WETLAND THRESHOLD & RESTORATION

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MARCH 28 PUBLIC NOTICE

- Permanent wetland impacts greater then
 5,000 will require pre-construction notification
- Permanent wetland impacts greater than 5,000 square feet will require compensatory mitigation
- Change from 15,000 to 5,000 square feet
- Effective 30 days from Public Notice



WHY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE GENERAL PERMIT?



Permanent GP Impacts & Mitigation Non-Tidal Wetlands in New England States FY 2017-2022 (Acres)

State	**Land Area (acres)	Discharges >5,000 SF (UA)	Discharges 5000-15000 SF (UA)	Discharges >5000 SF No CM	Discharges 5000-15000 SF No CM (acres)	Total Discharges No CM	Total Discharges UA (acres)
Connecticut*	3,099,116.8 (7.7%)	10.5	2.9	4.1	0.79 (0.8%)	12	18.8 (5.8%)
Maine*	19,740,864 (49.2%)	153.1	83.4	84.9	75 (77.6%)	110.7	180.7 (55.9%)
Massachusetts*	4,992,614.4 (12.4%)	12.3	4.41	6.6	2.1 (2.2%)	12.9	19 (5.88%)
New Hamp*	5,730,400 (14.3%)	50.4	16.2	22.4	12.9 (0.9%)	45.9	74.7 (23.1%)
Rhode Island*	661,689.6 (1.6%)	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91 (13.3%)	1.7	1.7 (0.53%)
Vermont*	5,899,168 (14.7%)	16.5	7	6.1	5 (5.2%)	15.4	28.2 (8.73%)

Table 1. Permanent General Permit Discharges in Freshwater Wetlands per single & complete project by State (USACE ORM II data 9/27/2017-9/27/2022)

^{*}Values expressed in ACRES **2020 U.S. Census Bureau Data CM: Compensatory Mitigation



Avoidance Frequency Permanent Non-Tidal Wetland Impacts in New England States (General Permits) FY 2017-2022

State	Total Actions*	Compensatory Mitigation Threshold	Discharges 0-5,000 SF*	Discharges 5,000-15,000 SF*	Discharges >15,000 SF*	Average discharge size
Connecticut	320	5,000 SF	292 (91.3%)	14 (4.4%) 360 (30.3%) 20 (8.5%)	14 (4.4%) 95 (8%) 11 (4.7%)	2,556 SF 6,619 SF 3,528 SF
Maine	1189	15,000 SF	734 (61.7%) 203 (86.8%)			
Massachusetts	234	5,000 SF				
New Hamp	hode Island 31 5,000 SF		788 (87.1%)	89 (9.8%) 6 (19.4%) 38 (10%)	38 (4.2%) 0 17 (4.5%)	3,596 SF 2,400 SF 3,242 SF
Rhode Island			25 (80.6%)			
Vermont			323 (85.2%)			

Table 2. Permanent General Permit Discharges in Freshwater Wetlands per single & complete project by State (USACE ORM II data 9/27/2017-9/27/2022)

^{*}Values expressed in number of single & complete ACTIONS unless otherwise noted



QUESTIONS PART 1



- March 28 Public Notice for change in Mitigation Thresholds for Wetlands
- 30-day grace period prior to finalization
- On April 28 or 30-day post Public Notice, the 5,000 square feet will become effective on all applications received AFTER the 28'th.

RESTORATION

Maine Natural Resource Conservation Program









"NO NET LOSS"

Federal Programmatic Goal

- Balance wetland acreage losses with acreage gains
- At minimum, total wetland acreage should remain constant or increase

2008 Federal Mitigation Rule

- Watershed approach
- Provided a framework approach to success
- 12 Elements of a mitigation plan

Moved toward replacement of functions that were lost

"the Board of Environmental Protection supports the nation-wide goal of no net loss of wetland functions and values...." Ch.310



MAINE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM VIA TNC

Compensatory Mitigation Provider

- 3'rd Party Mitigation Provider
- Offset Impacts to Federal and State Waters
- Federal Preference to Permittee Responsible Mitigation
- Governed by a Corps and State approved Instrument
- Internal Interagency Review Team
- Federal Interagency Review Team
- Utilizes a Request for Proposals



Mitigation Rule Definitions

Restoration means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of <u>returning</u> natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource.

Rehabilitation means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of **repairing** natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource.

Enhancement means the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to **heighten**, **intensify**, **or improve** a specific aquatic resource function(s).





WHAT CAN ILF FUNDS BE USED FOR



Selection
Design
Acquisition
Implementation

- Any phase 1's required as part of 106 process
- Financial assurances

Management of compensatory mitigation projects

5 year and long-term management

Projects may/will take time

MUST be part of a complete budget(cradle to grave)



WHAT ILF FUNDS CAN'T PAY FOR

Standalone development of plans, permits or suitability determinations.

Risk goes both ways:

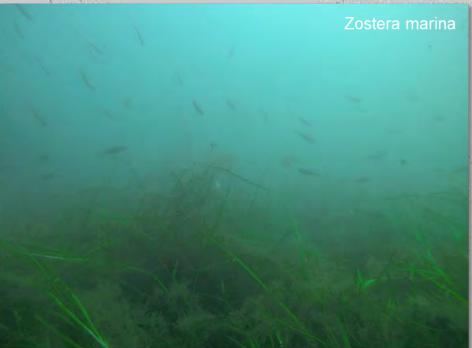
- Can't fund plan development unless we have something to show.
- Involves some risk from potential applicants that restoration can be successful and is doable.
 - Type of work happens across the nation; this is how almost every other mitigation program operates.

MNRCP/TNC may start utilizing GIS data to overlay historically classified wetlands that have been developed for other uses, i.e. farmland, pastures, and prior converted wetland.











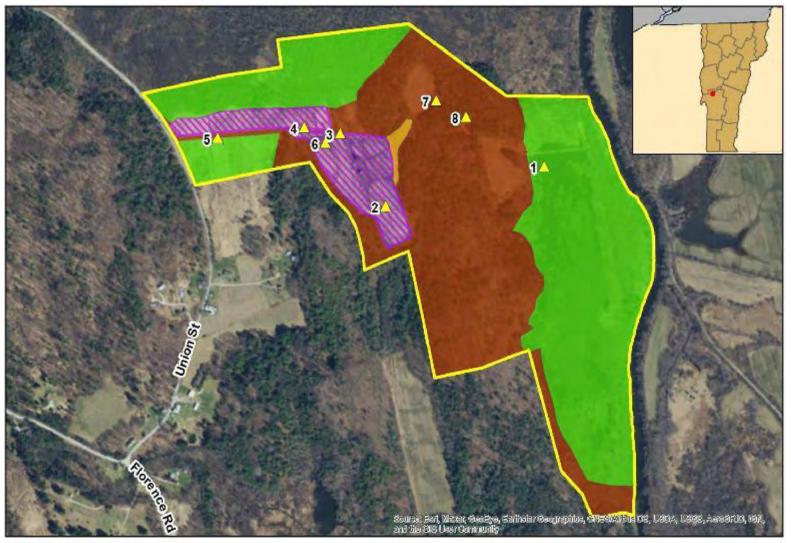


CHOP CHAQUE BOG RESTORATION, MASHPEE MA









A Photopoints

Property Boundary 169, J}Bacres+/-

- 1& Preservation 80.22 acres+/
- 00, Rees tablishment or Reha b 14.5 acres -rl-
- III, Upland Buffer 74-,12acres +/Upland Buffer Rehab 0.86 acres +/"



WHAT ABOUT PRESERVATION?

- Where preservation is used to provide compensatory mitigation, to the extent appropriate and practicable, preservation shall be done in conjunction with aquatic resource restoration, establishment, and/or enhancement activities.
- Difficult to mitigate resources(VP,IWWH)



QUESTIONS?

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