



THE CITY OF WINDSOR

COUNCIL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

VALERIE CRITCHLEY
CITY CLERK

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER
TO OUR FILE NO. _____



October 30, 2013

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE WINDSOR-ESSEX COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

This is to advise that the next meeting of the Windsor and Essex County Environment Committee is scheduled as follows:

**Thursday, November 7, 2013
5:30 o'clock p.m.
*Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant***

The attached agenda will be considered. *Please notify the undersigned at 519-255-6222, ext. 6430, if you are unable to attend.*

Yours very truly,

Karen Kadour
Committee Coordinator



AGENDA

WINDSOR-ESSEX COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

held on Thursday, November 7th, 2013

Meeting at 5:30p.m. At the Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant (4155 Ojibway)

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

3. DECLARATION OF CONFLICT

4. MINUTES

Adoption of the minutes of the meeting held October 3rd, 2013 – *emailed separately.*

5. PRESENTATION

Steve Green – Request for support in removing certain varieties of Milkweed from Ontario's Noxious Weed Act.

6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

7. COORDINATORS REPORT

WECEC Coordinator Monthly Report – *attached*

8. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- 8.1 Air
- 8.2 Transportation – *attached.*
- 8.3 Provincially Significant Wetlands
- 8.4 Water Quality – *attached.*
- 8.5 Tree By-law

9. NEW BUSINESS

- 9.1 LaSalle woodlot development – *attached.*
- 9.2 Eileen Chen non-member application – *attached.*

10. COMMUNICATIONS

- 10.1 The Windsor Star article - *The Incredible Story of Humbug Marsh* October 18th 2013 – *attached.*
- 10.2 Ministry of Natural Resources press release - *Helping Communities Restore Fish and Wildlife Habitats* October 21st 2013 – *attached.*

11. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting will be December 5th, 2013 at the Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

12. ADJOURNMENT

Transportation Subcommittee, November 2013

Recommendation regarding the budget of Transit Windsor:

WHEREAS the ridership in Windsor has increased;

WHEREAS numerous developments downtown support an increase in service from outlying areas to the downtown, including the WFCU Aquatic Centre and University of Windsor campuses as well as the St. Clair College campuses;

WHEREAS a lack of funding will result in a decrease in service and ridership and will have lasting effects on residents' consideration to take transit;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Council approve Transit Windsor's proposed fare increase for their 2014 budget; and

BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Council approve an increase in Transit Windsor's 2014 funding to maintain and improve the current service level.

University of Windsor Nitrogen Tank Transportation Incident on Sept. 18/13

On Sept 18th, a 200 lbs. nitrogen tank was moved from the main campus across Wyandotte E. to the campus on the south side of Wyandotte and back. The tank was moved by a senior faculty member and several students and was caught on tape. This is contrary to regulations that require such a task is done by trained and certified staff using a vehicle and prescribed PPE and safe work procedures. The MOL is investigating. However since the tank was moved by hand dolly across city streets, it should also be a matter for Fire Services.

Recommendation

WHEREAS transportation of dangerous goods on city streets is overseen by Windsor Fire Services;

AND WHEREAS the Ministry of Labour is investigating into an incident on Sept 18/13 on University of Windsor premises and adjoining Wyandotte St East;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Council direct Windsor Fire Services to investigate the incident in order that such incidents do not occur again and ensure compliance with all related regulations.

WATER QUALITY SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

1. IJC Lake Erie Ecosystem Priority Report

The water quality subcommittee has submitted comments through the WECEC chairs to the International Joint Committee regarding their draft Lake Erie Ecosystem Priority Report. The comments are attached to this report.

2. Phosphorous Education

The group discussed potential campaign measure to educate the public on the labeling of phosphorous content:

- Request to Fed's to make companies post phosphorous content in their products
- Encourage companies to self-disclose phosphorous content (by sending them a letter)
- Re-visit lesson plan and ensure it is cost effective
- Presenting the lesson plan to teachers during PA days in new year
- Potential video campaign: Why you should buy phosphorous free products as well as notifying public that "phosphorous free" labeled products might not be phosphorous free.



Windsor Essex County

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

4155 Ojibway Parkway • Windsor, Ontario N9C 4A5
Tel: 519-253-7111 ext. 290 • Email: aparent@city.windsor.on.ca

John Nevin
International Joint Commission - Great Lakes Regional Office
100 Ouellette Ave, 8th Floor
Windsor, ON N9A 6T3

October 9th 2013

Dear Mr. Nevin,

Please see comments below from The Windsor Essex County Environment Committee regarding the recently released Draft Lake Erie Ecosystem Priority Report:

1. The report does a great job making a number of recommendations to the broader agricultural industry. However, no recommendations for the greenhouse industry were made. Recommendations to the greenhouse industry would be very relevant as new standards are being introduced by the Ministry of the Environment to decrease the amount of phosphorus released into the environment by this industry.
2. There was a low emphasis on failing municipal infrastructure as a high source of phosphorus into the Great Lakes. Both wastewater treatment plant bypass incidents and combined sewer overflows from failing sewers are a large problem for cities. Often, Federal funding is needed to replace, upgrade and expand municipal sewer and wastewater treatment infrastructure, and it would be very helpful and pertinent that these issues be addressed in the LEEP report.
3. In addition, there was no mention of Source Water Protection, requirements as part of the Clean Water Act. Great Lakes intakes must be protected from blue-green algae blooms to protect human health.

Thanks very much for your time and consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Alan Halberstadt
Committee Co-chair

Charlie Wright
Committee Co-chair

October 8, 2013

ATTN:

Catherine Jong
Species at Risk Biologist
Ministry of Natural Resources, Aylmer District
Aylmer, ON
519-773-4736
Catherine.Jong@ontario.ca

Re: Proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision, Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Amendments pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990; Forest Trail Estates (Phase 3), LaSalle ON (File No. Z-11-13, OPA-02-13, T-01-13)

Dear Ms. Jong,

Herein contains a request from the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club for the consideration of amendments to the proposed Forest Trail Subdivision (Phase 3) in LaSalle ON which we believe are of utmost importance for the protection and recovery of the Ojibway population of Massasauga:

- WHEREAS the Massasauga is listed as a 'Threatened Species' on both Schedule 1 of the federal Species at Risk Act (EC 2012a) and on Schedule 3 the Ontario Endangered Species Act, 2007 (QPO 2013), and
- WHEREAS the Ojibway population of Massasauga in Windsor and LaSalle ON, one of only two populations of this species left in the Ontario Carolinian Region, has experienced a decline of over 75% in distribution over the last three decades and continues to decline in distribution and population size (COSEWIC 2012), and
- WHEREAS one of the long-term recovery goals for the Massasauga in Ontario, as stated in the Recovery Strategy for the Massasauga in Canada, is to prevent the extirpation of the Ojibway population (PCA 2013), and
- WHEREAS the Recovery Strategy for the Massasauga in Canada acknowledges the need for intensive active management, including habitat acquisition, expanding suitable habitat, increasing habitat connectivity, and actively augmenting population size, in order to achieve the latter goal (PCA 2013), and
- WHEREAS the authors of a study on the home range patterns of the Massasauga contend that 100ha should be considered the minimal amount of contiguous habitat required for sustaining (i.e., preventing the extirpation of) a Massasauga population (Durbian et al. 2008),
- **THAT THE DEVELOPMENT, PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND CONNECTION OF 100HA BLOCKS OF CONTIGUOUS MASSASAUGA HABITAT WILL BE A NECESSARY COMPONENT OF THE RECOVERY OF THE OJIBWAY POPULATION OF MASSASAUGA.**

AND

- WHEREAS the LaSalle Woodlot ESA is believed to be one of the last remaining contiguous natural areas which supports a subpopulation of Massasaugas in Windsor/LaSalle (COSEWIC 2012, J. Choquette unpub. data 2013), and

- WHEREAS the total area of the LaSalle Woodlot ESA (~93 ha, Town of LaSalle 2002, Town of LaSalle and ERCA 2011) in combination with adjacent areas of 'Critical Habitat' outside of the ESA (~7 ha, J. Choquette unpub. data 2013, PCA 2013), is approximately 100 ha, and
- WHEREAS the Town of LaSalle and ERCA (2011) have developed a Management Plan for the LaSalle Woodlot ESA which recommends, among others: 1) a confirmation of the appropriate ESA boundary to represent current species at risk populations and habitat, 2) the acquisition of high priority property adjacent to the ESA, and 3) the restoration of lands within the ESA boundary to appropriate habitats [generally suitable for Massasauga], and
- WHEREAS habitat restoration activities and Species at Risk inventories have already begun within the LaSalle Woodlot ESA (Town of LaSalle and ERCA 2011, J. Choquette unpub. data 2013),
- **THAT THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESTORATION OF THE LASALLE WOODLOT ESA INTO A BLOCK OF CONTIGUOUS MASSASAUGA HABITAT A MINIMUM OF 100HA IN SIZE IS ENTIRELY FEASIBLE GIVEN THE CURRENT ESA BOUNDARIES AS WELL AS ONGOING AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ESA.**

AND

- WHEREAS the Official Plan of the Town of LaSalle (2003) has established that activities within significant natural heritage features, such as the LaSalle Woods ESA, "...shall be limited to passive recreation, wildlife management and conservation uses.", and that "These areas should remain in their natural state and should be managed for wildlife habitat enhancement and conservation purposes.", and
- WHEREAS a single family residential subdivision is a non-compatible land use within an ESA and would not provide suitable habitat for Massasauga (COSEWIC 2012), and
- WHEREAS a stormwater management facility, if designed with appropriate habitat structure, could be a compatible use within an ESA and could provide suitable habitat for Massasauga (COSEWIC 2012, J. Choquette unpub. data), and
- WHEREAS the current proposed Forest Trails subdivision (phase 3) includes the building of residential dwellings adjacent to and within the boundary of the LaSalle Woodlot ESA, and
- WHEREAS the current proposed Forest Trails subdivision (phase 3) includes the placement of a stormwater management facility, including proposed future expansion, adjacent to and within Massasauga 'Critical Habitat' (PCA 2013) and 'Category 2 Habitat' (MNR 2013),

THAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED FOREST TRAILS SUBDIVISION (PHASE 3), AND ASSOCIATED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, WOULD RESULT IN THE DESTRUCTION OF MASSASAUGA 'CRITICAL HABITAT' (PCA 2013) AND 'CATEGORY 2 HABITAT' (MNR 2013),

THAT THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESTORATION OF THE LASALLE WOODLOT ESA INTO A BLOCK OF CONTIGUOUS MASSASAUGA HABITAT A MINIMUM OF 100HA IN SIZE WILL BE SEVERELY COMPROMISED SHOULD THE PROPOSED FOREST TRAILS SUBDIVISION (PHASE 3) BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED AS IS.

THEREFORE, we respectfully request the Ministry of Natural Resources (Aylmer District) through collaboration with the proponent of the Forest Trails Subdivision (Phase 3) and other stakeholders investigate the feasibility of the following amendments:

1. THAT THE LASALLE WOODLOT ESA AS DISPLAYED BY TOWN OF LASALLE (2002, 2003) AND TOWN OF LASALLE AND ERCA (2011) AND WHOSE EASTERN BOUNDARY COINCIDES APPROXIMATELY WITH THE CAHILL DRAIN AND WEST BRANCH OF CAHILL DRAIN, BE RESPECTED IN ITS ENTIRETY, AND
2. THAT THE PROPOSED FOREST TRAILS SUBDIVISION (PHASE 3) BE AMMENDED TO EXCLUDE ALL RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS FROM WITHIN THE LASALLE WOODLOT ESA, AND
3. THAT THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (CAHILL POND #8A, INCLUDING FUTURE EXPANSION) BE PLACED OUTSIDE OF MASSASAUGA 'CRITICAL HABITAT' AND ENTIRELY WITHIN EXISTING AGRICULTURAL LAND, AND
4. THAT, IF NECESSARY DUE TO REVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED FOREST TRAILS SUBDIVISION (PHASE 3), STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES BE ALLOWED WITHIN THE LASALLE WOODLOT ESA, AND
5. THAT PROPOSED REZONING BE UPDATED TO REFLECT THE REQUESTED AMMENDMENTS, AND,

Including additional considerations for the protection of Massasauga, habitat and future homeowners,

6. THAT DIRECTIONAL DRILLING OF A SANITARY SEWER LINE FROM THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, TO BE ROUTED NORTH TO HOOK UP WITH THE THIRTEENTH STREET SANITARY SEWER AND UNDER SPECIES AT RISK HABITAT, BE CONDUCTED AT A DEPTH SUCH THAT ANY POTENTIAL OR USED SNAKE HIBERNACULA WILL NOT BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, AND
7. THAT SNAKE BARRIER FENCING BE PROPERLY DESIGNED AND INSTALLED, FOLLOWING DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS DEVELOPED FOR THE HERB GRAY PARKWAY, OR SIMILAR, ALONG THE ENTIRE NORTH AND WEST BOUNDARY OF THE FOREST TRAILS SUBDIVISION (PHASE 3) TO REDUCE FUTURE INCIDENTS OF HUMAN-SNAKE INTERACTIONS.

We are grateful for your time in reviewing the above-stated request and we look forward to your response. On behalf of the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club,

Jesse Gardner Costa, President



Jonathan Choquette, Member



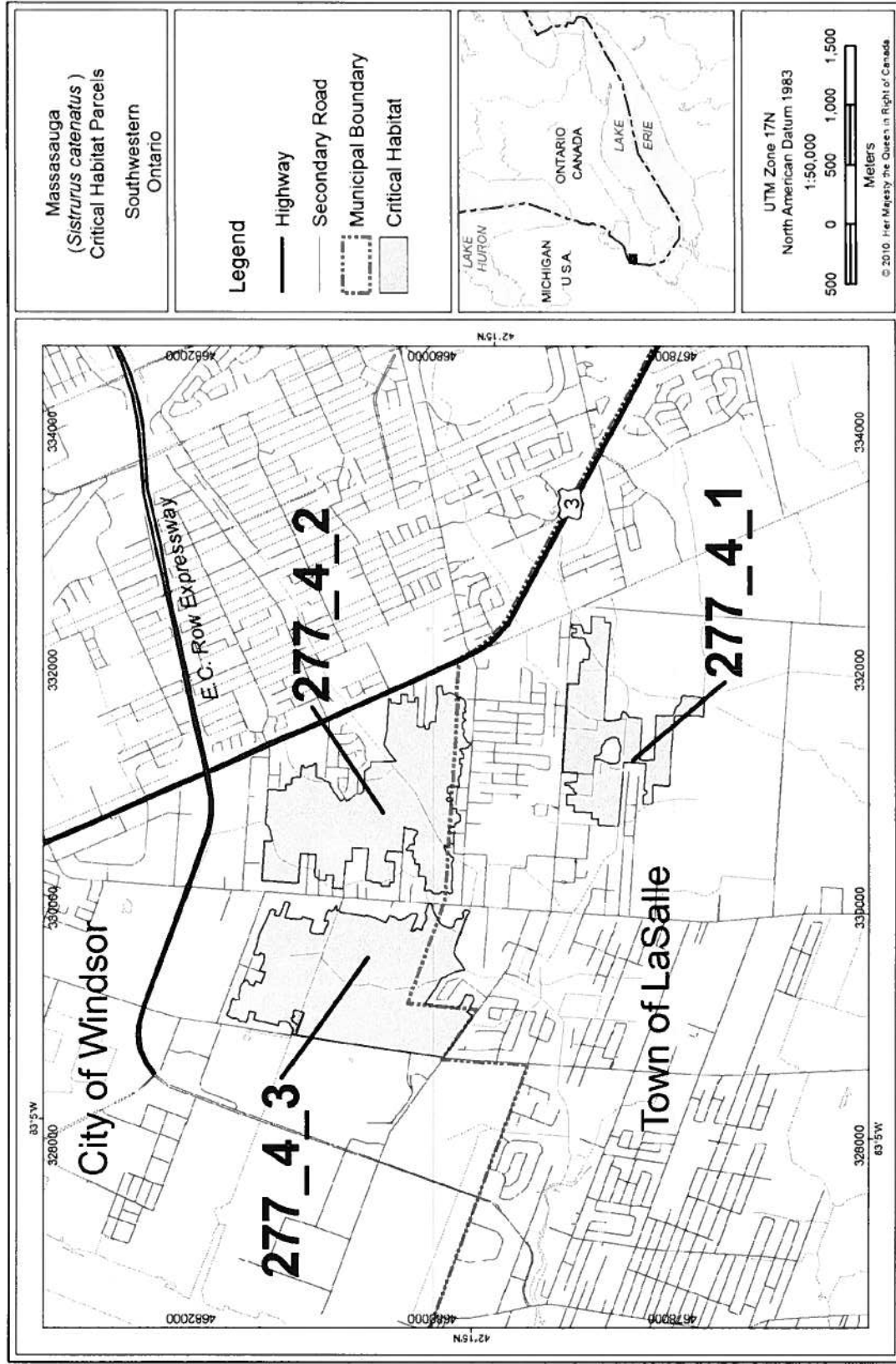


Figure 9: Fine-scale map of Massasauga critical habitat parcels 277_4_1, 277_4_2, and 277_4_3 for Ojibway.

LaSalle Woods ESA

Natural Areas Management Plan and Town Owned Lands

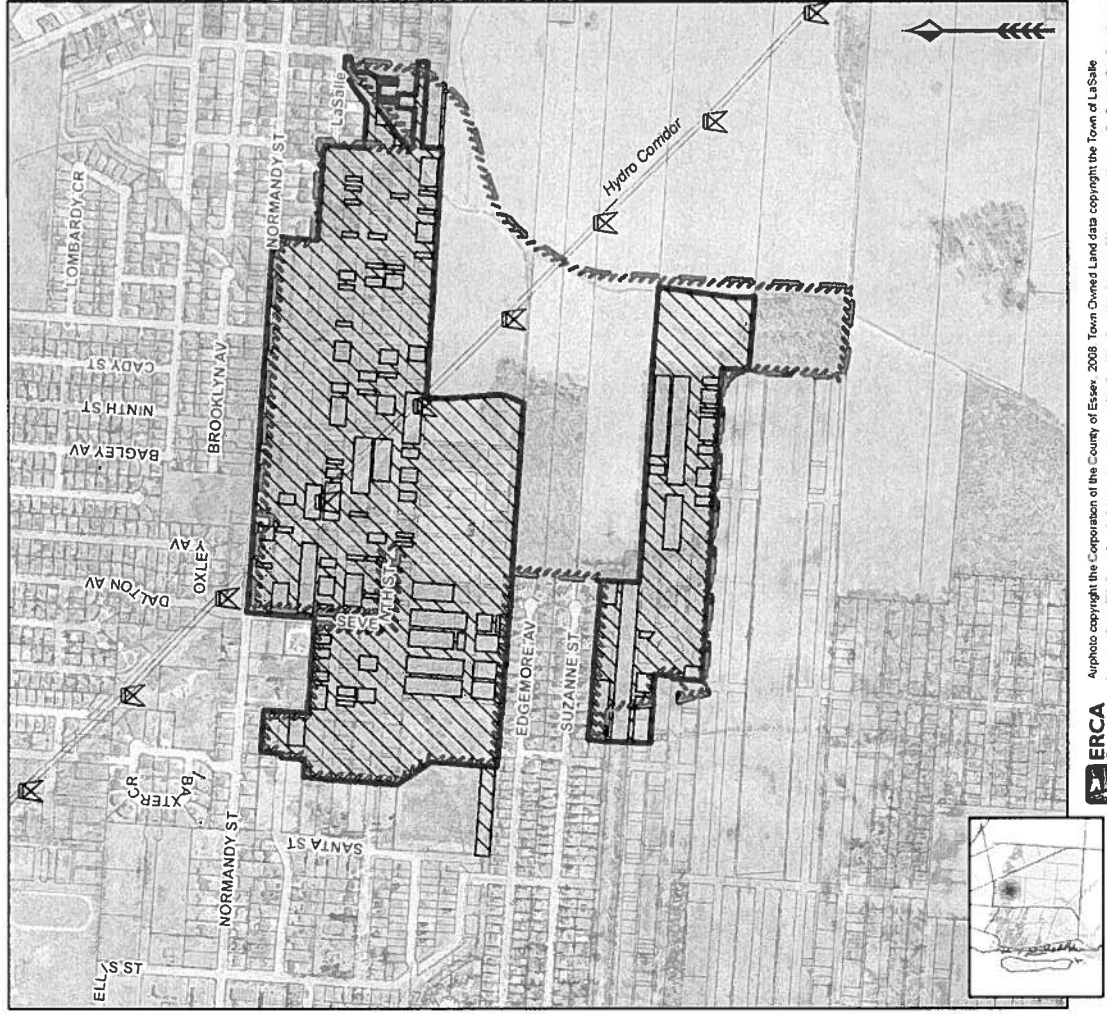
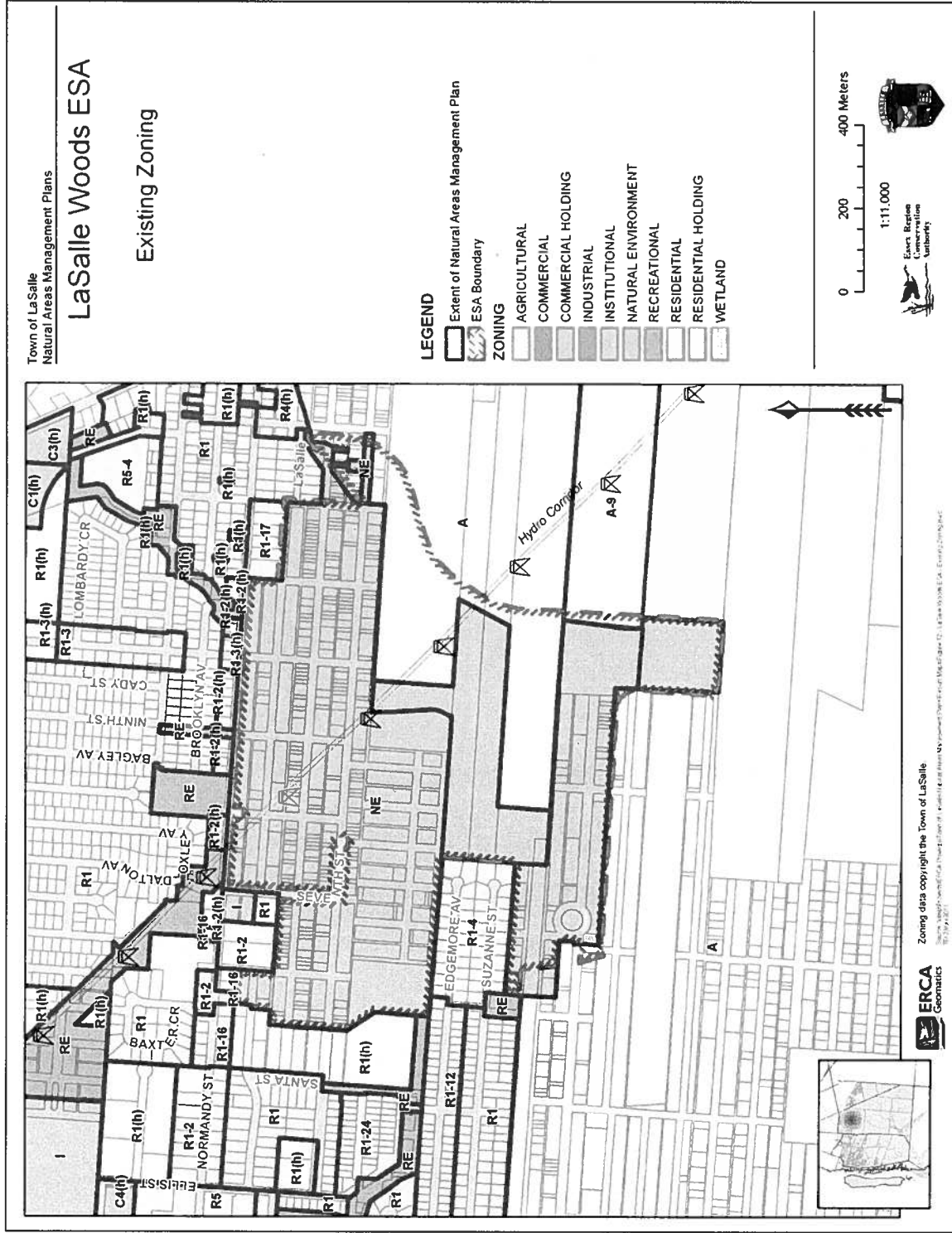


Figure 11 LaSalle Woods ESA – Natural Areas Management Plan Extent and Town Owned Lands.



COMBINED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BOUFFARD, HOWARD, & UNDEVELOPED PORTION OF TALBOT PLANNING DISTRICTS

PROPOSED LAND USE

- CHRYSLER CANADA GREENWAY
- EXTENSION / HYDRO CORRIDOR - 16.8 ha
- EMPLOYMENT - 61.3 ha
- GOLF COURSE - 74.7 ha
- HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL - 7.7 ha
- INSTITUTIONAL - 34.7 ha
- NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE - 8.1 ha
- PARK / OPEN SPACE - 45.7 ha
- RECREATION COMPLEX - 58.9 ha
- RESIDENTIAL - 497.8 ha
- SCHOOL - 26.3 ha
- STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND - 12.1 ha
- TOWN CENTRE (Mixed Use) - 33.8 ha
- WOODLOT / NATURAL CORRIDORS - 149.6 ha

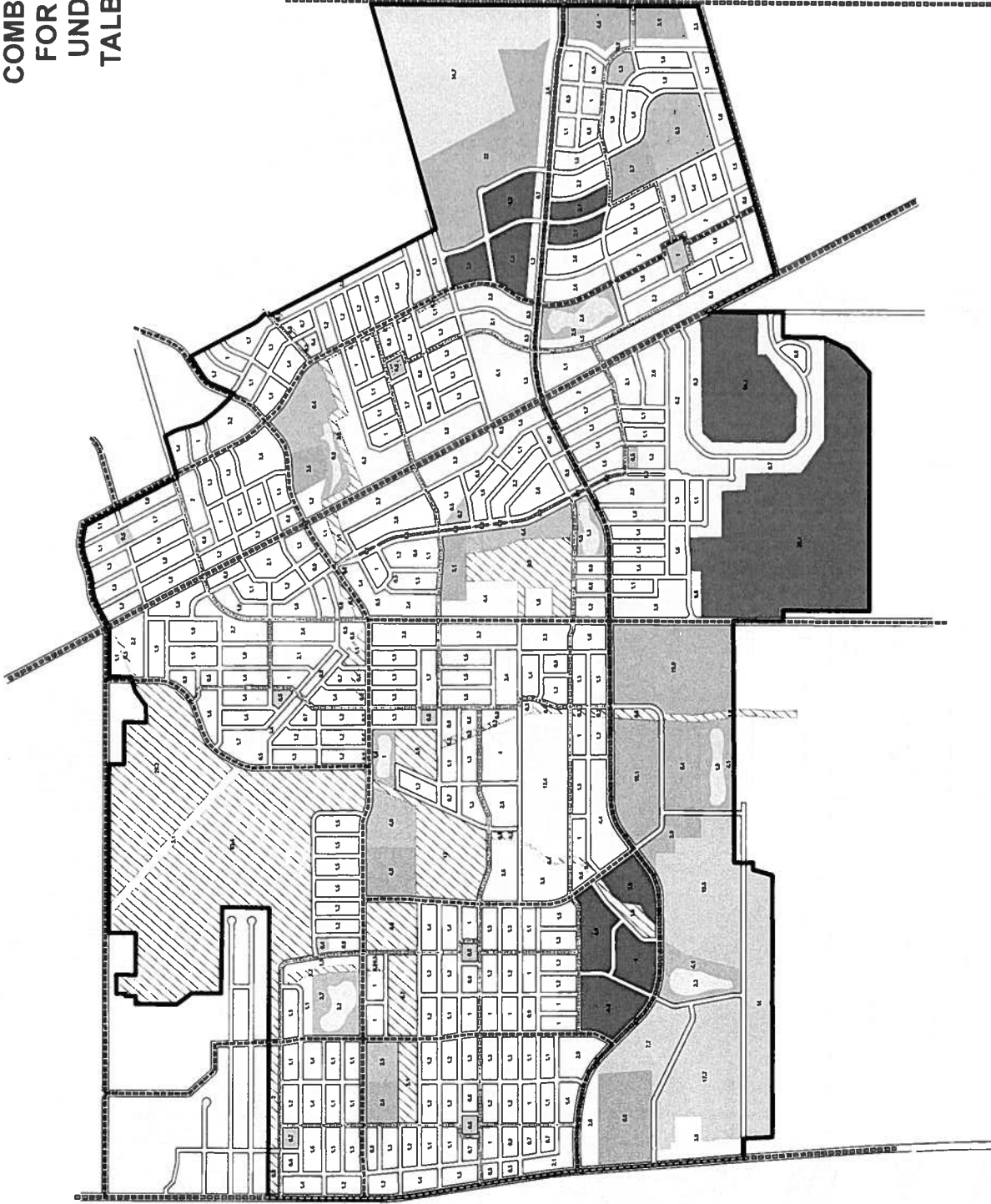
MASTER SERVING STUDY AREA

Total Area - 1274.8 ha
Roads Total Area - 247.3 ha

PROPOSED ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- ARTERIAL
- MAJOR COLLECTOR (Neighbourhood Parkway)
- MINOR COLLECTOR (Neighbourhood Connector)

NOTE: AREAS ARE IN HECTARES (ha).





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THIS IS NOT A LEGAL PLAN OF THE TOWN OF LASALLE. It is a planning document only and is not to be used for legal purposes. It is subject to change without notice. The Town of LaSalle is not responsible for any errors or omissions. The Town of LaSalle is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this document. The Town of LaSalle is not responsible for any claims or liabilities resulting from the use of this document. The Town of LaSalle is not responsible for any claims or liabilities resulting from the use of this document.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
As revised by the Town of
LaSalle Planning and
Engineering Departments
November 5, 2002

WECEC Council – Non-voting member

Hello Windsor Essex County Environmental Council,

My name is Eileen Chen and I am a second year Environmental Science major with a minor in French Studies. I am currently on the Earth and Environmental Science Faculty Council at University of Windsor as a student representative. My duties include having a student's point of view during council meetings with the staff and faculty. I am also a member of the Mayor's Youth Advisory Committee, and I am involved with We Students United, which does a lot of community garden events around the city.

I want to be part of WECEC because I have a passion for protecting the environment and enjoy learning more about how to do that. I want to know what are the steps it takes to be on a committee that focuses on local environmental issues as well as the solutions to these problems. This is my field of study, so I have the kind of experience this committee requires.

If you elect me to be your non-voting council member, I have characteristics that make me a good candidate for this position. I am a competent communicator as well as a good listener. I care about the current issues and most of all I want to protect and enhance the quality of the environment for residents in Windsor and Essex County.

Sincerely,

Eileen Chen

The incredible story of Humbug Marsh



Students from Wayne State University tour Humbug Marsh, part of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge and located about 30 kilometres south of downtown Detroit. Humbug Marsh is the last piece of natural shoreline on the Michigan side of the Detroit River. "It's a great treasure," U.S. Congressman John Dingell said. At top, some hickory seeds from the area are displayed.



John Hartig, manager of the refuge, is a limnologist (study of fresh water). He graduated from the University of Windsor and lived on Campbell Avenue for more than a decade. "Who made (Humbug Marsh) possible?" Hartig asked. "Citizens."

Anne Jarvis, The Windsor Star | Oct 18, 2013 | Last Updated: Oct 18, 2013 - 8:13 UTC

It's the Detroit River like you've never seen it.

And what a story it is. The water gently washes the shore, shaded by shagbark hickory and cottonwood. You can hear the birds and the insects and the wind. It's an oasis in an industrial heartland.

It's Humbug Marsh, the last mile of natural shore on the American side of the river. If you want to know what's at stake - and what it will take to win - in the fight for Ojibway Shores, the last natural shore on the Canadian side, read the story of Humbug Marsh.

The marsh, about 30 kilometres south of Detroit, in Trenton, Mich., is part of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge. The first international wildlife refuge in North America, it spans 77 kilometres of the lower Detroit River and western Lake Erie. Its islands, wetlands and shoals are widely recognized for their unique habitats and biodiversity.

The 166-hectare marsh, the only internationally important wetland in Michigan and one of only 30 in the U.S., has hundreds of species of plants, fish, birds, even reptiles, amphibians, dragonflies and damselflies. It's at the intersection of two major migratory bird routes and is an important spawning and nursery ground for fish.

Bald eagles nest here. You can see 100,000 broad-winged hawks fly over here in one day. The biggest walleye ever caught in a professional tournament was caught here.

The threatened eastern foxsnake lives here. So do two very rare types of dragonflies. There are oak trees that are more than 300 years old, there when Cadillac founded Detroit.

"Thirty-one of the 32 miles of the Detroit River on the U.S. side are hardened with concrete and steel," says John Hartig, the manager of the refuge. "One mile remains in its natural state: Humbug Marsh."

With a chemical plant, a steel plant and a power plant at our backs, we stood staring at this unlikely vista - Grosse Ile, Humbug Island, Calf Island, all part of the 23 islands that make up the archipelago that dots the river.

"All this in the industrial heartland," marvelled Hartig, a limnologist (study of fresh water) who graduated from the University of Windsor and lived on Campbell Avenue in Windsor for more than a decade. "We're not just the Rust Belt. We're an international wildlife refuge. How important is that in Windsor, in Detroit? Very

important, because there are so many people who are disconnected from nature. People have to drive four or five hours north to get this experience.

"Opening this up to the public - you can imagine what this is going to do," he said. "We have such limited access to natural shore on the Detroit River. It's projected there will be tens of thousands of visitors a year."

But it almost didn't happen.

A developer bought Humbug Marsh in the mid-1990s and doomed it to suburbia - houses, strip mall, bowling alley, golf course, marina. Then almost 1,000 people from all over Michigan jammed the first public hearing. Traffic was so bad that the nearby exit off I-75 was closed, and the fire marshal locked the door to the hearing room to prevent more people from crowding in.

"The energy was so high," Hartig remembered.

The campaign to preserve the marsh went on for almost 10 years. It was a catalyst in establishing the refuge in 2001. Hartig's wife became mayor of Trenton over the issue.

"I never had a real expectation it would succeed," admitted U.S. Congressman John Dingell, who was instrumental in establishing the refuge and purchasing the marsh.

But, he said, "it's the last mile of natural shoreline, and it's beautiful. It's a great treasure. It was a chance to do something damned important."

He battled the usual legislative inertia, Republican recalcitrance, private interests and budget constraints. "This was viewed as a piddling matter," he said.

But he went at it, "piece by piece," approaching players and calling in favours. And all the while, the public backed him up.

Finally, the federal government bought the marsh for \$5 million, in 2004, and it was added to the refuge.

"Who made that possible?" Hartig asked. "Citizens. Not the government. If those citizens hadn't spoken out, we wouldn't be standing here. It would be like any suburb."

When the public was first permitted onto the marsh, the sign that said "Save Humbug Marsh" was changed to "We Saved Humbug Marsh."

But that was only the beginning. Contaminated land has since been cleaned and capped. The Monguagon Creek, which had been buried, has been unearthed. Thirty thousand cubic yards of fill have been removed to help restore more than six hectares of wetland. Willows and dogwoods have been planted to stabilize the shore, and trails and a canoe and kayak launch have been built. Most incredible, the site of an adjacent former Chrysler plant, surrounded by barbed wire, has been transformed into a 10-hectare buffer for the marsh, the contaminated sediment, abandoned underground storage tanks and drums of hazardous waste all removed.

And it was all done during the recession, with the help of more than 200 public, private and non-profit organizations.

"There's never enough money," Hartig said, "but you can make it work. It's kind of heartening for all of us in conservation to look back."

Humbug Marsh, along with a new visitors centre, will open permanently to the public in two years.

Hartig will tell the story of Humbug Marsh at the Ojibway Nature Centre next Tuesday at 7 p.m.

*News Release***Helping Communities Restore Fish and Wildlife Habitats**

October 21, 2013

Ontario Government Protecting the Environment

Ontario is helping a youth environmental group protect animals, plants, forests and wetlands in their community.

With support from the Land Stewardship and Habitat Restoration Program (LSHRP), Earth Rangers will turn two fields infested with invasive plants into tall grass prairie meadows with a wetland area.

This is among 24 projects across the province this year that will receive support from Ontario to help restore and rehabilitate more than 1,024 hectares of important habitat and protect biodiversity in Ontario.

Protecting the environment will enhance the quality of life for Ontario families and ensure a dynamic, green economy for future generations. This is part of the government's plan to invest in people, invest in infrastructure and support a dynamic and innovative business climate.

QUICK FACTS

- The Land Stewardship and Habitat Restoration Program provides \$300,000 per year to community groups for habitat restoration and land stewardship projects. Applicants are required to match funding equal to their funding request. This means at least \$300,000 in additional support will be leveraged within communities to support these projects.
- Ontario is home to more than 30,000 species, all of which are important to the biological, social and economic vitality of the province.

LEARN MORE

- Read more about the Land Stewardship and Habitat Restoration Program (LSHRP).
- See the list of Land Stewardship and Habitat Restoration Program projects underway in your area.
- Find out more about Ontario's Biodiversity Strategy.
- Learn more about what Ontario is doing to protect species at risk.

2013-14 LSHRP Approved Projects

Project Title	Organization	MNR Jurisdiction
Adopt-A-Stream Program Stewardship Projects	Ontario Streams	Aurora
Project iRestore	Earth Rangers	Aurora
West GTA Urban Biodiversity Project	Evergreen	Aurora
Nobleton Tract Biodiversity Project	Tallgrass Ontario	Aurora
Silver Creek Old Homestead Invasive Plant Control	Credit Valley Conservation Foundation	Aurora
Biodiversity in Our Community Initiative	Rural Lambton Stewardship Network	Aylmer
Cedar Creek Private Lands Restoration Project	Individual (with farm business registration number provided)	Aylmer - Chatham
Invasive Phragmites Control and Habitat Restoration for Lake Huron Coastal Wetlands - Phase 1	The Municipality of Lambton Shores	Aylmer - Chatham
Wetland Habitat Creation in Essex County	Essex Region Conservation Authority	Aylmer - Chatham
Leeds Community Pasture Stream Restoration - Phase 2	Association of Community Pastures	Kemptville
Get on Board: Creation of Ponds and Channels	Cooper Marsh Conservators Inc.	Kemptville
Beaudette River Wetland Enhancement Project	Raisin River Conservation Authority	Kemptville
Healthy Streams/Natural Shorelines	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority	Kemptville
Severn Sound Tree Planting Project 2013-2014	Severn Sound Environmental Association/Town of Midland	Midhurst
Tychynski Wetland Restoration	Ducks Unlimited Canada	Midhurst
Sydenham River Side Channel Spawning Bed Upgrade	Sydenham Sportsmen's Association	Midhurst - Owen Sound
Spring Creek Habitat Improvement	Hepworth Anglers Club	Midhurst - Owen Sound
Native Pollinator Habitats on Farms	Tides Canada Initiatives Society (Farms at Work)	Peterborough
Strategic Invasive Species Control and Restoration	Nature Conservancy of Canada	Peterborough
Community Stream Steward Program Coldwater Habitat Improvement Initiative	Community Stream Steward Program	Peterborough
Invasive Species Control in Northumberland Forest - Black Oak Savannah and Sand Barrens	Northumberland County	Peterborough

Huron Shores Watershed Management/Fish Habitat Project of the Bright Lake Association	The Bright Lake Association, Inc.	Sault Ste. Marie - Blind River
Centennial Park George Creek Habitat Restoration Project	North Shore Steelhead Association	Thunder Bay
Marina Park Wetland Enhancement Project	Thunder Bay District Stewardship Council	Thunder Bay