

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

*Wetlands Functional Analysis
and Designated Use
Assessment: The Same thing by
Different Names?*

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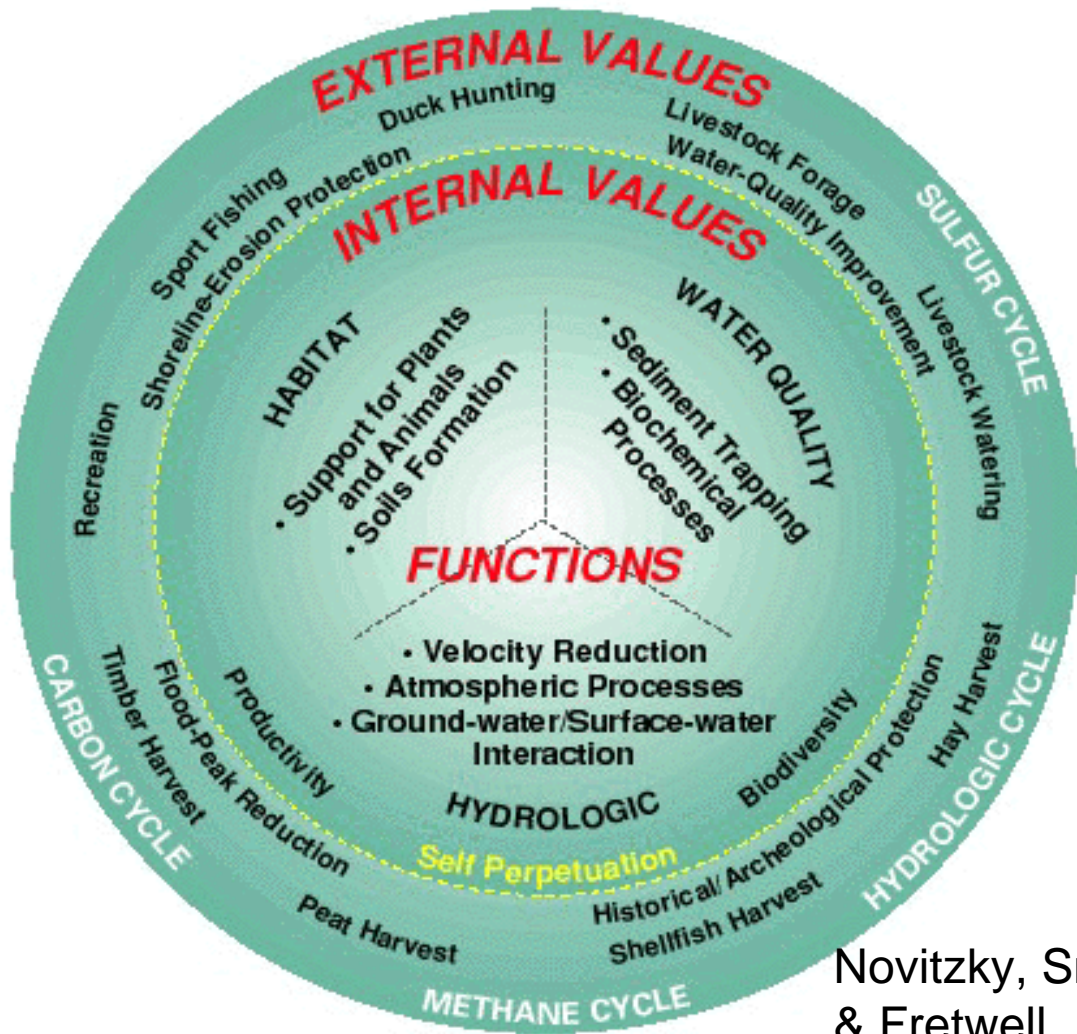
Plymouth State University Center for the Environment

NEAEB 2010

Newport, Rhode Island

TWO COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

- Both derive from the Clean Water Act
- **Surface Water Quality Standards [sec 303]**
 - Designated uses and criteria / assessment: pass/fail
 - Focus is rivers, lakes, and estuaries
 - “waters of the US” includes wetlands
 - “Biological (or ecosystem) integrity focus is animals
- **Wetlands permitting [sec 404]**
 - Functions and values / avoidance & mitigation
 - Focus is wetlands
 - “waters of the US” includes rivers, lakes, estuaries
 - “Biological (or ecosystem) integrity focus is plants



Novitzky, Smith,
& Fretwell, 1995

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

- Designated Uses
- Criteria to support The uses
- Antidegradation

Figure 51. Wetland functions and internal and external values.

CONNECTICUT METHOD













NEW HAMPSHIRE METHOD

- Flood Control
- Ecological Integrity
- Wildlife Habitat
- Fish Habitat
- Nutrient Retention and Sediment Trapping
- Education Potential
- Visual/Esthetic Quality
- Agricultural Potential
- Forestry Potential
- Water Based Recreation
- Ground-water Use Potential
- Shoreline Anchoring and Dissipation of Erosive Forces
- Noteworthiness, including public water supply watersheds

- Functional Value 1 - Ecological Integrity
- Functional Value 2 - Wetland Wildlife Habitat
- Functional Value 3 - Finfish Habitat for
Watercourse Associated With Wetland
- Functional Value 4 - Educational Potential
- Functional Value 5 - Visual/Aesthetic Quality
- Functional Value 6 - Water-Based Recreation in
Watercourse Associated with Wetland.
- Functional Value 7 - Flood Control Potential
- Functional Value 8 - Ground Water Use Potential
- Functional Value 9 - Sediment Trapping
- Functional Value 10 - Nutrient Attenuation
- Functional Value 11 - Shoreline Anchoring and
Dissipation of Erosive Forces
- Functional Value 12 - Urban Quality of Life
- Functional Value 13 - Historical Site Potential
- Functional Value 14 - Noteworthiness....

WETLAND FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION

HIGHWAY METHODOLOGY

Function/Value	
	Groundwater Recharge/Discharge
	Floodflow Alteration
	Fish and Shellfish Habitat
	Sediment/Toxicant Retention
	Nutrient Removal
	Production Export
	Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization
	Wildlife Habitat
	Recreation
	Educational/Scientific Value
	Uniqueness/Heritage
	Visual Quality/Aesthetics
ES	Endangered Species Habitat

AT LEAST 33 METHODS FOR WETLANDS “ASSESSMENT” Or “FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION”

National Academy of Sciences, 2001

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

[Aquatic Life](#)
[Cold Water Fishery](#)
[Designated Beach](#)
[Drinking Water Supply](#)
[Fish Consumption](#)
[Primary Contact Recreation](#)
[Secondary Contact Recreation](#)
[Wildlife](#)
[Proposed: Geomorphic Integrity]

MAINE

[Drinking Water Supply After Treatment](#)
[Fish And Other Aquatic Life](#)
[Fish Consumption](#)
[Fishing](#)
[Hydroelectric Power Generation](#)
[Industrial Process And Cooling Water Supply](#)
[Navigation](#)
[Primary Contact Recreation](#)
[Secondary Contact Recreation](#)
[Wildlife](#)

MASSACHUSETTS

[Aesthetic](#)
[Agriculture](#)
[Fish, Other Aquatic Life And Wildlife](#)
[Industrial Cooling](#)
[Primary Contact Recreation](#)
[Public Water Supply](#)
[Secondary Contact Recreation](#)
[Shellfish Harvesting](#)

RHODE ISLAND

[Fish And Wildlife Habitat](#)
[Fish Consumption](#)
[Primary Contact Recreation](#)
[Secondary Contact Recreation](#)

CONNECTICUT

[Agriculture](#)
[Fish Consumption](#)
[Habitat For Fish, Other Aquatic Life And Wildlife](#)
[Industrial Supply](#)
[Potential Drinking Water Supplies](#)
[Recreation](#)

DESIGNATED USES

VERMONT

[Aesthetic](#)
[Aquatic Biota, Wildlife, And Aquatic Habitat](#)
[Boating, Fishing, And Other Recreational Uses](#)
[Cold Water Fishery](#)
[Fish Consumption](#)
[Irrigation Of Crops And Other Agricultural Uses](#)
[Public Water Supply](#)
[Swimming And Other Primary Contact Recreation](#)
[Warm Water Fishery](#)

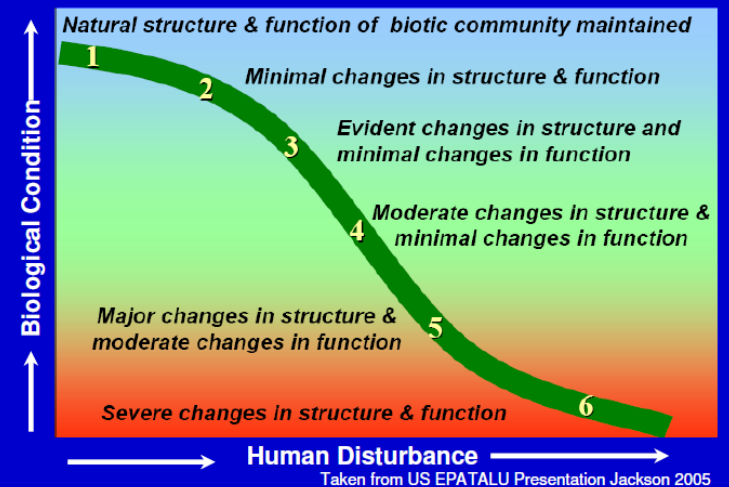
COMMON ATTRIBUTES

- Quantitative or semi-quantitative
- Ranking scheme

Rank the Wetlands for Each of the Functional Values *Except* Noteworthiness

Ranking must be done for all the wetlands evaluated in the study area. All the wetlands should therefore be evaluated prior to ranking.

Tiered ALU Rationale - Disturbance Gradient



NH CROSSWALK

DESIGNATED USE

FUNCTIONAL VALUE

Aquatic Life /Biological Integrity

Ecological Integrity
Finfish Habitat

Drinking Water Supply

GW Use Potential

Pri Contact Recreation
Designated Beach
Sec Contact Recreation

Water-based Recreation

Wildlife

Wetland Wildlife Habitat

NH CROSSWALK -continued

DESIGNATED USE

FUNCTIONAL VALUE

Fish Consumption

Educational Potential
Visual/Aesthetic Quality
Urban Quality of Life
Historical Site Potential
Noteworthiness

Turbidity criteria
Nutrient criteria

Sediment Trapping
Nutrient Attenuation

[Geomorphic Integrity]

Flood Control Potential
Shoreline Anchoring

PERHAPS BOTH ARE ATTEMPTING
TO IDENTIFY AND QUANTIFY THE

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

THAT WATERBODIES PROVIDE

- **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES** ~1997
 - the benefits people obtain from ecosystems.
Millenium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005
- **WETLAND FUNCTIONS** ~ 1981
 - the physical, chemical, and biological interactions within wetlands
NRCS Fact Sheet
- **WETLAND VALUES** ~ 1981
 - characteristics of wetlands that are beneficial to society
NRCS Fact Sheet
- **DESIGNATED USES** ~ 1972
 - appropriate water uses to be achieved and protected.
40 CFR 131.10

ECOSYSTEM DEFINITION

“... all of the organisms (ie: the "community") in a given area interacting with the physical environment so that a flow of energy leads to clearly defined trophic structure, biotic diversity, and material cycles...”

Odum, 1971

SURFACE WATERBODIES (ALL KINDS) ARE KIND OF LIKE ECOSYSTEMS, WITH “ASSESSMENT UNITS” AS CONVENIENT CATALOGING UNITS

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- “...the benefits people obtain from ecosystems” -Millenium Assessment, 2005
- “... components of nature, directly enjoyed, consumed, or used to yield human well-being.”*
 - Services are **characteristics**, not functions or processes
 - Services are **components** of nature

*Boyd and Banzhaff, 2006

CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

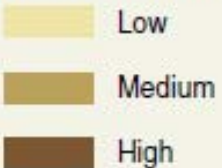


LIFE ON EARTH - BIODIVERSITY

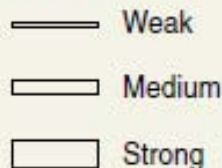


Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

ARROW'S COLOR
Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors



ARROW'S WIDTH
Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being



ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING



What Are Ecosystem Services?

*The Need for Standardized
Environmental Accounting Units*

James Boyd and Spencer Banzhaf

BENEFITS	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ("end products of nature")	INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS/PROCESSES
Public Water Supply	Biological Integrity [habitat and organisms]	Sediment Transport or Retention
Recreation	Physical & Chemical WQ	Nutrient Cycling
Fish & Shellfish Consumption	Existence	Toxics assimilation or attenuation
Damage Avoidance	Water Quantity / Flow	Flood Mitigation
Cultural Amenities	Geomorphic Integrity	
Navigation		
Agricultural Water Supply		

DISCUSSION?

THANKS!

RANKING SCHEME

Rank the Wetlands for Each of the Functional Values *Except* Noteworthiness

Ranking must be done for all the wetlands evaluated in the study area. All the wetlands should therefore be evaluated prior to ranking.

