

Updates from the National Association of Wetland Managers

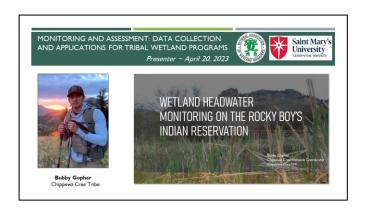
PORTIA OSBORNE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MAWWG-NEBAWWG JOINT MEETING NOVEMBER 12-14, 2024

Current/Recent NAWM Project Areas

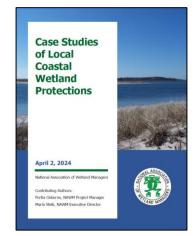
- Building State and Tribal Wetland Program Capacity
- Working with Tribes to Build Wetland/Water Quality Programs
- Supporting Local Protection of Coastal Wetlands
- Habitat Management through Beaver-Related Restoration

Advancing the Integration of Clean Water Act Programs with Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning

and Implementation

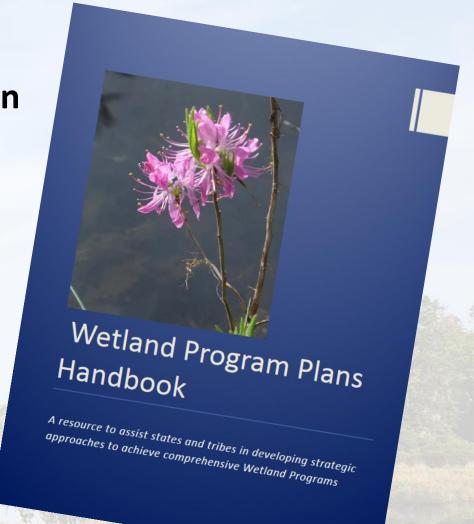






Updating the 2013 Wetland Program Plan Handbook

We are looking for examples of state wetland programs taking innovative approaches and tackling challenges to highlight in the updated handbook







Status and Trends Report on State Wetland Programs in the United States

> Association of State Wetland Managers 2015

For each of the 50 states, NAWM documented the status of the state's:

- Wetland Regulations and Programs;
- Wetland Monitoring and assessment;
- Voluntary Wetland Restoration Programs and Activities;
- Wetland Water Quality Standards;
- Adaptation and/or Climate Change Activities Involving Wetlands;
- Areas of Integration with Other State Programs; and
- Unique Education and Outreach Models.



Updating each of the State Wetland Program Summaries to reflect changes in the past 10 years

Adding new information on:

- Use of wetland functional assessments
- Approaches to wetland-stream integration
- Environmental justice considerations
- And more!

West Virginia State Wetland Program Summary



Click Here to Skip to

West Virginia's Information about Wetland:

Regulation

Monitoring & Assessment

Water Quality Standards

Voluntary Restoration

Education and Outreach

Integration with Other Programs

Photo Credit: West Virginia DEP

Section A. Quick View

Description of State's Wetlands

West Virginia's vegetated wetlands can be separated into three major types based on their dominant vegetation: (1) emergent wetlands (commonly called marshes and wet meadows) characterized by grasses, sedges, and other non-woody plants, (2) shrub wetlands (including shrub swamps and bogs) represented by low-to-medium height (less than 20 feet tall) woody plants, and (3) forested wetlands (mostly wooded swamps and bottomland forests) dominated by trees (woody plants 20 feet or taller).

State Definition of Wetlands

The state uses the federal definition of wetlands. Wetlands are defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

Historic Wetland Loss/Gain

Original Wetland Acreage	Remaining Wetland Acreage	Acreage Lost	% Lost
134,000	102,000	32,000	24%



Wetlands: Changing the Narrative

A multi-year, multimedia campaign to share stories about the essential role private landowners play in preserving our nation's wetland heritage.



https://nawm.org/nawm-campaigns/changing-the-narrative-campaign.html











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Join Us – Registration Now Open!



Thank you!

National Association of Wetland Managers

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