

## New York State Wetland Program Summary Template



*Photo title:* Blue Heron Park, Staten Island, New York  
*Photo Credit:* NYC Parks

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### **Section A. Quick View**

#### **Description of State's Wetlands**

The five most common freshwater-wetland cover types in New York, in order of area, are flooded deciduous trees (palustrine forested wetland); flooded shrubs (palustrine scrub-shrub wetland); flooded coniferous trees (palustrine forested wetland); drained muckland, which is not considered wetland under the Cowardin and others (1979) classification system; and emergents (palustrine emergent wetlands or lacustrine or riverine nonpersistent-emergent wetlands).

#### **State Definition of Wetlands**

State law emphasizes vegetation in the definitions for freshwater and tidal wetlands, which are offered in separate statutes.

**Freshwater wetlands** are defined as "lands and submerged lands commonly known as marshes, swamps, sloughs, bogs, and flats which support wetland vegetation," with further provisions for what constitutes wetland vegetation. The law does also require the presence of "seasonal or permanent flooding or sufficiently water-logged soils" to determine whether facultative vegetation should be considered as wetland vegetation and describes instances where an area is considered a wetland, although wetland vegetation may be absent: (a) permanently wet conditions which contain dead upland vegetation; (b) areas substantially enclosed by wetlands; and (c) the waters which overlie any wetland area.<sup>4</sup> Additional provisions are given to freshwater wetlands falling inside the Adirondack Park, a six million acre patchwork of public and private land protected under state law. Within the boundaries of the park, "wetlands" are defined as "any land which is annually subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, or marsh..."

**Tidal wetlands** are defined as "those areas which border on or lie beneath tidal waters, such as, but not limited to, banks, bogs, salt marsh, swamps, meadows, flats or other low lands subject to tidal action, including those areas now or formerly connected to tidal waters," and "all banks, bogs,

meadows, flats, and tidal marsh subject to such tides, and upon which grow or may grow some or any of the following: salt hay, black grass, saltworts, sea lavender, tall cordgrass, hightide bush, cattails, groundsel, marsh mallow, and the intertidal zone including low marsh cordgrass.”

**Historic Wetland Loss/Gain**

Original Wetland Acreage	Remaining Wetland Acreage	Acreage Lost	% Lost
2,562,000	1,025,000	1,537,000	-60%

**Primary State Wetlands Webpage**

- Freshwater Wetlands: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4937.html>
- Tidal Wetlands: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4940.html>

**State Wetland Program Plan**

New York does not currently have a state wetland program plan.

**No Net Loss/Net Gain Goal**

There is no formal goal in statute, but there is a goal embodied in the SWCP to maintain the quality and quantity of the state’s freshwater wetland resource. Further it is the goal of the state to increase the quantity and quality of the tidal wetlands resource, and where feasible and desirable, its freshwater wetlands resource.

**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	Department of Environmental Conservation	None	None	Department of Environmental Conservation
Source(s)	Unavailable			
Amount	Unavailable			Small amount of work by state in the Montezuma Area
Staffing	Some work in habitat, wildlife and environmental permit sections			<1 FTE

**State Permitting Fees**

State Permitting Fee	State Name
Yes/No	YES
Amount (range)	\$50-200
Agency	Department of Environmental Conservation

## Innovative Features

The program incorporates a number of innovative features including a classification system, buffer requirements (100 feet for freshwater wetlands, up to 300 feet for tidal wetlands), and the opportunity for cooperative efforts with landowners. New York prepares and maintains relatively detailed maps of jurisdictional wetlands, and provides boundary delineations for affected property owners. Article 24 provides for an independent appeals board to review Department of Environmental Conservation and local government decisions.

## Models and Templates

None.

## Section B. Regulation

### How are Wetlands Regulated in New York?

New York has a comprehensive statewide program for all tidal wetlands regardless of size, and freshwater wetlands over 12.4 acres or any smaller wetlands determined to be of unusual local importance. The primary regulatory agency with respect to wetlands is the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC); however, the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) oversees wetland regulation within the boundaries of Adirondack Park. The state takes primarily a habitat approach to wetlands protection, with a marginal focus on water quality.

- ***Tidal Wetlands Act (TWA)***: NY Environmental Conservation Law, Art. 25 (Tidal Wetlands Act) Tidal Wetlands Regulations, NY Admin. Code tit. 6, sec. 661. A permit is required from the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) for regulated activities in tidal wetlands.
- ***Freshwater Wetlands Act (FWA)***: NY Environmental Conservation Law, Art. 24. Freshwater Wetlands Regulation NY Admin. Code tit. 6 sec. 662-665. A permit is required from the DEC for regulated activities in freshwater wetlands 12.4 acres or larger in size or in smaller wetlands of unusual local importance. A buffer area of 100 feet is also regulated. Local governments may assume state permitting authority if they meet standards set forth in regulations (6NYCRR Part 665); only three have done so.
- ***Adirondack Park Agency***: NY Environmental Commission Laws Art. 24-0801 to 24-0805. NY Admin. Code tit. 9 sec. 578. Permits are required from the Adirondack Park Agency for activities in jurisdictional wetlands inside the Adirondack Park.
- ***Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resource Act***: NY Executive Law sec. 910-920. NY Department of State sets policies for New York state agencies within the coastal zone and encourages adoption of local government programs. Coastal areas include tidal and Great Lake areas, the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers, and selected portions of other rivers.
- ***Protection of Waters***: NY Env. Cons. Laws, Art. 15--5-5 (Prot. of navigable waters). NY Admin. Code tit. 6 sec. 608.4. A permit is required from DEC to fill or dredge in wetlands (of any size) below mean high water.
- ***Permits or other authorizations*** are required from the appropriate state agency for the above programs, regardless of authority under the Clean Water Act. Where a section 401 water quality

certification is required, the state permit/authorization typically serves that function. Where no other state authorization is required, a separate 401 is then reviewed and issued/denied/conditioned.

**Wetland Delineation**

Delineation Guidance	Yes	No	Detail
Use State’s Own Method	X		
Use Corps’ 87 Manual and Regional Supplement	X		The Corps manual has been adapted to accommodate New York definition.
Other (Please describe)		X	

**Description:** Delineation criteria differ from that of the §404 program (outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ 1987 *Wetlands Delineation Manual*) emphasizing, but not limited to, vegetation. Although New York State wetland delineation criteria rely primarily on vegetation parameters, delineation techniques do parallel those offered in the Corps’ *Manual*, and soil and hydrological classifications can be used if needed. Generally, criteria are similarly stringent, but the amount of documentation required by New York State is less rigorous.

**Evaluation Methodology**

DEC has not adopted nor does it endorse a particular evaluation methodology. There are very few impacts authorized in wetlands and few projects of such scope as to justify elaborate assessments and evaluations. Applicants are simply expected to avoid and minimize impacts. When applicants employ consultants and use formal assessment methodologies, staff will review them as appropriate.

**Exempted Activities**

*Tidal Wetlands Act:* Exemptions include fishing, shellfishing, aquaculture, hunting, trapping, mosquito control (partial), maintenance of functional structures.

*Freshwater Wetlands Act:* Regulated activities and exemptions are similar to those for tidal wetlands. However, the Act exempts most normal agriculture activities (including draining, applying fertilizers and pesticides, pasturing livestock, and erecting necessary structures such as fences), but does not exempt agricultural filling (including side-cast ditched material) and clear-cutting. The law clearly requires that subsequent non-exempt use of the land be regulated as wetland. There is also an exemption for selective harvesting of trees, but not for clear-cutting. Farmers and other landowners may also make reasonable use of water resources.

**Special Provisions for Agriculture and Forestry**

Activities of farmers and other landowners in grazing and watering livestock, making reasonable use of water resources, harvesting natural products of the wetlands, selectively cutting timber, and draining for growing agricultural products are exempt from regulation. See web citation above.

**Penalties and Enforcement**

Enforcement tools for both tidal and freshwater wetlands include summary abatement orders, consent orders, and administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Enforcement is decentralized in New York, with regional offices responsible for enforcement in their respective areas.

- Civil - up to \$3,000 per violation per day and restoration.
- Criminal - \$500-\$5,000 fine and up to a 15-day imprisonment. Subsequent offenses, which are considered misdemeanors, may be subject to a criminal fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000. While criminal enforcement mechanisms are available, they are rarely invoked.
- Certain tidal and freshwater wetland offenses may also be considered violations to NYECL Article 15, which applies to the excavation or placement of fill in navigable waters or their adjacent wetlands. Under NYECL Article 71, violations to NYECL Article 15 are considered a misdemeanor and are subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 and/or a civil penalty of up to \$5,000.
- A summary abatement order is also a strong tool that requires immediate cessation of the violating activity and that may also order restoration.

**Permit Tracking**

The DEC has a sophisticated GIS-linked electronic tracking database (DART) for permits administered under the Uniform Procedures Act (including wetlands and stream protection permits). The database tracks freshwater wetlands permit compliance, delineations, permitted impacts to resources, and mitigation, as well as the resource impacts of permits.

**State General Permit (statewide vs. regional coverage)**

Permit Coverage	Yes	No	Detail (Type of Permit)
Regional General Permit		X	
Statewide General Permit		X	

**Description:** The agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) explored options for SPGPs in the past, but due to lack of concurrent jurisdiction, abandoned the concept years ago.

**Assumption of 404 Powers**

Assumption Status	Yes	No	Detail
Assumed		X	
Working Toward Assumption		X	
Explored Assumption	X		The Agency lacks concurrent geographic jurisdiction, and the freshwater wetlands program is administered by two agencies. Also, lack of funding has precluded assumption as a serious option

**Joint permitting**

There is a joint permit application with separate processing. Staff from both agencies typically coordinate on larger projects.

## **Special Area Management Plans and Advanced Identification Plans**

Adirondack Park Agency does some watershed based mapping and cumulative impact assessment. No Corps-defined SAMPs or AdIds are in place or contemplated. Wetlands are included, however, as resources of concerns in a variety of other planning efforts at watershed or regional level via a plethora of programs, by sundry partners, across the state. The agencies believe it is better to integrate them into broader conservation initiatives than to separate them out.

## **Buffer Protections**

None.

## **Mitigation Policy**

Mitigation for impacts to freshwater wetlands is addressed in the permit regulations, 6NYCRR Part 663. In addition, there are guidelines on use of compensatory mitigation. In order to receive a permit under the Freshwater or Tidal Wetlands Acts, an applicant must demonstrate that impacts to the wetland cannot be avoided, that the unavoidable impacts have been minimized to the fullest extent, and finally, that they will fully compensate for or replace “any remaining loss of wetland acreage and function unless it can be shown that the losses are inconsequential or that, on balance, economic or social need for the project outweighs the losses.” Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to a wetland must occur on or in the vicinity of the proposed project, must fall under the authority of the regulating agency after the mitigative measures have been completed, and must provide substantially equal or increased benefits to those of the lost wetland.

The NYS DEC has developed general mitigation guidelines for its regulating staff. The guidelines do not prescribe a “cookbook” approach for wetlands mitigation, but instead offer a framework for decision-making related to wetlands regulation and enforcement.

Guiding principles include the following:

- Priority requirements are to first avoid and then minimize project impacts;
- Compensatory mitigation should preferably be on-site and in-kind;
- The preferred order of mitigation approaches is wetland restoration, then creation, then enhancement;
- Mitigation proposals should be based on plans containing clear specific detail, short and long term goals, and measurable performance criteria;
- Replacement at a 1:1 ratio is desirable;
- Mitigation should be sustainable and must persist over time without intensive, long term maintenance;
- Projects should be monitored for an appropriate period of time, as determined on a case-by-case basis;
- Mitigation should be completed prior to or concurrent with the permitted project; and
- Joint mitigation projects and mitigation banking can be considered by permitting staff.

## **Mitigation Database**

None.

## **Section C. Monitoring and Assessment**

### **Agency Responsible for Wetland Monitoring and Assessment**

Although monitoring and assessment is limited, the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Natural Heritage Program are conducting preliminary grant-based monitoring and assessment studies.

### **Mapping/Inventory**

Wetlands are mapped using a variety of information sources, such as various types and seasons of aerial photography, soil surveys, elevational data, other wetlands inventories, and field verification. The wetlands are shown on 1:24,000 scale maps along with roads, streams and waterbodies, and other features. State tidal wetland maps have been completed for all coastal wetlands in the Long Island and New York City area.

For most counties, the original wetland maps were completed and filed between 1984 and 1986. Filed maps exist for all counties except for the portions of these six counties located within the Adirondack Park: Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, and Washington. In addition, the wetland maps have been amended at various locations to correct errors and to reflect changes in the wetlands resource. The [Freshwater Wetlands Statistics Chart \(PDF\)](#) (46 KB) shows amendment dates and wetland acreage by county.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps are highly variable in the state. Coastal areas were originally mapped in the 1970s, many others in the mid- to late- 1980s. Some gaps still exist, particularly in the Adirondack Park. Using Federal Highway Administration grant dollars, and in collaboration with NYSDOT, DEC has contracted with the NWI to complete digitization of maps in the Finger Lakes (done); to complete maps for the Capital District (in draft) and to update maps for the Lake Plains region (in draft).

### **State Wetland Mapping Public Portal**

There is a wetland GIS layer on the DEC's website at:  
<http://www.denc.ny.gov/lands/4937.html#wetlands>

### **Wetland Classification and Assessment**

At present, New York State has not adopted an assessment methodology for wetlands. New York has 6 NYCRR664 Freshwater Wetlands Mapping and Classification Regulations. The agency began working with the University of Albany, using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant funds, to develop wetland-monitoring capacity for purposes of 305(b) reporting. However, a wetland monitoring strategy or program has not been implemented due to lack of funds.

### **Statewide Wetland Monitoring Plan**

The state does not currently have a statewide wetland monitoring and assessment plan.

### **Overall Wetland Gain and Loss Tracking System**

- Using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant funds, DEC undertook a Freshwater Wetlands Status and Trends analysis comparing a sample of aerial photographs from the mid-1980s and mid-

1990s. The state was stratified into 5 ecological regions, and gains, losses, and changes in covertype were assessed, along with causative factors. Most noteworthy is that during the assessment period, there was a net gain of approximately 15,500 acres of freshwater wetlands. This resulted from a gross gain of approximately 37,900 acres of freshwater wetlands and a gross loss of approximately 22,500 acres of wetlands. DEC anticipates updating this study when mid-00 aerial photos are available.

- DEC's Tidal Wetlands Program is undertaking a more intensive status and trends assessment for the coastal area of Long Island and New York City, and the Adirondack Park Agency recently completed a status and trends analysis for the Park.

**Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Characteristics**

Level	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>New York</i>	X			

Type	None	IBI	Conditional	Functional
<i>New York</i>	X			

Frequency	None	Project Specific	Ongoing
<i>New York</i>		X NWCA and EPA grants only	

**Participation in National Wetland Condition Assessment**

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

*Detail: (If appropriate)*

**Section D. Water Quality Standards**

**Wetland and Water Quality Standards**

Type	None	Use Existing WQ Standards	In Process	Adopted	Future Direction
<b>Wetland-specific Designated Uses</b>	X				
<b>Narrative criteria in the standards to protect designated wetland uses</b>		X	(Considering potential new criteria for wetlands)		

<b>Numeric criteria in the standards based on wetland type and location to protect the designated uses</b>		<b>X</b> (Not very effective for wetlands)			
<b>Anti-degradation policy includes wetlands</b>		<b>X</b>			

**Description:** Section 401 certification for federal §404 permits is *not* a primary means of wetlands regulation or protection in the state. New York water quality standards focus on resources other than wetlands and are not habitat-oriented. In addition, the state’s wetland regulatory programs are habitat-oriented and do not focus on water quality. Bureau of Habitat staff do recognize §401 certification as a wetlands regulatory tool, but the regulatory infrastructure is simply not in place to incorporate §401 certification into wetlands management. An anti-degradation policy exists, but is not specifically applied to wetlands. The state developed narrative water quality standards for wetlands but they have not been adopted.

State regulations do provide for the assignment of “discharge restriction categories” to certain surface waters or groundwaters, which may include “significant recreational or ecological waters.” These are waters where quality is critical to maintaining the value for which the waters are distinguished, including groundwaters and surface waters that are both tributaries to and within Class I freshwater wetlands, intertidal marsh wetlands, and coastal fresh marsh tidal wetlands, as defined in the in Title 6 of the NYCRR.

**Section E. Voluntary Wetland Restoration**

Although there is no formal, state-level restoration program, there are many initiatives in which multiple agencies and organizations collaborate and contribute funding. NYS DEC’s Bureau of Wildlife administers a regional restoration initiative in the Northern Montezuma Focus Area under the auspices of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. NYS DEC also collaborates with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to restore hydrology on marshes adversely affected by power generation. The state also participates in collaborative activities to restore wetlands in the Lake Champlain Basin, Long Island Sound Hudson River Estuary, Susquehanna Basin, and on a medley of state-owned lands throughout New York.

**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			
Technical Assistance		X	Informally through multi-agency partnerships

Tax Incentives		X	
Other		X	

### Voluntary Wetland Restoration Program Components

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

### Goals for State Voluntary Restoration Projects\*

Goal	Yes	No	Description
No Net Loss	N/A		
Reverse Loss/Net Gain	N/A		
Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS)/WQ	N/A		
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs)	N/A		
Habitat	N/A		
Coastal Protection	N/A		
Floodwater Protection	N/A		
Groundwater	N/A		
Other (please describe)	N/A		

### Landowner Guides and Handbooks to Assist with Voluntary Wetland Restoration Efforts

Outreach and technical assistance to landowners are usually deferred to local governments, soil and water conservation districts, nongovernmental organizations and federal agencies, but state agencies do participate in some multi-agency initiatives.

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

The NYS DEC currently does not have a strategic education and outreach program in place specifically for wetlands.

## **Section G. Climate Change and Wetlands**

Although New York State has not formally adopted what is termed a climate adaptation plan, it has many climate-related policy and planning efforts in action.

In August 2009, Governor David Paterson established the **New York State Climate Action Council** (NYSCAC) and directed the NYSCAC to create a climate action plan (Executive Order 24). In November 2010, the NYSCAC released an Interim Report including both measures to reduce emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. Chapter 11 of the 2010 plan covers the work of the Adaptation Technical Working Group and several sub-groups. It includes goals in a number of sectors: agriculture, coastal zones, ecosystems, energy, public health, transportation, telecommunications and information infrastructure, and water. The plan identifies the climate impacts in each sector and outlines goals for preparing for these impacts. The plan also assesses the potential costs, timing considerations, co-benefits, unintended consequences, and environmental justice considerations related to these goals.

In 2014, the Governor Cuomo signed the **Community Risk and Resiliency Act (A06558B)** which requires the Department of Environmental Conservation to adopt official projections for sea-level rise by January 1, 2016 and update the projections every five years. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that state monies and permits include consideration of the effects of climate risk and extreme weather events.

It requires:

- Consideration of climate risk including sea level rise, storm surges and flooding, based on available data predicting the likelihood of future extreme weather events for monies related to:
  - State Smart Growth Infrastructure Policy Act;
  - Water Pollution and Drinking Water Revolving funds;
  - Environmental Protection Fund (including municipal landfill gas management projects, municipal parks, local waterfront revitalization programs, coastal rehabilitation projects, and farmland protection); and
  - major permits issued pursuant to the Uniform Procedures Act.
- The Department of State (DOS), in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to prepare model local laws concerning climate risk including sea level rise, storm surges and flooding, based on available data predicting the likelihood of future extreme weather events, including hazard risk analysis data if applicable and to make such model laws available to municipalities;
- The DEC and DOS to develop additional-guidance 'on the use of resiliency measures that utilize natural resources and natural processes to reduce risk; and,
- The DEC, no later than January 1, 2016 to adopt regulations establishing science-based state sea level rise projections.

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation has an Office of Climate Change which was created to lead the development, in concert with DEC and other New York State Agencies, of programs and policies that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and help New York communities and individuals adapt when changes in our climate cannot be avoided (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/43166.html>)

NYS is also considering the development of an East River Blueway aimed at creating a series of wetlands and beaches that would absorb the tidal surges from future hurricanes. NYC has already

raised \$8 million to revitalize a 4-mile stretch on Manhattan’s east side, and plans to grow a similar “soft edge” at Coney Island.

**Section H. Integration of Wetland Work into Other State Programs and Initiatives**

Entity/Program Area	Yes/No	Description of the Connection
NPDES/Stormwater	Information unavailable	
303(d)	Information unavailable	
305(b) reporting on wetlands	Information unavailable	
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs)	Information unavailable	
Climate Change/ Resiliency	X	Staten Island Bluebelt Project; Proposed East River Bluebelt Project
Land Use /Watershed planning	X	Watershed plans often include restoration of wetlands
Flood/Hazard Mitigation	Information unavailable	
Coastal Work	Information unavailable	
Wildlife Action Plan	Information unavailable	
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)	Information unavailable	
Other (Specify)	Information unavailable	

**State Wetland Program Continuum**

Continuum Stage		Core Element 1: Regulation	Core Element 2: Monitoring & Assessment	Core Element 3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element 4: Voluntary Restoration
<b>Mature Stage</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>X</b> (but very short-staffed)			
<b>Initial Implementation Stage</b>	↑				
<b>Development Stage</b>					
<b>Early Stage</b>		<b>Low</b>	<b>X</b> (was in planning stage, but not approved)	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

## Section I. Contact Information

- List of State Wetland Program Contact and Other Relevant Contacts

## Section J. Useful Websites

### State Government Programs

1. Department of Environmental Conservation
  - a) Freshwater Wetlands Program  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4937.html>
  - b) The Freshwater Wetlands Act  
[http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife\\_pdf/wetart24a.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/wetart24a.pdf)
  - c) Freshwater Wetlands Permit Program  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6279.html>
  - d) Freshwater Wetlands Regulation Guidelines On Compensatory Mitigation  
[http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife\\_pdf/wetlimit.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/wetlimit.pdf)
  - e) Freshwater Wetlands Mapping  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5124.html>
  - f) Tidal Wetlands Act  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4940.html>
  - g) Hudson River Estuary Program  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4920.html>
  - h) Federal Regulatory Programs  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5505.html>
  - i) Acquisition, Restoration and Research Programs  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5507.html>
  - j) Natural Heritage Program  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29338.html>
  - k) Coastal and Inland Waterways Program  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/55204.html>
2. Adirondack Park Agency  
<http://www.apa.ny.gov/>  
<http://www.apa.ny.gov/Documents/Flyers/FreshwaterWetlands.pdf>
3. Department of Agriculture & Markets
  - a) [New York State Soil & Water Conservation Committee](http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/SoilWater/)
    - i. [Agricultural Environmental Management program](http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/SoilWater/aem/index.html)
    - ii. [Soil & Water Conservation Districts](http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/SoilWater/DisLawPPT/dislaw.html)
4. [Central Pine Barrens Joint Planning & Policy Commission](http://pb.state.ny.us/)

5. [Hudson River Valley Greenway](http://www.hudsongreenway.ny.gov/home.aspx)  
<http://www.hudsongreenway.ny.gov/home.aspx>
6. [Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation](http://www.parks.ny.gov/)  
<http://www.parks.ny.gov/>
7. [Department of Transportation](https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/environmental-analysis/water-ecology/wetlands)  
[Wetlands Program](https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/environmental-analysis/water-ecology/wetlands)  
<https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/environmental-analysis/water-ecology/wetlands>

### **Federal Government Programs**

1. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service  
Conservation Program  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/ny/programs/>  
<http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/SoilWater/crep/index.html>

### **Other Organization Wetland Programs**

1. New York State Wetlands Forum  
<http://www.wetlandsforum.org/>
2. Upper Susquehanna Coalition  
Wetland Program  
<http://www.u-s-c.org/html/wetlandprogram.htm>
3. Western New York Land Conservancy  
<http://www.wnylc.org/main.html>
4. New York Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership  
<http://www.ny-cwrp.org/>
5. Randall's Island Park Alliance  
Wetlands Stewardship Program  
<http://randallsisland.org/uncategorized/wetlands-stewardship-program-receives-grant-through-the-long-island-sound-futures-fund/>