



Lake Sediment Management Plans – Wilde Lake, Kittamaqundi and Lake Elkhorn Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

What is a Lake Sediment Plan?

In the past three years the CA has completed an intensive effort to restore all three lakes and revitalize their natural, recreational and aesthetic function. The CA desires to preserve and enhance these functions in a proactive manner to ensure proper resources are available and committed to minimize loss of natural function and to maximize recreational use and overall enjoyment of the lakes. This Lake Sediment Plan is actually three Plans (link to plan) to ensure the proper resources are available and are used at the right time to keep sediment from filling in portions of the main bodies of the three main lakes.

Why do we need sediment management plans for our Lakes if they were just dredged?

Although recently dredged, sediment continues to enter the lakes from upstream sources. The management plans serve to guide monitoring and dredging operations to manage sediment proactively before it impacts lake aesthetic and natural functions.

How is this different from the recent dredging?

The recent dredging operations were designed to address decades of sedimentation and to reverse impacts to our lakes. The dredging projects were very large and required significant processing and treatment of the sediment to dispose of it in a manner acceptable to regulatory agencies. Our goal moving forward is to preserve and protect the investments made on each lake, to minimize impacts of sedimentation and to maximize community use and enjoyment of the lakes.

How will we know when to dredge?

Dredging trigger points have been developed to preserve optimum lake depths, water quality, habitat, recreational use and value. When the trigger points are reached, dredging will be initiated. The first tasks in the plan are to establish survey monuments and conduct surveys to determine how close we are to the trigger points.

When will it be time to dredge?

Based on recorded long term sedimentation rates, the lakes would be dredged every 4

to 6 years. The dredging would be limited to hot spot depositional areas and typically be completed in 2 to 3 months. Adjustments may be made if there are abnormal high or low sediment producing years.

Where does the sediment go?

One of the major tasks in the plan is to identify a dredge material placement site. There are several options including an existing site where CA pays the transportation costs and a placement fee or a new site CA develops that could be on leased land or existing CA property.

Who is looking out for the cost?

The management plans include provisions to encourage mechanical dredging that allow use of commonly available excavation equipment and does not require specialized mobilization or dewatering technologies and devices. In addition, the plans include tasks to identify and develop a nearby material placement site. Together these actions will increase dredging competition, control costs and allow the Columbia Association to save \$2.3 to \$3.0 million over the 20 year plan period.

How much does it cost?

The recently completed lake dredging projects cost approximately \$12 million. The cost of all work associated with the sediment management plans including monitoring, permitting, design, dredging and material placement site is estimated at \$9.5 million over the 20 year plan period.