

Lake Champlain Basin Program

LCBP Background, Issues and Actions

International Symposium on Freshwater Management

The Great Lakes – St Lawrence River Basin

Sorel-Tracy, QC

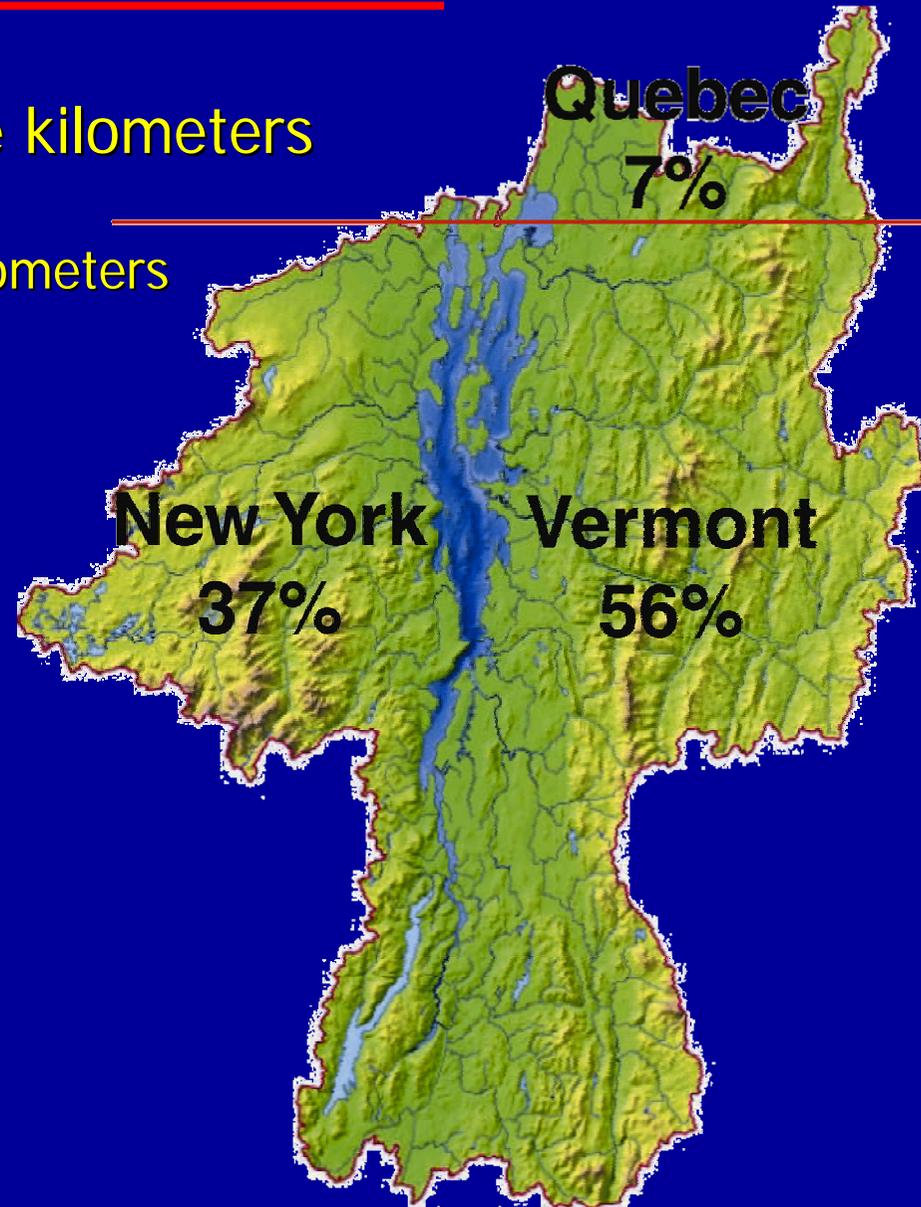
September, 2007

The Lake Champlain Basin

The Basin: – 21,326 square kilometers

The Lake: – 1,127 square kilometers

- Over 122 meters deep
- 965+ kilometers of shoreline
- 193 kilometers long



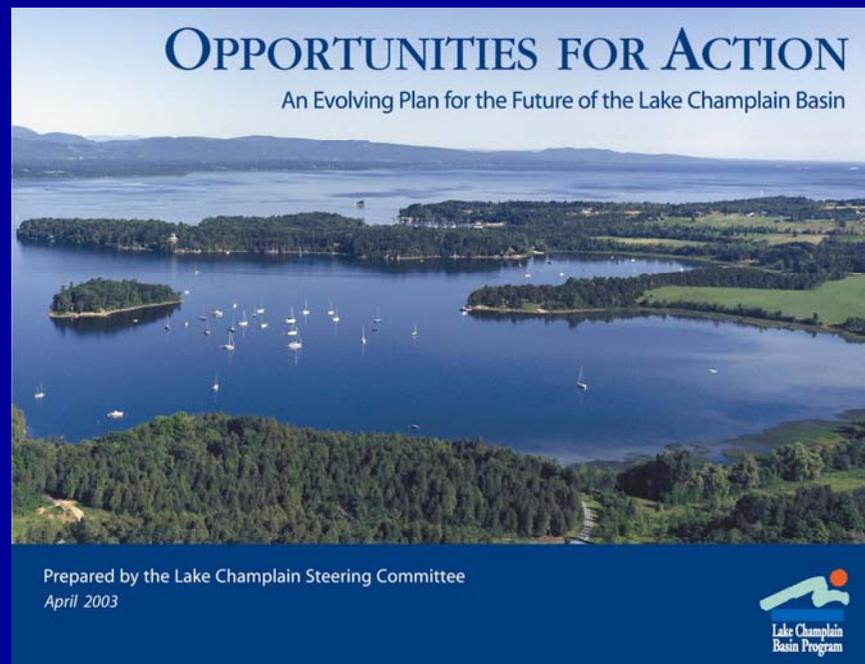
The Lake Champlain Basin Program

Origins of the Program - A Series of Steps

- **1988** – Memorandum of Understanding (1992, 1996, 2001)
Signed by NY & VT Governors & the Premier of Quebec
- **1990** – Special Designation Act of US Congress
Initiates planning for the future of Lake Champlain
- **1991** – Lake Champlain Management Conference
Public Process of Plan Development - US EPA, VT, NY
- **1996** – Opportunities for Action, Comprehensive Management Plan
Signed by NY & VT Governors & USEPA Regions I & II
- **2002** – Special Designation Act Reauthorized by the US Congress
Authorized \$55 Million over 5 years
- **2003** – Opportunities for Action, 2nd Edition
Signed by NY & VT Governors & USEPA Regions I & II

Opportunities for Action

A Comprehensive Management Plan for the Lake Champlain Basin, An International & Bi-state Partnership



- Water quality
- Living natural resources
- Recreation resources
- Cultural heritage
- Economics

Opportunities for Action

Highest Priorities for Action

- 1. Reduce phosphorus inputs**
- 2. Reduce toxic contamination**
- 3. Control the introduction, spread of nonnative nuisance species**
- 4. Minimize the risk from water-related health hazards**

Opportunities for Action also includes Priorities and Actions in *Recreation, Cultural Heritage and Regional Economy*



Lake Champlain Basin Program- Operating Structure: March, 2007

Lake Champlain Steering Committee

New York Members

- Dept. of Environmental Conservation
- Dept. of Economic Development
- Local Govt. (Plattsburgh)**
- Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- Dept. of Agriculture and Markets
- New York CAC Chair

US Federal Agency Members

- US EPA Regions I and II
- US Department of Interior (F&WS)
- US Department of Agriculture, NRCS
- US Army Corps of Engineers

Additional Members

- Technical Advisory Committee Chair**
- Education Committee Chair**
- Lake Champlain Sea Grant Board

Quebec Members

- Ministry Development durable, Environment et Parcs
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
- Agency of Wildlife and Parks
- Local Govt. (Clarenceville)**
- Quebec CAC Chair

Vermont Members

- Agency of Natural Resources
- Agency of Transportation
- Department of Agriculture
- Agency of Commerce and Community Development
- Local Govt (Burlington)**
- Vermont CAC Chair

Technical Advisory Committee

- Advises the Steering Committee. Comprised of technical experts and researchers from universities, state agencies, local management agencies and the private sector.

Executive Committee

- A subset of 11 Steering Committee members, the Executive Committee conducts the business of the LCBP between Steering Committee meetings and reports to the Steering Committee.

Cultural Heritage & Recreation Advisory Committee

- Advises the Steering Committee. Includes educators, planners, cultural heritage & recreation specialists and others.

Education & Outreach Advisory Committee

- Advises the Steering Committee. Comprised of educators, planners, communications specialists and others.

Basin Program Staff (NEIWPC, EPA, NY & VT)

Staff conduct the daily work of the LCBP and support all Committees as needed. *NEIWPC handles the business operations. NY and VT employ LCBP State Coordinators.*

Lake Champlain Research Consortium

- Independent research consortium Provides coordinated research focus and networking support to the Technical Advisory Committee

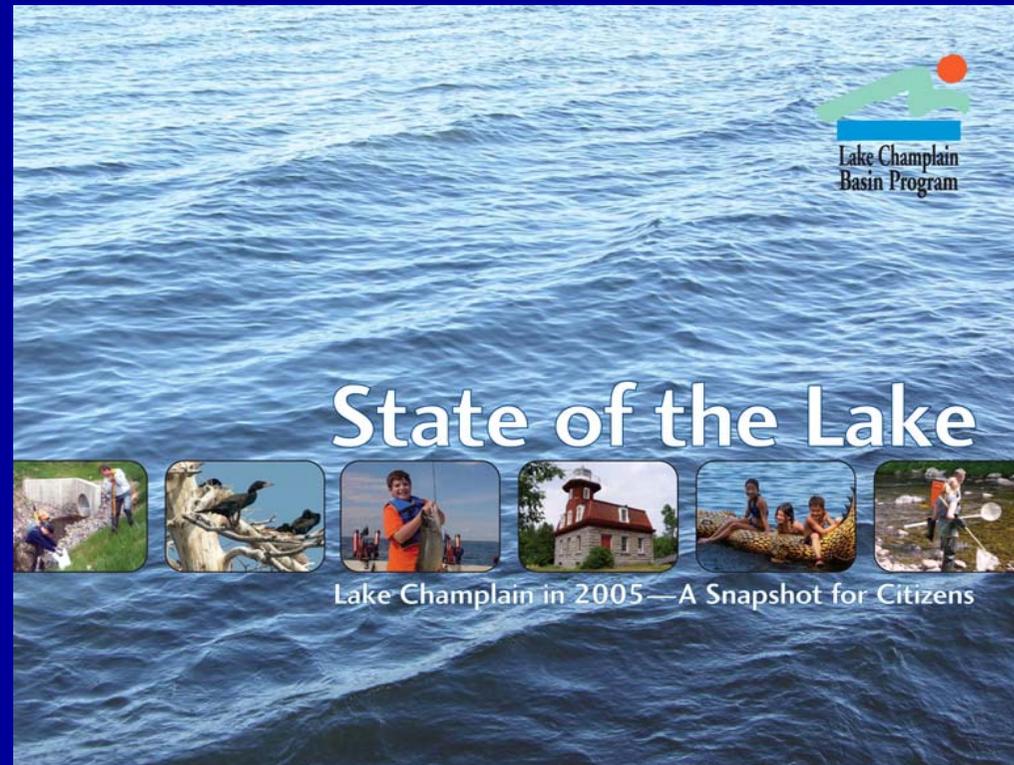
Citizens Advisory Committees New York, Vermont, and Quebec

- Independent committees comprised of citizens representing recreation, tourism, farmers, business, cultural heritage, advocacy groups and including some legislative representation. *The CACs advise the Steering Committee and the public about lake issues and priorities of importance to the public. The VT CAC also prepares annual report to the VT legislature.*

How is the Lake Doing?

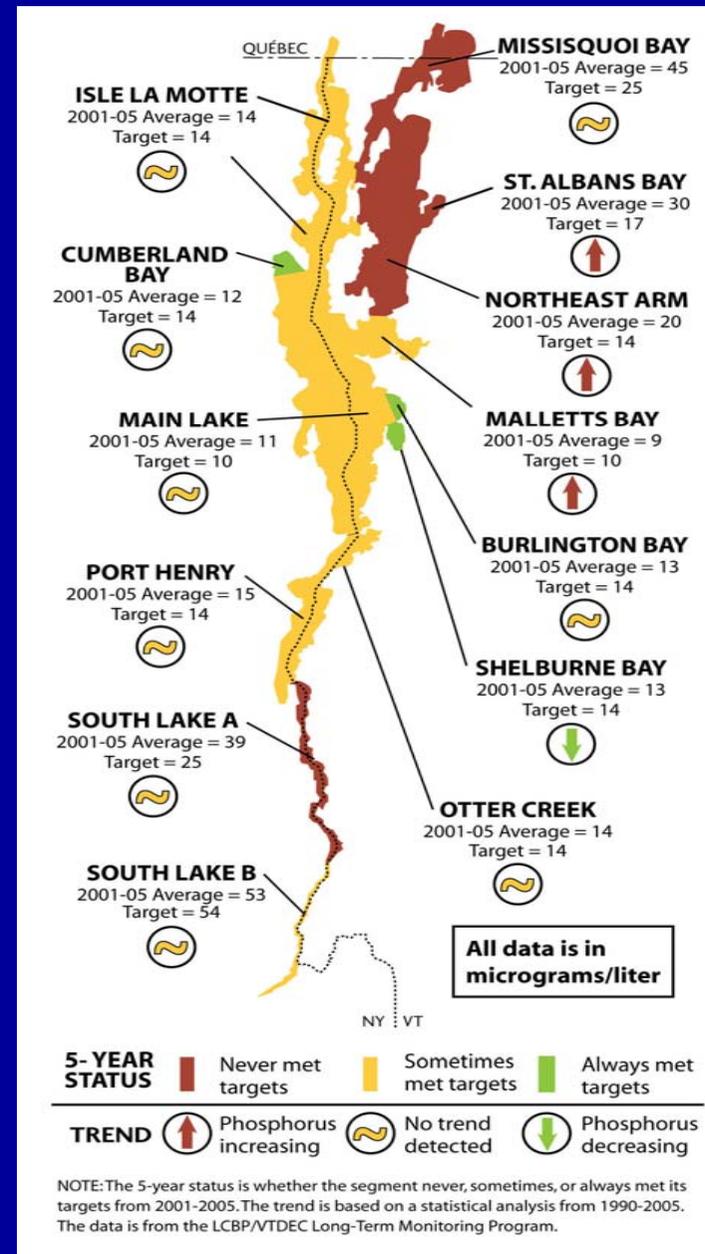
State of the Lake report was released in the Summer of 2005

- The Report Answers Frequently Asked Questions
- Lake Champlain is made up of FIVE Lake Segments
- Each Lake Segment has a Story – Each was Evaluated



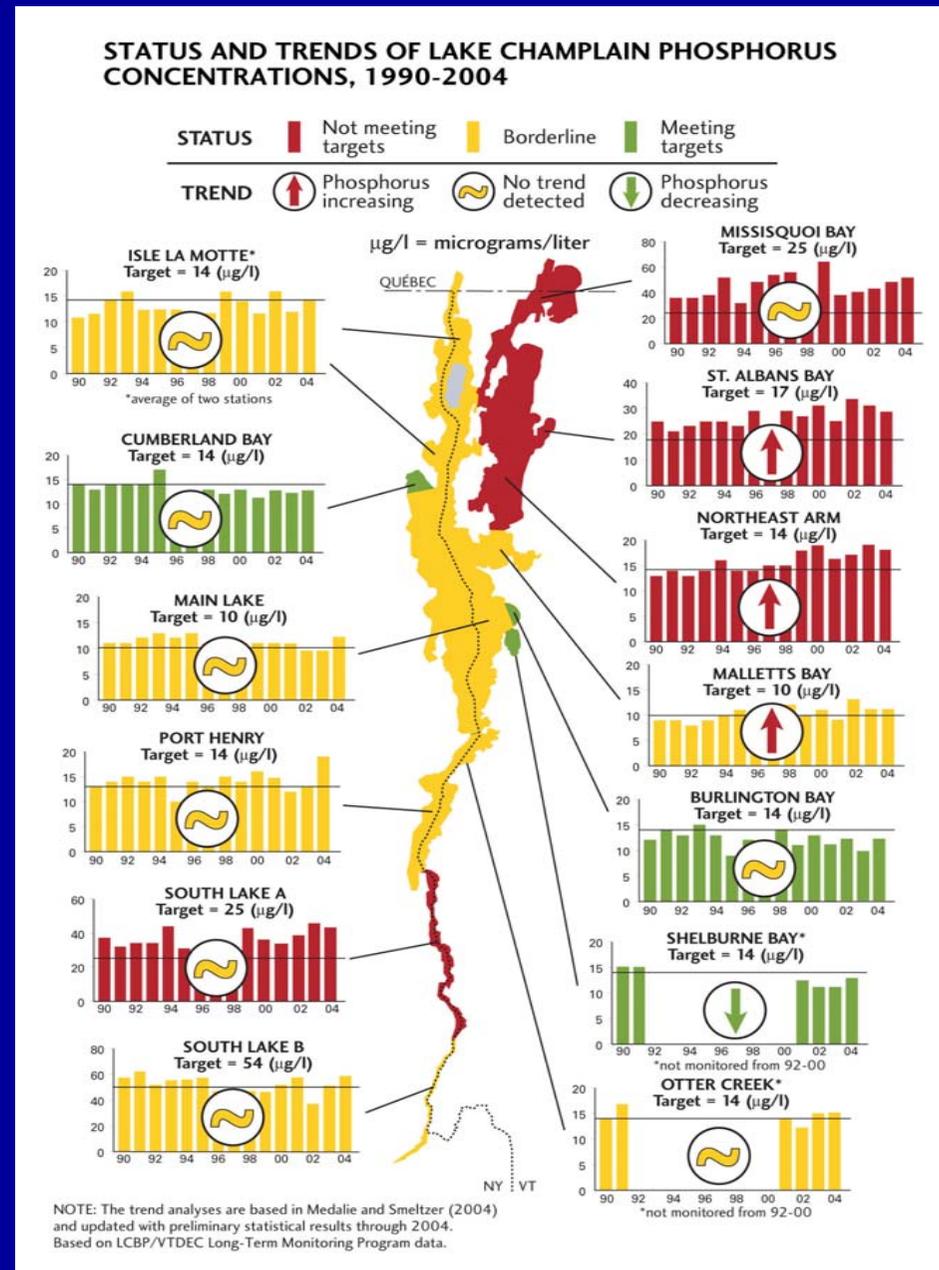
Are Phosphorus Levels too high in the Lake?

- **Yes - Phosphorus levels are too high in much of the Lake due to human activities, especially in: *Missisquoi Bay* *Northeast Arm* & *South Lake*.**
- ***But - The Main Lake* *Cumberland Bay* *Shelburne Bay* *Mallets Bay* and *Burlington Bay* are all very near their targets**
- ***Great reductions* have been made with Sewage Treatment Plant upgrades, but**
- ***Great challenges remain* from nonpoint source runoff**



Are Phosphorus Levels too high in the Lake?

- **Yes - Phosphorus levels are too high in much of the Lake due to human activities, especially in: *Missisquoi Bay Northeast Arm & South Lake.***
- ***But - The Main Lake Cumberland Bay Shelburne Bay Mallets Bay and Burlington Bay are all very near their targets***
- ***Great reductions have been made with Sewage Treatment Plant upgrades, but***
- ***Great challenges remain from nonpoint source runoff***



What are the Pollution Trends in our Rivers?

- Tributary Rivers Carry most of the Phosphorus to the Lake.
- Now less than 10% of the Phosphorus entering the Lake comes from Treatment Plants and Industries.
- Of the 90% of Phosphorus entering the Lake from Nonpoint Sources:
 - 39% comes from agriculture*
 - 53% comes from developed land*
 - 8% comes from forests*
- Only the LaPlatte R. (VT) meets target load
- Seven tributaries are reducing phosphorus
- Three tributaries are increasing phosphorus
- Eight tributaries show no trend

STATUS AND TRENDS OF TRIBUTARY PHOSPHORUS LOADING, 1990-2004



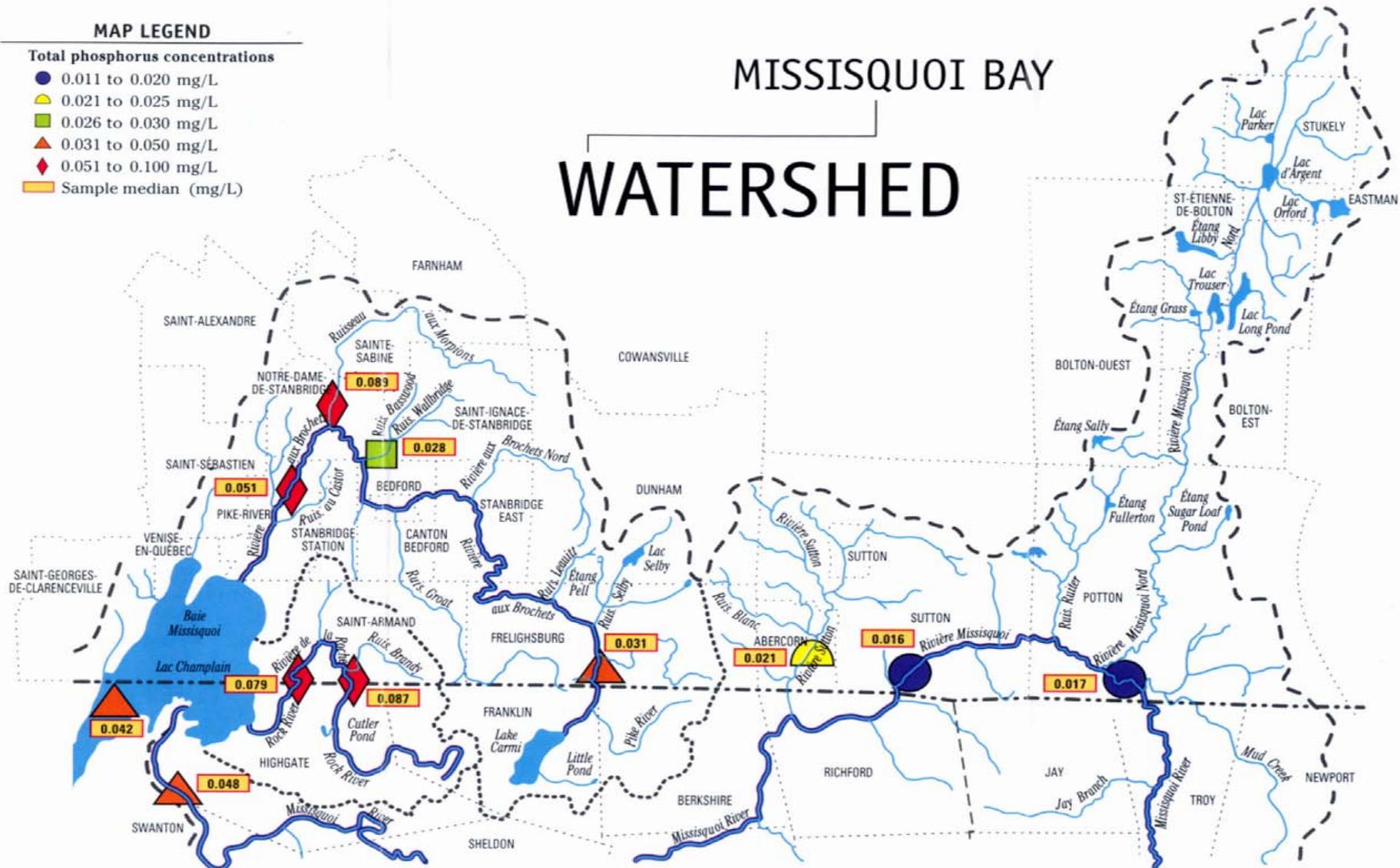
NOTE: The trend analyses for all the rivers, except the Pike, are preliminary results from Laura Medalie, USGS, personal communication. Based on LCBP/VTDEC Long-Term Monitoring Program data. The Pike River analysis is from the Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks.

A Trans-boundary Challenge - Phosphorus

MAP LEGEND

Total phosphorus concentrations

- 0.011 to 0.020 mg/L
- ▲ 0.021 to 0.025 mg/L
- 0.026 to 0.030 mg/L
- ▲ 0.031 to 0.050 mg/L
- ◆ 0.051 to 0.100 mg/L
- Sample median (mg/L)



References: MENV data, 1998–2000, Missisquoi Bay watershed sampling stations
 Lake Champlain Basin Program data, 1992–2000, Missisquoi River and Missisquoi Bay stations

Sources: Lake Champlain Basin Program map
 MAPAQ Missisquoi Bay watershed map

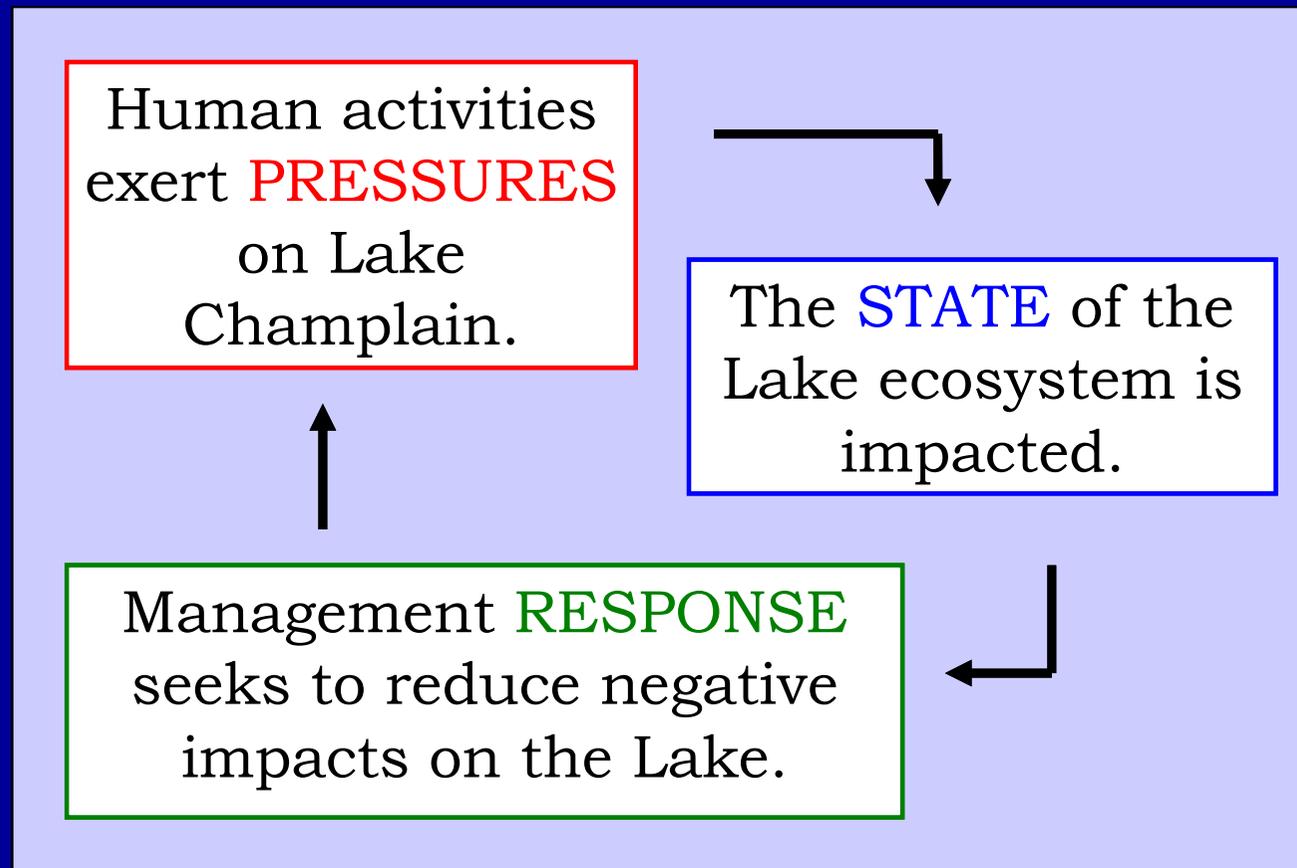
Monitoring the *State of the Lake*

Systematic Long Term Monitoring tracks key indicators of the *State of the Lake*.

- Tends to follow the same workplan year after year –
 - — *Biweekly and storm event measurements of* Total and Dissolved Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, Alkalinity, Secchi Depth, Chlorophyll-a, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Conductivity... *et cetera*
- Workplan developed by LCBP's TAC as basis for contracts.
- Deliverables are TAC-reviewed prior to acceptance.
- Results inform LCBP management decisions and are reported to the public.

Looking Ahead - *LCBP Monitoring*

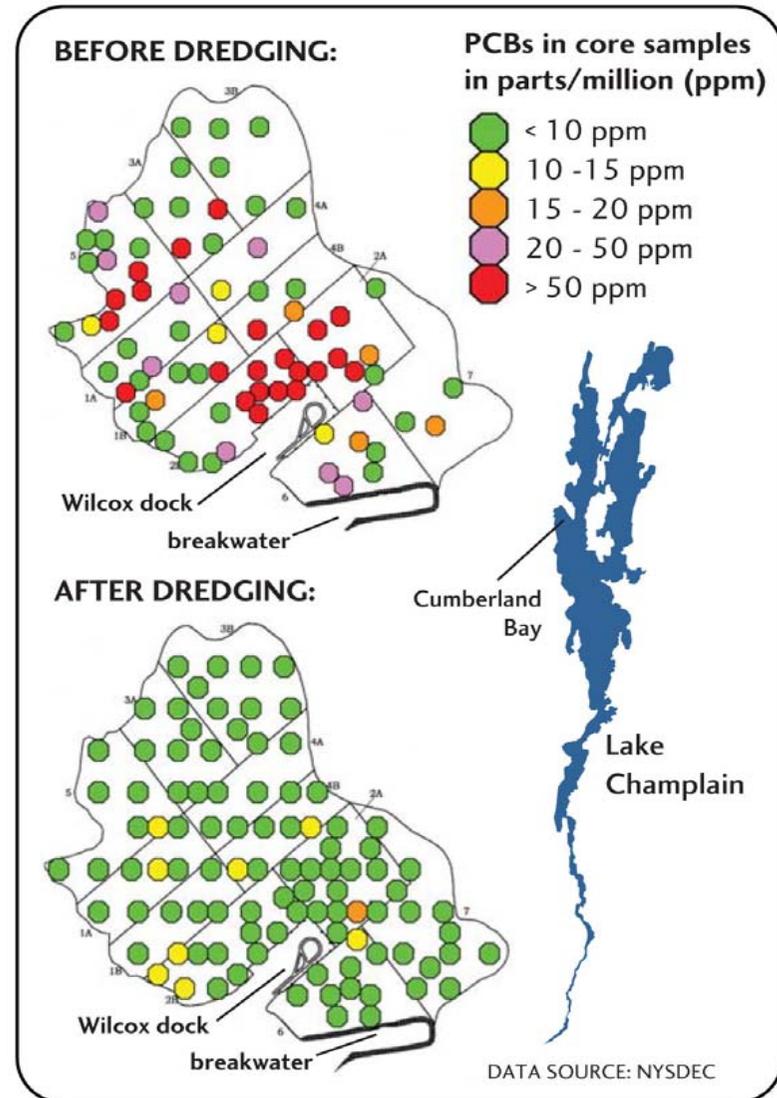
Future Monitoring will support **Ecosystem Indicators** in a *Pressure-State-Response* Model



PCBs - A Success Story about Toxic Wastes in Cumberland Bay

- **LCBP Research Identified contaminated sediments in Cumberland Bay**
- **NYS DEC and local paper company negotiated funding plan for site remediation**
- **NYS DEC supervised remediation, (\$40,000,000) over two years.**

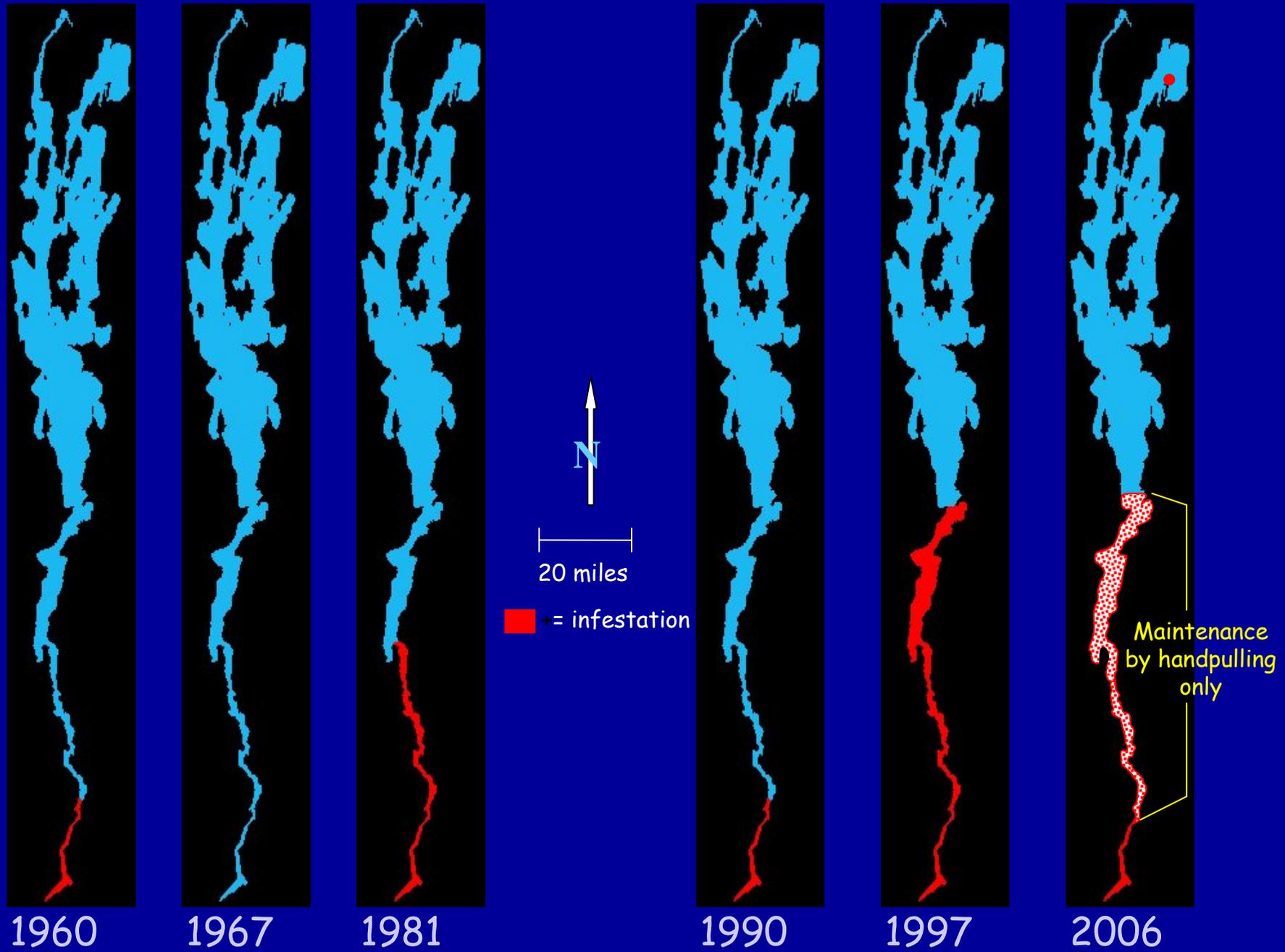
PCBS IN CUMBERLAND BAY SEDIMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER DREDGING



Aquatic Nuisance Species - Invasion Pressures



Lake Champlain Water Chestnut Infestation 1960-2006



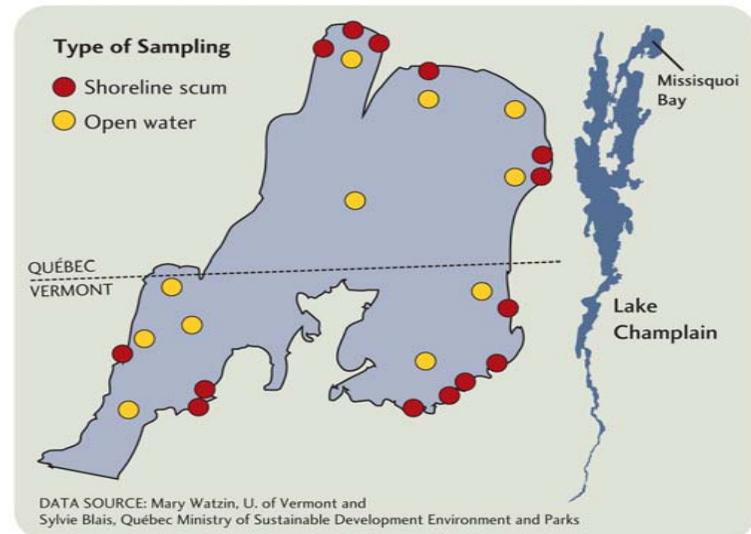
Blue-green Algae Blooms

Human Health Risks?

- Yes, especially in Missisquoi Bay, St. Albans Bay, and smaller northeastern bays
- Most of Lake Champlain has never had a dense blue-green algae bloom
- Dense blooms can produce toxins that can irritate skin at low exposure levels.
- If ingested in quantity, toxins can cause gastrointestinal problems and can seriously damage the liver and nervous system.
- An Alert System relies on collaborative research funded by LCBP and the Province of Quebec.



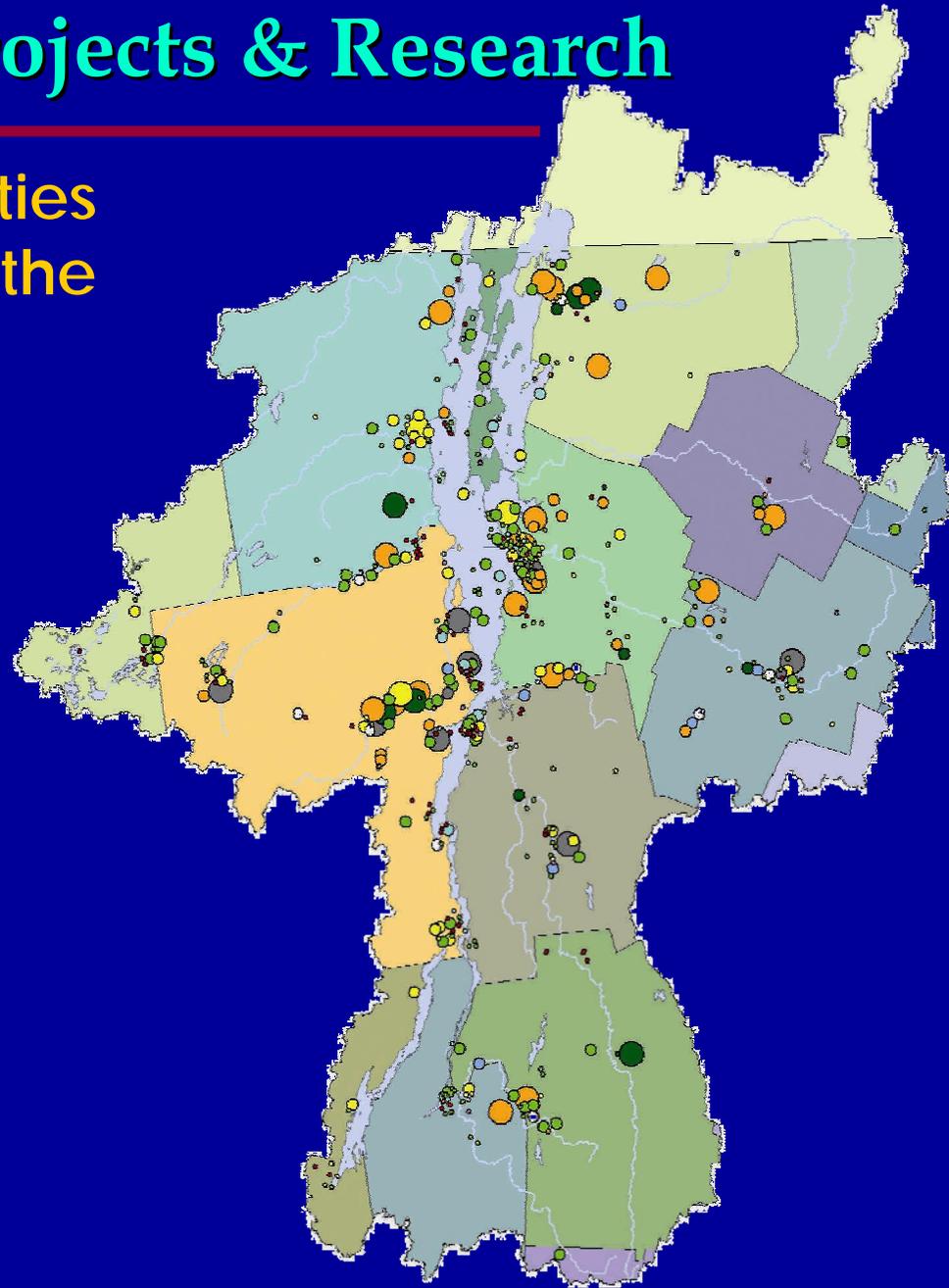
BLUE-GREEN ALGAE SAMPLING LOCATIONS ON MISSISQUIOI BAY, 2004



PROGRESS: Local Projects & Research

Grants to local communities and NGOs to implement the Management Plan

- More than *\$3,000,000*
- Over *600* local projects since 1993
- More than *50* targeted research projects have been funded



Comments & Questions

Lake Champlain Basin Program

William G. Howland

54 West Shore Rd.

Grand Isle, VT USA 05458

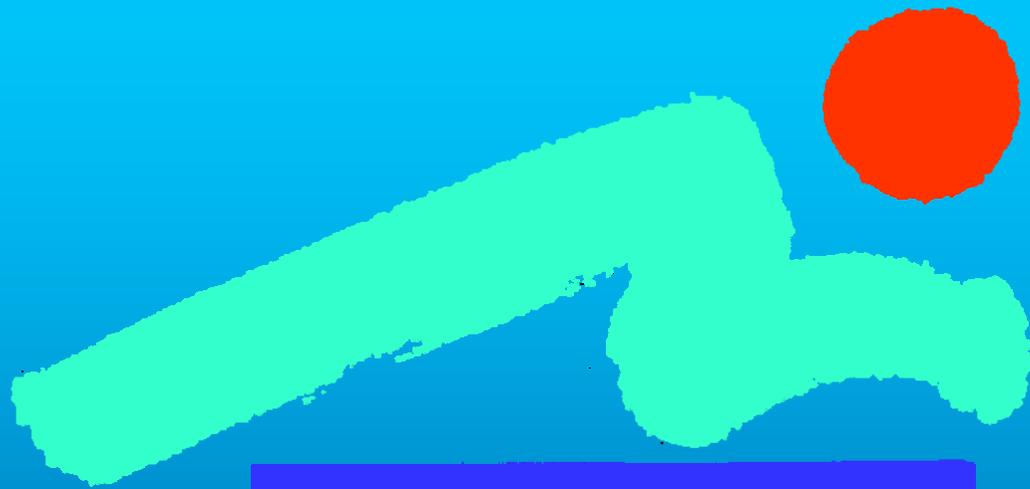
(802) 372-3213

[*whowland@lcbp.org*](mailto:whowland@lcbp.org)



Near Appletree Bay

Photo: B.Wang



Lake Champlain Basin Program