

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

MVCA Boardroom

April 16, 2014

1:00 p.m.

**AGENDA**

**ROLL CALL**

**ITEMS FOR DECISION**

1. Minutes - Board of Directors Meeting – February 19, 2014
2. Business Arising from the Minutes
3. Mississippi Lake Flood Risk Mapping (Staff Report #2765/14)

**ITEMS FOR INFORMATION**

4. New Office Project Update
5. MVCA Draft Monitoring Strategy –Executive Summary (attachment)
6. City of Ottawa Water Environment Strategy (Staff Report #2766/14)
7. Conservation Ontario Report (Staff Report #2767/14)
8. K&P Trail Advisory Sub-Committee Update (Staff Report #2768/14)
9. Ontario Regulation 153/06 Permits (Staff Report #2769/14)
10. 2015 Provincial Policy Statement
11. Watershed Conditions Report
12. Other Business

**ADJOURNMENT**

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

46th ANNUAL MEETING

Mississippi Valley Conservation Centre  
Carleton Place

**MINUTES**

February 19, 2014

**MEMBERS PRESENT:**

J. Karau, Chair;  
D. Abbott, Vice-Chair;  
M. Burnham;  
D. Black;  
G. Code;  
A. Gillis;  
A. Jones;  
R. Kidd;  
G. Martin;  
G. McEvoy;  
W. Millar;  
B. Sutcliffe;  
P. Sweetnam;  
H. Yanch.

**MEMBERS ABSENT:**

E. El-Chantiry;  
R. Sutcliffe.

**INVITED MEMBERS PRESENT:**

L. Antonakos.

**STAFF PRESENT:**

P. Lehman, P. Eng., General Manager;  
J. Sargeant, Secretary-Treasurer;  
C. Craig, Project Manager;  
M. Craig, Manager, Planning & Regulatory  
Services;  
R. Fergusson, Operations Supervisor;  
S. McFarlane, Community Relations Coordinator;  
G. Mountenay, Water Management Supervisor.

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

L. Hudson, Lanark County Municipal Trails  
Corporation;  
S. McGlade, Cross Street & Company.

**BUSINESS:**

1. Minutes – Board of Directors Meeting – December 4, 2013

**B02/19/14-1**

**MOVED BY: A. Jones**

**SECONDED BY: J. Karau**

**Resolved, That the Minutes of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Board of Directors meeting held on December 4, 2013 be received and approved as printed.**

**“CARRIED”**

2. Minutes – Office Building Committee Meeting – February 6, 2014

**B02/19/14-2**

**MOVED BY: A. Jones**

**SECONDED BY: J. Karau**

**Resolved, That the Minutes of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Office Building Committee meeting held on February 6, 2014 be received.**

**“CARRIED”**

3. Business Arising From the Minutes

Mr. Gillis questioned where the responsibility lies for the additional costs required as a result of noise in the atrium. It was noted that manufacturers, distributors and installers have all been in discussions with staff to resolve the issue. Staff are insisting that the issue be rectified as part of the construction cost. Mr. Burnham pointed out that the construction management team gets a percentage of the savings so the expense to resolve the issue will reduce the percentage owing to the construction team.

4. 2013 Financial Statements

Mrs. Sargeant presented the Statement of Operations and Mr. McGlade commented on the Auditor’s Report, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Net Assets and the Notes to the Financial Statements. There was a discussion on the handling of cash donations totaling approximately \$6,000 to \$8,000/year at the Mill of Kintail, Purdon and Morris Island Conservation Areas. It was recommended that two people should be present to empty donation boxes whenever possible to protect both the staff and the Conservation Authority.

**B02/19/14-3**

**MOVED BY: A. Jones**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That the audited Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2013 be received, and further,**

**Resolved, That the Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2013 be adopted.**

**“CARRIED”**

5. Elections of Officers for 2014

**B02/19/14-4**

**MOVED BY: A. Gillis**

**SECONDED BY: R. Kidd**

**Resolved, That Steve McGlade be appointed as Chairman for the Election of Chairman for 2014.**

**“CARRIED”**

**B02/19/14-5**

**MOVED BY: A. Gillis**

**SECONDED BY: G. McEvoy**

**Resolved, That Cliff Craig and Suzanne McFarlane be appointed to serve as Scrutineers in the event of an election.**

**“CARRIED”**

Mr. Sweetnam nominated John Karau for the position of Chairman of the Conservation Authority for 2014.

Mr. McEvoy nominated Mark Burnham for the position of Chairman but Mr. Burnham declined the nomination.

Mr. McGlade asked three times for further nominations.

**B02/19/14-6**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That nominations for the position of Chairman be closed.**

**“CARRIED”**

Mr. Karau agreed to stand for the position of Chairman and was duly elected by acclamation.

Mr. Burnham nominated Duncan Abbott for the position of Vice-Chairman of the Conservation Authority for 2014. Mr. Karau asked three times for further nominations.

**B02/19/14-7**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That nominations for the position of Vice-Chairman be closed.**

**“CARRIED”**

6. Appointment of Auditors for 2014

**B02/19/14-8**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That the firm of Cross Street & Company be engaged as the Authority’s Auditor for the year 2014.**

**“CARRIED”**

7. 2014 Budget & Work Plan

Mr. Lehman advised that the 2014 Draft Budget was circulated to the watershed municipalities in January and no comments have been submitted to the Conservation Authority.

Mr. Lehman commented on the Mississippi-Rideau Vulnerability Assessment Project. He noted that the budget includes \$30,000 from general surplus which was budgeted and not spent in 2013 to support the project.

The 2014 Levy breakdown by municipality was reviewed and discussed. Mr. Lehman noted that the increase in levy for 2014 is \$87,500.

Mrs. Code noted that the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley is not shown on the Watershed Map included with the budget.

Mr. Martin pointed out that his Township has data which has been collected and submitted to the Bancroft District. He agreed to provide the data to the Conservation Authority.

Mr. Martin questioned whether the Authority has access to Farm Lake. Mr. Mountenay noted that the Authority has an easement across private property to get to the dam.

Mr. Karau noted that the 2014 Budget and Work Plan is very thorough. He noted that staff are available to do presentations on any component of the budget during the year if members wish to have additional information on proposed work.

**B02/19/14-9**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That the total 2014 Operating and Capital expenditure in the amount of \$3,603,050 be approved; and furthermore,**

**Resolved, That the total 2014 Administration levy to be apportioned on a general benefiting basis be in the amount of \$2,453,553.**

**“CARRIED”**

8. Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Policies

Mr. Craig commented on Staff Report #2760/14 . It was noted that the Board of Directors is being asked to consider approval of proposed revisions to the *MVCA Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Policies* as attached to the Staff Report. At the November 26, 2013 meeting of the Policy and Priorities Committee proposed changes to the Regulation Policies were reviewed and adopted for public review and comment. The policies were last updated by the Board of Directors in May 2010. It was noted that staff included the following recommendations for consideration:

- 1) Housekeeping changes to existing flood plain policies.
- 2) Updating the definitions section of the document.
- 3) New wetland policies.

The housekeeping update to the floodplain policies is a result of staff identifying a number of revisions that are required to provide for greater clarification to the document. Staff also identified numerous definitions that were not included in the 2010 update. A number of additional definitions are required to clarify the proposed wetland policies. The wetland policies have been developed in partnership with the Rideau Valley and South Nation Conservation Authorities. MVCA has been regulating wetlands since 2006 without specific policies which results in many challenges for staff and landowners. The focus of the policies is to address requirements established in Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act*.

The notification of the changes included:

- Posting of the draft policy document on the MVCA website (December 9, 2013 to January 31, 2014)
- Direct notification to consulting firms advising of the the posting (December 9, 2013)
- Circulation to neighbouring Conservation Authorities

Minor wording changes were included to the wetland policies due to recent suggestions by partner Conservation Authorities. No other comments were received.

It was resolved by the Policy & Priorities Committee that the revised policy document be recommended to the Board of Directors for approval after external circulation. The Policies are available by contacting staff at the office or on the MVCA web site at:

<http://www.mvc.on.ca/?p=3670>

**B02/19/14-10**

**MOVED BY: G. Martin**

**SECONDED BY: A. Jones**

**Resolved, That the revised Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Policies be approved for implementation.**

**“CARRIED”**

9. New Office Project Financing Status Report

Mr. Lehman commented on Staff Report #2761/14. It was noted that with completion of the new administration office most of the major expenditures related to the project have been completed or are in the process of being completed with the exceptions noted below:

- 1) Sale of the Lanark facility not completed and the potential sale proceeds cannot be confirmed.
- 2) Enbridge has indicated that it cannot complete the gas line extension at the present time and has issued a credit note for the capital contribution of \$76,580. A revised timeline and cost for the gas line has not been confirmed.
- 3) Construction of the auxiliary lanes has been completed.

Mr. Lehman referred to Table 1 (included with the staff report) providing a description of overall project expenditures to December 31, 2013 and current projections for project completion at a total cost of \$6,056,722.

Mr. Lehman explained that the total debt to be financed through a debenture with Infrastructure Ontario through the Town of Carleton Place would be \$4,640,000 over 25 years with all projected costs identified in Table 1 included in the total cost of the project. He noted that the most recent interest rate for a debenture is 3.9% which fluctuates weekly. He noted that the total cost also includes a contingency of \$66,000.00 in the amount to be financed. He recommended that the proceeds from the Lanark facility be placed in a reserve to finance eventual gas line installation and other long term building expenses. Mr. Lehman noted that the 2014 budget includes an annual financing expense of \$290,000 which will not be required until early 2015. The amount can be placed in deferred revenue to pay for the debenture in 2015.

**B02/19/14-11**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: G. Code**

**Resolved, That Staff Report #2761/14 be received and that staff be authorized to secure a debenture through the Town of Carleton Place in the amount of \$4,640,000 to finance the new office project over a 25 year amortization period.**

**“CARRIED”**

10. 2014 Committee Appointments

Staff Report #2762/14 regarding 2014 Committee Appointments was reviewed. It was noted that the special purpose committees for 2014 will remain the same as 2013 since membership has not changed, with the exception of the member from Addington Highlands. In accordance with Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act*, MVCA is required to conduct a hearing of any application for permission made under the Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Regulation before permission is denied. The responsibility rests with the Board of Directors however; the power to conduct a hearing and render a decision can be delegated to an executive committee.

To facilitate a timely decision of any hearing, a Regulations Committee has been appointed to hear applications pursuant to Ontario Regulation 153/06 and render a decision on behalf of MVCA. The Regulations Committee consists of the Chair, Vice-Chair and five additional members from the Board of Directors.

**B02/19/14-12**

**MOVED BY: P. Sweetnam**

**SECONDED BY: A. Gillis**

**Resolved, That the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority hereby appoints the Chair, Vice-Chair, Eli-El-Chantiry, Alan Jones, Gail Code, Phil Sweetnam, Mark Burnham and Doug Black to the Regulations Committee to hear applications pursuant to Ontario Regulation 153/06, and furthermore;**

**Resolved, That the members of the Regulations Committee deliberate on the evidence presented at the hearing, and grant or deny such permission on behalf of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority and provide the applicant with reasons, in writing, thereof.**

**“CARRIED”**

**B02/19/14-13**

**MOVED BY: A. Jones**

**SECONDED BY: W. Millar**

**Resolved, That the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority hereby appoints the Chair, Vice-Chair, Doug Black, Alan Jones, Gail Code, Phil Sweetnam, Mark Burnham and Bob Sutcliffe to the Office Building Committee.**

**“CARRIED”**

In response to a question about how long the Office Building Committee will continue, Mr. Lehman suggested that once the sale of the Lanark facility is finalized and final expenses complete, there will be no requirement for the Committee to remain in existence. Mr. Burnham suggested that a new Committee be struck to deal with the proposed trails. It was also noted that the gas issue will need to be resolved.

Mr. Karau suggested that Mark Burnham continue to be the voting delegate for Conservation Ontario since he intends to serve as Vice-President of Conservation Ontario for 2014.

Mr. Sweetnam pointed out that the Vice-Chair position should be going to Conservation Ontario as well. Mr. Abbott noted that he is content with the current recommendation for alternate voting members.

**B02/19/14-14**

**MOVED BY: G. McEvoy**

**SECONDED BY: P. Sweetnam**

**Resolved, That the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Board of Directors hereby appoints Mark Burnham as the voting delegate, John Karau as the first alternate and Paul Lehman as the second alternate to Conservation Ontario for 2014.**

**“CARRIED”**

**B02/19/14-15**

**MOVED BY: G. Code**

**SECONDED BY: D. Abbott**

**Resolved, That Louis Antonakos be an invited member to the Conservation Authority representing the Mississippi Valley Conservation Foundation for the year 2014.**

**“CARRIED”**

**B02/19/14-16**

**MOVED BY: M. Burnham**

**SECONDED BY: A. Gillis**

**Resolved, That Helen Yanch be appointed to the Finance and Administration Advisory Committee for 2014.**

**“CARRIED”**

11. Mississippi Lake Flood Risk Mapping Update

Mr. Craig commented on Staff Report #2763/14 and noted that a floodplain mapping project of Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River from the Highway 7 Bridge to the Carleton Place Dam was initiated in 2013. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging laser technology) was used to derive a Digital Elevation Map (DEM). The high-quality DEM was suitable for “engineered” flood risk mapping of the study area. Mississippi Lake mapping was first completed in 1978 and the prepared



mapping represents an update to include additional stream flow and lake level data.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses and the topographic mapping were completed in accordance with the technical guidelines set out under the Canada-Ontario Flood Damage Reduction Program (FDRP), and the technical guide for the flood hazard delineation in Ontario (Natural Hazards Guide) as outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

The major components of the project were noted and Mr. Craig noted that a tentative Open House for the public to review the mapping has been scheduled for March 27 at the Authority Office. The mapping and report will be reviewed by staff from MVCA and a formal presentation will be provided to the municipalities. A notable change is that the flood fringe elevation of the lake has increased from 135.6m to 135.7m. The change is consistent with the highest recorded elevation on the lake, recorded as 135.73m, during the spring of 1998. As a result of the increase, some additional properties will be subject to the flood fringe policies. It was noted that draft flood risk maps will be available on the MVCA website. The final flood risk maps will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval following the completion of the consultation process. Members were invited to review the mapping following the meeting.

There was a discussion regarding new properties in the floodplain or flood fringe as a result of the new mapping. It was agreed that, if additional consideration is required as a result of the Open House or subsequent applications, then they should be handled through a subsequent review of the policies by the Policy and Priorities Advisory Committee or through the Regulations Committee.

12. Ontario Regulation 153/06 Permits

A summary of Ontario Regulation 153/06 Permits for the Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses up to February 12, 2014 was reviewed.

13. Watershed Conditions Update

Mr. Mountenay provided a slide presentation on where water levels sit at the present time across the river system compared to levels in January. He commented on the conditions that result in the buildup of frazil ice. He also commented on the snow course data being collected. He noted that there is the potential for above average flooding but that will also depend on how much rainfall occurs and how quickly the temperature goes up.

14. Other Business

Mr. Martin commented on a mock disaster day that township fire services has initiated. The mock disaster will be the failure of Mazinaw Lake Dam.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

**B02/19/14-17**

**MOVED BY: A. Jones**

**SECONDED BY: W. Millar**

**Resolved, That the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Board of Directors meeting be adjourned.**

**“CARRIED”**

“J. Sargeant, Recording Secretary

J. Karau, Chairman”

## **Staff Report #2765/14**

April 8, 2014

### **Memorandum**

**To:** Chair and Members of the Board of Directors  
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

**From:** Matt Craig  
Manager of Planning and Regulations

**Re: Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River from the Highway 7 Bridge to the Carleton Place Dam Hazard Mapping Study**

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A hazard mapping study of Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River from the Highway 7 Bridge to the Carleton Place Dam was initiated in 2013 in partnership with the Towns of Carleton Place and Mississippi Mills, and the Townships of Beckwith and Drummond/North Elmsley. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging laser technology) was used to derive a Digital Elevation Map (DEM). This high-quality DEM was suitable for “engineered” flood risk and hazard mapping of the study area. Current hazard mapping of Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River was produced in 1978 and 1983, respectively. This hazard mapping study represents an update to include additional flow rates and lake level data.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and the topographic mapping were completed in accordance with the technical guidelines set out under the Canada-Ontario Flood Damage Reduction Program (FDRP), and the technical guide for the flood hazard delineation in Ontario (Natural Hazards Guide) as outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The accompanying engineering report documents the work to bring this project to completion.

Major components of the project were:

- Preparation of topographic mapping based on 2012 LiDAR and 2008 DRAPE imagery overlay;
- Hydraulic calculation using HEC-RAS modeling of the River to estimate flood levels associated with the flood discharges;
- Plotting of flood lines on the high-quality topographic mapping to delineate areas that are susceptible to flooding during a 1:100 year flood event;
- Plotting of the stable slope allowance; and
- An open house held on March 27, 2014, at the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Office in Carleton Place to show draft maps to the public. The technical steps involved in the mapping process were explained. How hazard maps are used by the MVCA and the municipalities was also discussed. The open house was attended by 37 members of the

public as well as one MVCA Board Member. A separate consultation was held for municipal staff. The open house was well received. No major issue was identified in the open house.

A notable change is that the flood fringe elevation of the lake has increased from 135.6m to 135.73m. The change is consistent with the highest recorded elevation on the lake, recorded as 135.73m, during the spring of 1998. As a result of the increase, some additional properties will be subject to the flood fringe policies.

With acceptance of this final report, as recommended herein, the technical basis for the associated mapping should be accepted and considered as adequately defining areas subject to flood hazards along Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River during a 1:100 year flood event. The mapping will also be made available to the municipalities and townships for updating Official Plan and Zoning Schedules and in the review of other related *Planning Act* applications.

The end products of this project are:

1. The Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River Hazard Mapping Study, dated April, 2014;
2. Flood risk and stable slope allowance lines in GIS format (shape files);
3. The HEC-RAS model files; and
4. The mapping schedules.

The report will be available to the public via the MVCA website and upon request. The model files will be available to anyone who wishes to obtain them, subject to their accepting the standard “terms of use” that apply to the release of MVCA data and information. The flood risk lines (shape files) will be maintained in MVCA’s GIS system and will be made available to anyone according to our data sharing protocol. The documentation folder will be maintained at the MVCA office and made available to anyone wishing to inspect them.

All works for this project were completed by MVCA’s water resources engineering and GIS personnel.

### **Recommended Resolution:**

Resolved, That Staff Report #2765/14 be received; and furthermore,

Resolved, That the flood flow estimates and flood risk limits used to delineate areas along Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River that are susceptible to flooding during the regional flood standard as defined in Schedule 1 to Ontario Regulation 153/06 and described in this report are suitable estimates for flood mapping purposes for Mississippi Lake and Mississippi River; and furthermore,

Resolved, That the report and associated maps be published on the MVCA web site for agency and public reference.

# MVCA Monitoring Strategy – Executive Summary

Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) is responsible for environmental monitoring, watershed planning, and the protection and restoration of natural waters and lands across its watershed. MVCA collects data on water quality, water quantity, precipitation, river flow and groundwater, and biological features including fish and benthic invertebrate populations. Enhanced reporting of monitoring information will assist MVCA and other agencies in identifying and adapting to changing trends in environmental conditions and in more efficient targeting of restoration, stewardship and additional monitoring efforts.

The MVCA monitoring program has evolved from primarily collecting water quantity and meteorological data to water quality data through the Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network (PWQMN) and the MVCA Watershed Watch Program, to include initiatives which collect data on groundwater, invasive species, fish and detailed stream assessments. This evolution has been largely in response to changing pressures and issues and without the benefit of a long range plan and associated resource allocations.

## Challenges:

The MVCA watershed jurisdiction is large and diverse. This limits the capacity to collect a variety data with our existing resources. Existing monitoring commitments through the surface water monitoring network, PWQMN and Watershed Watch Programs limit the resources for implementing subwatershed- and stream-scale based programs.

The growing number of environmental stressors has highlighted the need for:

- More strategic approaches to monitoring across the watershed (to facilitate directed stewardship efforts);
- More emphasis on the analysis, use, sharing and reporting of the data (to better use all data collected);
- Standard data storage formats (for ease of use for resource management efforts);
- A standard reporting system for presenting stream and subwatershed based data (to provide public with easily comparable data);
- Expansion of data network to address data gaps identified in the Water Management Plan.

## Recommendations:

Data collected at the subwatershed- and stream-scale is needed to identify localized areas of concern and locations or features requiring protection or restoration. The Watershed Report Card process has highlighted gaps in the MVCA monitoring efforts including wetland—a key indicator of watershed health—and groundwater monitoring information.

A successful stewardship program requires strong community engagement and support. The current MVCA stewardship program is minimal and stewardship activities are generally implemented on a reactive basis. Monitoring information could be used more effectively to align priorities and better target on-the-ground actions. MVCA would benefit from more direct community engagement, education and outreach through volunteer based Citizen Science programs to heighten community interest and to broaden the collection of baseline information.

The intent of this proposal is to deliver a more comprehensive monitoring program that combines environmental monitoring with regular cyclical subwatershed reporting and targeted stewardship and restoration initiatives.

It will encompass four primary components:

1. A Monitoring Network (core and volunteer);
2. Watershed and Subwatershed Reporting Program; and
3. Restoration and Stewardship Implementation Strategy;
4. Address data gaps.

To move forward, MVCA will assess its current core monitoring programs, and:

- Integrate protocols from successful programs;
- Implement a subwatershed based City Stream Watch Program;
- Establish a subwatershed reporting framework.

While continuing current core monitoring programs, the key recommendations of this strategy are to:

1. Reassess monitoring strategies based on local indicators and pressures (development and results)
2. Establish a City and Rural Stream Watch program (cyclical monitoring and reporting).;
3. Establish a Subwatershed Monitoring/Subwatershed Report Card Program;
4. Establish a formalized OBBN, OSAP and fish sampling Monitoring Network;
5. Use volunteer monitoring to increase collection capacity and education and stewardship opportunities;
6. Implement a centralized data storage system and use GIS analytical tools and WISKI to support program development;
7. Use data to target restoration, stewardship and additional monitoring efforts;
8. Develop a Wetland/Groundwater Monitoring Program and expand existing networks (i.e. water quantity flows).

## **Benefits:**

These recommendations will result in the following benefits:

- Efficient use of resources;
- Regular delivery of monitoring results to help target restoration, stewardship, and additional monitoring opportunities;
- Enhanced identification and adaptation to changing trends in environmental conditions to support adaptive approaches to water management;
- Consistency with partner agencies through the use of standardize monitoring protocols, data storage and reporting;
- Increased public awareness and community engagement; and
- More informed decisions related to land use planning proposals.

## **Staff Report # 2766/14**

April 8, 2014

### **Memorandum**

**To:** The Chair and Members of the Board of Directors  
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

**From:** Paul Lehman, P.Eng.,  
General Manager

**Re: City of Ottawa – Water Environment Strategy – Phase 1**

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On March 24, 2014 the City of Ottawa Environment Committee accepted Phase 1 of a Water Environment Strategy (attached) as part of the Ottawa River Action Plan (ORAP) approved in February 2010. The Strategy was to establish a comprehensive and integrated plan in cooperation with other agencies for the management of water environment issues in Ottawa. The Water Environment Strategy builds on earlier studies and reports, including the Lower Rideau Watershed Strategy (2005), Water Quality in Ottawa's Rivers and Streams (2007), Ottawa River Action Plan (2010), Pinecrest/Westboro Stormwater Retrofit Plan (2010), Characterization of Ottawa's Watersheds (2011), and subwatershed and catchment reports.

The Water Environment Strategy will be developed in two phases. Phase 1 provides City Council and the residents of Ottawa with a background on the issues facing Ottawa's watersheds, and a road map for moving forward to develop a long-term strategy. Phase 2, which will include a strategic framework with long term goals, objectives and guiding principles; a City of Ottawa action plan for the 2014-2018 Term of Council; recommended City investments and a proposed inter-agency coordination strategy.

### **DISCUSSION**

The City of Ottawa is home to an extensive network of rivers and streams, including portions of four major rivers, the Rideau, South Nation, Mississippi and Ottawa Rivers; four major tributaries, the Carp, Jock and Castor Rivers and the Bear Brook; and hundreds of smaller creeks and streams. These watercourses, which total more than 4,500 kilometres, are rich cultural and natural treasures enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. They are also lifelines for the City, providing clean drinking water, supporting agriculture, enabling recreation and tourism, and sustaining local fish and wildlife.

The purpose of a Water Environment Strategy is to protect these significant assets and ensure that Ottawa's watersheds are ecologically robust and healthy for the future. Safeguarding the water environment means protecting the health of the streams, lakes and rivers, as well as groundwater, wetlands and natural areas. Securing watershed health requires balancing protection and restoration of these areas, while supporting economic and urban development.

## **Understanding Ottawa's Water Environment**

The primary threats to the water environment are well known and include pollution by excessive nutrients, bacteria and other contaminants; degradation and loss of shoreline vegetation; fragmentation of natural landscapes; and altered stream structure and flows.

All three levels of government, local conservation authorities, and other organizations have a role to play in the management and protection of these significant assets. The water-related responsibilities between agencies are interconnected and complex. The patchwork of responsibilities between local, provincial and federal agencies underscores the importance of establishing a plan that facilitates:

- More efficient use of resources
- Programs and priorities aligned with common goals
- Effective actions targeted at key issues/concerns
- Greater clarity for partners and stakeholders
- Remediation and restoration of prioritized areas, based on integrated information

## **Issues and Opportunities**

The Water Environment Strategy Phase 1 includes an analysis of key issues facing Ottawa's watershed, which should be addressed in the City's long-term strategy. These include:

- protecting drinking water, including that of rural residents reliant on wells;
- protecting smaller tributaries, including headwater streams; as well as significant aquifers (e.g. Nepean aquifer) and groundwater recharge areas;
- managing untreated runoff from older urban areas and agricultural areas;
- balancing landowner rights and urban development with stewardship and protection of the natural environment;
- balancing the needs for urban and rural drainage and environmental protection and habitat conservation;
- reducing beach closures and maintaining clean waterways for recreational uses;
- restoring the natural structure and flow of streams;
- responding to changes in environmental legislation and availability of resources from other levels of government; and
- adapting to extreme weather events and changes in climate.
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## **Recommendation 1 – Approve the Phase 1 Water Environment Strategy**

The Water Environment Strategy Phase 1 outlines a course of action that is based on an understanding of the current state of Ottawa's water environment, an analysis of jurisdictional responsibilities, and a review of existing programs in place in Ottawa as well as best practices and experiences across Canada and globally. This report proposes that the following actions be undertaken as part of Phase 1:

- City of Ottawa departments will adopt an integrated asset management approach to the water environment, similar to the approach the City uses for its "built" infrastructure, which balances affordability and risk. This approach would be used to guide short term actions and the development of the Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy.



- City staff, led by the Environmental Services Department, will further engage the Conservation Authorities and Federal and Provincial agencies, as well as the City of Gatineau, to identify their watershed priorities as well as what actions and initiatives are planned over the next five years, and use this information to inform the City's Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy.
- Councillor Maria McRae and Councillor Scott Moffatt, the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Environment Committee, will host a Water Round Table to engage with residents on a variety of issues affecting the water environment.
- Staff will bring forward a Water Environment Strategy Phase 2 report for Council's consideration in 2015, which will include a City of Ottawa Strategic Framework, 2015-2018 action plan, and recommended City investments.

### **Recommendation 2 - City of Ottawa 2014 Work Plan**

City departments have identified a number of short-term actions that can be undertaken in 2014 within existing resources, to improve the water environment. The 2014 work plan (below) includes work that will be done by various City departments, working with Conservation Authorities and other agencies where required. The 2014 work plan includes continuation and enhancement of City Watershed Programs and Services, Planning and Policy work including a number of Subwatershed studies, and support for public engagement and stakeholder outreach activities.

<b>2014 City of Ottawa Work Plan to support the Water Environment Strategy</b>
<b>Knowledge and Understanding</b>
Expand the City's groundwater monitoring network for new rural and village development. As per OP 4.4.2.1, developers are required to install monitoring wells, with monitoring to be done by the City.
Update elevation and other LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data and begin to update the GIS (Geographic Information System) stream and municipal drain mapping.
Support the development and promotion of Subwatershed Report Cards which track key watershed health indicators.
<b>Planning, Policy and Regulations</b>
Complete Subwatershed Studies (SWS) for: Cardinal Creek, Jock River – Reach 2 and Mud Creek.
Review the Subwatershed Process and develop a revised protocol and Terms of Reference for future subwatershed studies and environmental management plans and establish a process for the prioritization of future studies.
Initiate a Subwatershed Study in Beckett's Creek
Oversee environmental studies for the Mer Bleue (area 10), Kanata North Part II (area 1), Leitrim (areas 8A, 9A, 9B) and Carp (area 2) urban expansion areas to identify and protect the natural heritage system in those areas (as per Official Plan Section 3.11 and 3.12).
Work with the CAs to update floodplain and hazardous lands maps and regulation limits in priority streams/ rivers as part of the Floodplain Mapping project.
Develop Hydrogeological and Terrain Analysis guidelines to assist development review planners in their assessments of rural development applications. The guidelines will advise on the minimum land required for septic systems and wells to ensure protection of groundwater.
Continue to explore options to secure or protect natural areas through acquisition, donation or

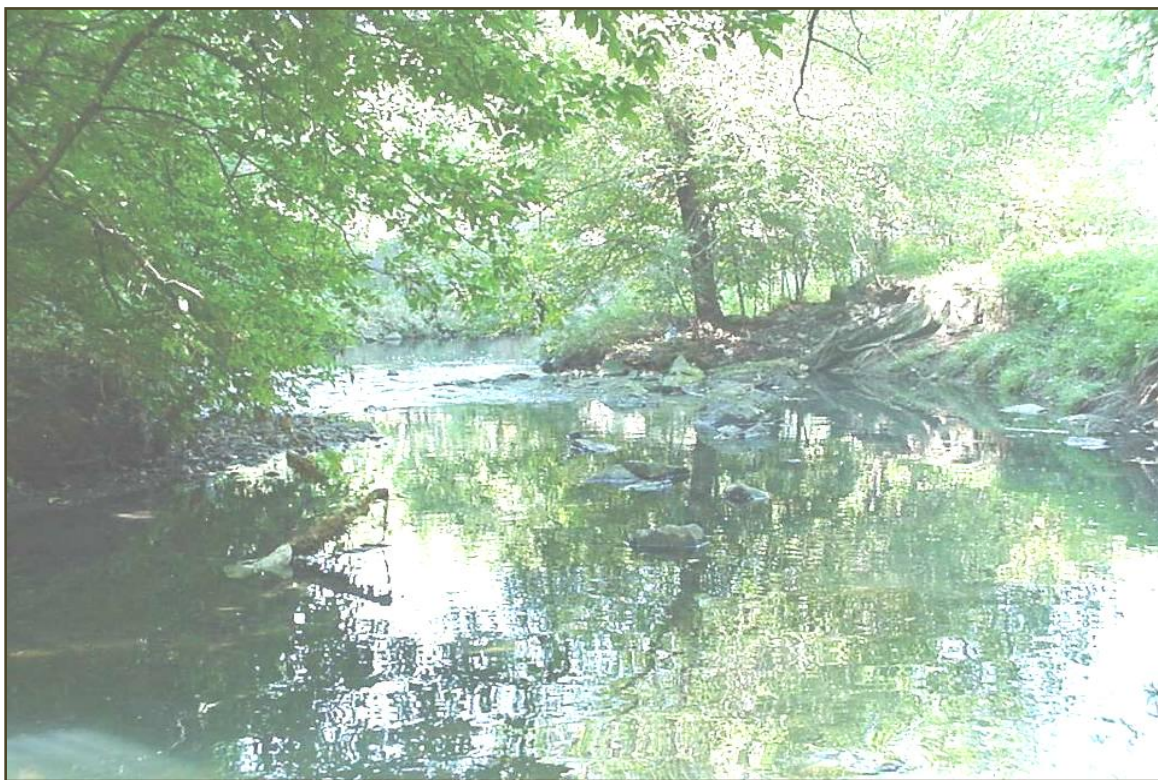
other measures, and coordinate efforts by the City, NCC, CAs and other conservation and land trust organizations, to leverage resources, skills and experience to feed into the Water Environment Strategy Phase 2.
Complete the Eastern Subwatersheds Stormwater Management Retrofit Study
Incorporate a low impact development “LID” demonstration into the CDP for the redevelopment of the Rockcliffe Lands
Continue to enhance the Ottawa Rural Clean Water Grants Program to further encourage rural landowners to adopt best practices to protect water quality.
As approved by the Province, begin implementation of the Source Protection Plans that safeguard drinking water sources, including public education and community outreach.

**Recommendation**

Submitted for information.

# Water Environment Strategy Phase 1

## Protecting the Health of Ottawa's Watersheds



March 2014

# Water Environment Strategy Phase 1: Protecting the Health of Ottawa’s Watersheds

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## Introduction

The City of Ottawa is home to an extensive network of rivers and streams, including portions of four major rivers (the Rideau, South Nation, Mississippi and Ottawa Rivers), four major tributaries (the Carp, Jock and Castor Rivers and the Bear Brook), and hundreds of smaller creeks and streams. These watercourses, which total more than 4,500 kilometres, are rich cultural and natural treasures enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. They are also lifelines for the City, providing clean drinking water, supporting agriculture, enabling recreation and tourism; and sustaining local fish and wildlife.

The purpose of a Water Environment Strategy (WES) is to protect these significant assets and ensure that Ottawa's watersheds are ecologically robust and healthy for the future. Safeguarding the water environment means protecting the health of the streams, lakes and rivers, as well as groundwater, wetlands and natural areas. Securing watershed health therefore requires balancing protection and restoration of these areas, while supporting economic and urban development.

## Background

The Water Environment Strategy is one of 17 projects that make up the Ottawa River Action Plan (ORAP.) Approved by City Council in 2010, ORAP takes a watershed-based approach to protect and improve the quality of the Ottawa River. ORAP projects aim to address municipal impacts on the River using a cost-effective approach.

The objectives of ORAP are to:

- Achieve and sustain compliance with provincial requirements, with a focus on combined sewer overflow control;
- Optimize recreational use and economic development of the river, with a focus on reducing beach closures;
- Maintain a healthy aquatic ecosystem, with a focus on addressing challenges presented by existing infrastructure; and,
- Develop a long-term Water Environment Strategy.

This report represents the first phase in developing a long-term Water Environment Strategy.

In including the Water Environment Strategy as part of ORAP, Council recognized the need for greater attention on the health of all the City's watersheds, and directed staff to work on a long-term strategy that would address water environment issues in a coordinated and integrated manner in cooperation with other agencies within the

watershed. To inform a long-term strategy, staff was to summarize the current state of knowledge regarding water environment issues in Ottawa, confirm the scope of matters within the control or influence of the City of Ottawa, document programs and projects in place today that contribute to the water environment, and identify potential opportunities, service gaps, and barriers to success.

## **Approach**

The Water Environment Strategy will be brought forward in two phases. Phase 1, as outlined in this report, provides City Council and the residents of Ottawa with a backgrounder on the issues facing Ottawa's watersheds, and a road map moving forward for the City to play its part in ensuring the health of those watersheds for generations to come.

This report summarizes Ottawa's water environment, and the City's role in it. This work will inform both the City's immediate actions and, more importantly, the development of an integrated long-term plan for the management of water environment issues in Ottawa.

Phase 1 identifies key issues for Ottawa's water environment, and sets out an approach to guide short term actions and the development of a longer-term strategy. The Phase 1 strategy focuses on what the City of Ottawa can do within its mandate, with recognition of the need for collaboration with other stakeholders.

The Water Environment Strategy Phase 1 has been informed by

- Analysis of the current state of Ottawa's water Environment
- Review of best practices
- Review of jurisdictional responsibilities for watershed management, and the policies and programs in place in the City and other agencies to promote a healthy water environment
- Discussions between City of Ottawa departments, Conservation Authorities, and other watershed agencies, as well as preliminary public outreach activities and surveys

The City of Ottawa, led by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Environment Committee, will host a Water Round Table to engage with residents on a variety of issues affecting the water environment. Feedback received at the roundtable will provide input into the development of Phase 2. Phase 2, which will be brought forward to City Council in 2015, will include a strategic framework (including long term goals, objectives and guiding principles,) a City of Ottawa action plan for the 2014-2018 Term of Council and

recommended City investments, as well as a proposed inter-agency coordination strategy.

## **Ottawa's Water Environment**

The “water environment” includes all elements of the natural environment related to rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, wetlands, groundwater and the linkages between them. Ottawa's water environment is complex and includes myriad interrelated natural systems.

### **Ottawa's Watercourses and Watersheds**

The City of Ottawa has an extensive network of rivers, streams and other watercourses. This includes portions of four major rivers (Rideau, South Nation, Mississippi and Ottawa Rivers), four major tributaries (Carp, Jock and Castor Rivers and Bear Brook), and many smaller creeks and streams. The total length of these watercourses within the City's boundaries is more than 4,500 km, of which only 10 per cent are larger rivers and 25 per cent are classified as municipal drains. 77 per cent of all watercourses in Ottawa are located in rural areas.

10 per cent of these watercourses flow through City-owned land, and 12 per cent through other publicly-owned land (i.e. Federal or provincial.) The remaining 78 per cent flows through private land.

A watershed includes all of the land that is drained by a watercourse and its tributaries. A watershed includes all water, whether flowing or standing, the processes, factors and natural cycles which affect it and all the organisms which live in and rely on the water for survival. Watersheds are the land areas that feed rivers, while subwatersheds are smaller areas that feed streams and creeks.

The Mississippi, Rideau and South Nation watersheds combined cover much of eastern Ontario, with only about 25% of their area within the City's boundary. The health of the upstream portions of the Rideau and Mississippi watersheds affects the City; similarly responsible management of the headwaters of the South Nation watershed benefits those downstream.

Healthy watersheds provide critical services that support the health and well being of people and the environment. Healthy watersheds provide the residents of Ottawa with drinking water sources, maintain healthy ecosystems, protect people and property from flooding, support agriculture and tourism and provide safe beaches and recreation areas

## **A snapshot of Watershed Health in Ottawa**

A review of watershed health indicators shows that, overall, Ottawa's watersheds are relatively healthy; however, there are a number of challenges and threats.

Typically, best practice indicators used to assess watershed health are the following:

- water quality
- forest and wetland cover
- riparian cover (shoreline vegetation<sup>1</sup>)

Other indicators such as land use can also be useful, depending on the subwatershed.

The results of this analysis are summarized below and outlined in detail in Annex 1.

### **Water Quality**

The City of Ottawa has a comprehensive surface water monitoring program made up of over 130 monitoring sites located across six rivers, four lakes and 40 creeks. Water quality samples are collected on a monthly basis, conditions permitting, and analyzed for 43 parameters including E. Coli, nutrients and standard metals. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Water Quality Index is then used to summarize the data into simpler terms (i.e., excellent, good, poor) for reporting purposes, and to provide a relative comparison of the water quality in the City's rivers and streams.

The Conservation Authorities also have a monitoring program that complements the City's. They engage residents in community-based monitoring; monitor groundwater quality and quantity on behalf of the province; and monitor watershed health beyond the City boundaries.<sup>2</sup>

Results to date suggest that the major rivers (Ottawa, Rideau and Mississippi) have good to excellent water quality and the major tributaries (e.g. Jock, Carp, Castor and Bear Brook) range from fair to good. Smaller tributaries vary between poor and excellent, but generally fall in the fair to good range. This situation reflects the lesser ability of small streams to withstand the effects of pollution and highlights the need to protect them.

### **Forest and Wetland Cover**

The City's overall forest cover is 32 per cent; however, this forest cover is fragmented and varies greatly across the City <sup>3</sup>Also, change over time varied. For example, from 2002 to 2008, seven catchment areas in the Lower Rideau saw an increase in cover, while nine saw a loss (some as much as 10%)<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, only 3% is considered 'deep or interior forest'<sup>5</sup>.



## **Riparian Cover (shoreline vegetation)**

A vegetated or riparian buffer is a vegetated area near a stream that shades or protects the stream. Based on 2008 aerial photography, the percentage of naturally vegetated riparian buffers in Ottawa was below the threshold recommended by Environment Canada.<sup>6</sup> In all areas, vegetative buffers provide important terrestrial habitat and assist with maintaining water quality and temperature control for in stream biodiversity. Beyond habitat value, suitable vegetative buffers in agricultural areas can assist with soil conservation and preserve a platform for required drainage maintenance.

Further information on the state of Ottawa's watersheds can be found in Annex 1.

## **Key Issues**

Key issues identified during the development of the Strategy include:

- protecting drinking water including that of rural residents reliant on wells.
- protecting smaller tributaries, including headwater streams;
- managing untreated runoff from older urban areas and agricultural areas;
- protecting significant aquifers (e.g. Nepean aquifer), and groundwater recharge areas;
- balancing landowner rights and urban development with stewardship and protection of the natural environment;
- balancing the needs for urban and rural drainage and environmental protection and habitat conservation;
- reducing beach closures and maintaining clean waterways for recreational uses;
- restoring the natural structure and flow of streams
- responding to changes in environmental legislation and availability of resources from other levels of government; and
- adapting to extreme weather events and changes in climate

## **The City's role in a multi-jurisdictional environment**

Water environment resources are managed by all three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, working closely with the Conservation Authorities. An understanding of the City of Ottawa's role within this arena informs the actions the City can undertake, alone and in partnership with other agencies.

The City has a front-line role in monitoring, assessing and delivering key programs that protect and restore the water environment.

Guided by the *Municipal Act*, Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), and the City's Official Plan, the City of Ottawa is responsible for environmentally sustainable land use planning and development; the protection of natural systems (including watercourses); the management of water-related infrastructure (drinking water, waste water and storm water); promoting environmental stewardship; and compliance, monitoring and reporting. Further detail on the City's legislative responsibilities with respect to the Water Environment can be found in Annex 2.

Recent changes to the Provincial Policy Statement place greater emphasis on the watershed as an appropriate scale for integrated and long-term planning, including considering cumulative impacts of development, and identifying and maintaining water resource systems, including the importance of shoreline areas. The new Statement also includes greater emphasis on green infrastructure, stormwater management practices as well as adapting to changes in climate.

Several City departments play key roles in the management of the water environment, including the Environmental Services Department, Planning and Growth Management Department, Infrastructure Services Department and Public Works. These responsibilities are summarized below and detailed in Annex 2.

### **Environmental Services**

Environmental Services Department (ESD) has the primary accountability for the management of surface water resources, and serves as the lead department on the Water Environment Strategy. ESD's operational responsibilities include managing the drinking water, wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment systems, conducting extensive monitoring and compliance reporting on water resources, and maintenance of ditches, drains and other watercourses outside of the Right of Way and managing stream restoration and rehabilitation projects. ESD also has a policy development and outreach role, developing and advising on long-term environmental planning, policies, and strategies such as the Ottawa River Action Plan.

### **Infrastructure Services**

The Infrastructure Services Department is responsible for the detailed design and construction of stream restoration and related infrastructure projects, as well as the development and implementation of the Wet Weather Infrastructure Master Plan.

### **Planning and Growth Management**

The Planning and Growth Management Department is accountable for planning and policy related to subwatersheds, stormwater management, groundwater, drinking water source protection and natural heritage systems, and ensuring watershed assets are

adequately protected during development. They also provide technical expertise and facilitate access to environmental data.

## Public Works

The Public Works department manages the City's trees and forests, maintains parks and beaches, and adopts pollution prevention practices while maintaining streets and sidewalks.

Other City departments whose work impacts the water Environment are **Ottawa Public Health**, whose responsibilities include testing and reporting on water quality at public beaches, and the **Real Estate Partnerships and Development Office (REPDO)**, which manages the acquisition, leasing and disposition of City property.

Specific roles and responsibilities of City departments can be found in Annex 2.

## Building on Ottawa's Accomplishments

As part of the Water Environment Strategy City of Ottawa departments will work together to build on the existing foundation of watershed services and actions by the City, which includes:

- [Ottawa River Action Plan](#) – 17 projects including combined sewer overflows, stormwater management and wet weather management to improve the health of the Ottawa River and its many tributaries
- *Comprehensive planning and policy framework* – including the current [Official Plan](#), the [Greenspace Master Plan](#), the [Infrastructure Master Plan](#), which have strong policy statements around the water environment
- *Stormwater Management Retrofit plans* for older urban areas that have limited stormwater management
- [Watershed and Subwatershed Studies](#) and [Natural Heritage plans/ reports](#)
- [Water Environment Protection Program \(WEPP\)](#) - extensive water monitoring program with samples from 6 rivers, 4 lakes and 40 creeks, providing a breadth of detailed data
- *Well established collaborative environmental stewardship programs* including – [Rural Clean Water Grants Program](#) and [Community Environmental Projects Grants](#)
- [Characterization of Ottawa's Watersheds](#) – a compilation of existing environmental conditions.

## **An Integrated Asset Management Approach to City Actions**

Phase 1 of the Water Environment Strategy proposes that City of Ottawa departments adopt an integrated asset management approach to the water environment, similar to the approach the City uses for its “built” infrastructure. This approach would be used to guide short term actions and the development of the Phase 2 Water environment strategy.

Asset management is an established approach for managing infrastructure to efficiently allocate resources amongst valid and competing needs. The application of asset management to natural systems is relatively new, but uses the same principles to value and invest in natural assets to protect the services they provide. An integrated asset management approach recognizes how upstream actions affect downstream watercourses; identifies and mitigates the negative impacts of human activities from development, infrastructure, agriculture or recreation; and manages the uncertainties of extreme weather and climate changes.

A key concept of asset management is understanding asset value. The direct benefits of safe, adequate supplies of water are known, and governments invest heavily in infrastructure to test, treat and distribute clean drinking water. However, the value of the broader water environment, and the resources needed to support it, can be less apparent.

With 4,500 km of rivers, streams, creeks and other watercourses within Ottawa’s boundaries, an asset management approach will help to more systematically inventory and protect these watercourses and direct how to best allocate the City’s resources.

Adopting an integrated asset management approach is ultimately about making the best decisions about where to allocate resources. This is particularly challenging for natural systems, given the complexity of information, disciplines and jurisdictions. An integrated asset management approach will guide development of a decision framework and priority setting process that systematically builds on the best available information to get the best ‘bang for the buck’ from the City’s resources.

More details on applying an asset management approach to natural systems can be found in Annex 3.

## **Federal and Provincial Agencies**

As a large municipality, and the Nation’s Capital, the City of Ottawa is involved in a number of program and policy areas that are characterized by jurisdictional complexity. The Water Environment is no exception. The City of Ottawa is one of three levels of government, spanning two provinces, with jurisdiction over the capital’s water

resources. There are a number of federal and provincial agencies that have policy and regulatory authority over watersheds, in addition to delivering a number of watershed programs in the region.

The roles and responsibilities of these government agencies, and associated legislative authorities, are summarized below and detailed in Annex 2.

## **Ontario Provincial Agencies**

### **Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF)**

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF) has regulatory responsibility for the Drainage Act (1990) which regulates Municipal Drains. It promotes best management practices to protect rural land and water resources, including Environmental Farm Plans, in accordance with the *Nutrient Management Act* and operates Growing Forward 2, a federal-provincial-territorial framework aimed at encouraging innovation, competitiveness and market development in the agricultural sector. .

### **Ministry of the Environment**

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) regulates activities to protect air, land and water to ensure healthy communities, ecological protection and sustainable development. The Ministry is responsible for providing and/or regulating the provision of safe drinking water and protecting fresh water resources from pollution.

The MOE's water-related regulatory responsibilities include the *Clean Water Act*, *Ontario Water Resources Act*, *Water Opportunities Act*, *Environmental Protection Act*, *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Safe Drinking Water Act*, monitoring and enforcement of the *Nutrient Management Act* and the *Pesticides Act*. The MOE also coordinates key programs including the Source Water Protection Program, Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program and Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Program, among others.

### **Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing**

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) has regulatory responsibility for the *Municipal Act*, which governs the establishment and authority of municipalities.

*Planning Act* (1990) - provides the legislative framework and tools for municipal land use planning and development and requires that municipal planning be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), which includes policies related to the wise use and management of resources, and protecting public health and safety.

## Ministry of Natural Resources

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has regulatory responsibilities with respect to sustainable development of natural resources, including water, and delivers programs to support the Province's priorities in those areas. With respect to water, it ensures the integrated and sustainable management of surface waters and their hydrological functions; supports sustainable use of water resources (e.g. hydropower and dams); and protects people, property and natural resources from water-related hazards (floods, droughts and erosion).

MNR regulatory responsibilities include the *Conservation Authorities Act* and *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The MNR coordinates key programs that include Provincial Flood Emergency Response Plan, Low Water Response, Surface Water Monitoring Centre, Land Stewardship and Habitat Restoration Program and provides guidance and policies on watershed planning, ecosystem restoration, natural heritage protection, water quantity and flows, the management of shorelines, stream corridors and natural hazards (including flooding and erosion), as well as water control infrastructure.

## Federal Agencies

### Environment Canada

Environment Canada sets national policies and standards for environment and health and undertakes water resource quantity and quality monitoring and data/information programs in cooperation with its provincial and territorial counterparts.

### Fisheries and Oceans Canada

The federal *Fisheries Act* aims to maintain or enhance the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems notably through the prohibition of harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat. In Ontario, Conservation Authorities are frequently delegated the authority by Fisheries and Oceans Canada to review projects and recommend measures to mitigate any impacts to fish habitat.

### National Capital Commission

The NCC is a major property owner and manager within Ottawa's watersheds, owning and managing 6 per cent of our total area within the City's boundaries, through the Federal Land Use Plan, Greenbelt Master Plan and Plan for Canada's Capital.

## Parks Canada

Parks Canada manages and protects National Parks, Marine Conservation Areas and Historic Sites including the Rideau Canal, designated as a Canadian Heritage River.

## Transport Canada

Transport Canada has authority over the implementation of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, designed to protect the public's right to navigation and marine safety in Canada's navigable waters

## Conservation Authorities

The Conservation Authorities are the City of Ottawa's key partners in the stewardship of Ottawa's watersheds. Conservation Authorities (CAs) are watershed-based management agencies that deliver services and programs that protect and manage water and other natural resources in partnership with government, landowners and other organizations. Created under the *Conservation Authorities Act* (1946) of Ontario, CAs are accountable for planning and regulatory functions under the *Act*. They undertake monitoring and reporting of subwatersheds, promote public engagement and landowner stewardship, and manage conservation areas. CAs promote an integrated watershed management approach balancing human, environmental and economic needs.

Due to the breadth of Ottawa's geography, there are three Conservation Authorities operating within the boundaries of the City of Ottawa, each representing a different major watershed:

The **Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA)** oversees the Mississippi Valley Watershed, which encompasses 3750 km<sup>2</sup> and includes a complex network of rivers, streams and lakes from Addington Highlands and North Frontenac in the west to where the Mississippi River drains into the Ottawa River near Galetta in the City of Ottawa's west end. It contains 11 municipalities. MVCA also oversees the Carp River watershed which encompasses 700 km<sup>2</sup> and is solely within the City of Ottawa's boundaries, starting in Glen Cairn and flowing into the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour.

The **Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA)** oversees the Rideau Watershed, which drains an area of over 4,000 square kilometres of Eastern Ontario. The main stem of the river flows in a northerly direction from Upper Rideau Lake to the City of Ottawa where it joins the Ottawa River. Total length of the longest part of the watershed is about 180 kilometres. About 620,000 people live in the watershed including a large

part of the City of Ottawa. There are 18 municipalities within the valley and most people, outside of Ottawa, draw their drinking water from the river or from groundwater. RVCA also oversees several tributaries in the eastern part of the City which flow directly into the Ottawa River, including Green, Voyageur, Bilberry, Cardinal and Beckett's Creeks.

The **South Nation Conservation Authority (SNCA)** oversees the South Nation Watershed. The South Nation River flows from headwaters north of Brockville, then northeast for 175 km, through the eastern portion of the City of Ottawa, and empties into the Ottawa River near Plantagenet. The watershed covers over 4,200 km<sup>2</sup> of complex ecosystems and contains 15 municipalities.

## **Conservation Authority Watershed Programs and Services**

Conservation Authority-led programs assist in watershed planning and management and protecting the health of the watersheds. Key services and programs delivered by the CAs include:

- Watershed planning and management, such as a lead role in Source Water Protection Plans;
- Regulation of development in, or adjacent to, watercourses, wetlands and hazardous lands subjected to flooding and erosion. (as per Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act* and Generic Regulations);
- Designated authority to advise on fish habitat protection (as per the *Fisheries Act*)
- Designated authority for septic system inspections and approvals (under the *Ontario Building Code*);
- Advice to municipalities on land use planning and development related to wetlands, river and stream valleys, woodlands, fish habitat, hazard lands, hydrogeology etc.;
- Emergency planning and response, including flood forecasting and warning, and low water response;
- Assessment of climate change impacts and risks, and development and implementation of adaptation and watershed resilience strategies
- Monitoring and reporting on watercourse condition and subwatershed health;
- Stewardship programs that engage landowners and residents through education, technical advice and/or incentives in waterway clean-ups, tree planting, shoreline naturalization, erosion control and water quality protection;
- Construction and operation of measures to protect or restore fish and wildlife habitat, restore shorelines, reduce water pollution, and protect property from natural hazards such as flooding, drought and erosion; and



- Management of Conservation Areas including public education and recreation programs

## **Governance and Funding of Conservation Authorities**

Conservation Authorities are non-profit organizations, each with their own Board of Directors with members appointed by local municipalities within their respective watershed. The City of Ottawa has several representatives, including members of City Council and Council appointees, on the board of each of the Conservation Authorities, who sit alongside representatives from other municipalities in the watershed.

The operating costs of Conservation Authorities are partially funded through a municipal property tax levy – The City of Ottawa’s share of the levy is determined primarily on the basis of the City’s assessment relative to the total assessment within the watershed. Subject to Council Approval, the City’s total share in 2014 amounts to \$10,188,178.

The City of Ottawa appoints directors to the Conservation Authority Boards at the start of every term of council through the nominating committee that appoints council and citizen representatives to various boards

In addition to the City of Ottawa’s representation on the Conservation Authority boards, City of Ottawa staff work closely with conservation authority staff on a variety of initiatives.

## **The Ottawa River – Protecting an interprovincial asset**

Through the 17 ORAP projects, the City of Ottawa is working to enhance the health of the Ottawa River and protect the water environment for future generations. When it comes to the Ottawa River, there is recognition that the City’s Water Environment Strategy should be informed by an understanding of the roles, responsibilities and planned actions of the actors on the Quebec side of the river. These actors include the City of Gatineau, and the Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks.

The City of Ottawa has engaged in discussions with Gatineau, at both the staff and Council level, on a number of initiatives impacting the Ottawa River.

Phase 1 of the Water Environment Strategy has focused primarily on Ontario watercourses that flow through the City of Ottawa’s boundaries, many of which flow into the Ottawa River. Phase 2 will reflect the interprovincial stewardship of the Ottawa River itself, and staff will engage both the City of Gatineau and the relevant provincial agencies as in the development of the Phase 2 report.

## **A collaborative approach to Inter-agency Coordination**

The Water Environment Strategy, Phase 1, recommends that the City of Ottawa pursue a collaborative approach to managing the Water Environment, which reflects the multi-jurisdictional reality of Ottawa's Water Environment as well as the overall trend in Canada and internationally towards multi-stakeholder, decentralized and ecosystem-based management and protection of watersheds. Further information on trends and best practices in watershed management can be found in Annex 4.

The City of Ottawa's Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy should take into account the complementary roles and priorities of the Conservation Authorities and government agencies in the management of water associated natural resources. It should also account for what programs and initiatives those organizations have planned for the next five years. This will enable the City to target its 2015-2018 Action Plan and associated investments to areas of greatest need, and direct resources towards initiatives where the City can have the most impact, both within its own mandate, and through leveraging a cooperative relationship with the Conservation Authorities and other agencies.

To achieve this, City Staff will further engage the Conservation Authorities, Federal and Ontario and Quebec Provincial agencies and the City of Gatineau and to identify their watershed priorities as well as what actions and initiatives are planned over the next five years. This information, along with feedback received from the City of Ottawa's Water Roundtable, will be used to inform the City's Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy and 2015-2018 Action Plan.

The Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy will include a recommended approach for inter-agency coordination, to ensure coordinated and complementary action that maximizes the impact of the City's investments in the health of Ottawa's watersheds.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

This report is the first of a two-phase Strategy to identify the City of Ottawa's long-term watershed objectives and how to achieve them on an ongoing basis, ensuring that the City addresses water environment issues in a coordinated and integrated manner in cooperation with agency partners and stakeholders.

The development of the Water Environment Strategy Phase 1 has been informed by analysis of the current state of Ottawa's water Environment, a review of jurisdictional responsibilities for watershed management, a review of existing programs in place in Ottawa, and best practices and experiences across Canada and globally, as well as discussions between City of Ottawa departments, Conservation Authorities, and other watershed agencies, as well as preliminary public outreach activities and surveys.

Through the development of the Phase 1 strategy, key challenges facing Ottawa's Water Environment have been identified, as well as some gaps and opportunities that should be addressed in the development of a longer term strategy. These include:

- The need for greater awareness and understanding of the health of Ottawa's watersheds, and the individual and collective actions that can be taken to protect them.
- The need for an asset management approach to identify and assess risks, set priorities, and secure adequate resources.
- The importance of integration and coordination across City departments
- The need for clear roles, responsibilities amongst watershed agencies as well as coordinated and complementary action
- The need for systematic collection, integration and access to information.

### **Water Environment Strategy Phase 1 Action Plan**

1. City of Ottawa departments will adopt an integrated asset management approach to the water environment, similar to the approach the City uses for its "built" infrastructure. This approach would be used to guide short term actions and the development of the Phase 2 Water environment strategy.
2. City of Ottawa departments will implement short-term actions that can be undertaken in 2014 within the City's authority, and within existing resources, to improve the Water Environment, working with Conservation Authorities and other agencies where required.
3. City staff, led by the Environmental Services Department, will further engage the Conservation Authorities and Federal and Provincial agencies to identify their watershed priorities as well as what actions and initiatives are planned over the next five years, and use this information to inform the City's Phase 2 Water Environment Strategy and 2015-2018 Action Plan.
4. The City of Ottawa, led by the Chair and Vice Chair of the Environment Committee, will host a Water Round Table to engage with residents on a variety of issues affecting the water environment
5. Staff will bring forward a Water Environment Strategy Phase 2 report for Council's consideration in 2015, which will include a City of Ottawa Strategic Framework, 2015-2018 City of Ottawa action plan, and recommended City investments.

## List of Annexes

**Annex 1:** Existing Watershed Conditions

**Annex 2:** Watershed Governance, Regulatory Framework and Key Agencies

**Annex 3:** Applying Asset Management to Natural Systems

**Annex 4:** Best Practices Review

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<sup>1</sup> Guide to Developing Conservation Ontario Watershed Report Cards (Conservation Ontario, 2011)

<sup>2</sup> Conservation Authorities also monitor surface water quality and quantity at a limited number of stations within the City's boundary that are part of the long term provincial water quality monitoring network

<sup>3</sup> Characterization of Ottawa's Watersheds (2011).

<sup>4</sup> Rideau Valley Conservation Authority *2012 Lower Rideau Subwatershed Report Ottawa*

<sup>5</sup> South Nation Conservation is finalizing the Forest Trend Analysis for the South Nation River watershed.

<sup>6</sup> Environment Canada, 2004 *How Much Habitat is Enough?*

## Staff Report # 2767/14

April 8, 2014

### Memorandum

**To:** The Chair and Members of the Board of Directors  
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

**From:** Paul Lehman, P.Eng.,  
General Manager

**Re:** **Conservation Ontario Report**

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At the Conservation Ontario (CO) Council meeting held March 31, 2014 a number of items of business were raised which may be of interest to the Board of Directors and are submitted for information.

a. Election of Conservation Ontario Board of Directors

Conservation Ontario Council which consists of the voting delegates from the 36 member conservation authorities annually elect six Directors including the Chair, two Vice-Chairs and three directors to the Board of Directors to direct the internal affairs of Conservation Ontario. In 2014, Dick Hibma (GSCA) was elected as Chair, Lin Gibson (NDCA) and Mark Burnham were elected as Vice-Chairs with Jane Mitchell (GRCA), Wayne Wilson (NVCA) and Cliff Evanitski (LPRCA) elected as directors.

b. Draft Conservation Ontario – DFO Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

As a result of changes to the *Fisheries Act* which would make the current agreements between CA's and DFO null and void, in September 2013 CO Council established a CO-DFO partnership working group to initiate discussions on developing a new MOU between CO and DFO for consideration by Council.

Conservation Ontario representatives on the CO-DFO working group included Paul Sajatovic (Nickel District CA), Jeff Brick (Upper Thames River CA), Deb Martin-Downs (Credit Valley Conservation), Rob Baldwin (Lake Simcoe Region CA), Amie Boudreau Ivany (South Nation Conservation), John Karau (Mississippi Valley CA), Samantha Dupre (CO) and Bonnie Fox (CO).

DFO's implementation framework and associated guidance materials and policies will evolve over the coming years. Therefore the working group focused its efforts on developing a draft MOU that outlines areas of mutual interest between CAs and DFO but keeps the focus at the broad strategic level in order to retain flexibility to adapt and focus work on emerging issues under the new framework.

The proposed text of the draft MOU acknowledges CAs and DFO as equal partners with respective responsibilities for regulatory reviews and approvals and in aquatic resource protection related to works, undertakings and activities in Ontario. It offers a commitment to develop an effective and efficient approach to fisheries and aquatic resource protection in Ontario where CAs exist. DFO has incorporated reference to the *Species at Risk Act*, in addition to the *Fisheries Act* since both pieces of legislation are being dealt with by the same staff in their Fisheries protection program. The CO representatives on the working group supported this inclusion as the same CA staff would be providing advice on aquatic resources and aquatic species at risk where known (and such knowledge is legally required to be revealed in any case).

The MOU outlines responsibilities for communications regarding the sharing of data and information, policies and management objectives thus ensuring that watershed information is informing decisions being made. CAs would refer proponents to the DFO self-assessment website when appropriate. Reciprocally proponents would be referred by DFO to CAs for advice on offsetting, where appropriate.

This represents a potential business opportunity should individual CAs decide that they want to provide advisory services. Eliminating an agreement that speaks to specific CA responsibilities for regulatory review and advice under the *Fisheries Act* removes the current limitations on CAs with respect to cost recovery. This allows CAs the freedom to recoup costs where appropriate for providing clients with an advisory service related to completion of the self-assessment process. Regardless of the advice given, the onus for compliance with the *Fisheries Act* remains with the proponent as completion of the self-assessment process is still the responsibility of the proponent. It is not expected that this proposed advice process would differ from other situations where CAs provide technical advice without liability concerns (e.g. planning applications).

The MOU allows for both agencies (CO and DFO) to provide the other with training to ensure better coordination and more efficient client service. This is especially important as the DFO Fisheries protection program staff will be located in Regina, Winnipeg, and Burlington and may not understand the local legislative framework and the role of CAs in Ontario. As well, it is proposed that CO would act as a one-window to direct DFO staff to the appropriate staff at CAs where offsetting is being pursued and and/or where necessary for the issuance of a permit under the *Species at Risk Act*.

The MOU allows for the development of a formal working group to review the MOU annually. The establishment of a working group associated with this MOU would allow CO in consultation with CAs and DFO to develop a work plan with priorities for collaborative action that reflect more specific needs on an annual

basis. It is expected that CA concerns would be addressed more efficiently if channeled through a formalized relationship provided by the MOU.

### **Conclusion**

The full text of the draft MOU (attached) is supported by all members of the CODFO working group and DFO partnership staff. The MOU will build upon a strong partnership history between the two agencies and is felt to be beneficial with regard to maintaining efficient client service and increasing recognition for Conservation Authorities as key partners in fisheries and aquatic resource protection in Ontario.

CO Council subsequently endorsed the MOU in principle. DFO staff will be presenting the text of this draft MOU to DFO's senior management and legal department for review which may take months. Minor changes to language are expected as a result of their review. Contingent on CO's endorsement in principle, the CO-DFO working group would then continue to be involved in the finalization of the text which would be presented to CO Council for approval to sign.

### **Recommendation**

Submitted for information.

## **Staff Report # 2768/14**

April 9, 2014

### **Memorandum**

**To:** The Chair and Members of the Board of Directors  
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

**From:** Paul Lehman, P.Eng.,  
General Manager

**Re: K&P Trail Advisory Sub-Committee**

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#### Background

MVCA originally leased the K&P Trail from ARDA (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Agency) between 1972 and 1988 to operate the 40 km abandoned railway as a recreational trail. In 1988, ARDA approached MVCA with the intent of disposing of the Trail and MVCA subsequently purchased the Trail in 1990. Prior to acquiring the Trail, MVCA solicited municipal and public input on various options including:

- MVCA acquiring the Trail
- Local municipalities acquiring the Trail
- Provide adjacent landowners with first right to acquire the trail

The overwhelming response was to have MVCA acquire the Trail in order to maintain the linkage and manage it for recreational use. The K&P Trail Conservation Area Management Plan was prepared in 1991 and established the K&P Trail's objectives as:

- Provide a year-round multiple-use recreational trail
- Promote conservation of natural resources

When the Canadian Pacific Railway removed the rails in 1959, local residents began utilizing the corridor as a convenient means of accessing adjacent property. This use ultimately conflicted with recreational interests and has been a significant management issue for the Trail which the Management Plan recognized and addressed by accommodating limited existing vehicular use and preventing increased reliance on the Trail for this purpose.

In 1997, provincial grants which had been available to MVCA to operate and maintain the Trail were eliminated and MVCA re-evaluated its internal priorities which resulted in limiting expenditures on the K&P Trail to emergency repairs. The local snowmobile clubs subsequently took on a greater voluntary maintenance role for the Trail which has contributed significantly to its upkeep. This situation continued for several years until MVCA determined that the level of operation and maintenance which MVCA could contribute toward the Trail would be insufficient



to achieve its tourism and recreational potential and to ensure its long-term integrity. In 2007, MVCA subsequently declared the Trail to be surplus and staff were directed to pursue the following options:

- Disposing of the Trail to a public body with a mandate to promote recreation and tourism;
- Divest management of the Trail to an appropriate management body.

Staff initiated discussions with the Lanark County Municipal Trail Corporation (LCMTC) along with other interest groups regarding potential partnership opportunities. The LCMTC subsequently struck a K&P Trail Advisory Sub-committee to work with MVCA staff to develop options for the appropriate use and management of the K&P trail for consideration by the Lanark County Community Development Committee, MVCA Board of Directors and other stakeholders. Terms of Reference for the Sub-Committee are attached. While the sub-committee is predominately interested in the Lanark County portion of the K&P Trail, it recognizes that the K&P Trail extends into Greater Madawaska (Renfrew County) and North Frontenac (Frontenac County) Townships who would have an interest in the management of the K&P Trail.

#### Current Status

Over the past year, the sub-committee has been working on drafting an updated management plan in consultation with external stakeholders including Frontenac and Renfrew Counties and the Townships of North Frontenac and Greater Madawaska. With the assistance of Algonquin College, an intern has been assisting staff in compiling inventories, research and drafting portions of the Management Plan.

It is anticipated that a meeting of interested user groups will be held this summer to obtain further input on management options for consideration in the Management Plan.

Reid Kilburn, Chair of the K&P Trail Advisory Sub-committee will be in attendance at the Board of Directors meeting to further update on the work of the Sub-Committee as it relates to Trails within Lanark County.

#### **Recommendation:**

Submitted for information.



## **Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation K&P Trail Advisory Sub-Committee**

### **Terms of Reference**

#### **Purpose**

In collaboration with the MVC and in consultation with K&P trail stakeholders – prepare a management agreement for the appropriate use and management of the K&P trail to present for consideration to the MVC Board of Directors, LCMTC Board, Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council.

#### **Goal**

To recommend options to the MVC Board of Directors, LCMTC Board, Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council for the most appropriate methods of managing the K&P trail while taking into consideration the social, economic and environmental benefits, costs and K&P trail stakeholders.

#### **Membership**

- One elected member of Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation
- Two public members of Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation
- One public member at large
- Two staff persons from MVC

#### **Responsibilities**

- In collaboration with MVC develop a management plan that will, as much as possible, appear seamless for current users while ensuring adherence to Lanark County procedures and process.
- Collectively organize and manage public workshops to ensure full participation of all K&P trail stakeholders.
- Report to the MVC Board of Directors and the Board of the Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation.
- Acquire information and evaluate options.
- In collaboration with MVC develop a shared vision for the future of the K&P Trail.
- Ensure that all issues are identified and considered.
- Provide recommendations to the MVC Board of Directors and the Board of Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation on management of and use of the K&P trail.
- Prepare recommendations for the Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council.

### **Advisory Committee Process**

- Meet with MVC to ensure alignment and support with purpose and goals and establish an on-going working relationship.
- Conduct research and complete a literature review to determine a number of options for consideration with regard to long-term management.
- Identify all adjacent landowners along the trail and K&P trail stakeholders and invite to the first public workshop to:
  - Discuss the possibility of a new management plan
  - Listen to the public and identify issues and concerns
- Conduct research into funding sources and partnerships for the ongoing funding, management and maintenance of the K&P trail.
- Evaluate options, possible new partnerships and funding sources.
- Organize further public workshops to review findings and possible recommendations for management and use of the K&P trail.
- Develop final recommendations and present to the MVC Board of Directors, the Board of Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation, the Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council.
- Make any appropriate recommendations to the Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council regarding potential for further development/conservation for the K&P trail.
- Make any appropriate recommendations to the Community Development Committee and Lanark County Council regarding the applicability of this study model for future rail to trail acquisitions or partnerships.

April 10, 2013

**Staff Report # 2769/14**

April 9, 2014

**Memorandum**

**To: The Chair and Members of the Board of Directors  
Mississippi Valley Conservation**

**From:** Matthew Craig  
Manager, Planning & Regulations

**Re: Ontario Regulation 153/06 Permits  
Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and  
Watercourses**

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Attached is a summary of permits issued up to April 9, 2014.

**Recommended Resolution:**

For Information

# Mississippi Valley Conservation

Section 28 Permits Issued Up To: 09/04/2014

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**CAFileNo:** W13/77 **DATE ISSUED:** 12/03/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 12/03/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** OTTAWA **WATERBODY:** FEEDMILL CREEK  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** 333 HUNTMAR **LOT 3 CON 1 WARD:** HUNTLEY  
**Proposal:** Construction of Pond 6 East Stormwater Management Facility per the Kanata West Master Servicing Study. Outlet connection to Freedmill Creek.

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**CAFileNo:** W14/05 **DATE ISSUED:** 13/02/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 13/02/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** OTTAWA **WATERBODY:** CARP RIVER  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** na TERRY FOX **LOT 30, 3 CON 11 WARD:** GOULBOURN  
**Proposal:** Remove debris of sediment upstream and downstream of nine crossings of the Carp River

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**CAFileNo:** W14/06 **DATE ISSUED:** 20/03/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 18/03/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** OTTAWA **WATERBODY:** OTTAWA RIVER  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** 90 BISHOP DAVIS **LOT 26 CON WARD:** TORBOLTON  
**Proposal:** Demolish existing seasonal cottage and construct new 2 1/2 storey single family dwelling with new septic system. Dwelling abuts flood fringe zone therefore considered flood susceptible. Dwelling floodproofed to meet with MVCA's criteria.

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**CAFileNo:** W14/09 **DATE ISSUED:** 04/03/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 04/03/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** NORTH FRONTENAC **WATERBODY:** MAZINAW LAKE  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** NORTH MAZINAW HEIGHT **LOT 41 CON Ra WARD:** BARRIE  
**Proposal:** To construct an extension to the existing Tappin's Landing dock. Dock extension is being constructed on cribs and measures 11.6 metres long by 2.13 metres wide.

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**CAFileNo:** W14/11 **DATE ISSUED:** 06/03/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 11/03/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** OTTAWA **WATERBODY:** CARP RIVER  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** na TERRY FOX **LOT 30 CON 11 WARD:** GOULBOURN  
**Proposal:** Expansion and modifications to the Glen Cairn Stormwater Management Facility.

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**CAFileNo:** W14/12 **DATE ISSUED:** 01/04/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 01/04/2016  
**MUNICIPALITY:** LANARK HIGHLANDS **WATERBODY:** DALHOUSIE LAKE  
**CIVIC ADDRESS:** 629 RIVER **LOT 4 CON 5 WARD:** DALHOUSIE  
**Proposal:** Construct addition within the Regulation Limit of the flood plain; floodproofing not required.

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**CAFileNo:** W14/13

**DATE ISSUED:** 19/03/2014 **EXPIRY DATE:** 18/03/2016

**MUNICIPALITY:** DRUMMOND/NORTH ELM

**WATERBODY:** MISSISSIPPI LAKE

**CIVIC ADDRESS:** 155 MCCREARY SHORE

**LOT** 19 **CON** 8 **WARD:** DRUMMOND/NORTH  
ELMSLEY

**Proposal:** Replace an existing septic system within the Regulation Limit of Mississippi Lake. Floodproofing to the 1:20 year elevation required given the close proximity to the flood plain.