

Oregon State Wetland Program Summary



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Photo Title: Wood River Wetland; Photo Credit: Kurt Carpenter, USGS

Section A. Quick View

Description of State's Wetlands

Oregon has mostly wet meadows and wet prairies, as well as a lot of seasonal wetlands. The state's diverse wetlands can be classified into 15 generalized types, including alkaline wetlands, aquatic beds, fens, forested wetlands, freshwater marshes, freshwater tidal wetlands, salt marshes and brackish marshes, serpentine fens, shrub swamps and shrub riparian, snowbed depressions, spay zones, springs, vernal pools, wet meadows and wet prairies. A large percentage of these areas are in agricultural production.

State Definition of Wetlands

Oregon uses a state definition identical to the federal definition of wetlands (ORS.196.800(16)).

Historic Wetland Loss/Gain

Original Wetland Acreage	Remaining Wetland Acreage	Acreage Lost	% Lost
2,262,000	1,393,900	868,100	38%

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service (Dahl, 1989)

Primary State Wetlands Webpage

Department of State Lands Wetlands Webpage
<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Wetlands Explorer
<http://oregonexplorer.info/wetlands>

State Wetland Program Plan

Oregon State Wetland Program Plan (2011)
<http://www.statelandsonline.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=Wetlands.SelectCounty>

No Net Loss/Net Gain Goal

A statutory requirement exists to “Maintain a stable resource base of wetlands...” and to “establish the opportunity to increase wetland resources by encouraging wetland restoration. In addition, the Oregon Benchmark Program

State Resources for Wetland Work

State Name	Core element #1: Regulation	Core Element #2: Monitoring and Assessment	Core Element #3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element #4: Voluntary Wetland Restoration
Agency	Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL) – regulation, enforcement, planning and delineation	Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL)	None	OWEB (Salmon-specific restoration, not just wetlands)
Source(s)	Fees, revenue from state-run land	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Amount	~3.5 million	(←See)	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Staffing	21 Fulltime, 6 support staff	No dedicated staff	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Agency				Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Source(s)				Information unavailable
Amount				Information unavailable
Staffing				Information unavailable

State Permitting Fees

State Permitting Fee	Fee #1	Fee #2
Yes/No	YES	YES
Amount (range)	\$950-\$3,700	Range
Agency	DEQ 401 Program	DSL

Innovative Features

- Oregon Rapid Assessment Protocol (ORAP)
- Wetland Functional Assessment Work
- Wetland planning work (strong state commitment to planning)
- Local wetland land use notices (LWIS)
- Well-developed state wetland program plan

Models and Templates

- Oregon Pre-application and policy form for major projects (offered, not required)

Section B. Regulation

How are Wetlands Regulated in Oregon?

In Oregon, wetlands are regulated through the authority of a handful of federal and state laws and, in some cases, city or county ordinances. The State's Wetlands Program was established by statute in a 1989 comprehensive wetlands conservation bill. The Program is responsible for developing and maintaining the Statewide Wetland Inventory, providing wetland planning assistance, developing standards and tools, and providing public information and training.

Primary wetland-related responsibilities are coordinated by the following state agencies:

- **Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL)** is responsible for implementation of the state's removal and fill law.
- **Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)** administers the 401 Water Quality Certification program. DEQ's Oregon's Water Quality Monitoring Strategy and monitoring programs provide environmental information necessary to support resource management and water quality policies, standards and permits protect the quality of Oregon's environment.
- **Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)** provides expert and technical review of §401 certifications. DFW's Habitat Resources Program and Conservation Program include In-Water Timing Guidelines, Habitat Mitigation Recommendations, fish passage and fish screening requirements, Scientific Take Permit, and the Oregon Conservation Strategy, which is an overarching state strategy for protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- **Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development** administers Oregon's 19 Statewide Planning Goals that include: Goal 5 requires local protection programs for significant freshwater wetlands, Goal 16 prohibits development in 98% of the remaining estuarine wetlands, and Goal 17 requires protection for major marshes along Oregon's coastal shore lands. Less directly, Goals 6 and 7 may address wetland management for water quality and flood management purposes.
- **Oregon Department of Agriculture Agricultural Water Quality Management Program** addresses water pollution associated with agricultural lands and activities, the Soil Water and Conservation District Program provides technical assistance and grants, and the Native Plant Conservation Program works to conserve native plant diversity.
- **Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)** is a leader in the conservation of Oregon's natural resources by helping Oregonians take care of streams, rivers, wetlands and natural areas. OWEB administers the state's Watershed Enhancement Program that includes acquisition and restoration grants funded through the Oregon Lottery, promotion of local watershed councils, and development of watershed plans. OWEB coordinates The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. OWEB is a primary source of funding for voluntary wetland restoration in the state.

Additional wetland-related services are provided by:

- **Oregon’s Indian Tribal communities** consist of nine federally recognized Tribes whose Tribal governments manage natural resources in reservation or trust lands that comprise over 875,000 acres, or 1.4 percent of land within Oregon’s boundaries. In addition, the Ft. McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribe in Nevada has some reservation lands in Oregon.
- **Oregon Parks and Recreation Department** natural resource management objectives include protecting and restoring native ecosystems and cultural resources. The Department administers the state Scenic Waterways Program that provides protection for special rivers and adjacent lands, manages state park lands, and enforces the 1967 Beach Bill, which provides protection and preservation of natural resource values found on the ocean shore.
- **Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries** regulates reclamation and mining practices (out-of-stream mining).

Wetland Delineation

Delineation Guidance	Yes	No	Detail
Use State’s Own Method		X	
Use Corps’ 87 Manual and Regional Supplement	X		Two regional supplements are used in the state: 1) Manual for Oregon, the Arid West Region (2.0) released September 2008 and 2) the Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Region (2.0) released May 2010.
Other (Please describe)	X		Department of State Lands’ administrative rules for wetland delineation report requirements. These rules outline what needs to be in reports when received by the state.

Description: For state regulatory permitting purposes, wetlands are identified and mapped at the project scale using the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Wetlands Delineation Manual and Regional Supplements and the Department of State Lands’ administrative rules for wetland delineation report requirements. The state provides an online tool to help the public and contractors understand where wetland determinations have been completed and delineation status:

<http://www.statelandsonline.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=Wetlands.SelectCounty>

Evaluation Methodology

Oregon developed the *Oregon Rapid Assessment Protocol (ORWAP)* (Adamus et al. 2010) with funding from USEPA. The protocol was first developed in May 2009 and later revised in July 2010. The primary driver for ORWAP’s development was the need for a rapid function and value assessment that could be used for regulatory purposes on all wetland types. However, the protocol was developed as a standardized method for rapidly assessing wetlands for multiple assessment purposes. ORWAP assesses the functions, values, and condition of wetlands and is applicable to wetlands of any type anywhere in Oregon, and thus, can be used to compare wetlands of different

types. The resultant scores reflect a wetland’s ability to support 16 functions and 14 values. In addition, Provisioning Services, Public Use and Recognition, Sensitivity, and Stressors are scored and HGM class is estimated

Exempted Activities

Although Oregon’s exemptions are largely lined-up with the federal exemptions, some are a little tighter than the federal exemptions. Oregon regulated isolated wetlands, while federal does not. Some exemptions are based on the legislature’s recognition that certain activities are already regulated by another agency. Most exemptions relate to fill and removal activities that impacted waters of the state long before the Removal-Fill Law was enacted. Allowing maintenance or reconstruction in these situations doesn’t result in significant new impacts. Exempt activities include:

- State Forest Management Practices
- Fills for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Certain Dams and Water Diversion Structures
- Navigational Servitude (Maintenance of the Navigational Channel)
- Maintenance or Reconstruction of Water Control Structures
- Maintenance or Emergency Reconstruction of Roads and Transportation Structures
- Prospecting and Non-Motorized Activities within “Essential Salmon Habitat” and “State Scenic Waterways”
- Fish Passage and Fish Screening Structures in Essential Indigenous Anadromous Salmonid Habitat (ESH)
- Certain Voluntary Habitat Restoration Activities
- Agricultural Exemptions
- Special Situations: Railroads, Tribal Lands and Environmental Remedial Actions

Special Provisions for Agriculture and Forestry

The intent of state provisions are the same as the federal, but the application is more specific and detailed about what types of agricultural activities are allowed. The federal definition of agriculture is more broad than Oregon’s. For specific information about exemptions go to:

http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/PERMITS/docs/Removal_Fill_Guide_May_2013.pdf#page=43

Penalties and Enforcement

DSL has the authority to take civil, criminal or administrative actions to enforce the Removal-Fill Law. Remedies may include consent orders or agreement, cease and desist orders, restoration orders, civil penalties (not to exceed \$10,000/day) and liens.

Permit Tracking

The DSL database (Land Administration System) tracks permit types and processing status, compensatory mitigation, wetland determination and delineation reports, and violations.

State General Permit (statewide vs. regional coverage)

Permit Coverage	Yes	No	Detail (Type of Permit)
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Regional General Permit		X	
Statewide General Permit	X		“General Authorizations” provide preauthorization and streamlining of the permit process. If a permittee does this activity and meets X conditions, limiting environmental damage, then the permittee does not have to get a permit (e.g. suction dredges, streambank stabilization).

Assumption of 404 Powers

Assumption Status	Yes	No	Detail
Assumed		X	
Working Toward Assumption	X		Oregon is working towards assumption. The state has identified main barriers. The Endangered Species Act is a main barrier (salmon).
Explored Assumption	X		

Joint permitting

Oregon has a joint permitting application and some coordinated procedures with the Corps.

Special Area Management Plans and Advanced Identification Plans

While the state does not specifically have any SAMPs or ADIDs, Oregon has specific statutory authority for Wetland Conservation Plans that are developed by a local government according to state regulations and oversight. One WCP has been adopted and is operating successfully – the West Eugene Wetlands Plan. Additionally, a recent rule change was made that allows for a smaller scale advanced aquatic resource planning process that does not involve land use planning laws.

Buffer Protections

The state does not regulate outside of wetlands. Wetland buffer protection is not required by state regulation, except on mitigation sites (including buffer credits). Compensatory mitigation projects may be required to include upland buffers. Buffer protection is required by some local government wetland regulations.

Mitigation Policy

The Department has identified principal objectives used to determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation. The state focuses on the avoidance and minimization portions of the mitigation sequence. Oregon has developed advance planning tools that are available for this work. They can also be used for the mitigation portion of the hierarchy. There are two basic options available to mitigate for unavoidable impacts to wetlands and tidal waters: permittee-responsible mitigation and purchasing mitigation credits. The mitigation option that maximizes these objectives relative to the proposed impact will be favored in the permit process. Wetlands at the project site will be assessed based upon the acreage and type (class) of wetlands present, and the functions and values they provide. This information is the basis for determining whether the proposed mitigation is appropriate.

The choice between these options is informed by the five principal objectives for compensatory wetland mitigation:

1. Replace functions and values lost at the impact site.
2. Provide local replacement for locally important functions and values.
3. Enhance, restore, create or preserve wetlands or tidal areas that are self-sustaining and minimize long-term maintenance needs.
4. Ensure mitigation siting in ecologically sustainable locations.
5. Minimize temporal loss of wetlands and tidal waters and their functions and values.

An extensive guide to Oregon's Compensatory Mitigation process is provided through the state's Removal-Fill Guide Chapter 8: Compensatory Mitigation Planning for Wetlands and Tidal Waters (http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/PERMITS/docs/RFG_Section_8_Nov_2011.pdf)

Mitigation Database

The Department of State Lands (DSL) reports the wetland acres gained or lost through permits and mitigation to the Oregon Progress Board, which in turn reports to the state legislature through Environmental Benchmarks 78a and 78b . DSL maintains the Land Administrative System (LAS) database to administer the state's Removal-Fill Law. LAS tracks permitted impacts to waters of the state, compensatory mitigation, permit compliance, and violations. LAS is the primary data source that is used to track progress toward meeting the state's no net loss and net gain goals.

Section C. Monitoring and Assessment

Agency Responsible for Wetland Monitoring and Assessment

- Oregon's *Department of State Lands* (DSL) released the Oregon Rapid Wetland Assessment Protocol in May 2009. The development of this tool fulfilled a need recognized by the Oregon legislature and the regulated public for a standard method that would allow for the rapid assessment of wetland functions, values and condition that could be used statewide on all wetland types.
- Oregon's *Department of Environmental Quality* (DEQ)
- Oregon's *Watershed Enhancement Board* analyzes outcomes from the state's monitoring and assessment investments.

Oregon is developing an enterprise (statewide) monitoring strategy to coordinate all state monitoring and assessment strategies with a focus on water quality.

Mapping/Inventory

Statute authorizes the DSL to compile and maintain a "statewide wetlands inventory" based upon the National Wetland Inventory (NWI). The NWI has been completed and digitized for the state and is supplemented by Local Wetland Inventories. Approximately 81 cities or areas have developed and adopted LWIs that have been approved by DSL.

State Wetland Mapping Public Portal

The Oregon Wetlands Explorer Portal, a site embedded within Oregon Explorer, was launched in 2009 to support the conservation and restoration of Oregon's wetlands. The Oregon Explorer was developed through a partnership between the Institute for Natural Resources (INR) and the Oregon State University Library to create a web-based natural resources digital library with a single online source for all natural resource information. The wetlands portal contains various types of wetland information and the Oregon Wetlands geodatabase, which was created for planning and research purposes. Oregon's *Explorer Map Viewer* includes maps, an ORWAP reporting tools, wetlands data (Oregon Wetlands Geodatabase and wetlands reference site data) as well as information about wetland-related issues and actions:

http://tools.oregonexplorer.info/oe_map_viewer_2_0/viewer.html?Viewer=wet

Wetland Classification and Assessment

Oregon uses its own *Oregon Rapid Wetland Assessment Protocol (ORWAP)*. ORWAP consists of several components - all downloadable below. Components include the Users Manual; two Excel spreadsheets that are the guts of ORWAP; PDF versions of the data forms that users fill out; PDF versions of several of the supplemental information worksheets; and a separate guidance document for using ORWAP for state and federal permitting. The state is planning to update this tool next year. More information about and copies of the tool can be downloaded from:

http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/or_wet_prot.aspx

Oregon also uses an *Agate Desert Vernal Pool functional Assessment Methodology* which is designed to provide a scientifically based, rapid, and consistently applicable tool to comparatively assess functions and values of vernal pool wetlands in the Agate Desert area of White City, Jackson County, Oregon (http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/docs/vernal_pool_agate_desert.pdf)

The *Oregon Freshwater Wetland Assessment Methodology (OFWAM)* (Roth et al. 1996) was developed for local government wetland planning and protection policies. The method assesses four wetland ecological functions, three social functions, and two wetland conditions. The planning-level assessment tool was designed to assess relative qualities of wetlands in a community-planning context and is not suitable for detailed evaluation of individual wetlands. The method is becoming outdated and no longer provides the level of detail that many local governments increasingly need.

The Oregon Watershed Assessment Manual (Watershed Professionals Network 1999) was prepared for the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB). The Manual provides guidance to watershed councils and conservation groups on conducting a broad-scale screening evaluation of watersheds. Evaluations are based on stream geomorphology in relation to ecoregion conditions. The information gained through the evaluation can be used to identify the areas with the highest potential for improvement, high-priority areas for restoration, and the types of improvement actions that will be most effective.

The *Human Disturbance Assessment (HAD)* is a rapid method to render basic wetland assessments from five aspects of anthropogenic stressors. The method was developed using a modification of a rubric developed by Gernes & Helgen for wetland assessment in Minnesota (U.S. EPA 2002b). The HDA components also follow recommendations of Rader and Shiozawa (2001) in developing criteria for defining reference conditions.

Oregon's *tidal wetland monitoring protocol* is designed to characterize reference conditions for estuarine wetlands in Oregon. The protocol focuses on parameters needed for classification of plant communities and their associated abiotic environments.

Statewide Wetland Monitoring Plan

Oregon Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Strategy
http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/docs/oregon_monitoring_assessment_strategy.pdf

Overall Wetland Gain and Loss Tracking System

Oregon does not have an overall wetland gain and loss tracking system. The state does have a no net loss database, but it is only focused on regulatory data and does not include voluntary restoration data.

Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Characteristics

Level	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Oregon</i>		X	X (Rapid assessment, but has not yet been validated)	(Not statewide)

Type	None	IBI	Condition	Functional
<i>Oregon</i>		X (Only invertebrates and not statewide)	~ (Only for mitigation and NWCA)	(Mitigation sites are required to do this work themselves)

Frequency	None	Project Specific	Ongoing
<i>Minnesota</i>		X	Not at this time

Description: The state's wetland monitoring and assessment work is specific to the mitigation process.

Participation in National Wetland Condition Assessment

NWCA Study Type	Yes	No
National Study	X	
State Intensification Study		X

Section D. Water Quality Standards

Wetland and Water Quality Standards

Type	None	Use Existing WQ Standards	In Process	Adopted	Future Direction
<i>Wetland-specific Designated Uses</i>	X				
<i>Narrative criteria in the standards to protect designated wetland uses</i>	X				
<i>Numeric criteria in the standards based on wetland type and location to protect the designated uses</i>	X				
<i>Anti-degradation policy includes wetlands</i>		X			

Description: Oregon has not adopted water quality standards, designated uses, or anti-degradation standards specific to wetlands. While not specific to wetlands, the anti-degradation standards apply to “waters of the state,” which include wetlands, and are the strongest enforcement tool of ODEQ. Under the anti-degradation standard, one cannot discharge untreated or unmanaged water. The ODEQ incorporates load allocations and water quality management plan recommendations from EPA-approved total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) into its §401 program.

Section E. Voluntary Wetland Restoration

Types of Wetland Restoration Work Funded by the State:

Type of Work	YES	NO	Description
Fund Wetland Restoration (may include easement agreements)	X		
Private Land Restoration	X		
Public Land Restoration	X		
Technical Assistance	X		Funding from OWEB <i>can</i> fund technical assistance
Tax Incentives		X	
Other			

Description: The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers the state’s watershed enhancement program, which focuses on the protection and restoration of naturally functioning habitats. The program was established, partially, as a result of salmon listing and water quality degradation and assists with salmon recovery and water quality improvement. Funding for OWEB’s

activities comes from the state lottery and is used for land acquisition, watershed restoration, technical assistance, monitoring, watershed assessment, outreach, and education.

Acquisition of property is prioritized based on critical habitats for species and operates through grants provided by OWEB. When OWEB acquires a property interest, it does not hold title but instead receives a conservation easement over each parcel of land. OWEB is establishing a program to monitor the protection value for which easements are placed. While the current focus is on habitat, OWEB is in the process of developing regional restoration priorities.

There is a large amount of voluntary wetland restoration occurring in the Lower Columbia River area through the Lower Columbia Estuary Program, NRCS and CREP. Tens of millions of dollars have been spent on salmon-related restoration efforts (including wetlands) by the Bonneville Power Administration (Columbia River dams).

Voluntary Wetland Restoration Program Components

Wetland Restoration Efforts	Nothing in the Works	Planning	In Progress	Mature/ Complete
Program has a set of restoration goals				X
Coordinate with relevant agencies that outline restoration/protection goals and strategies and timeframes				X
Developed multi-agency body to coordinate restoration/protection efforts	X			
Set restoration goals based on agency objectives and available information				X

Goals for Restoration Projects (For more information on goals, contact OWEB)

Goal	Yes	No	Description
No Net Loss	X		
Reverse Loss/Net Gain	X		OWEB follows statewide goals of no net loss of freshwater wetlands and a net gain
Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS)/WQ	X		
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs)			
Habitat	X		
Coastal Protection	X		
Floodwater Protection			
Groundwater			
Other (please describe)			

Landowner Guides and Handbooks to Assist with Voluntary Wetland Restoration Efforts

Oregon provides lots of guidance information and maps on wetland condition, ecosystem services, landscape integrity, conservation value and restoration/mitigation potential to the public via the Oregon Explorer Website: <http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/wetlands/restoration/>. The site includes historical wetland maps and estuary maps from the 1978 Estuary Inventory Project as well.

Section F. Innovative and/or Highly Effective Education and Outreach

None.

Section G. Climate Change and Wetlands

Oregon’s State Climate Strategy and statewide policy on climate change includes wetlands. The Strategy includes nuts and bolts goals and actions related to wetlands. The state also has Greenhouse Gas Emission Plans via Executive Order.

Section H. Integration

Entity/Program Area	Yes/No	Description of the Connection
NPDES/Stormwater	NO	
303(d)	Unknown	
305(b) reporting on wetlands	Unknown	
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs)	YES	Included when new TMDLs are developed
Climate Change/ Resiliency	YES	
Land Use /Watershed planning	YES	Funding for OWEB’s restoration activities include watershed assessment
Flood/Hazard Mitigation	YES	Wetlands are in the state’s Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
Coastal Work	YES	Through Department of Land Conservation and Coastal
Wildlife Action Plan	YES	ODSW mentions wetlands, but not well-integrated
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)	Unknown	
Other (Specify)	YES	There is a culture of collaboration as needed for the permit pre-planning process. There is public review and can weigh in on the permit through informal discussion

State Wetland Program Contact and Other Relevant Contacts

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State Wetland Program Development Continuum

Continuum Stage		Core Element 1: Regulation	Core Element 2: Monitoring & Assessment	Core Element 3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element 4: Voluntary Restoration
Mature Stage	High	X	X		X
Initial Implementation Stage	↑				
Development Stage					
Early Stage	Low			X	

Section J. Useful Websites

State Government Programs

1. Department of State Lands

a) Wetlands Program Plan

Oregon's recently developed Wetland Program Plan (WPP) is designed to focus wetland protection and restoration work in a strategic way, and communicate long- and short-term objectives to the Environmental Protection Agency and others. The plan was developed under a 2010 EPA development grant, and was approved for the 2011-2016 time period. It is the first such plan to be approved in EPA Region 10.

http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/WETLAND/Pages/wetland_plan_approved_2012.aspx

b) Wetland Monitoring & Assessment Strategy

http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/docs/oregon_monitoring_assessment_strategy.pdf

c) Removal-Fill Permits

<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/PERMITS/Pages/index.aspx>

d) Wetland Identification & Education

- <http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/wetlandeduc.aspx>
- e) Wetland Inventories
<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/swwi.aspx>
 - f) Wetland and Tidal Waters Mitigation Planning
http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/PERMITS/Pages/wetland_mitigation.aspx
 - g) Wetland Planning
<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/wetlandplan.aspx>
 - h) Technical Resources (including assessment methods and delineation resources)
http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WETLAND/Pages/technical_resources.aspx
2. Coastal Management Program
- a) Water Quality
 - i. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program [CNPCP]
http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/WatQual_Intro.aspx#Coastal_Nonpoint_Pollution_Control
 - ii. State & Federal Regulations
http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/WatQual_Intro.aspx#State_and_Federal_Regulations
 - iii. Resources for Stormwater Management
http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/WatQual_Intro.aspx#Resources_for_Stormwater_Management_Planning
3. Department of Agriculture
- a) Natural Resources Program Area
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pa_nat_res.aspx
4. Department of Environmental Quality
- a) Section 401 Removal/Fill Certification
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/sec401cert/removalfill.htm>
 - b) Water Quality Program
 - i. Groundwater Protection
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/groundwater/groundwater.htm>
 - ii. Permit Program
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/permits.htm>
 - iii. Nonpoint Source Pollution Program
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/nonpoint/nonpoint.htm>
 - iv. Underground Injection Control Program
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/uic/uic.htm>
 - v. Water Quality Assessment
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/assessment/assessment.htm>
 - vi. Watershed Monitoring
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/watershed.htm>
 - vii. Stormwater Permitting Program
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/stormwater.htm>
 - viii. Water Quality Trading Program

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/trading/trading.htm>

5. Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
 - a) Access and Habitat Program
<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/AH/index.asp>
 - b) Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/willamette_wmp/index.asp
 - c) Fish & Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy
<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARs/415.pdf>
 - d) Riparian Lands Tax Incentive Program
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/tax_overview.asp
 - e) Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program
<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/whcmp/index.asp>

Other Organization Wetland Programs

1. Coos Watershed Association
<http://www.cooswatershed.org/>
2. Columbia River Gorge Commission
<http://www.gorgecommission.org/>
3. Blue Mountains Conservancy
East Creek Wetland Restoration Project
http://www.bluemountainsconservancy.org/research/rr_endcreek.html
4. The Wetlands Conservancy
<http://oregonwetlands.net/index.php/home>