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## Mark S. Dennison, Wetland Mitigation: Mitigation Banking and Other Strategies for Development and Compliance

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age into Croton Reservoir, one of New York City's drinking water sources. Among other things, the chapter also discusses the concept of watersheds, and the role legislation plays in protecting watersheds.

Chapter Ten discusses Congress' role since 1990 in environmental legislation. Beginning with the "Contract with America," the chapter describes the attempts to rewrite American environmental legislation, the resulting effect on environmental policy, and industry's role in politics *vis a vis* the environment. The authors argue that politics play a large role in the environmental movement in the United States and attempt to demonstrate the scope of that role.

The book concludes by describing the role of humanism in the fight for a clean environment. Borrowing from the offerings of philosophers, religious institutions, historians, and scientists, Cronin and Kennedy remind us of the integral human component to environmentalism. They also remind us that concern for the environment is really concern for our civil rights, and not a radical, anti-property, hyper-regulative movement.

*Amy Beatie*

**MARK S. DENNISON, WETLAND MITIGATION: MITIGATION BANKING AND OTHER STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLIANCE**, Government Institute, Rockville Maryland (1997); 299pp; \$75.00; ISBN 0-86587-534-0, hardcover.

*Wetland Mitigation: Mitigation Banking and Other Strategies for Development and Compliance* is a book for anyone interested in wetland regulation. In addition to being concise, helpful, and easy to read, it is also comprehensive, covering everything from the basic definition of a wetland, to the emergence of mitigation banking.

Dennison begins by introducing the reader to the three general elements required for wetland designation. These include wetland hydrology, hydric soils, and wetland vegetation. The author then provides an analysis of many current federal regulatory mechanisms affecting wetland mitigation. Possibly the most helpful segment of the book is its step by step explanation of the requirements of the federal permitting process (the author includes a short list of acts exempt from Section 404(a) permitting). The book also includes a thorough look at various agreements between the EPA and the Army Corps affecting mitigation compliance (these agreements are reproduced in the appendices of the book). In the final chapters of the book, Dennison introduces the concept of mitigation banking, discusses its advantages and disadvantages, and then guides the reader through the mitigation banking process. The author also supplies several case studies that look at the creation of freshwater wetlands, the creation of tidal wetlands, payment of fee in-lieu of mitigation, and the establishment of a wetland mitigation bank. Finally, located within the appendices are lists of the federal EPA and Army Corps offices, as well as a list of vari-

ous state wetland offices. *Wetland Mitigation* is an excellent resource for any practitioner involved in wetland mitigation.

Gregg Lemkau

**ARIEL DINAR AND EDNA TUSAK LOEHMAN, EDS., WATER QUANTITY/QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION,** Praeger, Westport, Connecticut, London(1995); 499pp; \$69.50; ISBN 0-275-94782-3, hardcover.

Industrialization, urbanization, and population growth have led to increasing demands on water supplies throughout the world. As the scarcity of this natural resource continues to grow, there will be greater danger of conflicts and disputes among suppliers and users. In response to this pressing issue, Dinar and Loehman have collected a series of essays that address improved water management, conflict resolution, and cooperation. While their approach is from an economic perspective, the book is not just for economists; it should be instructive to anyone concerned with the future of water management.

Divided into two sections, the first focuses on water management institutions and processes. Case studies from the United States and other countries expose the reader to a variety of water management philosophies. The essays vary from a comparison of two institutional approaches to resolving interstate water disputes (Colorado and Delaware River basins), to the application of the Clean Water Act, to the San Francisco Bay Estuary, to a discussion of water use and transfer in Taiwan, to several discussions of how water disputes are handled in countries such as India, Canada and Australia. One benefit of this comparative approach is that it demonstrates the strengths and weaknesses of different institutions. By looking at a variety of possibilities, one might be inspired to develop new and creative strategies for water management.

More specifically, the articles within this first section discuss relationships between institutions, the economic principles underlying different types of institutions, and how these principles affect water allocation. For example, one article examines conflicts over water transfers in terms of the associated social costs and suggests that a water bank might provide an alternative to the pure market system for allocating water rights. Another article considers the role of equity and efficiency in water allocation. Overall, the articles in this section emphasize conflict resolution processes, negotiation strategies, and their respective applications in a practical setting. The articles suggest that conflict resolution can be improved through mediation, and that mediation will become more prominent in the future. In addition, various authors highlight the benefits of coalition formation, collective action and cooperative efforts as approaches for successful water management.

The second part of the book presents methods of economic analy-