Wetland Loss in the Lower Galveston Bay **Watershed: Causes and Concerns**



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Wetland Values

Biological Population Values

- Populations that depend on wetland habitats for their survival
- Waterfowls, Fish, Shellfish, Timber, T&E species

Ecosystem Values

- Flood mitigation
- Fisheries support
- Storm surge protection
- Aquifer recharge
- Water quality improvement
- Aesthetics & Recreation

Regional and Global Values

• Nitrogen, Sulfur, Carbon Cycles



Wetlands are "multiple-value" systems — valuable for many different reasons and the reasons may be different or mean more/less depending on the stakeholder

Wetland Regulation



Federal

- No Net Loss Policy
- CWA Sec 404; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Supreme Court rulings: SWANCC & Rapanos-Carabell
- US Army Corps of Engineers and EPA: Joint Guidance

Federal Consistency Review

- Clean Water Act Sec 401: implemented by TCEQ
- Coastal Zone Management Act: implemented by GLO
- Others...

Public comment

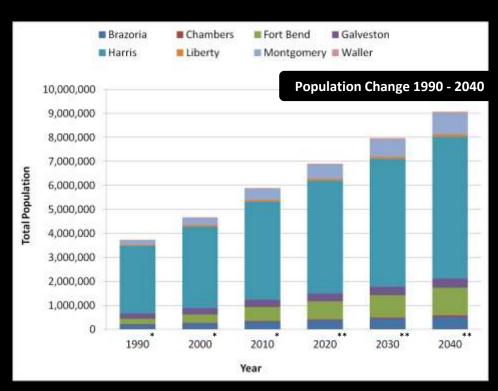
- Nonprofits
- Citizens

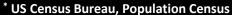
Local

 Land development codes for subdivision plats and site plans in 8 counties and 118 municipalities in the study area

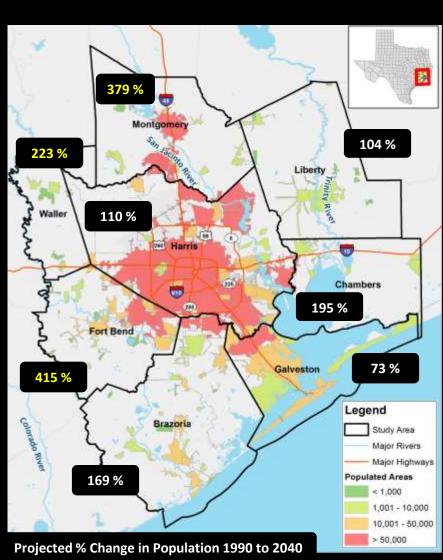
Population Growth







^{**} TX State Data Center, Population Projection



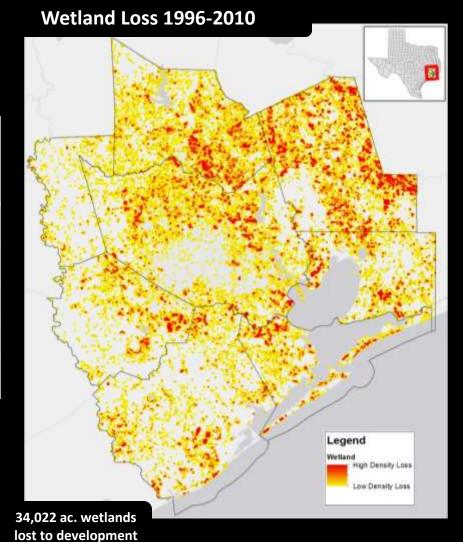
Regional Wetland Loss



Wetland Classification	1953-1989 Change (Acres)	1996-2010 Change (Acres)
Estuarine Emergent	-9,480	580
Palustrine Emergent	-25,640	2,715
Palustrine Forested	+3,610	-43,492
Palustrine Scrub/Shrub	-860	1,304
Total	-32,370	-38,893

Source: Dat 30 Quads 8 ((White et al. (NO 1993)

Data Source: 8 Counties (NOAA C-CAP 2010)





1996-2010 Wetland Change in 8 Counties

	Estuarine Emergent	Palustrine Emergent	Palustrine Forested	Palustrine Scrub/Shrub	TOTAL
	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	
Brazoria	71	653	-2,496	-1,442	-3,214
Chambers	331	-115	-2,222	-643	-2,648
Fort Bend	1	235	-3,088	-1,067	-3,919
Galveston	142	-1,117	-1,082	-1,289	-3,346
Harris	25	104	-10,918	-1,987	-12,776
Liberty	6	2,547	-15,035	6,238	-6,244
Montgomery	1	281	-8,220	1,296	-6,642
Waller	2	127	-430	198	-103
TOTAL	580	2,715	-43,492	1,304	-38,893

Wetland Ecosystems Services

- Water Quantity
 - Groundwater recharge
 - Slowing surface runoff
- Water Quality
 - Debris, suspended solids allowed to settle out
 - Freshwater wetlands retain nutrients (Forbes et al. 2012)
 - Freshwater wetlands retain bacteria
 - Longer residence times => better retention (Knox et al. 2008)
- Flood control

Consequences of Wetland Alteration

- Most important built environment indicator of flood damage
- Wetlands reduce property loss from floods more so than Dams
- The Clean Water Act: to discharge dredged or fill material into the waters (including adjacent wetlands) of the U.S., must obtain a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

County	Date	# of permits issued by Corps	Rainfall event in inches	Property Damage
Galveston	April 1997	546	.09	\$5,000
	September 2000	921	.09	\$100,000
Brazoria	June 1997	356	1.5	\$5,000
Brazoria	August 2001	615	1.5	\$500,000
Harris	April 1997	685	3.66	\$131,000
	May 2000	1217	1.3	\$200,000

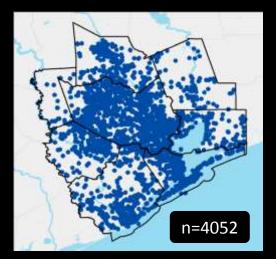


Army Corps of Engineers ORM II Permit Database

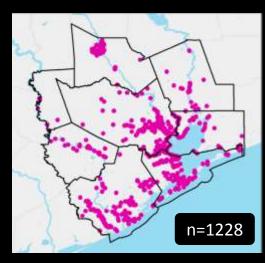
Corps of Engineers 404 Permits 7,052 Permits by Type (1990-2012)



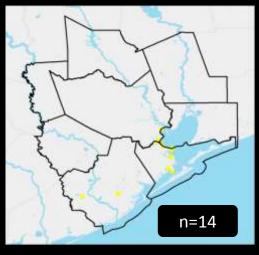




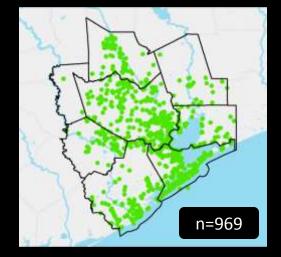
Nationwide Permit



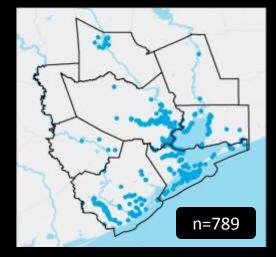
Regional General Permit



Programmatic General Permit



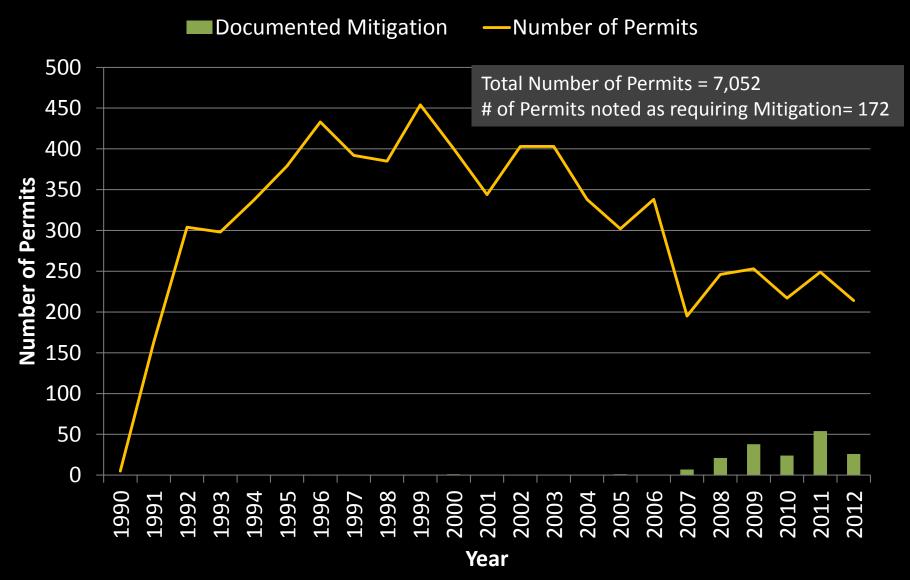
Standard Permit



Letter of Permission

Required Mitigation by Year





Of the 7,052 permits analyzed, 172 permits were documented as requiring mitigation.



Full Permit Analysis

ORM II Permit Data Sampling Protocol



- Compiled list of ORM II and other known permits
 - **-** 1990-2012
 - SP & NWP majority of permits listed as "mitigated" in ORM II
 - Sampled randomly: 3 time periods, 8 counties, wetland types, floodplain
- Randomly selected 100 permits
- FOIA Requests for full administrative record

Review of Full Permit Records

Complete
(n=95)

- Focused on SP & NWP
- Pre-SWANCC, SWANCC, Post-Rapanos
- Inside/outside flood plain
- 8 counties
- Wetland type





Full Permits

- Received 95 full permit records
- 50% SP, 50% NWP
- Much information in ORM II did not match full permit record
- Need full permit to examine compliance

Review of Full Permit Records Complete (n=95)

- 42% out of compliance
- 50% required mitigation
- 58% of permits requiring mitigation out of compliance
- 7 of 95 permits had compliance inspections on file

Corps Performance Targets



USACE Regulatory Performance Measure	USACE Target FY2013	2008- 2012
General Permit Inspection Compliance	5%	9%
Individual Permit Inspection Compliance	10%	15%
Mitigation Site Inspection Compliance	5%	18%

Full Permit Compliance



	This Study:		
Full Permit Compliance	1990-2012		
	(n=95)		
Nationwide Permit Compliance	60%		
NWPs with Mitigation Compliance	41%		
Standard Individual Permit Compliance	53%		
SPs with Mitigation Compliance	40%		



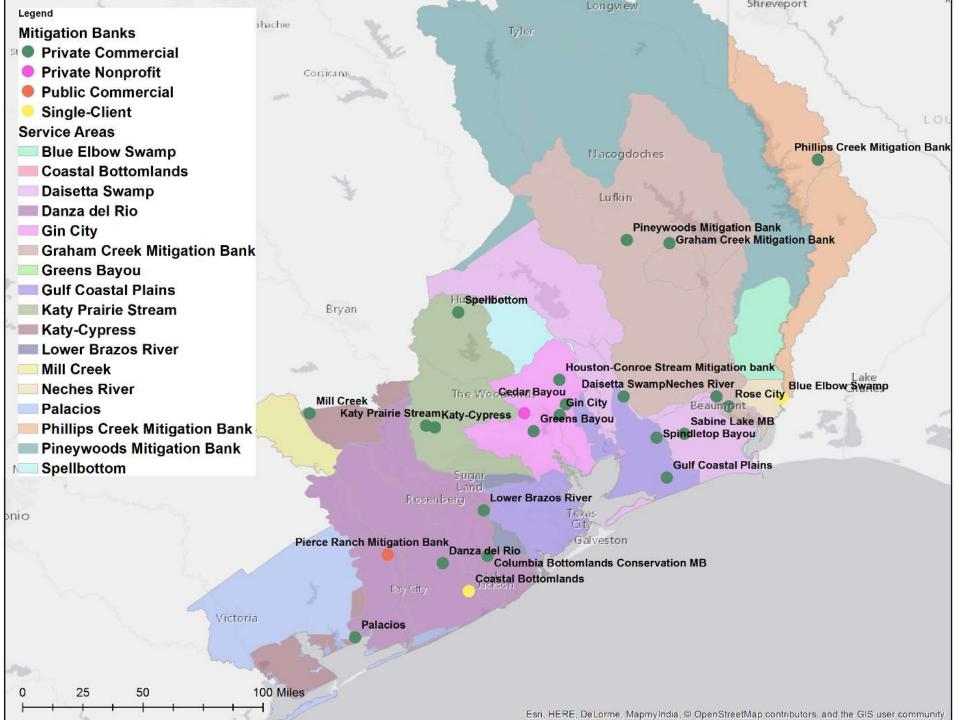
Compensatory Mitigation

- 3 types of Compensatory Mitigation
 - Permittee Responsible
 - In-Lieu Fee
 - Mitigation Bank
- 40 Permits had Permittee Responsible Mitigation
- 11 Permits had ILFs or Mitigation Banks
 - 2 permits for ILFs withdrawn
- Expect a shift from PR to MBs



Mitigation Banks

- 10 24 Mitigation Banks with service areas within study area
 - 3 closest to Houston: Katy Prairie is full, Greens Bayou and Gin City are private
 - Only 3 of 10 MB permits use MBs in same HUC8 watershed as the impacted site (all Greens Bayou, none within HUC12)





95 Full Permits: Wetland Acres Impacted and Mitigated

- Permittee Responsible Mitigation
 - 257 acres permanent impacts
 - 887 acres mitigated
- Mitigation Bank Credits
 - 111 acres permanent impacts
 - 24 credits + 302 acres



Full Permit Analysis Conclusions

- ORM II dataset doesn't tell us enough about net wetland loss
- Federal permit inspection targets (5% compliance) met, but compliance is still low (58% all permits, 42% mit permits)
- Are mitigation acres staying within the same watershed?
- Development decisions of 8 counties and 118 municipalities in the study area are disconnected from the federal process



Local Governments



Local Land Use Permitting

Building Permit Considerations	Brazoria	Chambers	Fort Bend	Galveston	Harris	Liberty	Montgomery	Waller
Impacts to Wetlands / 404 Permit	✓	✓		✓	✓			
100-year Floodplain / Flood Mitigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Septic Systems		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alteration of Natural Waterway			✓					
State Coastal Management Plan				✓				
Stormwater Management					✓		√	
Low Impact Development					✓			
Parks & Open Space (in Subdivisions)		✓						

Wetland Conservation on a **Watershed Scale**





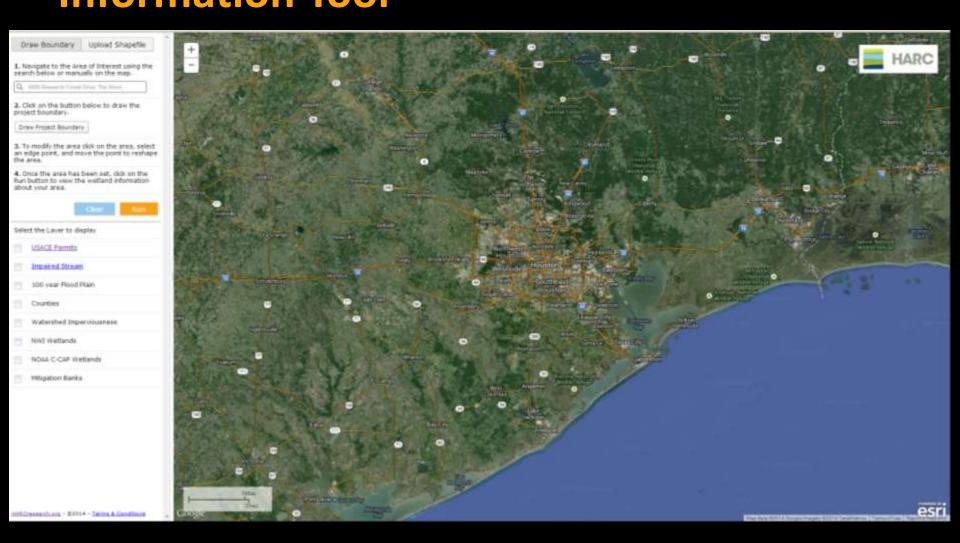
- **Development Permit Wetland Information Tool**
 - Watersheds
 - Impervious Surface Area
 - 303d impacted streams
 - Wetland types (NWI and C-CAP)
 - 100 year floodplain
 - Mitigation Bank service areas
 - USACE Permits

http://maps.harc.edu/WetlandTool

Development Planning & Watershed Information Tool





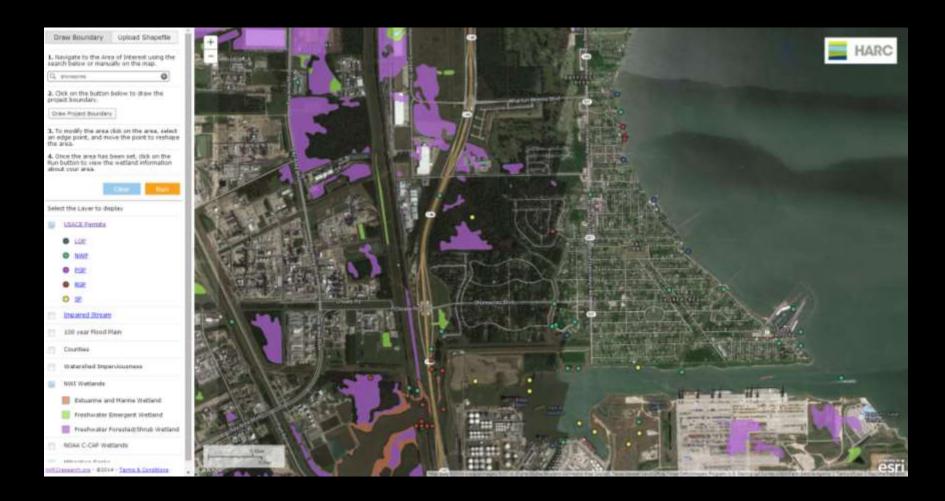


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Development Planning & Watershed Information Tool



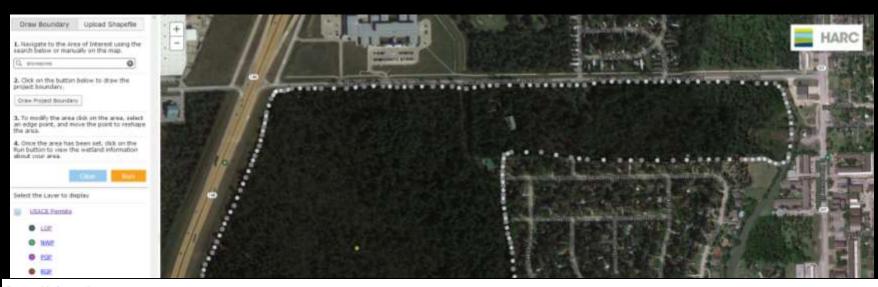




Development Planning & Watershed Information Tool







General Information

Project Area: 186.63 acres

County: Harris

USACE Permits: 1 SP

Impacts

Wetlands (C-CAP): Palustrine Forested Wetland (81.3 acres)

Wetlands (NWI): Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

100-year Flood Plain: Yes

Watersheds Impacted: Clear Creek-Frontal Galveston Bay (22% imperviousness)

303(d) Impaired Streams: <u>1197753</u>

Mitigation

Mitigation Banks: Coastal Bottomlands Primary, Greens Bayou Primary, Katy-Cypress Secondary, Katy Prairie Stream Secondary, Lower Brazos River Secondary, Mill Creek Secondary

Export as Shapefile

Export Results as CSV

Conclusions



- Federal regulatory policy of "No Net Loss" really means no net loss of jurisdictional wetlands
 - Transparency issues
 - Limited information available in ORM II database
 - Information in full permits difficult to access and analyze; barrier to public and private entities looking at wetland permitting
 - Success of mitigation unclear
 - Majority of mitigation is permittee responsible but changing with additional mitigation banks pending and approved
 - Mitigation likely not occurring at appropriate watershed scales (e.g. mitigation banks)
- Local permitting decisions disconnected from federal permitting process. Need to build decision making capacity of local governments.

Next Steps - Phase II



- Compare Corps mitigation requirements to habitat restoration metrics from scientific literature
- Assess long term status of mitigation in region
 - Request additional mitigation information for permits issued since 2008
 - Ground truth mitigation sites with location information
- Reach out to local governments, planners, developers and citizens groups to enhance mapping tool and train on use



Wetland Projects at HARC



Galveston Bay Report Card

- www.GalvBayGrade.org
- Freshwater and saltwater wetland loss grades by watershed

Wetland Friendly Drilling Application

- www.HARCresearch.org/WFDApp
- Searchable database of wetland impact minimization measures for oil and gas exploration

Texas Gulf Coastal Wetlands StoryMap

- www.HARCresearch.org/WFDStory
- GIS maps and applications illustrating wetland functions, bird and fish populations, and impacts of oil and gas exploration

Thank You













