Project Team	Rec #	Project Completion	Implementer	Implementation Target	Recommendation	Status at-a-glance			Status
						Implemented	In Progress	Not Under Consideration at this time	*NOTE* The updates below are provided by the identified implementer(s) and do not necessarily reflect the interpretation of the Alberta Water Council
HAE	1	19-Mar-09	GoA	1-Jul-12	Test for contaminants that affect human health in traditional subsistence foods in key areas across the province.	●			A review of fish contaminant programs in North America and Alberta was completed and released in 2008 (http://environment.gov.ab.ca/info/library/7972.pdf). Focused testing on fish contaminants is completed in various areas throughout the province with the intensity higher in areas of identified concern or where an incident has occurred.
HAE	2	19-Mar-09	GoA	1-Jul-12	Select, modify or develop a measure of aquatic ecosystem health based on key traditional subsistence foods.		●		A study of contaminants (mercury) in gull and tern eggs (traditional food) was/is being conducted in the Peace-Athabasca Delta area in support of oil sands monitoring conducted by AEMERA and Environment Canada. This study supports recommendations 1 and 2 in that mercury exposure can have health implications for humans and ecosystem health. Fish that are consumed in a traditional diet including pike, walleye and whitefish have been/are being assessed in the lower Athabasca River and Athabasca River Delta for polyaromatic hydrocarbons and mercury. Exposure to mercury and polyaromatic hydrocarbons can have human health implications. In selecting indicators for ecological monitoring there is a balance among sensitivity, capacity to predict ecological harm, cultural relevance and ecological relevance. Indicators that are culturally relevant may not necessarily be sensitive to environmental pressure. Culturally relevant endpoints may not be measured directly; rather, the most sensitive monitoring indicators that are predictive of harm to culturally relevant indicators are favoured. In this context, the sensitive indicators serve as monitoring endpoints that support a management endpoint defined by the culturally relevant indicator. This is the approach favoured by AEMERA and Environment Canada in their implementation of oil sands monitoring.
HAE	3	19-Mar-09	GoA	January 2011 - interim report	In collaboration with other key indicator development efforts, select, modify or develop measures of aquatic ecosystem health for each ecosystem type (wetland, stream, lake, etc.) or significant aquatic resource (fish, aquatic vegetation, etc). The progress on this recommendation should be presented to Council within 18 months.		●		A report that identifies foundational indicators to support watershed planning was released in October 2012 and can be found here: (http://environment.gov.ab.ca/info/library/8713.pdf). The condition, pressure, response and performance indicators according to media such as air, land, water and biodiversity that GoA has developed can be found here: http://environment.alberta.ca/02488.html
HAE	4	19-Mar-09	GoA	1-Jul-12	Develop a model for collaborative sampling and monitoring based on the suite of provincial measures of aquatic health.		●		The joint Canada/Alberta implementation plan for oil sands monitoring between the Federal and Provincial governments began implementation in February 2012. A three year monitoring has recently been completed. A summary of monitoring results from the third year of the Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring is now available online on the Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Agency (AEMERA) website, aemera.org.

HAE	5	19-Mar-09	AWC	1-Jul-12	Form a project team to review aquatic ecosystems education programs, describe their elements, examine why they are successful, identify gaps in program delivery, and look for opportunities for collaboration.	●			The AWC's Water Literacy Project Team surveyed Alberta stakeholders regarding their water education programs. Part of the teams mandate included reviewing factors that made a program successful, identifying gaps and offering recommendations to improve water education programs and water literacy levels of Albertans.
HAE	6	19-Mar-09	AWC	1-Jul-12	Conduct a provincial assessment of non-point source pollution data, knowledge and tools. This includes: (1) compiling a list of data sources for non-point source contaminant information, (2) compiling a list of non-point source pollution assessment tools, (3) evaluating the state of knowledge and analyzing it for gaps, and, finally, (4) recommending next steps for improving non-point source pollution management in Alberta.	●			The Council completed work to address HAE recommendations 6 & 7 in 2013. The report *"Recommendations to improve non-point source pollution in Alberta"* includes recommendations on how to better manage the total non-point source contaminant loadings in our watersheds to achieve *Water for Life* goals and is available on the website awchome.ca.
HAE	7	19-Mar-09	AWC	1-Jul-12	Review public policies and regulations in Alberta regarding non-point sources of pollution. Review policies and regulations in other jurisdictions to find innovative tools to manage them, and suggest next steps for the improvement of non-point source pollution management.				
HAE	8	19-Mar-09	AWC	1-Jul-12	Select, modify or develop criteria to identify areas within a watershed that are significant to the maintenance of aquatic ecosystem health.	●			In August 2009, the Council established project team to develop a suite of criteria that can be used to identify areas that are significant to the maintenance of aquatic ecosystem health. In order to do this, the project team built on the Provincial Government's Environmentally Significant Areas (ESA) report, which was updated and released in late 2009. The ESA process uses the science of systematic conservation planning and GIS technology to identify and map those areas of the province that are important to the long-term maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem processes. In January 2010, the Council released the final report entitled Provincial Ecological Criteria for Healthy Aquatic Ecosystems. The report outlines seven criteria that can be used to identify areas that are significant to the maintenance of aquatic ecosystem health. This work is a first step towards fully including the aquatic ecosystem lens in this type of work in Alberta. A report and map product identifying aquatic environmentally significant areas in Alberta based on the criteria was released in 2011 and can be found here: (http://www.waterforlife.alberta.ca/03325.html).
HAE	9	19-Mar-09	AWC & Industry	1-Jul-12	Report to the Alberta Water Council effective or successful sector best management practices that support healthy aquatic ecosystems.			●	The Council chose to work on higher priority work in support of WFL and at this time has no immediate plan to do work in this area.