EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

wastewater treatment + resource recovery

REPORT ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Eastside Select Committee | April – July 2015

PHASE 1

CRD

Making a difference...together

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Well designed citizen deliberations bring people together to explore issues from many perspectives and can lead to better outcomes by opening up channels of local knowledge, experience and dissent to guide decision makers – essentially including those who stand to benefit or be affected – into solutions design. This approach is critical when dealing with projects that involve competing underlying values and trade-offs that cannot be resolved through science or engineering alone. Solutions to these issues require adaptive cultural and community approaches alongside technical ones.

Through a 11-week period between April 29th and July 13th our engagement team – a community of suppliers, CRD staff, directors, and citizen advisors – has worked to engage the municipalities of Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria in a dialogue about the future of sewage treatment in this sub-region. We have engaged more than 3000 citizens face-to-face and online, with nearly 20 events and meetings, hundreds of emails, surveys and facilitator feedback reports and summaries. We have gained a strong and demonstrable picture of citizen' priorities, challenges, technical and project preferences, and valuable information about acceptable siting in the sub-region.

The process is nearly complete and this report will not include final recommendations until we gather the results of an online survey that completes at midnight on July 13th.

In the interim, this report will allow us to articulate the approach, activities, methodologies, areas of learning and some key outputs that have guided the work, as well as a wealth of material and resources appended to provide the documentary evidence of how we arrived here.

This document describes the methodology used for analyzing and reporting on the feedback provided by public participants in the Eastside process. It describes the process for planning and carrying out engagement activities and for reviewing and analyzing data generated through that process, in order to inform decisions by Eastside Select Committee, the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee and its municipalities related to wastewater treatment in the Capital Regional District.

We will share:

- **Our approach and methodology**
- **Model of Analysis**
- **Catalogue of Activities**
- **Themes and Findings**
- **Siting preferences and discussion of treatment and recovery to June 24th**
- **Challenges and Process Recommendations going forward**

The subsequent report for July 15th will include recommendations for a project charter, key recommendations on siting and approaches for further study by the technical review committee and key suppliers over the coming months.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Background/ Project Foundations:

Currently, the CRD and its municipal partners are engaging the public across the Core Area, to gather input that will inform decisions about wastewater treatment solutions. The work of engaging citizens has been divided between Westside and Eastside Select Committees, the latter including Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay.

Following the previous unsuccessful attempts to advance treatment and resource recovery, the member municipalities of the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee, in collaboration with the CRD, committed to engage citizens in the identification of sites, design and technology that would be used to treat wastewater. The foundational approach to this renewed effort was to broaden and deepen public involvement where there was a sense that both municipalities and key publics needed to be involved earlier, more deeply and with greater transparency throughout the process.

Timelines were established that allowed the process to continue in order to meet deadlines set by funders. At this time, provincial and federal contributions are available to offset a portion of local government investments, providing the Capital Regional District achieves a solution that meets criteria for municipal-scale wastewater treatment and completes all political approvals by March 2016. The targets agreed to by the Eastside and Westside Select Committees asked that all public engagement in this phase be complete by late July 2015.

Eastside Select Committee Stewardship/ Guiding Principles:

The Eastside Select Committee set the guiding principles and timelines, as well as appointing citizen advisors, in March. The principles for the consultation:

- **Site-focused and designed to identify priority sites**
- **Ensuring public engagement is focused, meaningful and pragmatic**
- **Transparent**
- **Inclusive of broader publics and not only the most engaged in communities**
- **Trust building and committed to restoring public confidence in the process and outcomes**
- **Ensuring efficiency and maximizing available public funding**
- **Ensuring efficiency by including life cycle costs in the consideration of total costs**
- **Seeking a clear mechanism for identification and selection of technical options**
- **Optimizing responses to climate change by optimizing resource recovery and minimizing lifecycle costs.**

The Eastside Select Committee also supported rapid consultation beginning with striking the Eastside Citizen's Advisory Committee (EPAC) in March and having public consultation complete by late June or July.

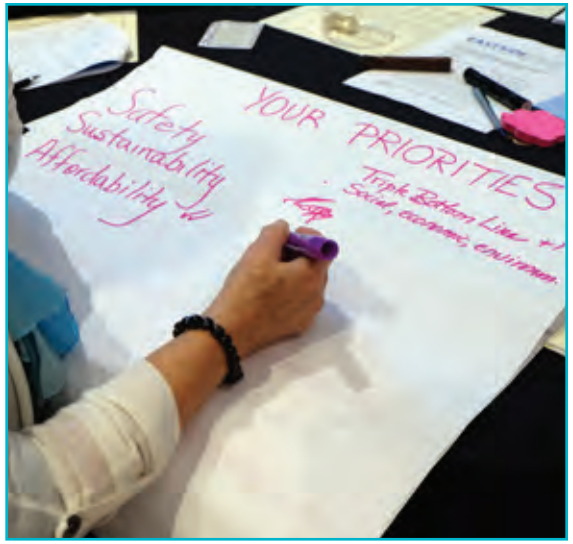
Citizen advisors have served as a wisdom council and sounding board in the development of the public consultation process, materials and promotion of the process. Meeting weekly for months, they have often received draft materials for review first, but as often, the pace of the process has meant they are offering constructive feedback post-event or milestone to help guide future outputs.

Approach in Brief:

The challenge of such an undertaking is significant, since the various publics being asked for insight have great variation in terms of expertise in the subject matter, awareness about the issue, and ability to participate in direct dialogue. The pervasive fatigue and negativity surrounding the project, manifest in a range of opinions, was difficult to confront heading into such a concentrated approach.

Very few processes have ever been used to engage community members in such a complex issue, in such a short time frame. Because there are no templates for this approach, Public Assembly has developed, with guidance from citizen

advisors, an engagement framework that uses a deliberative democracy model and best practices in the field of public participation.(International Association for Public Participation, National Coalition for Deliberation and Dialogue).



We committed to an approach that not only informed the public, but sought their collaboration and involvement in identifying solutions, reported out on findings and gave opportunities to the public comment, help refine and build on the developing ideas. We provided transparency by capturing feedback – in all its forms – and as soon as it was available, posting it online. We intended to move up the spectrum of engagement from simply informing to involving and collaborating with citizens in this work. (Appendix 10: IAP2 Spectrum of Engagement)

Because of the increasing complexity of the information presented to the public, alongside this democratic deliberation approach to engagement, we developed a situation-specific ***iterative hypothesis approach*** to develop and analyze significantly complex asks of the public.

Using this approach, the thematic analysis of inputs received ensures that all feedback is considered in making recommendations for subsequent phases of engagement and ultimately in democratically influencing the decisions required.

Criteria for the Methodology:

Transparency:

We will provide an effective opportunity for the public to influence the decisions that are required, while enabling decision-makers to have accurate and full understanding of the issues that participating stakeholders identify and consider important. Where groups have specific expertise or opinions, they have been allowed to provide their perspective at public meetings and dialogue events, in addition to participating in the process that is being made available to all citizens of Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay.

We will make citizen statements available, so that the public can see emerging issues, themes and areas of divergence and convergence. As themes or issues emerge, a citizen panel will ensure that the process is meaningful, rigorous and relevant.

Learning:

Our goal is to provide an accurate understanding of the issues, themes and principles most important to citizens for consideration by decision-makers, and articulate these in a manner that will assist subject matter experts and decision-makers understand their relevance for the decisions required.

Iterative processes will result in some dissatisfaction, because the public has a range of learning styles, levels of interest and ability to process detailed and complex information. However, working in this way will allow participants who do not have lots of time, to provide input when they are ready and feel they have enough information to contribute.

Efficiency:

Our goal is to enable citizens to rapidly generate priorities and consider trade-offs within a limited timeframe and budget. The analytical methodology of iterative hypothesis, connected to a deliberative democracy approach, creates a strong relationship between questions posed and the nature of the feedback required at each stage in the process. Because of this, the categories for feedback and framing of questions are reviewed by committees and adjusted as we better understand what issues are important and what positions are being put forward on each of those issues.

Reporting out:

The iterative hypothesis approach enables confirmation and increasingly detailed feedback through several stages. Because it is iterative, the thematic framework is constantly reviewed until it successfully captures the concerns of the public, within the scope of engagement.

As each hypothesis is tested, adjusted and confirmed, the next level of engagement will be consistent with earlier stages. The process can be described as a "nested map of input" where engagement moves from general issues such as principles, and themes to more detailed feedback on specific sites, technology, design and cost. Each successive stage of engagement is built on the previous phase as points of convergence emerge.

Reporting on each stage of engagement includes the Eastside Public Advisory Committee, Eastside Select Committee, and internal client reporting to CRD. Because the issue is so high profile, the team shares each previous phase of findings with new audiences, both formally and informally, in order to involve participants in the most current phase of engagement.

All data collected is being held in digital form so that it can be made available to the public throughout the process.

Activities In Detail:

Principles:

At an early stage in the development of the engagement and planning approach, the Eastside Select Committee developed principles to guide the involvement of citizens in understanding and influencing the site, design and technical specifications. These principles in brief include:

- **Site focused**
- **Pragmatic**
- **Build trust**
- **Transparent**
- **Use existing resources (don't walk away from funding)**
- **Optimize responses to climate change**

A customized engagement process was created to enable as many citizens as possible to provide feedback through two overarching streams: In-person dialogues would enable deep discussion on themes, criteria and site-specific concerns, while online engagement allowed people to participate at their convenience. In all cases, qualitative, open feedback will be welcomed and included as part of the body of feedback to be analyzed.

Iterative Hypothesis Approach

1. Identify baseline – need to treat, federal guidelines, citizen engagement
2. Develop potential thematic framework
3. Test through dialogue
4. Revise thematic framework
5. Use thematic framework to organize information provided and feedback received – for criteria and site-specific input
6. Review thematic framework and revise if necessary
7. Generate criteria list for assessing sites, technology, etc
8. Engage public to assess sites against criteria and site-specific input
9. Generate questions to understand affective concerns among public
10. Develop general scenarios for public information and input
11. Reduce scenarios to enable detailed technical and costing analysis
12. Share with public and seek feedback
13. Analyze results and provide to CRD, committees
14. CRD and municipal decision-making process.

Engagement Approach

We designed a series of dialogues and online feedback loops. Specifically, several approaches were being used to gather feedback:

1. Public Dialogues April 29 – May 11

- **Initial facilitated public dialogues (four in total) both informing participants of the process and how their feedback would be incorporated, as well as opportunities to sit in moderated dialogue with other citizens to share priorities, and a vision for success. We offered feedback forms, an invitation to email thoughts and captured comments and key themes via flipchart and video documentation. Through these conversations we began to develop a thematic framework. A hallmark of these sessions: we used a team of highly experienced facilitators from Vancouver and Victoria, with experience in conflict resolution and community development.**

2. Representative/ Open Surveys May 11 – June 8

- **A random-sample, representative public survey conducted by Ipsos Reid, allowing for quantitative analysis of citizen priorities:**

    a. An opportunity to identify the most and least important priorities that should be considered in planning, building and operating wastewater treatment in the Eastside communities.

    b. The survey was developed with guidance from the citizen committee and chair of that committee.

    c. This data provided quantitative analysis showed the most prominent issues in the minds of survey participants.

    d. The survey included an open question, which may identify additional areas of interest and concern in the minds of the public.

- **A self-selecting, open-link survey in which anyone could participate. This was a non-representative sample, and generated strongly-felt sentiments from those who seek to ensure that their positions are heard. It may be possible to identify if a single IP address is generating multiple responses, should there be an interest in quantifying this data.**

3. Responsive Meetings – Presenting to Community Associations, Meeting with Stakeholder Groups April – May

The pace of the process and our approach of democratic engagement with the broader community, meant that we did not target meetings with resident and community associations, but attempted to attend meetings on request. We were able to meet with the Land Use Committee of the Victoria West Community Association, James Bay Neighbourhood Association, and members of the RITE Plan. We were not able to make a board meeting of the Gorge Tillicum Community Association, and have an invitation from Prospect Lake Community Association, but have attempted to attend other events where we can engage community in conversation and learning.

4. Presentation of Municipal Sites to the Public May 11, Detailed release May 20

Through the work with engineering and planning firm, Urban Systems, the three municipalities were able to identify, map and bring forward sites they deemed technically feasible, and in several cases, sites that aligned with larger goals and values within the municipal official community plans. Because some of these sites were privately owned, sites could be identified by bubbles or general areas, so as not to affect future land values. A media conference releasing sites in person and online, followed by a more detailed release of sites online, offered the public a chance to see and understand the opportunities and challenges posed by the breadth of sites – 47 in total.

5. Siting Workshops May 30/ 31

Using the themes and priorities that emerged from our dialogues and surveys, working with Urban Systems, we developed a framework and agenda for assessing the sites in two day-long workshops. One workshop was sited on the boundary of Saanich and Oak Bay and the other in Victoria. Using a variation on the “charrette model” which unites citizens and subject matter experts in sharing ideas and knowledge, we attempted to move participants through a wide range of data and solicited input. Teams of technical leads and experienced facilitators helped host the conversations.

Citizens were asked for input that would influence the siting, design, technology, cost, extent of resource recovery and its transportation and energy generation as well as factors related to construction and ongoing monitoring of wastewater treatment.

a. Participants received an overall briefing on wastewater, a briefing from engineers and planners from Urban Systems about technical specifications related to wastewater treatment, and facilitated discussions to begin a dialogue that explores different elements of each of the pressing issues identified by participants. This was an opportunity for participants to share ideas and hear other points of view.

b. These sessions yielded qualitative data, but table discussions also resulted in a convergence of issues that will enable a "deeper dig" on particular issues, or surface approaches to resolve pressing issues.

c. We convened a citizen's technical panel to surface broadly, technical questions, ideas, challenges and knowledge to inform the process going forward.

6. Feedback Loop – June 10 Release of Results of Workshops Open for Feedback

Using feedback forms, facilitation reports and captured notes from each conversation, we were able to identify 27 sites, which had some support with conditions, or a high level of support among participants. The other sites were eliminated due to community concerns, values, cultural, ecological or resilience challenges identified by citizens. We presented this information in person at an event on June 10th at the Belfry Theatre and then released the same information online requesting feedback, where possible.

7. Presentation of Option Sets Using Information to Date – June 24

Using the suite of sites that received conditional or full support, and the information we learned from the public about models for treatment and recovery, the Urban Systems team began to analyse and iterate loose option sets to test our assumptions, learning and offer a direction forward for further study and analysis. The Urban Systems team worked with the knowledge of the existing "sewer sheds", analysing flow scenarios, looking at available land,

and identified approaches for treatment and recovery, and were able to rapidly develop models. The approach: if we could start to iterate and test again with the public, we could eventually offer a suite of valuable information to the technical team to fully analyze and cost several key options that offer bundles of the priorities, siting information and values from public input. We have always promised a new round of engagement, post study, that would allow citizens to compare and influence the final selection of one or more models, design elements, and technology for resource recovery and energy generation.

8. Survey to Test Option Sets – June 24 – July 13th

We rapidly developed a survey tool to stage on a digital engagement platform — Ethelo Decisions — which provides a snapshot of the most promising, feasible and acceptable scenarios, and asks participants to prioritize what's most important, as well as score each option. The tool enables an on-line community dialogue as participants can share ideas with one another and react to others' comments. The challenge with this model – in order to facilitate commentary, we needed to ask participants to sign in which presents a barrier to entry for some participants.

PROMOTION OF PROCESS

Ensuring citizens were aware of the opportunities to engage and could find our materials was a key pillar in our work. In the earliest phase of this work, we received feedback from our citizen advisors that the word was not getting out as broadly as we had hoped. We increased our budget and focused on broad outreach through some of the following channels:

Earned media

Media advisories, press releases, talk radio, editorial board meetings and invitations to bloggers and mainstream media

Paid Media

Advertising in regional and community print media, radio ads and digital media.

Social Media

Using the networks through some of the municipal partners, politicians and individuals on the project, in addition to the CRD, we tried to engage those active in social media and to broadcast our events and presence.

Email Outreach

Using the CRD's list of community associations and individuals who expressed interest in the project, we would send out updates on key changes or events, where possible.

Networks

Using networks through citizen advisors, directors and team members, we were able to promote the process and key events.

Materials Development

Developing videos, booklets and key information packages that offered visualization of challenging technical info.

CONTENT LEARNED THROUGH ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY – THEMATIC

The approach used to analyze the feedback received grew from both the principles of engagement (see above) and from the evolution of public discourse over the course of every engagement activity. The central pole on the analytical framework is thematic analysis that generates a canvas of issues, suggestions, opinions and convictions. Through initial dialogue we were able to identify key themes that repeated and helped organize the comments into "baskets".

Layer One – Thematic

This first layer, surfaced through dialogue, written comments, polling results and engagement were as follows.

Environment

Removal of harmful materials form entering water and/or land

Ability to reclaim or reuse water

Extent of disruption of natural areas

Concerns about climate change effects

Cost

Minimize cost to taxpayers

Ensure lifecycle costing of infrastructure, operations and ability to recover resources

Optimize existing pipes and other infrastructure

Livability

Odour, noise, traffic, visual appeal or ancillary use

Resource Recovery

Dialogue about the benefits and drawbacks of various forms of resource recovery,
heat and water,
anaerobic digestion and gasification

Safety

Ability to withstand climate change and/or seismic activity

Ability to reduce or mitigate hazards over the course of the facility or facilities lifetime.

Innovation

Distributed vs. centralized system

Recovery of heat energy or other materials to remove from the wastestream

Transparency (related to process of engagement)

The extent to which detailed information is made available and public input is included in consideration of options and decisions

There were other themes that appeared with regularity in the first dialogues, and that appeared in some survey results, that are important to understand:

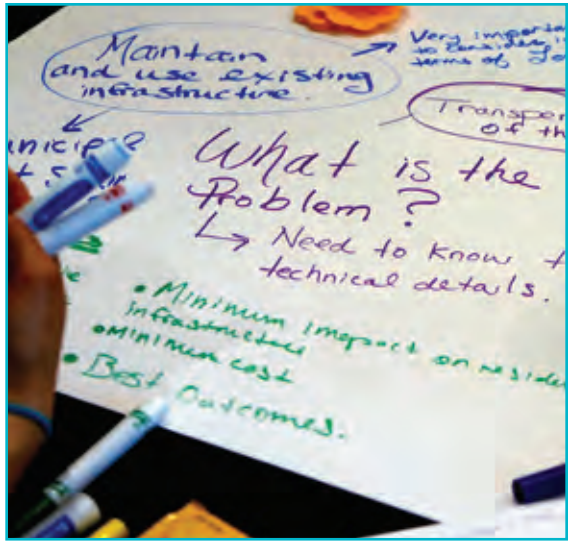
- **Rural Perspectives:**
  The perspectives of communities not within the waste treatment region, current on septic fields, that the sewage generated by urban dwellers should be treated in the urban environment.
- **Public Ownership**
  The interest in publicly owned and operated plants, which emerged strongly in the open-link survey and through conversations in dialogue often circled around the question of return on investment for public investment, provision of public sector jobs, and opportunities to keep water and heat resources in public hands.
- **No Need To Treat**
  A movement to criticize treatment solutions by protecting the status quo of no treatment was heard. Because of the Eastside Select Committee's decision to treat, this conversation had less relevance, but was still a rising part of many engagement activities.
- **Get on With It**
  A pervasive theme in surveys, dialogues and in public events was this message. The level of fatigue and concern about wasted public resources and missed timelines, emerged as a challenge to move the project forward. While many complained about the pace, others lauded the momentum to get the projects back on track.
- **Funding Givens**
  Questions about the timelines and "givens" related to provincial and federal regulations, as well as the funding scenarios.

Layer Two – Siting, Technical and Ongoing Questions for Study

The second thematic layer relates to what the public found acceptable or disagreeable with each specific site or scenario. While criteria can be inductively generated from this feedback, the most important frame of this information is related to the extent to which a large number of people find individual choices unacceptable in a manner that relates to the general criteria established in the "first layer". While there was some analysis of the opinions of residents for sites and options within their own neighbourhoods or municipalities, we were interested in understanding this data, as well as broader support or rejection on a cross-regional basis.

Siting Release, Workshops and Scenario Building

We assessed the findings of our workshops, input and listening sessions in relation to our key themes (as above) and gauging general levels of support or opposition. We attempted to organize each session into key zones, offering some navigation through the data, opportunities for discussion, and then asked participants to rank or write comments on each zone or individual site as desired. We offered numerous opportunities to offer feedback, learn about sites, both as drop ins or full day participants, and tried to record dialogue as closely as possible.



Key Findings - Siting Workshops

Over the course of the siting workshops participants consistently favoured industrial sites over park sites, especially if it meant that a site could be a catalyst for converting brownfield or current industrial uses to an amenity-rich mixed-use community, or preserving liveability for dense urban neighbourhoods.

"We should gain a park, not lose a park" was an oft-repeated remark. Or "parks are sacred and scarce in our region".

The rationale for industrial/ non-park public site preferences aside from the "parks are sacred" argument was typically based on the following assumptions:

- **that park sites would need to be underground and would therefore be considerably more expensive to build;**
- **concerns that even an underground park site would still significantly diminish livability for neighborhood residents due to odour, emissions, increased traffic, ; and**
- **that industrial sites could be improved with the addition of sewage treatment and recovery.**

Some parks, urban forests and gardens were deemed completely off the table gauging from both the commentary we have heard at earlier public meetings, as well as the feedback from these sessions.

RED

- Beacon Hill Park , Field and Yards
- Haro Wood Sites (Arbutus)
- Willows Park
- Anderson Hill Park
- Lafayette Park
- Pemberton Park
- Trafalgar Park
- Walbran Park
- Holland Park
- Barnard Park (Gary Oak)
- Topaz PArk
- Smith Hill
- Carnarvon Park
- Fireman's Park
- Henderson Park
- Cuthbert Holmes

Parks were not entirely ruled out, however. Parks were still up for consideration by many participants with the caveat that they would need to remain publically accessible, amenity-rich, assets to the community. In particular, some participants were interested in how a park site could be used for resource recovery, (e.g. heating a pool or cooling a rink), as part of a more integrated distributed model or as a demonstration site for urban design and innovation. Windsor Park received the most support from both residents of Oak Bay as well as residents of other municipalities.

The maybes/ yellow for parks included:

YELLOW

- **Windsor Park (Oak Bay)**
- **Banfield Park(VicWest)**
- **Royal Athletic Park(Victoria)**
- **Central Park (Victoria)**
- **Rutledge Park(Saanich)**
- **Rudd Park(Saanich)**
- **Smith Hill(Saanich)**

There were a number of public, industrial, non-park sites that received a high level of support from participants. There was a high level of resonance for support, with some acceptance that these sites could accommodate greater treatment and resource recovery activity. The mix of the private Rock Bay sites and neighboring sites BC Hydro and Transport Canada were of particular interest due the combined acreage being possibly large enough to house a significant treatment facility, and minimal conveyance to both the regional trunk and also waterway transport. The Coast Guard site, considered an existing industrial zone, also received support.

GREEN

- **Rock Bay + BC Hydro + Transport Canada Site**
- **Public Works Saanich**
- **Public Works Victoria**
- **Clover Point**
- **Coast Guard**

The following sites received qualified support, with a high level of scrutiny from James Bay residents for Ogden Point. Participants were concerned with the potential for increased truck traffic, emissions and yet there was a rising conversation about opportunities for local resource recovery that could potentially integrated into the cruise ship terminal. The Inner Harbour was considered risky through a safety and sea level lens as well as a result of disruption to the local economy.

YELLOW

- **Inner Harbour**
- **Ogden Point**

There was some helpful exploration of private sites, despite frustration of not being able to assess specific sites and to understand land values. There was interest in both sites that combined existing industrial activity, as well as new sites that could come online with new developments and dovetail with existing infrastructure and respond to increased energy demands in future. The incidence of numerous possible sites in close proximity to one another suggested the possibility of a distributed cluster of sites.

GREEN:

- **Rock Bay private sites**

YELLOW:

- **Tillcum North**
- **Tilicum South**
- **Saanich Core**
- **Shelbourne**
- **Quadra**
- **Point Ellice**

***Summary of Criteria and Some New Considerations*:**

Through our conversation of sites, and the criteria that had emerged through earlier conversations, we were able to learn a good deal about citizens' priorities not only on sites, but also on treatment and recovery models.

Environment:

Secondary vs. Tertiary Treatment

- **There was a high level of interest in removal of harmful materials from wastewater (micro plastics,**

microfibers, superbugs, soluble and insoluble chemicals) and a strong theme that proposed treatment should take these into account. There is a need for more education and work to determine what levels of secondary or tertiary treatment would meet public acceptance/ approval or to develop a regional standard for treatment.

- There was a constant level of discussion of tertiary treatment and many questions about the benefits of secondary versus tertiary, but participants repeatedly requested detailed cost analysis before offering input.

Centralized vs. Distributed

- Strong preference indicated by numerous participants for a **distributed model of treatment**, which is integrated into existing neighbourhoods or planned into new ones. Overall the appetite for distributed treatment seems higher than we might have projected and certainly impacts people's willingness to even have a conversation about locating treatment in various zones. For instance, the question of grass parks and/ or denser neighbourhood integration.
- Yet we also heard participants questioning the efficiency (sub-regional and regional integration), cost and benefits of centralized versus distributed systems. Again, presenting a centralized, sub-regional and regional options alongside a distributed option for analysis allows for a meaningful discussion of benefits and tradeoffs. This was a repeated request from participants.

Parks and Ecological Areas

- Strong emphasis on preserving existing ecological areas, urban forests and highly symbolic cultural gathering places. Some discussion about creating new public green spaces rather than losing existing park spaces High levels of concern and advocacy to prevent loss of urban and near urban forested habitat.

Cost:

- Strong critique of the lack of cost benefit analysis, life cycle costing and lack of costing for private sites. A strong demand for costing to inform public input, including rigorous analysis of treatment and **revenue potential**.

Livability/ Safety:

Tension/ Contradiction: Many expressed worry about seismic concerns, yet many of the sites that received the highest level of support also have flags for seismic vulnerability. This tension needs to be teased out and may appear more in the geo-technical analysis to come.

Opposition/ Support for Park Use:

While participants were, in general, opposed to siting in parks, they offered support for integration in parks when thinking through innovative/ integrative design, opportunities for heat and water reuse, the creation of new public spaces and amenities and smaller scale models that would mean less impact.

General Liveability Factors:

- **Odour (even in an industrial area we need to consider livability for employees)**
- **Emissions and air flow (for those near and also anyone/anywhere downwind) effect on respiratory health and quality of life**
- **No anaerobic digesters within 300 meters of residential zones and in fact, for all sites, there was a question of whether setbacks are accurate and whether proposed sites meet provincial setback requirements**
- **Seismic concerns were expressed often yet as flagged, did not prevent support for some key sites.**
- **Not fair to put public parks up for grabs without significant caveats (e.g. underground, increase in amenities)**
- **Don't create any "dead areas" (economically, socially, environmentally)**
- **Growing interest in design, beauty, infrastructure as asset and showpiece.**

Process/ Transparency:

- **Participants expressed concerns about being unable to offer opinions on a site if they didn't yet know what kind of treatment/size of plant would be located. We encouraged participants to share what type of treatment/size of plant they would consider at a site to help move the conversation forward.**
- **We also heard both concerns about the pace of our process as being too rushed alongside a desire to move this process forward quickly.**

- **Participants stated a strong interest in offering input as the options become more fleshed out in terms of treatment, recovery options, scale and cost.**

Options Development:

After developing a short list of publicly acceptable sites, releasing this to the public with a new map, Urban Systems began the work of developing options that met many of the challenges, technical caveats and siting priorities identified by the public. These options were developed rapidly for release to the public both on the CRD website as well on a digital survey to allow participants to learn and offer commentary and feedback. We are still waiting final information and analysis on these options.

We are receiving robust feedback, both on the process and the specifics that will allow us to again, iterate and reflect public input on several key models that will go for deeper technical and cost analysis.

CHALLENGES/ NEXT STEPS

Public involvement, commentary and leadership throughout this process has provided invaluable guidance and has effectively shaped the solutions to come.

We heard a mix of positive and negative commentary on the process. Many were frustrated by what they saw as a lack of technical and costing information that could guide their input. Others, were happy to be able to help shape a project, as difficult as this is, through an iterative, building process. Many were challenged by what they saw as a taxing, fast process. Others seemed pleased to see movement.

Going forward we have some key learnings that can guide the next phase of public involvement:

1. Education and Project Literacy

As we emerge from a phase of listening into sharing information, there is a need for an improved focus on more accessible, broadly available information about the project, process and options. Our focus to date has been a sounding of public values and knowledge. As a way of improving the quality of debate, we are committed to best practices in information sharing going forward.

2. A Focus on Vision, Commitments and Opportunities

Following a public event presented by an architect and urban designer with a focus on wastewater, we saw the opportunity to share a vision of what could be. We can see how future collaborative explorations with the public should begin to imagine what is possible aesthetically – models of treatment that can be green, community friendly, beneficial to tourism as well as critical information regarding cost, standards, benefits and potential outcomes. We are interested in moving into a place where citizens can look at the net benefits of a project going forward.

3. Greater Demographic Inclusivity

While we had robust and deep engagement in this phase, the face to face engagement was characterized by a high level of participation from elders versus younger audiences. There was a marked lack of ethnocultural diversity as well. We will make it our goal to involve citizens under 40, families, children, newcomers to Canada and range of audiences who have not been involved as deeply to date.

4. Specificity and Trade-Offs Required

We heard very clearly that the public did not want to be engaged or consulted further unless they had detailed technical and costing info in hand. Our approach will be on education and project updates, until there is an opportunity to present detailed information for review.

Next Steps:

The final report to be presented on July 15th will include the following:

A project charter of public commitments going forward, essentially, a project vision

A set of recommendations on options that should go forward for further review

A set of recommendation on ongoing processes to test and review options with the public going forward.

APPENDICES/ OUTPUTS

Appendix 1. The engagement process, goals and analysis for each phase:

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Develop consultation principles and framework March - April 2015	• Baseline of values to guide the process of engagement and analysis	• Facilitated meetings with Eastside Select Committee • Meetings with Eastside Public Advisory Committee	• Drafting of principles, and approval by committee • Generation of preliminary approach and process design for initial public dialogue.	• Terms of Reference • Facilitation Agendas • Briefing Guides • Online presence
Dialogue Events April 29, May 9, May 11 • 4 events • RBCM, Oak Bay, Saanich, Victoria in recreation centres. 200 participants	• Surface and understand public priorities, values and vision of success.	• Dialogue events • Educate people about process, invited inputs • Written feedback • Email comments • Post feedback • Record session and findings on video and post.	• Generate themes • Identify questions, gaps, concerns • Generation of preliminary themes for organizing public information-sharing and citizen engagement	• Key themes • Briefing documents • Video documentation • Transcribed feedback forms • Emails
Stakeholder feedback (formal and informal) • April – May 2015 85 participants	• Gather ongoing live feedback from engaged community and residents associations	• Meet with stakeholder groups and individuals • Explain overall engagement strategy • Explain difference between previous process and this one • Invite feedback on process and content • James Bay Comm Assn • Vic West Comm Assn • RITE Plan	• Concerns at local level about consultation process and inputs • Concern about particular locations • Concerns about technologies and disruption of local ways of living • Engagement limited by timeline, resources	• Meetings and dialogues. • Feedback forms distributed where appropriate

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Ipsos Reid survey May – June 2015 1000 participants	• Understand generally what issues are of concern and interest to citizens in the Eastside process • Develop an organizing approach for further engagement	• Testing themes, generating organizing categories for further engagement • Statistically random sample (closed link) • Voluntary survey promoted broadly and via earned and paid media.	• Development of second iteration of issues important to citizens; • Ability to compare representative sample with in-person dialogue results. Findings: significant overlap between interested and random samples • Identified hot-button issues and deep concerns • Generated 6 core themes: » Liveability » Cost » Environment » Innovation » Safety » Resource Recovery • Transparency identified as overarching process requirement	• Development of Survey with input from citizen advisors • Using existing themes or concerns expressed through dialogue and meetings.

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Public Release of sites May 20, 2015 Press conference – broad regional media coverage Online release of detailed sites with analysis. Moss Street Market – 50 participants	• Need to share all potential sites to ensure transparency • Gather reaction, response and ideas from citizens • Convey process of identifying sites, and bringing them forward	• Press conference to share municipally-viable and publicly supportable sites • Planning and Engineering firm, Urban Systems, worked with municipalities to help map and identify base site criteria and help filter and analyze possible sites. • Municipalities rise and report on sites, and present to the Eastside Select Committee as sites with base technical feasibility, and in some cases, that align with OCP goals and objectives. • Production of overall map of sites and then a detailed guide book publicly-available document (also online)	• 47 potential sites • Develop a succinct way to describe benefits and features/ drawbacks of each site • Begin to group sites, and develop a framework for input to reduce set of potential sites to a number of publicly-supported that could be explored, studied and costed for next step of engagement	• Urban Systems worked with municipalities to reflect and capture these sites and then present them in as clear, and visual a manner as possible.

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Siting Workshops University of Victoria Victoria Conference Centre May 30/ 31 200 registered over weekend	• Get feedback on 47 potential sites based on citizen reflection and discussion • Generate acceptable criteria using both Ipsos and in-person dialogue events • Provide high level technical information to interested citizens • Review and improve categories for citizen engagement	• Public promotion of opportunities for citizens to participate in dialogues about sites, technology and other issues of concern. • In-person dialogues consisting of: » High-level technical briefing » Facilitated and recorded conversations about sites under consideration • Ability to provide feedback online or via email	• Criteria developed both inductively (such as "Site X is unacceptable because it is ___") and deductively ("do not consider areas with ___ features") • Gained input on a number of contentious sites and acceptable / favoured sites. • Gained input on acceptability of innovation, resource recovery and centralized vs. distributed models. • Generated three categories of sites based on level of acceptability. • Participants had enough information to provide definitive feedback on many sites; • Participants identified information gaps that prevent more definitive feedback on remaining sites • Clear sense that participants are using information and experience gained outside and inside process • **Confirmed themes as an organizing approach for gathering citizen input.** • Gained detailed understanding of concerns and inter-relationships between the six themes. Eg: assessing sites for cost vs. technology vs. resource recovery	• Feedback forms • Flip chats and reports • Video documentatio

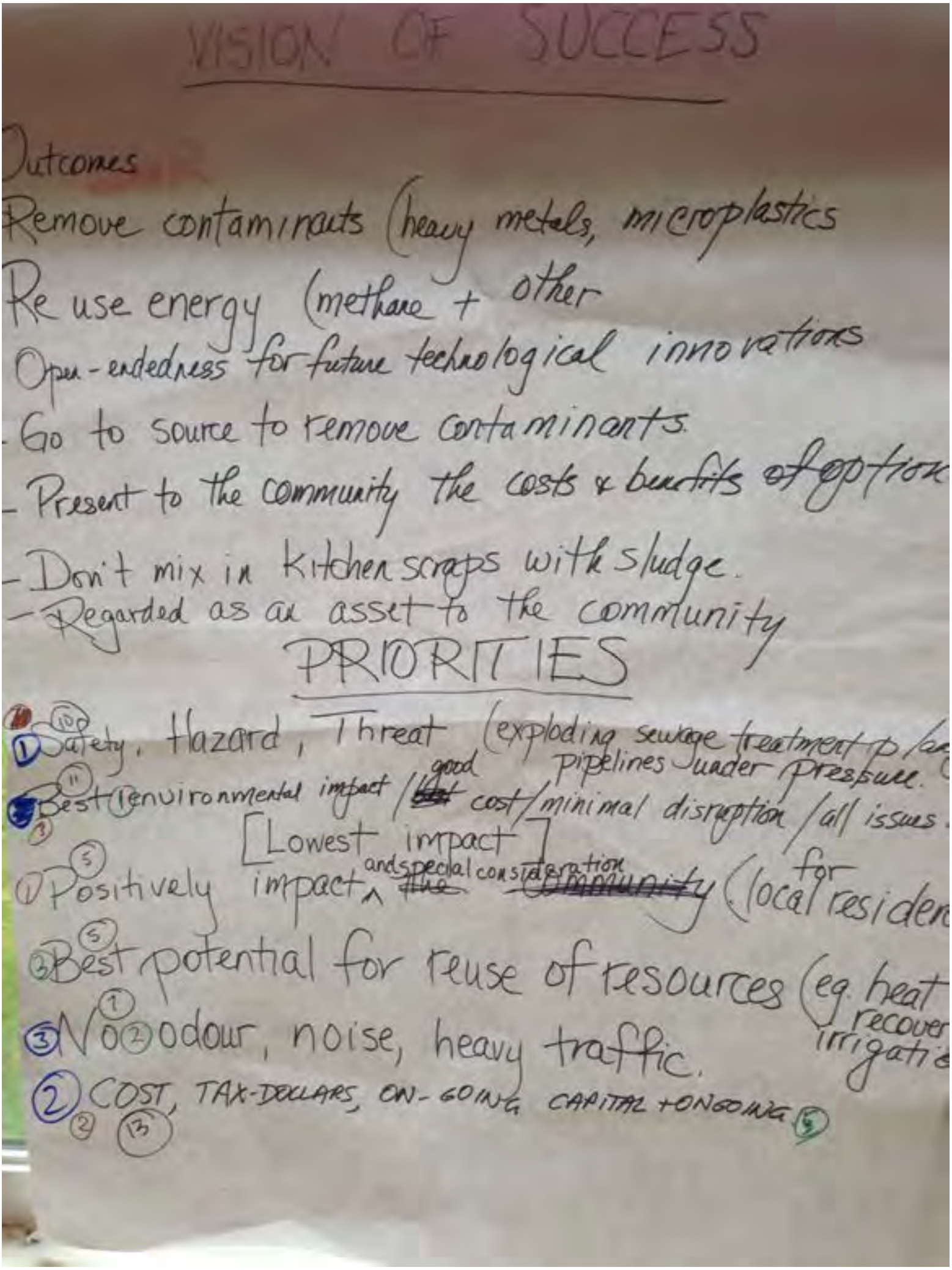
PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Public Engagement through community outreach Moss Street Market – 50 Vic West Days – 30	• Go to high traffic public events to share information and solicit feedback	• Distribution of site booklet and updates/ dialogues with citizens.		• Site booklets • Sign ups for information
Report-back on initial findings of engagement to date – June 10 Belfry Theatre 140 attendees	• Summarized process, themes, input gathered through all activities • Explained future consultation activities • Provided additional approach to engagement • Hear top of mind responses	• Released findings publicly – during in-person briefing and online • Received feedback on site selection via email, comments.	• Report Back and test of assumptions, process and findings to date • Further confirmation / identification of acceptable and unacceptable sites	• Feedback forms, and maps with priority sites for distribution
Design Dialogue (Bruce Haden) June 10	• Provide inspiration for design options, technology, and introduce positive aesthetic framing of potential solutions • Get feedback from deeply-interested citizens about potential scenarios • Generate dialogue about potential visions for region-wide wastewater treatment options	• Public presentation of findings to date • Dialogue about potential treatment scenarios • Visual representations of plants in other jurisdictions	• **Testing interest in design exploration of wastewater treatment.**	**Slide presentation, made available online.**

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Design of site-specific options for public discussion and input June 24 Delta Ocean Pointe Ballroom 400 + citizens	• Removed proven unacceptable sites • Urban Systems analyzed existing infrastructure, public openness to distributed systems and levels of treatment beyond secondary and innovative models of heat and water recovery • Urban Systems developed site-specific options for • Public comment	• Assess all feedback received to date • Develop early potential models for exploration • Test models, sites, performance standards and assumptions broadly with public.	• Connect public priorities, public perspectives on sites, and criteria • Create visual representations and supporting information to enable next level of feedback • Open up process of gathering live feedback through website, emails, letters to the editor, face to face meetings and comments	Booklet of Six options and accompanying known data Boards for public display
Ethelo decisions tool June 24 – July 13 Open participation to generate more detailed criteria, influence design for each site and for complete system Focus on location, design, function 600 respondents	• Confirm criteria with broader audience • Provide better analysis of design and locations and function to participants • Engage citizens in applying criteria to potential sites, technologies, and design • Assess realistic trade-offs with regards to criteria.	• Provide criteria developed through public-facing process and solicit additional considerations • Provide a limited number of scenarios developed through application of criteria to date • Enable citizens to learn more about design, cost and locations. • Ability to short-list options that have municipal support, public support and technical feasibility for next stage of analysis.	• Enable engineers to build and cost comparative scenarios for public review in fall • Assess openness to trade-offs • Identify high priority wins, both for individual sites and for entire scenario • Identify areas where citizens want to continue to be involved • Identify further information needs for citizens	• Digital engagement survey

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Pop-ups/ Face to Face Engagement • Gorge Tillicum Canada Day Event July 1 (40) • Ban the Bag Event Cook Street Village July 3 • Moss Street Market July 4 • UVic Sub July 2, 3 • Monterrey Recreation Centre July 9 • Willows Beach Shoreline Clean Up July 12	• Need to inform public about survey and to distribute and inform about options sets and process going forward • Need to reach out to non-participating audiences, families, communities among others to inform and engage.	• Face to face opportunities to test options, assumptions and gather feedback • Ability to promote survey and process in community. • Visibility or outreach for those who may not have seen survey or who are not online.	• Understanding through dialogue where there are gaps, questions and how people like to receive information.	• Cards promoting survey • Options hand outs
Reporting to Committee July 15				

Appendix 2: Dialogue Flip Charts April 29-May 11
Appendix 2.2: Dialogue Flip Charts April 29-May 11
Appendix 3: All correspondence to eastside@crd.bc.ca
Appendix 4: Spreadsheet, completed feedback forms
Appendix 5: Spreadsheet, completed siting workshop forms
Appendix 6: Notes + Flipcharts: Siting Workshops May 30-31
Appendix 7: Key resources online (minutes, reports, resources)
Appendix 8: Public Participation Resources
Appendix 9: Communications Materials/ Plans
Appendix 10: International Association for Public Participation
Appendix 11: Ipsos Reid Survey Results

Appendix 2


VISION OF SUCCESS
Outcomes
Remove contaminants (heavy metals, microplastics
Re use energy (methane + other
Open-endedness for future technological innovations
- Go to source to remove contaminants.
- Present to the community the costs & benefits of option
- Don't mix in kitchen scraps with sludge.
- Regarded as an asset to the community
PRIORITIES
Safety, Hazard, Threat (exploding sewage treatment p/
pipelines under pressure.
Best (environmental impact / good cost / minimal disruption / all issues
[Lowest impact
Positively impact and special consideration for (local resid
Best potential for reuse of resources (eg. heat recover
No odour, noise, heavy traffic.
irrigati
COST, TAX-DOLLARS, ON-GOING CAPITAL + ONGOING

Vision for success

actually treat the sewage for what

- currently have hospital waste water

properly neutralizes the sewage
(what you can see, what you don't know)

- tertiary, extracting H_2O, separating the nasties doing something to the liquids (water reused) - make a loop

- What do they do in Vancouver? in Toronto? San Francisco? so we have the information to make comparisons.

- we need a system that accepts secondary treatment ie. tertiary treatment to UV

- resource recovery - there should go the waste + in our environmental dam
- public communication engaged in what is our resource ie, how can this be used to water/fertilize gardens.
-
- public education on source control - so we know the source problems + maximize the use of liquids eg splenda in the liquids
-
- How can we restandardize for what we know
- What we know is in the system
- land application is a good idea

Priorities

- Most forward thinking project that is available/achievable x2
- ~~Don't~~ New people at the table making decisions moving forward > (Don't put same people in charge of new plans)
- Public ownership x2
- ~~Plan for~~ Resource Recovery - Water being most important

Neutralizing wastes

Do something - get it done right!

Well thought out, costed properly (life-cycle + costs) capital, impact on social, env, maintenance.

- TOTAL COSTS WILL BE important to compare manufacturers

Vision

- ~~Federal prove what they are forcing on us~~ ~~ff~~
- Federal terms open to scrutiny by people w/ technical expertise
- min. disruption to neighbourhood ✓
- capitalize on the existing gravity system to avoid massive conflict ✓
- proximity to heavy truck conveniency ability
- underground — hidden — ~~[illegible]~~
- close to existing/large sewer trunks ~~trucks~~
- consider First Nations — sites would not be on their territory.
- most effective job — least $ ~~[illegible]~~, considers env. input — Flexibility

VISION

— ~~[illegible]~~ Finding Sites — minimal disruption.

— primary + secondary treatment

— selection of widely proven + demonstrated design that meets prov + fed ~~[illegible]~~ requirements

— ~~[illegible]~~ Focus on long-range proven waste-water + sludge treatment approach

— Keep operation + maintenance in public sector x 2

— ensure all approaches to resource recovery ~~and~~ are vetted using triple bottom line

— ~~avoid~~ Keep economy of scale.

— proposed lifetime of facility.
(does building on flood plain make sense.

→ ~~people's~~ Do what is "logical" for citizens
how thorough was cleansing of sewage?

Priorities

- Resource Recovery
- Cost effectiveness — now & 30-40+ yrs
  ↳ should be adaptable to potential future technology.
- Environment.
- Removal of more than just solid waste
  ↳ removal of pharmaceuticals, microbeads, e
- Cheapest one that will fill the criteria. (go beyond primary treatment)
- Extend Clover Point & have a nice building w/ walkway for point
- Site location: Cattle Point. (several smaller places) ∴ limited trucks
- Get it Done.
- Scientifically-based decisions & not politically-based decisions
- Don't waste any more money
- Get the best for the community & don't work towards a deadline or the moment.

Get it done right

OAK BAY

Comments

It's a good thing that people/public is being consulted this round.

Better advertisement & promotion of public consultation events.
↳ esp. for the general population

-2-

Secure site; long term stable land

↳ also space to expand in future.

Seperation of Sanitation & Storm sewers.

- Good public process; good so far.

Questions

Is there any community that has a plant right on the water?

→ there's a @ sea barge that does this (?) → Norway (?).

SUCCESS

- Have everything one 1 site
- Have limited trucking ← * if near water could use barges
- Source Control @ largest producers, i.e. University, ↑ density locations,
  ↳ to limit overflow
- Leading edge, Best Practices for Recource ~~Recovery~~ Recovery for the sludge
  - System has to have both; plan for 25+ yrs.
  - take the load off of treatment plants
- $ollution stopped.
- Something that doesn't result in odor, visual or noise $ollution → that's why smaller plants would be better

Priority / Criteria

- Effective – removing dangerous compounds
- How can we deal w source control
- (Meeting) Secondary Requirements
- Cost (under budget) – lots of folks on fixed income
  eg blue bridge
  (was % spent part of budget)
- Defining "dangerous" compounds before we can make a decision about what is effective.

Vision / Success

- optimize response to climate change → GHG reduc
- optimize resource recovery
- " location of infrastructure
- encourage innovation
- minimize cost to citizens
- meet / exceed fed regulations
- response to urban 3 global sustainability
- demostrate need for the project (before we spend $ need tied to scientific measurements 3 health impacts

→ Considers fairness in terms of negative impact

if sited adjacent to resi

- plant that integrates into a residential NH, 3 potentially enhances mitigate impacts ; becomes an asset

We don't take additional action; the current system is adequate.

Legal action taken ~~to repeal exi~~ so existing regs no longer apply.

- resource recovery included

- SITE MUST BE SAFE AND SECURE FROM RESIDENT EVENT.

Vision for success

actually treat the sewage for what

- currently have hospital waste water

properly neutralizes the sewage

(what you can, what you don't know)

- tertiary, extracting H_2O, separating the nasties doing something to the liquids (water reused) - make a loop

- What do they do in Vancouver? in Toronto? San Francisco? so we have the information to make comparisons.

- we need a system that includes secondary treatment ie. tertiary treatment to UV

Vision for success.

- long term vision
- scalable - build as you need (technology) required.
- clean water
  - addresses inorganics.
- clean ocean
  - no shellfish closures
  - soil studies;
  - don't treat stormwater
- solution is safe, effective livable, efficient
- meets deadline. regulatory / funding

Priorities

- sufficient site to accommod
  set backs
- edge beautification/streetscape
  enhancement
- min. net cost over life cycle of proje
- measures taken to ensure realistic costs & desired design is delivered. } well written, defined contract

  ↓ be w/in 1% of pub-funded infrastructure that comes in on time & within budget
- detailed scope & costing so public can make an informed decision

list 3

Criteria/set for contaminants of concern

ceptable/levels identified

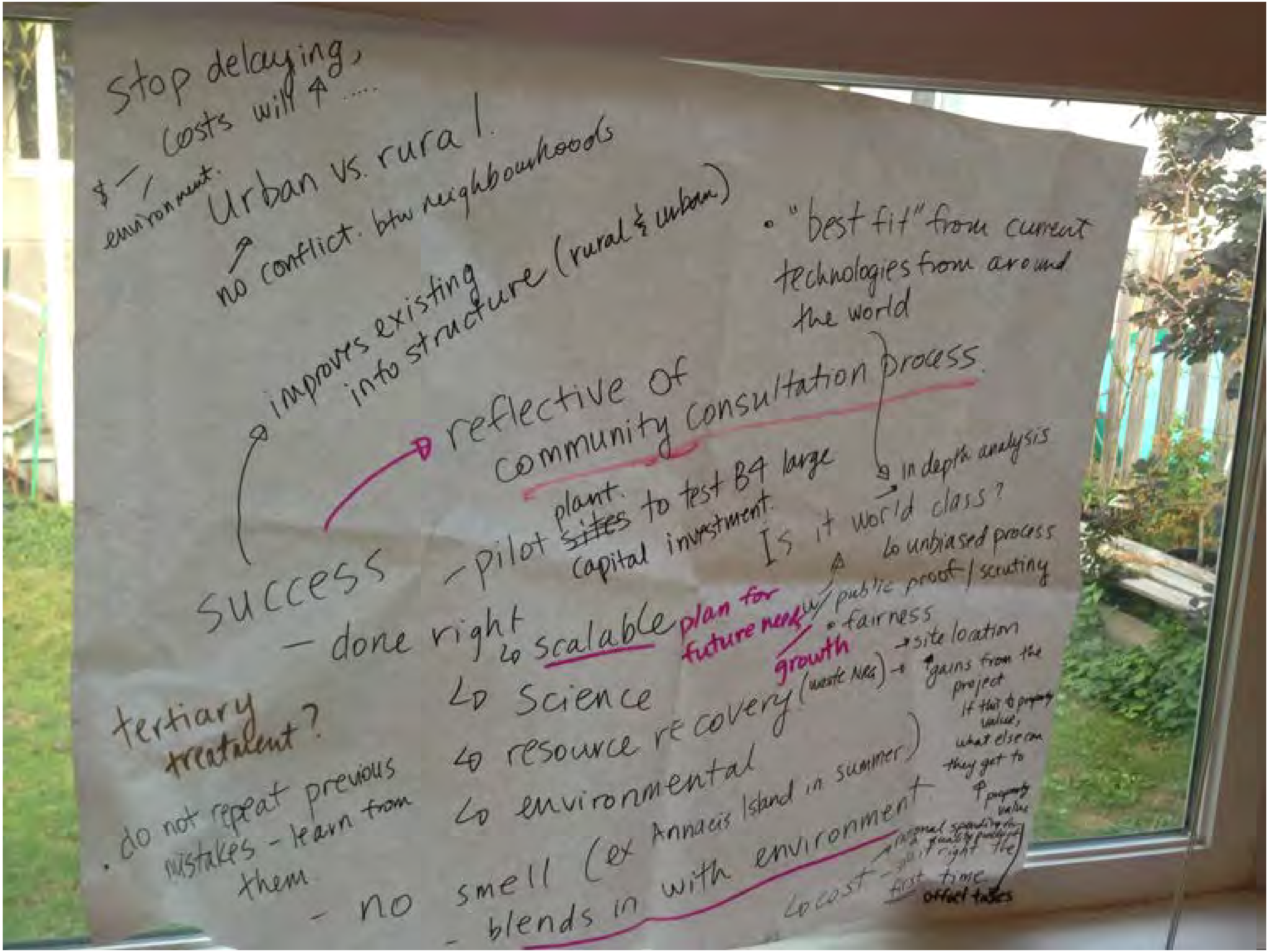
& to achieve

treatment options - specific in terms of what levels/to what extent

acceptable levels

- Consider designs that can expand to meet pop growth/increased need

- Criteria set for proximity to
  - schools comm. centres
  - min. distances for to cushion impacts - noise, traffic, odour


Stop delaying,
costs will ↑ .....
$ — / environment.
Urban vs. rural.
no conflict. btw neighbourhoods
improves existing infrastructure (rural & urban)
• "best fit" from current technologies from around the world
success
reflective of community consultation process.
↳ in depth analysis
- pilot plant. sites to test B4 large capital investment.
Is it world class?
↳ unbiased process
w/ public proof / scrutiny
• fairness
→ site location
→ gains from the project
If this ↓ property value, what else can they get to ↑ property value
- done right
↳ scalable
plan for future needs growth
↳ Science
↳ resource recovery (waste NRG)
↳ environmental
tertiary treatment?
• do not repeat previous mistakes - learn from them
- no smell (ex Annacis Island in summer)
- blends in with environment
↳ cost - get it right the first time
offset taxes

- multi-prong approach
  - ↳ wholistic system
- ~~what is~~ external costs considered
  - ↳ reputation, tourism
  - ↳ environmental.

Equity
↳ land
cost

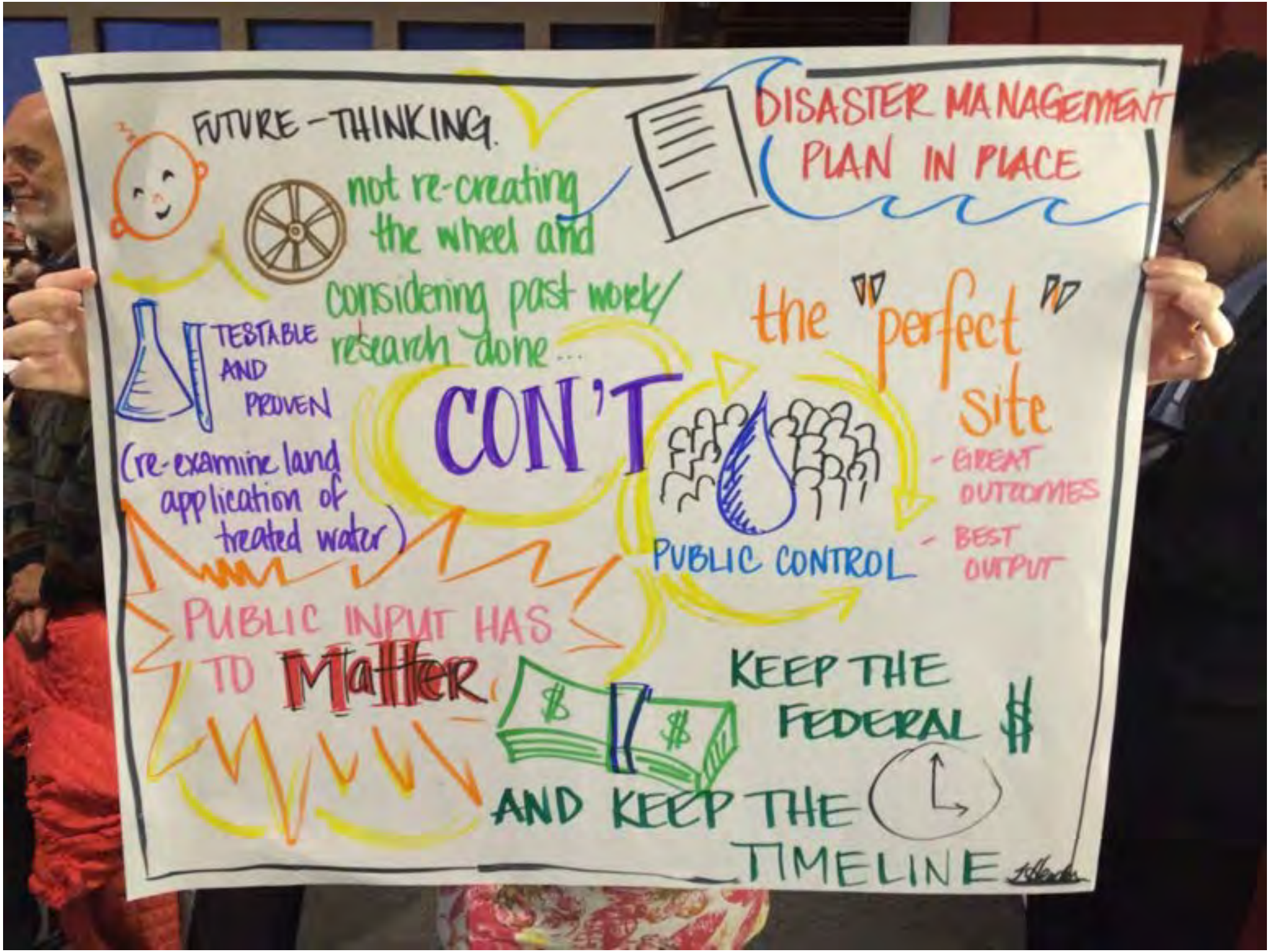
- don't impact food system
- explore new industries, highest & best use of resource recovered.

- $$$ Failure - ex. NFL.
- odour
- too small.
- ineffective treatment
  - pharmaceuticals.

- Avoid the reaction we had
  * can say you had a say.

Fair process = back up to start of the question.
- ind. scientific info.
- no. gaps to my head.
  timeline.

- Use a 21st Century Solution. = "resource recovery."
- Public support = better than current system.
- Not to pass on to kids, rather to see the positives - like factories
  we should all have to have
  not one central


FUTURE-THINKING.
not re-creating the wheel and considering past work/ research done...
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN IN PLACE
TESTABLE AND PROVEN
(re-examine land application of treated water)
CON'T
the "perfect" site
- GREAT OUTCOMES
- BEST OUTPUT
PUBLIC CONTROL
PUBLIC INPUT HAS TO Matter
KEEP THE FEDERAL $
AND KEEP THE TIMELINE

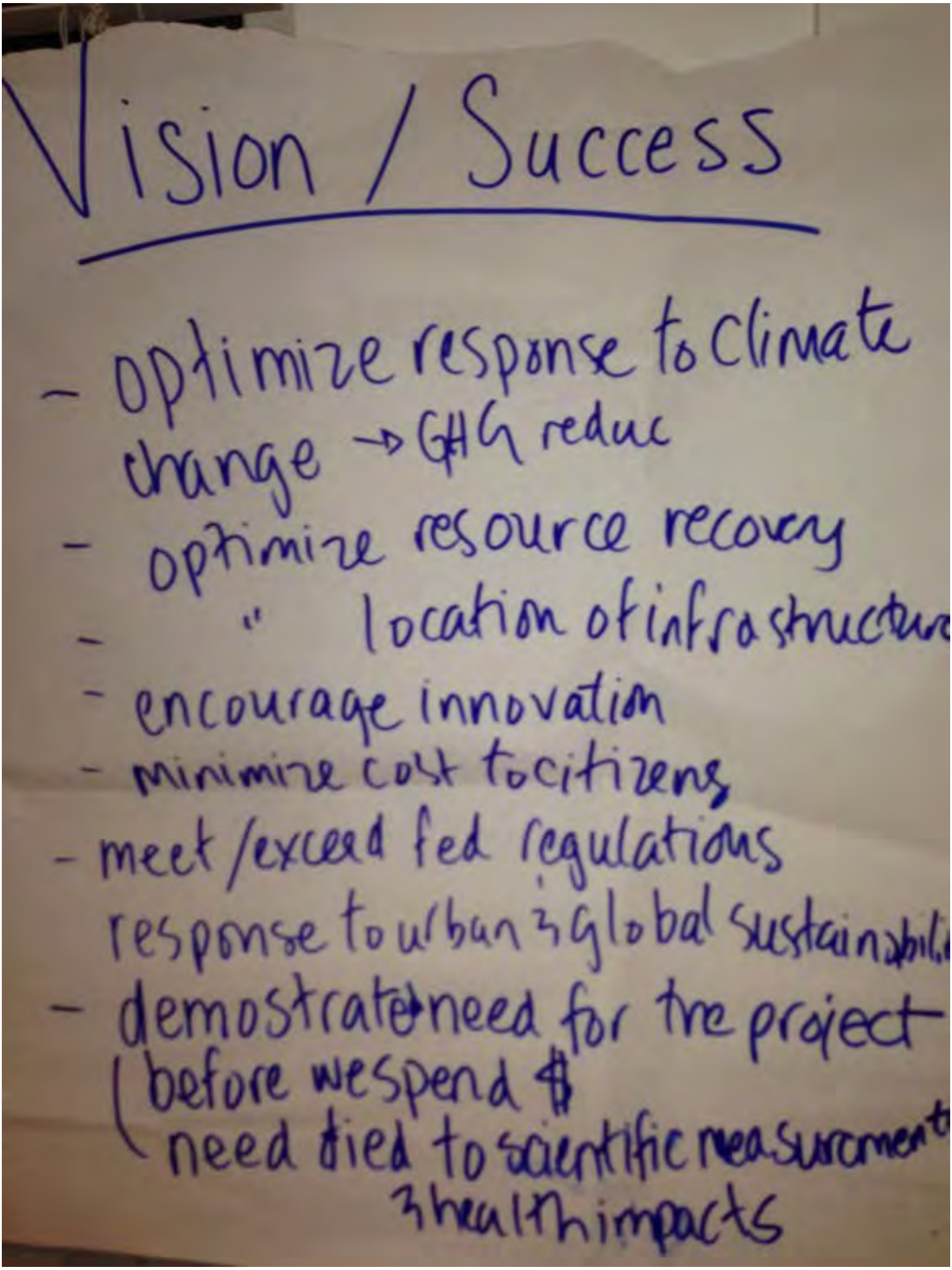

AS ENERGY NEUTRAL AS POSSIBLE
OXYGENATION
CAPTURE
DISASTERS
optimize resource recovery
RETAINS MINERALS
WATER OUTPUT
BUILD IN CAPACITY -
THE RIGHT SITE
+
THE RIGHT TECH.
CONSIDER PUBLIC LAND
MAXIMIZING EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
PRINCIPLES
PRIORITIES
THAT IT
Happens
A REAL COMMITTMENT AFTER INITIAL COSTS... STAY THE COURSE TO OPTIMIZE
USING PROVEN TECHNOLOGY
tried, true & tested
INSURANCE + MAINTENANCE PACKAGE
WHERE IT COMES FROM
ACCESSIBLE + EASY-TO-UNDERSTAND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
ATTRACTIVE
SOCIAL LICENCE
POTENTIAL FOR SMALLER SITES TO MEET NEEDS OF EVERYONE


EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
- APRIL 29, 2015 -
DRINKABLE/USABLE (?)
SAFE OUTPUT
COST-EFFECTIVE
LOOKING AHEAD AT ALL OPTIONS
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF WATER
WHAT DOES Success LOOK LIKE?
USING CREATIVE PUBLIC FUNDING OPTIONS
COST
QUALITY
SCALABLE OPTIONS
TREATMENT A.S.A.P.
Is it primary, secondary, tertiary.....


VISION for SUCCESS
LONG-TERM SOLUTION + sustainability
water + air flows both accounted for
shared service (partnership)
COLLABORATIVE process
CLEAN WATER
JOBS
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Net benefit to site + neighboring area (no loss)
must meet Federal Requirements
Technology that will not Obsolesce
COMPLETE SOLUTION
QUICK COMPLETION
cost $ $ single solution no unnecessary cost
a site that geographically fits the city flow
$ $ cost was of secondary concern
(or be built to take the hit!)
do not site on vulnerable site (ex-liquefaction or tsunami)
toxic byproducts can be contained
Testing/Treatment EXCEED Fed Requirements


PRIORITIES in your COMMUNITY
visually pleasing
no environmental impact on neighborhood
Be an ammenity
most effective + efficient flow path
not sited on a coastline
air + water flows
exercise caution with new tech
seperate storm from sewage
toxic containment in event of extraordinary circumstances
each community deals with its own waste

Appendix 2.2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→ Considers **fairness** in terms of negative impact

- if sited adjacent to res; plant that **integrates** into a residential NH, & potentially **enhance** mitigate impacts & becomes an asset
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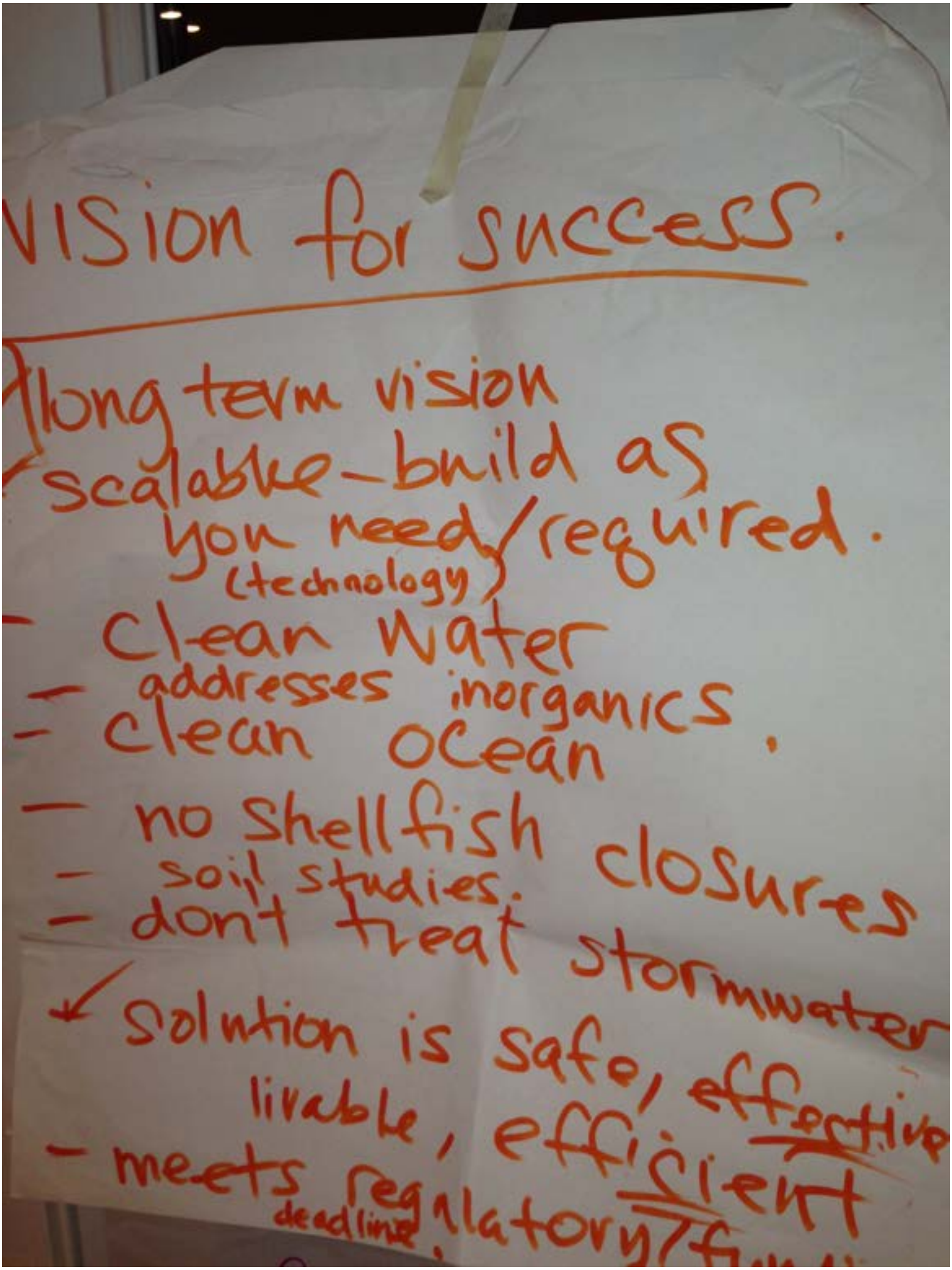
Vision for success.
long term vision
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(technology)
- clean water
- addresses inorganics.
- clean ocean.
- no shellfish closures
- soil studies.
- don't treat stormwater
solution is safe, effective livable, efficient
- meets regulatory/ deadline

specific priorities

- prevention of usp of harmful substan
- affordable.
- clean watershed/airs
- does not create traffi
- remains in public domain. (not PPP)
- noise
- does not need to be ugly/visibl
- site matches purpose.
- minds the budget
- no over

specific priorities

prevention of usp of harmful substances

✓ affordable.

– clean watershed/airsha

– does not create traffic

– remains in public domain. (not PPP)

– noise

– does not need to be ugly/visible.

✓ site matches purpose.

– minds the budget
no overruns!!!

challenges

- site selection
- COST!!!
- finding consensus.
- integration w. regional sustainable strategy
- what to do w waste (final product)
- creating net benefit of comm.
- operating costs (lifetim
- determining what gets treated.

VISION → SUCCESS

Reduce Saanich taxes

Resource Recovery ← methane into oil
phosphorus

Improved water quality off shore (measureable) and related to $ value.

- Resource recovery - economically viable
- 30-50 yr. lifespan.
- monitor that standards being met
- incremental improvements to existing infrastructure to the level required.
- multiple systems, shared pain with a back-up for system failure
- built-in redundancy.
- take into consideration elevation of site re climate change -

- Eliminate microplastics into ocean
- Aesthetically pleasing plant -
  - no odour, noise.
- Most effective product for least cost
- Cost Mindful of
- Meets the most appropriate and highest standard available -
- Source Control.

Vision + Success

TC's group

- removal of medical drugs/plastics etc
- not too much energy pumping (uphill)
- economic → minimal enviro impact = on ecosystem
- system that discharges waste H^2O that meets prov/federal requirements ✓grants
- source control - economical plant (build/operate)
- gravity pumped - get grant funding
- public control + ownership - efficient costs
- resource recovery (future innovation friendly) efficient
- larger facility the more cost effective economy of scale
- economic analysis re large facility vs smaller + more
- gravity = West Saanich with Esquimalt
- minimize impact on neighbours: noise, odor, sound, appearance ... make it a park
- animal + vegetable scrap added to sewage = more biogas
- sea level rising

transparent + accountable

Specific Priorities

- grant = improved image in the world
- location(s)
- filteration systems options
- cost effective intelligent design that meets requirement
- flexibility for innovation of future needs - modular sys
- resource recovery
- impact on neighbours / environment
- look good
- safety ie) tsunami, earthquake etc.
- transparent + accountable

Specific Priorities

- grant = improved image in the world
- location(s)
- filteration systems options
- cost effective intelligent design that meets requirement
- flexibility for innovation of future needs
- resource recovery
- impact on neighbours / environment
- look good
- safety ie) tsunami, earthquake etc.
- transparent + accountable

- modular

Group 3

Obstacles + Challenges

- location, size, cost
- impact on neighbours
- plant location
- decision should be based on best proven technology
- transparency of all decisions, calculations
- background information
- sound governance now + in future
- lack of long term financial plan for potential needs
  ie) ~~capita~~ operations + maintenance costs in municipalities
- constantly changing technology
- keeping source control current ie) removing plastics from community
  - managing pharmaceuticals to be responsible for meds + expired meds
- education
- sea level rising
- tsunami / earthquake
- not designed under sea level (

YOUR PRIORITIES

Triple Bottom Line +1
. Social, economic, environm.

Safety
Sustainability
Affordability

. Capture emerging substances of concern.—

Tried + proven technology + peer reviewed
Small carbon footprint (long term cost analysis of carbon footprint)
Flexible system to introduce new technologies
Continue engagement / continuous discussion
Disclosure of all consequences - Pros + Cons
Final choice of site needs buy-in
Bottom-up grassroots level.—

Vision of Success

modular

- Build for ~~long term~~ now. Plan for long-term
- Manage/reduce operating costs.
- Ask ITY about how they want to use their land.
- make sure it's an inclusive process
- maximum integrated management resource recovery - heat, methane, water — what is cost of recovery.
- full lifetime, cost accounted
- distributed tertiary treatment
- Promote self-awareness/responsibility
- sensitive to neighbourhoods — odor, sitelines, property values,
- Pro-active education to allay peoples fears
- Ie. Benefits calculate economic costs of not treating sewage — tourism, habitat restoration.
- Oak Bay needs to fix it's Infiltration & Inflow system.
- Include an examination of supporting infrastructure - rec, education,
- Make it beautiful - Seachelt Dockside & multi-use → • Design site specific

Some small invisible


What is Our Vision ?
Distributed vs. Centralized system.
How to prioritize in terms of picking a site.
Taking ownership
Incineration
Sludge?
resource
gasification
Use as fuel
Look to Edmonton in the future.
Garbage re-use
Aerobic digestion.
Staged System
Barge to Vancouver
Best practices from around the world.
Cost
what is in-between
happy spending more money when we have ownership.
Climate Change Mitigation
State of the Art technology

Very important to consider in terms of Location.

Mantain and use existing infrastructure.

Municipal cost sharing

Transperency of the Science

What is the Problem?

↳ Need to know the technical details.

Principles

- Effective
- Efficient
- Minimum impact on residents & infrastructure
- Minimum cost
- Best Outcomes.


Site Selection
Knowing the sites
Next Steps. . .
Cost
Technical Science "Hard facts"
Treatment Choices
and what level.
What is Most effective.

Priorities

- sufficient site to accommodate set backs
- edge beautification/streetscape enhancement
- min. net cost over life cycle of project
- measures taken to ensure realistic costs & desired design is delivered. (well written, aligned contract)
  - be w/in 10% of pub-funded infrastructure that comes in on time & within budget
- detailed scope & costing so public can make informed decision

OBSTACLES

list 3
- Criteria set for contaminants of concern
acceptable levels identified
- treatment options to achieve acceptable levels - specific in terms of what levels / to what extent
- consider designs that can expand to meet pop growth / increased need.
- Criteria set for proximity to
  - schools, comm. centres
  - min. distances for to cushion impacts - noise, traffic, odour

VISION FOR SUCCESS BEST OUTCOMES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT.

- trust - to use the scientists & the law to the public benefit not politics
  ensure
- criteria - safety, danger, hazard & threat → risk evaluation, benefit analysis, option review
- evidence based → communicated
- flexibility in what's designed - technology → hamstring so that the plant won't deliver as well
  best we can do.
- being locked in
- adaptive
- perfect proven + cutting edge — ? how to know
- resource recovery, deal with biosolids, source control → preferred method
- don't end up with waste — wherever there is reusable - no trucking to another site
  don't put it into the system
  - educating people re: source control
- resource recovery + other technologies
- minimizing contamination by accident.
- take into considerations smells, danger, safety visual - what looking at neighbourhood

~~[illegible]~~ SIMPLE — IN COMPARISON TO EXISTING.

- $ SPENT WELL WITH EVIDENCE BASED SOLUTIONS.
- SPATIAL REPORT.
- ↳ COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS — OPTIONS + EXISTING.
- WHO'S LISTENING TO THE SCIENTISTS ?
  MORALITY + ETHICS. → STORM DRAINS.
- HEALTH ISSUES ADDRESSED —
- ~~ECO~~ PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE OF TAX vs other $
- WASHINGTON SCIENTISTS — Negligable → politicians

WHAT ARE YOUR PRIORITIES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT IN YOUR COMMUNITY

- public service not a $
- emerging contaminants be addressed · fibres plastics pharmaceutical fire retardants.
- best resource recovery
- biosolids will not be used locally. — longterm zo
  sewage contaminants
- Sewage sludge — needs to be addressed
  ↑ serious concern in terms of
  2 classes (A) cooked / heavy metals $$$
  (B) lots of contaminants
  concentrated — bigger problem
  ocean → dilutes / disrupts
- distance from human habitat
- increase in pop ↑ — system to accomodate
  ↑ TIPPING POINT → NO science to show limit.
- Low danger / low cost.
- technology /

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- **COST** needs to be completely and clearly understood
  - effectiveness; effective use of $
  - value
  - cost over time is understood
    - comparative
    - full life cycle
    - set-up, ope…
    - long term, lif…
  - complete picture of costs that is well-defined

- FULLY MEETS ALL PROVINCIAL + FEDERAL R…
  - meets original 2006 Minister Penner's criter… ie 2ndary treatment "or better"
    ⟹ include these 6 criteria

- Sensible Resource Recovery
  - appropriate for the site and the solution

- PUBLIC HEALTH is truly PROTECTED
  - most effectively neutralize toxic components don't just move them around!

- System Invisibility
  - siting, size, nuisance factors (odor, traffic etc)
  - appropriate location vs. source

- MAINTAIN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP/ ~~not~~ OPERATIONS

- OUTPUT IS …

CONCERNS

- FUNDING:
  - deadlines set in order to obtain funding are causing issues
  - Schedule set by pursuit of funding is getting in the way of proper design + planning and is creating risk

* → acknowledge that dates can be moved if necessary to truly succeed

- PRIVATIZATION OF RESOURCE RECOVERY OPS?
  - PUBLIC INVESTMENT BUT PRIVATE RESOURCE RECOVERY
  - GIVING AWAY MONEY MAKING CAPABILITY BUT RETAINING ACCOUNTABILITY IS BAD EVEN IF PROFIT IS UNKNOWN OR LOW

- TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSIONS need to be available in plain language

CONCERNS (2)

- Need Clean, non-toxic, neutral ~~out~~ output
  → will the list of toxins and harmful substances be comprehensive enough ?? out! How to "neutralize" the unknown or unidentified substances that are still harmful without causing other problems (eg. e

- Language used in project communications is not always clear
  - buzzwords, technical jargon
    eg: what does "solution set" mean

- Is the technical expertise truly available in order to do ~~a tech~~ evaluate technical feasability within the next 6 weeks?

Messages and letters from Eastside@crd.bc.a April 29 – July 10th

Thu, Apr 30, 2015 at 11:31 PM
To: Amanda Gibbs <amandasgibbs@gmail.com>
Cc: lhelps@victoria.ca

Hearty congratulations on the most positive evening on updating the public on the sewage treatment issue. The energy in that room compared to previous CRD public involvement exercises was beyond expectations!
Amanda the facilitators you brought in (assuming they were as skilled as Lesley? Lisa? name escapes me, at the table I was at) were outstanding!
Also, Amanda the effort and talent you bring to the EPAC meetings deserves a big applause and a big THANK YOU; for the first time in this sewage issue our community is getting great value for money!
Again, many thanks for the dedication and the positive energy you both bring to this project.
Sincerely,

From:
Sent: Sunday, May 10, 2015 12:01 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Input May 9, 2015 community dialogue/conversation

Dear Madam/Sir

Our family's input is short and succinct: The sewage solution must be at the absolute minimum cost to meet the minimum treatment requirements set by legislation.

This means we do NOT support recovery of heat or water reuse which would take yet more tax dollars to develop.

(Our taxes are already too high and rising at an unsustainable rate.)

Thank you for incorporating our input.

Oak Bay

From PC

-----Original Message-----
From:
Sent: Sunday, May 10, 2015 12:24 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Community Dialogue - Responses to Your Questions

I live in Oak Bay.

In response to your question, 'what should constitute sewage treatment project success?' Here are my thoughts.

1. We live in a period of rapid change in our understanding of science, and of rapid technological change. At this same time the Harper government is attempting to shut off our access to scientific knowledge that once originated with Federal government departments and federally funded institutions. Why? Because popular understanding will prompt us to sometimes make decisions that may be hostile to the interests of Harper's and Clark's big business allies. If we are to make sound decisions about a billion dollar public investment in local sewage treatment, we must have the best information that can be had, and we're not getting that. We're being rushed to decision by senior governments that both appear to govern primarily on behalf of big business interests, usually at the cost of the general population. Both of those governments do this for alien idealogical reasons that are inconsistent with well established and highly respected Canadian ideals and principles (and, I will add, inconsistent with the fundamental sense of right and wrong we've carried in our minds and in our genes since before we evolved away from the great apes), so beware.

My knowledge of P3 projects is that their primary purpose is to shunt government spending and to a large degree, financial and project control, to the private sector. Despite industry bleating they are most competent to carry out major enterprises, mostly, that just is not so and we are being suckered into this by big business's best friends, the Harper and Clark governments. I just don't buy it! In fact, their participation will raise our costs, through higher taxes built into their bids, their built in profits and with the apparent loyalty and bonds between these governments and big business, I expect a tendency for some latent skulduggery.

Success demands that we don't play this doubly corrupt game. If we are not irrevocably locked in, I recommend we at least delay any decision until after the next federal election, and perhaps the next provincial election too, ignoring the bad deadline being imposed on us. Let's not be railroaded into a bad deal! This set-up will constitute failure in my view.

2. I have been aware for many years that pharmaceutical and other chemical

residues being discharged after primary and secondary sewage treatment, are most likely harmful to the ocean biosphere. This project simply ignores any tertiary sewage treatment option, yet the essential science needed to resolve this is either not being done, or is being muzzled. In these circumstances, proceeding with the absence of resolution of this would be a complete travesty and we should absolutely not allow it. That would be a major failure. We are responsible for an emerging major planetary life extinction that is taking place here and now. That makes this an irresponsible project that I blame Ottawa and the BC Government for. Step up municipalities and insist on us all getting accurate and complete information before we will budge. Yes, stop this now and then do nothing else until you're absolutely sure you're doing it right.

Don't be bullied by thugs. We badly need to clean house of those who wrongly claim that economists are all-wise and trustworthy. This is showing that they can be your worst nightmare.

From:
Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 2015 6:20 PM
To: eastside
Cc: Lisa Helps
Subject: Community Meeting - BC Museum

I participated in the above meeting. I am a resident of Victoria.

Please include the following in the assemblage of success criteria and priorities for the wastewater treatment and resource recovery initiative. Thank you.

Vision of Success – best outcomes for project

1. Why are we doing this? Is there is a requirement for justification of the need for this project on a scientific and community health basis.

High profile competent ocean science scientists and public health officials have indicated that the existing deep water discharge system causes no threat to public health. A former federal Minister of the Environment claims the existing sewage system is adequate.

Testing by competent and trusted third party professionals of the effluent from the present system 50 meters downstream from the discharge is required. Victoria's test results need then be compared to effluent measured 50

meters downstream and under similar flow conditions from discharges from wastewater treatment facilities at Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, and Halifax.

If Victoria's results are appreciably different from the other urban centers, or if community health hazards exist, then greater Victoria via the CRD needs to proceed with additional sewage treatment.

Correspondence from the BC Liberal government led by Gordon Campbell suggest that the former Premier promised to mandate secondary sewage treatment for greater Victoria in return for support by the States of Washington and Oregon for the emergent bid for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games. The BC Minister of Environment of that day was a small town lawyer reputed to talk to the Empress Hotel marmot over the legislative lunch hour. The federal government of the day built fake lakes in downtown Toronto and gazeboes in Ontario cottage country to reinforce Canada's "woodsiness".

Locally in greater Victoria, both the Chamber of Commerce and Victoria Tourism Authority were traumatized by a school teacher who wandered about dressed up as a turd.

The follies and pratfalls of politicians of the day, and most certainly since - at federal, provincial, and municipal levels – have further eroded the trust of voters and taxpayers.

Present day voters and taxpayers are simply unwilling to pay $ 750M – $ 1B which may only be needed to fulfill a series of backroom political deals.

If no health reason justifies this project, voters simply will neither support the project or the project proponents. CRD officials should simply return the issue to the government of BC for construction of whatever facility BC wishes to fund and build.

2. Previous members of CRD Sewage Committee lost voter confidence through their zeal to spend to meet artificial timelines.

Time and resources were wasted trying to meet "free money" grant requirements from federal and provincial governments.

Local voters and taxpayers provided all of these funds, regardless of which level of government has picked our pockets.

The Equivalency Agreement to Satisfy Federal Wastewater Regulations as proposed by Association for Responsible and Environmentally Sustainable Sewage Treatment (ARESST) should be vigorously pursued.

A positive response obviate the requirement to spend $ 750M – $ 1B .

A negative response will force a listing of the detailed operational requirements and discharge criteria which any new facility must meet.

At present, after all the money which has been expended, CRD does not possess these requirements.

3 Measureable Goals, Objectives, and Implementation Timeframes for the project need be established and accepted by both voters and taxpayers beforecost estimates are prepared.

Inability to define project goals, objectives, and scope has led to mismanagement by City of Victoria of replacement of the Johnson Street Bridge. Saanich has not shown competence in implementation of both programs for Compostable Wastes Recycling or municipal computer and data security. Oak Bay has not proven to be effective in urban deer containment.

On the basis of past performance, voters and taxpayers simply have limited trust in the capability of CRD members to implement this initiative.

4. Taxpayers need to vote on “Best Sewage Treatment Plant Ever !” or a Basic Facility which Meets but not Exceeds the minimum legal (once established) and regulatory federal and provincial mandated operational requirements.

Core municipalities in Capital Regional District have financial shortfalls - infrastructure, service buildings, roadways, transit - which are municipal responsibilities, plus challenges related to homelessness, regional policing, and substance addiction, which have been downloaded by higher levels of government.

Voters and taxpayers may well decide that once minimal sewage treatment is achieved, tax funds should be spent on other priorities which have higher benefit to the liveability of the core municipalities of greater Victoria.

There are many more beneficial purposes to spend $ 1B in greater Victoria than on advanced sewage treatment (which may in fact not be scientifically required).

From:
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2015 7:24 PM
To: eastside

Subject: ESide Community Dialogue

Hello,
I attended the 29 April 2015 wastewater treatment and resource recovery Community event at the RBC Museum. As a homeowner in Saanich from 1990, still currently living and working in this region from 1977 to the present time, I feel I have a vested interest in the way my municipality is managed, and my hard-earned tax support is utilized.
Here are my comments from that evening:
Thank-You sincerely for encouraging stakeholder community involvement!

1) Vision for success/outcomes:

Must be acceptable for neighbors—LIVABLE
Must be EFFECTIVE-generating a clean end product- MUST neutralize or destroy substances of emerging concern (toxins, microplastics,hormones,plasmids bacteria etc)
Must be SAFE and NON-HAZARDOUS in function
Must not be DANGEROUS (ie fire, explosive, corrosive,toxic)
Must be EFFICIENT
Must be able to adapt to future CAPACITY and influx of ingress of residents (potential for expandability)
Must be able to recoup some financial benefit and usable clean water to conserve our dwindling resource.
Must have Social Licence and hopefully endorsement of taxpayers/stakeholders/community.
Would be wonderful to realize an attractive and usable resource for the community and possibly for tourism

2) Priorities for SEWAGE TREATMENT IN MY COMMUNITY :

Must NOT affect Airshed
Must NOT affect Watershed, and rural wells
Must NOT jeopardize quality of enjoyment of property
Must NOT negatively affect property values $$$
Must NOT create ODOUR, NOISE, excessive TRAFFIC
Site must match it's purpose- SITE needs to be an excellent fit for current residents and homeowners, and future generations
Must be reasonable and AFFORDABLE going forward in amortizing over the lifetime and operation of the project.

3) Additional “sharing”:

As I reside in rural Saanich, and am responsible for my own sewage system, I wish to be exempted at this time from contributing to the financial support of the sewage treatment of the greater Saanich municipality/crd.
I also wish it stated that I DO NOT ENDORSE any use of DIGESTERS, INCINERATORS, or PUMPING OF EFFLUENT to the Willis Point area of Saanich to service the whole region of Saanich and Greater Victoria/crd.

Again, thank-you for encouraging public discourse on this very weighty issue that involves all of us, and many generations of taxpayers to come.

From:
Sent: Sunday, May 10, 2015 12:01 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Input May 9, 2015 community dialogue/conversation

Dear Madam/Sir

Our family’s input is short and succinct: The sewage solution must be at the absolute minimum cost to meet the minimum treatment requirements set by legislation.

This means we do NOT support recovery of heat or water reuse which would take yet more tax dollars to develop.

(Our taxes are already too high and rising at an unsustainable rate.)

Thank you for incorporating our input.

Oak Bay

From: Sent: Tuesday, May 12, 2015 10:00 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

The following message was received through the form at 'https://www.crd.bc.ca/contact-us?r=east-side'. Neither the name nor the e-mail address can be confirmed as accurate.

****

Message:
Windsor Park has been identified as a high risk area for flooding following an earthquake/tsunami. Do

we want a sewage plant in a known high risk area that will cause greater problems in the event of an emergency?

From: Date: Tue, May 12, 2015 at 8:20 PM
Subject: Are you kidding me?
To:

Hi xxx

A recent article in the Times Colonist says that Oak Bay has earmarked almost every park in the Municipality of Oak Bay as potential sewage treatment sites. Are you kidding me?

We do not have enough parks as it is (and the ones we currently have are turned over to one user group- dogs) and with the current leaning of "eco density" (there is nothing "eco" about density, unless you consider the "eco"-the "eco-nomic benefit to developers) the parks we currently have will be completely inadequate.

Please express my families objection to the removal of any of our limited green space to serve as a sewage facility

Please leave our parks alone.

-----Original Message-----
From:]
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2015 2:40 PM
To: eastside
Subject: potential locations of treatment plant

After examining the potential sites for the treatment plant on page A2 of the May 13 Times Colonist I note there appears to have been no consideration given to Clover Point as a possible site. I have no information as to who is the legal owner of the total area of the point, none the less it would appear to me that this would be ideal. It would appear to me to be more than four hectares in its total area which I am to understand from Mayor Jensen to be adequate for the plant and any ancillary requirements. As I would understand this site, unlike a number of others, is already located on a gravity line and is currently a sewage outfall.

It may be possible to develop the site with minimal excavation and place the plant in such a way that a park covering the whole area be placed on the roof of the facility and adjoining unused properties. The level of the park would likely not need to be any higher than Dallas Rd. Some parking for CRD vehicles and employee vehicles could be accommodated underground. From what I

understand, the McLoughlin Point building was to have a "Green" as would a roof at Clover Point would be.

I would appreciate receiving comment regarding what I believe to be worth consideration.

Oak Bay

From: Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2015 11:02 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Wastewater treatment sites

From a victoria perspective and understanding that the current outfall is at clover point I do support all nearby waterfront locations along Dallas road including beacon hill park (assuming the park functions remain above the facility The BC Hydro site in rock bay is my #1 location with Ogden point a strong second

All that said, I still find the current solution meets the scientific demonstrated requirements. The only thing it does not seem to address is oils and heavy metals and illegally dumped liquids

From:
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2015 12:27 AM
To: eastside
Subject: RE: sewage sites

Hello -

I remember when Esquimalt turned down the sewage site because of how the draft drawings looked.

Well the site below has photos of how other cities took care of that same problem - appearance for many utility sites. Could you please have a look at these examples. They might help with decisions about location.

Thank you,

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=QobxnFYhMos

On May 14, 2015, at 10:10 AM,

Dear, you are new to council, we haven't met, are you at all aware of Cuthbert Holmes Park and the Colquitz estuary? Perhaps we should meet and walk, well, perhaps that would have been a good idea before this location was offered up.

Although unfamiliar with the process, I want to be perfectly clear in my understanding of the recommendations of the Eastside Select Committee.

Councillors Vic Derman, Susan Brice, Judy Brownoff, Colin Plant and Mayor Richard Atwell have offered up Cuthbert Holmes Park and the Colquitz River estuary as a potential site for a sewage treatment plant.

Provincial and Federal politicians are presently seeking environmental protection of this fragile area, but local municipal officials want to see it become a sewage treatment plant?

I am most confused at what I had perceived to be support for this fragile watershed from you, and I would appreciate an explanation as to why you would want to see sewage treatment here.

Colquitz River steward

From:
Sent: Friday, May 22, 2015 11:02 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

The following message was received through the form at 'https://www.crd.bc.ca/contact-us?r=east-side'. Neither the name nor the e-mail address can be confirmed as accurate.

••
Your Name:

Your Email Address:

Message:
I favor Clover Point with a concrete roof in the shape of a clover leaf, the stem being the roadway leading to view parking on the water front "petals". This is possible because the land slopes so the treatment plant is not seen from street level.

From:
Sent: Friday, May 22, 2015 1:32 PM
To: eastside

Cc:
Subject: Trust document excludes Beacon Hill Park

Hi,Please investigate and immediately acknowledge the legal protection which prevents Beacon Hill Park being used for a sewage treatment facility.

Don't waste any more time discussing the three locations identified in Beacon Hill Park as "technically feasible" . They are not legally feasible.

The Trust document of 1882 excludes this use. The restrictions in the Trust were upheld in two B.C. Supreme Court rulings, in 1884 and again in 1998.

In 1884, Supreme Court Justice Matthew Begbie concluded that the Park was not to be used for general purposes of profit, or utility, however great the prospect of these may be.

The water treatment facility is definitely "utility" and is thus excluded.

A site in the park would be challenged in court and a third lawsuit would end the same way.

Attached is a more extended explanation of the Trust and the two legal rulings.

The Beacon Hill Park Trust upheld in two B.C. Supreme Court rulings

The Trust, the document giving Beacon Hill Park to the City in 1882, established a framework for the City to manage the Park. The restrictions of The Trust have been challenged and upheld in two landmark court rulings: B.C. Supreme Court Judge Matthew Begbie, 1884, and B. C. Supreme Court Justice Wilson, 1998. Both rulings interpret the founding document.

The key words in the Trust are: ..."land known as Beacon Hill Park...shall be maintained and preserved by the said Corporation [City of Victoria] and their successors for the use, recreation and enjoyment of the public..."

Matthew Begbie's Supreme Court 1884 ruling

The Begbie ruling came after an Agricultural Fair Building was constructed in BHP and a resident named Anderson challenged the legality of doing that.

In a 1884 Supreme Court ruling called Anderson vs. Corporation of the City of Victoria, Matthew Begbie decided the building was not an acceptable use because it did not constitute public recreational use and enjoyment, according to

The Trust. He specified cricket and lawn bowling facilities as acceptable, as well as horse racing.

Begbie added the following uses were not permitted: a university, sanatorium, a barracks for soldiers, a lunatic asylum, and a cemetery.

Begbie concluded that the Park was not to be used for general purposes of profit, or utility, however great the prospect of these may be.

Both The Trust and Begbie are covered in Chapter 5 of the online Beacon Hill Park History. The reference for Begbie:

Begbie, J.C. August, 30, 1884. Anderson v. Corporation of City of Victoria and others and the Attorney-General v. Corporation of City of Victoria and others. Supreme Court of British Columbia. British Columbia Law Reports. Victoria, 1893: vol. I., part ii, 107-112.

1998 B.C. Supreme Court Justice R.D. Wilson ruling

On October 8, 1998, B. C. Supreme Court Justice R. D. Wilson handed down a landmark decision prohibiting any commercialism, including advertising signs and banners, in Beacon Hill Park. He upheld the Park Trust and affirmed and extended Supreme Court Chief Justice Sir Matthew B. Begbie's decision of 1884. This is covered in Chapter 17 of the Beacon Hill Park History.
Wilson, Hon. R.D. 8 October 1998 "City of Victoria vs. Capital Region Festival Society and the Attorney General of British Columbia." Reasons for Judgment. The complete text of Justice Wilson's decision is available on the internet:
http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/sc/98/16/s98-1683.txt

From:
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2015 10:29 AM
To: eastside
Subject: RESPONSE TO EAST SIDE QUESTIONNAIRE ON SEWAGE

P1. Vision of success. 1. !. Please share you vision for success- what are the best outcomes for sewage treatment.
I would like to see the CRD become a UN Biosphere Reserve and an essential component of achieving a UN Biosphere would be an ecological sound tertiary sewage treatment system which will conserve the environment, reduce the ecological footprint, and facilitate socially equitable and environmentally sound interaction between humans and the ecosystem upon which we are all dependent for our survival.

Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) They are established to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere. Biosphere reserves are designated by the International Coordinating Council of the MAB Programme at the request of the State concerned. Individual biosphere reserves remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the State where they are situated. Collectively, all biosphere reserves form a World Network in which participation by States is voluntary.

CONTROL MUST BE PUBLIC; NO P3s

Public control means the public interest, and not private corporate interests, will drive decisions. Local government decisions are most often done in public and much more accountable and transparent than those made by private corporations. And in the end, environmental risk and damage always end up as a public concern and responsibility.

Public-private partnerships or P3s cost more than public operation. Private corporations take on P3 projects to make money. They answer to shareholders, not the public or taxpayers. Private financing costs more and the “mark up” for taking on risk and meeting profit targets adds significantly to the cost of P3 projects. British Columbia’s Auditor General, Carol Bellringer recently offered strong evidence of this in her annual report where she found that government is paying nearly twice as much for borrowing through P3s as it would if it borrowed the money itself.

SITING OF SEWAGE TREATMENT

The siting really depends on whether the CRD East group decides on a central system serving all three municipalities or decentralized system or a combination. PParks should not be jeopardized. Perhaps Transport Canada site or public works yard. If there were a small source plant in Oak bay, I think the .best place would be at the public works on Elgin St., and in Saanich, the public works yard. I think ideally we should have some form of tertiary treatment, along with source based treatment, including small decentralized alternative ecological systems in a number of areas in the different municipalities

Such as that offered by http://www.ecologixsystems.com/process-secondarytreatment.php?gclid=CjwKEAjwj9GqBRCRlPram97Xk3ESJADrN7Ieu49i6Nzm2qySiDUeml4tC5-pvxx87gGFChcL2bSQZxoCfDjw_wcB

This system has various sizes for small entities from hospitals to municipalities. They have installed a system in Lower Sackville

2. years of procrastination; and shortness of institutional memory

There is a long history in Victoria since the 1960s, of negligence on the part of the CRD and of other authoritative figures, including engineers, professors and health officials. Particularly, from the CRD engineer, Michael Williams, who in the 1980¹s authored a pale blue pamphlet with the poetic title "To the sea"- essentially he argued that, in Victoria, dilution was the solution to pollution. His work was eagerly supported by years of so-called academic research by two University of Victoria professors, Dr. Derek Ellis and Dr. Jack Littlepage, and regrettably their work was affirmed publicly by Dr. Shawn Peck, the then Deputy Provincial Health Officer

[Even today he is still involved with his anti-treatment campaign coined "will haste make waste] and even endorsed by the illustrious leader of the Western Concept Party when he made spurious claims that "Nature already provides us with an effective, inexpensive and environmentally beneficial treatment system.

Then in the late1980s as well in the early 1990s, Dr. Tony Boydell conducted public hearings for the CRD on Sewage, and at every hearing he was told by most of the citizens that there must be some form of sewage treatment; yet when there was a referendum, there were three options, and the one chosen was to do nothing. This must no happen again. The greater Victoria area has been perceived to be a pariah in Canada.

in 2010, there was even an anti-treatment group formed to still urge the CRD, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government to do nothing and there are even different levels of government, ignoring the evidence of P3 failures, still pushing for P3s, and we as citizens are still before the CRD declaring that we want sewage treatment, and we don¹t want P3s.

Now, finally in 2015, something has to be done; neither the solution to pollution is not dilution" nor is P3s.

3. other comments.

International obligations and commiments

Undertaking the duty not to transfer damage or hazards or transform one type of pollution into another

In taking measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment, States shall act so as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage or hazards from one area to another or transform one type of pollution into another (Article 195, Law of the Seas, 1982)

Undertaking to protect and preserve the marine environment

States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment. (Part XII. Article 192. General Obligation. Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment, Law of the Seas, 1982)

Undertaking measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment
States shall take, individually or jointly as appropriate, all measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities and they shall endeavour to harmonize their policies in this connection (Art. 194, 1. Law of the Seas, 1982)
Major problems affecting the water quality of rivers and lakes arise, in variable order of importance according to different situations, from inadequately treated domestic sewage, inadequate controls on the discharges of industrial waste waters, loss and destruction of catchment areas, ill-considered siting of industrial plants, deforestation, uncontrolled shifting cultivation and poor agricultural practices. This gives rise to the leaching of nutrients and pesticides. Aquatic ecosystems are disturbed and living freshwater resources are threatened. Under certain circumstances, aquatic ecosystems are also affected by agricultural water resource development projects such as dams, river diversions, water installations and irrigation schemes. Erosion, sedimentation, deforestation and desertification have led to increased land degradation, and the creation of reservoirs has, in some cases, resulted in adverse effects on ecosystems.

*** Questionnaire Should there be significant private sector involvement in the CRD's sewage treatment project?

Answer	Votes	%
Yes	268	18%
No	1192	82%
Total:	1460	100%

This poll is no longer open to voting.
[Return]
(i) Polls
Do you think the Capital Region should still pursue sewage treatment?

Answer	Votes	%
Yes	285	33%
No	576	67%
Total:	861	100%

***TREATMENTS
Secondary treatment.
The second step in the process uses aerobic microorganisms (bacteria that thrive in the air) to break down organic matter left in the sewage. The process—called biological oxidation—involves trickling filters, activated sludge, and

stabilization ponds. Unless tertiary treatment will be used, the wastewater is disinfected with chlorine and then discharged.
Sludge remaining from the primary- and secondary-treatment processes is sent to a sludge digester for further processing. The digester relies on aerobic bacteria to break down volatile matter in the sludge over the course of two or three weeks. Methane, a by-product of this step, can be captured and used as a fuel source. The remaining sludge is incinerated, deposited in a landfill, or recycled as fertilizer or for use as a soil conditioner.

Tertiary treatment.
Also called advanced wastewater treatment, tertiary treatment transforms liquid sewage into water of drinking quality. Chemical treatments remove undesirable constituents that remain after the secondary treatment. These unwanted materials include nitrates, which can cause public-health problems, and nitrogen and phosphorus, which encourage the growth of algae. The specific methods applied in tertiary treatment depend on the source of wastewater being treated. For example, carbon-absorption, reverse-osmosis, or distillation processes remove organic materials. In contrast, coagulation and sedimentation treatments eliminate heavy metals.
SUBMISSION TO CRD RE P3

I have tried to unravel the convoluted decision-making process related to procurement, and I asked a not-to-be named official about the process. I was told that the Federal Government will not do anything until the Province commits -- *probably that is code for committing to P3s*. I was then told that, before there would be a commitment for provincial funding, there is a requirement under the Capital Asset Management Framework, that public sector agencies must investigate alternatives for capital development, including the P3 option to "design, build and operate". When I asked about the degree to which citizens' views will be taken into consideration by the Provincial Government, I was told that the CRD report following the public hearings, along with an investigation report, would form the basis for the Provincial decision.

The investigation Report, however, is being done by Ernst and Young, whose firm is not only embroiled in lawsuits, related to fraud, and negligence, but also appears, because of Ernst and Youngs pro-P3s, as revealed in Jim Lloyd's presentation to the CRD, to be in conflict of interest
Jim Lloyd in his presentation to the CRD stated the following:
"Ernst & Young is working on more P3 deals than any other financial advisory firm in the world and last year won the most P3 engagements, according to Tim Philpotts, who leads Ernst & Young's Canadian Initiatives for P3s".
(See attached note about the various lawsuits related to Ernst and Young).
When they launched their environment section In 2002, E and Y launched, with a former Employee of Arthur Andersen's firm, an Environmental Advisory Services

practice within its Real Estate Advisory Services group. It is obvious that due diligence on E and Y was not carried out.

The question then arises would the Provincial Government be able to allow or be prepared to allow public concern to prevail, and support the public¹s call for Design-Bid-Build, as well as the public's opposition to P3s? It is, however, clear that the BC Government has made a firm commitment to P3s. In their Partnership BC document, the BC Government proclaims that P3s are the growing trend in Canada in the development and maintenance of public infrastructure, and then expounds on the virtues of the P3s.

Now what happens if the CRD and BC Government actually listen to citizens' concerns? What can the Federal Government be expected to do or be able to now do?

Can the Federal Government be expected to or be able to support a potential CRD, and Provincial Government opposition to P3s? In Infrastructure Canada is the following statement:
"The benefits of using P3s include: access to private-sector capital and expertise; faster completion of projects; and the transfer of risk to the private sector. In Canada, the Federal Government is taking a leadership role in developing P3 opportunities by establishing the P3 Fund. This fund will support innovative projects that provide an alternative to traditional government infrastructure procurement."

In addition, in recent years there have been several trade agreements which have resulted in a requirement for open sourcing: Internal Trade Agreement, involving all of Canada, the TILMA involving BC and Alberta, the WTO Procurement clause involving the US for a period of time, and more recently the Comprehensive Economic Agreement Negotiations (CETA) involving the European Union which is in between the 2nd and 3rd negotiating round. ...The next three rounds will tackle progressively more difficult issues of procurement, investment, etc

The CETA could allow for a company like Veolia or Suez to seduce the provincial and Federal Governments into embracing P3 proposals. (see attached recent revelations about Veolia's fiasco in Bruxelles, and the case against Suez' exploitation of developing states.

Thus will the biased Provincial and Federal Governments keep demanding more research and the P3-prone private sector keep lobbying, until finally the concerns of the citizens will be trumped and the P3s, victorious, and then the citizens will be given the option; either you agree to P3s and receive Provincial and Federal funding or you oppose P3s and through taxes bear the cost.

So in April will all three levels of government continue to be negligent, being seduced into P3s, and will the people be condemned to live with the consequences, OR will there be the political will to seriously respect the will of the people. Citizens have a legitimate expectation that elected officials will opt for serving the public good.

From:
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2015 5:27 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Sewage Treatment

I wonder if people would be more receptive of a sewage treatment plant "in their backyard" if they were given plans and visuals of treatment plants? Bear River (Little Switzerland of Nova Scotia) in the Annapolis Valley built an environmentally friendly plant years ago. True, it is a small place but surely their ideas could be transported. It looks like a greenhouse. I'm not an engineer and don't remember all the particulars, but the sewage is collected in huge vats underground. I don't know what chemical reactions take place but after a time, the liquid is pumped up to six (I think) huge tanks upstairs. The liquid moves through each of these, becoming more purified as it goes. There are different types of vegetation in each, even fish in one and a banana plant in another. In the end, the water is so pure you can drink it. It then goes out into an open lagoon.

Surely they would be willing to share their idea. My point is that, if people saw that it could look like a greenhouse, perhaps they wouldn't be so opposed to it being in Beacon Hill Park.

From:
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2015 7:53 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

The following message was received through the form at 'https://www.crd.bc.ca/contact-us?r=east-side'. Neither the name nor the e-mail address can be confirmed as accurate.

.....
Your Name:

Your Email Address:

Message:
I would like to draw the Eastside Select Committee's attention to the fact that Dockside Green is not a model for Eastside sewage treatment.

In recent years a grassroots plan has arisen to move towards a distributed, tertiary sewage treatment system within the Capital Regional District (CRD), along the lines of the Dockside Green tertiary sewage treatment facility in Victoria West. Victoria's Mayor Lisa Helps is herself a big booster of the Dockside Green model, going so far as to use Dockside Green as the backdrop for the recent announcement of the longlist of potential Eastside sewage treatment sites. Leaving aside for a moment both the cost and environmental soundness of such a plan, it is instructive to scrutinise it in terms of its feasibility, especially with respect to its scalability. In other words, does it really hold water?

The first thing is, Dockside Green is a standalone sewage treatment model. In other words, the sewage treatment system was built into the Dockside Green development at the time it was designed and built. Unfortunately, this kind of model does not work with the built environment within the CRD, with its decades old, patchwork network of pipes, conveyors, pump stations and outfall pipes. So, Dockside Green only works for other Dockside Green-type developments, or in areas or communities that are not yet hooked up to the current sewage network; and such areas are by and large restricted to the Westside part of the CRD- not the Eastside.

The other knock against Dockside Green is that while it may work on a small scale, it is unsuitable for treating sewage on a region-wide scale. To understand why this is so, let's crunch some numbers. The region says it needs the capacity to treat 108,000 m^3 per day of sewage within the Core Area. That just happens to be 285 times the current licensed, maximum daily capacity of 380 m^3 for the Dockside Green plant.[1] In other words, if Dockside Green is used as the model for sewage treatment in Greater Victoria, then at least 285 such plants would be required to treat all of the CRD's sewage. How realistic is that?

One decentralised sewage treatment model which seems to have gained traction within CRD circles, and which has been endorsed by none other than Nobel laureate and BC Green Party MLA Andrew Weaver, calls for something in the range of 15 neighbourhood tertiary treatment plants, built around existing pump stations such as the one at Currie Road in Oak Bay. Bear in mind that the Currie Road pumping station has a current treatment capacity of 13,500 m^3 of sewage per day. This means that if a Dockside Green-type process were to be installed at that particular location, its capacity would have to be 35 times larger than Dockside Green's. Again, how realistic is that? It is obvious that the current footprint of the pumping station in Oak Bay would not support a plant that is 35 times larger than the Dockside Green facility, even if is placed underground, as

has been proposed. It might, however, fit into a big chunk of adjacent Windsor Park. But where, pray tell, are the 14 other distributed plants supposed to go within the CRD region, and how are regulatory approvals going to be obtained for any and all of these sites, given previous opposition to Haro Woods, McLoughlin Pt, Viewfield Road and the Hartland Landfill as potential sewage treatment sites?

Another drawback of a distributed sewage treatment model is that each of the fifteen distributed plants would, according to sewage engineer Chris Town from Urban Systems, require its own, dedicated outfall pipe, plus emergency backup outfall pipe.

Lastly, for the sake of argument, let's just assume that 15 Dockside Green-size plants were scattered across the region, in an effort to meet the CRD's current sewage treatment needs. Collectively, those plants would provide a total of 5,700 m^3 per day of sewage treatment capacity, or a mere 5% of the CRD's treatment needs. Thus, a distributed plan, along the lines of the one currently being touted by a grassroots group, would be capable of treating only one twentieth of our regional sewage. This begs the question: how and where is the other 95 percent going to be treated, if not in the neighbourhood plants? Viewed another way, if 15 Dockside Green-type plants were spread around the region, treating all of the CRD's liquid waste at those sites would require each of them to have twenty times the capacity of the actual Dockside Green facility.

The long and the short of it is, the figures associated with the alternative, decentralized tertiary sewage treatment plan for the CRD, which uses Dockside Green as a model, just don't add up. The Dockside Green model might work for certain areas of the CRD, particularly on the Westside, but not for the CRD as a whole. Thus, the best plan is still one which includes as few sites as possible- preferably one, large, centrally-located facility, at a location such as Macaulay Pt, where there is already an outfall pipe and where there is ample land that is surplus to DND's needs. DND could be induced to supply the land to the CRD in return for free heat recovery from the plant over its lifespan. This is the kind of solution to the sewage treatment conundrum the CRD should be exploring- not the decentralised or distributed model using the cookie cutter Dockside Green model.

Sincerely,

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[1]Dockside Green only has a current capacity of 180 m^3 per day, and is using only about 55 m^3 per day of that capacity at the current time. In order for the

facility to reach the licensed, maximum capacity of 380 m³ per day, plant and equipment would have to be upgraded.

From:
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2015 4:54 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Eastside Wastewater Dialogue: Vision of success, risk management, siting, and public information

VISION OF SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME
Victoria adopts a system proven to work in other coastal cities of the Pacific Northwest and achieves sewage treatment in line with the rest of the developed world.
More specifically, a regional sewage treatment system and facility using proventechnology to protect human health and the ecosystem, and having the capacity to be expandable, reliable, and resilient. Consider long-term social, environmental, and economic effects.

Use best and proven practices from other coastal cities in the Pacific Northwest for establishing technical requirements, site selection criteria, processing technology, operations, and maintenance.

Adopt a phased implementation approach to ensure success and cost containment. First, implement a treatment facility using proven technologies for primary and secondary treatment. Design the facility to be scalable for added future capacity needs and expandable for future phased implementation of tertiary treatments. Put this into operation. Tertiary treatment can be added in future phases, following broad public participation in needs analysis and cost/benefit tradeoffs.

RISK MANAGEMENT
Phased implementation can address technical, operational, financial, and political risks. However, other significant risks need to be addressed.

Human health and safety. The decision and commitment to treat sewage is an important first step (kudos), but implementation must be successful (caution). Delay is not an option. The significant public health risks of untreated sewage have been well documented for more than a century. (On May 31st, we heard of heavy metal contamination being found in sewer pipes along Dallas Road, thought to come from the storm drains.)

Sizing risk. Thoroughly evaluate present and future needs. Look ahead to population growth over several planning cycles, at least the next 40 years.

Aging infrastructure and new piping requirements.
If, as we were told on May 31st, the condition of the existing conveyance infrastructure is unknown, then undertake thorough evaluation using statistical random sampling methods. Failure and the need to replace or relocate conveyance infrastructure can easily double the total cost of implementation, making the total financial commitment well over a billion dollars, as with the Brightwater experience in King County, Washington. Documented in the Brightwater case study (http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/liquid-waste/LiquidWastePublications/BrightwaterCaseStudy.pdf), the cost breakdown was
$896.3 million USD for the treatment plant, but a full project cost of $1.86 billion USD.

On May 31st, after hearing that the sanitary sewer system has a lot of leaks, we learned that asset management is a very big issue across Canada with pipes approaching 60 to 100 years in age.

Storm water intrusion. Sounds like a problem and could add unnecessarily to volumes for planning and implementation cost. (Please see above.) Needs to be assessed from a systems view, pipeline integrity, and common flow systems. What is the plan for separating the common flows where they exist?

Cost escalation risk. Unimaginable. Examples are legion. Life cycle cost assessment can help.

Social, environmental, geotechnical risk. All need to be part of the equation and thoroughly evaluated. With livability scoring first on the random sample survey, followed by cost and the environment, these themes are uppermost in the mind of the public. To date, the social and community value of parkland has not been factored into the feasibility analysis.

Fragmentation risk. Distributed systems might be appropriate in developing countries where resources are scarce, however, major coastal cities in North America often opt for a regional approach. Sewage is not software and is not "mirrored" for system redundancy. Building redundancy and resilience into a distributed system is much more complex. As we learned on May 31st, if there are 3 processing trains in a system, a 4th will be added to ensure reliability. Multiplying this by the number of distributed systems could easily escalate cost. Operations, operator training, and logistics would have to be carefully choreographed to support a broadly distributed system. If the choice is a distributed system, select a manageable number of components and adopt common operations and maintenance methods across sites.

Aiming too high (the Icarus effect). Tertiary treatment adds webs of complexity to a system and would be a huge leap to introduce with a first treatment system for the region. It can (and should be) part of a future phase of implementation, as each preceding phase is proven in the field. As we learned May 31st, odour control can be achieved with secondary treatment; most odour problems occur during primary treatment and biosolids handling. Even activated sludge plants can later have tertiary treatments added via membranes or special media, all within the same plant footprint. So please do not be discouraged by taking a measured, phased approach to guarantee success at each step. (The Goldilocks principle applies here.)

Aiming too low. Although pilot projects are an appealing vision, now is not the time. Look to a myriad of pilot projects worldwide, and see those results. Where success is touted, be certain of total lifecycle cost. Where the system boundaries are drawn often determines the appearance of success or failure.

Political risk. Extremely high. With cost overruns on the Johnson Street Bridge and questions whether the green economic benefits of Dockside Green will ever materialize, it is time for a successful infrastructure project to turn the tide. Phased implementation with early successes could rebuild the public trust. Though this is a local (or regional) decision, the eyes of the world are on Victoria. Sadly, comparisons are being made. At least one area in what was considered a developing nation (India) has adopted an elegant, highly technical approach to site selection.

Operator staffing risk. Tertiary treatment will require experienced operators certified to level 4. What is the plan to locate, attract, and retain sufficient staff? The more sophisticated the system, the more skill will be required for operations and maintenance technicians.

Resource recovery cost. Compare the cost of system inputs to the value of the outputs, as well as long-term reliability. (Sometimes, fertilizer can be gold.) Please see the excellent analysis at the following link. PDF page 3 shows that soil amendment has the lowest net input cost in the chart on valuing biosolids. http://www.ewmce.com/Resources/Documents/A%20look%20at%20the%20economics%20of%20biosolids.pdf

Sewer cross-bores. The complex underground web of utilities presents challenges. On May 31st, we heard of an area where sewer pipes run into water mains. In the states, there have been cases of gas lines boring through sewer pipes. It is virtually impossible to assess current conditions underground until something goes wrong or other excavation occurs nearby. However, preparedness to respond is key.

Noise and air pollution risk. Treatment and transportation can produce noise and/or air pollution, which must be taken into account when siting.

Transportation system and traffic generation. Analysis needs to be done to avoid unintended consequences.

Overall system reliability and ease of maintenance. Key factors for long term.

International reputation and tourism. Victoria has the opportunity to apply an additional voluntary constraint from its international reputation as a tourism magnet. What message does Victoria send to the world when this city of incredibly beautiful parks and gardens offers its parks as "technically feasible" sewage treatment sites?
To many international tourists and local residents,
Beacon Hill Park is one of the crown jewels of the City of Victoria.
Protect our parks.

SITE CONSTRAINTS
Please consider constraints and best practices from sites around the world. For example, about 6 meters above sea level seems to be the sweet spot for siting in coastal areas. Results of a geotechnical survey would be welcome public information. Many public utilities consider a suite of social and environmental considerations as well before siting. Brightwater was mentioned during the May 31st presentation. Here is a high-level overview of that site screening process.
http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wtd/Construction/North/Brightwater/Background.aspx

As one woman so aptly said at the May 31st workshop, the City is encouraging dense development, making it all the more important to protect our parks and gardens for people who live and visit this place. There is a well-documented and very real connection between nature and well-being. Please honor these sacred places for so many residents and visitors. Victoria is known as Shangri-La among some from the eastern provinces.

Some additional site constraints used in other parts of the world:

- Not on slopes > 15 degrees
- Not on established parkland
- Not within 300 m of residential neighbourhoods, schools, care facilities
- No odour outside facility boundaries
- Not on long and narrow site shape
- Not in flood zones
- Not on sites subject to liquefaction or unrecoverable damage from seismic events up to 7.3 magnitude
- Other policy criteria, such as designated wetlands and existing land uses

We understand that the province requires design of earthquake protection for a once in 2,450-year event.

Please see weighting criteria in the decision matrix on pages 263-264 in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) document "Municipal Nutrient Removal Technologies" at:
http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/upload/mnrt-volume1.pdf
SPECIAL SITING OPPORTUNITIES
As displayed during the May 31st workshop, the lovely treatment plant serving as a playing field on top of a former industrial site in the UK is a perfect example of urban reclamation of exhausted industrial or brownfield sites. Victoria is world-renowned and applauded for Jennie Butchart's vision of gardens in an abandoned quarry. Here is a marvelous opportunity to mirror her success more than 100 years later. She did not take an existing park and make it more beautiful, but transformed something most would consider hopelessly spent and unsightly.

In this city of parks and gardens, please identify opportunities to create a new park over an old industrial site or brownfield. Your decision will be celebrated and widely admired.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
This is first a call for more decision support information, as we heard during the May 31st workshop. It is also encouragement to more widely distribute information about source control measures, as described here:
https://www.crd.bc.ca/service/sewers-wastewater-septic/residential-wastewater-stormwater/manage-household-wastewater
Whether kitty litter or construction debris, it is important for citizens to know about downstream effects.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important project.
Best wishes going forward.

----Original Message-----
From:
Sent: Tuesday, June 02, 2015 10:01 AM
To:
Subject: Cost Estimates for Sewage Treatment

Could you pass the attached on to the consultants supporting the project. As you may recall the CRD is going out for a consultant to provide cost analysis of options. I thought the two definitions in the attached were relevant. The best the consultant will be able to do is provide “Indicative Cost Estimates” that is plus or minus 15-20%. On Saturday some of us spoke of Class D estimates, this is an

old term now as the attached indicates.

Thanks in advance for this.

Regards,

From:
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 9:40 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Feedback from June 10 Community Dialogue

Attached is a note prepared after attending last evening's very impressive update at the Belfry Theatre. I raised a question during the meeting and spoke briefly with Mayor Phelps afterwards. My comments are elaborated in this note.

Could you arrange for Mayor Phelps to look at these comments also? There is a political dimension that may interest her.

Will the PowerPoint presentations we enjoyed yesterday be posted on the Eastside website?

I will gladly discuss this matter further with anybody interested.

Sincerely,

From:
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 12:10 PM
To: eastside
Subject: belfry meeting followup

This is a second and more cryptic effort to send you an email on my thoughts from last night's meeting at the Belfry.

I thought the meeting was very interesting for two reasons. One, I was very impressed with Mayor Helps' grasp of the issues and her sincere and honest efforts to improve the process and involve the public. Two, based on the excellent presentation by the guest speaker, like Mayor Helps I was almost speechless, but I am concerned that the current process may be flawed as a result. However well-meaning the new process participants are, I believe the revamped process is being rushed to meet unrealistic deadlines using too many project criteria. However the proof will be in the pudding, the devil's in the details.

That said, I was the person who asked the last question about putting the 20 "red" sites back on the market, OR just select two sites based on engineering, scope and order of magnitude cost criteria, and then develop inspired and creative project proposals. Surely this would reduce the possible sites from the outset. The Ipsos-Reid survey results indicated a low priority for tertiary treatment and for resource recovery, although I understand the latter is necessary under the current cost-sharing conditions. Eliminate tertiary treatment as part of the scope – the CRD is not Pittsburgh or Cleveland for goodness sake. And the strait is not a river or lake. Resource recovery gasification at Clover Point (or North Park) could, however, provide a beacon and an inspired alternative to fireworks! Think outside the pipe.

The highest priorities/concerns identified are eliminating the dumping of sewage into the water, and costs. For this reason, and for the record in the past and present, and on the other hand, I have been against the sewage project as proposed since Day 1. I support the views of the Hon. David Anderson and Dr. Shaun Peck that the natural flushing action of the strait is sufficient. The SCIENCE does not support this project. It is a wrongly mandated and feel-good project. Regarding costs, there is already push-back from the public on the CRD increase in levies to pay for a project that hopefully will not proceed. The billion dollar project, plus the significant unknown increased costs to resolve the serious ancient infrastructure and sewer/storm drain cross-connection problem, and higher water use levies even with reduced usage due to weather changes, will result in major upset and push-back by the property tax-paying public onto the politicians. So much for affordable housing. Victoria's high proportion of renters think they won't be affected, and so they say full speed ahead to "save the environment". More likely, the costs will be passed on by owners and rents will become even more unaffordable. Better to focus spending initiatives and tax increases and/or credits on reducing cross-connections and encouraging conservation measures.

In reality, the CRD must call a time-out, hit the reset button, and re-review the project fundamentals. The federal and provincial governments, given the fiscal situation and if pressed, I am sure would amend the cost-sharing conditions, including the threat of fines, to reduce their exposure to the current boondoggle of their own making. Especially if there was a suitable "plan b" which would satisfy the environmental lobby.

Other random thoughts - I, too, have suggested Trial Island as an alternate site – why are we constrained my municipalities who won't put all potential sites on the table for review? I won't go to Fol Epi in Dockside Green for my latte because of the "eau de dockside" smell. And, I used to live in Halifax at the head of Bedford Basin and know the results of untreated sewage in a marine environment with no flushing action.

As a long-time Victoria taxpayer with children and grand-children here, I am not looking forward to the prospect of major tax/fee increases to pay for this sewage project. I don't want and we can't afford another Blue Bridge project times 10. Gasify the excrescence called Seaterra (with apologies to BrendaE). Funds can be better spent on related public works. Sure, I can use the Tax Deferment program, or move to Cobble Hill, but I'd rather live close to Dallas Road near some future waterfront bar and watch the Strait of Juan de Fuca with the Olympics in the background knowing that the wastewater is being treated naturally by the flushing action of the straits.

Regards

James Bay

From:
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 1:45 PM
To: Marianne Alto; Vic Derman; Nils Jensen; Richard Atwell; Ben Isitt; Judy Brownoff; Geoff Young; eastside; Susan Brice; Colin Plant; Lisa Helps
Subject: The Eastside Sewage Community Dialog – June 10th 2015

Notes from the Eastside Sewage Community Dialog June 10th, 2015:

Municipal Councils make the final decision for the list of sites.

Trial Island was not on the list from Oak Bay.

The Royal Jubilee Hospital (RJH) was not considered in the previous siting workshops. Victoria Council did not put the RJH on the list of potential sites. Consideration of other sites not listed would require a return to Council for approval.

Mayor Helps – 'Red sites are now off the table.' (Someone from the audience asked later if they could be put back on the table).

Bruce Haden gave a high-level presentation about architecture and planning concepts, *Putting the Public Back in Public Works*, (not about engineering or consultation processes). He cautioned when looking at images it is tempting to say, 'Let's just make it look like that.'

Wastewater treatment is an industrial process – just like a winery; it's just that we expect a winery to be more attractive. Let's challenge the assumption that a wastewater treatment plant as a negative blight. It is a place of public interest – 'a Public Good worthy of good design', especially for something as fundamental to our life and well-being as water.

Ten Opportunities:

1. Site Access (healing the city)
2. Creating Links
3. Solving Site-Specific Problems
4. Complementary Uses (retail, educational – 'nothing is technically impossible')
5. Recreation (birdwatching, walking trails)
6. Sustainable – energy exchange / reclaim and re-use water
7. Education – a passion to understand our City's Public Works
8. Public Art – even controversial art sparks conversation
9. Future Re-use (Battersea Power Station is now the Tate Modern Gallery)
10. Great Architecture – 'no shame in making something beautiful' We can disagree on what that means, but we can agree on the integrity of the work.

Place (beautiful, effective, joyful) NOT Infrastructure ('intestines')

Pareto Principle: 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes. 80% is the cost of the 'guts'. The 20% is seen as the easiest to cut – rather it should be integral to the effect.

Public process is often about stopping bad things happening – instead make it a creative opportunity.

'Good ideas can sound weird.'

'Don't kill ideas too early.'

P3 is not innovative because procurement criteria is established too early.

Thanks for hosting the Eastside Sewage Community Dialog. I agree with Bruce Haden – we are privileged to have this conversation. The quality of the engagement process is much improved.

Mayor Helps encouraged the audience to bring more people to the June 24th Dialog at the Delta Hotel.

From:
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 4:20 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Comments following last night's presentation at the Belfry.

Dear Staff at “CRD-Eastside”,

Excellent presentations last night - June 10. Keep this great show going. It is important.

Let’s reinvent Clover Point and possibly the Rock Bay Area in Victoria Harbour.

Some pies-in-the-sky now, some food for thought, from Oak Bay…

1) Link this project to the resurrection of Victoria Harbour Migratory Bird Sanctuary (100 years old in 2023) and a regional herring recovery programme that could bring back all the wildlife.

We live in Greater Victoria, known as Lekwungen by the Songhees and the Esquimalt, the land of smoked herring. Seriously.

Clover Point is one of Victoria’s best birdwatching sites. A nice “Marine Nature House” with the world’s best view on top of a wastewater plant would be great.

See poster below.Or/and,

2) Link this project to the resurrection of the BC Maritime Museum as the Maritime Museum of Pacific Canada in Victoria Harbour. It could be the win-win of the century.

The museum needs a prime waterfront site in the harbour.

Or/and,

3) You may also want to link this project to the restoration and enhancement of Ellice Point National Historic Site, the largest collection of Victoriana in Canada. It needs help and is near Rock Bay.

Would be glad to meet your staff if needed.

See #1, above: let's reinvent Clover Point and resurrect VHMBS ! Wastewater treatment will enhance wildlife habitat and build on current ecological restoration in what is still the best coastal and marine environment in urban Canada, from Orcas to Marbled Murrelets, Coho Salmon and Olympia Oysters. GO WILD AND CELEBRATE BIODIVERCITY.

From: eastside [mailto:eastside@crd.bc.ca]
Sent: June-11-15 9:46 AM
To:
Subject: RE: Feedback from June 10 Community Dialogue

Thank you for your feedback

I will forward this document to Mayor Helps and will include it in our report out materials.

The PowerPoint presentation will be posted to the Eastside website by the end of the week (although I am going to attempt to get them up by the end of the day today if possible).

Thank you for coming out yesterday. I am glad you enjoyed it.

Eastside Community Dialogue

From:
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 9:40 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Feedback from June 10 Community Dialogue

Attached is a note prepared after attending last evening's very impressive update at the Belfry Theatre. I raised a question during the meeting and spoke briefly with Mayor Phelps afterwards. My comments are elaborated in this note.

Could you arrange for Mayor helps to look at these comments also? There is a political dimension that may interest her.

Will the PowerPoint presentations we enjoyed yesterday be posted on the Eastside website?

I will gladly discuss this matter further with anybody interested.

Sincerely,

From:
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2015 12:48 PM
To: eastside
Cc: Marianne Alto; Vic Derman; Nils Jensen; Richard Atwell; Ben Isitt; Judy Brownoff; Geoff Young; Susan Brice; Colin Plant; Lisa Helps
Subject: Technically Feasible Site heat maps

Dear Eastside Select Committee,

http://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/Wastewater-Planning-2014/150608-eastside-heat-maps-combined.pdf?sfvrsn=2

If you scroll through this document, note that the cropping and overlap of each selected map page does not cover all possibilities for heat and water reuse. I understand this void occurred because map pages were cropped to capture the list of feasible sites. Group 6 titles on pages 21-24 of the heat maps obscure the Royal Jubilee Hospital campus (RJH) at the confluence of three sewage trunk lines and adjacent to Bowker Creek.

Can the RJH campus be included in the June 24th deadline request for partnerships and private site offerings? Will the RJH campus be considered for Deeper Site Profiling? I believe there are good reasons for doing so. It will require creative partnerships and design-thinking solutions.

From:
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 1:23 PM
To: eastside
Subject: sewage is a resource

Thank you for the great presentation at the Belfry Wednesday last.
Bruce Haden was a star.....inspirational to the Nth degree! I've had a read through his bio and I am delighted that he is associated with Paragon Sciences.
In looking through the booklet E.S.C. W.WT....Technically Feasibility Public Site Profiles, and connecting the meters above sea level figures.....there is a very serious problem.
I rather dramatically stated, during the meeting at the R.B.C.Museum, that planet earth is melting. I explained that on May 30th this year the Antarctica temperature was 17 degrees C! This means sea level rise.

The site Victoria sea level rise predictions.....done by Sierra Club.....will take you to a map of Saanich and Victoria areas. They have shown two colours.....the red is the plus 0 to 6 Meters and the Blue is the 6to 25 Meters.

Looking at your booklet index City of Victoria the following are not wise choices.....Coast Guard.....Ogden Point .....Public Works.....Transport Canada.

In Oak Bay both Turkey Head Walkway and Windsor Park are very low and will be below the waves. In the Victoria and Saanich Private sites Rock Bay is rather low.

If you take into consideration this very real problem, the number of sites is very few.

New Topic

Woods Hole Oceanographic Center which is on the east coast of the U.S.A.

This place has perhaps 1,000 experiments and studies going at and one time. One of the trials theyare/were running was sewage in a very strong bag, in the ocean.....therefore no need for a building.....certain microbes were seeded in the bag and it was sealed with a valve which allowed methane to be captured. I am unable to find information on this trial.....but I know that you people know someone who will be able to find out.....perhaps Bruce Hayden through Paragon Sciences Ltd. After the Museum meeting I phoned through to the Vancouver Co. Nexterra. The gassification Co. I spoke to one of their sales people.....they are interested, and although your previous people may have eliminated them perhaps another look is in order.
I am so pleased with the process and so very hopeful for the best outcome.....

From:
Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2015 1:31 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Wastewater Treatment

Some thoughts on the East Side Wastewater Treatment Facility.

There should not be ANY consideration given to any location in the Inner Harbour with the exception of the B.C. Hydro site and the Transport Canada site.

Ogden Point is a definite NO as a possible site for a Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Victoria promotes itself in the global market as a tourist destination.
Cruise Ships dock at Ogden Point with tourists from all over the world. We should be showing our best credentials to these people not a Wastewater Treatment plant.
There must be in excess of 500,000 people who arrive by cruise ships each year and dock at Ogden Point.

Sea Planes, Pleasure Craft, Clipper Ships, Black Bull Ferries, paddlers, rowers, etc. all use the Inner Harbour. A Wastewater Treatment Plant would not be a welcome appendage to this very active recreation site.

With a Wastewater Treatment Facility there would likely be a necessity to have trucks hauling solid waste material to a separate Facility.
With any location in or near the Inner Harbour there would be trucks hauling this solid waste threw the center of the city, past all of the main tourist facilities and hotels. (Not to mention past the Legislative Grounds.)

From:
Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2015 3:11 PM
To: Mayor Lisa Helps
Cc: Mayor Nils Jensen; Eastside
Subject: Trial Island and other potential wateewater treatment sites

Dear Mayor Helps,

Yesterday's brief response by Mayor Jensen indicates to me that he and his council seem to have prevented the review in the Eastside Community Dialogue of at least four significant possible plant sites in Oak Bay: Victoria Golf Course, Oak Bay Marina (and nearby island), Cattle Point, and Trial Island. I interpret Mayor Jensen's message below - noting my views, but not indicating any possible reconsideration - as another attempt to prevent any further examination of these Oak Bay sites. What a pity!

Had your Committee's consultants been permitted to encourage public review and comments on these sites, it is possible that the first three of them might have been declared red, with little or no support - maybe. However Trial Island looks like a feasible alternative plant location, warranting further consideration. Because it appears to be an unlikely site for strong NIMBY reaction, I believe it would be a travesty to continue to ignore it.

Thus the planned Open House next Wednesday/24 will be a crucial test of transparency and public involvement in the Eastside Community Dialogue. If Trial Island is included in the list of green and yellow sites warranting further review,

proof will exist that public input is indeed welcome, respected and influencing the process. If not, the public will notice the continuation of the “business as usual” model, with no real role for critical comments by non-politicians. The Eastside Select Committee will then be understood to be nothing but a public relations activity. Cynicism, confusion and lack of community support will likely return. There could also be unexpected other consequences.

In other words, the integrity and credibility of the Eastside Community Dialogue is now being severely tested. This could be a turning point in Victoria’s ongoing wastewater treatment saga. As Chair of this Committee, you have a very important political challenge, and opportunity, just eight days from now. The Open House on June 24 should be quite an interesting and revealing event. Good luck.

Continuing the transparency in this process, I am copying this message to Mayor Jensen.

From: Mayor Nils Jensen [mailto:oakbaymayor@oakbay.ca]
Sent: June-15-15 1:46 PM
To:
Cc: Lisa Helps (Mayor); eastside
Subject: Re: More about Eastside Wastewater Treatment - Public Update on June 10

Thank you. Your views are noted.
Regards,
Nils

Nils Jensen
Mayor
Oak Bay

On Jun 15, 2015, at 07:48, Brian Grover <brian.grover@shaw.ca> wrote:
Dear Mayor Jensen,

Thanks for your prompt response.

A fresh overview of potential locations for treatment plant(s) by the Eastside Select Committee, unconstrained by previous analyses and political considerations, would examine population locations, topography, existing land use, existing & future sewer systems and outfalls, especially exploring alternative sites near the coast (where all effluent must eventually flow). Such a rapid overview (in days, not weeks) by an experienced sanitary engineer would likely

suggest further consideration of at least ten sites along or near the southern coast, including the following :

· Victoria (6): Rock Bay, Coast Guard, Ogden Point, Holland Park, Beacon Hill Park, and Clover Point
· Oak Bay (6): Trial Island, Victoria Golf Course, Windsor Park, Oak Bay Marina parking lot, small island near Oak Bay Marina, and Cattle Point

It is interesting that the City of Victoria's site list for this Committee included all six of the sites mentioned above for further consideration. The Summary of Public Feedback (May 30 and 31) indicates that two are deemed publicly unacceptable (red sites) and four merit further consideration (yellow and green sites).

By comparison, the District of Oak Bay suggested only two of the six potentially feasible sites to the Committee (Holland Park and part of the Oak Bay Marina parking lot),and both sites were recently deemed to merit further consideration. But four others of those mentioned above were apparently withheld from the review by the Eastside Select Committee. One can appreciate that affluent and influential residents in Oak Bay might strongly resist plants at these four other locations, but isn't that determination supposed to be the work of the Select Committee?

Re Trial Island, a prospective site least likely to be influenced by the NIMBY syndrome, your message suggests three reasons for excluding it. My initial comments on each reason follow.

1. *Federal property, not within the control of Oak Bay*
- Eastside Committee maps indicate that Trail Island lies within Oak Bay's boundary. Should any other regional municipality advocate for the Trial Island site?
- Is the federal government, which apparently owns the island, not the same government which is forcing the local governments to build wastewater treatment facilities? What prevents a discussion with the federal government about using a small portion of the island to resolve an issue which is at least partially federal?

2. *It was previously deemed not suitable during a previous review*
- All other sites, except McLoughlin Point, were apparently also been deemed not suitable in the previous review. But the taxpaying public seems to want a different decision process now. Hence the Eastside Select Committee, searching for ways to break the stalemate. Is not the point of this newly created Committee to examine all potentially practicable sites, so as to choose publicly acceptable sites that are technically, environmentally and financially feasible? Is the Oak Bay Council more competent, or is it actually pre-empting this Committee's work?

3. *The federal authorities recently designated the island and lighthouse as a protected heritage site*

- The historic lighthouse need not be affected by any possible treatment plant on the large, empty, rocky island. Again, the senior government that is pushing for wastewater treatment needs to consider being part of that solution, not an obstacle. Cannot responsible local representatives make such a case?

For these reasons, Mayor Jensen, I respectfully disagree with your conclusion. I continue to believe that the Eastside Committee should think outside the box and quickly find a creative solution to the complex and process of determining future, very expensive, treatment plant site(s). Treating Trial Island immediately as an exceptional and temporary contingency site, while awaiting Oak Bay council's agreement to include the site amongst those warranting further consideration - if that step is indeed politically required.

It is entirely possible that Trial Island is really not a good potential site. Let's let the salaried experts make that determination. Soon.

I sincerely hope that you and your Council will reconsider this issue. If Trial Island continues to be excluded from consideration by the Eastside Committee, the public (me included) will logically wonder whether or not this current process is sincere, or simply a charade.

Public confidence and strong local support are crucial for the massive investments needed to implement any solution to our wastewater treatment issue. It would be a shame if the current, positive momentum in rebuilding such support were destroyed by a stubborn refusal to think more creatively about alternative sites.

Sincerely,

PS I have not mentioned potential treatment sites in Saanich, as these are outside our discussion about Trial Island.

From: Mayor Nils Jensen [mailto:oakbaymayor@oakbay.ca]
Sent: June-13-15 6:38 PM
To: Cc: Lisa Helps (Mayor); Mayor Nils Jensen
Subject: Re: Eastside Wastewater Treatment - Public Update on June 10

Thanks
Oak Bay did not submit any lands that were not within its control. The island is federal property.

In any event it was deemed not suitable during last review of sites.

In addition the island and lighthouse were recently designated a protected heritage site by federal authorities.

Thanks
Nils

Nils Jensen
Mayor
Oak Bay

On Jun 12, 2015, at 12:33,
Dear Mayor Jensen,

The Public Update on June 10 about Eastside Wastewater Treatment, chaired by Victoria's Mayor Lisa Helps, was very interesting and encouraging, prompting me to offer requested feedback to the CRD.

Oak Bay is mentioned explicitly in Point 3 of my two page note, which is attached. I was surprised and disappointed that Trial Island was not mentioned as one of the 47 candidate sites. Mayor Helps, when questioned, explained that three involved municipalities needed to nominate a potential site before the Eastside Committee can consider it. For reasons which I cannot understand, this site was apparently not included from the list of ten potential sites in Oak Bay District (nine public parks and a popular coastal walkway).

This omission from sites being considered is unfortunate, as Trial Island might be an excellent choice for a treatment plant. The site has two major benefits:

· It is centrally located along the Eastside coast, likely resulting in a very cost-effective site, bearing in mind connection costs to sewer networks (existing and future) and outfalls. I would not be surprised if proper technical and economic analyses provided costs savings of millions of dollars, favouring Trial Island over alternative sites

· A Trial Island treatment plant would almost certainly generate less NIMBY resistance than almost any of the other 47 sites considered by Eastside, due to its unique offshore location

Why has Trial Island not been suggested as potential site by Oak Bay? As a relative newcomer to this region, I have no knowledge of the history of this saga. As a concerned taxpayer, however, I am deeply interested. As an engineer, I can imagine some potential reasons for this omission, including:

1. Simple oversight, or lack of imagination
- Seems unlikely in this sophisticated urban region
2. Technical complexities, including undersea sewer(s), also seismic and tsunami considerations
- Warrants analysis by competent experts. Should not be insurmountable
3. Transportation logistics
- Overcome in 1906 when the Lighthouse was built. Should be simpler one century later
- Ships and barges bringing supplies and equipment could be loaded at Ogden Point, about seven km. away by water. Alternative staging area might be Oak Bay Marina parking area, but this would bring more heavy traffic through Oak Bay
- Pilot boats reach ships every day of the year, in all weather and wave conditions, so transporting personnel to the island during construction and operating stages should be equally feasible
- Warrants further examination
4. Ecological and environmental concerns (recognizing Trial Island designation as Ecological Reserve)
- Could be mitigated during the construction period, as the island is quite large and only a relatively small area would be required
- Would be minor during subsequent operation stage
- Environmental experts should be deeply involved in further consideration of site
5. Ownership and zoning concerns
- Legal and political issues which could be resolved by common sense and goodwill

You will note my recommendation to the Eastside Select Committee to consider Trial Island as a potential treatment plant site, on a contingency basis, until Oak Bay District reconsiders this matter. Since time really is of the essence, due to the very tight scheduling for reaching decisions, I urge you and your council to focus on this matter promptly.

In the new spirit of transparency about this project, I am copying this message to Mayor Helps and CRD Eastside.

I hope that these comments will be helpful.

From:
Sent: Friday, June 19, 2015 9:11 AM
To: Mayor Lisa Helps
Cc: Eastside
Subject: Wastewater Treatment - Potential Plant Sites

Dear Mayor Helps,

Narrowing the number of potential wastewater treatment plants is tough enough on the eastside, where most of the regional population resides, without having the only daily newspaper report sloppily. Hence my letter below to the TC .

The June 24 meeting could be even more complicated than on June 10, with the addition of the 20 potential Westside sites. I have three simple suggestions that might help participants to absorb all the information that will be forthcoming:

1. Provide a map that clearly delineates the areas reviewed by both Eastside and Westside committees
2. Also include on the same map the main drainage boundaries for existing sewers serving people in both communities
3. Indicate the approximate populations within the jurisdictions of the two committees

I hope these comments help, even though you and your impressive consultants have likely anticipated the ideas already.

----Original Message-----
From:
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2015 11:37 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Windsor Park

As a resident of the Windsor Park Area, I would like to bring to your attention, that this location is a built out residential area. The park serves all age groups from pre-schoolers to seniors. It is a busy recreation facility, with preschool programs, a children's play area, tennis courts and sports fields. Parking can be a problem when public events are scheduled.

The adjacent pump station does not interfere with the enjoyment of the park and traffic from the facility has not been an issue in the 40 years I have lived in the neighbourhood. However, I do have concerns about increased truck traffic that would be generated during and after construction.

Before a much larger facility is planned for this site, consideration must be given to the narrow, complicated and increasingly busy road system surrounding the park. There are currently safety issues at the intersection of Transit and Windsor, at Currie and Windsor and Windsor and Newport.
Transit Road is congested with residential street parking between the park and McMicking Point, while McNeill Avenue is a major walking and biking route for

children attending Monterey Middle School. This is a busy area for pedestrians, cyclists and joggers.

I would suggest Turkey Head might be a minimally better location, only because of the potential for barging instead of trucking. The parking lot of the Marina is reclaimed land built on fill that could be easily excavated for a below grade structure that could still accommodate parking for the
Marina. Trucks will still present safety issues navigating the very busy
Oak Bay Avenue and Village, Newport Avenue and Beach Drive.

From:
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2015 11:51 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Re: Feedback wanted on potential wastewater treatment options

This site is too cumbersome, if you are planning to receive any meaningful feedback. Also, the commercial aspect to the site is most off-putting!

I refuse to use it, although I would like to have input to this process.

KISS!

From:
Sent: Sunday, July 05, 2015 8:36 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Proposed WWTP, Comments

It has been a pleasure to follow and participate in the most recent site selection processes (Eastside, Westside) and solutions for the proposed wastewater treatment facilities for the CRD area. I support treatment of the wastewater vs the current non-treatment process. I also understand the economics of a centralized plant vs several distributed small plants. To me the question to be resolved is location of the necessary facility/facilities.

1. I do support the potential use of the Government of Canada land commonly referred to as the “Department of National Defense (DND) land” or “CFB Esquimalt - Work Point” which includes the exiting Macaulay Point wastewater pump station and outfall facilities as developed and constructed in the approximate 1971 period. Included also are the easements associated with the accommodation of the existing underground truck lines and connectors that are located within these subject land areas and are a necessary component of the existing and future systems. I make the point that these lands belong to the Government of Canada (GC), not DND. The DND is merely one of many GC

departments that occupy and maintain ‘Crown’ GC land throughout Canada and at international locations throughout the world.

2. The gross land area of the CFB Esquimalt - Work Point is some 68 hectares (168 acres), reference Official Community Plan (OCP) – Township of Esquimalt. . here is some precedent in that the GC has already severed part of the Work Point land, in what I understand is a lease arrangement for the existing Macaulay Point outfall facilities. These Work Point lands are currently used by DND for a variety of reasons such as DND Residential Housing Units or military personnel, equipment and material storage and repair, recreational facilities, DND training facilities (Naval Officer Training Centre) and even construction waste materials and community gardens among others. There is in my estimation considerable land that could easily be divided to service some DND requirements considered essential in support of operational requirements and to incorporate a large scale wastewater treatment facility and multiple other commercial related uses. It is recognized that the existing Esquimalt OCP does support a regional sewage treatment at this area however, that stance may have to be tested against government and public needs and priorities.

3. It should also be stated that the GC-DND own and occupy significant additional land areas in the general south Vancouver Island land area that are reasonably adjacent to CFB Esquimalt and might easily accommodate CFB Esquimalt-Work Point facilities and operations as may be deemed required for the present and future use.

4. There is also the consideration of potential First Nation right to the land. This issue of land transfer to a First Nation is changing rapidly and there are many examples that have appeared recently of land use arrangements between federal, municipal and First Nation agencies. It merely illustrates the willingness to negotiate best-use arrangements between all parties for future land use of valuable land resources.

5. I suggest that any move forward on the wastewater treatment file must consider these land areas and the best interests of all parties. This site selection process must take into consideration the needs of the actual users of the facilities. All of the residents of greater Victoria require wastewater facilities. All First Nations in the area require wastewater facilities. The GC and their DND and Transport Canada require wastewater facilities. The DND is one of the largest employers in the Westside area with an estimated 6,300 employees (4,300 military and 2,000 civilian. If they are part of the problem then they should be part of the solution. The GC is a significant participant with financial resource commitments. They can also be part of the site selection.

6. There have been proposed some potential sites on GC land including:

4.1 Eastside: Canadian Coast Guard, 6.71 hectares (16.58 acres)

4.2 Eastside: Transport Canada, Upper harbour/Rock Bay, 1.56 hectares (3.85 acres)

4.3 Westside: Esquimalt First Nation, 4.65 hectares (11.49 acres). In Canada an Indian reserve is specified by the Indian Act is a "tract of land, the legal title to

which is vested in Her Majesty and, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band."

None of these sites are as large as the DND - Work Point is and they all are less attractive for development. They all would be required to follow GC land management requirements.

7. The Government of Canada land management is through the Minister of Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC). PWGSC has two options:

8. Option 1 is disposal of the land.

9. Canada Lands Company Limited (CLCL) is an arms-length, self-financing Crown Corporation reporting to the Parliament of Canada through the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons. The principal goal of the company's mandate as determined by Cabinet is *"to ensure the commercially oriented, orderly disposition of surplus properties with optimal value to the Canadian taxpayer and the holding of certain properties."*

10. CLCL is a self-financing, federal Crown corporation that specializes in real estate, development and attractions management. The company's goal in all it does is to produce the best possible benefit for Canadian communities and the GC. CLCL works to achieve its mandate with industry leading expertise; the company prides itself on its consultation based approach to pursuing community-oriented goals, environmental stewardship and heritage commemoration with all its projects across Canada.

11. The company's activities ensure that former GC properties are redeveloped or managed in accordance with their highest and best use, and that they are harmoniously reintegrated into local communities including First Nations. The goal is to help transform surplus parcels and reshape them to meet the needs of Canadians with inspiring and sustainable new neighbourhoods in which they can live, work and play.

12. The Company has a real estate portfolio totaling approximately 953 hectares in municipalities across Canada. The initial portfolio included many properties formerly controlled by the Canadian National Railway Company (CNR), which was privatized in 1995. This portfolio subsequently increased in size as Canada's DND began closing military bases after the lessening of military tensions that followed the end of the Cold War. CLCL purchased many former DND bases that were closed during this process, and it later began to redevelop them. Some examples are CFB Chilliwack, CFB Calgary and CFB Rockcliff. CLC owns, and manages the CN Tower in Toronto. It is involved in several residential projects, in which it partners with a property developer to build and sell houses to individuals.

13. Option 2 is retention of the land by the GC and long-term lease of land surplus to operational requirements. The Victoria International Airport and other National Airport System (NAS) facilities are examples of this method. The entire GC airport land is leased to the Victoria International Airport Authority who in turn sub-lease surplus non-operational property to aviation (such as Viking Aircraft) or non-aviation related tenants (such as Thrifty Foods).

14. Some examples of potential development of the existing Work Point lands include:

14.1 A Dockside Green type of improvement. Dockside Green was not built as a wastewater treatment facility. Dockside Green is an approximate 6.07 hectares (15 Acres)

14.2 A Swallows Landing type of improvement

14.3 A Shoal Point type of improvement

14.4 A proposed West Bay residential/commercial development

14.5 Retention of some selected DND facilities, the wastewater treatment facilities and residential/commercial development

14.6 The old military ruins at Macaulay Point could be enhanced

14.7 The existing walkway around the existing Macaulay Point wastewater outfall and Fleming Beach could be connected to the existing Songhees (Westsong) walkway at West Bay to increase public use of the area and facilities.

15. Cost (Capital and Operating and Maintenance). This DND – Work Point site should be tested with potential distributed options for both Eastside and Westside with considerations in all cases for resource recovery through either re-sue of treated water, energy recovery or other related cases. There would be no requirement to transport and dispose of sludge at the Hartland landfill. This site could easily accommodate the wastewater treatment facilities including sludge disposal, on a long-term basis, for the entire region if required. It could also include the existing 1.4 hectare McLoughlin Point land area for non-wastewater facilities as may be deemed desirable. I suggest an assessment of the commercial development value of the area should be made to properly evaluate this site with others. It is only in this way that former GC properties are redeveloped or managed in accordance with their highest and best use, and that they are harmoniously reintegrated into local communities including First Nations

For your information and consideration.

5 July 2015

Please help maintain – David Foster HARBOUR Walkway NOT David Foster SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT Walkway

I am a resident of James Bay for the last 8 years. My husband and I moved to this area because of public oceanside walkways and pedestrian lifestyle in James Bay to the downtown core.

I view James Bay/Ogden Point as a historical charming gateway to downtown Victoria
This is echoed by James Bay community members, Dallas Road visitors from the rest of Victoria
and thousands of Cruise ship tourists using the streets and sidewalks.

We need small business and residential development like Capital Park that draw people toward Downtown Victoria and its public harbourside, while keeping its historical charm.

A sewage treatment plant, as a residential neighbor would close the gateway to downtown and isolate our community.

Environmental concerns include;

*Prevailing southwest oceanside winds of Juan de Fuca, blow into the Legislature district and harbour. – Will carry residue odor
from bio-solids liquefaction

*Traffic emissions, noise and pedestrian concerns with increased community / Downtown bio-solids truck traffic from
sewage treatment plant.

*Seismic and tsunami factors are less secure at Ogden Point compared to the Hartland site.

Lisa Helps was referenced in a recent article from the CBC News Online (Posted 13 May 2015 6:24 AM PT)

“There are sewage treatment and resource recovery plants around the world. You know, Vienna Austria is an example…smack dab in the middle of town”

This statement is INCORRECT.

The Vienna Austria sewage recovery plant “Ebswien hauptklaranlage”
Is 10 kilometers from the city centre, in farmland, very close to the International Airport Industrial lands
And close to highways (for reduced environmental impact for solids shipping) and Donau waterways.

The Vienna site is successful. Let us not reinvent the wheel.
The Vienna Sewage recovery plant features are equivalent to our Hartland Landfill site

Hartland Land Fill Site
Is 16 kilometers from City Hall
In farmland light industrial area, with low population density for reduced social impact/ better future development planning

Close proximity to Patricia Bay Highway; reduces environmental impact of Bio-fuel disposal truck transport through downtown and school zones in Victoria.

A sewage plant is NOT a good city residential neighbor.
It is a necessary service that is best planned OUTSIDE dense city population and tourist / pedestrian walkways.
As Vienna has shown us, these services and structures are best located OUTSIDE city limits, to allow development of support industries and informed communities around them.

We need a sewage plant – BUT NOT ON DAVID FOSTER HARBOUR WALKWAY!

To Lisa Helps, Council and Sewage Committee members -

Please protect our homes; small businesses and tourist haven that is James Bay/ Victoria Downtown, from this inappropriate development.

Kindest regards,

James Bay

From:
Sent: Tuesday, July 07, 2015 3:01 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Survey

Filled in all the survey from Ethelo and had trouble sending it. They'll sort it out.

However, somewhere in there I wrote, "Since 2011 companies have been able to produce considerable electricity from the treatment plants. With the pace of the technology increase I'm sure this is now underway.

Wherever we put the plants, I am very concerned that we have a fully up-to-date system, so much so that I'd rather wait a couple of years till the technology is there before going ahead with an old system. And, of course, the system will have a big effect on the choice of location.

More info available if you want. Try Emefcy in Israel.

From: Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 7:32 PM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I see that most "possibly acceptable" sites for the sewage plant are based in either Saanich or Victoria. Almost all the the sites in Oak Bay were "publicly unacceptable".

While I commend you on seeking public input, let's be realistic about the fact that the elitist Oak Bay residents don't want this plant in their backyards. I don't think all the Oak Bay sites should be removed as options for the sewage plant simply because of public input.

What percentage of the 2,000 people who provided feedback were Oak Bay residents vs Victoria or Saanich residents?

Also, I see that Cedar Hill X Road @ Shelbourne is being considered as a "possibly acceptable" spot for the plant. I'm surprised as this is one of the "villages" forming part of the Saanich Corridor plan therefore is probably NOT a good option for the plant.

From:
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2015 9:13 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I am opposed to locating the sewage treatment plant on the Coast Guard property in James Bay. I support locations at UViC or Saanich.

From: Sent: Friday, June 12, 2015 9:14 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I am opposed to locating the sewage treatment plant on the Coast Guard property in James Bay. I support locations at UViC or Saanich.

From: Sent: Friday, June 12, 2015 10:03 AM
To: eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
Locate the plant on the 10 acre Clover Point.

Build a roof like a 3 or 4 leaf clover for parking

or cover with grass for a people place with a path round the perimeter and restrooms on site.

A place for kite flying or a revenue producing

miniature golf. Angle parking on a wider street.

From: Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2015 7:18 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I would like to provide feedback for the waste water treatment plan. I live and work near Rutledge Park, and have several friends and clients who live in the area. The park is popular and is used on a daily basis by Saanich residents. I highly recommend removing the site from consideration as selecting the park as the treatment plant will be met with strong resistance from residents & businesses in Saanich. If there is a formal place to make this submission, please let me know.

FromSent: Friday, June 19, 2015 7:12 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I strongly disagree with a waste water treatment plant in Rutledge Park. I live and work near Rutledge Park, the park is active with children, families and people of all ages. The park is very popular and is used on a daily basis by young and old alike. I highly oppose and recommend removing the site from consideration; selecting the park as a treatment plant location will be met with strong resistance from residents & businesses in Saanich. If there is a formal place to make this submission, please let me know. Sincerely, Kelly Miller-Gerlach

From: Sent: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 10:24 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
Hello, where can we officially register our concerns about the proposed waste

treatment facility near the current garden waste facility on Mackenzie (near Quadra). This is a residential area and already the noise from trucks and traffic at the garden waste centre is difficult to manage -we are more and more cut off on our bikes. There is a beautiful and very busy Lochside bike trail right there! How can you build a large waste treatment in this residential area, with schools and bike trail? We say absolutely no! Please let me know where we can send our comments. Thank you

From: Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2015 8:18 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I attended the presentation of regional sites last night at delta Ocean Pointe Hotel. I was quite disappointed. it was hard to find anybody with any knowledge to ask questions as I am a retired civil engineering technologist (BCIT 68).

Why is my home included in the Macaulay Boundary when my sanitary sewage flows to Shelbourne Street, then basically follows Bowker Creek to Foul Bay Road and on south to Clover Point? I know the lay of the land and have checked this with Saanich's GIS mapping. Even the new pump station at Shelbourne & Popular pumps east up Pear to Richmond Road then south.

Since the treatment system is to last a long time as Mayor Helps said, we need to be correct at the beginning.

From:
Sent: Wednesday, June 24, 2015 10:34 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:

I would like to provide feedback for the waste water treatment plan. I am the developer of Midtown park the new condo across the street that overlooks Rutledge Park, and in addition have three family members that live in the building. The park is popular and is used on a daily basis by Saanich residents. I highly recommend removing the site from consideration as selecting the park as the treatment plant will be met with strong resistance from residents & businesses in Saanich.

From:
Sent: Wednesday, June 24, 2015 7:02 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
I attended the June 24 open house. Based on the lack of space, lack of chairs for the older participants lack of an agenda and the cutting short of the question and answer session indicates that the consultation process was not well thought out or there was no intention to have a real consultation process. In addition I was unable to determine how the sewage treatment sites were selected as acceptable while others were not. Specifically the lack of recognition of the number of taxpayers negatively effected in the Ogden Point/Dallas Road area> what was the criteria used?

From:
Sent: Saturday, June 27, 2015 6:12 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
To those who are working hard to find a good solution to the waste water treatment issue:

I live in James Bay, near Fisherman's Wharf, and I am writing to express my concern that placement of a waste water treatment facility at the current Coast Guard base should even be considered. It is a lovely residential area, and a great deal of effort and money has gone into improving this area to encourage tourists to enjoy it. The development of Fisherman's Wharf, Fisherman's Wharf Park, and the cruise ship sites have been lovely, and it seems so counter productive to then add an industrial facility to this neighborhood.

From:
Sent: Sunday, June 28, 2015 3:46 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
If i remember right, the only site in the area identified as "rock bay" that would support a single plant was banfield park. Thus the "centralized plant - rock bay"

option is potentially very misleading, as banfield park is for all intents and purposes a very different site from the rock bay industrial area.

I think this needs to be corrected, with the two clearly differentiated.

From:
Sent: Friday, June 26, 2015 1:52 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
The East side options to have a treatment plant at the Coast Guard base makes little sense.. This is a prime tourist area, with thousands of people walking along Dallas Road, to Fisherman's Wharf, to downtown, or taking a bus or taxi from the cruise ships. It is a very busy tourist road. Further, it is an area where the highest real estate value is located in Victoria. It is thought there to be a significant devaluing of real estate values and hence it can be expected a class action lawsuit be initiated by the many local residents. This area is fairly high density with the Shoal Point and Reef and Breakwater complexes. As well the increase in truck and associated construction traffic would also be quite disturbing. Having a plant in this James Bay area would destroy the appearance of a vital part of the City. Moreover the prevailing winds are from the south west which will only exasperate air pollution in this area. The only feasible option is to have the treatment plant at Rock Bay (Option E.1B),which is already a heavy industrial site.

From:
Sent: Friday, June 26, 2015 1:25 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
Is your committee aware that the anadramous Sea-run Cutthroat trout that inhabits the Gorge Waterway in immediate proximity to the proposed Rock Bay sewage site has been formally declared an endangered species and is protected under both provincial and federal legislation which prohibits any activity that negatively impacts ti or it's habitat? There have been several examples of proposed sewage treatment plants that have been rejected due to this legislation and the potential impact such plants would have on endangered species and their habitat. I think the CRD would be in for significant legal challenges if it decides to place a treatment plant in the Rock Bay area.

From:
Sent: Thursday, July 02, 2015 3:17 PM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Dear Sir or Madam:

The idea of building a sewage treatment plant at the Coast Guard site on the Outer Harbour should be dropped.

(i) A sewage treatment facility is akin to industrial processing such as is involved in the production, say, of bleach, liquid fertilizer or ethyl alcohol. Such industrial plants would not be permitted on this site. Most industrial processing involves the generation of gases, and while efforts are made to capture them they are rarely wholly successful. The release of even small amounts of gas from a sewage plant would be particularly offensive.

(ii) The area is important for recreation and tourism. The David Foster Harbour Pathway from the Inner Harbour to the cruise ship terminal at Ogden Point (where it joins the Trans-Canada Trail) passes the Coast Guard base. It is much used by walkers and joggers out for fresh air and exercise. It has not yet been completed for a variety of reasons, including the presence of the base, but the vision for its further development was laid out at its inception in 2012:

“It is about experiencing Victoria's spectacular waterfront as a special place – whether it's for gathering with friends and family, celebrating special events, watching marine-based activities, or enjoying nature and the landscape. A gateway to downtown Victoria, David Foster Harbour Pathway is one of the first landmarks experienced by the more than 450,000 cruise ship visitors arriving in Victoria each year.”

If the base property were to become available it would present a great opportunity for the fulfillment of this vision.

(iii) As noted in the quotation many thousands of tourists from all over the world arrive at Ogden Point each year. Is their welcome to include the nearby presence of a sewage plant? Not all cruise ships that could stop at Victoria do so, and not all passengers disembark. The emphasis should be on enhancing the area around Ogden Point and adding amenities in order to make it more attractive to visitors and cruise line operators.

From:
Sent: Monday, July 06, 2015 9:48 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Contact Us - Submission

Message:
In the citizen review of the proposed Eastside sewage treatment sites, it would have been much better if the CRD has provided benchmark wastewater performance assessments for each. Then comparisons of the relative merits all sites could have informed the public consultation process.

There is a National Water & Wastewater Benchmarking Initiative based in Vancouver (Burnaby), B.C.

http://watercanada.net/2013/national-water-and-wastewater-benchmarking-initiative/

Victoria is a partner location in this benchmarking project

http://www.nationalbenchmarking.ca/whos-involved.htm

A comprehensive list of wastewater performance measures is located at

http://nationalbenchmarking.ca/docs/NWWBI%20Water%20Performance%20Measures.pdf

From: **Sent:** Friday, July 10, 2015 10:34 AM
To: Eastside
Subject: Re: Contact Us - Submission

I am afraid after participating in the survey so far that I view it as fundamentally flawed as without detailed costing it is not possible to properly assess performance, siting or alternatives. In addition the outer harbour almost always show up as part of the solution vs options for say plants in other locations without the outer harbour – this tends to push folks to the Single Rock Bay plant solution and is significantly biasing the survey.

The following article was published on Friday, July 10 in the YOUR VIEW section of Victoria News (p. 7)
Who wants the waste?

The current process for selecting sites to treat wastewater is so flawed that it should be abandoned. CRD is again demonstrating that it clearly lacks experience, competence and credibility on this matter.

Recently CRD bought the proposed McLoughlin Point site for a treatment plant ($4.6 million), then failed to persuade Esquimalt to accept it. This year, after municipal elections which produced several new leaders, CRD is trying again. But the NIMBY (not-in-my-back-yard) syndrome has already infected many residents, and some key local politicians, so the present process is also failing.

Existing sewers concentrate most of the wastewater to be treated (now and in the future) at two outfall pipes: Macaulay Point in Esquimalt and Clover Point in Victoria. If costs are to be minimized, the shorelines and coastal waters close to existing outfalls should be the primary focus for any future treatment sites. (Smaller, local treatment sites might be relevant in other parts of the region).

Two separate CRD committees are now dealing with treatment plant sites: Eastside and Westside. Even if both committees were being objective, they would have trouble resolving this complex problem. Evidence is fast accumulating that municipal politics are again distorting the process. Some examples:

- The two most obvious locations for treatment plants, close to the existing outfalls, are not included in either current "option set" for possible future sites
- Many possible Eastside sites were reviewed by new consultants, but not all. Victoria included virtually all its potential sites near the coast. However Oak Bay offered inferior sites for review, excluding three uninhabited coastal sites: Victoria Golf Club (0.5 km. of coastline); Cattle Point (the coastal portion of 30 ha. Uplands Park); and Trial Island (23 ha. site of lighthouse and radio antennae). The land in the latter two sites is already publicly owned, by CRD and the federal government respectively. The Trial Island site should be almost immune to NIMBY.
- Using unclear criteria, Eastside has produced a short list of six treatment plant sites. None include obvious potential locations such as Clover Point or the three coastal sites in Oak Bay. Five of the six options include a treatment plant at Ogden Point. Five of the six options also include a treatment plant near downtown Victoria in Rock Bay (technical rationale unclear).

Why were three potential sites in Oak Bay not included for review by the consultants? Because the Oak Bay mayor refused to include them in their list of approved sites, thus preventing objective analyses by independent experts. The ultimate decision on plant locations will be taken by the CRD board of directors, 24 local politicians whose chair is the mayor of Oak Bay. Presumably the CRD board gets advice from the CRD standing committee on core area liquid waste management, whose chair also happens to be the Oak Bay mayor. Does anybody see any conflicts of interest in this arrangement? Is the person holding

these three jobs mostly serving the 18,000 residents of Oak Bay, or the twenty times larger population within the CRD?

Now all Eastside residents are being encouraged to quickly provide further inputs by means of an online survey (see www.crd.bc.ca/project/eastside-community-dialogue). While attempting to participate in this survey, I voted for "none of the above" on all six treatment sites suggested, because of the committee's restricted list of "technically feasible sites".

Imagine my surprise and concern when I checked the Eastside website and discovered that my top choice for a treatment plant site was falsely and inexplicably recorded as a vote for the first option (one plant at Ogden Point). My confidence in this misleading approach to obtain public input has now vanished. Is this inept CRD survey actually a conspiracy, set up to demonstrate public support for the Ogden Point and/or Rock Bay sites? Time will tell, as we await the outcome of this dubious public relations exercise.

CRD already owns two coastal properties that could technically accommodate regional treatment plants (McLoughlin Point in Esquimalt and Cattle Point in Oak Bay). Unwilling to use either one, CRD now seems to be using murky politics in the guise of community dialogue to promote two others. CRD politicians have again demonstrated that they are not capable of collectively managing a big and expensive a project like a regional wastewater treatment system.

Now what? In my opinion, this present organizational snafu must be abandoned before we are committed to poorly planned wastewater investments costing us hundreds of millions of our dollars. Taxpayers should unite to compel CRD to abandon this effort now, before any more of our money is wasted.

Maybe this latest episode will encourage provincial politicians to look a little deeper into the debacle of 13 local governments in a region of less than 400,000 people.

Author Brian Grover is a Victoria resident with postgraduate degrees in business administration and water resources engineering. He helped to create the Canadian Water and Wastewater Association in 1985. Before his retirement he was the manager of the Water and Sanitation Program at the World Bank in Washington DC.

James Bay Neighbourhood Association
www.jbna.org
July 8th, 2015

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234 Menzies St Victoria, B.C. V8V 2G7
CRD Eastside Select Committee, andCity of Victoria Mayor and Council.
Re: Wastewater Treatment Site Selection

JBNA has endeavored to inform, and to forward interests of, James Bay residents regarding the wastewater treatment site selection process.
On May 18 representatives from the Eastside spoke at the JBNA General Meeting. On May 30/31 and June 24 JBNA Board members and other JB residents attended the public workshops and the Open House event. The June 10 Belfry event conflicted with the JBNA general meeting (86 attendees) but board members reviewed the video of the presentation. Recently JBNA encouraged residents to complete the "Eastside Wastewater Survey" and/or provide comments directly to the Eastside Committee plus Mayor and Council. In addition to input from JB residents at the public sessions, we have received responses from several residents stating they do not have enough information or technical expertise to give anything other than an opinion. Others have expressed disappointment in the City of Victoria for even considering putting more traffic and potentially emissions into James Bay.
JBNA is opposed to any sewage treatment plant configuration at Ogden Point or Coast Guard property (also referred to as the Outer Harbour). Our reasons include:
o Emissions, noise and transportation impacts are major quality of life matters for James Bay residents. James Bay, particularly the west side, has been overburdened with negative impacts from the cruise---industry. Traffic, noise and potential emissions associated with a sewage treatment plant would add insult to injury.
o Cruise---industry representatives project an increase of 30% in passenger numbers in the short---term. Hollow words about addressing residents' concerns have been ongoing for years, with no remedies in sight.
o Elderly and frail residents and young families who live downwind from Ogden Point in James Bay have identified specific health concerns related to emissions. (see Appendix for wind information.)
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o James Bay is the most densely populated neighbourhood on Vancouver Island and one of the highest in British Columbia. James Bay's **5,718** population per km2 (excluding Beacon Hill Park) compares to the rest of Victoria's population density of **3,930** population per km2. **The use of Ogden Point for any treatment facility would maximize the number of people affected.** (see Appendix)
o Ogden Point and the Coast Guard properties are adjacent to many residential buildings; only a narrow roadway separates these sites from cooperatives, condominiums, apartments, townhouses and (a few) single---family homes. These issues were raised during the May 30/31 workshops but seemingly have not been taken into consideration by the Eastside Committee. Indeed, the opposite has occurred. In addition, based on criterion buried within the Ethelo

survey, James Bay is not even worthy of being considered a “residential neighbourhood”.

The Eastside two--tiered consideration of citizen rights, based on the type of structure in which people live, has shocked many James Bay residents. It displays a profound disrespect for all James Bay residents and any other Eastside resident who does not live in a single---family home.

The Eastside process has been problematic in other ways:

o The consideration of sites suggested by the three municipal Councils, (each using its own selection criteria), has resulted in the elimination of sites in Oak Bay and perhaps Saanich which have been suggested by experts as those which may be best---suited in the region for treatment sites.

o Of the six options put forward for public considerations in the Eastside survey, five involve James Bay (i.e. Ogden Point/Coast Guard/Outer Harbour site). It seems that an arbitrary definition of “residential neighbourhood” led to this.

o There are issues with the survey itself: it is not user---friendly; one must provide personal information to participate (this is not a democratic “vote”); only through careful reading does one learn that only single---family residences count as “neighbours”; there is no indication of how the results will be interpreted or used.

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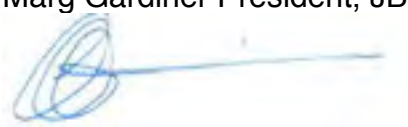
o The Ethelo web---site states “Ethelo *will gather quantitative, qualitative and hidden knowledge from your market and determine the most desired combination of features.”* We understand the error identified earlier this week by residents and Mayor Helps’ July 7 explanation that this was a “glitch”. The error raises question of what other errors may exist within the system. Any public confidence in the survey has been further diminished. The “hidden knowledge” in the survey and priority setting by the Eastside Committee regarding quality of life considerations based on type of residence is prejudicial to James Bay.

JBNA supports improved wastewater treatment and understands that getting public input is not easy. Thus far, the Eastside process has not been truly consultative, transparent or fair; rather, the Eastside Committee’s process has been biased against residents of James Bay.

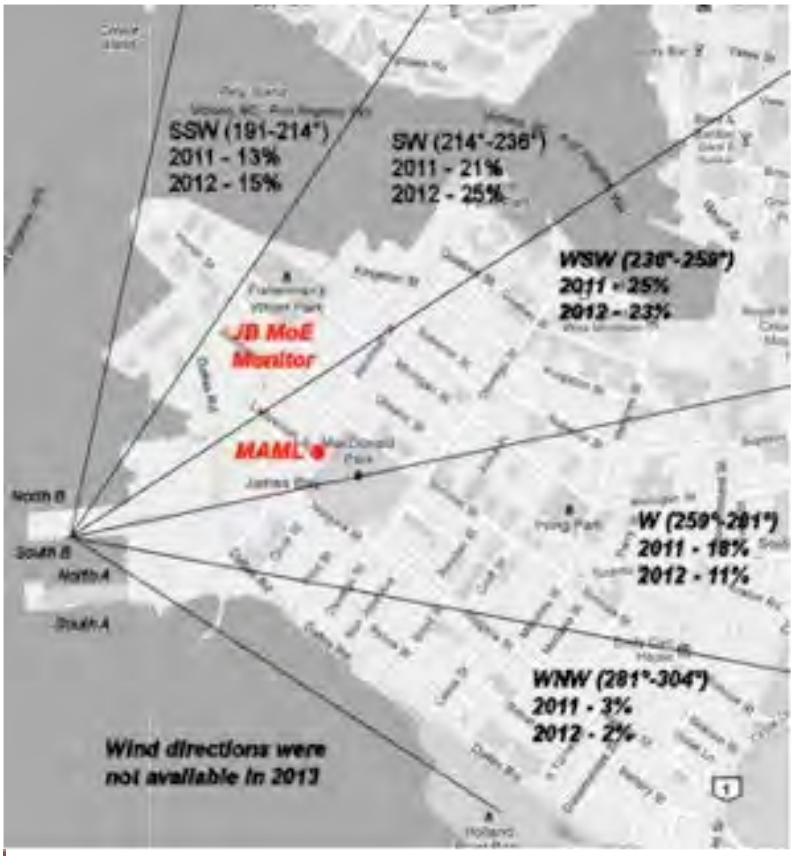
During the May 31 workshop at the Conference Centre, almost half the participants chose the South Victoria site group for the first round table. They wanted their voices to be heard. The message at that table was that **James Bay is already overloaded with adverse social and environmental impacts** and it is nearby residents who would live with added impacts 24---7---52/year. This message seems to have fallen on deaf ears.

The challenge for the Eastside Committee is to identify a technically **and** socially responsible solution to the sewage treatment mandate. The challenge for JBNA is to find open ears.

In conclusion, JBNA cannot support any of the options that propose an Outer Harbour site. Yours sincerely,
Marg Gardiner President, JBNA



JBNA ~ honouring our history, building our future
Appendix: Winds and Population Density


SSW (191-214°)
2011 - 13%
2012 - 15%
SW (214°-236°)
2011 - 21%
2012 - 25%
WSW (236°-259°)
2011 - 25%
2012 - 23%
JB MoE
Monitor
MAML
W (259°-281°)
2011 - 18%
2012 - 11%
WNW (281°-304°)
2011 - 3%
2012 - 2%
Wind directions were
not available in 2013
North B
South B
North A
South A

POPULATION CENSUS DATA

	JAMES BAY			VICTORIA			VICTORIA - excluding JB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	11,307			85,017			68,855		
Population in 2006	11,260			78,057			66,797		
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.47%			2.50%			2.51%		
Total private dwellings2	7,550			47,991			40,135		
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents3	6,672			42,957			36,285		
Population density per square kilometre	5,718			4,109.40			3,930		
Land area (square km)	1.98			19.27			18		

Question 1: Please share your vision for success – what are the best outcomes for sewage treatment?

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	A consensus decision to choose between secondary of tertiary treatment - whichever is most cost effective to meet mandated standards. No treatment improvement isn't a viable option. We must not be seen as a recalcitrant refuser to treat our waste as in done throughout North America.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Environmentally responsible. Resource recovery. Financially responsible. Sustainable. Minimal climate. Life cycle costing over 50 years.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Plant shouldn't be in rural Saanich. Site should be within stakeholder neighbourhood. Please provide treatment choices next time.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Maintain as much of the existing infrastructure as possible. Minimize environmental disruption during construction. Achieve tertiary treatment with resource control. FIND USE FOR TREATED WATER. Don't just dump it back into the ocean.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Define input → process → Outcome & Byproducts → disposal. Efficient, effective, optimum costs, minimum impact on residents. Fair cost sharing between municipalities. Use of existing infrastructure.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Septic tank. Want to know pluses and minuses of all the options.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1. Optimize response to climate change. 2. Optimize resource recovery. 3. Optimize location of infrastructure to accomplish the above. 4. Minimize the costs to citizens including lifecycle costs. 5. Encourage innovation including lifecycle costs. 6. Meet or exceed federal regulations.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Measurable improvements in water quality if that's even possible. Accountability. It's no good if it's the most expensive clean water. Flexibility of technique, future-minded. Political investigation of the legal obligations. Science and peer reviewed methods, technique and process.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Give people goals for public consultation ie. Minister Penner's letter of criteria or standard framework themes ie. public health and safety, technological ideals, costing, environmental neutrality, multi "bottom line" ie. social/ enviro. All my comments are encapsulated by our table discussion.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	If happen, I have a few concerns. I want this done and kept public NO P3. Where are the SITE examinations and the other work done on this very same issue. Will it be made available at future public meetings beside the new pieces that come forth?
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Clean ocean water around Vancouver Island. Be responsible members of global society.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Honest and intelligent work for larger community and future generations. NOT for profit of some arrangements or P3 over 35 years! Accounting of finance and ethical advice must be transparent! And archived for public access.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Ability to embrace future technologies. Long term planning or focus to the point of complete recycling of waste. There will be a point in time that the South Island will not have sufficient resources for fresh water for the population. Visual appealing treatment plant or hidden from view plant by underground or over ground construction to blend in to the environment.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Innovative tertiary treatment. Integrate plant into local community. It should be an asset to local community.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	We (Greater Victoria) have a sewage system that has been monitored for many decades. Can we improve on it? First we need to do a proper cost benefit analysis. The study needs to include the energy and GHG's that will be produced by constructing and operating a land based treatment system. How much resource recovery can there be? Who will benefit? The contractor or the taxpayer? A study needs to conclusively show that the existing system is harmful to the marine environment. If the costs outweigh the benefits, then the proposal is not justifiable.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	A scheme that meets all provincial and federal regulations. Cost effective resource recovery. Minimize local taxpayer cost. Maximize senior government funding. Maximize continued use of existing infrastructure. Minimize social and environmental impacts.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Smaller distributed systems that integrate seamlessly into the community. Tertiary treatment.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1. Incremental improvements to existing infrastructure. 2. Pursue an equivalency agreement for a "made in Victoria/ BC" solution as in Quebec and Yukon. 3. Science-based decision making; not politically driven through bad/ inappropriate legislation. 4. Affordable and sustainable for taxpayers and municipal governments and the CRD.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Scientific reason to do this. Flow danger. Low cost. Why the rush - risk - public health - public impact more important that the cost. Engagement of communities. Safety. Keep it public.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Stay with current system - it is most sustainable. Low cost and low danger. Concern about: Hazard, Safety, Danger, Threat.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Resource recovery concern about mess for the bio solid resulting from the sewage treatment process. Success for me would be to find an end product which would be safe for use on food crops.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Good opportunity for public participation - so far, the process is good. Treatment sufficient to deal with emerging chemicals of concern - to remove from effluent what can't be dealt with through source control. Effective resource recovery and adaptability to allow new technologies to be incorporated. I worry the short timeline and concern about loss of funding will force us to adopt technology that is potentially inadequate and out of date. Sewage treatment must go ahead - science can be used to either support or refute treatment. Depends on what substances are considered and who/what is being affected. Process also improves storm drain situation. Careful attention to cost, but don't just assume the cheapest treatment up front is best or cheapest over the long term.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Principle for sewage project. Everything is being considered of this point. Equivalency - micro plastics, antibiotics are having an impact - we are treating sewage. Lisa Helps "not treating sewage is not an option" What are we going to get for our bucks. Ray - Second treatment best. What kind we build? Billing costs differ between resource recovery - not been ably to harvest methane. John Newcombe - hazard, threat, danger, safety - important principles. Surfrider Foundation water sampling - recreational use, economical situation. Inclusive process. Cost!!!
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Project does not negatively impact public health or the environment or local community values. Project can be completed/substantially completed within 5 years from now (within deadlines for funding). Project is leading edge and does more than what is legally necessary so it becomes a showcase for the Pacific Northwest. Project is affordable based on full life cycle cost analysis. CRD transfer title of the McLoughlin Point site lands back to the First Nations and they develop a world class native heritage site there. (eg. Long house, village, totem poles, etc.) For all to benefit.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	If it's harmful to put sewage solids in the ocean (far from our homes), how is it less harmful to put sewage solids on land near our water and food sources? If it's OK to put sewage solids on land then it should be OK to put it in the ocean. But if it's harmful in the ocean and harmful on land then the best outcome is to neutralize the solids. The outcome that's best then is which process most effectively neutralizes solids and reduces/eliminates the harm.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	GET IT DONE!!!
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	The right site must be in a higher elevated, safe site that can use existing infrastructure. The should be secondary and tertiary treatment with capacity for an increased population. Tax payers have finite resources so a cruise ship tax could help with funding the facilities and the need for a commitment to continued upgrading of facilities with newer technologies. Sewage treatment must be sited in a safe (earthquake/tsunami) area.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Pick best site - based on cost and technical environment - NOT Nimby view. Treatment ASAP. Optimize resource recovery balanced with cost. Use existing infrastructure. Keep funding. Land application. Proven technology. 1 Site reduces costs. Scalable. Costs minimized - meet regulations. Use of clover, McLoughlin area minimizes cost.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Improved environmental impact compared to present minimal environment impact. Treatment to reduce toxic medical/drug presence in wastewater as far as can be achieved with current technology – and also other synthetic substances/plastic etc. Generation of heat and other benefits - resource recovery? Current technology that can adapt to future technological changes and new inventions (e.g. what's next after micro plastics). What happens to matter that is removed from wastewater? Municipalities need greater financial support from Prov. and Fed. governments – they take almost all our tax dollars.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	It is accepted by the host community and it is efficient and effective by process and costs
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Scale appropriate balance between environmental stewardship, best available innovation and cost
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	low odour, noise, good resource recovery, aesthetics, distributed, tertiary, underground
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	The best outcomes for sewage treatment are that the waters around our community become healthier. Sewage treatment needs to filter hazardous materials that end up making marine life ill. People also need to be informed by the people handling the money to build the infrastructure to build the infrastructure for sewage treatment.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Cost effective system with minimal impact on the environment, parks and neighbourhoods. The system is reliable and uses proven technology. Meets environmental standards. Optimum recovery of materials. Design system to work with existing distribution system.
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	That we get sewage treatment for the region. Eliminate the $100,000 paid to Seaterra. No use of parks. Rock Bay is already an industrial site.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	There is already a sewage plant off the Pat Bay highway. The CRD, partnering with member municipalities, and advertising at Parks, Arenas and in utility bills, should offer weekly school bus tours to the treatment plant in order for the public to actually experience it and realize it is not so scary. . Use employee bulletins for VIHA. Intranet for provincial employees. Radio ads to advertise
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	I am concerned about fibers from laundry impacting our marine environment. I think secondary won't address this issue. Tertiary is necessary. I also want to know what is planned with the solids. Human waste is pretty gross but pumping it into the ocean is an environmentally effective way of dealing with it.

Question 2: Please share your own priorities for sewage treatment in your community.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Site the plant at Clover Point if that is the most technically feasible location. If new buildings in growth areas like Rock Bay can provide a treatment similar to Dockside Green all the better. Public-Private partnership shouldn't be off the table.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Strive for best available modern system. Let's have aggressive goals! Follow best practices from rest of developed world. Build in stages if necessary i.e. Barge sludge to lower Mainland for first ten years as operation until we can GASSIFY!
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	We need technical information on what is collected. What is acceptable or mandated expectations of disposal. Do we need to go beyond Secondary. At what cost? Why?
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	The effect of human faeces is less important in the grand scheme, than the effects of artificial chemical classics and such materials as endocrine dissoptous and pharmaceuticals
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Upgradeable when new technology comes along. Get the job done.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Source control including work with other conditions to demand more enlightened commercial designs.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Fear political " trade-offs" may overpower rational considerations. Do not employ unproven technology. No "plant" should be sited such that odour/emissions would drift to residence within 500 metres.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Science-based and triple bottom line. Cost-benefit analysis.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Discussion - why are we not listening to scientists regarding this.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Danger, Safety, Threat, Risk. * Low Cost → Must be LOW COST. * Far from neighbours.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	How many "buildings are envisioned? One for each municipality? All culminating in a final product facility.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Removal of "emerging" contaminants to the best extent possible. Best possible resource recovery - svn if getting best technology means some delay in completing. Good monitoring program needed - already happening but must be maintained and improved.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Distributed tertiary system. Max integrated resource management and recovery. Corrections to supporting piping infrastructure to avoid combined sewage overflows. Best avail. technology. Site-specific solution. Public education and responsibility. Modular. Lon-term solution. Source control. Please be transparent about the technological details.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	I support and advocate for a distributed tertiary sewage treatment system with solid gasification for optimal resource recovery - provided it is planned, designed and executed properly by professionals that are able to think outside the box wit a firm grounding in simple/practical principles. Any site should be on the list for consideration including parks, playgrounds, vacant residential/ commercial/industrial sites, potential joint development sites. The public can the provide feedback for the decision makers.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Forward thinking resource recovery. Why do we use water once and then throw it away? Source control means education on: micro plastics in toothpastes, personal care products, micro fivers in laundry grey water, excreted pharmaceuticals (Viagra, birth control), Sucralose excreted, no hospital waste water included (treat separately), no harmful industrial wastewater (hosing down toxins from equipment) treat separately, no landfill leachate (treat separately), all new subdivision or industrial developments must include full treatment of all wastewater.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Recapture resources (heat, water, biosolids) for cement production etc.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	How is this process different?
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Provide 10 and 20 treatment that meets provincial and federal discharging regulations, Select widely proven and demonstrated design that meets government regulations, Concentrate on reliable wastewater and sewage treatment processes, Keep it in the public sector, triple bottom line vet all resource reocvery
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	It gets done. Tertiary with minimal commnity impact. Go with existing sewer system instead of causing major community disruptions.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Do the right thing commensurate with current circumstances without mortgaging the future of future generations, minimum 30 year lifetime before replacement, Cost benefit analysis of top 2 or 3 treatment solutions sites
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	The current plan for resource recovery from biosolids is unacceptable. No emissions to best extent possible. High level of treatment. Best techology for resource recovery and decontaminating residuals as biochar. Delayed full implementation of resource recovery if necessary to get best technology - may also save money in the long run.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	I know very little about my community. I'd be okay if an area in may community was used. Is it not more economically sound to build/ modify such a structure as close as possible to the waters being maintained?
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	No sites located in existing parks.

Question 3: Is the anything else you want to share? (general notes)

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	The provincial and federal government's demands should mean provincial land or DND land be considered for the secondary/tertiary treatment facilities. Black water biosolids must be dealt with here in Victoria, Saanich, Oak Bay. Grey water could be placed in a boggy area for plants etc., to take up the phosphates (chemicals) and reduce the costs by use of our natural environment.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	I'm so glad to be here, to be included in this process. I so hope that this inclusiveness will truly be a part of the process to the completion of the project. No P3. No big outside offshore component of the project or operation.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	See attached documents: 1. Multi-criteria decision making framework for sanitation projects - from a University Study in Europe - recommended best practices. This is a starting point for us - some changes need to be made for our specific situation. Getting specific data to complete the metric is critical. 2. Estimates of capital cost must be realistic and accurate with impact from construction contractors (not only consultants). Contingencies must be realistic and a minor percentage go the total, ie., preliminary designs must be advanced beyond the conceptual/preliminary stage. Completed tertiary treatment plants have been built for "want costs" based on similar criteria to that proposed, for the defunct McLoughlin Pt. centralized plant. 3. Project costs for households are not onerous or particularly significant based on Seaterra's costs for the defunct McLoughlin plan, with or without senior government funding. If in fact a distributed tertiary treatment system would cost a little more (say 20%) the household cost would still be very reasonable and supportable.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Don't completely close off options for resource recovery too soon – leave some "wriggle room" to allow ongoing adoption of technology - meaningful progress is being made. Be openminded!
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Need cost/benefit analysis of current system versus all options. Sites should be far from neighbourhoods.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Can we afford all this? - Cost to poorer people.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	See ARESST wed-site and published material.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	What is an "Eastside Solution Set?" to be identified by June 11.? What business plan information will be available for review of alternatives for Eastside. Who will be professionally responsible for technology alternatives review and recommendations by June 11?
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Equivalency agreements have already been granted in Canada by the Federal government to jurisdictions that can meet wastewater standards. Victoria could clearly meet those standards. Why doesn't CRD appeal to the province to apply for "equivalency"?

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	It would be nice for there to be an informative documentary to be done to provide insight on the impacts of the current situation of how Victoria as a whole deals with its sewage. To outline the effects on the environment.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Triple bottom line! Concern for future generation! TAXES are the cost of a stable society!
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Give the job to people who know how to build sewage treatment systems and let me get it done. Strive for consensus, but in absence move ahead on majority vote.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Don't just divert toxins to landfill!
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	We have had years of meetings open to the public at CALWMC a few times it was good to hear eloquence from politicians who agree we need to treat. Please recognize the time and thought presented the debated of the past gave us a project that filled the needs of people tonight are asking for it repeat. Political and respect for the site that led to a project stopped by a few sites at one municipality. Hope it does never happen again.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Collective opportunity to succeed. Technically feasible sites. Time to take action based a hope. Goals, information, project and process - start more. Decision making process IAP2. Go about two way information. Keep the door open to funding without closing the door on options.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	I still believe the scope and scale being proposed is ultimately unnecessary. Public ownership. NOT P.P.P. Not a “bridge referendum”.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	I belong to the camp where citizens believe we do not need a sewage system. Source control is the best way to handle microfibers, bio-/medi- stuff. But given that we have to accept a sewage treatment plant I am looking for an effective, efficient, and economical solution.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Poop flows downhill! Minimize pumping uphill! (ie. to Hartland).
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Optimize: Climate change impact, resource recovery.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Please meet funding matching deadlines. Hopefully proposed solutions aren’t greeted with cynical rejection from those who support status quo. People can’t claim they weren’t consulted. All in all, good night and good luck.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	I want to know current system how it will fit with new system and what new system will do, look, feel and cost.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	I don't think the funding "deadlines" should be the sole determinant of our final product. May be false economy with respect to financial costs and ecological benefits
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Oak Bay must do its share. "Economy of scale" is a myth perpetrated by engineers.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Response
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Start considering other pre-treatment measures that contribute to maintaining clean waters. Ie., cigarette cannisters for people who don't carry personal ash trays. These need to be available to people so that fewer or no cigarette butts end up in the ocean. More plastic reduction measures (food, electronics, packaging) Consider Clover Point as a site. I'm not convinced that its suitability was discussed for a long enough time at the meeting. The environment already has an industrial feel to it, is it possible to refurbish the location. How do you present different cost comparisons for different locations?
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Need to establish criteria up front.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Use Royal Athletic Park. Water re-use on field, Crystal Pool park. Heat recovery for pool heating. Water re-use for Save on Foods Memorial toilets. Close to downtown for heating and water re-use in near future. UVIc grounds. Traning opportunity for students staff and faculty. Side channel option for ne technology evolution and development. Large water re-use opportunity. High residential density for heating and water re-use. (purple pipe)

ZONE 1

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4		4		4		4		4		4		ALL areas of the city are suitable for distributed tertiary treatment with gasification
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	4		4		4		2		4		4		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Live/work Commercial/Residential Zoning in future?	3	Close to truck(s) Areas of gravity Smaller linked distributed systems	4		3		3.5	Each site is different Suitable for small tertiary plants - unobtrusive = social license	4	Potential for new technology water, fuel recovery	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3		3		3		4		4		Cuthbert/Holmes should not be a consideration due to deforestation of the natural environment.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	3 of 4 indicators are met Low to little disruption of public parks noted as “not met”	3	3 of 4 indicators are met Opportunities for resource recovery is “moderately” met	3	Treatment must be better than secondary. Heat reuse potential and Water reuse potential are marked as “some” ie. The proposed sites meet “some” of the heat reuse and water reuse potentials.	3	Risk associated with resource recovery noted as “low”, Risk associated with seismic concerns noted as “moderate”, Risk associated with climate change effects noted as “all”, Risk associated with transportation and trucking noted as “no.”	4		4		Some people were selected to be on CPAC because of their expertise and knowledge, however that have not been allowed to share that at this forum; this is contrary to the spirit of openness, transparency and unfettered dialogue. Let everyone speak!
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	3		3		3		3		3		3		In this zone I am inclined to support Tillicum North because of its potential for development which could assist with cost recovery and its proximity to piping etc.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE													Need to consider other sites such as the University's "Dog Park" access from the Henderson site
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	4	Also consider: noise in residential areas	3		3		4		3		3		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2	Established neighbourhood			1	Protected Gary Oak meadow. High use Westsong (?) Walkway adjacent. Tsunami risk?	1						Feasibility of Norwegian barge idea? Off-hand.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Tillicum North	3	Tillicum North	3	Tillicum North	3	Tillicum North	3	Tillicum North	3	Tillicum North	Moved quickly. Need to be tech saavy.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		Several of these sites are parks. - These sites (parks) are acceptable only under very restrictive conditions. → Very small plants, totally incorporated into site → Tillicum North and South are only sites (4) that are already disturbed		Situating in developed areas preferable. → Redevelopment opportunities are available on private land not in parks.		Smaller plants will have more appropriately sized resources (heat & water) which can be utilized in adjacent communities. (Banfield, Barnard, Cuthbert Holmes, show stopper is environmental sensitivity) - 1		Banfiled and Barnard - show stoppers are traffic & trucking → not great resource recovery - 1 Options there (heat)		Tillicum North & South are near infrastructure → Good for distributed model - 4		Tillicum North & South - 4 Cuthbert - 1 Banfield & Bernard - 1	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Barnard Park - 3 - Tertiary Banfield Park - 3 - Tertiary Cuthbert Holmes Park - 2 Rudd Park - 2		Tillicum North - 4 - Distributed Tillicum South - 4 - Distributed									

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback	
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Some sites such as Banfield Park and Barnard Park should be off the list as is the case with many parks in other zones. Tillicum Noth & Rudd Park have potential	4	Private land may have a cost risk as the owner is corporate. Rudd Park is on the West mark line and has potential to be one of a few regional distributed sites. Rudd Park's proximity to Saanich municipal precinct & Swan Lake	4	Rudd Park has potential role in conjunction with nearby wet lands and natural areas	4	Tillicum sites + perhaps Rudd Park are only ones that can accommodate trucks	4	Some customers for heat & gas. Wet lands & natural areas could benefit from appropriately treated water.	4	All of this zone's sites are only viable if tertiary level treatment is used.		

ZONE 2

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4		3	Cost of relocating municipal works yard	4		3		4		3		1. Municipal works site + Monn Excavating site (on Blenhinsop Trail) has merits - size, lots of current, location for either centralized or distributed system. 2. Consider Beaver H. site
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	* Site specific to Municipal Works Yard*	4		3		3		3		3		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Public works yard best overall in any zone	4	Municipally owned land Shopping centre Opportunities for redevelopment	4	Treat to tertiary level after MBR + look for ALL sensible water re-use opportunities	4	Municipal works yard best I've seen on all counts	4	Yes on all counts site-specific to HWY	4	Municipal works yard is old + could likely use redevelopment Gasifier using MSW already available works to less trucking of MSW	Kind of confusing but great tech people and facilitators!
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	*This survey Municipal Precinct Site ONLY*	3.5		4		3.5		4		4		UVic?? Should be on the table! - parking lots, fields, underground Municipal precinct + works yard are very positive sites in "our backyards" Resource recovery: Fuel for municipal vehicles? Non-potable water that is safe to use for parks, toilets, vehicle washing, agriculture

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4		3		2	Green space that is not mono-culture.	3		3		3		Uvic? Uptown? Use parking lots or areas of monoculture. UVic needs to be on table please! :) Public parks would/could be ideal dependant on technology + multi-ple distributed
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Saanich Public Works	4		4		4		4		4		Especially Public Works Yard + Quadra private area as the size at Public Works would allow for growth + innovation for the future with potential expansion to the industrial area if needed at Quadra. Also central-ized or potentially regional units to take into consider-ation: economies of scale, use of infra-structure Also I am a believe OK in my backyard!
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3		1	2413, 2435 Arbutus Rd. Should NOT be considered as this would require cutting down precious trees!	2		2		2		Why has UVic potential sites not considered? UVic has enormous parking lots which could serve as excellent sites! Thank you. UVic water requirements (grounds) could be met with the tertiary treated water.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Using an industrial/ commercial area is more ideal than close to a residential area.	3	Saanich public works municipal precinct & Saanich core meet most of these requirements.	3		3	Trucking on McKenzie does not seem ideal. Sites on Blanshard seem ideal for trucking.	3	Saanich public works & municipal precinct/ Saanich core are near to high potential recycles water reuse.	3	There is quite a bit of newer infrastructure in Saanich which would lend itself to a new innovated design.	Why wasn't UVic brought forward as an option?
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	*For Saanich Municipal Works Yard Only!*	2		1		2		1	Municipal vehicles syngas? Non potable Water to irrigate Blenkinsop (?) Farmland or parks, fire fighting	1		Site is zoned Site is an eyesore Resource recovery ie. municipal - fuel, non-potable water Thank you!
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Saanich public works yard is almost 5 hectares - ideal	4	Saanich public works yard is ugly and could be beatified	4	Saanich public works yard; recovered water could irrigate Blenkinsop Valley	4	Saanich public works yard	4	Saanich public works yard is public land	4	Saanich public works yard	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		See comments [in feedback]											This form is not appropriate to evaluate individual sites. Properly designed distributed tertiary treatment with gasification and resource recovery can be incorporated into any site at a reasonable cost to fully meet the above criteria.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	If there is industrial activity (trucks, worker) sites should be in industrial areas											

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback	
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	*Re: Rutland Park + Saanich Public Works - Seismic ecological concerns - need Tertiary treatment - Concern about trucks and their sound/odour	3		3		3		3		3			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Avoid high density residential sites in this zone as with others	4	Saanich yards can accommodate tertiary and secondary treatment. All other sites in this zone depend on tertiary to be viable options.	4	Saanich yards have opportunity for water re-use/in natural areas storage. Other site eg. panorama flats for wetland development.	4	Saanich yards would be very good to minimize truck traffic for solid waste.	4	Saanich yards in readily available + close to routes. Opportunity for re-use/ recovery for existing + potential greenhouse industry.	4	Saanich yards would be an excellent gasification site for the region.		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2	Saanich Public works is not close to a lot of housing + needs to be replaced.	1	Too much duplication of piping (influent/effluent) required.	3	Heat reuse around Saanich Public works + Saanich centre.	2		2		3		None of zone 2 sites are preferable - it should remain a collection area + move sewage to a split of East and West flowing sewage - treated closer to Clover Pt. (at a low point) or downtown Victoria.	

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3	Gravity is free	3		3		3	Really important! Potential infrastructure should be built in.	3	UVic.	I feel that zone 2 can be utilized practically by using gravity on 2 sides of higher ground then having flow go downhill on both sides of the Mt. Doug area. UVic can be a centre of excellence with engineering, public health + recreation inputs. The municipal yard can be another area and the municipal hall can be another showpiece.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Saanich Works yard only suitable for large plant.	3		3	Close to Blenleins Valley (water reuse)	2	Not good seismically	3	As stated			
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		2 - Low odour 4 - Low to little disruption of public parks 4 - Proximity to schools and housing 3 - Neighbourhood level innovation		2 - Proximity to existing infrastructure 1 - Land value 3 - Grade 3 - Opportunities for resource recovery		4 - Proxim. to ecologically sensitive areas 2 - Heat reuse potential 1 - Water reuse potential 3 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels Potential for tertiary treatment is part of good planning.							
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3	Bit hard to see a common thread: land may be expansive (-), proximity to infrastructure - roads,power - good (+)	3		3		3		2		I prefer smaller distributed systems over 1-2 megasites. Designs should be sensitive to sites (particularly in residential locations).

ZONE 3

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4		3	Infrastructure High Population Density Resource recovery /usage of water, fuels	4	In a densified area already	3		4		3	Excellent potential for newer cleaner tertiary technology	U-Vic could be very progressive + applicable for new integrated technologies - Should be on the list
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	RE: FIREMAN's PARK site	3	Close proximity to truck access Residences - elderly population Heat recovery of water	4	Highly densified already	3		4		4	Excellent potential for new technology	UVic should be on the list Parking areas Field This area is in Oak Bay core, close to large population of elderly - community use benefit
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE													This ranking process is deeply flawed. The 9 sites in Zone 3 are so different in how they score along the criteria provided that they cannot be "lumped together" for this ranking. My bottom line is that we MUST HAVE Tertiary treatment to deal with chemicals and nano particles in wastewater.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2	High water table	1	Incineration?	3	Fire fighting	1		1		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4		4		4		4		4	UVic Camosen Royal Jubilee	4		All areas of the city are suitable for distributed tertiary treatment with gasification
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	There shouldn't be any odour!	1		1		3		2	Water resource recovery should be a priority	1		

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Henderson Park Recommendation	3		3		2	Henderson Park Recommendation	3		2		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2.75	4 - Low odour 2 - Low to little disruption of public parks 2 - Proximity to schools and housing 3 - Neighbourhood level innovation Again, I'm not sure of how meaningful this ranking system is as your applying these criteria against a number of different sites	2.75	3 - Proximity to existing infrastructure 4 - Land value 2 - Grade 2 - Opportunities for resource recovery I'm assuming this zone is one where distributed sites would be placed	2	3 - Proxim. to ecologically sensitive areas 2 - Heat reuse potential 2 - Water reuse potential 1 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels	2.25	3 - Risk associated w resource recovery 1 - Risk associated w seismic concerns 2 - Risk associated w climate change effects 3 - Risk associated w transportation and trucking	3	3 - Land availability 2 - Proximity to infrastructure 4 - Potential for heat and water recovery	3	3 - Capacity to integrate in mixed use form 2 - Capacity to retrofit existing infrastructure 4 - Capacity to optimize resources	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3		3		3		3		3		This is a good first step, but for me it is far to broader scope to give more than vague responses. Also there are many more potential sites in Area 3 for example UVic Haro Rd. extension: Dog walking field and more.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	It will ruin neighbourhoods. It will decrease property values. Negative neighbourhood perception.	1	How many sites? How big?	1	Don't cut down any forests to put in a sewage treatment site.	2	Not close to schools, day cares, hospitals, residential housing.	1	Low energy recovery in most of Zone 3.	2	Put plant at the end of the East Coast Intecastor not the start (Haro Woods)	A bit fuzzy.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2		2		3		2		3		3		These criteria are difficult to rank without being about a description of the “plant”. A concrete building without any amenities would rank low to me while a properly designed building would be quite acceptable.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE 0	FALSE	2	Also consider: Noise, Appearance, Additional pump stations	2	Also consider: Economy of scale	2		4		3		3		Consider golf course north of Willows Beach.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		Expand Zone (Cad Bay) to include UVic property + work with UVic to build tertiary sewage treatment facility on campus. Use it as a lab/teaching facility for engineering/ecological/community facility for social science (how consultation can work)		Peoples values should be respected by ensuring whatever site(s) are chosen that the facility be camouflaged as a part of the residential environment.		Use by-products to heat multi-story housing developments or campus/ water to irrigate golf courses university ground.		Build on solid rock near major transportation routes.		See over.		UVic campus.	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Some sites are surrounded by homes + not suitable Some sites are dog parks + could accommodate a plant Depends on tertiary level process	4	Partnership with UVic presents a construction + resource recovery opportunity Potential for water reuse for parks + golf courses is very high in this sense.	4	Tertiary level process is essential	4	Several sites in thie zone are in safe seismic areas	4	University partnerships + golf course customers + hospital form good opportunity	4	UVic partnership is a leading edge facility provides research opportunities + reputation opportunities	

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	3	Odour can be controlled. Impact on parks - short term Opportunity to include various innovative features	3	Sites close enough Acceptable land values for purpose All sites can accommodate signing RR.	3	Park settings - short term cost and disruption. Low heat recovery potential. High water recovery potential.	3		3.5	Close enough to major infrastructure. Lowish heat, high water recovery potential.	3	Great for community integrated plant. For infrastructure use. Good opportunity for RR.	For ranking - assumptions - distributed plant, water treatment only. Ranking waste of time b/c av over 6 sites - no value.
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		Some sites not close to many residences		?		Lots of opposition to developing natural sites in area.		No information.		Need to have more facts.		Proximity to UVic might help here.	Henderon/UVic seems likely to afford space.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		1	Unknown cots for Oak Bay sites - unable to determine based on this - also private sites no cost. Lots of pipe costs.	2	Mostly for potential water re-use + heat re-use.	2	Trucking length quite far for some sites. Some sites require tree clearing which should be avoided.	2	Only moderate use on 2 sites for water re-use.	2	Only 1 site has potential (knowing the existing land use) to create a community resource. Potential wetlands treatment, education centre, innovation centre.	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Each site presents different issues which cannot be under one umbrella.	4	This may apply to all 7 possible sites?		Some of this is unknown at this time and/or some areas are more impacted than others. Beautiful environmentally structure barring centre can be built into the community.	3	All these sites seem to fit this criteria, however not all known.	3		3	Possibly not all known.	Zone 3 - consists of 7 potential sites that are all different and need to be addressed individually
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Most sites are parks and all are close to or in residential neighbourhoods. The right design could work, but we can't know in advance.	2	Close to trunk but high land value low resource recovery	2	Most are parks and ecologically sensitive areas. Low heat reuse, low water reuse, upstream and mostly have low potential for tertiary treatment.	2	Many sites have seismic concerns. Some sites close to sea level. Transport not great.	2	Close to infrastructure. Low potential for heat + water recovery.	3	Small scale distributed facilities would work here.	Small scale distributed sites could work here - archaeology + history + ecology should be weighted.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Haro Woods is totally the WRONG PLACE - adjacent to a children's hospital, an elementary school, day care, pre-school, and seniors centre!! Not to mention the proximity to peoples' properties. Our neighbourhood is quiet and scenic. We do not want trucks, noise, dust, dirt and SMELL - as we sit on our back deck having dinner + the prevailing summer winds from the north brings all of this to our bodies. DO NOT PUT THIS in HARO WOODS. I will chain myself NAKED to the trees!! Don't try me!!!	3		1.5		1		1		1		This should be an open discussion with the whole group. With questions + answers heard by everyone. The way it is set up smells of tacit approval + divide + conquer strategy. Here, here CRD. You are being manipulative.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			Cost is not a priority for me. Want modular plants.	1		1		1		1		This day was badly organized. There was insufficient info given. As a minimum primary, secondary + tertiary should have been defined. There was no cost/benefit analysis. This process repeats the mistakes of the past. It should have started with the taxpayer approval of "principals". I agree with only 3 of the principals on which the site was chose.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		*Fireman's Park* I think there should be a page asking these rating for each site. Fireman's Park, Willow's Park, Carnarvon Park, Anderson Park, 2413 Arbutus, 2435 Arbutus, Cadboro Bay 1, Cadboro Bay 2. We would fill in the site at the top of the page.		Hard to answer as Land costs were yet to be determined.									
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		1 Willow's Park 2 Haro Woods Urban Forest Issue (Arbutus Road)		4 Cadboro Bay 1 (UVic site even better) 3 Cadboro Bay 2 Can handle new outflow location		1 Willow's Park 4 Cadboro Bay 2 (Winds onshore to offshore) 3 Cadboro Bay 1 (Similar)		1 Willow's Park (Concentrated use by children) 2 Arbutus (Haro Woods Urban Forest)		4 Cadboro Bay 1 (UVic Site even better) 3 Fireman's Park (Close to junction : Recovery possibilities)		4 Cadboro Bay 1 (close to all kinds of technical expertise at UVic and also to large resource recovery potential - heat etc., in UVic community)	Existing infrastructure if given large weight will dictate clover point, thereby prejudicing other discussion.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	1. Cadboro Bay 1 (Preferably on UVic land) 2. Cadboro Bay 2	3	1. Cad. Bay 1 2. Cad. Bay 2	4	1. Cad Bay 1	4	1. Cadboro B. 1 2. Cadboro B. 2	3	1. Cadboro Bay 1 2. Cadboro Bay 2	4	1. Cadboro Bay 1	I strongly support the CRD/Eastside Committee approaching UVic for placing a "Centre of Excellence" at Uvic - Heat, Resource, Water Recovery are all possible, + if necessary an existing outfall near Queen Alexandra Hoop could be updated and used for 2 effluent.

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Other	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		See comments [in feedback].											Sites on UVic need to be identified and added to the “Map.” Sites in this zone are not suitable for “regional” facilities due to high convey-ance costs; smaller distributed tertiary treatment could be incorporated into most of these sites in this zone - utilizing only a portion of each site area.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Henderson Park. Size - Positive! High use of water reuse! :) Rec-ommend this site very highly!!!											

ZONE 4

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback		
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3		3	Avoid sea level development Climat change plus less opportunity for water recovery (pump uphill).	3		4		4		Good opportunities in zone 4 - Royal Athletic Park is inland (water recovery) has small impact on archaeology/history/ ecology. Distributed, small scale plants could ADD to urban environment, other industrial sites are OK too.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Consider noise. This zone is in the middle of Victoria. This is essential	4	Only valuable if tertiary level treatment. Rock Bay area public + private are only cost effective based on cost of conveyance + proximity to existing system.	4	Tertiary level is essential	4	Middle of Victoria	4	Great opportunity for heat + other resource recovery	4	Tertiary is pre-requisite for consideration of any site in this zone.			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		West of Blanshard Rank: 3 East of Blanshard Rank: 2		West of Blanshard Rank: 3 East of Blanshard Rank: 1		West of Blanshard Rank: 3 East of Blanshard Rank: 2		West of Blanshard Rank: 3 East of Blanshard Rank: 3 These can be accommodated		West of Blanshard Rank: 4 East of Blanshard Rank: 1		West of Blanshard Rank: 4 East of Blanshard Rank: 2	The sites east of Blanshard are very different from those west of Blanshard so they must be evaluated separately. This form is poory thought out. There are other technically feasible sites that were not included. How do we get these onto the “MAP” and into consideration?		

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		*Basic assumption for all sites is minimum tertiary* West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Rock Bay area including Public works yard		West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Public work yard + Rock Bay area		West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Rock Bay area including aggregate site and Ellis recycle		West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Rock Bay area + Public Works yard		West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Close to city centre for heat recovery use Smih Hill, reservoir to st. recyclable H2O		West Rank: 4 East Rank: 1 Rock Bay area, Public Works Yard This area which is ripe for redevelopment so it could be the beginning of development	In order to protect sea rise in Rock Bay area build a large seawall that would have recreational value. Rejected all those east of Blansard because of needs to convey uphill and build pipes to collect enough sewage		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	3 - Low odour 2 - Low to little disruption of public parks 3 - Proximity to schools and housing 4 - Neighbourhood level innovation	2.5	1 - Proximity to existing infrastructure 3 - Land value 2 - Grade 4 - Opportunities for resource recovery	3	2 - Proxim. to ecologically sensitive areas 4 - Heat reuse potential 3 - Water reuse potential 3 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels There are a number of proposed sites e.g. S.J. Willis + Topaz Park where there are endangered Garry Oak Meadows which should be ruled out. Also Summit Park next to reservoir has a number of endangered plant species.	2.75	4 - Risk associated w resource recovery 2 - Risk associated w seismic concerns 2 - Risk associated w climate change effects 3 - Risk associated w transportation and trucking	3	2 - Land availability 3 - Proximity to infrastructure 4 - Potential for heat and water recovery	3.3	4 - Capacity to integrate in mixed use form 3 - Capacity to retrofit existing infrastructure 3 - Capacity to optimize resources			
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Industrial commercial sites are good choices existing disturbances	3		4	Different ranking systems between districts. “Woodland” ecological sensitivity in SJ Willis not even mentioned specifically in Saanich sites.	4	Risks well understood	3	Lot’s of opportunity but not all sites	3	Small sites (few) for innovation, wetlands, education			

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		BC Hydro - #3 Royal Athletic Park #4 Central Park #4 Smith Hill Park #4 Rock Bay #4 Public Works Yard #4 Topaz Park #2	3		3		3	BC Hydro - high seismic concern #2	3		3		It's difficult to assess the whole zone. As each site is very different.		
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	* Lives in Langford*	4		4		4		4		4	Pot' for reuse of Smith Hill reservoir for disingested reuse water	Assumes distributed plants, max resource recovery - highest + best senses.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Land values relatively low Plants can be integrated into existing parks		Heat/water recovery opportunities are high Smith Hill could be incorporated into distributive system	4		4	No issues with sea levels in interior parks Transportation is an issue in neighbourhoods	4	Rock Bay near existing infrastructure	4	Some existing structure Plant at Rock Bay could help revitalize area + provide attractive waterfront area, much needed in that area	I don't have a good understanding of relative merits of sites.		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2		3		2		3		3		3		1. Royal Athletic Park has potential for cost recovery and without a great deal of livability interference 2. Industrial zones represent from a least livable criteria problems are low altitude		
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	3		3		3		3		3		3		My rankings are based primarily on consideration of the Public Works Yard and Royal Athletic Park sites. Proximity to existing pipes etc. is an important consideration to me.		

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE													It is challenging to link the public priorities with the sites because there are so many questions. It would be helpful to have a ranking of all information from the technical experts which ones met the 6 criteria. Missing the piece on which technologies are possible in each site. Challenging to choose without knowing for example.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Rock Bay: Opportunity to put wasteland to good use.		Relatively low building cost. Land of limited value for other use.	2	Cost savings associated with this site can be put to tertiary processing.	2	Rock Bay							
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	BC Hydro/Transport Canada site - top priority.	4		4	Could include energy recovery. Barging away of residuals (after energy recovery). Water reuse - close by. Heat recovery - close by.	4		4	Biosolids treatment/ Anaerobic treatment Heat recovery Water recovery/ in future - if + when needed.	4	Lots of scale for BC Hydro/TC site	BC Hydro/Transport Canada site - is the best option for site # 4 - If done so as an attractive, livable, workable area - with a SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3.5	BC Hydro/Transport Canada This area will transform, have increased residential + commercial uses, and hopefully recreational. ONLY if the design enables these future uses is it OK.	3	Must be beautiful, interesting, innovative. DO NOT trade off a lower quality design because it is in an industrial area. Think long-term. So don't save $$ on how it looks so that there could be a greater (tertiary treatment)	3	Do not trade off design + amenities for tertiary treatment. This area needs parks and it will have different mixed future uses.									

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	*Rock Bay grouping and nearby sites combination* Could be a benefit to this area in cleaning up the site and creating a community water-side park around it.	3	Close to existing infrastructure. May need purchase of private land.	3	Concern re: close to water and therefore an ecological con-cern. Good for water + heat reuse and cost might allow for a tertiary site.	2	Seismic concerns	3	Good	3	Good			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	*Industrial Area Only* With the ex-ception of the indus-trial areas sites.	4	With the exception of the industrial areas sites.	4	With the exception of the industrial areas sites.	4	With the exception of the industrial areas sites.	4	With the exception of the industrial areas sites.	4	With the exception of the industrial areas sites. The combi-nation of the BC Hydro and Canada Transportation sites is generally centrally located. Can make use of a contaminat-ed land area is close to a trunk line and curent trucking use.	I feel that the “selec-tion” of residential park areas is a dis-traction and wasting of community time and energy.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	BC Hydro/Transport Canada + Public Works Yard	4		4		4		3			?			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		General comment - Preference for location on Rock Bay - perhaps a combina-tion of available sites in that are an e.g. Transport Canada + Public Works + BC Hydro Advantages - not as disrupter to residential areas as others in Zone 4.		Underground in Park (e.g. Topaz) - not feasible because of constant truck traffic etc. Location of facili-ty in Rock Bay makes are of contaminated land that can’t be use for residential		Odour - surely there is technology to deal with/eliminate odour and that this needn’t be a consideration in determining location.									

ZONE 5

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback		
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Too much info. Too many sites to consider. Cannot rank this grouping of sites											Not enough info for me to prioritize!		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	No sites in parks especially in Beacon Hill	1		1		1		3		2	Make sure technology is field tested and proven			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2	Whatever the site, the design must provide (and be considered as) an amenity.	2	Cost is secondary to fit.	2	Some are appropriate & some not. Beacon Hill Park Playfield - Yes. Holland Park - No. As examples.	2	I assume safety will be appropriately considered for every site - is the one factor that makes a site unsafe.	2	Can be done - only $.		Innovation is generated by design criteria. Criteria: - Aesthetic/context - Technical - Environmental			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		Not enough info to rank. Info is both bias and insufficient. Need to know technology + design being considered to properly evaluate. Low odour - required everywhere. Low to little disruption of public parks - could be; depends on design, could have landscape over it. Proximity to schools and housing - relevancy? Neighbourhood level innovation - hopefully will be an innovative, great design. Create an amenity in the neighbourhood.		Cost is important but same high level of design should be required wherever it goes. Rather spend a little more for sensitive, appropriate design.		Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas - Protect (but make sure what is absolutely protected IS sensitive) → Other landscape can be replaced. Also need to protect cultural landscapes.		Can't do "blanket" evaluation of all sites. Assume any site selected would be made safe. Probably need to avoid areas of high seismic activity and high flooding.					The sites needed to be reviewed + edited against by the consultants before this workshop took place. - An established matrix of relevant criteria. - For eg. 'safety' shouldn't be a priority. This won't be built on an unsafe site.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Re: Clover Point	1		1		1		3		1				

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback		
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	This zone is in the heart of Victoria. If considered it must meet the highest possible standards of liveability, eg. modern tertiary processing.	4	Existing infrastructure use is cost effective so Clover Point can be used for overflow only liquids + solids are not feasible for this site (Size + Location)	4	Beacon Hill Park portions + Holland Point are natural preservation areas that cannot be touched!	4	All site in Zone 5 are in/near dense residential areas; therefore not feasible re: truck transportation, seismic, explosions.	4	Zone 5 does not contain a high level of resource recovery other than irrigation for parks which works almost everywhere.	4	Any use of Zone 5 must be committed to the highest level of innovation and leading technology.			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Except for the BC Hydro Site. Leave the waterfront of Beacon Hill Point alone; possibly place in P.H. parks yard.	2	Land values in Victoria are high. Clover point has some infrastructure but more trucks in neighbourhood not wanted. Place underground.	3	If put in Central Park or BC Hydro site there is potential for resource recovery; Recovery will be expensive, so choose plan that can be built in stages.	3	BC Hydro site will allow large plant to be operating in area away from neighbourhoods.	4	BC Hydro site (with addition of First Nation's land) in City - immediate market for	4	With the right money you can build anything anywhere.	We don't have enough knowledge to make these decisions. More input needed from experts. Costs must be considered.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE												Maximize use of existing infrastructure + put ?? into treatment	Beacon Hill Park exists to benefit the citizens, all citizens. There has to be a design that will work here, or inland anywhere.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	The waterfront areas along Dallas Rd. are the most-used areas of any public park in the sewage treatment region.			1	The Beacon Hill Park/ Finlayson Point site will be challenged re: the BHP Trust.	1	Very high (not moderate) seismic risk for the BHP - Dallas Rd. region.			1	Use of the Dallas Rd. areas requires complete removal of the existing natural vegetation.	The Finlayson Point area has three moist deciduous groves. Moist means wet; wet means drainage and ongoing modification of the site.		

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	3		3		2	Protection for parks will be an argument		Need much more information to comment		Don't know		Don't know	Much more info is needed to give informed opinion - testing peoples' emotional reactions is not enough. Technical issues should be answered by trained people - then seek public advice about acceptability.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	*NOTE* All comments here below are made only with respect to the Clover Point site and the Rocky Bay area sites, as in my view these are the two most feasible development sites.	3		3		3		3		3		Serious consideration should be given to the use of the newly-remediated $70 million! (appx.) Rock Bay region, together with further development of the already-existing Clover Point site.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		3 - Low odour 2 - Little to low disruption of public parks 1 - Proximity to schools and housing 4 - Neighbourhood level innovation These rankings seem vague & amorphous. I am not at all certain what information you are trying to elicit.		2 - Proximity to existing infrastructure 3 - Land values 4 - Grade 1 - Opportunities for resource recovery Build for the lowest practical cost, as opposition to spending money is already apparent		3 - Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas 2 - Heat reuse potential 1 - Water reuse potential 4 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels Protect ecologically endangered sites above all else		3 - Risk associated with resource recovery 2 - Risk associated with seismic concerns 4 - Risk associated with climate change effects 1 - Risk associated with transportation and trucking Neighbourhood traffic concerns will be an obvious barrier for some sites.		2 - Land availability 3 - Proximity to infrastructure 1 - Potential for heat and water recovery Resource recovery will be increasingly important in view of a possibly drier climate.		3 - Capacity to integrate in mixed use form 2 - Capacity to use or retrofit existing infrastructure 1 - Capacity to optimize resources Technological upgrades to tertiary can be added later.			

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Low odour - good Little to low disruption of public parks - Proximity to schools and housing - Neighbourhood level innovation - good Most sites have a minor impact on liveability	2.5	Proximity to existing infrastructure - good Land values - low is good Grade - low is bad Opportunities for resource recovery - Coast guard good & Ogden Pt. poor choice - high cost and low grade & far from existing infrastructure but better opportunities for resource recovery. Other sites are opposite to above.		Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas - Heat reuse potential -good Water reuse potential - good Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels - essential Tertiary treatment is the only feasible option for any site. All sites have low to moderate potential for water & heat reuse. Beacon Hill Parks Yard is a good site: close to truck line; already used for non-park uses; can use water & heat is the green house nurseries (re-developed site)	4	Risk associated with resource recovery - none Risk associated with seismic concerns - yes Risk associated with climate change effects - yes Risk associated with transportation and trucking - minor Safety is not a big issue because codes, standards, legislation, etc., mandate that systems be as safe as possible.	3	Land availability - yes Proximity to infrastructure - yes Potential for heat and water recovery - yes Only Clover Point and Only Beacon Hill Parks yard are close to existing infrastructure. Other sites are too far away and require more expensive conveyance. .	4	Capacity to integrate in mixed use form - good Capacity to use or retrofit existing infrastructure - yes Capacity to optimize resources - yes Developments must be innovative.	My solution is for distributed tertiary treatment and gasification for biosolids: heat recovery and water re-use will be developed over time, meanwhile tertiary treated water can be released to the sea or other suitable water bodies. This form is not suitable for the large group of diverse sites in this zone. Some of the criteria under each section above are contradictory and can't be ranked together - a badly designed form.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		See notes [in feedback]											Based on outfall in Eastside, Clover Point is the only zone 5 choice. Need a proactive, long-term view of facility. 50 year +. Establish priorities beyond 2nd stage facility, for future expansion. $785 Million budget - arbitrary until location/design considerations are established.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2	*Holland Park*	4	Very good so money could go into tertiary treatment and innovative process. Large.	4	Low seismic and ecological concerns	4	Good level 11.26 above sea - no ecological or seismic concerns	3	moderate	4	Large and independent enough for innovation.			

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Clover point could be low enough not to be in the line of sight of the road.	1	Clover Point could be expanded to the west and become a regional site for the east	1	Victoria should get into the last century with secondary treatment	1		3		1				
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Beacon Hill Field (p.4) - 1 legal reasons Beacon Hill Park (p.5) - 1 legal reasons Beacon Parks Yard (p.6) - 1 legal reasons Clover Point (p.8) - 1 legal reasons													
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	Beacon Hill Field My Choice	4		4		4		4		4		Excellent presentation and process!		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE													General comment on zoning. Both Saanich and Oak Bay have very specific designation for parks. Saanich further has more specific designations for parks, i.e. “P-4N natural park”. Victoria has no specific designation for parks; the zoning designation given is that for the surrounding area so a park is zoned for example “RI-B”. Victoria zones in the OCP designation are given as “public facilities, institutions parks + open space.”		

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		None of the 3 proposed sites within Beacon Hill park meet priorities due to the sacredness of Beacon Hill Park!! These include 1. Beacon Hill Park, 2. Beacon Hill Field, 3. Beacon Hill Parks Yard													

ZONE 6

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		Feedback		
				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		Any site chosen must include mitigation strategies that ensure neighbours are not adversely affected. May be costly but be balanced by protecting property values.		Site(s) must be on property that has good access for construction - maintenance - traffic - UVic?/ Henderson possible. Where residences could use resource recovery for heat and power (parking lots)				Build system with some redundancy over capacity to cope with growth/seismic events - actual support for maintenance periods.				Near university for engineering/biology/ ecological research (advances)			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	Depends of size of plant what it will handle (trucks, noise, etc.) and aesthetics. Can't take up green space that is considered "unnecessary" for per person available green space ratio in OCP.	1	Cost is unknown - basically meaningless at this time	1	Questions eco-concerns evaluation of some of the sites. Some labeled as "no" concern really DO have eco-value. Some also have CULTURAL value. Cultural landscapes are very NB.	1	Assume plant will be safe whatever it is	1		1	Depends on design - not enough info right now	Feel we couldn't evaluate sites because data was biased and real info we needed to evaluate was missing. We felt anything is possible, + real issue was size and aesthetics. Without knowing potential size can't evaluate impact. "Odour" is a red herring. We assume there will be NO odour in well designed project.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1	This is a very design-specific criteria. Design standards must be high to minimize impact on neighbourhood - no matter what the financial cost. If green space is reduced, the design must put it back (underground plant)	1	Pay what it takes to make it fit. Aesthetics + suitability matter!	1		2		2		3	Any site has the potential to accomodate innovation - the design criteria must be demanding to force innovative responses technically, environmentally, financially and aesthetically			

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE													I do not think I know enough about what potential plants on these sites would be like in reality to give meaningful answers to these questions.		
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	1		1		1		1		2		1		As time and more specific info is made available I'd be prepared to move closer to 4 - not enough info at this stage		
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		None of these parks should be used. Have small tertiary plant in the public works.													
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2		3		3		2		3		2		So this area it is my opinion that Trafalgar Park would be the most suitable site. But looking at all sites 1 - 6 it would not rank risk.		
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	1		1		1		1		1		1		Need info on the type of system, size, aesthetics, cost, etc. Why is UVic not on list of sites - seems ideal in many ways if done properly - learning experience for engineers etc.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3	Between this and cost - most important	2		3		1	Very important issue as many sites are parks/residential	2	Great idea - can we get back to help pay for facilities ie. Houses with plants, food for sale		Looking at other plants in different regions + Country	Glad to have the open discussion. Good ideas and input. This questionnaire is hard to understand.		

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FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		Apologies I am not using your format precisely. Please consider for all locations: 1. Number of households who will experience immediate impact 2. Higher need to protect a natural park area vs. playing fields for example, that can be replicated. 3. Design important - visual eg. the living roof on the Vancouver conference centre makes a large structure more acceptable 4. Trade-offs - if you live closer to structure + has garden areas maybe higher priority on a roof allotment for a garden for example 5. Double/triple check estimates of costs. Thank you for this process.											Very good on the engagement + transparency. Excellent to have opportunity for input + learning at this stage of the process.		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	3		3	BC Hydro costs to supply power infrastructure to site must be investigated	3	Heat reuse no on a commercial basis. However, if green houses were built on site, heat could be utilized there.	2		3		3	Plant should be located underground so that the existing playing fields can be regained			

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	4	The entire zone is residential, therefore tertiary is essential	4	Windsor Park is most feasible as it is near existing infrastructure, has minimal site development costs	4	Tertiary is essential to meet this criterion	4	All sites in this zone are in residential and as with other zones, safety is an issue in residential areas. Minimum odour risk when wind direction (primarily W + SW) is considered.	4	Windsor Park is already disrupted land (vs natural areas) and is close to reuse opportunities	4	Tertiary is needed and should be based on innovative solutions			
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Would favour Windsor Park because size and low level location													
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	2	Don't have all of the details so difficult to assess	Difficult to compare sites due to cost considerations, plus what options are available in the other zones that are compatible and make more sense (economically, environmentally, safety)		
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	this information was not defined or discussed by materials or presentation to influence my decision	1	No cost information to properly quantify or rank or evaluate. Real financial info is required.	2	Some discussion of these factors was provided however this is outside of provincial and federal funding	3	Only some analysis of seismic was given but inadequate to evaluate	1	Resource material is inadequate to evaluate and all of these "opportunities" are outside of funding envelope	1	Resource material and presentation did not address these characteristics properly	This process is not effective because: 1. Insufficient detail to make a decision on cost/seismic etc. 2. Insufficient time available to consider 3. Some sites that were put forward did not meet minimum criteria (straw dogs)		

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				Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments			
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Windsor Park could handle Oak Bay + problems w/o affecting the rest of the region so much. Could build facility to suit municipality.				Gasification facility could handle their sludge.									
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		Not in parks Need to add sites VIHA (next to Peakes Clove) UVic (former farm site) Golf Course - water for irriga- tion Beaver Lake - (open fields) All have opportunities for irrigation Royal Jubilee - special site source control													

NO ZONE

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					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Impossible to rank until I know what facility/outcomes/etc I'm ranking												
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	The survey cannot be answered without many answers. First - the sites cannot be evaluated as a group (or singly) without knowing what we contemplate building. I cannot answer these questions without a lot more information. Further, why are some obvious sites not included? How were choices made? Technical considerations obviously dictate choices.												
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Not enough info for me to make any priority choice ANY SITE is good for me I just want sewage treatment done as soon as possible. Any site is okay with me!!												
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE 0	UVic is an excellent candidate for sewage treatment. It should be explored. The University should be approached.	1		1		1		1		1		1	

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					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		1	Most sites are in high residential areas	4	Yes - only because several sites (most) are public lands and in the most densely populated areas	1,4	Ecological - Beacon Hill Park is one of the most ecological areas in city Water reuse potential is high due to park	1	Risk associated with resource recovery - needs to be by University Risk associated with seismic concerns - Mixed	1	Saanich Oak Bay did not offer enough sites	1	Choose Oak Bay + let them be gone to create/fulfill potential
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE			Cadboro Bay 2 near UVic for research options for students		High pipe in costs might be a concern for a regional - maybe bettre to be part of a distributed system		Gasify solids at municipal yard?						
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	How will you pull the West + East together? Is the Westside talking about sites? It feels like a split process right now. The information put together is well done, however it feels like there are critical pieces missing for an informed discussion. A regional vs. municipal facility vs. a facility that includes biosolids processing on the same site are very different. Given the different levels of knowledge about sewage treatment/ resource recovery evident in today's discussions, it may be a good idea for the CRD to inform/educate the public prior ro the next stage of consultation		Low odour should be a given, not an option. Depends on what disruption means? Is being built underground a park disruption? Is destroying Garry Oaks a disruption?		Proximity to existing infrastructure seems to make sense as do land values and grade. Resource recovery will increase costs unless the infrastructure is suited to the location. P3s usually cost more over the life span and the taxpayer will have to pay anyways afar 20-25 years - please keep it public. There is a huge risk financially to experiment with unproven technologies (e.g. gasification)		Tertiary treatment adds significant cost so it's best to choose sites suited for secondary treatment		What does "Risk associated with resource recovery" mean? Doesn't that depend on the type of resource recovery?		Depends on the type of recovery. UVic has looked at resource recovery before. It felt at one point that the technical round table facilitator steered the conversation towards resource recovery, especially gasification.		What does "Capacity to integrate in mixed use form" mean? I do not want biosolids and kitchen scraps mixed. "Capacity to use or retrofit existing infrastructure" makes sense. The CRD did studies in 2005 that showed new screening could achieve above primary treatment. Have there been any advances in screening technology? It's a lot cheaper. It all sounds good but the devil lies in the details. I hope the public will have more opportunity for input when the details are available.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Any site is okay with me, Just get on with it.												

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Feedback	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation	
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Can't use this because it treats the zone as a whole. Tillicum North would be the best area. Maybe Tillicum North could serve Saanich flows upstream but not entire Eastside. Opportunities for partnering with developers - who would be attracted by shared cost for blasting, infrastructure, cheap heat and reused water. Banfield might be OK for a small distributed wastewater system NO anaerobic disasters. No to regional facility. Too much loss to community of orchard, community centre, meeting place, potluck, swimming		Banfield - maybe small distrib'ed plant Cuthbert Holmes - NO		Tilicum North - YES (But no AO)		The Cuthbert Holmes area in the booklet is a wetland, wildlife nursery - Don't use it at all for and facility.						
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		1	2413 Arbutus Road, 2435 Arbutus Road, all proposed parks			1	2413 Arbutus Road, 2435 Arbutus Road, Cadboro Bay 2, all proposed parks			1	2413 Arbutus Road, 2435 Arbutus Road, Cadboro Bay 2, all proposed parks UVic #4 for resource recovery	4	UVic
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	This approach allows for Clover Point treatment of effluents and separation of overflow + treating these at Beacon Hill Park sites.	1	Beacon Hill Field Clover Field Park Beacon Hill Park Yard No Neighbourhood disruption from digging etc. of new pipes.	1	Low cost as these are at the ends of the E. Coast intercepter. NO additional costs of digging and installing new underground pipes in residential areas	1	These 3 sites have no rare species Ground is stable	2	Will involve trucking sludge through residential areas, BUT barging it is an option		I don't know much about this	1	

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Feedback	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Please do not assume an underground site will eliminate impact on a residential site (park) Still-trucks, odour, increased activity, worker parkings, increases density		Very Important! * Remove all residential parks from site selection! Too negative an impact on urban community Prefer industrial sites: Rock Bay, Transport Canada, BC Hydro, Public Works		A factor but no as key as livability, safety, environment								Possibly for redevelopment industrial site areas - could be a win, win - solve sewage solution + could lead to upgrade of industrial area	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	An enlarged site for Secondary Treatment over 4 Ha. UVIC -? Why aren't they included on this + their land? Our priority as this point is to stop our outrageous image of pumping sewage into sea - as a city of 300K we must as a minimum comply with 2nd treatment as most other cities in world have complied	3	Provide some ? dock for outlook + SailehSea Convince neighbourhood of zero odour	4	On a truck route Provide a sludge piping system + take solids to industrial area	4	Already have whatever in area	4		3	Use innovation and make work/land available	4	Good L/T Planning Our selected site should have provision + be able to do tertiary treatment in future	
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	I live in Fernwood but am concerned about any sites located in James Bay - Not a good idea. I am also concerned about public acceptance around using public parks as wastewater treatment sites.								Central Park (P.7) - If public amenities were improved + all uses kept		Smith Hill Park (P.19) (inactive reservoir) I see this as an interesting choice		Clover Point - less infrastructure costs? - already publicly understood + accepted	

Saanich	Victoria	Oak Bay	NO Identity	Feedback	Livability		Cost		Environment		Safety		Resource Recovery		Innovation		
					Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	Rank	Comments	
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	All sites in zone #5 should be ruled out. Prevailing winds are all SW and would take odours and pollutants over the residential area of James Bay and right into downtown Victoria. Beacon Hill Park is out of bounds for reasons of existing legal councils		1 All sites in this Zone #5		1 All sites in this Zone #5		1 All sites in this Zone #5		1 All sites in this Zone #5		1 All sites in this Zone #5		1 All sites in this Zone #5	
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		3		1	Not enough info on costs at this point	2	OK with all areas	2	Assuming sites built to latest cases of earth-quake standards.	3	I feel this option may not be cost effective considering ongoing ?	2		
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	(Site - Rock Bay and nearby public sites) Never in a park Rock Bay needs to be in the p-book - not having it there.		NO disruption of public parks		1 - Proximity to existing infrastructure 3 - Land values 2 - Grade 4 - Opportunities for resource recovery		1 - Proximity to ecolog-ically sensitive areas 4 - Heat reuse poten-tial 3 - Water reuse potential 2 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels		All equal		- Land availability 1 - Proximity to infra-structure - Potential for heat and water recovery		- Capacity to integrate in mixed use form 1 - Capacity to use or retrofit existing infra-structure - Capacity to optimize resources	

JOIN THE EASTSIDE CONVERSATION ON SITES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT

MAY 30/31

How to have your say:

- Find out what has emerged from the process so far and how to get involved: **www.crd.bc.ca/eastside**
- Email us any time at **eastside@crd.bc.ca**
- Take an open link IPSOS Reid survey until June 1 here: **www.synosurvey.ca/sewagetreatmentsurvey**
- We will be reporting back to the public on emerging findings June 10th.
- We will be launching a digital engagement platform with further opportunities to weigh in June 24th.

SATURDAY MAY 30	University Of Victoria, Cadboro Commons building | 10am - 4pm
SUNDAY MAY 31	Victoria Conference Centre | 10am - 4pm

What to expect during these sessions:

- Learning about sites brought forward by Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria;
- Opportunities to rank options and offer direct feedback; and,
- A great chance for you to exchange ideas and priorities.

There are interactive workshops earlier in the day as well as opportunities for the public to drop in and ask questions in a less formal environment.

AGENDA IN BRIEF

10:00 – 10:15	WELCOME AND SESSION INTRODUCTION
10:15 - 10:45	Wastewater Treatment Explained Considerations and Case Studies
10:45 - 11:00	Presentation of public priorities and research
11:00 - 12:30	INTERACTIVE WORKSHOPS
12:30 - 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 - 2:00	Interactive Workshops continued
2:00 - 3:30	Open House – Public Drop In and Learn Citizen's Technical Roundtable
3:30 - 4:00	Summary of Findings – Next Steps Adjournment for the Day

We look forward to seeing you.

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

CRD
Making a difference...together

EASTSIDE SITE ZONE # ____ **I LIVE IN:** ☐ Oak Bay ☐ Saanich ☐ Victoria

These charts describe relevant indicators and themes that have emerged through surveys and public conversations to date. They are not comprehensive and we encourage you to add information or comment on what you see here.

You will be asked to engage in discussions, and complete the assessment by scoring each priority in relation to the sites that have been presented according to the following four-point scale:

1. These considerations are **NOT** met within this grouping of sites.
2. These considerations are **NOT FULLY** met within this grouping of sites.
3. These considerations are **PARTIALLY** met within this grouping of sites.
4. These considerations are **FULLY** met within this grouping of sites.

PRIORITIES	1	2	3	4	Comments
LIVABILITY Rank these site against criteria for livability considerations including: • Low odour • Low to little disruption of public parks • Proximity to schools and housing • Neighbourhood level innovation **OTHERS:**					
COST Rank these site against criteria for cost considerations including: • Proximity to existing infrastructure • Land values • Grade • Opportunities for resource recovery **OTHERS:**					
ENVIRONMENT Rank these site against criteria for environmental considerations including: • Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas • Heat reuse potential • Water reuse potential • Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels. **OTHERS:**					

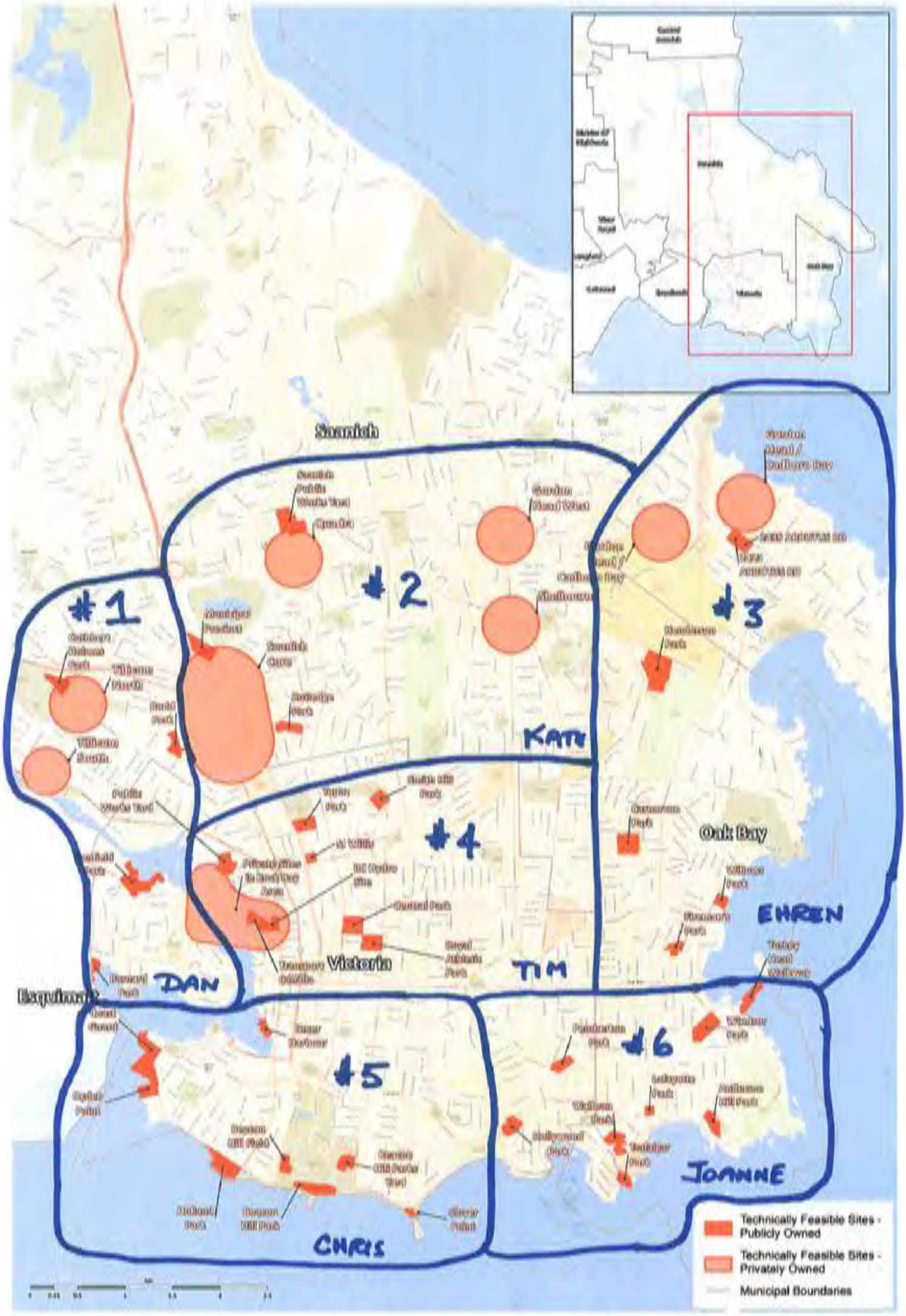
PRIORITIES	1	2	3	4	Comments
SAFETY Rank these sites against criteria for safety considerations including: • Risk associated with resource recovery • Risk associated with seismic concerns • Risk associated with climate change effects • Risk associated w/ transportation and trucking **OTHERS:**					
RESOURCE RECOVERY Rank these sites against criteria for opportunities for resource recovery including: • Land availability • Proximity to infrastructure • Potential for heat and water recovery. **OTHERS:**					
INNOVATION Rank these sites against site potential to support innovation including: • Capacity to integrate in mixed use form • Capacity to use or retrofit existing infrastructure • Capacity to optimize resources **OTHERS:**					

Do you have feedback for us on the transparency of our process? Other comments or feedback on the process?

SITE GROUPINGS - TABLE # AND URBAN SYSTEMS LEAD

Eastside Wastewater Treatment

Technically Feasible Sites for Wastewater Treatment



Making a difference...together

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

Zone 1

May 30, 2015
Cadboro Commons, Uvic

Urban Systems: Dan
Facilitators: Emira Mears & Meg

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Overall Summary for Zone 1 Comments:

Note that we had very few actual residents from Zone 1 on May 30th (more on May 31st). Residents from the region expressed dismay that more of their neighbours were not engaging.

- On this day, May 30th, in our first round we had a very strong opposition to Cuthbert Holmes Park being put forward as a site at all. Dorothy – who is a very engaged citizen running education programs, community outreach, etc. within Cuthbert Holmes and has been very involved for 25+ years felt "betrayed" that Saanich council would put the site forward at all, even if it was only as "technically feasible". Her opposition dominated much of our 1st round discussion, however other residents were open to hearing what she had to say. She noted that she will "never trust council or the CRD again."

- The was a comment from some residents who attended the 1st session that they had come to the conversation with deep concerns about locating a treatment plant in their community, but that after hearing more from Urban Systems – in particular the slides of possible site constructions – they felt like they could get onboard assuming a site was well integrated.
- Cost was a repeating theme for participants over this day with great interest in learning life cycle costing soon in process.
- Overall there was concern about the urban forest/park lands in this zone, and a general feeling that while they may be technically feasible, they could, as one resident put it "not possibly be the best sites of the bunch given the ecological impacts."
- Overall appetite for distributed treatment seems higher and certainly impacts people's willingness to even have a conversation about locating treatment in this zone.
- During today's conversations in 2 out of 3 sessions Cuthbert Holmes emerged as a strong "no go" option that should come off the table.
- Many questions were raised about how the sites were chosen: "why are these parks being considered when surely there are other options?" was a common comment.
- Concerns about participants being unable to offer opinions on a site if they didn't yet know what kind of treatment/size of plant would be located. We encouraged participants to share what type of treatment/size of plant they would consider at a site to help move the conversation forward. "Type of treatment should be impacting our feedback on sites, we can't give that feedback on sites if we don't know the treatment plan."
- Big picture concerns in the zone about discharge of water into salmon streams/waterways. Must not just consider cleanliness of the water, but also content, ie/ "we can't put "clean water" into the Gorge it requires a certain salinity."
- "Can we not consider Vic West joining the Westside process?"
- Questioning the idea that multiple sites needs to be more expensive than one site, "economy of scale isn't necessarily going to work that way"
- "Any plant must include tertiary with advanced oxidation" (repeated often by one participant).
- "Could regional sites have possibilities for more regional benefits?"
- Concern from the group that even if one single regional site is more cost effective it's approval/buy-in will be too hard, "we do not want this process to fail again"
- Overall the comments for this zone were pretty consistent, there was no big discrepancy from one session to another with the note that the first session did have a strong advocate to preserve Culthbert Holmes and take it off the table.

SITE: BANFIELD PARK

Opportunities/Benefits:

- Could we put it under the tennis courts?
- It would need to be small/distributed, no support for regional in this park
- Golf Course and Light Industrial nearby that could use reclaimed water
- Has a good size

Drawbacks:

- Can the CRD even use this park or does province own it?

- Forested area
- Community centre
- “This is a community gathering place, we must tread lightly”
- “Could we use effluent for municipal vehicles?” (comments from experts that this was unlikely)

SITE: BARNARD PARK

Opportunities/Benefits:

- Could locate a small tertiary here perhaps?
- IF small scale with tertiary processing could we find use nearby for water? In park and adjacent?

Drawbacks:

- Cost high to process to tertiary level so possible benefits too costly?
- “This site seems to automatically predicate a central model, but the site is too small/it will eat up the whole site”
- Tree preservation concerns raised many times.

SITE: CUTHBERT HOLMES

Strong feeling that the community would not support a regional plant here, but distributed smaller plant perhaps, however this park has a very active group protecting it as a nature preserve/salmon spawning ground.

Opportunities/Benefits:

- No opportunities/benefits were identified for locating in this park on Saturday.

Drawbacks:

- If we used this site we would have to pipe water away, no way to introduce it to waterways here without disturbing salmon nursery/spawning lands. If that's the case is the $$ going to be too high?
- Salmon estuary, should be protected estuary/park land
- Already a park management plan that does not include treatment, “how can they try to put a plant here at this stage in the game?”
- PCC land, not owned by CRD?

SITE: RUDD PARK

Opportunities:

- Swan Lake and environs a possible partner/beneficiary for water management?
- Low cost to pipe to
- Proximity to growth centres (Tillicum North/Mall area and UpTown)
- Potential for heat/water recovery at UpTown (and maybe Tillicum redevelopment?)

Drawbacks:

- Seems small for locating a regional facility
- Proximity to houses a concern
- If we did look at a sensitive and well planned integration with Swan Lake would that get too expensive?

SITE: TILLICUM NORTH

Some participants did not feel they knew the area well enough to comment from a “community buy-in” perspective, but were able to weigh in on technical issues.

Opportunities:

- Already a concrete/commercial zone.
- Close to development/future development

Drawbacks:

- Will this increase commercial trucking/traffic in an already busy area
- How will odour and noise impact existing residents? “Will I need to check the wind direction before I have family over for a BBQ?”
- If there is more residential in the neighbourhood, ie/ development, will complaints about odour and noise just magnify?
- Unknown cost a concern to taxpayers.
- Backs onto Culthbert Holmes Park, so what do we need to consider there?
- If we can't reuse all water, what would the pipe away costs be? Currently noted as high in the materials, but that assumes little/no reuse. Depending on water volume though that may remain true.

SITE: TILLICUM SOUTH

Opportunities:

- Positive association with a Dockside type development, “that could work here, but would it be enough for the neighbourhood? The region?”

Drawbacks:

- Concern of environmental output into this waterway, must undergo a EIS?
- If you don't treat the water and manage outflow appropriately, then pipe away costs would be high it seems
- Would there still be a tree buffer from residential sites to separate it? If so that would be a benefit.
- Odour and noise in residential
- What would this cost? Would it be worth it?

OTHER SITE LOCATIONS RAISED:

- Barge like Norway

Zone 1

May 31, 2015
Victoria Convention Centre

Urban Systems: Dan
Facilitators: Emira Mears & Cheryn

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Overall Summary for this Zone:

- The Parks in this zone feel like non-starters. Ecological impact will be too high. We heard a lot of concerns about disturbing urban forest (or in the case of Cuthbert Holmes the wetland).
- Also noted was the fact that there are municipal plans in place (or just being finalized) for these parks that have gone through a consultation process that did not consider sewage treatment.
- The possible exception to the “Parks” comment could be Rudd Park, which is more of a field, not an urban forest and seems to pose less ecological concerns. Banfield had advocates of an integrated, distributed model, underground.
- Tillicum North emerged as a site that people could support on the basis of it already being disturbed land, and being able to house up to a regionally sized facility.
- Not too much engagement with Tillicum South due in large part to it being a smaller viable site.
- Noted from participants that they do not want to see a funding model that would include or push toward

a future P3 approach, strong direction to keep sewage management/treatment publicly owned.
- Overall appetite for distributed treatment seems higher and certainly impacts people's willingness to even have a conversation about locating treatment in this zone.
- Must consider the nutrient inputs/outputs that are going back into our waterways in this zone (Colquitz Creek, Gorge, Cuthbert Holmes estuary etc), that could be flipped to being a benefit if managed appropriately but this zone is very sensitive to water impacts and “clean” water is not their only concern, any water outflows must take into account the environmental impact, ie/ needs for brackish water, water levels that are non-disruptive etc.
- Overall the comments for this zone were pretty consistent, there was no big discrepancy from one session to another.

SITE: BANFIELD PARK

Mixed support for smaller site. Little to no support for regional.

Opportunities/Benefits:

- Heat for the community centre?
- Heat for greenhouses if we were to create a new community amenity? There is a lot of community garden/orchard here so is this a community that would be open to that?
- There are nearby ecological impacts with contaminated storm water overflowing into the waterways, could a treatment plant be an opportunity to address that issue?

Drawbacks:

- Urban forest, orchard and community garden here
- Community Centre and children's playground here
- Significant community amenity and gathering place
- No new development planned nearby so no opportunities for significant reuse of water/or heat in the neighbourhood without significant infrastructure investment
- Tsunami funnel effect down the Gorge for this site.
- Park is believed to be owned by the Province so what would land acquisition cost/process be?
- Community plan in place for this park already.

SITE: BARNARD PARK

Strong feeling that the community would not support a regional plant here, but distributed smaller plant perhaps.

Opportunities/Benefits:

- None identified.

Drawbacks:

- Park land (see zone wide comments which all apply here)

- Community gathering place/amenity
- Urban Forrest
- Terrain is rocky/seems hard to located underground, so would need to be very site specific.
- Tsunami concerns with this site raised as a question.
- No new development in this area so opportunity for water or heat reuse seems limited.
- Garry Oak stand on this site.

SITE: CUTHBERT HOLMES

Strong feeling that the community would not support a regional plant here, but distributed smaller plant perhaps, however this park has a very active group protecting it as a nature preserve/salmon spawning ground.

Opportunities/Benefits:

- Could be of some value to the park if it ws done in a VERY environmentally sensitive way, ie/ increase funds to the park restoration projects. That said the likelihood of any buy-in from that community would be extremely low. Well known as an actively protected area by residents.

Drawbacks:

- This is one of the few urban forrest/nature areas that has very accessible (paved) paths which help increase access to a broader community.
- Salmon return here, this is a highly sensitive estuary.
- Location for owls, ducks etc.
- Existing plan being approved does not include sewage treatment.
- Community involvement in protecting this park as a salmon estuary is deeply entrenched. High resistance very likely.

SITE: RUDD PARK

As a “field” topography, there was less concern about environmental impact with this park, ie/ grass could be replanted if necessary or relocated. Some concern that a regional facility is too close to residential and would take the whole park removing a community asset, but a smaller plant may be less impact?

Opportunities:

- Close to UpTown development, so opportunities for future water and heat use could be high
- Tie to industrial sites nearby as well for water reuse
- Development nearby is possible/likely
- Possibility to integrate with Swan Lake wetlands – begin a conversation with that non-profit – to determine how one might tie into Swan Lake, address some of the issues that they are having, make

use of that wetland in an integrated and sensitive way, could be a win win.

- Close to the trunk, people like that location/makes sense to them from a cost/infrastructure perspective.

Drawbacks:

- A large facility here would take the whole park.
- Close to residential.
- Are we taking one of few greenspaces from this community? Can we mitigate that?

SITE: TILLICUM NORTH

Strong appetite for this site based on it being existing disturbed land.

Opportunities:

- No need to take away greenspace or ecologically sensitive areas.
- Can we structure it as a benefit both in terms of reuse of water/heat for new development (arena, existing structures) while also potentially bringing something of value/interest to the community if we design this right?
- New development already planned here.
- Close to roadways.
- Can we share the cost with a developer?
- Could it draw development to the area?

Drawbacks:

- Potential private purchase cost unknown
- Time to negotiate could be an issue?

SITE: TILLICUM SOUTH

Most rejected this site as “too small” to be of much interest for anything other than a Dockside Green type model. That said, no resistance to that model, people seem to feel positively about Dockside and that model working, but recognize it doesn't work at the CRD scale.

Opportunities:

- Share cost with a developer if that was the case.
- Integrate with reuse of water and heat for any new development.
- Possibly use water as well for park sites nearby?
- Environmental impact for any Gorge outflow would be very necessary, but could we improve that outflow by putting treatment here?

Drawbacks:

- Financial drawbacks of not knowing purchase cost from private.
- Can only really play a small part of the regional conversation.
- Content outflow to the Gorge is a concern.

Overall Comments (Not Zone Specific)

- Concern raised about locating anaerobic digestion within a 300m (or 500m) buffer zone of residential. Noted that this was an outcome of past CRD process, and concern that is no longer being considered. This worry is causing this citizen to “lose faith in the CRD” and feel “betrayed by any gains from the last process”. This requires follow-up.

OTHER SITE LOCATIONS RAISED:

- Barge like Norway. “There was a letter to the editor and why isn't this being considered as an option?”
- Gorge Hospital site, what is happening with it? “Seems to have some pump infrastructure already, slated for redo, could this be a site?

Victoria Eastside Committee
May 30th 2015
UVIC

2nd session for Zone #2

Benefits:

- Dog park in Saanich between Beaver Lake and Pat Bay should be considered
- Possibilities for water access
- Closer to Hartland (garbage dump, landfill)
- Truck traffic will be minimal in this area

Challenges:

- Most citizens are totally confused about this process. How are we suppose to know what we think of a zone when we don't have enough information to begin with…we didn't have access to info ahead of time
- Big scam job from Saanich and Oak Bay on Victoria
- The booklet is crap. The layout
- Should we start fundraising now to protect Beacon Hill Park?
- Sites were politically chosen. Not technical irrespective of engineering principles. Picked without the same criteria
- Do not put your high density sewage in the middle of the most populated area
- Beacon Hill Park is the most protected
- Were there any technical
- (Kate)
    a. These are the sites that came forward from municipalities. There were political considerations in the choices
- Prominent winds and water flows are good principles to follow
- Not blowing back into population
- Saanich and Oak Bay have such few sites
- Topography for pipes access
- Denser infrastructure here
- James Bay 2nd highest density area in BC
- Burning should be Eastside so wind goes the other way from Clover Point to Central Saanich
- Been waiting since 1977 for sewage treatment. I don't care where it goes just get it done. It can be in my backyard. I don't care about smells or treatments…just get it done already!

Best possible treatment plant:

- Cost effective

- Eliminate impurities
- Is it tertiary
- Is there burning
-

Sites (P) = public sites:

Saanich Core

(P) Public works yard

- All at the table agree that it is a feasible site
- Regional thus can accommodate up to 5 hectares
- Can handle solids
- But do we have to pump up into that area? Depends on where its going afterwards
- Because of the Eastside vs Westside divide line…this plant can accommodate part of the current West trunk

Quadra

Shelbourne

(P) Rutledge Park

(P) Municipal Precinct

Gordon Head West

Didn't want to talk about any of the above except Saanich works yard as a feasible site

3rd session for Zone #2

Benefits:

- Decentralize is better than centralized
- Distributed for the membrane and the solids in the works yard or centralize in the work yard if it works best
- Tertiary system is better
- Localize costs
- Where you have more people kyou have better opportunity to reuse resources
- If plant is near hospital maybe it could treat medical waste. If near UVIC it could have heat recovery

- Concentration of people and it will continue to concentrate in these areas as we are a growth area
- Close to the trunk that exists which flows towards McCauley Point
- Some parts of Saanich (not in our zone) goes to Clover so split outfalls

Challenges:

- Costs are not clearly listed for each site so how can we make informed decisions
- Virtually have to replace all the pipes in Oak Bay already
- As Saanich taxpayer I don't want to pay for Oak Bay to replace everything (Response) it's a Municipality responsibility
- Split outfalls
- Outfalls= ocean, stream augmentation, putting it on the land (spray irrigation on golf courses, parks, agricultures, car washes)
- Don't want to buy private land and spend money we could use towards building the plant itself

- Consider Panama flats as a site
- East Clover Point also could be a good site but the representation in the book is lacking
- Until I know what kind of a sewer system you've chosen (centralized or distributed) I don't know what to think

Saanich Core

(P) Public works yard

- 4/4 vote for works yard
- Might make a good site but where is the money going to come from to make it feasible?
- Where would you put the public works yard?
- Gasification is an advantage in this site
- Engineering department, trucks, pipes for sewage/water works all in works yard and maybe could be split up into smaller yards so we could take over this spot
- Putting public works yard on the roof of the plant
- People are use to being in an industrial zone and have trucks coming by 7:30am-4pm so it won't be different in terms of noise

- is there any consideration of linking sewage treatment to Swan Lake?
  - opportunity if dealt with well

- UVIC hasn't been identified as potential ie) enormous parking lots could be used
- municipal can treat ≈ 1/3 of population of Oak Bay (size)
- use existing piping infrastructure to save costs + use what already works
- Shelbourne: site challenges = unknown exactly where site is + 1 block either way makes a difference to vote
- need pipe details — katie provided it
  - water reuse areas + opportunities for H^3O recovery
- idea of trucking on Mckenzie hassle/hard
- trucking @ Shelbourne more positive
- 15,000 population flushing per day = should be considered even though elevation may be higher

Rutledge Park:

- beautiful ~~arbutus trees area~~
- why are we contemplating clearcut?
- ideal = not lose urban forest
- look @ parking lots
- grass = wasteland / monoculture not as concerned
-

Saanich core:
- no exact location
- like idea of having it in industrial zone
- leaning towards worksyard

- centralized vs distributed (7)

(5) open (2-6 plants)

- Saanich work yards:
  - maybe site (eye sore)
  - pumping might be an issue (a bit high)
  - expandability/scaling could work
  - water recovery could be used for farm area nearby

* resource recovery = run municipal vehicles
* cost consideration = building new piping for

Concerns:

- land value
- outflow bio solids/liquids need to be dealt with carefully
- trucks etc. need to be considered
- dealing with pesticides
- " " things that damage air
- land application may not be suitable
- are biosolids being trucked out? - HR for discussion
- using parks not a good idea - disagreement
  - ↳ losing use of the park not good
  - ↳ minimal invasiveness
  - ↳ prefferable to private site = high cost
  - ↳ public park we own; shared resource; pooling it / its ## in all our backyard
- no overall map
- private sites don't give us exact location = hard to have opinion

*On form really need to separate each site because we're stuck looking @ it with broad strokes

ZONE 2

Benefits

- ok with it in my backyard: necessity; building can be beautiful; biggest smell from yard waste not necessarily sewage treatment
- can be built anywhere
- can be attractive
- existing infrastructure (piping etc)
- recoup costs
-

ZONE 3 - post option (on closed by)

Zone 2, afternoon session 2 May 30th

Other possible locations:

"Dog Park"

Panama Flats

- need to know what type of technology 1st before public can make more informed decision

Works Yard

- perhaps solids from other sites could be treated there
- truck congestion from current yard, & moving it would be a great idea

ZONE 3 - post option (on closed by)

Zone 2, afternoon session 2 May 30th

Other possible locations:

"Dog Park"

Panama Flats

- need to know what type of technology 1st before public can make more informed decision

Works Yard

- perhaps solids from other sites could be treated there
- truck congestion from current yard, & moving it would be a great idea

afternoon session 2 May 30, 2015

ZONE 2 - best option (or clover pt)

PROS

- pipe size.
- distributed vs centralized
  - where majority of pop is - better op. for resource rerovery
- localize costs
  - could localized resoure recovery options.
- area of growth
  - pop
- close to existing trunk

CONS

private land, too $$$ to purchase

ZONE 2

afternoon session 2, May 30th

eastside (wind)

- close to ~~harbour~~ heartland landfill
- less truck traffic
- less pop density
- part of west trunk crd

municipal precinct

proximity to Pat Bay

---

put it anywhere, just do it.

Works yard, good potential site

- regional
- bio-solids

ZONE 9

PARKING LOT Zone 2, afternoon session 2
May 30th

Booklet needs improvement
↳ difficult to follow

BeaconHill Park - not a site

more sites should be considered

site politically vs technically.

Dog Park as possible site
↳ Btw Beaver Lake & Pat Bay

ZONE 2 - ROUND 2

Zone Benefits

(1)

- opp now to take into account growing population

? has densification in future been taken into consideration ?

centralized	decentralized
undecided	both

- using existing infrastructure
- consider innovative technology / future economic considerations
- could add value to property surrounding ie) park etc
- ensure technology is proven. Leading edge but prudent (safety)
- good architecture adds value

ZONE 2 ROUND 1 - SUNDITH

(2)

Sites Benefits

- Public works yard: ● residential growth + site upgrade
  - → good road access for trucks
    - → not in residential area
    - → less truck traffic
    - → recovery cost can happen here on this site
- swan lake tertiary level natural outflow odor westwinds not ~~do~~ affecting huge pop downwind

Ruttledge Park: can do a lot there maybe not everything
- → excellent for some high level needs

- any site if dried solids 45% dry only @ 6 trucks per day hauling it away = not as much as buses ☆
  - → smaller site: municipal level

---

1 : 2nd any treatment 6 in favour

IIII not sure

Zone 2 round 1

- tertiary followed by high level treatment
- possible to build tertiary plant for same cost as secondary
- decentralized preference = natural disaster we may still have other small sites to do the work
- public owned = cost savings
- privately held / pub sites could work
- Vernon avenue East proposed site

Site 2 benefit

↳ close to trunk
↳ reuse heat
↳ commercial uses
↳ tertiary treated H^2O augment steam flow using steam H^2O flows + H^{20} outflow to enhance natural wetlands

- Parsons flats potential site for constructed wetland to treat steam H^2O + tertiary treated outflow H^{20}
↳ Hothouse could utilize heat, water, nutrients to provide food locally
- works yard: not ideal for liquid treatment but yes for gasification (heat, electricity) power vehicles
- most prefer works yard ↳ biochalk to filter odor in plant

Overhead

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Overhead

Zone challenges

- topography
- ? cost impact of seismic ?
- trucks/traffic in residential areas (industrial better)
- losing property value around plants

Sites Challenges

- Seismic (public works yard) @
- ecological concerns (creek in area) what other concerns?
- Ruttledge = high pipe away cost
  ↳ Residential trucking
- treated H^2O piped away to Cloverpoint
  = new pipes + costs
- lack of cost savings using gasification
- without tertiary almost all sites can only benefit as secondary. Public works yard could be tertiary
- municipal hall is heritage site
- municipal precinct: trucking challenge
  ↳ could truck @ midnight
  ↳ location of flow: pipe to sewage sites = $$
  ↳ not much population influx to local area plant
  ↳ alignment with westshore system can be drawback
- private land costs can be excessive //
- does private site have potential for brownfield etc?

- ↑ density ↑ developed area = ↑ cost of land (3)
  + building area may be limited
- If looking at multiple sites are there better suited sites in other zones (cost, trucking, enviro etc)
- bias (pushing towards Clover Point + traditional outflows + secondary treatment (in the data analysis thus far)
- Need to be thinking about tertiary as future laws may change in 5 years to tertiary and we are left behind

- ↑ density ↑ developed area = ↑ cost of land (3)
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Zone Benefits

2nd Plenary round

- density
- area isn't filled with parks
- public land = no land cost
- P

Site Benefits

- Public works close to agriculture
  - ↳ lower topographically
  - ↳ schools (several) nearby could benefit from reused energy
  - ↳ yard needs to be upgraded anyway
  - ↳ trucks could run on methane
- support for tearing down municipal hall + rebuilding as a show piece

L centralized

III distributed

__ both

! no thoughts yet
- technical question
- need more info

- distributed + plant near WMC
- ~~redundancy~~ earthquake/disaster proofing via distributed

Zone Challenges

- density
- possible land acquisition cost/private
- proximity to trunk (existing)
- East/West trunk issues... are we bringing East/West together? using existing trunk?
-

Site Challenges

- declassification = more costs for treatment + movement
- cost of piping treated effluent
- duplicating services + retreating due to smaller municipal level sites = challenge
- odor... are we able to contain this naturally? aerobic
- Infrastructure/pipes are old (burst, earthquake) ... maybe boundaries could be combined
- most sites too small

Benefits

- join Saanich to central Saanich Infrastructure
- Saanich Core: land available for truck routes
- sewage drainage system in Saanich needs replacing anyway (storm drain)
- large zone
- needs to be done
- seismically stable
- industrial already
- need to get it done soon or may lose land, $,
- BC Systems corp potential site
- project should take priority - Rutledge Park
  ↳ open space ↳ put it underground = no loss of park

Challenges

* sites listed as private should say 'not municipally owned'
- population density north Saanich, central, etc.
- federal $ incumbent on public/private deal (takes away from public system)
- 3p Provincial funding
- could Uptown be included (as a site) in Saanich Core redevelopment
- could develop ~~all~~ sites @ time but funding Federally = 2020
- Saanich Core longer + costly construction because of density
- tertiary is obvious best choice but cost prohibitive
- tertiary may need to be met in future
- unidentified future requirements ie) next microplastics

3rd plenary ①

Benefits

- join Saanich to central Saanich infrastructure
- Saanich Core: land available for truck routes
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* sites listed as private should say 'not municipally owned'
- population density north Saanich, central, east etc.
- federal $ incumbent on public/private deal (takes away from public system)
- 3p provincial funding
- could Uptown be included (as a site) in Saanich Core redevelopment
- could develop ~~3~~ sites @ time but funding Federally = 2020
- Saanich Core longer + costly construction because of density
- tertiary is obvious best choice but cost prohibitive
- tertiary may need to be met in future
- unidentified future requirements ie) next microplastics

A) 30 May 2015: Zone 3 session 2 (Leslie)

(* means participants have no info to add)

Site name	Benefits	Drawback
2413 Arbutus Road	Close to existing infrastructure	- existing (huge) opposition - covenant on 2435 (natural state?)
2435 Arbutus Road	Close to existing infrastructure	- existing (huge) opposition - covenant on 2435 (natural state?)
Firemans Park	*	*
Henderson Park	- next to golf course (water reuse opportunity) - across the street from former composting facility (UVic) and next to uVic (reuse opportunity) - other land nearby could be used to make a larger site	- seismic concerns? - Land consideration unclear (cost?)
Carnarvon Park	*	*
Willows Park	*	- on a popular beach; high use by public -expect opposition
Cadboro #1	*high potential if this is part of UVic	*
Cadboro #2	*high potential if this is part of UVic	*
New site request: UVic lands	Could be appropriate for many reasons: - control - education (engineering, environmental, etc.) - close to infrastructure - lots of parking lots, other potential lower impact areas - "Please add UVic as a site)	*

B) 30 May 2015: Zone 3 session 3 (Kirsten)

(* means participants have no info to add)

Site name	Benefits	Drawback
2413 Arbutus Road	-	- not to deforest portions when lots of other open spaces available
2435 Arbutus Road	-	- not to deforest portions when lots of other open spaces available
Fireman's Park - definitely want it underground - why suggest the park when there is a public works site next door?	-	- small area - heart of Oak Bay - cause a lot of community excitement - seismic risk high - do design constraints prevail here?
Henderson Park	- large parcel - close to infrastructure - could use water reclamation for golf course and into creek	- very high, requiring pumping
Carnarvon Park	*	*
Willows Park - go underground - **greenhouses on top from methane capture	- close to people, truck routes - site is large , on a main road, access for trucks - could be integrated into clubhouse facility	- Small space - Seismic concerns - Well used for community activities
Cadboro #1	- Great place for tertiary treatment - Could integrate sciences to research innovative systems	- university has long term plans for land use
Cadboro #2	- close to existing infrastructure , outfall	- Health Authority land - existing infrastructure to be shut down, broken - in residential neighborhood, lots of public feeling
Comment: look at Saanich Public Works site		

C) 30 May 2015: Zone 3 (rankings in italics, **X = not suitable)**

Site name	Benefits	Drawback
Fireman's Park *(ranked #4)*	- shorter piping - not as visible	- unknown cost - small space - baseball use: awkward to place it - only 9 m above sea level - high seismic concerns: cost and design consideration - creek runs through it
Willows Park **X**	-	- Small space - only 9 m above sea level - beach, high use park, where to put it
Henderson Park *(ranked #2)* note: land to the south of this site formerly Uplands Elementary playground. Can this be purchased? - International students use former Uplands Elementary building but not the land surrounding it	- open field, SW corner space that is flat and low, not obvious from road - large space - allows multi-use	- piping costs higher - ecological concerns
Carnarvon Park *(ranked #1)*	- no ecological concerns - moderate heat recovery - building suitable for heat recovery - space there	-
2413 Arbutus Rd **X** What about bare site to NE of this site, university land? also 2435 **X**	-	- heavy trees - construction costs - optics of removing trees could be a problem - - part of a continuous forest - could be showstopper to create a gap in forest - long way to piping to road

Cadboro #1 *(ranked #5)*	- infrastructure and giant human footprint already there	- university land, student population increase
Cadboro #2 *(ranked #3)*	- large field looks good ** (to make into lakes, ponds, etc), demonstration sites - water reuse in neighbourhood	- distance from existing system - truck distance -
Comment: look at Saanich Public Works site		

D) 30 May 2015: Zone 3

Site name	Benefits	Drawback
2413 Arbutus Road	- originally bought and designated for a sewage treatment plant - proximity to university, commercial opportunity for resale	
2435 Arbutus Road	-	
Fireman's Park	-	-
Henderson Park	-	
Carnarvon Park	*	*
Willows Park - go underground - **greenhouses on top from methane capture	-	-
Cadboro #1	-	
Cadboro #2		-
Comment: look at Saanich Public Works site		

30%
distributed

tertiary secondary

30 May 2015 am Zone 3: Citizen Concerns: facilitated and recorded by Leslie Hansen

This group was not interested in the planned site discussion, but were passionately engaged in the overall subject); Leslie's comments/clarifications in italics

- **missing sites *(potential sites not on the list under discussion)***
  - **for integration**
  - **eg. UVic dog walk; Cattle Point Park; Royal Roads Golf Course**
- **revisiting sites that should have been or already have been discarded**
  - eg. Haro Wood (near the Arbutus Rd properties
- missing a potential for zoning rebalancing in Zone 3 (Saanich/Oak Bay) that could create resource recovery opportunities
  - invite different land use options that could enhance integration or support resource recovery
- How can we focus on sites when we don't know what they will be used for or how they will be used (*LGH: potential FAQ that could outline parallel processes of site discovery and overall technical planning and how when those processes will converge)*

- Emisions controls and the impact of prevailing wind/weather *need to be addressed for any solution that involves incineration)*
- alternative design could use modular plants (small, inexpensive)
  - distributed, easier to maintain, lifecyclce management *(LGH:replace/upgrade small plants as they age rather than maintain/upgrade one large central plant)*
  - smaller sites more maintainable than larges sites: expertise required, etc.
- if Secondary treatment = the ocean; then only need *[to build]* tertiary; anything other than tertiary not acceptable *(LGH: another polite FAQ?)*
- Process seems to be driven by grant timetables rather than *prudent planning needs*

- [*Need*] better understanding of overall principles used to determine sites *(LGH: at this point requested that Amanda put the Principles slide back on the screen; individual who raised the concern had not seen the slide but went up to read it; no further pressure on the topic)*
- Analysis of the overall sewage stream *needed to review sites*
  - Placing plants upstream reduces volume downstream (in denser neighbourhoods)
- "Social License" of treating sewage in areas other than source (*LGH: another polite FAQ?)*

- include change to public water use as part of the plan. Eg. water use reduction
  - water meters? Restrictions ? *(LGH: to reduce flow volumes)*
  - conserving water <u>will</u> reduce cost
- clearly identify where existing *(in use)* sites are already in the private 'blobs'
- use/expand the existing Saanich plant as part of the overall

FLIPCHART NOTES – CRD WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIALOGUE
Saturday May 30, 2015

ZONE #4:

GENERAL COMMENTS:

- 1st Discussion group (approx. 8 citizens) were all very committed to tertiary **treatment** and expressed **distrust in the process**, noting the sense that the process and **information presented seems biased towards secondary treatment**
- Concerns that process is built around pre-determined outcomes
- Strong preference indicated by several participants (entire 1st discussion group) for **distributed model of treatment** which is integrated into existing neighbourhoods. Focus on **integrating the facility into the community**.
- For all sites, there was a **question of whether setbacks are accurate** and whether proposed sites meet provincial setback requirements
    - Setbacks around secondary treatment needs to be away from residential areas
- Overall, participants expressed concerns about **micro plastics, microfibers, superbugs, soluble and insoluble chemical**s, and that proposed treatment should take these into account.
- There was a concern about **rushed timelines**
- Work needs to be done to **help people understand and imagine what is possible aesthetically** – models of treatment that can be green, community friendly, beneficial to tourism and could help to re-brand community.
- Need to take **revenue potential** into consideration over focus exclusively on cost. Bring the business case of small resource recovery models into these discussions

SITE OR ZONE SPECIFIC COMMENTS

- Rock Bay (private site) –
    - seen as a viable site given existing semi-industrial zoning (not impacting a residential area and proximity to infrastructure. Would be consistent with neighbourhood plan in this area (if tertiary treatment)
    - Drawbacks to this site could exist given that partnership would be required with private owners.
    - This are was seen as ripe for redevelopment and that it could be an anchor for a new neighbourhood
    - Seen as ideal given First nations acquisition of this land and immediate market for resource recovery

- Some participants felt this site would be preferable over residential areas where they were not sure if a treatment facility would be socially acceptable.

- Sites in Zone 4 West of Blanshard St (Rock Bay, BC Hydro, Transport Canada, Public Works)
  - Were seen as viable options for the 1st discussion group
  - These sites would **work with gravity, are relatively close to existing infrastructure and could avoid additional conveyance (and therefor cost)**
  - There was a strong preference in the first discussion group for this grouping of sites West of Blanshard for the reasons noted above, as well as **heat recovery potential given proximity to the downtown core.**
  - Drawbacks – Question if there would be compounding contaminants in these sites**?**
- Sites in Zone 4 East of Blanshard St**.:**
  - Contrary to the first discussion group, some members of the second group had concerns about the grouping of sites sites closer to water), and expressed a contrary preference for inland sites. Rationale for this is inland sites have greater water recovery potential (water treatment and re-use, no pumping offsite) and should be looking at revenue potential rather cost as criteria.
  - Benefit – focus on water –reuse could be an irrigation feature
  - The first group indicated-by contrast to second group- that current flows for inland sites are so small they would not be cost effective
- Royal Athletic Park
  - Benefit – energy potential and heat recovery potential
  - Seen as having least impact if small integrated, distributed model
  - No ecological concerns
- Public Works:
  - Drawback would be need to relocate existing equipment
  - Question- why is cost so high given proximity to existing infrastructure?
  - Moderate potential at this site
- BC Hydro Site
  - Drawback-only 3M above sea level
  -
- Smith Hill
  - Seen as less viable because of piping costs that would be required to pump up.
  - This site was seen as viable for storing reclaimed water.

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
Saturday May 31ST at Victoria Conference Center (720 Douglas St)

Zone 4 Session Notes
Urban Systems rep: Tim Hewett; Facilitators: Chantal Normand, Heather Cosidetto
Notes prepared by Heather Cosidetto

Themes and Overview:
Zone 4 consists of essentially two different types of sites, industrial or parks. Throughout the dialogues considerations of the benefits and drawbacks tended to refer to these two groupings, rather than one specific site or another. The neighboring sites BC Hydro and Transport Canada were of particular interest due the combined acreage being possibly large enough to house a tertiary treatment facility, and minimal conveyance to both the regional trunk and also waterway transport.

Industrial:
- BC Hydro Site
- Ellice Site
- Public Works Yard
- Transport Canada
- Rock Bay (Asst Private Sites)

Parks:
- Central Park
- Royal Athletic Park
- SJ Willis
- Smith Hill Park
- Topaz Park

Over the course of three sessions, participants consistently favored an industrial site over a park site, especially if it meant that site could be a catalyst for converting brown sites to an amenity-rich mixed-use community with increased access to the waterfront. "We should gain a park, not lose a park" was an oft-repeated remark.

A significant drawback to an industrial site is the possibility of diminished livability for business owners and employees working in the area. As one Rock Bay property and business owner put it, "Everyone throws their trash in Rock Bay"

Rationale for industrial site preference was usually based on the assumption that a park site would need to be underground and would therefore be considerably more expensive to build, and the concerns that even an underground park site would still significantly diminish livability for neighborhood residents due to odour, emissions, increased traffic, etc.

Parks were not entirely ruled out, however. Parks were still up for consideration by many participants with the caveat that they would need to remain publically accessible, amenity-rich, assets to the community. In particular participants were interested in how a park site could be used for resource recovery, as part of a distributed system (e.g. heating Crystal Pool or cooling Save-On ice rink).

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
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Transcription of Collated Flipchart Notes

INDUSTRIAL	
Benefits	*Drawbacks*
• Topographic opportunity (low elevation) • Residential neighborhoods less likely to be impacted • Traffic and noise pollutions less of a concern • Assuming that Rock Bay is already "contaminated" and unlivable, this would not add to the problem, in fact might afford possibility of further remediation • Would not necessarily need to be underground (and therefore possibly less expensive) • Could house a less expensive (i.e. less "beautiful" and integrated) facility so that budget focus could instead be on tertiary treatment • Could provide an opportunity to rejuvenate a brown site (be a catalyst) and open up waterfront access, esp. with a new and beautiful park • Opportunity to build something beautiful and architecturally interesting in an otherwise ugly area • Proximity to Smith Hill reservoir? (for reclaimed water storage) • Incidence of numerous possible sites in close proximity to one another suggests possibility of distributed cluster of sites • Heat recovery (esp. if Rock Bay's continued development leads to increased demand down the line, e.g. breweries) • May integrate well with slated arts & culture developments to area • Possibility of economic development, collaboration and training opportunity for First Nations with land claims, esp. if publically owned • Almost big enough for biosolids (especially combined neighboring sites, e.g. Transport Canada and BC Hydro)	• What of the work and expense that has already gone in to remediate this area? • Property owners in Rock Bay might not necessarily benefit ("Everyone throws their trash in Rock Bay") • Odour and emissions are still of concern for employees working in the area • Proximity to water, is that a cause for concern? Either for site's effect on water, or water's effect on site (e.g. pollution, tsunami) • Possible infringement on Gorge riparian zone (be it ecological or social) • If Public Works, then they would need to be relocated • Proximity to waterway transport is not a true benefit if they still have to be trucked somewhere down the line • Is the preference for industrial perhaps based on public misconceptions of what's possible in a more community-oriented (neighborhood integrated) site? • A biosolids facility on waterfront seriously undermines livability (increased chance of needing to transport via barge) • Would appropriating industrial land possibly diminish the tax-base, by displacing businesses? • Additional conveyance for reclaimed clean water (back uphill) • If developed in an unattractive (or smelly!) way, could hinder future community development and lower property values • First Nations land claims may be showstopper • Almost big enough for biosolids but is not minimum 200 meters (preferred, 300 m) away from homes!!!

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
Saturday May 31ST at Victoria Conference Center (720 Douglas St)

Zone 4 Session Notes

Urban Systems rep: Tim Hewett; Facilitators: Chantal Normand, Heather Cosidetto
Notes prepared by Heather Cosidetto

PARKS	
Benefits	*Drawbacks*
• Resource recovery (e.g. heating Crystal Pool, cooling Save-On ice rink)	• Would likely need to be underground, which would probably cost considerably more to build • Even underground, increased vehicular traffic would be a significant nuisance to neighborhood residents • Parks are cherished (esp. Royal Athletic, Crystal Pool) and would not go without a fight • Seems unrealistic, given their size

OVERALL CONCERNS and PREFERENCES
• Odour (even in an industrial area we need to consider livability for employees) • Emissions and air flow (for those near and also anyone/anywhere downwind) effect on respiratory health and quality of life (esp. with gasification or incineration) • No biosolids facilities or anaerobic digesters within 300 meters of residential zones • Need to hear specifics about what *kind* of biosolids, to make informed decisions • What about risk of explosion? • Seismic concerns • Social and environmental cost is not being adequately considered thus far, current materials are misleading as to the true costs (odour and emissions are not "nuisances" as previously described, don't downplay their effects!) • Survey was misleading with regards to Saanich's situation/opportunities • Looking at world-class models is well and good, but let's do something we *know* we can realistically accomplish, here in Victoria. • Not fair to put public parks up for grabs without significant caveats (e.g. underground, increase in amenities) • Esp. open up waterfront to public access • Transparency through and through (beyond construction but also in operation) • Should be publically owned and operated • Determining technical feasibility is overwhelming process for participants • Preserving Gorge riparian zone • Maintaining beauty and vibrancy of Gorge community • Minimal conveyance to regional trunk • Proximity to existing infrastructure • Distributed seems more realistic, esp. given the area being serviced (a single plant is unlikely to be large enough) • Resource recovery is of interest • Don't create any "dead areas" (economically, socially, environmentally) • Whatever it is, it doesn't have to be ugly!

Zone 5 – Community Discussion May 30, 2015

Zone-Wide

Zone 5	Benefits/Opportunities	Drawbacks/Challenges
	- Opportunities for smaller, inter-connected sites - Aesthetically pleasing, underground - Any site is okay with me. I have waited since 1977 for treatment. Please get on with it!! - No drawbacks in Zone 5 - Any site works if it's done well (integrated into community, cost-effective) - Low seismic risk - Located along coastline - Existing infrastructure	- No matter where you pick, there will be war in the streets - Technically feasible sites, not necessarily technical - Zone 5 sites might be more costly - Archaeological concerns - Zone already has a tremendous amount of traffic - Each site would require pipe system and emergency outfall - Some engineering considerations not met - The only thing that wouldn't work would be due to size - Complications of putting pipelines through cities - Potentially contentious sites (around Beacon Hill etc) - Costs/ramifications of tearing up existing parks etc - Seismic considerations (around insurance) with extended piping network (eg Clover to Holland Point)

Specific Sites

Site Name	Benefits	Drawbacks
Beacon Hill (all Beacon Hill sites)	- 1st group after explanation: Some agreement that if it was most cost-effective and environmentally sound to build in Beacon Hill Park and integrate it in, they would support this site(s)	- "no archaeological concerns" at this site is questionable - Shocking that this site is even considered - Limited view of "ecological" - Differences in "technical feasibility" across sites - This site is just a no-go with the public – it is a "jewel on Crown of Victoria" - Desire for one centralized site - Beacon Hill region is simply a no-go - Beacon Hill parks won't be accepted by public - Beacon Hill park has some rare/endangered native plant species - Much concern around Beacon Hill Park - Beacon Hill Park is covered under trust; legal considerations - Beacon Hill politically sensitive to touch
Coast Guard	- Industrial site - Interest in heat recovery	- If you put a sewage treatment plant at the Coast Guard base, where will you put the Coast Guard base?
Clover Point	- Already exists - Amenable to expansion – tie in with Rock Bay (BC Hydro and other available sites in Rock Bay region) - Rock Bay just completing a …. - Has more available land than is noted in material	- We are unclear of the amount of additional truck traffic that would be coming to Clover Point - Trucks coming/going

	- Use ALL of Clover Point to start - Existing infrastructure of Clover Point - Potential for more land at Clover Point (federal?) - Ability to use existing pipeline	
Ogden Point	- Size is important - What are opportunities for neighbourhood in terms of amenities and resource recovery?	- Ogden Point is on fill, needs solid ground
Holland Park	- Elevation of Holland is an advantage - Holland cost-effective	- Holland Park would have too much traffic for area - Holland Point is a natural preservation area

General Comments:

- Environmental impact assessment necessary to determine potential discharge
- Decide the scale/technology first
- Reminder: you don't have to do all treatment on one site
- Make use of existing infrastructure! Please
- Bias that takes treatment to second level treatment (built-in bias)
- Total cost needs to include operation cost and revenue sources
- A lot left to be explored
- Design needs to inject a positive amenity for that region/neighbourhood
- Needs to be integrated, visibility, technology etc

Concerns about process:

- Impossible to choose sites without technical knowledge
- Concern that we are going down the wrong path in terms of order of process
-

Other Site Considerations:

- Using Rock Bay (Hydro Site)
- BY Hydro site with outflow to harbour
- BC Hydro site together with the Fist Nations' land at Rock Bay would provide land for full treatment plan in an industrial area where resource recovery would be possible

- Consideration of industrial area
- Aesthetic, noise factors not as much an issue
- Rock Bay?
- Why aren't other sites included? (eg. Land by Henderson Park)
- Using a barge build for treatment (eg. Norway)
- We want to look at other sites
- McLoughlin Pt is still the best site for a sewage treatment plant, whether westside, eastside, both. It's an abandoned industrial site.

Zone 5 – Community Discussion May 31, 2015

Zone-Wide

Zone 5	Benefits/Opportunities	Drawbacks/Challenges
	- As an older community, how would the municipality benefit from new infrastructure (as a positive thing)	- Douglas has 130 buses down street every day, so protests around traffic - Most of sites in this zone need to be ruled out - Parks should not be considered -

Site-Specific

Site Name	Benefits	Drawbacks
Clover Point	- Build up location at point - Parking on top? - Make plant the shape of a clover - Clover Point – leased from feds – 99 years? - Clover Point only site in Zone 5 that doesn't have seismic risk - What about the rest of Clover Point? Plan could be at a lower level to decrease visibility - Existing site - Great slopes - Can virtually be hidden - Possibility for additional	- Secondary will require more space at Clover Point than what's already happening there - Truck traffic - Likely would have to be part of a distributed system - Seal level rise - Dog walk well used and valued - Need to maintain off-leash dog area - Need to eliminate odour and noise - Proximity to residential - Pumping costs

	benefits ie. washrooms - Clover Pt, Rock Bay OK for municipal plant	- Maintain public access - Close to sea level
Beacon Hill Region	- Is it possible to build under and replace a field?	- Beacon Hill already has bus traffic and other burdens - Handed to city in Trust - 2 BC Supreme Court decisions - Not-for-profit - 1998 – ruled the Duty of City is to maintain and preserve the park - Nature park with ornamental gardens and playing fields - It is to sit in a quiet park and listen to the birds and not entertainment - Encourage developers to increase density – resulting in less public spaces and we need to protect our parks - Need entry points to get trucks and equipment in and out - Anywhere called Beacon Hill Park is covered by a trust and legally can't be touched - Rulings that you can't build utilities - Legal covenant – cannot be used for any such purpose - Traffic disruptive to park and neighbours - Noise and smell
Ogden Point	- Treat cruise ship sewage - Heat recovery for	- Private sites located can't support building - Unstable land - Too close to ocean; sea level rise - Liquification on infill - Truck traffic for solids through dense neighbourhoods

		- Residential setting to be maintained - Potential contaminated sites (Ogden, Coast Guard, inland harbour)
Coast Guard	-	- Is it possible to keep Coast Guard and build plant? Probably not. - Coast Guard site far too low to build on
Holland Park	- Outflow to ocean	- Ecological zone – recreational lake - Unstable area – sand - Popular walking route - Maintain Dallas Bluffs as it is

General Comments:

- What about the value of parks and locations?
- The social value not measured
- Think about the sustainability and interruption of plants
- Dealing with technology now that…
- Removal of harmful elements is #1 issue
- Why consider using parks? Need to protect parks and natural spaces – esp. Beacon Hill Park!
- Incorporate into high density developments
- Cost and funding envelope – what is included? Social and environmental benefits
- Prov and Fed govt's – 25/25 ecologically sufficient
- Other treatment/uses are not included
- What was cost of originally proposed? 780 million
- Need to consider First Nations
- What seismic risk is there? Other places?
- Design requirements for very rare events
- What is the condition of the conveyance system (existing infrastructure)? Not known right now.
- Cost was #2 – is this incremental cost for taxpayer – private vs. public
- Safety can be interpreted many ways. Shouldn't safety be a given?
- Byproducts: solid, liquid, air
- Safety is about risk of things coming into contact with byproducts
- Should be a given
- Why is James Bay the location of so many sites?
    - Burden of cruise ships
    - Other municipalities are dumping on James Bay
    - Esp. Beacon Hill Park

- What are cost considerations with sites with higher seismic conditions are
- Concerns about funding for social and environmental benefits/value-added aspects
- In the absence of financial analysis and business case have no concept of benefit
- How much does it cost per taxpayer; might be willing to pay more/year if it was for specific benefits but right now we just don't know
- Mayor suggesting residents pay to reduce output into streets… is this helpful realistically?
- Heavy metals in water prompted this whole discussion
- Saanich has institutions (college, university, hospital); heavy population from Sept-May; downtown has businesses with many toilets
- Institutions should be paying their fair share
- Saanich is the East-West highway
- Looking for model on cost basis of condensed populations and institutional billing
- A lot of people don't understand seismic conditions and building on soil/sill
- Building on rock should be a primary consideration for site
- # of significant costs we have to pay for due to aging infrastructure undergound
- Could a secondary plant be expanded to tertiary later?
- What is operational life to a plant?
    - Concrete – 100 years
    - Electrical – within 20 years
    - Membranes – 7/8 years
    - Odour equipment…
- Is perspective of time-value being limited to a 20-year frame? We need a longer-term perspective
- Concern around funding timeline and agreements that are only 20-25 years long – private ownership
- Need new pipelines to take treated water
- Value equation of treating to make potable water
- Questions around cost of total tertiary
- What about pharmaceuticals and run-off from streets?
- If impact of pharm/personal care products is negligible then back to question of "why treat at all?"
- At BC museum, an engineer said politicians should stand up to higher-level government
- Not enough people in CRD to make it feasible to treat sewage
- Feelings of it being a "cookie cutter" approach to regulation
- Are there sites in Zone 5 that could treat to a tertiary level?
- Biggest issue at play is the level of treatment
- Build-in opportunity to expand treatment later
- Can't project what we will know later but let's be proactive
- Don't know longterm effects of chemical compounds
- Be proactive instead of reactive
- Costs of construction and pumping distributed vs. centralized
- Cost to taxpayer with infrastructure and initial operating costs

- Halifax plant broke – something to consider
- Desire for plant to remain completely public
- Would be great to have site info listed in a spreadsheet to measure site specifics against each other
- Seismic considerations not part of initial site selection
- Seismic assessment should be a priority in selecting sites
- Use existing seismic data
- Willows Bay a bad choice; children use the park, beach well-used
- Private is better – cost
- Proximity to residences – good neighbour agreement; noise, smell, aesthetics
- Performance zoning for these sites
- Smaller plans = less impact
- More $ generated by COHO than cruise ships
- Focus hould be on best uses for each site regardless of wastewater treatment
- P3 – less accountability

Concerns about the process:

- Need for a public cost-benefit analysis; can't make informed decisions
- Concerns around stat-surveys – less of an impact with qualitative voices/research (self-selective)
- Non-engineers need to be involved in the conversations

Other Site Considerations:

- Why are there no land costs associated with Oak Bay sites?
- Is there a list of sites that were rejected?
- Nothing pre-screened; other sites can be suggested
- Big site at UVIC
- Odour-free plan would have to be out by UVIC so winds don't bring it into James Bay
- Rock Bay – for municipal plant but not regional; other close-by sites

Notes: Sunday, May 31, 2015
Green are facilitators' notes

38 Sites determines strictly for size and technical capacity – No Filters
Question of "technically feasible"

- Concern that some municipalities may not have been as willing as others to put forward sites;

James Bay residents:

- -cruise ships, float planes etc.
- road congestion, noise, etc.
- Disproportionate burden of these in James Bay
- legal challenge imminent
- heritage site
- little public support
- seismic considerations
- 3 sites identified inside Beacon Hill park is excessive
- transit concerns

Ogden Point Benefits

- distributed system
- can waste be barged out?
- What does contemporary sewage treatment look, taste, smell like?
- Opportunities to explore heat recovery and manage sewage from cruise ships.

Ogden Point Drawbacks

- Seismic issues
- existing congestion ie: cruise ships, tour buses
- most likely need to be above ground
- odour and tourist negative perception
- (others felt that the perception change may be positive)

Beacon Hill Park: Drawbacks

- cannot happen in Beacon Hill
    - ecological concerns
    - traffic congestion
    - Supreme Court (Trust)
    - Perception of betrayal of public trust
    - Refuge for herons
    - Time to approve due to court challenge in relation to Covenant

- **Beacon Hill Field: Benefits**
- May receive some support for building the facility under the playing field at Beacon Hill Field

ZONE 6

11 Dam #1 of 3

Benefits

- Look broadly at sites as there's potential to add features (landscape)

* Need something that looks nice.
* Needs to have min. impact, fits in & will consider paying more

Small might be okay.

Drawbacks

- Ecological Concern
  ↳ Owl Nests

- for bio-solids a underground facility won't be sensible as below sea level in this Zone.

→ this would be a large plant & therefore this is ~~a~~ not desirable

~~Small~~

Questions / Considerations

Zone 6 11:00am #2 of 5

→ Options for S. Gas in Zone 6 ?

→ Putting the plant somewhere that it may ruin something that is irreplaceable (cultural, eco, etc)
  ↳ but if there are safeguards at adequate levels then all sites are options

X Can be anywhere so long as this met

→ Need more specifics on sites

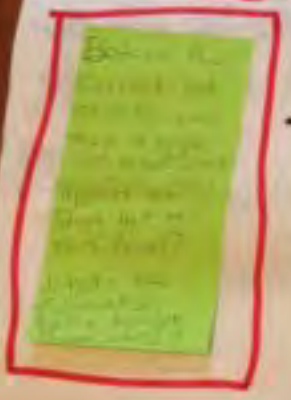
→ Can't say yes or no as that's not responsible, but need to know what the area is getting to give input; can't do based on current level of info/ options.

Zone 6 Team #3 of 3

* Impact → Livability is v. imp for whatever zone gets it, in whatever form it comes in

- The current transparency at this phase needs to extend to the design phase

→ Location & facility type has to be fair wherever it is.



→ Hard to say what site is ok or rule out b/c decision is driven by knowing what the final facility will be. So b/c don't know, hard to say that

- Walburn Park isn't a good location
- If it costs more to build something v. good & keep property values, that is acceptable.
- Underground facilities shouldn't be ruled out.
- What about U. Vic site?

Zone 6 #3 of 3
11am

ZONE 6

@1:15am
#1 of
?

Benefits | **Drawbacks**

↓

← What kind of system? →
i.e. Centralized or other.
Why are the sites identified?

- Windsor Park, due to the existing pump station in close proximity
  ↳ if using a distributed system

- Generally speaking ppl don't want s treatment in their area
  ↳ property values

- Costs: ~~recovery~~ recovery
  ↳ Infrastructure vs recovery cycles.

? Technical Feasability Costs?

~~the more~~

- If there are more sites it's harder to get community buy-in.

← Need to work w/ the existing infrastructure →

@1pm Zone 6 #2 of

Benefits

- Fewer & larger facilities.

Drawbacks

- Tritiery treatment needs to be shown that there is a cost, environmental benefit

What are the options for treatment?

↳ What are the implications for each treatment

↳ Need specifics of what will be done at each site.

- If putting in a public works location, then where does the public works go?
  ↳ if a small footprint could work.

No suitable sites in Oak Bay w/ exception of possibly Windsor Park due to pump station.

- All parks – need to rezone
  + smaller ∴ more sites & more rezoning
  ∴ more concern rezone turned down.

- No suitable site in Oak Bay
- No industrial site.

Zone 6

@ 2pm

Benefits

- Oak Bay should treat it's own waste
  ↳ each area treats it's own.

Drawbacks

- Anderson Park
  ↳ not linked to major routes (bad access)
  ↳ & does have ecological value

Site Suggestion: Golf Course

- No Park is a good site.

Site Suggestion: Oak Bay Public Works Yard

→ ? Will it then be possible/cheaper to pipes smaller?

- 3° treatment is V. Imp.
  ↳ in whatever location it is.

- Turkey Head Pt. shouldn't be b/c it's a designated Observation Pt. & imp. tourist spot.
- Trucks going, esp. for regional sites.

← Plan for the future →

← Smaller facilities will keep Truck traffic down →

Sun Session #1

12

Benefits

How many sites are available for a Regional, w/ 3° and full recovery?

[illegible] Is a small facility? ↳ i.e. mostly

Perception: Oak Bay Council picked [illegible] that will be rejected

Where is the major outfalls? [illegible]

→ Private locations should be considered
↳ i.e. Oak Bay Golf Course

? Why isn't U. Vic on list?
↳ Could put in a research facility
↳ $ could also come in to support it.
↳ Have a lot of areas

- A research facility doesn't have to be located there but linkage w/ U.V will help w/ funding.

? A good plan for emergency situations so not in homes (safety valves)

← Zero levels of odor & noise →
↳ or low levels depending on location
↳ night time background noise

Drawbacks

Parks as locations are not good sites
↳ there will be a lot of push back b/c multiple uses

- Archelogical → native artifacts
- Rocks
- Walburn is a rocky hilltop

Anderson Park

(–) rocky & not level & higher elevation
(–) walking & watching whales, will spoil it
(–) one of the furthest away arterial roads
(+) near a trunk line

Hollywood Park

(–) v. pop. park. sports, families
(+) next to a pumping line
? underground?
(–) cost effective
(–) seismic
(–) close to schools

Lafayette Park

(–) seismic (–) away from trunk lines
(–) size (–) poor access, arterial roads.

Pemberton Park

(+) near trunk
(–) high public usage.
(+) other than archelogical sides it is a good. (–)

Trafalgar Park

(–) at sea level
(–) access by roads is poor
(–) archelogical concerns.

12'

Turkey Head Walkway

? some of the lot appears to be in the water.

(-) ↳ geo-tech concerns

* all sites, exception of Lumsden Park use current bio-solids

→ Norwegian Ship. * Mary Todd Island.

Walbran Park

(-) sewage doesn't flow up hill

(-) no (limited) road access

(-) all rock; high.

(-) contour lines to trunk are steep.

Windsor Park

(-) only 3m above sea level draft

↳ 100 yr climate change projection notes 60% chance under water.

(+) Currey Rd. Pump station is v. close

(+) Cross section of major trunk sewer lines

→ * we have more information than 1st process which is good but it is overwhelming

2nd Session; Sunday; Zone 6

Benefits	Drawbacks

Hard to compare b/c its not applies to open

← ? Land Costs for the sites ? →

· Not in parks

← Cost & Seismic Criteria is v. important but →
[illegible]
current info is inadequate to evaluate

↳ Why would the cmt. even consider seismic risk locations?

Concern about integrity b/c some filtering considerations may have created "standards" → not applying them

↳ What were the criteria to determine the site recos?

→ if high risk s/b taken out right away

No undergrow in any natural areas

Windsor Park

(-) public park; taking away rec. location → applies to all parks

(+) Within the Zone; this is the best site
b/c can still be a park after.
b/c biggest.

(-) Seismic Risk.

(+) Parks can be good spots

Create a new park after a sewage plant goes in

(+) Pump Station.

Sec Walbran Park

(+) Reasonable Cost (−) top of hill
(+) Good to see Oak Bay sharing; Drsl. System
(+) ↓ seismic (+) low cost
(+)((−) only 53m above sea level ∴ pumping uphill → ↑ op. cost
(−) what about biosolids? where?

Diff. levels of knowledge about waste mgt.?

→ Anderson Park can handle Reg.

(+) (−) Anderson Park due to natural resource restriction.

(+ → concerned about Prov. & Fed. Funding being linked to P3
↳ preference for public funding

(-

(-

(

Session 3; Zone 6; Sunday

Benefits.

(+) Underground for a lot is good
↳ but not for archedogical sensitive (Anderson Park) or rock to blast. → Should be completely removed.

(+) Community Amenities
↳ Greenbelt

(+) easier to manipulate playing fields.
↳ Windsor Park.

(+) Holly wood Park → good access
→ good for underground.

(−) Pemberton → small
→ access is ok but not great.

(+) Better access & a lot of parking lot for Turkey Head. & it would be fill } geotech what is the fill?
↳ cost }

→ Either you don't know it's there or it's fantastic
↳ no smell; no noise.

Drawbacks

· Not in a Park

→ the impact on density of population

→ wind direction

→ sea levels.; fill @ Turkey Head

(-) Trafalgar, all rock / steep
no accesibility

(+) If had to pick: - Hollywood Park
- Windsor Park.

? What about all the power infrastructure to power these stations?

↳ including cost.

(+) Underground is most desirable.

Glad we are doing this - we need to treat our sewage

Hope we go for tertiary treatment

Wants something that looks good - & would have it in our neighbourhood

→ Boats - make sure that we don't dump -
they shouldn't dump

Appendix 7: Key Resources Online

Process documents have been uploaded to www.crd.bc.ca/eastside

Video documentation of April 29th, May 30 and 31st sessions:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYzbuEfz0NA&feature=youtu.be

http://www.crd.bc.ca/project/eastside-community-dialogue/resources-and-findings

Eastside Citizen Advisory Committee Terms of Reference:

http://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/Wastewater-Planning-2014/eastsideselectcommitteetor.pdf?sfvrsn=0

Eastside Citizen Advisory Committee Minutes:

https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/document-library/documents/committeedocuments/eastside-public-advisory-committee

APPENDIX 8: Public Participation Resources

International Association for Public Participation

www.iap2.org

Deliberative Democracy Resources:

http://www.deliberative-democracy.net/

National Coalition for Dialogue and Deliberation Resource Center

www.ncdd.org/rc

Appendix 9: Sample ads and media materials

JOIN THE EASTSIDE CONVERSATION ON SITES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT

The Eastside Select Committee is pleased to announce open sign-ups for two interactive public workshops that will offer:

- Learning about sites brought forward by **Oak Bay**, **Saanich** and **Victoria**;
- Opportunities to **rank options** and offer direct **feedback**; and
- Most of all, a great chance for you to **exchange ideas** and **priorities**.

WHERE/ WHEN

SATURDAY **MAY 30**	**10am - 4pm** University of Victoria, Cadboro Commons building
SUNDAY **MAY 31**	**10am - 4pm** Victoria Conference Centre

TO REGISTER/ GET MORE INFO/ OFFER FEEDBACK:

Visit **www.crd.bc.ca/eastside** or email **eastside@crd.bc.ca**.
Please register you're interested in attending one of these workshops.
We'll send a confirmation email in the coming weeks
to let you know if you have a spot.

ANOTHER WAY TO HAVE YOUR SAY:

Go to **www.synosurvey.ca/sewagetreatmentsurvey**
to help us understand what is important to you.

We hope to see you there!

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

CRD
Making a difference...together

Making a difference...together

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

wastewater treatment + resource recovery

Public Update + Workshop – Sewage Treatment – Eastside Select Committee

Wednesday April 29th | Royal BC Museum 7–9pm

The CRD has formed the Eastside Select Committee with elected representatives from Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria to engage with their communities and develop wastewater treatment options that address their priorities.

On April 29th, 2015 the Eastside Select Committee is hosting its first public meeting to:

- share the process for public input over the coming three months
- answer questions on what has changed; and
- learn more about public priorities for sewage and wastewater treatment for our communities.

The session will be held at the Royal BC Museum on April 29th at 7:00pm.
It will be the first of many opportunities to share your ideas and to help create community supported solutions.

For more information about the process please visit: www.crd.bc.ca/eastside
or email: eastside@crd.bc.ca

Where: Royal BC Museum | 675 Belleville St, Victoria, BC
When: 7-9pm | Wednesday April 29th, 2015

Eastside Community Dialogue Social Media Communications Plan

Platform	Date/Time	Comments/Images
Twitter	Tuesday May 19 @ 1:05pm	#YYJ have your say on wastewater treatment and resource recovery in #Saanich #OakBay @CityofVictoria http://ht.ly/N9FEb
Twitter	Wednesday May 20 @ 9:05 am	@CityOfVictoria #Saanich #OakBay what do you have to say about wastewater treatment in the region?

		http://ht.ly/N9GRr
Twitter	Wednesday May 20 @ 1pm	#YYJ Are you joining us May 30 & 31 to discuss the wastewater treatment for the Eastside? Register https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/events
Twitter	Thursday May 21 @ 10:00am	#YYJ what does sewage treatment & resource recovery mean to you? Share your thoughts http://ht.ly/N9GRr
Twitter	Thursday May 21 @ 2pm	Public workshops on wastewater siting taking place: May 30 & 31 http://ht.ly/MvaP7 #YYJ
Twitter	Friday May 22 @ 9am	Take a quick 5 min survey on the future of wastewater in the region @City of Victoria #Saanich #OakBayhttp://ht.ly/N9GRr
Twitter	Friday May 22 @ 1pm	@City of Victoria #Saanich #OakBay Have you registered for the Eastside wastewater siting workshops? https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/events
Twitter	Saturday May 23 @ 10 am	One week countdown until the wastewater treatment workshops - have you got your spot? https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/events
Twitter	Sunday May 24 @ 10 am	Share your thoughts on wastewater treatment –this survey is open until 4pm May 25 http://ht.ly/N9GRr
Twitter	Monday May 25	Public workshops on wastewater siting taking place: May 30 & 31 http://ht.ly/MvaP7 #YYJ
Twitter	Tuesday May 26	Have you registered for the May 30 & 31 wastewater discussions yet? Be a part of the solution https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/events
Twitter	Wednesday May 27	Get your spot- Public workshops on wastewater siting taking place: May 30 & 31 http://ht.ly/MvaP7 #YYJ

Appendix 10

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

International Association for Public Participation

Increasing Level of Public Impact

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public participation goal	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the public	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
Example techniques	▪ Fact sheets ▪ Web sites ▪ Open houses	▪ Public comment ▪ Focus groups ▪ Surveys ▪ Public meetings	▪ Workshops ▪ Deliberative polling	▪ Citizen advisory committees ▪ Consensus-building ▪ Participatory decision-making	▪ Citizen juries ▪ Ballots ▪ Delegated decision

Ipsos

Ipsos Reid

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

Eastside Select Committee
Draft Report on Sewage Treatment Survey

May 27, 2015

Methodology

This report presents the findings of a online survey with adult Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay residents.

A total of 452 residents completed the survey.

The survey was fielded from May 14 to 19, 2015.

The respondents are all panelists in Ipsos Reid's 200,000+ national household panel.

The data was weighted to reflect the population based on Census data for region, age and gender.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll is accurate to within +/-5.3 percentage points had all adult Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay residents been polled.

Methodology

A breakout of the unweighted and weighted sample sizes by region, gender and age can be found in the table below.

	Unweighted	Weighted	Weighted Percentage
Region			
Victoria	248	182	40%
Saanich	174	231	51%
Oak Bay	30	39	9%
Gender			
Male	200	212	47%
Female	252	240	53%
Age			
Under 55 years	161	271	60%
55 years or older	291	181	40%

Methodology

In order to determine the criteria that are most important to residents, all respondents were asked a series of three questions:

The first question asked respondents to select their top 6 criteria (from a list of 18).

1. *Below is a list of 18 different criteria that could be taken into consideration when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District. Of these, what 6 criteria are most important to you personally, that is the 6 criteria you think should be the greatest priority when developing a sewage treatment facility for the region?*

The second question asked respondents to select their most important, second most important and third most important criteria from among their top 6 criteria.

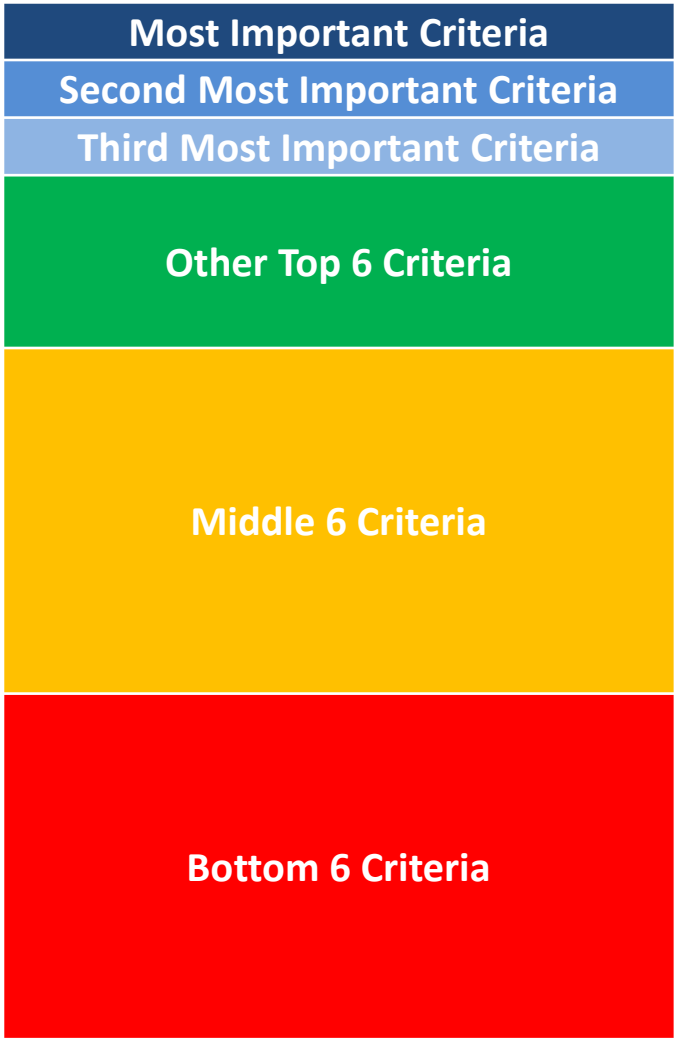
2. *And of your 6 most important criteria, please rank what you think should be the top 3 most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District.*

The third question asked respondents to select their 6 least important criteria from the remaining 12 criteria (i.e. those not selected in the first question).

3. *Of the following, what 6 criteria are least important to you personally, that is the 6 criteria you think should be the lowest priority when developing a sewage treatment facility for the region?*

Methodology

The three questions allow us, for each respondent, to rank their 18 criteria into each of the following segments below.



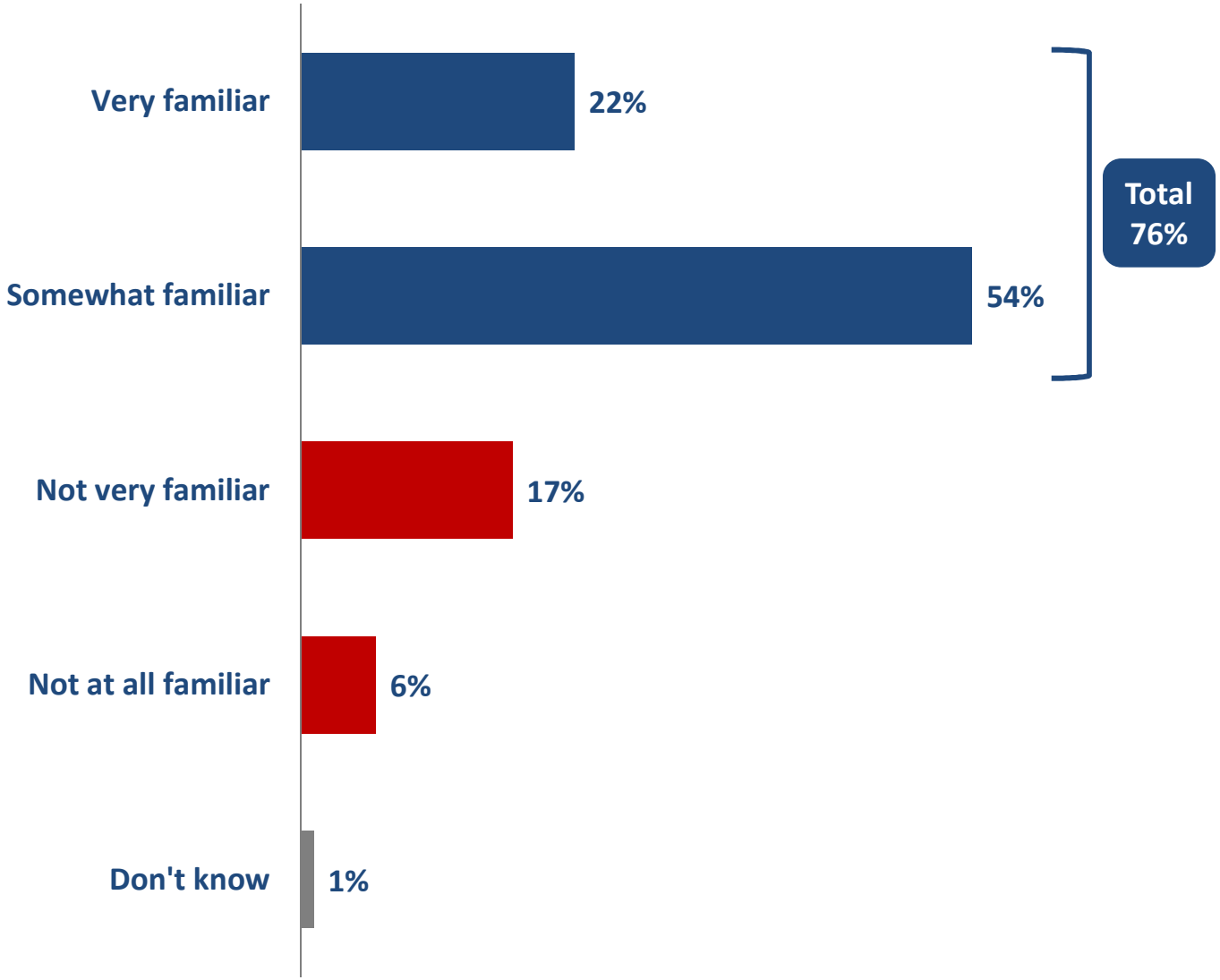
Familiarity

Familiarity with Issue

Overall, three-quarters (76%) of residents say they are familiar with the issue of sewage treatment in the Capital Regional District. This includes 22% saying ‘very familiar’ and 54% saying ‘somewhat familiar’.

- Claimed familiarity (‘very’ or ‘somewhat’) is higher among men (86% vs. 67% of women) and older residents (88% of 55+ years vs. 68% of those under the age of 55).

Familiarity with Issue



Q2. Prior to today, how familiar were you with the issue of sewage treatment in the Capital Regional District?

Base: All respondents (n=452)

Most Important Criteria

Most Important Criteria

The two slides that follow show how often each criteria was selected as the MOST IMPORTANT criteria among the 18 attributes.

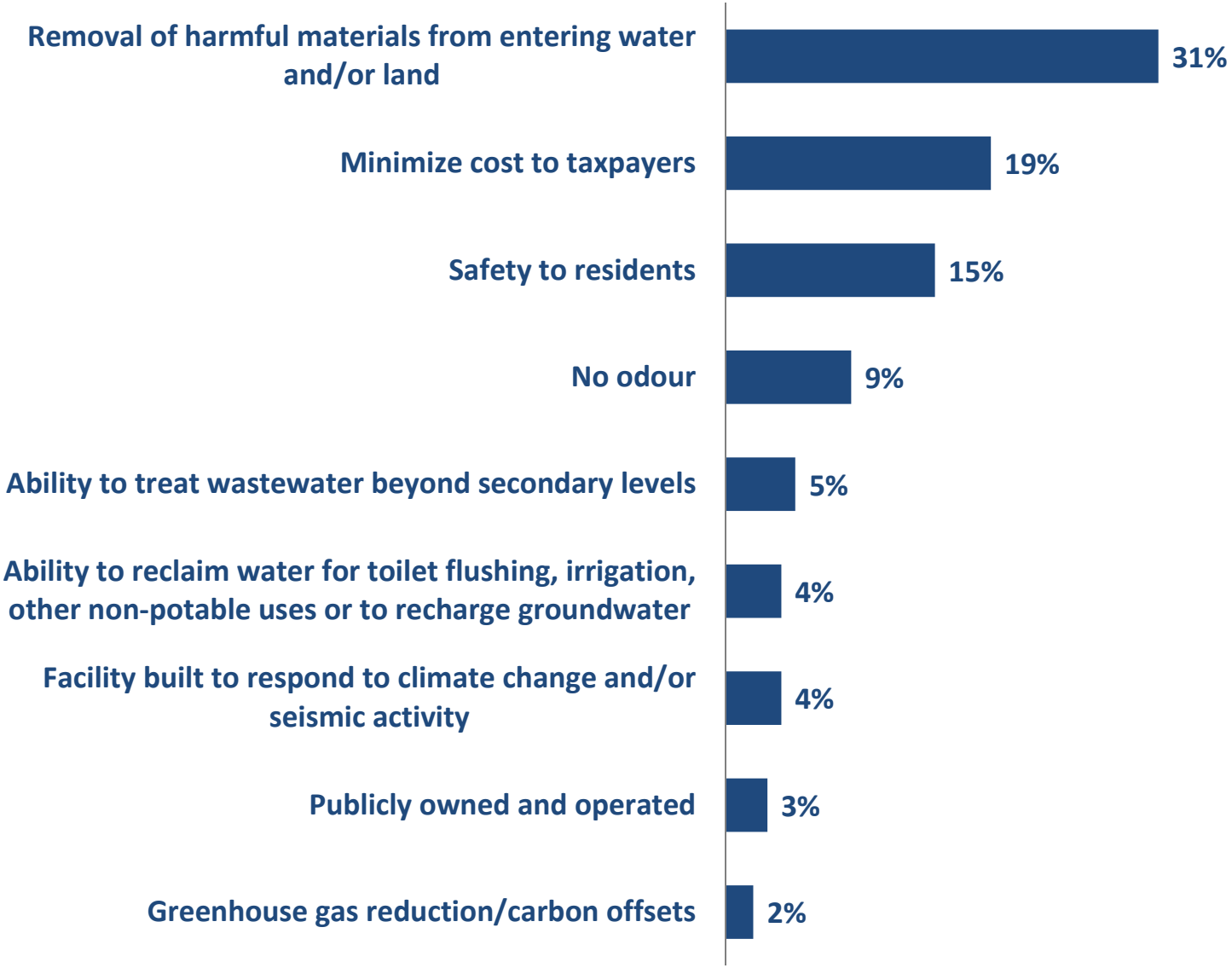
Overall, four criteria stand out from the rest and account for three-quarters (74%) of all mentions.

The single biggest one is ‘removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land’, with 31% of residents selecting this as the most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District.

This is followed by ‘minimize cost to taxpayers’ (19%), ‘safety to residents’ (15%) and ‘no odour’ (9%).

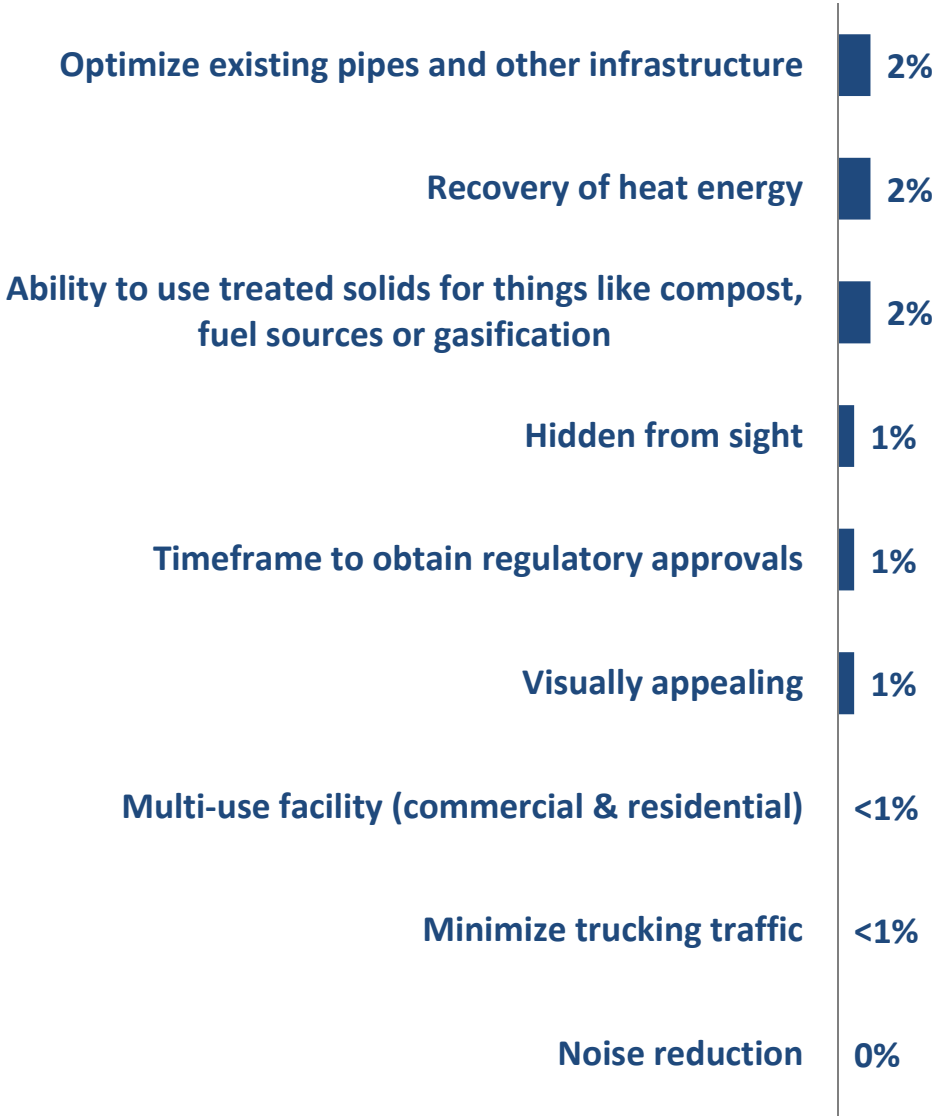
- Men are more likely to emphasis cost (28% of men select ‘minimize cost to taxpayers’ as the most important criteria vs. 11% of women) while women place a greater emphasis on safety (24% of women select ‘safety to residents’ as the most important criteria vs. 6% of men).

Most Important Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Most Important Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Average Rank of Criteria

Average Rank of Criteria

The two slides that follow show the average rank of each criteria across all respondents. The method used for assigning ranks is shown in the table below. A lower average rank means greater importance and a higher average rank means lesser importance.

Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 1
Second Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 2
Third Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 3
Other Top 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 5 (i.e. midpoint of items 4 through 6)
Middle 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 9.5 (i.e. midpoint of items 7 through 12)
Bottom 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 15.5 (i.e. midpoint of items 13 through 18)

Average Rank of Criteria

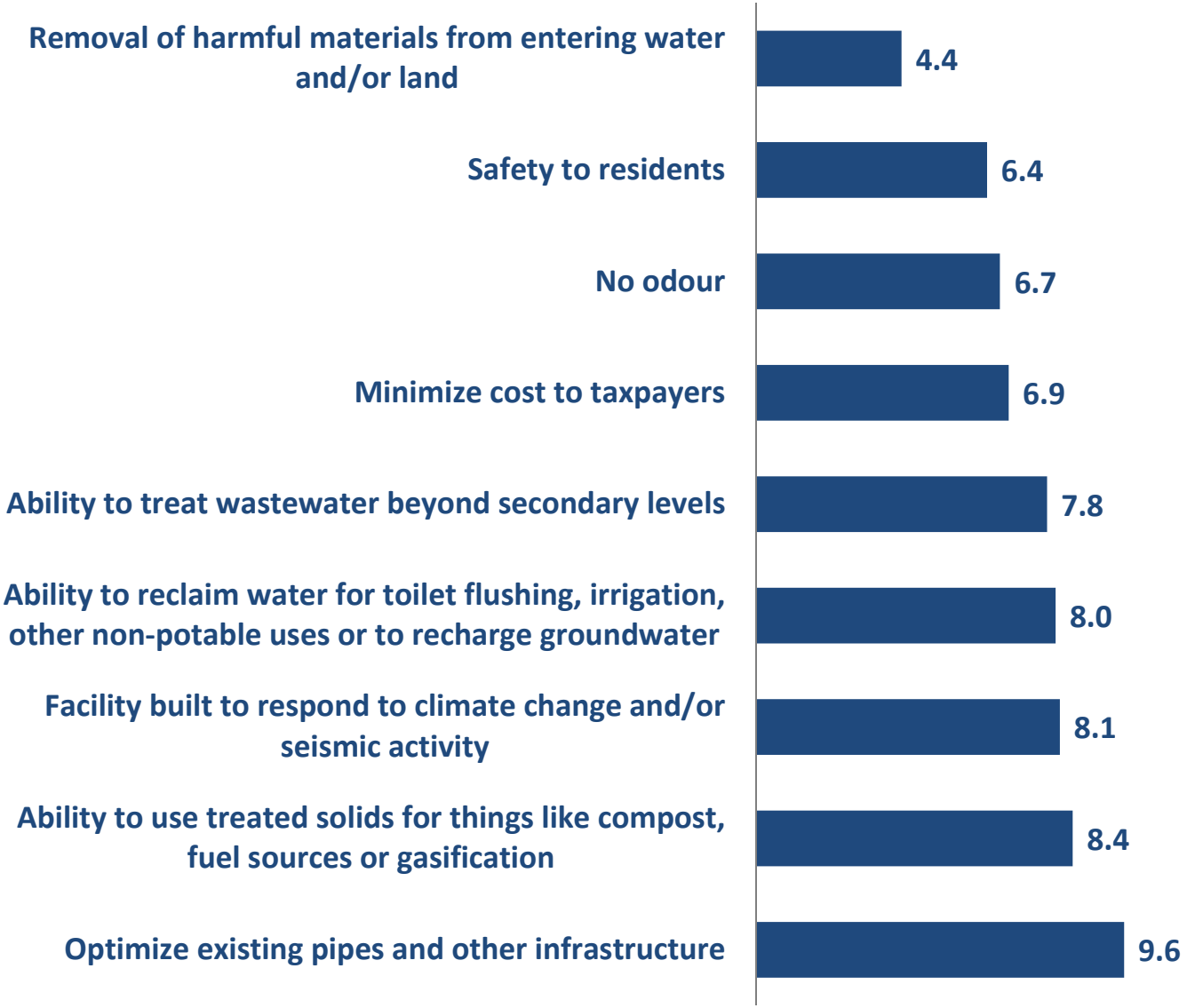
Overall, ‘removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land’ receives the lowest average rank (4.4) of all 18 criteria.

This is followed by ‘safety to residents’ (average rank of 6.4), ‘no odour’ (6.7), and ‘minimize cost to taxpayers’ (6.9).

Slightly higher average rankings are seen for ‘ability to treat wastewater beyond secondary levels’ (7.8), ‘ability to reclaim water for toilet flushing, irrigation, other non-potable uses or to recharge groundwater’ (8.0), ‘facility built to respond to climate change and/or seismic activity’ (8.1), ‘ability to use treated solids for things like compost, fuel sources or gasification’ (8.4), ‘optimize existing pipes and other infrastructure’ (9.6) and ‘greenhouse gas reduction/ carbon offsets’ (9.8).

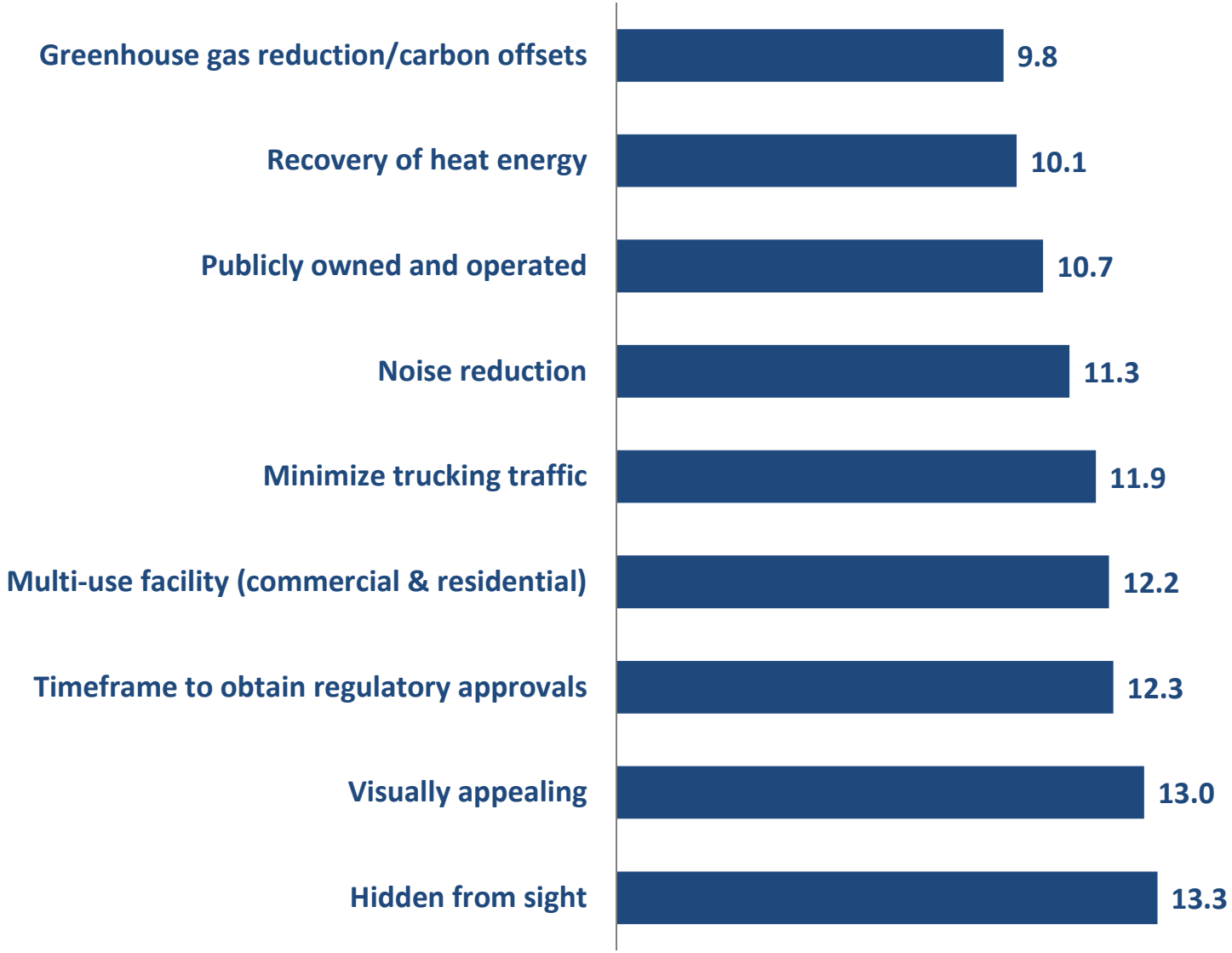
Criteria receiving an average rank of 10 or higher include ‘recovery of heat energy’ (10.1), ‘publicly owned and operated’ (10.7), ‘noise reduction’ (11.3), ‘minimize trucking traffic’ (11.9), ‘multi-use facility (commercial & residential)’ (12.2), ‘timeframe to obtain regulatory approvals’ (12.3), ‘visually appealing’ (13.0) and ‘hidden from sight’ (13.3).

Average Rank of Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Average Rank of Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Additional Comments and Suggestions

Additional Comments and Suggestions

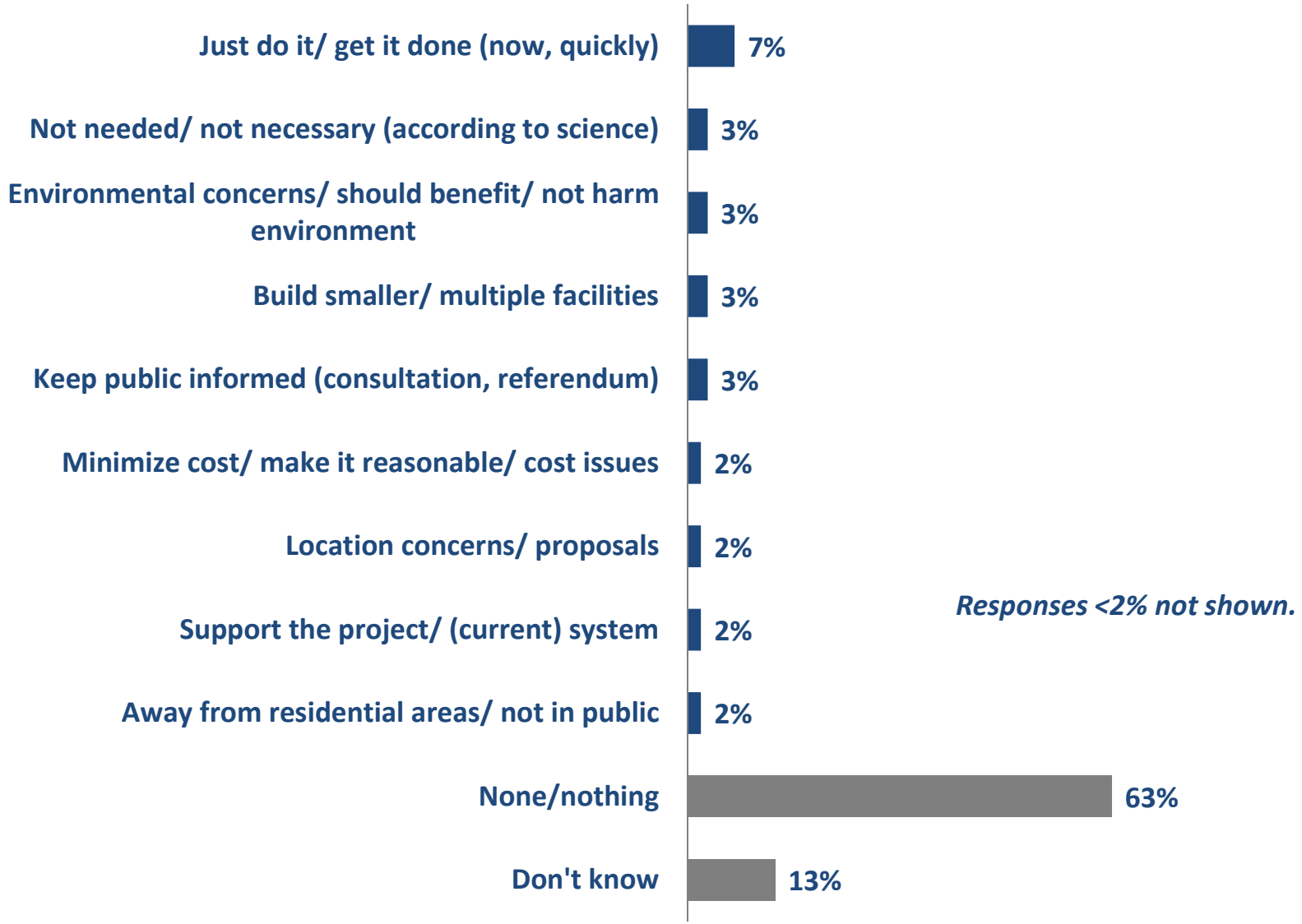
At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process.

Overall, three-quarters (76%) of residents do not provide any additional comments or suggestions (includes 63% saying ‘none/nothing’ and 13% saying ‘don’t know’).

Of the comments and suggestions that are provided, ‘just do it/get in done (now, quickly)’ tops the list, mentioned by 7% of residents.

All other comments and suggestions are mentioned by less than 5% of respondents, and include ‘not needed/not necessary (according to science)’ (3%), ‘environmental concerns/should benefit/not harm environment’ (3%), ‘build smaller/multiple facilities’ (3%), and ‘keep public informed (consultation, referendum)’ (3%), among others.

Additional Comments and Suggestions



Q6. Do you have any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process?

Base: All respondents (n=452)

Appendix: Placement of Each Criteria

Appendix: Placement of Each Criteria

The slides that follow summarize how each criteria was ranked by the respondents.

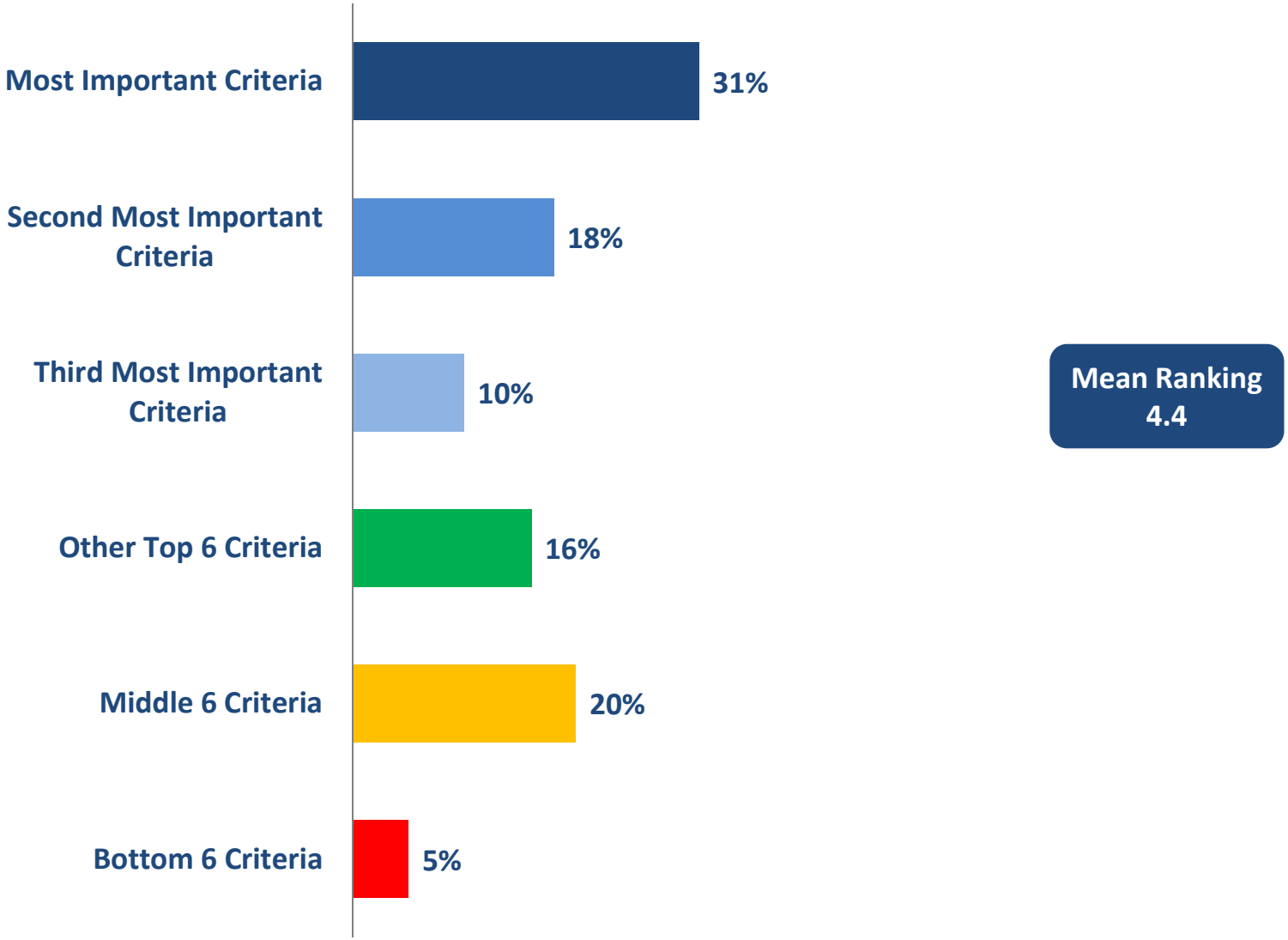
For example, ‘removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land’ (the first attribute shown on the following slides) is selected as the most important criteria by 31% of residents.

Another 18% say this is the second most important criteria and 10% say it is the third most important criteria. It places in the other top 6 criteria of another 16% of residents.

At the other end of the spectrum are 20% of residents who place this attribute in their middle 6 criteria and 5% who say it is one of their bottom 6 criteria.

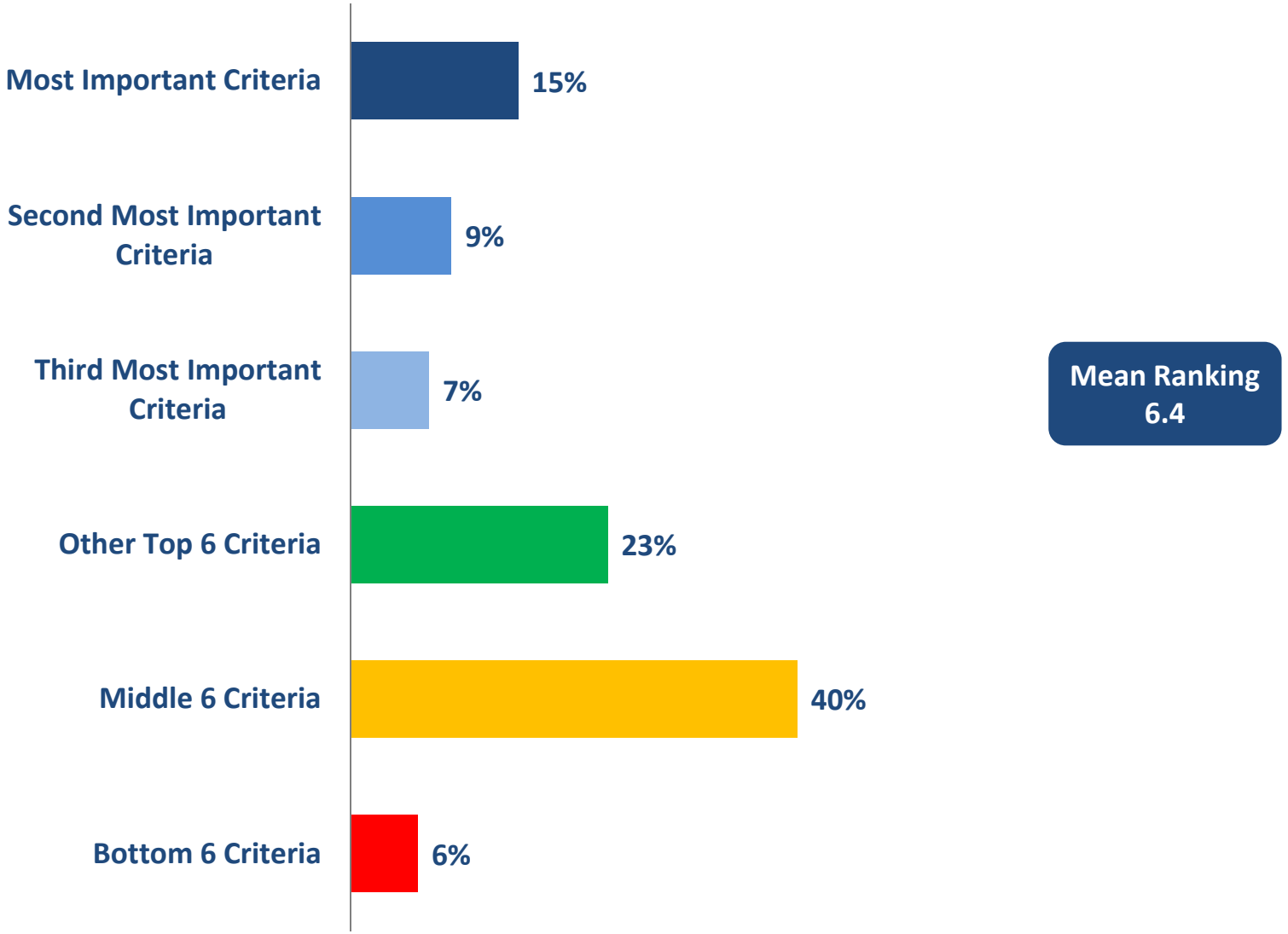
The average ranking of this criteria is 4.4.

Removal of Harmful Materials from Entering Water and/or Land



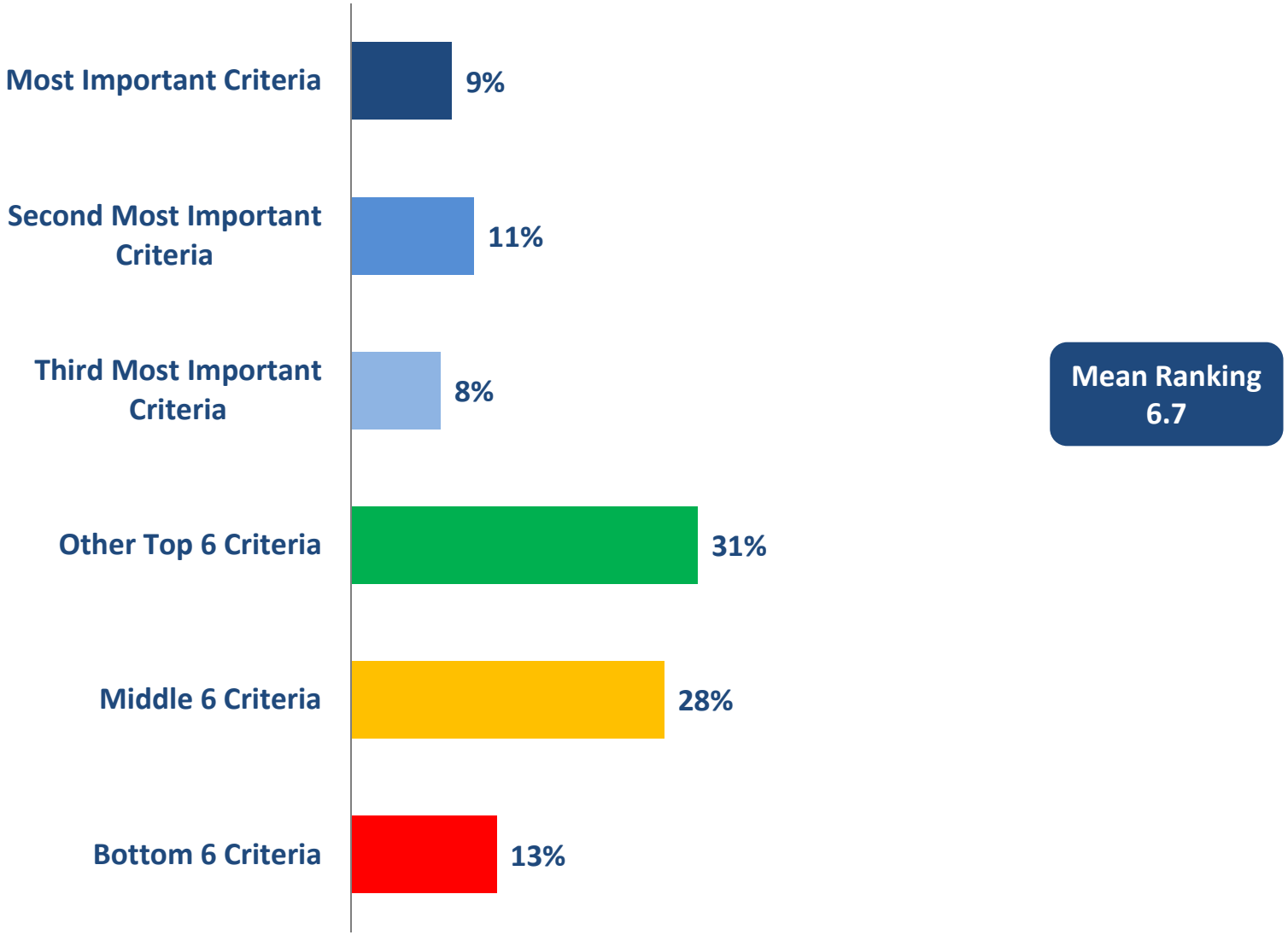
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Safety to Residents



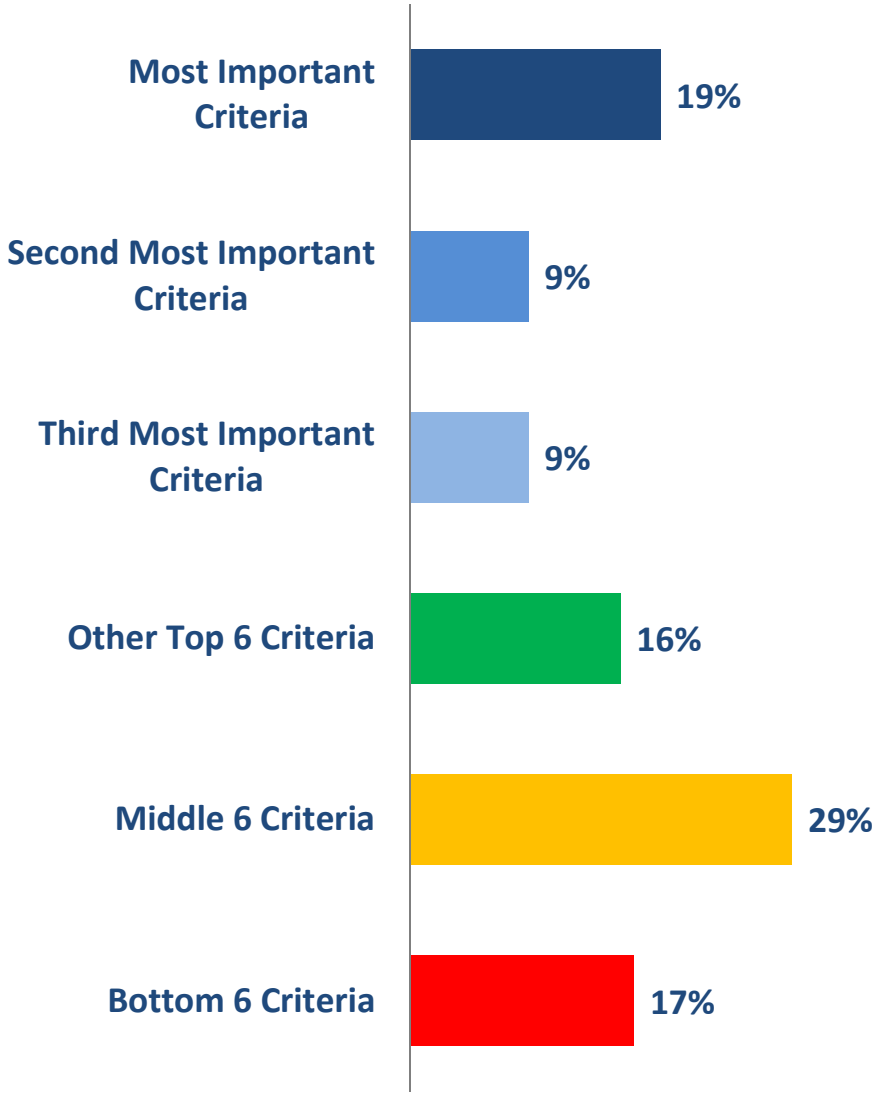
Base: All respondents (n=452)

No Odour



Base: All respondents (n=452)

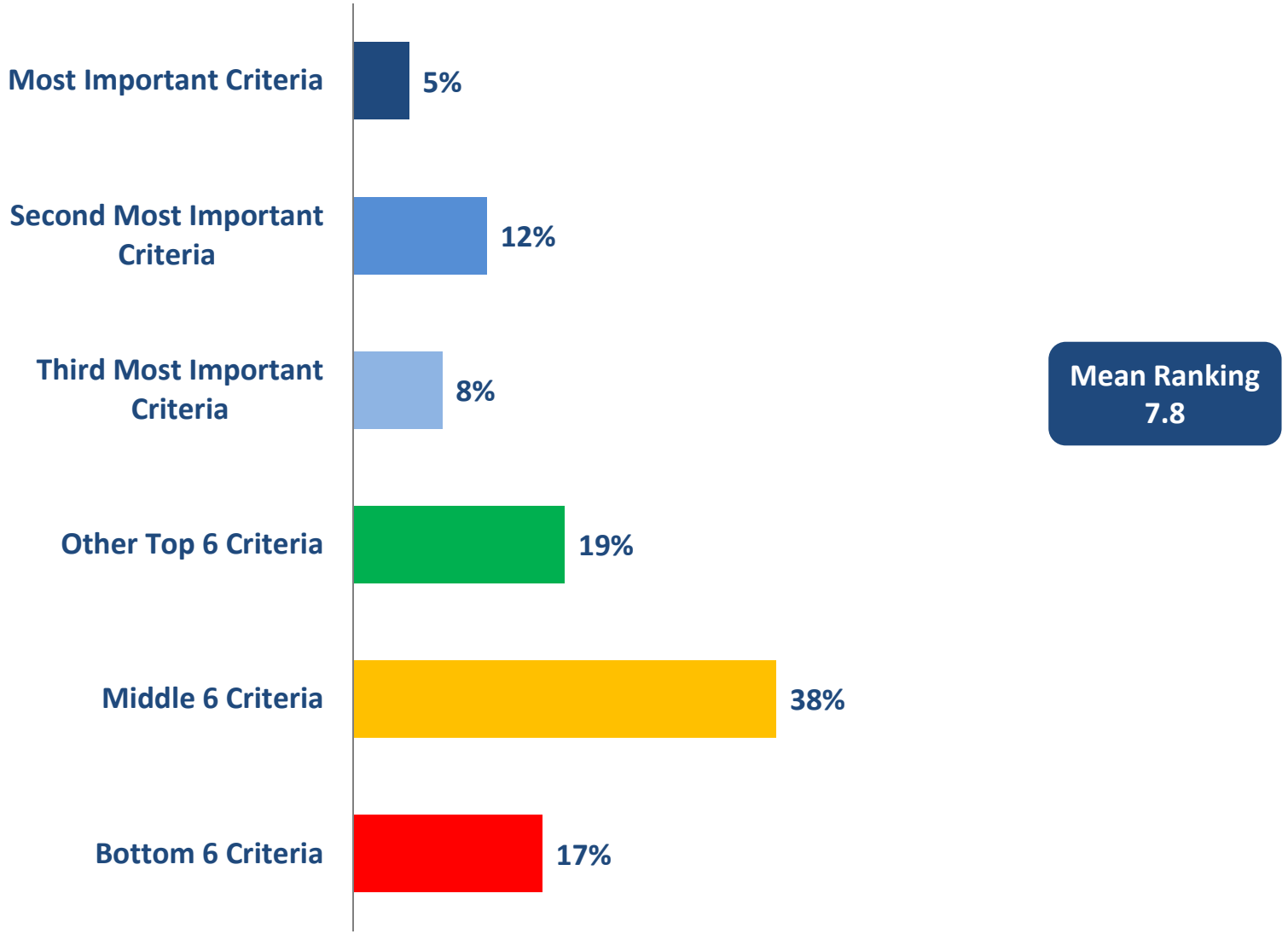
Minimize Cost to Taxpayers



Mean Ranking 6.9

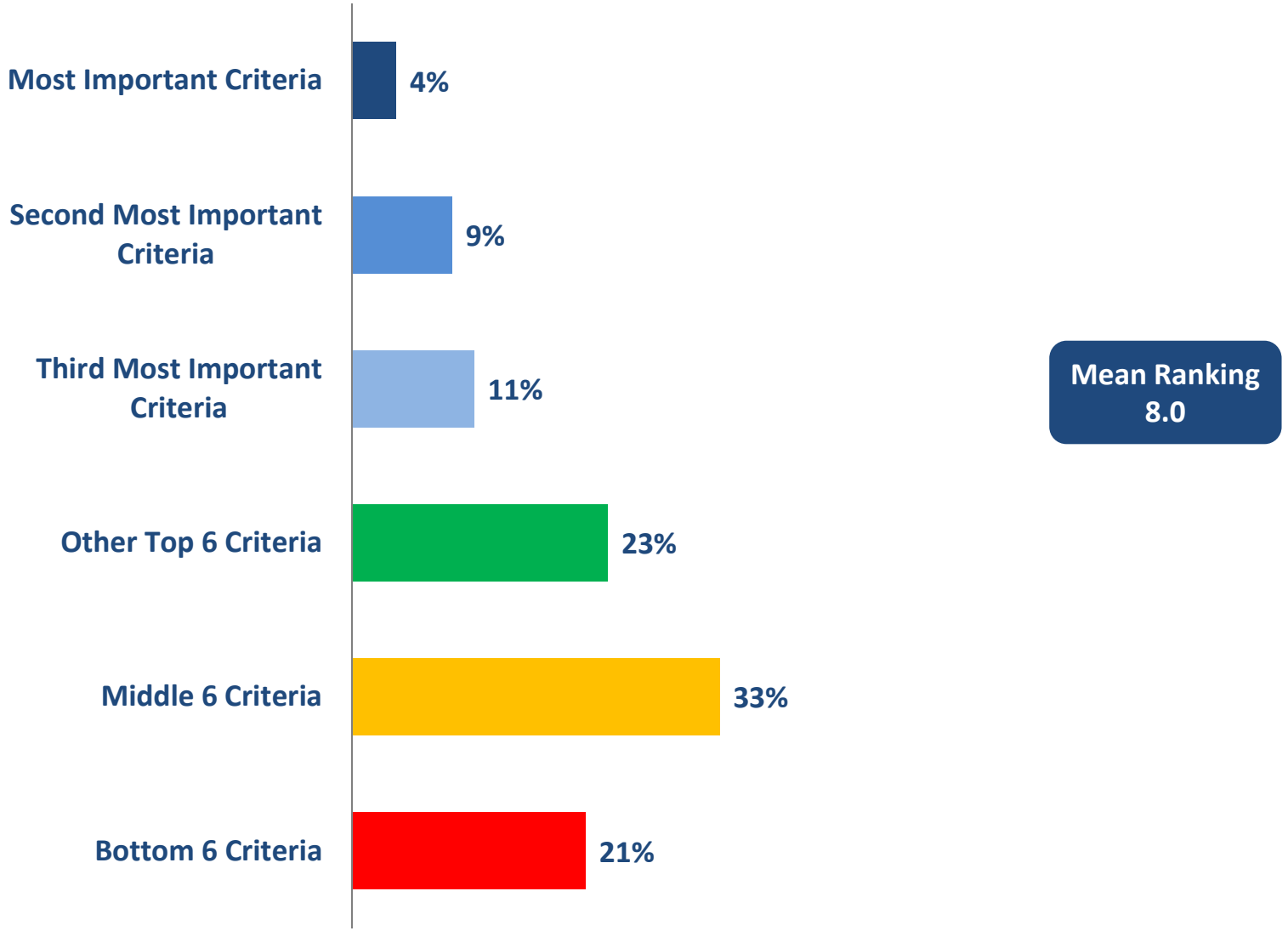
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Ability to Treat Wastewater Beyond Secondary Levels



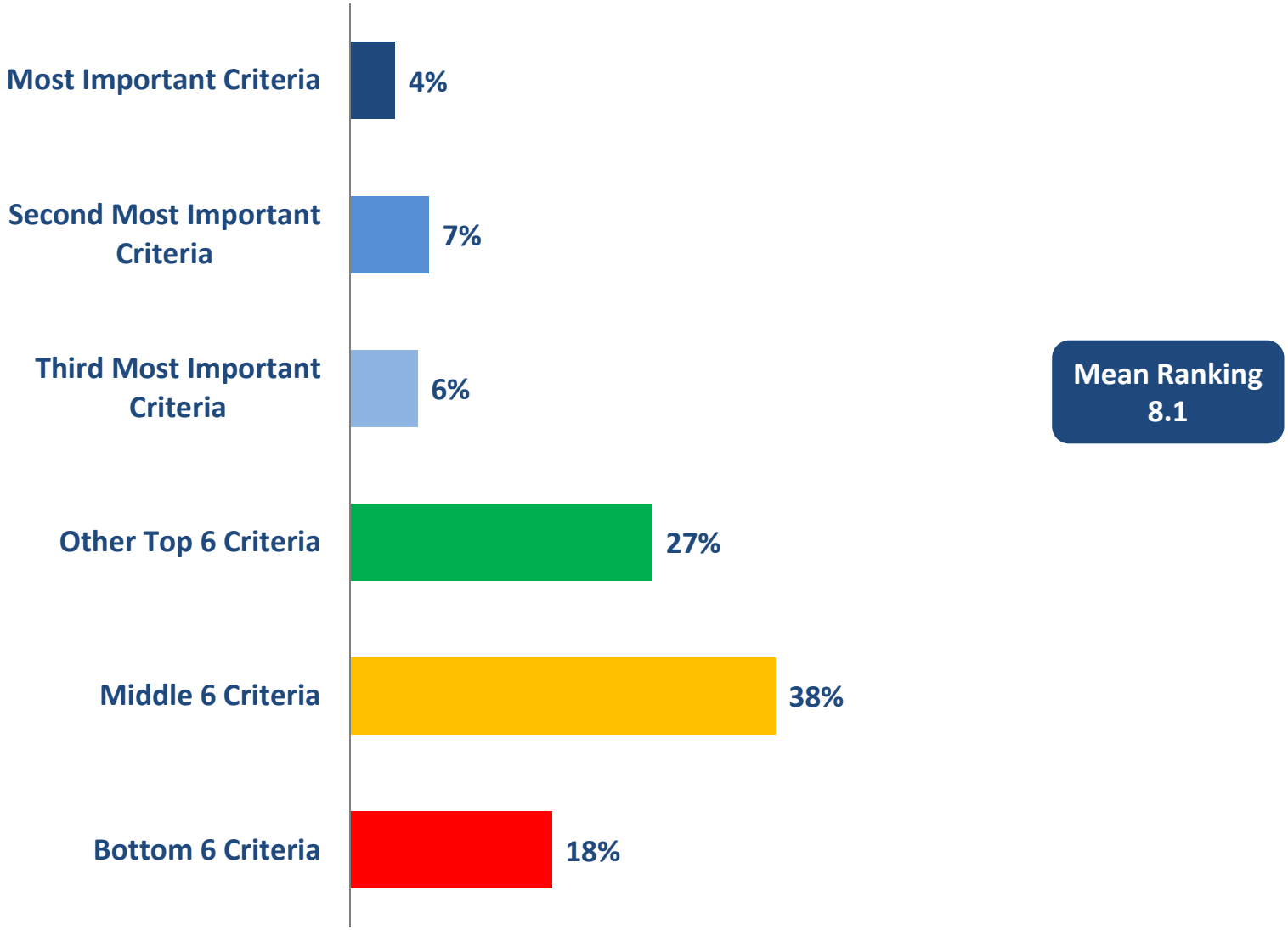
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Ability to Reclaim Water for Toilet Flushing, Irrigation, Other Non-Potable Uses or to Recharge Groundwater



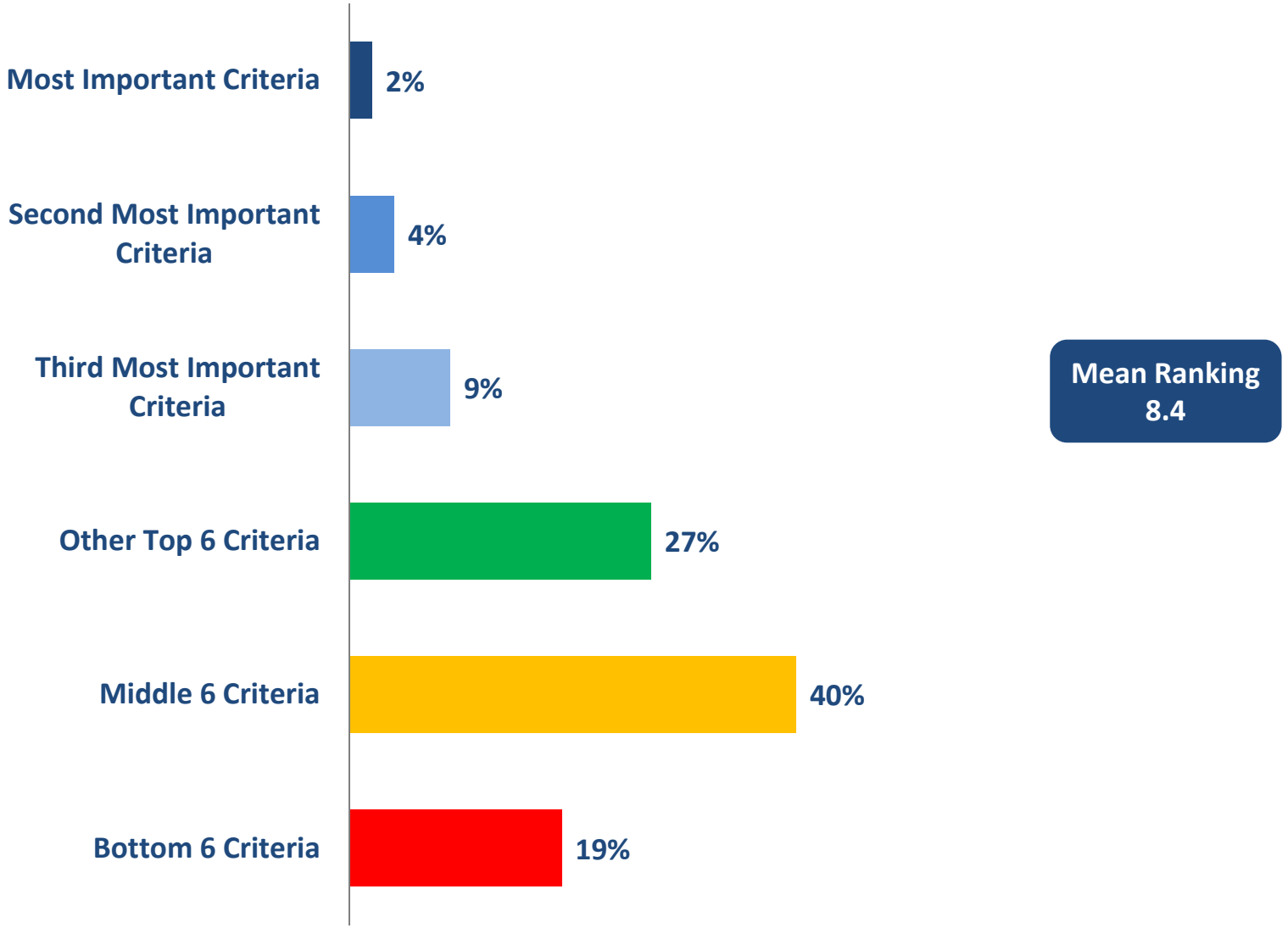
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Facility Built to Respond to Climate Change and/or Seismic Activity



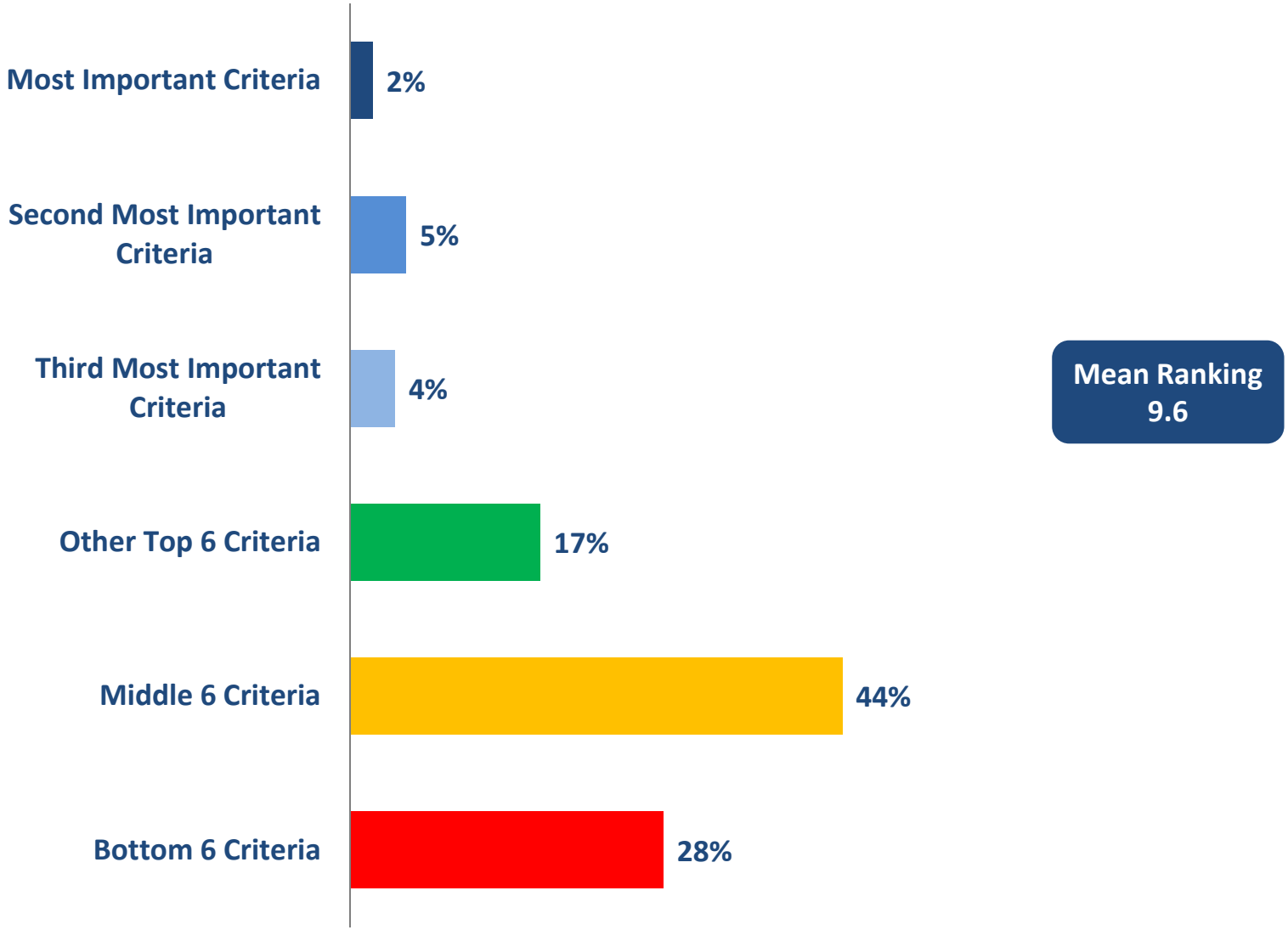
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Ability to Use Treated Solids for Things like Compost, Fuel Sources or Gasification



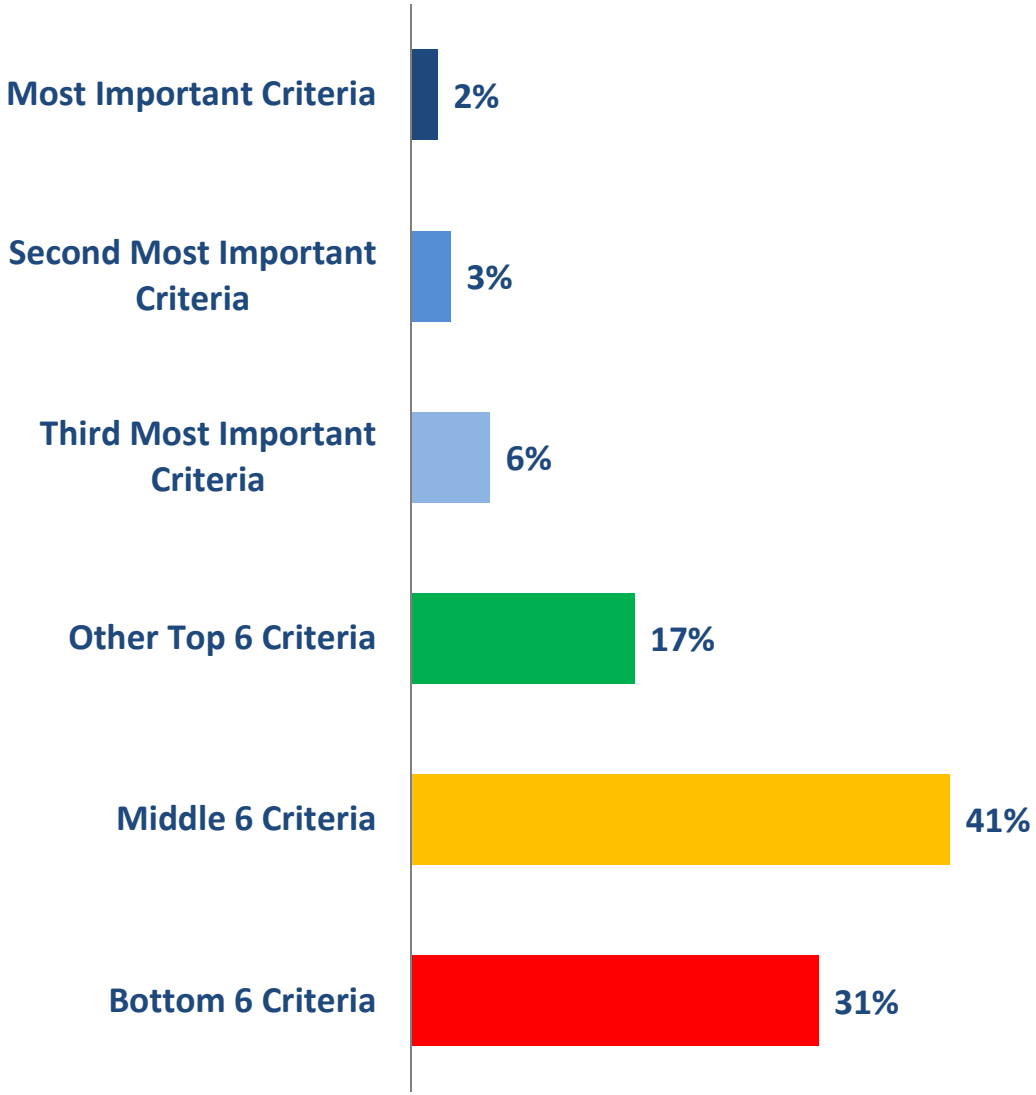
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Optimize Existing Pipes and Other Infrastructure



Base: All respondents (n=452)

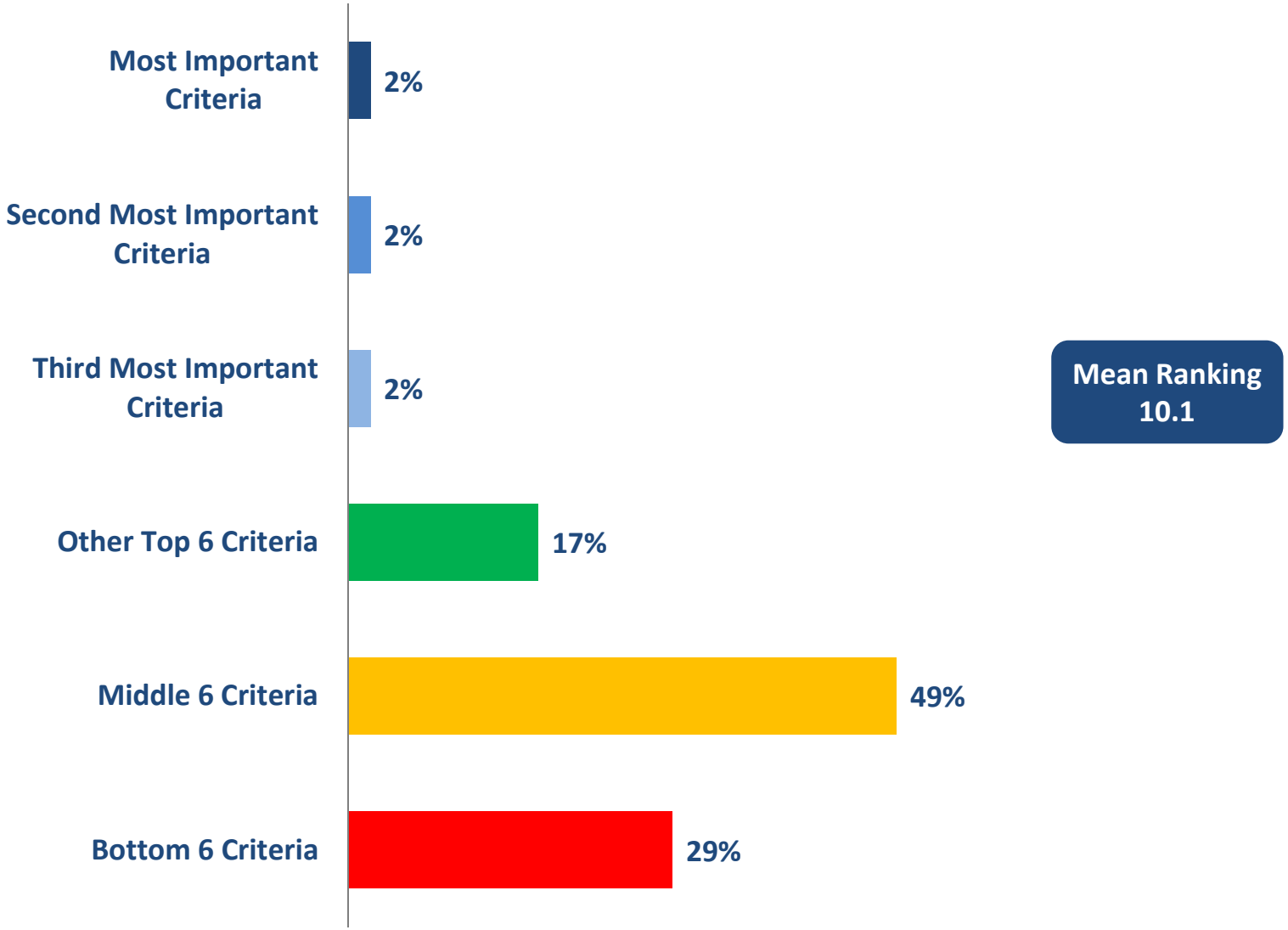
Greenhouse Gas Reduction/Carbon Offsets



Mean Ranking
9.8

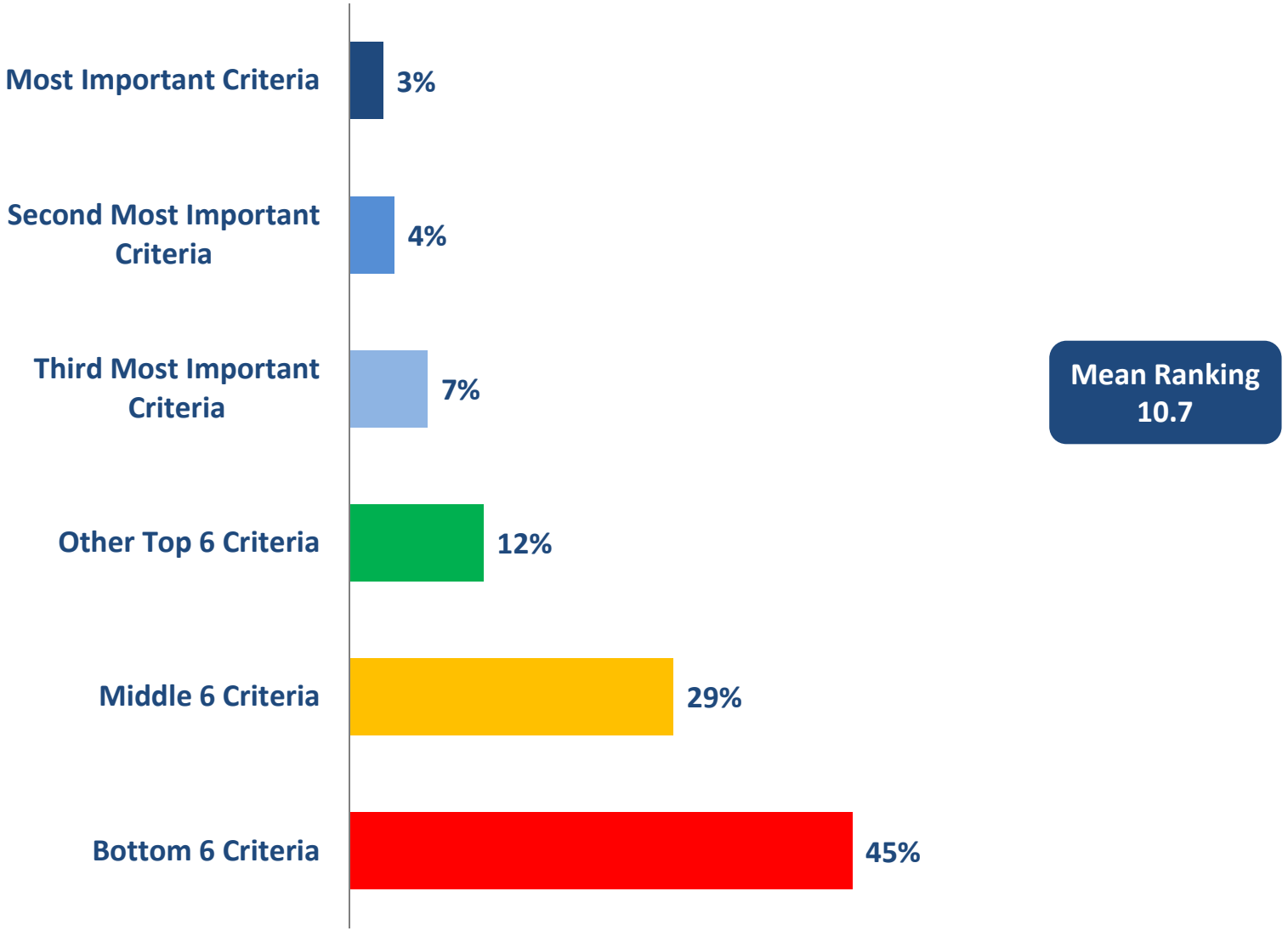
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Recovery of Heat Energy



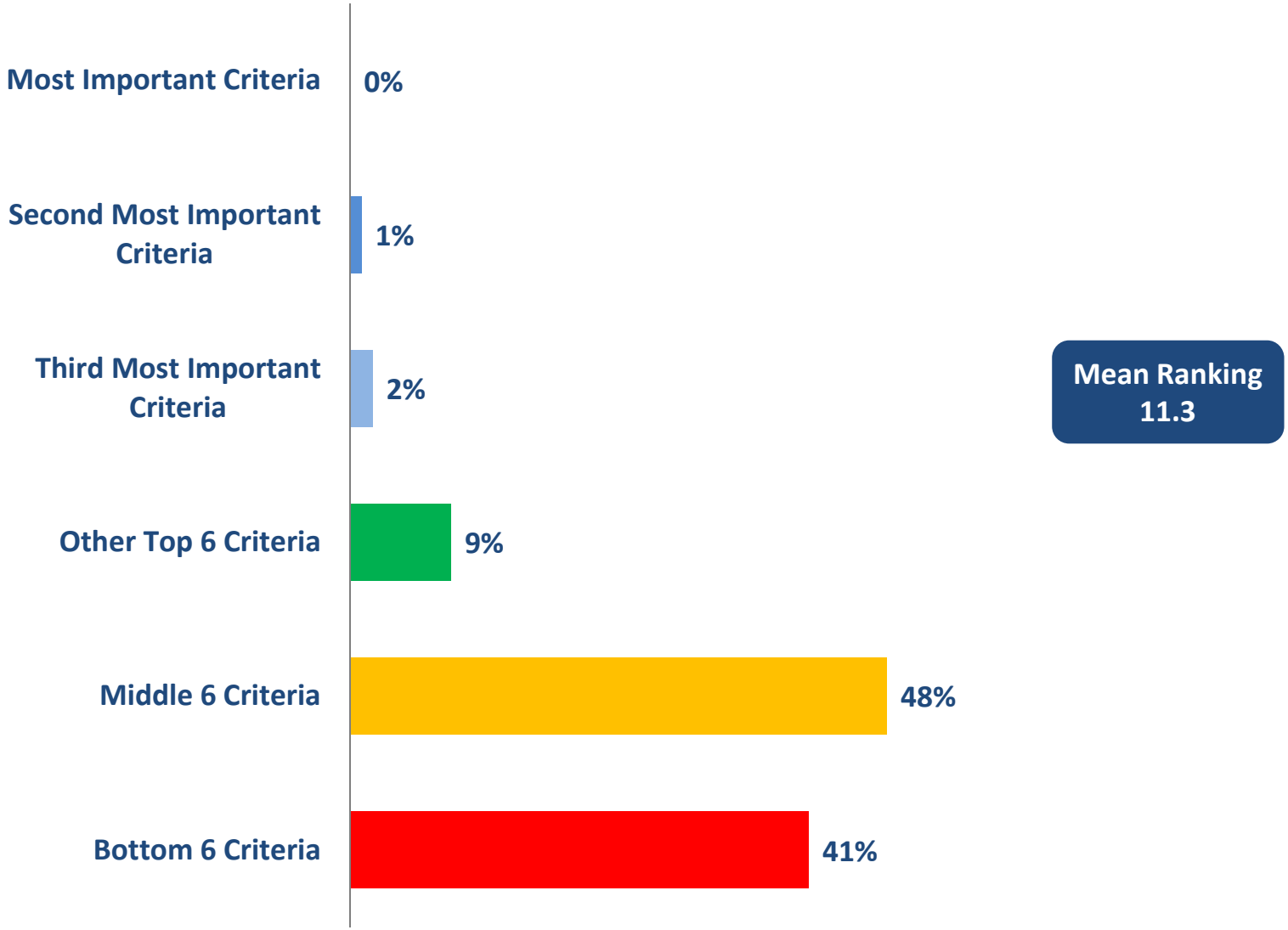
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Publicly Owned and Operated



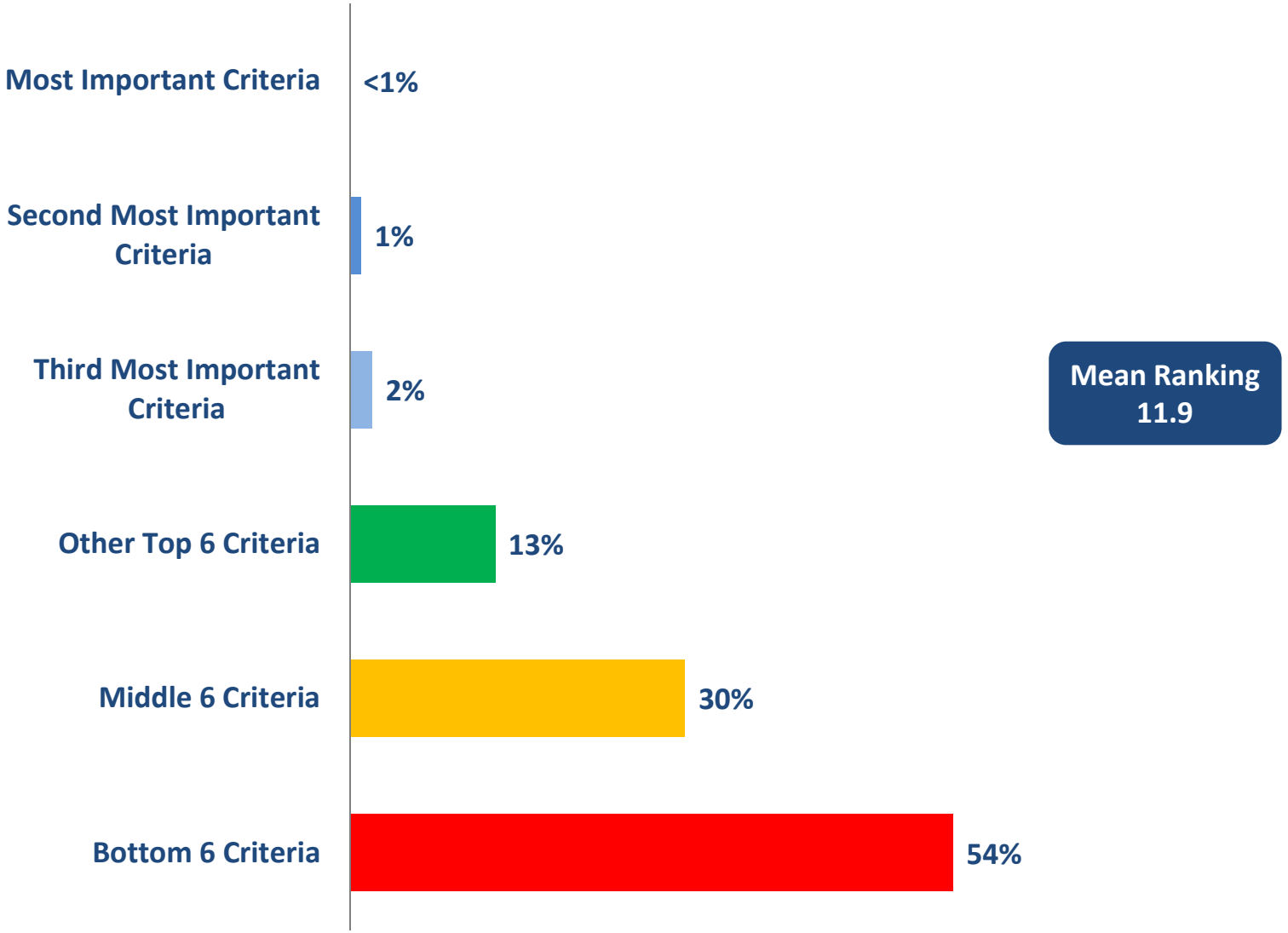
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Noise Reduction



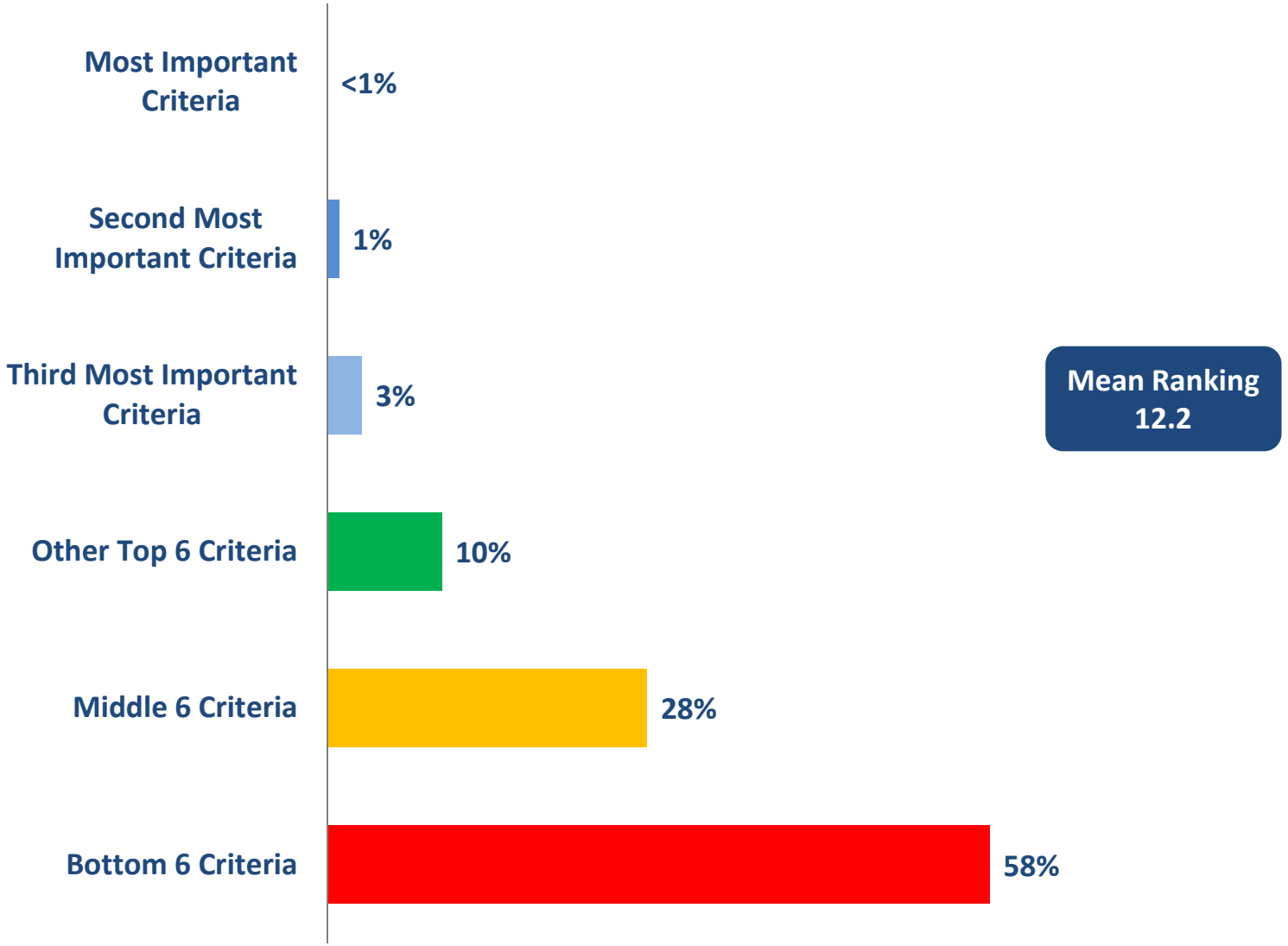
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Minimize Trucking Traffic



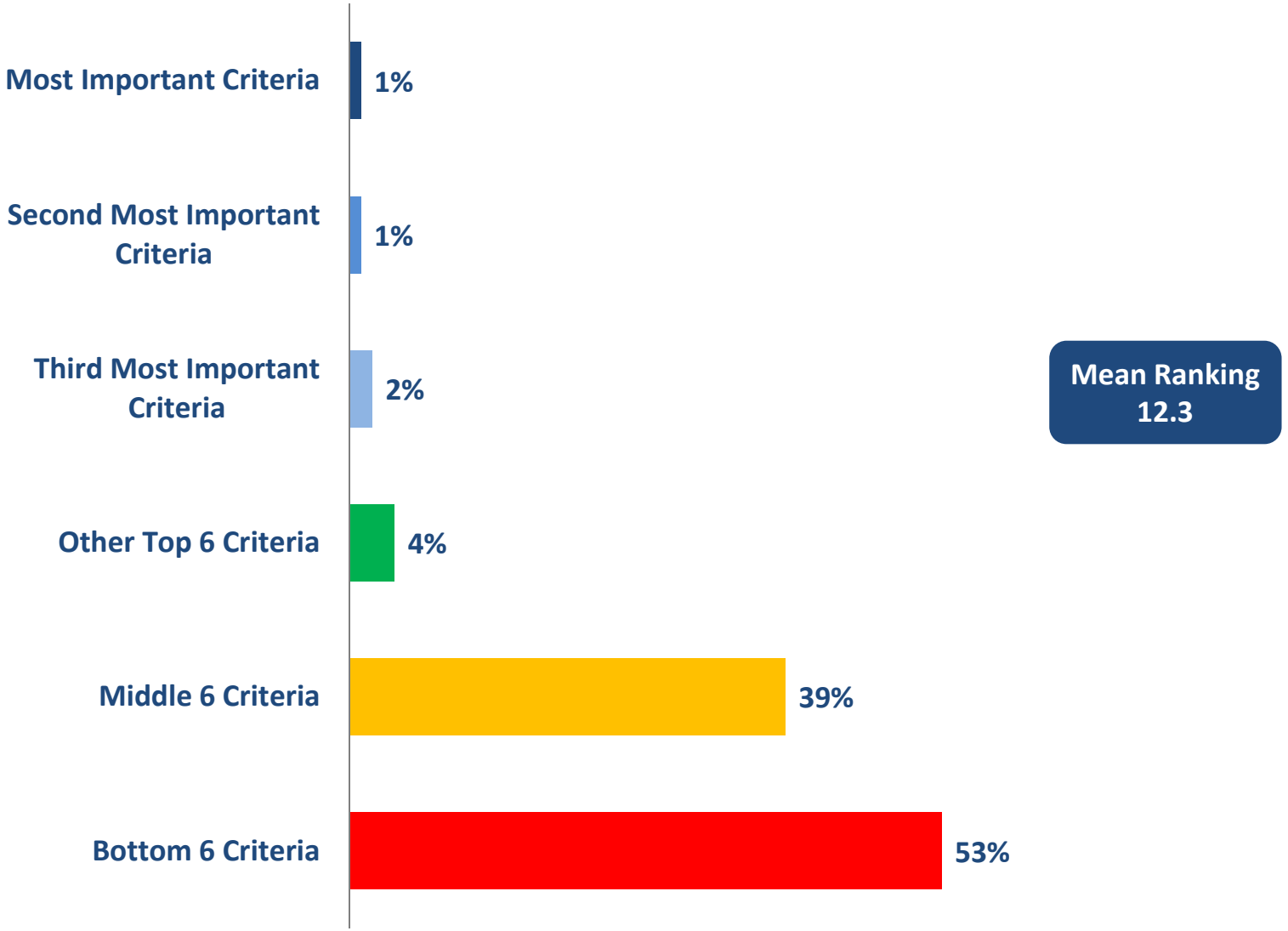
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Multi-Use Facility (Commercial & Residential)



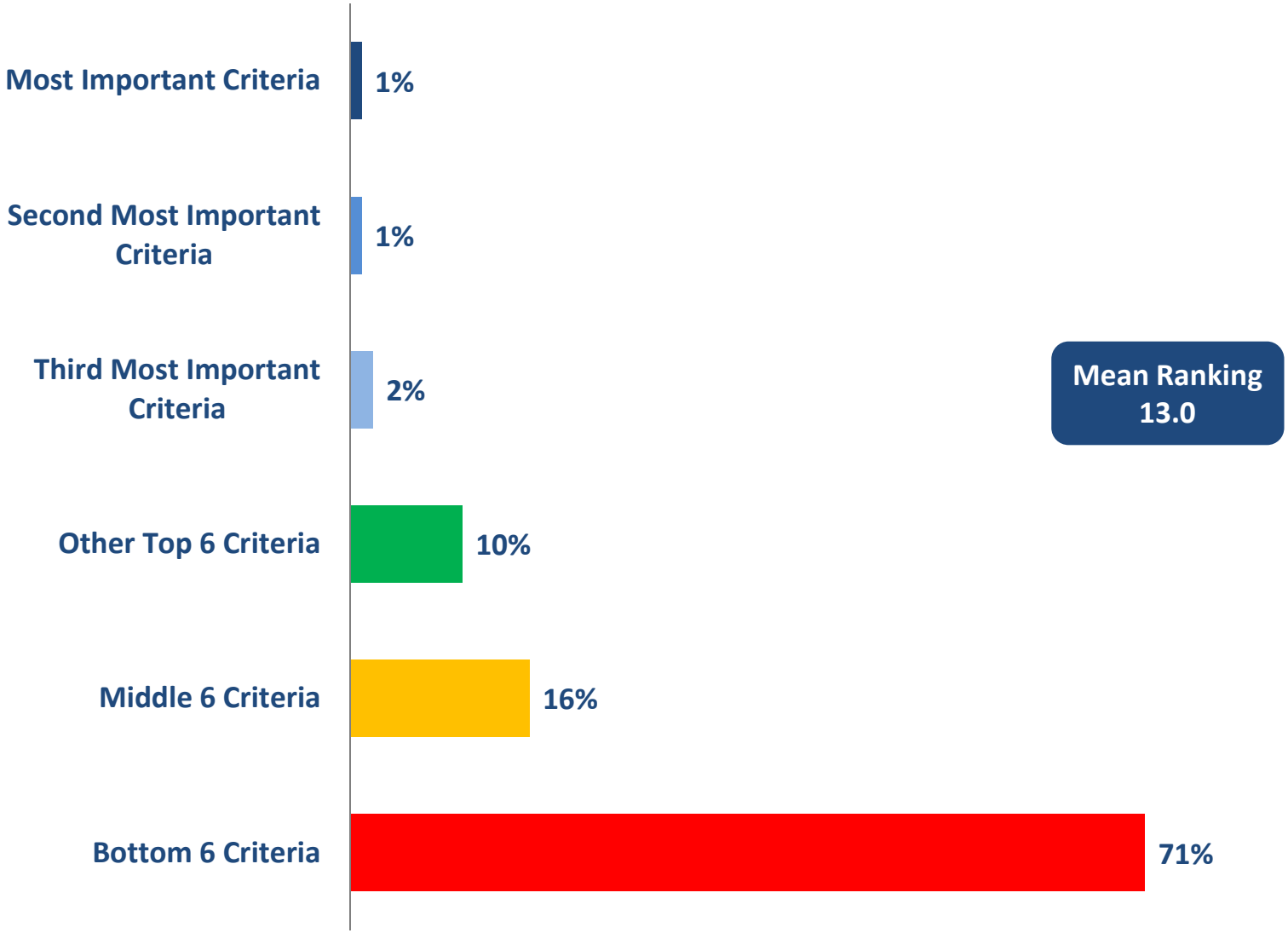
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Timeframe to Obtain Regulatory Approvals



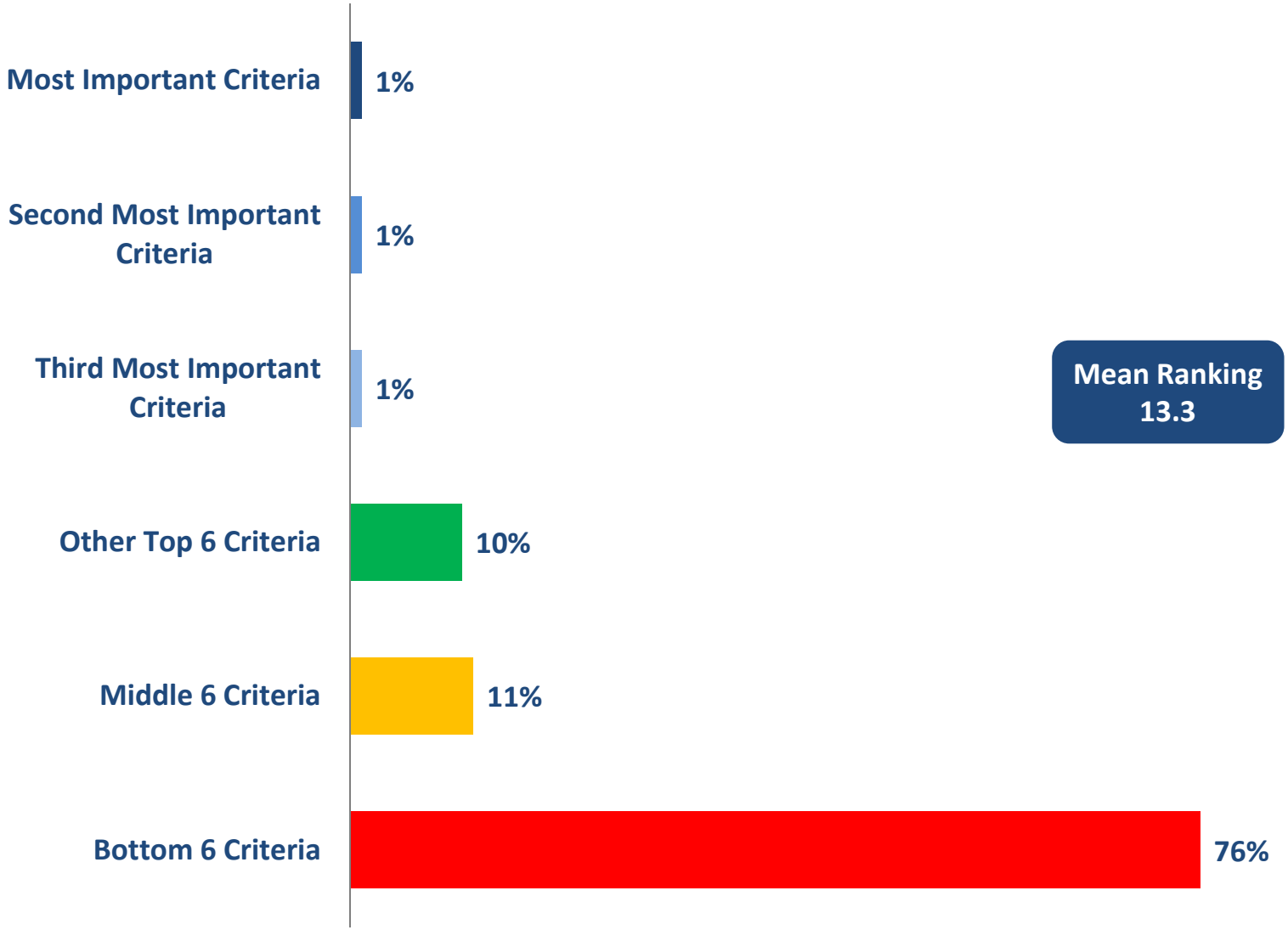
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Visually Appealing



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Hidden from Sight



Base: All respondents (n=452)

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Eastside Select Committee
Draft Report on Sewage Treatment Survey

OPEN INVITATION SURVEY RESULTS

June 8, 2015

Methodology

This report presents the findings of an online survey with Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay residents.

The research was conducted via an open-survey link available to all residents.

The Eastside Select Committee was responsible for promoting the survey to the community.

A total of 552 residents completed the survey.

The survey was fielded from May 14 to June 1, 2015.

Representativeness of Results

The main objective was to give every resident in Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay an opportunity to provide input. The focus on inclusiveness means that all residents self-selected whether to take part or not.

Because of the self-selected nature of this survey, a credibility interval is not applied to the results. Furthermore, no statistical weight has been applied to the results.

A demographically representative survey of Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay residents was also conducted using Ipsos Reid's online panel, and a summary of these results has been presented alongside the open link survey results. A full report of the panel survey results is available under a separate cover.

Methodology

A breakout of the sample sizes by region, gender and age can be found in the table below.

	Sample Size	Percentage
Region		
Victoria	264	48%
Saanich	238	43%
Oak Bay	50	9%
Gender		
Male	289	52%
Female	219	40%
Other	1	<1%
Refused	43	8%
Age		
Under 55 years	234	42%
55 years or older	302	55%
Refused	16	3%

Methodology

In order to determine the criteria that are most important to residents, all respondents were asked a series of three questions:

The first question asked respondents to select their top 6 criteria (from a list of 18).

1. *Below is a list of 18 different criteria that could be taken into consideration when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District. Of these, what 6 criteria are most important to you personally, that is the 6 criteria you think should be the greatest priority when developing a sewage treatment facility for the region?*

The second question asked respondents to select their most important, second most important and third most important criteria from among their top 6 criteria.

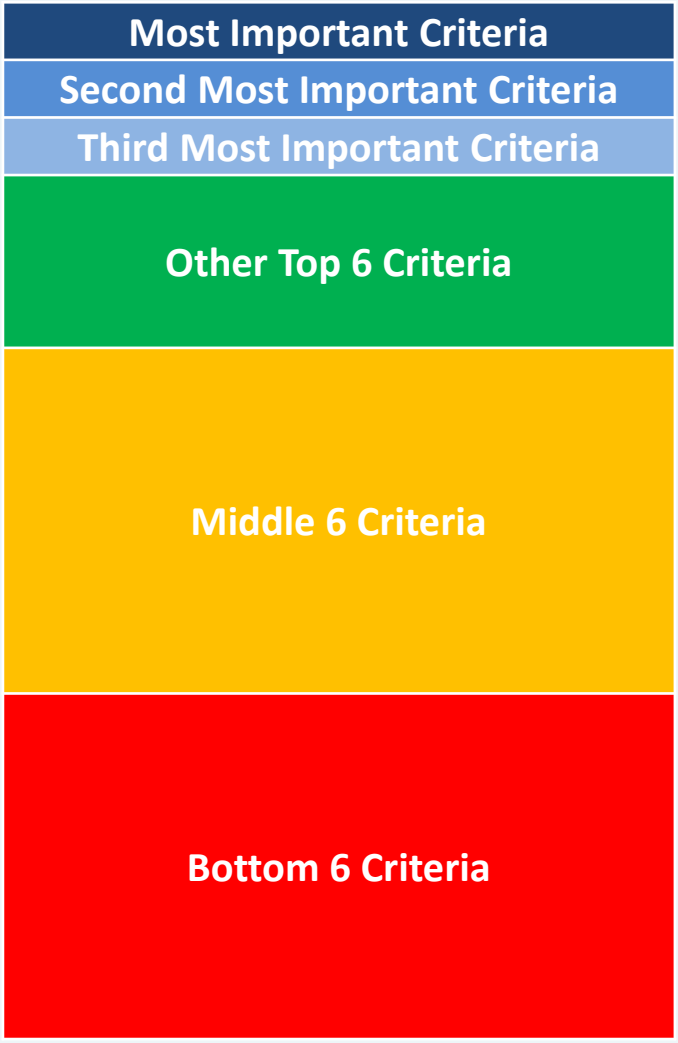
2. *And of your 6 most important criteria, please rank what you think should be the top 3 most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District.*

The third question asked respondents to select their 6 least important criteria from the remaining 12 criteria (i.e. those not selected in the first question).

3. *Of the following, what 6 criteria are least important to you personally, that is the 6 criteria you think should be the lowest priority when developing a sewage treatment facility for the region?*

Methodology

The three questions allow us, for each respondent, to rank their 18 criteria into each of the following segments below.



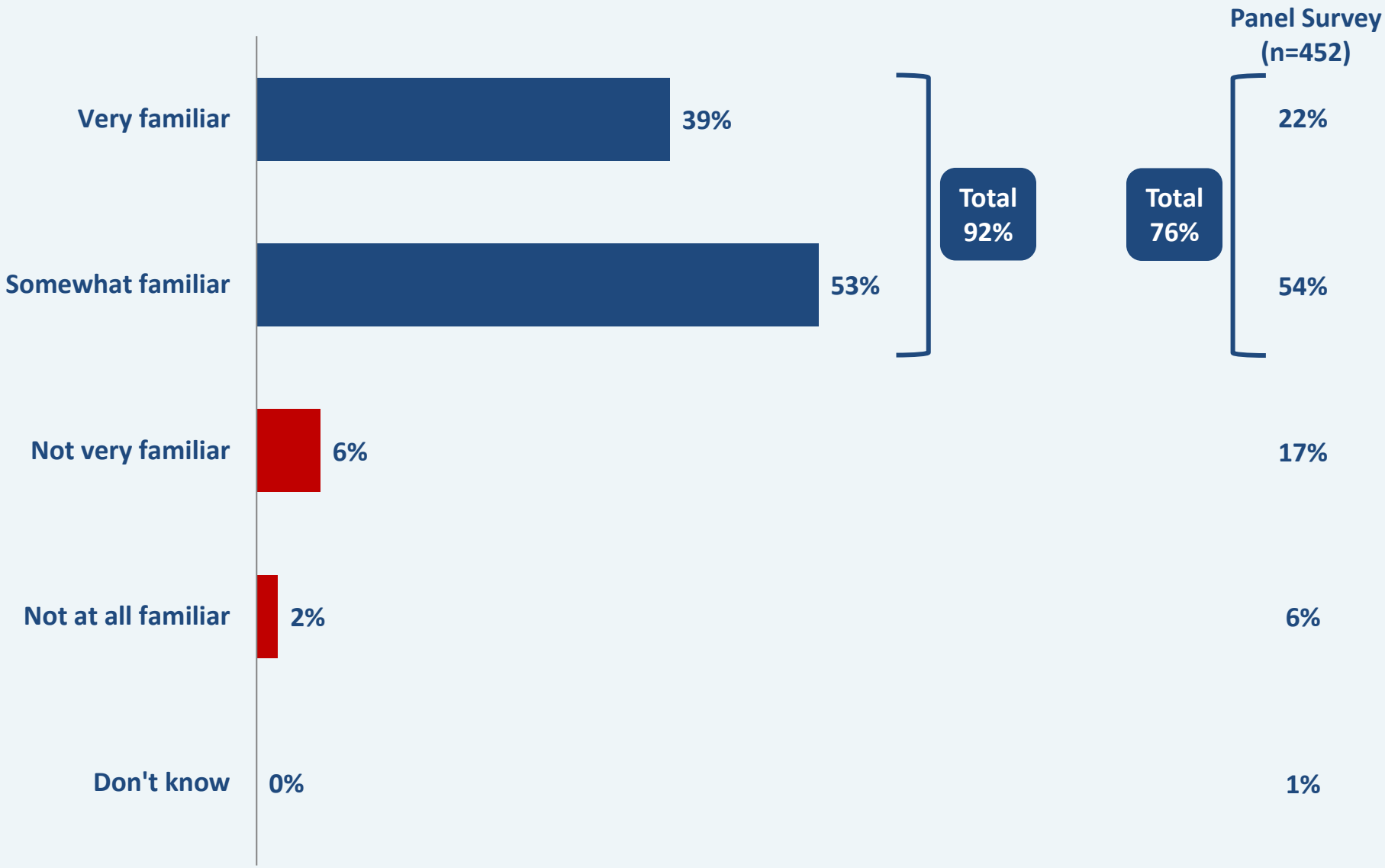
Familiarity

Familiarity with Issue

The vast majority (92%) of respondents say they are familiar with the issue of sewage treatment in the Capital Regional District. This includes 39% saying ‘very familiar’ and 53% saying ‘somewhat familiar’.

- Men are more likely than women to say they are ‘very familiar’ with the issue (47% vs. 28%).

Familiarity with Issue



Q2. Prior to today, how familiar were you with the issue of sewage treatment in the Capital Regional District?

Base: All respondents (n=552)

Most Important Criteria

Most Important Criteria

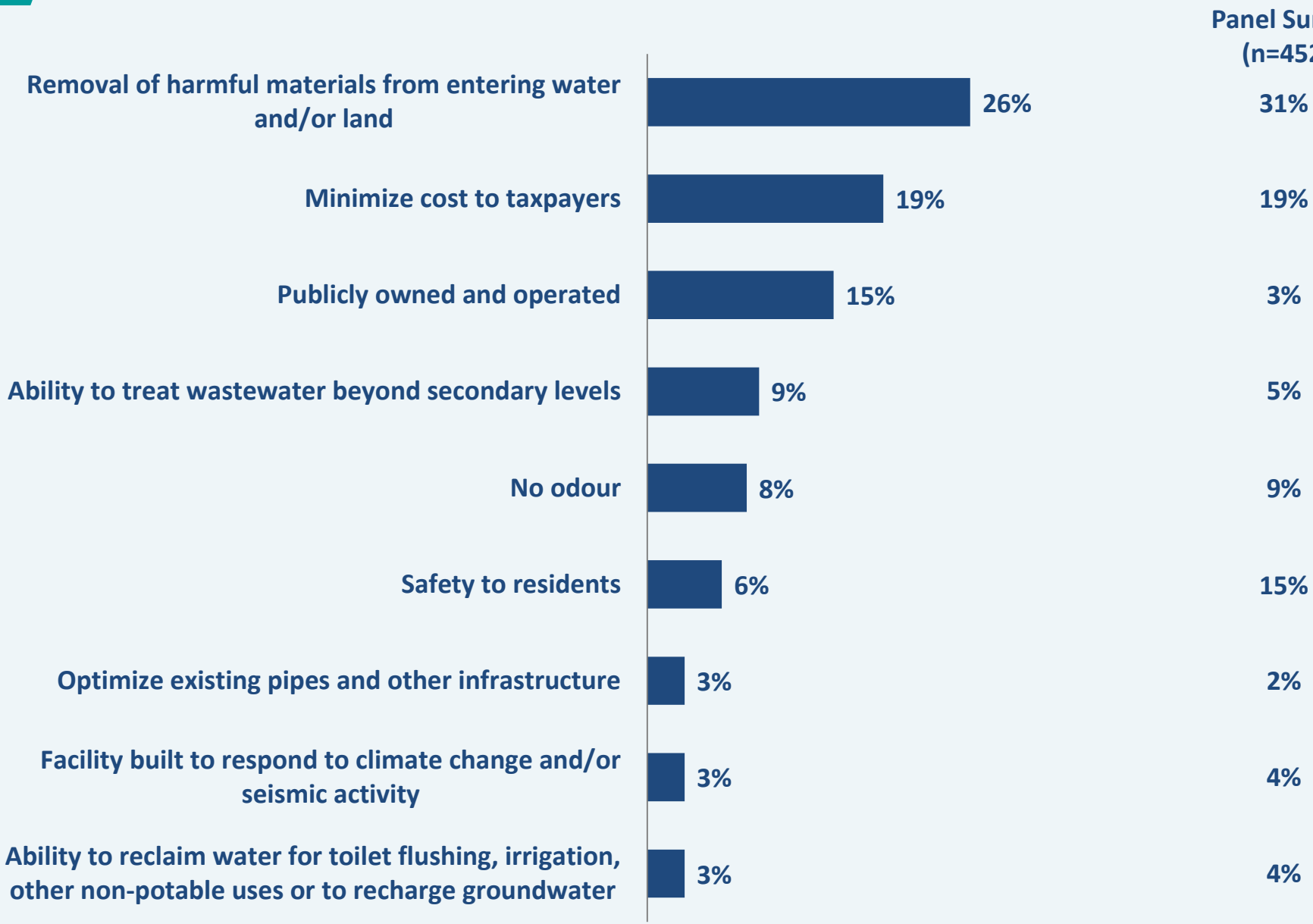
The two slides that follow show how often each criteria was selected as the MOST IMPORTANT criteria among the 18 attributes.

Overall, respondents' top three most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District are 'removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land' (26%), 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (19%) and 'publicly owned and operated' (15%).

Following this, respondents' next three most important criteria are 'ability to treat wastewater beyond secondary levels' (9%), 'no odour' (8%) and 'safety to residents' (6%).

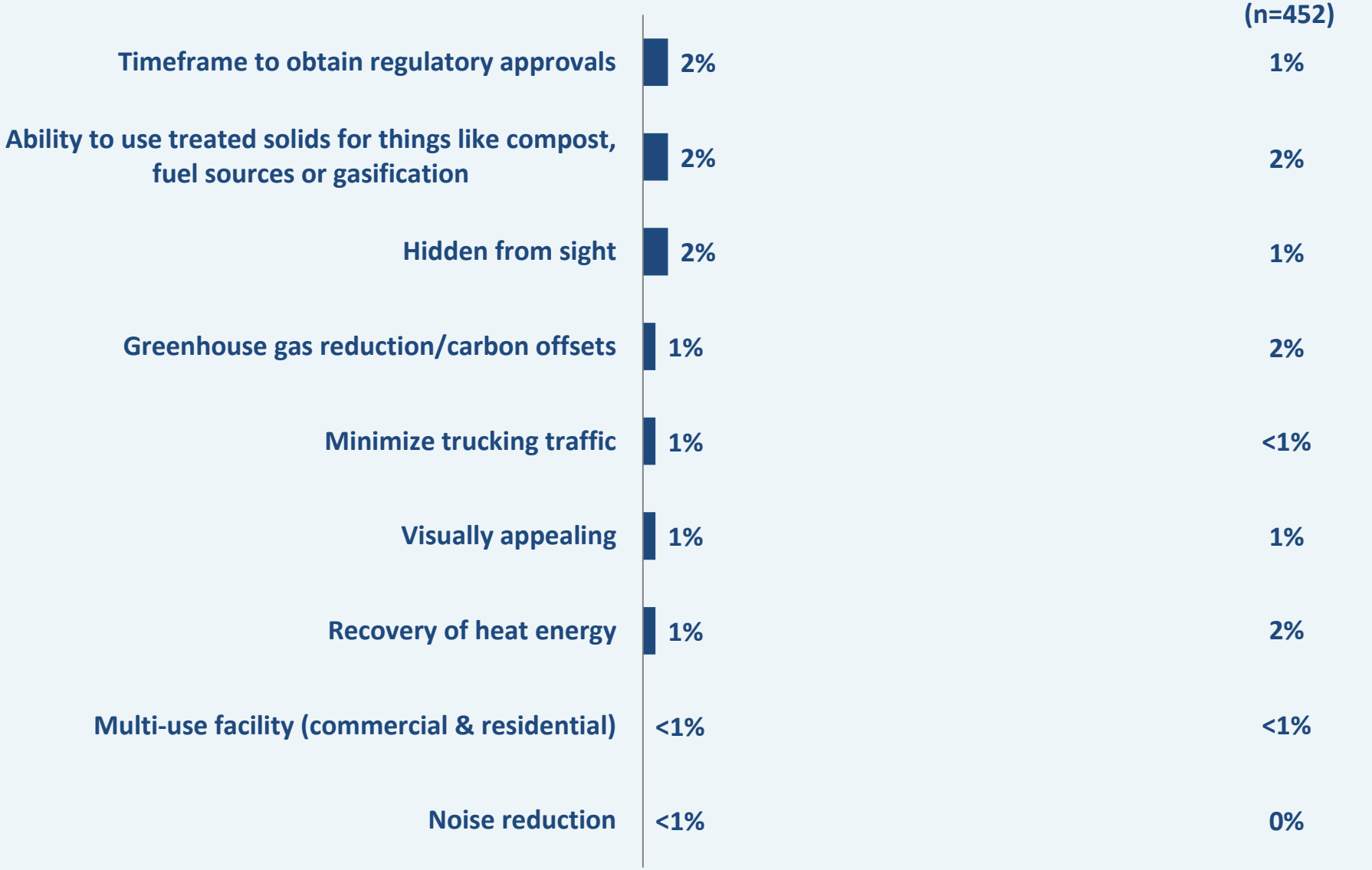
- Men are more likely than women to select 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (23% vs. 14%).
- Respondents aged 55 years or younger are more likely to select 'publicly owned and operated' (19% vs. 12% of 55+ years).

Most Important Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Most Important Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Average Rank of Criteria

Average Rank of Criteria

The two slides that follow show the average rank of each criteria across all respondents. The method used for assigning ranks is shown in the table below. A lower average rank means greater importance and a higher average rank means lesser importance.

Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 1
Second Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 2
Third Most Important Criteria	Assigned a rank of 3
Other Top 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 5 (i.e. midpoint of items 4 through 6)
Middle 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 9.5 (i.e. midpoint of items 7 through 12)
Bottom 6 Criteria	All items assigned a rank of 15.5 (i.e. midpoint of items 13 through 18)

Average Rank of Criteria

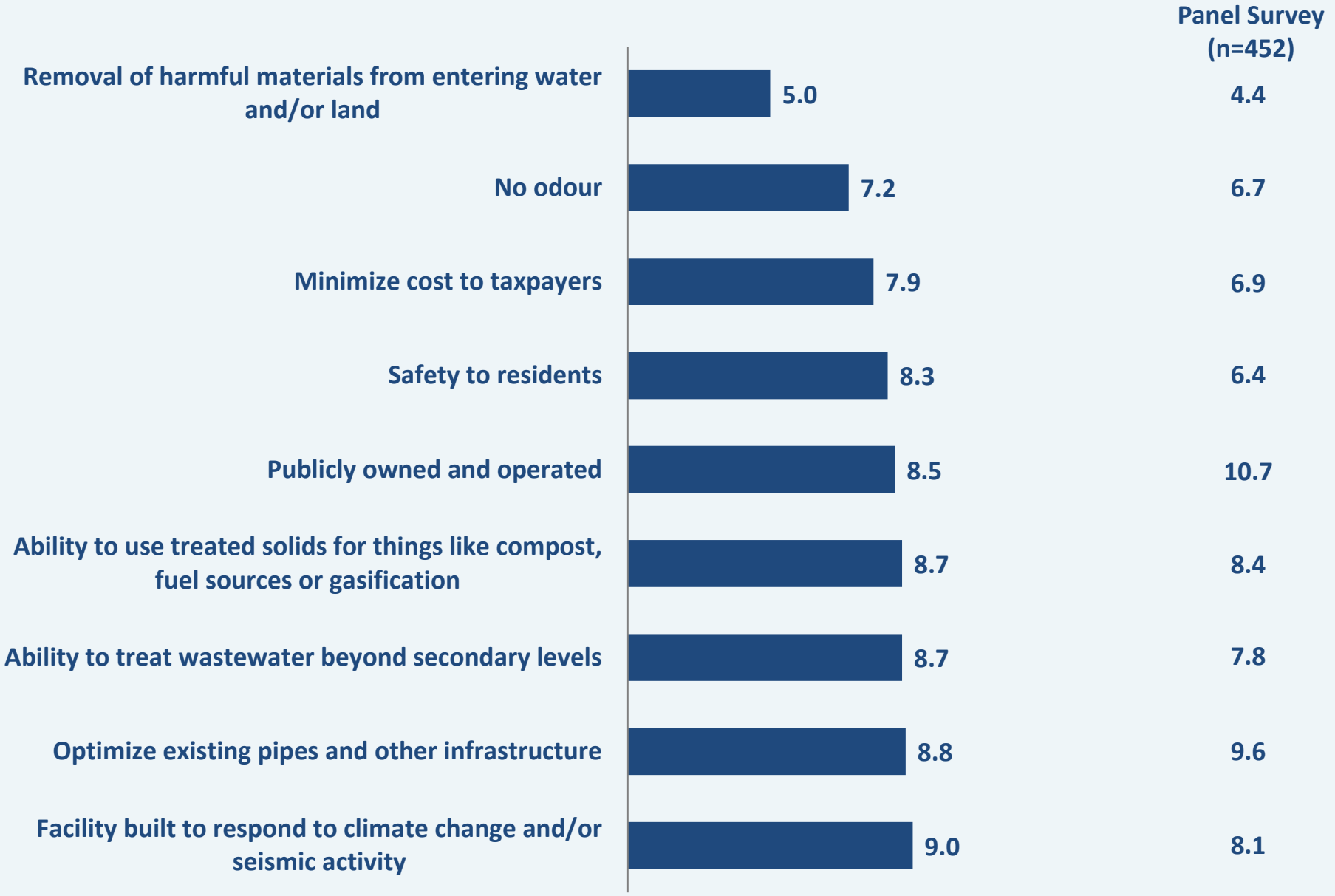
Overall, ‘removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land’ receives the lowest average rank (5.0) of all 18 criteria.

This is followed by ‘no odour’ (average rank of 7.2) and ‘minimize cost to taxpayers’ (7.9).

Slightly higher average rankings are seen for ‘safety to residents’ (8.3), ‘publicly owned and operated’ (8.5), ‘ability to use treated solids for things like compost, fuel sources or gasification’ (8.7), ‘ability to treat wastewater beyond secondary levels’ (8.7), ‘optimize existing pipes and other infrastructure’ (8.8), ‘facility built to respond to climate change and/or seismic activity’ (9.0), ‘ability to reclaim water for toilet flushing, irrigation, other non-potable uses or to recharge groundwater’ (9.2) and ‘minimize trucking traffic’ (9.7).

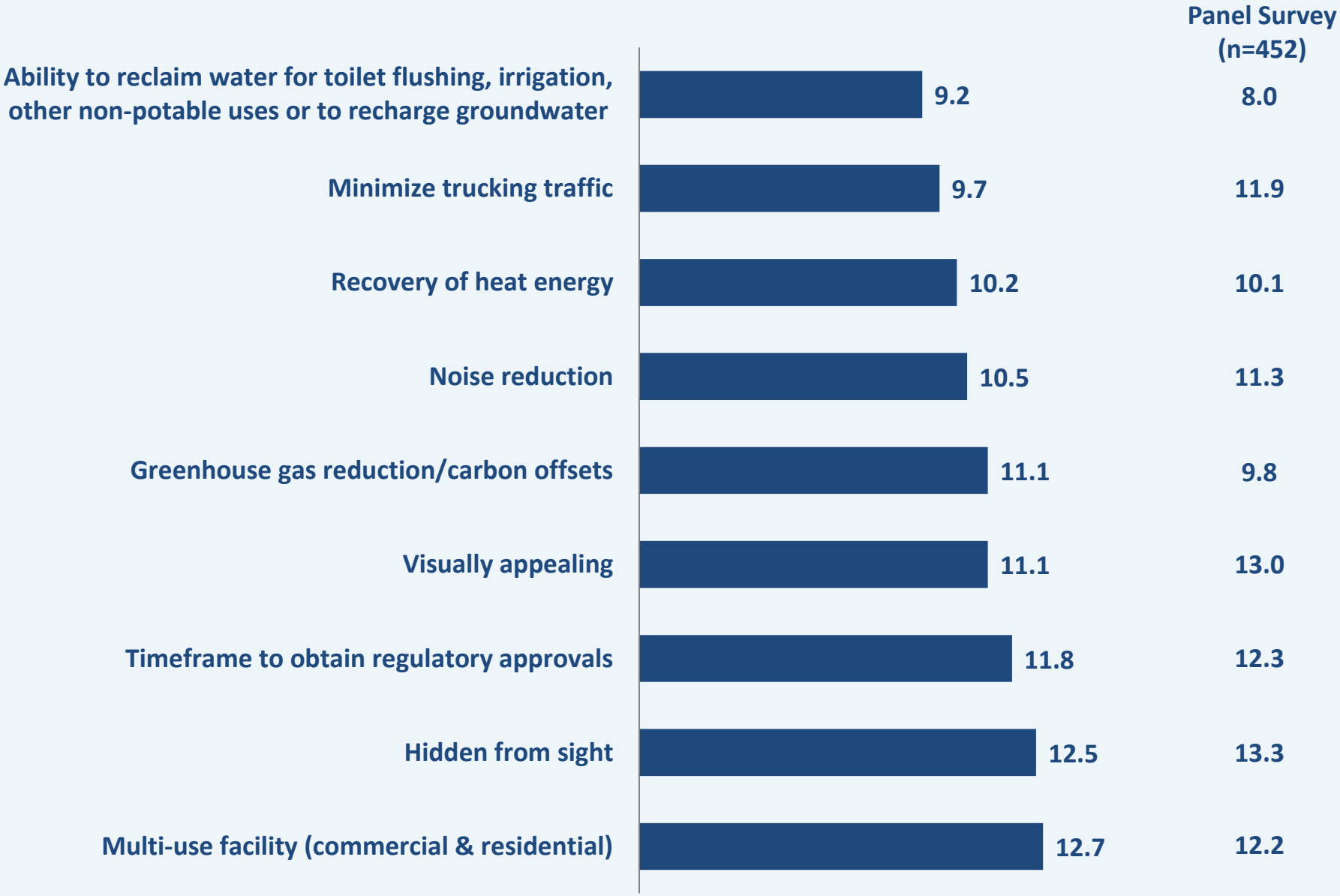
Criteria receiving an average rank of 10 or higher include ‘recovery of heat energy’ (10.2), ‘noise reduction’ (10.5), ‘greenhouse gas reduction/ carbon offsets’ (11.1), ‘visually appealing’ (11.1), ‘timeframe to obtain regulatory approvals’ (11.8), ‘hidden from sight’ (12.5) and ‘multi-use facility (commercial & residential)’ (12.7).

Average Rank of Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Average Rank of Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Additional Comments and Suggestions

Additional Comments and Suggestions

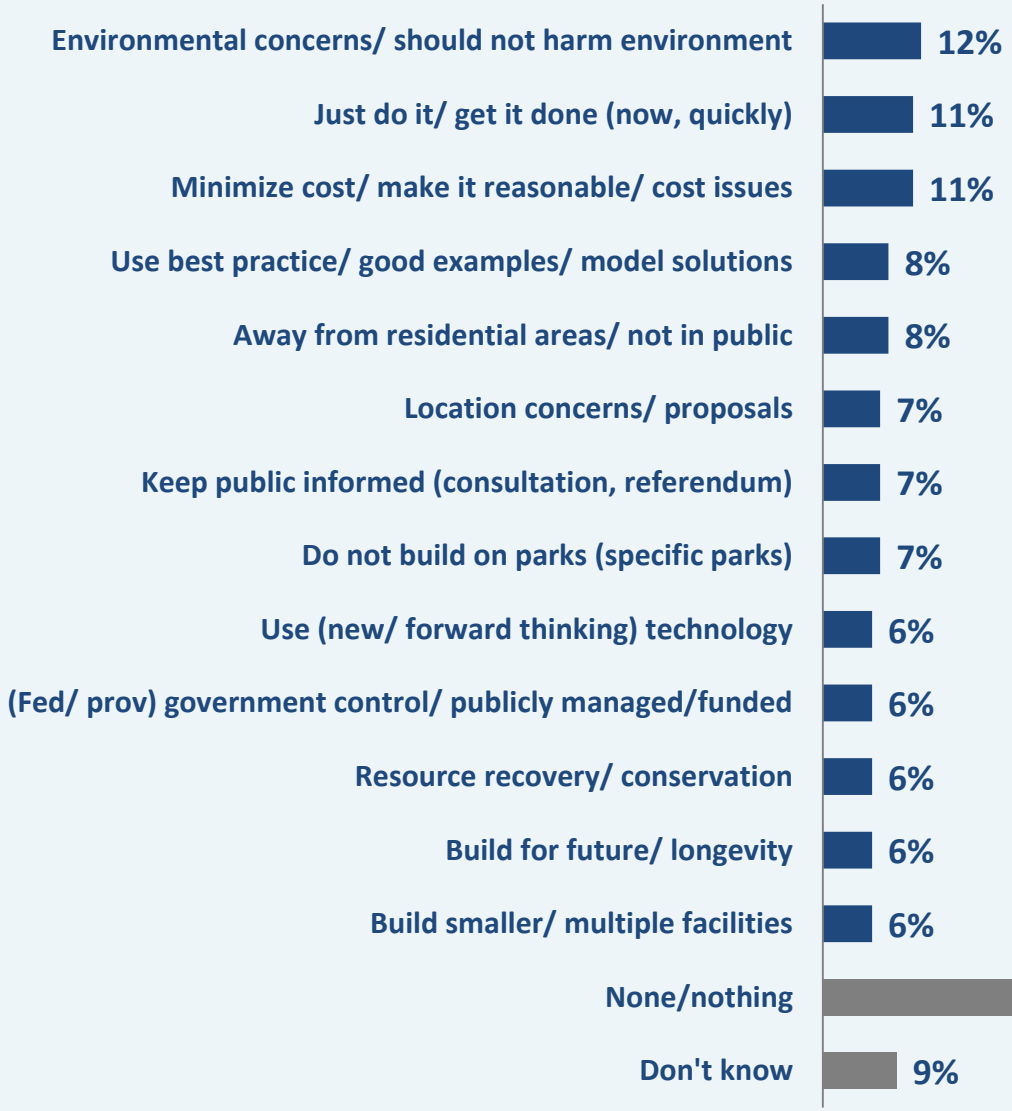
At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process.

Overall, nearly four-in-ten (37%) respondents do not provide any additional comments or suggestions (includes 28% saying ‘none/nothing’ and 9% saying ‘don’t know’).

Of the comments and suggestions that are provided, the main mentions are ‘environmental concerns/should not harm environment’ (12%), ‘just do it/get it done (now, quickly)’ (11%) and ‘minimize cost/make it reasonable/cost issues’ (11%).

All other comments and suggestions are mentioned by less than 10% of respondents.

Additional Comments and Suggestions



Responses <6% not shown.

Panel survey: 63% none/nothing
13% don't know

Q6. Do you have any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process?

Base: All respondents (n=552)

Appendix: Placement of Each Criteria

Appendix: Placement of Each Criteria

The slides that follow summarize how each criteria was ranked by the respondents.

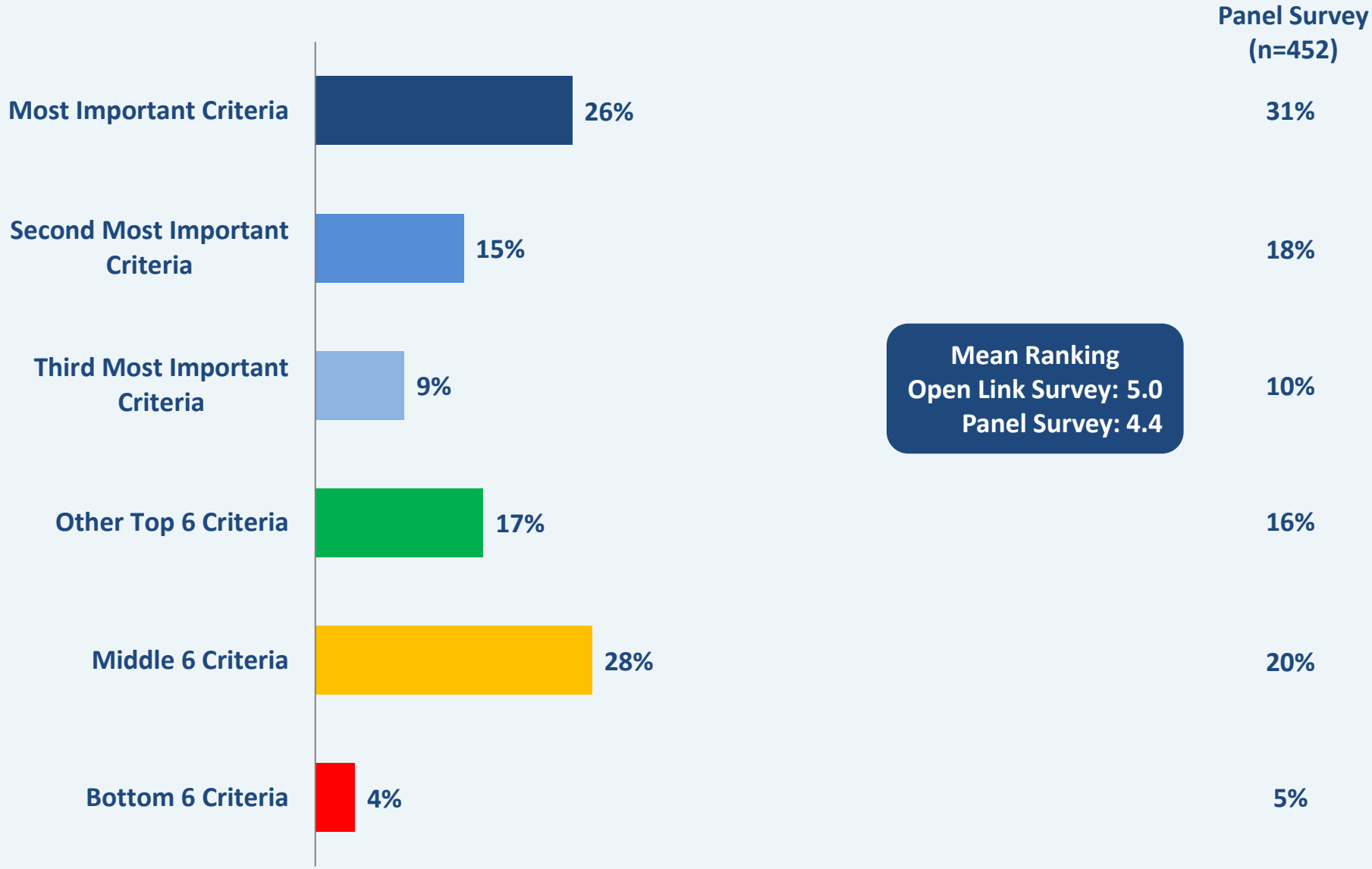
For example, ‘removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land’ (the first attribute shown on the following slides) is selected as the most important criteria by 26% of respondents.

Another 15% say this is the second most important criteria and 9% say it is the third most important criteria. It places in the other top 6 criteria of another 17% of respondents.

At the other end of the spectrum are 28% of respondents who place this attribute in their middle 6 criteria and 4% who say it is one of their bottom 6 criteria.

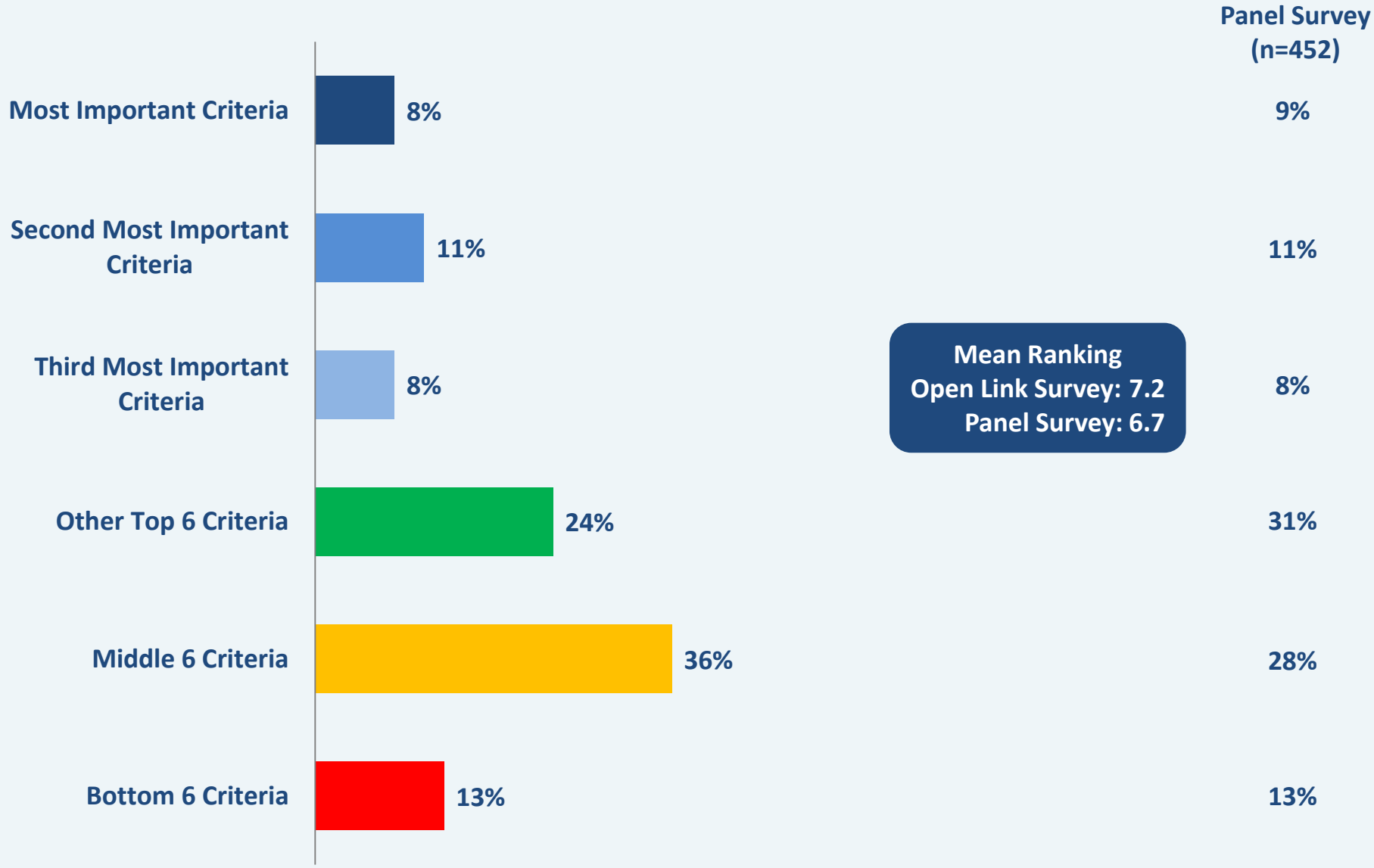
The average ranking of this criteria is 5.0.

Removal of Harmful Materials from Entering Water and/or Land



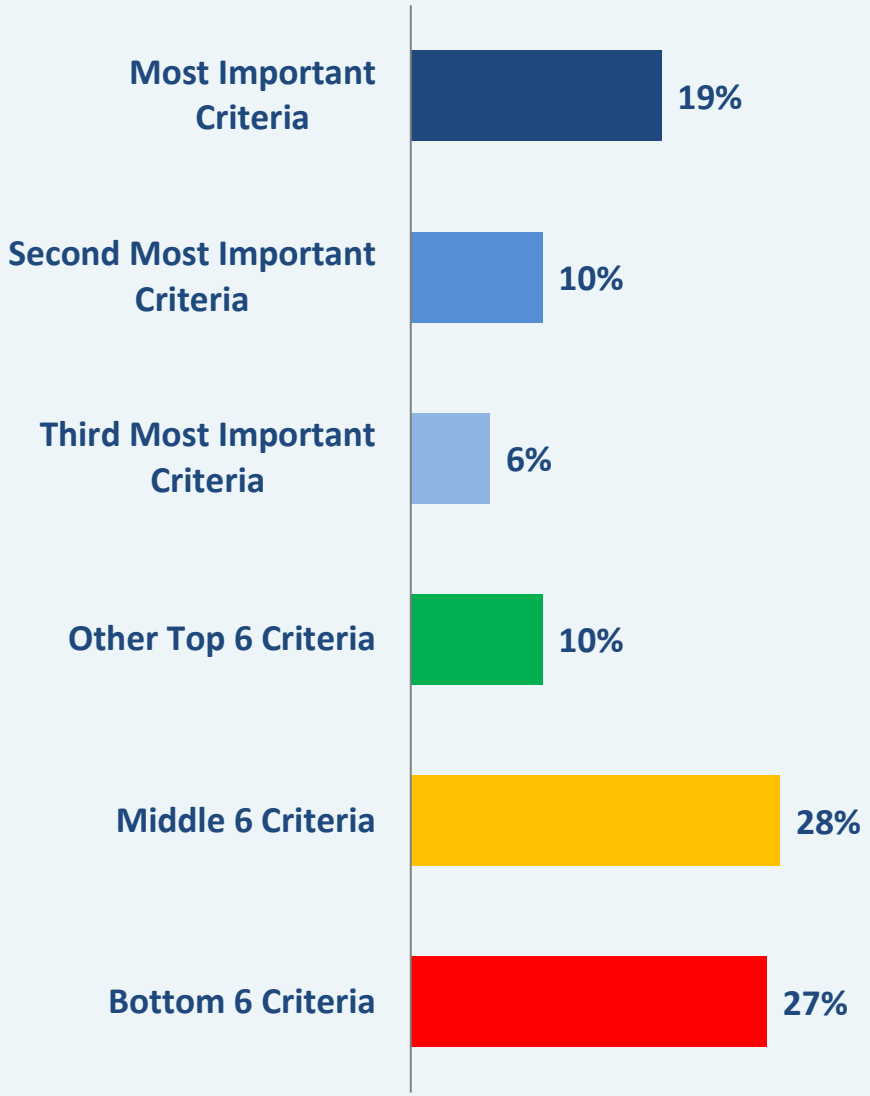
Base: All respondents (n=552)

No Odour



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Minimize Cost to Taxpayers

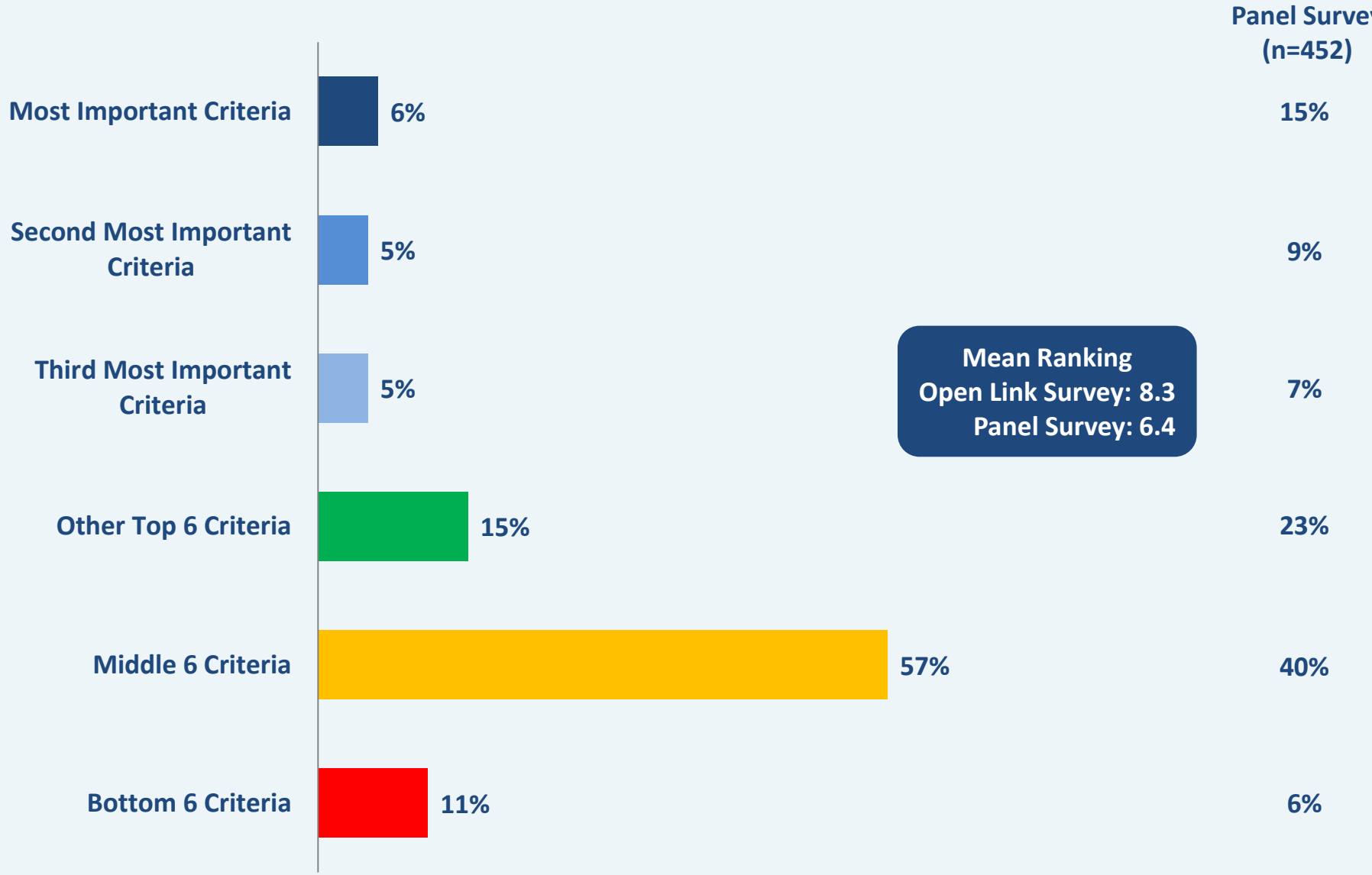


Mean Ranking
Open Link Survey: 7.9
Panel Survey: 6.9

	Panel Survey (n=452)
Most Important Criteria	19%
Second Most Important Criteria	9%
Third Most Important Criteria	9%
Other Top 6 Criteria	16%
Middle 6 Criteria	29%
Bottom 6 Criteria	17%

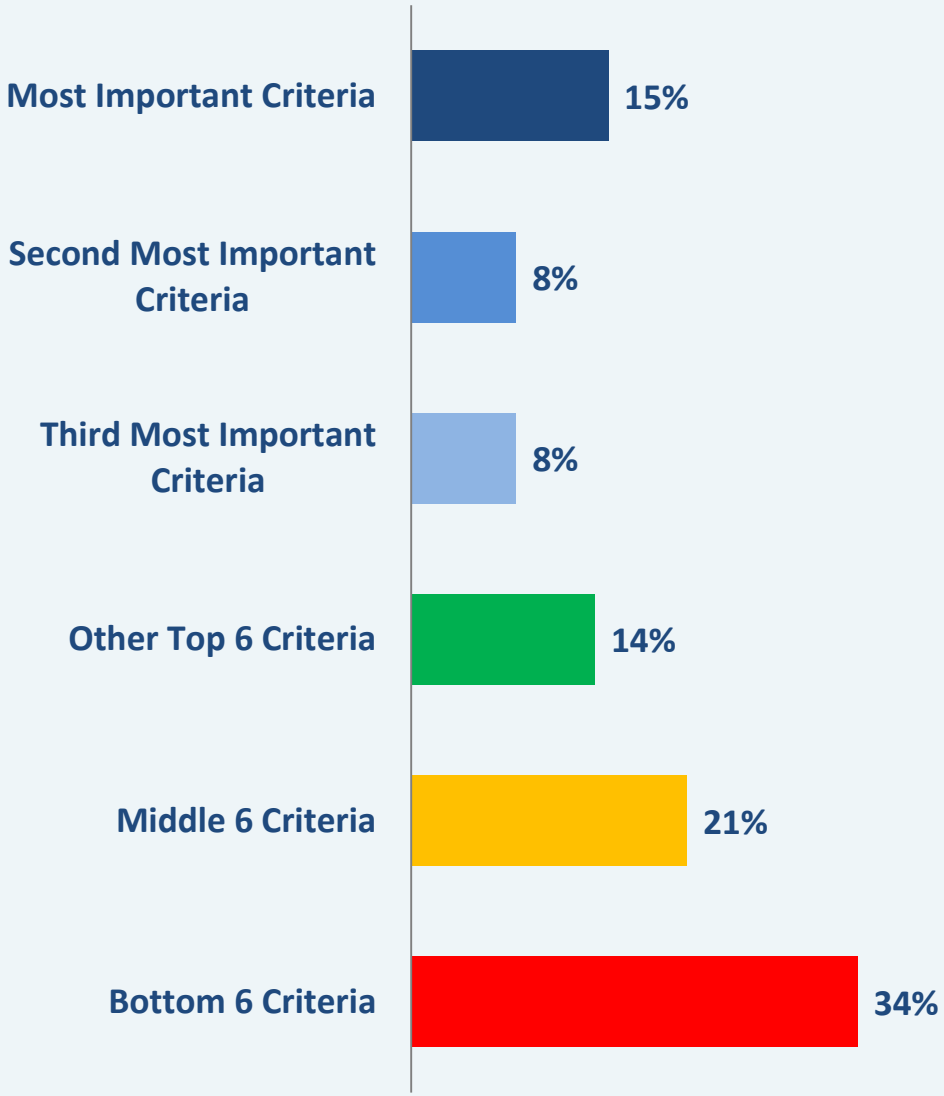
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Safety to Residents



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Publicly Owned and Operated

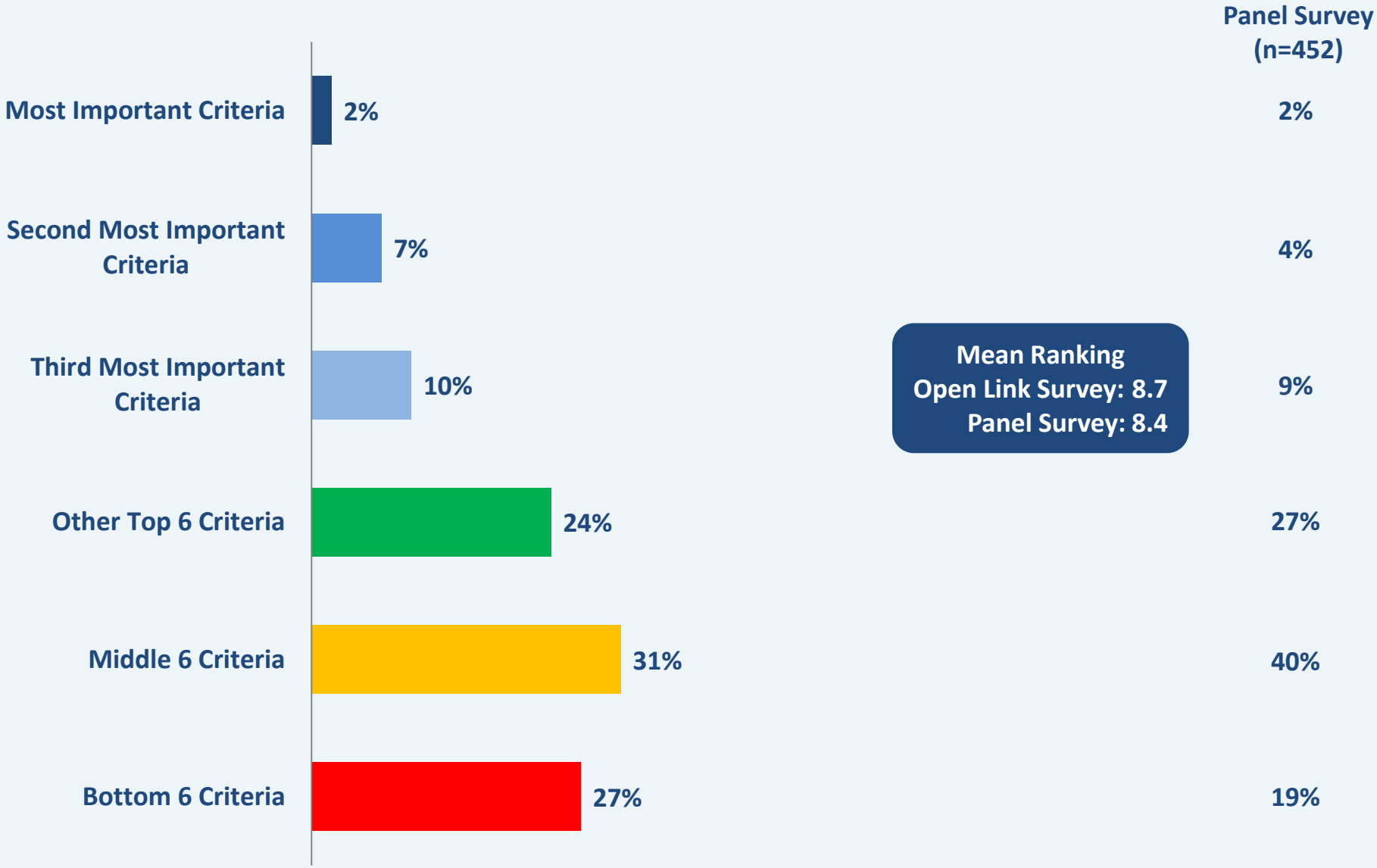


Mean Ranking
Open Link Survey: 8.5
Panel Survey: 10.7

	Panel Survey (n=452)
Most Important Criteria	3%
Second Most Important Criteria	4%
Third Most Important Criteria	7%
Other Top 6 Criteria	12%
Middle 6 Criteria	29%
Bottom 6 Criteria	45%

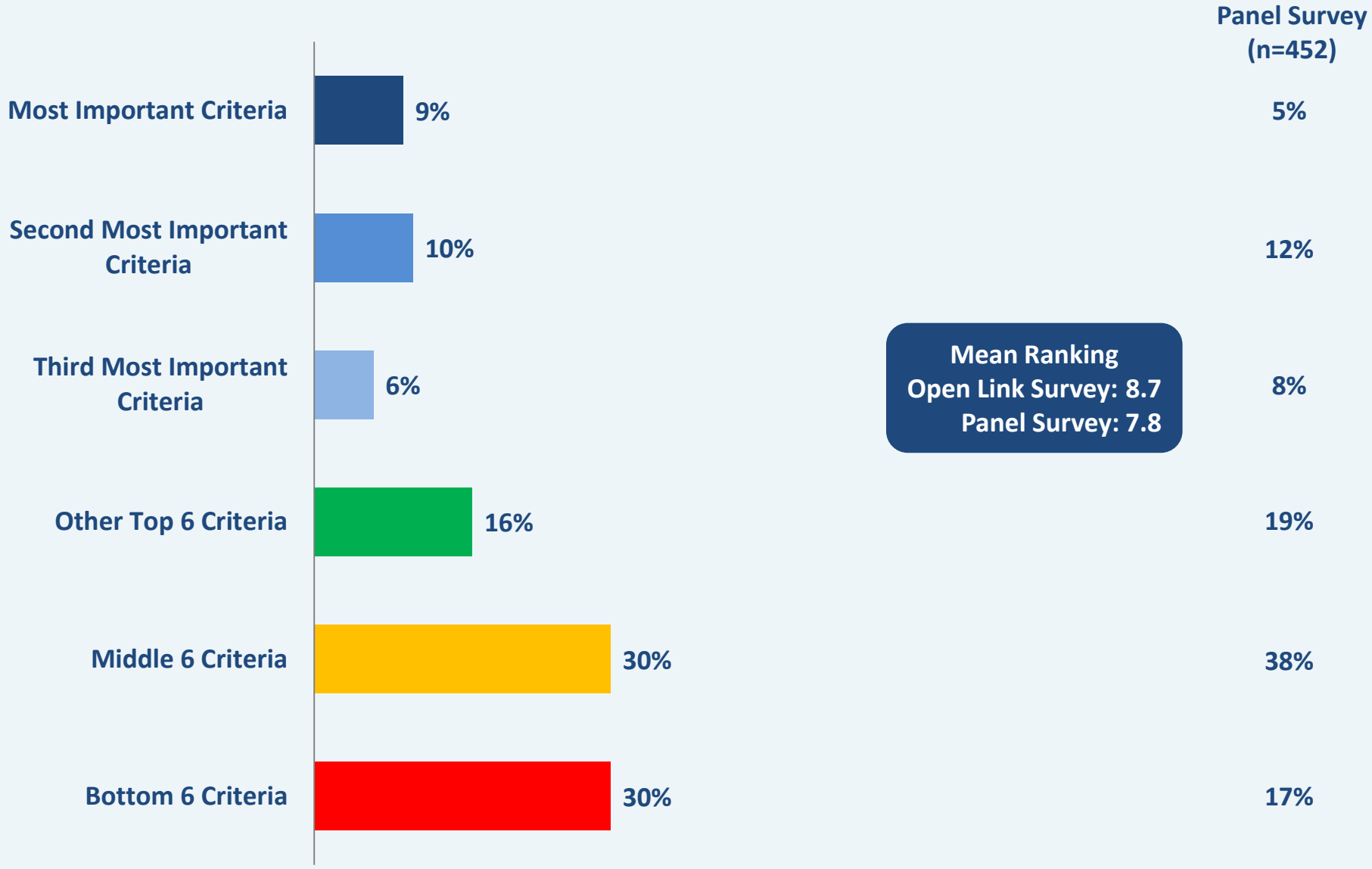
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Ability to Use Treated Solids for Things like Compost, Fuel Sources or Gasification



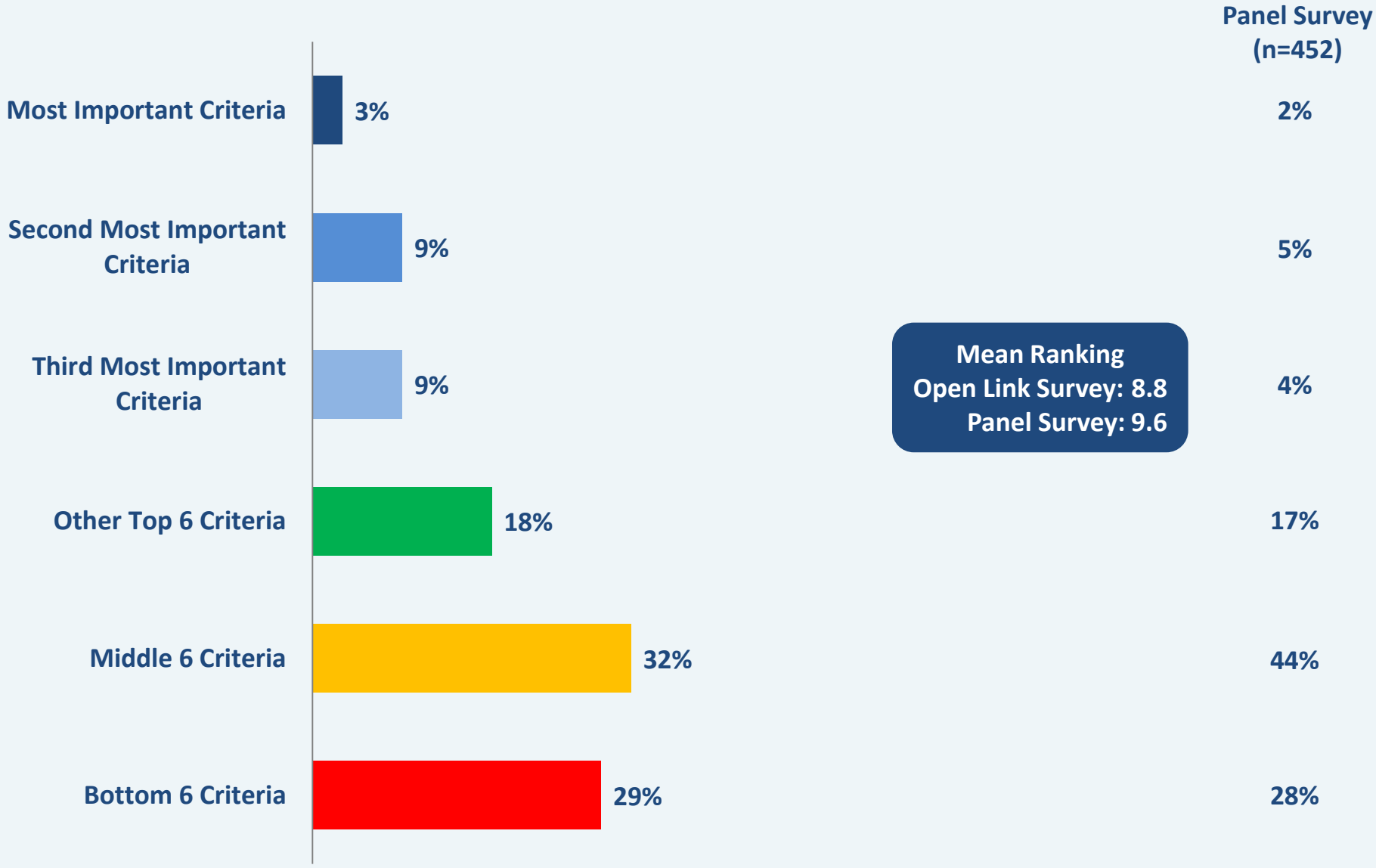
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Ability to Treat Wastewater Beyond Secondary Levels



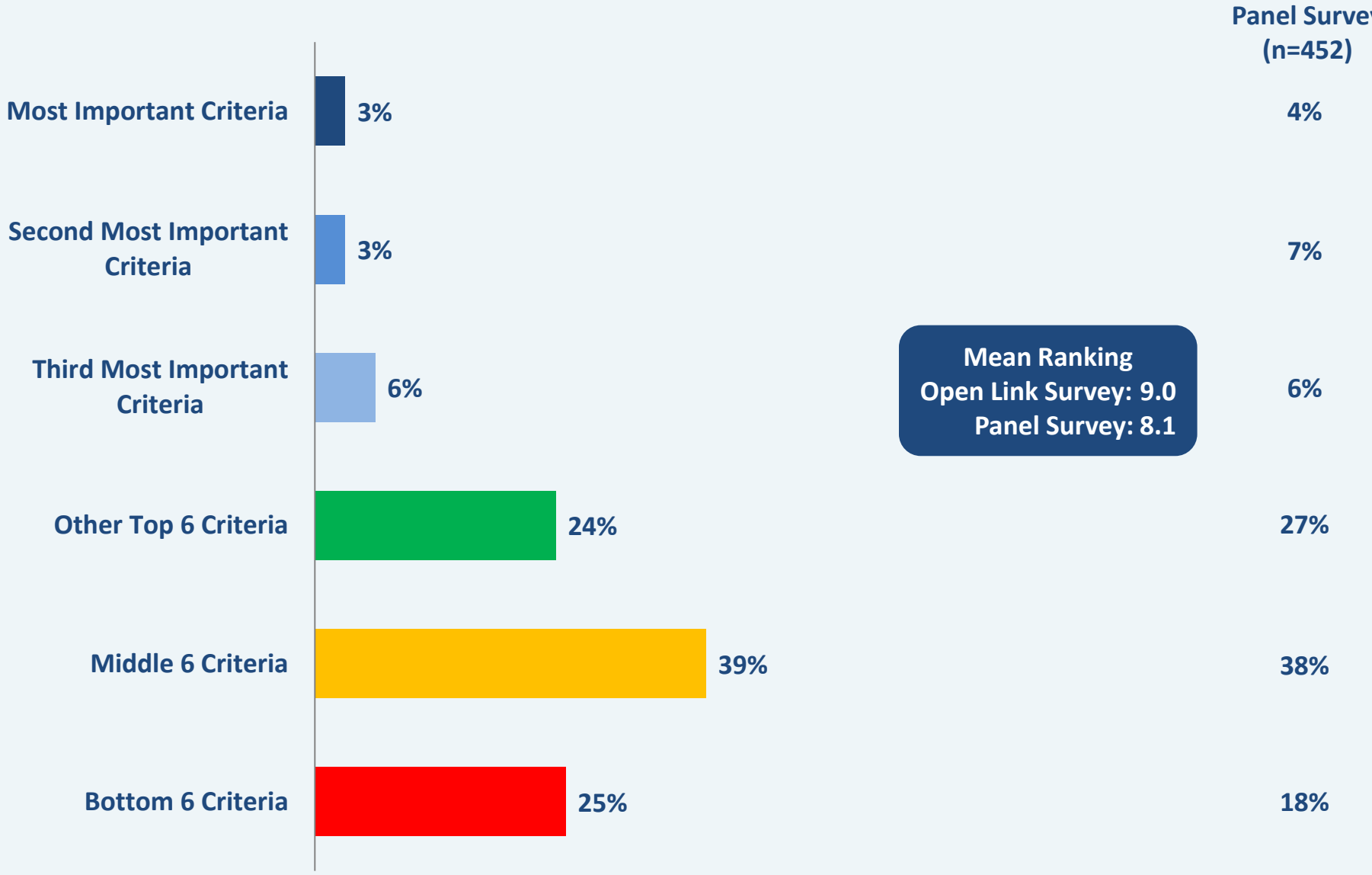
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Optimize Existing Pipes and Other Infrastructure



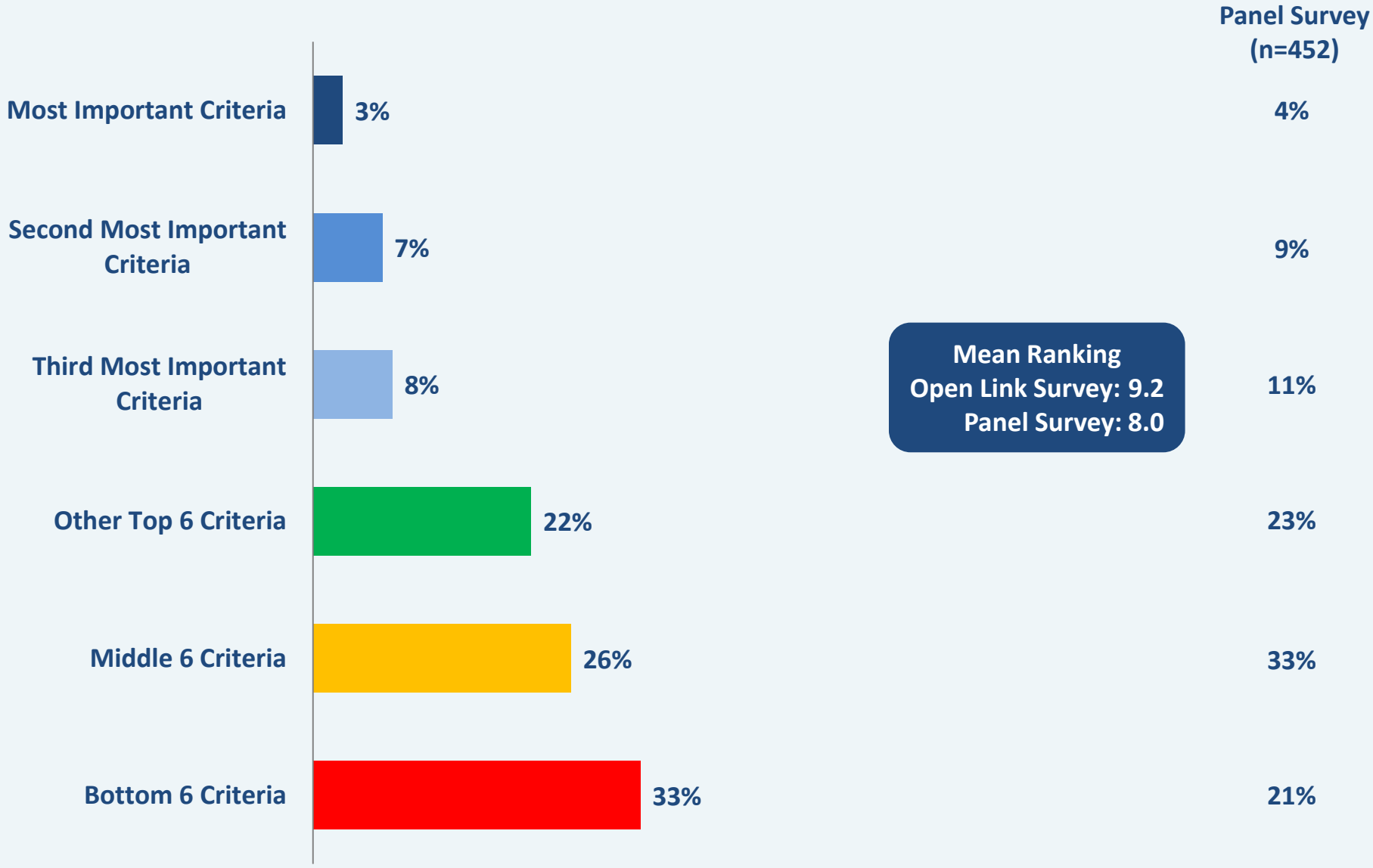
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Facility Built to Respond to Climate Change and/or Seismic Activity



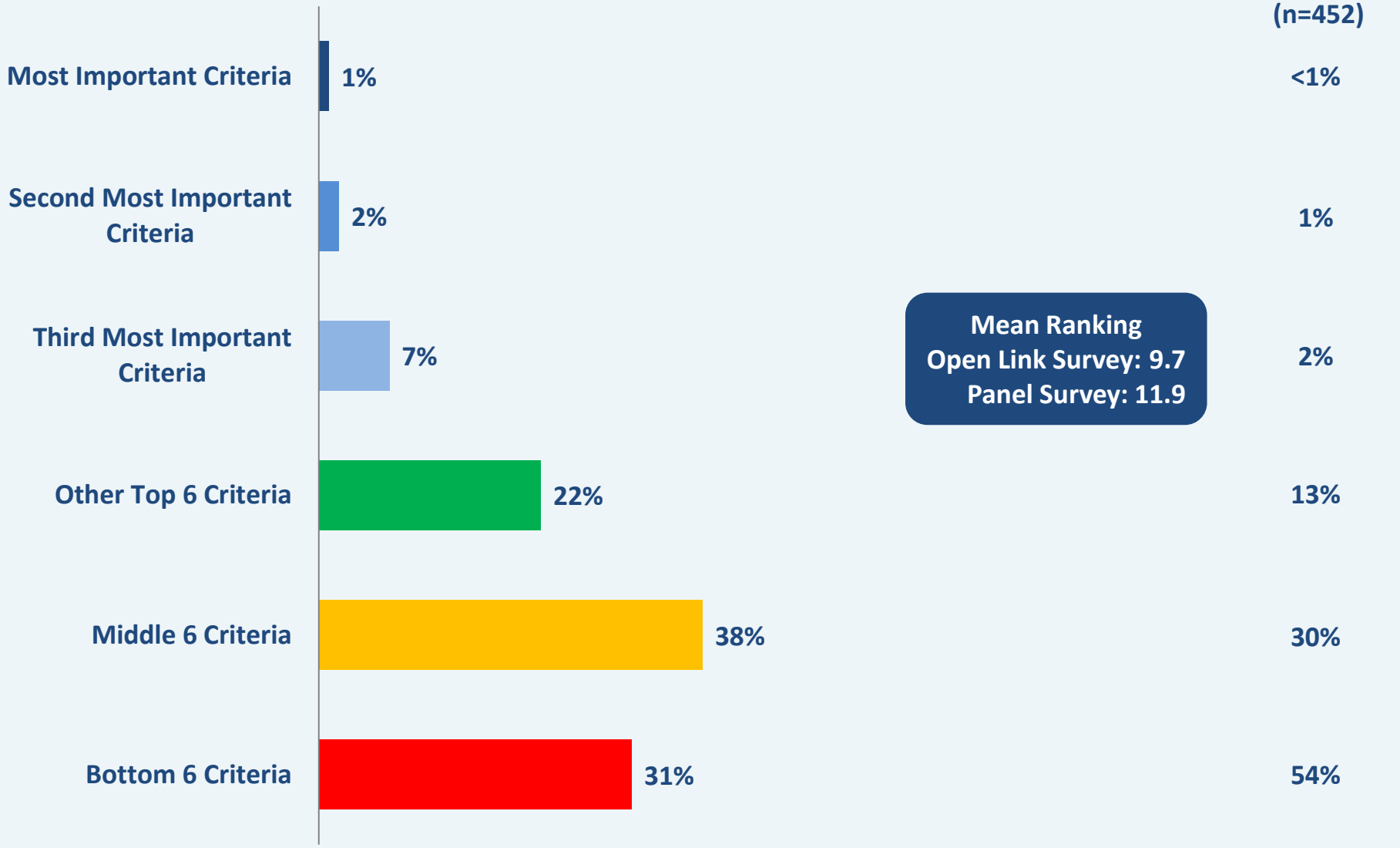
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Ability to Reclaim Water for Toilet Flushing, Irrigation, Other Non-Potable Uses or to Recharge Groundwater



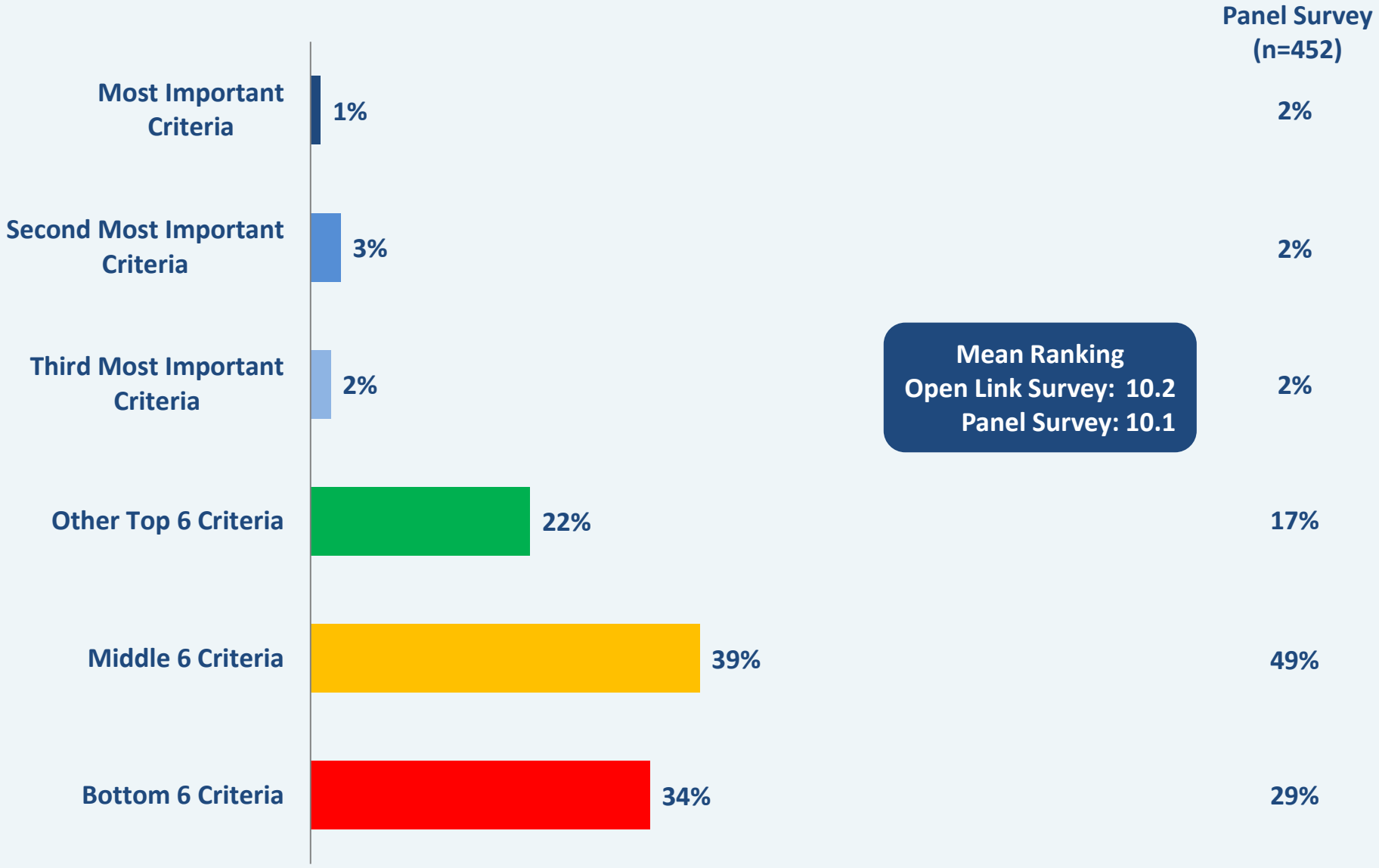
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Minimize Trucking Traffic



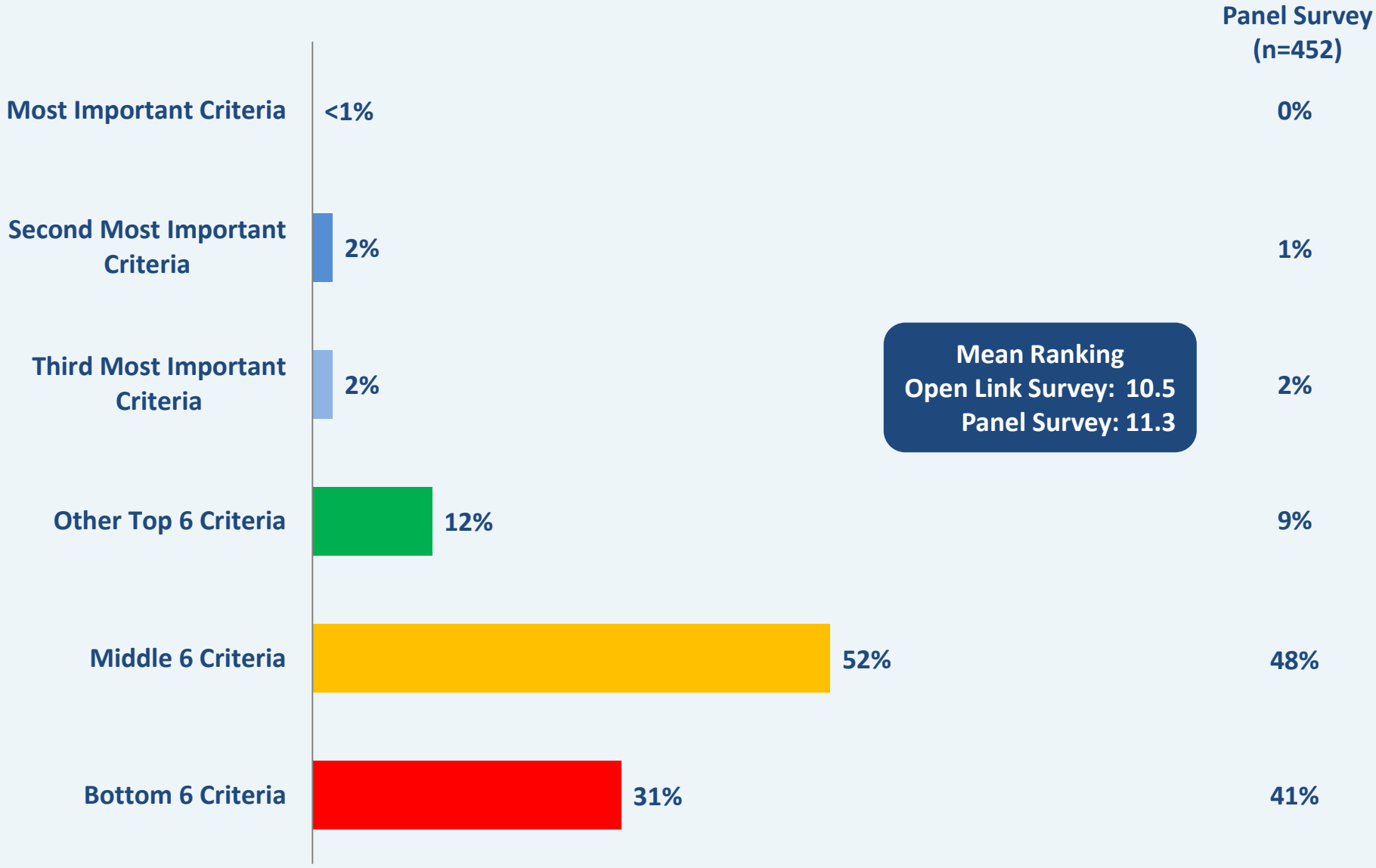
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Recovery of Heat Energy



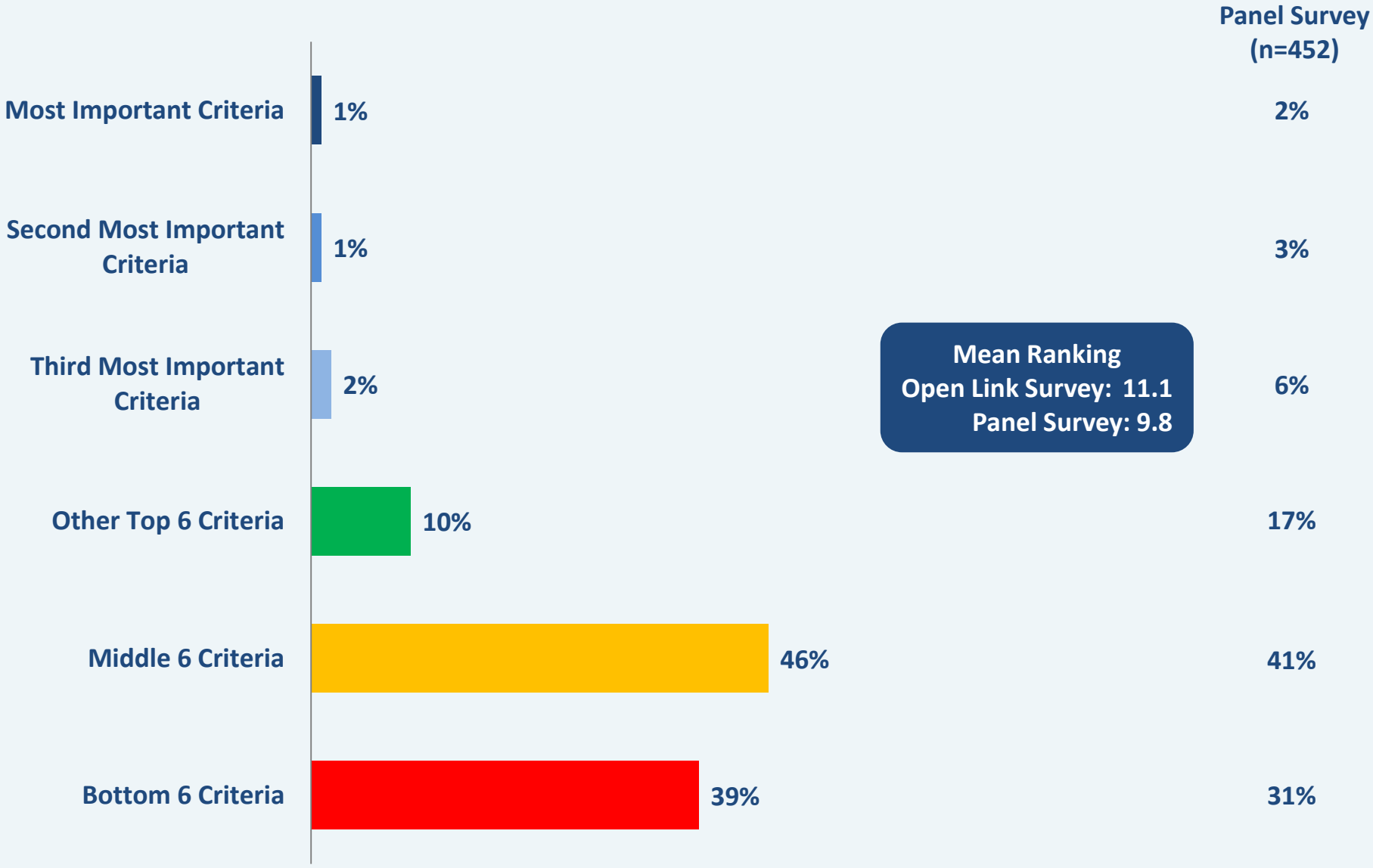
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Noise Reduction



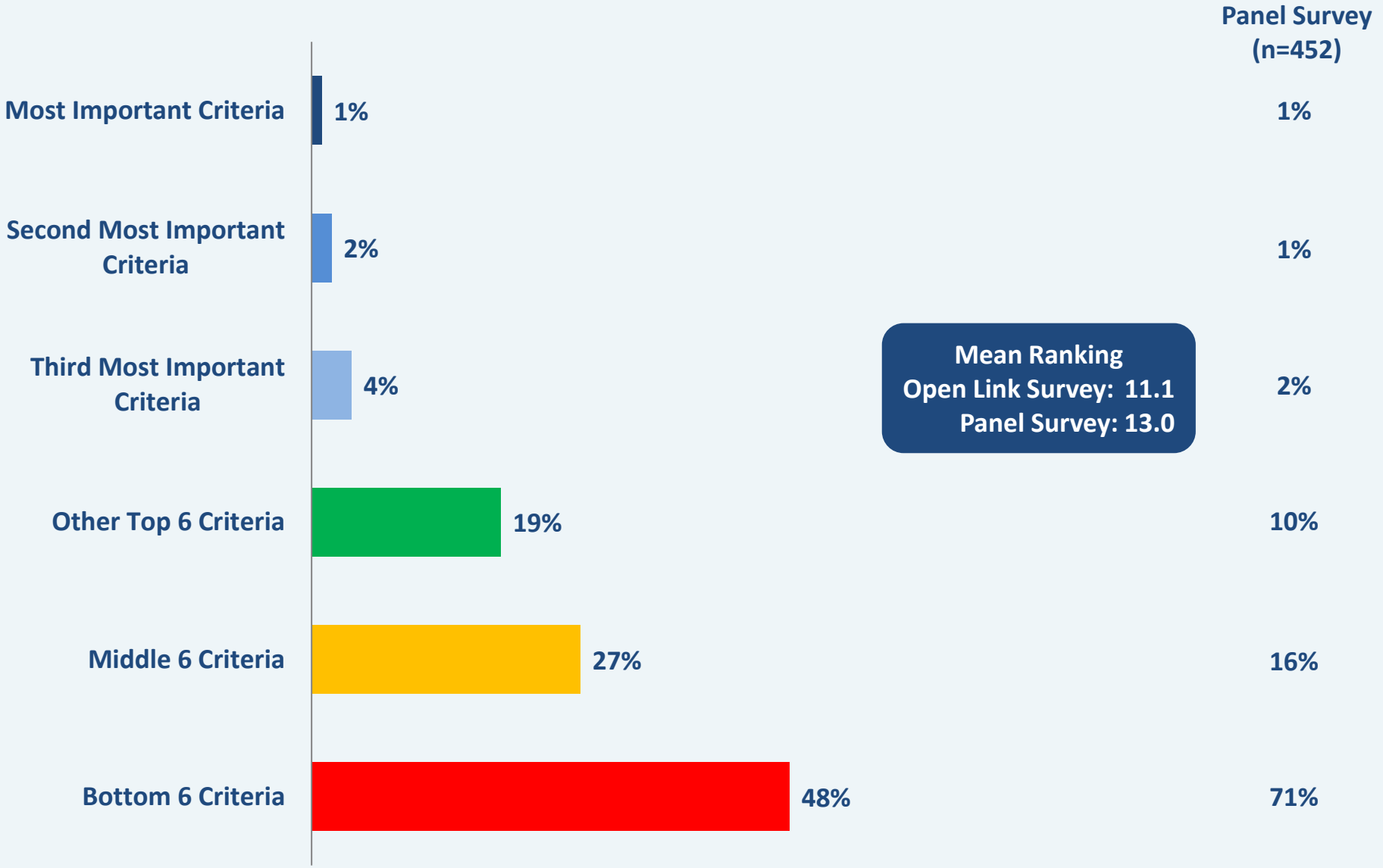
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Greenhouse Gas Reduction/Carbon Offsets



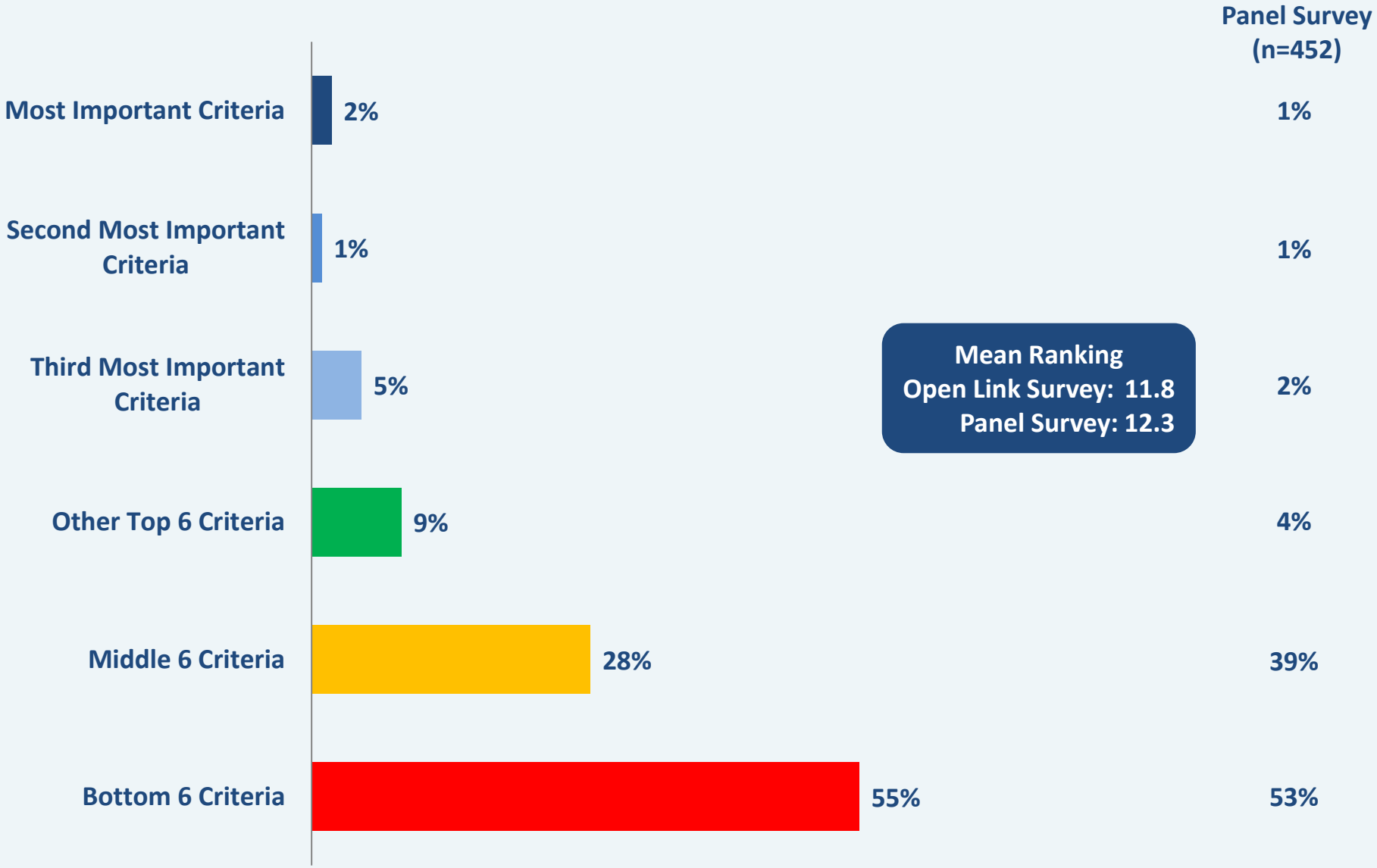
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Visually Appealing



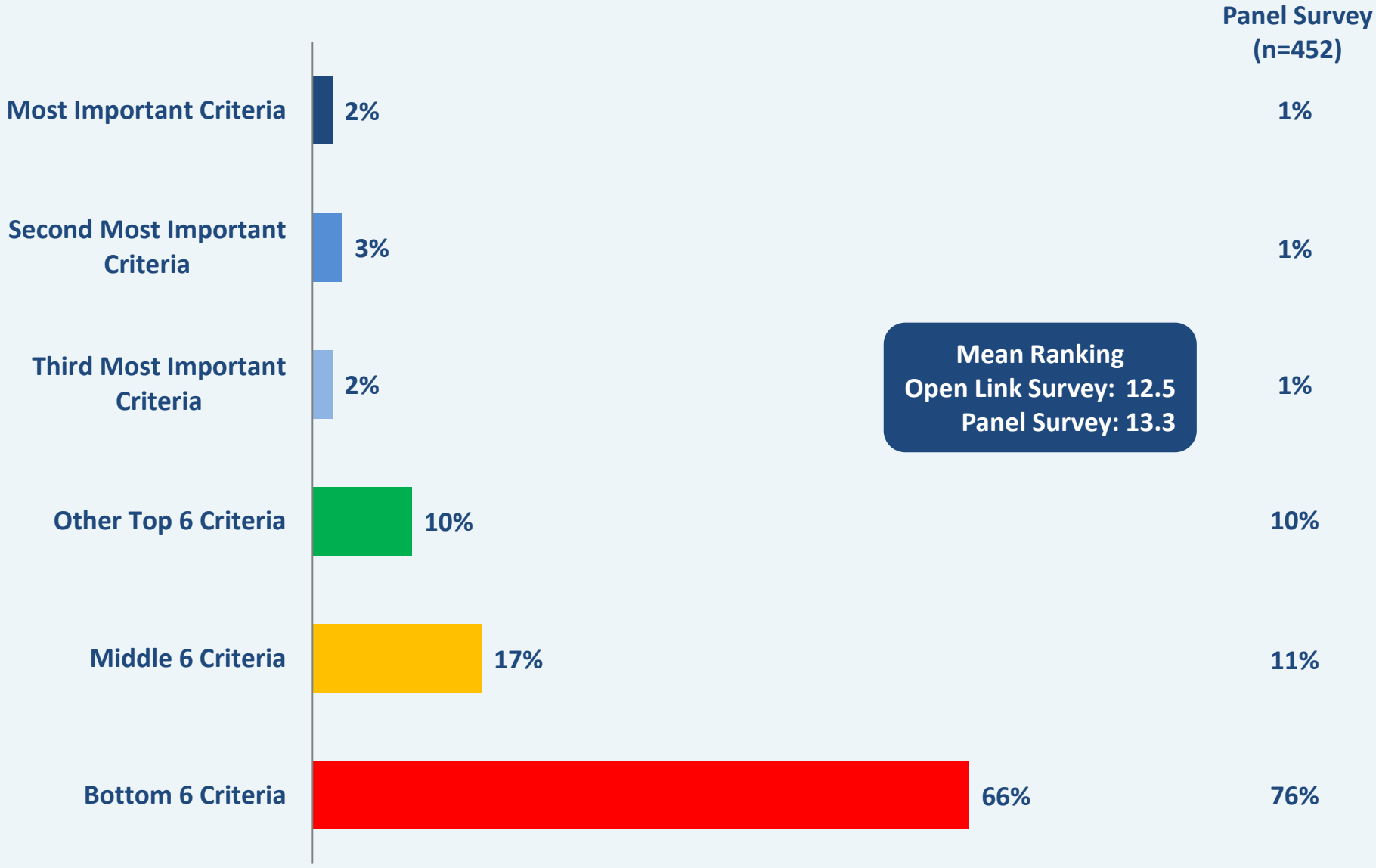
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Timeframe to Obtain Regulatory Approvals



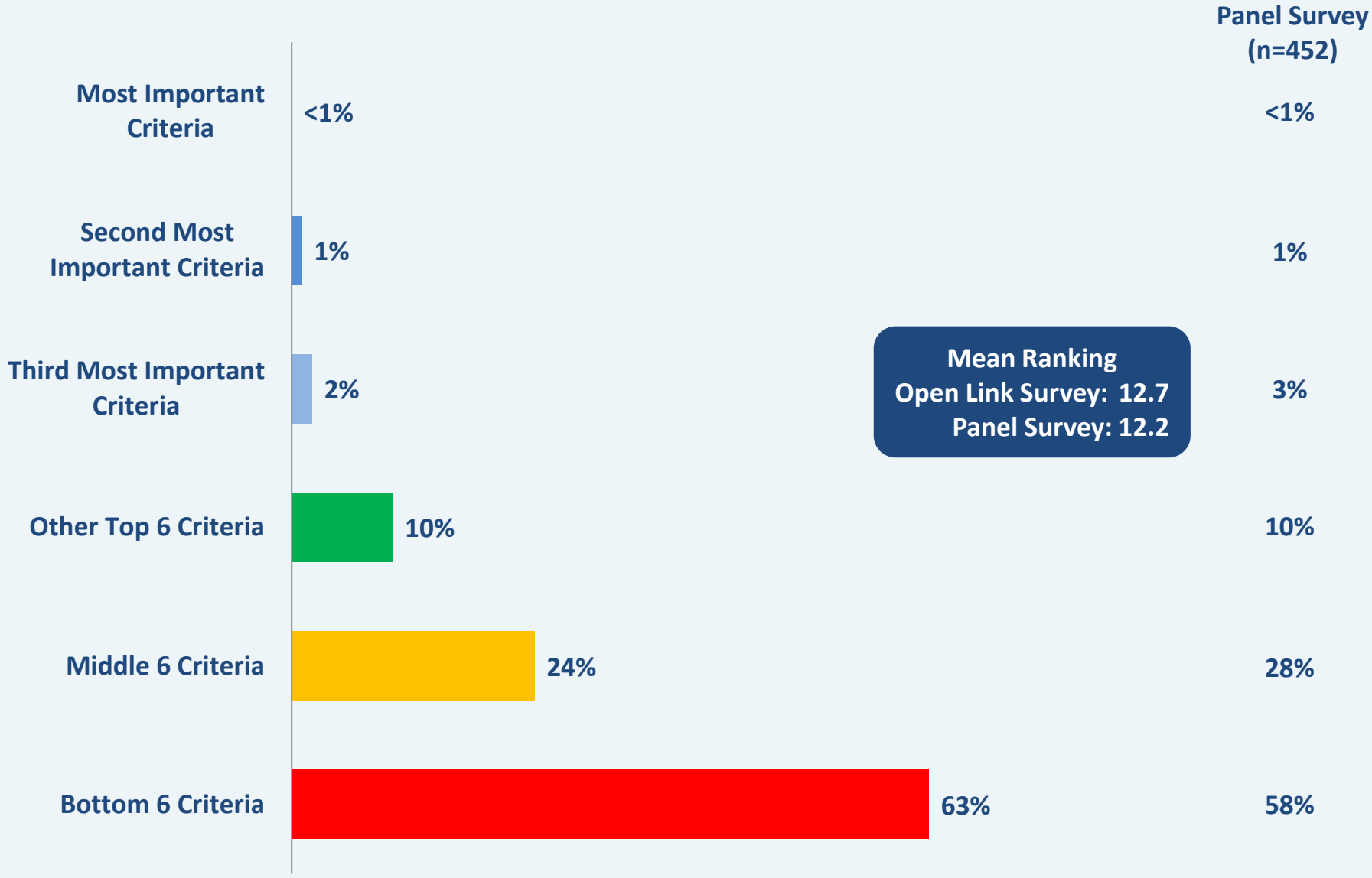
Base: All respondents (n=552)

Hidden from Sight



Base: All respondents (n=552)

Multi-Use Facility (Commercial & Residential)



Base: All respondents (n=552)

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