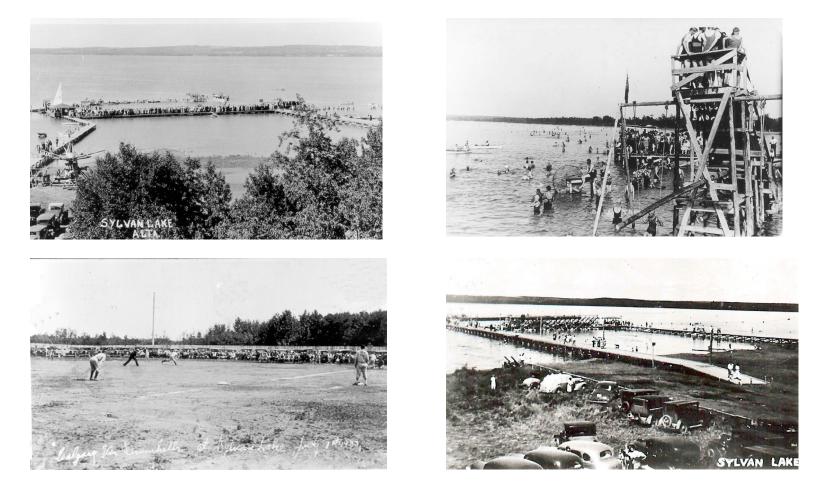
A Watershed Stewardship Society's Experience with a Cumulative Effects Management System Pilot Project

Graeme Strathdee, President



Sylvan Lake's 100 Year History





An Alberta Crown and Recreational Asset

Environmental tradition to uphold

Mr. Speedy brought up the subject of possible contamination of the spring on account of Martin's hogs running at large in his pasture.

Mr. Speedy was instructed to see Mr. Martin regarding same.

-TSL Minutes, June 1940

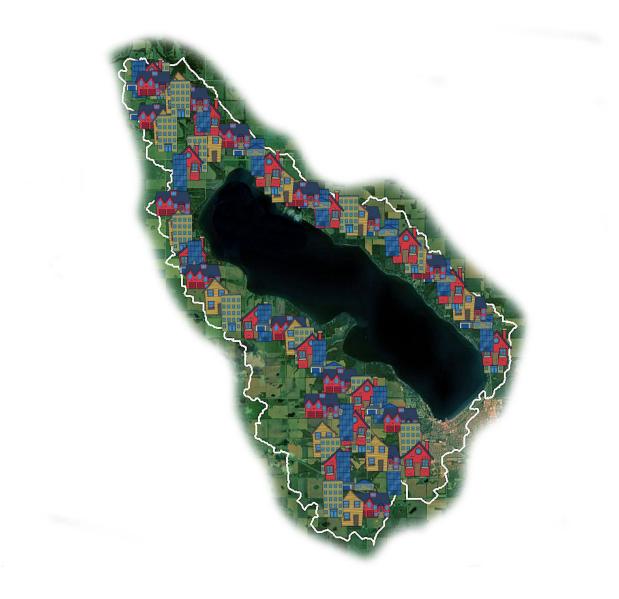


Sylvan Lake – The Stewardship Society Vision





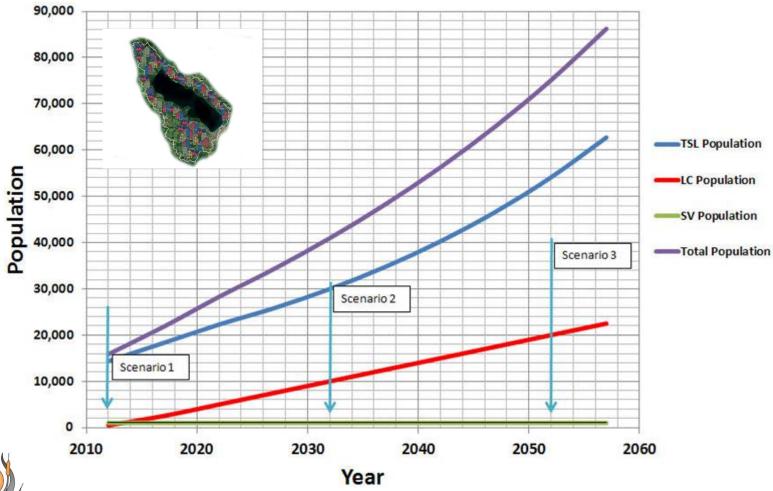
Sylvan Lake – The Competing Municipal Vision





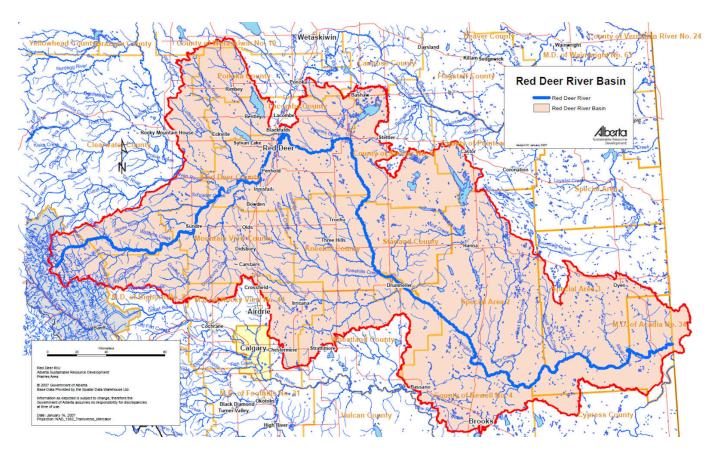
Sylvan Lake – The Municipal Vision

Population Projection for the Sylvan Lake Watershed





Sylvan Lake is in the Red Deer River Watershed

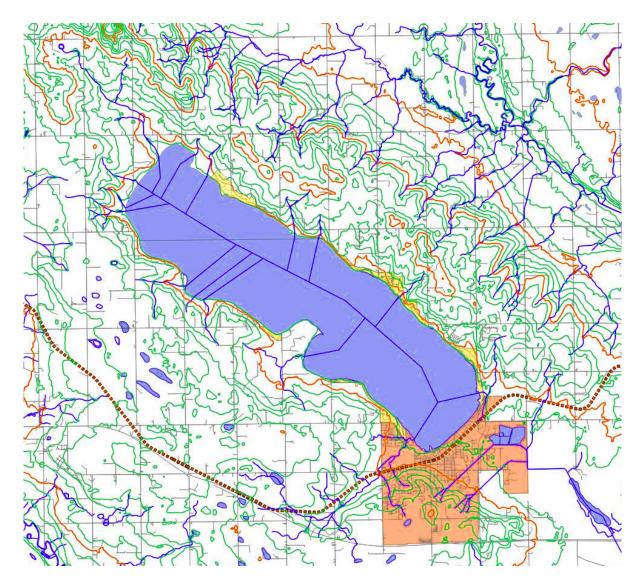


The RDRWA has completed a SoW

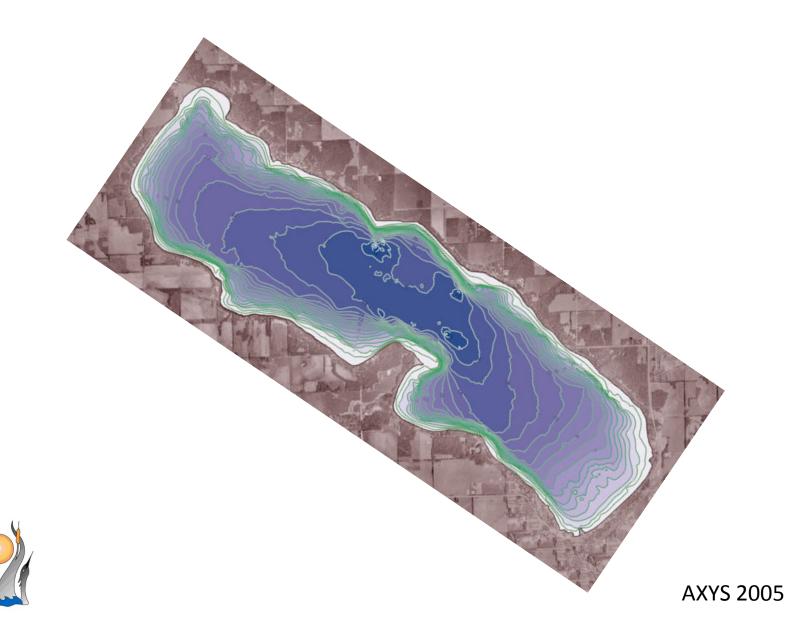
We are an ALMS LakeWatch lake



Watershed Topography and Hydrology



Sylvan Lake Bathymetry





- 1. Cumulative
- 2. Effects
- 3. Management
- 4. System

CEMS Project Phase 1 Who was who. And what was what.

Alberta Environment Two Counties One Town Five Summer Villages One Stewardship Society

The CEMS Template

Municipal Government Act Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act Water Act



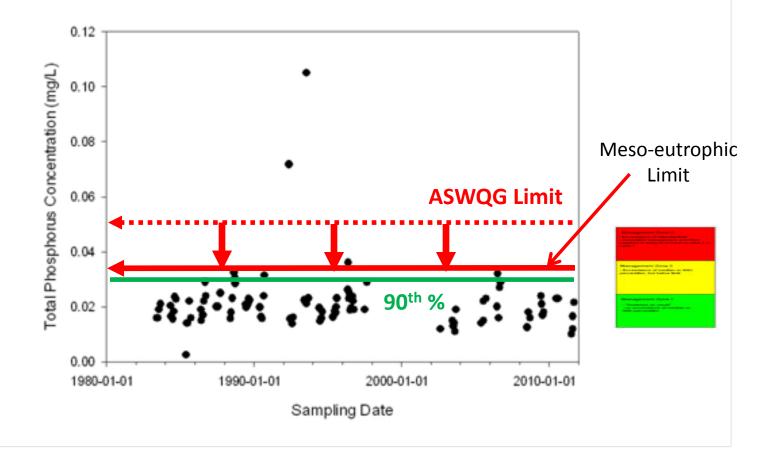
CEMS Project Phase 1 Cumulative Effects: Indicators and Triggers

Environmentally Healthy Watershed and Lake Water Quality Water Quantity Bio-Indicators Diverse Planned Recreation Cooperative Planning

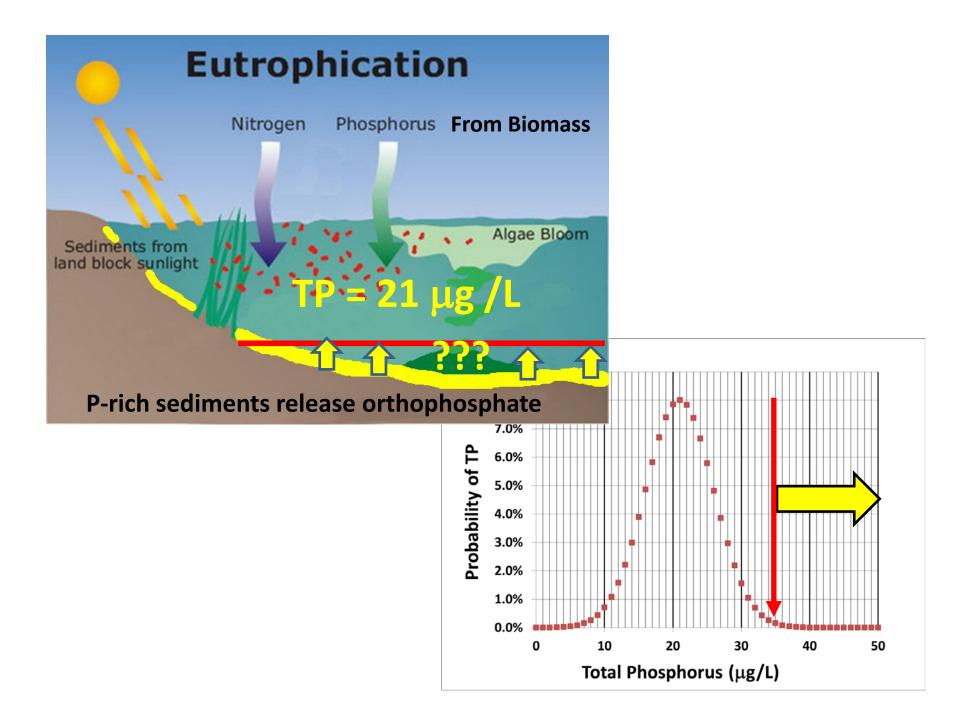


CEMS Phase 1 – Indicators and Triggers Water Quality

Historical Total Phosphorus Concentration in Sylvan Lake



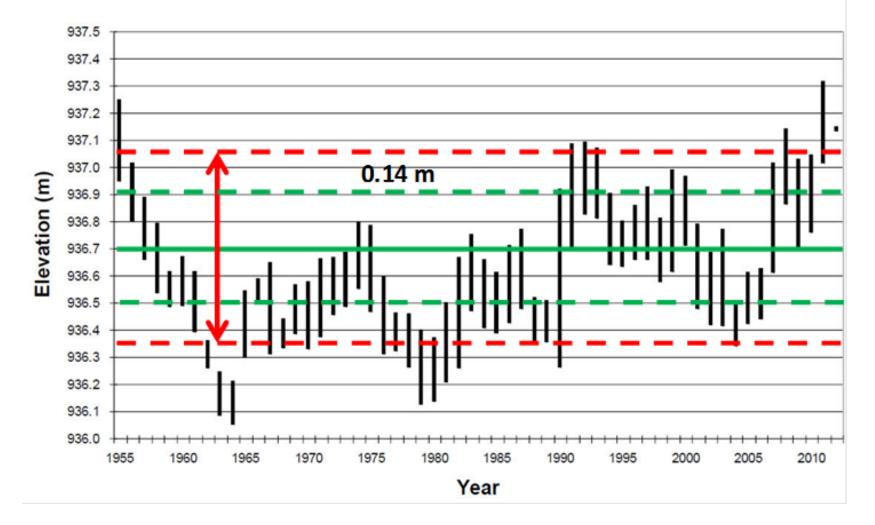




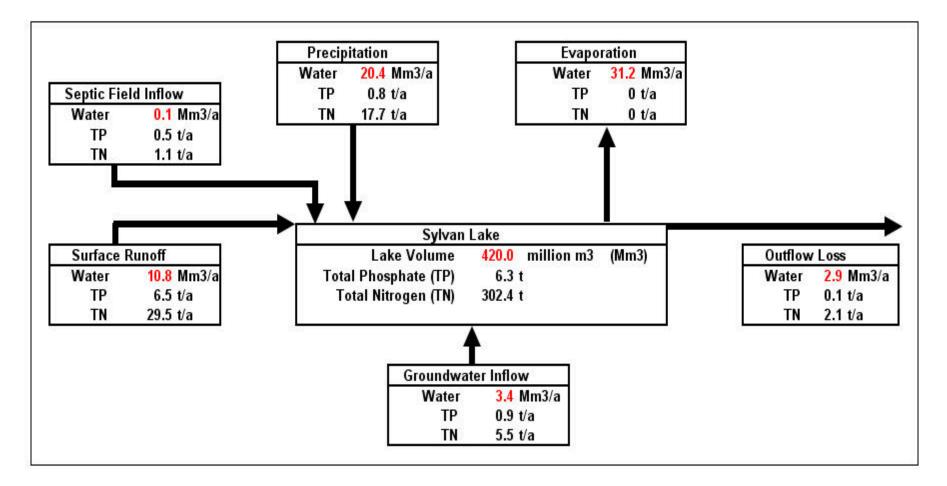
CEMS Phase 1 – Indicators and Triggers Water Quantity and Balance

Sylvan Lake Recorded Water Levels (1955-2011)

Annual Minimum and Maximum Mean Daily



Sylvan Lake Water and Nutrient Balance





AXYS 2005

Bio-Indicators

- Spawning habitat for Pike
- Emergent vegetation
- Wetland health
- Forested areas
- Native grassland
- Riparian health
- Walleye population structure
- Whitefish population structure
- Eagle population
- Colonial water bird population structure

CEMS Phase 1 – Indicators and Triggers Cumulative Effects Management

- 1. Cumulative:
- 2. Effects:
- 3. Management:

Big picture, over time Process Actions and Outcomes Goals and Control

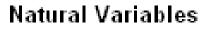


CEMS Phase 2. The Implementation Plan Cumulative Effects Management



Homer Simpson's control panel





Nutrients on Land



Habitat Cover and Health



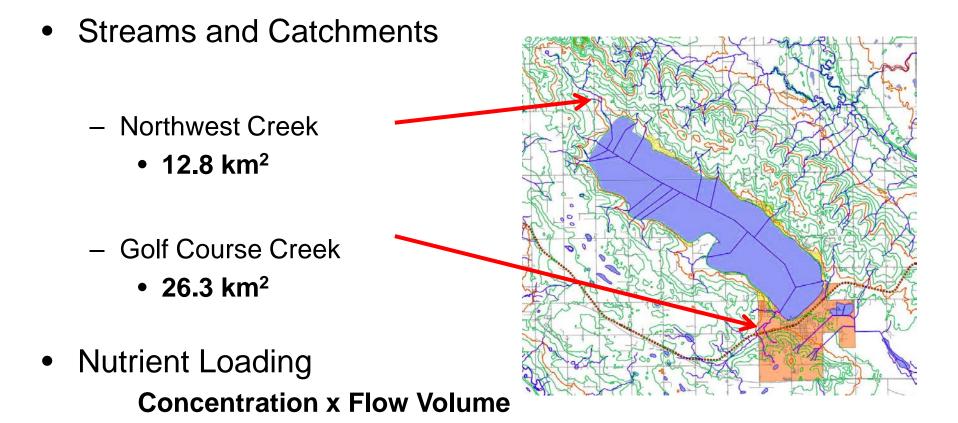
Wildlife Biodiversity







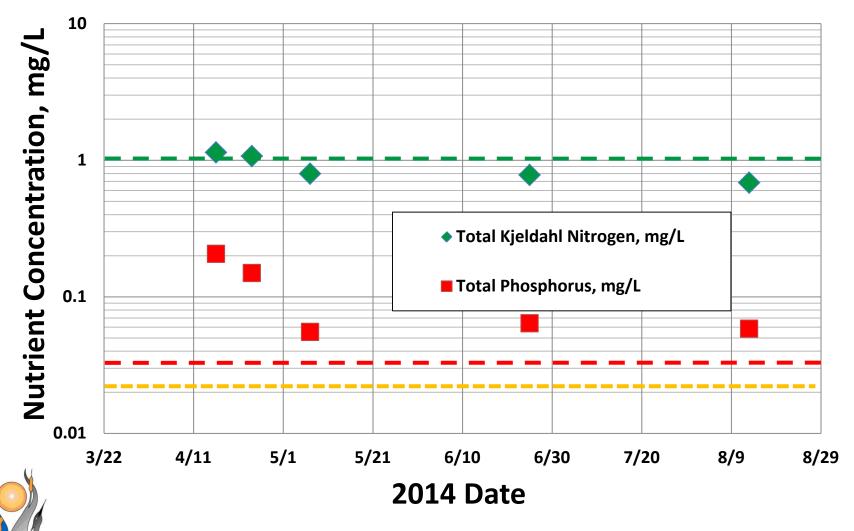
Tributary Monitoring and Nutrient Loading in 2014





Nutrient Concentrations

Golf Course Creek 2014



Critical Review and Learning Experience

- 1. Basic conflicts between the land development goals of the MGA and the environmental objectives of the EPEA
- 2. CEMS principle simple; CEMS template process too complicated.
- 3. Too time consuming.
- 4. Participant commitment deteriorated.
- 5. One leg of the formally Environmental-Social-Economic threelegged CEMS stool was missing.
- 6. As yet, no data have been accumulated.



What do we need? What should we do?

- 1. Identify a real person, other than "the Crown," to be legally accountable for protection of both surface water and groundwater in the watershed.
- 2. Adapt and adopt a modified <u>Responsible Care</u> program for lakes.
- **3. Provide** watershed CEMS teams and local governments with environmental economics tools and protocols to support due diligence risk management and decision-making.
- **4. Deliver** relevant and information for watershed land-use decision-making in a timely and transparent manner.
- **5. Manage** data using well-focussed guidelines and a shared GIS database with mapping and analytical tools.
- 6. Create water quality sampling standards and protocols to support the separate and distinct goals of: (i) ALMS-like long term lake water quality monitoring; (ii) tributary monitoring to detect contaminant transport and to assess lake loading; and (iii) due diligence lake-specific research to understand environmental and valuation risks caused by changes to the eutrophic state.
- 7. Train and certify Citizen Scientists. Indemnify stewardship societies.
- 8. Inform private property owners about the state of the watershed, any changes that affect their asset values, and threat assessments of proposed urban expansion.



The Sylvan Lake Watershed Casino invites you to play.....

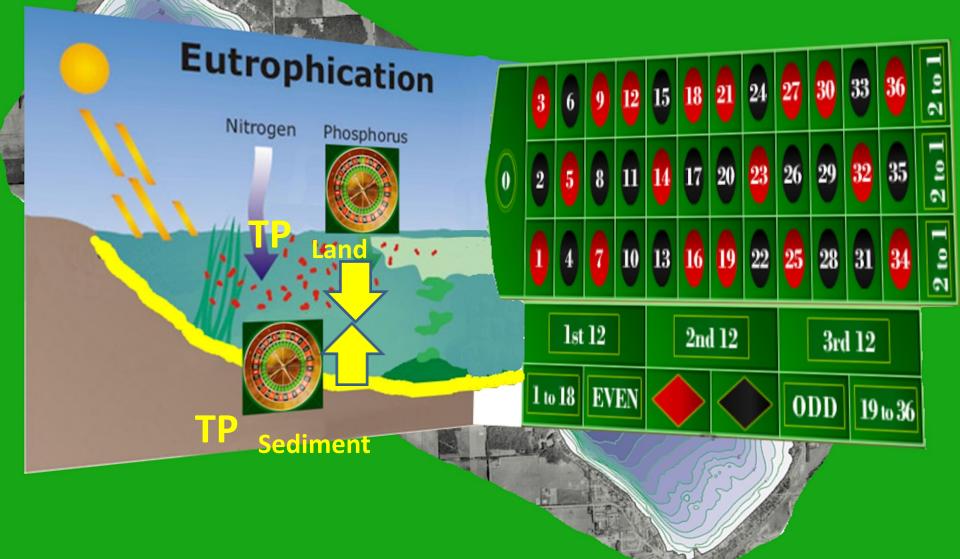




Responsible Care Fundamentals

- 1. A formal commitment by each government and organization within a watershed to a set of guiding principles signed by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 2. A series of codes, guidance notes and checklists to help participants fulfill their commitment.
- 3. The development of indicators against which improvements in performance can be measured.
- 4. Open communication on health, safety and environmental matters with interested parties, both inside and outside the watershed.
- 5. Opportunities for participants to share views and exchange experiences on implementing Watershed Responsible Care.
- 6. Support for Watershed Responsible Care participants
- 7. Verify that participants have implemented the measurable or practical elements of Responsible Care.
- 8. A title and logo which clearly identifies and promotes the Watershed Responsible Care mission and goals.

Eutrophication Roulette















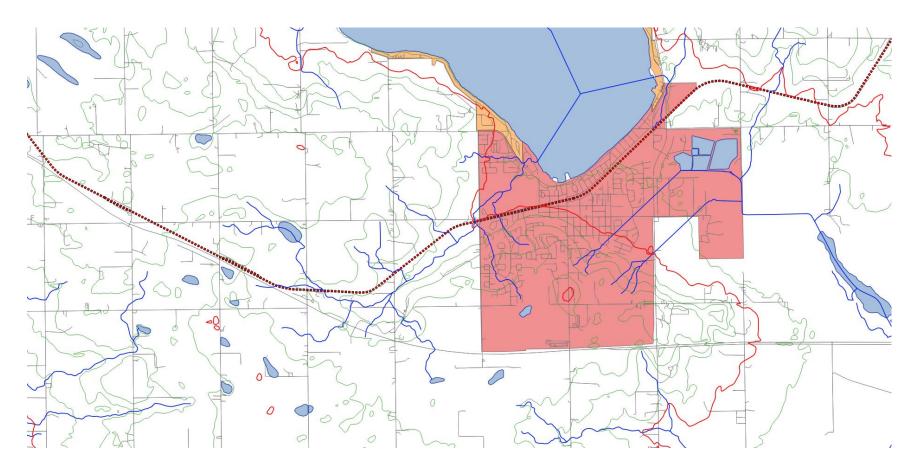






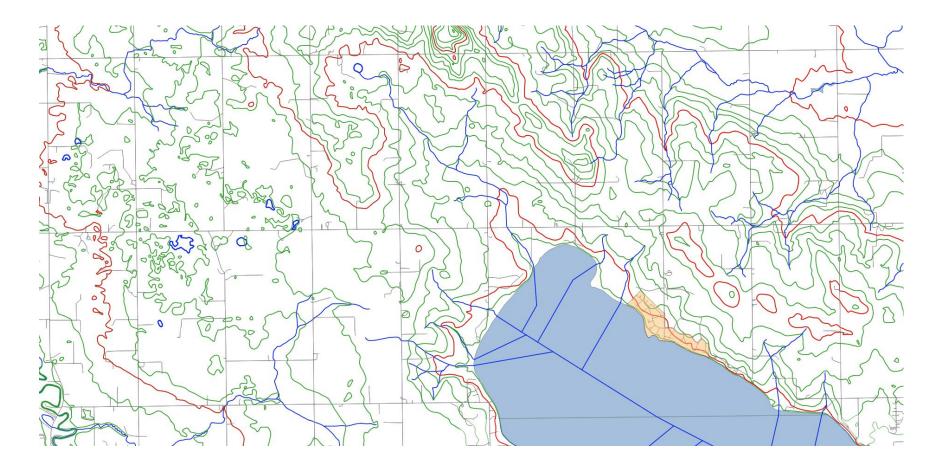


Golf Course Creek Catchment

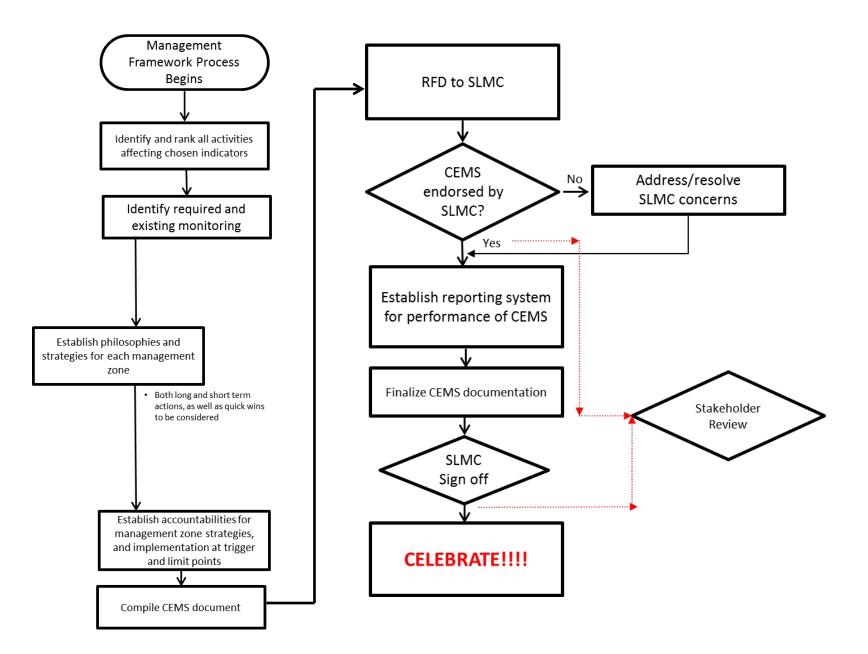




Northwest Creek Catchment







Phase 2. The Implementation Plan

Cumulative Effects Management

