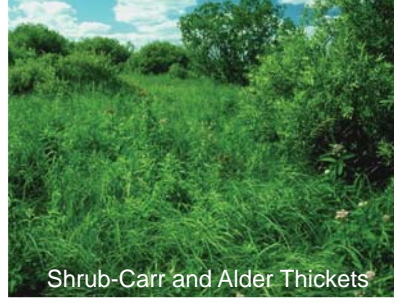




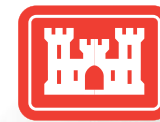
Fresh (Wet) Meadows



Wet-to-Wet Mesic Prairies



Shrub-Carr and Alder Thickets



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
St. Paul District



District and Field Office Regulatory Contact Information

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
St. Paul District, Attn: OP-R**
190 Fifth St. E., Ste. 401
St. Paul, MN 55101-1638
Phone: (800) 290-5847, Ext. 5525

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Stevens Point Field Office**
1314 Contractors Blvd.
Plover, WI 54467
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Brainerd Field Office**
10867 E. Gull Lake Dr. NW
Brainerd, MN 56401-9051
Phone: (218) 829-2711

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Waukesha Field Office**
First Federal Savings Bank Bldg.
Room 101, 1617 E. Racine Ave.
Waukesha, WI 53186
Phone: (262) 547-4171

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Green Bay Field Office**
Old Fort Square
211 N. Broadway, Ste. 221
Green Bay, WI 54303
Phone: (920) 448-2824

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Two Harbors Field Office**
1554 Hwy. 2, Ste. 2
Two Harbors, MN 55616
Phone: (218) 834-6630

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
La Crescent Field Office**
1114 S. Oak St.
La Crescent, MN 55947-1338
Phone: (507) 895-6341

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Bemidji Field Office**
4111 Technology Dr., Ste. 295
Bemidji, MN 56601
Phone: (218) 444-6381

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Hayward Field Office**
15954 Rivers Edge, Ste. 240
Hayward, WI 54843
Phone: (715) 934-2170

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03.10

What is a wetland?

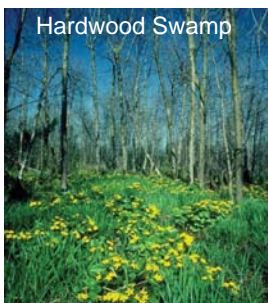
Wetlands are areas of the landscape where water is present at or near the surface for sufficient periods during the growing season such that the plants present in these areas are adapted to life in wet conditions. Wetlands such as swamps and marshes are often obvious, but some wetlands are not easily recognized because they are dry during part of the year or have saturated soil but no surface water.

Wetland types:

There are many types of wetlands within the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. These wetland types vary greatly in vegetation communities, soils and hydrology. The photographs on this brochure show examples of wetland types.



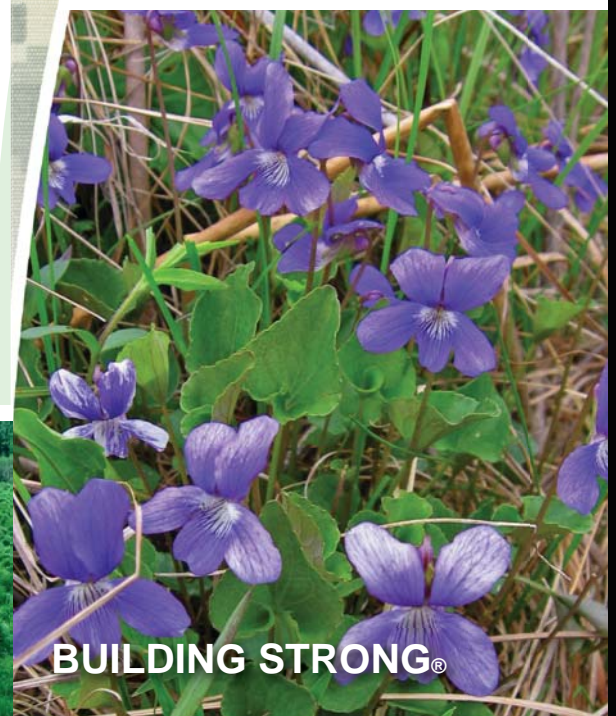
Coniferous Swamp



Hardwood Swamp



Sedge Meadows



BUILDING STRONG®

Wetland and Water Permit Information



Seasonally Flooded Basins



Coniferous Bog



Open Bog



Calcareous Fens

Wetland functions, benefits and values:

Wetlands provide many important functions. One of the primary functions of wetlands is to store water and slowly release it over time. This reduces the effects of flooding. They also act as filters retaining sediments and nutrients, resulting in healthier streams and lakes. Wetlands provide wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, and trapping. The functions and the degree to which a wetland provides these functions depends on type, size, landscape position and level of disturbance. Although a wetland may not serve all functions, each wetland works in combination with other wetlands or streams as part of a complex integrated system. Because of the importance of these functions, federal regulations require permittees to avoid, minimize and mitigate for adverse impacts to these resources.

Obtaining a Corps permit:

Joint local, state and federal applications for wetland and water projects in Minnesota and Wisconsin are available at: www.mvp.usace.army.mil/regulatory. Corps staff is available free of charge to assist landowners in completing the application, to answer general questions regarding the permit process, to determine whether a project would require a federal permit and to determine if wetlands are present at a project location. You can contact a Corps representative toll free by leaving a message at (800) 290-5847, Ext. 5525, or by visiting us at: www.mvp.usace.army.mil/regulatory.

Types of permits:

The Corps of Engineers has various permit types designed to apply the appropriate level of review for a wide range of projects. Your project may qualify for a General Permit, or GP; Letter of Permission, or LOP; Nationwide Permit, or NWP; or Individual Permit, or IP; depending on the type and amount of impact proposed. A project may also qualify for an exemption as specified in the regulations. The Corps of Engineers will apply the appropriate review process whenever an application is received.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

authorizes the Corps to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States.” “Waters of the United States” include navigable waters, their tributaries and most wetlands. A permit may be required for discharges including, but not limited to, placement of fill material; excavation, when the excavated material is sidecast into a water of the U.S.; levee and dike construction; land grading/ leveling; road construction; and the placement of riprap.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors

Act of 1899 requires a permit for structures and/or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States. Activities for which permits may be required include, but are not limited: to placement/ removal of structures such as docks or pilings, work involving dredging or disposal of material, aerial cables, directional boring, sea walls and riprap. A list of navigable waters of the United States can be found at:

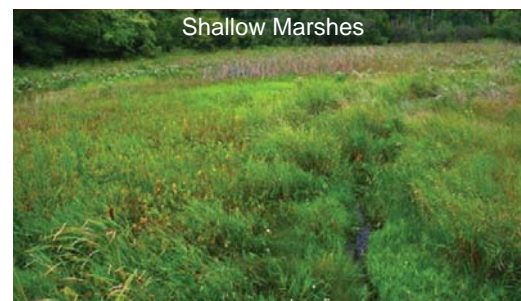
www.mvp.usace.army.mil/regulatory.



Floodplain Forests



Deep Marshes



Shallow Marshes



Shallow, Open Water