

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several large, vibrant green leaves. The leaves are layered, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background. A dragonfly is perched on one of the leaves in the upper right quadrant, its body and legs clearly visible against the green foliage. The overall lighting is bright and natural, highlighting the intricate vein patterns on the leaves.

Monitoring and Assessing Wetlands Condition: National Program Perspectives

EMAP Symposium 2007
Wetlands Survey Methods and Influencing Policy
April 12, 2007

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Monitoring and Assessment Goals: EPA's Wetlands Program

- Work with States and Tribes to build capacity to implement comprehensive wetlands monitoring and assessment programs
- Establish a baseline of ambient wetland condition across the nation

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Wetlands Program Toolbox



- CWA 104(b)(3) Wetlands Program Development Grants (WPDG)
- National Wetlands Monitoring and Assessment Work Group (NWMAWG)
- Regional Monitoring Councils
- Technical and Policy Guidance

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Desired Outcomes from NWCA



Photo by Barbara Keywood

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National Assessment Objectives

1. Produce a national report that describes the quality of the nation's wetlands
2. Help States and Tribes implement wetland monitoring and assessment programs that will guide policy development and aid project decision-making
3. Advance the science of wetlands monitoring and assessment

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Baseline Assessment of Wetland Condition

- First-ever assessment of wetland condition
 - Eventually, track trends in wetland condition
 - Greater national focus on wetland quality
- Support national goals
 - SP 4.3.1 – net gain in wetland quantity AND quality
- President's Initiative – Earth Day 2004
 - move beyond "no net loss" of wetlands to attain an overall "net gain" in the quantity AND quality of wetlands

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FWS Status and Trends

- 1956: First report on wetland status and classification
- Remotely sensed imagery for about 4,500 sample plots throughout conterminous US
- Important long-term information about wetland change
- Measure progress toward national policy goal of “net gain” in wetland acreage

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Status and Trends 2005 Plot Locations

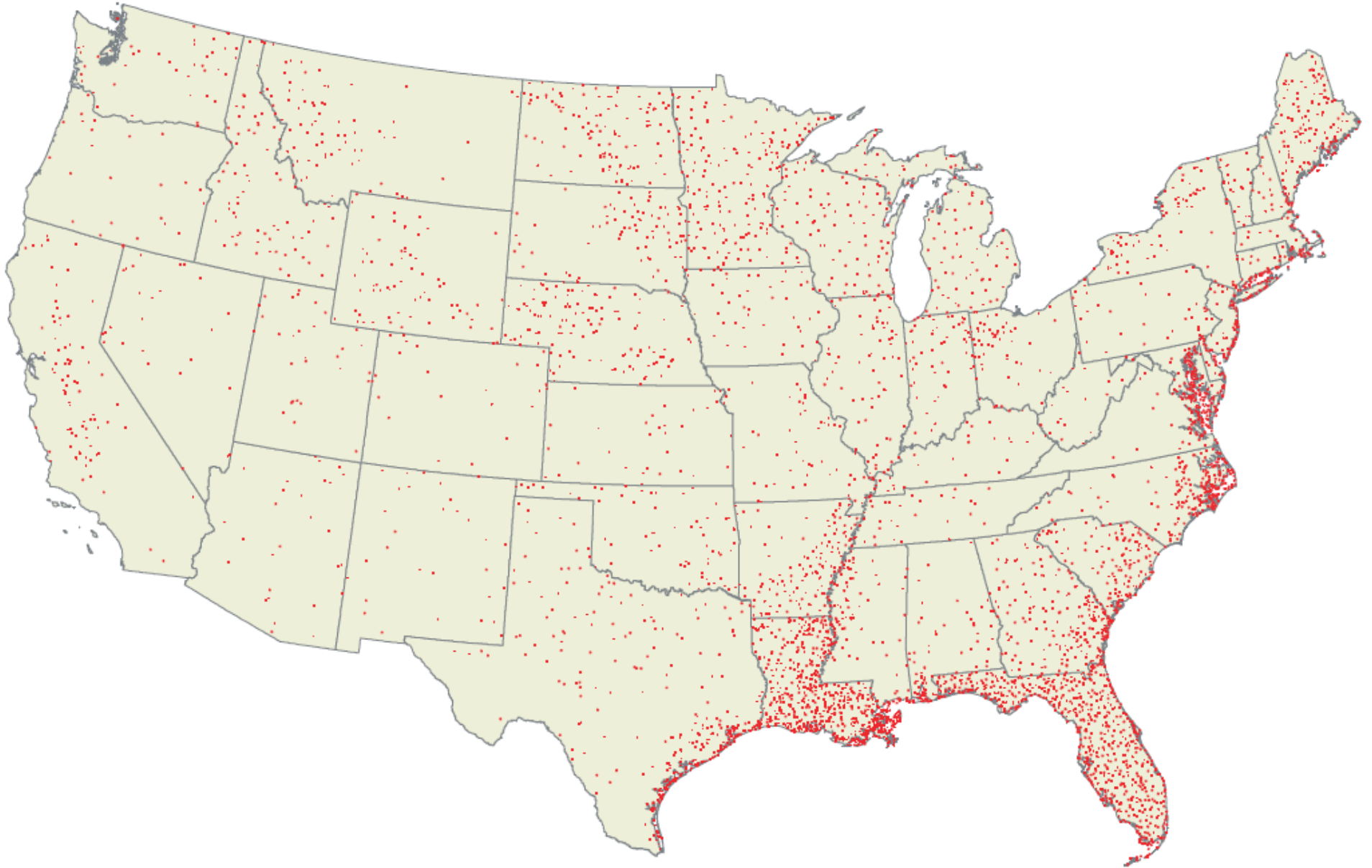
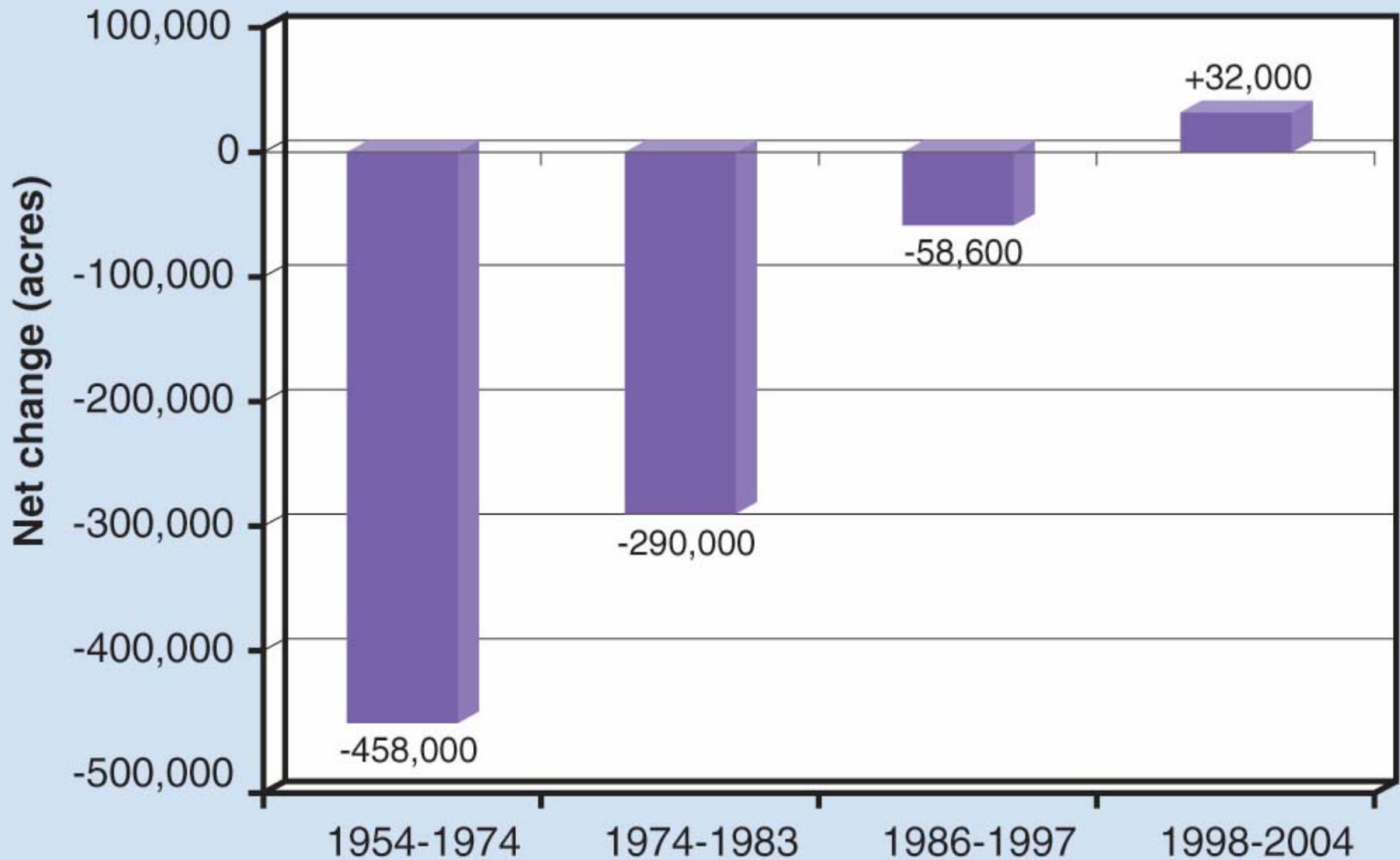


Figure 020-1. Average annual change in wetland acreage, 1954-2004



Change in Wetland Area for Selected Wetland Categories, 1998-2004

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| FW Ponds | + 12.6% |
| FW Emergent | - 0.5% |
| FW Shrub | - 4.9% |
| FW Forested | + 1.1% |
| Estuarine intertidal vegetated | - 0.7% |
| Estuarine intertidal non-vegetated | + 1.0% |

Source: *Dahl, T.E. 2006. Status and trends of wetlands in the conterminous United States 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 112 pp.*

Photo by Jennie Sauer

What does this Mean?

- Wetland acreage trends may not be the best indicator of overall wetland health
 - Need for corresponding quality information
- Vegetated wetlands many be transitioning to open water.
- Restoration and compensatory mitigation projects not successful (yet)
- Wetland acreage **↑**; wetland functions and values **↓**

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Collaboration with FWS



- EPA will collaborate with FWS in designing NWCA
 - ensure the national condition assessment most effectively complements the Service's Wetlands Status and Trends Study.
- NWI Status and Trends documents trends in wetlands acreage
 - Valuable long-term information, foundations well documented
- NWCA will evaluate the ambient condition of the nation's wetlands resources.
- Together these reports will offer the most comprehensive ecological evaluation
- Provide valuable information to support policy and resource management decisions.

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State and Tribal Capacity

- “Turn key” protocol for states and tribes
 - Indicators, assessment methods, expertise, equipment
 - Institutional knowledge to implement comprehensive wetlands monitoring
- Greater Integration with “traditional” WQ monitoring programs
 - Leverage resources/expertise
 - Identify sustainable funding sources

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State and Tribal Capacity

- Demonstrate the utility of ambient monitoring data to support decision making
 - Prioritize wetlands restoration in a watershed context
 - SAMPs, ADIDs
- Utilization of ambient monitoring tools to support administration of CWA 404 program
 - Compensatory mitigation bank performance standards
 - ID jurisdictional waters

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States and Tribal Capacity

- Intensification Studies

- Intensify sampling in “focus states/watersheds” throughout country
- Smaller-scale assessment that inform state-level management and policy needs
- Capture “rare” wetlands of interest not included in the national draw (e.g. vernal pools)

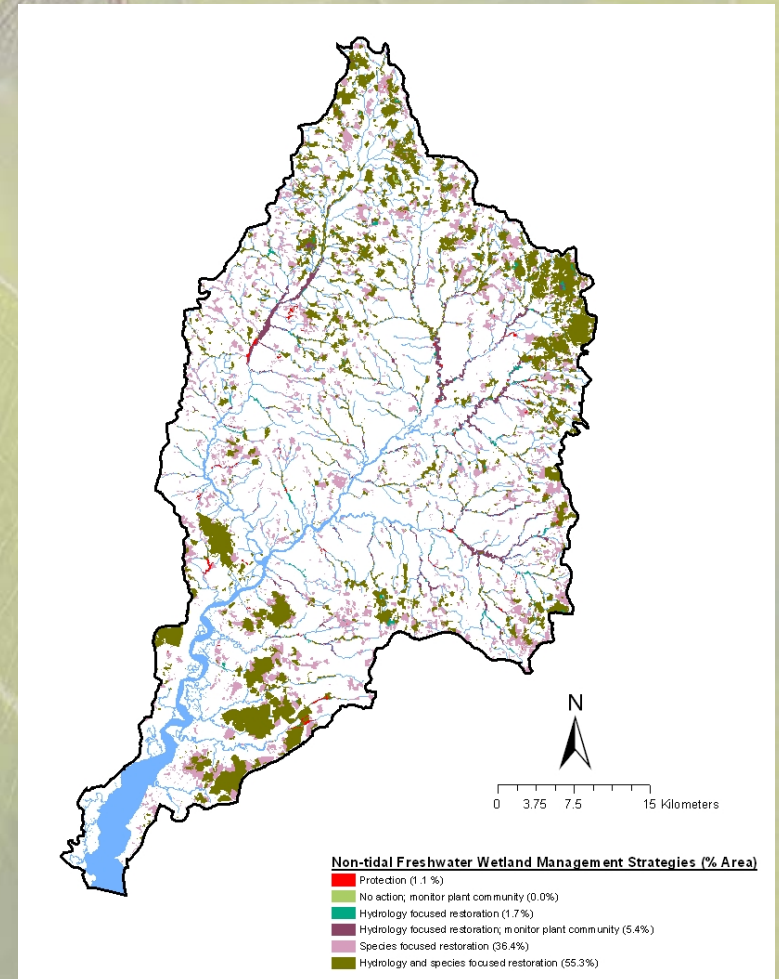


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Wetland Assessment Science

- Advance Condition Assessment Paradigm
 - Beyond HGM/IBI Assessments
- RAM calibration
- Continue to Develop/Refine Reference Network
- Water Quality Standards for wetlands
- Wetland TALUs

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Take Home Message

- NWCA is an opportunity to advance wetland monitoring *Elements*
- Unique challenges for wetlands
- Benefit of going last

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