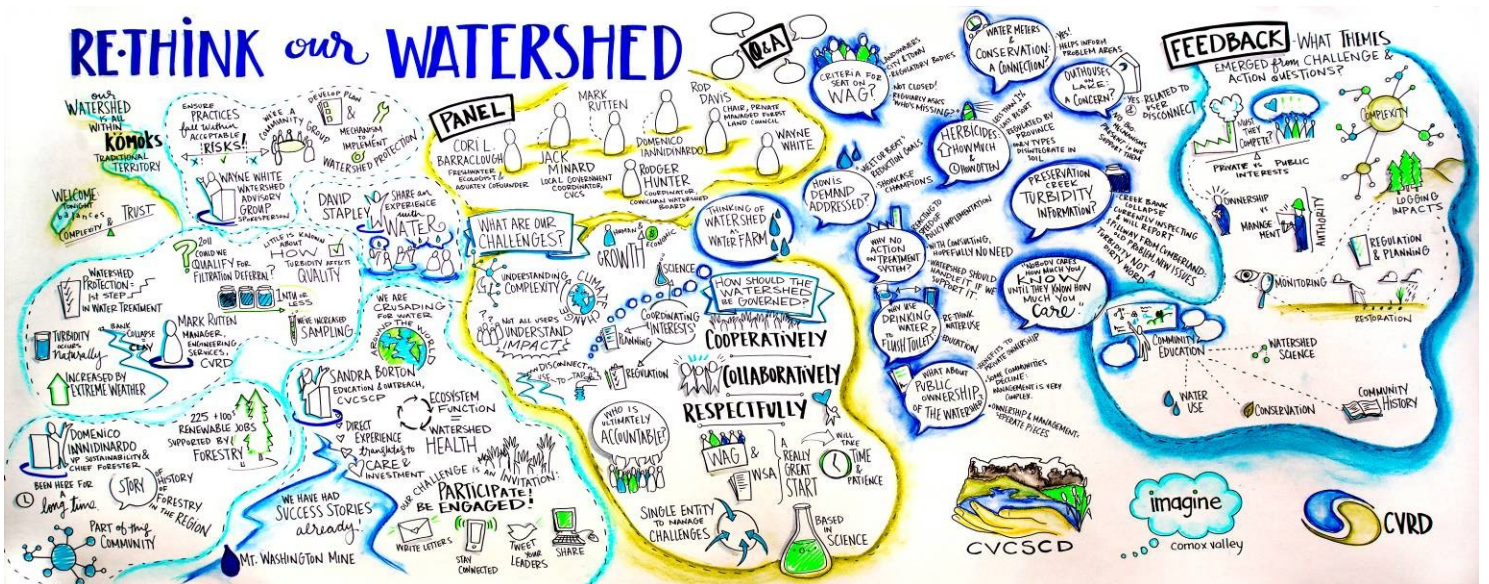


Re-Think Our Watershed Event

February 24, 2015

Public Engagement Report



Report compiled by
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Re-Think Our Watershed Event

Public Engagement: Summary of Audience Responses to Questions

Process:

Attendees were provided with 3 questions, paper and pen and asked to respond to the questions and drop them off at the end of the event. Of the 200 people in attendance, 68 responses were received for question 1, and 58 responses were received for questions 2 & 3. The responses were collected and typed into this document. The responses were then grouped into themes and summarized. You can view the individual responses to each of the questions on pages 3-13. The questions were open ended and usually more than one response per question was given by each participant.

Results:

Question 1: What do you think the greatest challenge is that the watershed is facing? What actions can be taken now to start to address that challenge?

Participants noted the following challenges and/or actions:

Number of participants	Percent of participants	Challenges and or Actions Noted
47/68	69%	Management of the Watershed
16/68	24%	Logging
15/68	22%	Climate Change
15/68	22%	Community Education
14/68	21%	Private interests vs Public Ownership and Control
11/68	16%	Growth/ Use of Water
4/68	6%	Communication, misunderstanding, biased media
2/68	3%	Restoration of Watershed

Question 2: How do you imagine our watershed should be governed to ensure its health for generations to come?

Number of participants	Percent of participants	Governance Structure/ Processes
34/58	59%	Watershed Authority with powers to regulate/ control land use
27/58	47%	Collaborative structure / process with multiple stakeholders
21/58	36%	Local control and / or ownership of watershed

Several responses referred to specific governance activities including monitoring and enforcement, information sharing and education and public involvement. The Watershed Advisory Group (WAG) was referred to specifically 7 times as an example of a collaborative process/ structure.

Question 3: Describe the Comox Lake Watershed in 20 Years

Participants answered this question from two ways:

- A) stated their vision for the watershed in terms of watershed health- improved or declined
- B) stated their visions in terms of watershed management and type and scale of land use activities allowed.

A) Future State of Watershed Health:

36 of 58, or 62% of participants included a statement on the state of watershed health in their vision for the watershed. This breaks down as follows:

Number of participants	Percent of participants	Comments on state of watershed health in 20 years
24/36	66%	Improved watershed health
8/36	22%	Watershed health could improve or decline depending on decisions and actions moving forward
4/36	11%	Reduced watershed health

B) Watershed Management and Land Use

Number of participants	Percent of participants	Comments on Management and Land Use in 20 years
30/58	52%	Managed Watershed: the watershed would or should be managed
20/58	34%	Logging important part of vision: Of the 20 who made comments about logging 14 or 70% saw reduced or no logging, 6 or 30% included logging in their vision for the watershed
19/58	32%	Multi- use watershed: with many seeing a need to restrict, control or manage current uses

In response to question 3, fewer specific comments were made about governance processes and public ownership/ local control. Of those who did comment, 10 of 58, or 17%, said public ownership and or local control as part of their vision; and 6 of 58, or 10%, said collaboration amongst stakeholders.

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Public Engagement Individual Responses to Questions

1. What do you think the greatest challenge is that the watershed is facing? What actions can be taken now to start to address that challenge? (68 responses)

Themes:

- * Watershed Management;
- * Logging;
- * Climate Change;
- * Community education;
- * Private interest vs. public ownership and control;
- * Growth in demand/ Use of water;
- * Communication, misunderstandings, biased media;
- * Restoration of watershed.

Individual Responses:

1. Watershed must be managed to provide adequate safe drinking water supply.
2. Privatization. A strong vision and plan for public consultation and action.
3. Lack of public administration. Establishment of a controlled and publically administered watershed.
4. Industrial scale logging, commercial activity, and private ownership. Restrict logging, sustainable and small scale - no cutting of old growth timber. Public ownership of the whole watershed.
5. We continue to cut down trees (that is the elephant in the room). Return the land to the people.
6. Degradation of the habitat around the lake by logging, cabins, irresponsible off road vehicle access. Buy up all the land around the lake.
7. Logging and so called development. Redress the historic wrong and the Dunsmuir Acquisition. Logging companies have already made their profit so no money needs to be paid out to buy it back! See" Coverden " selling it all because logs are gone.
8. Managing human, industry and environmental change in order to maintain a healthy watershed.
9. Private ownership looking for profits over conservation.
10. Too much governance, too little monitoring...more regular collaboration and consultation amongst all levels, federal, provincial, regional, local, individual.
11. Growing demand, monitoring and enforcement of users/uses that affect the watershed.
12. Climate change - lack of snow pack, pollution from manmade causes...again, no logging, no boats with motors, no septic fields. We wouldn't need "science" in the management of the watershed if man stayed out of it and left it to recover and maintain itself on its' own. Make it community owned like the Vancouver watershed.

13. Understanding climate change and its impacts. Adapting the changes in the watershed.
14. Challenge: The many users with diverse needs/demands in the context of climate change with severe weather events, the history of less than ideal management, our growing population. Actions: A watershed management/governance structure with a mandate to act and to educate.
15. Private interests vs. the collective well being of the people drinking the water, protect the rest of the watershed from private "development".
16. Stop water skiing on Comox Lake. Cease polluting on lake shore. Water Sustainability Act.
17. TimberWest ownership and control. We need to agree to the principle of public ownership and set about figuring out how to make that happen.
18. Water storage. All agencies must work together to ensure that we have quality fresh water every month of every year.
19. Overdevelopment - this generally (always) means the clearing of trees, disturbance of the soil and removal of organic matter. The ground is/may be covered by concrete which diverts the natural run-off of precipitation. Flooding results because there is no soil to absorb the moisture. Overdevelopment may also be in the form of excessive resource extraction. Excessive use of water strains the watershed management. Actions - stop the sprawl of "growth" i.e. subdivisions - greater, more stringent environmental assessments prior to granting resource extraction permits.
20. Protecting the drinking water supply with increasing pressure from users of the watershed and climate change. Ecosystem services, habitat, biodiversity, natural areas and recreational uses are also very important.
21. Hydro generation could be a conflict. Further study should be conducted. Water meters in all single family dwellings. Start raising taxation. Consider reservoirs separate from Comox Lake. Eliminate use of herbicides in the watershed. Implement flood control measures.
22. Conservation. Education - all water users aware of the need to look after the watershed. A board with the authority to govern it.
23. Industry usage...ex: coal mining, logging and sediment run off. Residential usage...ex: watering lawns, washing cars. Residential development that impedes water absorption in the soil and diverts water pathways. Action: no clear cutting on slopes banking watershed....no industry in Strathcona Park (mining etc.) or along banks of watershed.
24. Regulatory and legislative authority reside with governments whose resource extraction priority runs totally against the proactive initiatives discussed this evening.
25. How to manage and protect it. Gather all parameters and data and then develop a strategy.
26. Flow rates for fishery, hydro power and water quality. www.dreamgreen.ca/watershed.pdf
27. True co-operation and understanding.
28. Private ownership. Purchase the land and establish a watershed authority to govern it for the purposes of water provision.
29. Coal mines...we need to stop the Raven coal mine and the mines which would follow if the Raven mine is approved.
30. Poor communication of what goes on and how it is managed. Public involvement in working groups...unbias media and information sharing.

31. Uninformed people making statements that have no basis in reality. It must be caused by logging...duh...
32. Long term vulnerability regarding water rights including the topic of "water as a human right". Working toward public ownership with ability to lease for private interests.
33. Stop commercial activity. Restrict access.
34. Climate change. Practice precautionary principles.
35. To find employment for young people. Ensure the environment is not harmed.
36. Turbidity, erosion, regulate logging / more set back.
37. Knowing the impact that we all have on our watershed and how it can affect our water quality now and in the future.
38. Conservation of water / water use and reuse. Education.
39. Deforestation (poor logging practices) and no enforcement of any kind. Stop logging!
40. As mentioned the political complexity and the public education, and the fiscal ability to meet health criteria . Is water "really" a priority in the allocation of funds?
41. 1. BC Hydro, logging. 2. WAG
42. Maintaining the quality of the water. Understanding the private forests management. Who watches them now that they aren't monitored under Tree Farm licensing as Crown Zellerbach was?
43. Educating the people. Think of it as a whole then how to solve all the losses we've created. Use this challenge to keep our water healthy and as naturally pure as possible. Don't reinvent things - use all the available research.
44. How governments function. Policy is set but there is no means on support to monitor, educate and ensure the goals of policy are met. Policy makers do not support the desires of the public. They don't listen. They make policy based on limited funds and unattainable goals. Levels of government do not work well together. Comox Valley needs local government amalgamation desperately.
45. Many competing interests, and lots of misunderstandings around how various land uses (forestry, recreation) affect drinking water quality. Community engagement and education are vital, as is ongoing monitoring and science/research.
46. Establishing a long term plan for a healthy watershed into the future and financing it! Keep the Watershed Advisory Group going into the future - very knowledgeable group!
47. Multiple users without any overall accountability for watershed health and water quality that results from those uses. The WAG is an excellent start. I hope recreational uses can be better addressed.
48. Misinformation and biased reporting of false information by special interests. A more open forum and partnership with all key stakeholders will result in a more accurate representation of the facts.
49. 1. Climate change, population growth, unregulated access, motorized boats on lake, non-point source pollution, development on flood plain/restriction of river, logging on steep slopes, too many roads, the dam, regulation and monitoring. 2. Purchasing priority pieces of land, building partnerships to purchase land, protect the tributaries, remove the dam.
50. Accountability - logging BMP's don't match what scientific literature says. Governments seem totally absent regulators. Actions - single authority with the power and legal authority!

51. 1. Will be dynamic! Low snowpack (as in last 2 years), results in abundance challenges requiring vigilant management actions. 2. ID users and their ability to assist in co-operative management of the watershed, recognising each desires.
52. Greater understanding of the relationship between forestry and water quality in the watershed. Understanding ecosystem function and ecosystem/watershed management. Relevant legislation to promote better watershed stewardship.
53. Clearcutting. Implore all levels of government to reduce and then eliminate logging....replanting should be enforced. Begin funding initiative to purchase watershed land.
54. A multitude of different users of the water and the watersheds - all of them uncoordinated, and many of them uncontrolled/unrestricted. All of this in a scenario of changing behaviour of the watershed and it's ecosystems due to climate change. WAG is a good start, but should be less advisory and have more control over what can happen and how.
55. Greatest challenge is that it is privately owned (a large part of it) by TimberWest. We have to leave the watershed alone...it is much to complex to be logged. Stop logging it and start limiting other human activities. Also, for residents to limit water usage and to begin using grey water for non drinking purposes. A logging company cannot manage a forest. It is an ecosystem. It needs to be left alone.
56. Climate change. Incomplete science (data). Lack of objectivity. Straw man argument, distractions regarding "private vs. public". Public ownership of the resource base in the absence of forestry is not financially viable with such a small tax base.
57. A big challenge is to collect large amounts of data over the long term in order to begin to understand the multiple drivers affecting the watershed. A good first step would be to delineate the forest age classes across the watershed to measure hydrological recovery. An equivalent clearcut area analysis could then be carried out.
58. Control of the watershed by an unbiased board responsible to the Regional District. Having legislation that truly protects this Comox Lake watershed (and all in the rivers). Legislation must have teeth that all will take seriously. Obtaining effective regional control with Provincial legislative support.
59. Water levels. Enough flow for fish migration. Preserving ecological integrity of surrounding environment. Solutions: Work with local users to provide monthly or periodic review of important resource values. ex. work with TimberWest (forestry) and other bio groups. Better regulated flow (holding tanks other than lake?)
60. Greatest challenge = climate change. Planning for increase in droughts, reduction in glacier size, more intense storms. Educate people on the changes to come so they can be partners in mitigating the damage of climate change.
61. Challenges: uncontrolled access, unmeasured resource extraction and road construction = sedimentation, unrecorded point source pollution/erosion, no accountability. Actions: E&N land take back, monitoring of influential inputs, stop resource extraction and allow for base case inventory, a full watershed assessment needs to happen including a hydrological assessment.
62. Climate change and multi-jurisdictional "authority/ownership" of our watershed. 65.5% of our watershed owned by 3 logging companies (TimberWest owning 60%) who have significantly increased logging since 2009. Lack of snow pack to feed the lake may continue with climate change. End use of the water - lots of education re the use of water. Good point from Corey at Aquatech - why are we using expensive treated water to flush our toilets, wash our cars, water our lawns.....

- 63.** 1. The greatest challenge is ensuring that the watershed is protected by law and regulation to ensure that it is protected from pollution and contaminants that would negatively affect the quality of drinking water in the Comox valley. 2. Actions that can be taken: pass laws ensuring that watersheds throughout the province are protected wherever they are a source of drinking water. Establish regulations to specify how the watershed is protected. Ensure that laws and regulations apply to all occupants in the area of the watershed (public and private land owners). Employ regulatory officers that are hired to enforce the laws and regulation in the watershed.
- 64.** Exposures to toxins, pollution, and impacts of logging - creating instability in soils (erosion) which flood into the water, as well as motorized recreation vehicles. That we are not protecting it for the near or distant future use. Answer: Build a significant barrier around it as most other communities/cities do, and stop motorized recreation, logging and other impacting factors. Preserve it! Get government and community to set up boundaries where logging and other development cannot occur. Buy up forest areas surrounding it. Educating the public more! Protecting the foundations of water production (soil, aquifer, feeding streams). Educating the public on the complexity of management and their responsibility to protect.
- 65.** Multiple activities that degrade the stability of the intended physical, biological, ecological. Residential and recreation activities are the most important ones that can be controlled to ensure an acceptable level of integration. Climate change will have a major impact but this is not one that can be controlled, but we can adapt - policies and procedures should be developed accordingly.
- 66.** Climate change - will lead to decreased size of Comox glacier....see lower flows in the summer. More climate variability will lead to more winters of warm heavy rain. Address climate change issue...through decreased hydrocarbon use - a global issue - start with local actions - transportation, bus, bike, energy efficiency. Creating a more resilient watershed, use water wisely, stop watering lawns! reuse water to flush toilets, forestry techniques to hold water.
- 67.** Challenge: public awareness and associated public resources allocated to addressing. Public expectations re the level of service. Changing climate, changing ecological/disturbance regimes occurring so rapidly and cumulatively to understand adequately the change and how to manage our demands on these changing environments. Forums like this are very good. Actions: lessening our demand for drinking water standard (in toilets etc.) and implementing a WAG with authority and resources in a timely manner.
- 68.** Water quality.

2. How do you imagine our watershed should be governed to ensure its health for generations to come? (58 responses)

Themes:

- * Watershed Authority with powers regulate/ control land use;
- * Collaborative structure/ process involving multiple stakeholders in decision making and or implementation;
- * Local control or public ownership of the watershed.

Responses:

1. A partnership of local government representatives, community stakeholders and business and economic representation demonstrating that with proper education and information sharing such a management strategy is successful.
2. Government needs to pass legislation to protect all watersheds that are sources of drinking water. Pass regulations based on the Act that dictates how the watershed must be protected. Apply to all land owners. Staff positions within the MOE to ensure the regulations are followed. Assess penalties for all violations of the regulations.
3. Special public board under CVRD.
4. Public ownership under democratic control. Local control is a key component.
5. Protection should be #1! Only uses that are minimal should be done....better safe than sorry 20 years down the road.
6. A watershed council or similar governing body given powers by the provincial government.
7. Private ownership. Non-profit and private for profit partnerships following the model used successfully in the Tsolum River watershed. Public funding of conservation science.
8. Effective provincial watershed regulations and the resources to enforce. Management would include local elected officials and technical support staff. Ultimately the provincial government will have the final say, but decisions must be kept as much as possible at arms length from politicians.
9. Requires CVRD, BC Hydro, DFO, Komoks First Nation participation. www.dreamgreen.ca/watershed.pdf
10. Closed, no logging, no recreation, no septic. Establish priority - drinking water 45,000 people.
11. With CV citizen participation as well as local, provincial and federal agencies.
12. With government to government agreements (First Nations, regional and provincial governments). Note scientific findings then apply to resource industries.
13. Collaboration of various stakeholders to undertake appropriate monitoring and establishment of procedures to ensure the ecological health of the watershed.
14. As they are today!
15. Amalgamation! Stop logging!
16. Should be governed by government - not be privately owned. Should be greatly limited for motor boats and outhouses.
17. Watershed Advisory Group. The precautionary principle. This group should have a say in government decisions i.e. mine permits. Partnerships not the left vs. right system we have now. Like Cowichan Valley model.
18. Managed by CVRD and WAG.
19. Collectively! Scientifically! All governments and stakeholders contributing to its' conservation and sustainable use. Our resources are linked and affect/impact each other.
20. Regional District.
21. Multi-stakeholder. Ultimately win public trust. Through principle of precaution.
22. Co-operative relations with land owners and elected officials, and water purveyors.
23. The area should be protected. One governing body should have authority and responsibility for its' care.

24. With a watershed round table with all stakeholders included.
25. By a consortium of appropriate provincial, municipal and federal governments who take recommendations from the WAG, with regular opportunities for input by the public. There is a strong need for regular monitoring and oversight of the watershed by impartial bodies.
26. As it is private land (in the majority), the landowners should work within the WAG to ensure community interests are heard.
27. With good collaboration between all levels of government but with more control given to local government and First Nations.
28. Limit commercial use - lots of recreational use.
29. Through a local government established watershed authority with jurisdiction over the watershed. Elected Board of Directors and Advisory Group.
30. With an intelligent multi use plan with all groups represented.
31. Enforce/establish riparian zone management. No logging/clearing of trees on steep slopes. Multi-use groups provide input to determine uses and management of impact.
32. A single board with authority to govern it.
33. Much like Vancouver watershed. Independent enforcement of water rules. No horse trails.
34. Governments need to set environmental standards in a manner that industry can understand and manage for (i.e. turbidity levels in ditches leading to larger water bodies). Then governments need to monitor and ensure industry meets the standards that they have set. This regulation model is used in the US. Fines are calculated per day of violation. All land users use the same regulation standards. Standards can be set for turbidity, soil quality, wildlife habitat elimination, air quality reduction, etc. These are simple number parameters that everyone must operate within or face heavy penalty per day.
35. Watershed must be publically owned.
36. Jointly with local groups and First Nations. With a priority being put on natural forested areas. With no logging within a 2 mile radius of any waterway.
37. A governing group to oversee the watershed with accountability to co-ordinate all user groups. WAG managing all uses and solve problems in reasonable time frame.
38. Local control of activities under an agreed management plan, with follow-up and monitoring.
39. It needs to be governed by a strong public department/ministry.
40. As public entity.
41. Managed by the Regional District and provincial government as determined by those two parties.
42. The Watershed Advisory Group seems to have all the requisite expertise so I would see it recommending a governance structure.
43. With an iron fist.
44. Public admin. with also political (local) input.
45. Establish a watershed authority to manage all human activity in the watershed. Authority should include representatives of key environment organizations, local governments and K'omoks First Nation.

46. All parties using the watershed need to work together to the common goal of protecting the watershed. Logging should be nowhere near the watershed. No motor boats on the lake. Cabins with septic tanks should be closed.
47. Through a CV Watershed Authority.
48. Watershed Advisory Group. Good science applied to protect watershed. People will set the directions that are needed. Private interests will be subservient to public interests. Public ownership of community watershed.
49. Comox Valley Water District Leader.
50. Local.
51. Locally, minimize input of changing governments that are at a distance, not affected by what happens locally.
52. An authority with legislated power = teeth!
53. Support the implementation of deeper water intake. Moved into our ownership - municipal/provincial and protected as a vital infrastructure (with fences). we don't allow people to muck about our hydro power plants or sewage treatment plants, why do they get to play (with motorized engines) on our water source? Protect it: "off limits". Develop a mechanism for collaboration of all players to create vision - policy - inform public - enforce.
54. The provincial and federal governments need standards for watersheds that directly impact on community water. This includes restrictions on logging or building that may adversely affect those watersheds including mining, subdivisions for housing, gravel extraction.
55. There should be a local advisory group, Municipal, provincial and federal body who provide guidance and implementation of directives with the best of help of the local communities. More education to the public!
56. Collaborative monitoring. Controlled and protected through legislation. Acquired and if necessary - land - expropriate. Collaborative funding for enforcement. Restricted activities. Become leaders in the implementation of the recent revisions to the Water Act. Interaction with CAVI, partnership for water sustainability and others.
57. A board that has major clout. Incentives for people. Penalties for abuse, not just \$ but community action. Education about how important core water is to our (and other species) existence.
58. Reduce/eliminate: "multi-use" boats, cottage campers, industrial logging, swimming, mining, active roadways. Protected: required in all planned water sources. Protected: any threats from intentional human interaction - arrivals, weather.

3. Describe the Comox Lake Watershed in 20 Years: 58 responses

Themes:

- * Future State of Watershed Health;
- * Increased Watershed Management;
- * Multi-stakeholder use;
- * Logging – no logging, restricted logging, continue with current logging practises;
- * Governance and ownership.

Responses:

1. Loud, over used, lower water level, low flow, polluted.
2. CVRD owned and managed.
3. Depending on the actions taken to ensure that the watershed is protected I would suggest that the watershed would provide a pure source of drinking water for all residents of the Comox valley.
4. Urban development must respect our creeks and streams, and the municipal councils know that those streams are our lungs.
5. Scenario A: naked hills, mudslides. Scenario B: a dream, a lush watershed well managed by the CVRD and WAG with extra funding from the provincial and federal governments.
6. Probably a lot drier.
7. A land for recreational use with public ownership.
8. Clean water, carefully taken care of by all user groups and land owners.
9. Clearcut.
10. No motorized boats, seadoos etc. on lake.
11. If it is to continue the way it is now, one word: obliterated. If we put a hold on the existing practices and take measures to mitigate recent events, it may by then start to show signs of recovery.
12. A well managed ecologically friendly watershed that serves wildlife, fisheries, industry and human recreation for generations to come. Everyone, individual and industry must respect this watershed.
13. Owned by the public! Water first in a healthy state for all life forms. Enough storage of fresh water to deal with droughts. Monitoring process in place.
14. Minimal recreation happening, watershed "patrols".
15. Publically owned, no private ownership, watershed a healthy ecosystem, no "minimizing" impact - how about no impact at all.
16. Return of old growth forest. No motorized vehicles in the watershed.
17. Well managed with natural values protected, providing safe drinking water to the community and other values (recreational, employment etc.) as can be safely utilized.
18. No logging. No motor boating. No septic. Should keep it clean. Definitely no road through to Port Alberni.
19. A dryer, warmer watershed! Improved forestry will allow more resilience (water holding) than classic clear cutting. People will be using the watershed to a greater extent than in the past....local recreation rather than foreign tourism.
20. Hopefully similar to now but with more controlled access. Selective and/or greatly reduced logging.
21. Owned completely by the residents of an amalgamated Comox valley.
22. Pristine, has an adopted land use plan, no motorized vehicles in watershed, the upper watershed becomes part of Strathcona Park, remove the dam.
23. I would like to see it better than today.

24. A better understood ecosystem with well understood thresholds for industrial, recreation and other values and uses. Management supported by an engaged and educated local community that is tied to a wider network of leading edge watershed scientists and managers.
25. Connected to Cumberland. A deep water intake installed. Shared resource for all communities = shared responsibility. Protected as a foot traffic only access (no motors). As a water source for 80,000 people, protected and maintained together.
26. Decreased volume, no more forests, erosion.
27. A fantastic working forest, producing jobs, economic prosperity, and high quality drinking water.
28. Minimal human activities to preserve and protect watershed integrity.
29. www.dreamgreen.ca/watershed.pdf
30. No or minimal use around Comox Lake...maybe day use, no motor boats etc.
31. Option A: clearcut and mined. Option B: reverting to a natural ecosystem under public ownership.
32. A place we are proud of, that we understand better and are working collaboratively to steward better. No boil water advisories over 5 days and no water filtration.
33. Privately owned, co-operatively managed and protected. Multi stakeholder engagement. Science based management and communications. Minimal "political " control.
34. Recovering from current logging.
35. Recovering natural ecosystem providing good drinking water allowing managed public recreation, without further logging.
36. Businesses and BIG business blaming each other and/or denying any responsibility for the declining quality of the water. Or a protected natural area surrounding the entire watershed. i.e. not allowing logging or powercraft anywhere in the watershed.
37. A thriving forest generating value to the community through employment, clean water supporting wildlife and outdoor activity!
38. Forests absorb precipitation and reduce freshets into streams, rivers and ultimately Comox Lake (i.e. soil erosion and turbidity). Remove BC Hydro dam and restore natural flows down the Courtenay River. Prevention is the key not multi-million dollar water treatment plants.
39. Protected! Not subject to management by the fox in the hen house. (logging)
40. We will be able to drink from the tap without installing another treatment plant.
41. Clean, full and community owned.
42. Pristine, robust, vital resource for all species. A model of sustainability for Canada.
43. Protected - legally. Healthy. People respecting water for the treasure it is. Public education about water health and responsible use of water.
44. Clean water, logging restricted by good science, appropriate recreation (non-motorized).
45. Could be: crammed full of expensive technology to maximize water supply for increasing population. Should be: a peaceful and calm place which is managed properly and still be used for many uses.
46. Still a viable, healthy watershed contributing to a vibrant, healthy quality of life!

47. Integrated uses - recreation, drinking water, agriculture etc. With a highly educated public that understands the importance and value of the watershed they rely on.
48. Consumption. Taxed to the max due to increased population. Hopefully under some sort of collaborative watershed authority. Private ownership out of the picture - no logging - publicly owned and managed. Afraid that with climate change and no snowpack we will not have the feed into the lake.
49. Healthy, clean, clear water in the lake, streams, rivers. Forested slopes, shorelines to provide shelter, food for wildlife and to provide soil stability. Abundance of wildlife/fish. Balanced ecosystems.
50. Would be nice to not have to invest in expensive filtration plant. (would rather see dollars spent elsewhere). No motorized recreational activity (boats). I'm open to learning more about if logging can be compatible in drinking watershed. I do support renewable resource industries. No mining in drinking watershed!
51. The same as today, but with better communication from the forestry companies. I think they do a good job of managing the resource for wood and water quality, but most people don't know what happens behind the gate.
52. The watershed will continue to provide environmental and socio-economic services. Forests are a renewable resource and the industry is an integral part of Vancouver Island communities.
53. Owned by a local government watershed authority. No industrial logging (as it is currently known). No motorized boat access. Sewer for all residents/facilities. Non-motorized recreational access is permitted. Restoration effective and ongoing. Use carbon credits and biodiversity offsets to offset management costs.
54. Yr. 1-5: assess and measure, action - many round tables. Yr.5-10: implement action plan to address short term goals (immediate water quality improvement criteria) based on assessments. Yr.10-15: have a long term watershed resource use plan in place. 3 zones: 1. retention 40% 2. limited 2nd growth 30% managed. 3. working forest 30%. A balanced watershed with variable use strategy.
55. A healthy co-operative working forest/community environment with many opportunities for recreation and oversight by a partnership panel of local governments, community stakeholders and business and economic partners. Education and information sharing would be the standard.
56. Depends on climate change and use of watershed. If managed adequately it would be back to a natural state with sufficient forests to hold the soils and allow the water to leach into the soil. This will keep our water aquifers charged, creeks and rivers with a water that is naturally filtered, as nature allows. If we develop into the watersheds then we will see more of what we saw this last while only on a non continuous basis. High amounts will be spent on filtration etc.
57. Without radical changes: degraded, polluted and non-sustainable. With variety and adaption: removal of impactive recreational and residential activities. Collaborative protection, mentoring and enforcement. Adaption to minute changes - operational and policy.
58. Under Pressure! Demand to provide water for increasing population. Quality - to provide potable water. Quantity - with reduced rainfall and snowpack. Seasonality - excess in winter, dry in summer. More turbidity from excessive winter storms.