



Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
Western Delta
Watershed Complex

Presented by Ephriam Environmental





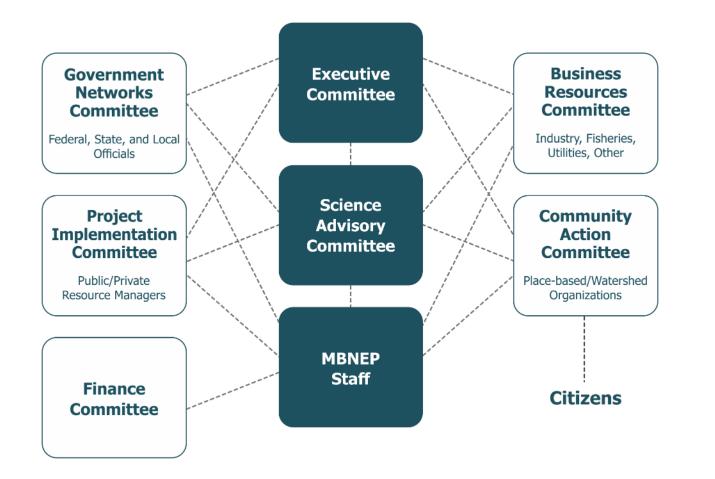


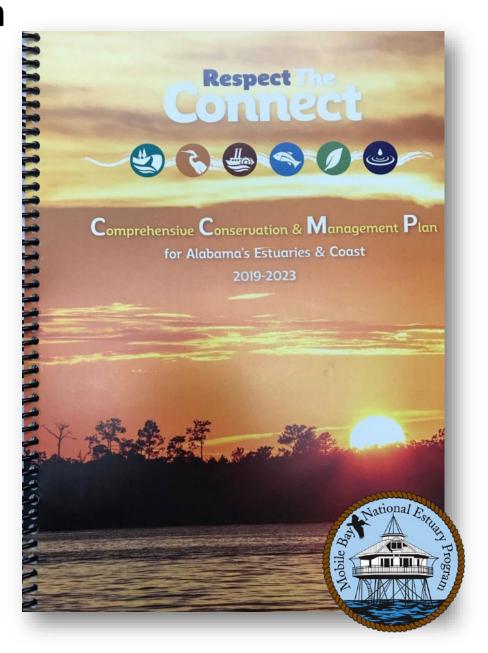






The Mobile Bay National Estuary Program Management Conference at work...





Determining where to focus our collective efforts...

| Habitat | Ecosystem Services Most Stressed | Top Stress Impacts | Values |
|--|--|--|---|
| Freshwater Wetlands Streams and Rivers (Riparian Buffers) | Nesting for birds and turtles Biodiversity Wildlife, Fisheries Fish Biodiversity Water Quality Sediment | Land Use Change Fragmentation Dredging and Filling Freshwater discharge Land Use Change | Access Fish Heritage Resilience Water Quality Access Fish Heritage |
| | | Sediments | Resilience Water Quality |
| Intertidal Marshes and Flats | Biodiversity Fisheries Wildlife Water Quality | Sediment Sea Level Rise Fragmentation | Access Beaches Fish Heritage Resilience Water Quality |





Access to Water and Open Spaces

Coastlines (Beaches and Other Shorelines)

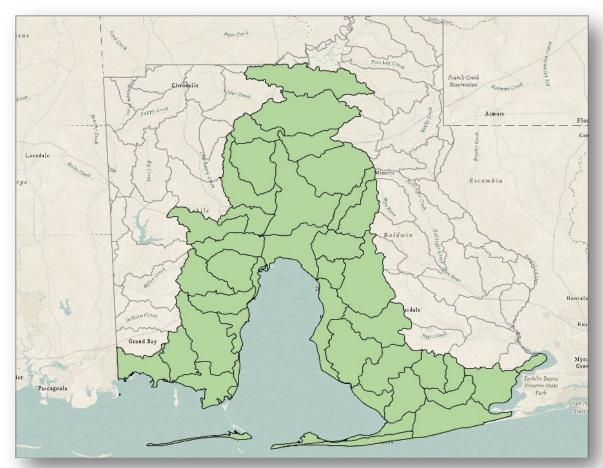
Fish

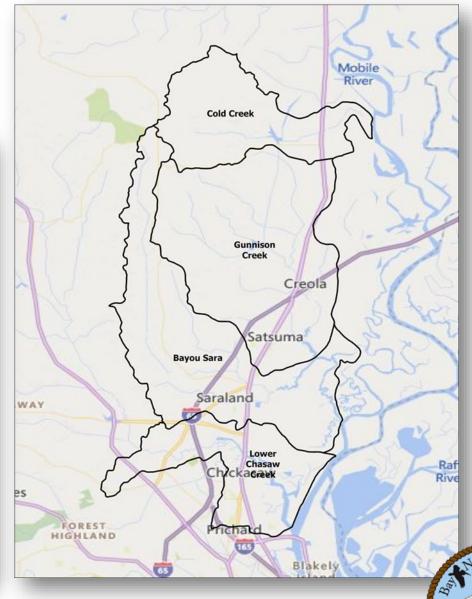
Heritage and Culture

Environmental Health and Resilience

Water Quality

The Methodology: A Watershed Approach





Goals of watershed planning ...

- Improve water quality
- Improve habitats
- Protect continued uses of natural resources
- Improve watershed resilience
- Expand opportunities for community access
- Institutionalize Cooperation



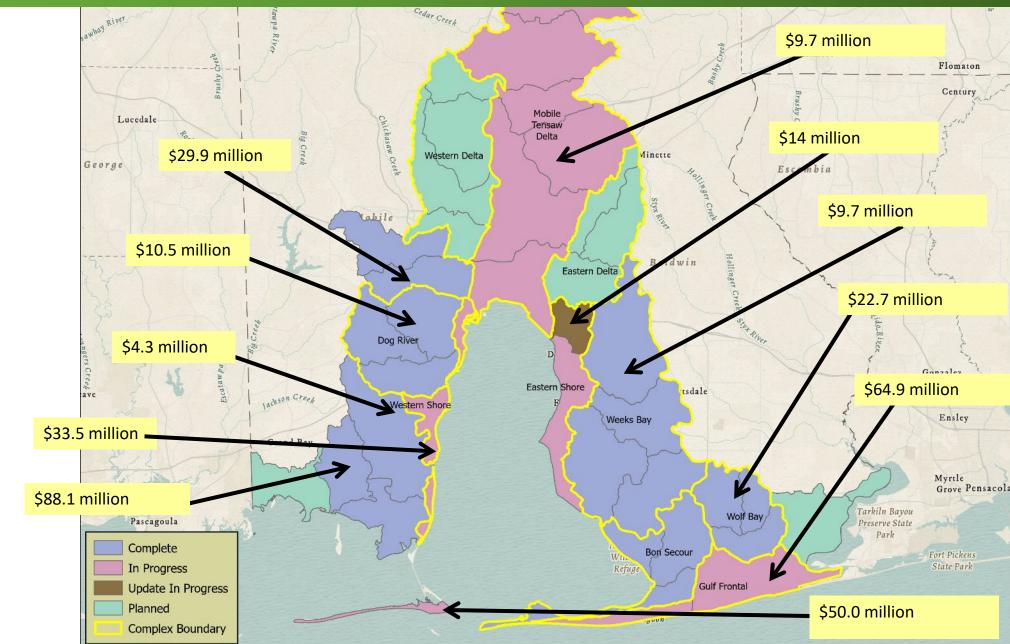
How watershed plans are informing coastal restoration

- Intensive community education and engagement
- Identification of restoration and protection opportunities
- **Tool for local governments** in securing resources
- Recommendations prioritized on "biggest bang for the buck"
- National Flood Insurance Program Discounts through the Community Rating System



Why do we plan?

To collectively and continuously improve environmental management across the Alabama coast



What is a Watershed

- Land area that channels rainfall and snowmelt to creeks, streams, and rivers and eventually to outflow points such as reservoirs, bays, and the ocean.
- They vary in size and are designated by Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) based on geography
- This water often picks up pollutants as it flows, which effects the ecology of the watershed and reservoir, bay or ocean in which it ends up.



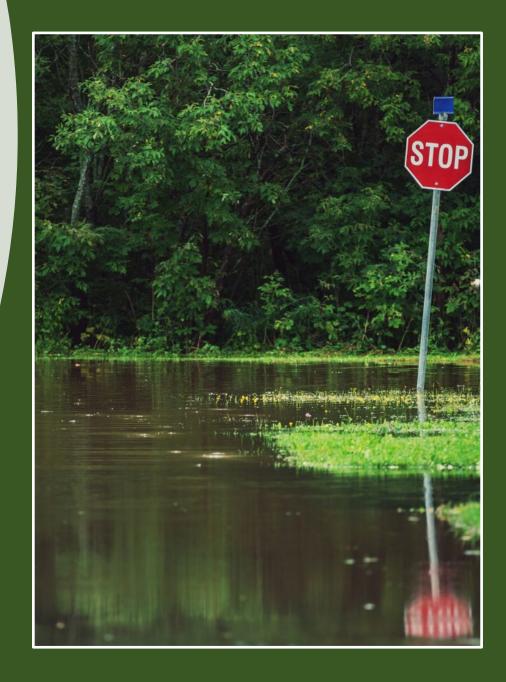


Benefits of a Healthy Watershed

Provide Ecosystem Services Including

- 1. Nutrient Cycling
- 2. Carbon Storage
- 3. Erosion/Sediment Control
- 4. Increased Biodiversity
- 5. Soil Formation
- 6. Wildlife Movement Corridors
- 7. Water Filtration
- 8. Flood Control
- 9. Food, Timber, and Recreation
- 10. Reduced Vulnerability to Invasive Species, the effects of climate changes and other natural disasters



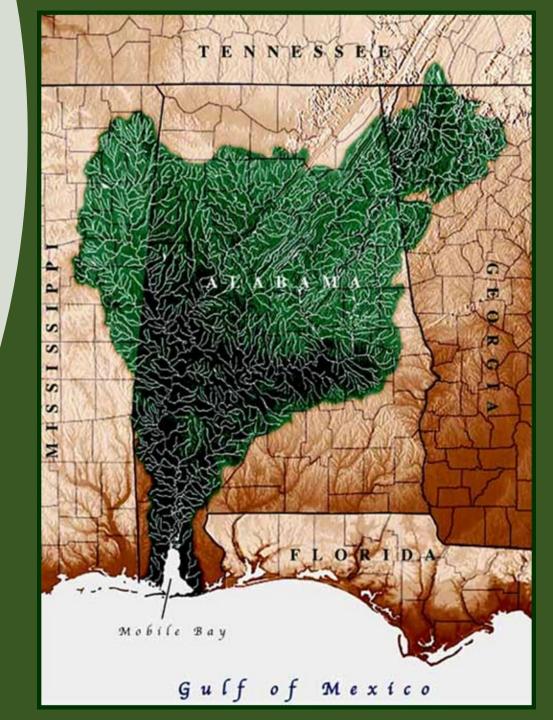


| Natural Benefits | Economic Benefits | |
|---|--|--|
| Natural landscapes and floodplains filter pollutants from point and nonpoint sources, promote nutrient cycling and help retain sediment | Natural landscapes filter pollutants and protect water quality. | |
| Intact floodplains and riparian areas enable healthy watersheds to be better adapted to more extreme weather patterns and changes in precipitation associated with climate change | Floodplains and natural landscapes minimize the area and impacts of floods, reduce the burden on public drainage infrastructure and increase groundwater recharge | |
| Watersheds with intact land cover and soil resources are capable of sequestering carbon, thereby offsetting greenhouse gas emissions. | Healthy watersheds provide ample opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, biking, wildlife viewing and ecotourism. | |
| Naturally function ecosystems are more resilient and can favor indigenous species, helping them outcompete invasive species. | Increases property values – housing near healthy watersheds has higher property values than those in or around degraded ecosystems. | |
| www.epa.gov/hwp/benefits-healthy-watersheds | Antional Estimates and a second secon | |

The Mobile Bay Watershed

- Covers ¾ of the State of Alabama and Portions of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Georgia.
- Drains over 43,000 Square Miles and is the largest inflow on the North American Continent.
- The purpose of this project is to promote the wise stewardship of the water quality ecological integrity of Alabama's estuaries (places where fresh water meet the sea)

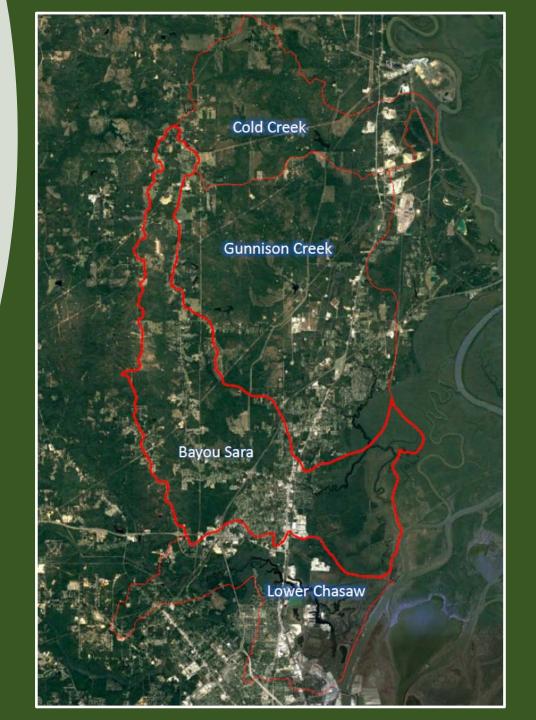




Watershed Overview

- Western Delta Consists of Four Hydrological Units: Lower Chasaw, Bayou Sara, Gunnison Creek and Cold Creek
- There are 78,150 Acres Within the Watersheds
- 1,260,775 Linear Feet of Stream
- 17,022 Acres of Wetlands

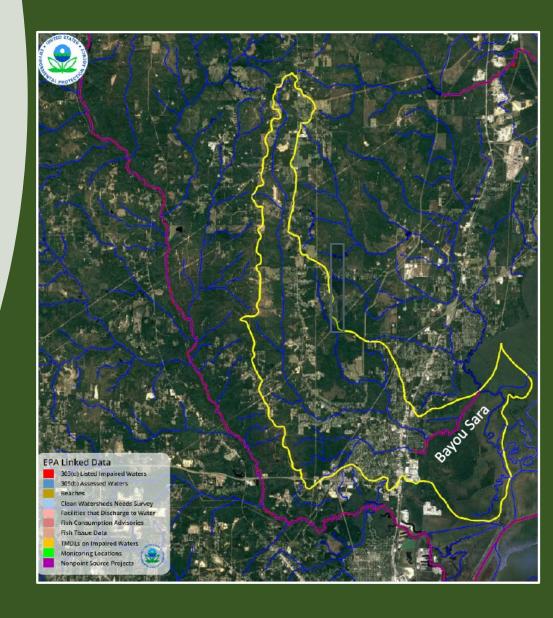




How Watershed Plans are Informing Coastal Restoration

- Intensive Community Education and Engagement
- Identification of Restoration and Protection Opportunities
- Tool for Local Governments in Securing Resources
- Recommendations Prioritized on "Biggest Bang for the Buck"
- National Flood Insurance Program Discounts through the Community Rating System





Goals of Watershed Planning

- Improve Water Quality
- Improve Habitats
- Protect Continued Customary Uses of Biological Resources
- Improve Wateshed and Community Resilience
- Expand Opportunities for Community Access





Why am I Here?

Functions of a Steering Committee

- Provide Support and Guidance
 - 1. Make connections with groups to ensure coordination and efficiency
 - 2. Interact with the group on strategy, and community engagement
- Provides Leadership
 - 1. Serve as vocal champion of the collective impact effort for the project.

Integral Bridge Between the Community and the Project



Let's Talk Critical Issues