not clearly defined.
- No teeth in objectives and action plan.
- No follow-up on implementation.

# An Effective Plan:

- Realistic opportunity for citizen input.
- Clearly defined goals and objectives.
- Clear and understandable to all audiences.
- Specific implementation program.
- Measures of success or failure.
- Direct connection to land-use policy.
- Yearly audit or program assessment.

# Successful Wetland Conservation

- See the “big picture.”
- Long term thought process (vision).
- ID and incorporate local values.
- Effective and meaningful requirements.
- Coordination/tie-in with other plans.
- Enforceable.

# “Official” BWSR Plan Review Process

1. Submit plan and ordinance to BWSR and review agencies.
2. Respond to comments (w/i 30 days) and make plan revisions as needed.
3. Hold public hearing.
4. Submit final plan and related documentation to BWSR.
5. Review and recommendation by BWSR regional water planning committee.
6. Review and decision by BWSR Board.

**All issues should be resolved prior to starting this process. There should be no surprises!**

# **BWSR Committee and Board Review**

## **Regional Water Planning Committee**

1. Wetland Specialist prepares summary of planning process, comments and responses, and plan contents.
2. LGU staff present plan details to Committee.
3. Committee makes recommendation to full Board.

## **Full BWSR Board**

1. Wetland Specialist prepares summary information.
2. Regional Committee chair makes recommendation.
3. Board makes decision on plan.