

10 Key Messages to Remember about EAP

How Much to Invest?

EAP focuses on worth rather than dollar value specifically.

EAP emphasizes social rather than financial values.

EAP employs one financial valuation process - that is, calculation of the land value of the natural commons asset.

In the case of a stream, this is the ribbon of land underlying the stream itself and the adjoining set-back area required in bylaws and Riparian Areas Regulations.

BC Assessment land values are used for this calculation, thus reflecting the social commons.

Property owners purchase in locations that they think are worth their investment.

Both the calculation of the land value of the natural commons asset and the account of investment in maintenance and management of a stream are reports that can be used for budget strategy and planning as well as for asset management analysis.

1. Every urban creekshed comprises a **constructed commons** (roads, utilities, etc.) and a **natural commons** (streams, riparian corridors, etc.). Each commons is a system.
2. Hydrology is the **engine that powers** ecological services. Both hydrology and the ecological services it supports are defined as natural assets.
3. **Impaired hydrology** function results in **diminished** ecological services.
4. The **worth** of a creekshed is a **package of ecological services** made possible by the hydrology. EAP focuses on wetlands, ponds, streams and riparian areas because these natural features provide a number of services desired by communities.
5. EAP deals with **real numbers** which practitioners need to deliver outcomes.
6. EAP uses the **BC Assessment database** regarding land value to calculate the financial value of the **Natural Commons Asset** – that is, the land underlying the stream and adjacent set-back area.
7. View choices through the **worth lens** if the goal is to motivate communities to implement strategies that restore creekshed function.
8. Both the record of expenditures for maintenance and management (**calculation of worth**) and the financial value of the **natural commons asset calculation** provide financial information about ecological (natural) assets that can be included in local government financial planning and **Asset Management Strategies and Plans**.
9. Taking action depends on **what a community thinks** the creekshed is worth.
10. Distinguish between maintenance and management – because maintenance is about **preventing or avoiding** degradation, whereas management is about **improving** the condition of the ecological asset.