

Watershed Management- A Natural Assets Approach

2025 ALMS Conference

Krista Quesnel, Director of Agriculture & Environment

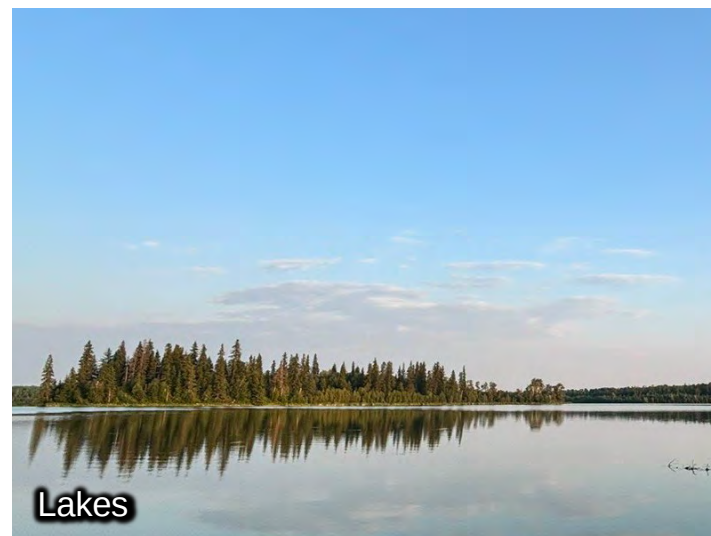


What are Natural Assets?

Naturally-occurring features, habitats, or ecosystems that provide services that contribute to the health, well-being, and long-term sustainability of a community and its residents



Examples of Municipal Natural Assets



Why Manage Natural Assets?

- Natural assets provide ecosystem services (ES)
- These services are often overlooked since they are provided for “free”
- ES have value to stakeholders (end users) and are often very expensive to replace or restore once they are compromised or lost



What are Ecosystem Services?

An output, condition, or process of a natural system that directly or indirectly benefits humans or enhances social welfare

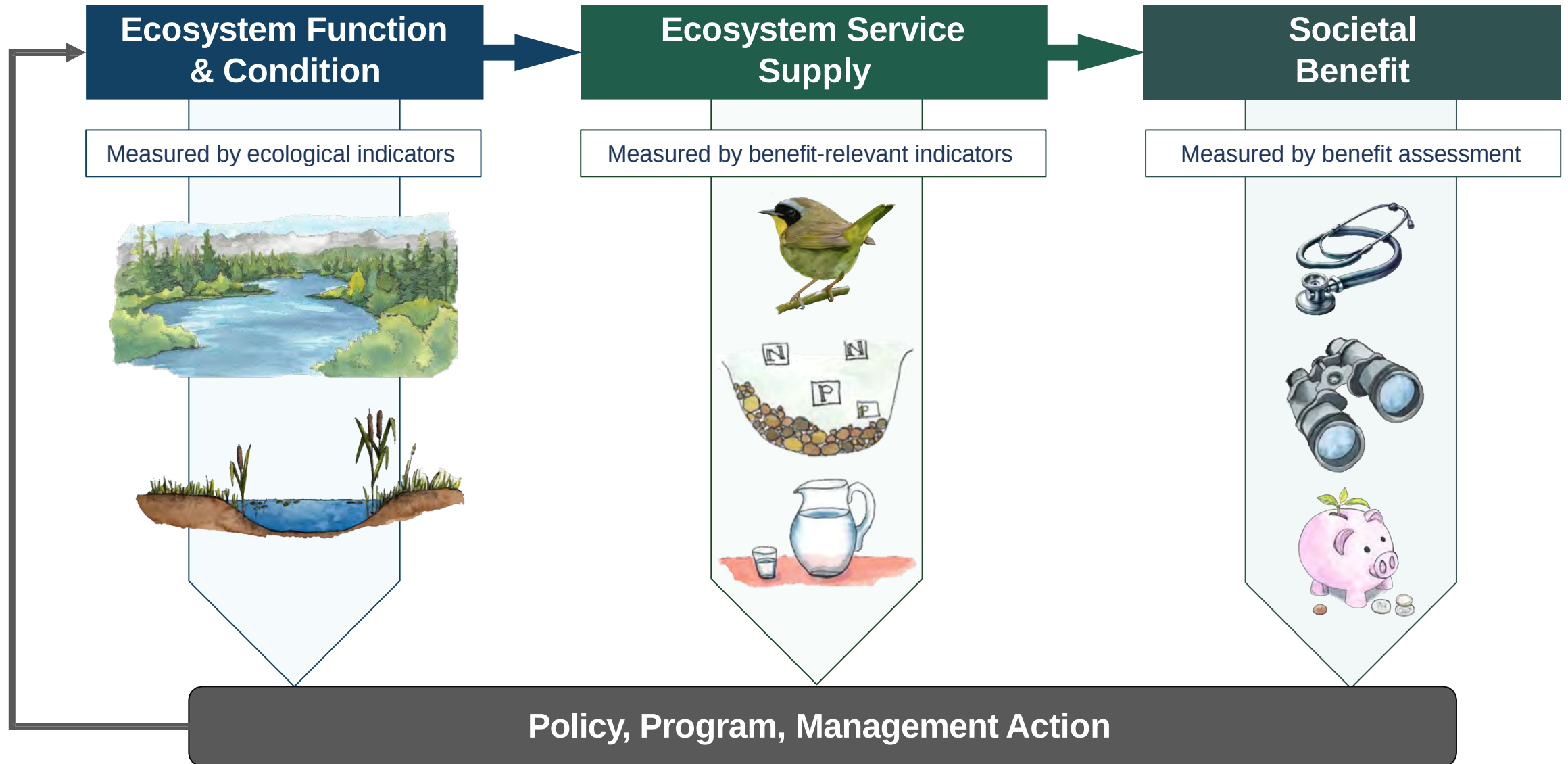


Assessing Benefits of Natural Assets

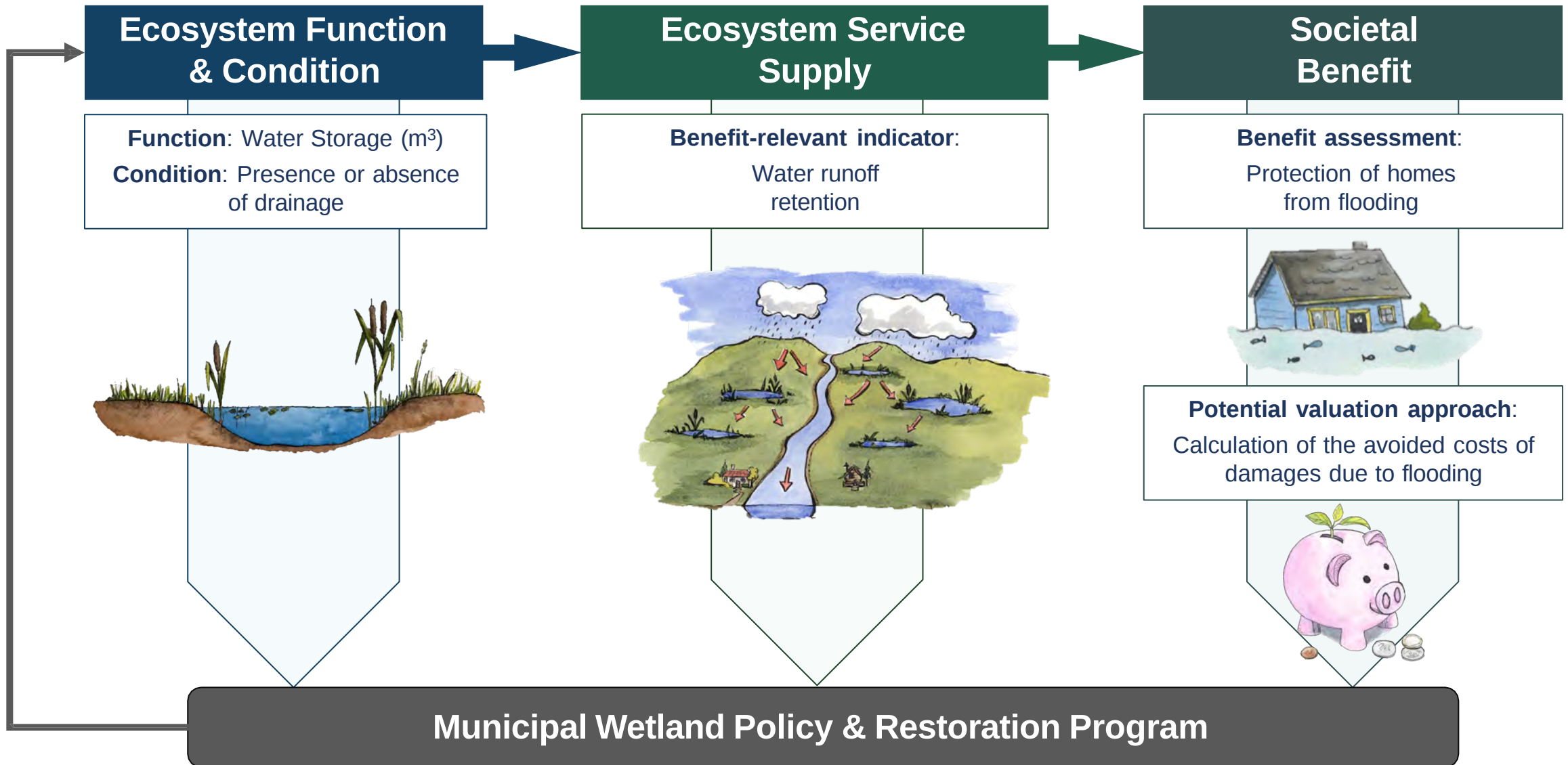
- The benefits gained by an end-user from the ecosystem services provided by a natural asset is what we consider to be that asset's value
- Valuation typically includes an assessment of total economic value, which includes both use values and non-use values

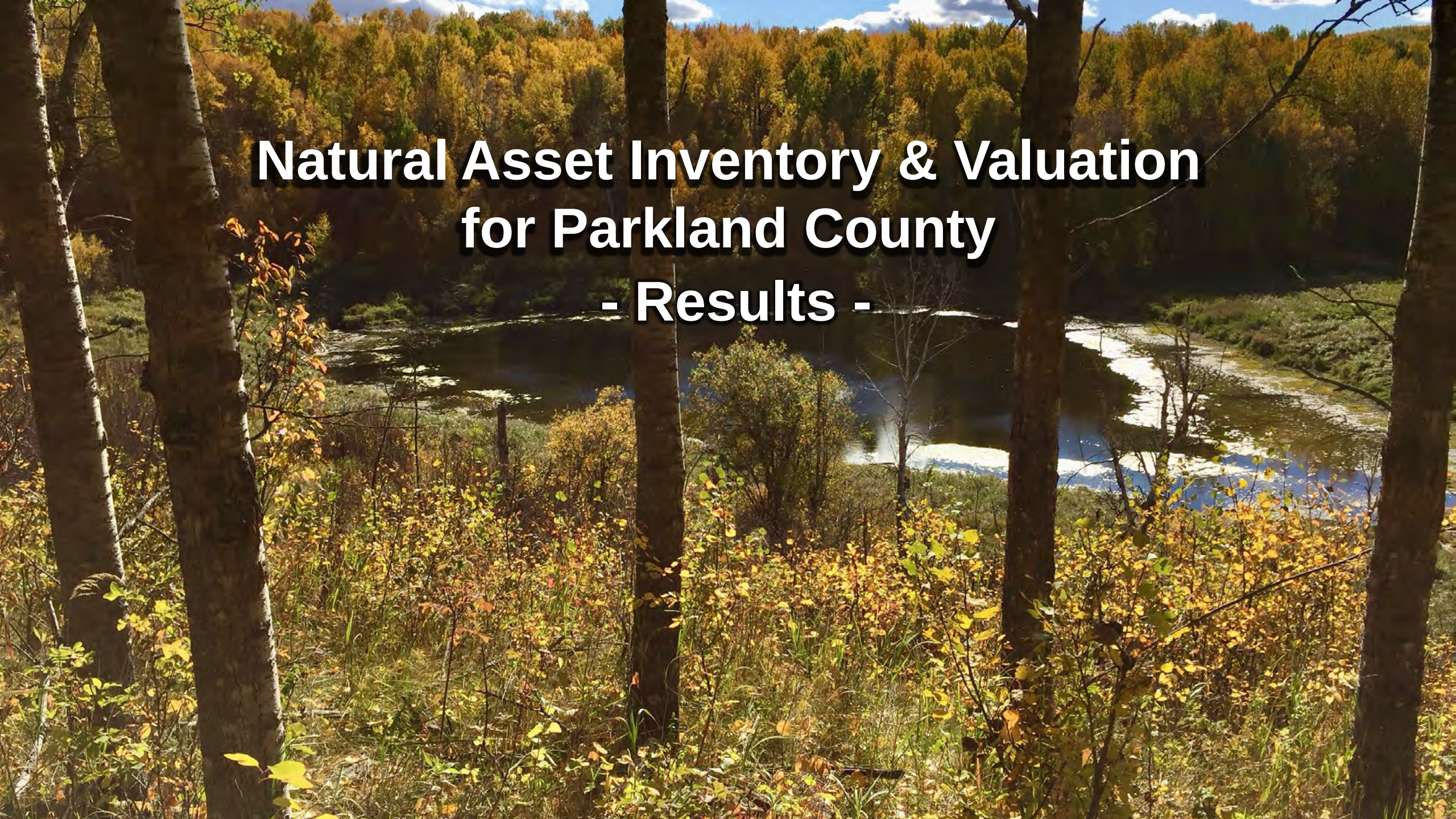


Link between Ecosystem Function, Supply & Benefit



Example: Wetlands and Water Flow Regulation



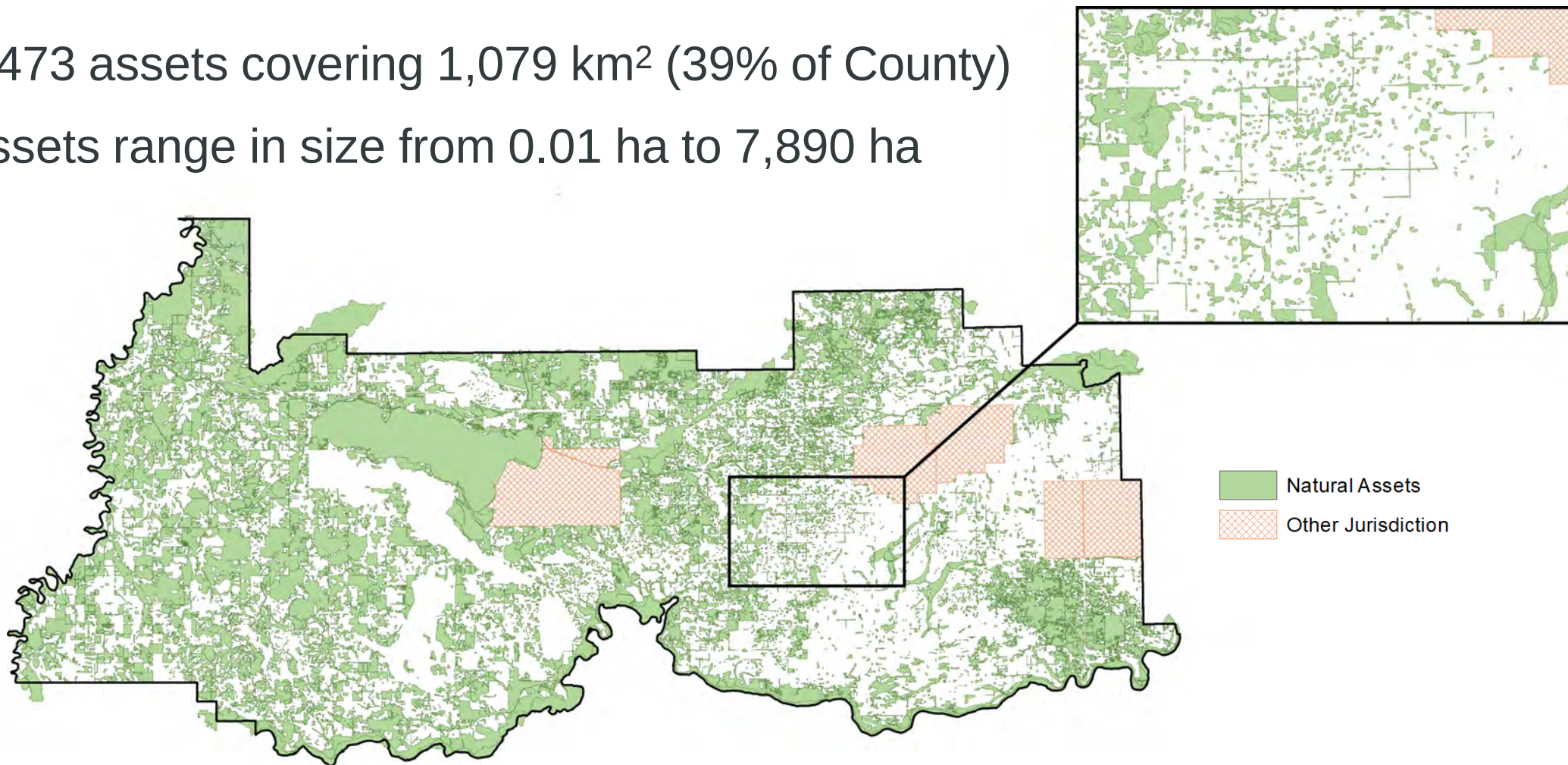


Natural Asset Inventory & Valuation for Parkland County - Results -



Identify, Map & Assess Condition of Natural Assets

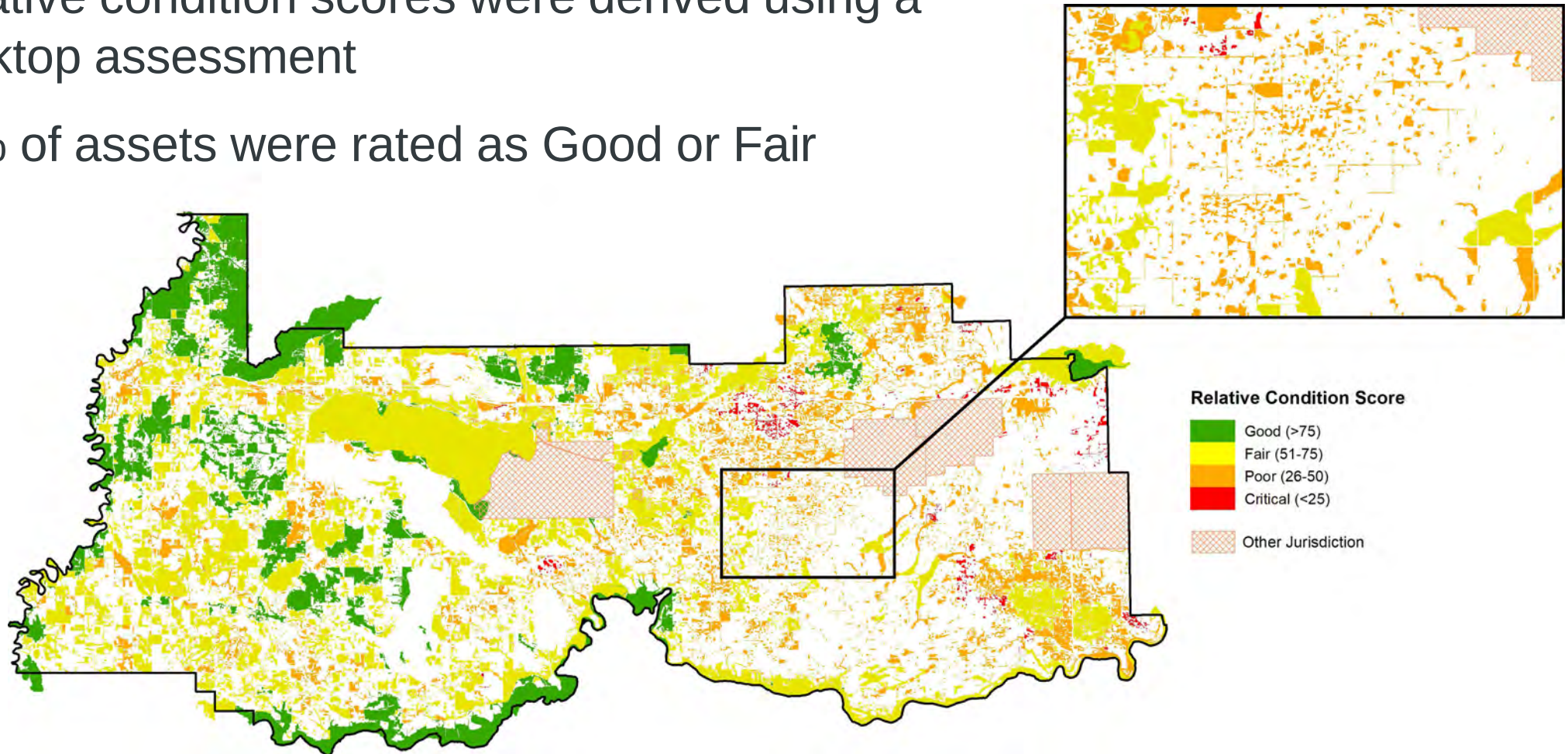
- 9,473 assets covering 1,079 km² (39% of County)
- Assets range in size from 0.01 ha to 7,890 ha





Identify, Map & Assess Condition of Natural Assets

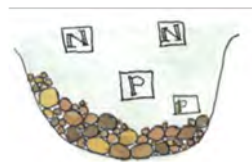
- Relative condition scores were derived using a desktop assessment
- 45% of assets were rated as Good or Fair





Identify Priority Ecosystem Services & Estimate Supply

Category	Ecosystem Service	Benefit to End-Users
Regulation & Maintenance Services	Control of soil erosion	Reduced damages/costs of sediment in water
	Water flow regulation	Avoided/mitigated damages from flooding
	Water quality regulation	Reduced damage costs of nutrient runoff from agricultural operations
	Atmospheric regulation	Avoided damages from climate change
	Temperature regulation	Increased thermal comfort, decreased heat stress for crops and other vegetation
Cultural Services	Nature-based recreation	Improvements in physical & mental health (e.g., lower blood pressure, reduced anxiety & stress, improved sleep, etc.)

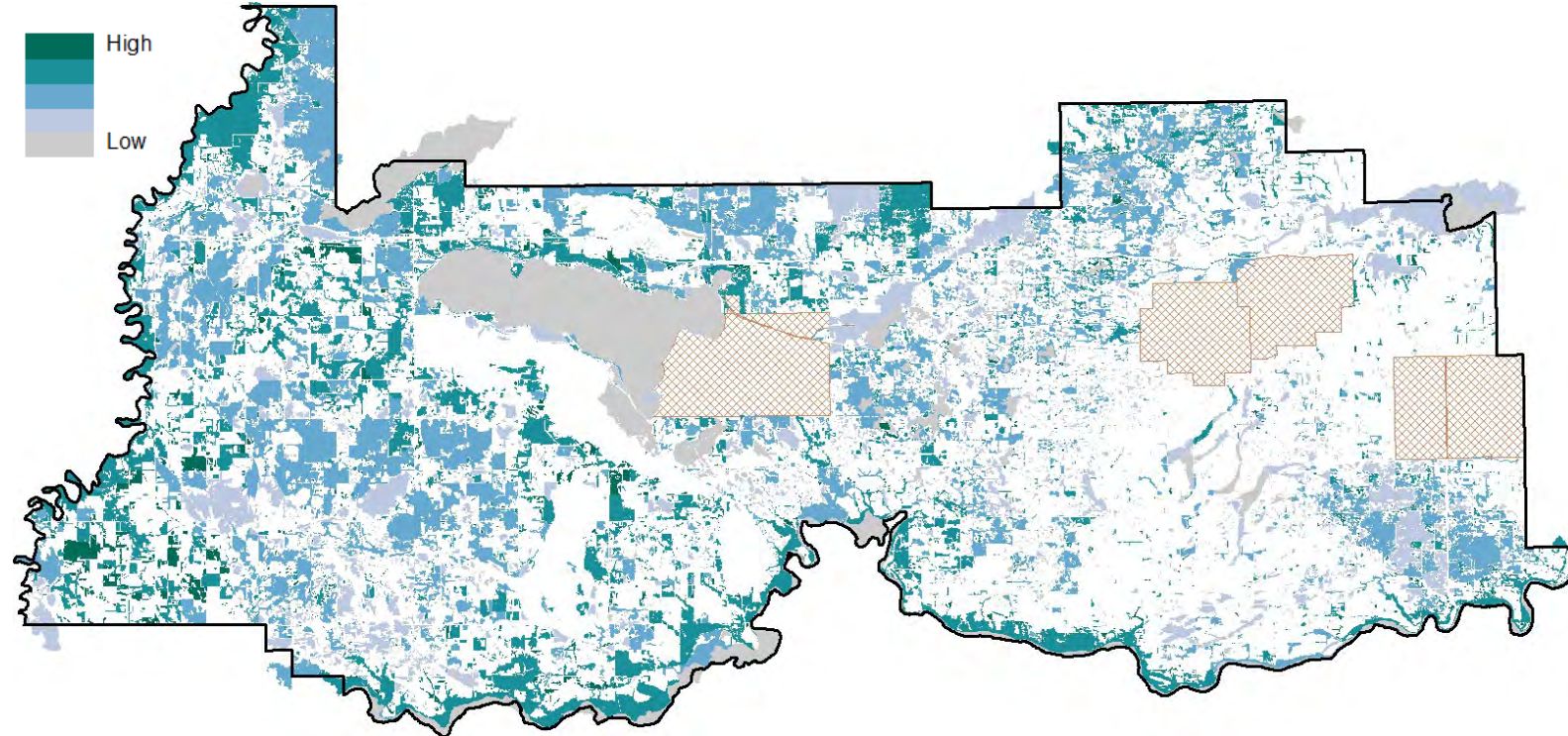




Estimate Supply: Atmospheric Regulation

Benefit Relevant Indicator:
Carbon Sequestration

Cover Type	Carbon Sequestration Rate (tonnes CO ₂ e/ha/year)
Grassland	0.8
Wetland	2.5
Forest	5.7
Open Water	0.5





Assess Benefits: Atmospheric Regulation

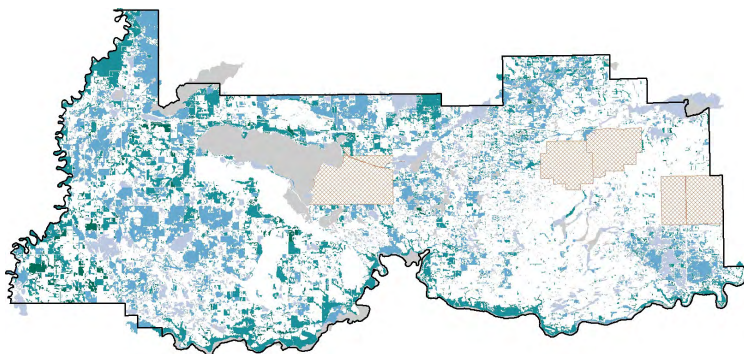
Benefit Relevant Indicator:
Carbon Sequestration



Ecosystem Service Value:
Social Cost of Carbon

Cover Type	Carbon Sequestration Rate (tonnes CO ₂ e/ha/year)
Grassland	0.8
Wetland	2.5
Forest	5.7
Open Water	0.5

Cover Type	Carbon Sequestration Value (\$/ha)
Grassland	\$3,700
Wetland	\$6,200
Forest	\$18,200
Open Water	\$41,400



Monetary Estimate (\$2023):
\$2.9 billion



Assess Benefits: All Priority Services

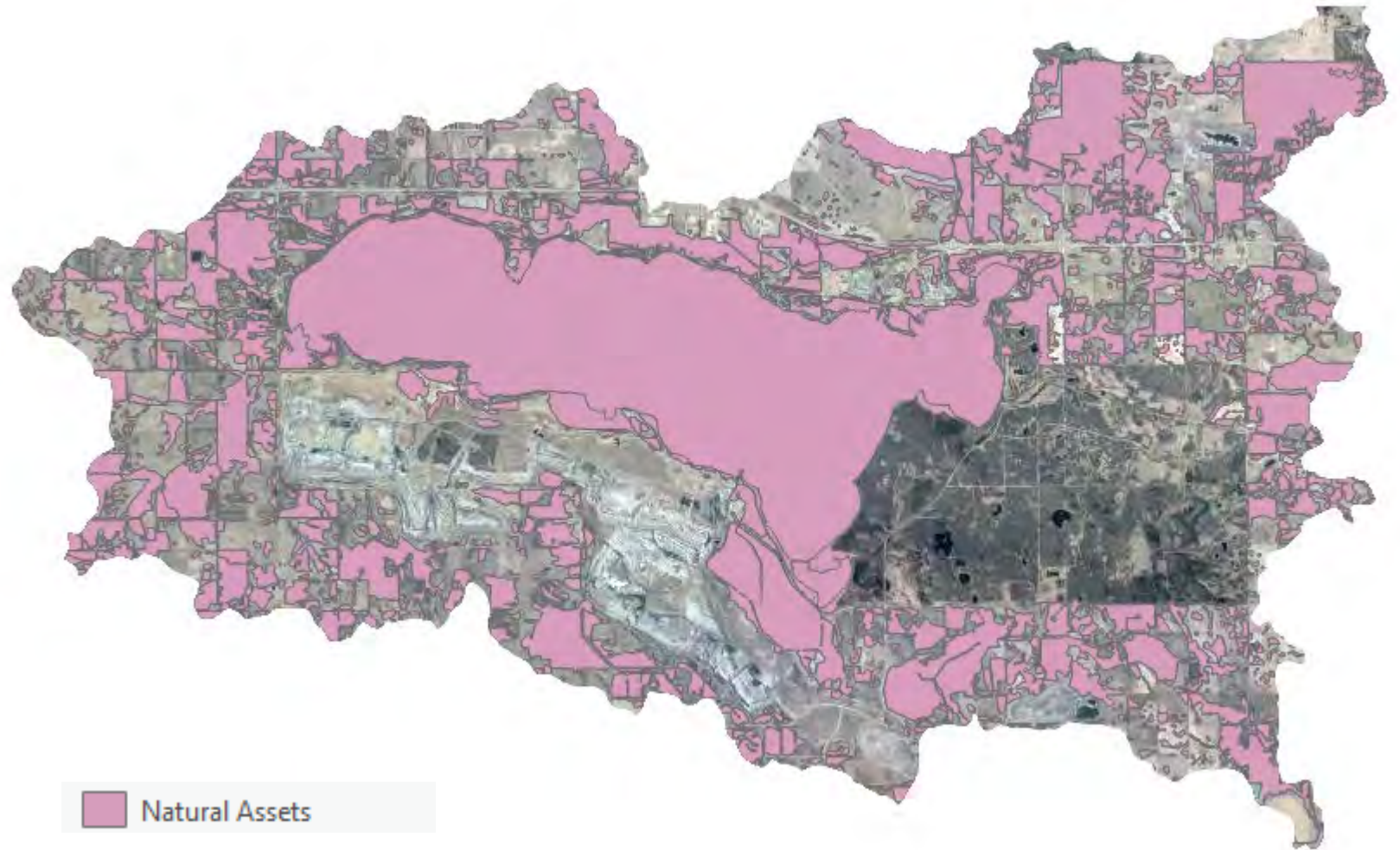
Ecosystem Service	Monetary Estimate (\$2023)	Confidence in Estimate
Atmospheric Regulation	\$2.9 billion	
Water Flow Regulation	<i>Captured in Atmospheric Regulation</i>	
Temperature Regulation	<i>Captured in Atmospheric Regulation</i>	
Nature-based Recreation	\$1 billion	
Water Quality Regulation	\$60 million	
Control of Soil Erosion	\$12 million	
Total Quantified Monetary Estimate		\$4.0 billion

Confidence Estimate Notes:

-  Some assumptions/estimation was used to derive estimate, but the value is considered uncontroversial.
-  Some assumptions/estimation was used to derive estimate, which may be open to question. Accuracy of estimate is better than +/- 50%.
-  Estimates are in the right order of magnitude (e.g., for an estimate of 5 the real value is within the range of 0.5 to 50).

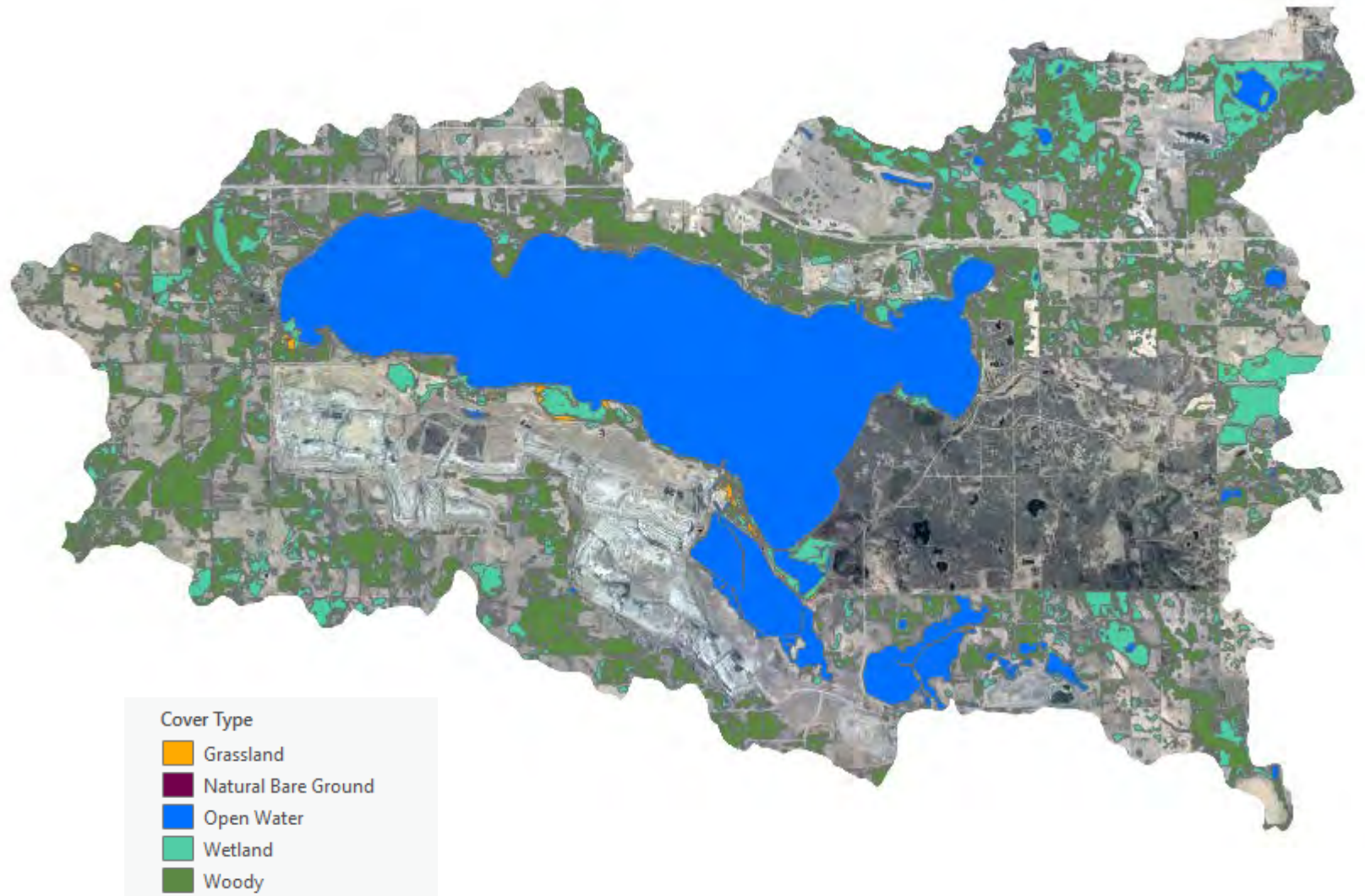
Results in the Wabamun Lake Watershed

- 1,324 assets covering 22320 ha

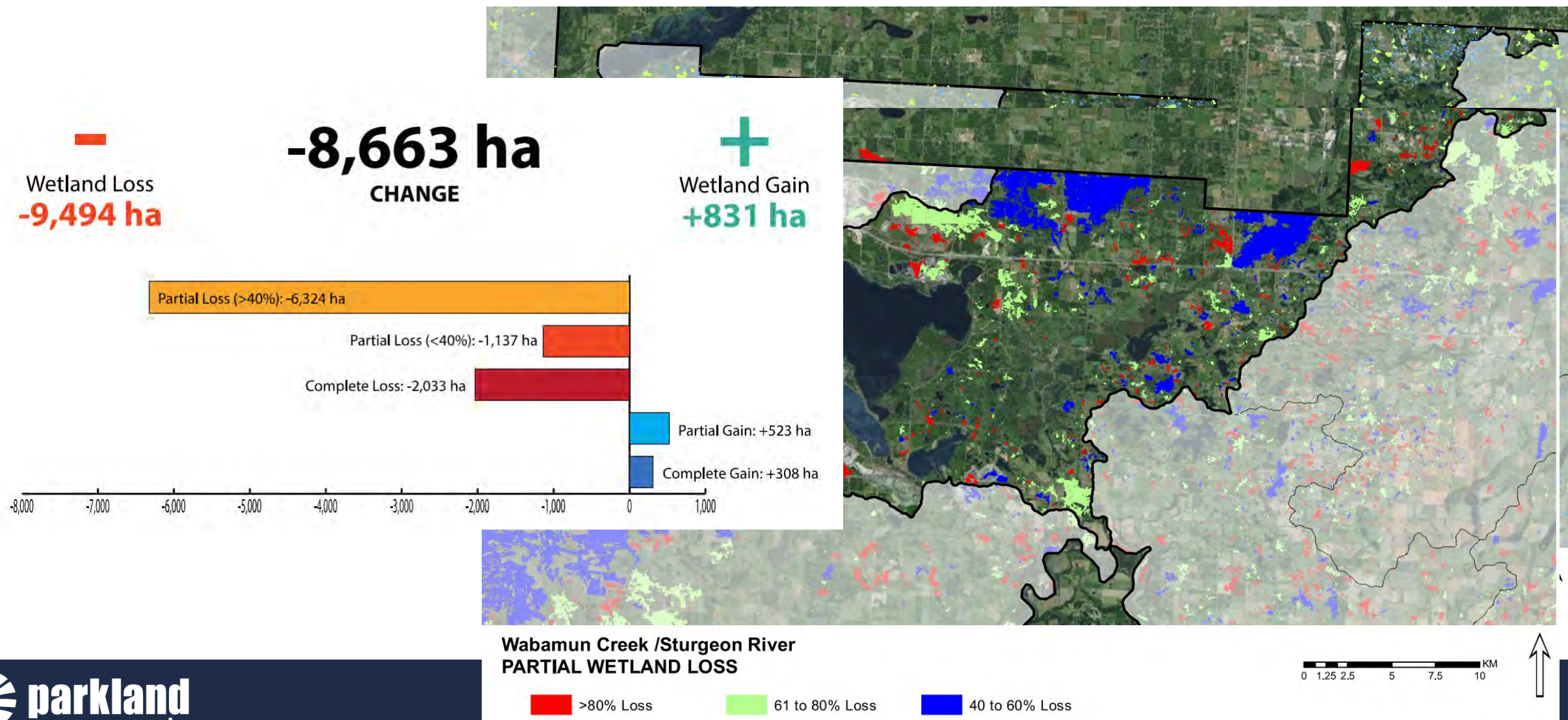


Asset by Type

	Area ha
Grassland	222
Natural Bare Ground	1.9
Open Water	9408
Wetlands	4539
Woodlands	8150
Total	22320.9

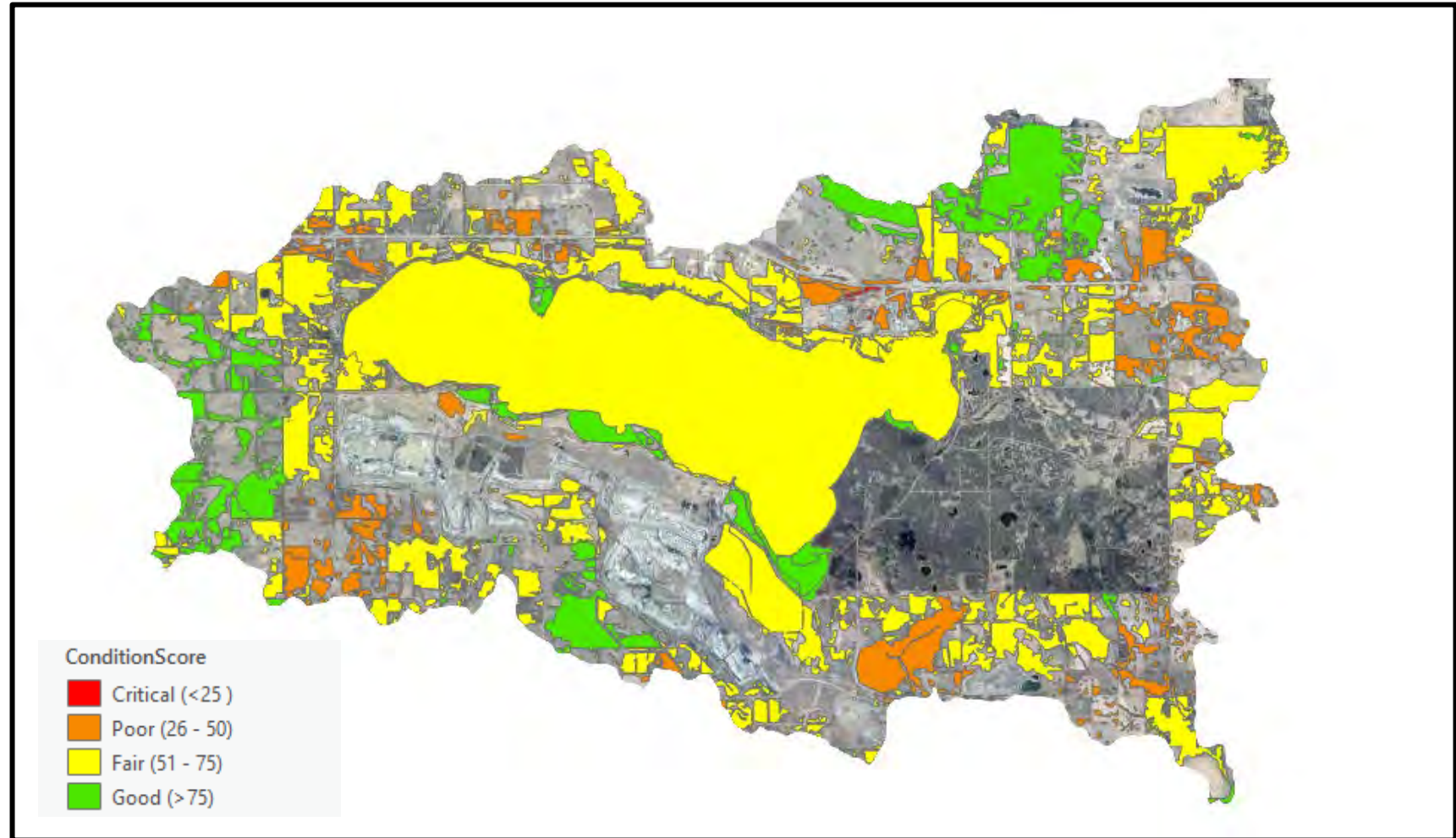


Wetland Loss



Relative Condition Scores

- 66% of assets were rated as good to fair



Ecosystem Services Benefits of the Wabamun Lake Watershed

Ecosystem Service	Monetary Estimate (\$2023)	Confidence in Estimate
Atmospheric Regulation	\$654 million	
Water Flow Regulation	<i>Captured in Atmospheric Regulation</i>	
Temperature Regulation	<i>Captured in Atmospheric Regulation</i>	
Nature-based Recreation	\$400 million	
Water Quality Regulation	\$13 million	
Control of Soil Erosion	\$2.5 million	

Total Quantified Monetary Estimate **\$1.0695 billion**

Confidence Estimate Notes:

-  Some assumptions/estimation was used to derive estimate, but the value is considered uncontroversial.
-  Some assumptions/estimation was used to derive estimate, which may be open to question. Accuracy of estimate is better than +/- 50%.
-  Estimates are in the right order of magnitude (e.g., for an estimate of 5 the real value is within the range of 0.5 to 50).



Why Conserve Nature?

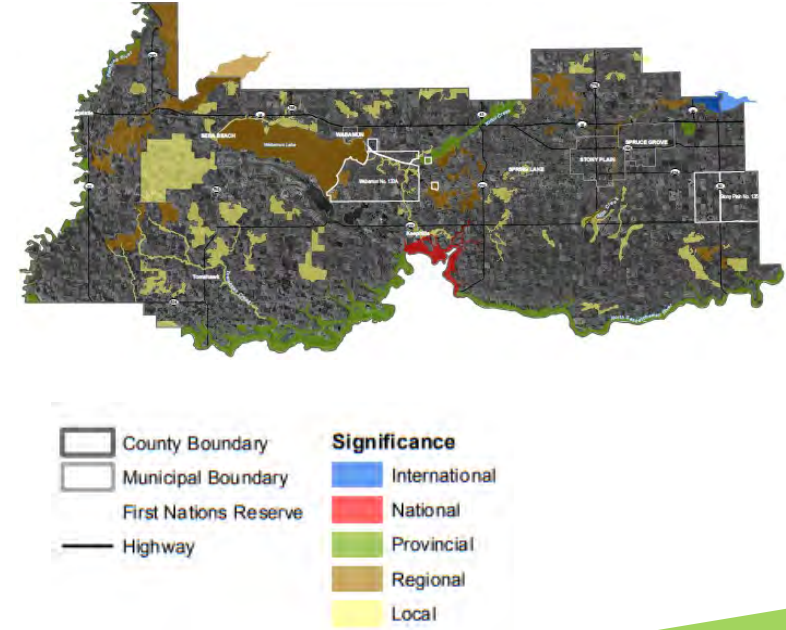
Council's Strategic Plan

Goal C1 — To develop a policy framework that ensures protection of environmentally significant areas.

Priority Strategy — Review and update the County's framework on environmentally significant areas to support responsible management of natural assets and amenities.

Main Drivers

- Loss of community wealth
 - \$4 billion is the tip of the iceberg
- Public desire to protect ESAs
 - Controversial developments
 - MDP public engagement
- Local Drainage Challenges
- Creating efficiencies
 - Infrastructure projects that produce multiple benefits
 - Saving money



Servicing with Nature

How can we integrate natural infrastructure to:

- Provide stormwater management
- Reduce water treatment
- Limit erosion and improve slope stability
- Protect roads/trails and increase lifespan
- Decrease design standards
- Support recreation and tourism

Benefits:

- Functionality
- Efficiency
- Low cost
- Low maintenance
- Co-benefits
- Rural character



Protect & Restore Natural Assets

Policy & Regulations

- MDP
- LUB
- Nature Policy Framework

Stewardship & Incentives

- ALUS
- Green Acreages
- Shoreline Naturalization
- Bioengineering
- Wetland Replacement

Education & Outreach

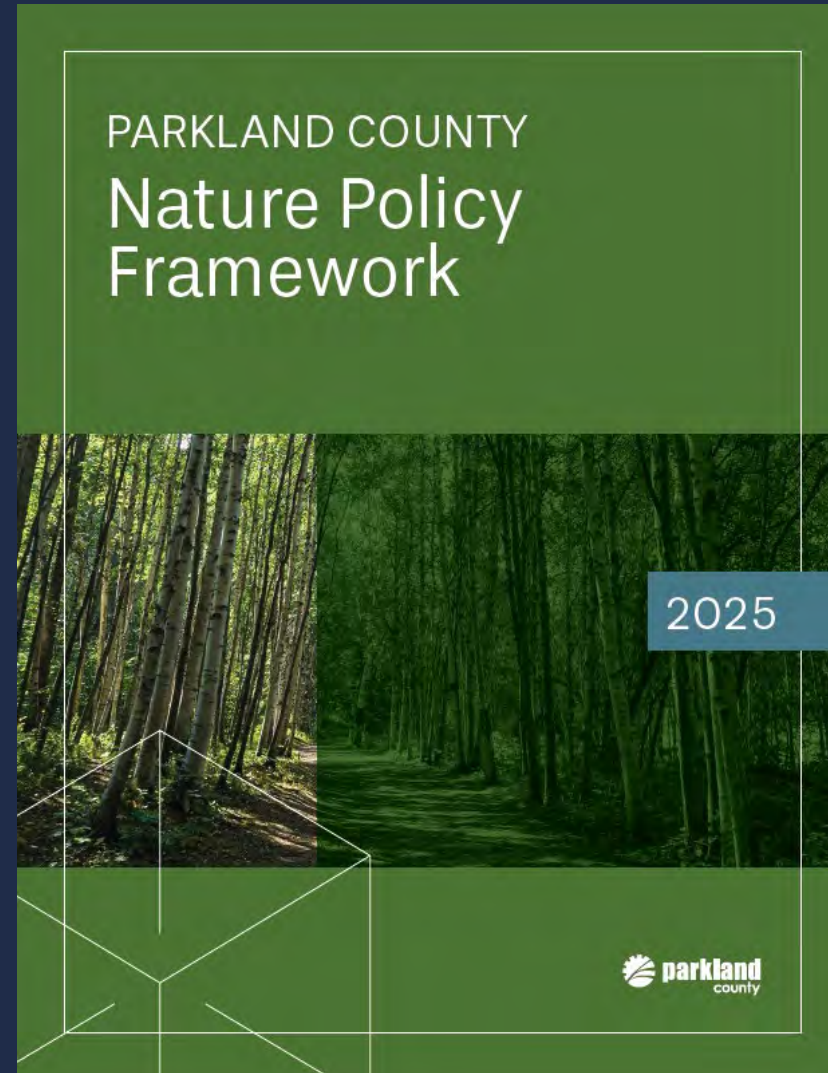
- Interactive Videos
- Inspections
- Skills Development
- Information Sharing
- Student Fieldtrips



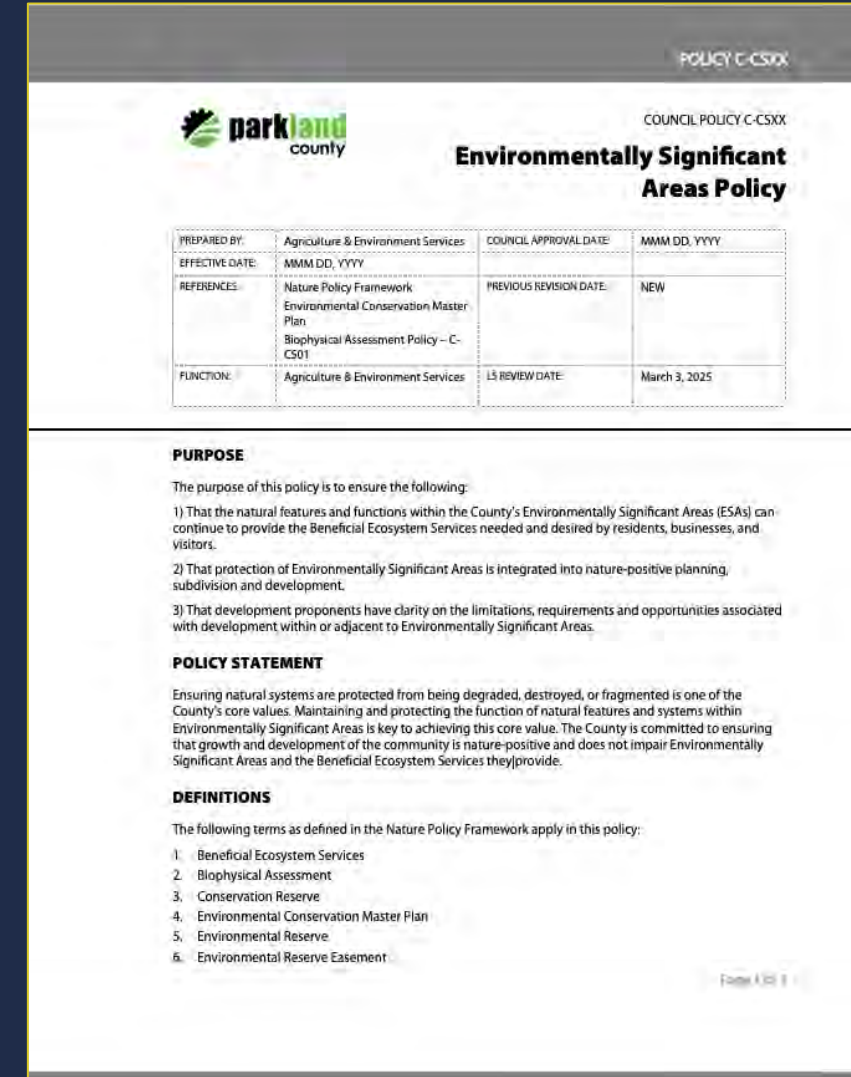
Policy Development

- Use regulation to move from identification to conservation
- Require development to be nature-positive
- Prioritize protection based on value and condition
- Focus on preserving function
- Create the space for innovation

01



02



NEXT STEPS



Support land use
planning decisions



Integration into design
standards & asset
management system



Identify priority areas for
conservation and
restoration



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FIERA
Biological Consulting



CORVUSCENTRE
for Conservation Policy

Alberta

Environment and
Protected Areas



Nichols
APPLIED MANAGEMENT INC.

MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Phased Approach

Phase 1: Overarching Policies

- Environmentally Significant Areas Policy
- Protected Natural Areas Policy
- Innovative Conservation Approaches Policy
- Local Conservation Fund Policy

Phase 2: Natural Feature-Specific Policies

- Project natural asset valued at \$4 billion
- Improve flexibility and clarity for development
- Sets targets for conservation
- Standardizes setbacks & buffers, including allowances for modification
- Provides options for mitigation and offsetting



Conservation Tools

- **Direct Securement**

- Environmental Reserve
- Environmental Reserve Easements
- Conservation Reserve
- Conservation Easements

- **Administrative**

- Local Conservation Fund
- Sustainability Committee

- **Planning**

- Conservation Design/Cluster Development
- Conservation Offsets
- Transfer of Development Credits
- High-Ratio Wetland Replacement

On-Farm Projects

How ALUS Makes a Difference

- » ALUS is an economic driver that benefits agricultural producers, the environment, and the entire local community
- » ALUS National sources funding through corporate sponsors and grant opportunities, and allocates funds to participating ALUS communities
- » ALUS funds support on the ground project establishment, as well as provide ongoing annual payments, as recognition for the ecosystem goods and services produced
- » ALUS is community-developed, and farmer-delivered



Shoreline Naturalization



Bioengineering

Use of living plants to stabilize steep and unstable slopes.

- Functionality
- Low cost
- Low maintenance
- Habitat creation
- Rural character
- Carbon sequestration

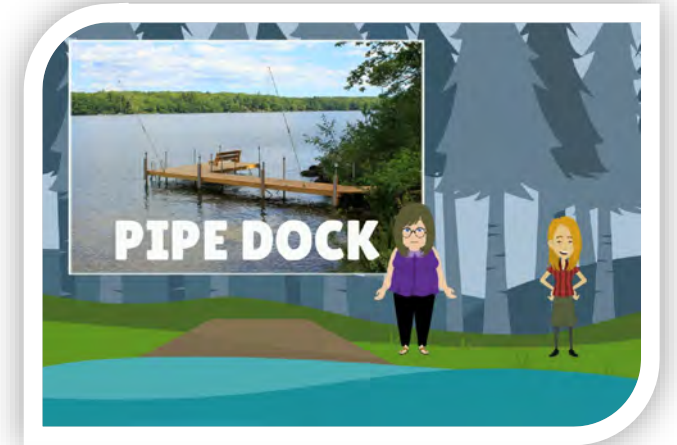


01

02



Education and Outreach



Education/Outreach

Waterbody Protection

PROTECTING YOUR WATERFRONT



Are you planning to subdivide or develop your land in the future? It is important to understand that wetlands are protected under the Alberta Wetland Policy and the overarching Water Act.

What is a wetland? The Alberta Wetland Policy defines wetlands as "...land saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by poorly drained soils, hydrophytic (water loving) vegetation and various kinds of biological activity that are adapted to the wet environment." It is estimated that Alberta has lost approximately 60 – 70% of the wetlands

in settled areas and Parkland County has lost approximately 56% of its wetland area since the 1950s.

Why are they important? Wetlands play an important role in improving water quality and quantity of water supplies, providing critical wildlife habitat, supporting biodiversity, recharging groundwater and reducing the effects of drought and flooding.

How do you know if you have a wetland on your land? If you use the terms slough, swamp, swampy area, muskeg, low area or marsh to describe an area on your land, then you likely have a wetland. Water may

not always be present in these areas due to natural fluctuations; however, they are still protected!

How can this impact your subdivision or development plans? Upon review of your application, Parkland County may require the use of setbacks from or avoidance of wetlands. Land dedication or technical studies may also be necessary to protect these environmentally sensitive features.

For more information, please view the Alberta Wetland Policy and the Landowner Guide to the Alberta Wetland Policy, available at www.WetlandsAlberta.ca.

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BENEFITS OF ESTABLISHING A LAKEFRONT RIPARIAN BUFFER

- Improved water quality
- Increased wildlife biodiversity, habitat and connectivity
- Decreased shoreline erosion
- Protect and possibly increase property value and aesthetics
- Flood protection and mitigation
- Less maintenance for landowners than lawns

BUFFER DESIGN

- Trees like poplar (15 – 25m) and Birch (10 – 15m) can be planted strategically to preserve your view and stabilize the soil.
- Paths should be made of permeable materials and meander along the slope instead of straight down.
- Wildflowers like goldenrod (1m) and fireweed (1.5m) add habitat for pollinators.
- Some local species to plant include red osier dogwood (1 – 4m), wild rose (1.5m) and willow species like sandbar (4 – 6m) and beaked (0.5 – 10m).
- Plants in the lower areas including cattails (1.5 – 3m), sedges (up to 1m) and other aquatic species will often revegetate on their own.
- If you build a dock, try less damaging options like a raised dock.



USE OF FERTILIZER

Fertilizer runoff is identified as a nonpoint source pollution, meaning it doesn't come from just one location but rather multiple dispersed areas — complicating its regulation.

In Alberta, which features some of the highest household fertilizer usage rates, the consequences are particularly severe, as most lakes in the region are already eutrophic — rich in nutrients. The additional nutrients from fertilizer runoff further increase this condition, elevating nutrient levels and contributing to the growth of blue-green algae, which poses risks of skin irritations upon contact and illnesses if ingested. Over-fertilizing also leads to runoff that degrades water quality and undermines long-term soil fertility.

Residents in Parkland County can utilize funding available through programs like the Land Stewardship Centre's Green Acres Program to support sustainable land use practices that benefit local waterbodies.

PRACTICES THAT CAN HELP REDUCE IMPACTS OF FERTILIZER USE:

- Maintain a Healthy Buffer Zone:** Maintaining a strip of healthy native vegetation along shoreline areas can help filter runoff, while also improving shoreline stability. The wider the buffer width, the greater the filtering capacity for stormwater runoff.
- Alternative Landscaping:** Native plants are an alternative to lawns that require less water, fertilizer and maintenance. This is because they are already adapted to local conditions. Decreasing hard surfaces can also reduce runoff from your property.
- Soil Testing:** Testing soils prior to fertilizer application can help analyze nutrient content in relation to plant nutrient needs. This can provide essential information to prevent over-fertilizing.

growing. Applying before heavy rains is a waste of product, money and time for landowners. Much of the unabsorbed fertilizer will end up in local waters.

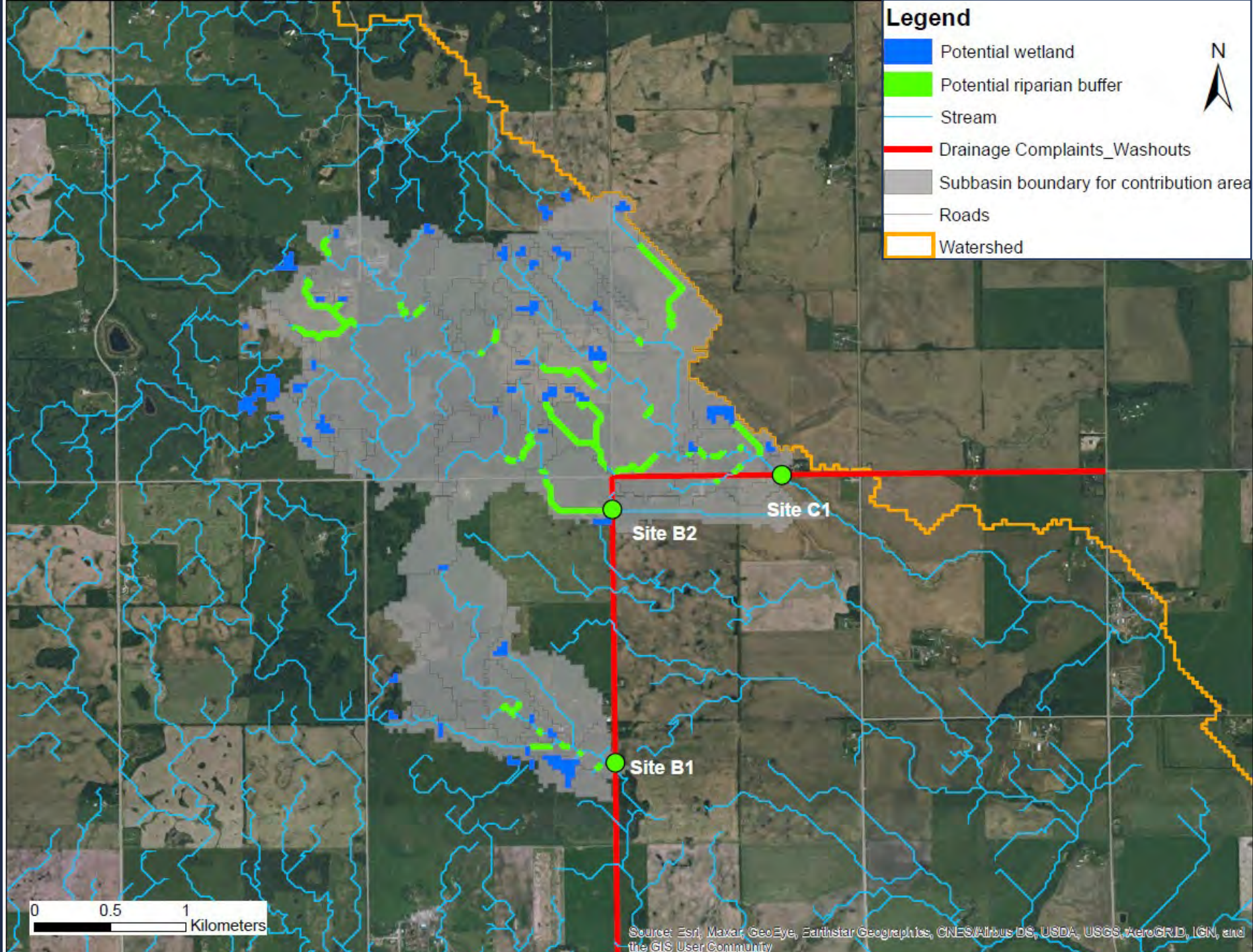
- Placement:** Apply fertilizer as close to the plant as possible and avoid applying near waterways and on hard surfaces.
- Alternatives to Synthetic Fertilizers:** Synthetic fertilizers do little to improve long-term soil fertility and are higher in nutrients than most plants can uptake. Although overuse can still lead to runoff, organic fertilizers act as slow-release fertilizers with lower nutrient values. Many organic fertilizers can also contribute to improvements in overall soil health and water retention, if used appropriately.



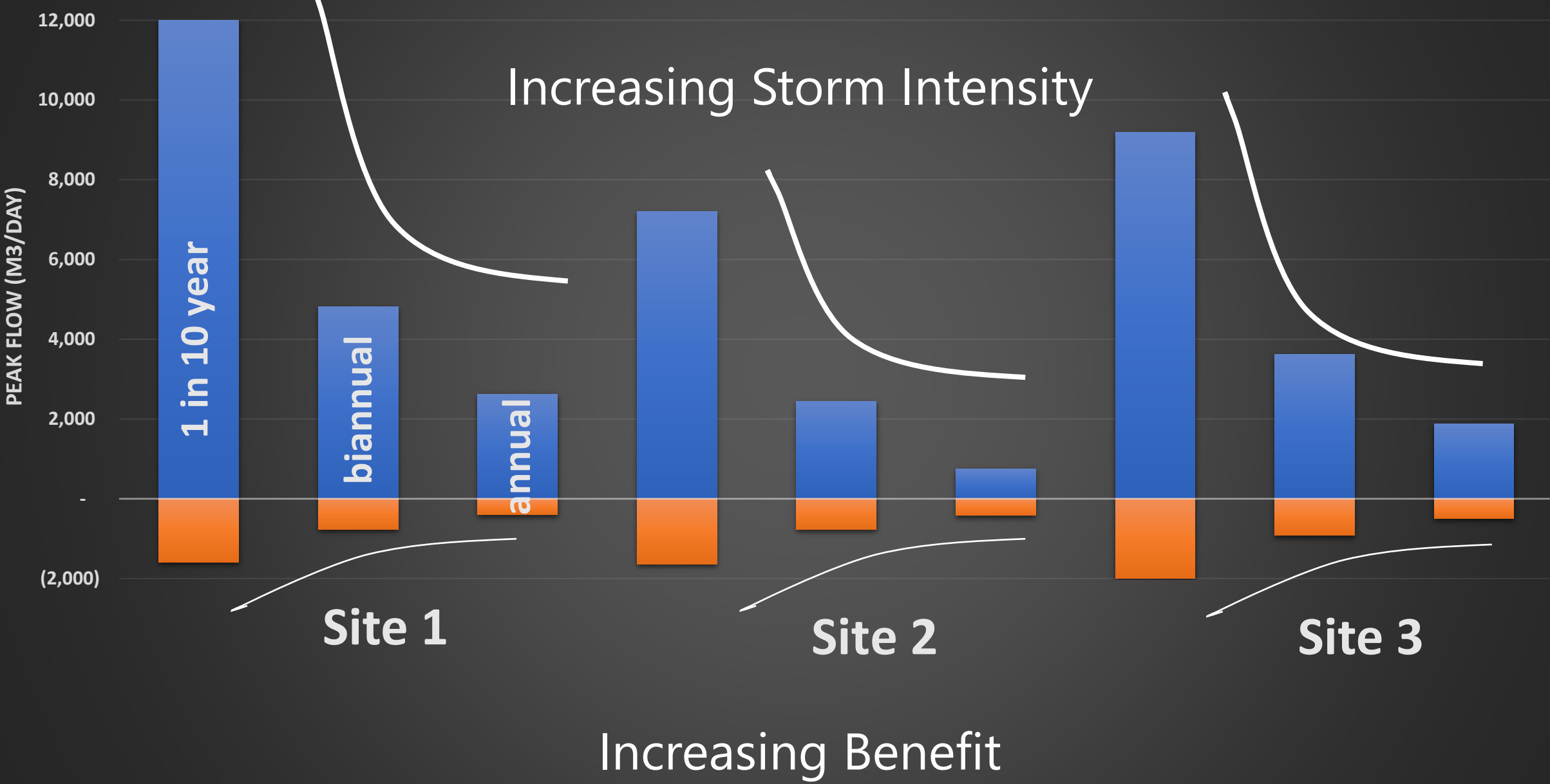
such as excess fertilizer before they reach the lake. When designing a buffer, a minimum 30-meter width is recommended. The larger the buffer the better, however, any width is better than none. More benefits provided by shoreline buffers are listed below. Please note that work in and around water bodies may require regulatory approval. Checkout the "Waterfront Living" page on the Parkland County website for more tips on how to protect our lakes!



Wetland & Riparian Restoration



Potential Flow Reduction



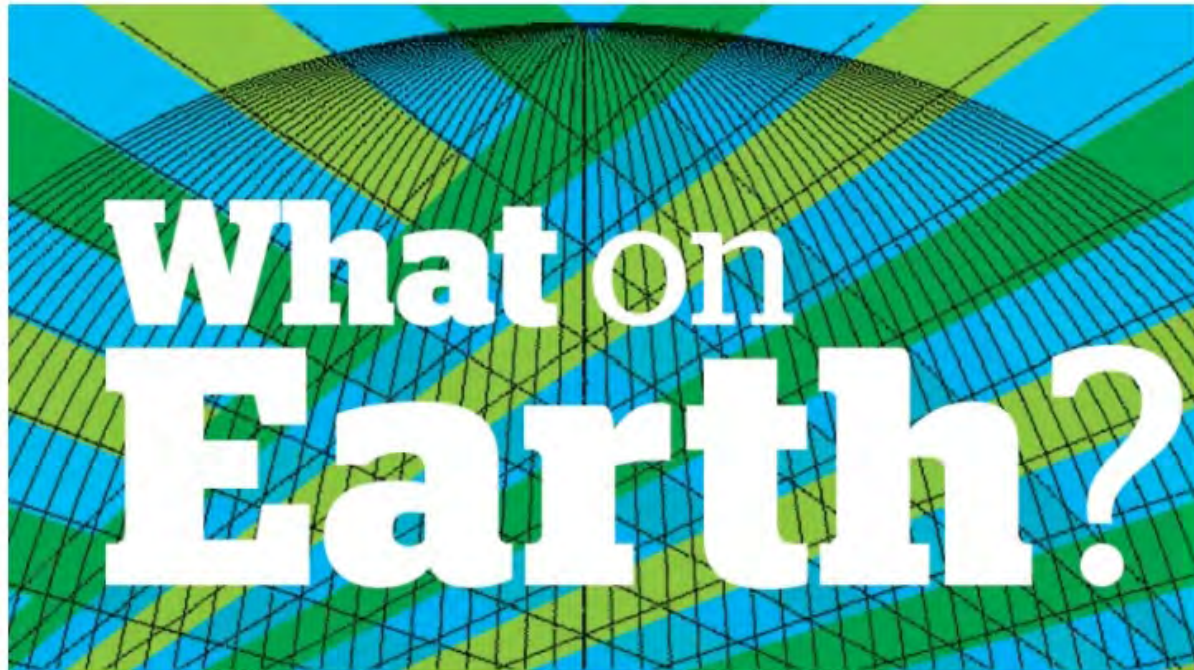
National Recognition

Science • What on Earth?

Restoring nature can lead to fewer road repairs, Alberta study shows

Also: How the rich are jeopardizing the water supply

CBC News • Posted: Apr 13, 2023 12:05 PM MDT | Last Updated: April 13, 2023



(Sködt McNalty/CBC)

LOCAL NUTS & BOLTS OF NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE



SAM HESTER • THE 23RD STORY.COM

Education/Outreach

Newsletters



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How can this impact your subdivision or development plans? Upon review of your application, Parkland County may require the use of setbacks from or avoidance of wetlands. Land dedication or technical studies may also be necessary to protect these environmentally sensitive features.

For more information, please view the Alberta Wetland Policy and the Landowner Guide to the Alberta Wetland Policy, available at www.WetlandsAlberta.ca.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Did you know Elm trees in Alberta can only be pruned between October 1 and March 31 annually?

A pruning ban during the spring and summer months is provincially legislated in the Alberta Pest Act to prevent the spread of the devastating Dutch Elm Disease (DED). Because of intensive management and monitoring, Alberta has been DED free.

In summer 2024, the City of Edmonton found infected trees and subsequently removed them. Because of this close call, Parkland County is taking steps to ensure that residents know their responsibilities if they have an unhealthy tree.

Unhealthy trees have:

- Leaves that droop and turn yellow and then go brown, but remain on the tree.
- Dark brown or red streaks in the wood under the bark.

How you can help:

- Learn how to identify an elm tree — they are non-native trees used in landscaping as a shade tree with serrated/sawtooth edges and veined leaves.
- Report all suspect infected trees to the STOPPED hotline: 1-877-837-ELMS (3547).
- Follow best practices to keep your trees healthy and less susceptible to DED.

Do not transport firewood from other provinces into Alberta. Buy locally and burn onsite.

Do not store Elm wood on your property.

If you are pruning elms, the Parkland County Transfer station at 5214 Range Road 11 accepts Elm prunings; be sure to notify the scale staff that you have Elm (ees may apply).

For more information or for DED testing, please contact the Agriculture and Environment Services Building at 780-968-6467.

2025 SPRING 11

Join ALUS

THE ALUS ADVANTAGE
COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP
DELIVERS LOCAL SOLUTIONS

SUSTAINING AGRICULTURE, WILDLIFE, AND NATURAL SPACES FOR COMMUNITIES AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

ALUS helps cost-share the establishment of beneficial management projects and practices, providing an annual payment for the management and maintenance of the project.

Chad Ritter
ALUS Coordinator, Parkland County
780-968-6686 ext. 8250
chad.ritter@parklandcounty.com
ALUS.ca

ALUS PARKLAND



2025 Weed Control Program

Not all plants are good. There are specific weeds you cannot leave unmanaged on your property. These weeds, designated as "prohibited noxious and noxious" under the Alberta Weed Control Act, can spread rapidly and cause serious problems. Property owners are responsible for controlling these plants on their property.

As shown in the image above, we have selected areas of the county where we will focus our resources for 2025. We will start by controlling weeds on County lands and then begin assessing private properties. Properties with noxious and prohibited noxious weeds will be inspected and given recommendations for control.

A weed notice can be issued where no effort is made to prevent the spread of noxious weeds or destroy prohibited noxious weeds.

Vegetation Control Program

Parkland County's Agriculture and Environment Services Department will be using an integrated pest management approach to control noxious and prohibited noxious weeds on County lands as designated under the Alberta Weed Control Act. These methods include herbicide application, mowing, biological control agents and manual removal.

For more information on the Vegetation and Weed Control Programs visit www.parklandcounty.com/weeds



NATIVE PLANT GARDENING

Plants native to Parkland County make a beautiful addition to any garden. Native plants are perennial, naturally adapted to local conditions and, if planted in the right place, require little maintenance once established. Using native plants in your garden enhances biodiversity, helps native pollinators and improves climate resilience.

POLLINATOR GARDENS

Planting a diversity of flowers of different shapes, colors, sizes and bloom times will attract native pollinators to your garden. Clumps of 3 to 5 native plugs or seeds of varied species together mimic natural settings and provide foraging

opportunities for pollinators. Untidy gardens with decaying wood, hollow stems and patches of undisturbed bare soil also provide habitat for bees.

Pollinator-friendly wildflowers include: giant hyssop, blanket flower, bee balm, bearberry and nodding onion.

DROUGHT-TOLERANT GARDENS

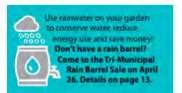
Drought-tolerant plants include: Little bluestem grass, woodland strawberry, northern bedstraw, smooth fleabane, blue-eyed grass, heart-leaved Alexanders and smooth aster.

Shrubs and trees include: jack pine, junipers and Saskatoon.

FLOOD-TOLERANT GARDENS

Flood-tolerant plants include: freeweed, bunchberry, smooth fleabane, northern bedstraw, early blue violet and blue-eyed grass.

Shrubs and trees include: paper birch, alder, tamarack, red-osier dogwood, willows and balsam poplar.



GROWING YOUR OWN FOOD

Growing fruits, vegetables or herbs in your garden can positively impact your mental and physical health, improve your diet and save you money at the grocery store! Fresh gardens also increase biodiversity and provide habitat for pollinators, especially when combined with native gardening.

Common Gardening Methods:

- Planting in the ground
- Using garden boxes
- Container gardening

GARDEN TIPS

- Double-check wildflower mixes to ensure they do not contain invasive weeds. A full list of invasive plants can be found at www.alivestats.ca
- Place plants with similar lighting and water requirements close together.
- Conserve water by adding compost, using a rain barrel and directing water to the base of the plants with a hose or a drip irrigation system.
- Use FeedSmart landscaping to keep your property safe.
- Check your soil. Good garden soil is deep, loose, well-drained and contains decayed organic matter.
- Choose your plants by talking to a local horticultural club or supplier.
- Use a planting calendar to determine vegetable planting times.
- Harden off seedlings prior to planting to increase plant survival.
- Use compost to help your plants thrive! Compost should be added into holes when planting and placed around the base of plants once they are growing quickly.
- Plants in garden beds benefit from fertilizers every 2 to 4 weeks. Use compost, castings, aged manure or other organic fertilizers to avoid chemicals.

COMMON FOOD PLANTS

- Full sun (6 hours): Basil, borage, chives, dill, green beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants, zucchini and peppers.
- Partial sun (3–6 hours): Asparagus, carrots, beets, cabbages, leeks and onions.
- Full shade (3 hours): Spinach, kale, lettuce, arugula and herbs.



SHARE THE ROAD

10 YOUR PARKLAND

parkland county

USE OF FERTILIZER

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In Alberta, which features some of the highest household fertilizer usage rates, the consequences are particularly severe, as most lakes in the region are already eutrophic — rich in nutrients. The additional nutrients from fertilizer runoff further increase this condition, elevating nutrient levels and contributing to the growth of blue-green algae, which poses risks of skin irritations upon contact and illnesses if ingested. Over-fertilizing also leads to runoff that degrades water quality and undermines long-term soil fertility.

Residents in Parkland County can utilize funding available through programs like the Land Stewardship Centre's Green Acres Program to support sustainable land use practices that benefit local waterbodies.

PRACTICES THAT CAN HELP REDUCE IMPACTS OF FERTILIZER USE

1. Maintain a Healthy Buffer Zone:

Maintaining a strip of healthy native vegetation along shoreline areas can help filter runoff, while also improving shoreline stability. The wider the buffer width, the greater the filtering capacity for stormwater runoff.

2. Alternative Landscaping:

Native plants are an alternative to lawns that require less water, fertilizer and maintenance. This is because they are already adapted to local conditions. Decreasing hard surfaces can also reduce runoff from your property.

3. Soil Testing:

Testing soils prior to fertilizer application can help analyze nutrient content in relation to plant nutrient needs. This can provide essential information to prevent over-fertilizing.

4. Timing:

Avoid applying fertilizers on windy or rainy days and only apply when plants are actively growing. Applying before heavy rains is a waste of product, money and time for landscapers. Much of the unabsorbed fertilizer will end up in local waters.

5. Placement:

Apply fertilizer as close to the plant as possible and avoid applying near waterways and on hard surfaces.

6. Alternatives to Synthetic Fertilizers:

Synthetic fertilizers do little to improve long-term soil fertility and are higher in nutrients than most plants can uptake. Although overuse can still lead to runoff, organic fertilizers act as slow-release fertilizers with lower nutrient values. Many organic fertilizers can also contribute to improvements in overall soil health and water retention, if used appropriately.



Partnering on Aquatic Invasives



- Communications on invasive plants
- Installation of a watercraft cleaning unit
- Participation at WWMC inspection and weed pull events
- Reporting all active cases to Province

Special Interest Scores

- 32% of assets were rated as high to very high





- Program developed for acreage, hobby farm, and recreational property owners
- Involves the implementation of stewardship practices that improve the function of their properties and provide an environmental benefit
- Offers publications, workshops and financial support



An aerial photograph of a wetland replacement project in winter. A large, irregularly shaped body of water, likely a pond or wetland, is the central focus. The water is a pale, milky blue-grey color. To the left of the water, there is a large, dark, irregularly shaped area of land, possibly a pile of earth or a cleared area. To the right of the water, there is a long, narrow strip of land, also dark and irregularly shaped. The surrounding landscape is covered in a layer of snow, with some bare trees and shrubs visible. In the upper left corner, a line of yellow and black rectangular structures, possibly a fence or a barrier, runs across the frame. The text "WETLAND REPLACEMENT" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on the left side of the image.

WETLAND REPLACEMENT



RESTORATION & CONSTRUCTION

56% loss of wetlands in
Parkland County since
1950s

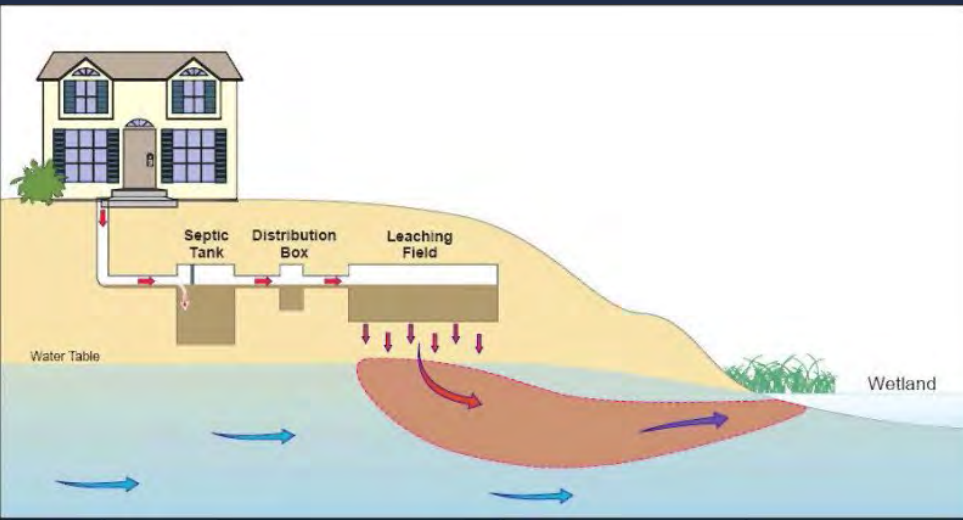


Healthy Lakes Project

01

Goal:

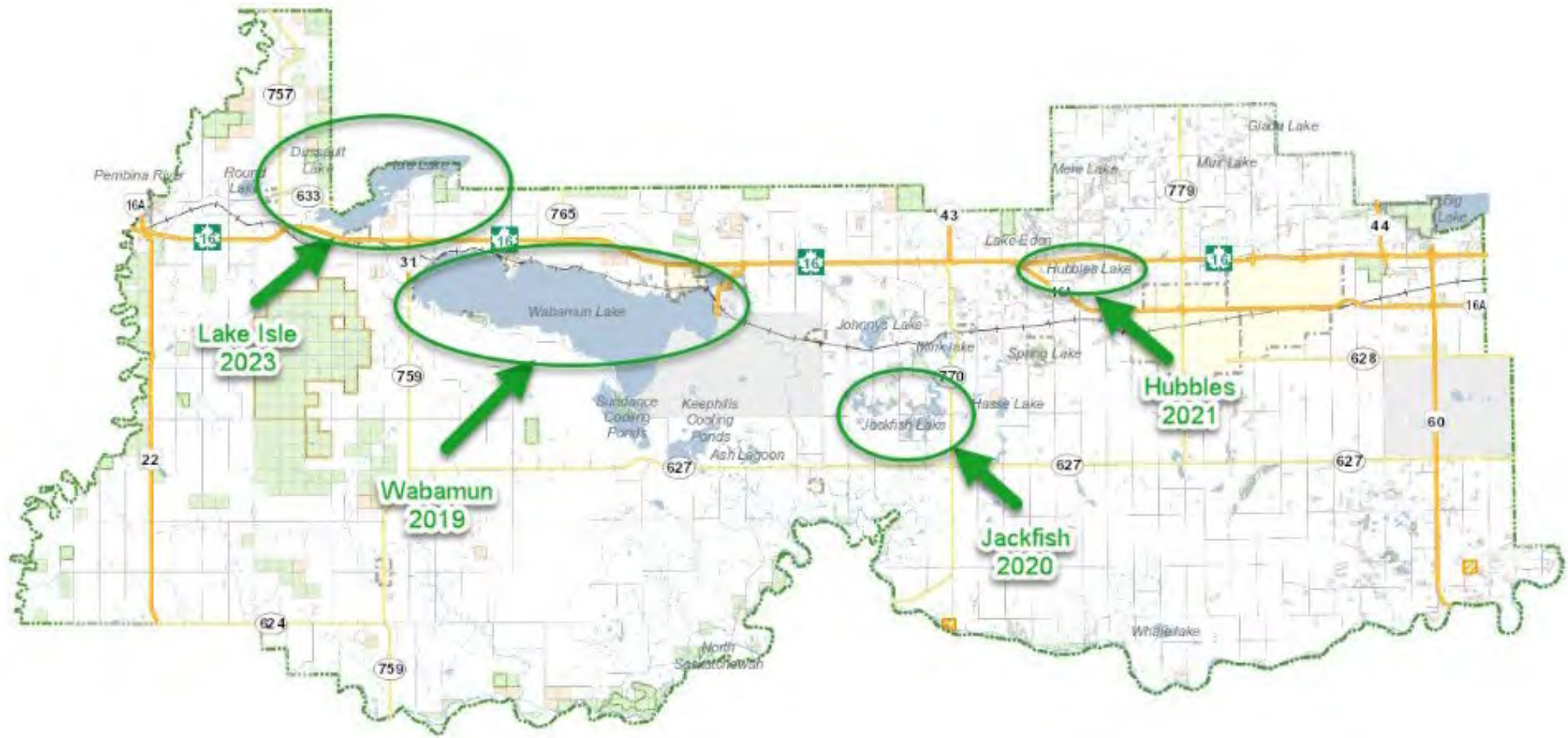
Conduct high level sewage inspections on lake front properties



02

Goal:

Educate area residents on properly functioning sewage systems to gain voluntary compliance



900
Inspections

4 Lakes

5 Years