

HAVING TROUBLE WITH THE SOFTWARE?



Check your email from yesterday:

- 1. You were sent a link to instructions for how to use the GoToWebinar software.
- 2. You were also sent a PDF of today's presentation. This means you can watch the PDF on your own while you listen to the audio portion of the presentation by dialing in on the phone number provided to you in your email.



If you have any technical difficulties during the webinar you can email or call Erin at erin.rykken@erm.com or 406-222-7600 during the webinar.



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions (5 minutes)
- Wetland and Riparian Mapping: Where to Find It and How to Use It (75 minutes). (Pauses for Q&A)
- Question & Answer (10 minutes)
- Wrap up (1 minute)

Today's Presenter



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Montana Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center, MNHP



Karen Newlon

Ecologist/Project Manager Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-0915 KNewlon@mt.gov

Moderator



Lynda Saul, PWS, CFM

Wetland Program Coordinator Montana DEQ (406) 444-6652 Isaul@mt.gov

Montana Wetland and Riparian Mapping

Where to Find It and How to Use It











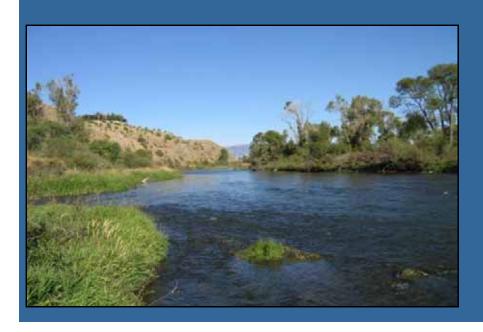
Levia Shoutis, PWS ERM, Inc. Livingston, MT



Training Goals

The goal is for participants to understand:

- What wetland and riparian mapping is
- How to access the mapping
- Potential uses and limitations





Training Overview

- Definition of wetland and riparian areas
- What is wetland and riparian mapping?
- Mapping programs and status
- How mapping is created, limitations
- Classification systems
- Accessing mapping
- Hands-on mapping activity
- Uses and examples





Handouts



MAPPING IN MONTANA

4. shoreline stabilismos

WETLAND AND RIPARIAN MAPPING

Welland and riparism mapping provides information on the type, size, and location of welfand and riporter resources. Digital welfand and significationally destinated and resources are presented and efficiently identifying and protecting frontierar's equatic resources.

WETLAND AND RIPARIAN MAPPING CENTER

The Westland and Wipselson Mapping Center (WIGNs) of the Alcentaria. Natural Fernage Program (MTNHP) is creating digital wetlanst and repartant maps with the support of multiple project purtiers. Our goal to to create a statewide digital wetland and ripation layer as a resource for management, planning, conservation, and restoration efforts. The WRMC completes mapping according to the national writing mapping standard. Mapped wetlands are classified using the Coloration classification system of the National Westands Inventory (WHI). Dispress mapping follows the U.S. Inh and Wildlife Service's System for Mapping Riparlan Areas, Mapping is officially incomposited into the NWI-

Magging is completed through phytohromyretation of inmeter resolution color infrared aerial fraggery. Availlary data layers suith as topographic maps, digital dievation models, softs data, and other ambil bruggery sources are also saved to improve manying accounty.

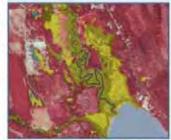
LIMITATIONS OF WETLAND AND RUPARIAN MAPPING

Findered, State, and todal regulatory agencies with periodiction owie withinds may defew and describe withinds differently than the MNI, Mapped wetlands do nut represent precise wetland boundaries, and digital wettand data carried substitute for an unuits their emirgation of correct storal wetlands.

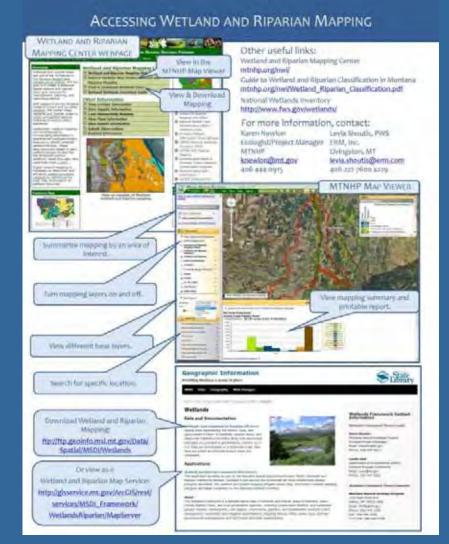
WETLANDS AND RIPARIAN AREAS PROVIDE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS

Wetlands and operari areas provide critical backspical and

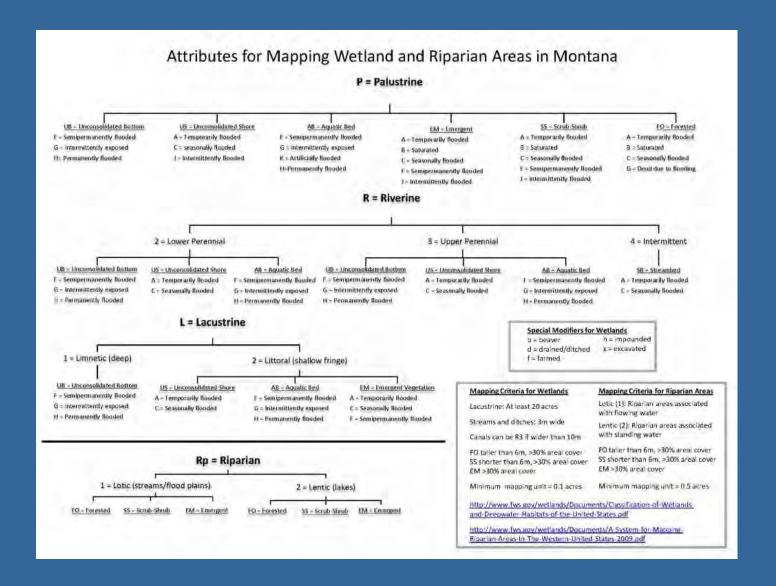
- mi poores, berwilled
- · water rability improvement · fish h whill to habitat * maintain stream flows
- flood atminument
- · groundwatte reducts
- subtract retention



three to some wetland and operate mapping.



Handouts



Wetland definition:

From: USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (Cowardin et al. 1979)

Lands transitional between upland and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or inundated by shallow water.

A wetland must have **one or more** of the following attributes:

- 1. Dominated by wetland plants
- 2. Substrate is predominantly hydric soil
- 3. Substrate is saturated or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season annually.

Definition is non-regulatory



Riparian definition:

From: USFWS (2009)

Plant communities contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features; usually transitional between wetland and upland.

Mapped as riparian where soils, plants, and hydrology do not

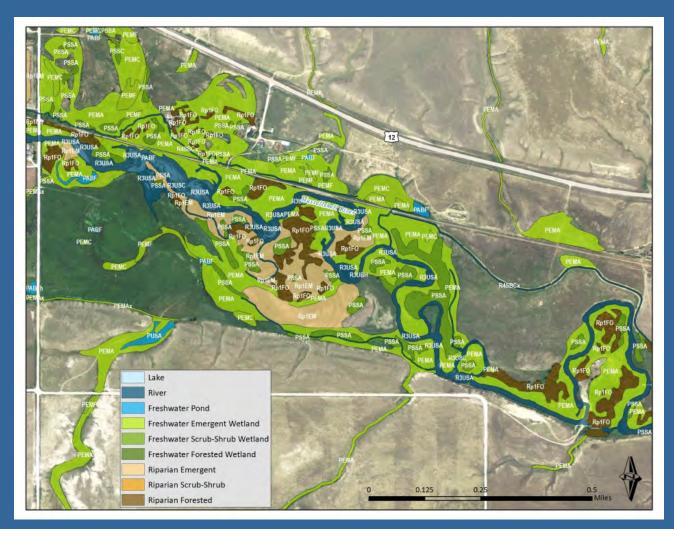
display wetland characteristics.





What is Wetland and Riparian Mapping?

- Digital maps of potential wetland and riparian areas
- Maps are developed using aerial imagery interpretation



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USFWS National Wetlands Inventory

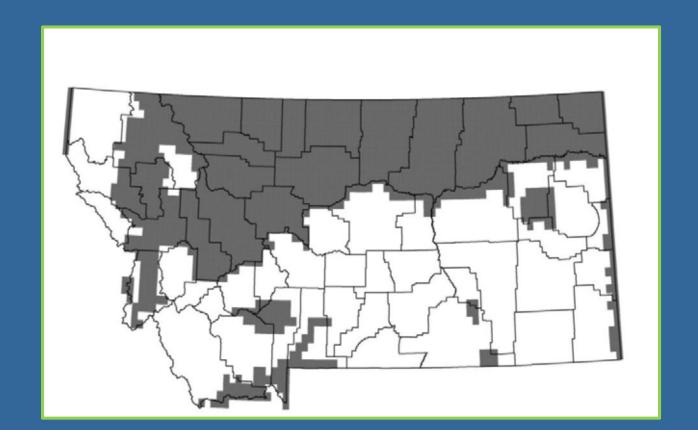
www.fws.gov/wetlands

- Goal: conduct a nationwide inventory of wetlands in the U.S.
- Maps and classifies wetland, riparian, and deepwater habitats
- Preliminary tool-<u>non-regulatory</u>



Status of NWI Mapping in Montana circa 2006

- Completed in 1980's, wetlands only, no riparian
- Considered "historic" mapping to be updated
- Not always representative of "historic" conditions

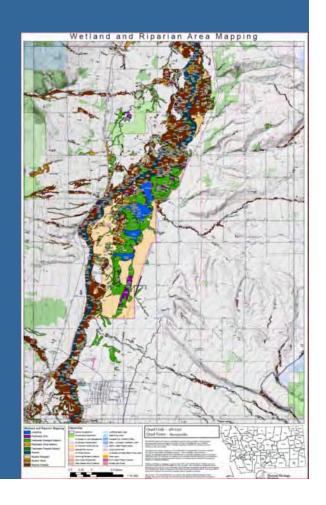


Montana Natural Heritage Program Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center

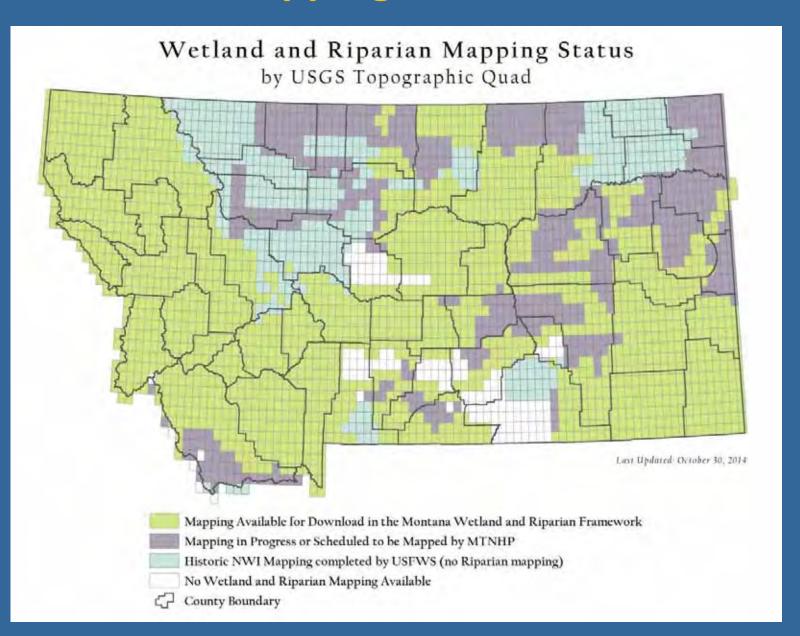
www.mtnhp.org/nwi

- Started in 2006
- Five full time GIS specialists
- Maps and classifies wetland, riparian, and deepwater habitats to NWI standards
- Provides mapping to NWI

New mapping is available from MTNHP before NWI



Status of Mapping as of October 2014



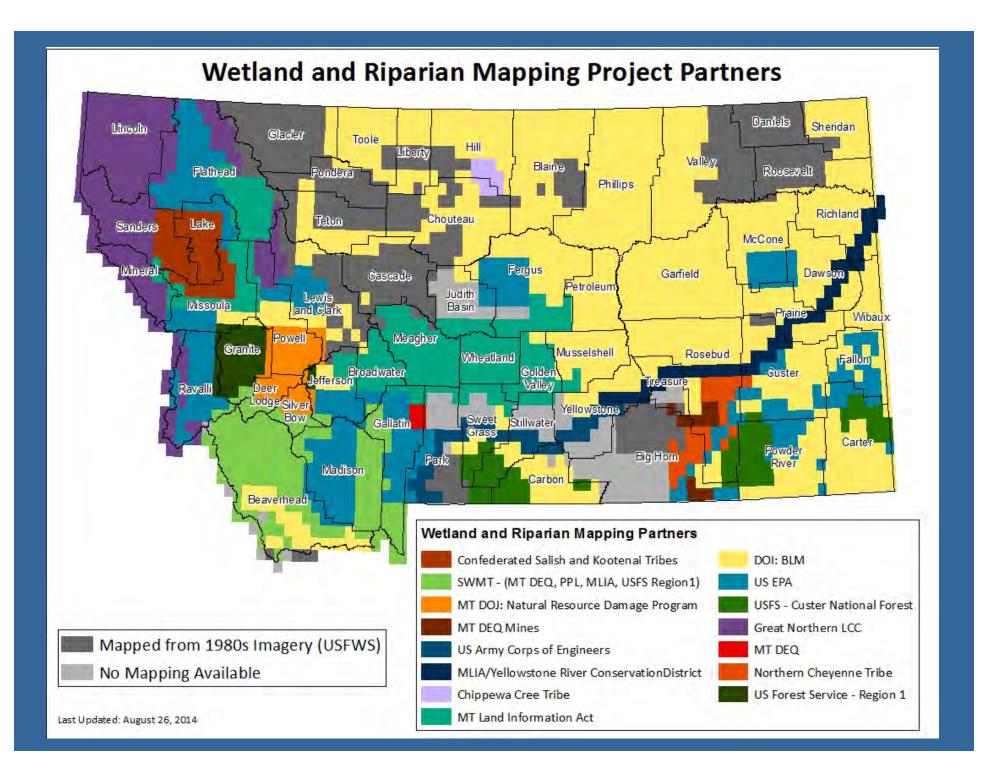
Historic Versus New Mapping Lower Gallatin River Watershed





Historic Mapping

New Mapping

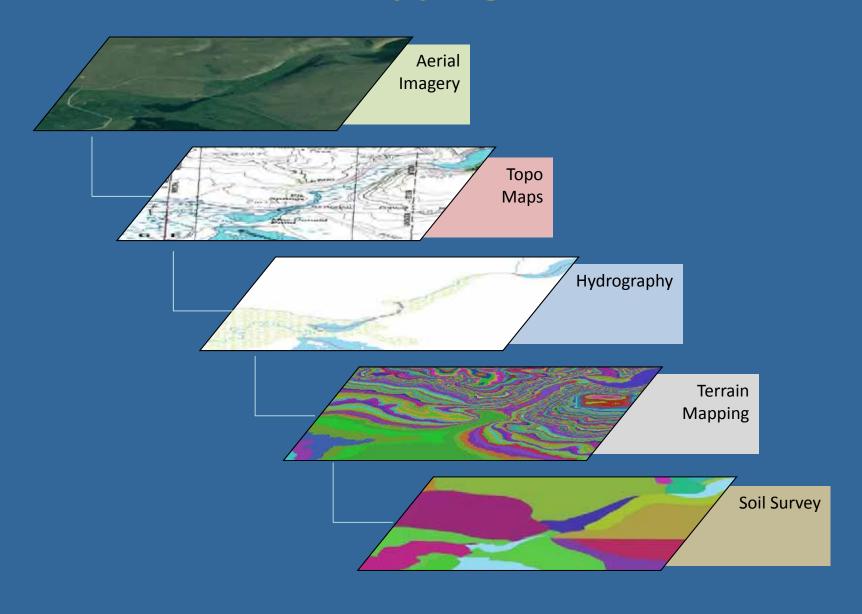


Training Overview

- Definition of wetland and riparian areas
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How is Mapping Created?



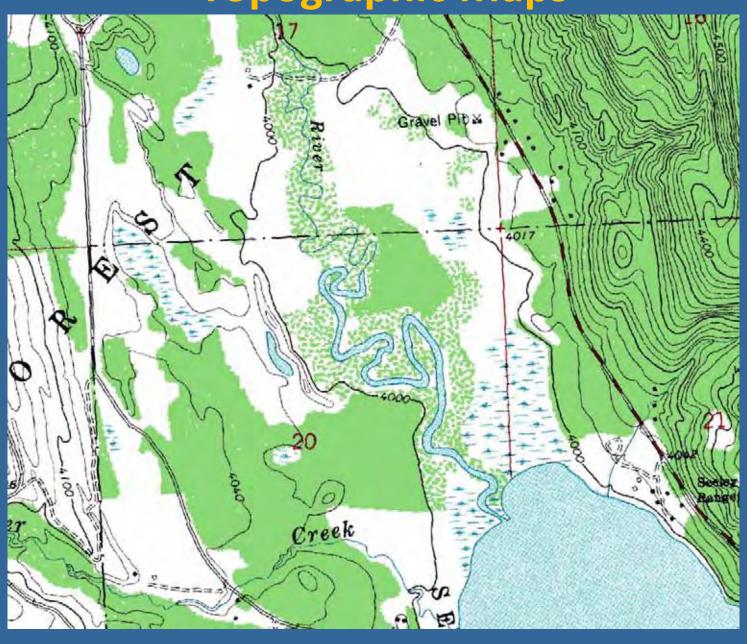
Color Infrared Imagery



Natural Color Imagery



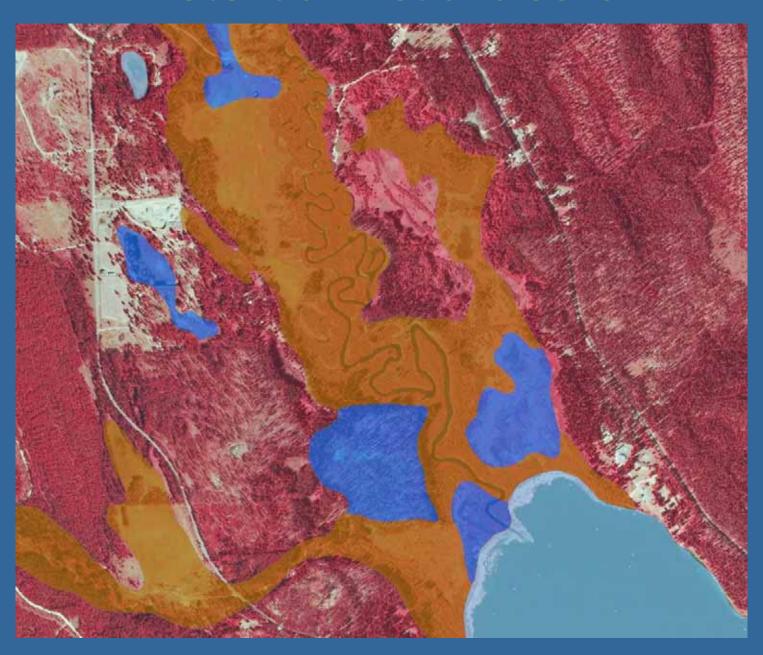
Topographic Maps



Hydrography



Potential Wetland Soils



Result: Wetland and Riparian Mapping



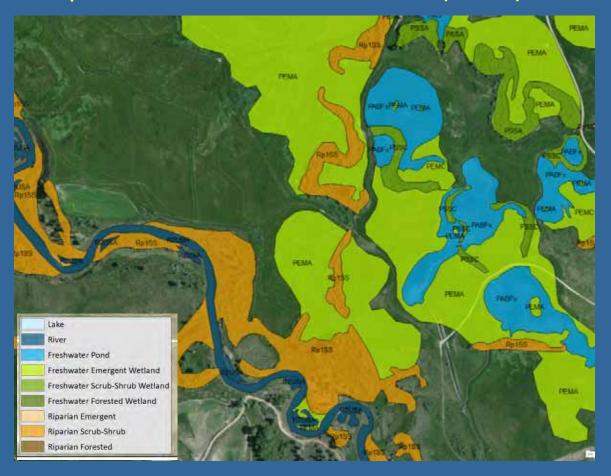
Limitations?

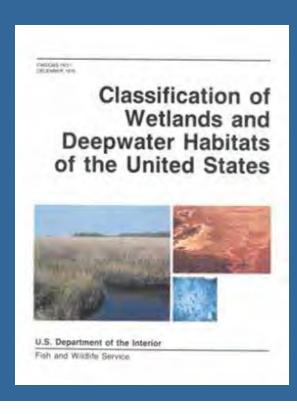
- Landscape level, reconnaissance information
- Accuracy depends upon image quality, image date, and image analyst experience
- Function information is limited (easily added to database)
- No condition information (easily added to database)
- Scale limitations
 - Minimum mapping unit: wetlands, 0.1 ac; riparian, 0.5 ac
 - Publication scale: 1:12,000 or "smaller"
- No CWA jurisdictional information
- Requires groundtruthing for site use



Classification Systems

- Use codes to describe vegetation, water regime, and any alterations
- Wetlands classification: USFWS NWI Cowardin et al. (1979)
- Riparian classification: USFWS (2009)





Palustrine Wetlands

Freshwater Wetlands

- Greater than 30% vegetation cover, OR
- Unvegetated, or vegetation covers less than 30% of area, but less than 20 acres, and less than 6.6 ft deep





Palustrine unconsolidated bottom or aquatic bed

Riverine Wetlands

• Located within a stream or river channel with less than 30% vegetation cover







Unconsolidated bottom or Unconsolidated shore (upper or lower perennial)

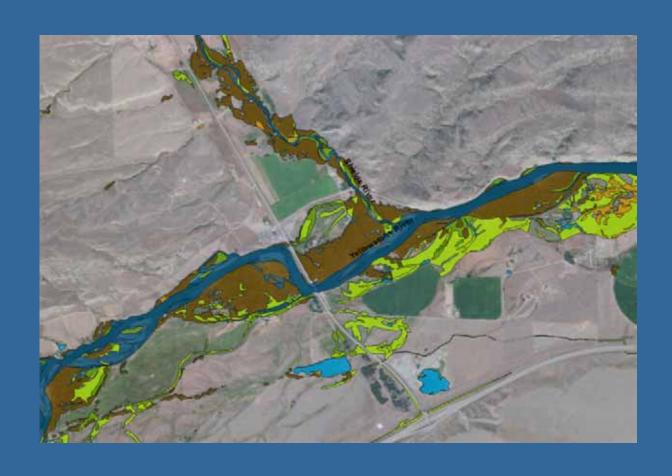
Riparian Areas

 Vegetated areas contiguous to rivers, streams, lakes, or drainage ways that are influenced by both surface and below surface hydrology.





Questions?



Training Overview

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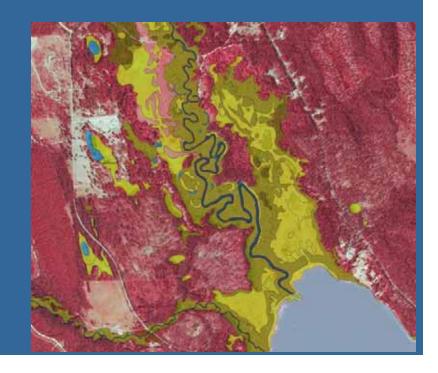




Accessing Mapping

- 1. MTNHP Map Viewer: mapping status and mapping
- 2. GIS
 - a. View mapping as a Map Service layer in GIS
 - b. Download mapping for use in GIS





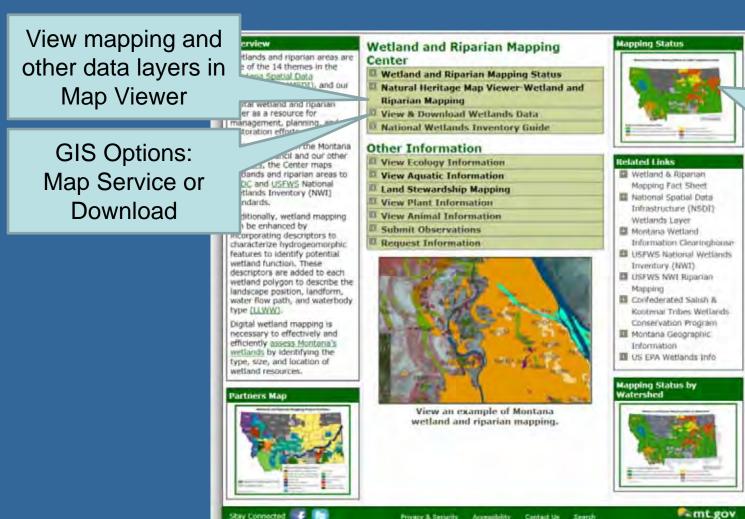
Accessing Mapping

Comparison of Access Methods

		GIS	GIS
Application	MapViewer	MapService	Download
GIS skill level required	None	Low	Moderate
Preliminary review	X	X	X
View data attributes using identify tool	X	X	X
Data summary	Χ	X	X
Overlay ancillary data layers	X	X	X
Overlay project infrastructure layers		X	X
View data in attribute table			X
Data analysis			X
Edit data (shapes or attributes)			X

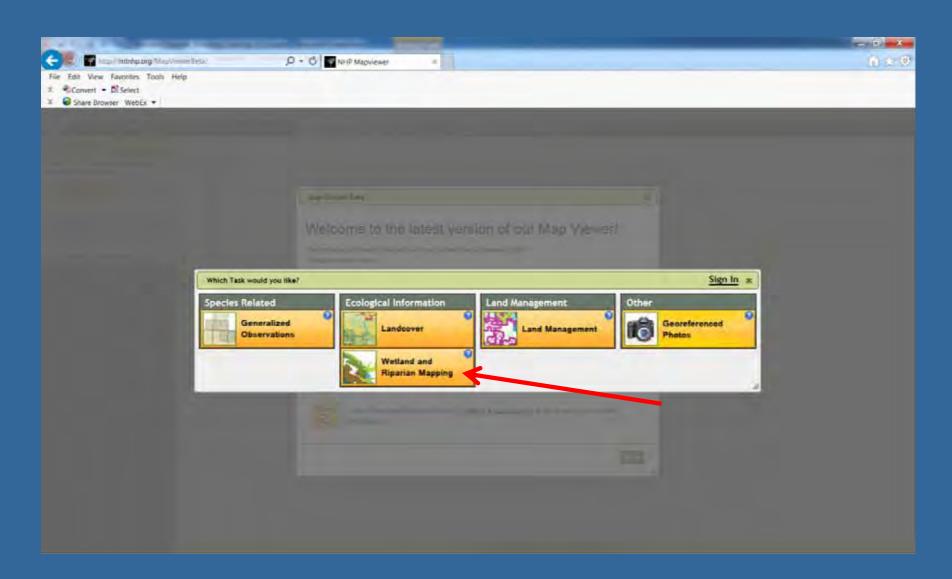
Accessing Mapping

MT Natural Heritage Program
Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center
http://mtnhp.org/NWI

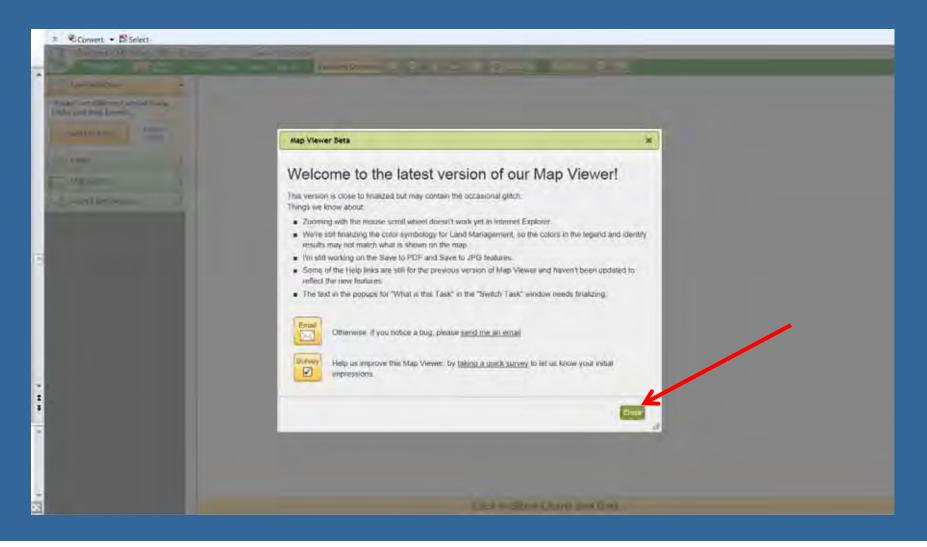


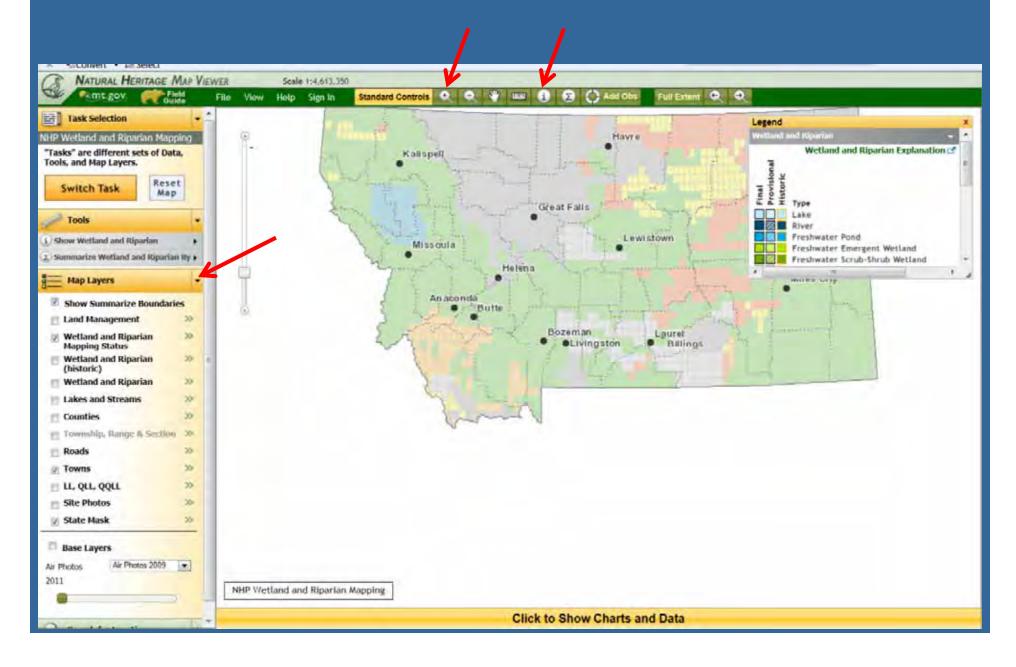
View status of mapping in MT (new, historic)

mtnhp.org/mapviewer/



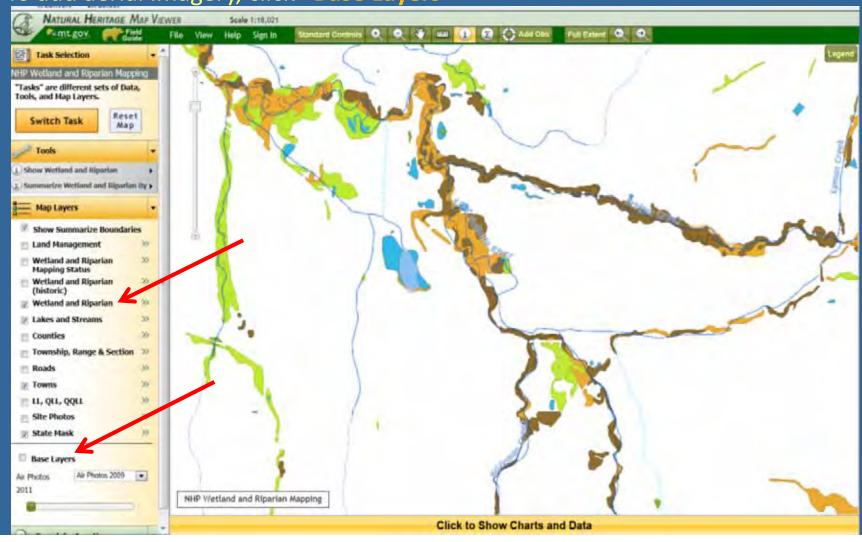
Review known bugs, click "Close"





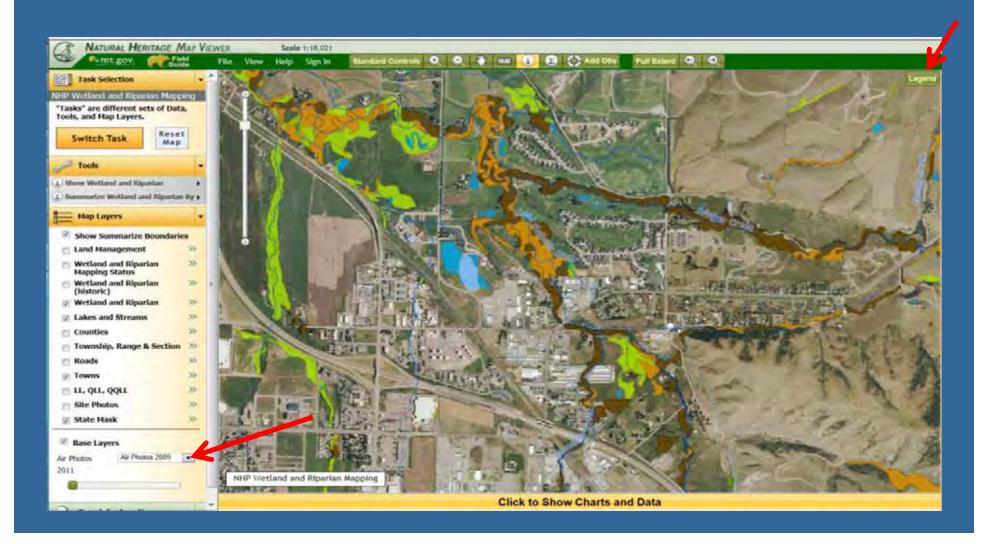
In Map Layers, click on "Wetland and Riparian"

To add aerial imagery, click "Base Layers"



Base Layers

 Aerial imagery, hillshade (terrain), color IR imagery, topographic map, landcover



Legend

Click "Wetland and Riparian Explanations" to view classification details



Legend

Links to wetland and riparian classification document

A GUIDE TO WETLAND AND DEEPWATER HABITATS CLASSIFICATION USED IN THE NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY (NWI) MAPPING

Purpose:

The Montana Natural Heritage Program's Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center uses the Cowardin classification system (Cowardin et al. 1979) adopted by the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) for wetlands mapping (FGDC Wetlands Subcommittee 2009). The Cowardin wetland classification system separates wetlands first into systems, and then further separates systems into subsystems and classes.

A coding convention using letters and numbers is assigned to each mapped wetland. These letters and numbers describe the broad landscape context of the wetland, its vegetation type, its water regime, and the kind of alterations that may have occurred. Similar coding, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conventions, is applied to riparian areas (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009). These are mapped areas where vegetation composition and growth is influenced by nearby water bodies but where soils, plant communities, and hydrology do not display true wetland characteristics.

Both of these classification systems are described in more detail below. Classification types listed are followed by the coding convention used for mapping purposes.

Wetlands

In Montana, there are three wetland systems: Palustrine, Lacustrine, and Riverine,

Riparian

In Montana, there is one classification system for Riparian areas.

PALUSTRINE SYSTEM (P):

- In Montana, this system includes all wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, and emergent, herbaceous vegetation.
- Wetlands lacking vegetation are also included in this system if they are less than 8 hectares (20 acres) in size and are less than 2 meters (6.6 feet) deep in the deepest portion of the wetland.

Palustrine Classes:

Within the Palustrine System, seven classes of wetlands occur in Montana. Classes distinguish between substrate types or vegetation, or both. The wetland classes typically mapped in Montana include the following:

Rock Bottom (RB):

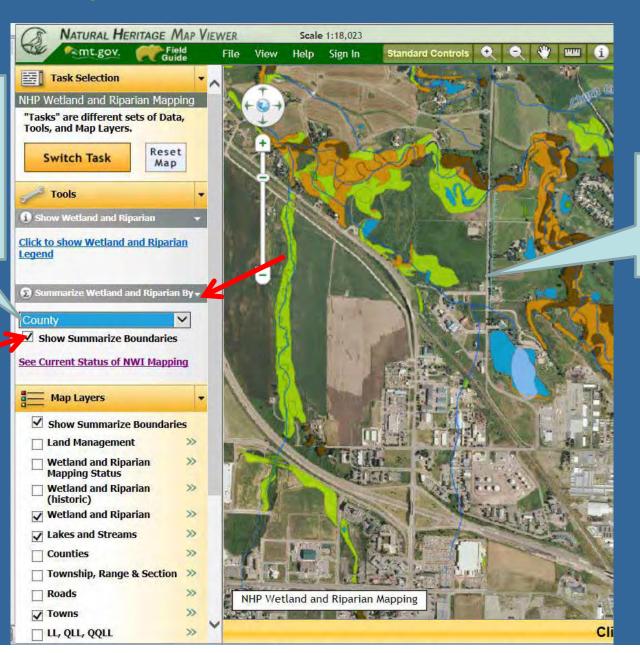
 Wetlands with a substrate made up of 75% or greater stones, boulders, and bedrock with less than 30% vegetation cover.

Unconsolidated Bottom (UB):

 Wetlands where mud, silt or similar fine particles cover at least 25% of the bottom, and where vegetation cover is less than 30%.

Anustic Dad (AD)

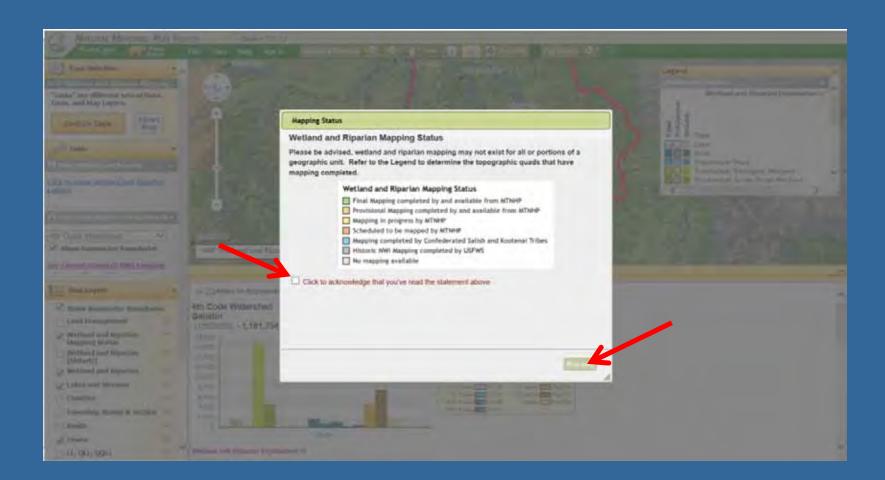
Summarize data by: state, county, quad, watershed, township, section



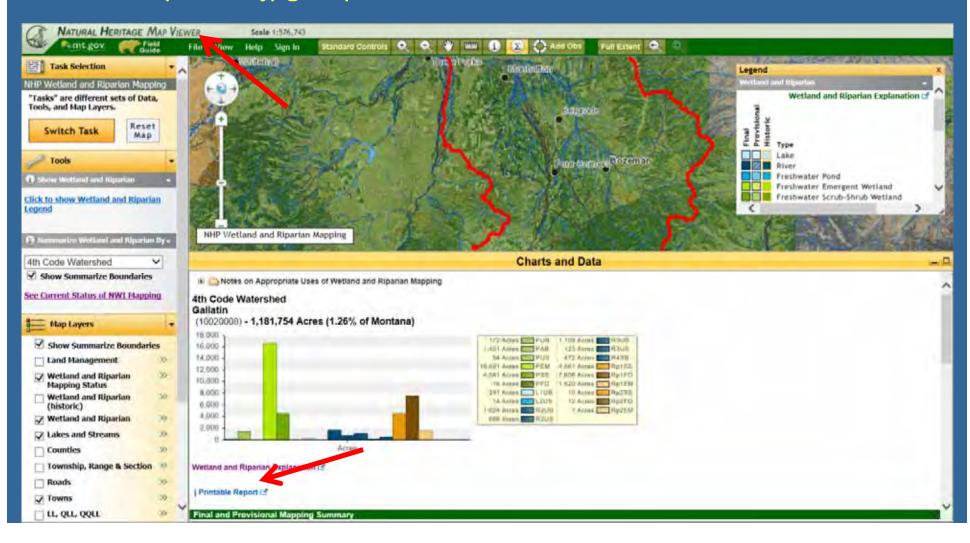
Click on map to summarize

Summarize Data

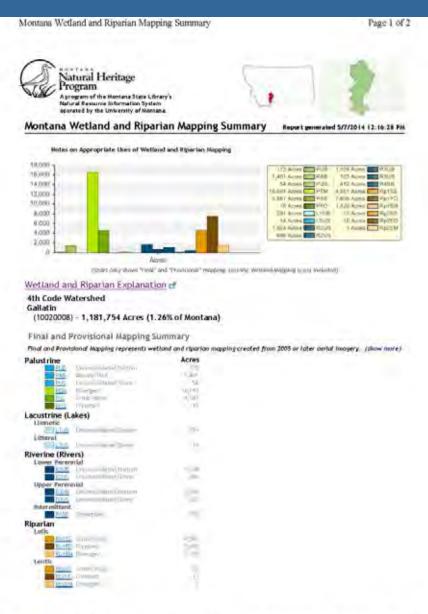
Review and acknowledge mapping status statement



- Acreage by type and modification
- Export map to jpg or pdf: Click "File, "Export map to jpg/pdf"
- Print report to jpg or pdf



Print mapping and report to jpg or pdf



http://mtnhp.org/MapViewerBeta/WetRipReport.aspx?v=5&x=480516.141071263&y=1632... 5/7/2014

Accessing Mapping View or Download for GIS

http://mtnhp.org/NWI

Overview

Wetlands and riparian areas are one of the 14 themes in the Montana. Scattol Data Infrastructure (MSDI), and our goal is to create a statewide digital wetland and riparian layer as a resource for management, planning, and restoration efforts.

With support from the Montana Wetland Council and our other partners, the Center maps wetlands and riparian areas to EGDC and <u>USFWS</u> National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) standards.

Additionally, wetland mapping can be enhanced by incorporating descriptors to characterize hydrogeomorphic features to identify potential wetland function. These descriptors are added to each wetland polygon to describe the landscape position, landform, water flow path, and waterbody type (ILLWW).

Digital wetland mapping is necessary to effectively and efficiently assess Montana's wetlands by identifying the type, size, and location of wetland resources.

Partners Map



Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center

- Wetland and Riparian Mapping Status
- Natural Heritage Map Viewer-Wetland and Riparian Mapping
- ☑ View & Download Wetlands Data
 - D National Wettamics Inventory unit

Other Information

- III View Ecology Information
- **□** View Aquatic Information
- Land Stewardship Mapping
- III View Plant Information
- ☐ View Animal Information
- Submit Observations
- Request Information



View an example of Montana wetland and riparian mapping.

Mapping Status



Related Links

- Wetland & Riparian Mapping Fact Sheet
- National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Wetlands Layer
- Montana Wetland Information Clearinghouse
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
- LISEWS NWI Ripanian Mapping
- Confederated Salish & Kootenar Tribes Wellands
- Conservation Program

 Montana Geographic

 Information
- III US EPA Wetlands Info

Mapping Status by



Stay Connected



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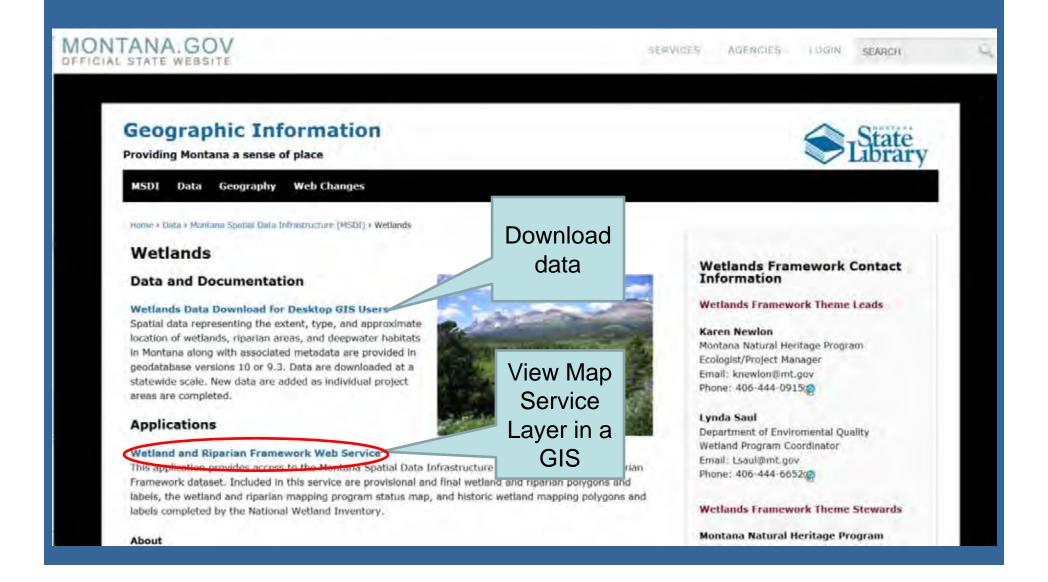
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mt.gov

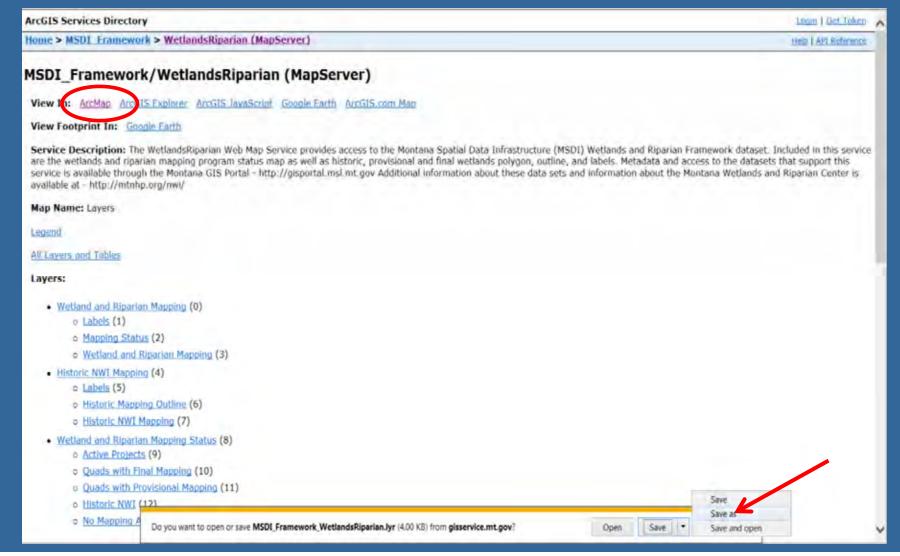
View or Download for GIS

http://geoinfo.montanastatelibrary.org/data/msdi/wetlands/



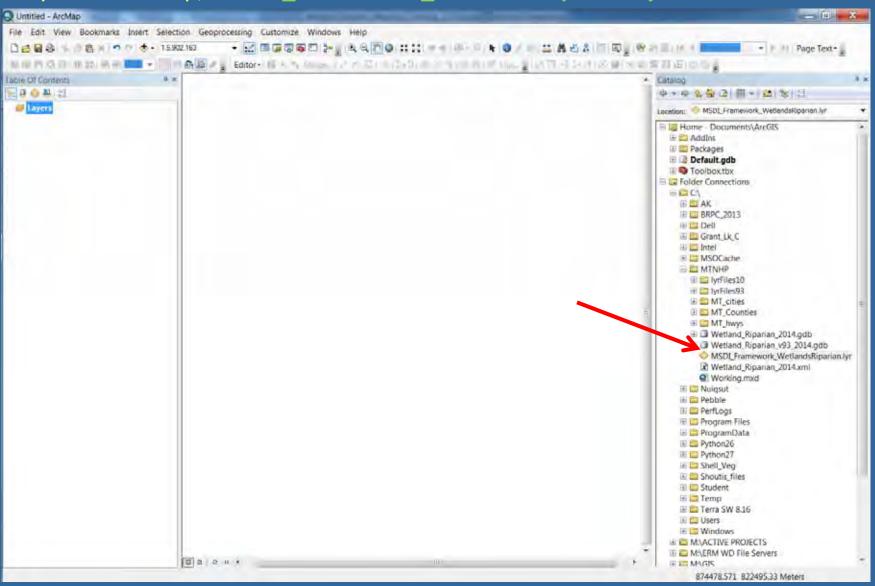
View Using Map Service in GIS

Click Save, use the drop down arrow to "Save As"
Save with your ArcMap layers, add layer to your map



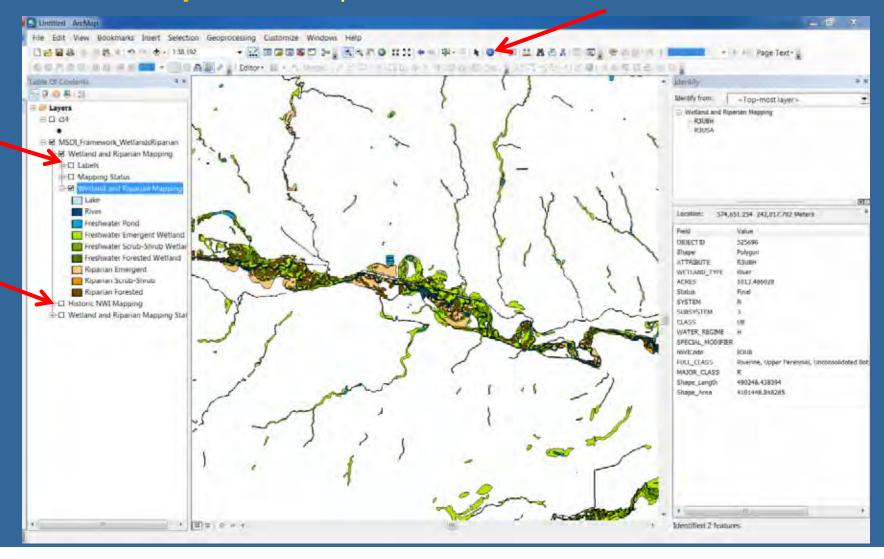
View Using MapService in GIS

Add layer to the map, "MSDI_Framework_WetlandsRiparian.lyr"



View Using MapService in GIS

- Zoom to area of interest to view mapping
- Use "Identify" tool to explore attributes



http://geoinfo.montanastatelibrary.org/data/msdi/wetlands/

MONTANA.GOV

AGENCIES LUGIN

SEARCH



Providing Montana a sense of place

Geography

Web Changes

Home + Data + Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) + Wetlands

Wetlands

Data and Documentation

Wetlands Data Download for Desktop GIS Users

Spatial data representing the extent, type, and approximate location of wetlands, riparian areas, and deepwater habitats in Montana along with associated metadata are provided in geodatabase versions 10 or 9.3. Data are downloaded at a statewide scale. New data are added as individual project areas are completed.



Applications

Wetland and Riparian Framework Web Service

labels, the wetland and riparian mapping program status map, and historic wetland mapping polygons and

Montana Natural Heritage Program

This application provides access to the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) Wetlands and Riparian Framework dataset. Included in this service are provisional and final wetland and riparian polygons and labels completed by the National Wetland Inventory.

About

Wetlands Framework Contact Information

Wetlands Framework Theme Leads

Karen Newlon

Montana Natural Heritage Program Ecologist/Project Manager Email: knewlon@mt.gov

Phone: 406-444-0915@

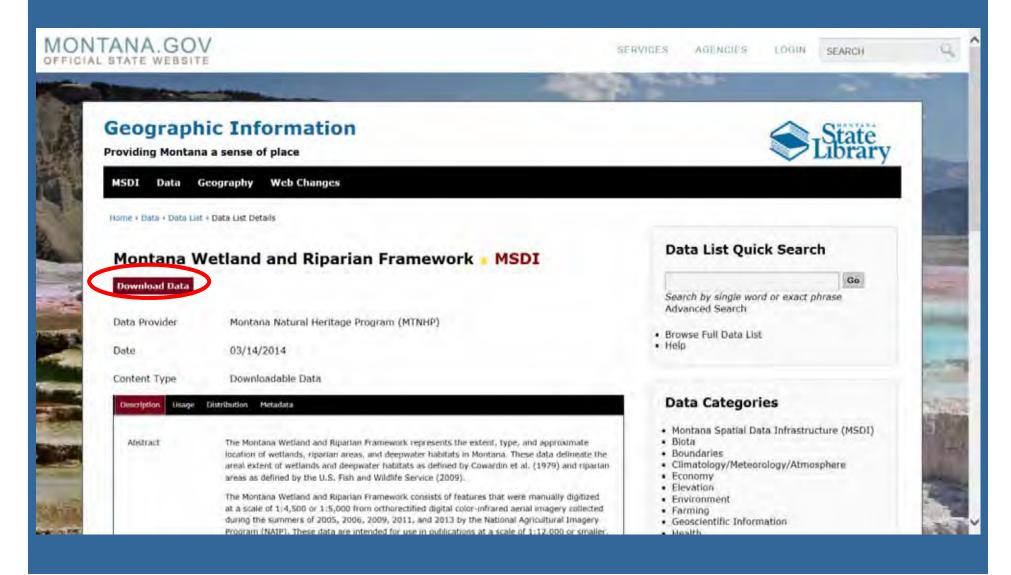
Lynda Saul

Department of Environmental Quality Wetland Program Coordinator

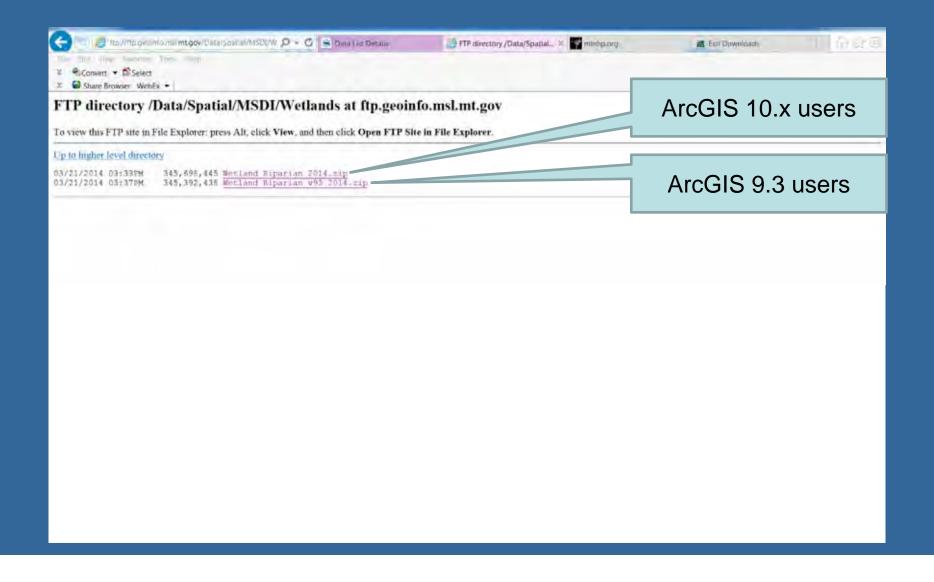
Email: Lsaul@mt.gov Phone: 406-444-6652@

Wetlands Framework Theme Stewards

Montana State Data Infrastructure (MSDI)



Download zip file for your version of ArcGIS

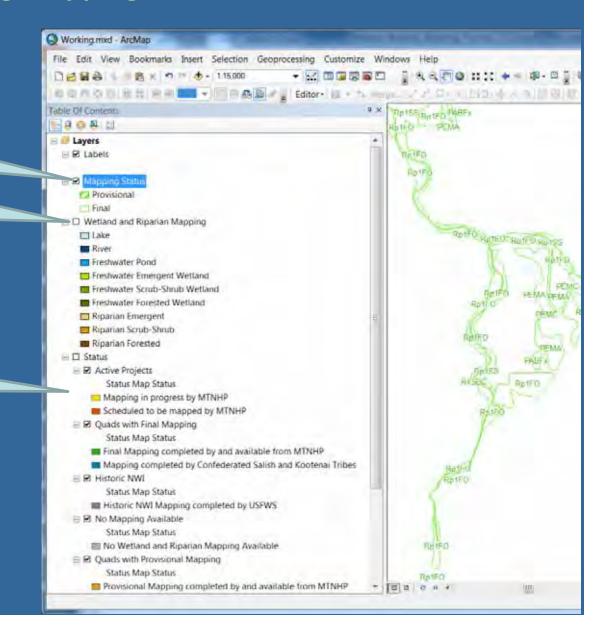


Using Mapping in ArcGIS

Status by polygon

Mapping by polygon (provisional or final only)

Mapping status by quad



Attribute table

Includes NWI coding (vegetation, water regime, alterations)



Table 日·隆·隆曾 = 日本

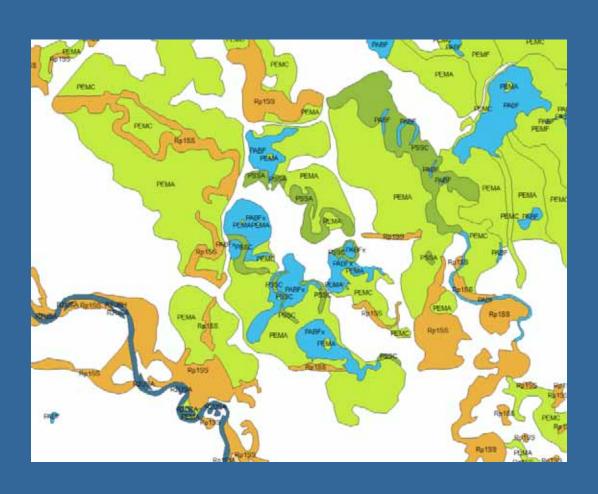
Westand and Ripman Margang

WETLAND TYPE	ATTRIBUTE	ACRES	Status	SYSTEM.	SUBSYSTEM.	CLASS.	WATER REG	SPECIAL MODIFIER	NWICode	FULL CLASS	M.
River	R3UBF	28.003481	Final	R	3	UB	F		R3UB	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded	R
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMA	2.052434	Final	P		EM	A		PEM	Palustrine Emergent, Temporanily Flooded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABFx	0.074808	Final	P		AB	F	X	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated	P
River	R3UBF	18.250269	Final	R	3	UB	F		R3UB	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded	R
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMA	0.217019	Final	P		EM	A		PEM	Palustrine: Emergent, Temporarily Flooded	P
River	R4SBCx	27.438884	Final	R	4	58	C	x	R4SB	Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Seasonally Flooded, Excayated	R
Freshwater Pond	PABFX	0.333811	Final	p		AB	F	X.	PAB	Palustone, Aquatic Bed, Semipermodently Flooded, Excavated	la.
Rivet	R4SBCx	40 454602	Final	R	4	88	C	N	R4SB	Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Seasonally Flooded, Excayated	R
Freshwater Pond	PABFX	0 162224	Final	P		AB	F	St.	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated	P
Freshwater Pond	PABEN	0 085555	Final	b	-	AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrinii, Aquatic Bed. Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABFx	0.213669	Final	P		AB	F	1.	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated	P
Freshwater Pond	PABFx	0 026285	Final	P		AB	F	1.	PAB	Palustrem, Aquabic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated	P
Freshwater Ernergert Wetland	PEMA.	4 03685	Final	P		EM	A		PEM	Palustine, Emergerit, Temporarily Flooded	P
Freehwater Pond	PAHFX	0.062419	Feral	p		AB	F	i.	PAB	Palustree, Aquatic Bed, Sempermanently Flooded, Excavated	P
Freehwater Pond	PABEX	0.028559	Final	P		AB	E	X.	PAB	Palustrine Aquatic Bed, Serrepermanently Fluoded, Excavated	P
River	R4SBCx	125 079108	Final'	R	4	SB	C	J.	R4SB	Rivenine Intermittent Streambed Seasonally Flooded, Excavated	R
River	R4SBCa	26 20464	Final	R	4	SB	C	3.	R4SB	Rivenne Intermittent Streambed Seasonally Flooded Excavated	R
Freshwater Pond	PABEN	0.802709	Final	P		AB	Ē	h	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABEN	0.151048	Final	P		AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABEN	0.797061	Final	P		AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMC	0.142154	Final	P		EM	C		PEM	Palustrine, Emergent, Seasonally Flooded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	0.219671	Final	P		AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrine Aquatic Bed. Semipermanently Flooded: Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABEN	0.293705	Final	P		AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed. Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	0.000454	Final	P		AB	F	ħ	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P
River	R3UBF	9.735145	Final	R.	3	UB	F		R3UB	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded	R
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMB	0.693596	Final	P		EM	В		PEM	Palustrine, Emergent, Saturated	P
River	R3UBF	4.516137	Final.	R.	3	UB	F		R3UB	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded	R
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	0.277586	Final	b.		AB	F	h	PAE	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	p
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	1.116554	Final	p-		AB	F	h	PAB	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed. Semipermanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded	P -

2 + H | (0 out of 863373 Selected)

Wetland and Riparian Mapping

Questions?



Training Overview

- Definition of wetland and riparian areas
- What is wetland and riparian mapping?
- Mapping programs and status
- How mapping is created, limitations
- Classification systems
- Accessing mapping
- Hands-on mapping activity
- Uses and examples





Mapping Activity

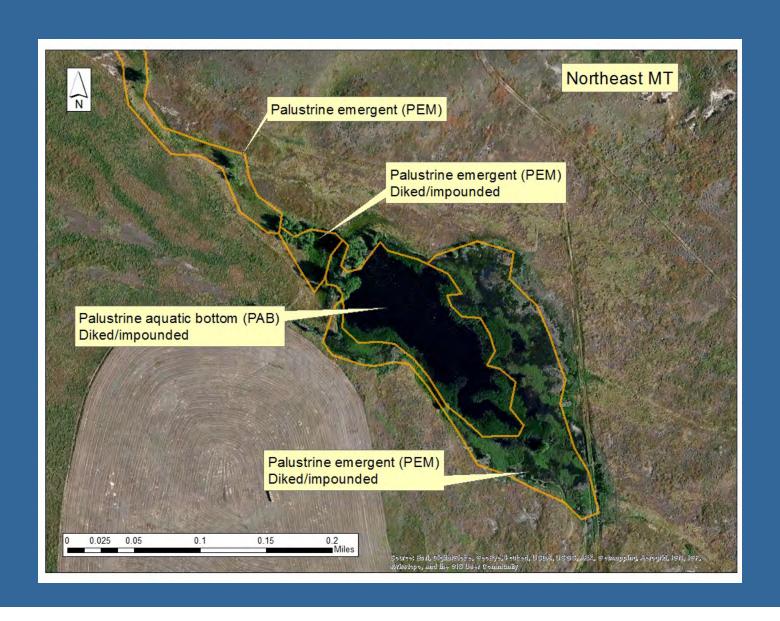
Directions

- Outline potential wetland types
- Add wetland classification





Mapping Activity



Training Overview

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- Uses and examples





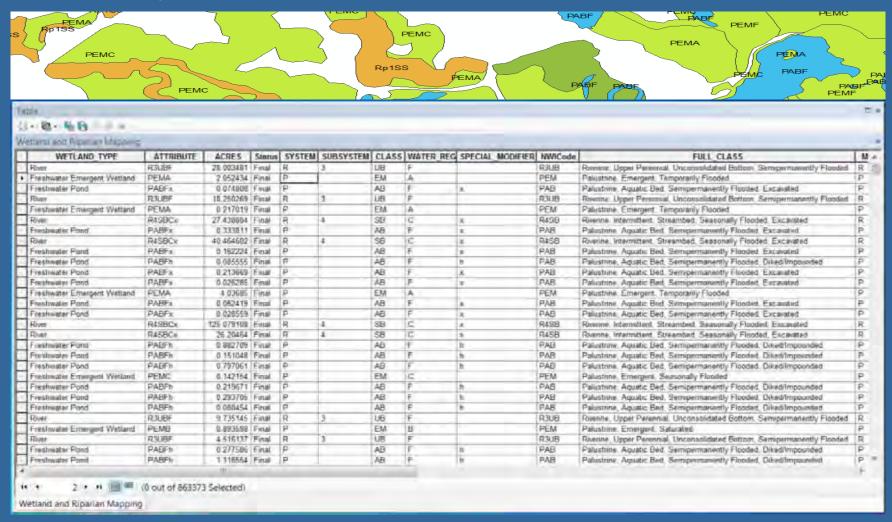
Potential Uses

- Preliminary site assessment
- General data management
- Land use planning
- Floodplain management
- Riparian setbacks
- NEPA process
- Project permitting
- Project facilities siting
- CWA Section 404 Permitting

- Assessing wetland function
- Restoration planning
- Monitoring plan development
- Evaluate watershed-scale wetland losses/gains
- Habitat assessment
- Conservation planning
- Fisheries protection
- Water quality protection

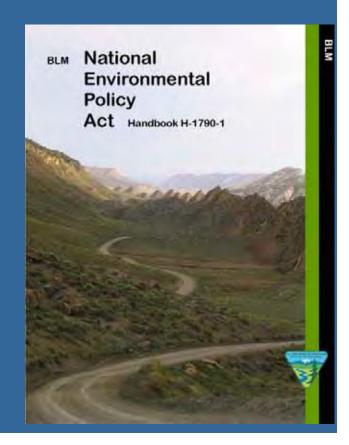
General UseData Management

GIS layer can be used as the geodatabase to house any wetland/riparian data set



Example Use NEPA Process

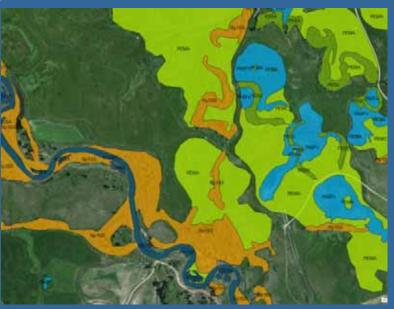
- Characterization of riparian and wetland habitat types and acreage for Affected Environment and Alternatives Analysis Sections
- To house environmental data and ancillary information
- Assessment of restoration and mitigation options



Example UseHabitat Assessment

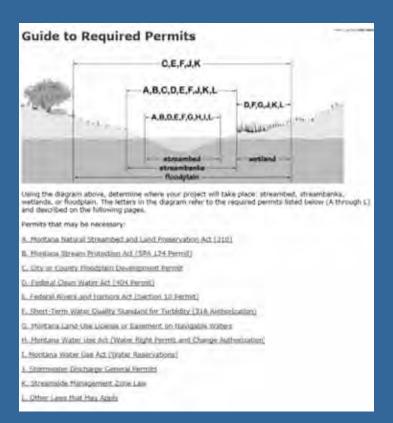
- Mapping fish and wildlife habitat
- Mapping T/E species habitat
- Prioritization of habitat conservation areas at local or regional scales
- Modeling/predicting potential suitable habitat for specific species
- USFWS North American Wetlands
 Conservation Act (NAWCA) Grants





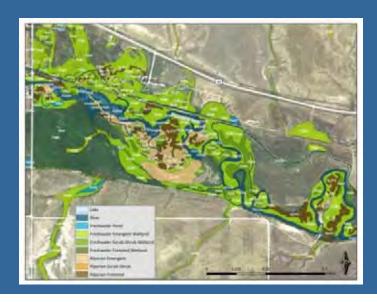
General UseProject Permitting

- Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit
- Facilities siting
- Stormwater discharge general permits (MPDES, SWPPP)
- Streamside Management Zone Law



General UseLand Use Planning

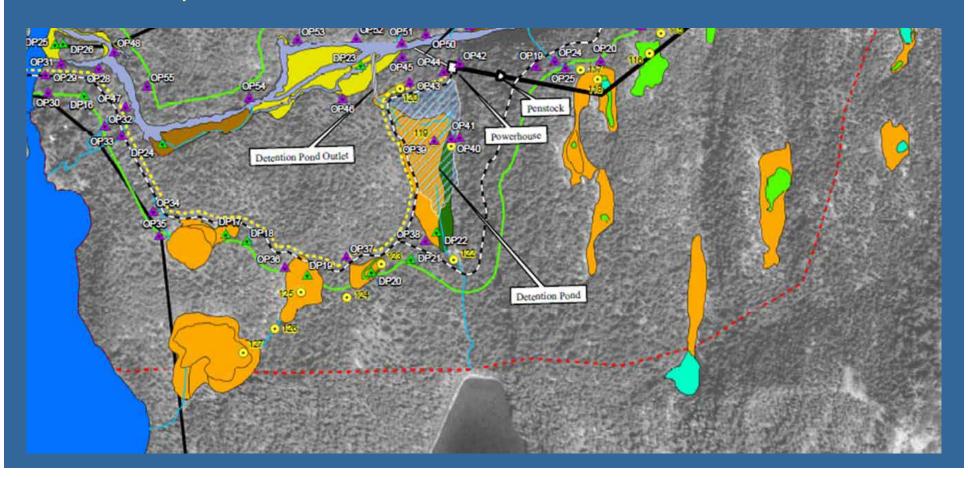
- Identify natural resources, and potential hazards, in a planning area
- Prioritize appropriate zoning types: recreation, residential, commercial, industrial...
- Project facilities siting and permitting
- Assess potential development impacts





Land Use Planning/Permitting Example Project Facilities Siting

- Assess siting of project infrastructure for permitting
- Example: using wetland mapping to assess best route for proposed road and power transmission line



Example UseCWA Section 404 Permitting

- Placement of fill in "Waters of the U.S." requires CWA Section 404 permit
- Delineation of wetlands and waters
 - Pre-field desktop mapping
 - As base layer geodatabase for wetlands/waters data
- Wetland functional assessment for compensatory mitigation
 - As base layer geodatabase for functional data

Final delineation and jurisdictional determination requires field

groundtruthing

Example UseFloodplain Management and Planning

Floodplains are natural assets – keeping floodplains as open lands can:

- Save lives, reduce property damage, and avoid costs associated with building requirements
- Reduce environmental damage

FEMA FIRM maps don't always include all river hazard areas

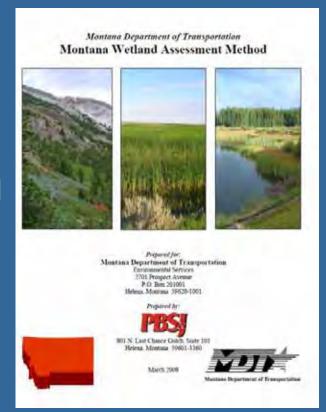
 NWI mapping can be used to augment the FIRM maps to assess potential channel migration and river hazard areas



Photo credit: Varella 2013

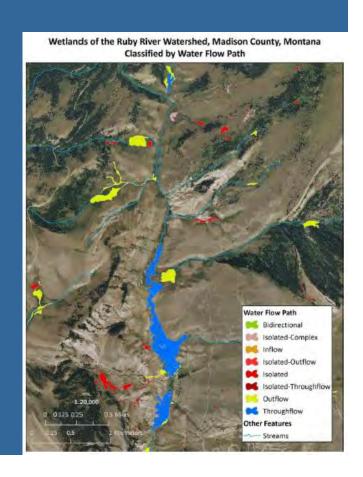
Example UseAssessing Wetland Function

- Understanding potential wetland functions for mitigation, restoration prioritization, and conservation planning, i.e.:
 - Flood attenuation
 - Bank stabilization
 - Maintenance of flow
 - Sediment/nutrient retention
- Uses:
 - As base layer geodatabase for functional data (field or desktop data)
 - Landscape-scale assessment and modeling of potential functions in GIS



Example UseAssessing Wetland Function

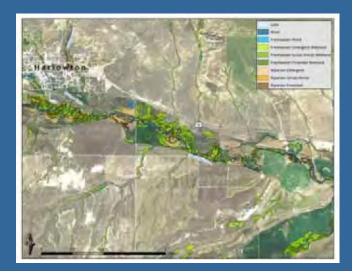
- Hydrogeomorphic characteristics are often used as surrogates to model potential functions at the landscape scale
- NWI uses LLWW descriptors for HGM information
 - Landscape position
 - Landform
 - Water flow path
 - Waterbody type
- HGM is not currently part of the NWI mapping for MT, but can be added by users
- MTNHP will be adding this data in the next few years



Example Use:Water Quality Assessment and TMDL Planning

Uses

- Land Use/Land Cover characterization of watershed
- Assessment of natural loading sources
- Identification of source reduction areas (buffering)
- Assist in deriving model inputs for nutrient uptake, sediment retention, and potential shading in riparian areas



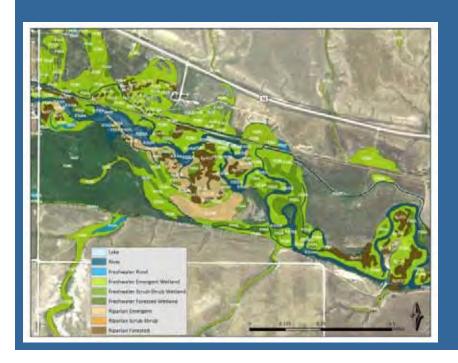
Project Example

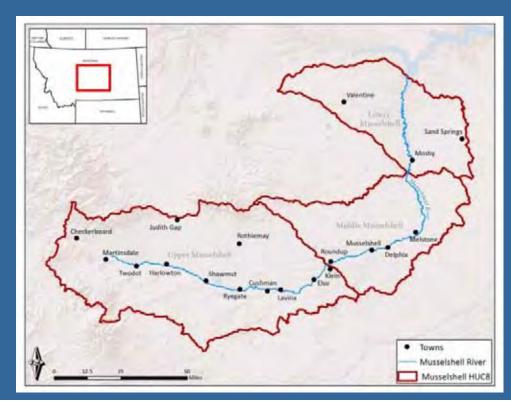
Restoration Planning in the Musselshell Watershed

DEQ pilot project to incorporate wetlands into watershed restoration planning

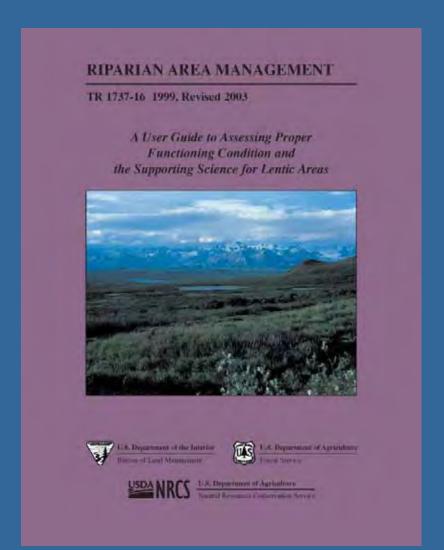
• Employ a "risk-based" approach to prioritize wetland restoration sites with the highest potential to mitigate impairments to

water quality and quantity





BLM Example Use: Assessing Proper Functioning Condition (PFC)





BLM Example Use: Assessing Proper Functioning Condition (PFC)

Uses

- Pre-field landscape-level inventory of existing wetland and riparian resources
- GIS attribute table can house all PFC inventory and monitoring data (desktop and field data)
- As the GIS base layer to assess potential function and condition, and edit wetland/riparian boundaries

BLM Example Use: Permitting and Monitoring of Grazing and Minerals Leases

Uses

- Development of BLM permit stipulations and Resource
 Management Plans (e.g. Land Health Standards and BMP's)
- Water development planning: identify water resources for assessment of livestock distribution
- Initial pre-field work for BLM proper functioning condition assessment

Data Management BLM Water Resources Inventory Project

Goal: Develop GIS geodatabase/layer to house:

- BLM Water Right data
- Lentic-wetland Proper Functioning Condition inventory and monitoring data

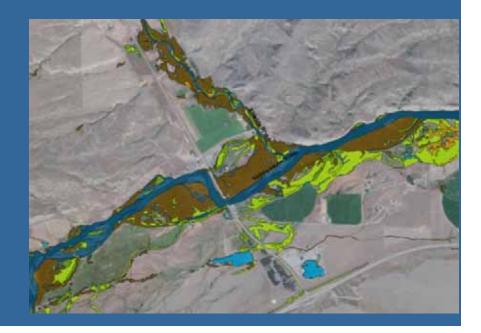
Solution:

- Linked NWI layer with DNRC Water Rights layer
- This layer could be expanded to house lentic PFC data (TBD)



Summary

- Ideal for landscape or watershed scale assessment
- NWI is a starting point for more focused assessments requiring field verification
- Available from MTNHP before NWI web site
- Access method based on intended use and user skill level



Questions?

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Levia Shoutis, PWS ERM, Inc. levia.shoutis@erm.com 406-222-7600





Nine trainings + this webinar

- Helena. Montana Dept. Environmental Quality May 12, 2014
- Canyon Ferry. Montana Watershed Coordination Council. May 14
- Havre. June 25
- Helena. Floodplain Training. July 24
- Hamilton. MT Assoc. of Planners. September 17
- Bozeman. September 26
- Kalispell. MT American Water Resource Association. October 8
- Billings. November 6.
- Miles City. November 7
- Webinar. December 5, 2014

If you would like a wetland/riparian map training for your organization, contact Lynda Saul lsaul@mt.gov or 406-444-6652.

What's up next

- You will be emailed a survey through GoToWebinar
- Webinar series January? Topics?
- Where to find the webinar http://Wetlands.mt.gov

