



Public Consultation Summary Report

Core Area Wastewater Treatment Project

March 16, 2016





Core Area Wastewater Treatment Project **Public Consultation** Summary Report

This report serves as a summary of the activities for the Core Area consultation process and will provide an overview of the methodology used to promote and collect feedback from Core Area residents.

About the Wastewater Treatment Project

The Core Area wastewater project is a highly visible, debated and discussed project in the region as it is one of the largest infrastructure projects this region has ever seen.

In 2006, an environmental report commissioned by the Ministry of Environment noted the contamination of seabed sites near the outfalls. As a result, in 2006 the CRD was mandated by the B.C. Ministry of Environment to plan for and initiate secondary treatment for the region. In 2012, the federal government passed a law requiring all high-risk Canadian cities to provide secondary sewage treatment by 2020 at the latest. The CRD's core area was deemed to be in the high risk category.

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 deepening public involvement and engaging citizens in the identification of sites, design and technology that would be used to treat wastewater.

In June 2014, the municipalities of Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Esquimalt and the Songhees Nation formed the Westside Select Committee to begin planning for a new project to treat sewage and recover resources in those municipalities and the nation. In January 2015, a similar body, the East Side Select Committee - comprised of Saanich, Oak Bay, and Victoria - was formed to develop a similar plan for the Eastside municipalities. The two select committees branded their consultation processes as Westside Solutions and Eastside Community Dialogues.

Phase 1: Siting Consultation

Through the first phase of consultation, the Eastside and Westside Select Committees completed separate engagement processes as a way to deeply engage with residents of their respective communities. As a result of the success of this approach, the Select Committees continued with separate engagement processes, but planned various integrated public engagement tactics, while continuing to maintain the focus on responding to specific community processes and values.

During the first phase of consultation this past spring, municipalities put forward sites that were technically

feasible to host a wastewater treatment facility. Core Area residents had an opportunity to learn more information about the potential sites through the many Open Houses, Workshops and Innovation Days. Residents were also encouraged to complete a survey, or email their queries to Westside Solutions or Eastside Community Dialogues.

Based on public priorities and emerging technical, social, economic and environmental considerations, the number of potential sites were reduced.

Using only the “publicly acceptable” and “possibly acceptable site with conditions” sites, Option Sets were developed based on a functional approach to the treatment of liquids and residual solids. The option sets were developed with the assistance of the Technical Oversight Panel, Project Charter goals and commitments, feedback and input gathered from the public and the established technical criteria. The Option Set considerations include site size, treatment of liquids and residuals, treatment level, resource recovery opportunities (including future growth areas), cost components and engineering standards.

Phase 1 Reporting:

- Eastside Phase 1 Siting Consultation Report
- Westside Phase 1 Site Speak Report
- Westside Phase 1 Round Tables Report
- Westside Phase 1 Ipsos Reid Telephone Poll

Phase 2: Option Set Consultation

Over several months of technical analysis, seven wastewater treatment options for the Core Area communities were commissioned. Each of the options provides differences with respect to locations of treatment, levels of service for treated effluent, piping and conveyancing, infrastructure and opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery at select locations. Each option provides a representative approach for developing a more refined plan once the approach is approved.

Through a 4-week period between January 25 and February 20 the Eastside and Westside engagement teams worked to engage the Core Area municipalities of Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria, and both Esquimalt and Songhees Nations, in a dialogue about the wastewater treatment options.

Through this process we have engaged with residents both face-to-face and online, through several methods and mediums to reach as much of the Core Area as possible. We have gained a strong and demonstrable picture of citizen’ priorities, challenges, technical and project preferences, and valuable information about acceptable siting in the Core Area.

Phase 2 Reporting:

- Eastside Phase 2 Option Set Consultation Report
- Westside Phase 2 Option Set Consultation Report
- Core Area Phase 2 Survey Summary Report
- Core Area Phase 2 Shared Activities & Promotions Report



Phase 1: Siting Consultation



EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

wastewater treatment + resource recovery



REPORT ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Eastside Select Committee | April - July 2015

PHASE 1



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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.

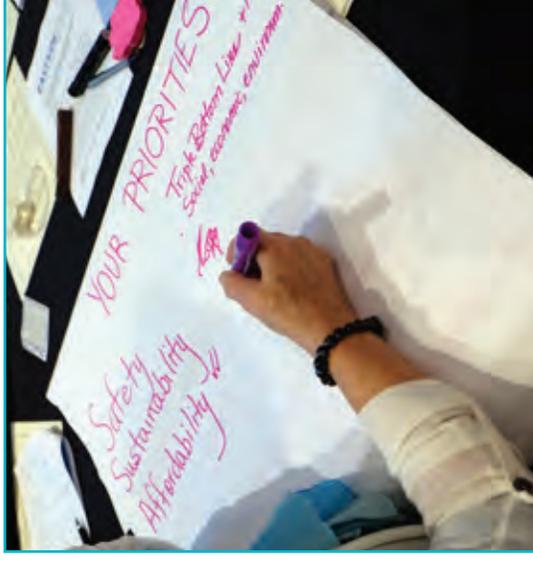
Using this approach, the thematic analysis of inputs received ensures that all feedback is considered in making recommendations for subsequent phases of engagement and ultimately in democratically influencing the decisions required.

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 from 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

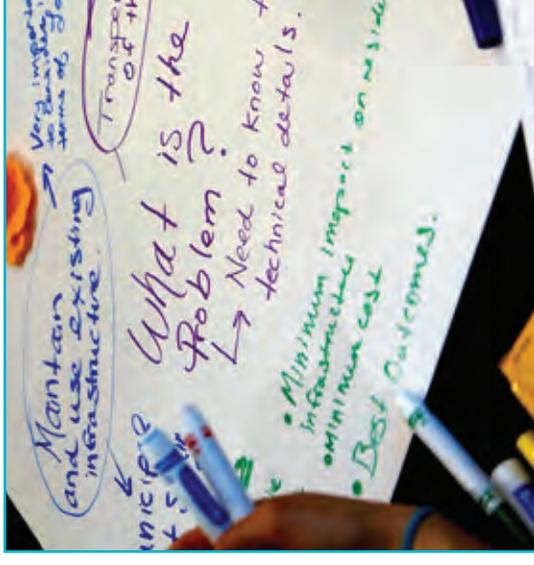
Over the course of the siting workshops participants consistently favoured industrial sites over park sites, especially if it meant that a site could be a catalyst for converting brownfield or current industrial uses to an amenity-rich mixed-use community, or preserving liveability for dense urban neighbourhoods.

“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 publicly 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 Ogdén 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
- Ogdan 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline of values to guide the process of engagement and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated meetings with Eastside Select Committee Meetings with Eastside Public Advisory Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of principles, and approval by committee Generation of preliminary approach and process design for initial public dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface and understand public priorities, values and vision of success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue events Educate people about process, invited inputs Written feedback Email comments Post feedback Record session and findings on video and post. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate themes Identify questions, gaps, concerns Generation of preliminary themes for organizing public information-sharing and citizen engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key themes Briefing documents Video documentation Transcribed feedback forms Emails
Stakeholder feedback (formal and informal) April – May 2015 85 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather ongoing live feedback from engaged community and residents associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go to high traffic public events to share information and solicit feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of site booklet and updates/ dialogues with citizens. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site booklets Sign ups for information
Report-back on initial findings of engagement to date – June 10 Belfry Theatre 140 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarized process, themes, input gathered through all activities Explained future consultation activities Provided additional approach to engagement Hear top of mind responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Released findings publicly – during in-person briefing and online Received feedback on site selection via email, comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report Back and test of assumptions, process and findings to date Further confirmation / identification of acceptable and unacceptable sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback forms, and maps with priority sites for distribution
Design Dialogue (Bruce Haden) June 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public presentation of findings to date Dialogue about potential treatment scenarios Visual representations of plants in other jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing interest in design exploration of wastewater treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slide presentation, made available online.

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
<p>Design of site-specific options for public discussion and input</p> <p>June 24</p> <p>Delta Ocean Pointe Ballroom</p> <p>400 + citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all feedback received to date Develop early potential models for exploration Test models, sites, performance standards and assumptions broadly with public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Booklet of Six options and accompanying known data</p> <p>Boards for public display</p>
<p>Ethelo decisions tool</p> <p>June 24 – July 13</p> <p>Open participation to generate more detailed criteria, influence design for each site and for complete system</p> <p>Focus on location, design, function</p> <p>600 respondents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital engagement survey

PHASE/ TIMING	INFORMATION NEEDS	APPROACH	ANALYSIS	MATERIALS
Pop-ups/ Face to Face Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding through dialogue where there are gaps, questions and how people like to receive information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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 options

- Don't mix in kitchen scraps with sludge.

- Regarded as an asset to the community

PRIORITIES

① Safety, Hazard, Threat (exploding sewage treatment p/line pipelines under pressure.)

② Best (environmental impact / ^{good} cost / minimal disruption / all issues.

③ Positively impact ^[Lowest impact] ~~the~~ ^{and special consideration} ~~community~~ (local residents) ^{for}

④ Best potential for reuse of resources (eg. heat recover irrigation)

⑤ No ^① odour, noise, heavy traffic.

⑥ COST, TAX-DOLLARS, ON-GOING CAPITAL + ONGOING ^⑤

Vision for success

actually

treat the sewage for what

- currently have hospital waste water

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

- tertiary, extracting H_2O , separates the

no steps - 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 exceeds secondary
treatment i.e. tertiary treatment to UV

- Resource recovery - More should go to waste ♪ in our environmental class

- 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 neutralize 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
- Public ownership x2 moving forward? (Don't put same people in charge of new plan)
- 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 IMPACTED TO COMPARE MANUFACTURES

VISION

- Federal prove what they are forcing on us
if
- 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 convergence ability
- underground - hidden - ~~unobtrusive~~
- close to existing, large sewer ^{trunks} ~~trunks~~
- consider First Nations - Sites would not be on their territory.
- most effective job - least \$ ~~cost~~, considers env. impact - Flexibility ~~to~~

VISION

- ~~Findings~~ ^{Findings} SITES — minimal disruption.
- Primary + secondary treatment
- Selection of widely proven + demonstrated design that meets provided ~~and~~ requirements
- ~~emphasize~~ focus on long-term proven waste-water + sludge treatment approaches
- 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 build) or flood plan make sense.
- ~~people~~ Do what is "logical" for citizens
how thorough was cleansing of sewage?

Priorities

OAK BAY

- 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, etc.
- 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.

- ↳ Get it done right
- 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.

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.

Separation of Sanitation & Storm sewers.

Good public process; good so far.

Question

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

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

SUCCESS

- Have everything on 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 Resource ~~Recovery~~ ^{Recovery} for the sludge
 - - System has to have both; plan for 25+ yrs.
 - take the load off of treatment plants
 - Pollution stopped.
 - Something that doesn't result in ^{odor.} visual pollution → that's why smaller plants would be better

Priority / Criteria

RW solution

lost

minimal impact

Effective - removing dangerous compounds

How can we deal w source control

(Meeting) ^{Meeting} Secondary Requirements ^{to be aware of}

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 & global sustainability
- demonstrate need for the project
 - (before we spend \$
 - need tied to scientific measurements
 - & health impacts

→ Considers fairness in terms of
negative impact

if sited adjacent to res;
plant that integrates into a
residential NA, & potentially enhances
mitigate impacts } becomes an

We don't take additional ^{asset} action; the
current system is adequate.

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

- resource recovery included

- SITE MUST BE SAFE
AND SECURE FROM REENTRY.

Vision for success

actually

treat the sewage for what

— currently have hospital waste water

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

— tertiary, extracting H_2O , separating the

no steps — doing something to the liquids
(water is used) — 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 exceeds secondary
treatment i.e. tertiary treatment to UV

VISION for success.

- ✓ Long term vision
- ✓ Scalable - build as you need/required.
(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. ^{funding}

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, 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

acceptable levels

of concern

treatment options to achieve

identified

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

Stop delaying,
costs will
be high

Urban vs. rural
neighbourhoods
no conflict between
urban & rural

"best fit" from current
technologies from around
the world

reflective of community consultation process.

community consultation process
↳ in depth analysis
↳ world class?
↳ unbiased process
↳ public proof / scrutiny

plant. to test BA large
sites investment. Is it
capital investment?

↳ fairness
↳ site location
↳ gains from the project
↳ if that is property value,
what else can they get to
property value
↳ if property value
↳ if property value
↳ if property value

success

- done right
- ↳ scalable plan for future needs
- ↳ science recovery
- ↳ resource recovery
- ↳ environmental
- ↳ Annaxis Island in summer
- smell (ex with environment)
- blends in with environment

tertiary?
tertiary?

do not repeat previous mistakes - learn from them

no

lowest cost - first to come effect takes

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

We a 21st Century Solution
= Resource recovery

Public support = better than current system.
Not to pass on to kids, rather
to see the positives - like positive
should all have to
not one cent

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

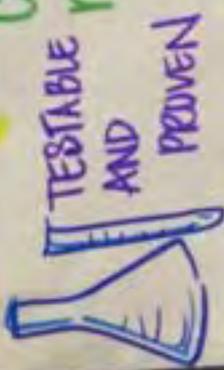
FUTURE-THINKING.



not re-creating
the wheel and



considering past work/
research done...



TESTABLE
AND
PROVEN

(re-examine land
application of
treated water)

CON'T



PUBLIC CONTROL

the perfect site
- GREAT OUTCOMES
- BEST OUTPUT

PUBLIC INPUT HAS
TO MATTER

KEEP THE
FEDERAL \$



AND KEEP THE



TIMELINE

DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PLAN IN PLACE

DISASTERS
CAPTURE

AS ENERGY
NEUTRAL AS
POSSIBLE OR GENERATION
BEING
MINOR

optimize resource



Recovery
MAXIMIZING EXISTING
INFRASTRUCTURE

PRINCIPLES PRIORITIES

BUILD IN CAPACITY -
THE RIGHT SITE
+
THE RIGHT TECH.
CONSIDER PUBLIC LANDS

A REAL
COMMITMENT
AFTER INITIAL
COSTS... STAY THE
COURSE TO OPTIMIZE



ACCESSIBLE +
EASY TO -
UNDERSTAND
TECHNICAL INFORMATION (BETWEEN VALUES)

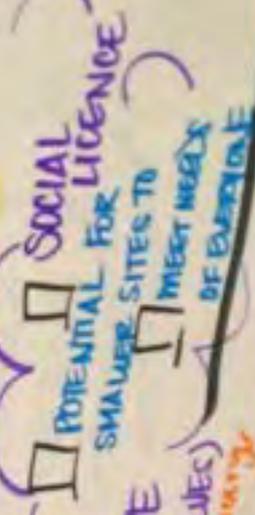
THAT IT Happens

INSURANCE +
MAINTENANCE
PACKAGE

USING PROVEN
TECHNOLOGY

tried, true & tested

WHERE IT COMES FROM



ATTRACTIVE

with primary & secondary territory

Future

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE



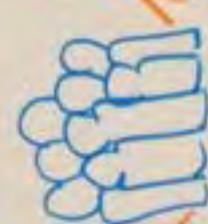
- APRIL 29, 2015 -

DRINKABLE/USABLE
SAFE OUTPUT



COST-EFFECTIVE

Looking for ALL options



PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF WATER

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?



USING CREATIVE FUNDING OPTIONS

PUBLIC COST



QUALITY

SCALABLE OPTIONS



TREATMENT A.S.A.P.

Is it primary, secondary, tertiary

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
APR 29, 2015
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
1000 EAST 10TH AVE
DENVER, CO 80218
FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT WWW.EASTSIDEWATER.COM

VISION for SUCCESS



PRIORITIES in your COMMUNITY

visually pleasing

Exercise caution with new tech

no environmental impact on neighborhood

air + water flows

separate storm from sewage

Be an amenity

toxic containment in worst of circumstances

most effective + efficient flow path

each community deals with its own waste

not sited on a coastline

Vision / Success

- optimize response to climate change → GHG reduce
- optimize resource recovery
- " location of infrastructure
- encourage innovation
- minimize cost to citizens
- meet/exceed fed regulations
- response to urban & global sustainability
- demonstrate need for the project
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current system is adequate; the
Legal action taken ~~to repeat~~ existing

existing regs no longer apply.
- resource recovery included

- SETS MUST BE SAFE
AND SECURE FROM RESIDENTS

VISION for success.

Long term vision
scalable - build as
you need/required.
(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 use of harmful substances
- ✓ affordable.
- clean watershed / air
- 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

Specific priorities

prevention of use

of harmful substances
← affordable.

- Clean watershed / airshed

- does not create traffic
- remains in public domain.
- noise (not PPP)

- 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 (lifetime)
- determining what gets treated.

VISION \Rightarrow SUCCESS

Reduce Saanich taxes

Resource Recovery \leftarrow methane
into oil
phosphorus

Improved water quality off shore (measurable)
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 ~~the~~ a back-up for system failure

• built-in redundancy. —

• ~~the~~ take into consideration ~~water~~ 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 ~~possible~~ available —

• Source Control.

TC's group

Vision + Success

- removal of medical drugs/plastics etc
 - not too much energy pumping (uphill)
 - economic → minimal enviro impact = ^{on ocean} ecosystem
 - system that discharges waste H₂O that meets prov/federal requirements ✓ grants
 - source control - economical plant (build/operate)
 - gravity pumped - get grant funding
 - public control + ownership - efficient costs
 - ^{efficient} resource recovery (future innovation friendly)
 - 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

①
Grant

- grant = improved image in the world
- location(s)
- filtration 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 (e.g.) tsunami, earthquake etc.
- transparent + accountable

Specific Priorities



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

(T) group

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, environment.

- ~~Top~~
- Capture emerging substances of concern. —

Safety
Sustainability
Affordability ✓✓

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 ^{now} long-term. Ask 111 about
Plan for ^{long-term} long-term

• Manage/Reduce operating costs. 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 full lifetime, cost accounted recovery.

Some small invisible

• distributed tertiary treatment

• Promote self-awareness/responsibility sensitive to neighbourhoods - odor, sidelines, property values

• Pro-active education to allay people's fears

• IP: 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

• Make it beautiful - Seachelt - rec, education, Docksides & multi-use → Design site specific

State of the Art technology

Distributed Central System

How to prioritize in terms of picking a site.

What is Our Vision?

Taking ownership of problem and solution

incineration
Sludge? resource

gasification
↳ use as fuel
↳ Look to Edmonton in the future.
↳ Garbage re-use

Staged System

↳ aerobic digestion.

↳ barge to Vancouver

Best practices from around the world.

↳ happy spending more money when we have ownership.

Cost
↳ what is the in-between

Climate Change Mitigation

Key

Very important
to consider in
terms of location.

Maintain
and use existing
infrastructure.

Transparency
of the Science

Municipal
Cost Sharing

What is the
Problem?

Need to know the
technical details.

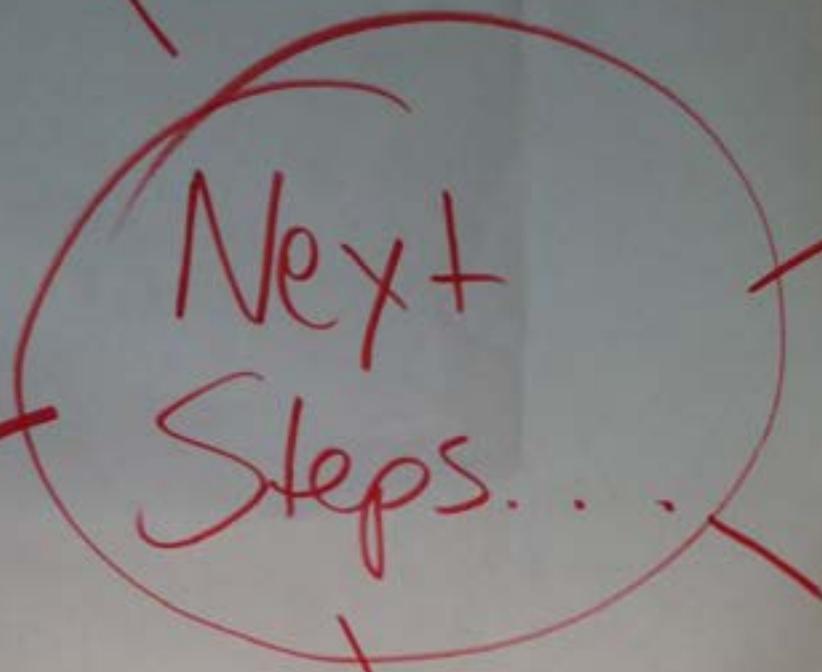
Principles

- Effective
- Efficient
- Minimum impact on residents + infrastructure
- Minimum cost
- Best outcomes.

neg

Site Selection

→ Knowing the sites



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, defined, contract

↓
be w/in 1% 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
acceptable levels of concern
- 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.

- that - to use the ^{science} ~~science~~ ^{evidence} to law to the public benefit not to us
- criteria - safety, danger, hazard & threat → risk evaluation, benefit analysis, option review
- evidence based → communicated
- Flexibility in what's designed - technology → hamstrings
 so that the plant won't deliver as well as 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 put it into the system
 - educate people re: source control
- don't end up with waste - wherever their IS reusable - no truck to another site
- resource recovery + other technologies
- minimizing contamination by accident.
- take into considerations smells, danger, safety
 neighbourhood visual - what's looking at

~~simple~~ SIMPLE - IN COMPARISON TO EXISTING.
 \$ SPENT WELL WITH EVIDENCE BASED SOLUTIONS.

SEATTLE REPORT.
 COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS - OPTIONS + EXISTING.

WHO'S LISTENING TO THE SCIENTISTS?
 MORALITY + ETHICS. → STORM DRAINS.

HEALTH ISSUES ADDRESSED -

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE OF TAX vs OTHER \$

WASHINGTON SCIENTISTS - NEGOTIABLE → PSYCHIC

WHAT ARE YOUR PRIORITIES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT IN YOUR COMMUNITY

- public service not a P3.
- emerging contaminants be addressed.
 - fibres
 - plastics
 - pharmaceutical
 - fire retardants.
- best resource recovery
- bio solids will not be used locally. — long term zone
Sewage contaminants
- Sewage sludge — needs to be addressed
 - serious concern internally of 2 classes
 - (A) cooked / heavy metals \$\$\$
 - (B) bits of contaminants
 - concentrated — bigger problem
 - ocean → dilutes / dissipates
 - distance from human habitat
- increase in pop ↑ — system to accommodate
 - * 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, operation, long term, life]
complete picture of costs
that is well-defined

FULLY MEETS ALL PROVINCIAL + FEDERAL
- meets original 2006 Minister Penner's criteria
at 2ndary treatment "or better"
⇒ include those 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

WARRANT

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)

3

① ~~Need~~ Clean, non-toxic, neutral ~~out~~ output

→ will the list of toxins and harmful substances be comprehensive enough? ^{if not!} How to "neutralize" the unknown or unidentified substances that are still harmful without causing other problems (eg)

② Language used in project communications is not always clear
- buzzwords, technical jargon
eg: what does "Solution set" mean

③ Is the technical expertise truly available in order to ~~do~~ ~~tech~~ evaluate technical feasibility 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 ideological 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 before cost 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=CjwKEAjwj9GqBRCRIPram97Xk3ESJADrN7leu49i6Nzm2qySiDUeml4tC5-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 1980's 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 late 1980s 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 not 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 don't 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 commitments

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 Young's 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 public's 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'](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 m³ per day of sewage within the Core Area. That just happens to be 285 times the current licensed, maximum daily capacity of 380 m³ 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 m³ 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 m³ 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,

[1]Dockside Green only has a current capacity of 180 m³ per day, and is using only about 55 m³ 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 proven technology 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 is 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 BIODIVERSITY.

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 6 to 25 Meters.

Looking at your booklet index City of Victoria the following are not wise choices.....Coast Guard.....Ogden PointPublic 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 they are/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. There 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-use 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 anadromous 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 it or its 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

234 Menzies St Victoria, B.C. V8V 2G7

CRD Eastside Select Committee, and City 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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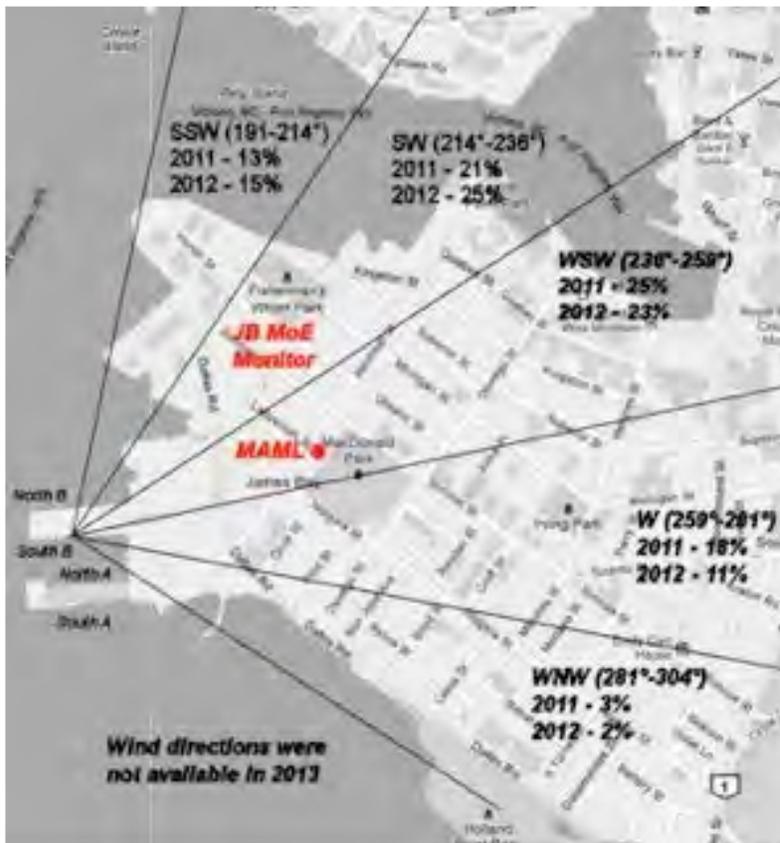
---3---

- 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.



POPULATION DENSUS DATA

	JAMES BAY			VICTORIA			VICTORIA - excluding JB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	11,207			85,027			68,810		
Population in 2006	11,200			78,057			56,797		
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.47%			2.50%			2.11%		
Total private dwellings ¹	7,500			42,091			40,131		
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ²	6,672			42,957			36,285		
Population density per square kilometre ³	5,728			4,109.40			3,530		
Land area (square km)	1.96			19.47			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 or 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 <u>profit</u> 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 <u>not</u> 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 than 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 able 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. * <u>Low Cost</u> → Must be <u>LOW COST</u> . * 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 with 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 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 fibers 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 <u>all</u> 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 recovery
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	It gets done. Tertiary with minimal community 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 technology 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 my 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 there 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. <u>No P3</u> . 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 <u>current</u> system versus <u>all</u> options. Sites should be <u>far</u> from neighbourhoods.
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Can we afford all this? - Cost to poorer people.
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	See ARESST web-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. <u>NOT P.P.P.</u> 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. I.e., 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. UVlc grounds. Training 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	
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

Saanch	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 Ex-cavating 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		4	* Site specific to Municipal Works Yard*	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 centralized or potentially regional units to take into consideration: economies of scale, use of infrastructure 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		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.	4		
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		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		

Saenich	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	Henderson Park Recommendation	2	3	2	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	3	Henderson Park Recommendation	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	2.25	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	2	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		Rank
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2		2		3		2		3		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		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 this 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		

Saenich	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		Rank
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 costs 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		Rank
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.

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 Climate 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 poorly thought out. There are other technically feasible sites that were not included. How do we get these onto the "MAP" and into consideration?

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		*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 Smith 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		

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	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.

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													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.	2	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. Bargaining 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.							

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		

Saanic	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													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.

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	3		3		2	Protection for parks will be an argument			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				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.		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.

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	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 & Ogdan 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 1.1.26 above sea - no ecological or seismic concerns	3	moderate	4	Large and independent enough for innovation.		

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	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."

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	<p>Any site chosen must include mitigation strategies that ensure neighbours are not adversely affected. May be costly but be balanced by protecting property values.</p>	<p>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)</p>		<p>Build system with some redundancy over capacity to cope with growth/seismic events - actual support for maintenance periods.</p>								<p>Near university for engineering/biology/ecological research (advances)</p>	
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	<p>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.</p>	<p>Cost is unknown - basically meaningless at this time</p>	1	<p>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.</p>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<p>Depends on design - not enough info right now</p>	<p>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.</p>
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	<p>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)</p>	<p>Pay what it takes to make it fit. Aesthetics + suitability matter!</p>	1		2	2	2	2	2	3	3	<p>Any site has the potential to accommodate innovation - the design criteria must be demanding to force innovative responses technically, environmentally, financially and aesthetically</p>	

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													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													
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		2		1		1		2				Glad to have the open discussion. Good ideas and input. This questionnaire is hard to understand.

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		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	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		3	Plant should be located underground so that the existing playing fields can be regained	

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	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)

NO ZONE

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	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

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		Tillicum 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 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 Clo- ver 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 interceptor. 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	4	On a truck route Provide a sludge piping system + take solids to industrial area	4	4	4	3	4	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	Clower 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	1 All sites in this Zone #5	2	1 All sites in this Zone #5	2	1 All sites in this Zone #5	2	1 All sites in this Zone #5	3	1 All sites in this Zone #5	2	1 All sites in this Zone #5
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		3	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	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 ecologically sensitive areas 4 - Heat reuse potential 3 - Water reuse potential 2 - Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels		All equal		- Land availability 1 - Proximity to infrastructure - Potential for heat and water recovery		- Land availability 1 - Proximity to infrastructure - Potential for heat and water recovery		- Capacity to integrate in mixed use form 1 - Capacity to use or retrofit existing infrastructure - Capacity to optimize resources

JOIN THE EASTSIDE CONVERSATION

MAY
30/31

ON SITES FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT

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
<p><u>LIVABILITY</u></p> <p>Rank these site against criteria for livability considerations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low odour• Low to little disruption of public parks• Proximity to schools and housing• Neighbourhood level innovation <p>OTHERS:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><u>COST</u></p> <p>Rank these site against criteria for cost considerations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proximity to existing infrastructure• Land values• Grade• Opportunities for resource recovery <p>OTHERS:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><u>ENVIRONMENT</u></p> <p>Rank these site against criteria for environmental considerations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas• Heat reuse potential• Water reuse potential• Potential for treatment beyond secondary levels. <p>OTHERS:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PRIORITIES	1	2	3	4	Comments
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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

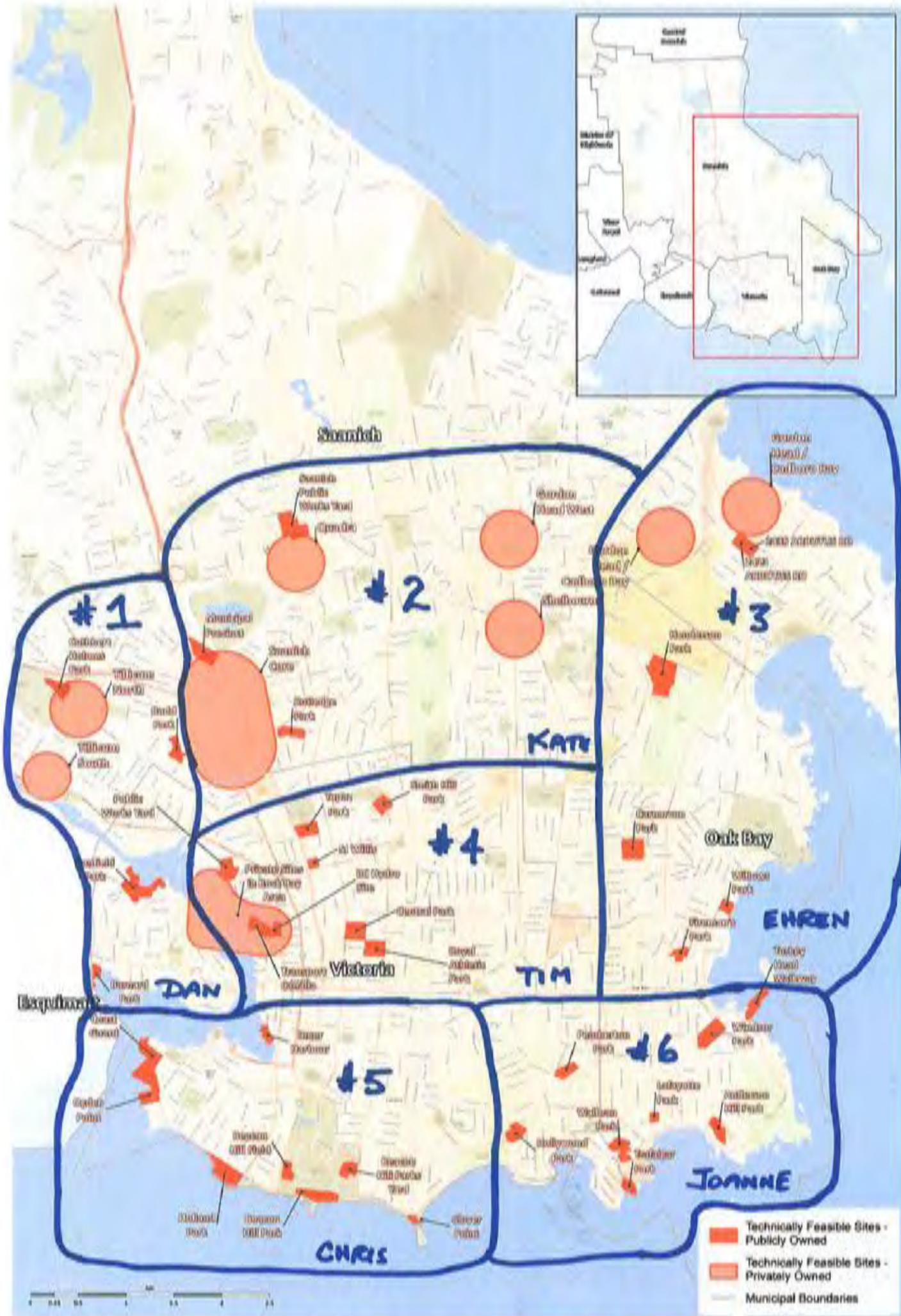
OTHERS:

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

SITE GROUPINGS - TABLE # AND URGAN SYSTEMS LEAD

Eastside Wastewater Treatment

Technically Feasible Sites for Wastewater Treatment



Zone 1

May 30, 2015

Cadboro Commons, Uvic

Urban Systems: Dan

Facilitators: Emira Mears & Meg

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Opportunities:	5
Drawbacks:	5
Other Site Locations Raised:	5

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.”

- There 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 Cuthbert 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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Drawbacks:.....	4
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Drawbacks:.....	5
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Other Site Locations Raised:.....	5

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

① **OVIC** hasn't been identified as potential
ie) enormous parking lots could be used

- municipal can treat $\approx 1/3$ of population of Oak Bay (size)

- use existing piping infrastructure to save costs + use what already works

- Shelburne: site challenges = unknown exactly where site is + 1 block either way makes a difference to vote

- need pipe details — karte provided it
water reuse areas
opportunities for H_2O recovery

- idea of trucking on McKenzie hassle/hard

- trucking @ Shelburne more positive

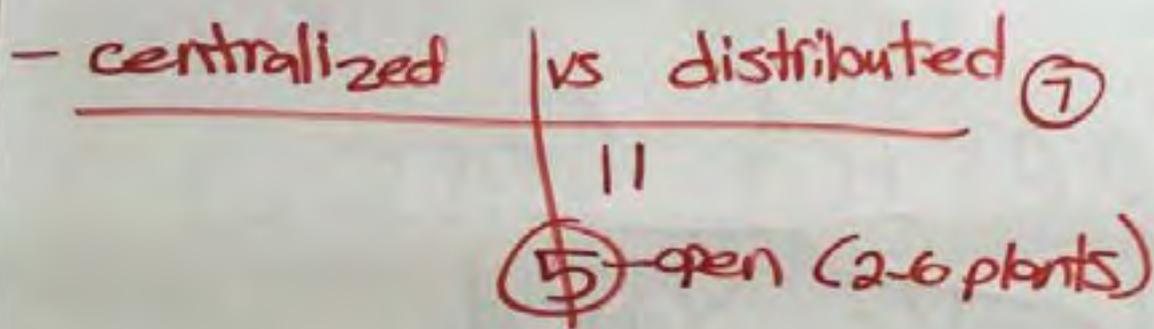
① 15,000 population flushing per day = should be considered even though elevation may be higher

Rutledge Park:

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

Spanish core:

- no exact location
- like idea of having it in industrial zone
- leaning towards workyard



- Spanish work yards:

- improve 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

Carems:

- 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 bio solids being trucked out? - for discussion
 - using parks not a great idea - disagreement
 - ↳ losing use of the park not good
 - ↳ minimal invasiveness
 - ↳ preferable to private site = high cost
 - ↳ public park we own; shared resource; pooling it / its ~~at~~ 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)
- recap costs
-

SOME S - part option (or phase by)

Zone 2, afternoon session 2 May 2012

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

SOME S - part option (or phase by)

Zone 2, afternoon session 2 May 2012

Other possible locations:

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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. ~~to~~ resource recovery
- localize costs

Lo could localized resource recovery options.

- area of growth

- Lo 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

PARKING LOT Zone 2, afternoon session 2
May 30th

Booklet needs improvement

↳ difficult to follow

Beacon Hill Park - *not a site*

more sites should be considered

site politically vs technically.

Dog Park as possible site

↳ ^{Btw} Beaver Lake & Pat Bay

zóně z - kóuná Zone Benefits ①

- opp now to take into account growing population
- 2. has densification in future been taken into consideration?
- 1 centralized 111 decentralized
1 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

2000 Round 1 - Summary
ZONE 2 ROUND 1 - SUMMARY

Sites Benefits

(2)

- 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 affecting huge pop downwind

Rutledge 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^{etc}

↳ smaller site: municipal level

I 2nd any treatment

6 in favour

III 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 storm H_2O flows + H_2O outflow to enhance natural wetlands

- Panama flats potential site for constructed wetland to treat storm H_2O + tertiary treated H_2O outflow

↳ Hot house 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 ↳ biochar to filter odor in plant

critical

zone 2 ~~low~~

- 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
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- Vernon avenue east proposed site

Site 2 benefit

- ↳ close to trunk
- ↳ reuse heat
- ↳ commercial uses
- ↳ tertiary treated H₂O augment stream flow using storm H₂O flows + H₂O outflow to enhance natural wetlands

- Panama flats potential site for constructed wetland to treat storm H₂O + tertiary treated H₂O
- ↳ Methhouse could utilize heat, water, nutrients to provide fuel locally
- works yard: not ideal for liquid treatment but yes for gasification (heat, electricity) power vehicles
- most prefer works yard ↳ biochar to filter odor in plant

- liquid central

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) (2)
- ecological concerns (creek in area)
 - ↳ what other concerns?
- Rutledge = high pipe away cost
 - ↳ residential trucking
- treated H₂O piped away to Everpoint = 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 inflow 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 areas = ↑ 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 Closer Point +

(in the data analysis thus far)

traditional outflow + secondary treatment

- need to be thinking about tertiary as future laws may change in 5 years to tertiary and we are left behind

- ↑ density ↑ developed areas ↑ cost of land (3)
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- If looking at multiple sites are there better suited sites in other zones
(cost, trucking, enviro etc)

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(in the data analysis thus far)

traditional outflows + secondary treatment

- need to be thinking about tertiary as future laws may change in 5 years to tertiary and we are left behind

Zone Benefits

2nd
Plenary
round

(4)

- 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

||| distributed

— both

! no thoughts yet
- technical question
- need more info

- distributed + plant near UMC

- reinforcing earthquake / disaster proofing via distributed

Zone Challenges (4)

- 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 (corrosion, earthquake)... maybe boundaries could be combined
- most sites too small

Benefits

- join Spanish to central Spanish Infrastructure
- Spanish Core: land available + truck routes
- sewage drainage system in Spanish 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 Spanish, central, ~~and~~ et.
- federal \$ incumbent on public/private deal takes away from public system
- 3p Provincial funding
- could Uptown be included (as a site) in Spanish Core
- could develop ~~all~~ ^{redevelopment} sites @ time but funding Federally = 2020
- Spanish 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 id next microplastics

Benefits

- join Spanish to central Spanish Infrastructure
- Spanish Core: land available + truck routes
- sewage drainage system in Spanish 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 Spanish, central, ~~and~~ etc.
- federal \$ incumbent on public/private deal takes away from public system
- 3p provincial funding
- could Uptown be included (as a site) in Spanish Core redevelopment
- could develop ~~all~~ sites @ time but funding Federally = 2020
- Spanish 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 id 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Could be appropriate for many reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <i>(ranked #4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shorter piping - not as visible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small space - only 9 m above sea level - beach, high use park, where to put it
Henderson Park <i>(ranked #2)</i> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open field, SW corner space that is flat and low, not obvious from road - large space - allows multi-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piping costs higher - ecological concerns
Carnarvon Park <i>(ranked #1)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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*)**
 - o **for integration**
 - o **eg. UVic dog walk; Cattle Point Park; Royal Roads Golf Course**
- **revisiting sites that should have been or already have been discarded**
 - o 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
 - o 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*)
- Emissions 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)
 - o distributed, easier to maintain, lifecycle management
(LGH: replace/upgrade small plants as they age rather than maintain/upgrade one large central plant)
 - o smaller sites more maintainable than large 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*
 - o 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
 - o water meters? Restrictions ? (*LGH: to reduce flow volumes*)
 - o conserving water will 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 chemicals**, 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 area 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 therefore 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).

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Notes prepared by Heather Cosidetto

Transcription of Collated Flipchart Notes

INDUSTRIAL	
<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Drawbacks</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Drawbacks</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource recovery (e.g. heating Crystal Pool, cooling Save-On ice rink)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial site - Interest in heat recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you put a sewage treatment plant at the Coast Guard base, where will you put the Coast Guard base?
Clover Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We are unclear of the amount of additional truck traffic that would be coming to Clover Point - Trucks coming/going

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size is important - What are opportunities for neighbourhood in terms of amenities and resource recovery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ogden Point is on fill, needs solid ground
Holland Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elevation of Holland is an advantage - Holland cost-effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 First 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As an older community, how would the municipality benefit from new infrastructure (as a positive thing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benefits ie. washrooms - Clover Pt, Rock Bay OK for municipal plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain public access - Close to sea level
Beacon Hill Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it possible to build under and replace a field? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat cruise ship sewage - Heat recovery for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential setting to be maintained - Potential contaminated sites (Ogden, Coast Guard, inland harbour)
Coast Guard	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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?
 - o Burden of cruise ships
 - o Other municipalities are dumping on James Bay
 - o 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 underground
- Could a secondary plant be expanded to tertiary later?
- What is operational life to a plant?
 - o Concrete – 100 years
 - o Electrical – within 20 years
 - o Membranes – 7/8 years
 - o 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 should 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

11/01/2011
#1 of 3

Benefits

- Look broadly at sites as there's potential to add features (land-scape)

* 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~~

11:00am
#2 of 5

Questions / Considerations

→ 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.

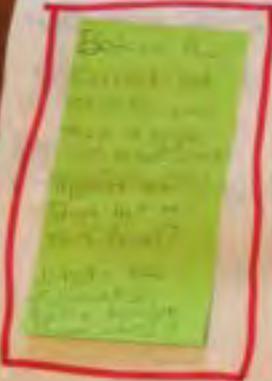
2015/05/12 11:00 AM #45982

Zone 6 11ant #3093

* 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 whenever 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 we 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

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 treatment in their area
↳ property values

• Costs: recovery recovery
↳ Infrastructure vs recovery cycles.

? Technical Feasibility 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 & bigger facilities.

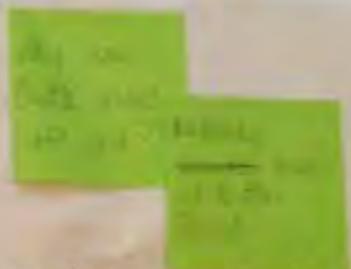
Drawbacks

- Tertiary 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.

at 10:00 AM

- All parks - need to rezone + smaller ∴ more sites & more rezoning
∴ more concern rezone turned down.

- No suitable site in Oak Bay
- No industrial site.

Site Suggestion: 1st Course

No land in a good site.

Site Suggestion: Oak Bay Public Works Yard

Is it possible/desirable to give more?

Today that it shouldn't be like it's a designated conservation that imp...

3' ...

v. imp.

Let what's ...

into going, esp. for regional sites

2 5. 0 ...

Zone 6

@ 2pm

Benefits

- Oak Bay should treat its own waste
↳ each area treats its own.

Drawbacks

- Anderson Park
↳ not linked to major routes
(bad access)
↳ does have ecological value

Site Suggestion: Golf Course

- No Park in a good site.

Site Suggestion: Oak Bay Public Works Yard

→ ? Will it then be possible/cheaper to pipe smaller?

- Turkey Head Pt. shouldn't be b/c it's a designated Observation Pt. & imp. tourist spot.

- 3^o treatment is v. imp.
↳ in whatever location it is.

- Trucks going, esp. for regional sites.

Plan for the future

Smaller facilities will keep Truck traffic down

Benefits

Drawbacks

How many sites are available for a Regional, w/ T and full recovery?

Is a small facility? b/c mostly

What is the hope for falls?

Reception Oak Bay Council? push back that will be rejected

Parks as locations are not good sites

→ Private locations should be considered
↳ i.e. Oak Bay Golf Course

↳ there will be a lot of push back b/c multiple uses

? 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

• Archeological → native artifacts

• Rocks

• Walburn is a rocky hilltop

• 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

12
[

Anderson^{Hill} Park

- (-) rocky & not level & higher elevation
- (-) walking & watching whales, will spoil it
- (-) one of the furthest away arterials roads
- (+) near a trunk line

Hollywood Park

- (-) v. pop. park. sports, families
- (+) next to a pumping plant
- ? underground?
- (-) cost effective
- (-) seismic
- (-) close to schools

La Fayette Park

- (-) seismic
- (-) size
- (-) away from trunk lines
- (-) poor access, arterials roads.

Pemberton Park

- (+) near trunk
- (-) high public usage.
- (+) other than archeological sites it is a good. (-)

Trafalgar Park

- (-) at sea level
- (-) access by roads is poor
- (-) archeological concerns.

Turkey Head Walkway

- some of the lot appears to be in the water.
- ← (-) → geo-tech concerns
- * all sites, reception of Windsor Park are critical bio-solids
- ← → Norwegian Ship. * Many Todd Island.

Walbran Park

- (-) sewage doesn't flow up hill
- (-) non^(limited) road access
- (-) all rock; high.
- (-) contour lines to truck are steep.

Windsor Park

- (-) (-) only 3m above sea level draft
- (-) → 100 yr climate change projection notes 60% chance under water.
- (+) Curren Rd. Pump station is v. close
- (+) Cross section of major trunk sewer lines

link

→ * we have more information than 1st process which is good but it is overwhelming

Benefits

Drawbacks

Hard to compare but it's not applicable to other

← ? Land Costs for the sites ? →

• Not in parks

← Cost & Seismic Criteria is v. important but current info is inadequate to evaluate →

↳ Why would the cnt. even consider Seismic ^{risk} locations?

Concern about integrity be some filtering considerations may have created "straw dogs"

↳ what were the criteria to determine the site recos?

→ if high risk S/B taken out right away

not applying them

No underground 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.

See Walbran Park

- (+) Reasonable Cost (-) top of hill
- (+) Good to see Oak Bay sharing; Dist. System
- (+) ↓ seismic (+) ^{low} cost
- (+) (-) only 53m above sea level, ∴ pumping uphill → ↑ op. cost
- (-) what about bio solids? where?

Diff. levels of knowledge about waste mgmt.?

→ Anderson Park can handle Reg.

- (+) (-) Anderson Park due to natural resource restriction.

(+ ^{concessional} → Prov. & Fed. funding being linked to

P3
↳ preference for public funding

Benefits.

Drawbacks

(+) Underground for a lot is good

↳ but not for archeological sensitive (Anderson Park) or rock to blast.

• Not in a Park

→ Should be completely removed.

(+) Community Amenity
↳ Greenhouse

(+) easier to manipulate playing fields
↳ Windsor Park

(+) Hollywood Park → good access
→ good for underground

(-) Pemberton → small
→ access is ok but not great.

(+) Better access & a lot of parking lot for Turkey Head. if it would be fill } geotech
↳ cost. } what is the fill?

→ Either you don't know it's there or it's fantastic
↳ no smell; no noise.

- the impact on density of population
→ wind direction
→ sea levels.; fill @ Turkey Head

(-) Trafalgar, all rock / steep
no accessibility
(+) 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

→ BODIES - 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=WYzbuE fz0NA&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

HAVE YOUR SAY ON EMERGING OPTIONS FOR
WASTEWATER TREATMENT TAKE THE SURVEY!
OPEN TILL **JULY 13th**

GO TO: eastside.ethelodecisions.com

Oak Bay
Saanich
Victoria

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

CRD
Making a difference...together

The advertisement features a scenic background of a blue lake and green hills. It includes a blue diagonal striped header, a black bar with white text, a yellow bar with black text, and a green bar with white text. Logos for Eastside Community Dialogue and CRD are positioned at the bottom right.

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



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





**JOIN THE
CONVERSATION
ON WASTEWATER
TREATMENT**

**WHAT WE ARE HEARING
+ WHAT ARE THE POSSIBILITIES?**

Join us for an evening of reporting on our findings and sharing ideas about wastewater and urban design.

**WEDNESDAY
JUNE 10** **6:30 - 9:00pm**
Belfry Theatre, 1291 Gladstone Ave

Following a briefing from the Eastside Select Committee, we'll be joined by **award-winning architect and urban thinker, Bruce Haden**. Haden will share ideas and case studies for the architectural and design possibilities for wastewater infrastructure here and around the world.

MORE INFO: Visit www.crd.bc.ca/eastside or email eastside@crd.bc.ca.

We hope to see you there!

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
wastewater treatment + resource recovery

CRD
Making a difference...together

Eastside Community Dialogue Social Media Communications Plan

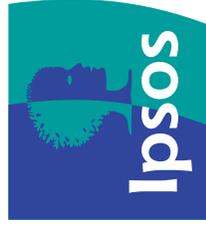
Platform	Date/Time	Comments/Images
Twitter	Tuesday May 19 @ 1:05pm	#YYI have your say on wastewater treatment and resource recovery in #Saanich #OakBay @CityofVictoria http://ht.ly/N9FEb
Twitter	Wednesday May 20 @ 9:05 am	@CityOfVictoria #Saanich #OakBay what do you have to say about wastewater treatment 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 #OakBay http://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

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation



	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fact sheets ▪ Web sites ▪ Open houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public comment ▪ Focus groups ▪ Surveys ▪ Public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops ▪ Deliberative polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizen advisory committees ▪ Consensus-building ▪ Participatory decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizen juries ▪ Ballots ▪ Delegated decision



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 an 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 for all adult Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay residents polled.

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%

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?*

The three questions allow us, for each respondent, to rank their 18 criteria into each of the following segments below.



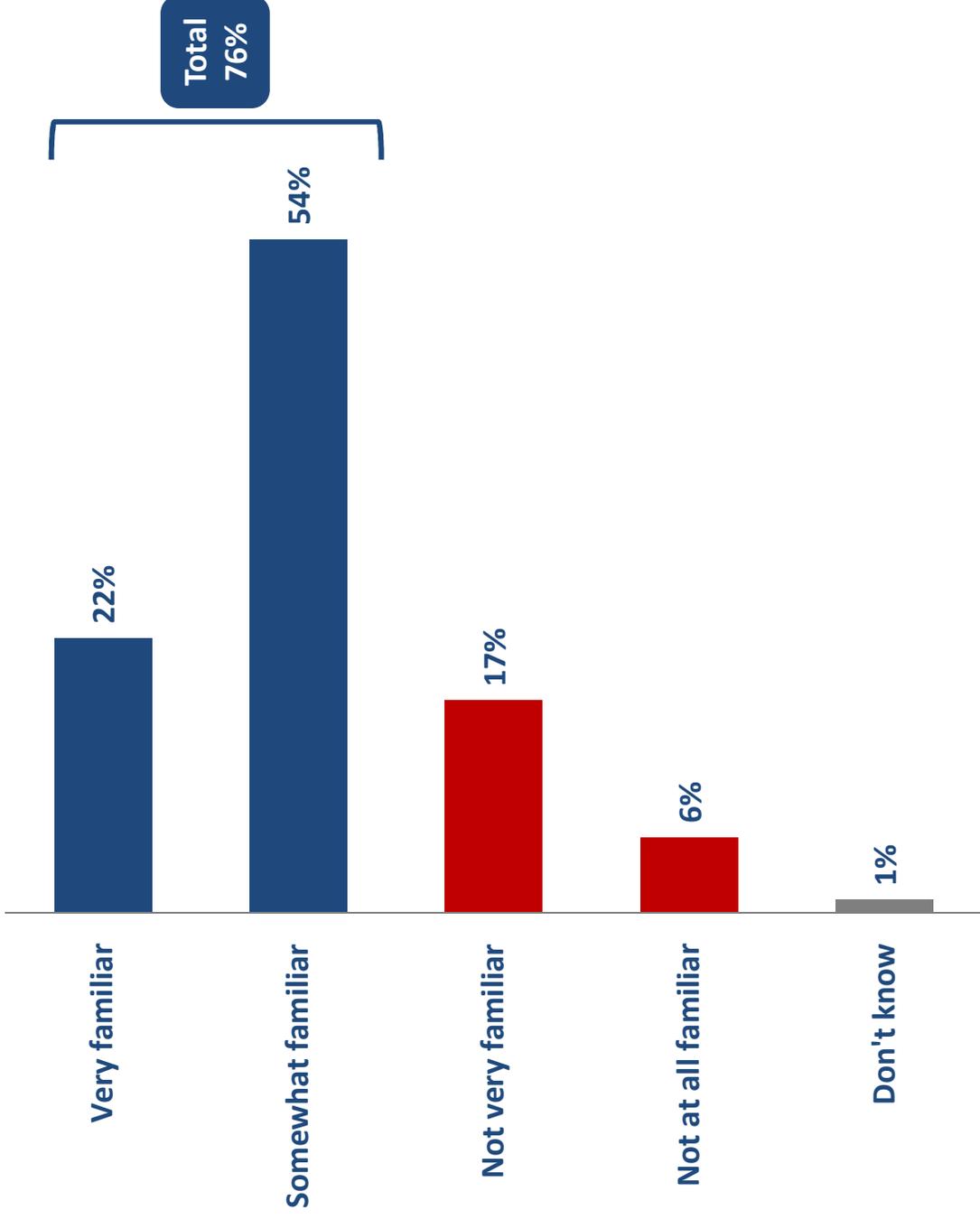
Familiarity

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.

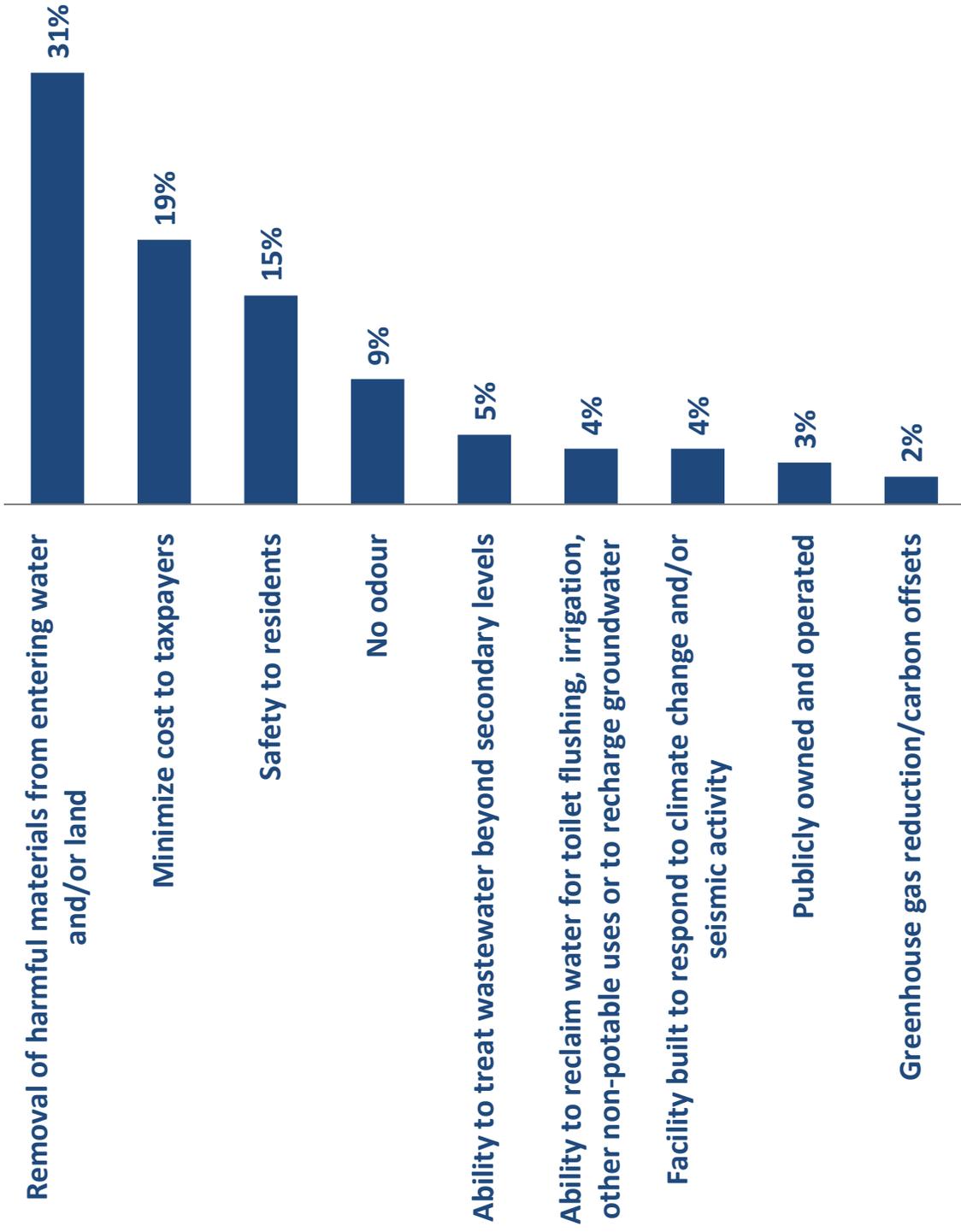
The single biggest one is 'removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land', with 31% of residents selecting this as the most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility for the Capital Regional District.

This is followed by 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (19%), 'safety to residents' (15%) and 'no odour' (9%).

- Men are more likely to emphasize 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).

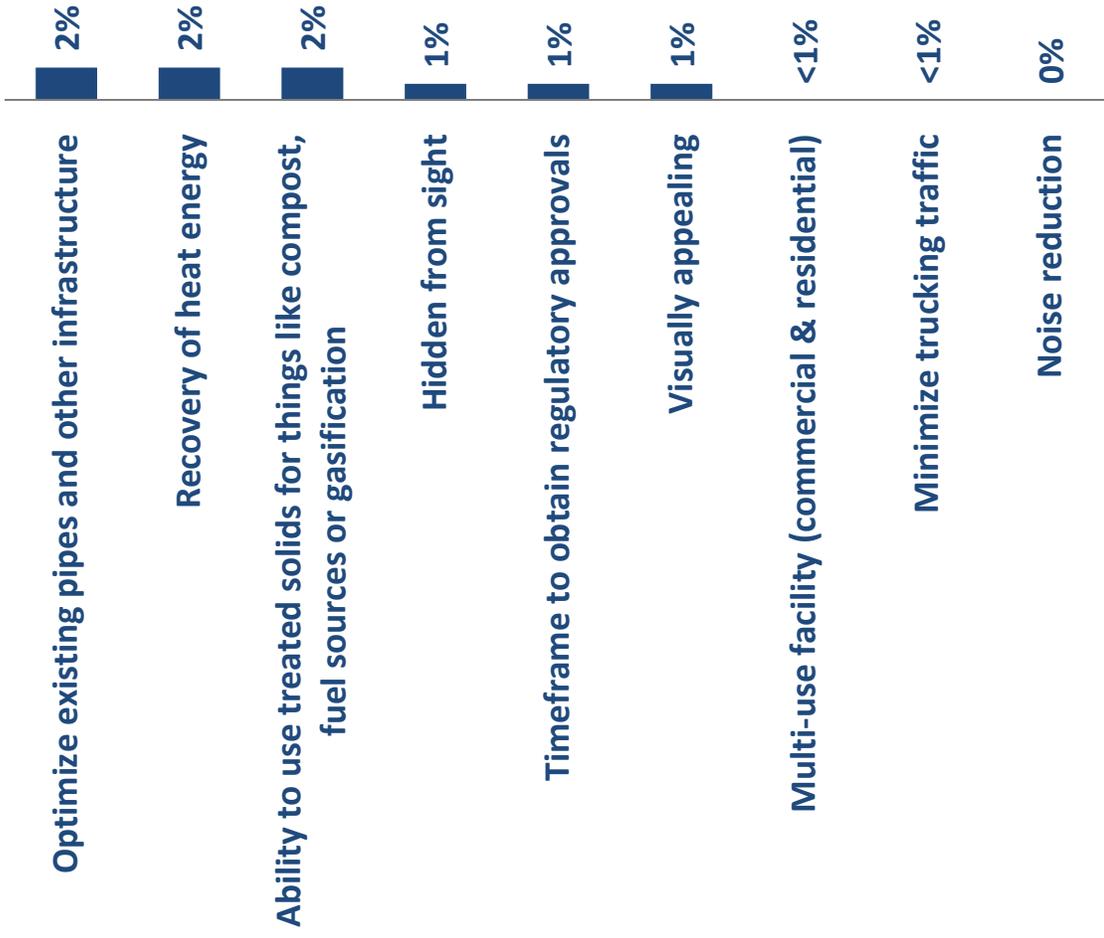


Most Important Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Base: All respondents (n=452)

Most Important Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



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

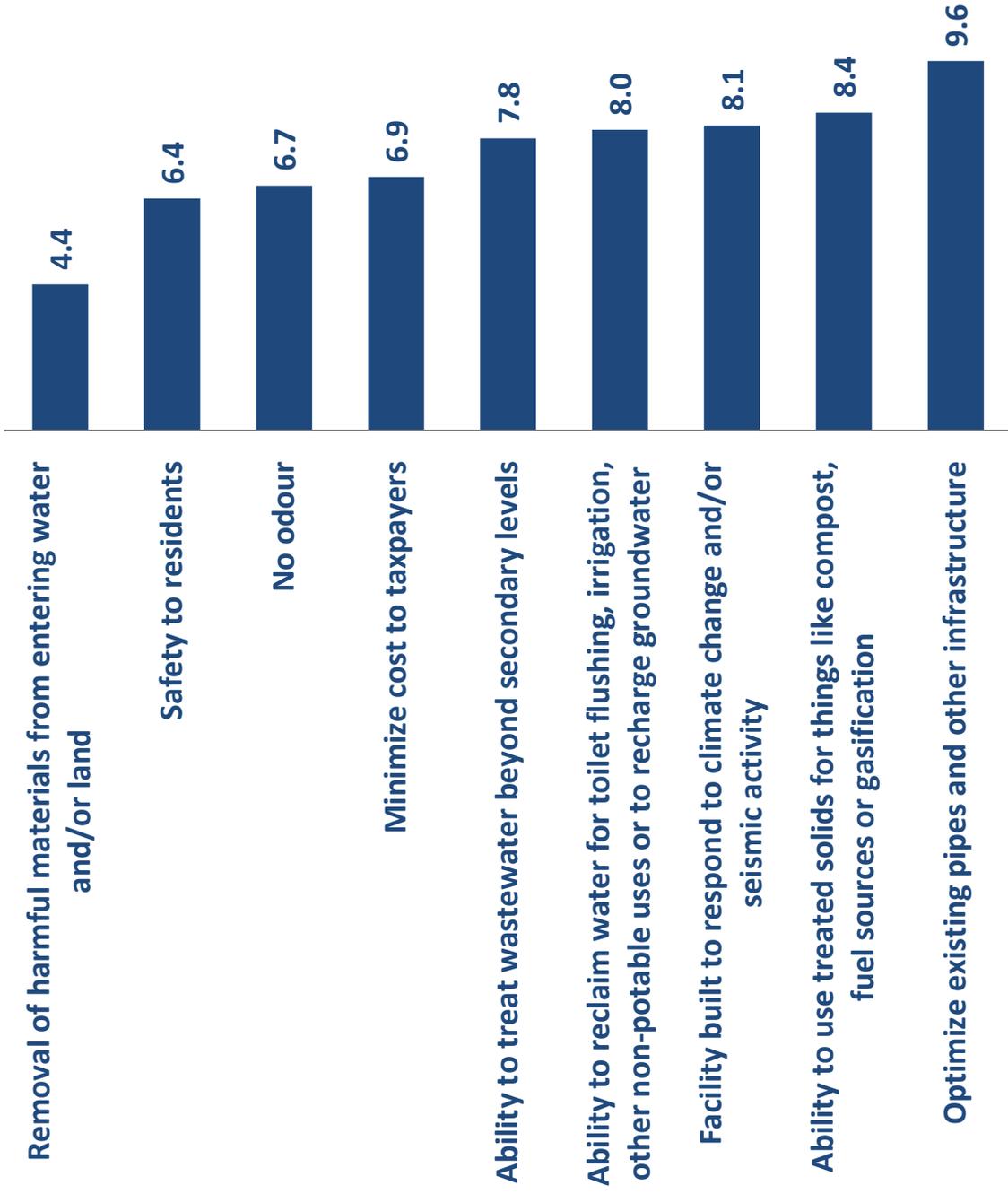
Overall, 'removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land' receives the lowest average rank (4.4) of all 18 criteria.

This is followed by 'safety to residents' (average rank of 6.4), 'no odour' (6.7), and 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (6.9).

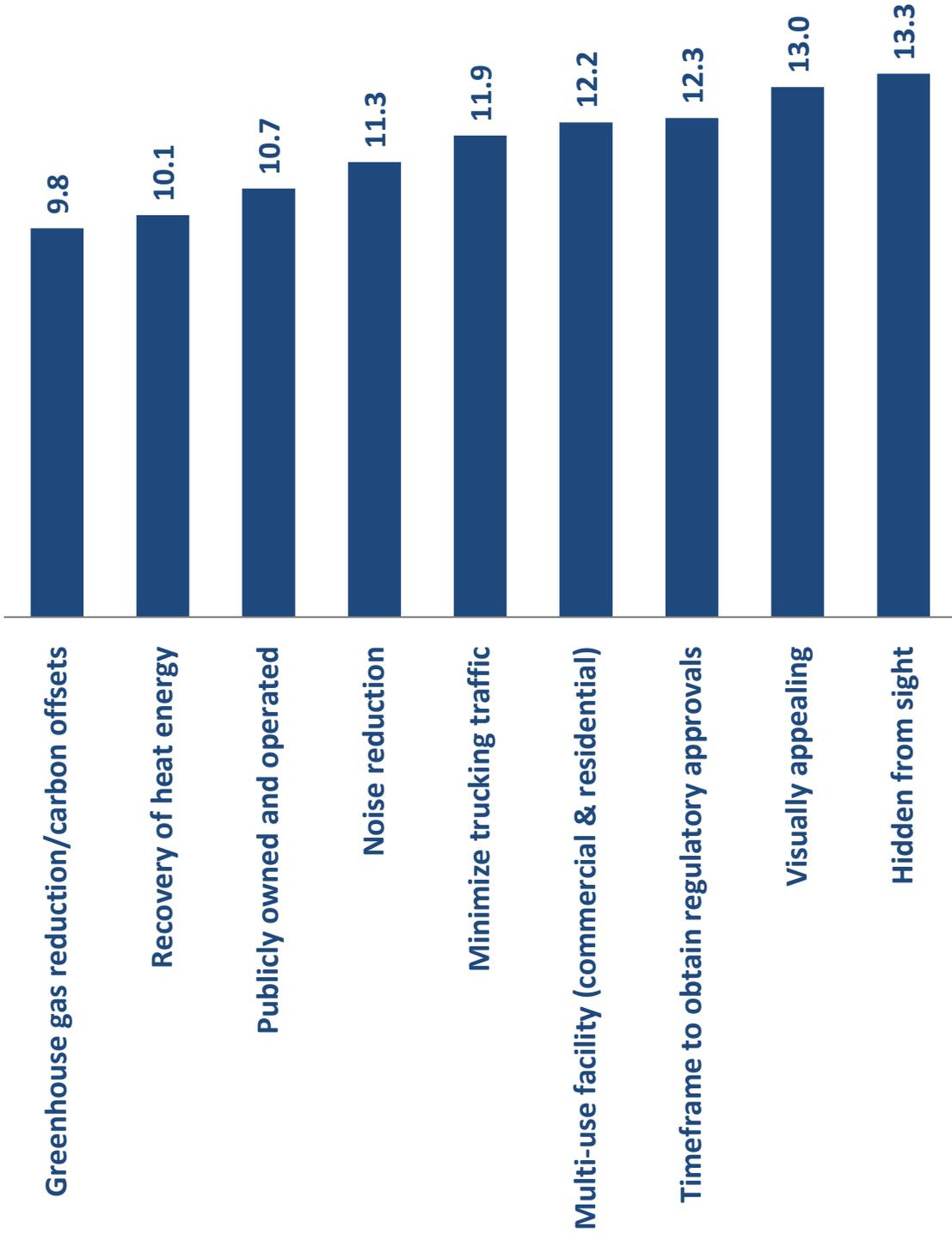
Slightly higher average rankings are seen for 'ability to treat wastewater beyond secondary levels' (7.8), 'ability to reclaim water for toilet flushing, irrigation, other non-potable uses or to recharge groundwater' (8.0), 'facility built to respond to climate change and/or seismic activity' (8.1), '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)



Average Rank of Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Additional Comments and Suggestions

Additional Comments and Suggestions

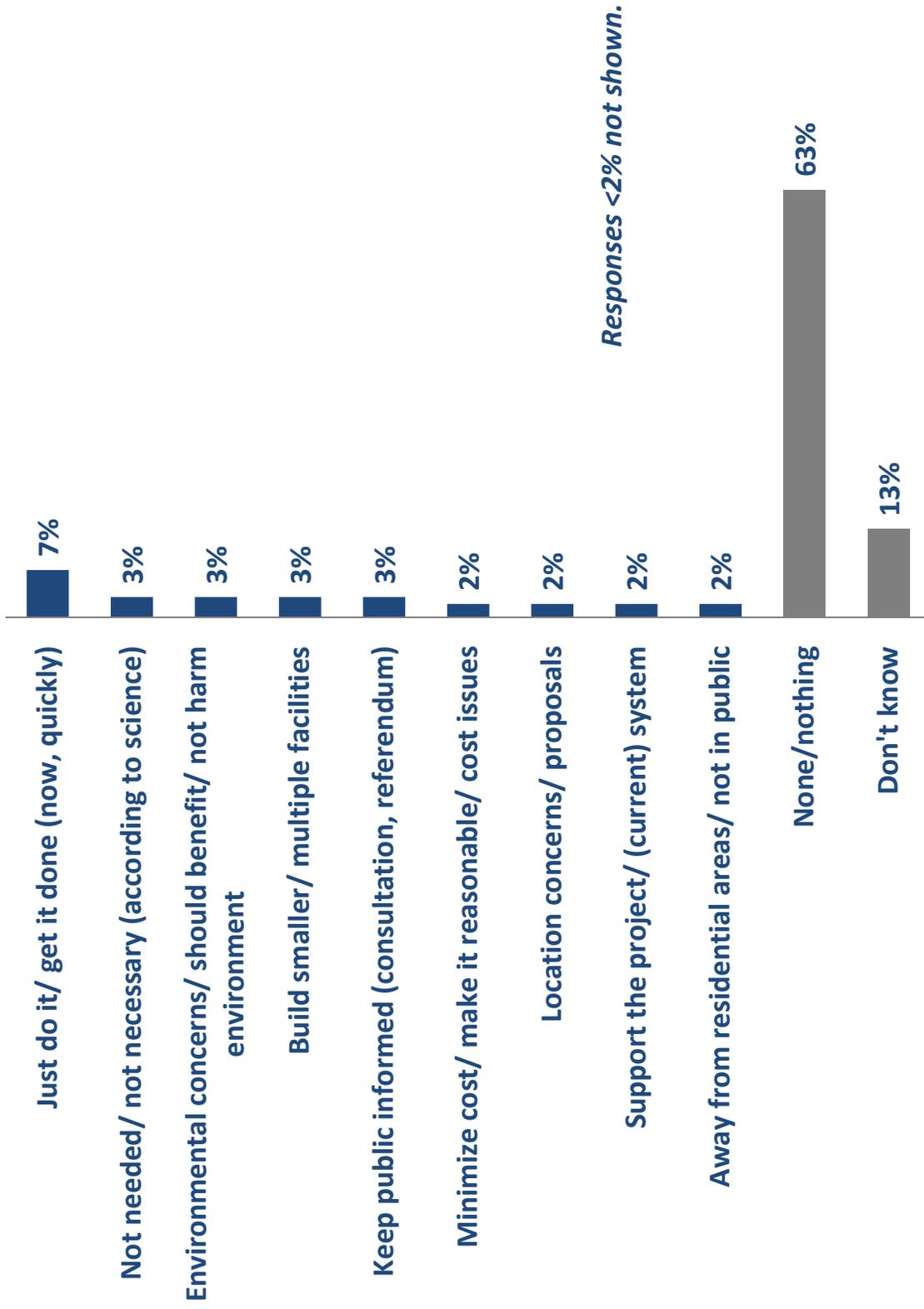
At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process.

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.

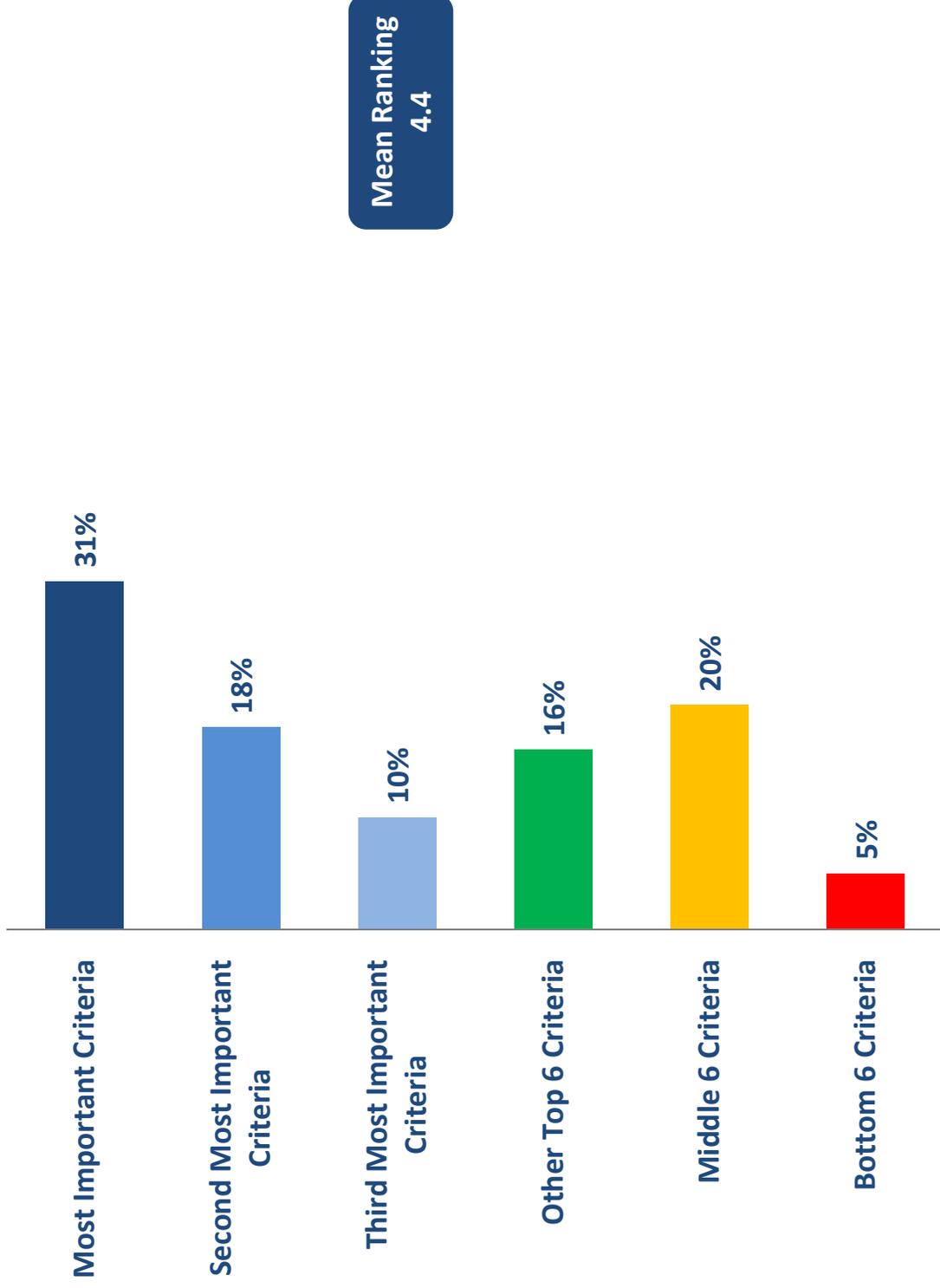
Another 18% say this is the second most important criteria and 10% say it is the third most important criteria. It places in the other top 6 criteria of another 16% of residents.

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.

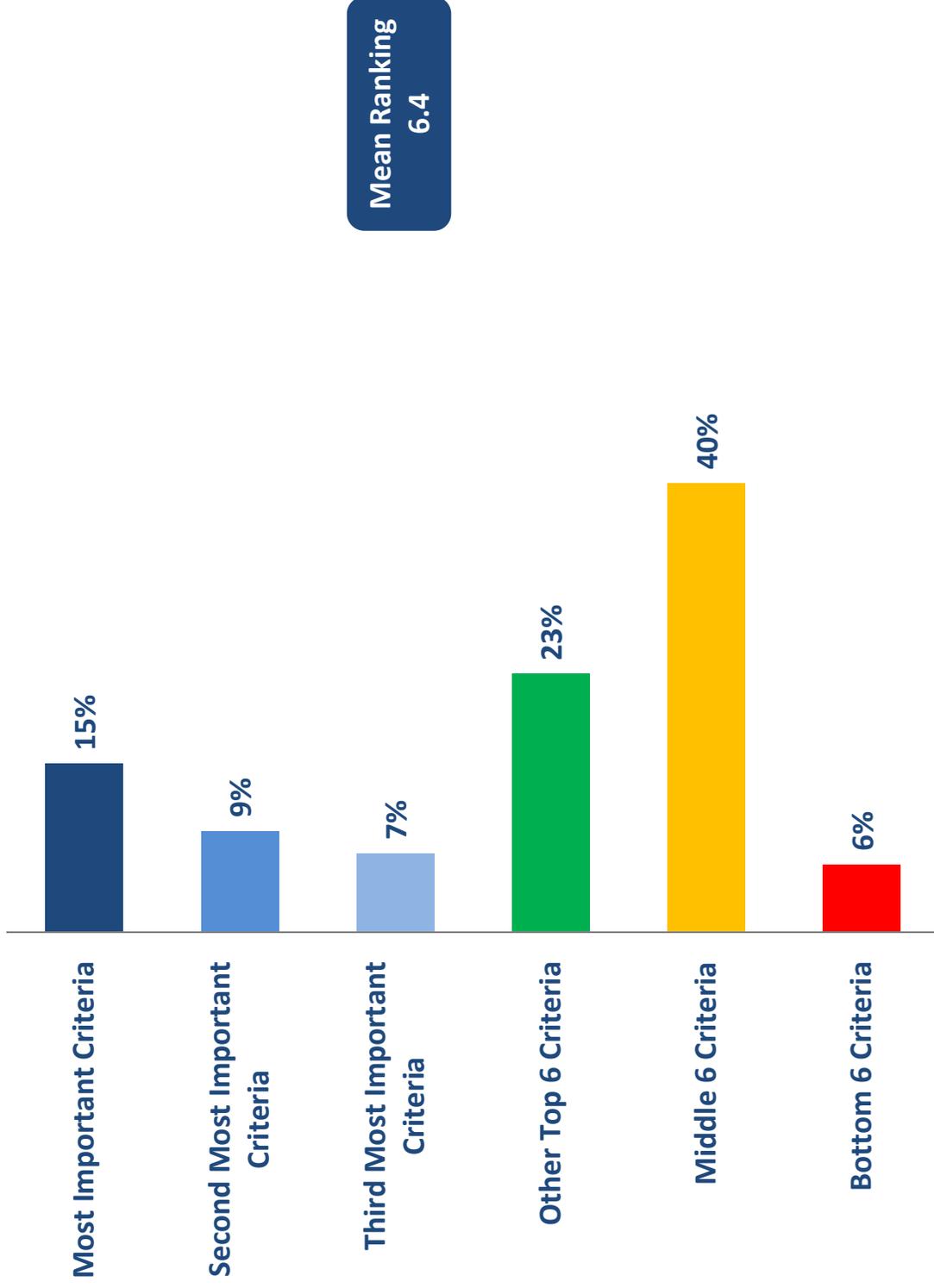


Removal of Harmful Materials from Entering Water and/or Land



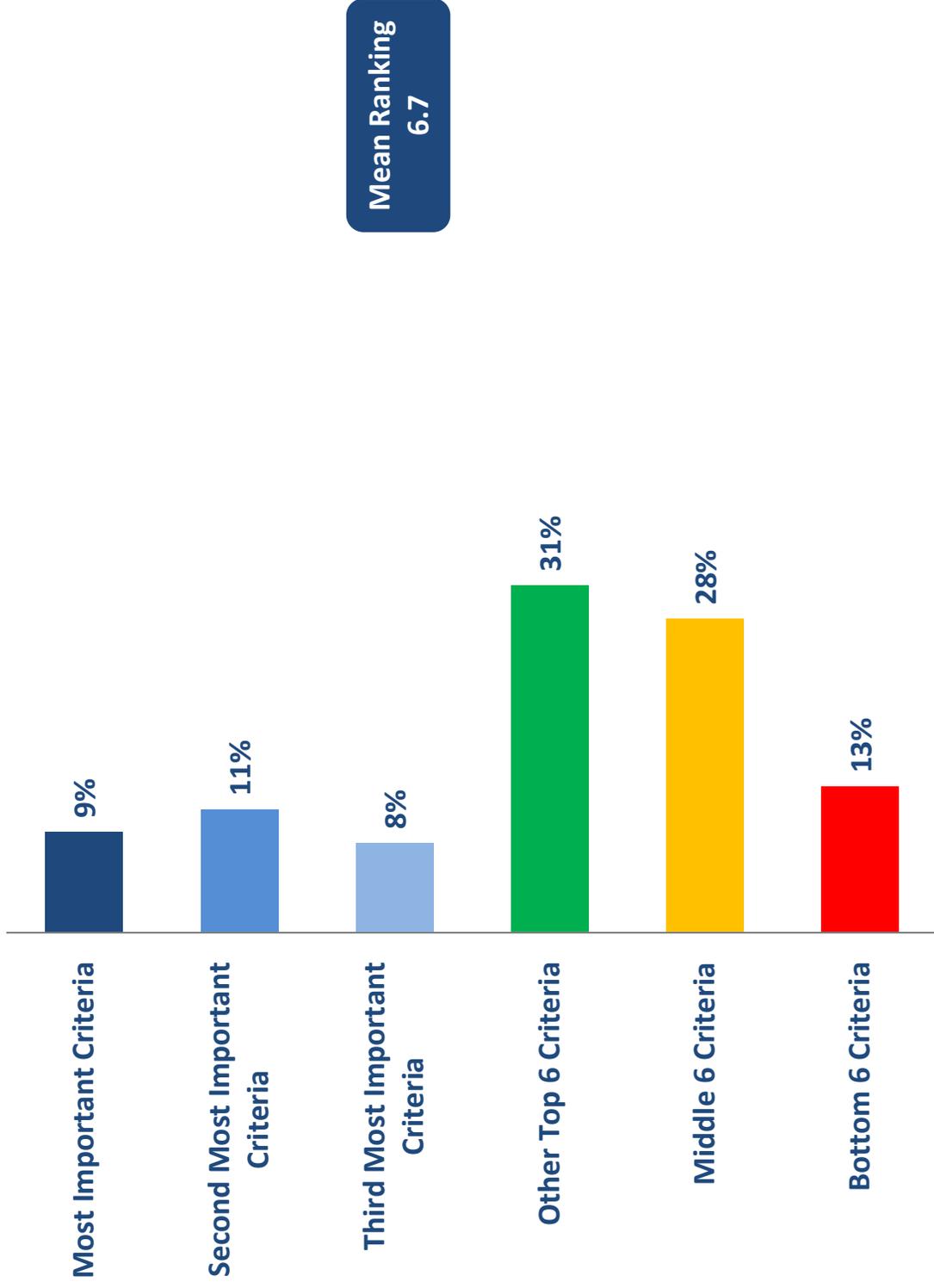
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Safety to Residents



Base: All respondents (n=452)

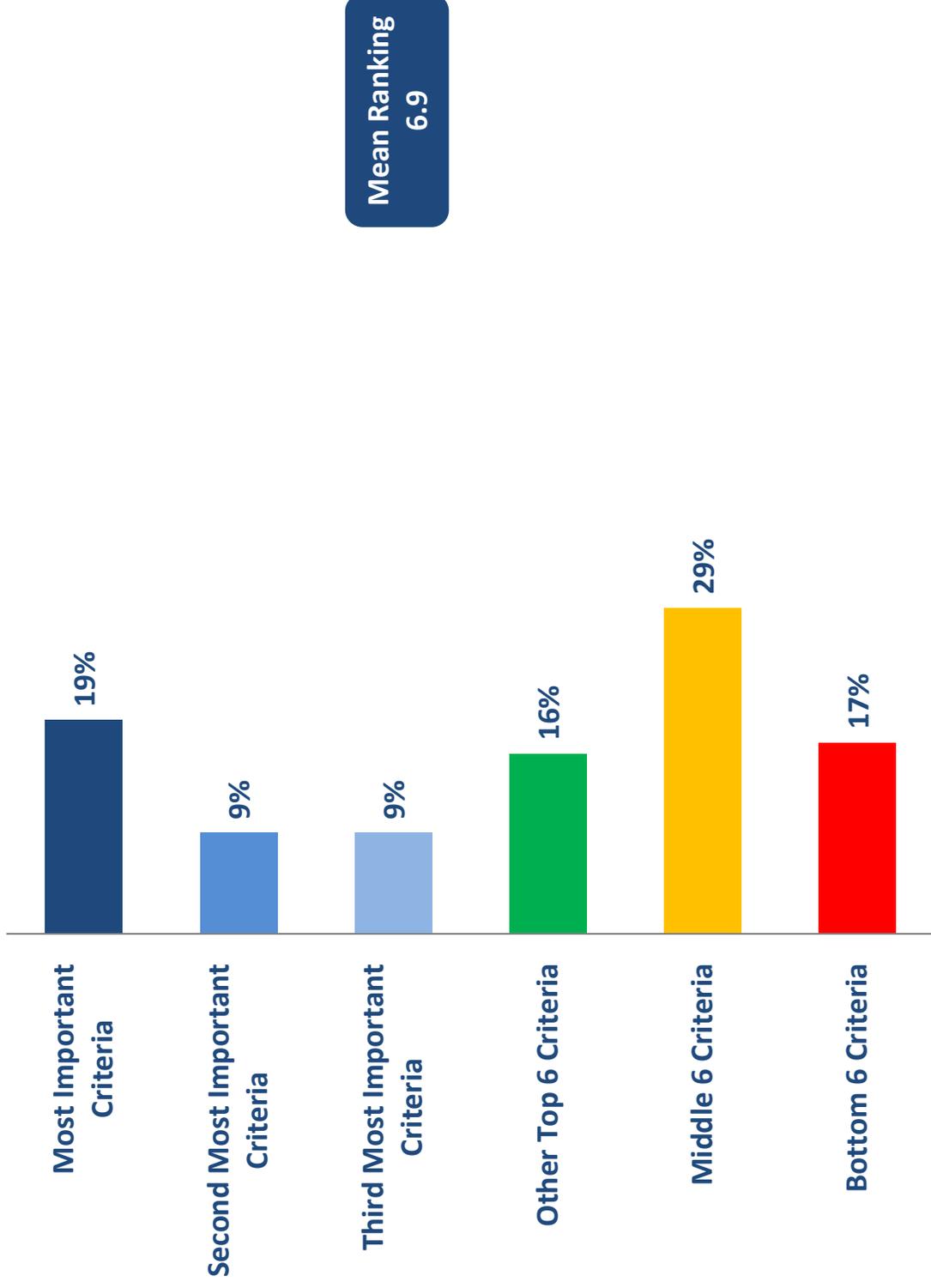
No Odour



Base: All respondents (n=452)

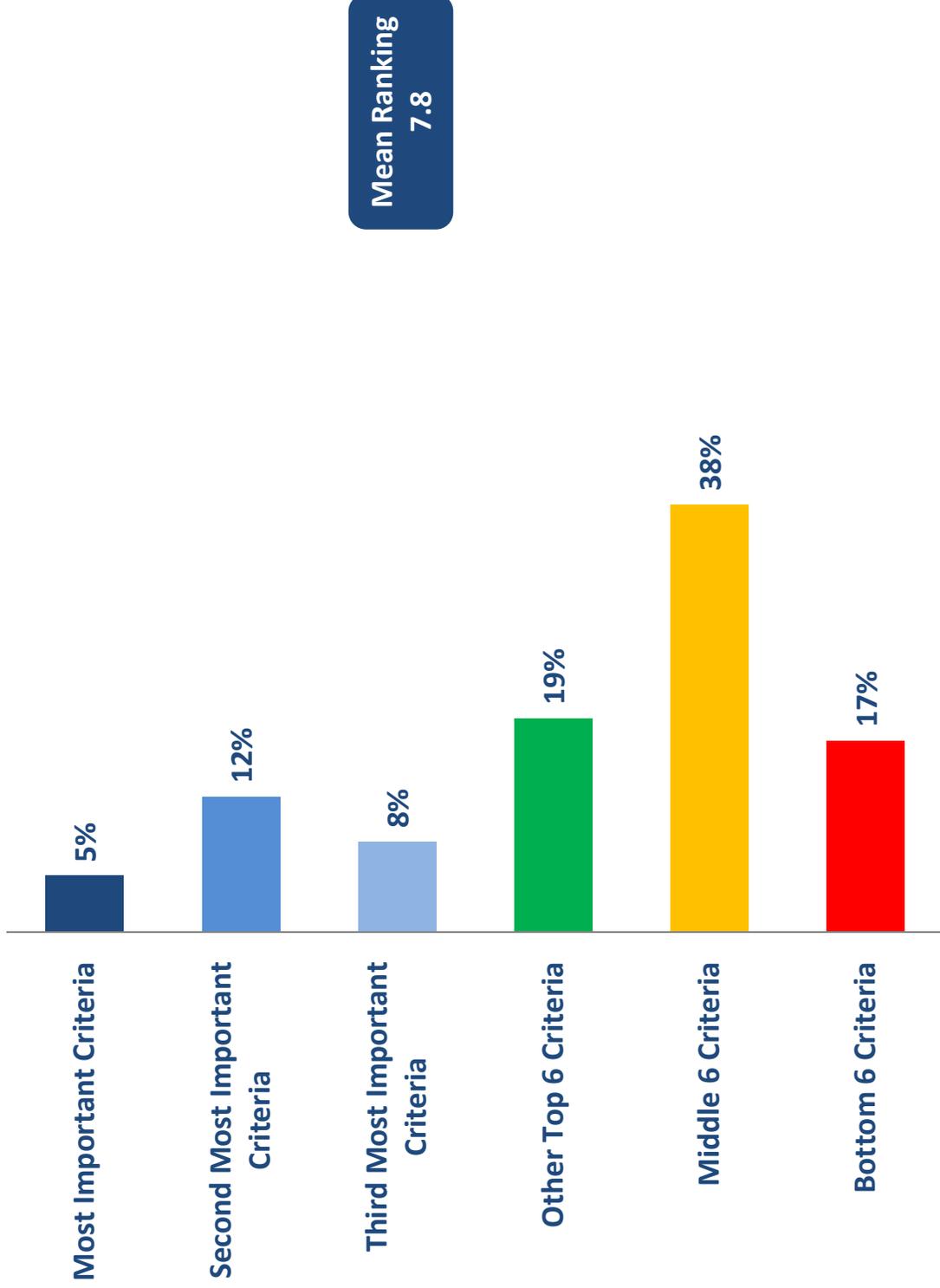


Minimize Cost to Taxpayers



Base: All respondents (n=452)

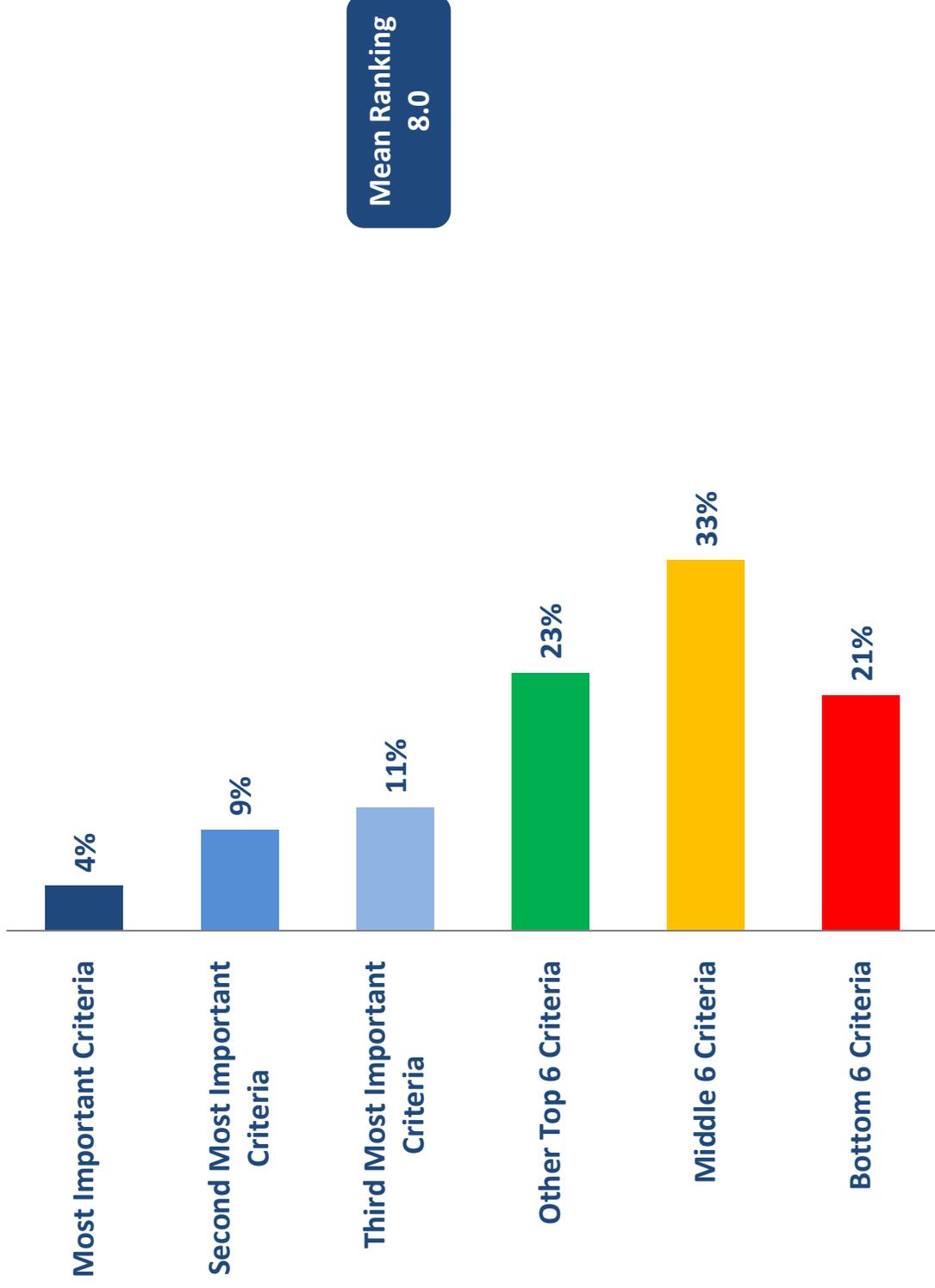
Ability to Treat Wastewater Beyond Secondary Levels



Base: All respondents (n=452)



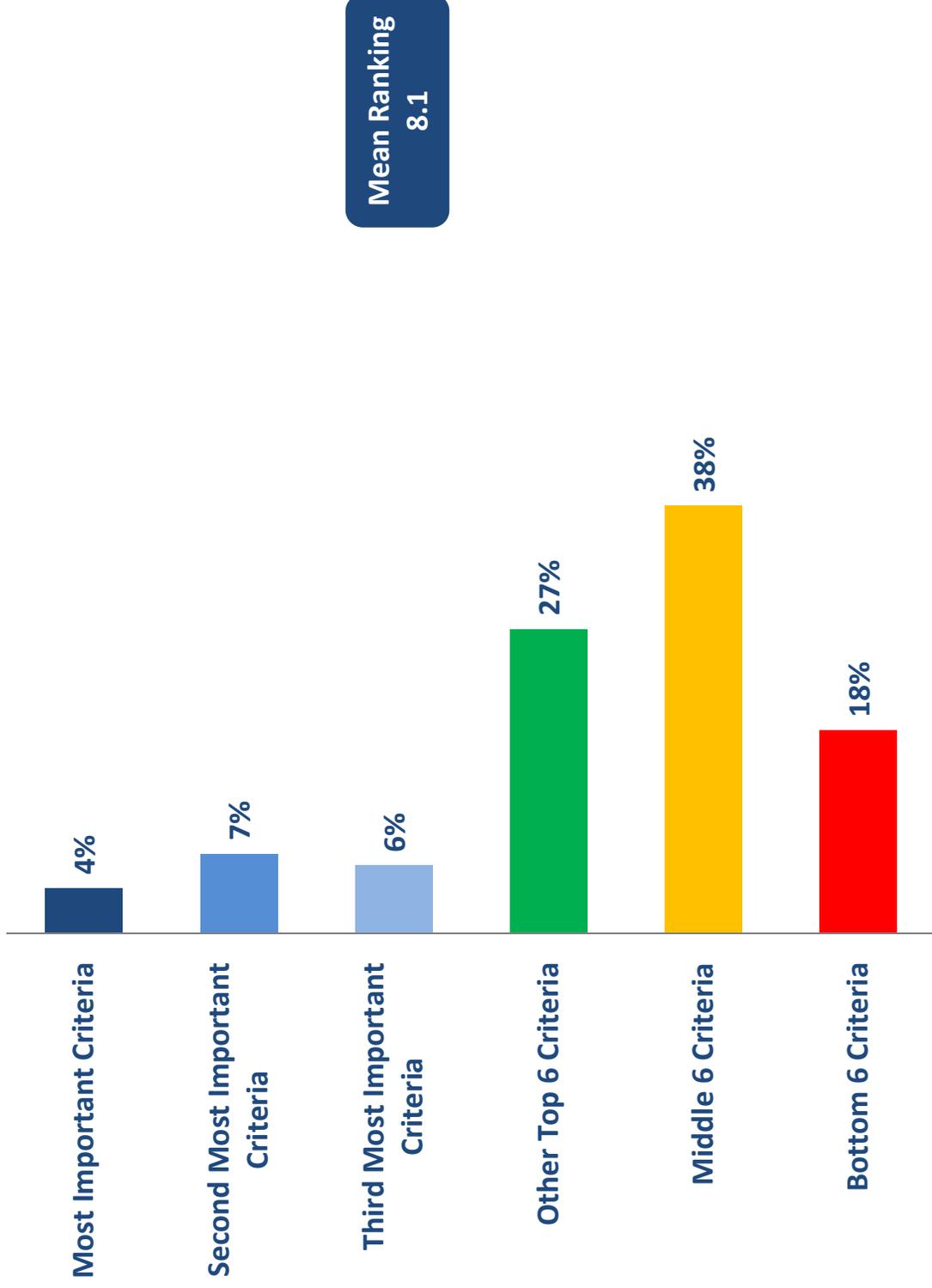
Ability to Reclaim Water for Toilet Flushing, Irrigation, Other Non-Potable Uses or to Recharge Groundwater



Base: All respondents (n=452)



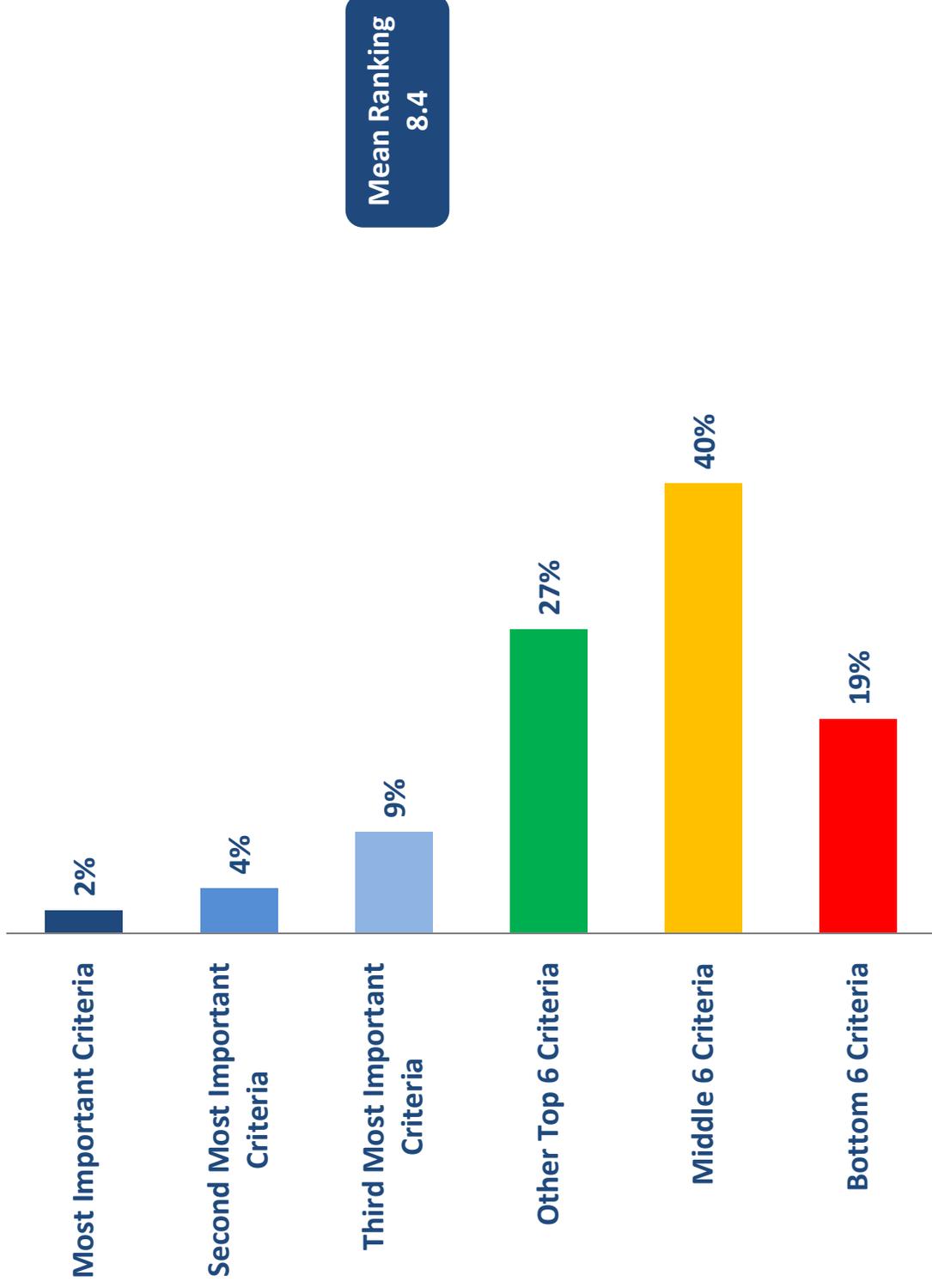
Facility Built to Respond to Climate Change and/or Seismic Activity



Base: All respondents (n=452)

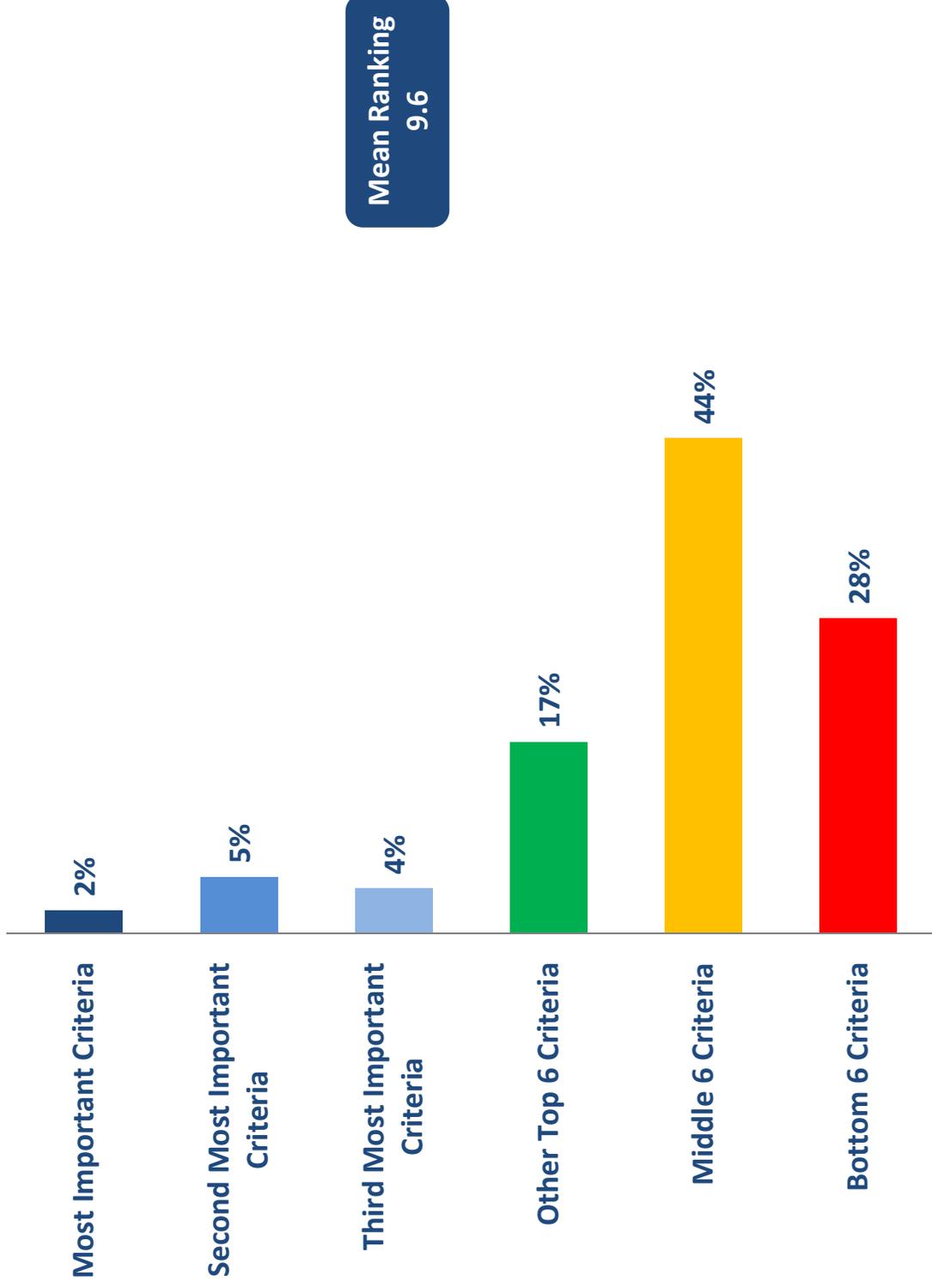


Ability to Use Treated Solids for Things like Compost, Fuel Sources or Gasification



Base: All respondents (n=452)

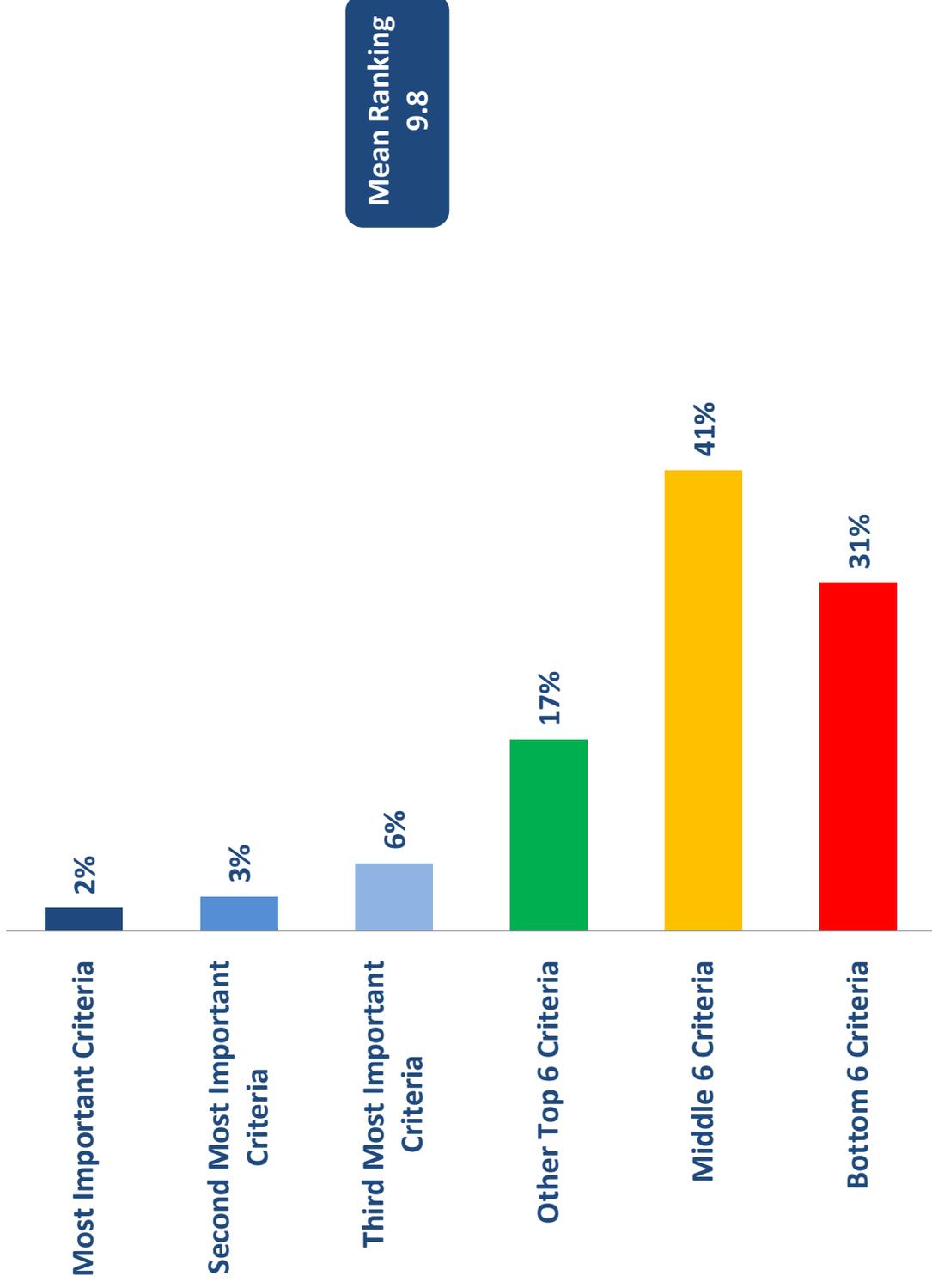
Optimize Existing Pipes and Other Infrastructure



Base: All respondents (n=452)

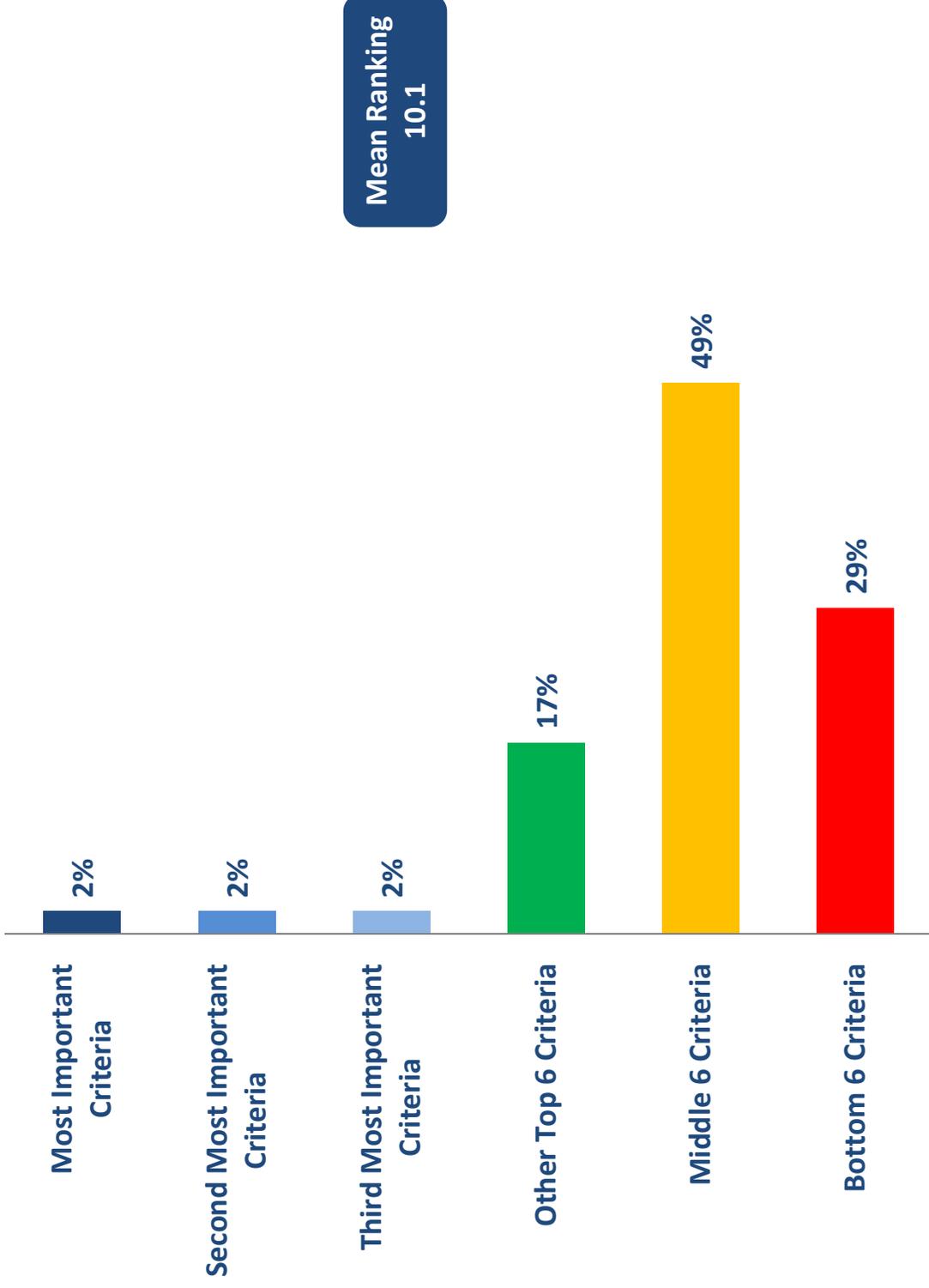


Greenhouse Gas Reduction/Carbon Offsets



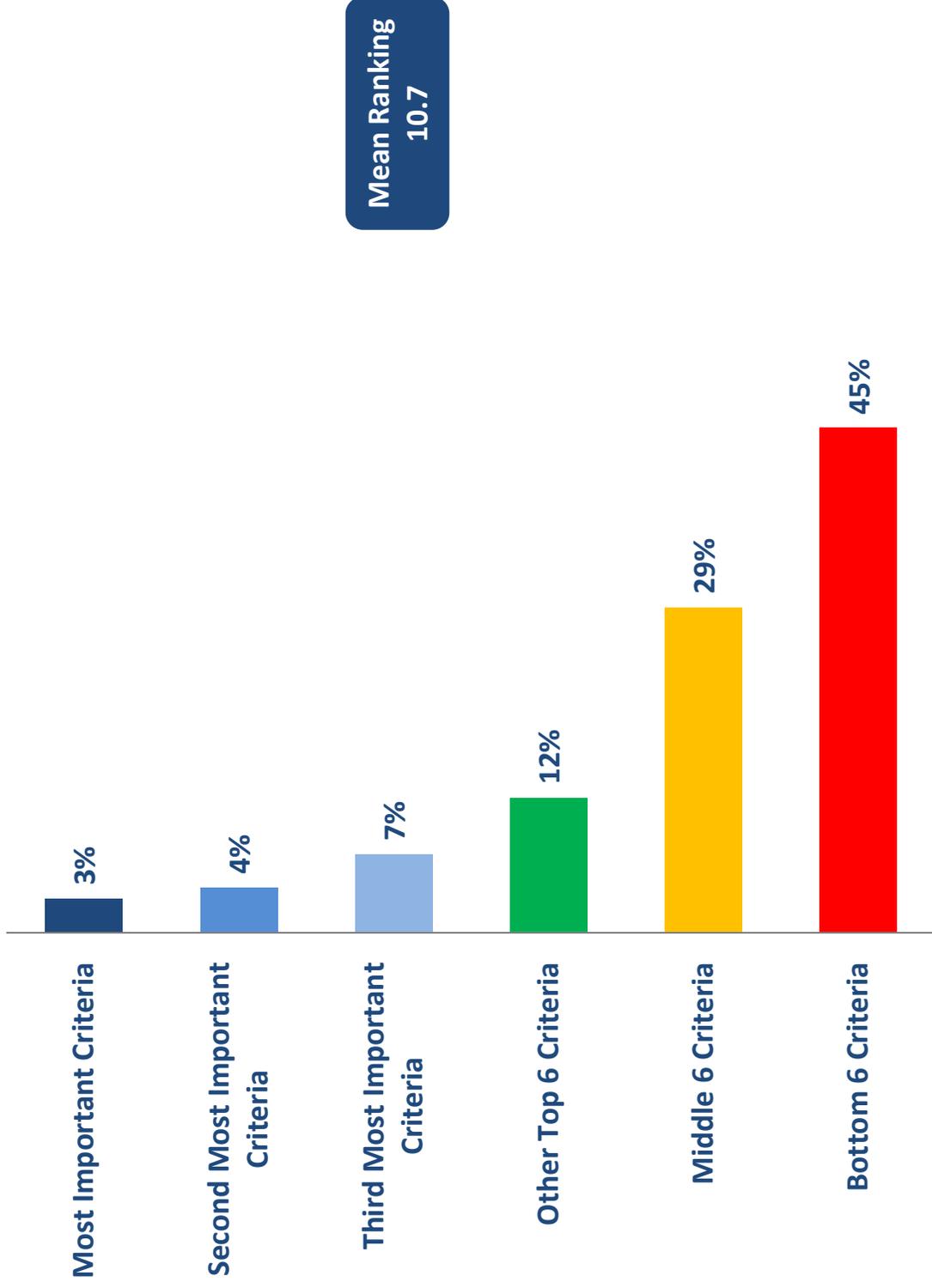
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Recovery of Heat Energy



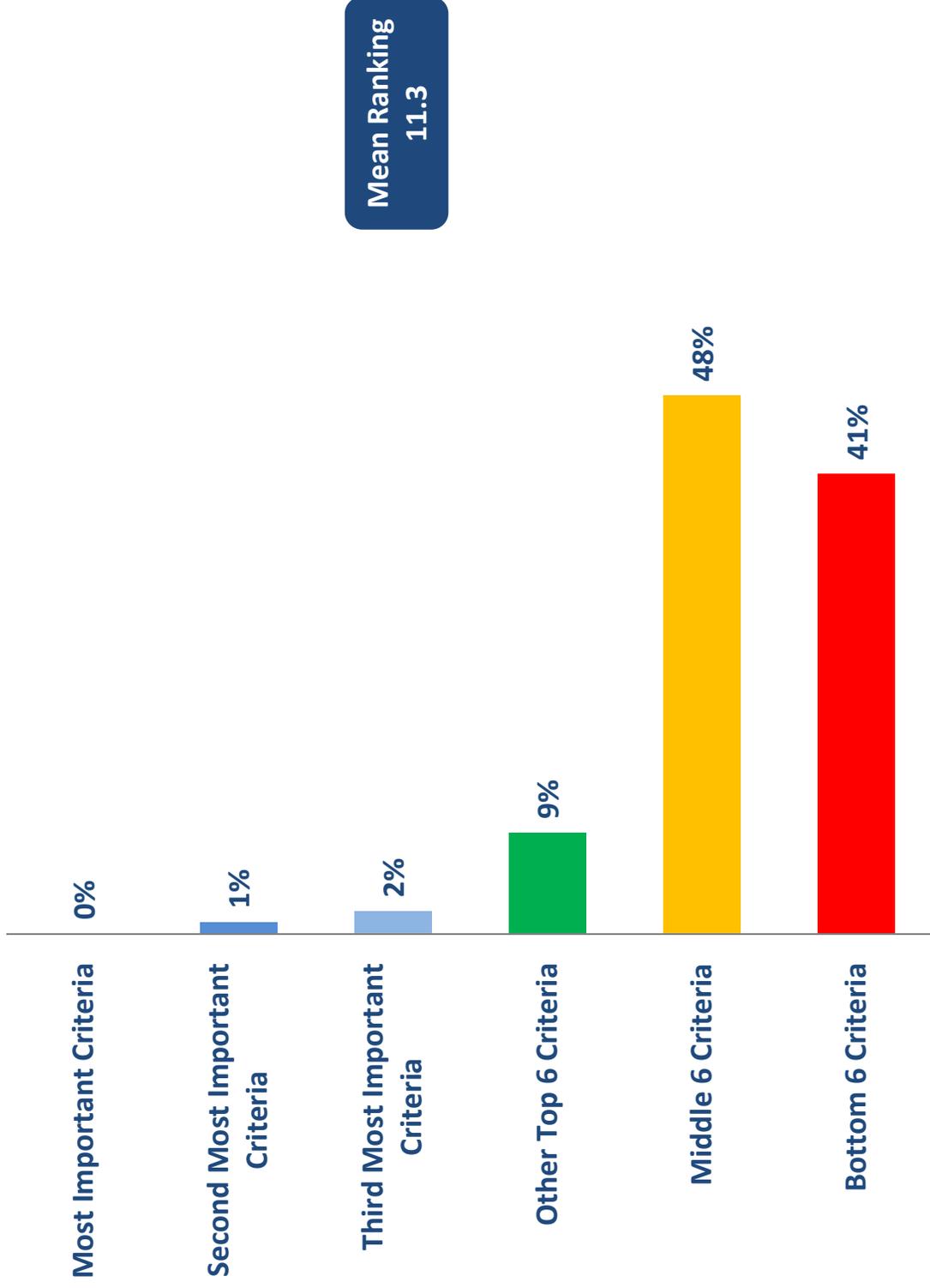
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Publicly Owned and Operated



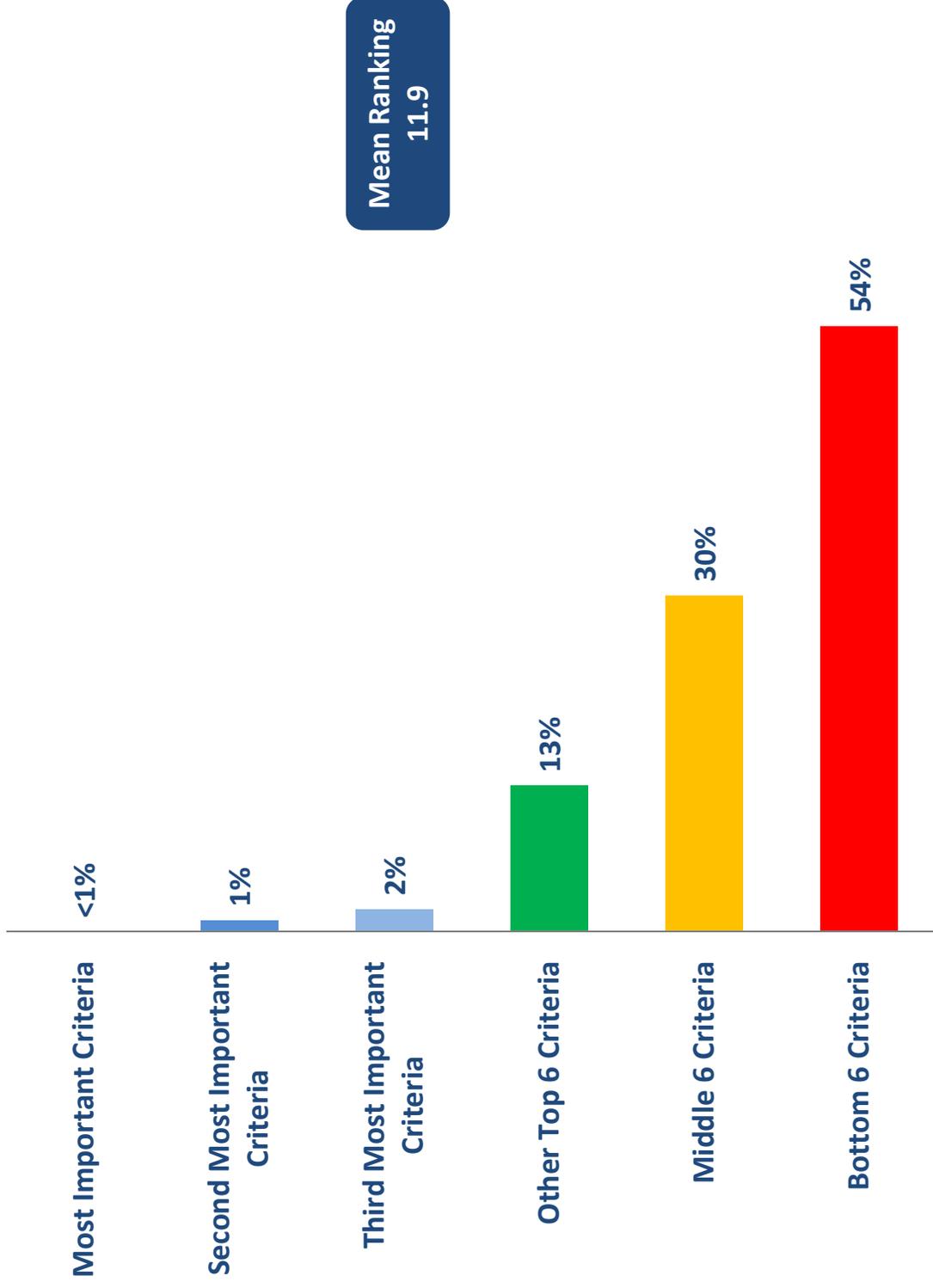
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Noise Reduction



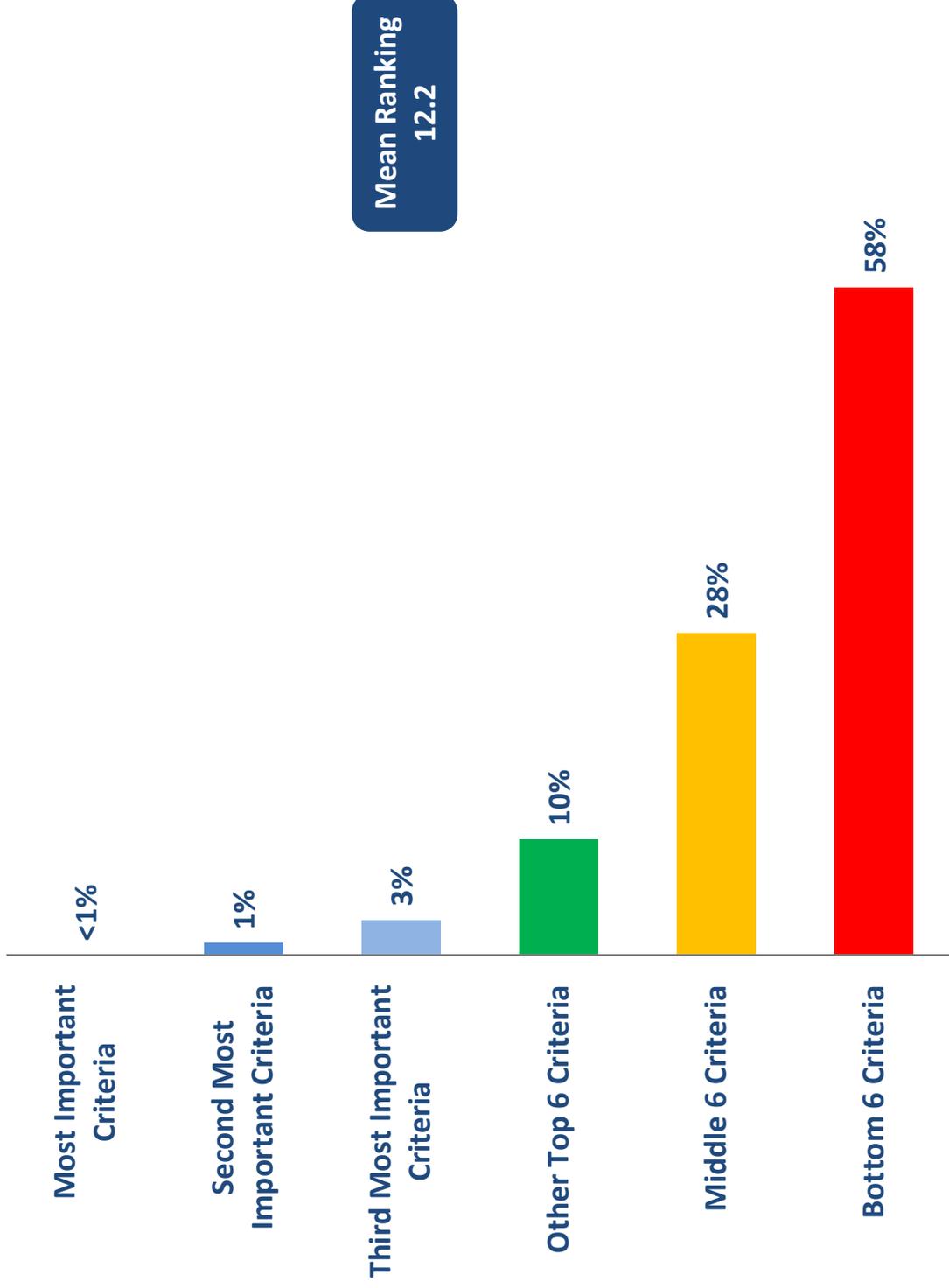


Minimize Trucking Traffic

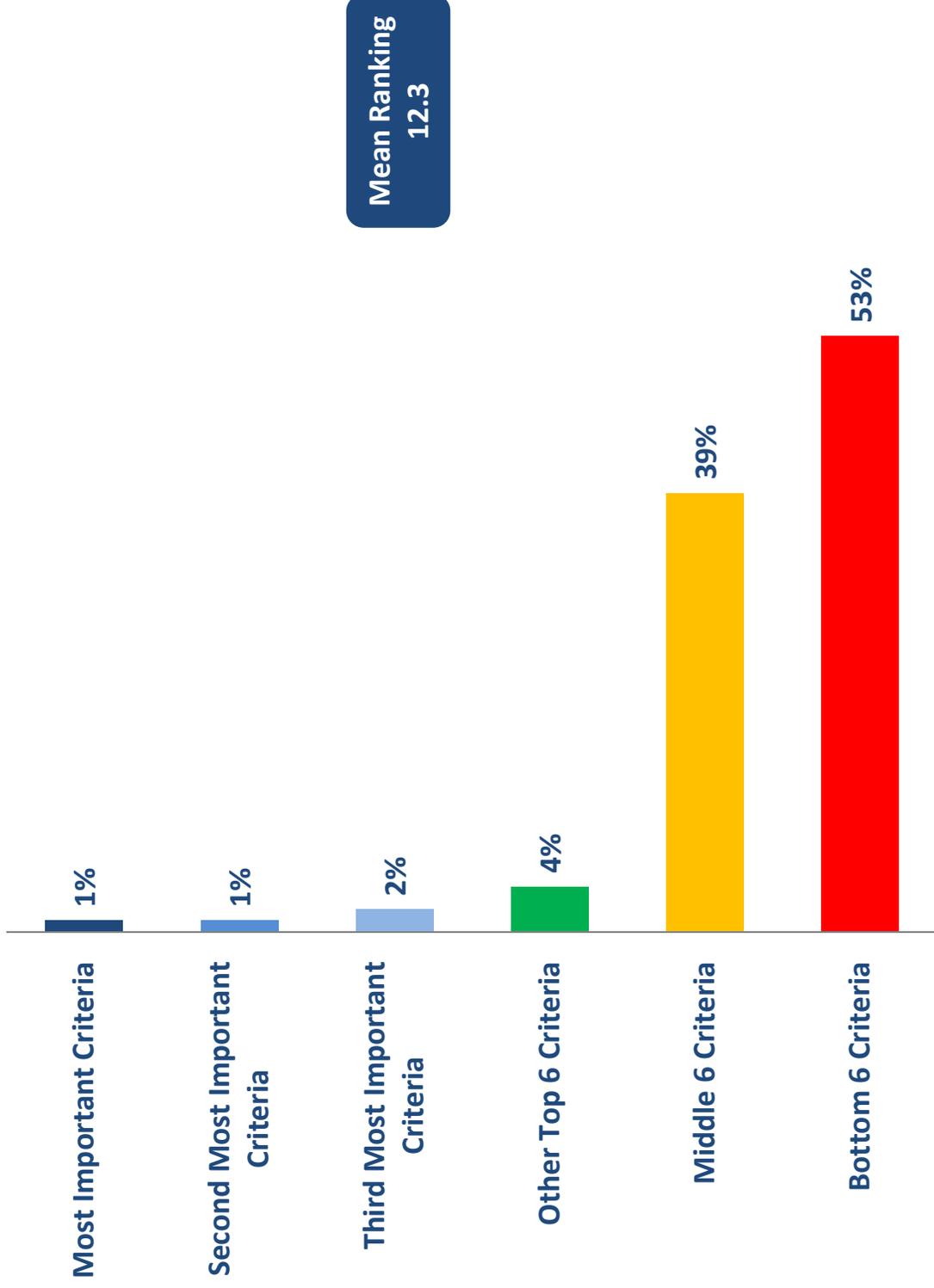


Base: All respondents (n=452)

Multi-Use Facility (Commercial & Residential)

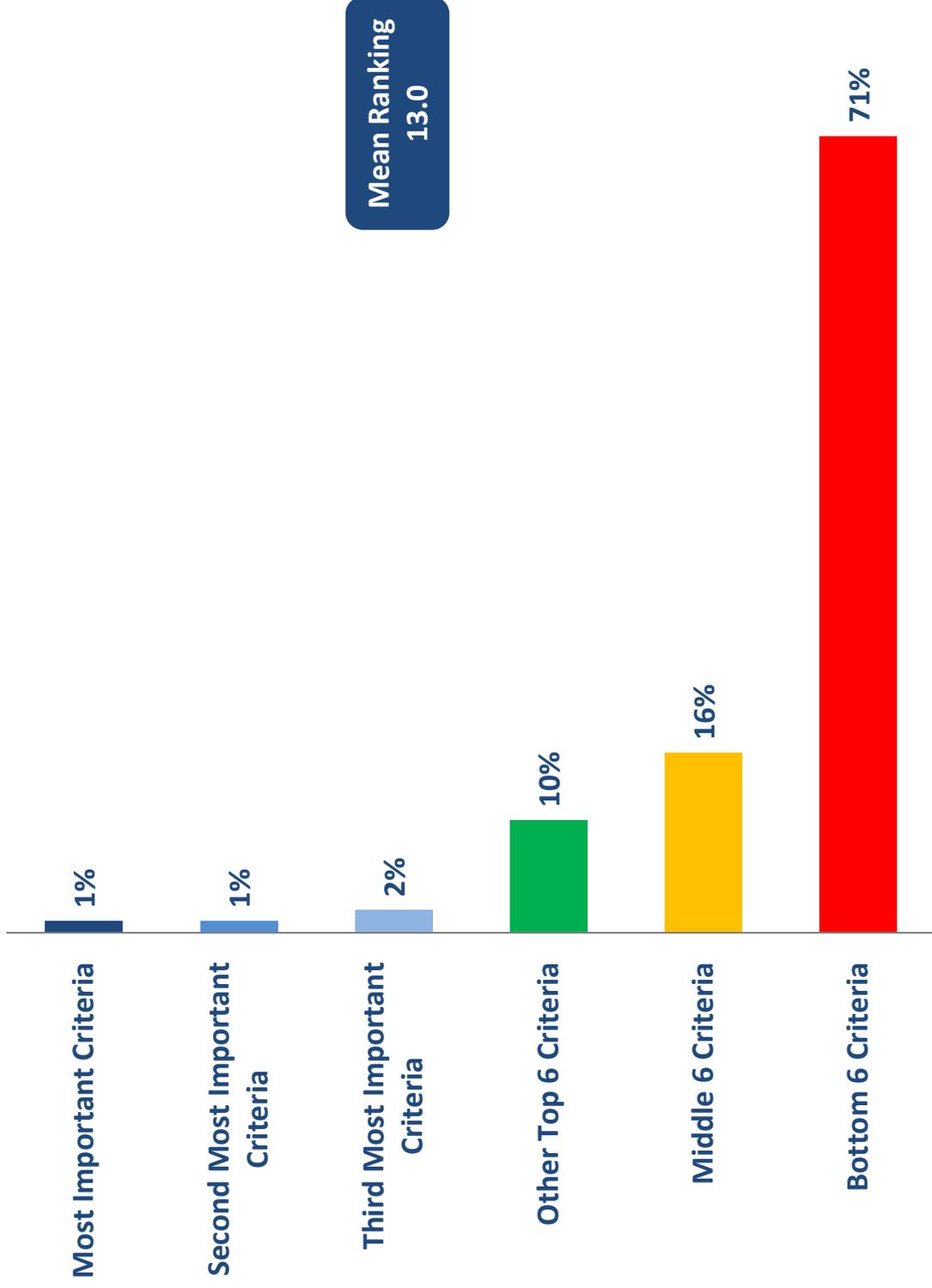


Timeframe to Obtain Regulatory Approvals



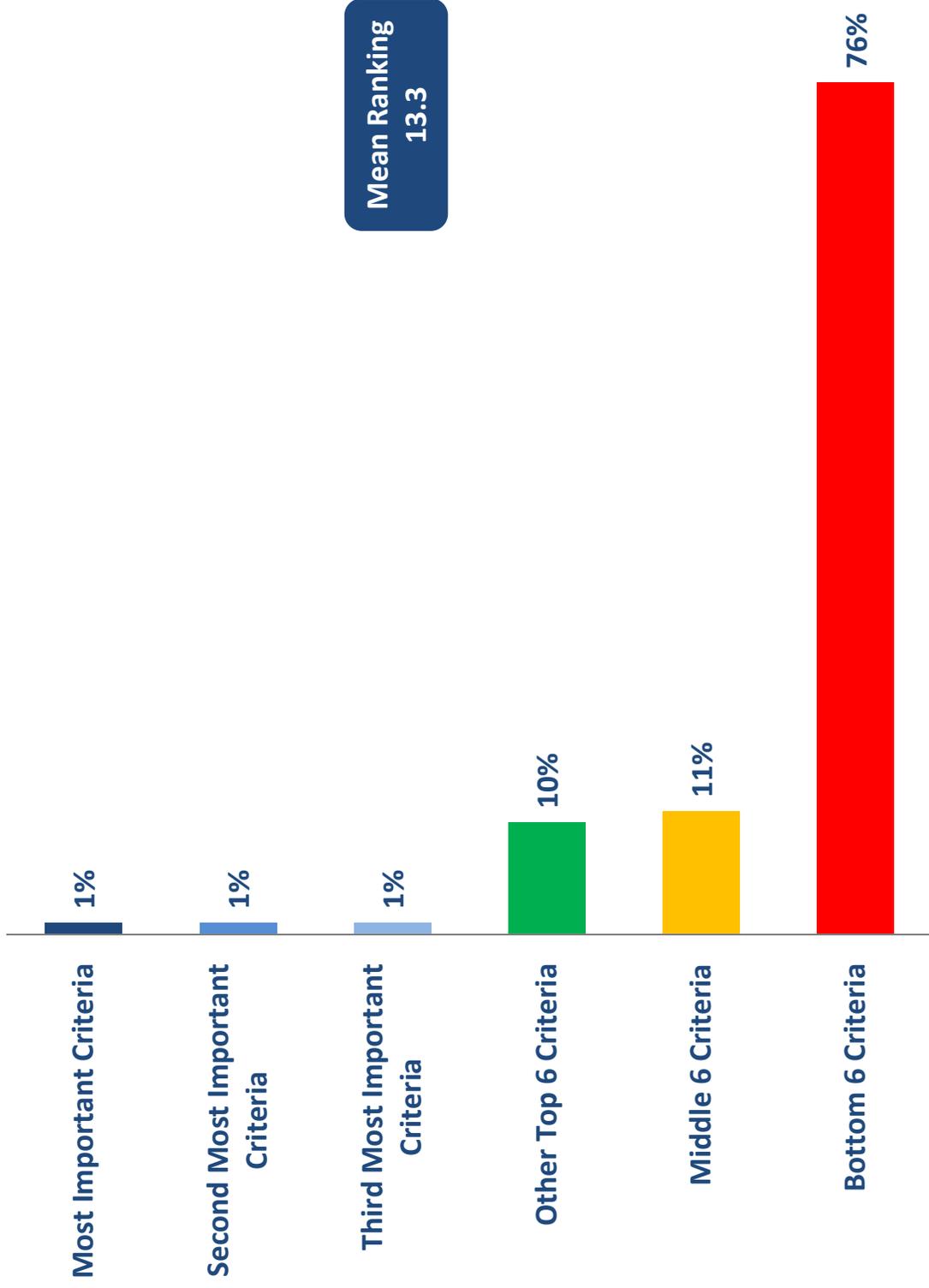
Base: All respondents (n=452)

Visually Appealing





Hidden from Sight



Base: All respondents (n=452)



Ipsos Reid Contact Information

Kyle Braid
Vice President

(778) 373-5130
kyle.braid@ipsos.com



Ipsos Reid



Eastside Select Committee Draft Report on Sewage Treatment Survey

OPEN INVITATION SURVEY RESULTS

June 8, 2015



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.

A breakout of the sample sizes by region, gender and age can be found in the table below.

Region	Sample Size	Percentage
Victoria	264	48%
Saanich	238	43%
Oak Bay	50	9%

Gender	Sample Size	Percentage
Male	289	52%
Female	219	40%
Other	1	<1%
Refused	43	8%

Age	Sample Size	Percentage
Under 55 years	234	42%
55 years or older	302	55%
Refused	16	3%

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?*

The three questions allow us, for each respondent, to rank their 18 criteria into each of the following segments below.



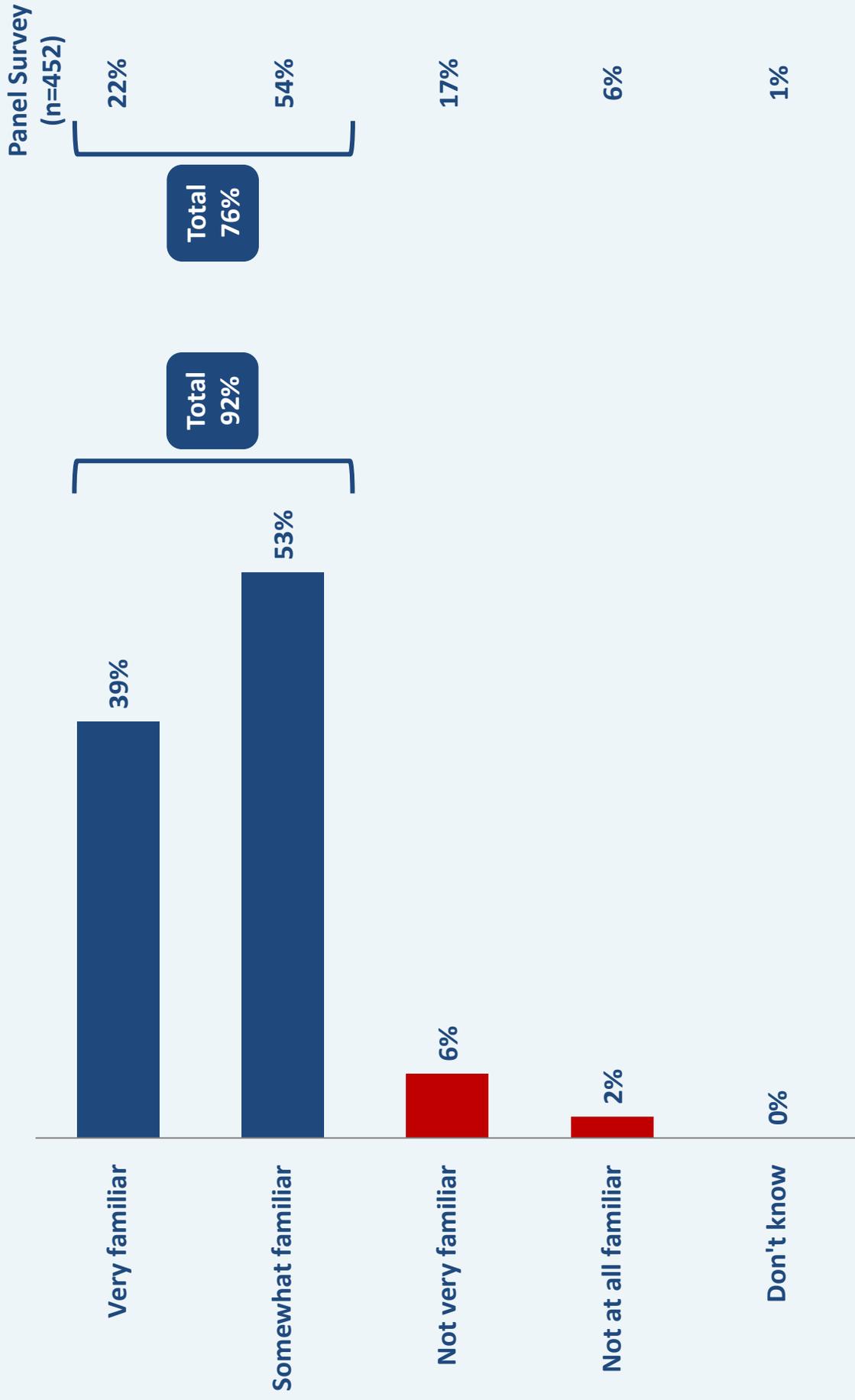
Familiarity

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

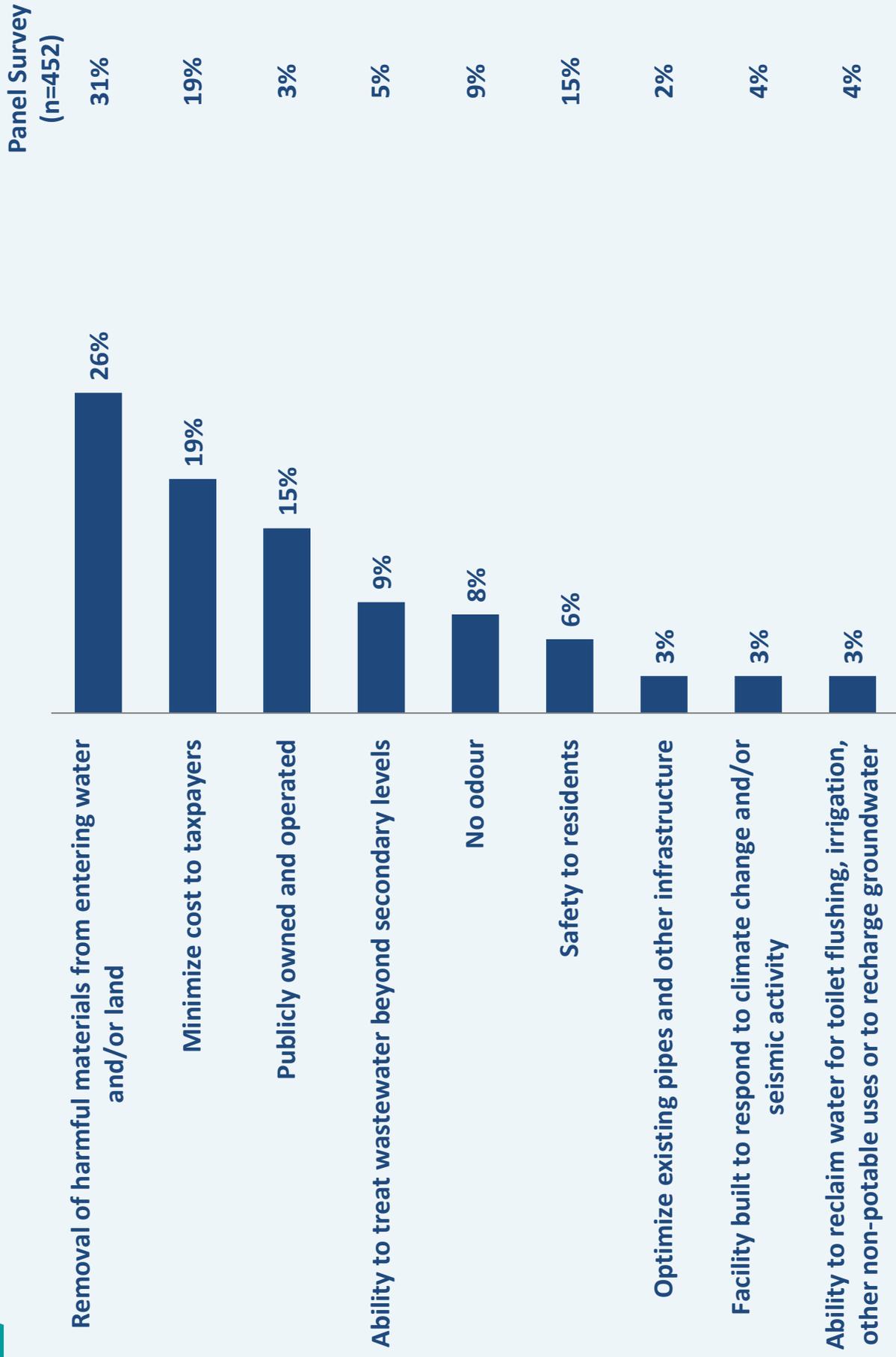
The two slides that follow show how often each criteria was selected as the MOST IMPORTANT criteria among the 18 attributes.

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%).

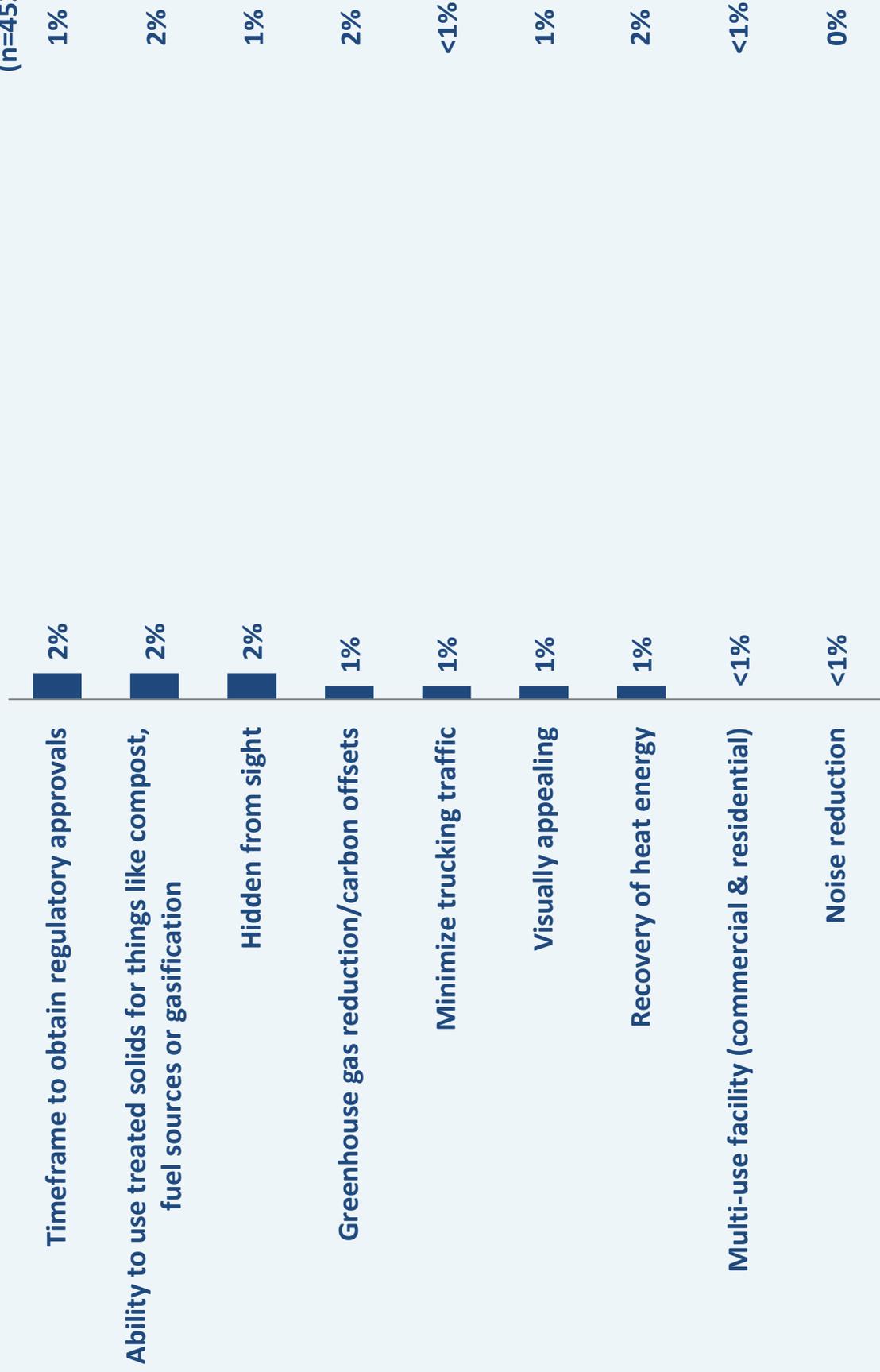
- Men are more likely than women to select 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (23% vs. 14%).
- Respondents aged 55 years or younger are more likely to select 'publicly owned and operated' (19% vs. 12% of 55+ years).

Most Important Criteria (slide 1 of 2)



Most Important Criteria (slide 2 of 2)

Panel Survey
(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

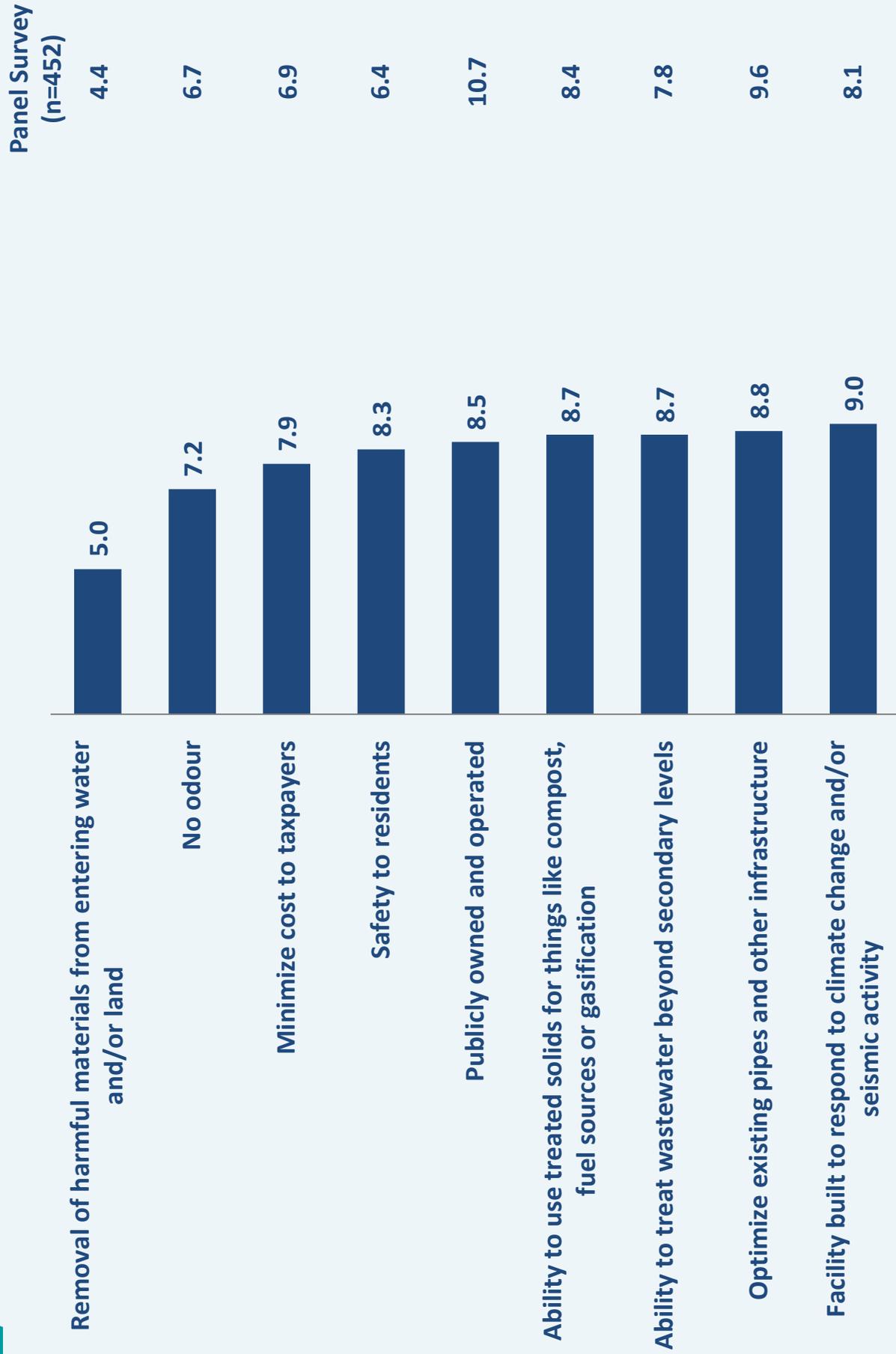
Overall, 'removal of harmful materials from entering water and/or land' receives the lowest average rank (5.0) of all 18 criteria.

This is followed by 'no odour' (average rank of 7.2) and 'minimize cost to taxpayers' (7.9).

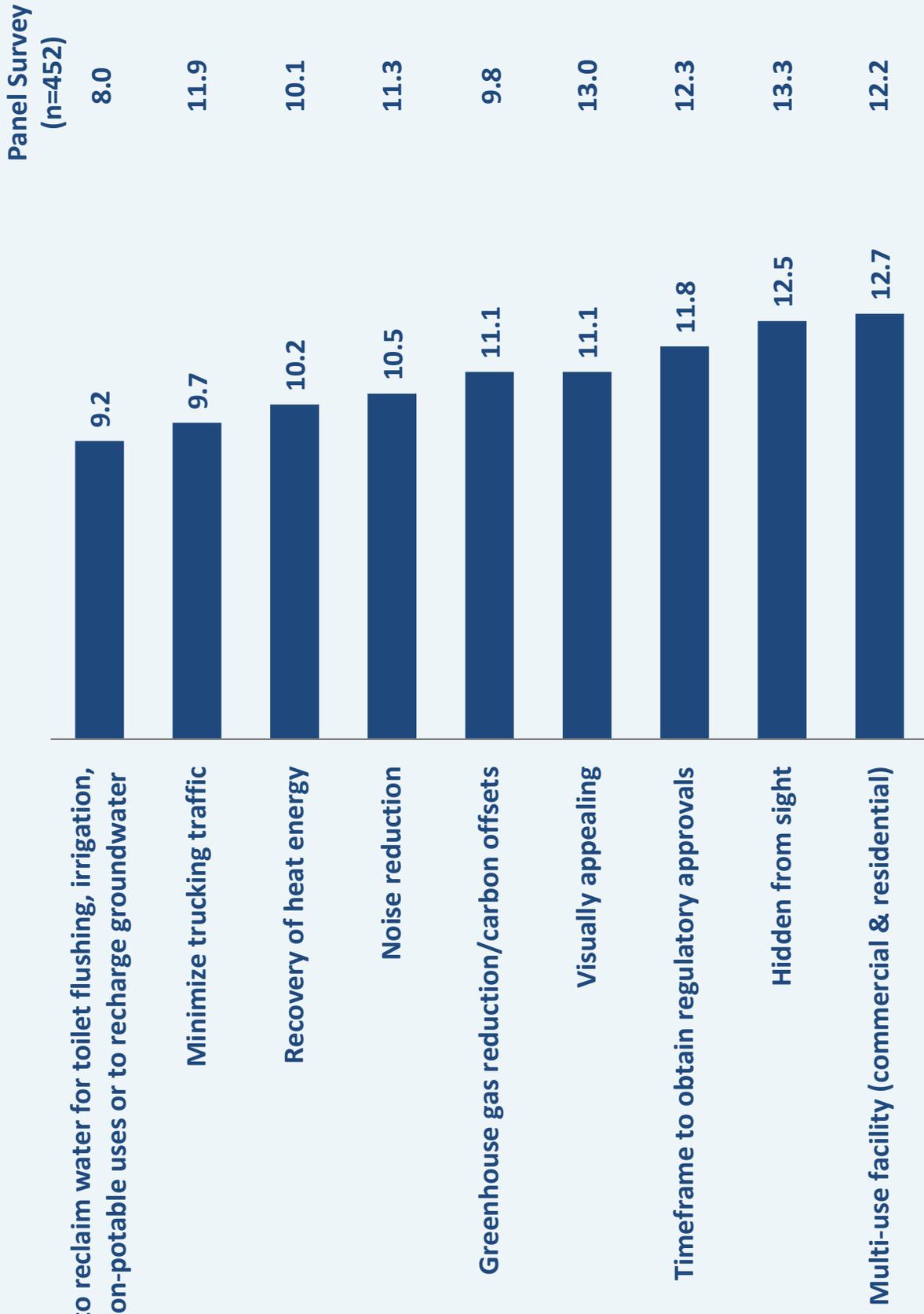
Slightly higher average rankings are seen for 'safety to residents' (8.3), 'publicly owned and operated' (8.5), 'ability to use treated solids for things like compost, fuel sources or gasification' (8.7), 'ability to treat wastewater beyond secondary levels' (8.7), 'optimize existing pipes and other 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)



Average Rank of Criteria (slide 2 of 2)



Additional Comments and Suggestions

Additional Comments and Suggestions

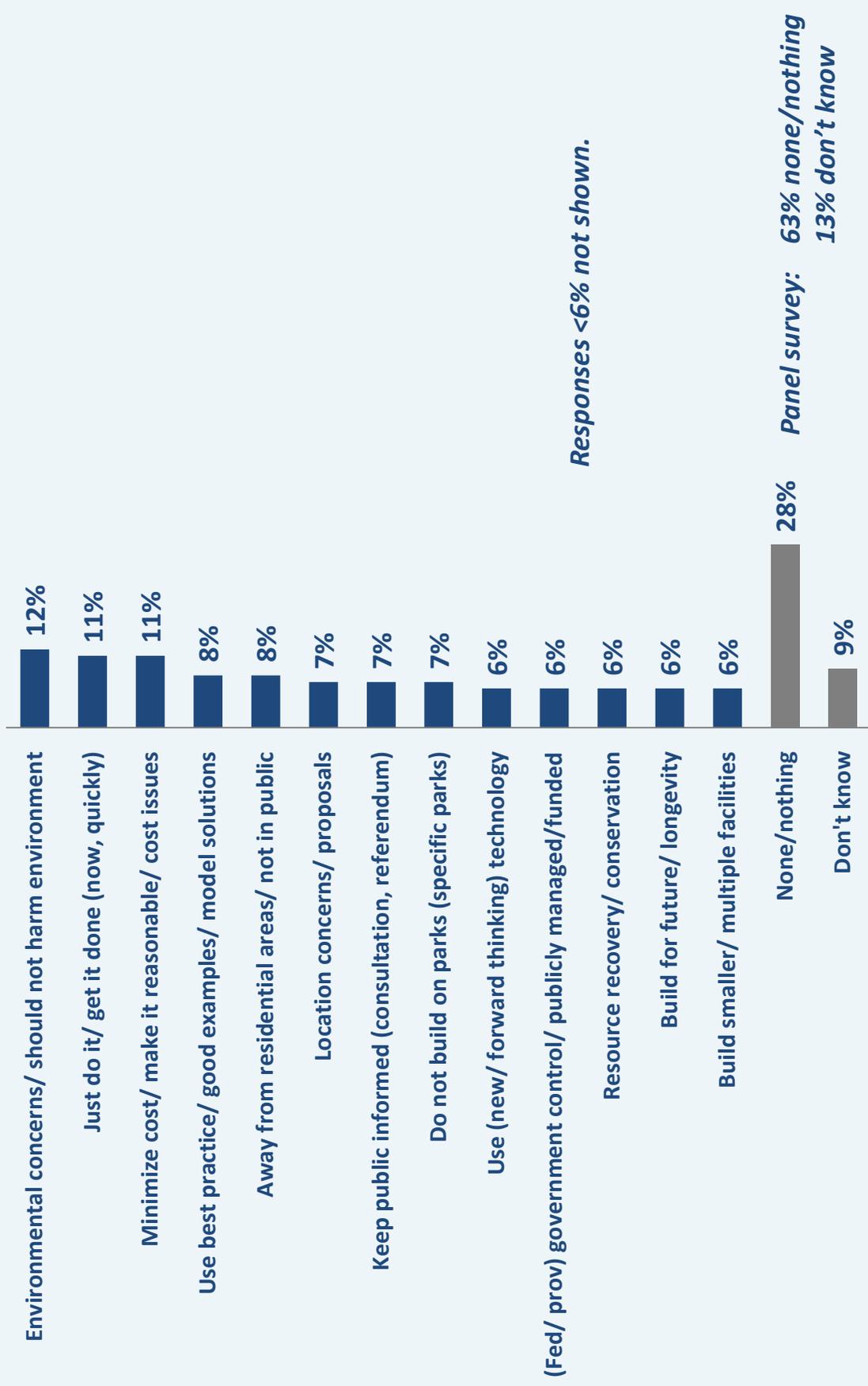
At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any additional comments or suggestions for the Eastside Select Committee regarding either the sewage treatment facility itself or the related public consultation process.

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



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.

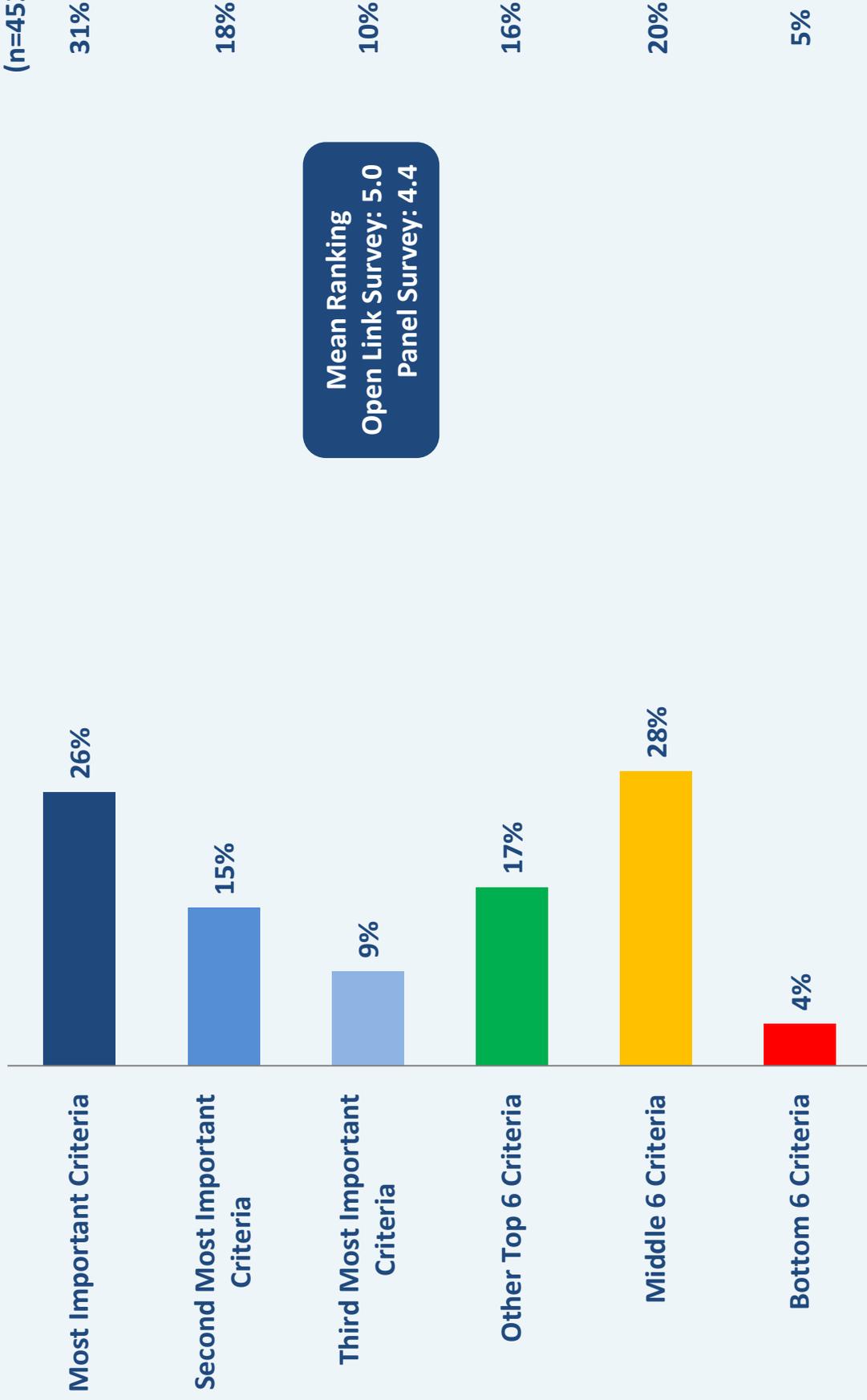
Another 15% say this is the second most important criteria and 9% say it is the third most important criteria. It places in the other top 6 criteria of another 17% of respondents.

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.

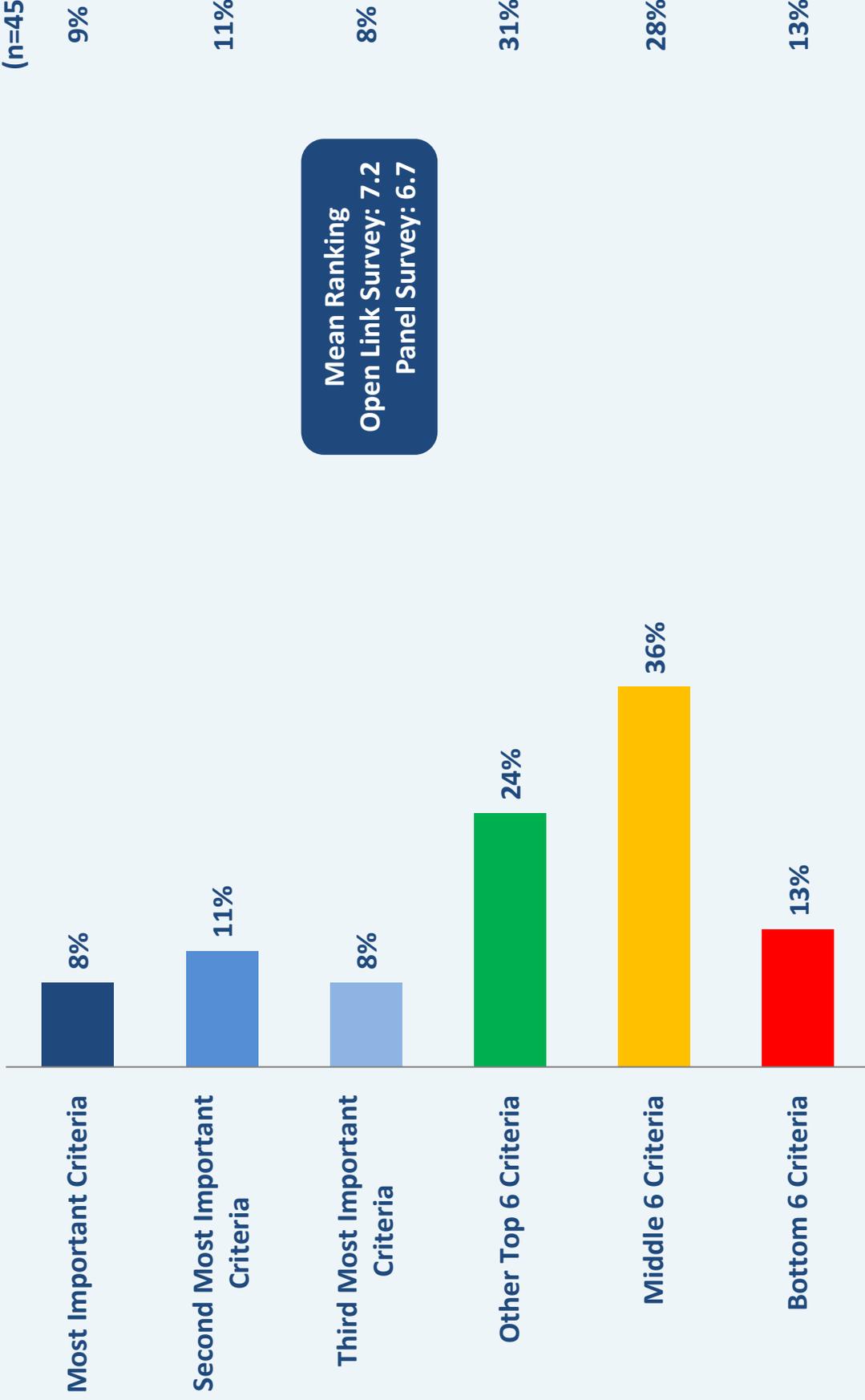
The average ranking of this criteria is 5.0.

Removal of Harmful Materials from Entering Water and/or Land

Panel Survey
(n=452)

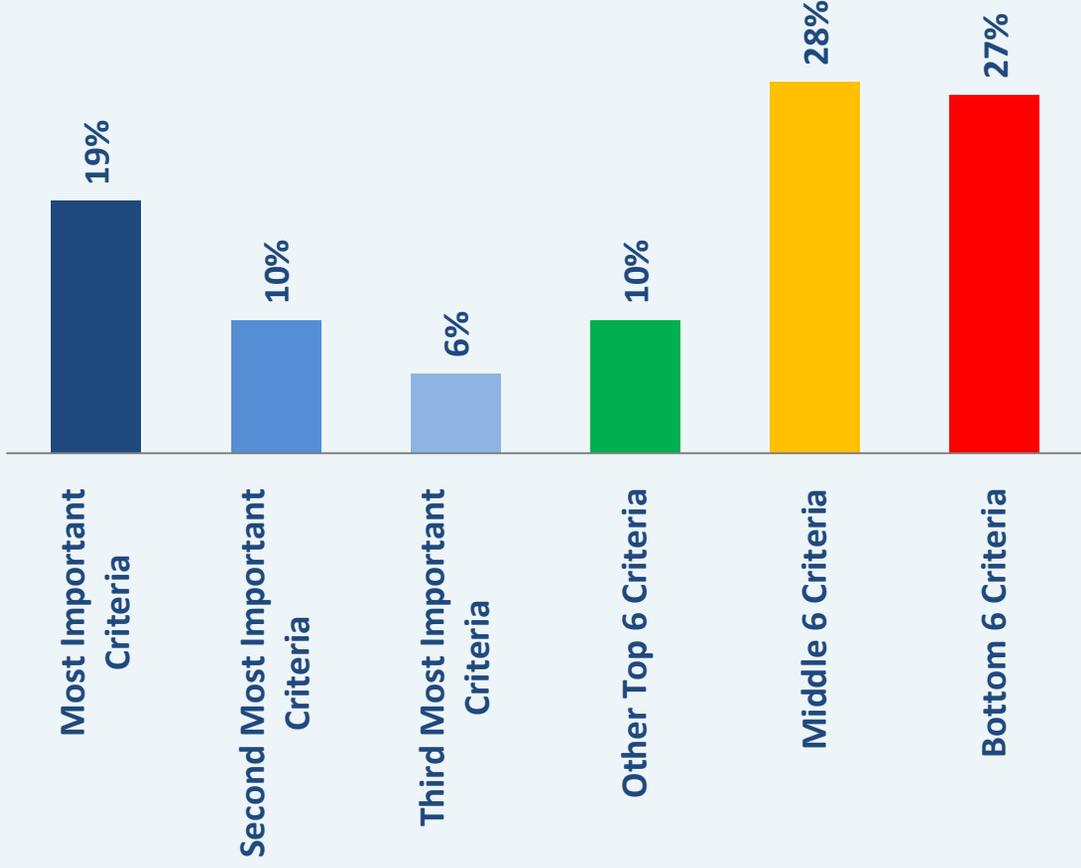


Panel Survey
(n=452)



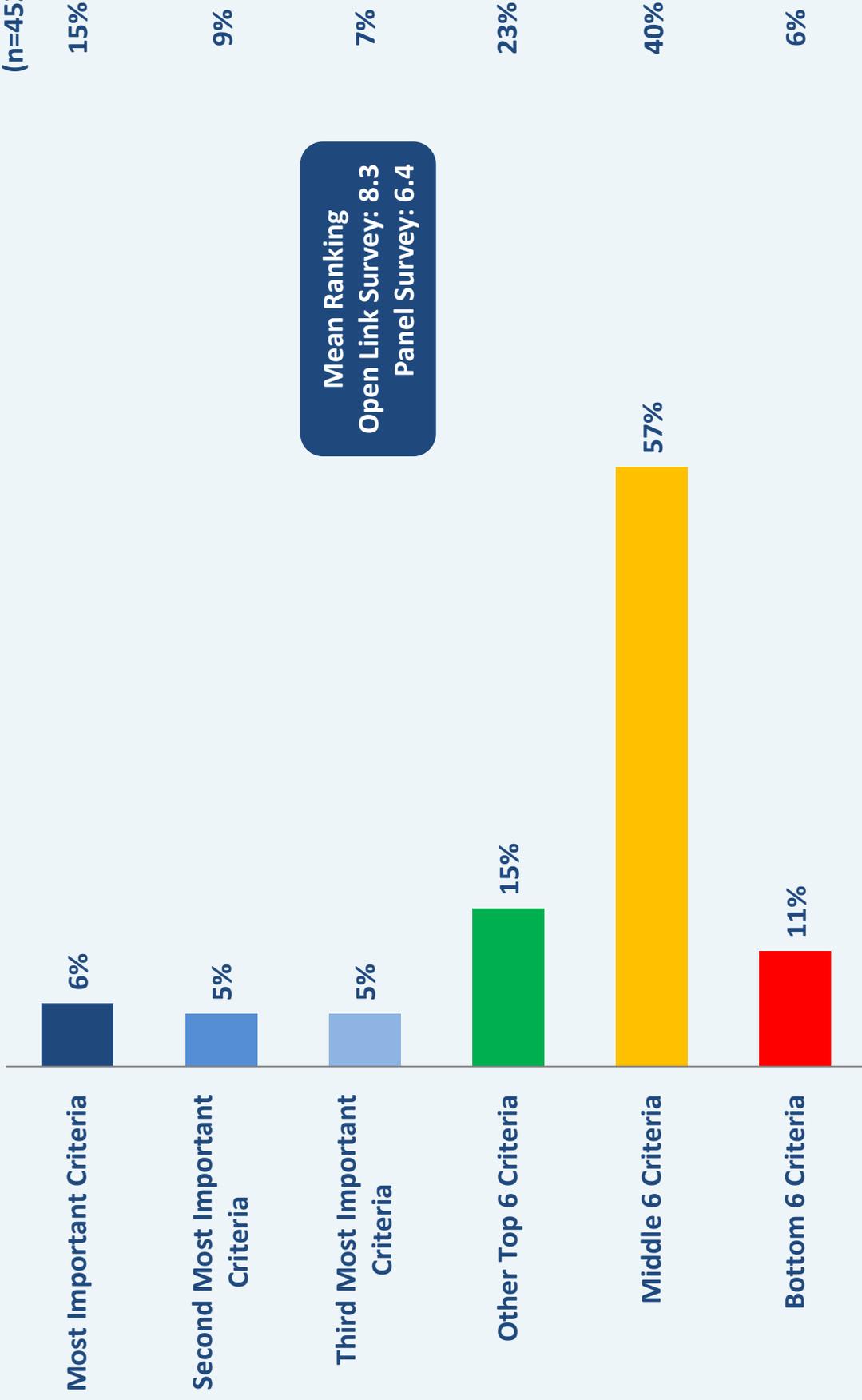
Minimize Cost to Taxpayers

Panel Survey
(n=452)



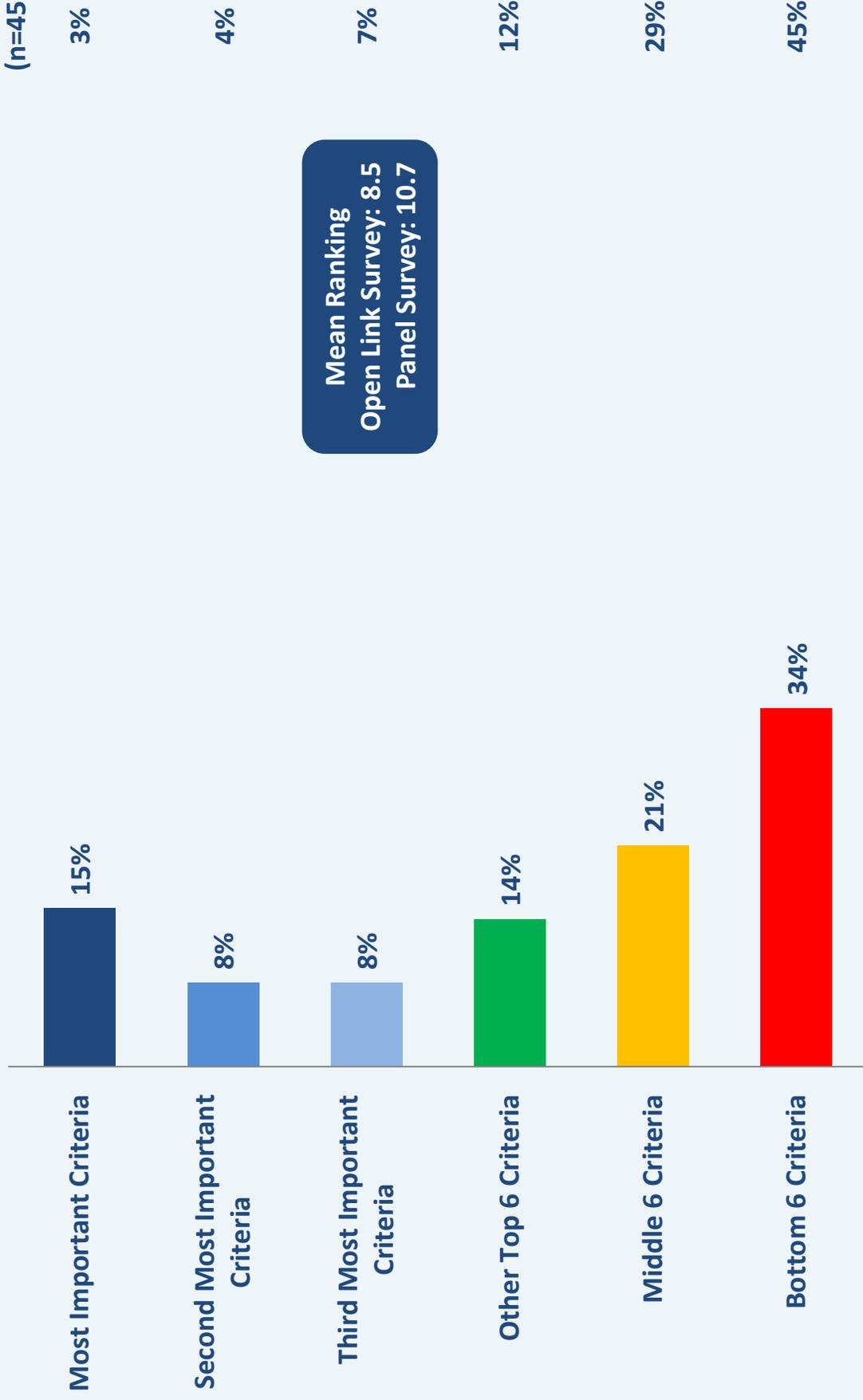
Safety to Residents

Panel Survey
(n=452)

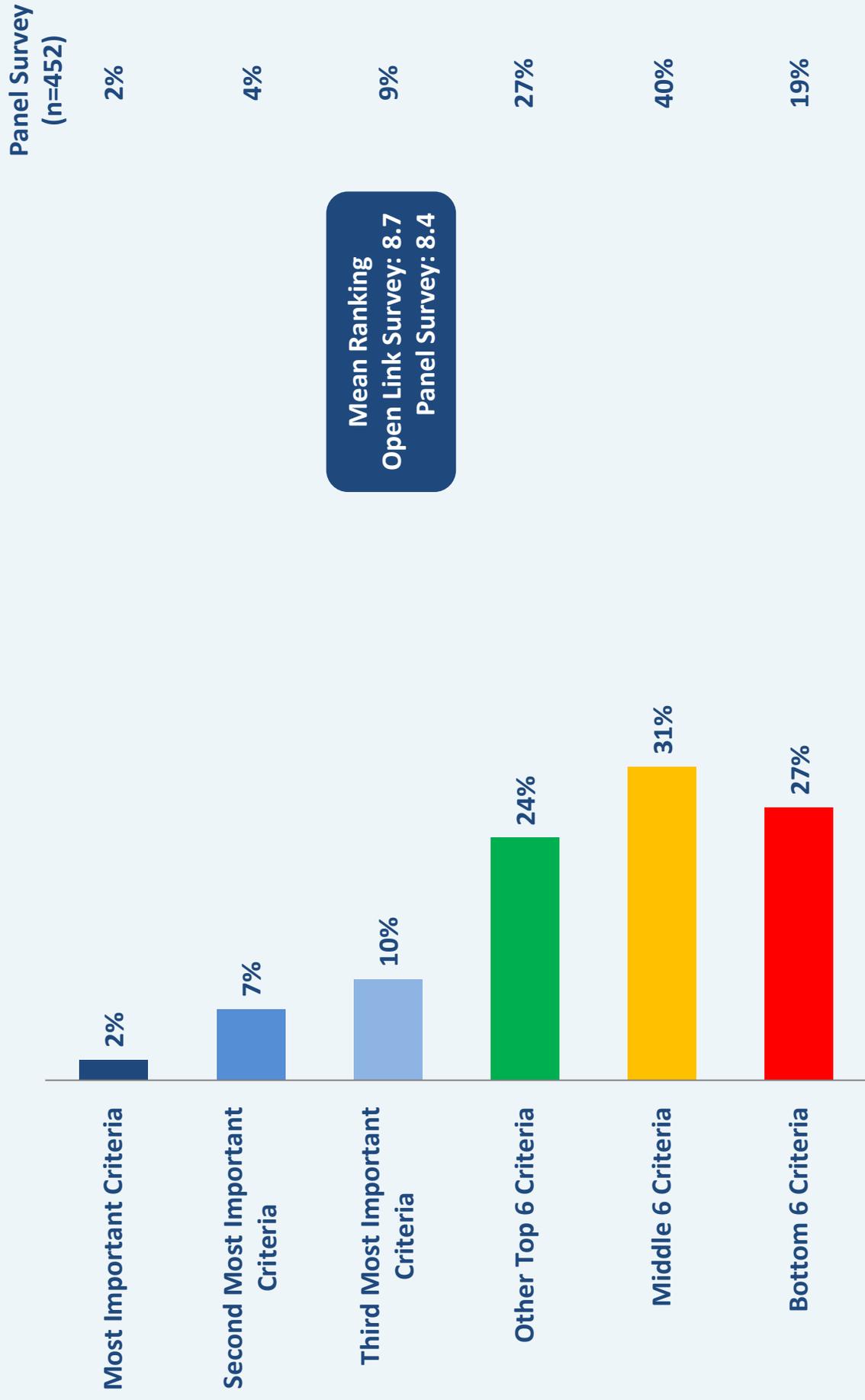


Publicly Owned and Operated

Panel Survey
(n=452)

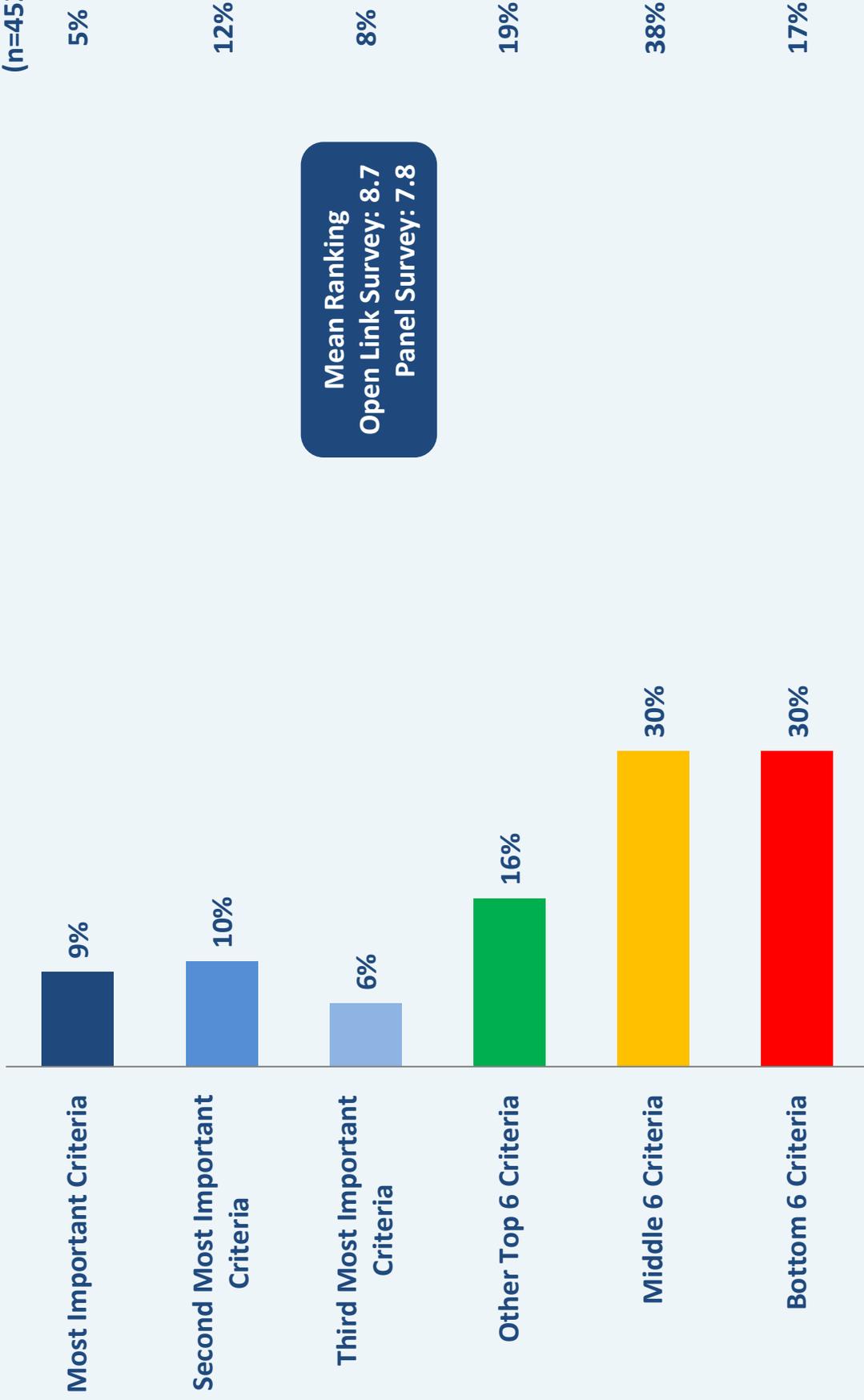


Ability to Use Treated Solids for Things like Compost, Fuel Sources or Gasification



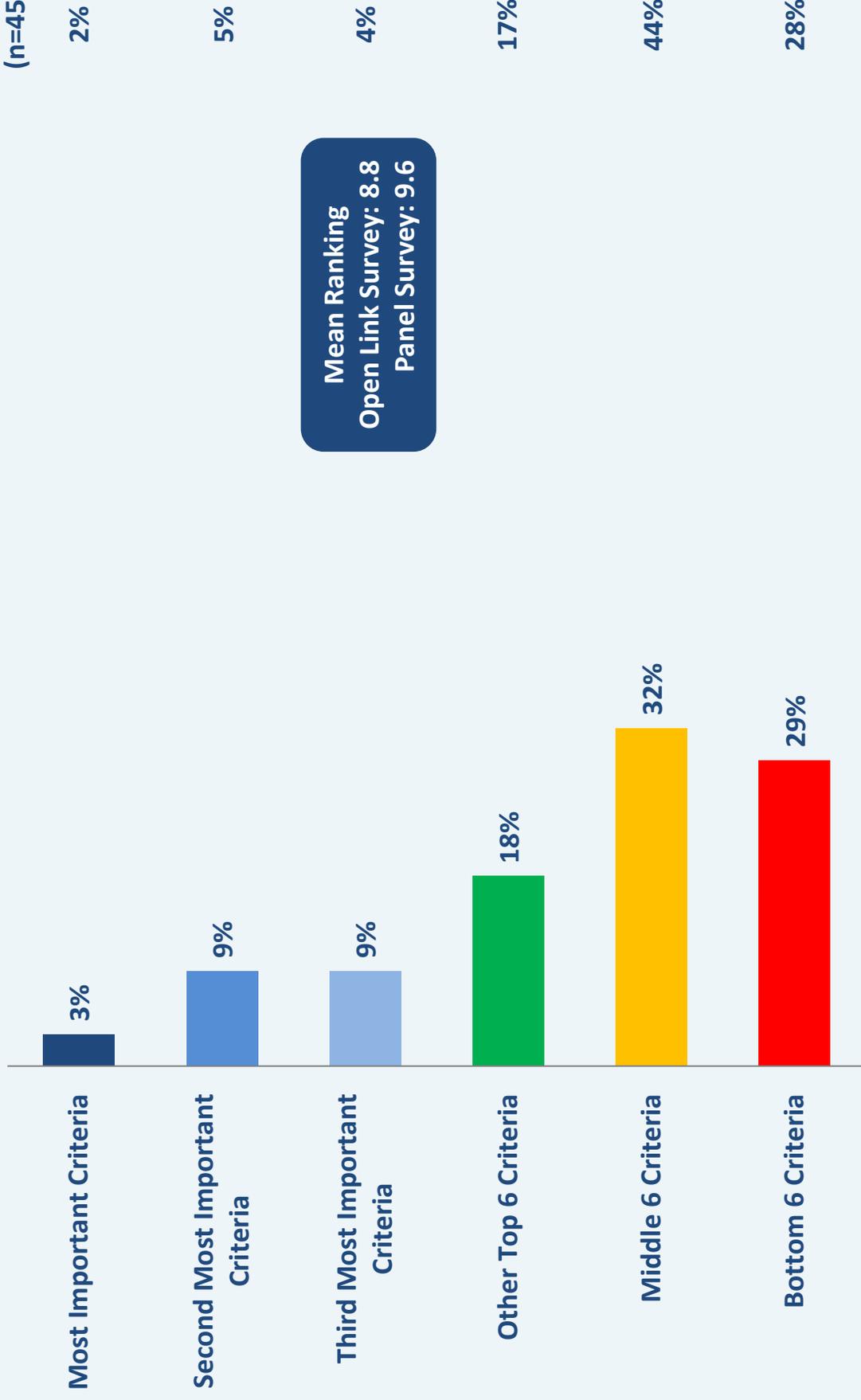
Ability to Treat Wastewater Beyond Secondary Levels

Panel Survey
(n=452)



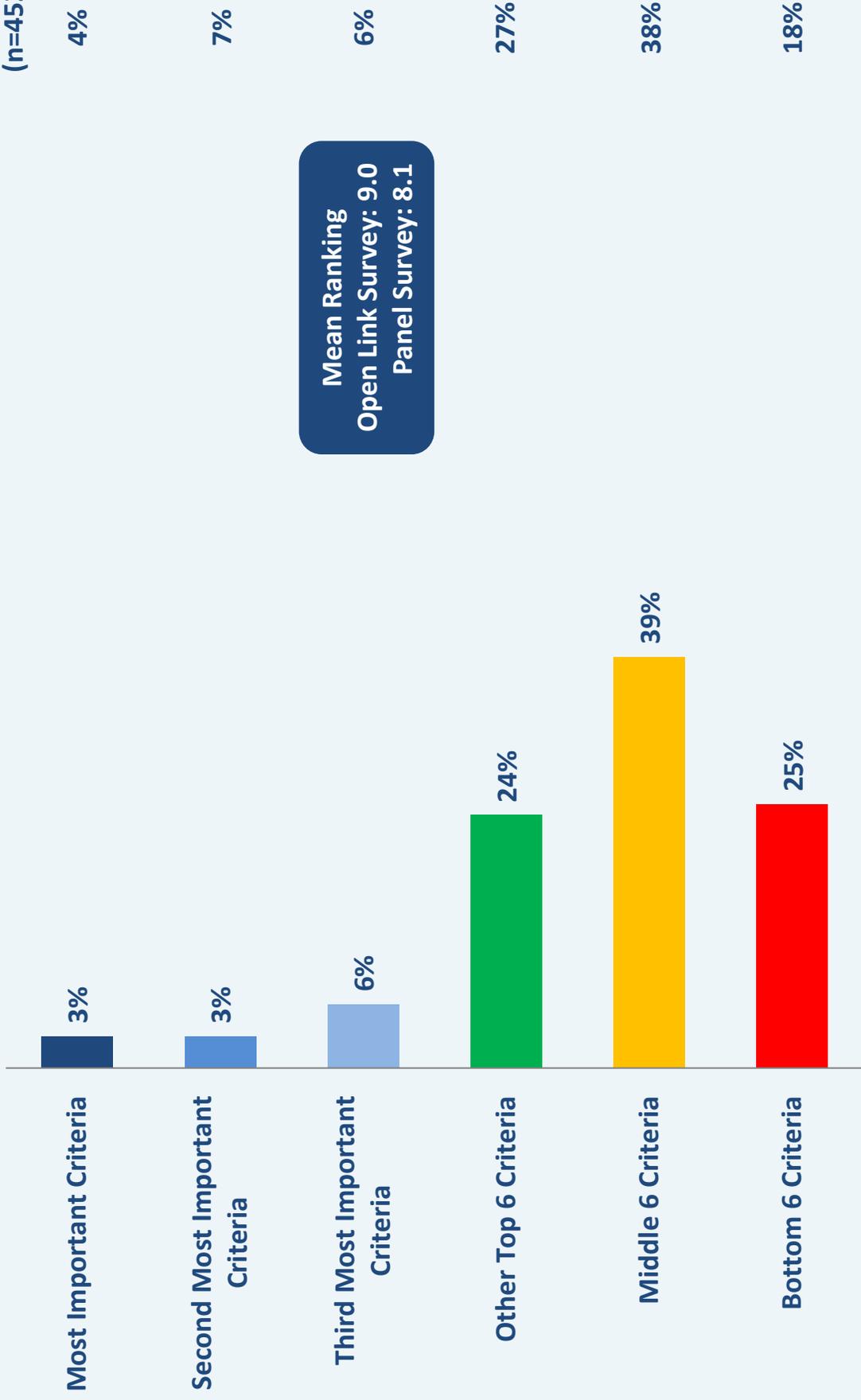
Optimize Existing Pipes and Other Infrastructure

Panel Survey
(n=452)



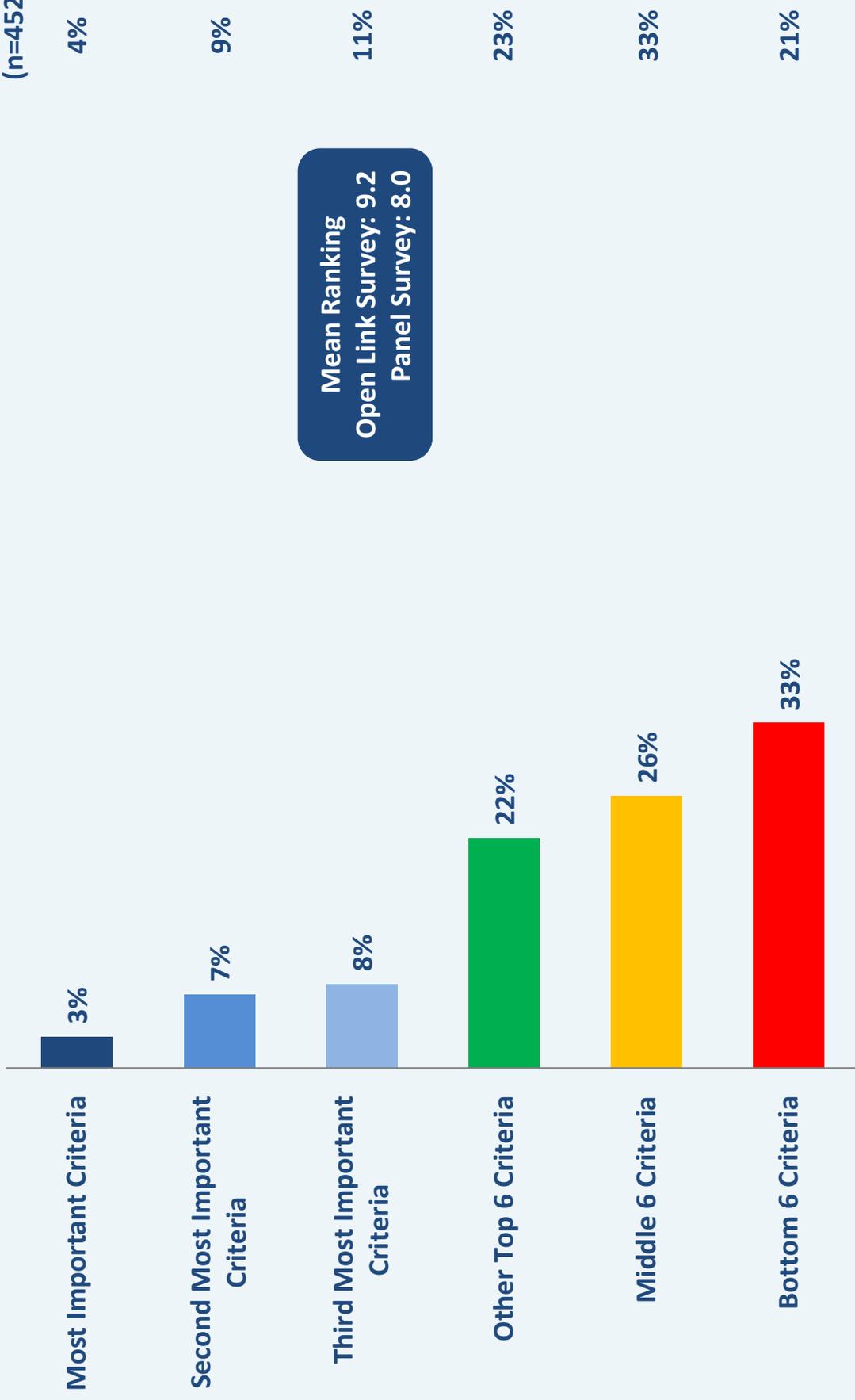
Facility Built to Respond to Climate Change and/or Seismic Activity

Panel Survey
(n=452)



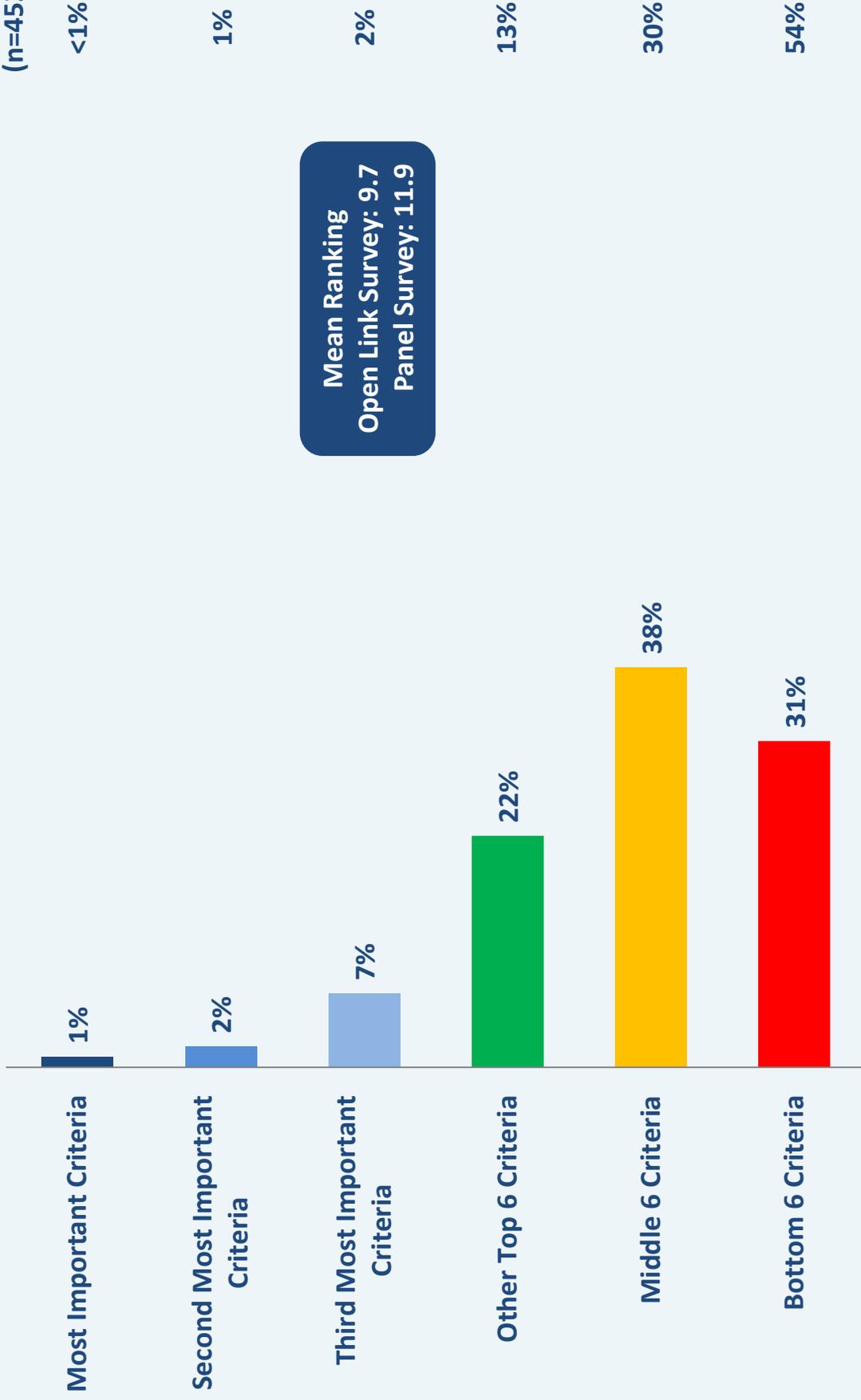
Ability to Reclaim Water for Toilet Flushing, Irrigation, Other Non-Potable Uses or to Recharge Groundwater

Panel Survey
(n=452)



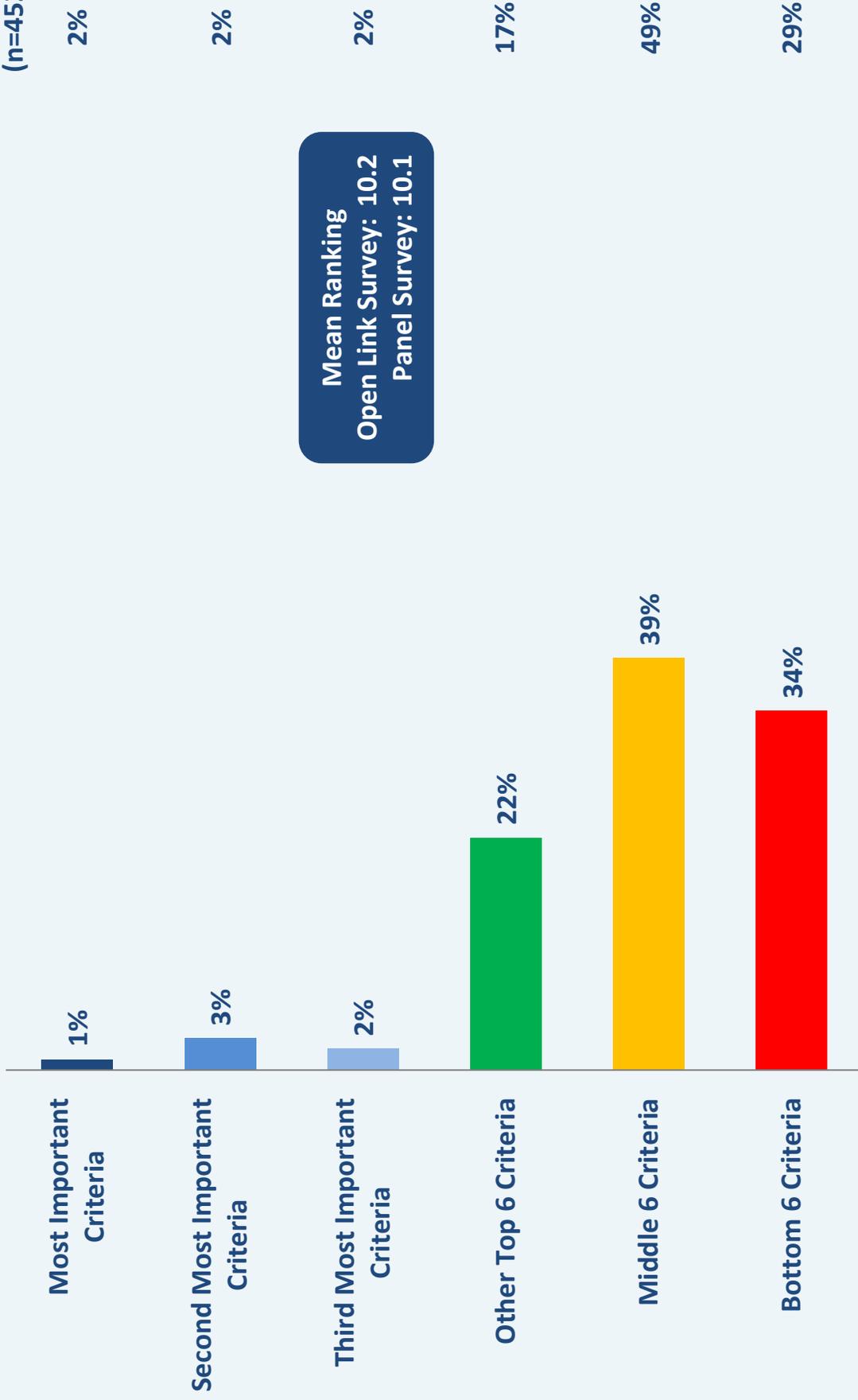
Minimize Trucking Traffic

Panel Survey
(n=452)



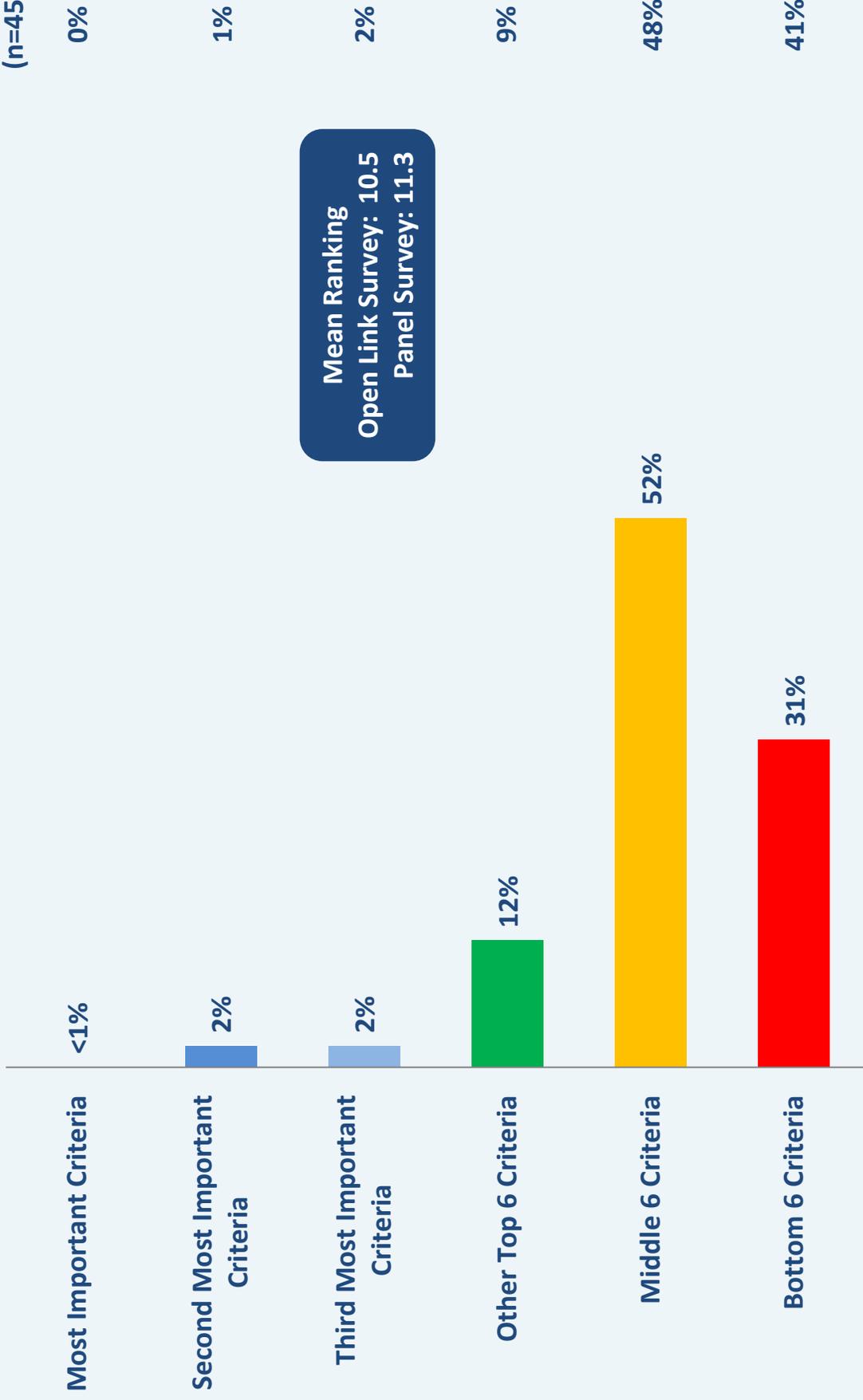
Recovery of Heat Energy

Panel Survey
(n=452)



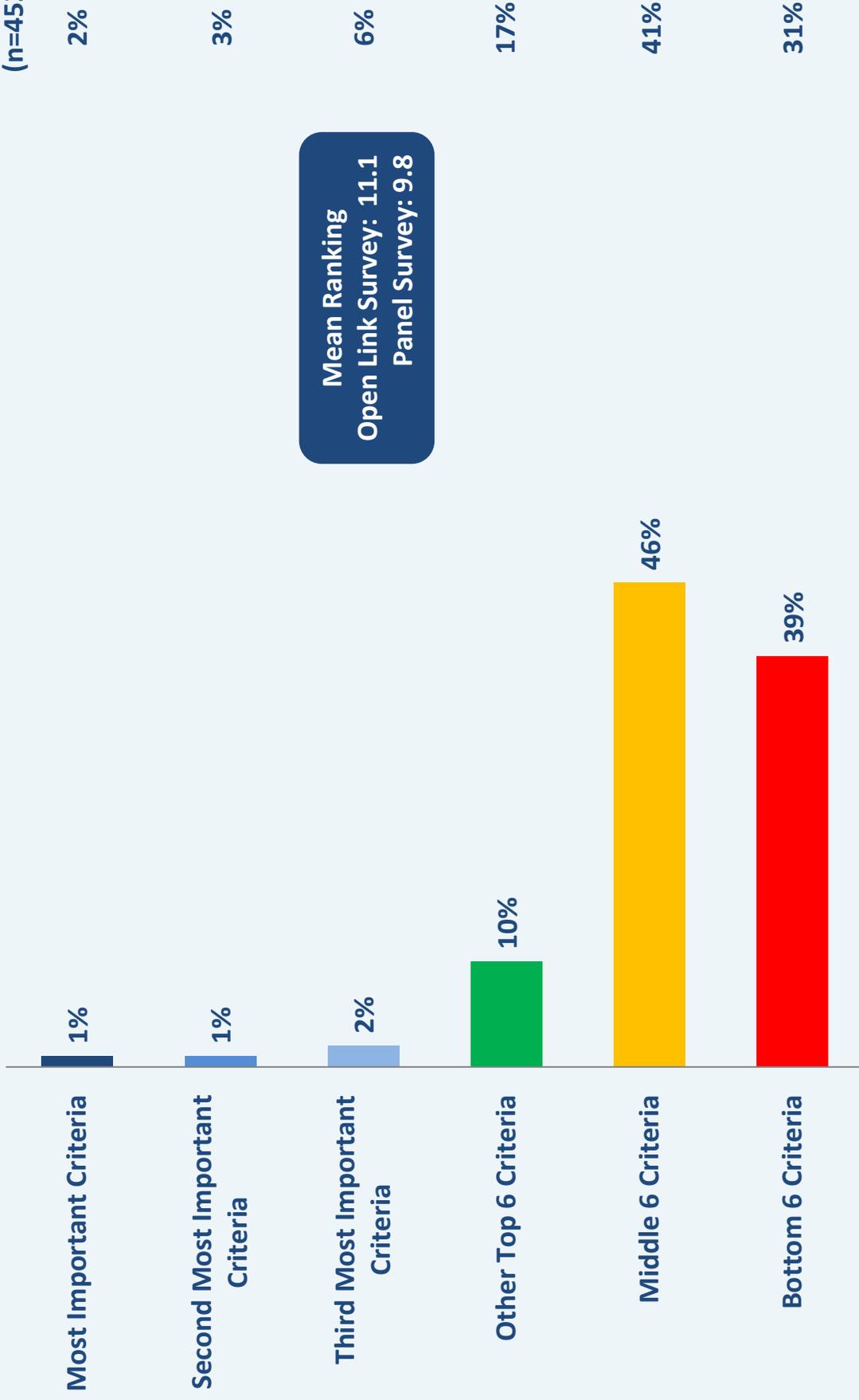
Noise Reduction

Panel Survey
(n=452)



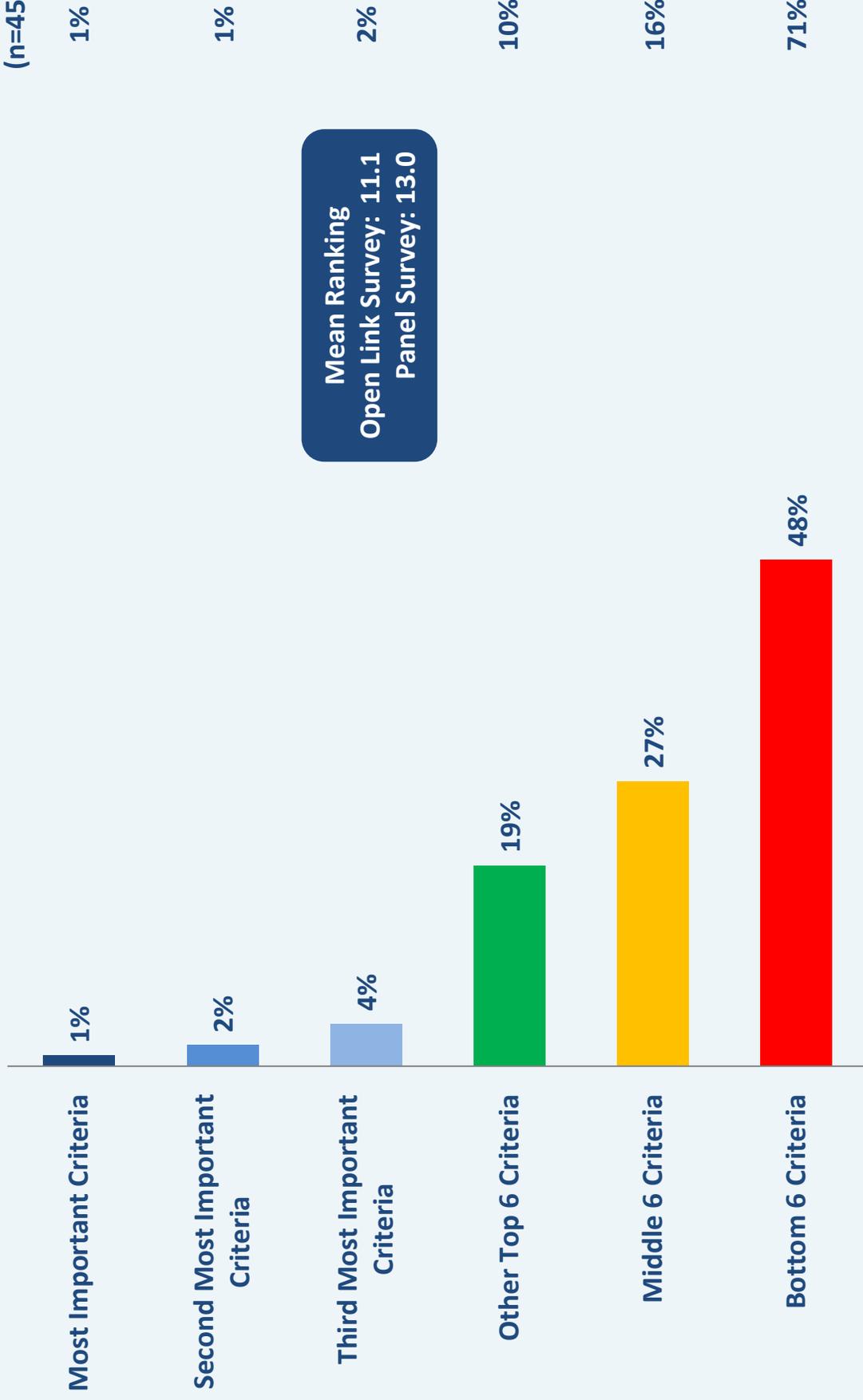
Greenhouse Gas Reduction/Carbon Offsets

Panel Survey
(n=452)



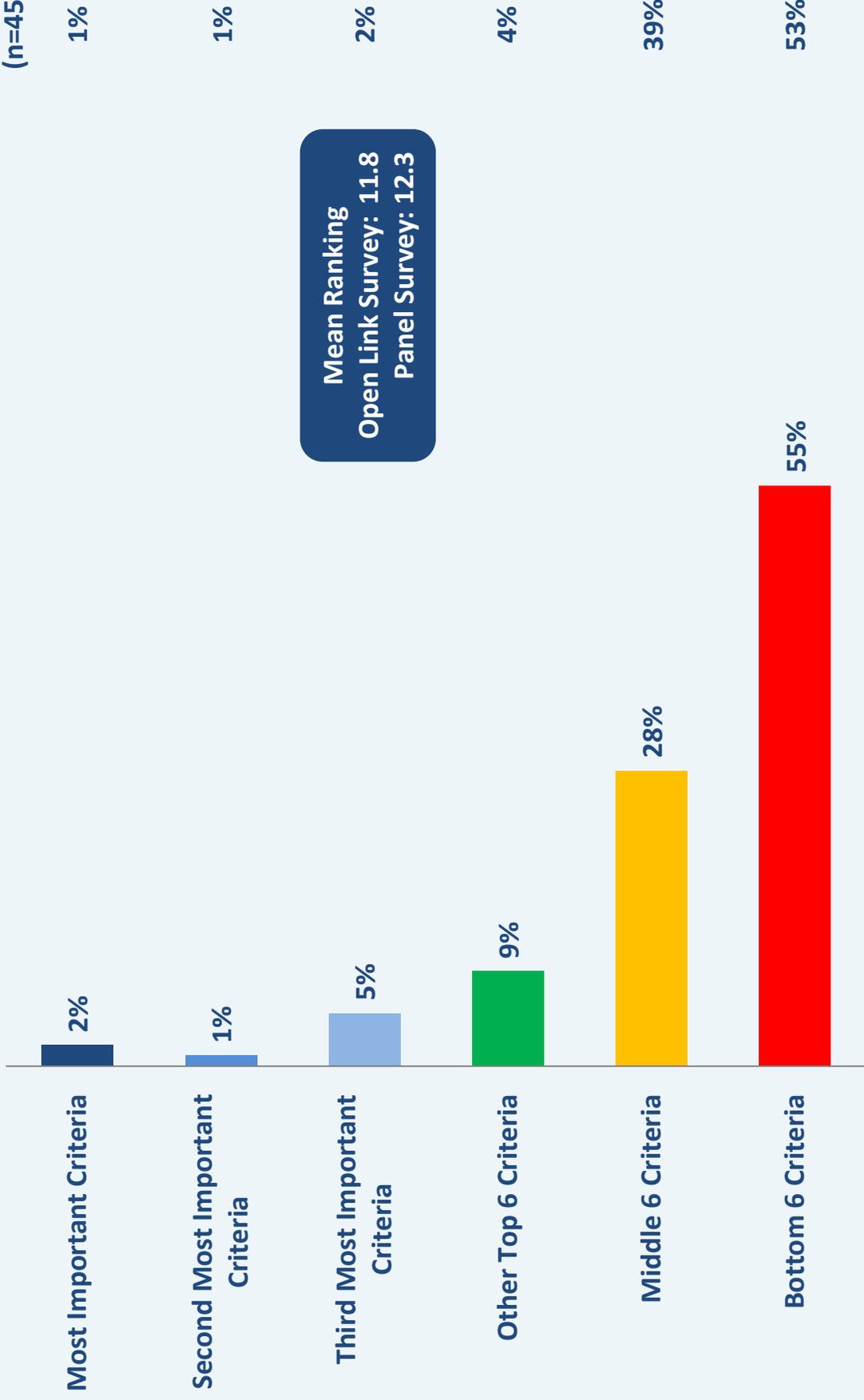
Visually Appealing

Panel Survey
(n=452)



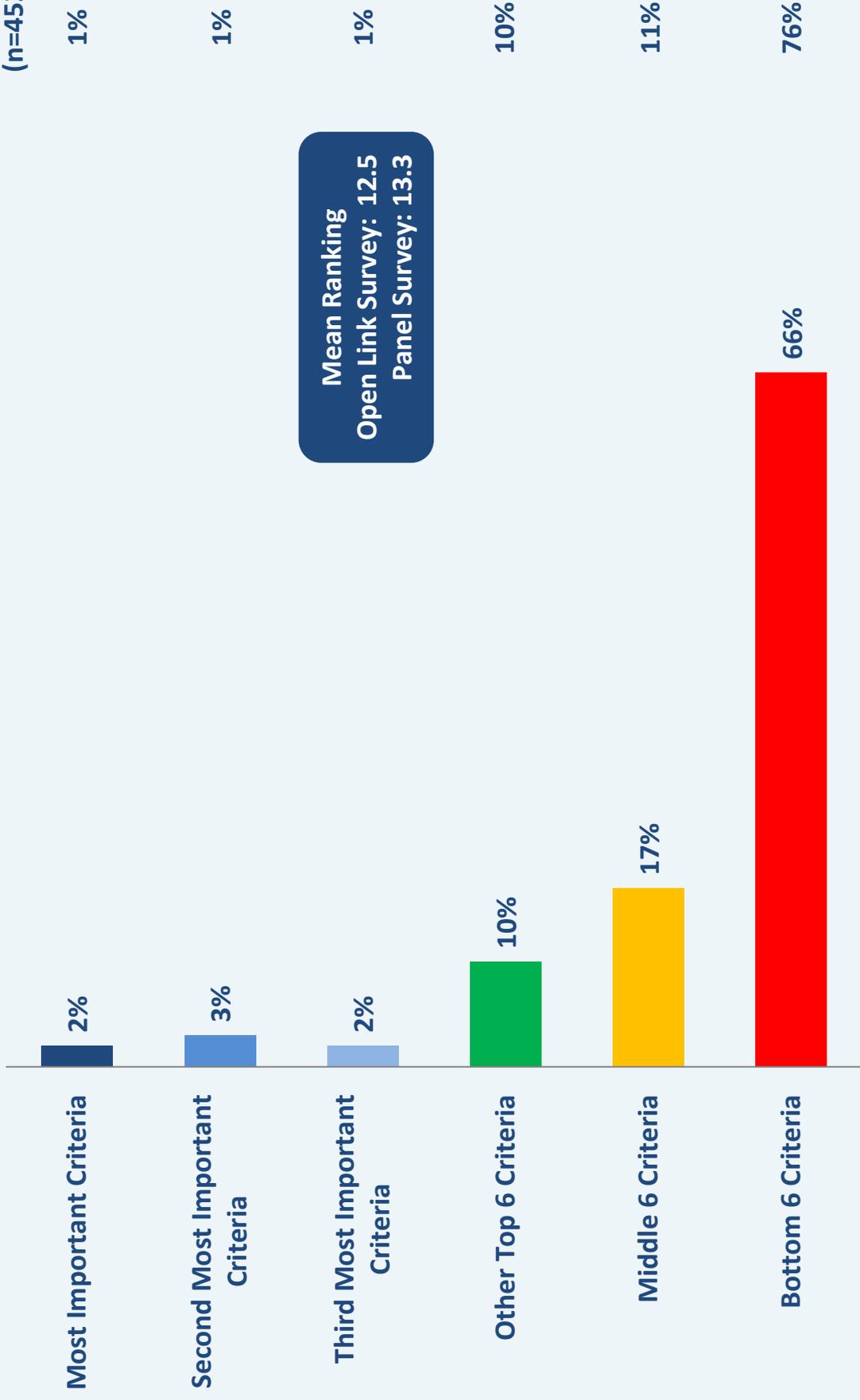
Timeframe to Obtain Regulatory Approvals

Panel Survey
(n=452)



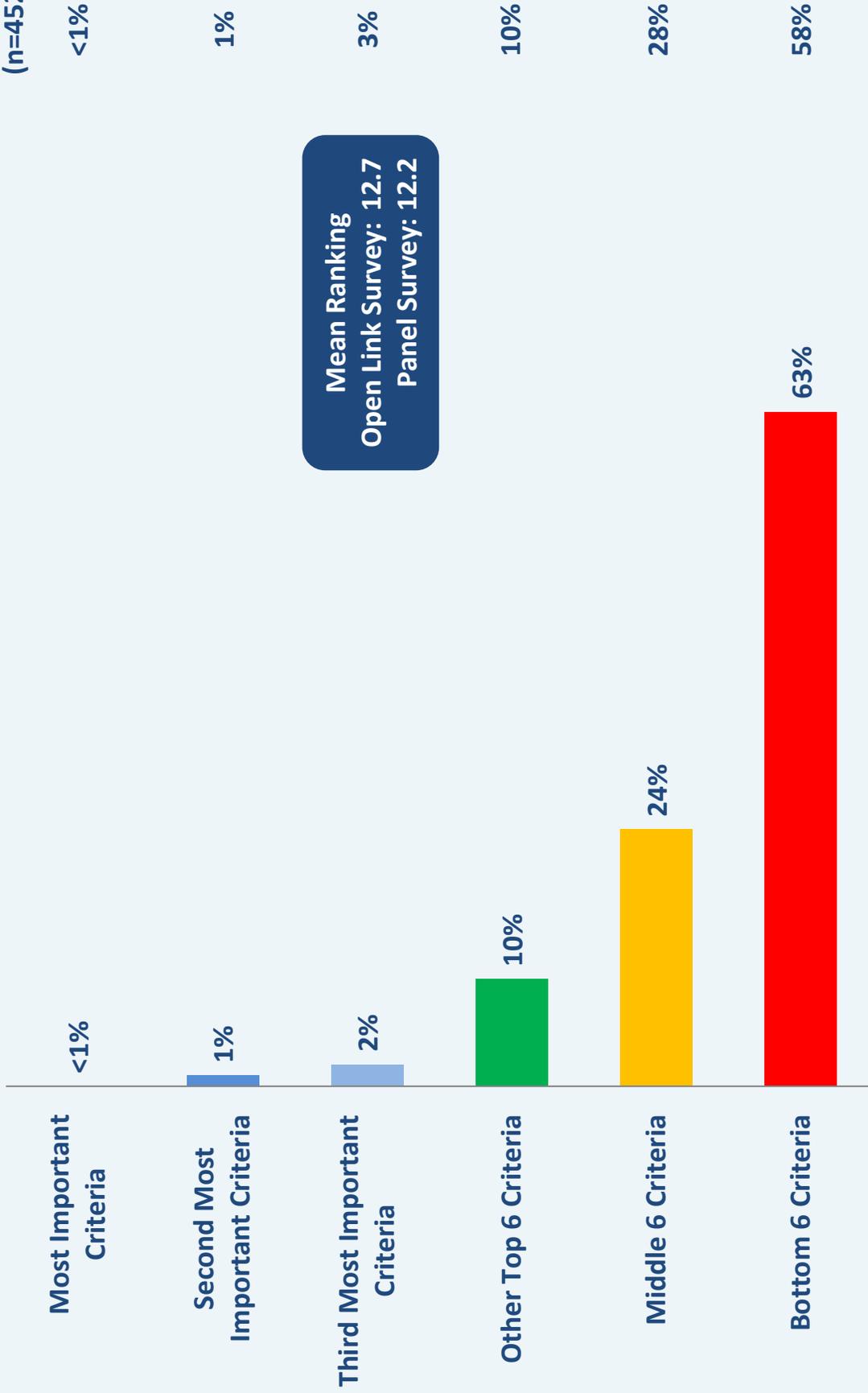
Hidden from Sight

Panel Survey
(n=452)



Multi-Use Facility (Commercial & Residential)

Panel Survey
(n=452)





Ipsos Reid Contact Information

Kyle Braid
Vice President

(778) 373-5130
kyle.braid@ipsos.com



**CORE AREA WASTEWATER CONSULTATION
PHASE 1: SITING**

WESTSIDE SOLUTIONS SiteSpeak REPORT

Introduction:

SiteSpeak was the online platform utilized to engage residents allowing them to provide input into possible sites and technologies. This report presents quantitative data as well as some of the overall themes of respondents.

Some important things to note about SiteSpeak:

- only one survey completion was allowed through each computer address,
- respondents were allowed to skip questions if they did not wish to respond,
- provision was made to allow respondents to return to their survey after the Royal Colwood Golf Course site was added to amend their previous answers if needed,
- At the end of the survey respondents could see the statistical results to date (graphs).

A review of the methodology used was conducted and is attached to this report.

Data Summary:

The following is a brief summary of some of the statistical data collected in SiteSpeak. Graphs on all responses are contained in the body of the report. Percentages here have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

SiteSpeak duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launched June 24• Closed July 22• Additional site (Royal Colwood Golf Course) added July 16
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 619 respondents• ~ 85% Westside residents
Average length of time to complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 hour 25 minutes
SiteSpeak promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Options Launch Delta Hotel• Media release• Community Newspaper ads• Times Colonist online ad• Used Victoria online ad• CRD Face book ad• Westside Solutions website• Municipal websites• Postal drop across the westside ~27,000 households• Social media• Twitter• Facebook• Community events<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Vic West Fest○ Canada Day

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Rodd Hill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goldstream Market ○ Esquimalt Market ○ Neighbourhood Nights – View Royal
Priority sites within nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esquimalt Nation - Site 15, • View Royal - Site 16, • Langford - Site 2a/2b, • Colwood - Site 14, and • Colwood - Site 4.
Number of sites preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 sites ~20% • 2 sites ~25% • 1 site ~26% • Other/unsure ~ 29%
Level of Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet regulatory requirements ~ 12% • exceed regulatory requirements with cost recovery ~ 21% • exceed regulatory requirements to protect environment ~ 15% • all are important ~44% • unsure ~8%
Technology preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced waste water treatment ~42% • Aerobic digestion ~24% • Anaerobic digestion ~25% • Gasification ~33% • Dewatering and transporting ~10% • Unsure/other ~48%
Willingness to pay more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 cents per day ~28% • 25 cents per day ~36% • 50 cents per day ~21% • 75 cents per day ~3% • 1 dollar per day ~11%

Commentary Summary:

The majority of comments on SiteSpeak have been constructive. Even those expressing concerns over specific sites or issues have been valuable in contributing to the conversation.

The commentary themes on specific sites and nodes have not changed from what was observed in the Interim Report tabled on July 15, 2015. Some common themes, concerns and priorities include:

- needing to see resource recovery benefits
- concerns over proximity to residential
- proximity to infrastructure
- ownership of potential site
- protection of recreation and environmental values
- future development potential

Again, common themes and conditions expressed throughout the responses, regardless of site location remained similar including:

- ensuring odour control/elimination from any facility
- minimizing traffic
- minimizing noise
- complementing any environment where a facility is built
- ensuring public safety – including taking into account sea level rises
- developing and maintaining trust through on going public involvement

There is also continues to be a need for further detailed information including;

- cost and benefit analysis
- all costs (life cycle and ancillary infrastructure)
- cost comparisons between each option
- potential environmental impacts
- realistic resource recovery benefits and liabilities
- keeping the process open and transparent to the public to ensure sound economic and environmental outcomes

All comments and data received through SiteSpeak or via email pertaining to the questions posed in SiteSpeak will be available through the website at:

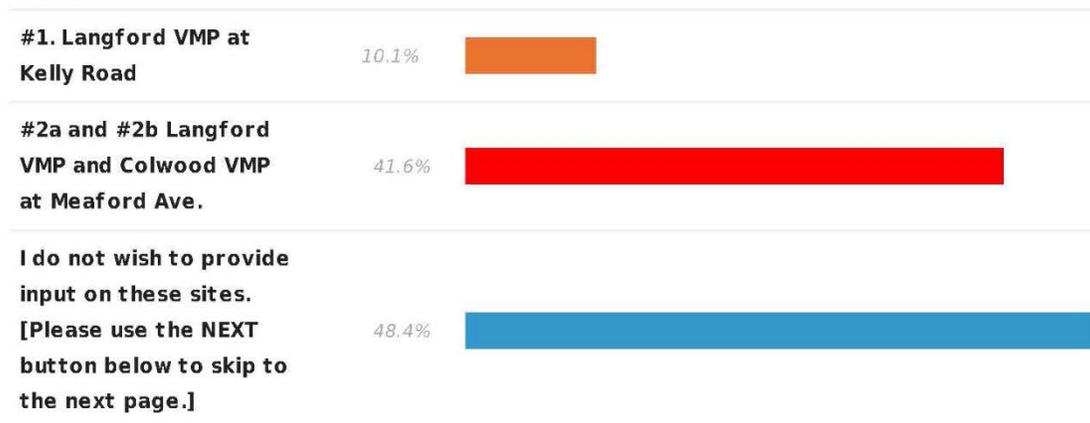
<https://www.crd.bc.ca/westside-solutions>

Sites:

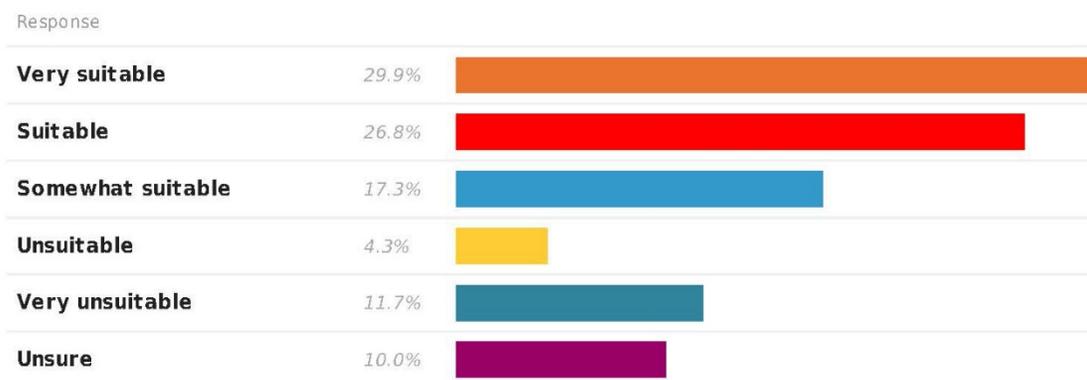
LANGFORD SITE NODE:

Preferred site:

The majority of respondents chose THE Langford/Colwood VMP at Meadford (Site #2a/2b)



How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how the land is currently used, how wastewater resource facility would fit with the surrounding area and future plans for the community?



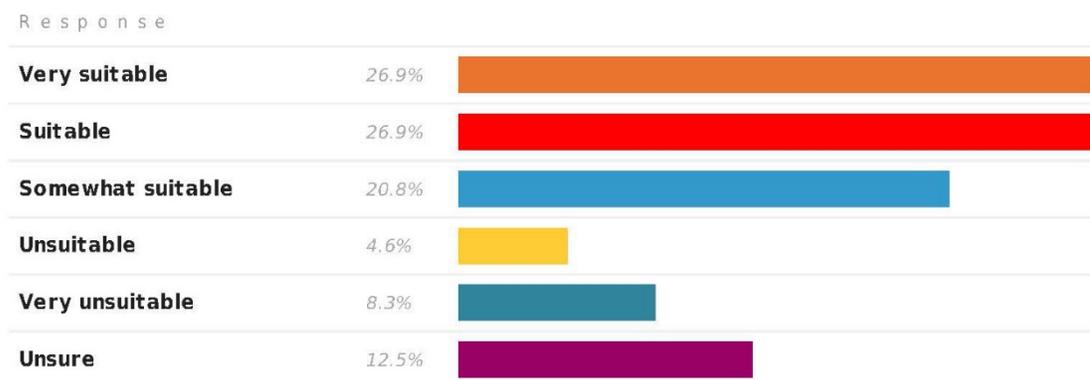
Benefits:

- site not adjacent to residential
- close to infrastructure
- high water reclamation opportunities

Concerns:

- privately owned therefore could increase costs
- conflicts with current zoning
- increased traffic could be a problem

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?



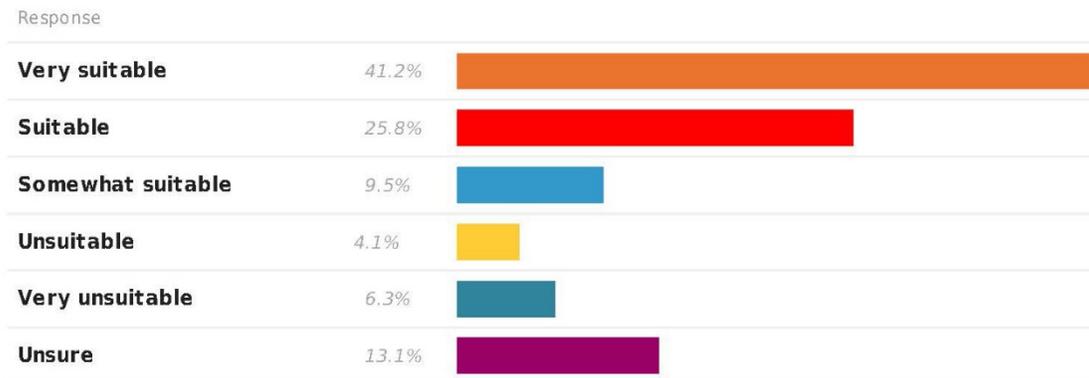
Benefits:

- high water re-use opportunities
- potential new opportunities for heat recovery including both private and public buildings

Concerns:

- heat recovery would take more work as there are few at this time
- health concerns over water re-use

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?



Benefits:

- well situated to existing trunk lines and truck routes
- very accessible

Concerns:

- possible increased traffic issues – particularly as it is close to a school

What conditions would need to be met in order for you to consider this site suitable?

- must fit in with the community – to the point of being “invisible
- no odour or noise pollution
- cannot comment without more information on design, cost or potential reclamation opportunities

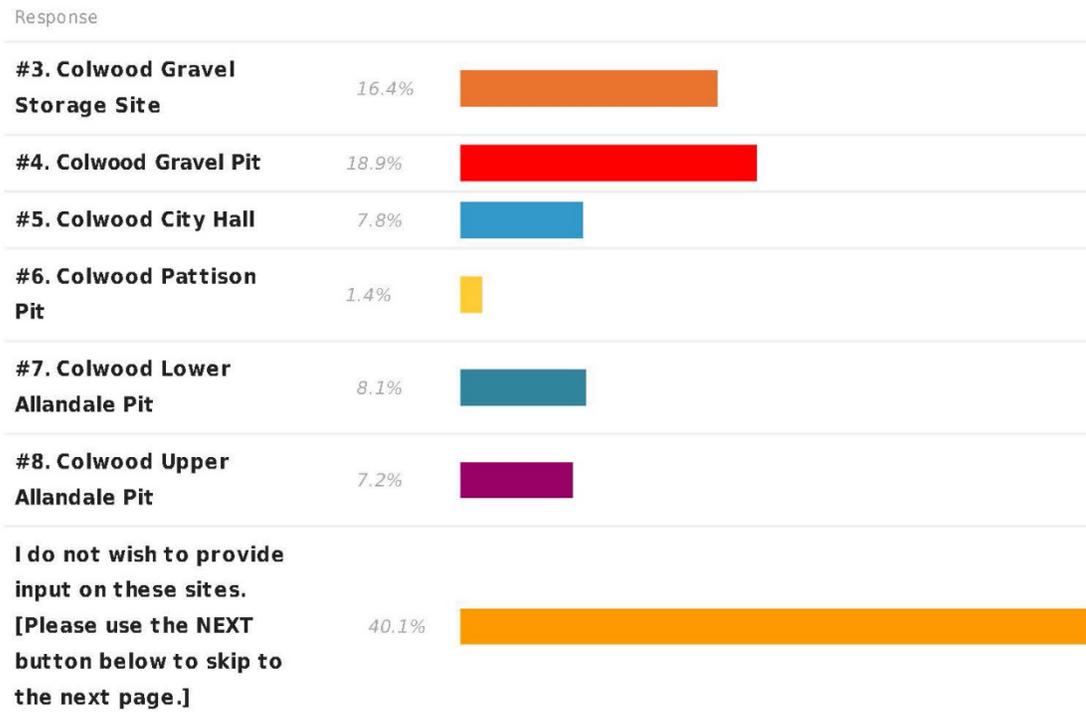
TECHNCIAL COMMENTS

- Site 2a:2b is large enough to accommodate liquids and residuals treatment at sub-regional scale
- Public input suggests any facility should tie into existing and future uses and be partly hidden
- A facility at 2a:2b is better suited a distributed-type plant with residuals processing located at an alternate site (to accommodate the input of being partly hidden)
- Site acquisition or assembly requires further study

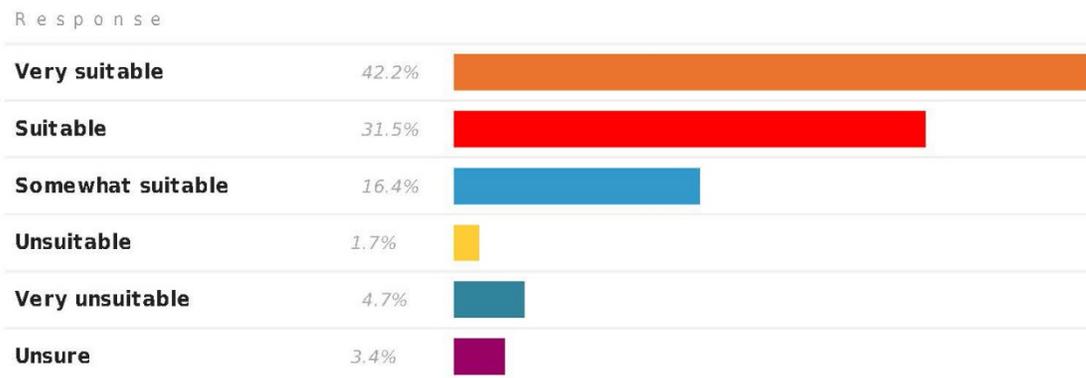
COLWOOD SOUTH – CENTRAL NODE:

Preferred site:

The majority of respondents chose the Colwood Gravel Pit (Site #4).



How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how the land is currently used, how wastewater resource facility would fit with the surrounding area and future plans for the community?



Benefits:

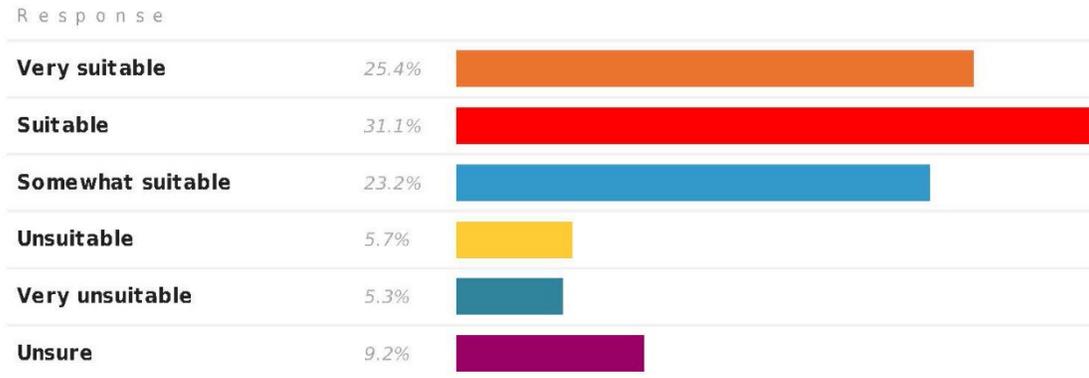
- growth in area could see more resource recovery
- currently undeveloped and available

- expansion possibilities

Concerns:

- could deter future investment and development opportunities
- currently limited resource recovery options

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?



Benefits:

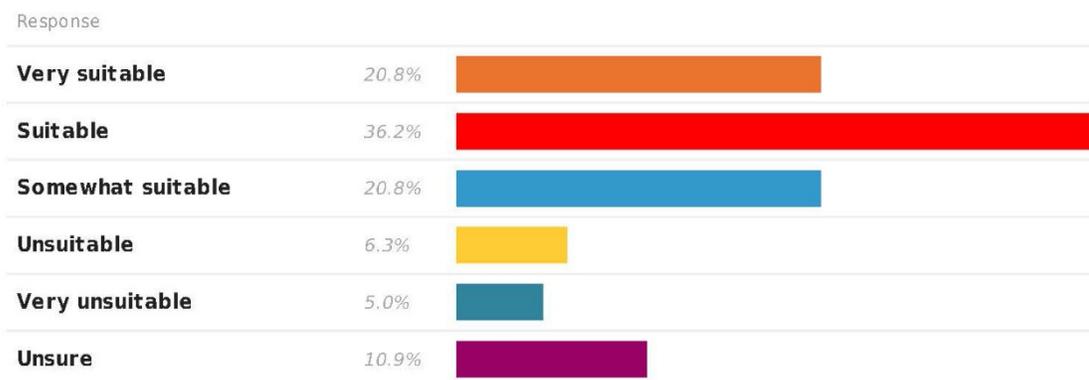
- opportunities for utilizing reclaimed water and energy into future developments

Concerns:

- heat and water reclamation not a priority
- too far from existing facilities

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?

3. How suitable to you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?



Benefits:

- roads with close proximity
- room for expansion

Concerns:

- too far from existing outfalls
- current access goes through residential neighbour hood

What conditions would need to be met in order for you to consider this site suitable?

- no conditions – this is bad for investment
- would require additional consultation with residents in the area
- must be invisible

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

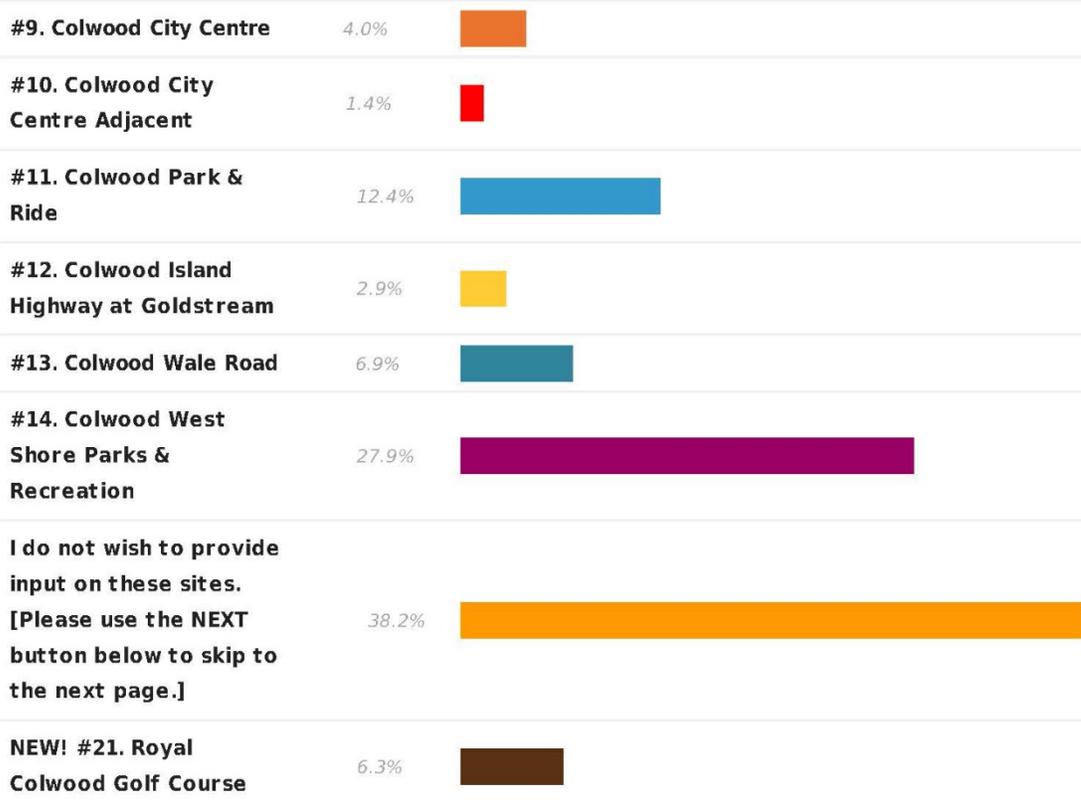
- Servicing Site 4 requires greater infrastructure needs (e.g. length of pipe and new outfall) and a lesser opportunity for resource recovery than sites in other Option Sets
 - Site 4 demonstrates some potential for a satellite facility phased in over time with growth at Royal Bay (e.g. to eliminate cost of rerouting flows across the sub-region)
 - Site acquisition requires further study
 - Note: Similar technical considerations apply to Site 3 (both received public support)
-

COLWOOD NORTH NODE:

Preferred site:

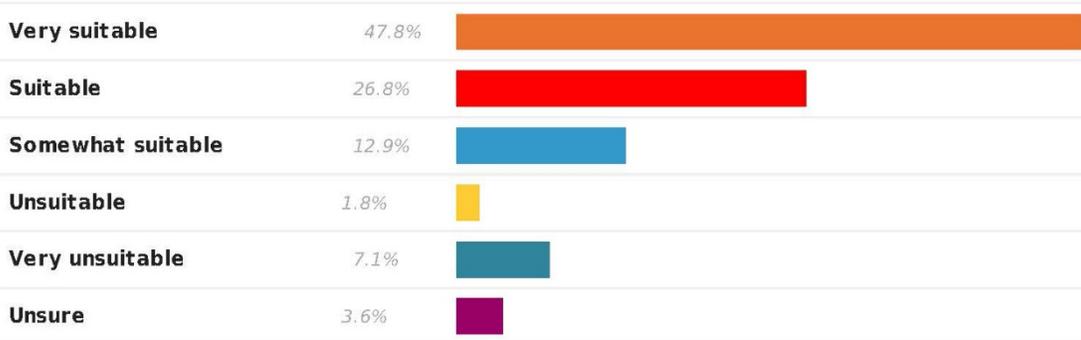
The majority of respondents chose the Colwood West Shore Parks & Recreation (Site #14).

Response



How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how the land is currently used, how wastewater resource facility would fit with the surrounding area and future plans for the community?

Response



Benefits:

- high potential for resource recovery
- reasonable distance from residential
- publically owned

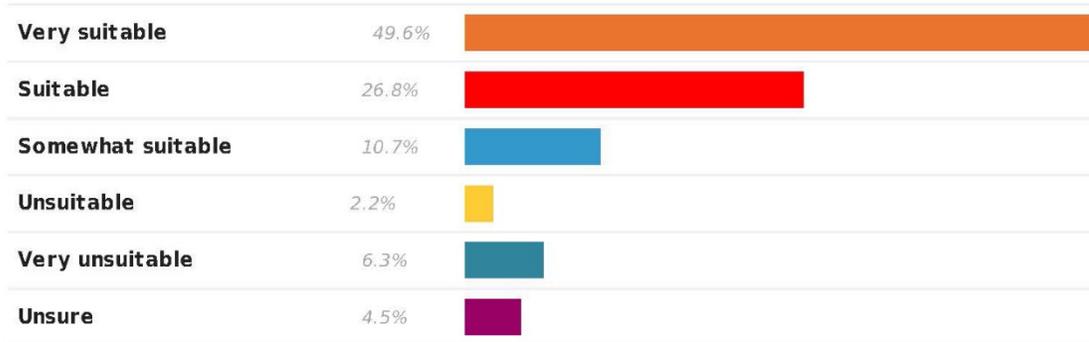
Concerns:

- needs to at least comprise to maintain the park

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?

2. How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?

Response



Benefits:

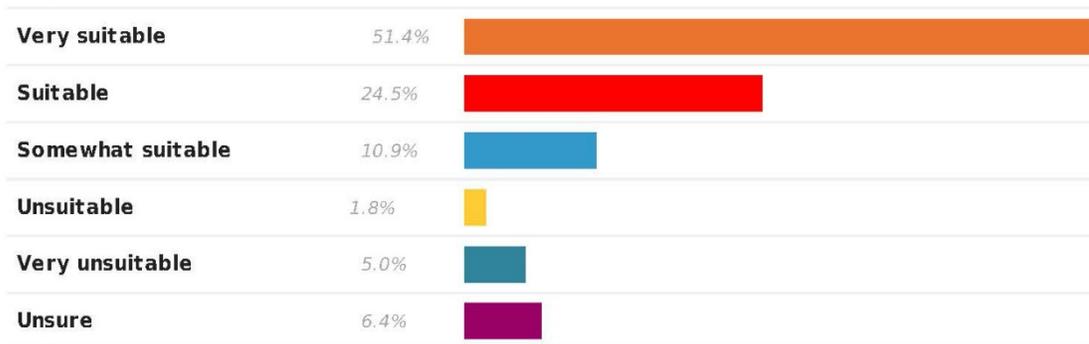
- possible benefits for the recreation centre and surrounding park
- adjacent to other services

Concerns:

- none at this time

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?

Response



Benefits:

- extremely close
- good proximity to highway

Concerns:

- none at this time

What conditions would need to be met in order for you to consider this site suitable?

- appropriate amenities
- that enhance park values and recreational use
- maintain park and ride

TECHNCIAL COMMENTS

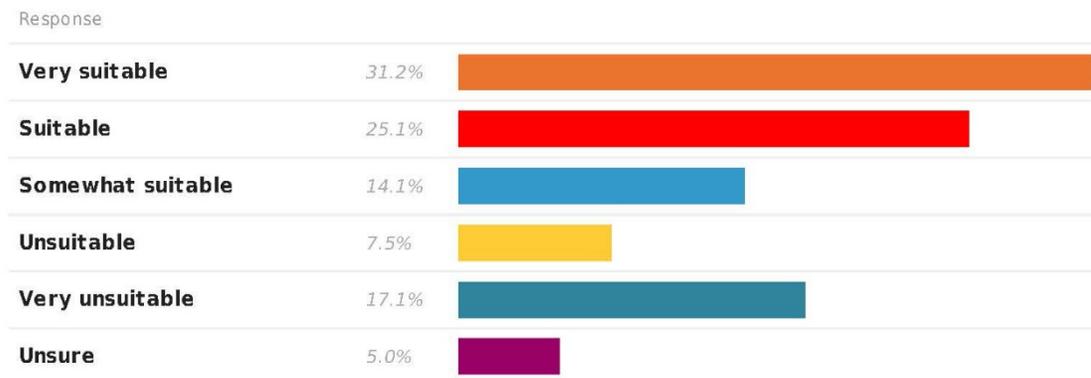
- Site 14 is sufficiently large enough to accommodate a sub-regional facility including liquids and residuals processing
- Site 14 is better suited to a distributed model to prevent directing large flows from the View Royal, Esquimalt and First Nations back up the sewer-shed (e.g. need for significant pipes and pump stations)
- Further study needed on governance for use of the Site 14 (inter-municipal lands) as wastewater facility and identifying the preferred location for any facility (e.g. identifying where there is surplus lands)

VIEW ROYAL NODE:

Preferred site:

There is only one site in this node View Royal Burnside & Watkiss (Site #16).

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how the land is currently used, how wastewater resource facility would fit with the surrounding area and future plans for the community?



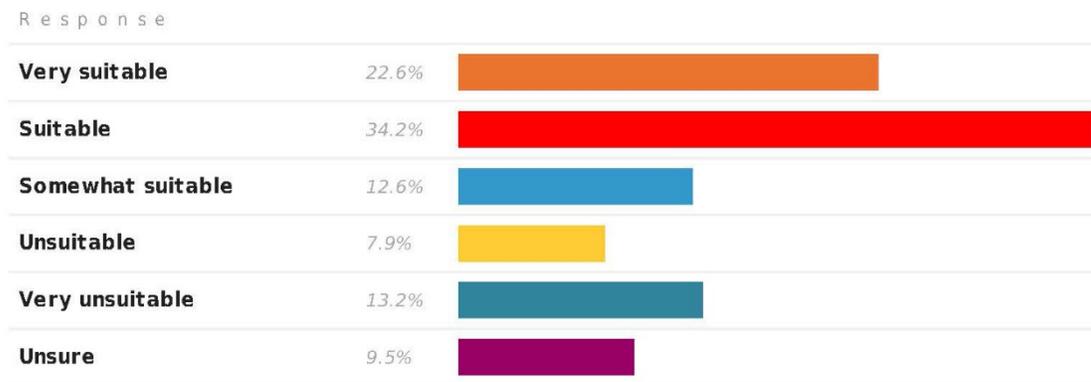
Benefits:

- publically owned and currently vacant
- not too close to residential
- good proximity to transportation and resource recovery opportunities

Concerns:

- parkland/recreation opportunities need to be reserved
- too close to hospital/school/residences
- possible archeological issues

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?



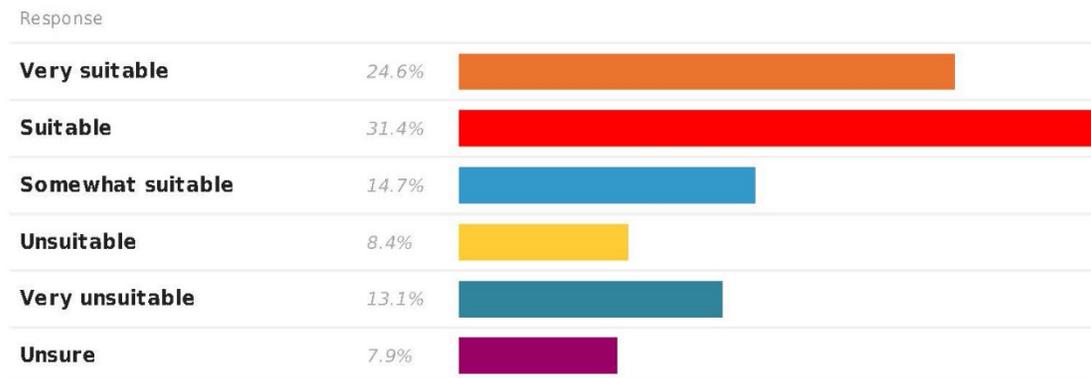
Benefits:

- good recovery opportunities with proximately to hospital and golf course

Concerns:

- size may limit possibilities
- not enough detail to fully comment

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?



Benefits:

- near some truck routes

Concerns:

- not near a main highway
- not at the end of the pipe and may require more infrastructure like pump stations

What conditions would need to be met in order for you to consider this site suitable?

- integration into community and current uses including odour and noise control
- for the province to agree to either gift the land or negotiate a fair price
- separate access away from school

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

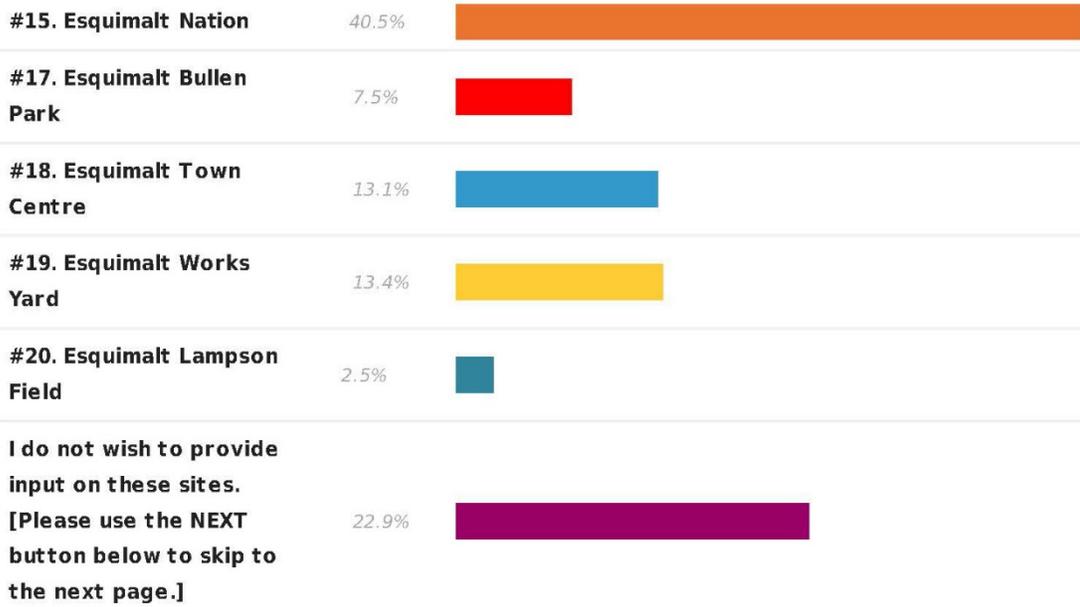
- BC Hydro right-of-way should be studied to incorporate any setback/limitations for new works (e.g. may limit site area significantly)
 - Servicing Site 14 in any distributed or dual model requires relatively high amounts of new infrastructure
-

ESQUIMALT NODE:

Preferred site:

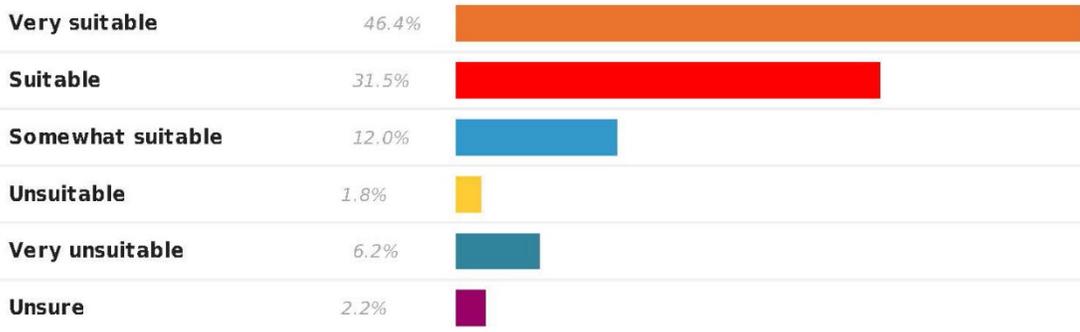
The majority of respondents chose the Esquimalt Nation (Site #15)

Response



How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how the land is currently used, how wastewater resource facility would fit with the surrounding area and future plans for the community?

Response



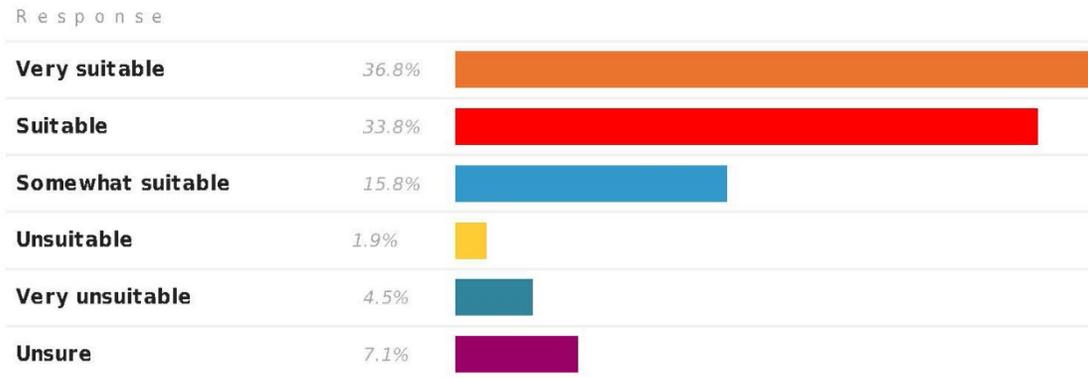
Benefits:

- site currently vacant
- has possibility to allow for expansion

Concerns:

- parkland and recreation opportunities need to be maintained
- must have secure access

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of potential for use of reclaimed water and energy recovered from the treatment process?



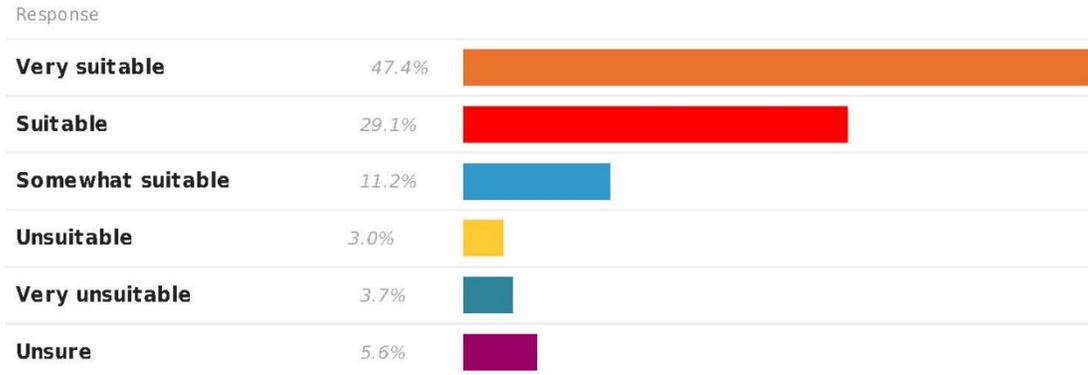
Benefits:

- potential for water reuse such as with the golf course
- future development possibilities for resource utilizations

Concerns:

- better opportunities elsewhere
- not a priority

How suitable do you consider this site in terms of how close it is to existing sewer trunk and truck routes?



Benefits:

- close to both sewer mains and truck routes

Concerns:

- could contribute to traffic congestion

What conditions would need to be met in order for you to consider this site suitable?

- agreements in place with Esquimalt Nation

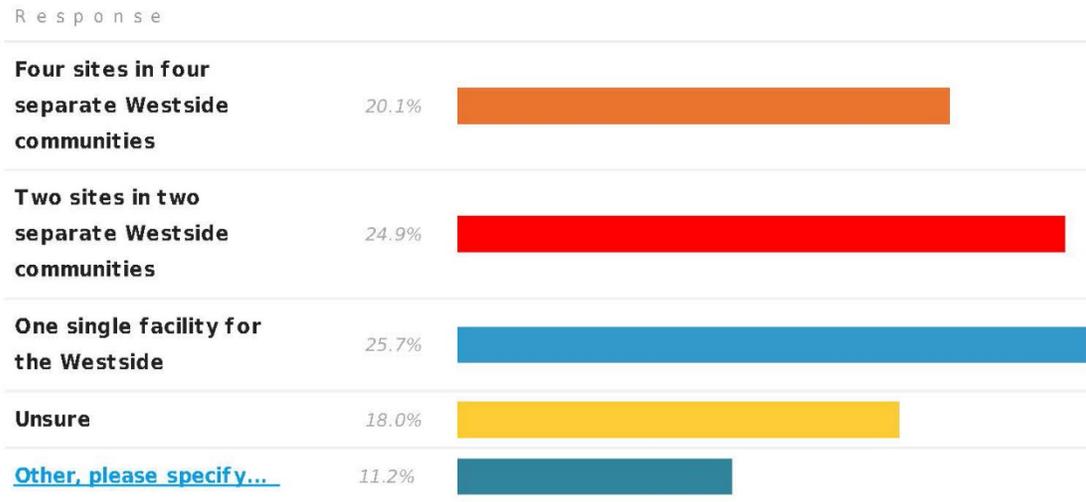
- proper odour, noise and traffic management

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

- Site 15 is suitable for all Option Set configurations: 1 plant, 2 plant and 4 plant
- Possibilities to utilize other sites in Esquimalt site node for heat recovery or water reclamation
- Site 15 has high public support for both liquid and residuals treatment

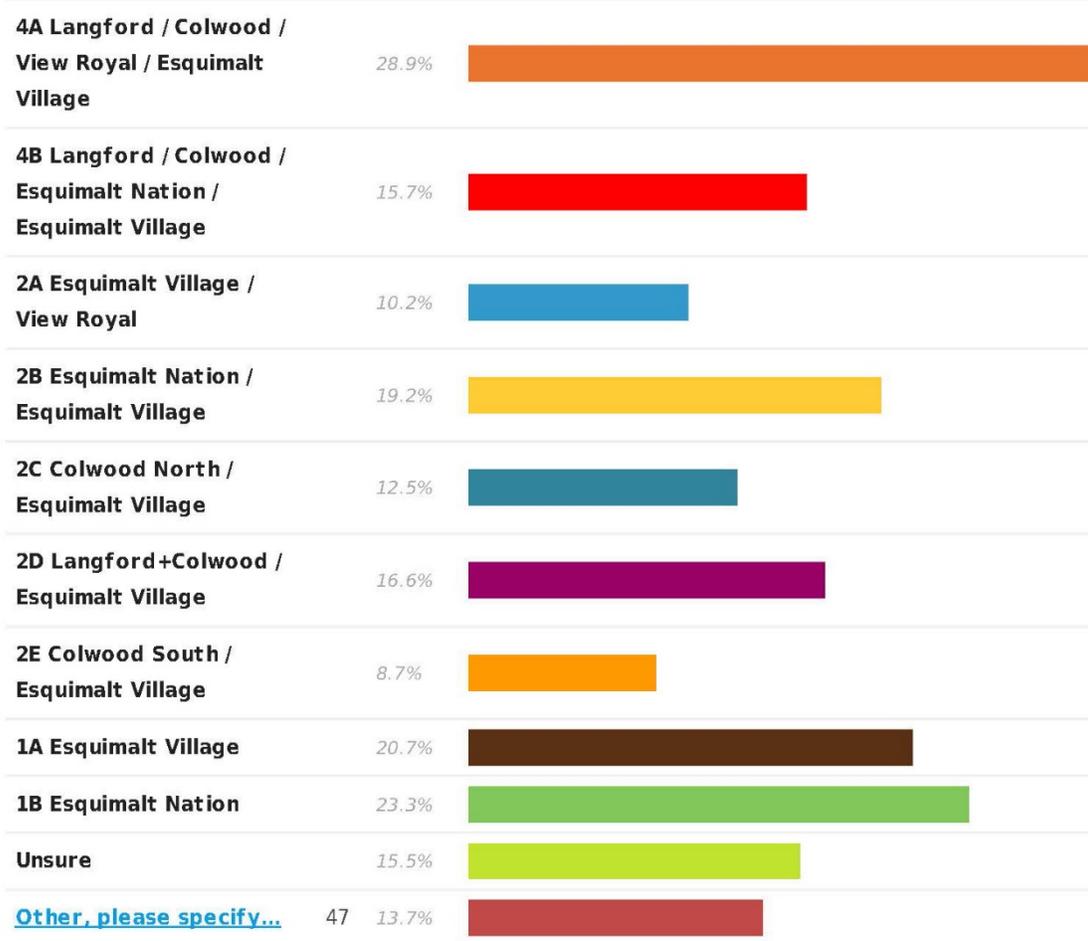
Number of sites:

What number of westside wastewater resource sites makes the most sense to you?



Of the sample option Sets presented, which option (s) do you feel should move forward for further technical analysis?

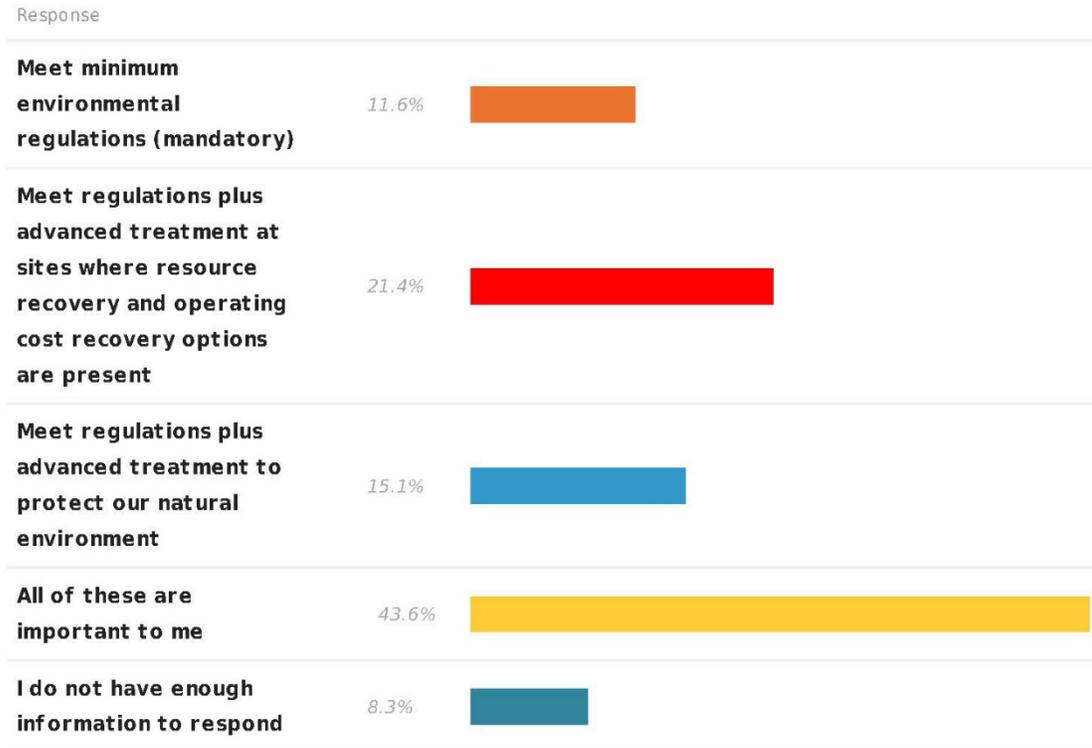
Response



Level of treatment:

Removal of Harmful Substances

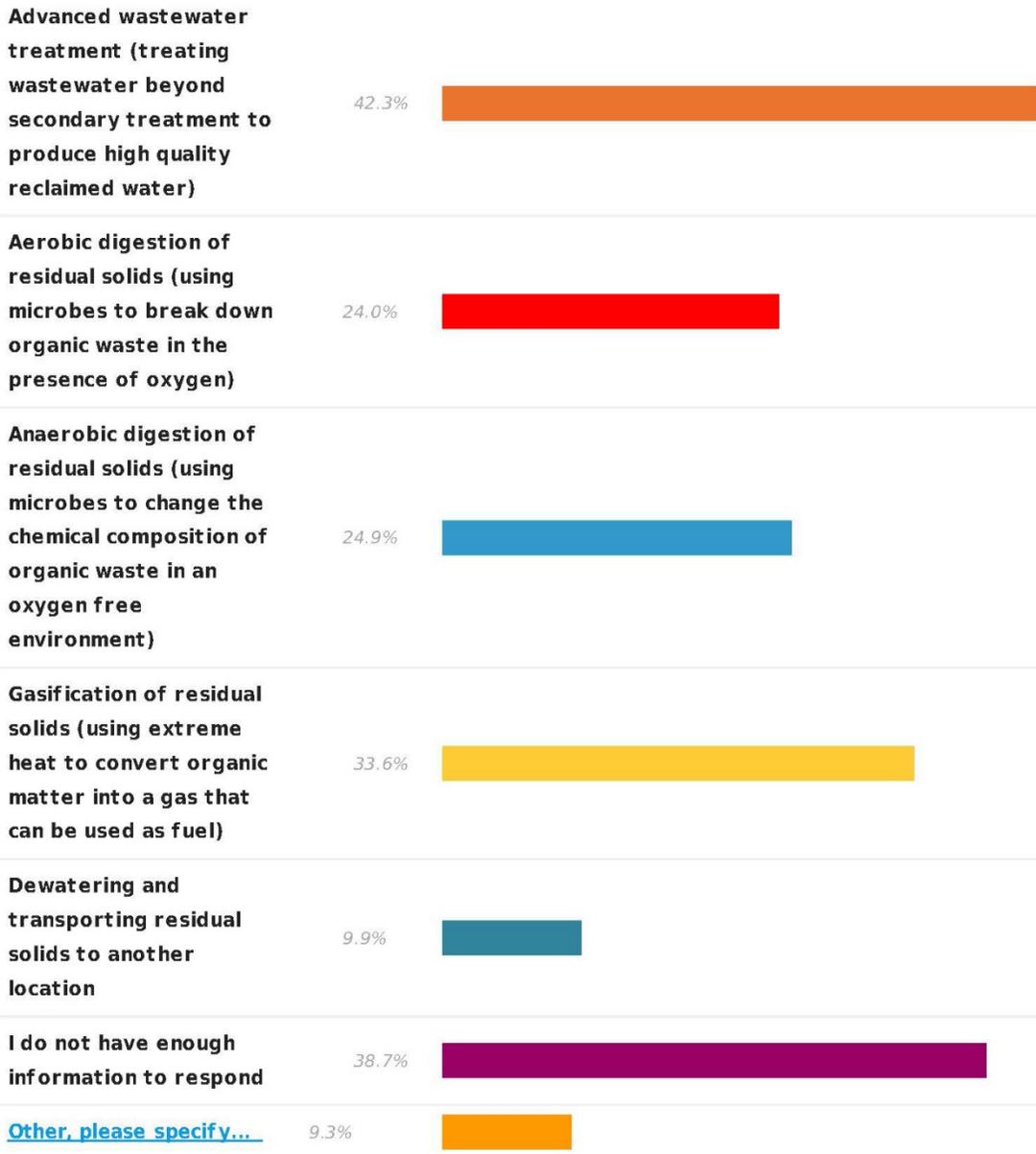
*To what degree do you think a wastewater resource facility should deal with harmful substances?
(Please select one.)*



Focusing in on Technology

What technology would you support in your community? (Please select all that apply.)

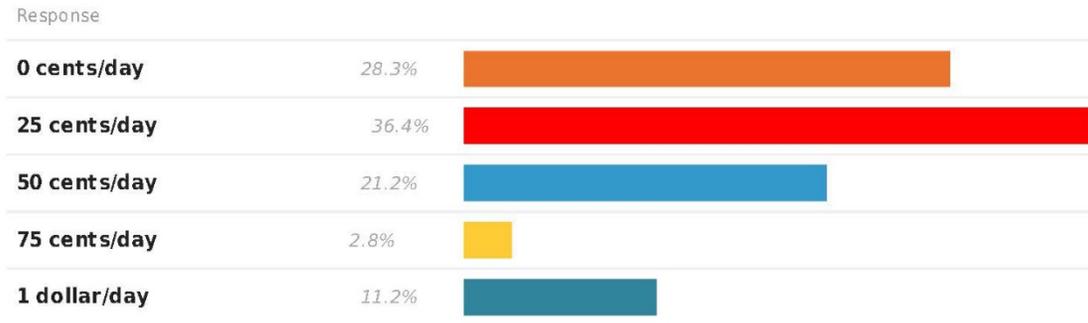
Response



Costs:

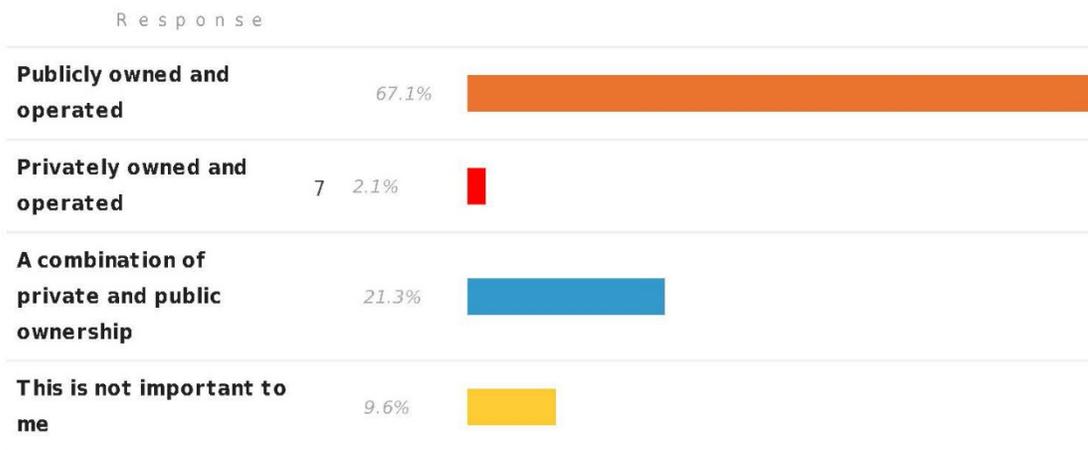
Breaking down the costs

Regulations require the region to treat wastewater to at least secondary treatment levels. If there were additional costs attached to a higher level of treatment, what would be a reasonable amount for each household to pay per day? (Please select one.)



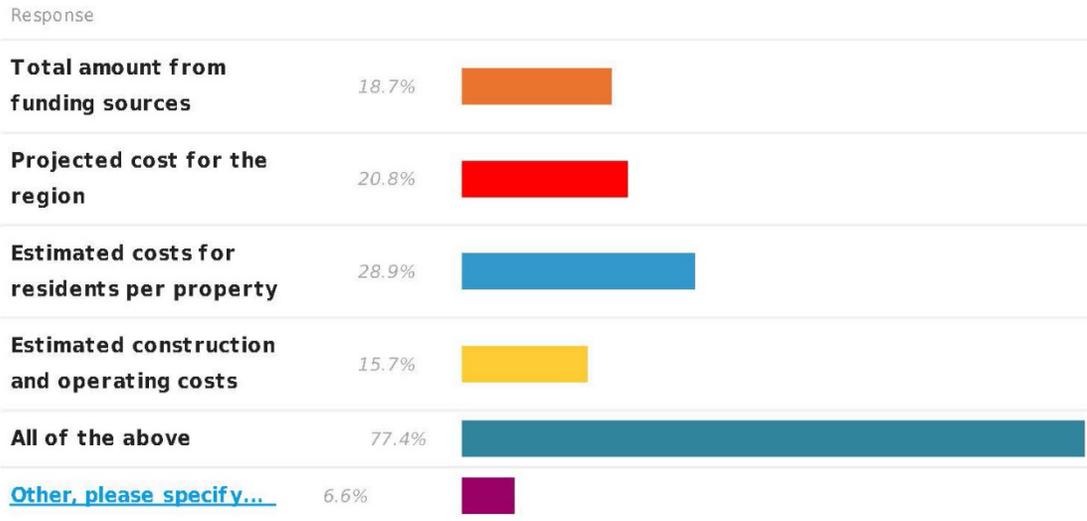
Defining Ownership and Governance

What is your view of the ideal ownership and governance of the site? (Please select one.)



Reporting on Financial Aspects

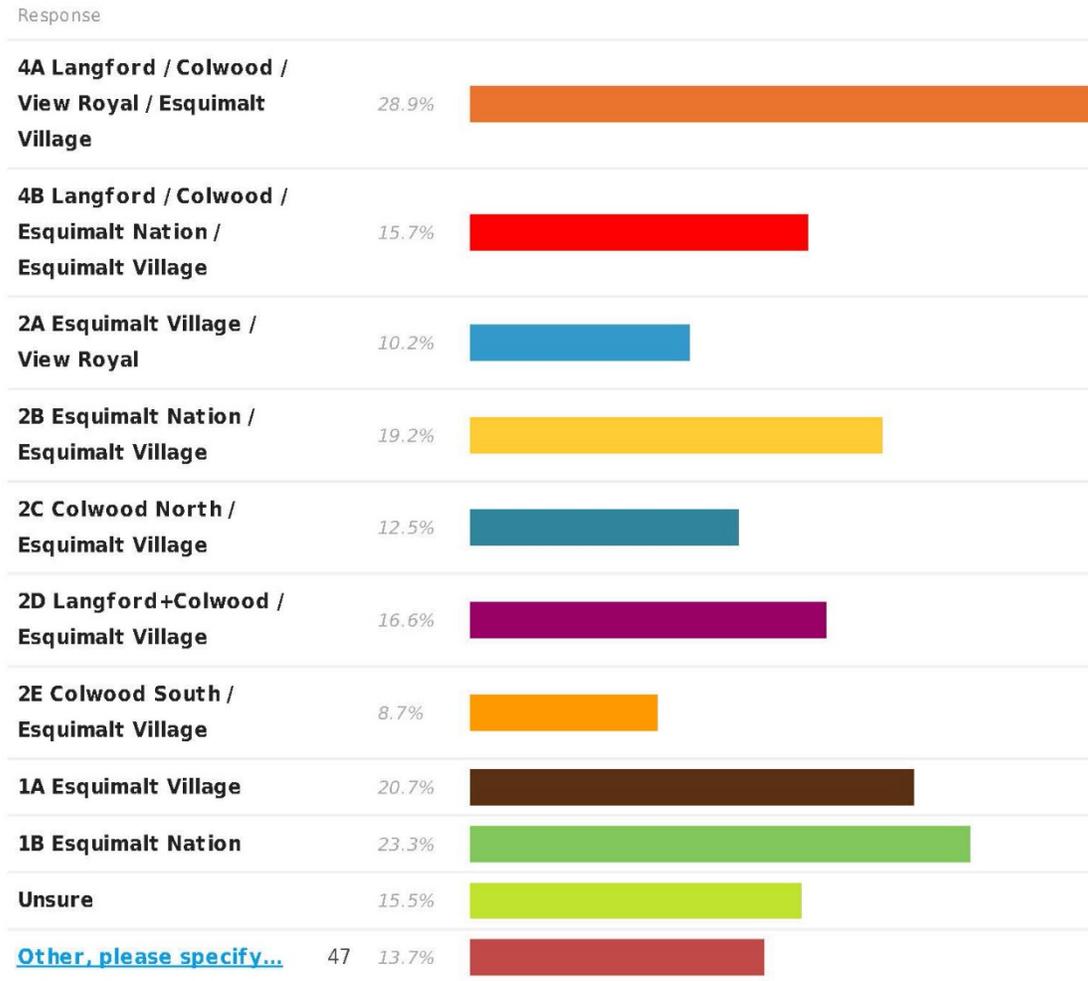
What information will you need in order to provide input into cost options over the course of the project? (Please select all that apply.)



If your chosen wastewater resource solution would cost significantly more than another option, would that affect your choice?



Responses by Community:



Conclusion:

While SiteSpeak has provided valuable information to help guide decision makers in moving forward in siting, designing, constructing and operating a wastewater treatment – resource recovery facility or facilities it is evident that there is both a need and desire for further public input into the process.

Further engagement activities must first provide clear updated information about options and should consist of a variety of methods and platforms to give the widest number of residents the opportunity to participate including:

- polling with targeted population samples
- continued input via the website
- community outreach activities

Even though this particular round of consultation occurred primarily over the summer it is clear that there is a very real demand by a considerable number of citizens to spend time and effort contributing

constructively to the process. It is important that the trust that is being established is maintained throughout the remainder of the project.



Westside Roundtable Results

Westside Solutions has now completed its 3 roundtables, with each focused on a different theme. Participants were highly engaged and informed on the issue and their opinions may not necessarily reflect all of the views of the general public.

Siting and Community Integration, May 6 (40 participants)

High-level Comments:

- Many participants felt that the design of the site and the wastewater treatment system was more important than the proximity to residents.
- There was a focus on what the facility could bring back to the community – make it desirable.

Resource Recovery, May 9 (26 participants)

High-level Comments:

- High resource recovery, including reuse of water, was favoured by most participants.
- There was a preference noted for the system to be scalable and adaptable in order to incorporate new technologies, and population growth.

Cost and Level, May 13 (31 participants)

High-level Comments:

- Most of the participants wanted a higher level of treatment rather than what was called “conventional” – or just meeting the current regulations.
- Many felt that life-cycle costs should be considered with a priority towards resource recovery and revenue generation (discussion around the lowest cost over 50 years with lower lifecycle costs due to resource recovery revenue).

Information from these roundtables will be used to inform the conversation with a broader audience.



Roundtable May 6, 2015 Siting and Community Integration

Table 1

The concerns and benefits are seen as applying equally to whatever site choice is made. Regardless of the site, tertiary treatment is the preferred operating model. Foremost is respect for and adherence to the triple bottom line (environment, social and fiscal).

Resource recovery to offset life cycle costs was a re-occurring theme and priority for the discussion group.

Concerns:

- Noise pollution (from the plant)
- Traffic/transportation issues both in accessing the site
- Odor
- Light pollution
- Appearance/Esthetics (needs to present a welcoming façade and if wholly or partially below ground, provide a public green/recreation space)
- Safe and secure for both an operational needs and from any outside interference (e.g. vandalism)
- Transportation and disposal of bio-solids
- What new infrastructure would be needed – pipes, pumps, right-of-way etc. Use existing infrastructure as much as possible.
- Impact of the site on surrounding property values
- Guarantees that building and operation standards will be at least met and ideally surpassed (LEED platinum)
- If a low proximity site, need to protect the site from future sprawl

Benefits:

- Best technology can combine liquid and solid waste treatment at the same site
- Any site must have room for incremental growth/capacity
- Dispersed system need not be on the waterfront opening up public space

The table felt strongly that should concerns and benefits be properly addressed that it would de facto set the conditions of acceptance.

Table 2

Siting Integration	Benefits	Concerns	Conditions for Acceptance
Low Proximity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single large plant might be acceptable • Can integrate municipal solid waste into a large plant • Greater setback to people • Communities can grow around it to use the resource recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loses resource recovery potential • Infrastructure • One plant needs to have redundancy – we could lose this facility in an earthquake situation and this will be a huge problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single regional plant? Perhaps acceptable if it is low proximity – not entirely agreed upon... potentially but we need to hear about cost and should be compared with distributed – must include full treatment redundancy and address safety issues. • Encourages economic development • Additional direct benefits for host community – • Smaller distributed sites include redundancy
Medium Proximity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

<p>High Proximity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can mitigate cost by utilizing resource recovery • Higher real estate value (if impressive architecture used) • Offset development costs and decrease operating costs with resource recovery • Potentially offset tax loss issues for a municipalities – with smaller sites rather than one larger • Municipal operating costs could be offset by resource recovery (water, heat, energy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odor; • Aesthetics; • Noise; • Construction impacts – temporary /short term; • Traffic; • Above ground might run into odor and other issues depending on technology • Lower property values if taxes go up and other concerns aren't addressed • Safety – methane flare tank near people - could blow up, tsunami • Can't be big and on the water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefer a smaller distributed plant in order to be high proximity. – each municipality should have it's own • No single regional plant? Perhaps acceptable if it is low proximity – not entirely agreed upon... potentially but we need to hear about cost and should be compared • Has to fit in – doesn't smell, aesthetic (impressive architecture) – must integrate with the community. Fit and compliments the surrounding land use. – integrate into the landscape • Must recovery resources (heat, water, solids, energy, etc.) to mitigate costs – should be done onsite if possible • High quality technology – must last and not break down – if it breaks down it must be easy to repair. • Needs to meet current and future demands. - Should grow with the community. Modular development – land available so that as the demand grows build as you need. • Must be smaller distributed? Each community should treat its own • Don't want to smell it • Don't notice it • Must include cost information. must be good value – not necessarily the lowest cost – includes resource recovery • Compare multiple sites verses single site
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we make sure the conditions for acceptance will be adhered to by the organization? – accountability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be privatized. Run the risk of controlling the resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at land around where the trunk lines are to reduce cost. • Generate economic activity – encourage development • Positive for the community – not a waste an opportunity. • Must be small if it is on the water becomes a safety concern if it is a single site. – tsunami. • No community feels dumped on – must be fair. • Create a situation where the communities want this or at least willing to accept it without being imposed upon. • If it is a PPP the public must not lose control of the facility or the resources • Must be affordable
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Questions/Comments:

- What technology is being used will affect the siting discussion.
- Cost will affect siting discussion.
- How do we make sure the conditions for acceptance will be adhered to by the organization? – Accountability.
- Can we put it on a boat?

Table 3

Siting	Benefits	Concerns	Conditions of Acceptance
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not as much disguising of the site • Less of an odour problem • Could cost less • Built above ground • More likely to get acceptance • Central plant • Handle solids and liquid on site • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over built • What do you do with the solids – could increase traffic • No back-up if there is a failure • Conveyance system could cost more • Potentially too far from DES or other resource recovery options • Could be in flood plain – climate proofed – or rising sea levels • Back-up redundancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have back redundancy for any catastrophic event(all) • Each community takes responsibility for their I & I (all) • Source control – reducing I & I • Lowest lifecycle cost (all) • Lowest community impact (all) • Lowest community impact including traffic and construction (all) • Last 50 years (all) • Rigorous triple bottom line (all)
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of reusing resources • Size dependent – but could be the tipping point distance • Could work if scaled properly and doesn't negatively impact neighbours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solids could be more of an issue • If too big – solids become a real concern – they might have to be treated offsite • Adding costs potentially if it is built to integrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to be cost effective for resource recovery including gasification • Equity across the region for high and medium • Need to be a real benefit for community located in like education, environmental remediation, resource recovery – acceptable to community (medium and high)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize resource recovery opportunities Put more into integrating into communities Could reduce conveyance costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale Impact construction Odour etc. has to be greater Space greater concern Disaster proof 	
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could be a smaller scale Discreet Integrate tighter and maximize resource recovery Could be located where you have problem waste (e.g. hospital waste) depending on scale and location Deal with your neighbourhood Flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict the type process – technology Costs go up Odour Property values Space restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A real balance between upfront costs and long term investment Natural capital/social Control for specificity – like resource for recovery specific to the problems in the area Must fit the zoning Scale small and technology high Climate/disaster proof (all) Must fit OCP Could be sited anywhere – even close to a school – if it was the right technology Strategy for expansion Failure of equipment contingency planning (all)

Solutions and Reasons

- Important – Climate Change
- Resource recovery
- Opportunities for innovation
- Definition of proximity
- Need to build a plant that can reclaim the water
- Solids and/or liquid?

- Site is putting the cart before the horse
- Integrating waste streams
- Get away from one solution mentality and respond to community needs/catchment areas
- One size does not fit all
- Would be will to pay more if there is an environmental benefit
- May build to a higher level if there is opportunity in the future to use the resource – i.e. treating to a higher level with possible resource recovery in the future.
- Adaptability and resilience

Table 4

General Concerns

- Safety
- High cost = low impact
- If tertiary, what products are we removing?
- Issue of equity – plants go into poor neighbourhoods
□ = preferred conditions

Conditions of Acceptance

- Depends more on design than proximity □□
- Also depends on density of residency
- Needs to be a 100-year plan □□
- Safety -> drinking water/ public safety
- Tertiary could be close
- Secondary can be done close
- Use many smaller plants instead of 1 complex solution – ‘just-in-time’ solutions
 - Could possibly be more costly, need more infrastructure
 - Could multiply siting difficulties and debate
- Could expand to include/incorporate kitchen scraps □□
 - i.e. look higher
- 300m is the same as 500m (proximity)

Table 5

Siting	Benefits	Concerns	Conditions
Low Proximity (5+ blocks from residence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More support • Less impacts, could be visible • Less traffic and impact during construction 	Underground and piping proximity Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions for acceptance apply to all three siting proximities (see below)
Medium Proximity (3-5 blocks from residence)	Less costly for infrastructure	Neighbours more concerned Appearance Odours Traffic (during construction and maintenance)	
High Proximity (Inside 3 blocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build smaller plants (in fact should be smaller plants) – Dockside Green small scale • Community ownership of decisions • Tertiary in smaller plants. Lower costs of final treatment and water • Discharge • No piping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High construction impacts • Public concern • Not in my backyard 	

Initial discussion –what do you come with to the table? What are your ideas and initial thoughts?

- Value for the money is key as long as there is environmental consideration; integrate with what's already there. Don't care so much about money and contributions – we need the land in place
- Don't care so much about proximity – plants have been built in communities – can be attractive – tertiary treatment can mean many smaller plants – this is fine
- Proximity issue with my neighbours – they have an empty lot big enough for a facility – big concern with smell, trucking traffic, not attractive – some sites can be integrated well with no smell – neighbour says “we were here first!”
- Future important, not just current regulations, think about the best technologies available – eg, a plant that went straight down underground – look at the best tech available – too much for one plant in one community – easier to integrate if more of them, smaller ones, don't need to be on the water, shoreline is too valuable
- Environmentally wholesome. Come to an understanding. There are so many questions. Is it more expensive to have many plants? I want to know.
- Make our dollars work hard.
- Royal roads presentations way too complex for the layman.
- How can we interpret all of this info?
- Where are the young people? Why aren't they here? They may be front and centre when it comes to “not in my back yard.”
- Royal Roads presentations: BC plants – talk to the citizens of these communities that have existing plants.
- Modular and stacked facilities very interesting

Other comments at table (before facilitation)

- Tertiary treatment is the way to go – will be required at some time anyway – makes sense from discharge point of view – discharged many places
- I became interested during the McLoughlin episode
- Tertiary is the future

Conditions for acceptance (facilitation)

- No odour
- Pleasant to look at if above ground (trees, plants)
- Low noise
- Low emissions from plants (air pollution)
- Adhere to air quality standards
- If community takes ownership and is proud of the facility, more acceptance
- Education of the local residents of all issues important
- Therefore need to be able to explain the technology in simple terms
- We need to know we are getting good value for money

- Not very keen on PPP partnerships – should be under control of region (running it, not building it)
- Running for profit may be not best approach
- Parity of payments across all communities (everybody pays fair share)
- Financial contributions must continue from federal and provincial sources
- Contribution of land from federal government?
- If visible, must be aesthetically acceptable?
- Incorporate tennis courts or sporting facilities.
- Interpretive aspect to the facility? Tours.
- Everything underground
- Close, but not a regional plant at my home
- Facility with a purpose
- Not on ocean property, this is a valuable resource
- Minimize pumping
- Resource recovery including heat
- Create modular facilities that can be added to over time as population increases
- Need to think of the scale that fits the neighbourhood
- Other technologies including solar panels
- Efficiently powered
- Any revenues from facility must stay in region

More comments during facilitation

- These can be beautiful buildings – Sechelt for instance
- They can be underground, incorporating other things.
- Close, but not a regional plant at my home
- District heating common in Scandinavia, heat is used from facility to heat homes
- Not about meeting minimal standards with one giant plant – look at state of the art systems
- Not secondary, need tertiary. Smaller plants don't need to have individual pipelines for each small plant
- CRD can operate a plant not for profit (not for shareholders profit)
- Look ahead 50-75 years, modular approach and upgradable, flexible
- Integration with parks
- Need to remove chemicals, etc from the water
- Significant footprint even if below ground
- Stricter regulation of industrial effluent and pollutants
- Treat runoff as well

Additional questions and comments

- Tertiary water can be used for other things – like irrigation
- Is DND land on the table? Can it be made available for siting?
- How should the community interact with the facility? On an ongoing basis?
- What do we want removed in tertiary treatment?
- We should try to get grants – not just hitting the homeowner with more taxes

Comments on the engagement process (at table and around the room)

- This is a treat tonite, working together like this.
- A variety of energetic contributions.
- Thanks for resetting the process
- We're contributing and being listened to – not being told
- Working from the bottom up
- Creative magic.
- What an opportunity.
- Much more respectful process
- Anecdote about previous engagement in 2006 regarding siting and technology decision being imposed: "What colour facility would you like?"
- Good to see this happening now after the past process
- Last process was imposing a decision.

Table 6

The group began by questioning what was meant by the proximity indicators. Close to home? What if it was close to work or day care? Also they felt that all three indicators were relatively close. Initially the group decided 3-5 blocks, 1 mile and 5+ miles made more sense, but then explored the idea that what really mattered was the density and character of the neighbourhood. Eventually proximity was abandoned altogether as conditions for acceptance in any location became the focus.

The group generated and scored the following list of principles:

- 7 No negative input on neighbours
- 8 Optimise resource recovery – current and future
- 9 Create economic opportunity

- 2 Create local jobs
- 1 Community pride
- 6 Lifecycle costing
- 3 Be climate proof
- 1 Mitigate climate change
- 2 Keep resources local
- 2 Use existing infrastructure
- 7 Tertiary treatment
- 8 Distributed
- 5 Cheaper lifecycle cost than original option = buy in design matters

Several nuances/tensions arose during the dialogue.

1. Space requirements for multiple materials & future proofing may need a larger land base, meaning a low proximity scenario
2. Closer to communities with increased density may be cheaper with more effective waste to energy capture
3. Harder to integrate into established neighbourhoods rather than ‘build it and they will come’ or at least have a choice
4. Don't be afraid to think widely around technology and all residual benefits...how about not on land? Economic, employment, tech and other benefits. Use those dollars to generate many outcomes and benefits.

Participant comments are noted in the table below:

Benefits	Concerns	Conditions for Acceptance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to benefit from energy and resources • Housed in building that is modern, high tech, an economic benefit • Distance would lessen impact from smells, noise or low aesthetic appeal of the building • Closer to communities, increased density = 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trucking through community • Odour (particularly during maintenance schedule) • Noise • Distance from trunk line may increase cost • Merge waste streams? • Need certain amount of land to maximize energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do something to lever the economy, • Consider community plans • Recover resources • No negative impacts • Different neighbourhoods require different approaches • Consider Penner's letter 2007 – keep cost low, secondary sewage or better, optimize resource recovery...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cheaper, more effective waste to energy capture 	<p>and resources in that waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational cost of pumping (counterpoint ... is piping that big a deal?) • Ensure reuse makes financial sense • Carbon cost • What can you do with sludge... don't want to truck over malahat, can't apply to land • Perception of fairness – a number of smaller plants in a distributed system • Harder to integrate into established neighbourhoods rather than build it and they will come or at least have choice. • Lower lifecycle cost than what the CRD is proposing increases buy-in • Space requirements for multiple materials & future proofing may need a larger landbase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing neighbourhood or new build • Optimizing resource recovery • Minimum impact on environment • Cost benefit analysis of resource recovery • Future proofing – the value of water may increase over time – design for expansion • Do future thinking as well as current thinking – create a plant that has the capability even if you don't use it right away • Smart design • Life cycle costing - operational cost and capital cost • Use this as an opportunity to solve other problems as well, energy, employment, economic development • Leverage the opportunity \$ = many outcomes • Connect to community plans • Modular – build for today's population with space to expand as population grows • Potential for growth either in one plant or with a plan for an additional site. • Not kindergarten • Near to work may be ok • Density and character of neighbourhood matters • Depends on the type and definition/design of the plant
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater treatment may be acceptable while the biosolids/sludge are less so • High tech building built on plant sludge piped away • Be open - Ocean based facility – serve cruise ship industry •
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How did people feel about the process?

- Very appreciative, much more respectful process
- Beth’s story, previous conversations where the public was told the facility will be placed in this location, what colour should it be?
- Bottom up decision making – thankful
- Previous process seemed exciting at first, then closed in and left no opportunity for input
- Pictures would be very helpful.

Table 7

The group considered the proximity values of “low, medium and high” and based on first hand experience and cited research dismissed the values as arbitrary. The concern conditions that could be evident in each of the proximity scenarios could potentially be evident in all.

- The concerns generally themed around levels of disruption and emissions issues with regard to odour, emissions and other unwanted byproducts of treatment and recovery.
- Disruption concerns focused primarily on increasing truck traffic to transport biosolids or any other byproduct of processing away from the primary plant.
- Benefits were identified as the opportunity for reuse of water as well as heat and energy recovery with prospective benefits in the recovery of heavy metals and other chemical compounds.
- The participants also spoke about the potential for both negative and positive impacts on property values depending on the site and technology selected and the commitment to comprehensive community engagement to build a high level of awareness and support for a selected option.
- The very clear view expressed was that ultimately the issue of site selection is an issue of Trust - and that residents should be entrusted with the opportunity to review all of the sites under consideration to help rationalize a final selection based on a clearly articulated set of criteria. “We want to see the map.”

- Participants spoke about the potential for an integrated treatment system in alignment with new development, both residential and commercial, in the region. There was support for the proposition that the right choice of approach and technology should be considered as an incentive to the developer community.
- There was group unanimity on the question of desired level of treatment. Participants expressed strong support for treating water and solids beyond the levels set out in regulation. The system must address current and future needs of the community with an anticipation that taxation might reasonably increase to achieve a desired future state.
- The perspective was offered that the leadership needs to first gain clarity with regard to an expressed desired outcome with regard to water treatment and resource recovery which will point to a series of technology options. Once those options are narrowed the issue of site selection comes into consideration. Preferred outcomes determines technology solution which in turn determines site selection.
- Two very distinct perspectives were offered during the table discussion with regard to site and proximity.
- The first perspective maintained that sites located furthest away from residential communities be given primary consideration and if necessary move closer into higher density neighbourhoods but only after low proximity sites have been ruled out.
- The other perspective offered that higher density neighbourhoods should be allowed the opportunity to fully understand the benefits, concerns and safeguards and to gauge whether the facility, with optimized recovery, would be a net asset to the surrounding community.
- Most if not all the conversation focused on a distributed system scaled to individual communities with siting and aesthetics customized to suit the expressed values of the neighbourhood. In some instances, participants expressed support for a fully contained plant structure or the possibility of locating the plant beneath the ground of an existing amenity such as a park.
- We need to change the conversation from a discussion about an obligation to treat our waste to a conversation about how do we benefit from these key assets of water and recovered solids.
- The system design must allow for “sectioning” to address back-up or maintenance needs so that that the system maintains desired effectiveness during partial shutdown.
- At minimum the back-up system must perform to a higher standard than secondary treatment.
- The system design and technology choice should allow for “add-ons” in anticipation of population growth, changing community profiles, changes to regulations or technology advances creating higher benefits.
- The infrastructure must allow for separation of storm and sewer discharge to facilitate preferred and possibly less costly recovery options.

Overall, the group was appreciative of the process and indicated a strong desire to see a high level of public engagement,

interpreted to mean beyond the traditional approaches, through all subsequent siting discussions including any municipally led rezoning applications.

Roundtable May 9, 2015 Resource Recovery

Table 2

Approach	Benefits	Concerns	Conditions for acceptance
Conventional (meets min standards)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treats sewage as waste 	
Leading Edge (beyond minimum, higher environmental standards)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treats sewage as a resource. 	

Introductory comments

Conventional = sewage as waste, resources wasted

In some point we will need to go tertiary, why not go there now?

We need some form of resource recovery

Recognition that resource recovery does not come free - cost

Conditions for acceptance:

- Single plant or multiple is an overriding theme.
- Whatever we decide should be flexible and should include resource recovery (the whole concept should be flexible, adapt to local requirements, market demands)
- We should focus on a flexible vs rigid approach
- If resource recovery, what type?
- Need to ensure an understanding of the benefits of resource recovery
- Each community should decide what it wants based on local environment, culture, etc
- Technology should be affordable – resource recovery will cost money. How much economic benefit can the recovery bring? What are the benefits of resource recovery? There can be limits. Reality of resource recovery is that it can be very expensive. Building several plants can also be expensive. Question: Has a proper economic analysis been done on this?

- Dockside Green not just a sewage treatment plant.
- Do we build 10 Dockside Greens? Who pays for it?
- Customize the plant for the community
- Need to treat to a level so not to be harmful to the environment
- Don't necessarily reuse treated water in peoples houses, make it into a wetland with walking trails (reduce pipes and facility technology) – use water locally in wetland
 - Use water in different ways: parks, etc
 - Diverse uses for water, not just one thing
- The environment is key, the technological process must not harm the environment, and must reflect the values of community
- The technology must remove substances of concern (microbeads, chemicals, bacteria) antibiotics are also introduced into waste water
- Whatever we do must take advantage of pipes and infrastructure, we have different catchment areas in our region, must work within this infrastructure situation. Ignoring it means a loss of money/opportunity
- Creating opportunity: Sechelt has water recovery for agriculture, what can we use water for locally: what are the community social and economic opportunities?
- Economic opportunities: plants can be a magnet for economic activity – use heat or energy – this can be an economic resource – how much money can this generate?
- Flexible and modular, ability to adapt. Size of the site factors into this.
- Modular and flexible to accommodate growth – set aside land adjacent to primary site for future growth
- One large plant is less flexible. In event of earthquake no flexibility. Multiple sites good if one facility has to go offline
- Looking at core area, system wide approach is required; this could include a series of smaller plants, or plants of various sizes. Facilities should have individual flexibility. A number of different facilities with different purposes, characteristics and abilities that represent a wider approach – not one size fits all. Need to be future proof (building for today with an eye on the future)
- Resource recovery has to respond to market demand. Can the resource be used? Can it be sold? (Value of water is going up?)
- Resource recovery needs to respond to emerging technologies as well – solar and energy storage for example – incorporate put a bank of solar arrays and batteries – technological flexibility
- Key: modular, flexible and scalable
- Modular and scalable in short term to look after long term

- How will we use the **biosolids**: must not produce ghg, or pollute, must not be used on land – can be used as an additive to concrete – flaring releases methane – on the other hand if you gasify you can reuse it as a gas to heat buildings and facilities
- Consider other waste management streams (eg. household garbage. This is called integrated resource recovery (biosolids, compost, garbage). Vancouver is going through this issue currently.
- To be affordable it has to be flexible into the future
- Big costs are debt and operating costs – full life cycle costs for the project required
- Factor in remediation costs in life cycle (bigger picture than just capital costs)

Statement of preference:

Flexible, diverse use of water, responsive to demand, modular, integrated

Table 3

Scenario 1 - Conventional

Benefits

easier to secure wide public acceptance - well known

greater comfort based on proven use - more acceptable by political decision makers - less short term risk.

public not focused on longer term - public like what they know

a great deal of apathy - all conventional systems are different - under 40's have no clear mindset/perspective on what is achievable.

* all benefits as listed above are the concerns - no benefits - could lead to a poor decision.

conventional system may be easier to tie into existing systems - a system developed to operate to a higher standard of treatment could be less easily integrated.

perceived to be less expense -

uninformed perspective that there would be less risk involved -

on one level - doing anything is a benefit.

Concerns

concern that we will miss the opportunity - the more I know the less I know - that the solution will not respond to changing environmental conditions, social conditions - a web of conditions

Can't just approach in a narrow way - must be able to "do the right thing" for next generation living.

If we make the wrong "short term focused" decision - poor investment - the less we do the lower the value. Must account for longer term circumstance and contingencies.

That we have not created a high level of public awareness and support for an ideal solution.

The appropriate life cycle cost/benefit analysis be undertaken.

Under a conventional system, individuals haven't developed a high enough level of public responsibility.

There needs to be a stronger public education process

Flush Mr.Floatie - this is what happens to him under this situation - conventional vs leading edge

Relying on ignorance -

No drive to improve any part of the system - improvements in public awareness and use of resources such as water would be overlooked - need to change the dominant narrative.

Conventional system has a shorter lifespan -

Will not address future needs - community expansion - 20 years of growth and change will render the system obsolete

will not keep up with environmental standards.

cross cutting issue - overall lack of accountability
need to build social license - public responsibility to care for the future.
could be cheap to buy and expensive to run - must factor into operating cost

Conventional - seems to suggest "one plant" solution. Need to clarify.

Scenario 2 - Leading Edge

Benefits

Longterm Solution

Adaptability to changing conditions and circumstance - building on the European system.

Europe has a record which can be referenced - Singapore strong example.

Modular build to deal with each phase of the treatment - expandable - distributed
less tendency to "one size fits all"

Phased development will create optimized solution - allow for customize growth - Langford is growing - View Royal not so much.

Conservation of resources - greater personal responsibility

Maximize resource recovery - recharge aquifers

Concerns raised to this point would be addressed by leading edge technologies

Could trigger investment to create a "3xbottom line" approach

Crosscutting - public ownership desired

Concerns

leading edge implies distributed which could deepen NIMBY

regional inequity contingent on siting. If one municipality assumes responsibility for siting - should they receive the disproportionate number of benefits? Is there a inter community cost benefit

Could we be tied down by "leading edge" technology - stuck with a system that costs more but cannot be adaptable. Different brand of stuck.

Initially more expensive - education for the politicians and public - clear indication of benefits needs to be canvassed.

Obsolescence

Conditions for Acceptance

Conventional

Conventional with the opportunity for water recovery....

If conventional means it will only respond to the regulatory requirement 2020 - Not acceptable.

Publicly built, owned and operated.

more work on the part of municipalities to reduce load

Leading Edge

maximize resource recovery and elimination of heavy metals *****
localized benefits
Publicly owned and operated ***
Funding agreements need to be secured
need to have complete transparency
adaptability - scaled to meet changing circumstance **
Crosscutting - community integration - trucking **
Built to respond to the highest level of global environmental standards
Tertiary treatment - replenish water
reclamation of bio-solids
wood pellets
energy production
heat use

Costing can only be understood through thorough lifecycle analysis
Phased in menu approach

Seashelt Scenario - leapfrogging - phased in over 20 years

Victoria must solve the Infrastructure and flow - cost issues as a baseline to fixing the bigger problem - equity issue.

Younger demographic need to be engaged in this discussion - where are the 40-somethings?

Table 3 - Further discussion

If we frame conventional as - meeting reg standard - not acceptable.

We discussed standards to include global standards - not just Canadian *****

Conventional could only be acceptable if recovery and resource gen was possible

Safe - withstand climate and other changes

Tertiary treatment ***

Governance

Awareness - need to find some way to engage younger citizens - more targeted and proactive

Inflow and infiltration issue - beyond NIMBY - equity, holistic - ***

Decision making process - need to fully understand lifecycle - 3x bottom line

modular - phased-in demonstrated ability to achieve performance outcomes - scalability

Table 4

It was noted that the matrix supplied was misleading. The discussion should be simply: Do we want resource recovery?

Concerns	Conditions for Acceptance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro plastics • PCB's • Antibiotic Resistant Organisms/ Superbugs • No land application of solids • Gasification – aerosolizing contaminants. • GHG and climate change • Previous plan had resource recovery as an add-on, not integrated into the design. • Safety • The proposed plan has a budget of \$782M with \$16M in operating costs – it won't address stormwater overflow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What thresholds can we accept in terms of environmental pollution? The real reason we're doing it is for environmental concerns. But it makes it more palatable to say we'll recover resources. Why do we have to feel like we're selling the notion when what is important is the environment? • Make conscious decisions for complete destruction of superbugs • Make sure the systems we endorse are economically viable AND limit the emission of pollutants that damage people's health • Approach needs to be tailored to the inputs – is it just wastewater? Kitchen scraps? Municipal waste? • Transparency: Make the public aware of what pollutants are produced by the system • You get to a point diminishing returns • Cost benefit between piping \$380M vs gasification \$50M • Process should ensure reduction of GHG's • Pollution we make here, we keep and treat here – don't spread it on other people's land • No discharge of pollutants into the marine or air • Advanced treatment • Willing to have the increase in taxes-want it to do the best we can • Don't go for bottom line in cost and compromise the environment • Don't sacrifice your future for short term plan • Solution that is adaptable/scalable • Overall revenues should exceed the operating costs • Heat recovery for greenhouses to support food growing • Food security • Outputs: heat, electricity, water • Wetlands in office towers? • Take water out of system before it goes to the facility? • Habitat restoration with reclaimed water is a resource • Treatment of extremely hazardous materials • One participant stated need for plasma incineration • Another participant was concerned about the use of the term incineration – should be gasification • Created a scale of highest pollution to lowest: Landfill – land distribution – anaerobic – incineration – gasification – varying perspectives on the order of these processes

Table 5

- Don't think conventional vs leading edge isn't hugely useful because you have to know more about specific technology.
- Perhaps if you see conventional as viewing wastewater as waste and leading edge sees wastewater as a resource.
- No way to accept conventional technology because it doesn't recover enough. Also concerned that it doesn't take out toxins from the recovered resources. *****
- Want the highest level of resource recovery - best possible environmental benefits - -- MUST RECOVER WATER.***
- Continuum – don't know where the line is. Cost vs. level of treatment. How much benefit does the extra treatment provide? Answer may change the level of cost willing to take on.
- Discussion: Smaller plant can deal with specialized tasks (one small plant that deals with hospital waste, another one that deals with industrial waste, another one that deals with landfill leachate) – shouldn't be necessary because of source control. Perhaps we need to have higher policing of source control.
- Seeing the plant as a community resource – should add back to the community. Must be integrated into the community they are in. Create Educational element, provide park space or wetlands, etc. – can become a tourist attraction.*
- Location of the plant: okay in my community – if it is beautiful and adds benefit. *
- Distributed system more resilient to climate change. – less likely to have all systems to be knocked out at once – more redundancy than one plant. Even if it costs more at first it will cost less over the long-term. Needs to plan for possible disaster.
- Need to look at building this for 50 to 100 years and consider disaster response. Containing the damage – not necessarily about continuing to treat. You can only engineer to a certain point. There is a cost benefit issue to emergency management.
- Is there the possibility that it would be more difficult to find those sites – can that be offset by the size of the plants. – footprint (size of site will determine the technology - no two plants will be the same – if you use the same technology at multiple sites training of personal is easier, however depending on the size and the site you might need different tech).
- Biosolids – need to treat the contaminants within the Find a technology that could be used as either smaller distributed plant. – proven technology for biosolid treatment – proven means somebody has been using this tech for at least a decade (with similar environmental conditions to the island). Biosolid treatment in my community a concern. Must not smell. Make sure that the air is clean – vital.* But might be willing

to step back from that 10 years proven if there is redundant filtration system and mitigation for any other issues that might come up.*

- Gasification – issues is that it is a relatively new technology and may not be considered proven – administrative hurdles. Still might be better for us. No emissions, biochar. Very environmentally friendly, can make money, less harmful than biosolids and composting. Heavy metals are a concern but they appear to stay in the char and don't leach out like digested biosolids.*
- Happy to extend the timeline and risk losing the money to get something better and potentially cheaper. We should stop rushing headlong into this. We are in a good spot to reconsider our options - some disagreement – get it done. Start soon but make it scalable and modular. Thing of the long game – 50 to 100 year solution.
- Legislated deadline – We have to consider this when we address the timeline.
- Have to have full resource recovery right from the start. – don't start with something less to meet a timeline. **

Overall discussion:

- Not enough knowledge about the problems of solids treatment. Missing educational component. Treating water seems more understood.
- Whatever we choose must lead towards a healthy earth ecology – not just about the water but also the earth and the air.
- Concern about Vandalism – security should be on the site.
- Difficulties that we are facing we don't have a set amount of money. We are discussing values. What do we want out of our treatment facility? We have to decide what we want and then the engineers will tell us how they can build it and what it will cost. Once that happens perhaps we change our minds but we have to start from what we want.
- Different municipalities might have different needs. By having different plants for different municipalities we can tailor the solution to each municipality.
- How do we increase the amount of discussion in the community – not just all the same thing. Need to reframe the narrative to look at opportunity rather than NIMBY issues. What are the opportunities? Greenhouse? Increased property values? How do we change the perception? Media thrive on conflict. Need to get the information out through social media so that we are able to get to the younger generation. Get a video out there. Something that can go viral about poop.

- What should be driving the decision is what is best for the environment but not about the money. Might be true but there are many people who think that money is most important. We need to be able to include them in this discussion – frame to show how cost can be addressed with a higher level of treatment. Must focus on values doesn't necessarily mean that costs are not considered – modular systems doesn't have a gigantic scary cost up front.
- This is bigger than one municipality but rather as a region. This is an environmental issues. This must stop being a municipal discussion and become a regional discussion.
- Like the term Westside Solutions – different way to frame the conversation. Now we need to integrate Westside with Eastside.
- Want to say instead of NIMBY change to PIMBY – Please in my back yard.

Roundtable May 13, 2015 Cost and Level of Treatment

Table 1

Need something visual that people can grab to understand what a facility would look like in, for example, a park.

Q. Will there be a push for septic users to hook up to sewers?

A. Depends on municipality ... not in Colwood.

Q. How will a distributed system vs centralized affect cost?

A. Hard to say. Part of conversation.

Table Introductions

- Not assume that higher treatment implies higher cost.
- What's in sewage – microfiber towels, neutralize toxins, not just move them around.
- Saanich is moving fast. Westside seems thorough and thoughtful.
- Move forward ... we are past asking whether we need to do this.
- Path for greater sustainability for the region. Not about cost, about the right solution now and for the future.
- Want to understand all the costing.
- Cost vs. price. Cost to the environment. More value than money.
- Best investment for today and add to that investment to get where we want to go. If we can't afford the treatment we want today, we can work toward it.
- It's about getting it right. Fairly soon. Not a difficult thing to do. Has become politically difficult.
- 100 year plan so my kids don't have to come back to this table.
- Combine the responsibilities of the CRD – sewage, hospitals, kitchen scraps – seek opportunities.

Report out

- Who is leading the process - credibility is key.
- Transparency = TRUST
- Accountability to have a clear, concise conversation about costs/siting
- Status quo – distrust purposeful confusion – take full accounting before we can present realistic options
- Here is the measure against which we will ask citizens for support of options
- More granular than triple bottom line – series of metrics/values so people can say
- 'these are important to me' like; environment, scalable, future focused, based on previous discussions
- Trade-offs – need apples to apples comparison – things aren't being skewed
- There should be no losers Mitigate against detriments to choice of Site and technology
- Tested P3 – it depends on how you structure the deal – if revenue is generated, must be revenue sharing to support scalability of facility
- Community centric approach
- Thorough, independent and transparent analysis
- Investment, can make subsequent investments

Table 2

Introductory comments from group:

- Distributed facilities you can build as required
- Should be scalable, improvable
- Cost does not refer just to money
- We need to aim high
- Consider what was being proposed is just meeting regulations of today, maybe we should think about treating to a higher level so we don't have to do it again when regulations change
- Plan now for tertiary? Would cost more later to upgrade
- Theme: building for the future; a 100 year plan
- Mindset: not in favour of just using regulations, this is thinking small, not big. Think about the environmental issues not just regulations
- Most important: that we clean up the waste water to highest degree possible (Dockside Green). We can use this resource which encourages conservation and recycling
- Look what's happening in California with water: conservation.
- Cost perspective: water important; tertiary treatment can bring cost down, because don't need long outfall (cost of pipeline, etc)
- Wastewater vs resource is an established mindset in group. Looking at more than lowest cost.
- Introduce renewable aspects and bring costs down
- We're all concerned about environment, but there will be a cost associated with high level environmental protection.
 - Not necessarily – resource recovery, biosolids, the less that you have at the end of the cycle, the less costs.
- Different levels of treatment, closed system, leads to benign ash that can be used for a variety of things, it's a closed loop
- Scale of costs associated with level of treatment.
- Question: Can P3 be cheaper?
- There are health costs as well. Secondary doesn't take care of harmful substances. Need tertiary to deal with this.

Need lens of triple bottom line, equally weighted (not just financial costs)

Social costs/considerations (and values)

- Asset (beneficial) to the community (plant) – can be a destination, a venue, a learning centre, small and local, creates a sense of pride, represents community values
- Minimal negative impact on health
- Consistent with community values, integrated into community
- The Songhees Wellness Centre good example of integration into community and community pride/aesthetics
- Nimbyism disappears when there is pride and ownership in facility.
- Minimize future pandemics through taking care of wastewater to high level
- Value: creating employment
- Resource recovery to create new resources - Food security/systems, greenhouse

Environmental costs (values)

- Health is a part of the environmental category, as well as social
- Scalable to adapt to leading edge innovation (meeting future regulations)
- Build for the future right from the start – modular, scalable and adaptable

- Tie into existing infrastructure - less environmental impact

Financial

- Ensure minimal end product from process
- Scalable for future needs and population growth
- Values: sustainable infrastructure, reused to generate benefits
- Tie into existing infrastructure, save money
- Resource recovery as a revenue generator
- Resource recovery to create new resources - Food security/systems
- Value: overall life cycle cost, create awareness of overall life cycle costs
- Create employment

Ownership and Cost Structure

- Procurement types and financing affects costs, can also affect ownership
- Debt and liability additional concerns
- Category of costs:
 - Capital/Construction (make scalable)
 - Operating
 - Treatment
 - Conveyance system (minimize)
 - Site (use existing land)
 - Maintenance (consistent with existing systems in place)
- Ownership should be public (we are talking about resource and resource recovery, this is public) – a public trust?
- Possible to have a blended ownership model
- Run by a public trust to allow for unions
- Proper design will minimize all costs
- Using existing infrastructure will minimize costs
- Go to existing public land as a priority
- Treatment: must be innovative, others around the world visiting us to see this innovation
- Where will the money come from?
 - From all levels of government (including municipality)
- What about P3?
 - Should be public/public partnership
 - Host community should benefit financially?
- Will a facility really generate a great deal of interest from other countries or tourists? Will this lead to revenue?
-

Wrap up and expression of table

Delicate balance between treatment and cost. Got specific about what costs mean: triple bottom line, equally weighing all three costs, with the addition of community values.

Group discussion.

Only P3, or only public? Why not 100% private? Need more discussion here. In private entity, who would control the water? Focus on values and principles.

Table 3

- want to ensure that there is a visualization of the solution as part of the communications strategy moving forward
- treatment and cost matrix: benefits, concerns and conditions for acceptability
- how to pay for this?
- how to govern?
- costs are location-dependent

Introductions:

- excited about level of knowledge around table and ideas
- concerned that we have a problem like halifax
- 50years is too long, technology is changing so fast, population changing
- can we discuss risks and mitigation of them
- would have liked to have been at all 3- didn't think she could attend all three
- did a survey of 6 neighbours— two on sewer don't care what goes on, two worried about costs, two on septic don't think they should have to pay anything
- worried about government grant and eastside/westside fighting for money- who gets what? divided by flow rate (lee explained flow rate)
- concern- so many municipality will decide how to charge individual citizens— will we have a regional system and then each municipality charges differently— sounds confusing
- needs to be a standard rate for each area— what am I really paying for this? What am I getting?
- I think the ocean approach is good enough however from Esquimalt so learning about all of this
- we are spending the \$- life cost of over \$2B, what about the young people and their costs, how will this affect the affordability of our community
- big costs and not able to dig ourselves out of it
- we need to do tertiary treatment, but different levels and different standards, and depends on what we do with the outflows
- gasification and toxins, etc, we need to handle this— need tertiary
- RFP responders— some said we should plan for short-term, go modular that will build and meet the needs as we go to increase levels by modular construction
- technology is such that it can fit in the room
- keep costs down
- big costs are digging pipes into the ground, work closely to the original pipe and existing infrastructure
- original plan is building a whole bunch of new pipes and want to avoid that
- wrote letters to the Minister and really upset about McLaughlan— didn't like that it was going into inner harbour
- want discussion of risks— original plan had one pipe— pipes break! So not a great way to handle risks

Start of Discussion:

- Public-private partnership- has received bad press and good press
- mistake of Halifax— contract to design and build but not to operate so they took shortcuts, but that was because of the way the contract was written
- huge problems and needed to fix it
- around how the contract was written

- depends on the scale of a project— big industrial plant may require P3 but for smaller plants, not as much \$ and government can borrow at cheaper cost
- must be owned by the people at the end
- PPP can be done poorly or done well
- avoiding a blunder, what are the potential with a PPP? better design, better integration, with a cheaper cost to build
- depends on the scale of the project— smaller distributed system is cheaper to build
- capital, debt and operating costs are important to discuss
- future regulations will change- yes? Yes, so to avoid future costs, build to tertiary
- modular
- secondary treatments are guided by regulatory stipulations
- tertiary treatment is on the horizon and how do we best provide for that?
- 50 year lifespan is beyond comprehension— need to look at 5-10 years
- technology is moving so fast— perhaps look out two years
- different scales and different sizes of plants based on different needs
- perhaps different municipalities band together in different ways
- but what if there is a size of plant that is technically and economically ideal, then different municipalities can link into it
- we are talking about modular approach:
- build something now and recognize that this will change over time and different technologies
- growing population— so what we need now can be added on as more people turn up
- we are blending it by keeping costs reasonable into the future, while increasing level of environmental practice
- another issue is resource recovery and where can we use the outflow, so many factors to think about
- Comox/Courtney— sells 50 lb bags of 'sky rocket'; Saanich peninsula send Pen Grow— problem is concentrated heavy metals so stopped that— environmental concerns
- with tertiary treatment you can remove metals? only with gasification
- gasification develops a resource you can sell and heat capture
- creates a propane-like gas... that doesn't sound all that bad
- there may be issues around public health
- digesters can blow up— that's a risk!
- conventional plant costs this much, or can build another cost that is higher but get resources back so net cost is lower, or can build something that provides economic benefit in other ways
- Colwood parking lot— waste water treatment under parking lot and then building on top
- creates property that generates revenue, sell water and heat to neighbouring homes and Colwood downtown
- when we look at costs, need to look at big picture— cost to build building and what benefits does it generate down the road... water is much more precious resource than we valued in past
- what does creation of building do on a larger economic picture
- would we be willing to pay more now in order to generate more benefit?
- heat
- greywater to flush toilets— CRD regulations will not allow it, very risk adverse
- ministry of environment has levels of tertiary treatment depending on end use— irrigation requires higher level of treatment because it will touch human hands

Conditions of Acceptability- where do we sit on this right now?

- hard to say if we don't know what we are dealing with
- esquimalt flow rate is high so worried that we are going to be paying a whole lot
- here are some principles:
- robust and high survivability— risks from earthquakes, sewage
- risks related to contract with builders
- climate change- sea level rise
- health risks are considered and mitigated
- allow for growth in population and technology
- governance model that produces a standard rate across the municipalities
- cost sharing that feels fair
- reducing costs by getting offsets from benefits
- the benefits will be getting increasingly valuable- ie- water recapture
- selling the resource
- becoming a economic generator
- so many opportunities out there that can be accrued based on it 'depends'
- need a resource analysis in catchment area— what can we immediately enhance today and what needs to be planned for tomorrow
- one big plant is too big for local firms to take on; smaller plants = local firms can take this on and local jobs can be created
- we don't want to do a distributed system that is all different— make sure that the plants are all the same with the same parts
- local building by-laws need to start requiring development follows the criteria and addresses these issues and ask developers to pick it up a notch and move towards Dockside Green
- regional development standards that are adopted across the municipalities; shift the negative perception of those amenities to a positive value
- what do we do with the 40% of houses on septic— does everyone's taxes go up? Septic— I pay differently— replace field and get pumped out, switch to sewage = replumbing my house so big initial cost; but many of those folks might be on failing septic systems who want to hook up to municipal system
- distributed system might be more resilient in case of emergency or crisis
- each plant should be fed by two substations in case of earthquake + back up emergency generators
- discussion about earthquake proofing— can make it resistant and make it to a level that will mitigate most risks, and pay to build and compare against cost to fix in case of earthquake
- other biological materials we are handling (kitchen waste, etc), if we bring it together do we create a certain economies of scale? Can save \$ by bringing together rather than shipping off shore- can we expand the definition of waste management to include all our waste management and make it more integrated into the whole waste management system
- it is too abstract— until we get a model in front of us, hard to discuss and make decisions on this— without that, we end up in a nebulous discussion
- private land increases the cost as compared to municipal land— how does this change the
- cost

Summary

- we need to look at costs and benefits
- 50 years is too long- shorter time frame
- modular approach for future proofing

- distributed system needs to be similar components to keep maintenance and upkeep costs down
- decrease risk even if it increases up front cost
- pricing that is equal/standard across region
- publicly owned
- economic costs as well as jobs, economic generator/benefits
- social acceptance can influence things like land purchase
- building in uncertain conditions— hard to know the costs and benefits and economic opportunities so creating something that has the potential for flexible and adaptable to an uncertain future

It depends on...

- existing infrastructure
- where the land is
- land costs
- secondary or tertiary
- taxes or how we pay for it/ my tax increase
- ownership
- what is available in technology in order to get the benefits— modular and rolling trajectory towards better outcomes
- value of resources
- design— invisible to pretty/ugly
- community presence— can we see it? can we smell it?
- site— determines cost, contingency, community buy-in, etc
- community perception- political will and how the conversation is hosted
- money and financing— what is available now versus what might be available in the future amount of environmental harm
- amount of environmental benefit

Questions and Concerns

- Public private partnerships
- Functionality, cost and life cycle of project
- Costs
- Triple bottom line – planet, people, and financial costs
- How do we make the existing infrastructure work for us
- Taking responsibility for what we make
- Which option provides greater opportunity for private investment? Public funding?
- Can you structure a P3 to actually get risk and reward in the right place?
- Is issuing bonds an option?

Table 4

Lowest cost:

Benefits:

- People might find it easy to accept
- Meeting mandated
- Could be fewer barriers to completion
- Affordability
- Modular – low cost now to be upgraded

Concerns:

- Takes most space
- What if regulations change?
- What if we have to go through this process again if standards and expectations change?
- Won't fit into the neighbourhood
- Environmental concerns
- Public safety concerns
- Pathogens, micro plastics, etc.

Lowest cost over 50 years:

Benefits:

- Modular construction
- Recovery of resources
- Can distribute costs over time – add to it as conditions change and may end up not having the resource recovery dollar potentials

Concerns:

- Making assumptions now that may not be correct

Best practices for the future:

Benefits:

- Life sustaining
- Could be easier accepted as a benefit by community

Concerns:

- None identified

Conditions for acceptability (applicable to all)

- You can start from the point of view of resource recovery
- Taking responsibility for what we make – what we create in our region is dealt with in our region
- Get the most we can out of our resources
- Affordable – the way in which you pay for it
- Issue of palatability – per door costs – need to talk about what the public will accept in general to pay for treatment at any level
- Value for money – what we pay for has to have value now and in the future
- DCCs charged to new development

- All costs and benefits need to be factored in over the life cycle of the facility(s)
- Factor in capital and operating costs – and factor the possible revenue
- Factor in ecological benefits/costs
- Make assumption of what we can do with resource recovery and then factor in capital and operating costs
- Look at a long term investment
- High quality treatment with low environmental impact
- Affordable
- Level of treatment provides economic value – not just directly – but things like tourism, food supply, etc. – ancillary benefits
- Ecological capital
- No pathogens, superbugs, micro plastics, heavy metals
- Community benefit that comes with the plant – public amenity – to the host community(s) – park, wet land
- Planning and costing – climate change is factored in
- Architectural design compatible with the visual look of neighbourhood
- Education on ecosystem – ie. Film showing public the plant is eco-friendly
- Choose a plant that large enough over time for growth
- Don't truck in sewage from outside communities
- Gain public support through full disclosure

Table 5

General:

Tertiary treatment is regarded as the minimum. Any decision on the number of sites and their location must be done in a collaborative manner, building on existing infrastructure and provide room for future growth.

Central to any proposal is transparency and accountability.

Overall themes of the discussion included that:

- Technical information needs to be shared with the public
- Decisions on sites and technology need to be made in public
- CRD needs to take the lead in educating the public on treatment options
- This is a public problem, needing a public solution to what can be regarded as a public resource
- Ideal is to have a collaborative process involving all 8 municipalities so as to have the highest level of treatment possible.

Favour a distributive system that:

- Is scalable, modular and capable of taking on future growth
- Makes resource recovery a priority
- Is tertiary and close to existing infrastructure
- Leaves a small “footprint”
- Employs different treatment modes at different sites as appropriate and cost effective
- Views treatment as an economic driver – e.g. zoning changes to increase density or attract light industry near a facility and use resource recovery to provide energy to those homes or businesses thereby reducing their costs.

- Uses Development Cost Charges to help fund future growth at the treatment facility
- Looks to best available technology including gasification

Concerns:

- Lack of clarity on what level of government is funding what and what are the conditions of that funding
- Need to have an open discussion/presentation on the actual costs of the land that would have to be acquired, the various technological options available and a life-cycle costing of the various options (operational and capital costs)
- Too little is in the public domain for most citizens to make a determination on what is best with regard to the trade off of current costs to future or defrayed costs.
- That newest technology is being discounted as untried and too expensive. Need to take a leadership role as a region to develop world class and world leading treatment.
- There is little apparent concern about fixing “I ‘n l” in the region as a condition for moving forward with new treatment options.

Westside Solutions

Public Engagement Tracking Survey

Draft Report



METHODOLOGY

This report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted on behalf of Westside Solutions.

A total of 401 telephone interviews were conducted with a randomly selected representative sample of adults (aged 18 years or older) living in Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Esquimalt, Songhees Nation, and Esquimalt Nation.

Sample was pulled by a combination of census subdivisions and six digit postal codes.

All interviewing was conducted between October 20 and 26, 2015.

The data has been weighted to reflect the population based on Census data for region, age, and gender.

Overall results are accurate to within ± 4.9 percentage points, 19 times out of 20. The margin of error will be larger for sample subgroups.

Interpreting and Viewing the Results

Please note that some “Totals” in this report may seem off due to rounding error. For example, 35% and 24% might add to 60% (not 59%). With decimals, the component percentages might be 35.4% (rounds down to 35%) and 24.2% (rounds down to 24%), making the total 59.6%, which rounds up to 60%. All percentages shown are correct.

Analysis of some of the statistically significant results is included where applicable. While a number of significant differences may appear in the cross-tabulation output, not all differences warrant discussion.

METHODOLOGY

The unweighted and weighted sample sizes by region, gender, and age can be found below.

Region	Unweighted	Weighted	Weighted Percentage
Langford	125	161	40%
Colwood	100	88	22%
View Royal	69	54	13%
Esquimalt/Esquimalt Nation/Songhees Nation	107	98	25%
Gender			
Male	193	195	49%
Female	208	206	51%
Age			
Under 55 years	202	270	67%
55 years or older	199	131	33%

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Awareness and Interest

Just over two-thirds (68%) of residents say they are closely following the planning of a wastewater treatment solution for the region.

Claimed participation in previous public consultation activities is significantly lower, with less than one-in-ten (9%) residents saying they have participated in a public information event or survey about the building of the wastewater treatment solution in the last 12 months.

Concerns

Of the three specific concerns presented to respondents, the single biggest one is 'the continued discharge of sewage into the ocean', with half (50%) of residents identifying this as the issue they are MOST CONCERNED about.

Significantly fewer mention 'the increase you will pay on your city tax bill to pay for a wastewater treatment solution' (24% MOST CONCERNED) or 'how building of project's treatment sites will impact quality of life in your neighbourhood' (20% MOST CONCERNED).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Willingness to Pay and Design Priorities

Residents overwhelming prefer 'pay more to build a solution that allows potential reuse of water and removed solids for energy recovery' (81%) over 'pay less to build a solution that meets current regulation but does not allow reuse of water or solids removed during treatment' (16%).

When asked about support for a variety of higher and lower cost design solutions, the more expensive solutions are preferred by a strong majority of residents in all instances.

- 78% prefer 'a higher cost solution that treats water so it can be used for things like irrigation' versus 21% who prefer 'a lower cost solution that treats water but discharges it all into the ocean'.
- 84% prefer 'a higher cost solution that allows conversion of solids to produce revenue' versus 14% who prefer 'a lower cost solution that has no revenue potential and solids are placed in landfill'.
- 78% prefer 'a higher cost wastewater treatment facility that allows for multi-use such as green space or renting as commercial property' versus 22% who prefer 'a lower cost wastewater treatment facility that has no multi-use or cost recovery purposes'.
- 80% prefer 'a higher cost solution that reduces the impact on neighbourhood quality of life' versus 18% who prefer 'a lower cost solution that has a bigger impact on neighbourhood quality of life'.

AWARENESS AND INTEREST

AWARENESS AND INTEREST

Following Plans for a Wastewater Treatment Solution

Just over two-thirds (68%) of residents say they are closely following the planning of a wastewater treatment solution for the region. This includes 14% saying ‘very closely’ and 54% saying ‘somewhat closely’.

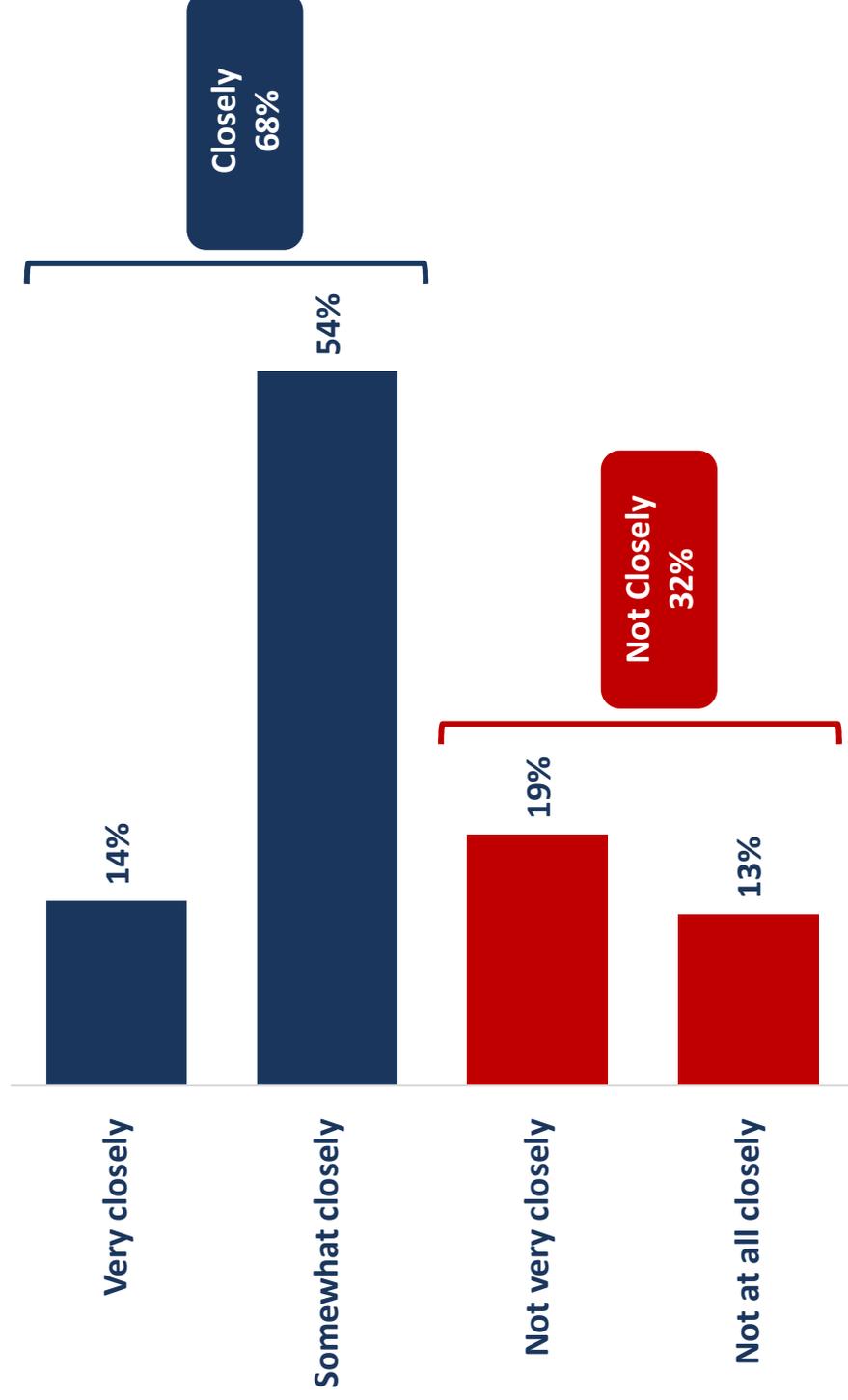
- Residents who are more likely to say they are closely (‘very’ or ‘somewhat’) following plans for a regional wastewater treatment solution include those living in Esquimalt/Esquimalt Nation/Songhees Nation (77% vs. 58% in View Royal, 64% in Colwood, 67% in Langford) and older residents (80% of 55+ years vs. 62% of 18-54 years).

Participated in Public Information Event or Survey on Issue (Last 12 Months)

Less than one-in-ten (9%) residents say they have participated in a public information event or survey about the building of the wastewater treatment solution in the last 12 months.

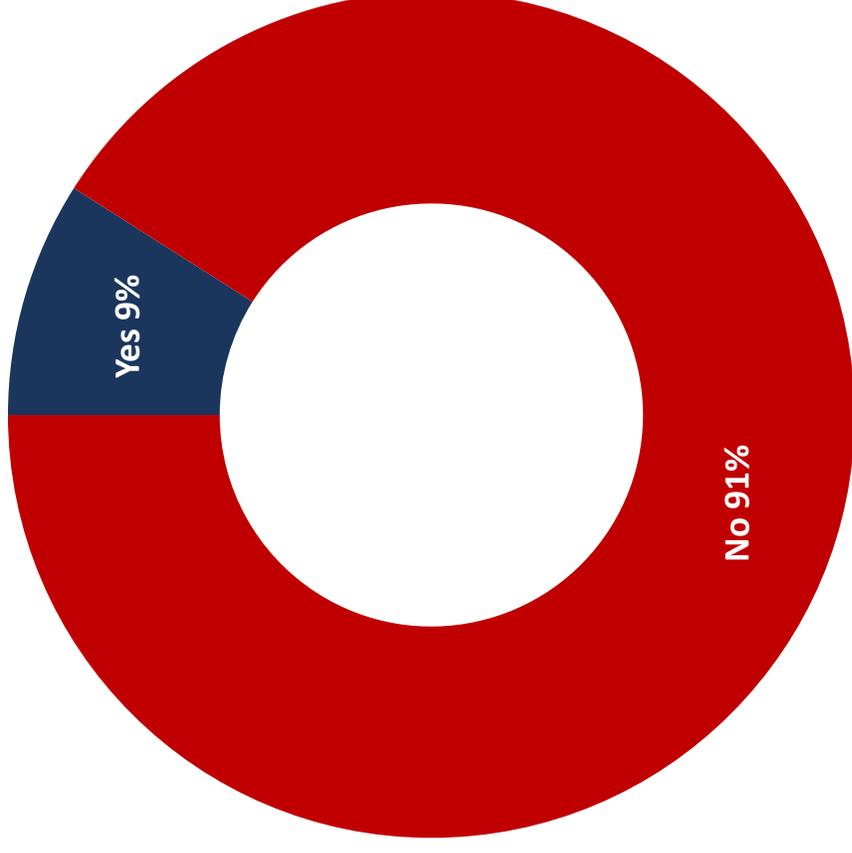
- Claimed past participation is higher among those living in Esquimalt/Esquimalt Nation/Songhees Nation (21% vs. 3% in Langford, 7% in Colwood, 8% in View Royal).

FOLLOWING PLANS FOR A WASTEWATER TREATMENT SOLUTION



Q1. How closely are you following the planning of a wastewater treatment solution for the region?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

PARTICIPATED IN PUBLIC INFORMATION EVENT OR SURVEY ON ISSUE (LAST 12 MONTHS)



Q15. In the last 12 months, have you participated in a public information event or survey about the building of the wastewater treatment solution?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

CONCERNS

Of the three specific concerns presented to respondents, the single biggest one is ‘the continued discharge of sewage into the ocean’, with half (50%) of residents identifying this as the issue they are MOST CONCERNED about.

- Sewage discharge is the leading concern across all key demographic segments. Women are especially likely to identify this as the issue they are MOST CONCERNED about (60% vs. 40% of men).

In comparison, 24% say they are MOST CONCERNED about ‘the increase you will pay on your city tax bill to pay for a wastewater treatment solution’ and 20% say they are MOST CONCERNED about ‘how building of project’s treatment sites will impact quality of life in your neighbourhood’.

- Those living in Colwood and Langford are more likely to emphasize tax increases (35% and 27%) while those living in Esquimalt/Esquimalt Nation/Songhees Nation and View Royal are more likely to emphasize the impact on quality of life (29% and 28%).
- Tax increases are also a greater concern to men (35% vs. 14% of women) and business owners (35% vs. 22% of non-business owners).

When asked which one they are NEXT MOST CONCERNED about, ‘how building of project’s treatment sites will impact quality of life in your community or neighbourhood’ rises to the top (41%).

- The impact on quality of life is the leading second-tier priority across all key demographic segments. Younger residents are especially likely to identify this as the issue they are NEXT MOST CONCERNED about (45% of 18-54 years vs. 34% of 55+ years).

OTHER CONCERNS AROUND TREATING AREA WASTEWATER (UNPROMPTED)

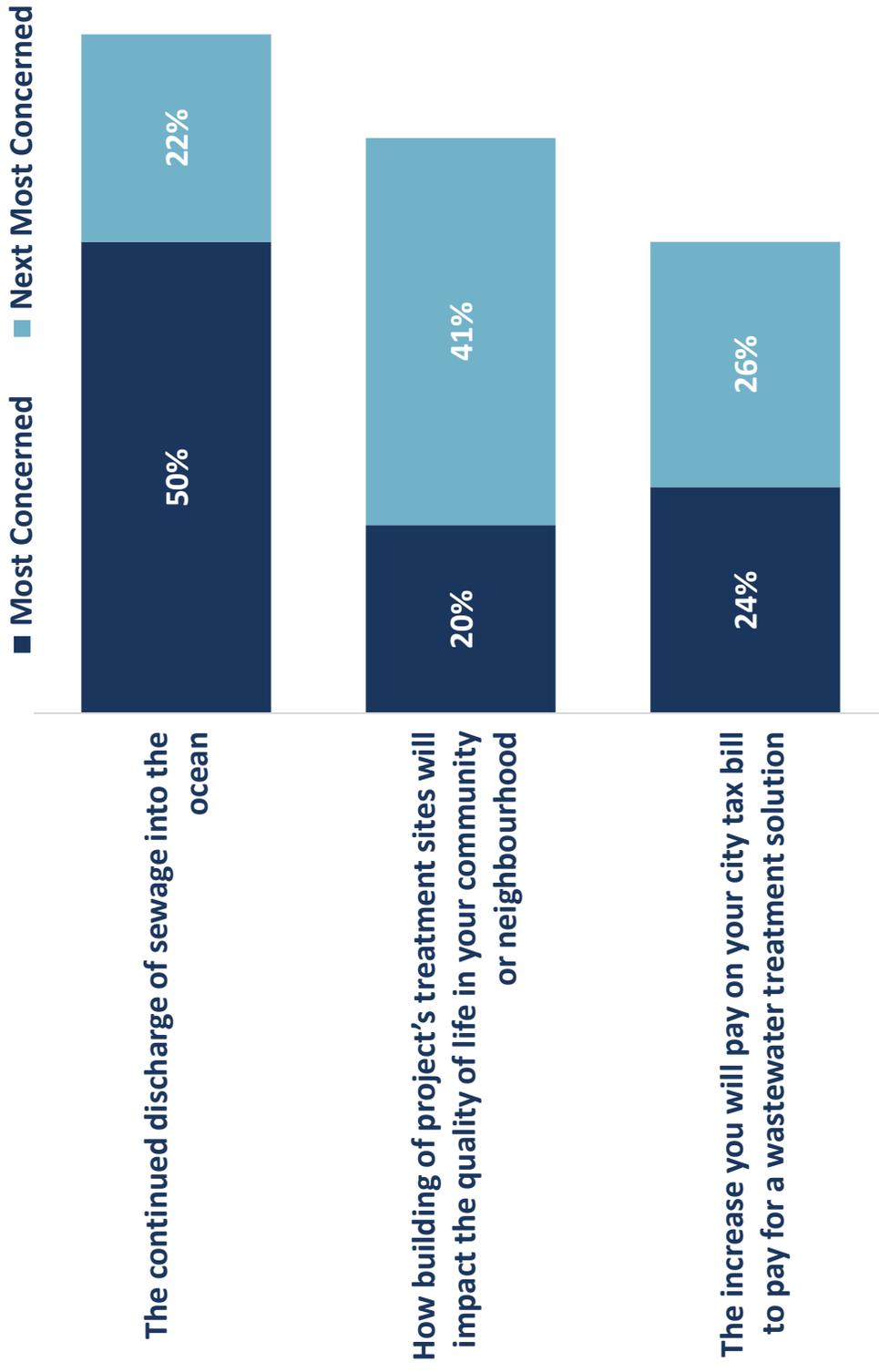
Ipsos Public Affairs

When asked on an open-ended basis about other concerns regarding local wastewater treatment, nearly four-in-ten (37%) residents do not mention any other specific concerns (includes 24% saying ‘none/nothing’ and 13% saying ‘don’t know’).

Of the concerns that are mentioned, the top two mentions are ‘decisions are delayed/no action so far’ (11%) and ‘cost/whether it’s cost effective’ (10%).

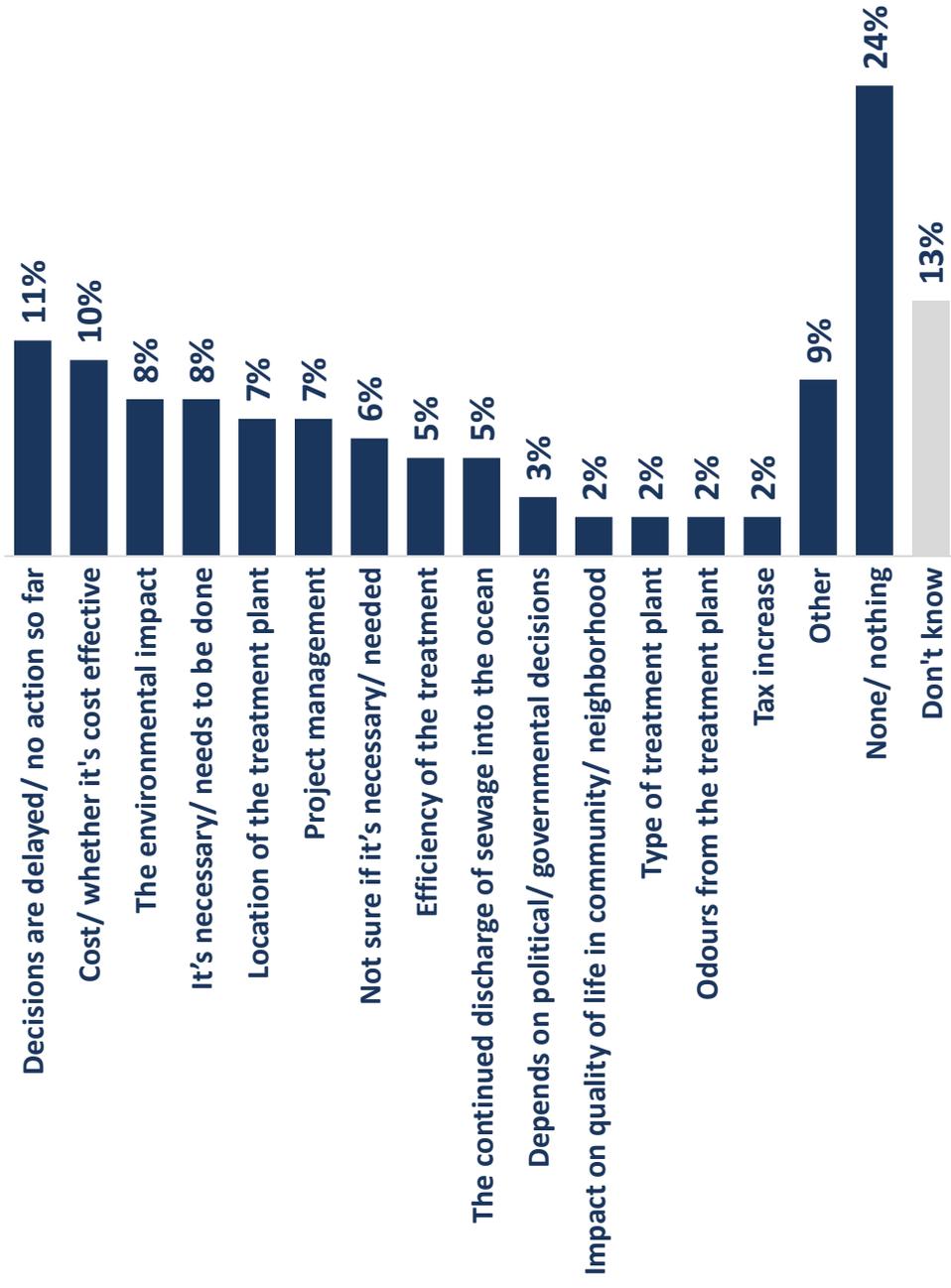
All other concerns are mentioned by less than 10% of respondents and include ‘the environmental impact’ (8%), ‘it’s necessary/needs to be done’ (8%), ‘location of the treatment plant’ (7%), ‘project management’ (7%), ‘not sure if it’s necessary/needed’ (6%), ‘efficiency of the treatment’ (5%), and ‘the continued discharge of sewage into the ocean’ (5%), among others.

PRIORITIZING CONCERNS AROUND TREATING AREA WASTEWATER (PROMPTED)



Q2. Based on what you know or have heard about the need to treat wastewater, which one of the following are you **MOST** concerned about? Which one are you **NEXT MOST** concerned about?
 Base: All respondents (n=401)

OTHER CONCERNS AROUND TREATING AREA WASTEWATER (UNPROMPTED)



Multiple mentions accepted.

Q2a. What, if any, other concerns do you have about treating area wastewater? Anything else?
 Base: All respondents (n=401)

WILLINGNESS TO PAY

WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR A MORE EXPENSIVE SOLUTION THAT ALLOWS POTENTIAL REUSE OF WATER AND REMOVED SOLIDS

Ipsos Public Affairs

Overall Design Preference

Of the two options presented, residents overwhelming prefer ‘pay more to build a solution that allows potential reuse of water and removed solids for energy recovery’ (81%) over ‘pay less to build a solution that meets current regulation but does not allow reuse of water or solids removed during treatment’ (16%).

- Preference for a more expensive solution that reuses water and removed solids is highest among younger residents (84% of 18-54 years vs. 74% of 55+ years) and women (86% vs. 76% of men).

Impact of Potential Revenue on Support for Higher Cost Solution (Among Those Not Opting to Pay More for a Solution that Allows Potential Reuse of Water and Removed Solids for Energy Recovery)

Respondents who did not opt to pay more were told that costs could be reduced by using technology that allows recovered solids to be used for revenue.

Nearly six-in-ten (59%) of these respondents say they are more likely to support a solution that can reuse water and removed solids if higher project costs can be reduced by revenue (20% ‘much more likely to support’, 39% ‘somewhat more likely to support’). Four-in-ten (39%) say this has ‘no impact’ on their support.

Overall, the results of these two questions suggest that 92% of all residents either prefer or may be willing to consider a more expensive treatment solution that allows for potential reuse of water and removed solids if revenue could help reduce costs.

AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY PER DAY (AMONG THOSE SAYING THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT/DEPENDS/DON'T KNOW IN Q4)

Respondents who said they were more likely to support (as well as those saying depends or don't know) a solution that can reuse water and removed solids if higher project costs can be reduced by revenue were then asked a series of questions around the amount they would be willing to pay per day for a higher treatment level*.

Reasonable Amount to Pay Per Day

When asked what would be a reasonable amount for each household to pay per day, one-quarter (24%) of these respondents say 0 cents/day. The most common response is 1 to 25 cents/day (42%).

Starting to Get Expensive

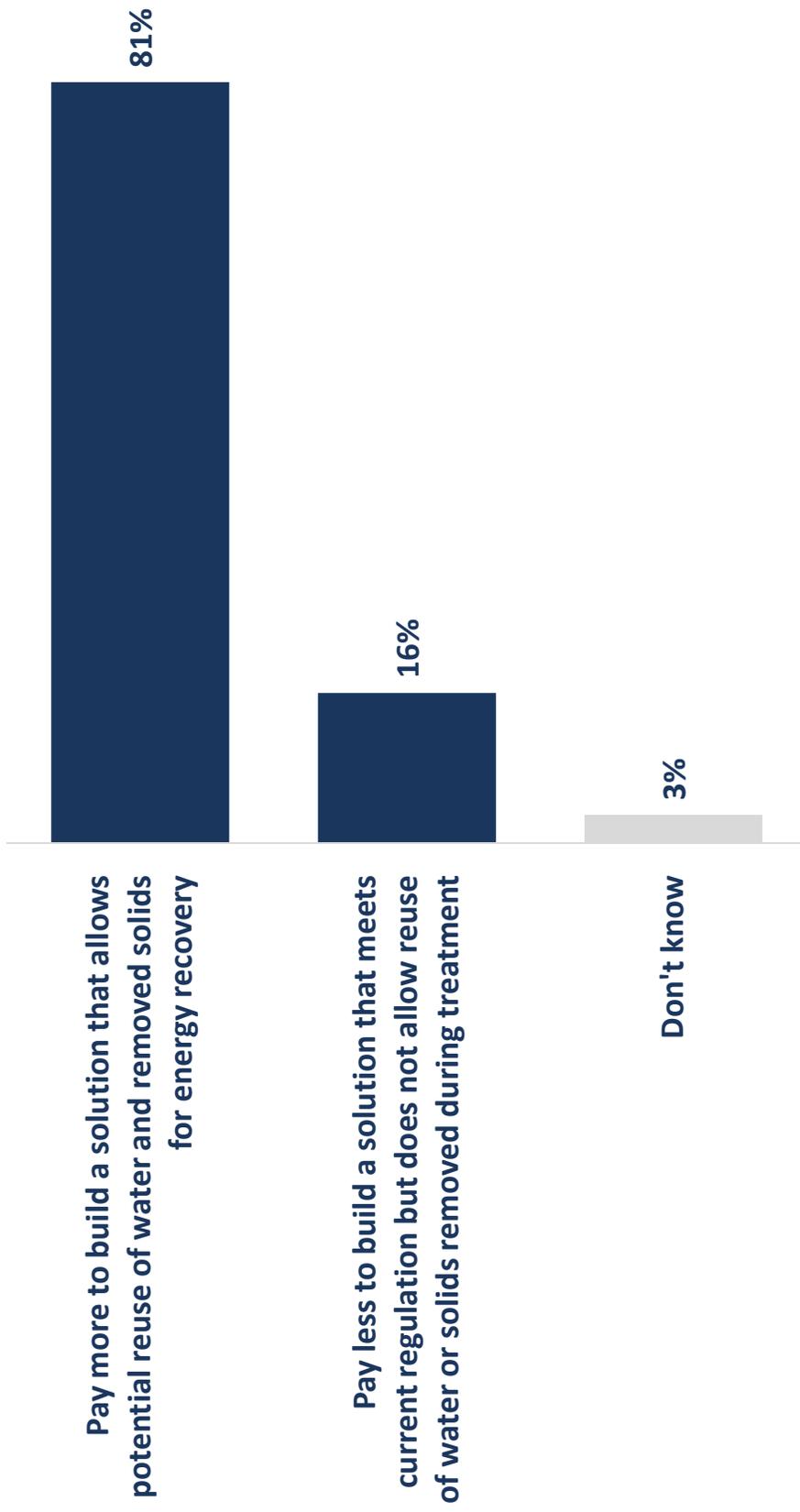
When asked what price they consider the solution as starting to get expensive, the most common response is 26 to 50 cents/day (35%).

So Expensive that No Longer Willing to Support

When asked what price they consider the solution to be so expensive that they would not be willing to support it, the most common response is 51 to 75 cents/day (34%).

**Small base size, interpret with caution.*

OVERALL DESIGN PREFERENCE

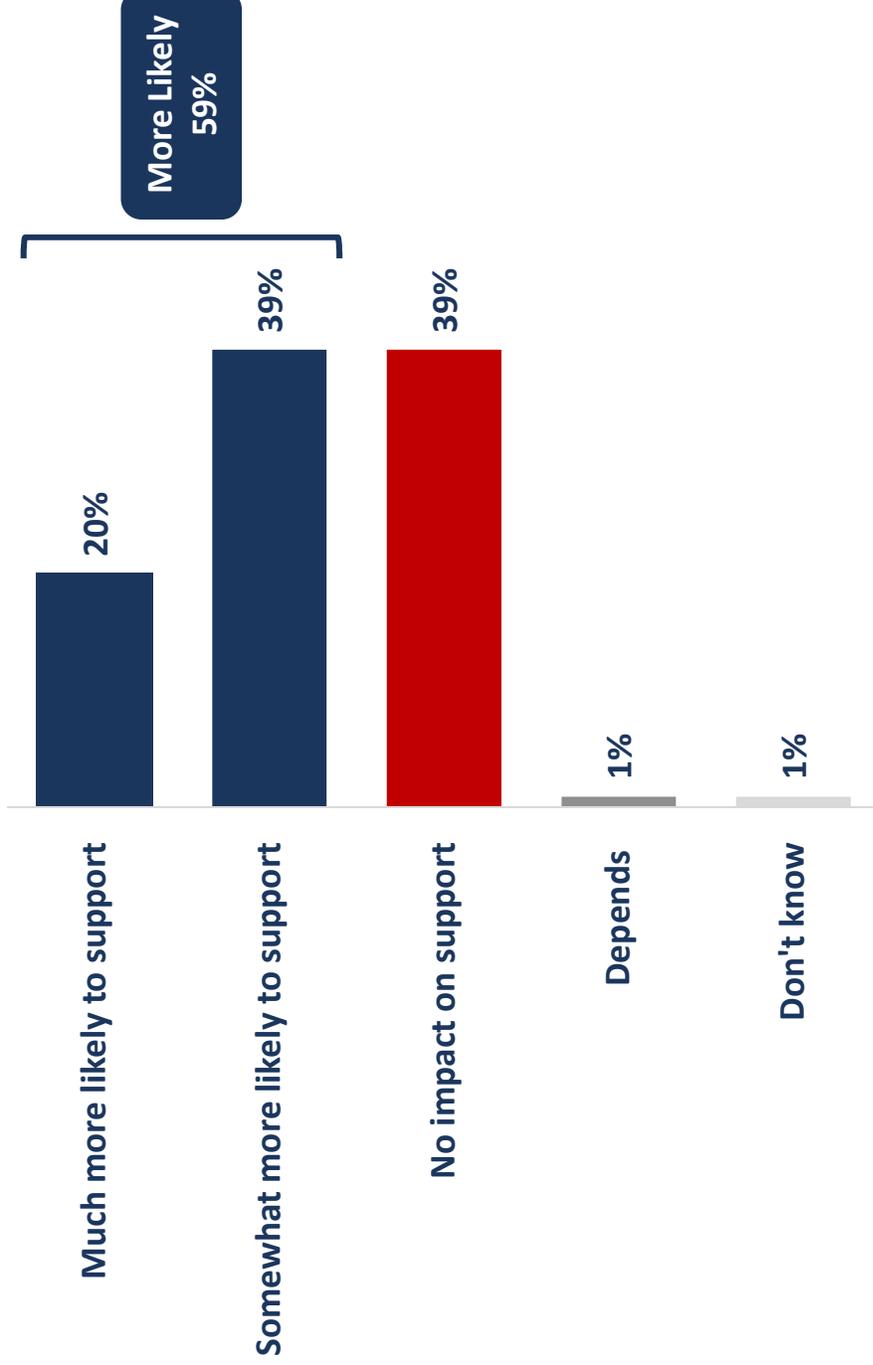


The cost of building a wastewater treatment solution is unknown until the location and capabilities of the wastewater treatment solution are finalized. These next few questions ask about wastewater treatment solution location and technology options that effect costs.

Q3. Which of the following two options do you support more?

Base: All respondents (n=401)

IMPACT OF POTENTIAL REVENUE ON SUPPORT FOR HIGHER COST SOLUTION (AMONG THOSE NOT OPTING TO PAY MORE FOR A SOLUTION THAT ALLOWS POTENTIAL REUSE OF WATER AND REMOVED SOLIDS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY)

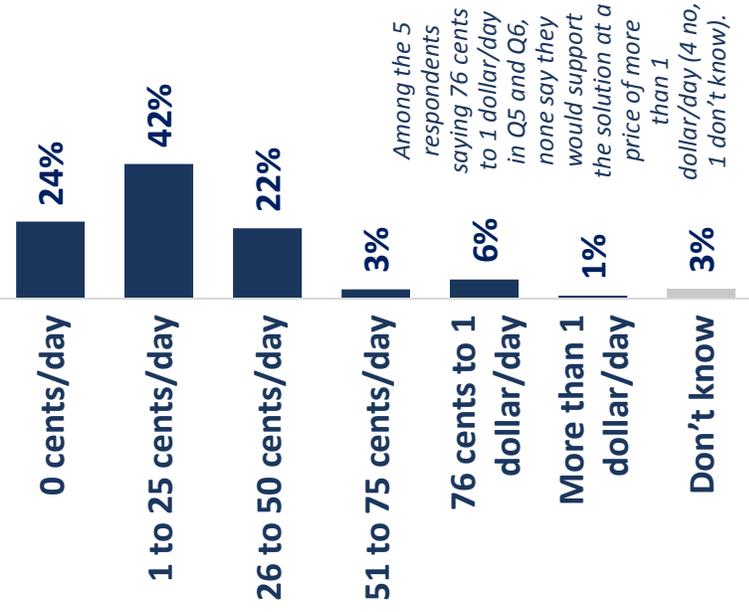


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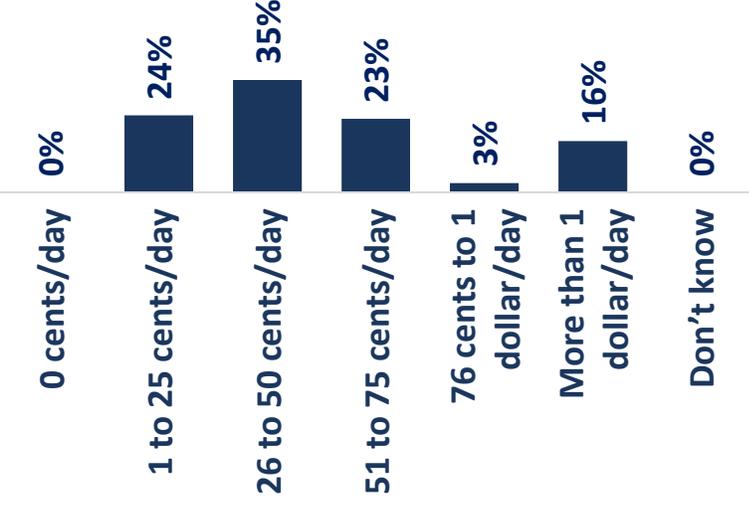
Q4. Costs could be reduced by using technology that allows recovered solids to be used for revenue. What impact, if any, does knowing that higher project costs can be reduced by revenue have on your support for a solution that can reuse water and removed solids?
Base: Those not opting to pay more for a solution that allows potential reuse of water and removed solids for energy recovery (n=82)*

AMOUNT WILLING TO PAY PER DAY (AMONG THOSE SAYING THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT/DEPENDS/DON'T KNOW IN Q4)

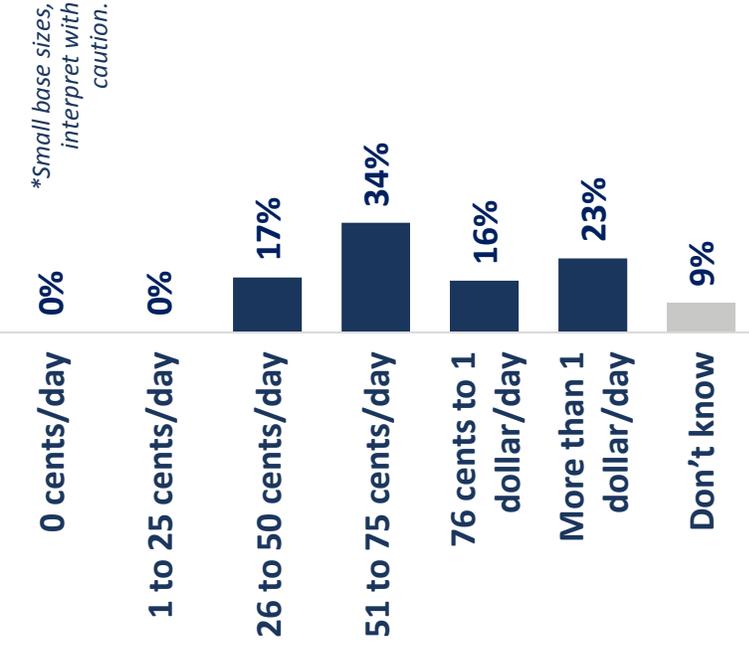
Reasonable Amount to Pay Per Day



Starting to Get Expensive



So Expensive that No Longer Willing to Support



Q5. Regulations require the region to treat wastewater to at least secondary treatment levels. If there were additional costs attached to a higher level of treatment, what would be a reasonable amount for each household to pay per day?
 Base: Those saying they are more likely to support/depends/don't know in Q4 (n=49) *

Q6. At what price would you consider such a solution as starting to get expensive so that it is not out of the question but you would have to give it more thought before supporting it?
 Base: Those saying 75 cents per day or less in Q5 (n=43) *

Q7. At what price would you consider the solution to be so expensive that you would not be willing to support it?
 Base: Those saying 75 cents per day or less in Q6 (n=37) *



DESIGN PRIORITIES

DESIGN PRIORITIES – BALANCING COSTS WITH DESIGN SOLUTIONS

Respondents were read a series of questions presenting higher and lower cost design solutions, and asked which one they were more likely to support in each scenario.

Overall, the more expensive design solutions are preferred by a strong majority of residents in all instances.

- 78% prefer ‘a higher cost solution that treats water so it can be used for things like irrigation’ versus 21% who prefer ‘a lower cost solution that treats water but discharges it all into the ocean’.
- 84% prefer ‘a higher cost solution that allows conversion of solids to produce revenue’ versus 14% who prefer ‘a lower cost solution that has no revenue potential and solids are placed in landfill’.
- 78% prefer ‘a higher cost wastewater treatment facility that allows for multi-use such as green space or renting as commercial property’ versus 22% who prefer ‘a lower cost wastewater treatment facility that has no multi-use or cost recovery purposes’.
- 80% prefer ‘a higher cost solution that reduces the impact on neighbourhood quality of life’ versus 18% who prefer ‘a lower cost solution that has a bigger impact on neighbourhood quality of life’.

PRIORITIZING DESIGN PRIORITIES (AMONG THOSE WHO PREFER TWO OR MORE HIGHER COST SOLUTIONS)

Overall, 90% of residents prefer two or more higher cost design solutions.

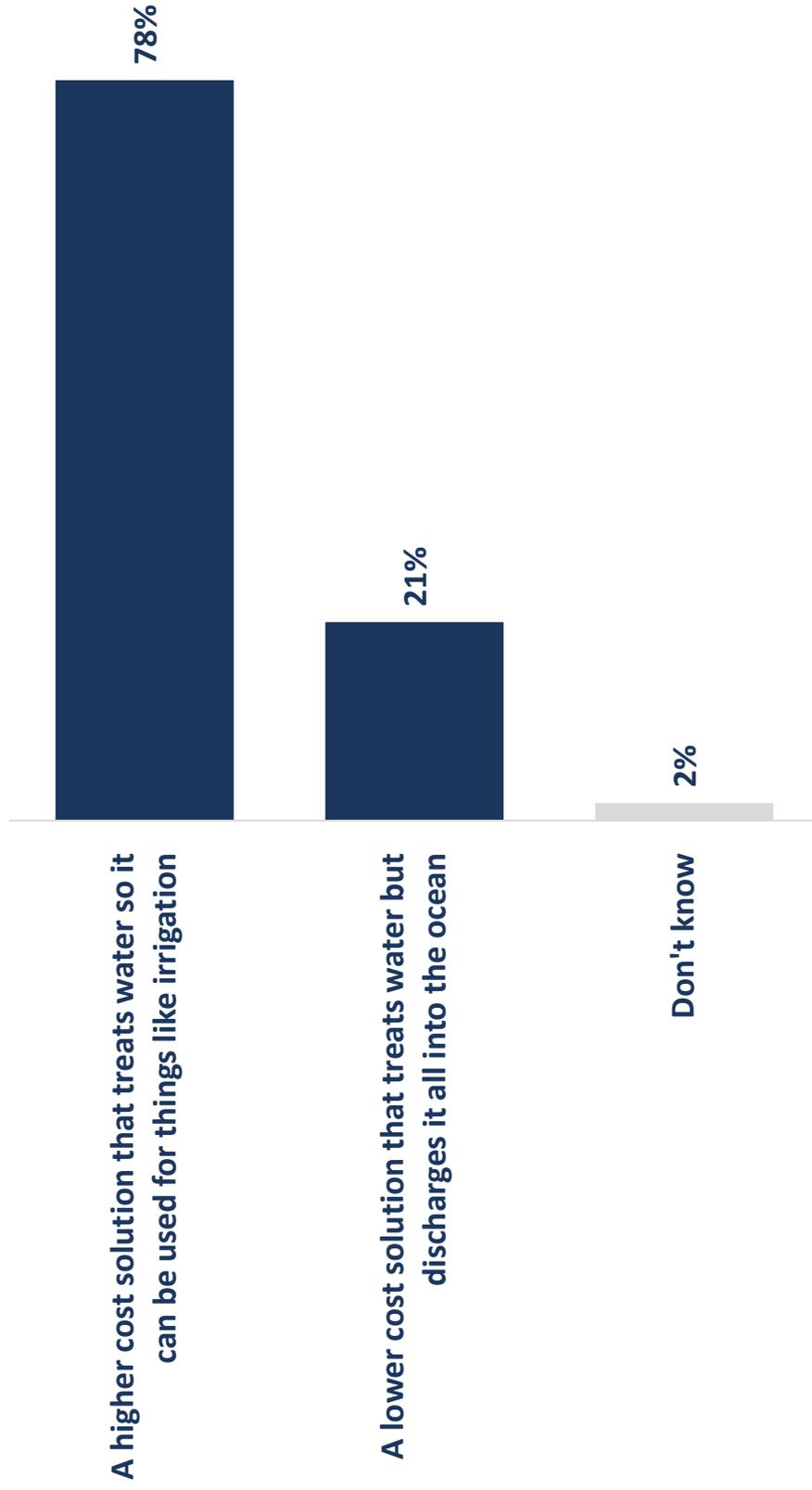
When these respondents were asked which one of these higher cost design solutions is MOST IMPORTANT, the greatest emphasis is placed on 'a higher cost solution that treats water so it can be used for things like irrigation' (38%).

- Women are more likely than men to identify this as MOST IMPORTANT (44% vs. 32%).

While there is generally little differentiation in the MOST IMPORTANT ratings for the other three attributes, the results are more clear when looking at the solution deemed the SECOND MOST IMPORTANT, with 'a higher cost solution that allows conversion of solids to produce revenue' rising to the top (23% MOST IMPORTANT, 32% SECOND MOST IMPORTANT).

Of the two remaining options, residents place slightly greater emphasis on 'a higher cost solution that reduces the impact on neighbourhood quality of life' (21% MOST IMPORTANT, 19% SECOND MOST IMPORTANT) than 'a higher cost wastewater treatment facility that allows for multi-use such as green space or renting as commercial property' (17% MOST IMPORTANT, 14% SECOND MOST IMPORTANT).

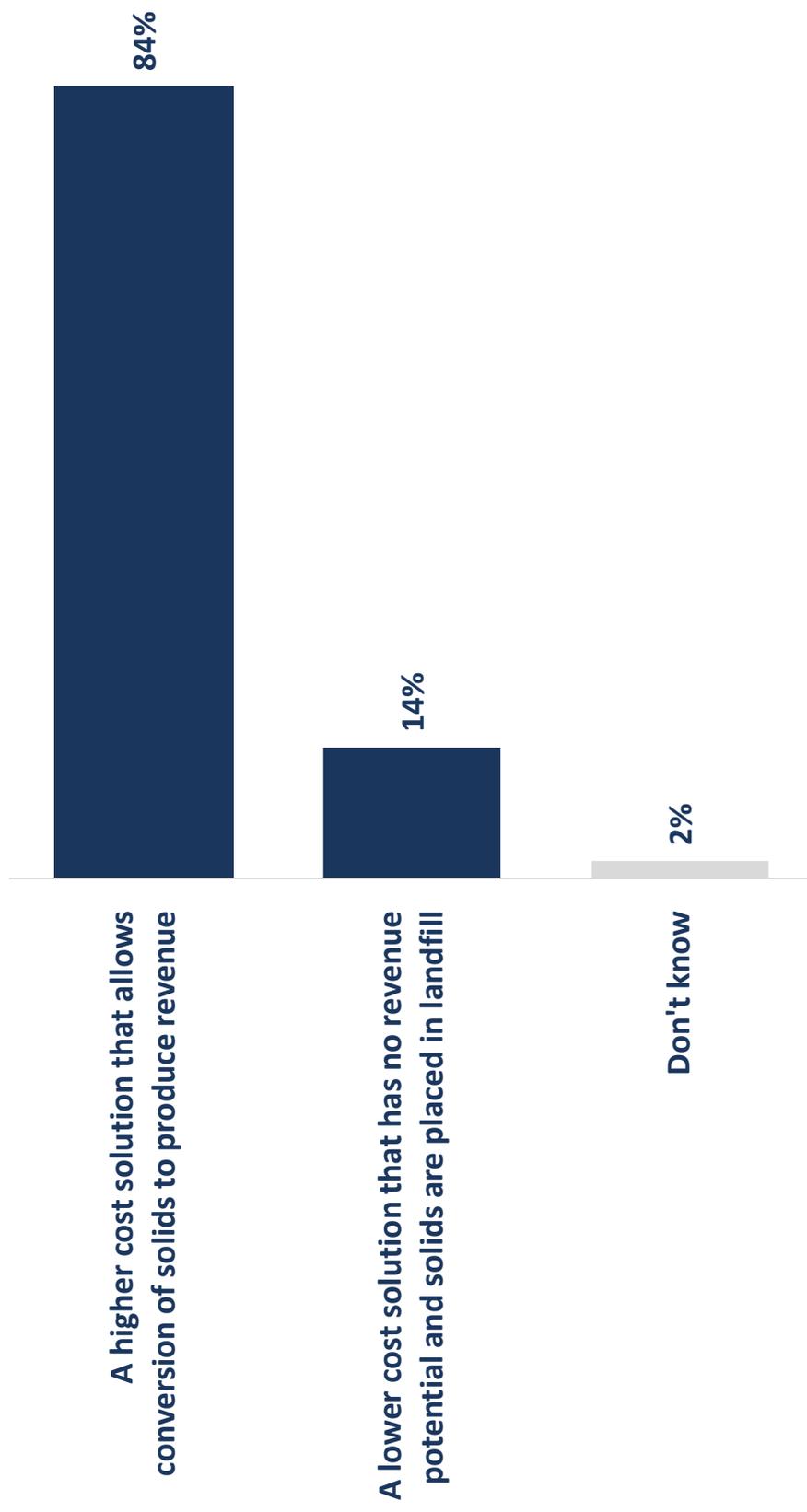
DESIGN PRIORITIES – BALANCING COSTS WITH DISCHARGING
VERSUS REUSING TREATED WATER



I am going to read you a series of wastewater solution design options that effect costs. For each one please tell me which choice you are more likely to support.
Q8. Which of the following solutions are you more likely to support?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

DESIGN PRIORITIES – BALANCING COSTS WITH CONVERTING SOLIDS VERSUS PLACING SOLIDS IN LANDFILL

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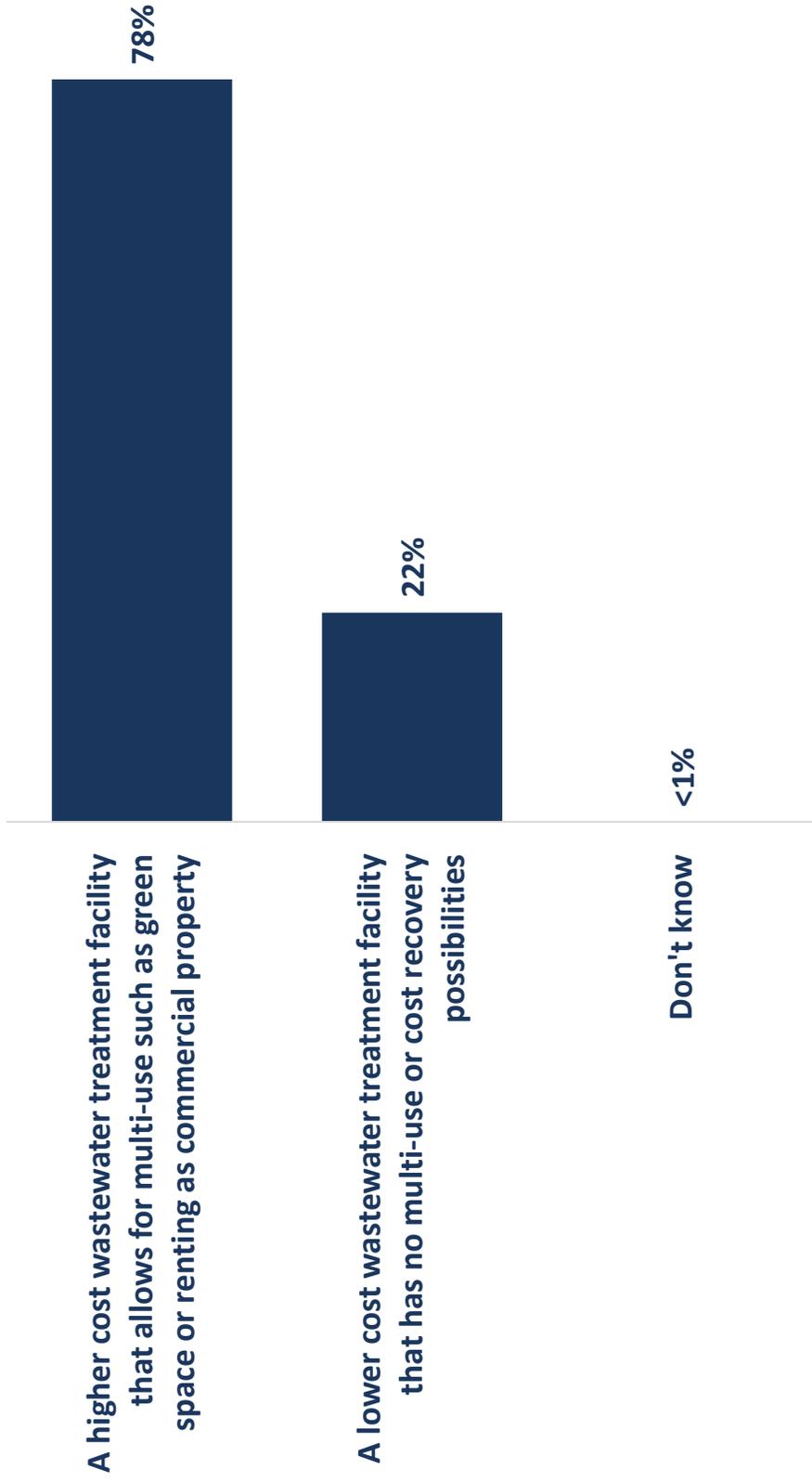


Q9. Converting solids to produce energy can produce revenues which may cover the additional cost of processing. Which one of the following solutions are you more likely to support?

Base: All respondents (n=401)

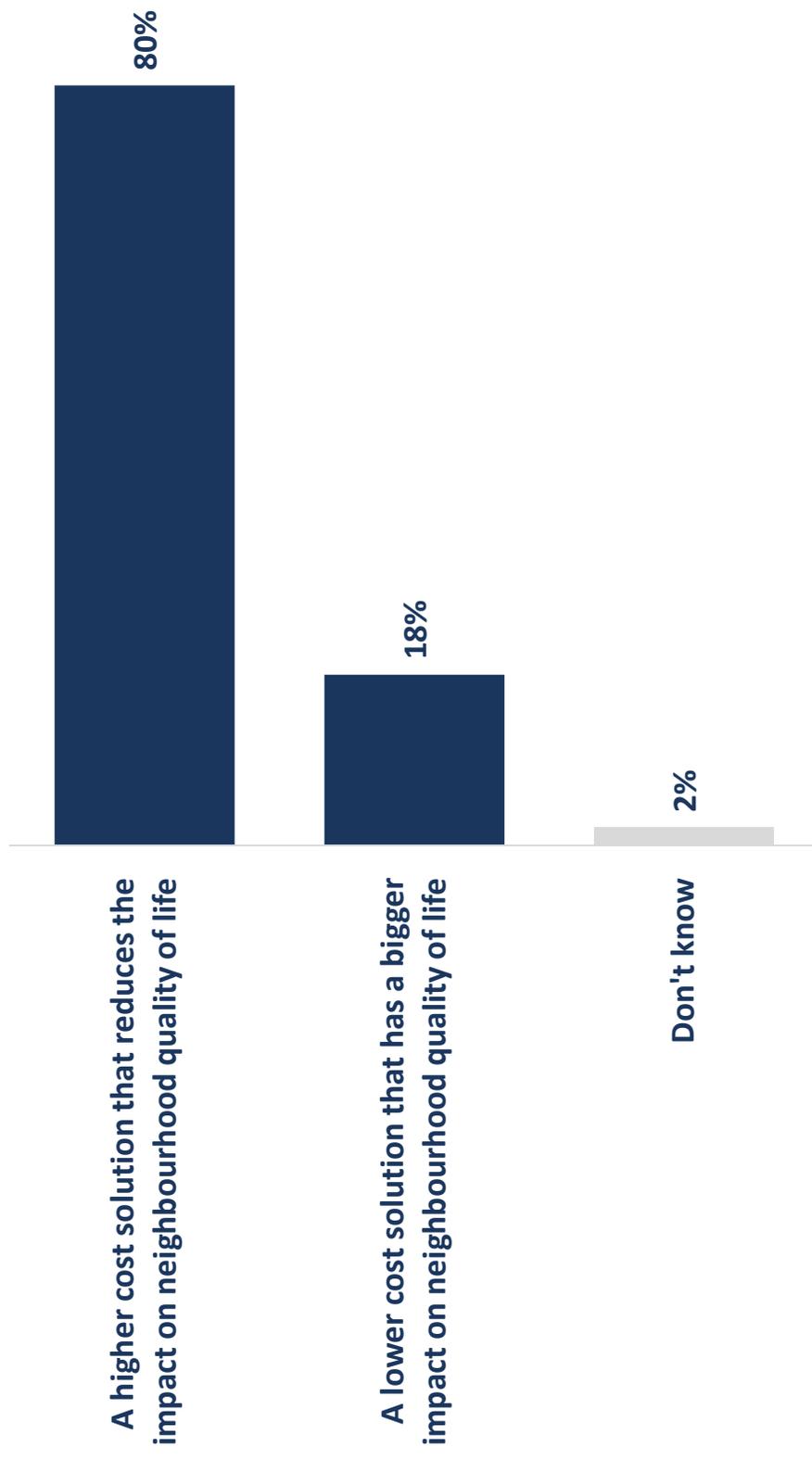
DESIGN PRIORITIES – BALANCING COSTS WITH MULTI-USE VERSUS NON MULTI-USE FACILITY

Ipsos Public Affairs



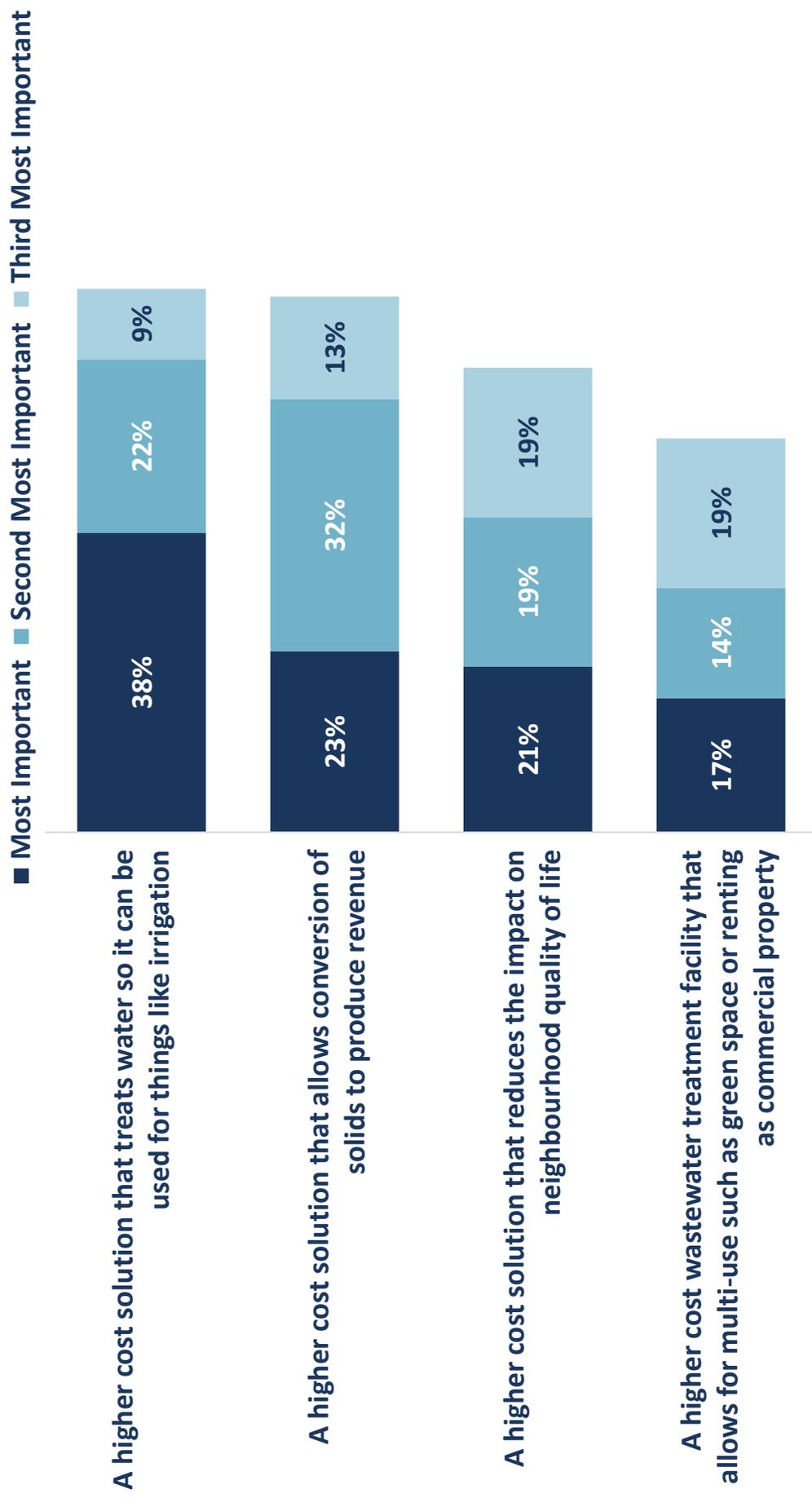
Q10. Which one of the following solutions are you more likely to support?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

DESIGN PRIORITIES – BALANCING COSTS WITH IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE



Q11. Which one of the following solutions are you more likely to support?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

PRIORITIZING DESIGN PRIORITIES (AMONG THOSE WHO PREFER TWO OR MORE HIGHER COST SOLUTIONS)



Q12. You supported more than one option that increases project costs. If only one of your choices was affordable, which one is **MOST** important to you? Which one is **SECOND MOST** important to you? Which one is **THIRD MOST** important to you?
 Base: Those who prefer two or more higher cost solutions (n=357)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any final comments or suggestions related to the wastewater treatment project or this survey.

Overall, six-in-ten (60%) residents do not provide any additional comments or suggestions (includes 38% saying 'none/nothing' and 22% saying 'don't know').

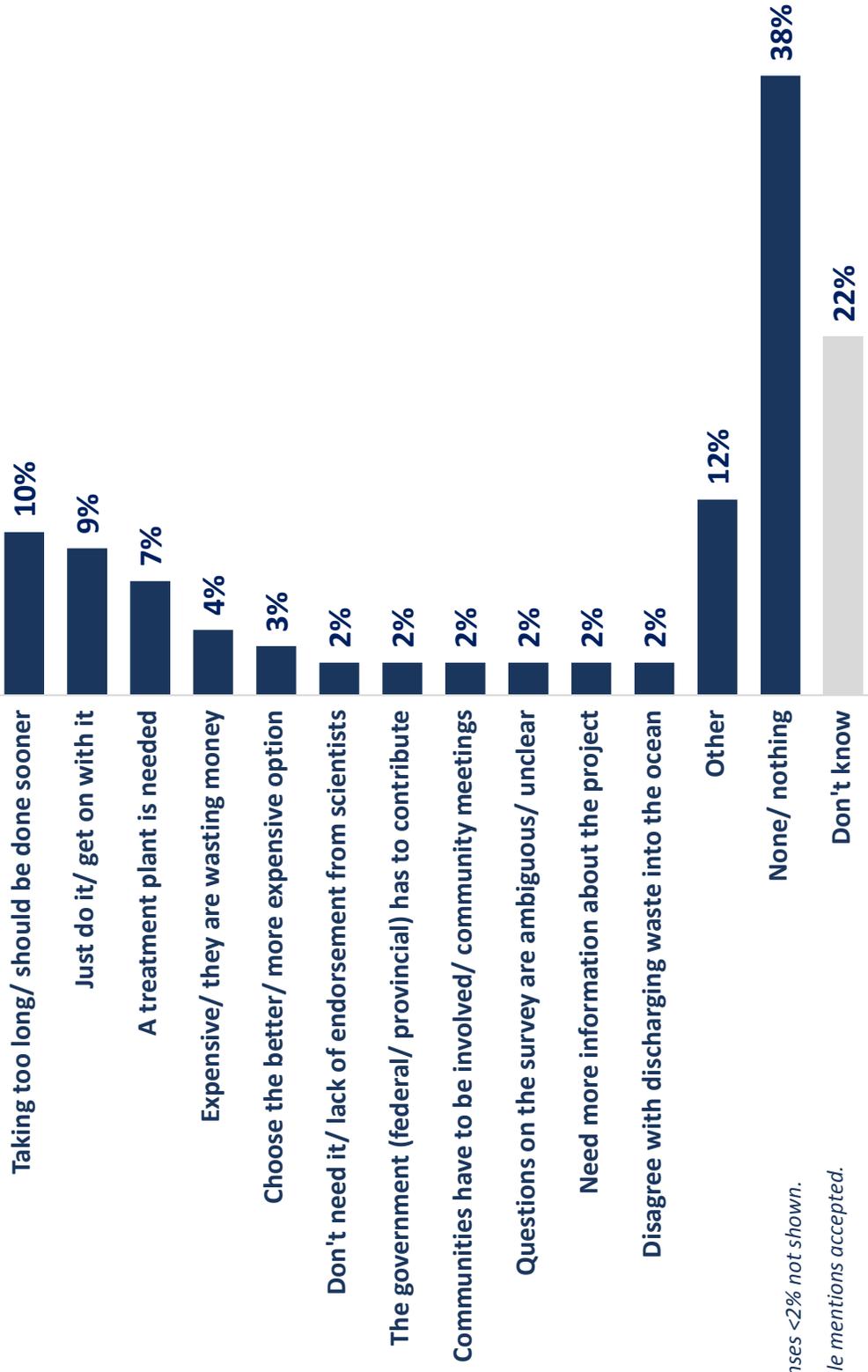
Of the comments and suggestions that are provided, 'taking too long/should be done sooner' (10%) and 'just do it/get on with it' (9%) top the list. Another 7% mention 'a treatment plant is needed'. All other comments and suggestions are mentioned by less than 5% of respondents.

INTEREST IN BEING CONTACTED BY WESTSIDE SOLUTIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS OR PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES ON ISSUE

Overall, one-third (34%) of respondents are interested in being contacted by Westside Solutions about future surveys or public consultation activities regarding this issue.

- Interest is highest among those living in Esquimalt/Esquimalt Nation/Songhees Nation (42% vs. 28% in Langford, 33% in Colwood, 36% in View Royal).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

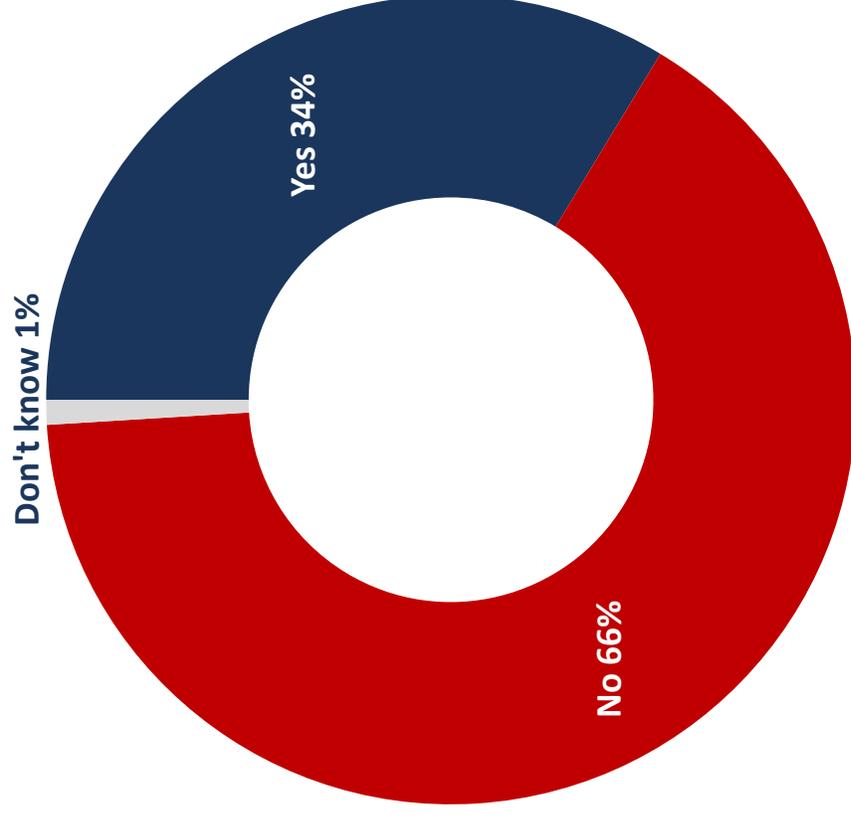


Responses <2% not shown.

Multiple mentions accepted.

Q16. Do you have any final comments or suggestions related to the wastewater treatment project or this survey? Any others?
 Base: All respondents (n=401)

INTEREST IN BEING CONTACTED BY WESTSIDE SOLUTIONS FOR
FUTURE SURVEYS OR PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES ON ISSUE

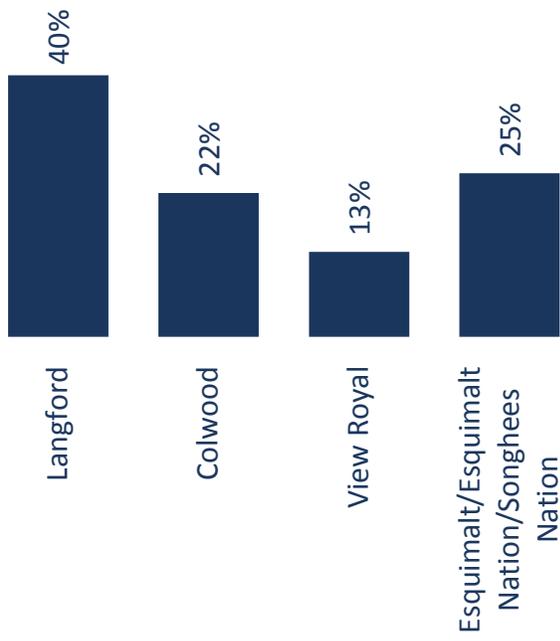


Q17. Many choices have yet to be made about the location and design of the region's wastewater management solution. Are you interested in being contacted by Westside Solutions about future surveys or public consultation activities regarding this issue?
Base: All respondents (n=401)

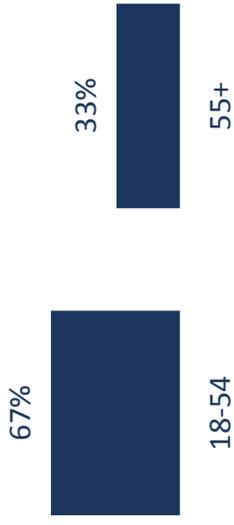
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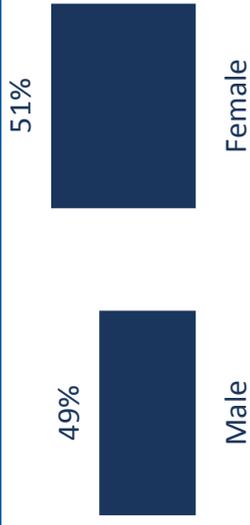
COMMUNITY



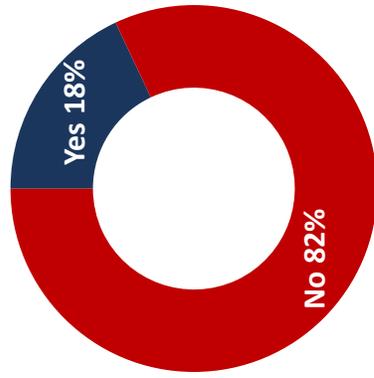
AGE



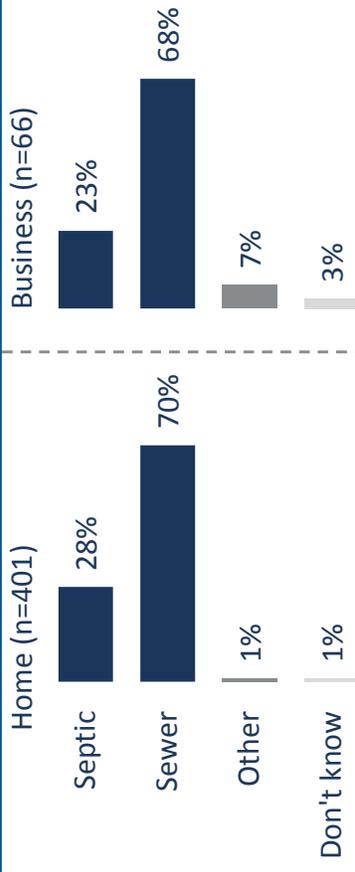
GENDER



OWN A BUSINESS



SEPTIC OR SEWER SERVICE



Contacts

Ipsos Public Affairs

Catherine Knaus

Director

Canada Public Affairs

✉ catherine.knaus@ipsos.com

☎ 778 373 5131



GAME CHANGERS



Phase 2: Option Set Consultation



EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

wastewater treatment + resource recovery



PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Eastside Wastewater Dialogues | February 2016

PHASE 2



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INTRODUCTION

Meaningful infrastructure planning involves citizens, in particular those whose lives and communities are most affected by decisions on large projects. In this case, our consultation team has engaged the public on conceptual plans for federally and provincially mandated wastewater treatment to serve the Core Area of the Capital Regional District.

Involving citizens does not remove decisions from the hands of identified subject matter experts and elected representatives. Instead, it provides the public with genuine opportunities for input.

More opportunities to seek input can improve transparency and leave both decision-makers and the public with improved technical and planning literacy and a deeper understanding of the issues, ongoing concerns and priorities surrounding major projects.

Beginning in September 2015, the consultation team in support of the Eastside Select Committee (elected directors from Saanich, Oak Bay and Victoria) commenced planning for a second phase of consultation and engagement on specific option sets for wastewater treatment and solids processing in the Core Area. The team was tasked with creating a plan for taking option sets – developed, costed



and sited – to the public for input and to test “acceptability” and listen for support and challenges.

The second phase of public input was initially scheduled for December, and then December and early January 2016. Despite the fact that promotion and outreach for consultation had begun in early December, due to ongoing CALWMC and technical deliberations, the consultation was re-scheduled for a period of one month between January and February 2016. Much of the information that would form the basis for public input, was available in near to final drafts on the CRD website and visible to the public for review from late November on, including costing information that was released in late 2015 and early 2016.

New option sets emerged in mid-January for inclusion in the consultation process.

While the first phase of consultation used deliberative approaches to surface priorities, challenges, values and ideas in the strategic planning of this infrastructure, this phase was intended to address the public's interest in more information around specific sites, proposed activities, levels of treatment and costs. It was also developed to test the acceptability of conceptual solutions for treatment and resource recovery. In short: we were asked to test options that had emerged through a municipal, technical and public process and then to subsequently gather public input and report back.

This document describes the approach for analyzing and reporting on the feedback provided by public participants in the Eastside process from January – February 2016, and to outline how it intersects with overall public engagement across the Core Area. It describes the process for planning and carrying out engagement activities and for reviewing and analyzing data generated through that process. This reporting is presented to help inform decisions by the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee and its constituent municipalities related to wastewater treatment in the Capital Regional District.

SUMMARY OF EASTSIDE PARTICIPATION

Participation in workshops, open houses, storefront drop-ins and meetings: **260**

Storefront: **185**

Participation in survey overall: **1357**

Survey participation from Eastside communities: **937**

Questionnaires and feedback forms: **68**

We will share:

- Approach and methodology
- Planning for Consultation
- Activities
- Themes and Priorities
- Challenges and Opportunities
- Appendices and Resources

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Background/ Project Foundations:

The CRD and its municipal partners have engaged 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. Our approach starts from the perspective that durable solutions have three components: they are technically and practically feasible, municipally sanctioned and publicly supportable.

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, planning approach and levels of service 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 meet deadlines set by the federal and provincial governments. 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 already-established federal and provincial criteria for municipal-scale wastewater treatment and completes all political approvals and amendments by March 2016.

In summer 2015, using the suite of sites that had been advanced by the three Eastside municipalities, and the information we learned from the public about base principles for site acceptability, and models for treatment and recovery, the technical and planning team from Urban Systems team began to analyse and iterate loose options, to test assumptions, and offer potential directions forward for further study and analysis and feedback. The Urban Systems team developed models based on the existing “sewer sheds”, analysis of flow scenarios, and available land, and identified approaches for treatment and recovery. The approach enabled analysis and costing of several key options that reflected the bundles of the priorities, siting information and values that were provided through public input.

Following this first phase of engagement, the team of technical consultants, the Technical Oversight Panel (TOP) and CRD staff took public, technical and municipal input from phase one, and worked to forge, fine-tune and assess

option sets. They were guided by the development of a project charter that set goals and commitments for the work.

Following this work, a second round of engagement has provided citizens with the opportunity to compare multiple concept based option sets, including design elements, and approaches for resource recovery and energy generation, in order to inform the final decision. The level of detail was increased due to citizen requests during phase one of consultation. Accordingly, phase two provided detailed information including: specific sites, a comparison between costs (life-cycle and household), benefits and performance between secondary and tertiary treatment, an expanded set of centralized and distributed models of delivery, and information about two models of solids processing: anaerobic digestion and gasification.

The initial targets agreed to by the Eastside and Westside Select Committees asked that all public engagement in the first phase be complete by late July 2015, and initially, that all subsequent consultation be complete by December 2015. The second phase of consultation was delayed by ongoing deliberation on technical, municipal and costing information related to option sets presented by Urban Systems, the TOP and CRD staff. Accordingly, the second phase of public consultation was not given a go ahead until January 15th, 2016. Following this decision, the team planned, scheduled and promoted activities to launch public consultation by January 25th. Seven wastewater



option sets and two approaches as well as sites for anaerobic digestion and gasification were prepared for public for input and dialogue. Consultation activities were completed by February 20th with an initial report to the CALWMC by February 22, 2016.

Approach in Brief:

The challenge of such an undertaking in a short period of time is significant given the great variation among the Core Area's population in terms of expertise in the subject matter, awareness about the issue, and ability to participate in face-to-face activities. Despite this challenge and the difficulty of engaging multiple communities in an extremely short period of time, the process resulted in over 1300 touchpoints across the Eastside over 26 days.

There are two important considerations that guide understanding of this second phase of consultation on wastewater planning for the Core Area.

- First, the second phase of the project July 2015 – February 2016 has been guided by a project charter, developed and sanctioned by the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee. It outlines the commitment to treat wastewater by 2020, as well as goals and commitments in project planning overall. Public input informed the charter, alongside political and technical considerations.
- Second, while citizen engagement in the first phase of project planning looked at upstream explorations of the infrastructure planning (core values, priorities, challenges and desired outcomes) the second phase dealt mainly with how the project could proceed at the level of concept – specific options for review and input related to site, levels of treatment and approaches to resource recovery. Again, the lens was designed to identify options that were technically and practically feasible, municipally sanctioned and publicly supportable.

The mandate of the second phase of consultation was to provide the public with an opportunity to see and comment on a range of potentially practical options that emerged from the analysis of the consulting technical team of Urban

Systems and Carollo and Associates and the Technical Oversight Panel (TOP).

The public was provided with summary materials and the capacity to review all technical background and detailed technical investigations online at www.coreareawastewater.ca. Our team was open to all input, and solicited feedback on trade-offs and comparisons on costs, levels of treatment, sites and possible approaches to solids processing.



PROJECT CHARTER

The project is guided by a set of goals and commitments that have been identified by CRD staff, elected directors, and informed by citizen and stakeholder input.

THE GOALS ARE TO:

- Meet or exceed federal regulations for secondary treatment by December 31, 2020
- Minimize costs to residents and businesses (life cycle cost) and provide value for money
- Produce an innovative project that brings in costs at less than original estimates
- Optimize opportunities for resource recovery to accomplish substantial net environmental benefit and reduce operating costs
- Minimize greenhouse gas production through the development, construction and operation phases and ensure best practice for climate change mitigation

THE COMMITMENTS ARE TO:

- Develop and implement the project in a transparent manner and engage the public throughout the process;
- Deliver a solution that adds value to the surrounding community and enhances the livability of neighbourhoods;
- Deliver solutions that are safe and resilient to earthquakes, tsunamis, sea level rise and storm surges;
- Develop innovative solutions that account for and respond to future challenges, demands and opportunities, including being open to investigating integration of other parts of the waste stream if doing so offers the opportunities to optimize other goals and commitments in the future; and
- Minimize greenhouse gas production through the development, construction and operation phases and ensure best practice for climate change mitigation

Planning for Consultation

Citizen advisors – the Eastside Public advisory Committee have served as a wisdom council and sounding board in the development of the public consultation process, materials and promotion of the process. They gave input in the development of a phase 2 plan and have received draft materials for review, but as often, the pace of the process has meant they are offering constructive strategic input without an expectation of sign off. Members of the Committee have also been concerned with the governance and mandate of the committee over the last four months.

Planning Process - Input

We sought input from the Eastside Select Committee, the Technical and Community Advisory Committee and the Eastside Public Advisory Committee in the development of a phase 2 public engagement plan.

Education and Outreach in Advance of Consultation

We were asked to reach out to stakeholder groups in advance of the second phase of consultation. We met with the Burnside Gorge Residents Association, the Gorge Tillicum Residents Association and the Gordon Head Residents Association. We reached out to all community associations through our existing lists and SCAN – the

Saanich Community Association Network, promoted participation. We also brought back architect Bruce Haden alongside local architects from Cascadia Architecture, to deliver an educational conversation about possibilities for wastewater, architecture and urban design in the region. Plans for outreach to schools and broader community groups were challenging in the face of deadlines and schedules. Newsletters and email updates to a growing eastside list provided updates as they were available to citizens and organizations in advance of consultation.

Core Principles:

Based on our work to date and the feedback from participants, consultants, elected directors and citizen advisors, this phase of work was grounded in key principles. These include:

1. **Accessibility:** We are committed to ensuring that clear information – technical, costing, performance, governance – is made available to citizens in a range of formats and accessible to a range of learners.
2. **Transparency:** Ensuring that all project information is made public in as rapid and clear a manner as possible.
3. **Diversity:** In the context of public problem solving, diversity refers to the different skills, knowledge, and

interests of participants, as well as ethnocultural background, age, and economic backgrounds. Diversity is essential for effective public problem solving.

4. Expanding Civic Literacy: That we make a sincere effort to reach out to the broader community with basic information about the role, importance and basic technical info about wastewater treatment. We will attempt to expand knowledge and engagement throughout the exercise.
5. Clear decision-making process: Being extremely clear about how public input is gathered, reported and how it feeds decision making by whom and when.

Methodology for Phase Two Consultation

At the next level of detail, the consultation methodology was organized around several commitments including:

- To identify the timelines and the decisions to be made and by whom;
- To ensure participants have access to information and multiple opportunities to offer input;
- To inform the public of the conceptual alternatives and identify key trade-offs;
- To provide a range of types of engagement to allow people with varying levels of time and commitment to participate; and
- To solicit input and reflect it back to the public and decision-makers rapidly.

ACTIVITIES IN DETAIL

Website – CoreAreaWastewater.ca December 2015

Feedback on the website during earlier phases of consultation, resulted in the CRD streamlining its online presence for wastewater planning and developing a direct and focused address to point the public to activities and resources. This became a clearinghouse for the latest planning information and engagement activities.

Storefront – Centennial Square CRD offices

January 26 – February 19

Because of the rapid nature of the consultation and the season, we determined that it would be important to provide a stop for citizens seeking information, resources, questionnaires and accessibility to boards and other materials provided at open houses. We were open weekdays from 11-7pm and some shifts on the weekend to ensure that we provided access after working hours. As well, we used the space to host various stakeholder meetings, a media launch and briefings. Through sign ins and daily counts we estimate 185 drop-ins to the CRD storefront.

Open Houses and Workshops – January 30 – February 17

We held a range of open houses and 90-minute workshops during the period of consultation. At each open house we had engagement and technical staff present provide briefings, answer questions and listen to input. These sessions included:

- January 30, Gordon Head United Church
– Open House (40 participants)
- February 9, Burnside Gorge Community Centre
– Workshop (22 participants)
- February 10, Victoria Conference Centre
– Workshop (26 participants)
- February 11, Songhees Wellness Centre
– Open House (26 participants)
- February 13, University of Victoria, Cadboro Commons
– Workshop (35 participants)
- February 14, Burnside Gorge Community Centre
– Open House (22 participants)

Focused Briefings with Community Organizations and Stakeholder Groups February

We reached out the Saanich Community also held a range of stakeholder focused briefings that including:

- January 25, Burnside Gorge Community Association Briefing (12 participants)
- February 12, Victoria West Community Association Briefing and Dialogue (30 participants)

- February 12, Rock Bay Business Briefing (2 participants + 5 calls and door knocking discussions)
- February 14, Burnside Gorge Community Association, Residents Briefing and Dialogue (22 participants)
- February 15, Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Victoria Briefing (4 participants)
- February 15, Local place making, tech and cultural creative briefing (3 participants)
- February 16, Local conservation organizations (35 participants)
- February 16 CUPE briefing and conversation (5 participants)
- February 17, Burnside Gorge Residents Briefing and Dialogue (7 participants)

At each meeting we attempted to do the following: inform participants of the process and how their feedback would be incorporated; a briefing on all of the seven option sets and the two approaches and sites for solids processing; and an attempt to answer questions and gather comments. We offered questionnaires, feedback forms, an invitation to email thoughts and we captured comments and key

themes via flipchart and detailed notes. The sessions varied in size, although common to all were smaller groups participating than in the first phase of engagement. We developed notes and themes from each conversation, which will be appended in the final report.

Self Selecting Survey January 25 – February 20

A self-selecting, open-link survey developed with advice from IPSOS Reid provided survey takers with information including municipally focused costing on each option, followed by a summary of concepts and their comparative performance. It provided a range of open-ended and multiple choice questions. This was a non-representative sample, and generated strongly-felt sentiments from those who seek to ensure that their positions are heard. There was a limit of four responses from each IP address to ensure that there was not an attempt to overload the survey with responses from one source. We were not tasked with asking participants to vote on options, but to share information and test options for acceptability and to gather commentary. We were not asked to test other options, but gave space for participants to opt out of questions or to provide detailed comments. The CALWMC decided to change a question at the mid-point in the survey. This had an impact on the results. The survey was developed with guidance from the citizen committee and was shown in beta and draft form to the Eastside and CALWMC. Questions were developed with assistance from Kyle Braid of IPSOS Reid. Despite the skewing of data from the change mid-

survey, overall the data provided quantitative analysis showing the most prominent issues in the minds of survey participants. The survey included open questions, which may identify additional areas of interest and concern in the minds of the public.

Print questionnaires: We distributed print versions of the questionnaire at all events, through municipal halls, at the storefront and on demand by phone or email. We mailed out dozens and picked up dozens at the municipal halls and other outlets. We included the data from the 68 completed print surveys.

Direct emails to wastewater@crd.bc.ca

We invited the public to send direct feedback via email, which was then subsequently coded for review and inclusion into the Core Area Report.

Promotion of Process

Ensuring citizens were aware of the opportunities to engage and could find our materials was a key pillar in our work. The channels we used to promote participation include:

Earned media

Media launch of consultation on January 26th.

Paid Media

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

Email Outreach

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

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.



THEMES AND PRIORITIES

Our goal is to provide an accurate reflection of the feedback from citizens on issues, themes and options 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.

There was a broad diversity of opinions, values and ideas expressed during the second phase of consultation. Examining all the data inputs, we were able to identify several strong themes that point to public priorities and concerns with the option sets and alternatives:

Levels of Treatment – Wastewater Treatment Options

Throughout our conversations in open houses and in workshops, via the written questionnaires, emails and as a finding in the survey, we heard a strong interest in tertiary treatment. This aligns with priorities gathered during the first phase of the consultation process around improving the quality of what goes into the ocean and an interest in water reuse.

There was specific concern identified for pharmaceuticals, household and industrial materials, micro-plastics and other chemical inputs and the ability to remove these

inputs through tertiary treatment. Another line of inquiry focused on not simply meeting but exceeding government standards. Another theme identified a commitment to tertiary level of treatment in order to maximize the investment of infrastructure dollars and to prepare for future shifts in base requirements. Additionally, there were sentiments expressed around water reuse and future-proofing the region through a period of climate shift, and to recognize water as a valuable commodity now and in future.

Divergence:

Where we heard diverging streams on this theme was through

- questioning of the cost benefit analysis of tertiary versus secondary
- survey results showing nearly even support for one plant secondary and tertiary and lower for multiple plants
- survey results showing significantly higher support for one plant with tertiary treatment than for multiple plants providing tertiary treatment

Complexity, Cost and Options – Wastewater Treatment Options

Another rising theme for participants was the balance between cost, performance and environmental benefit. **This was manifest in support for one and two plant solutions** through the survey, during open houses and via questionnaires. Respondents weighed the impacts, benefits with cost overall and complexity of the options. Respondents reported that one and two plant options could provide increased levels of treatment and innovation with lower levels of complexity, conveyance infrastructure and environmental impact than options with more plants. The priorities articulated in a representative survey in spring 2015, identified priorities as preventing harmful materials from entering land and ocean and cost align with the public's ongoing balancing between cost and environmental performance. There was also a theme present around the opportunities to be responsive to growth or need in future, but while achieving a base level of service quickly. A number of participants discussed that while they are interested in possibilities for heat and water resource incomes with more distributed systems, they are weighing the costs and impacts of the operating costs and infrastructure. Many are coming down in favour of less complexity for one plant and two plant options with consideration for smaller plants in growth centres as need or opportunity emerges.

Divergence:

Where we heard diverging themes:

- interest in single plant but concerns for Rock Bay as a site and its need for conveyance to Clover Point.
- Concerns for resilience of single plant and scale of single plant sites versus smaller distributed sites

Feedback Re: Alternatives Outside of Wastewater Options Presented for Review

Many respondents provided strong feedback on the proposed options. The commentary coalesced around key themes:

1. A concern with rising costs;
2. Concern with siting, particularly costs and disruption of conveyance in Victoria;
3. Some respondents still feel that no treatment is required;
4. Interest in design alternatives, such as distributed systems and revisiting sites already considered and rejected during phase one of consultation.

These themes and response can be summarized as follows:

“Return to McLoughlin”

In the context of media outreach by directors and a motion to bring this previous plan back to the table, we heard some commentary that supports reviving this option. We heard this in survey comments, via questions at meetings, and in emails and questionnaires. The interest in this option focused mainly on an assumption of lower cost in comparison to the options that emerged and were put in front of the public through the current and agreed upon process. Also, by sitting at McLoughlin, some respondents argued it would avoid disruption of proposed infrastructure from Rock Bay to Clover Point.

“Innovation and Lower Cost Alternatives”

There is a group of community advocates who have been longtime observers of wastewater planning and past participants in this process. Individuals have attended some consultation events and have been promoting alternative options that feature other sites that were not advanced during this process. This group is interested in options like “deep shaft” technology that was explored by the Technical Oversight Panel as well as a \$250 million fully tertiary distributed option proposed by several community members and reviewed by all the technical teams. Some citizens who attended public meetings have expressed

doubt about the environmental regulations that call for redundancy of pipes. In summary, the commentary can be summarized as promoting a distributed option that would result in 100% tertiary treatment with less need for ocean outfalls or back up infrastructure.

“Concern with Conveyance and Cost”

Some participants focused on the fact that all the options required new infrastructure from a facility at Rock Bay to Clover Point. There was concern with the cost of the new infrastructure, compared to costs of infrastructure at other sites that are not currently under consideration, as well as concern with the possible disruption to the downtown core of Victoria.

“No Need To Treat”

Despite the commitment of the Core Area Liquid Management Committee, some people question the need for treatment and therefore the need for any additional infrastructure. Another theme of conversation emerged around delaying the investment in treatment until a later date. This theme appeared in comments and questions from some participants.

Solids Processing:

While the survey shows even support for solids processing either at Hartland or Rock Bay, we heard concern about these sites during community conversations and from emails and questionnaires.

1. Residents of Rock Bay and Burnside were concerned about seeing processing of solids in closer proximity to residential neighbourhoods, and identified piping to Hartland to minimize truck traffic and impact on the neighbourhood. Without more information about design and impacts on the local community, Rock Bay and Burnside residents opposed solids processing in their neighbourhood.

2. Overall, there was concern for safety and possible environmental impacts of both anaerobic digestion and gasification.
3. There was a strong interest in further study of the opportunities for integrating municipal solid waste with wastewater solids provided at Hartland.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

We met with a range of organizations and communities to try to ensure we could canvass a broader group than those who might be highly attuned to the conversation on wastewater, but who may be impacted by any decisions or approaches going forward. They included:

- Burnside Gorge Community Association, local residents and business owners
- Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Victoria
- Conservation organizations including Surfriider Foundation, T. Buck Suzuki and Sewage Treatment Alliance
- Designers, urbanists and business owners
- CUPE

Burnside Gorge Community

Perhaps the most significant activity during this short period, and where we put a good deal of energy was reaching out to residents and business people in the Rock Bay and Burnside Gorge areas. We held two workshops, one open house, one lunch mixer and several focused briefings for local residents, as well as meeting with the Board of

Directors of the Burnside Gorge Community Association. We promoted these events through:

- The listserv of the Burnside Community Centre through the support and assistance of staff and board
- On site flyers and leaflets
- By leafletting businesses and the surrounding neighbourhoods
- Through our existing outreach and mail drops, including print, radio and mail outs to every household.

We had approximately 12 residents at one workshop and 32 at two subsequent briefing workshops, with open attendance of approximately 20 at an open house. We have also received numerous emails and questionnaires from residents.

We provide information about the options, as well as the two sites in question: the BC Hydro/ Transport Canada site and the mix of sites at Pleasant Street, the Municipal Works and David, closer to Point Ellice. We discussed the footprint, proposed activities, the opportunities for mixed use on the sites, the benefits and implications of various forms of treatment.

What we heard:

- Residents of the area feel that there is a mistaken perception among people in the region and among decision-makers, that Burnside Gorge is a solely industrial rather than residential community. There were concerns about the long-term implications of siting a large wastewater treatment plant because:
 - » the neighbourhood has a higher density of renters who tend to be more transient and may not participate as vigorously as those in other neighbourhoods;
 - » there are residents who have barriers to participation based on economic need; and
 - » the neighbourhood is often seen as a destination for siting industrial, activities that other neighbourhoods reject
- There was also a concern that not enough time was dedicated to consultation and more detailed information about possible local impacts was requested.
- There were mixed levels of support and opposition to wastewater treatment, and strong opposition to establishing solids processing in the area. Participants expressed this through concern for increased construction and operational traffic, as well as concerns for environmental impacts closer to residential neighbourhoods.
- There was some expression of concern for the loss of the industrial waterfront, as well as concern about state of remediation on either site.
- There were caveats that could affect support for any wastewater project in the neighbourhood:
 - » A commitment to the highest level of odour and noise control
 - » Commitments to manage and mitigate construction disruption to a minimum of what was proposed for the previous project in Esquimalt
 - » Addressing possible risk to property values
 - » Selection of a site that will cause the least disruption to business and community with the highest benefit in terms of mixed use and recreation.
 - » Excellence in design including strong design input by the community through ongoing involvement in project planning

- » Place making for recreation, business, education and culture onsite
- » Meaningful amenities packages that bring benefit to community
- » Access to waterfront and desire for harbour path and improved connectivity between downtown and Selkirk neighbourhood

Business Voices:

We had challenges getting numbers of business people out to events but had a robust conversation with the CEO of the Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce as well as a small number of business people in the Rock Bay/ Burnside neighbourhood. We promoted these conversations through existing Chamber networks and the local business list of the Burnside Gorge Community Association.

We heard that:

- There is concern about rising costs and challenges that could be posed to local business by conveyance infrastructure in the downtown core of Victoria.
- There is concern about the ability to implement options with high complexity versus a one or two plant option – multiple site option sets versus the previous

plan and/ or the lowest cost option available through the existing options.

- There is frustration and fatigue with the pace and getting something done
- There is concern for the state of remediation on the existing sites.
- There is some interest in improvements to the business zones in Rock Bay, especially for businesses like food and beverage and breweries, and the possibility to bring more animation and customers to the zones. For some businesses close to the existing industrial uses, there is a hope that a new wastewater plant could address air quality and disruption challenges posed by the existing industrial uses.

CUPE:

Following a detailed briefing, the Canadian Union of Public Employees have provided a detailed position on the proposed options. It is attached to this report.

Conservation organizations:

A group of conservation organizations attended a briefing and offered overall feedback on the option sets.

- Many were concerned that the process was headed for more delay and being derailed. Get on with it – was a strong sentiment
- A commercial fisher and long-time activist asked to flag that secondary removes a lot from the effluent and asked that the fastest most approach be taken to expedite treatment.
- There were questions about McLoughlin and whether it is a better or more feasible site
- Questions about the possibility of a hybrid model – with secondary and tertiary add-ons and plants as needed
- There were questions about technologies for treating solids and questions about openness to technologies outside of gasification and anaerobic digestion, like fluidized bed. Commentary about high heat and ability to remove toxins from sludge was provided.
- There were questions about McLoughlin as a backup to the existing option sets.



- There were questions about the costing post 2030 and whether demand would require new infrastructure.
- Overall, interest in moving ahead and finding most expeditious model for getting treatment to improve marine environment.

Creative Focus Group:

A group of three local creative and place makers gathered to discuss opportunities for urban design and wastewater. One of the participants was a former wastewater engineer, who expressed a desire to see wastewater infrastructure celebrated and used to educate – both children and the public – on the processes that help the city run.

Another local creative imagined improved public connectivity through either of the sites in Rock Bay and into local neighbourhoods, as well as the possibility of co-locating tasting rooms for local breweries in a mixed use setting.

Challenges For Consultation:

The original plan for consulting residents of the Eastside communities were developed in alignment with best practices for consultation on large infrastructure projects, including:

- Sufficient time and notification;
- Outreach to communities that are challenged to participate;
- A welcoming environment including food and sufficiently detailed background materials

- Accessible opportunities
- Multiple touchpoints that allow for participation despite varied working schedules
- Online and in-person opportunities

There were numerous challenges posed by the consultation:

1. Scheduling Changes

We reached out to communities, planned, scheduled and began to promote consultation in early to mid December. It was frustrating and confusing to some stakeholders that we had to cancel our activities and then reach out again to reschedule. In some cases, this undermined trust in the process and confidence that input would be appropriately considered.

2. Period of Consultation

We were given a short period of time to plan, schedule and promote consultation as well as to implement the formal consultation during the period of a month. More time would have meant we could have reached more citizens and stakeholders, allowing for a fuller conversation and understanding of the various perspectives.

3. Diversity of Voices – Consultation Framework

While it is expected and welcome to hear a diversity of voices with a range of perspectives during a consultation period, many citizens came to events feeling overwhelmed by the competing information in the public domain. They reported being confused by CALWMC directors who were promoting alternatives to those being presented as part of the agreed-upon process. This resulted in staff having to manage anger and confusion by stakeholders, as well as try to support learning and input on already complicated option sets.

4. Balance of Information

We were tasked with trying to provide information in such a way that allowed those who are less involved to participate. We attempted to provide high level summaries and comparisons, while linking to more detailed technical information as needed. While some respondents reported being overwhelmed by information, others requested more detail. It was challenging to get the balance correct.

5. Emotional Debate

We had highly emotional participants, who frequently yelled at staff during the consultations. This was to be expected, but where challenges became highly charged is when advocates tried to prevent other participants from filling out questionnaires. This became especially challenging for the team in communities like Burnside Gorge, where local residents wanted more information about sites and impacts, and residents from outside the neighbourhood sought vocal debate and challenge. While louder voices could dominate, quieter voices at open houses and in smaller groups gave us a good picture of the overall debate.

OVERALL FINDINGS

In summary, our team attempted to balance a range of perspectives, voices and the expression of positional interests. We stand by the data and synthesis of commentary through multiple channels. Many participants came to learn and give feedback on the existing options. Still others pushed for alternatives. We listened for the range of commentary and have tried to reflect it as clearly and carefully as possible. We thank the citizens who participated, most of whom were thoughtful, curious, engaged and care deeply about their communities.

This report has been prepared by the consulting team of Amanda Gibbs, Principal, Public Assembly in support of the Eastside Select Committee and Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee.

APPENDICES – TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL REPORT

1. Session notes and flipcharts
2. Questionnaires
3. Letter from Canadian Union of Public Employees
4. Verbatim results from Eastside
5. Eastside Consultation Plan
6. Minutes from Eastside Public Advisory Committee, TCAC, CALWMC related to consultation planning, as required.

Wastewater Planning Consultation Representatives,

Thank you for this opportunity to provide some feedback on sewage treatment in the Capital Regional District. As many politicians have noted this is the largest infrastructure project that the CRD will take on for the foreseeable future and getting it done right is important not only to current residents, but also for future residents.

CUPE Local 1978 represents approximately 950 members in Greater Victoria, and is affiliated to both CUPE BC and CUPE National. CUPE is the largest public sector union in Canada with 635,000 members nationwide.

CUPE has been involved in the process to develop a wastewater treatment plant for the CRD from the beginning. Our primary concern is that this new infrastructure be publicly owned and operated and we, along with allies and residents, have advocated for this all through the process.

While this phase of consultation has not focused on procurement, we want to ensure that decision makers are still mindful that public ownership and operation is important to CRD residents.

Below we have briefly outlined the reasons we believe publicly owned and operated infrastructure is the right decision for CRD residents and we have also included a few comments and concerns we hope will be considered moving forward.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you need further clarification on anything below.

Thank you,

Rick Illi
CUPE Local 1978 President

Benefits to Publicly Owned and Operated Infrastructure

- **Protecting the environment and public control are linked.** Public control means the public interest, and not private corporate interests, will drive decisions. Local government decisions are most often done in public and are 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.
- **Privatization costs more.** Public-private partnerships or P3s are a taxpayer rip-off. They 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.
- **Taxpayers “run the risk” in the end.** If things go wrong, private corporations can walk away. Government and taxpayers cannot. We end up with the problem and ultimately pay to clean up the economic and sometimes, environmental mess.
- **P3s lock us into decades-long contracts.** They lock our local governments and communities in to 30-or-more-year contracts. This limits current and future generations having a say in a key part of their community. Multi-decade contracts also limit how flexible our communities can be in terms of using new technologies or responding to new information.
- **P3 deals are very complex and secretive.** P3 deals are secretive and negotiated behind closed doors. By the time they are finished, the contracts are huge and incomprehensible even to the staff of cities that are “purchasing” the service.
- **Focusing on local employment and economic development.** When private corporations run the show contracts often go to big corporations and we lose local investment, tax resources and jobs. We want local government to be able to offer the next generations challenging jobs that pay decently and allow the students of today to stay in our communities and have successful careers. Investing in public services is part of that.

Public ownership and operation as a theme during public consultation

There has been many opportunities for public input both when developing the current funded and approved plan, and also over the past year while the CRD has explored new options for sewage treatment. One thing that residents have consistently said is that this infrastructure should be publicly owned and operated.

Most recently during phase one of the consultation the survey for the Westside showed that the majority of respondents (67 percent) supported a public option. On the Eastside, open-link survey respondents ranked 'publicly owned and operated' as one of the top three most important criteria when developing a sewage treatment facility. And, at other engagement events where there was opportunity for dialogue there was talk about the provision of public sector jobs, and opportunities to keep water and heat resources in public hands.

CRD residents clearly see the importance of public infrastructure and that should be honoured.

No further expansion of Private Operation

During the initial planning phase for sewage treatment there was a robust discussion about procurement, and after hearing from residents the CRD board went ahead with a plan that included a fully public wastewater treatment plant and a P3 solids energy recovery centre. While ideally the entire project would be publicly owned and operated, we ask that the CRD honour their previous commitment and not have any expansion of the P3 portion of the project.

We have heard the commitment to maintain the current balance of funding with respect to limiting the P3 component to the solids-energy recovery portion. We were pleased to have this confirmation both in writing and as part of the Chair's report from Director Helps at the January 27 CALWMC meeting that other than the portion of the project that is already P3, the CRD is not contemplating expanding the private or public-private procurement or operating model portion of the current funding plan.

We believe that despite these assurances, it is critical to ensure that new P3 procurement opportunities do not arise as the project moves forward, for example as part of the Commission's mandate.

Private Transition back to Public

We remain concerned about the existing P3 and would like to see a plan to transition the solids-energy recovery portion into public delivery as quickly as possible.

CUPE suggests that any portion of the project that does go ahead as a P3 should be transitioned back into public hands in a timely manner. 30 years is too long for a private corporation to make money off of CRD resident's sewage.

P3 Funding

Although we understand that it is not the CALWMC's intention to re-examine procurement or funding options we would encourage elected officials to ask the new federal government if the \$83 million committed to the solids energy recovery centre must remain tied to the Public Private Partnership fund.

It is our understanding that the new Federal Government is currently examining the P3 fund and its future. If the P3 fund was eliminated would the CRD be able to have an entirely publicly owned and operated project? Or would this project's funding be grandfathered and remain a P3? We believe these are questions that should be answered before moving forward with the procurement and implementation phases of this project.

Core Area Wastewater Treatment Program Commission Oversight

While we understand that the CRD is bound to have a commission in place to oversee the implementation phase of the eventual plan because of the Provincial funding agreement, if there is any opportunity to change the shape or scope of the commission we believe that this would be in the best interest of CRD residents.

Currently the commission has no elected representation, and we worry that in this form it could lack transparency and accountability. Once the commission begins their work there should be some type of feedback mechanism in place for the public that is structured and broadly accessible.

The Commission will also be in charge of procurement, and while the CRD's CAO has informed us that the Commission must implement the project based on CRD policies and the funding agreements in place, we want to reiterate that there should be no further expansion of private funding or operation.

Integration of Municipal Solid Waste

The Integrated Resource Management Task Force has been working to explore the potential integration of municipal solid waste with liquid solid waste and will report on their findings at the end of this month.

CUPE local 1978 members currently work at Hartland Landfill and should integration occur we have concerns around whether this would expand the private operation of this project.

The CRD should also consider the subcontractors and contracting out language in CUPE local 1978's collective agreement should they want to proceed with integration.

"ARTICLE 29, SUB-CONTRACTORS 29.01 All sub-contractors of the District shall provide wages which are at least equal to those specified in this Agreement when work of a similar or same nature is performed."

"ARTICLE 36, CONTRACTING OUT 36.01 No regular employee shall be laid off and placed on the recall list, terminated, or failed to be recalled to their classification as a result of contracting out."



CORE AREA WASTEWATER CONSULTATION
PHASE 2: OPTION SET

Westside Public Engagement Summary Document

Introduction

The Westside Select Committee launched the Westside Solutions Project in October of 2014. The Select Committee participants initially were from Colwood, Esquimalt, Langford, View Royal, and Songhees Nation. Esquimalt Nation officially became part of the Committee in the fall of 2015.

The scope of the Select Committee included both technical and public engagement activities including:

- Evaluation of existing technologies
- Evaluation of treatment levels
- Evaluation of resource recovery opportunities
- Site selection criteria
- Site selection
- Public engagement for wastewater and resource recovery options

Throughout the process the Committee has operated in an open and transparent fashion and has endeavored to inform, educate and involve Westside residents and stakeholders in decisions about Westside wastewater treatment and resource recovery.

During Phase I of the project the Westside Select Committee undertook a number of successful initiatives to fulfill their mandate, including open houses, innovation days, roundtables, community events, and online and telephone surveys. The public input around these programs helped guide the information and concepts that have been brought forward into Phase II of the overall project for the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee (CALWMC) of the Capital Regional District (CRD).

Phase II has consisted of a more thorough technical evaluation of possible sites and scenarios for wastewater treatment for both Eastside and Westside communities. As of January 13, 2016, the results of the technical work has been part of a concentrated public engagement process that was guided by an approved set of sound principles and clear objectives – recognizing the challenges in delivering a program of this size and complexity in a short period of time.

Over the course of the entire process to date, and through the efforts of municipal staff and consultants, thousands of residents have participated in the public consultation process.

- ✓ Principles:
 - Accessibility
 - Transparency
 - Diversity
 - Expanding Civic Literacy
 - Clear decision-making process
- ✓ Objectives:
 - maximize public engagement on sites, scenarios and costs
 - educate options benefits/drawbacks
 - educate on resource recovery options
 - identify further information requirements
 - engage a wider demographic for wider public feedback
 - identify and address concerns of citizens
 - Solicit constructive input to help guide decision making
 - general public acceptance

Overview

Methodology:

To help reach and engage the maximum number of Westside residents a number of tactics were engaged. These included utilizing earned media and paid advertising done in conjunction with the Eastside, social media, open houses, Westside newsletter and targeted meetings. Materials specific to the Westside along with a more comprehensive guide to the options was made available online, at public events, and at municipal halls and the CRD.

Survey:

The broadest reaching engagement tool was an online open survey targeted at residents across the Core Area. The survey was designed to give citizens the opportunity to examine and evaluate the seven options put forward for treatment of liquid waste and the two possible locations and technologies for treatment of solids. The options were developed by technical consultants, overseen by the Technical Oversight Panel and approved for consultation by the Directors of the CALWMC.

- ✓ Earned media
 - Press releases
 - Editorial meetings
 - Events
- ✓ Social media
 - Twitter
 - Facebook
 - Web sites
- ✓ Paid advertising
 - Black Press
 - Online TC
 - Used Victoria
 - Facebook
 - Postcard drop
- ✓ Targeted meetings and open houses
 - Community/neighbourhood associations
 - Business associations
- ✓ Online feedback
- ✓ Newsletter

<i>Participation</i>	Westside % just Westside communities (n=361)	Westside % to total participation across Core Area	Westside % of population in Core Area
Westside overall	100	27	28
Esquimalt	34	9	5.6
Colwood	26	7	5.7
Langford	24	6	11.9
View Royal	16	4	3.7
Songhees Nation	<1	<1	<1
Esquimalt Nation	0	0	<1

A total of 361 residents completed the online survey. While there was higher percentage of participation per population by Colwood and Esquimalt residents, and a lower percentage of participation per population by Langford residents, the overall participation by Westside residents is virtually equal to its population.

Liquid Treatment:

<i>Acceptability for liquid treatment - Westside residents</i>	One plant secondary	One plant tertiary	Two plant	Three plant secondary	Three plant tertiary	Four plant	Seven plant
Very acceptable	33	34	23	9	10	5	6
Somewhat acceptable	35	32	30	20	17	18	9
Not very acceptable	14	14	18	29	23	23	16
Not at all acceptable	17	16	26	38	46	50	66
No opinion	2	4	3	4	4	4	3
Very + Somewhat Acceptable	68	66	53	29	27	23	15

<i>Please choose 3 options, in no particular order, that are in your view, acceptable options for wastewater treatment.</i>	Pre-change	Post change
Two Plant - Rock Bay & Colwood - Secondary & Tertiary	69	51
One Plant - Rock Bay - Tertiary	70	47
One Plant - Rock Bay - Secondary	62	43
Three Plant Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood - Tertiary	25	20
Three Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood - Secondary	21	15
Seven Plant - Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Rock Bay, East Saanich, Saanich Core & Esquimalt	13	10
Four Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay, Colwood & East Saanich	10	11
No answer	9	33

Solids Treatment:

Preference for solids treatment site	West %
Hartland Landfill	35
Rock Bay	37
No preference	28

<i>Q. Please rank your top three considerations among the following:</i>	Top consideration	Top 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd consideration
Truck traffic for moving solids	20	42
Ability to be integrated with waste like food scraps, wood and construction waste, yard waste	16	41
Proximity of facilities to residential and business	13	42
Disposal of treated solids	11	45
Ability to generate resources like gas	13	35
Potential emissions	12	34
Piping to move solids	6	28
Ability to integrate into place	8	24

Priorities:

Ranking of your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.	Highest priority	Highest 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd priority
How the project costs will affect my taxes	45	75
Level of water quality being discharged into the ocean	26	51
Opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery	9	43
Location of the treatment plants	10	36
How the treatment facilities will integrate with my neighbourhood and community	5	24

Completing the project on time	4	30
How construction will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	1	12
How truck traffic will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	0	12

Open Houses:

Westside hosted four Open Houses for Westside residents and participated in a joint Open House at Songhees Wellness Centre with the Eastside. The Open Houses were not as well attended as the ones hosted last year at this time – however there was a very interested and engaged public that did come to the events. As well – it should be noted that all the Open Houses were well supported by municipal staff and politicians.

<i>Participation</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Langford	February 10, 2016	~20
Songhees Wellness Centre (Joint with Eastside)	February 11, 2016	~30
Colwood	February 13, 2016	~75
Westshore and Esquimalt Chambers	February 15, 2016	~20
View Royal	February 15, 2016 (AM)	~30
Esquimalt	February 16, 2016	~85





Correspondence

Residents of the Westside who were unable to attend the Open Houses and/or were unwilling to complete a survey were encouraged to email coreareawastewater.ca, staff or consultants to voice their concerns and ideas. As most emails received did not specifically identify where the respondent resided it is difficult to quantify which proportion of those who wrote in were from the Westside. However, it should be noted that themes coming from correspondence coincided with the quantitative data collected through the survey and at Open Houses.

All correspondence will be made available in accordance with *Freedom of Information and Privacy Act*.

Qualitative Themes:

1. Financial

The priority concern of Westside residents is perceived cost escalations for the overall project. This issue was exacerbated by the comparison to the previous plan in spite of it being at a more preliminary stage in the process (the initial estimate for the previous plan was \$1.2B in 2007) and the claims put forward by citizen advocates of a less costly solution.

There are also concerns by citizens regarding the cost allocations published with the options and that they were unfair to smaller municipalities. Specifically there is a great deal of anxiety for those on septic and what, if anything, they

should contribute to the overall system. This is a particular concern of Colwood residents as 70% are currently not on the sanitary system – but as there are those on septic in Langford and View Royal there are potential impacts there as well.

The issue of protecting the grants was raised occasionally – however people who participated in the events were more concerned about getting the scale of the project to the right size and then convincing senior levels of government to support that plan financially.

2. Environmental

In spite of the financial concerns there is still a great degree of concern for the quality of discharge into the environment. Concerns mainly centre most notably around the discharge of pharmaceuticals and micro-plastics, their impact on wildlife and the aquatic eco-system, and potential impacts on human health. Regardless of costs – there are a substantial number of residents who would be willing to pay more to do what they see as the right thing and protect the environment.

There is also a substantial interest in the opportunities for recovery of both heat and water. Particular interest to residents is not only the potential for both benefitting the environment, but also creating a revenue stream to offset costs. Of recovery potential – water reuse was the most mentioned by participants.

3. Community impacts

In July of 2015 Westside Solutions conducted a public education and survey on proposed sites for wastewater treatment on the westside. From that consultation sites were narrowed into the six (6) that were part of the current initiative. As residents had already weighed in on site selection – there was very little negative feedback on Westside sites.

As well – because of the previous technical and public engagement work done on the Westside there is an interest by some members in the community to pursue a “Westside Solutions” that would have a single plant that would treat wastewater generated on the westside, and potentially all wastewater currently being discharged out the McCaulay outfall.

In earlier engagement events, the Westside has put an emphasis on community integration. While residents are always concerned that there will be a negative impact – there is a much higher level of comfort that any facility can be a positive addition to a neighbourhood, and not a negative. However, concern over impacts of truck traffic and disruption during construction must be acknowledged and minimized during construction and in operation.

4. Other

Other issues that were raised with some frequency at events include:

- confusion on why Rock Bay is in every option
- no analysis of impact on business taxes
- no analysis of impact on tourism if the stalemate continues
- frustration over conflicting information
- frustration of the length of time it is taking to make a decision

Conclusion

The Westside Select Committee's engagement strategy for the current phase of the Core Area project was built on a number of previous successful public engagement initiatives. As well as collaborating with the Eastside on the survey and advertising, over the course of the past few weeks the participating communities promoted activities and materials on their websites, at municipal halls and through social media; hosted five (5) Open Houses (including a joint Open House with the Eastside); communicated directly with community associations and citizens in person and through correspondence; and participated in a breakfast meeting with members of the Esquimalt and Westshore Chambers of Commerce.

Key themes that emerged include:

- concerns over costs and cost allocations;
- how application of costs will affect people on septic systems;
- concerns around discharge quality and having a treatment level that deals with substances such as pharmaceuticals and micro-plastics; and
- opportunities for water re-use and energy extraction.

There was very little negative feedback from participants on the proposed sites either in this round of engagement, or in the earlier SiteSpeak online survey that appears to speak to an understanding that facilities can be integrated into communities successfully. As well there is some interest, primarily from members of the business community, to further explore a "Westside Solution" with a single facility to treat wastewater generated by participating west-side communities as per the Engineering consultants report delivered to the Select Committee in November, 2015.

Public sessions were fairly well attended, had a cross section of residents – including many new faces - and were very respectful. It was clear that people who come to the public events came to learn more about the issue so as to contribute positively to the solution. It noted and appreciated by many citizens that the Westside public events were very well supported by municipal staff and politicians.

CORE AREA WASTEWATER SURVEY

Summary Results

February 22, 2016

Background

This document is a summary of the 1,357 valid and complete responses to the Core Area Wastewater Survey.

A total of 1,390 respondents completed the survey before the deadline of noon February 20, 2016, but 33 of these surveys were dropped from the results because they came from IP Addresses with more than the maximum 4 allowed surveys per IP Address (note: the first 4 completed surveys from these IP addresses are included in these results).

Survey results shown are percentages rounded to the nearest whole number. Some columns may not add to 100% due to rounding. Some summary statistics may not match component parts due to rounding.

Survey results are shown among all respondents, as well as broken out by Western and Eastern Communities, defined as follows:

Western Communities (361 interviews)

- Esquimalt (121 interviews)
- Colwood (95 interviews)
- Langford (88 interviews)
- View Royal (56 interviews)
- Songhees Nation (1 interviews)
- Esquimalt Nation (0 interviews)

Eastern Communities (937 interviews)

- Saanich (465 interviews)
- Victoria (393 interviews)
- Oak Bay (79 interviews)

An additional 59 respondents said they live in another community (n=29) or preferred not to say where they live (n=30).

This document was prepared by Kyle Braid, Vice-President of Ipsos Public Affairs. He is responsible for any errors or omissions.

Initial Priorities: Highest Priority

<i>Q. Based on what you know or have heard about the need to treat wastewater, please rank your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
How the project costs will affect my taxes	43	42	44
Level of water quality being discharged into the ocean	29	26	30
Opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery	10	10	9
Location of the treatment plants	9	11	7
Completing the project on time	5	4	5
How the treatment facilities will integrate with my neighbourhood and community	4	5	3
How construction will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	1	2	1
How truck traffic will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	1	1	1

Initial Priorities: Highest or Second or Third Priority

<i>Q. Based on what you know or have heard about the need to treat wastewater, please rank your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
How the project costs will affect my taxes	72	71	72
Level of water quality being discharged into the ocean	53	52	53
Opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery	43	41	42
Location of the treatment plants	42	43	41
Completing the project on time	29	25	31
How the treatment facilities will integrate with my neighbourhood and community	28	32	27
How truck traffic will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	11	13	9
How construction will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	9	12	9

Municipality

<i>Q. In which of the following municipalities or areas do you live?</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Saanich	34		50
Victoria	29		42
Esquimalt	9	34	
Colwood	7	26	
Langford	6	24	
Oak Bay	6		8
View Royal	4	16	
Songhees Nation	<1	<1	
Esquimalt Nation	0	0	
Other (specify)	2		
Prefer not to answer	2		

Acceptability: One Plant - Secondary Treatment

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	30	33	30
Somewhat acceptable	31	35	29
Not very acceptable	13	14	12
Not at all acceptable	25	17	28
No opinion	2	2	2
Very + Somewhat Acceptable	61	68	58

Acceptability: One Plant - Tertiary Treatment

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	28	34	27
Somewhat acceptable	27	32	26
Not very acceptable	14	14	14
Not at all acceptable	27	16	31
No opinion	3	4	2
Very + Somewhat Acceptable	56	66	52

Acceptability: Two Plant – Option

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	19	23	17
Somewhat acceptable	30	30	30
Not very acceptable	17	18	18
Not at all acceptable	30	26	32
No opinion	4	3	4
<i>Very + Somewhat Acceptable</i>	49	53	47

Acceptability: Three Plant - Secondary Treatment

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	7	9	7
Somewhat acceptable	21	20	22
Not very acceptable	27	29	26
Not at all acceptable	41	38	42
No opinion	3	4	3
<i>Very + Somewhat Acceptable</i>	29	29	28

Acceptability: Three Plant - Tertiary Treatment

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	9	10	9
Somewhat acceptable	21	17	22
Not very acceptable	22	23	22
Not at all acceptable	44	46	44
No opinion	4	4	3
<i>Very + Somewhat Acceptable</i>	30	27	30

Acceptability: Four Plant Option

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	6	5	6
Somewhat acceptable	17	18	16
Not very acceptable	23	23	23
Not at all acceptable	50	50	51
No opinion	4	4	4
<i>Very + Somewhat Acceptable</i>	23	23	22

Acceptability: Seven Plant Concept

Note: Question was not asked of the 30 respondents who did not indicate where they live.

<i>Q. In your view, how acceptable is this option for treatment of liquid waste in the Core Area?</i>	Total (n=1,327) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Very acceptable	7	6	7
Somewhat acceptable	10	9	11
Not very acceptable	16	16	16
Not at all acceptable	64	66	63
No opinion	3	3	3
<i>Very + Somewhat Acceptable</i>	17	15	18

Three Acceptable Options: Pre-Change

Note: A 'None of the Above' option was added after 986 surveys. These results are before the change.

<i>Q. Please choose 3 options, in no particular order, that are in your view, acceptable options for wastewater treatment.</i>	Total (n=986) %	West (n=274) %	East (n=669) %
Two Plant - Rock Bay & Colwood - Secondary & Tertiary	66	69	65
One Plant - Rock Bay - Tertiary	63	70	60
One Plant - Rock Bay - Secondary	59	62	58
Three Plant Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood - Tertiary	28	25	28
Three Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood - Secondary	20	21	19
Seven Plant - Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Rock Bay, East Saanich, Saanich Core & Esquimalt	15	13	16
Four Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay, Colwood & East Saanich	13	10	15
No answer	12	9	13

Three Acceptable Options: Post-Change

Note: A 'None of the Above' option was added after 986 surveys. These results are after the change.

<i>Q. Please choose 3 options, in no particular order, that are in your view, acceptable options for wastewater treatment.</i>	Total (n=371) %	West (n=87) %	East (n=268) %
Two Plant - Rock Bay & Colwood - Secondary & Tertiary	33	51	28
One Plant - Rock Bay – Tertiary	30	47	25
One Plant - Rock Bay – Secondary	28	43	23
Three Plant Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood – Tertiary	13	20	11
Three Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood – Secondary	9	15	8
Four Plant - Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay, Colwood & East Saanich	7	10	6
Seven Plant - Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Rock Bay, East Saanich, Saanich Core & Esquimalt	7	11	5
None of the above	55	33	62
No answer	2	1	3

Final Priorities: Highest Priority

<i>Q. Now that you have seen all 7 options, please rank your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
How the project costs will affect my taxes	44	45	44
Level of water quality being discharged into the ocean	28	26	29
Opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery	10	9	9
Location of the treatment plants	8	10	7
How the treatment facilities will integrate with my neighbourhood and community	5	5	4
Completing the project on time	4	4	5
How construction will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	1	1	1
How truck traffic will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	<1	0	<1

Final Priorities: Highest or Second or Third Priority

<i>Q. Now that you have seen all 7 options, please rank your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
How the project costs will affect my taxes	72	75	72
Level of water quality being discharged into the ocean	52	51	53
Opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery	43	43	43
Location of the treatment plants	36	36	35
Completing the project on time	30	24	33
How the treatment facilities will integrate with my neighbourhood and community	26	30	25
How truck traffic will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	11	12	10
How construction will impact the quality of life in my neighbourhood	10	12	10

Interest in Variation of 3 Plant Option

<i>Q. There is a potential for a variation of the 3 Plant Option - 3 Plant Fully Tertiary Option. Would this option interest you?</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Yes	39	37	39
No	61	63	61

Site Preferred for Solids

<i>Q. Now that you have seen both sites for treatment of wastewater solids in the Core Area, is there a site that you prefer?</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Hartland Landfill	36	35	37
Rock Bay	36	37	35
No preference	28	28	28

See Challenges with Sites

<i>Q. Do you see challenges with the sites?</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Yes	61	59	60
No	39	41	40

See Opportunities with Sites

<i>Q. Do you see opportunities for these sites?</i>	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Yes	65	68	64
No	35	32	36

Solids Considerations: First Consideration

Q. Please rank your top three considerations among the following:	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Truck traffic for moving solids	19	20	18
Ability to be integrated with waste like food scraps, wood and construction waste, yard waste	14	16	14
Proximity of facilities to residential and business	14	13	14
Disposal of treated solids	13	11	13
Ability to generate resources like gas	12	13	12
Potential emissions	12	12	12
Piping to move solids	9	6	9
Ability to integrate into place	7	8	7

Solids Considerations: First or Second or Third Considerations

Q. Please rank your top three considerations among the following:	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Disposal of treated solids	44	42	45
Truck traffic for moving solids	41	41	42
Potential emissions	41	42	41
Ability to be integrated with waste like food scraps, wood and construction waste, yard waste	40	45	38
Ability to generate resources like gas	36	35	37
Proximity of facilities to residential and business	33	34	32
Piping to move solids	29	28	29
Ability to integrate into place	25	24	26

Age

Q. How old are you?	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Under 18	<1	<1	<1
18 to 24	1	1	1
25 to 34	8	7	8
35 to 44	14	15	13
45 to 54	18	24	16
55 to 64	27	25	27
65 to 74	23	20	26
75 or older	4	4	4
Prefer not to answer	5	4	5

Own or Rent

Q. Do you own or rent your home?	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Own	83	88	81
Rent	11	7	13
Other	2	1	2
Prefer not to answer	4	4	4

Sewer or Septic

Q. Is your home on septic or sewer service?	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Sewer	86	75	92
Septic	11	24	5
Other	1	<1	1
Prefer not to answer	2	1	2

Own Business in Core Area

Q. Does anyone in your household own a business in the Core Area?	Total (n=1,357) %	West (n=361) %	East (n=937) %
Yes	14	12	15
No	79	83	77
Prefer not to say	7	4	8



Public Consultation Summary Report

Core Area Wastewater Treatment Project

February 24, 2016





Core Area Wastewater Treatment Project **Public Consultation** Summary Report

This report serves as a summary of the activities for Phase 2 of the Core Area consultation process and will provide an overview of the methodology used to promote and collect feedback from Core Area residents.

About the Wastewater Treatment Project

The Core Area wastewater project is a highly visible, debated and discussed project in the region as it is one of the largest infrastructure projects this region has ever seen.

In 2006, an environmental report commissioned by the Ministry of Environment noted the contamination of seabed sites near the outfalls. As a result, in 2006 the CRD was mandated by the B.C. Ministry of Environment to plan for and initiate secondary treatment for the region. In 2012, the federal government passed a law requiring all high-risk Canadian cities to provide secondary sewage treatment by 2020 at the latest. The CRD's core area was deemed to be in the high risk category.

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 deepening public involvement and engaging citizens in the identification of sites, design and technology that would be used to treat wastewater.

In June 2014, the municipalities of Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Esquimalt and the Songhees Nation formed the Westside Select Committee to begin planning for a new project to treat sewage and recover resources in those municipalities and the nation. In January 2015, a similar body, the East Side Select Committee - comprised of Saanich, Oak Bay, and Victoria - was formed to develop a similar plan for the Eastside municipalities. The two select committees branded their consultation processes as Westside Solutions and Eastside Community Dialogues.

Core Area Timelines

The scope of Phase 2 includes completing the Options Development Phase by submitting an amendment to the Liquid Waste Management Plan and receiving conditional approval from the Minister of Environment. An approved plan amendment is required to be submitted to PPP Canada by March 31, 2016 as a condition to securing the PPP Canada portion of the federal funding grants.

The Proposed Work Plan Overlay (pg. 20) , which was adopted and submitted to 3P Canada in March 2014, provides the overarching timelines and milestones through the completion of the project.

The next phase of the project is the Planning Phase, which includes detailed site assessments such as environmental and social reviews, submission of detailed business cases (as may be required by funding agencies), indicative design, finalized cost sharing agreements and the procurement of infrastructure.

Core Area Funding

The CRD secured funding from federal and provincial governments to support this capital project based on the total cost of the 2010 wastewater treatment project (estimated at \$788 million).

We are working towards a new project for the Core Area. When a new project has been chosen, the grants will be re-examined by the funders to see how they fit with the new project and reapportioned based on the system components of the new project.

Secured Grants

The grants are maximum amounts and are subject to change depending on which project is chosen.

Federal contribution: \$253 million

- Building Canada Fund (\$120 million)
- Green Infrastructure Fund (\$50 million)
- P3 Canada (\$83.4 million)

Provincial contribution: \$248 million

CRD contribution: To be determined when a new project is chosen

FEDERAL FUNDING



PROVINCIAL FUNDING



GRANTS SECURED FOR PREVIOUS PLAN

FEDERAL	\$253 M
+	
PROVINCIAL	\$248 M
TOTAL GRANTS	501 M



Core Area Commitments

In partnership with the public, the Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee (CALWMC) will deliver a sewage treatment and resource recovery system that is proven, innovative and maximizes the benefits for people and the planet – economic, social, and environmental – for the long term.

Goals and Commitments

The Core Area Wastewater project will deliver the following goals and meet the following commitments. Each of these goals has a corresponding metric and at project completion the CALWMC can determine whether it achieved its goals.

Goals

- Meet or exceed federal regulations for secondary treatment by December 31, 2020
- Minimize costs to residents and businesses (life cycle cost) and provide value for money
- Produce an innovative project that brings in costs at less than original estimates
- Optimize opportunities for resource recovery to accomplish substantial net environmental benefit and reduce operating costs
- Optimize greenhouse gas reduction through the development, construction and operation phases and ensure best practice for climate change mitigation

Commitments

- Develop and implement the project in a transparent manner and engage the public throughout the process
- Deliver a solution that adds value to the surrounding community and enhances the livability of neighbourhoods
- Deliver solutions that are safe and resilient to earthquakes, tsunamis, sea level rise and storm surges
- Develop innovative solutions that account for and respond to future challenges, demands and opportunities, including being open to investigating integration of other parts of the waste stream if doing so offers the opportunities to optimize other goals and commitments in the future
- Optimize greenhouse gas reduction through the development, construction

Phase 1: Siting Consultation

Through the first phase of consultation, the Eastside and Westside Select Committees completed separate engagement processes as a way to deeply engage with residents of their respective communities. As a

result of the success of this approach, the Select Committees continued with separate engagement processes, but planned various integrated public engagement tactics, while continuing to maintain the focus on responding to specific community processes and values.

During the first phase of consultation this past spring, municipalities put forward sites that were technically feasible to host a wastewater treatment facility. Core Area residents had an opportunity to learn more information about the potential sites through the many Open Houses, Workshops and Innovation Days. Residents were also encouraged to complete a survey, or email their queries to Westside Solutions or Eastside Community Dialogues.

Based on public priorities and emerging technical, social, economic and environmental considerations, the number of potential sites were reduced.

Using only the “publicly acceptable” and “possibly acceptable site with conditions” sites, Option Sets were developed based on a functional approach to the treatment of liquids and residual solids. The option sets were developed with the assistance of the Technical Oversight Panel, Project Charter goals and commitments, feedback and input gathered from the public and the established technical criteria. The Option Set considerations include site size, treatment of liquids and residuals, treatment level, resource recovery opportunities (including future growth areas), cost components and engineering standards.

Phase 2: Option Set Consultation

Over several months of technical analysis, seven wastewater treatment options for the Core Area communities were commissioned. Each of the options provides differences with respect to locations of treatment, levels of service for treated effluent, piping and conveyancing, infrastructure and opportunities for water reuse and heat recovery at select locations. Each option provides a representative approach for developing a more refined plan once the approach is approved.

Through a 4-week period between January 25 and February 20 the Eastside and Westside engagement teams worked to engage the Core Area municipalities of Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria, and both Esquimalt and Songhees Nations, in a dialogue about the wastewater treatment options.

Through this process we have engaged with residents both face-to-face and online, through several methods and mediums to reach as much of the Core Area as possible. We have gained a strong and demonstrable picture of citizen’ priorities, challenges, technical and project preferences, and valuable information about acceptable siting in the Core Area.

This report will 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.



Core Area Community Engagement Phase 2: Shared Activities & Promotion

In all cases of exemplary public participation, integrating public input to key decision making points is a requirement. Therefore, the timelines that were already endorsed by the CALWMC formed the timelines for the public engagement framework. The Eastside and Westside Consultants and CRD staff worked to align the public participation process and used a variety of techniques to build inclusive and meaningful engagement experiences for members of the public.

The Eastside Community Dialogues community engagement plan was presented to the Eastside Select Committee and endorsed on October 21, 2015. The Westside Solutions community engagement plan was presented and endorsed by the Westside Select Committee on October 27, 2015. These documents continue to provide the over arching direction for engagement and decision making. The CALWMC endorsed an intergrated public consultation approach on November 4, 2015 that identified opportunities for shared acitivites, communication and promotion. The shared approaches identified in the plan continue to provide the direction and strategy for joint consultation activities.

The following is an overview of the integrated consultation elements:

Consultation Webpage

The objectives were:

- Provide a central location for Core Area residents to find wastewater information
- Restructure CRD site for ease of access to information
- Shared public education to encourage a common understanding

The objectives were accomplished by:

- Acquiring a unique URL: www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca
- Restructuring the web interface and navigation
- Ongoing website updates with complete posting of reports and notices

As a result of feedback from the first phase of consultation in the spring, the wastewater planning webpage was restructured prior to the consultation to provide residents with easier access to information. A wastewater library was created to house all of the documents associated with the project (by year and document type). In addition to this, a wastewater history page was created to provide a summary of the project by year, with details associated with the respective year for those looking for more specific information.

The re-vamped website was given a unique URL, www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca. This URL was chosen because it is a simple URL for residents to remember when used in print and radio advertising. The URL was used as a redirect link, meaning it redirected users to the existing wastewater planning page. During the launch of consultation, the redirect link was changed from the wastewater planning page to direct users to the public consultation page for users to easily find information on how to participate in the consultation.

Website Analytics: Jan 13-Feb 19, 2016

Overall the CRD wastewater planning pages saw an audience of **3,256 unique views** during the consultation period. The media room had **316 visitors** in direct relation to the wastewater news releases. In addition to this, there were **3,099 unique views** on the numerous wastewater event pages. These numbers were primarily driven through promotion on social media.

Web Location	URL	Unique Page Views
Core Area Wastewater Planning	/project/wastewater-planning/public-consultation	3,256
Media room (wastewater specific news releases)	/about/news	316
Events (wastewater specific events)	/about/events	3,099

Core Area Online Survey

In consultation with Ipsos Reid, the project engineering consultants, and a user experience survey designer, an online survey was developed on Fluid Surveys for Core Area residents to provide their feedback on each of the option sets. The survey offered users the opportunity to learn about each of the option sets through a series of links and resources built into the survey, while providing feedback on the level of acceptability for each of the options. Residents who wanted to provide more detailed feedback were able to provide input on treatment technology and resource recovery. The survey was promoted on the homepage of the CRD website, on the www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca webpage and a link was placed on the sidebar of every wastewater page. In addition to this, the survey was promoted through several paid, earned and social media channels.

Residents were able call the CRD Wastewater Communications Coordinator for a copy of the paper survey to be mailed to them. A total of 72 paper surveys were mailed to Core Area residents in which 17 copies were completed and returned. It was found that some of the residents who received paper copies of the surveys attended an event to find out more information before completing the survey.

Survey Participation

A total of 1,357 surveys were completed online.

Municipality	Total % (n=1,357)	West % (n=361)	East % (n=937)
Saanich	34		50
Victoria	29		42

Municipality	Total % (n=1,357)	West % (n=361)	East % (n=937)
Esquimalt	9	34	
Colwood	7	26	
Langford	6	24	
Oak Bay	6		8
View Royal	4	16	
Songhees Nation	<1	<1	
Esquimalt Nation	0	0	
Other (specify)	2		
Prefer not to answer	2		

Paid Media

A robust paid media plan was developed to promote the activities during the consultations through a number of different channels.

The objectives were:

- Coordinate ad buys to minimize paid advertising costs
- Minimize confusion by advertising one coordinated message
- Promote joint consultation activities

Print Advertising: Times Colonist

There were a total of **12 ads** placed in the Times Colonist between **January 23 – February 18**. These ads focused on promoting community events and the online survey.

- The Times Colonist reaches **69% of Victoria’s adults – 213,000 people** - (in print or online) every week
- Readers spend an average of **40 minutes reading** the weekday edition of the Times Colonist
- The Times Colonist delivers to **98,000 doorsteps** in Greater Victoria (paid daily and Thursday ExtraExtra edition)

Below is an example of two of the Times Colonist ads placed during the consultation period.

HAVE YOUR SAY ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Please join us at the following community events.

Westside Open House	SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13	1pm-4pm
	Colwood City Hall, 3300 Wishart Rd	
Eastside Workshop	SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13	2pm-4pm
	University of Victoria, Cadboro Commons	
Eastside Workshop	SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14	9am-12pm
	Burnside Gorge Community Centre, 471 Cecelia Rd	
Westside Open House	MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15	5pm-8pm
	View Royal City Hall, 45 View Royal Ave	
Westside Open House	TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16	5pm-8pm
	Esquimalt, 1229 Esquimalt Rd	

Can't make it to an event? Take the online survey
www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca

WESTSIDE SOLUTIONS wastewater treatment + resource recovery
EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
CRD Making a difference...together

WE WANT YOUR INPUT ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Take the Core Area online survey

Give feedback about **options, sites, costs** and **resource recovery**.

Visit, www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca for the survey and more about how you can participate in the consultation.

WESTSIDE SOLUTIONS wastewater treatment + resource recovery
EASTSIDE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
CRD Making a difference...together

Print Advertising: Black Press

There were a total of **10 ads** placed in 7 Black Press local papers (Saanich, Victoria, Oak Bay and Goldstream) between **January 20 – February 12**. Integrated East and West ads were placed in four of the papers, Eastside event ads were placed in three of the Eastside papers (Victoria, Saanich, Oak Bay) and Westside ads were placed in Westside papers (Goldstream and Victoria Black Press local paper).

- Reach of the four Core Papers (SVOG): 79,402 (Saanich News: 31,204, Victoria News: 23,971, Oak Bay News: 6,546, Goldstream News Gazette: 17,681) Readers spend an average of 30 minutes reading the local Black Press papers
- **72%** of Black Press readers are between the **ages of 25-69**

Below is an example of a Westside ad (left) placed in the Goldstream Gazette Black Press local paper and an example of an Eastside ad placed in the Victoria, Oak Bay and Saanich Black Press local paper.

WE WANT YOUR INPUT ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Drop in to a Westside open house near you:

Langford City Hall 877 Goldstream Ave.	Wed, Feb 10	5-8 pm
Songhees Wellness Centre 1100 Admirals Rd.	Thurs, Feb 11	5-8 pm
Colwood City Hall 3300 Wishart Rd.	Sat, Feb 13	1-4 pm
View Royal Town Hall 45 View Royal Ave.	Mon, Feb 15	5-8 pm
Esquimalt Municipal Hall 1229 Esquimalt Rd.	Tues, Feb 16	5-8 pm

Provide your feedback online:

Complete the online survey at www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca
 Email your feedback to wastewater@crd.bc.ca
 Follow the Twitter conversation [#crd_bc](https://twitter.com/crd_bc) [#CoreAreaWastewater](https://twitter.com/CoreAreaWastewater)



For the most up to date information please visit:
www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca



Making a difference...together

EASTSIDE PUBLIC EVENTS ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Please join us at the following community events.

TUES FEBRUARY 9 6:00 – 8:00pm **WORKSHOP**
Burnside Gorge Community Centre, 471 Cecelia Rd

WED FEBRUARY 10 5:00 – 7:00pm **WORKSHOP**
Victoria Conference Centre

SAT FEBRUARY 13 2:00 – 4:00pm **WORKSHOP**
University of Victoria, Cadboro Commons

SUN FEBRUARY 14 9:00am – 12:00pm **OPEN HOUSE/ DROP IN**
Burnside Gorge Community Centre, 471 Cecelia Rd

LEARN MORE: www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca



wastewater treatment + resource recovery



Making a difference...together

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HAVE YOUR SAY ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT

ONLINE: Take the survey: www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca

BY MAIL: Please call **250.360.3623** to receive a copy of our discussion guide

IN PERSON: Visit our **storefront** in Centennial Square or pick up a print guide at **municipal halls** and **band offices** from January 25 - February 20.

EVENTS: Go to our **website** and watch the **local media** for a schedule of open houses and events.

LEARN MORE: www.CoreAreaWastewater.ca



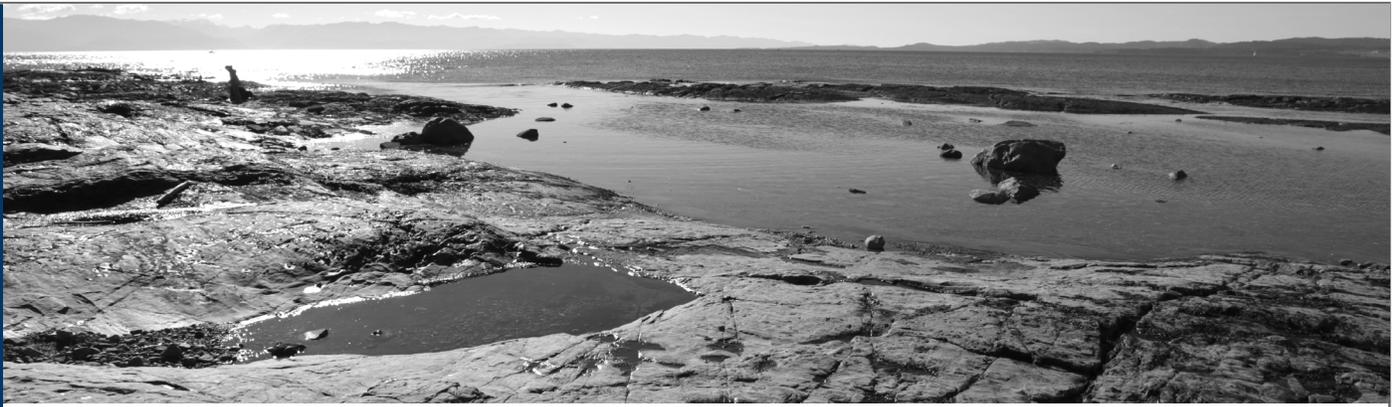
WASTEWATER TREATMENT + RESOURCE RECOVERY



wastewater treatment + resource recovery



Making a difference...together



Online Advertising

An online advertising campaign was launched in coordination with the print advertising campaign as a way to reach the online demographic.

Used Victoria homepage

This ad was placed on the Used Victoria homepage during February to promote the online survey and drive traffic to public consultation page on the CRD website.

UsedEverywhere Stats & Demographics

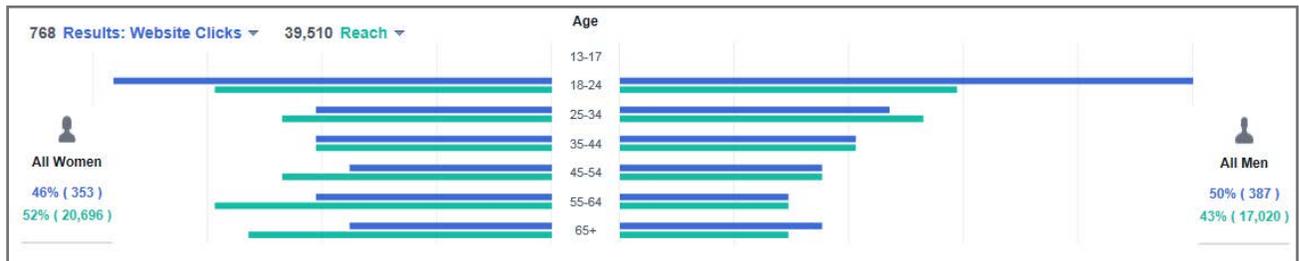
- 1.75 million unique views per month
- 51 million views per month
- 12.7 page views per visit
- 61% female and 39% male users
- 64% of users are between the ages of 14-49



Facebook Advertising

A set of Facebook ads were placed aiming to increase awareness of the online survey. Below is a sample of the ad on Facebook and Instagram that was placed during the consultation period.

These ads reached a total of **39,610 unique individuals** across the region and received **768 ad clicks**. The audience who has the highest engagement rate was **male and females between the ages of 18-24**. A breakdown of the results of the advertising campaign is available below.



Radio Advertising

- Radio advertising on six local stations (103.1 KISS FM, 98.5 The Ocean, 107.3 KOOL FM, CFX 1070 AM, 91.3 The Zone, 100.3 The Q)
- Secured 4 x 30 second slots each day for a total of 116 insertions on each radio station over the campaign period
- February 18-19: purchased an additional three time slots during the Zone News Updates with Jason Lamb, which ran from 6am-9am and on the Q 8am Weather Updates and 4pm Weather Updates (for a last push to the survey)

Example of Radio Script:

"The conversation on sewage treatment has started.

JOIN IN.

If you live in Oak Bay, Saanich or Victoria, come to a workshop or open house with Eastside Community Dialogues.

If you live in a Westside Community, join Westside Solutions at an open house nearby.

You'll learn about all the treatment options—so you can compare costs, sites, and environmental performance.

AND you'll be able to have your say with the right audience.

For event details and the most up-to-date info

on how you can participate in the conversation,

visit [Core Area Wastewater dot CA](http://CoreAreaWastewater.ca)"

Television Advertising

Closed Captioning spot on CFX tv for the last week of promotion (**283,900 impressions, which is 283,900 viewers**). Campaign was designed and built into **prime time shows**.





Earned Media

There were three earned media opportunities to promote this phase of the consultation process.

January 14, 2016: CALWMC Seeking Public Input on Approaches to Wastewater Treatment

link: <https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/news/2016/02/05/sewage-train-is-headed-safely-for-the-station-opinion-article>

January 26, 2016: Core Area Wastewater Consultation Launches with Online Survey and Consultation Opportunities

link: <https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/news/2016/01/26/core-area-wastewater-consultation-launches-with-online-survey-and-consultation-opportunities>

February 5, 2016: Sewage train is headed safely for the station-Opinion Article by Director Helps

Link: <https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/news/2016/02/05/sewage-train-is-headed-safely-for-the-station-opinion-article>

In addition to this, an advisory was sent to the media inviting them to the Storefront on Tuesday January 26, 2016 to kick-off consultation activities.

Core Area Wastewater Related News

There were several other news articles related to the project that were printed during the consultation.

List of Relevant Newspaper Articles

- January 19, 2016: Treatment plant cost-sharing concerns continue at CRD <http://www.goldstreamgazette.com/news/365791961.html>
- January 20, 2016: Jensen reiterates position to re-look at McLoughlin <http://www.oakbaynews.com/news/365972371.html>
- January 20, 2016: Wastewater options open for feedback <http://www.oakbaynews.com/news/365973471.html>
- January 20, 2016: New wastewater bid doesn't trigger an 'option 6' <http://www.oakbaynews.com/news/365972131.html>
- January 20, 2016: Cost-sharing concerns continue at CRD <http://www.oakbaynews.com/news/365972021.html>
- January 21, 2016: Region's waste water options to be opened up for public scrutiny <http://www.goldstreamgazette.com/news/366097151.html>
- January 24, 2016: Seattera plan still the best option <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/letters/seattera-plan-still-the-best-option-1.2157235>
- January 26, 2016: Comment: It's time to look at lower-cost sewage options <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/comment-it-s-time-to-look-at-lower-cost-sewage-options-1.2158277>
- January 26, 2016: Saanich may go it alone on sewage, mayor says <http://www.timescolonist.com/news/local/saanich-may-go-it-alone-on-sewage-mayor-says-1.2158411>

- January 26, 2016: Langford Mayor says Trudeau comments from 2012 merit “re-look” at sewage treatment project <http://www.cfax1070.com/News/Top-Stories/Langford-Mayor-says-Trudeau-comments-from-2012-mer>
- January 27, 2016: Guest opinion: Time to give McLoughlin another look <http://www.oakbaynews.com/opinion/letters/366744431.html>
- January 27, 2016: Jensen cools heels on proposal to revisit McLoughlin sewage plant <http://www.timescolonist.com/news/local/jensen-cools-heels-on-proposal-to-revisit-mcloughlin-sewage-plant-1.2160542#sthash.ZSV6kVrg.dpuf>
- January 28, 2016: Consultation begins for wastewater treatment plant <http://www.vicnews.com/news/366861021.html>
- February 2, 2016: Jensen presses pause on McLoughlin site <http://www.oakbaynews.com/news/367405241.html>
- February 4, 2016: Editorial: Time dwindling for sewage input <http://www.saanichnews.com/news/368887731.html>
- February 4, 2016: Prime Minister is on record opposing sewage expenditure <http://www.goldstreamgazette.com/opinion/letters/367761241.html>
- February 7, 2016: Esquimalt still gets waterfront sewage plant <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/letters/esquimalt-still-gets-waterfront-sewage-plant-1.2166929>
- February 9, 2016: Mike Harcourt: Protect our oceans, and get it done already <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/mike-harcourt-protect-our-oceans-and-get-it-done-already-1.2167730#sthash.QleAP18Q.dpuf>
- February 11, 2016: Saanich mayor calls for more consultation <http://www.saanichnews.com/news/368388741.html>
- February 11, 2016: Saanich homeowners face \$116 tax jump as sewage costs <http://www.timescolonist.com/news/local/saanich-homeowners-face-116-tax-jump-as-sewage-costs-grow-1.2170326>
- February 11, 2016: Letters: Sewage talk Feb. 12, 2016 <http://www.goldstreamgazette.com/opinion/letters/368505881.html>
- February 12, 2016: Sewage plan needs to be carefully thought out <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/letters/sewage-plan-needs-to-be-carefully-thought-out-1.2171650>
- February 12, 2016: Comment: Original sewage plan is still the best choice <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/comment-original-sewage-plan-is-still-the-best-choice-1.2171640#sthash.P7QJIS4U.dpuf>
- February 14, 2016: Comment: Rock bay sewage plant site makes no sense <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/comment-rock-bay-sewage-plant-site-makes-no-sense-1.2172053>
- February 14, 2016: Despite lack of detail on options, CRD turns to public on sewage <http://www.timescolonist.com/news/local/despite-lack-of-detail-on-options-crd-turns-to-public-on-sewage-1.2150774#sthash.6xvAlSjQ.dpuf>
- February 16, 2016: Sewage task force seeks alternative plan <http://www.saanichnews.com/news/368887731.html>

In addition to the print and online news, there were numerous radio and television interviews:

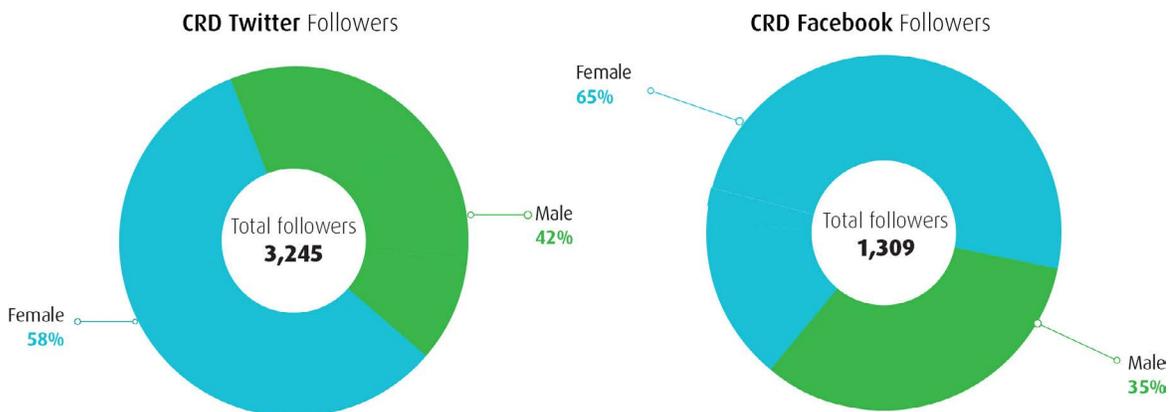
- CFAX (Victoria) CFAX Ian Jessop 16-Feb-2016, 13:07 Grover - sewage treatment
- CFAX (Victoria) CFAX Ian Jessop 11-Feb-2016, 14:34 Atwell - sewage treatment
- CFAX (Victoria) CFAX 10-Feb-2016, 12:05 CRD sewage plan
- CFAX Ian Jessop 04-Feb-2016, 14:07 Gilbert - Victoria sewage treatment
- CFAX Terry Moore 03-Feb-2016, 17:50 Shauffler - CRD sewage
- CFAX Terry Moore 02-Feb-2016, 16:36 Desjardins - CRD sewage
- CFAX Ian Jessop 02-Feb-2016, 14:06 Broadland/Campbell - sewage treatment
- CFAX Ian Jessop 01-Feb-2016, 14:06 Regier - sewage treatment
- CFAX Terry Moore 29-Jan-2016, 15:35 Helps - sewage treatment
- CFAX Ian Jessop 28-Jan-2016, 14:36 Atwell - CRD sewage treatment
- CFAX 28-Jan-2016, 12:00 Screech - CRD sewage treatment
- CFAX Pamela McCall 28-Jan-2016, 10:06 Anderson - sewage treatment
- CFAX Mornings with Al Ferraby 28-Jan-2016, 08:21 Screech - CRD sewage treatment
- CFAX Terry Moore 27-Jan-2016, 15:35 Hamilton - sewage treatment plan
- CFAX Ian Jessop 27-Jan-2016, 13:05 Gilbert - sewage plan alternative
- CFAX 27-Jan-2016, 13:00 Helps - sewage plan

- CFX 27-Jan-2016, 11:30 Helps - sewage treatment
- CFX Pamela McCall 27-Jan-2016, 11:35 Helps - sewage plan
- CFX 27-Jan-2016, 07:03 Young/Atwell - sewage treatment
- CBC On the Island 27-Jan-2016, 07:50 Price - sewage treatment
- CFX Terry Moore 26-Jan-2016, 16:34 Atwell - sewage treatment
- CFX 26-Jan-2016, 12:00 Helps - sewage treatment options
- CBC On the Island 26-Jan-2016, 07:40 Atwell - sewage treatment
- CBC On the Island 26-Jan-2016, 07:50 Young - Burnside-Gorge neighbourhood
- CFX Ian Jessop 15-Jan-2016, 14:21 Atwell - CRD sewage treatment
- CFX Ian Jessop 14-Jan-2016, 14:37 Atwell - CRD sewage treatment
- CFX Frank Stanford 14-Jan-2016, 09:06 Desjardins - CRD priorities
- CFX Mornings with Al Ferraby 14-Jan-2016, 07:21 Desjardins - sewage treatment
- CFX Terry Moore 13-Jan-2016, 17:07 Jensen - CRD sewage
- CFX 13-Jan-2016, 14:01 Helps/Atwell - sewage treatment
- CFX 13-Jan-2016, 13:01 Atwell/Brice - sewage cost sharing
- CBC On the Island 13-Jan-2016, 07:12 Desjardins - sewage treatment
- CHEK 27-Jan-2016, 17:09 Vickers/Atwell/Helps/Jensen - sewage treatment plant
- CHEK 26-Jan-2016, 17:00 Helps- sewage treatment
- CHEK 13-Jan-2016, 17:07 Knappett - sewage treatment plant
- CIVI 27-Jan-2016, 17:01 Anderson/Helps - CRD sewage
- CIVI 26-Jan-2016, 17:00 Helps/Atwell/Jensen - CRD sewage

Social Media

The social media strategy for this phase of consultation focused on supporting and promoting both the Eastside and Westside public engagement processes through CRD social media accounts, while driving traffic to a central location on the CRD website.

CRD Social Media Demographics



Key Messages

- Inform the public of wastewater events
- Inform the public of ways to participate in the consultation (survey, events, Storefront, etc.)
- Promotion of the online survey
- Provide members of the public information about the option sets
- Provide members of the public the opportunity to learn about wastewater treatment

Content was primarily promoted through CRD social media channels: Twitter and Facebook, using Eastside and Westside hashtags to differentiate information where applicable and appropriate.

- #Eastside or #EastsideDialogues
- #Westside or #WestsideSolutions
- #CoreAreaWastewater or #CRDwastewater

Social Media Results

Twitter

The CRD generated a total of 61 Core Area wastewater tweets sent between January 13 and February 20 on their Twitter platform. There were a total of 82 re-tweets and 33 likes on the outgoing messages.

61
tweets

82
retweets

33
likes

Social Media Engagement & Top Tweets

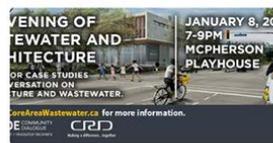
January Top Tweets earned approx. 3000 impressions

Top Tweet earned 3,010 impressions
Join the Eastside Community Dialogue on wastewater treatment & urban design
[#CRDwastewater](#) [ow.ly/Wt0bj](#)
[pic.twitter.com/EavIFrzvU1](#)



1 0 1
[View Tweet activity](#) [View all Tweet activity](#)

Top media Tweet earned 2,958 impressions
Join Eastside Community Dialogue for discussions on wastewater & urban design
[#CRDwastewater](#) [ow.ly/Wt30x](#)
[pic.twitter.com/Hk44zR311H](#)



5 2
[View Tweet activity](#)

February 'mentions' earn highest engagement

Top card Tweet earned 1,779 impressions

 **City of Victoria**
[@CityOfVictoria](#) · Feb 10

Why should you care about wastewater treatment in Victoria? [@crd_bc](#) tells you:
[youtu.be/eB7COdSC9z8](#) More info:
[ow.ly/YaiGN](#)

1 3

[View Tweet](#)

[View card analytics](#)

Top mention earned 47 engagements

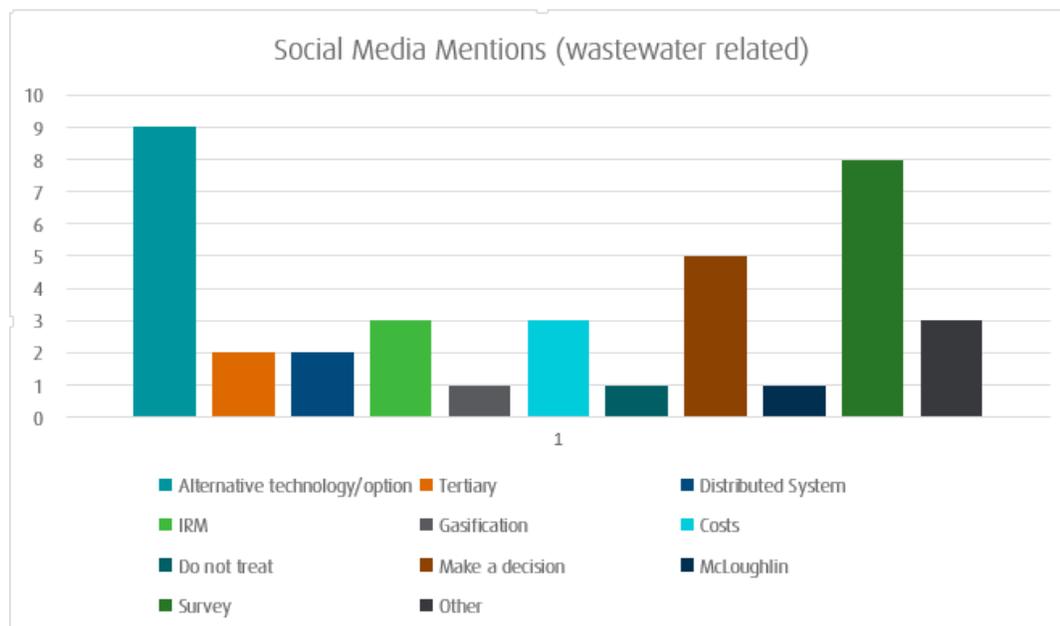
 **Lisa Helps**
[@lisahelps](#) · Feb 9

Do you flush every day? You have a say!
Take the sewage survey here:
[ow.ly/XYmRH](#) [@crd_bc](#) Pls RT

3 6 1

[View Tweet](#)

During the consultation the CRD received 30 mentions related to Core Area wastewater. These mentions ranged in themes from concerns regarding costs, comments regarding the survey and promotion of other options and technologies. Below is a figure displaying the frequency of these themes.



CRD Storefront

The Capital Regional District storefront property located at 625 Fisgard Street facing Centennial Square was used as one of the many channels for Core Area residents to engage in the Core Area Wastewater consultation process. Open to all citizens, the storefront property held hours of 11am to 7pm on weekdays.

The space was utilized to provide the public the opportunity to:

- Be guided through the options
- Ask questions
- Pick up literature surrounding wastewater and the options
- Pick up printed copies of the questionnaire
- Submit completed questionnaires
- Fill out a feedback form
- Enter to win a stand-up-paddle board

What information was provided?

- Boards showing configuration of each of the options
- Boards showing the sites under consideration for each of the options
- Discussion Guides
- Booklet with site profiles from the survey
- Westside: Fact Sheet 1, Fact Sheet 2, Fact Sheet 3, Brochure and details on each of the Westside Sites
- CRD Source Control information and outreach set-up
- Ipad/Laptop to complete survey
- Paper copy of the survey
- Wastewater Communication Coordinator's business card
- Feedback form for residents
- Light refreshments
- Projector – looping Bruce Haden and Cascadia presentation



Store Front Weekly Reporting

Week One: January 24, 2016 to January 30, 2016

Overall Traffic: 60 People

During this week many citizens stopped by to pick up information and voice concerns.



Tuesday, January 26, 2016: Press Conference

This press conference was attended by many media outlets including the Times Colonist, CHEK, CTV, and CBC. Speaking at the conference was the Mayor of Victoria, Lisa Helps, who is also the chair of the Eastside Wastewater committee and the Core Area Wastewater committee, and the Mayor of Colwood, Carol Hamilton who is also the chair of the Westside Wastewater committee. Also in attendance were members of Surfrider Vancouver Island, who donated a Stand Up Paddle board to the project, and many CRD staff.

Wednesday, January 27, 2016

The storefront opened to the public.

Week Two: January 31, 2016 to February 6, 2016

Overall Traffic: 45 People

Traffic slowed during this week, but residents continued to visit the Storefront to voice their concerns.

Week Three: February 7, 2016 to February 13, 2016

Overall Traffic: 30 People

Traffic slowed again during this week due to modified hours to accommodate the public events.

Week Four: February 14, 2016 to February 20, 2016

Overall Traffic: 50 People

Traffic slowed for the first half of the week then increased from Wednesday to Friday with people returning their hand written surveys. Two workshops hosted within the storefront during this time.

Tuesday, February 16, 2016

A lunch meeting with CUPE was held in the back of the storefront with 4 attendees.

A workshop to host environmental activists was held hosting 25 people.

General Observations

- The majority of visitors were from Eastside communities, but the Westside communities were also represented
- Many visitors wanted to collect more information prior to completing the survey
- The majority of visitors came during work hours (between 11am and 5pm)



Other Channels of Promotion

Postcard Mailer

As a tactic to extend the reach of Core Area wastewater promotions, the CRD mailed a postcard to all residents and businesses in the Core Area through unaddressed mail. The postcard identified the different ways that residents and businesses could provide feedback on the options, including the option of being mailed a paper copy of the survey.

approx. **97,000 postcards** were delivered to Core Area residents

62,442 Houses

28,518 Apartments

6,123 Businesses



There was an immediate uptake after the postcards were delivered to Core Area mailboxes. Over 70 paper copies of surveys were mailed out to Core Area residents and many residents visited the CRD Storefront.

Why should you care about treatment video

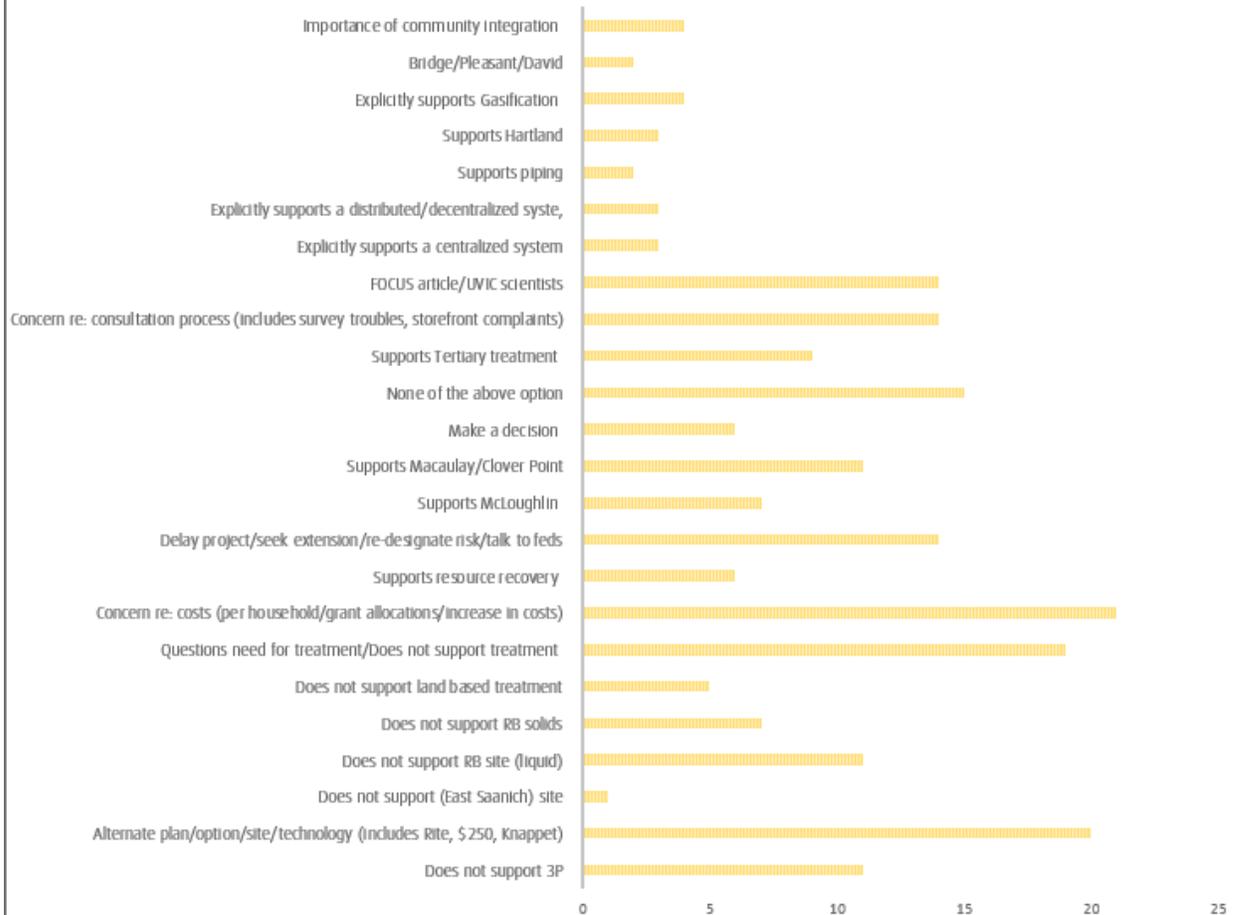
As a tactic for reaching younger audiences, the CRD developed a 'why should you care about wastewater treatment' video that identified why wastewater treatment is of important concern to Core Area residents. This video was used in social media promotion and was played during Open House and Workshop events.

Email Correspondence

Residents were encouraged to provide their direct feedback to wastewater@crd.bc.ca. Correspondence was also collected through eastside@crd.bc.ca, info@westsidesolutions and correspondence received by the CRD Board, CRD reception, or other Core Area directors. These emails were tracked for qualitative analysis and responded to as required. Throughout the consultation period, the CRD received over 80 emails with feedback regarding the project. These emails can be found as part of the appendices in this document.

Below is a table of the general themes that were identified through the correspondence analysis.

EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE CODING ANALYSIS



Public Consultation Summary

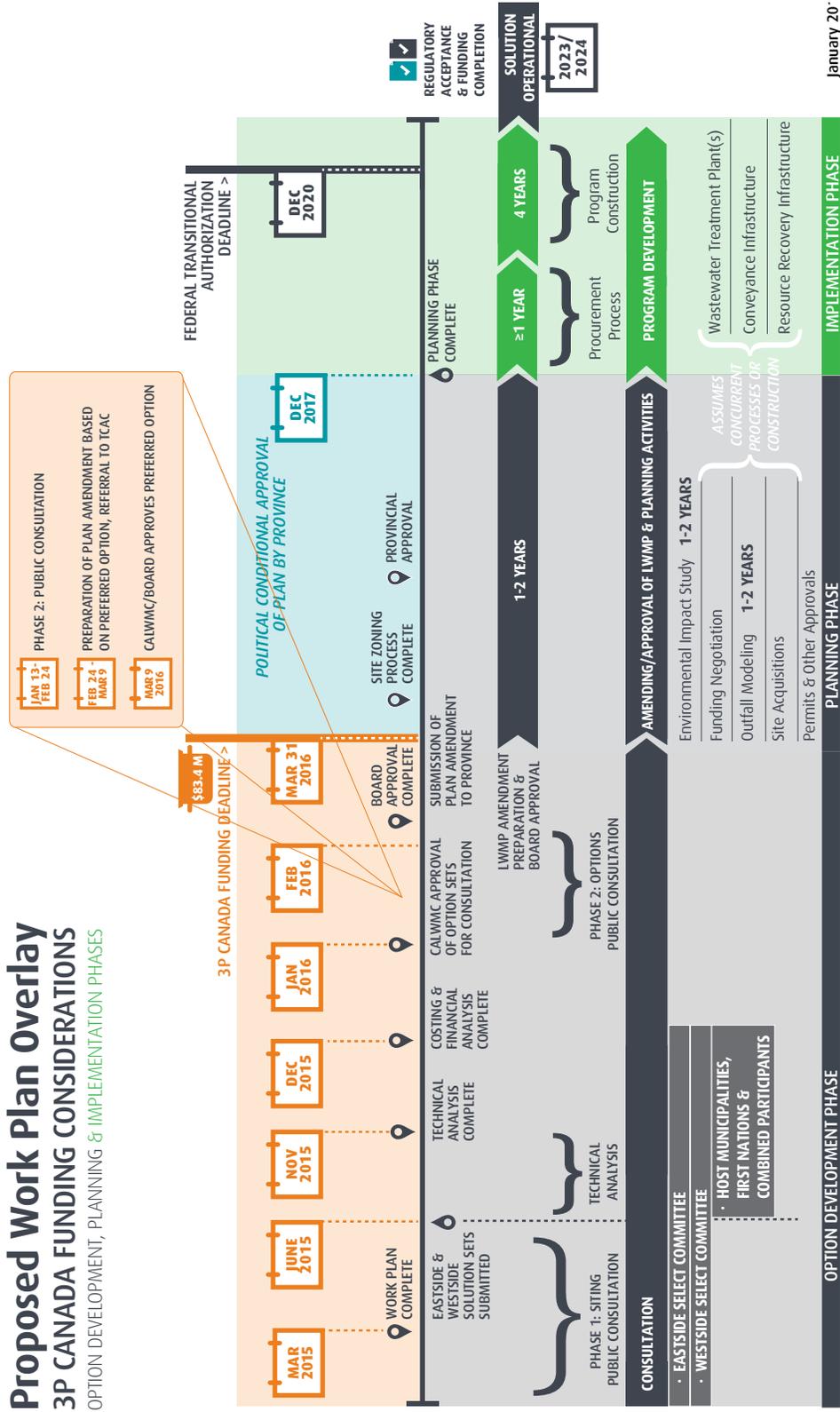
The Eastside and Westside consultation reports will summarize the findings from this phase of the consultation process. A report from Ipsos Reid will provide an outline of the survey results and a comprehensive review of summary comments will be available (see separate appendice).



WORKPLAN OVERLAY

Proposed Work Plan Overlay 3P CANADA FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

OPTION DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION PHASES



January 20

Correspondence Emails

Good Evening:

As I understand the challenges you are facing, I have some thoughts and visualized proposal.

As the Interchange at McKenzie plans are still being debated, why not combine both Capital projects into one?

Plan: Heading south on Hwy 1 on the south side of Admirals (right hand side heading into town) there is a large open area. Just behind Tillicum Mall, close to Cuthbert Homes Park.

(1) Locate the treatment plant at this intersection, while designing the new interchange.

(2) Intake could come from all municipalities with an achievable pipeline system. The City of Victoria is not far, Western Communities are not far, Oak Bay Municipality would be the greatest distance but still achievable with an appropriate grid system, and yes this plant would be in Saanich, however so is the mass in flux of \$ coming into that municipality for the already planned Interchange.

(3) For discharge, an outflow pipeline proposal to feed it from the Treatment Plant. >>> From developed site, cut through across Tillicum along Obed (or alternate) then along Gorge Rd, ending parallel to Pleasant Street, south of Halkett Island.

Visualization:

(1) A building that would incorporate>>> Cement structure housing Plant, with large glass (5 stories) windows facing the Highway. Housing a Tourism Facility (Prominently shown on the outside glass facade), Cultural Exhibits and small shop leasing opportunities.

(2) On top of Treatment Plant, but next to Tourism facility, would be a 5 Story Parking Structure (ground stability would need to be verified before construction). Feeder lanes off the overpass right into the Parking area.

(3) There would be a Main Bus Hub. >>> B.C. Transit for McKenzie, Admirals, and Douglas St. routes heading south, and Hwy 1 to Western Communities heading north.

Tour buses and Wilson's/Pacific Coach etc. would also link to this hub providing bus service North Up Island, and along McKenzie to Airport and B.C. Ferries.

Regards,

To whom it may concern,

I have never heard any discussion about the feasibility of the gravel pit on Metchosin Rd in Colwood as a possible site for a treatment plant.

We now pump into the Strait and it would seem to be much simpler and cost effective to extend the line to the pit and treat it there. I realize that the site is now privately owned but it is also in the process of being redeveloped. Surely something could be worked out. Thanks for your efforts,

After watching these issues over the years, I am appalled that the CRD is now engaged in what amounts to a project selection crap shoot. (Pun intended).

(A) How are we taxpayers suppose to make choices when almost everything is still in flux. And, we've already spent \$65 million with nothing to show for it.

(B) Whatever happens (short of not building anything) the taxpayers will be tremendously burdened with tax increases that many (specially on fixed incomes) will not be able to bear. With a \$billion plus price tag being floated around that implies a tax increase of \$500-800 for everybody, the reality (example-Johnson Street Bridge) is that what starts out as a billion ends up being two or three billion (\$1500 per taxpayer?) and there won't be any turning back. On top of it all is the "velocity of money" effect that will see increases of price of most consumer goods in Victoria while simultaneously reducing the amount of money we consumers have to spend.

(C) The scientific evidence seems to be that the existing method of treatment is NOT harming the environment and in fact makes the sea life in the Straits more healthy than other spots. Is the CRD dismissing all the experts from UVic that have publicly said there is no need to build anything. There is a huge likely-hood that, if built, it could be the biggest white elephant in history.

(D) Prime Minister Trudeau is also on record as saying that further treatment would not provide much if any improvement in Greater Victoria's discharges into the waterways.

(E) It looks like the rush is on to build "something" in order to grab the federal and provincial money on offer. What short-sightedness!

I urge CRD to at least offer taxpayers an option of voting for "no solution" so our politicians get clear feedback on how disastrous any one of the other seven choices will be.

Correspondence Emails

Hi:

I've chosen this method to respond to your survey for a very specific reason.

I am absolutely horrified that you are surveying average citizens on extremely technical solutions to a very complex issue.

I definitely do not want my "next door neighbour" making a decision for me on one of the most costly and complicated issues in our area. That's what we elect you people for and what we expect the experts that you hire to do. There are very few people out there that have anything close to the knowledge required to make a sound and reasonable judgement call on this.

It's nice to be kept in the loop on what's happening, but that should be the limit to it where citizens are concerned.

I truly hope that reasonable minds will prevail or we're all in big trouble.

Thank you.

I am highly interested in this topic, went to the website you have advertised re public consultation, and started to look at the online survey. Neither your website materials nor survey discuss the option of staying with the current ocean based disposal. Because you don't permit that option, your consultation is illegitimate.

The facts are that if science-based decision making is used, the current system would be retained, and that both the Federal and Provincial mandates on this issue can be changed. If the public really does want to spend \$1b for a land based system, despite the science saying its unnecessary, then only through a fair plebiscite can the issue be resolved democratically.

Your survey is useless. It does not ask the most important question, Is secondary treatment necessary? The answer: no.

I can't think of a reason to skew metrics like these, but i have to share that your first question in the survey could be perceived as trying to manipulate / confuse results because of its design.

Based on what you know or have heard about the need to treat wastewater, please rank your HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST and THIRD HIGHEST priorities for this project.

Third highest priority	---	▼
Highest priority	---	▼
Second highest priority	---	▼

[Back](#) [Next](#)

The text says highest, second highest and third, but the field options start at third, highest, then second. Majority of readers will not play close attention, and you will not get the accuracy of responses you are looking for. If you're going to ask the question, common logic dictates you should make it easy for a person to provide their answer.

Respectfully,

Dear Sir/Madame:

Thank you for inviting the public to provide input regarding the proposed wastewater treatment plant or plants in Greater Victoria. There is a reason why consensus has been found to be impossible and this is because wastewater treatment is unnecessary and undesirable. Solid scientific research shows that the Clover Point outfall has produced a thriving ecosystem and there is no threat of bacterial contamination. It is time we took on the Federal government and the general attitude of Canadians, backed by this excellent research! I believe that Canada's media will support a balanced and interesting debate over this issue.

Please leave things as they are and work to change the Federal government unnecessary mandate!

Best regards,

Correspondence Emails

Rather than reply to a series of prescribed questions with a selection of prescribed answers, I would like to make a more personal response.

My understanding of how major projects of this nature should proceed is that having ascertained that there is a situation which needs addressing the appropriate levels of government hire experts to advise on the necessity, feasibility and costs of such proposals and then we the public entrust our elected officials to weight this advice and make an informed decision as to which is the best course of action, public consultation being part of the process.

Sadly this has not been the experience for Greater Victoria residents and now we are faced with a choice of options, none of which are a solution to the perceived problem and most of which carry an unacceptable price tag.

This whole mess has been a political failure of the highest degree.

My reading of the media reports is that first off the present practice is the most scientifically valid approach and that land based secondary or tertiary sewage treatment will only compound the problem rather than solving it. The three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, have not worked together to solve the problem and this lack of cooperation has been compounded by local municipal officials grandstanding their opposition to proposed solutions.

Let us not be pushed into a poor decision and if the promised money from higher levels of government is taken off the table then let's just abandon the whole thing.

sincerely,

Although I filled out your survey, I was not able to vote for my favored approach which is to do nothing. Scientists have said that we have a unique situation here and wastewater treatment is not required. Because your survey does not allow this option - the results will not be valid.

I would like to suggest a more Eco-friendly alternative rather than the old conventional approach that doesn't work for this island. Time to move forward and away from the old way of thinking. See link below.

<http://www.naturalflow.co.nz>

We think it is time that the Capital Region asks the provincial and federal governments to listen to scientists and public health experts like Dr. Shaun Peck and not force Greater Victoria to spend millions of dollars on sewage treatment that is not necessary at this time and may do more harm to the environment than our unique present system. It is not too late to stop this emotionally charged process and use our tax dollars more wisely by improving the present system, e. g. dilapidated storm drains etc..

Ms. Mayor,

I know that Montreal dumped 8 billion litres of raw sewage into the St. Lawrence, but I read all over social media that Victoria, B.C., dumps raw sewage into their water routinely.

What do you have to say about that?

Instead of the Project Goals which include meeting regulations etc. Who made this decision?

Goals are observable and measurable end results.
Commitments are a willingness to give your time and energy to.

Goals are what we have to achieve. For me one of the key goals is meeting Federal regulations.

Both shd be in survey. Plus the priority setting is confusing, who ever lists third priority, then highest and then second. Even description says first, second and third.

To me I already think survey is flawed for average citizens who know nothing about details, just concepts.

Correspondence Emails

i tried to take the sewage questionnaire. it was very long with too many pages. Mostly got it filled out when i lost it, due to trying to go back a page. But my main reaction was that it was less a questionnaire than a sales pitch. None of the 7 options was acceptable. Reasons: too costly and all depended on Rock Bay for the Victoria part. Rock Bay will require totally unacceptable tearing up of Cook Street and enormous costs.. There are cheaper options that have much less disruption being discussed on the radio. Slow down the process; don't be governed by the senior governments' threat of withdrawing funding in case artificial deadlines are not met.

Secondary treatment is unnecessary and will burden the taxpayers of the CRD for capital and operational costs forever. When future historians look at the demise of our wonderful city, there is no question the massive waste of taxpayer dollars will be viewed as the major factor in our regions livability. The "environment" that is the supposed rationale for this boondoggle would be much better served by a rail based regional transit system that will reduce carbon spewing motor vehicles from our traffic choked roadways. In addition, walk by the homeless camp at the courthouse and explain to me with a straight face how sewage treatment is needed now. It's so sad really that the Victoria region continues to be haunted by the government of Gordon Campbell and later by the Harper regime.

Sadly, this note is (aptly, I guess) the equivalent of "pissing in the wind". Oh well, for the record....

Regretfully,

Have you actually tried to complete the survey yourselves? When you get to the end of it, there is no submit button. Once you've completed it, you get in a loop on the NEXT button that I can't seem to find my way out of.

Am I missing something here?

Please provide a response to the article in the February 2016 edition of FOCUS magazine - Option 10: our best bet to avoid sewericide - by David Broadland. Thanks

I completed and submitted your questionnaire on wastewater treatment as best I could. The questionnaire was somewhat bias, for the following reasons:

(1) It did not offer a choice of leaving things as they presently are (primary-treated sewage discharged at two sites).

(2) It finished with requiring three choices in no particular order of priority.

(3) It did not offer the option of a below-ground treatment system at Clover Point, that is reportedly much cheaper than any of the choices presented for consideration.

Hi,

Your survey, likely by design, forces the takers into one of the seven options plus the 3b, which will show that the public agrees to one of the options vs a true result with a none of the above.

It does not allow

- the taker/public to state none of the above
- the option to revisit the one site in Esquimalt
- the ability to suggest other options ie the vertical shaft option at Clover Point.

Even the comments/note field at the end is very unfriendly, it should be a multiline text box not a single line.

Also the website states "The current total cost of the wastewater treatment program is estimated to be \$788* million. The CRD has secured funding from federal and provincial governments to support this capital project." The options should be within that figure not significantly above that figure.

Finally Now that we have a Prime Minister who has stated specifically that he does not believe there is a need for treatment and that the money could be better spent you should ask Ottawa to revisit the 2020 requirement, which was meant to safeguard drinking water supply.

Kind Regards,

Correspondence Emails

I am simply not going to complete your survey if you insist that I must choose three options.

I will only be satisfied with one option and that is ONE plant- tertiary treatment. I moved from Edmonton with a much greater population and one plant - no problems odor or otherwise. There is only 1 acceptable option here for this population, one plant.

I have lived here five years and I cannot believe the ridiculous delay, indecision and carrying on about sewage treatment.

Make a decision.

I have just completed the survey and it is very hard to believe you will be obtaining any useful information from the collective responses. It may make everyone feel good about inviting community comments, but the comments, for the most part, will be provided without sufficient knowledge to be meaningful. Certainly that is the case in my response. I could be very supportive of information sessions which highlighted the various proposals and options being considered by those responsible for making the decision, but turning the process into near-referendums is an abdication of responsibility by our elected officials, and an opportunity for all those disaffected folks to hi-jack the process. Once the decision is made that we should be doing some treatment of our wastewater, obtain the appropriate professional advice and recommendation, elicit proposals, and make the decision. Waste water treatment is a very well established industry and it should not take this long to make a decision. Thank you.

There must have been a flaw in the selection process and the results should be invalidated.

The process chose the most expensive design and most disruptive for existing infrastructure while rejecting on a technicality a superior, technologically advanced and much cheaper to build design by world renown NORAM from Vancouver.

sewage project
As a tax payer I should be making a decision re: sewage project on all projects not only on the most expensive and outdated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

This is a question from your section :

CORE AREA WASTEWATER SURVEY

Why do we need to treat wastewater?

My opinion is:

We don't need it, and it is just a waste of taxpayers money !!!

Many years ago an engineering study found that Victoria's geographical position (end of the island) takes care of the waste into the sea, compared to other cities, like Vancouver or Seattle, where they need water treatment before the discharge.

Some observations:

Wastewater water treatment for Victoria is one massively expensive PR exercise. In simple terms treatment is ineffective for pharmaceuticals, toxins and the like and seemingly unnecessary for biological matter as there is plenty of oxygen available in the Strait of Juan de Fuca to treat it naturally. It is now 2016 and people are turned off by the thought of an 1816 treatment (despite any credible proof that there is actually any harm) therefore some PR is needed here.

Since the bulk of the wastewater is already in a pipe the worst idea I can think of is to turn that pipe around and point it at yourselves, not only right at yourselves but upwind most days and upstream twice a day. What is this preoccupation with having to treat it right on top of ourselves? We don't even have a cost effective plan for the byproducts.

Make a bigger and better pipe, get the wastewater completely contained in that pipe and then run it anywhere but into downtown Victoria. Metchosin is one huge glacial gravel pit. The pit already carved out of that landscape should have been acquired years ago for this purpose instead of present efforts trying to turn that sow's ear into a silk purse. Metchosin could probably run tax free just charging Victoria for treating the regional sewage. Out in Metchosin you could barge the byproduct for use in coastal reforestation projects. Run the liquid out into the Strait as before, if there is ever an problem with the treatment plant (extreme weather event for example) flip a switch and run everything out into the Strait until remedied.

Correspondence Emails

Lindsay Taylor, Communication Coordinator, CRD Waste water Survey 2016

Sorry Lindsay we just cannot bring our selves to complete your survey. We are amazed after attending and participating in so many meetings and hearing so many good things about today's available technology that the proposed option basically falls back on a major plant using secondary treatment. And secondly we believe the questionnaire format is designed to support a Rock Bay location, which we do not support.

Our comments on the proposal are attached above.

Thank you,

PS. We did attend the Gordon Head United Church show and tell on Sunday

Attachment: LWMP Innovation Potential Alternatives Ignored

The CRD is asking for public input for their 2016 Liquid Waste Management Plan (LWMP). We appreciate being given the opportunity but are amazed at how complicated and overly expensive the whole process has become. There is a very simple solution out there and it should be explored - follow the existing pipes, utilize the existing infrastructure, install as little new piping and pumping stations as possible, locate sites west and east along the trunk lines, and consider all solid waste for final treatment using gasification to create energy and utilize as much grey water as possible where possible. And then provide a business case for the project.

All the current 7 options offered are traditional centralized and expensive, ranging from \$880m for the defunct McLoughlin Plan to \$1.3 billion for the various 7 Rock Bay Options. A large part of the extra cost is being spent on new piping and pumping which will also have social and business cost related to construction. The main reason for the extra new piping is that the chosen location, Rock Bay, is not located near existing trunk lines. Rock Bay in the inner harbour is also located on soil that will liquefy in an earth quake.

The CRD says it is looking at Integrated Resource Management which, if optimized, will save billions of dollars over the long term. Yet for the LWMP the CRD is aware of 3 viable sewage treatment alternatives, put together by qualified professionals that will cost significantly less, \$300-600m, and has excluded these alternative options from the process and the 7 options presented for public consideration. We need the CRD to include these innovative solutions that save money and have greater environmental and social benefits. The public needs this information prior to making any site determination or input to the 2016 LWMP.

We can better assess option sets if we have them up front not after and before the die is cast. Otherwise it will be too late to create a plan that will look forward to the future but instead will capture the past to meet a bureaucratic and now obviously changeable deadline. We agree with the CRD that all Waste Resource Management needs to be integrated and optimized. As such an innovative distributed tertiary liquid waste system plan that makes use of existing trunk lines and facilities deserves serious consideration as does gasification to deal with the solids.

Your survey form should allow one to generate their own priorities not give only 8 tailor made responses. We shudder at the results forthcoming from your 8 choices and focus on specific communities.

Given the 7 proposed options are not acceptable to us:

Our top Priorities are:

1. Keep costs affordable; include the 3 less costly professionally developed alternatives for public consideration.
2. Minimize environmental, social and business disruptions
3. Integrate waste management and develop an innovative solution using tertiary and gasification technology in a distributed system.
4. Negotiate a different time line with senior governments.

One example selected from the sites currently identified by both West & East Side solutions located along or close to the existing trunk lines would be the following: Using sites going from lower to higher elevations: This seems logical and doable and deserves design and costing for tertiary treatment and included as part of the option set prior to asking for input from the public.

1. Macaulay Point/wet weather – small plant to pick up in between areas below - ADWF 4%

West trunk

Esquimalt First nations ADWF 18%

Colwood (golf course or Juan de Fuca) AWDF 9%

Total AWDF 63%

Captures flows from Langford down Captures flows from Saanich east and VicWest

North East trunk

Victoria Works Yard AWDF 18%

Marigold PS AWDF 14%

2. Clover Point/Wet weather AWDF14%

Currie PS/Windsor Park AWDF 14%

Gordon Head/ Cadboro Bay 2 AWDF 9% continues on the following page

continued.....

Total AWDF 37%

This captures flows from the east side

Grand Total AWDF 100%

A distributed system along existing trunk lines would use existing outfalls and tertiary treatment would provide safer water than secondary treatment during wet weather and potentially usable water for each location.

ADWF = the average dry weather flow

I am unable to support any of the options in the Wastewater Options Questionnaire. They all ignore the amazing natural resource we have in the cold water and currents in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

It is a fiction that Victoria dumps raw sewage into the Strait. Primary Treatment (also called Preliminary) as it exists at Macaulay and Clover Point plants consists of filtering out all solids larger than the diameter of a pencil, waiting while the remainder settles, then skimming the fats off the top, then discharging the water at the upper part of the tank into the ocean and leaving the solids at the bottom to settle and compact further until they are removed at periodic cleaning.

Bottom feeders are an integral part of a healthy marine environment. What they currently get from us is very little different from the naturally occurring marine debris, and they, like every other living being, do want to eat.

In the options presented to us, this system will continue up to the point of discharge into the ocean when it will be diverted through expensively and disruptively built pipelines for secondary and/or tertiary treatment. This is a tragic waste of the rare natural resource that Victoria has in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The water temperature and currents exists at only a couple of other cities on the planet. One, San Diego, was not required to put in secondary treatment. The Canadian Federal decision to require secondary treatment was because almost all Canadian cities are situated on fresh water. They don't have a Strait of Juan de Fuca.

We only barely failed the first assessment. Why has the CRD chosen to ignore this amazing natural resource instead of working with it? Look in the February 2016 copy of FOCUS magazine (p.p. 12-15) for an innovative method of upgrading our sewage outfall without bankrupting expenses or construction of any new pipelines. It uses the natural resources we already have. It mixes and dilutes the primarily treated sewage so it will meet the Fisheries Act regulations, at about one fifth the cost of the cheapest CRD proposal.

The University of Victoria Marine Scientists have been saying this for years. The CRD is acting as though it is deaf to science.

I attended the workshop at Victoria Conference Centre on Feb. 10. and have been following the sewage debate for a few years.

First, from all the scientific literature I have studied on the subject, I don't feel that Victoria needs a land-based sewage treatment facility. The present system -- according to the preponderance of science information -- works not only well, but better than would any land-based facility.

My first question is, has any request been made to the federal or provincial authorities that Victoria, because of its unique Juan de Fuca strait location, be exempted from their orders that a treatment facility be built?

That said, however, it seems that the Victoria area councils have acceded to the senior governments' demands and that some sort of plant will be built, and the question now is where to locate it, or them.

My suggestion for a site is Clover Point. I do so because many of the sanitary sewers lines already lead there, their effluent screened and sent several kilometres out into the strait and there discharged into cold tide-flushed currents through a number of different outlets.

Certainly there would be disruption at Clover Point for a year or two. But with a camouflage design and careful landscaping, after a while the facility would blend in with its surroundings and be barely noticeable.

I'd like to see some photos of attractively concealed treatment plants in other communities.

Correspondence Emails

I have begun this survey twice, been interrupted and lost my data so I will just tell you my thoughts. From what I read, secondary treatment does nothing further to eliminate toxins that the natural action of the sea takes care of. Tertiary treatment will take care of toxins from drugs, etc, so if we are going to do this, we need to do tertiary treatment. I am, of course, in favour of a small footprint, no great trucking of waste, and the reuse and sale of anything that can be salvaged. Unfortunately, I am very wary of the ever rising costs and the fact that \$78 million has already been spent on consultation!! I live on a self-funded pension so rising property taxes are of concern. I am also aware that there are new, more innovative solutions being put forward that would cost a great deal less. Given the Johnson Street bridge fiasco, I have grave reservations about the process to date. I urge the CRD to ask for an extension and a variance based on the scientific analysis of our particular situation done by several marine scientists. There are any number of local scientists you could bring into this process. There is only so much the citizenry can bear, financially, environmentally and philosophically.

Thank you for your open house and presentation last week. I would like to provide you with my input to the project as follows.

Although in the future, I can see that there would be a growing need for additional sites, due to the limited time frame remaining to the City to act, I would suggest proceeding with just the one Plant plan at this time. Perhaps others could be phased in as needed in the future. This also eliminates the need to coordinate with other jurisdictions at this time. It sounds like there are already facilities and synergistic opportunity to process material at the Hartland Landfill. Let's take advantage of that existing infrastructure. I would prefer to see material pumped there rather than trucked.

Site location: I would like to suggest one of the Bridge St./Pleasant Street/David Street locations, partially just to avoid the need and time delay in having to negotiate with First Nations. Whichever location, it would be nice to be able to develop a waterfront pathway system that connects the Goose Trail through Burnside/Gorge to the Bay Street Bridge. Perhaps the Store Street location could be acquired as a new location for disrupted business?

Please take the processing to the Tertiary Level. I would prefer the gasification process for processing the waste.

Let's get it done! Thank you

Hello

After attending the consultation briefing at the Burnside Gorge community centre for residents of this area, on Feb 14th 2016, I would like to say I am not in favour of solids processing at RockBay.

Thank you

The science says a treatment plant is unnecessary. Besides the money, what about all the new greenhouse gases? Taking a tiny portion of the money, and spending it on the net positive benefits on not going ahead with this. Thank You

About EastSide Waste Water treatment plan(s):

I've attended several information sessions in this public consultation process including the first one at the Belfry Theatre and then a follow-up session at the Ocean Pointe Resort. The latest session I attended was on Feb. 9th at the Burnside Gorge Community Centre. I have also followed information online and in print.

I am interested in learning more about the questions raised in several recent Focus articles - in December 2015 and January 2016. Many points have been raised by local scientists and investigative journalists. There were a number of us at that Feb. 9th meeting who felt that the objections/concerns raised in the Focus articles were not adequately addressed but that the decision to treat our sewage by 2020 was a given. For those of us questioning the very premise of these "principles", it was disheartening and discouraging. In all the work I've been following since the beginning of this public participation process, I haven't seen these points specifically discussed by the CRD. Could you point me to where these may have been addressed?

The engineer at the Feb. 9th meeting mentioned that there was contamination at the Clover Point outfall discovered in 2007 (2009?) but didn't know how much or of what kind. Has there been any more recent studies about the sewage impact here in Victoria? What about the suggestion that the CRD petition the feds to lower our status from high to low/medium and to delay implementation till these very reasonable points have been addressed. Looking forward to learning more.

Respectively,

Publicly owned and operated services are a vital part of our community. In this time of economic uncertainty, and the low Canadian dollar, keeping costs low should be one of our main priorities. Public run facilities cost less and have less risk involved. With local government involved the wastewater project will be more transparent and less secretive. 30 years is too long for a private corporation to make money off of the CRD resident's sewage - P3 no more!

Tertiary treatment is the only treatment removing 99% of impurities, not just "sewage", but all unseen chemicals poured down drains and flushed down toilets, especially "unseen chemicals"!

Our poor sick oceans and ground waters require care NOW!

We don't want "outfalls"

Why can't it be done RIGHT the first time, spend the \$ for our grandchildren.

On May 26, 2015 Chek News presented a piece "Could a sewage treatment ship solve Greater Victoria's problem". Please watch the 5 min. short on Google. Search EnviroNor AS. It is the first listing. On the home page scroll down to "watch the concept" in the green box. It is a very explanatory presentation from this Norwegian Company. EnviroNor AS is an experienced company specializing in aqua recovery on an industrial scale. They use tankers or barges to hold the mechanical operations thus using NO valuable land. The ship can sit 5 plus kms. off shore so no neighbourhoods disturbed, virtually unseen, unheard and odourless (to us on shore). Therefore the municipal infrastructures remain the same, leading to Clover Point and out from there. We MUST get the pharmaceuticals, heavy metals and micro plastics filtered out to realize true sewage treatment. These innovations are on the forefront and the ship hulls can be designed to take advantage of future technologies. This may not be so easily done on land with formed solid cement structures. There would be NO need for water and sludge lines and/or trucks to run through neighbourhoods as the clean water is simply dispersed into the Straits and the sludge can be barged away for agricultural purposes.

A ship has a far better chance of riding out a major earthquake (and/or a fifteen foot tsunami wave) than an on shore station and it's underground supply lines. The damage to houses could be dreadful with old infrastructure in ruins. That should be the true worry. In the worst case scenario, the sewer ship is disabled, at least the outfall would still disperse safely into the sea as it currently does. An earthquake would likely result in zero ship damage and quick repairs could be made to hoses and connections. Not so much with cement stations and underground lines. In the presentation, Sigmund Larsen indicates one ship could serve a population of 250,000. TWO ships could be supplied for the \$783 million current quote with room to grow. Eastside interested? Or any extra Westside money could go toward upgrading the aging infrastructure, sure to be another big necessary burden to the taxpayers in the future.

PLUS there are two navy ships going to scrap that would likely be candidates for housing the EnviroNor AS equipment and would look completely normal as if patrolling in our straits.

OR two years ago I suggested "seconding" 5 acres of the 128 acres of Federal Land at Albert Head currently being used as a cadets retreat. The headland is high enough to have natural tsunami protection. It offers woodlands for camouflage of its existence and has no neighbours to upset. Clean treated water would be dispersed right into the sea. And, again, no sludge trucking or piping through miles of neighbourhoods. And no new infrastructure is required. The current outflow pipes are extended and redirected underwater to Albert Head.

OR my friend suggested using Ross Bay (right next to Clover Point outlet) as the treatment station site and install a grass sports field and clubhouse on top as exemplified in Portland Oregon. Another company has suggested a deep well site at Clover Point. Again that location saves money for future upgrading of infrastructure by not rerouting the whole system.

After five years of going nowhere it's time to think outside the box. The new cable ferry has come to Denman Island and the sky hasn't fallen yet.

Why aren't any innovative ideas being considered? Not one concept has been accepted by anyone. Time to expand your horizons and present acceptable alternatives to the taxpayers. Please take a moment to watch the presentation.

Yours VERY sincerely

The necessary option is to approach senior levels of government to insist upon a full environmental impact assessment before proceeding further which would include a professional evaluation of the current system including the benefits of organic nutrients in the marine environment.

Lindsay Taylor, Communication Coordinator, CRD Waste water Survey 2016

Sorry Lindsay we just cannot bring our selves to complete your survey. We are amazed after attending and participating in so many meetings and hearing so many good things about today's available technology that the proposed option basically falls back on a major plant using secondary treatment. And secondly we believe the questionnaire format is designed to support a Rock Bay location, which we do not support.

Our comments on the proposal are attached above.

Thank you,

PS. We did attend the Gordon Head United Church show and tell on Sunday

As a taxpayer and retired research chemist I cannot support spending 1 Billion or more on a sewage treatment system that transfers poisonous and other pollutants from the liquid portion to the solid portion. This would require very expensive handling and treatment on land and could lead to serious land (or air) pollution, and hence just does not make sense.

The only real solution is to prevent poisons and pollutants from entering the sewage in the first place.

Reading the article "Option 10" by David Broadland in the February issue of FOCUS I am impressed by this far less expensive and common sense solution .

This "Option 10", as well as confirmed viable tertiary treatment, should be given full consideration.

I have followed the Waste Water Treatment issue for more than five years. Over the past year, and since the McLaughlin Point proposal was rejected by the Esquimalt Council, I have attended open houses, workshops and community forum. I have read many articles and heard many opinions.

I am still not completely convinced that we need treatment. I am of the view that education, source control and strict enforcement of source control regulations will allow us to differ the decision until 2040. However, that said, should you wish to have the treatment done by 2020 as per the current Federal and Provincial laws, I suggest you pause and consider the recently proposed site and technology options which are cost effective and produce better outcome. At the recent workshop on Saturday at UVic I heard that the present seven options and cost ranging from \$1.031 to \$1.348 billion is good enough for 2030 and after that we will need additional about \$250 million to extend the life until 2045. Also, I have now read that the old McLaughlin point proposal can be brought back at a cost of about \$830 million.

I am of the view that the treatment plants located at Clover Point and Macaulay Point (near or adjacent to the current out falls) will save us cost and improve the over all outcome.

I urge CRD Committees (East and West sides) and CRD board to

(a) Considering obtaining extension to year 2040 from Federal and Provincial authorities and

(b) Pause and evaluate the new proposals (known as Knapette Proposal) and reconsider McLaughlin Point.

Thank you. Yours truly,

Considering that the experts all say we'd be doing more harm than good by treating our sewage on land... why are we still planning to do that? Shouldn't we listen to the experts and leave well enough alone. Just tell the critics what the experts say about Victoria's system.

Sorry for the late reply; I was out of town. I do not support the current rushed process and support the position set out by Brian Grover in the TC Comment today. What is needed is to lay out the various options - fully costed, and put those before the public in a referendum. The current and rushed process is a sham and shame and is too costly. Ms. Helps attempt to railroad her Mayor colleagues into a decision at high cost and for a totally inadequate system is unseemly and un justified.

To: CRD
Re: Wastewater Survey

Given the limited options 1A and 2 are not significant enough to account for the greater price of the latter., especially if there are cpst pveruns connected with the greater amount of piping in the second option. We're only shifting a 10% improvement related to tertiary treatment. While I like the idea of 100% tertiary in option 1B, I am concerned about its higher cost carbon and energy footprint as well as cost.

Other options are laying out more pipe and more complexity along with more costs to be paid by a fairly small urban population already watching the costs of the Blue Bridge escalate.

There already is a controversy whetehr the science says we need to treat effluent as it is now discharged into the ocean. The main prvlem is treatment of pharmaceuticals and storm water from the streets, but none of these options is a 100% fix.

For now I would rather we fulfill our minimum legal requirement with the least exposure of the public to cost overuns.

However, in planning with a view to the future, we should be building a system that would allow the add-on of tertiary treatment at some point down the road when the greater size of the urban area can afford to pay for it. We need something basic that we can afford right now and can add the gold paint to later.

Yours sincerely,

The below email correspondence is a combination of 27 emails from one individual.

I totally agree with the argument in John Drew's letter to the editor (see hyperlink below) of February 14, 2016, that any treatment plant constructed in Rock Bay will undoubtedly spill sewage into the Gorge waterway at some point during its lifetime. Accordingly, I am totally opposed to any treatment plant being constructed on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site...

Under all of the options that the public is to choose from, the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site, south of Bay Street and immediately west of Government Street, is designated for some type of treatment facility. Looking at the information in the wastewater portion of the CRD's web site and in the Citizen's Guide, I found the aerial photograph of the site really unhelpful. The aerial photograph 1/ is from such a high level that one cannot make out the users of surrounding properties 2/ has been cropped so that the reader does not see the short distance to downtown Victoria 3/ has only the three street names Bay, Douglas and Government marked on it 4/ does not specify Pembroke Street as the southern boundary of this site 5/ does not specify Princess Street as the northern boundary of this site. There should have been a ground level photograph of the site so the general public can appreciate the size of the site, its gently sloping nature from Government Street, its western frontage onto the Gorge, etc. In response to my questions about the poor mapping, I was told that the CRD did not want to overburden the general public with too much information. In this case, I believe the CRD deliberately did not want to draw the public's attention to the geographical implications of using this site for a treatment plant....

I strongly object to the public consultation open houses and workshops displaying a photo of Barcelona's treatment facility. Within the Barcelona administrative area, there are 1.6 million people and the population is 4.7 million when one includes the area beyond the administrative area. Clearly, there is no reasonable comparison between what a city of that size can do in terms of beautification and aesthetics for its treatment facilities versus what the CRD can do when its wastewater area population is only 300,00 people. Yet, at both the CRD Workshop and the CRD Open House that I intended, both the facilitator and the engineer on-hand intimated we can also have a similarly beautiful facility. This was just one instance of the CRD trying to minimize any fears that we could land up with an ugly looking treatment plant site on the BC Hydro and Transport Canada properties....

At both the Work Shop and the Open House that I intended, it was suggested by the moderator and the Urban Systems person present, that there is the potential for other non-wastewater facilities on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site in Rock Bay. When talking to Dan Wong, the Planner from Urban Systems, at the February 12 Open House, I asked him specifically to tell me how much land mightbe left over for other uses/users under the various options being discussed. Dan explained that it depends on which option is finally chosen and what technologies are applied for the chosen option, however, he said that the seven plant option would likely result in the least and smallest wastewater treatment facilities on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. I then asked Dan how much of the site would likely be required under Option 1A, assuming trucking rather than piping to Hartland. I could not get an answer from him. Under this option, I fear that practically all of the site will be needed. However, if that is incorrect, then I further fear that the CRD will want to retain, for future possible use, those parts not needed immediately. That would mean that the chance of using some of the Store Street site for other significant uses will be lost forever... I have be unable to obtain any information about the remediation work carried out on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. I am concerned about how the remediated soils on the site will react if there is a reasonably strong earthquake, let alone a gigantic one as is currently being forecast sometime in the future. When I raised this issue with the Urban Systems engineer at the February 10, 2016 Eastside Workshop at Victoria Conference Centre, he suggested that this site is no worse than thousands of other sites within the CRD and, regardless, any issues related to ground stability can be resolved as part of the construction of a treatment plant at the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. My

response to the above is that it does not make sense putting a community's key infrastructure on a site that is potentially more vulnerable to liquefaction than other sites, and doing so only increases the capital cost of the project and the possibility of cost overruns. Based on this issue alone, I am opposed to a treatment plant being built on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site.... It is generally acknowledged that the North and South Poles are melting faster than previously projected and that, as a consequence, sea levels are going to rise quicker than expected. So I am left asking myself, why is the CRD proposing, under all of the options currently under discussion, that there will be treatment plant on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site which is not very high above sea level? I am sure that the project engineers would love the challenge of building huge walls to stop water coming into the site, raising structures off the ground or developing some other novel solution. However, all potential remedies mean the expenditure of even more money on a project that is already going to hurt financially the 300, 000 residents within the treatment area. As far as I am concerned, it is total madness building a treatment plant on low lying land in Rock Bay that will be subject to rising sea levels....

The public has been asked to pick sites under the current public consultation process, without any knowledge about the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. We should have been told about the possible risks and implications of any digging into the recently remediated soils there. For example, will any such digging dredge up new contaminants and/or cause an inflow of contaminants into the remediated site? If either of these possibilities exists, then it seems totally inappropriate to put any treatment plant on this site after \$70 million has been spent to remediate it....

The BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is basically the same grade as Government Street on the east side. From that street, the property then slopes gently westward to the property's Gorge frontage. Similarly, the property gently slopes from south to north. Given the overall flatness of the site and the lack of major natural impediments within the site, I am concerned that any buildings over two or three stories in height are going to be easily visible by people and vehicles using Government Street for ingress and egress downtown Victoria. More important to me, than the heights of any buildings, is the height of the 4 or more treatment tanks that will go on the site. The CRD has been really careful not to tell the general public, as part of the public consultation process, what the diameter, and particularly the height of those tanks, likely will be. As for any suggestion that the CRD has no idea, whatsoever, what the possible height of the tanks might be, is totally ludicrous, as they could not complete a rough estimate of the total project cost without first making some assumptions in that regard. At the Eastside Public Workshop on the second floor of the Conference Centre, I asked the engineer and moderator what the likely height of the tanks might be and they suggested about the height of that room, which I would guess is about 40 feet to the underside of the ceiling. I have looked, using the Internet, at actual site photographs for projects shown in the Citizens Guide and on the table-top information boards, and quite clearly some of the tanks on those touted projects are way higher than 40 feet. After the public consultation ends on February 20, I fear that the engineers will take over and build whatever they feel is necessary for an efficient treatment facility. I have a very sick feeling that, at the end of the day, the citizens of Capital Region and particularly the citizens of the City of Victoria will find themselves stuck with a giant towering project (regardless of any attempts at aesthetics) that overwhelms the neighbourhood. Rather than take the chance of that possibility, I believe we need to kill the idea of any treatment plant at the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site, which is adjacent to Government Street, one of our only three arterial roads running north out of the City of Victoria.... Yates Street is the City of Victoria's most important and central street running east-west through downtown. The BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is located on the west side of Government, essentially between Pembroke Street and Queens Avenue. If one

looks at a City of Victoria map, one can quickly count that Pembroke is seven streets north of Yates, while Queens Avenue is nine streets north of Yates. Next, Chinatown is located basically on Fisgard Street. Pembroke Street is only four streets north of that, while Queens is six streets north of it. I am totally baffled how anyone can suggest that it makes any sense placing a wastewater treatment facility so close to Chinatown and particularly downtown Victoria... While it is stating the obvious, people need to be reminded that the City of Victoria is blocked on the south, east and in Vic West from major redevelopment, unless it is prepared to become involved in a huge fight over the destruction of a huge swath of existing housing in those areas. Accordingly, the only logical direction for future redevelopment is north in the area bounded by Fisgard on the south, Bay Street to the North, Douglas Street on the East and Government Street on the west. Regardless how the area is currently zoned, this "mixed use" area is just begging for redevelopment. Many of the older buildings in the area are in poor condition, while many of the newer ones are cheaply built. Not surprisingly, a significant portion of the value of the properties in this area is in the land. Over the next 50 years, the area could go through a fantastic evolution. However, I fear that will be stopped in its tracks if the CRD manages to get away with building a wastewater treatment plant on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. If the CRD project is too overwhelming and too visible from Government Street, then the indicated area above will become a dead zone. We cannot let that happen. The citizens of Victoria need to tell the Mayor and her elected colleagues that having a treatment plant adjacent to Government Street between Pembroke St. and Queens Avenue would destroy the future northern extension of the City of Victoria... The construction of any wastewater treatment plant on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site will not have a positive impact on surrounding land values, in contrast to the significant land value increases that typically result from nearby major redevelopment projects in urban areas. If anything, there is a significant chance that a treatment plant in Rock Bay will decrease surrounding land values. This is another reason why Council for the City of Victoria should reject use of the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site for any type of treatment plant... It is very obvious that the CRD has reached separate understandings with BC Hydro and Transport Canada with respect to the process by which it will acquire their respective properties and the sale price to be paid in each case. Yet, no information whatsoever has been available to the public about this matter, as part of the current public consultation process. This lack of information has created a lot of confusion and questions amongst the general public and increased suspicion of elected and non-elected CRD and the City of Victoria officials. One would have thought officials would have learned from past secrecy mistakes.... On June 9, 2012, the Times Colonist had an article "First Nations buy prime land". In the article, there is a reference that this (i.e., the Transport Canada lands) could be "... the first step towards what could one day be a bustling downtown development". The article also mentions that the BC Hydro site will be sold after it is remediated and that "The City of Victoria has been hoping Rock Bay would develop as a future employment district, including a possible high tech business area." In other words, before the CRD's current plan to put some type of treatment plant at the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site, there have been thoughts about the redevelopment potential of the Rock Bay area south of Bay Street, particularly those land west of Government Street. More recently, there was a letter in the Times Colonist on November 24, 2015 entitled "Consider Rock Bay for an arts district". There also has been talk about putting a Casino on the Transport Canada site, which would not be incompatible with arts activities. No doubt, there are more potential uses for the BC Hydro and Transport Canada lands. My understanding is that when large properties come up for redevelopment within the City of Victoria, the proponent is required to go through an extensive process to obtain thoughts and ideas from the general public as to the best uses for the property and the acceptability of the developer's ideas and plans. Why is this not happening with respect to the BC Hydro and Transport Canada lands? I would argue that "due process" has been lost in the CRD's panic to find a solution to its wastewater treatment problem. We need to stop

and have a public discussion as to what the people of the City of Victoria want to happen within respect to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. The site is close to be finished in terms of remediation at the huge cost of \$70 million. The opportunity to revitalize the area along the eastside of the Gorge waterway north of Capital Iron is just too important to the long term health and vitality of the City of Victoria...

I support the need for, at least, a secondary treatment system for Greater Victoria. However, as an urban land and retired BC Government economist, I feel it is totally wrong to put a sewage treatment plant in Rock Bay for the following reasons: - the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is too close to downtown Victoria - use of the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site will make long term redevelopment of the lands between Fisgard and Bay Street much harder, if not impossible, over the next 50 or more years - locating a treatment plant alongside one of the three main arterial roads (Government, Douglas and Blanchard) leading north out of downtown Victoria does not make sense geographically or aesthetically - the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is too low and will be subject to flooding if sea levels rise as projected - at some point, there will be a sewage spill from any wastewater treatment facility constructed on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site and, when it happens, the impact will be devastating to shorelines and properties to the south - the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is too valuable to be used for a treatment plant (over \$70 million spent for remediation) - with wide and lengthy community input, we can find far better uses for the amazingly large and remediated BC Hydro/Transport Canada site...

On December 17, 2015, I sent the four pages of questions (see immediately below) to Mayor Helps. Below the questions (many of which are with respect to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site) is Mayor Helps' response of the same date, indicating that Qs & As would be desirable. In subsequent conversations with Amanda Gibbs, the CRD's public consultations consultant, I first was advised that CRD engineers would be willing to meet with me. That message later changed to words indicating that answers would be more challenging to get. As a result, on February 11, 2016, I sent the email at the bottom asking for a CRD Engineer to call me to arrange a meeting, but I never received a call. Next, at the February 12 Open House in the Vic West Community Centre, one of the staff indicated that she would try to send whatever answers she could get, but that it would likely be on a piece-meal basis.

As of the writing of this email, I have NOT received any answers whatsoever to any of my questions.

From my experience and from talking to other people, the lack of adequate information from the CRD has been one of the biggest frustrations for the general public in completing the online survey and the hand out survey on an informed basis. I believe that if the public had been given a more reasonable amount of information, their answers to the surveys would probably have been significantly different... On December 17, 2015, I sent the four pages of questions (see Appendix (number)) to Mayor Helps. Below the questions (many of which are with respect to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site) is Mayor Helps' response of the same date, indicating that Qs & As would be desirable. In subsequent conversations with Amanda Gibbs, the CRD's public consultations consultant, I first was advised that CRD engineers would be willing to meet with me. That message later changed to words indicating that answers would be more challenging to get. As a result, on February 11, 2016, I sent the email at the bottom asking for a CRD Engineer to call me to arrange a meeting, but I never received a call. Next, at the February 12 Open House in the Vic West Community Centre, one of the staff indicated that she would try to send whatever answers she could get, but that it would likely be on a piece-meal basis. As of the writing of this email, I have NOT received any answers whatsoever to any of my questions. From my experience and from talking to other people, the lack of adequate information from the CRD has been one of the biggest frustrations for the general public in completing the online survey and the hand out survey on an informed basis. I believe that if the public had been given a more reasonable amount of information, their answers to the surveys would probably have been significantly different... I had the opportunity to walk 20 feet or so onto the site one day late last fall when the Pembroke Street gate was inadvertently left open. I was blown away by its huge size (over 8 acres), its gentle slope westward, its frontage on Rock Bay and its remediated state (at a cost of \$70 million). I think it is fair to state that there will likely never be another piece of property, of this size and in this condition, in the City of Victoria available for re-development. I would simply suggest that, if the plywood hoarding around the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site had not been there for a six month period prior to the current public consultation process, a very large number of people would have had an opportunity to go by the site and to think seriously about it. If that ability to see the site had occurred, I believe that the majority of the general public in the CRD would today be totally rejecting any wastewater treatment use of that site...

At one of the public forums, I asked the Urban Systems consultant who was present, how much of the total BC Hydro/Transport Canada site would be required for the one plant option (i.e., Option 1A) assuming the treatment plant waste would be trucked to Hartland. He said that most of it. If the consultant's response was accurate, then I cannot help but hope that the CRD has already reached some type of understanding with the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations who will receive Transport Canada's Rock Bay property once remediation is completed. However, the total lack of land acquisition information at the public forums has resulted in a great many rumors and speculation. Some people think that the CRD will lease the land being acquired by the First Nations and then build at least part of any approved treatment plant on that parcel. Hopefully that approach is not being contemplated by the CRD. Putting key community infrastructure on leased land would give the landlord the opportunity to demand exorbitantly higher land rents after the conclusion of the initial long term land lease. Others are guessing that the First Nations will quickly flip the ownership of the Transport Canada property to the CRD. Under this circumstance, if the CRD has not already negotiated a firm price for the First Nations property, there are major concerns that the minimum purchase price will suddenly skyrocket as soon as CALWMC approves any one of the current options presently up for discussion. Needless to say, a much higher land cost, than currently estimated, would immediately push up all of the total projected cost figures assumed by the CRD. Another speculation is that the First Nations, if there is not a firm deal for the CRD to purchase their newly acquired land, will suddenly renounce their willingness to sell the Transport Canada lands that they will be acquiring and announce they will instead build a casino on the property, which would be a smart alternative actions in terms of jobs and long term income for the bands. A further fear, if this happens, is that the First Nations could build a casino on the former Transport Canada property without any zoning and/or other approvals from the City of Victoria. Long and short, the failure of the CRD to provide the public any information about its land plans and needs, has made it virtually impossible for the public to provide any comments on this important issue, and has left the public wondering if land acquisition issues related to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site could still kill the whole project, as all of the options include use of the Rock Bay site... 1/ February 7, 2016: my formal request to Amanda Gibbs for public viewing access to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site 2/ February 11, 2016: formal response from Amanda Gibbs re: public viewing access to the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site 3/ February 12, 2016: my request to Mayor Helps to instruct staff again to make a serious effort to find a suitable and safe solution 4/ February 14, 2015: my email expressing frustration with

new “no parking” signs suddenly on Government Street beside site and requesting Mayor Helps intervention 5/ February 14, 2015: Mayor Helps instructions to municipal and regional staff to find a solution. My belief is that staff at BC Hydro, Transport Canada and the CRD do not want the public to have any opportunity to view the site, as they fear that it could result in a public backlash about the proposed use of the site for a wastewater treatment plant. As a result, every effort has been made to thwart my proposal. As of the sending of this email, I still have not received any word when public access will be available. Given that the deadline for the public to submit its viewpoints is tomorrow, Friday, at 4:30 pm and given that almost all surveys and letters/emails will now have been completed and/or submitted, any last minute opening tomorrow, if announced, would be totally useless. The bureaucracies have won again!!!! At the two public forums that I attended, there were references, by both Urbans Systems representatives, to the fact that the area north of Fisgard is “industrial” land. Clearly, the consultants were driving this point home in hopes that would convince the public sufficiently to agree to putting a sewage treatment plant (which interestingly is normally deemed a “utility”) on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. What never came up in the forums is the different actual uses around there today. 1/ The Area North of Bay Street and West Douglas Street: This area is filled with a really wide variety of industrial users, The area is very stable and important in terms of jobs and supplying a really broad assortment of services to CRD residents, There is little likelihood that the area will be used much differently in the future 2/ The Area Bounded by Fisgard on the South, Bay Street to the North, Douglas Street on the East and Government Street on the West: This area would typically be called “mixed use”, It has some residential at the north and south ends, but predominately it is non-residential, Non- residential uses here are really varied and include retail stores, warehouses, offices, industrial manufacturers, etc., The buildings tend to be older and tired or newer but cheaply built, Most of the value of the properties in this area is in the land, The area is logically the really long term future development area for the City of Victoria (even if not so reflected in current plans), The area is in transition and has the potential to look very different in 50 years time. 3/ The Area from the Gorge on the West to Government Street on the East, and from Capital Iron North to Bay Street: This area is made up of large parcels owned and used by relatively few companies, Materials handling is a major activity north of Capital Iron, The area has the potential to be redeveloped depending upon what happens with the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. So why is the above important? Quite simply, if the CRD lands up constructing on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site anything less than an absolutely beautiful wastewater treatment facility, the redevelopment potential of the two latter areas above will either be impaired or totally thwarted. Based upon the pictures that I have now looked at of other newer, wastewater treatment facilities, I do not believe there is, or can be, a totally beautiful treatment plant site. Even if such a site exists somewhere today, that type of development, realistically, is not going to happen in the CRD simply because we don’t have the population base necessary to be able to pay the capital costs and the operating costs that go along with such a beautiful facility, despite the best of intentions and initial claims. Unfortunately, there were too many, overly positive comments by staff about Victoria being able to achieve a “platinum” quality level of development....

On February 15, 2016, I sent the photo on page 9 of the Citizen’s Guide to the Brightwater Treatment Centre and asked the purpose of the two different parts of the building shown in the photo and whether they are directly involved in the actual treatment of wastewater? Below is the response that I received.... Thanks for the inquiry! The building in this picture is part of our education and community center; not the wastewater treatment plant. The way it was labeled in the caption is definitely misleading. I attached a graphic of our site. The beige colored buildings on the right/center are the buildings of the wastewater treatment plant. You can see where the education and community center buildings are as well. Let me know if you have any further questions...

Please refer to the following web page: <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/article/40645> The second (bottom) photo on this page shows a building similar looking to that on page 8 of the Citizens Guide, but shot from another direction. It was only after looking at that photo on the Oregon web page that I went back and re-read the caption under the photo on page 8 of the CRD’s Citizens Guide, and finally caught the word “support” in the picture explanation, which I had previously totally missed. So, at the Eastside Open House on February 12, I showed the photo on page 8 of the Citizens Guide to some of the participants there. Everyone I asked said they thought the building in the CRD’s photo was a treatment plant. In other words, the photo on page 8 of the Citizens Guide is totally (and deliberately?) misleading. I would also draw your attention to the photo of the Columbia Treatment Facility site shown at the top of this web page. The picture shows lots of huge tanks and what I assume are a large number of settling ponds. Clearly, the Columbia site is huge, yet the facility only services around 600,000 residential and commercial customers, just double our number of users. I am left wondering why the CRD did not include this photo instead in its Citizens Guide, as I presume the Store Street site will look relatively similar in layout as the Columbia site at the end of the day....

It is really important to note that the CRD did not let the general public know, as part of the public consultation process, about land parcels on the west side of Government Street, north from Capital Iron to Bay Street. I suspect that an analysis of that type of information would show that: 1/ there are not a lot of properties owned by totally different owners within this specified area 2/ the small number of properties in this specified area tend to be very large 3/ the BC Hydro/Transport Canada property sits basically in the middle of the few properties between Capital Iron and Bay Street and, as a result, can make or break future re-development of the area 4/ most of the land on either side of the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site is used predominately for raw materials handling 5/ the area is similar in many ways to Granville Island and has an incredible long-term opportunity for consolidation and/or redevelopment. I believe the CRD deliberately did not disclose any maps and/or lists of land information out of fear that the public would suddenly not support a treatment plant in Rock Bay.... Below is the email that I sent on January 31, 2016 to Mayor Helps complaining about the CRD’s Online Survey. I subsequently received two emails from staff (see further below), neither of which addressed my most important concern which was that the computer forced me to fill in sections that I did not want to complete (as I was opposed to the other choices) before it would allow me to proceed to the next page of the online survey.

Within the first few days of February, I learned from staff that, at that point in time, over 1500 attempts had been made to start the online survey, but less than 900 (can’t remember the actual figure) had actually managed to complete it.

It was only at the Eastside Open House on February 12 that I learned that the online survey had been “repaired”, effective as of February 13, to make it more flexible for respondents. I further learned that the CRD has kept the online survey responses for “before” and “after” the repair totally separate. What now really concerns me is that, notwithstanding that answers by the “before” group were forced, the CRD still intends to count, record and disseminate this group’s answers. I am sure that there were other people who faced the same dilemma as I did - fill in reluctantly and continue or quit (which many seem to have done). Long and short, I feel that the online survey results from the “before” group should be totally ignored and destroyed. They just are not an accurate reflection of peoples true feelings.... At the February 12, 2016 Eastside

Open House at the Vic West Community Centre, I asked Dan Wong of Urban Systems how the cost estimate for the Rock Bay Single Plant Option (i.e., Option 1A) was developed. He explained that an "indicative design" (a term apparently used by planners) or preliminary concept would be created indicating what type and size of facilities would need to go on the site based on estimated inflows and outflows. With that conceptual information in hand, the engineers would then develop ballpark cost estimates for each piece of infrastructure that would go the site, and then the figures would be totaled. While some members of the public would not have wanted such detailed information, the CRD would have appeared much more open and transparent if it had had a copy of the "indicated design(s)" available for public viewing. Being able to see the "indicative designs" might also have allowed the public to learn the amount of excess land that possibly might be available for non-wastewater uses (e.g., a casino) under the seven options. For example, Dan explained to me that if one wanted to have the maximum amount of excess land for non-wastewater uses, then the seven plant option would best provide that, as it would reduce the infrastructure required at the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site....

At the February 12, Eastside Open House, Dan Wong, the Urban Planner with Urban Systems, explained that, very deliberately, the public is only being asked for its input on the various site options. Once CALWMC decides which option to proceed with, Mr. Wong further explained that the CRD and the City of Victoria officials would decide which specific technologies would be used for each specific component of the treatment facility (ies) to be built (after consultations with private sector equipment supplies); finalize the project plans; and then call for tenders. What particularly worries me about the above approach presented by Mr. Wong is that it basically is saying "trust us, we know what we are doing". Quite frankly, I don't agree with providing these two levels of government an unfettered ability to resolve every last detail on their own after February 20. In light of past local public-sector construction botch-ups, I have no confidence whatsoever that either one or both levels of government can pull off this huge project on time and on budget, let alone under budget. It is absolutely essential that there be a future opportunity for the general public, at least in those communities where there will be one or more major new facilities constructed (if not in all communities participating in this project) to have input on the detailed drawings for the facility (ies), before the drawings are sent out for tenders. I would argue that we require public input on other types of developments once drawing are sufficiently completed, so why should this wastewater project be exempt from this requirement. Otherwise, one or more communities could face the potential of having to live forever with an ill-designed project....

I am writing to congratulate the "back-room boys" at the CRD for coming up with such a brilliant set of site options that, if people react as anticipated, will have the majority of votes going to their preferred option of a single plant on the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site. On first blush, the wording of the 8 provided, personal priority options looks really wide and reasonable. However, I would suggest that the authors of the online survey know that many of the priority options tend to be "philosophical". Only the choice "How the project costs will affect my taxes" really hits respondents immediately on what the direct impact will be on them. I believe the bureaucrats hope that most people, except avid environmentalists, will gravitate to this financial aspect as their top concern. If that happens to be actually the case when the online survey results are tabulated, then that will, in turn, likely mean that the majority of respondents will have chosen a single plant option. Any good bureaucrat would have known from the beginning that presenting the public with only two or three plant site options would have resulted in screams. So, to still keep the bureaucrats' preferred option (some form of the one plant option) as the likeliest option chosen by the public, they made sure that all other options would be considerably more expensive. However, the wild card for the bureaucrats is the seven plant option that they know will attract a relatively large number of votes. If this happens, the bureaucrats are hoping that the politicians on CALWMC will be too scared to approve that option because of the huge negative backlash that will come from everyone else due to the totally unacceptable tax load created by Option #7. So, in advance of the results of this whole public consultation process, I would ask the CRD bureaucracy to take a bow! In various materials provided as part of the consultation process, there are parallel photos of a digester and a gasifier, with captions "What could a "digester" (or "gasifier") look like?" The digester photo does not name where this actual unit is located, indicate its capacity, tell its actual height (it appears to be at least 75 feet tall), or advise the viewer whether the pictured digester is the size likely needed by the CRD. Similarly, the gasifier photo does not name where this actual unit is located, tell its capacity, or advise the viewer whether the pictured gasifier is the size likely needed by the CRD. What is important to note, however, is that it is easy to tell that the pictured gasifier is only 4 stories in height. Why is the above missing information critically important? The answer is because people, in completing either the questionnaire or online survey, are asked to choose which of the two technologies they prefer. Without any other information, respondents are forced to rely on the photos to make their decision and would most likely choose the gasifier simply due to its apparent low height, in comparison to the huge height of the digester that no person would find acceptable in Rock Bay or, for that matter, in any other populated area of the CRD. Long and short, I would argue that all questionnaire and online survey responses related to gasifier and digester matters should be totally ignored when compiling result, due to inadequate information provided to respondents in advance and due to the biased nature (intended or otherwise) of the two photographs in question.

Consider Rock Bay for an arts district

B.C. Hydro's remediated lands at Rock Bay total 1.73 hectares. This is probably one of the last really large parcels near downtown that will ever be available in the foreseeable future for redevelopment. Before deciding to use much or, worst still all, of the site for sewage-processing facilities, we need to ask the bigger question: Are there other potential uses that would yield even greater long-term economic and social benefits?

For example, this area could be designated as our future entertainment district. Imagine how the area north of Chatham Street would change if this site became the home of a new Maritime Museum; a performing-arts centre with state-of-the-art, multiple performance facilities inside and outside overlooking the waterfront; a training facility for students of ballet, theatre, music and art; new museums.

These types of core activities would, in turn, attract a wide variety of other activities to the area, such as restaurants, banquet facilities and art galleries. Instead of a dead sewage-treatment zone, we could have a fun area where people would love to go and be any time of day.

Many of the existing arts facilities in Victoria are old and inadequate and need to be replaced. If we don't plan now for where these types of activities should occur and be built over the long term, then the health of our whole arts sector will suffer.

Ian Back
Victoria

NOV 24 / 15 T/c

I attended the Burnside Gorge meeting on Feb. 14, and wanted to reconfirm my input values to the survey I completed online several weeks ago. Discussion with the CRD engineer at the open house and info at the meeting has help confirm my opinions. I live in the Selkirk waterfront (330 Waterfront Cresc) so Rock Bay 2 locations are very close.

Site location: I have no strong opinion on the "3-4" Rock Bay sites. It should be chosen for best overall project cost impact, ensuring flexibility for construction to mitigate cost over runs. (I believe the Store front location may have native rights issues to acquire site and the stretched site layout may increase construction cost so it may not be best one)

Solids Handling: This should be done at the Heartland site using a pipeline. Heartland is better suited to integrate with other activities that happen out there and ensure that power generated is easily tied into a power grid. Power may also be generated from the other garbage. The heartland site seems to have synergies that can be incorporate with the solids processing. Bring food wastes into the Rock Bay site will increase truck traffic in a congested area of the city and this increased traffic noise is a concern for me.

I support tertiary treatment. It seems like the right thing to be doing for the environment (treating of drugs and other chemicals that end up in the waste water). As planned mitigation of noise, smell, traffic and the final layout (visual) , including minimizing of excessive & harsh lighting are important to me. Beautification of the streets and surrounding area is desired to increase pedestrian/ cycling use enjoyment.

I believe I read or heard that in 50 years (long after me) there are plans for increased waste water handling in area outside Rock Bay to handle future needs. Future needs are important to consider in today's plans.

I have no comment on all the surrounding area plant sites

Subject: Don't lose an opportunity to replicate Vancouver's successful Granville Island and False Creek

Decades ago, Vancouver's False Creek and Granville Island were heavily industrialized lands that blighted the landscape of the nearby shoreline. Today, these areas are a delightful part of Vancouver, and a central core to many of the city's best offerings.

The area south of Bay Street is similar to the False Creek and Granville Island that once was. With the Store Street Site soon-to-be remediated totally, and given the area's proximity to downtown, the ocean shoreline, the Gorge waterway, etc., this area is positioned as an ideal place for future development in Victoria for higher density residential units, parks, museums, walkways, etc.

The sudden inclusion of the BC Hydro/Transport Canada site as the location for a wastewater treatment facility, under all 7 of the CRD's options, is distressing.

No one lives at South Rock Bay, so perhaps politicians feel that it is easier to suggest this alternative than Ogden Point, Clover Point and other sensitive areas near residential properties. However, to turn these lands over for a wastewater treatment plant is a travesty for future generations of Victorians.

Keep it entirely 'public'. No P3s.

Against Privatization:

We need transparency with our wastewater system. Environmental responsibility is a key factor in wastewater planning and should not be left to profiteers behind closed doors. We need more public jobs to support BC families. We need to know exactly where our taxes are going and the taxpayers have a right to employment from those funds. We don't want a shady corporation who can flee when things go wrong because it will be BC taxpayers cleaning up the mess. Keep it local, keep it green, and keep our own people employed!

NO P3s they are a ripoff. BC AG C. Bellringer's report states the obvious reasons to keep this project publicly owned.

Treatment happens naturally in our receiving event, thus treatment is not necessary. Continue with Source Control Programs. Big waste of money if constructed. If it is wastefully construction, then at the very least it MUST BE PUBLICLY RUN; absolutley no privatization or P3.

We desperately need a solution to the sewage waste created by those living in the city of Victoria. This is an opportunity to build a state of the art sewage plant. We could even be the first city in the world to use waste as a fuel for our transportation system. Also, storms and sewage discharge will become even more common in the future as global climate changes progresses. We need action on the development of a sewage treatment system in the capital city of this province and we need it now.

Attention: Lindsay Taylor

Because the time is short and I cannot get the paper version of the survey in time to you, I would like to give you a brief opinion on wastewater (sewage).

I Live in Victoria.

Importance: 1. level of water Quality... environment.

2. How the project ...taxes.

3. Opportunities...recovery.

My choice is Number 5,,,,(seven smaller plants) This seems very acceptable to me: Smaller, multiple plants, shorter distance of liquids being piped, use of land already in public realm 45% tertiary treatments in some plants, and the greatest return of income, plus the best use of resources.

the most acceptable would be 7plant followed by 4 plant with east Saanich and then three plant with tertiary.

Some thoughts: It seems to me that as each developer of a previous non-resident area (such as Royal Bay) should be taxed to pay for some form of treatment IN HIS DEVELOPMENT AREA. Or, put in a tertiary treatment as part of the development. It can be put underground and the area above would be dedicated as a park, or green space. Isn't there already a treatment in the McPhillips subdivision? Development should be halted in Royal Bay immediately until a treatment centre is installed as part of the condition of development. Why should the taxpayers have to foot the bill for someone's profit?

In Fullerton, California, the sewage treatment plant is a tourist attraction, no smell.

Treatment of solids could be spread about the region. They could use both the Anaerobic and Gasification systems in the CRD perhaps half and half, if suitable. Use the energy produced to serve the local area. It's about time Victoria caught up with the rest of the world.

Dear Lindsay,

I would like to submit a few comments to be included in report.

First, as an ex-committee member of the EPAC- I resigned from this committee because of lack of leadership and, decisions were being made without the knowledge of the Eastside Public Advisory committee. The first round of Ipsos Survey questions were up and running prior to being vetted with the committee. There was a lack of leadership from our elected officials from the beginning of the Public Advisory meetings - adopting Roberts Rules and functioning without a Chair or Vice Chair for months.

Second, I don't believe there is any transparency in this process. A perfect example is how the timelines don't match - public sessions and survey finished on Feb 20th doesn't coincide with the Final reports on sites, costs & technology being presented CALWM committee on Feb 24th, and final reports to the Province on the 29th. How is the public to respond in an informed way by the 20th when the information that has been sadly lacking is presented on the 24th.

Clearly this is not a fair and transparent process that has final decisions coming after public sessions are completed. Also, how does a taxpayer make a decision on Options when they all include the same site? Where is the comparison??

In closing, I would like to add that this year marks 10th year involved with ensuring a fair & transparent process is adopted. As an engaged citizen with The Process it seems to me that if the same people are directing the end results, and outdated information is being stitched together and used as a foundation for the Plan, we will never have the meaningful consultation that the public has been demanding from the CRD.

I believe the operation and maintenance of the final product should remain in public hands rather than with a private company under contract. There have been too many horror stories, cost overruns, local govts taking over because private companies do not do their job to the same standard. They are more interested in profit as their bottom line. It does not pay to go private. Having a private company build the plants under contract would be fine, however, but not to operate them. Operation should be left to local govts of some sort and civic workers.

Hi,

I previously attended a workshop at Burnside-Gorge and an open house at Esquimalt City Hall and spoke with representatives of the engineering firm (Urban Systems) present at each. I submitted comments online earlier today. However, my comments pertaining to processing of solids were fairly long and it was difficult to ensure they were coherent, given the comment format (1 line visible, no chance to review in entirety) on the survey website. I thought I'd better also email these comments, which may / probably look similar to the ones I submitted online. I hope I don't contradict myself!

I was pleased to see reference to "gasification". My initial concern is that the technologies under that general umbrella term vary greatly and the public guide doesn't reflect that. For example, there are pyrolysis technologies at the demonstration or newly-commercial stage that far surpass older technologies with respect to: (1) smaller footprint and ability to be increased in capacity over time (2) ability to handle a highly variable organic feedstock (including municipal organic waste) and be reliable doing so (3) producing more than just gas and electricity, (i.e., bio-oil similar to diesel, gas, and biochar) and (4) increased energy recovery. The proportion of the different products is controllable via reaction temperatures and other conditions. If heavy metal input is minimized (generally considered to be a minor issue in the CRD), the biochar is "clean", i.e., organic "emerging" chemicals of concern that have been examined have been destroyed in the process. The biochar can be a very good soil conditioner. It can contribute to soil carbon sequestration and potentially improve soil productivity or it can be combusted to provide energy. Soil carbon sequestration or increases in soil productivity may not be considered a benefit from the CRD perspective, but are a societal benefit.

In the survey, we are given a choice of anaerobic digestion or "gasification", told that one or the other would be located at one site, either Rock Bay or Hartland, and asked for an opinion. Respondents, by and large, won't appreciate the range of gasification approaches (including footprint and suitability for use in multiple locations in conjunction with liquid waste treatment) and will express preferences based on incomplete, if not misleading, information. It may be possible to have smaller-footprint cost-effective pyrolysis plants at each of several liquid waste treatment plants, if that path is taken; if so, that changes assumptions about how many and where solids plants should be. This isn't fairy-tale stuff. An analogous approach (small power plants fueled by pyrolysis of biosolids and organic waste) is under development in Birmingham UK. I'm concerned the limited choice of options in the public guide and survey and the responses to those limited choices will bias any report proceeding to the CRD liquid waste committee.

The survey states that the CRD should "canvass the market" to determine cost-effective and environmentally-beneficial alternatives. This is imperative. CRD must, not should, do this. The survey also states that information from that canvassing exercise can provide "possibilities" but also states, "these are not proposed options". Perhaps this means options for this survey. Otherwise, it sounds like the canvassing exercise will not matter. I hope that is not true!

My final point is that the CRD may decide arbitrarily not to consider solids processing technologies that don't have a minimum of 5 or 10 years of "proven" "reliable" "operational" service. I understand the need to be conservative. However, older anaerobic digestion and gasification technologies come with their own problems, including capital expense, an inability to effectively deal with problems inherent in sludge and municipal organic waste, and poor recovery of resources. It would make far more sense to slowly and thoroughly examine newer technologies that can effectively deal with these problems and maximize resource recovery in the process. Then, select a new technology that has good evidence of performance, even at a demonstration level, rather than select something that is "proven" operationally (to be mediocre) and be stuck with long-term costs. Pyrolysis technologies have advanced a great deal in the past few years because there is such a need world-wide to minimize the environmental impacts of 8 billion humans' waste and to recover the energy and other resources contained within it. Those improvements and associated testing should shorten the time needed for a technology to be considered "proven".

In short, if necessary, delay the commitment to a full-fledged single biosolids plant if it means ending up with something much less costly and more effective environmentally.

So yes, canvass the marketplace for gasification (pyrolysis) approaches and emphasize the need to do so in this report, don't be wedded to the idea of 1 type of plant in 1 location, and be flexible in timelines and what is considered "proven" technologies. Better to be slow and get the right technology for the 21st century, rather than settle on something proven, but inadequate, from the 20th century.

I hope this is of some use.

Regards,

Please do not put the sewage plant in Rock Bay ! As waterfront home owners in Vic West we object to the potential dangers to the waters of the gorge and inner harbour . Thank you for considering our concerns.

I am great disappointed by the set of commentaries and clearly much shaping is being done. I had expected better. Please know that my choice is not represented by the value set being presented as criteria for selection and justification.

Hi Lindsay,

As I mentioned in a previous e-mail, I took the survey and submitted it a number of weeks ago. Afterwards I was left with more questions than answers. The RITE a plan meeting on Feb 8th brought up a number of issues for consideration. The CRD Surfrider meeting on Tues the 16th gave me further information. Rather than fill the survey in again I'm summarizing what I consider important points.

We need to provide the best possible treatment; most effectively, efficiently, economically and safely; while best serving the environment at least environmental cost.

Tertiary treatment is most desirable. As the population grows more toxins, microbeads and microfibres etc. will enter the water system. Bring the water treatment to the highest standard now. It has been mentioned that secondary treatment facilities could be retrofitted for the purpose of tertiary treatment in the future but this would be a time consuming and expensive process involving yet more debate, studies and process work at increased cost even before construction begins. It has already taken decades to get to the point we are at now.

Gasification appears safer, more environmentally suitable and compact and a cost effective way of dealing with residual solids.

As I understand it much of the infrastructure is in place to transfer it to the Hartland Landfill site.

Provide the best distribution of outfall sites to deal with infiltration and inflow after severe rains so that the water doesn't have to go back into the wastewater treatment system. Make repairs to existing conveyance systems

Rock Bay is pivotal in each of the options we are given. We need enough major treatment sites to: provide back up for system failure resulting from earthquake situation, and adequately provide for the needs of growing outlying communities. Sites that are available now might not be years down the road. Use the sites that have already been approved or that have expressed an interest in development for water processing and multi-use facility. Optimize the use of existing conveyance infrastructure providing upgrades where necessary.

Thanks for providing me with this venue to more precisely express my concerns and preferences. Wishing you and the team all the best of success for the outcome of this process.

1. Has the new federal government re-confirmed the Conservative's mandate that Southern Vancouver Island must provide sewage treatment by 2020? We understand that the new Prime Minister does NOT support this.
2. Has the new government confirmed financial support for sewage treatment?
3. Has the new federal government been contacted to request an extension of time if this must proceed?
4. All of the sewage proposals for construction and operational costs drastically exceed the affordability for the cities and citizens. Wastewater treatment must be affordable.

The Core Area Wastewater Survey presupposes that we are in favour of the land-based sewage treatment approach. We are unable to complete the survey because we are opposed to the proposed treatment approach. Recent findings by DFO researchers have determined that the current proposed multi-billion dollar land-based approach will have a negligible benefit to the marine environment thus there is no justification to pursue this folly.

The CRD may lobby the DFO to reclassify our outfalls from high risk to low and use the time to allow scientists to carry out further research and to reduce even further the already negligible harm to the marine environment by preventing the mixing of stormwater and wastewater and identify and reduce/eliminate point sources of toxic materials before they enter the wastewater.

Sincerely,

I wrote the letter below in June of 2014. Rather than spend time rewriting the basically same opinion I had then, I am simply sending the same email again. Some of the names of agencies may have changed during that nearly two year period, but my suggestions, reasoning and sentiment have not, so below are my opinions of the best way to approach the issues if they actually require a solution, which I am not convinced they do. Personally, I still think this project has been rushed into, pigheadedly, without the right people at the table, and that now would be a perfect time to go back to the federal and provincial governments and ask for additional time to have the whole matter properly evaluated, in terms of its value relative to its costs. I still believe source reduction is much better than trying to remove the most dangerous elements in sewage after the fact. A billion dollar program of education, collection of toxic materials, and updated grey water segregation would go a long way in reducing the amount of materials to be dealt with, and the toxicity of it.

However, if we must develop sewage treatment facilities, small is beautiful. It reduces the amount of movement of the materials, and the infrastructure to do that, it allows for pinpointed treatment, it allows for even distribution of impact, and it requires smaller landmass per unit.

My 2014 commentary follows below:

Sometimes amalgamation makes sense, economically, environmentally, logistically while maintaining fairness, and yet sometimes it does not.

I have maintained that sewage treatment is NOT one of these, for numerous reasons. Municipalities within the CRD differ considerably in the demographics within them, the residential density, industries, even the concentration and types of pharmaceuticals which might be used. By allowing each municipality or groups of municipalities to determine their sewage treatment, the methodologies can be fine tuned to their needs. One population might wish to pay added amount to bring the system to a higher level than required by the federal and provincial laws. One area may have greater issues with certain types of water pollution than another. By being able to customize to the population density and demographics, better treatment options may be possible.

Doing so may also reduce the amount of distance the sewage has to travel. It can also reduce the impact any one neighbourhood has from the treatment facility, since each can be smaller, and how and where the sewage sludge will be dealt with. Basically, it is just fairer for each municipality to be responsible for its own population's sewage.

There are also other advantages to such non-centralized systems, budgets will be more personalized and deal with within a smaller district, making individual municipalities and their politicians more responsive and responsible to their citizens, a variety of treatment technologies can be used, and as such the larger community can learn which work better for their purposes. Further, should retrofits be necessary over time, they can be done in smaller increments and at different times, as required. Should there be a failure of one system, due to breakdown of equipment, floods, earthquake or other disaster, it may be possible to shuttle sewage from other districts to a different treatment facility temporarily.

Final costs are an issue I am unable to directly comment upon. Would a centralized save money? I have my doubts. Whenever a massive project with nearly \$1 billion involved and several layers of government, waste creeps in. I suspect this has already been the case with the CRD involvement. I also suspect that the committee, by its nature, and form may contain the wrong mix of people to be making these types of decisions. Hopefully, municipalities will bring in experts and stakeholders to make better use of the funds. It appears to me the CRD has become way too politicized and stuck in their approaches, and too afraid of scraping bad ideas. There is a type of momentum that develops in such dynamics that can cause things to run off the rail, which is what I believe may have occurred. Too many politicians and too many egos dealing with too much money and not enough knowledge or understanding. And perhaps too many outside consultants who see dollar signs over efficiencies. Also, the CRD, as a non-elected body, can get away with bad decisions by pointing fingers. Municipal politicians do not get that luxury.

As a result of the above, I am writing in advance of next Wednesday's CRD meetings urging you to support the motion put forward by Director Desjardins.

I believe centralized sewage treatment is an error, and that a moratorium on the Seaterra project is needed so that a sober reconsideration of the options can be considered and acted upon. I think new eyes are needed to prevent the entrenchment which appears to be taking place, and that the other financial stakeholders (provincially and federally) should be told that there is not consensus and that time is needed to establish another game plan, even if it somewhat alters the timeline of the completion of the projects.

Individual municipalities, or smaller groups thereof should be provided with some small grants to begin to look into the options open to them, and Seaterra should be suspended during that time. If each municipality can develop their own viable costed option, Seaterra should be disbanded at that time or developed into a coordinating agency for money transfers and the like.

Rushing into a likely bad decision to meet an arbitrary final date would be an irrevocable mistake. Now is the time to wind down and regroup to avoid that.

Thank you.

The CALWMC has provided several options shown below for the public to consider and state their preferences. The current (phase 2) process started with good intentions but has now been shown to be flawed and misguided:

- Sites were selected via a public consultation process that did not provide necessary or sufficient information for the public to make truly informed choices
- One site selected in the flawed process became a key component of all options to the exclusion of other viable alternatives
- System layouts developed for the selected sites by the consultants lacked innovation and imaginative design
- Concepts have not been developed to the appropriate level of detail by the consultants as required to prepare reliable cost estimates or to provide sufficient information for an engaged public to make informed decisions
- Suggestions from the public for alternative concepts have been rejected before obtaining detailed information and without proper evaluation
- Alternative options proposed by private proponents have not been included
- Cost estimates for treatment prepared by the consultants seem grossly inflated compared to costs for the previous McLoughlin option and other options provided by private proponents
- Cost estimates for additional conveyance infrastructure needed for the listed options have not considered the significant construction impacts and ongoing risks imposed on the residents and businesses located adjacent to the pipeline routes, particularly along Cook Street, but also in Esquimalt and Victoria West
- The cost savings and revenue generation potential of an integrated resources management (IRM) approach using advanced gasification has not been considered

	ONE PLANT	ONE PLANT	TWO PLANT	THREE PLANT	THREE PLANT	FOUR PLANT	SEVEN PLANT
	Rock Bay Secondary	Rock Bay Tertiary	Rock Bay & Colwood Secondary & Tertiary	Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood Secondary	Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay & Colwood Tertiary	Esquimalt Nation, Rock Bay, Colwood & East Saanich	Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Rock Bay, East Saanich, Saanich Core & Esquimalt
CAPITAL COST	\$1.031 billion	\$1.131 billion	\$1.088 billion	\$1.125 billion	\$1.1776 billion	\$1.195 billion	\$1.348 billion
OPERATING COST	\$21 million	\$26.4 million	\$22.8 million	\$23 million	\$24 million	\$25.3 million	\$26.6 million
EST. ANNUAL INCOME	Up to \$0.9 million	Up to \$0.9 million	Up to \$2.4 million	Up to \$1.6 million	Up to \$3.8 million	Up to \$3.8 million	Up to \$4 million
QUALITY OF WATER AFTER TREATMENT	90% secondary, 10% tertiary for water re-use	100% tertiary for some water re-use	80% secondary, 20% tertiary for water re-use	90% secondary, 10% tertiary for water re-use, 100% secondary at Colwood	100% tertiary at Colwood, 90% secondary at Rock Bay & Esquimalt Nation and 10% tertiary	75% secondary, 25% tertiary for water re-use	55% secondary, 45% tertiary for water re-use

The CRD must reject the options shown above and continue with an open inclusive consultation process in an IRM context. Other options are viable and could provide significantly greater benefits to the residents for lower capital and life cycle costs.

I noted that the 2030 costs of over \$250 million (per Appendix D from a CALWMC meeting) for each option was not included as a line item in the citizens guide estimated costs or in the survey.

When I asked at a workshop why it was excluded, the Urban Systems person said it was related to “different funding”. That is nonsense as we are discussing capital costs.

To exclude these costs is a significant omission of pertinent facts and indicates a lack of openness and clarity in presenting information in a citizen’s guide and survey for the taxpayers.

The costs are relevant as the best case for construction is:

- Decision on option 2016
- Approvals complete 2018
- Start construction 2019
- Plant(s) commissioned 2023
- Major upgrade of the plant 2030

A major upgrade of any plant 7 years after commissioning is extremely relevant in any business decision (wastewater or otherwise). To dismiss the above by suggesting the 2030 costs are not relevant due to inflation and discounting is inappropriate as nominal costs are easy for the taxpayer to understand and do not make any assumptions.

I wish to add my name as a Saanich Resident that I support the key concerns over public ownership of the wastewater treatment system as expressed below:

- Public ownership and operation have been a key theme throughout consultation, CRD residents clearly see the importance of public infrastructure and that should be honoured.
- While ideally the entire project would be publicly owned and operated, we ask that the CRD honour their previous commitment and not have any expansion of the P3 portion of the project.
- We remain concerned about the existing P3 and would like to see a plan to transition the solids-energy recovery portion into public delivery as quickly as possible. 30 years is too long for a private corporation to make money off of CRD resident's sewage.
- We remain concerned about the oversight commission lacking transparency and accountability. Once the commission begins their work there should be some type of feedback mechanism in place for the public that is structured and broadly accessible

Core Area Liquid Waste Management Committee:

It is very distressing to see CRD elected officials and staff blindly going forward with an unnecessary, ill-advised, and inappropriate project. In so doing, you have already wasted an unconscionable amount of public funds, propose to waste an unbelievable amount in future on a huge project with essentially no benefit, and are failing to do your jobs as elected officials and professionals.

The federal regulations which are being used as the primary justification are poorly written, do not recognize the physical characteristics of the greater Victoria situation, and are not being applied correctly. It is the responsibility of elected officials and CRD professionals to challenge such inappropriate application of inappropriate regulations.

The strong statements of a large variety of independent scientists and professionals against this proposed project are a clear indication that something is seriously wrong with what is happening. These experts have no vested interest one way or another on this issue, and in some cases risk negative consequences of speaking up. The ongoing unwillingness of elected officials to consider and act on this input is truly shocking.

You are strongly encouraged to change course on this insane process and engage the province and federal governments with a view to starting over with a realistic assessment of the need and consideration of options for the future.

Yours truly,

Sorry – your south Vancouver Island system is so dysfunctional I'm not going to support it with yet more "input". Stupid, inefficient and stunningly expensive are the applicable concepts. You guys couldn't organize a piss-up in a brewery.

We are on septic and pay all our costs for maintenance and upkeep of this system. We have been told we will never get on a city sewage line. I am very concerned about my costs for this sewage treatment plan as I will never use it. I understand the "greater good". But I need to be able to afford this as well. Please please please keep our cost down!

Hello Councillor Judy Brownoff,

As a Saanich taxpayer and resident, I would like to express my support for Nels Jensen's motion to include McLoughlin Point and its provincially approved plan in the option set for treatment sites and plans. It may not be chosen, but I believe it should be put back on the table as a viable option. As a member of the GVWWC, I participated in the process and public consultations for the original sewage treatment plans and site options. There was much good work done in those years. The CRD must honestly consider all options and then make a decision and get this project moving forward. I along with many of my friends and neighbours are anxiously awaiting the outcome. Let's make it one we can be proud of.

Respectfully submitted

Re: Wastewater treatment

For reference, I am a Civil Engineer with 25 years experience including wastewater treatment, general infrastructure and management of large projects.

I am concerned that the planning process had identified at a preliminary basis a possible treatment plant site for Clover Point, however when design options were presented to the public (i.e. now) this option has not been pursued. I have reviewed the publicly shared information and have seen reasons why various sites were dismissed, but NO BASIS for relegating or rejecting the Clover Point site. WHY has no design case been developed or costed for Clover Point?

I do recognize site space may be limited but could be increased either through:

- expropriation of nearby lands; or
- "reclaiming" land from the ocean / building into the ocean somewhat. This is a very common practice (e.g. Netherlands).

Advantages of using the Clover Point site include:

[1] no piping of sewage to Rock Bay or other locations

- associated cost and disturbance impact savings
- associated reduction in pumping costs FOREVER
- faster construction time

[2] existing land use is as an outfall

- no need for rezoning or issues with community pushback regarding zoning
- no increased exposure of a community to sewage exposure than there already is

[3] likely faster permitting and construction (see #1 and #2)

[4] dollars spent will be more effective towards treatment instead of towards buying pipes and ripping up roads, parks etc

[5] likely MUCH lower capital cost (land, pipes etc)

[6] likely MUCH lower operating cost (pumping sewage to Rock Bay etc and pumping effluent back to Clover Point)

I also recognize that the Clover Point site may or may not not be suitable for the Westside sewage flows, however if that is the case there are alternate West Shore sites available and under separate consideration.

I look forward to a rigorous response to address this concern. thank you,

I agree with Robert Drew's February 14 op-ed entitled "Rock Bay sewage-plant site makes no sense."

McLoughlin Point was a comparatively remote waterfront site. Rock Bay is in the heart of our city, and its site has higher and better uses than a sewage plant. A spill at Rock Bay would risk contamination of our upper harbour. The building of a pipeline from Rock Bay to the ocean outfall at Clover Point would entail digging a massive trench through the heart of downtown Victoria, at great cost to our economy and especially our valued tourist industry.

I urge you to reject the Rock Bay site.

Respectfully yours,

WE attended the session with options at the session on January 30, 2016 at Gordon Head United Church. We asked several questions of someone who gave only vague answers to our queries. We found this session premature as there are other options in our view to consider. They were not on display. At this point we would be most reluctant to see a system in place that is not 100% tertiary treatment.

I'm less than satisfied with the options the CRD is now proposing for sewage treatment. The workshop at UVic last weekend was ridiculous. Those who organized it had to field a lot of questions, and often the response was, "I have it, and I'll get that for you" - information that should have already been on the screen.

Details about further costs to the taxpayer post 2030 were brought up by an audience member. But not included, nor were the tax implications for citizens based on where they live. Lame excuses from the organizers as to why this info was printed or on the screen. "Tertiary treatment requires more energy" - so what? and then the notion of heat recovery was dismissed because of the low cost of natural gas at present. What??? Tertiary treatment will remove micro plastics which few of us think about a sleeping enemy of ocean life. I don't agree with Rock Bay. I don't understand why all choices have been narrowed to this one site, for ALL the options you propose.

I've followed this exercise for over a year. I don't understand why existing outfalls and pumping stations didn't make the grade for a reasonable distributed system.

I also fail to understand why the CRD hasn't been more forceful in educating all citizens that noise, smell and appearance are not to be feared; by presenting existing examples from other parts of the world, where sewage treatment plants co-exist very nicely with resident neighbours or in parks. This lack of education certainly influenced resident's feelings and therefore, choices of not-in-my-backyard, resulting in the current poor options, in my opinion.

Proposing to incur \$200 million for new pipes to Clover Point is outrageous; not to mention disruption of a major artery like Cook Street. I know, the CRD hasn't identified that as a route; but we all know that's the plan.

I'm told the CRD thought it was too costly to pipe from the Vanderkoeve property on W Burnside, yet supports piping from Clover Point to Rock Bay.

The CRD board of politicians decided 10 acres would be required for a treatment plant - how did they arrive at this number?

If you listen to the RITE group and Mayor Attwell, there are reasonable alternatives. And what about the latest proposal for Clover Point by the Crystal Clear group of respected local professionals?

Whoever is running the CRD show - and that includes politicians who are eager to get this done without due diligence - AND DUE CONSIDERATION OF COST IMPLICATIONS TO ALL TAXPAYERS - don't have my trust.

And finally, the online survey is a joke.

I would like to take the survey as advertised in today's OakBayNews(January 20) but none of the web sites have the survey .Having said that,I am quite dismayed at this headlong rush for treatment when there is no demonstrated need for it nor a solution to the residual sludge problem(dumping it in Hartland is no solution !). Also,why are you looking at Rockbay as a site ?Do you seriously think such a facility downtown and at the head of the Gorge and at the bottom of the inner harbour is a good idea ??As for funding from the Feds and the province,does anyone seriously think they will not provide funding when push comes to shove ?Creating this hysterical atmosphere and then landing on dubious sites and ultimately saddling the taxpayer with huge tax increases is really a dubious proposition.

Jansens suggestion to use Mcloughlin Point makes huge sense.If the CRD really wants to be pushy ,then that is an issue they should dig their heels in on.The site makes the most sense.Of course the issue of what to do with the sludge would still need to be dealt with.What does every other waste treatment plant do with their theirs?Surely we don't have to reinvent the wheel on this issue !?

How does the CRD reconcile the methodology it has chosen to estimate cost per household with the actual method adopted by the City? As well, the CRD currently uses the water consumption figures provided to it by the City in assigning sewage fees to the citizens of Victoria, and not simply dividing costs by the number of households.

You are planning to spend (more of) OUR money UNWISELY Please respect and LISTEN TO THE CONTRARY VOICES (UVic scientists, ARREST) and invest INTELLIGENTLY to maximize the genuine benefit to our local environment while protecting the WALLETS of we municipal citizens, many of who will be struggling to stay in our homes in light of our tough economy and spiralling taxation and cost of living ... Thankyou for minding we oftentimes silent and struggling majority

A dogma that rejects the potentials of innovation has been leading this project.

The CRD knows that advanced gasification as part of integrated waste/resource management is cheap compared to anaerobic digestion. The latter ranges in costs between \$250 and \$350 million. The former ranges in cost between \$50 to \$100 million. So, why then did the CRD not hire true expertise in this area? The “expert” who costed the “gasification” system at \$233 million hasn’t ever designed or implemented such a project.

Another example of the dogma that rejects innovation has been the lack of consideration for the benefits of tertiary treatment. Once the water is clean and ready for human contact it can be discharged locally. Just like the system that Urban Systems designed in Tsawwassen.

These two alone have lead the CRD to ignore, suppress and hide any potential vendors that might compete with the \$250 million proposal, the Biowater/Pivotal proposal, that the CRD has been aware of since, at least, June 9 2015.

Chair Lisa Helps wrote an oped and stated

“At the end of this year-long process, there remain on the one hand those whose only acceptable option is a fully distributed tertiary system with advanced gasification sites scattered throughout the region. Our consultants and technical oversight panel — all highly qualified, capable and independent professionals — have considered this option.

They’ve found that there are many elements of this proposal that can be incorporated into whichever plan we land on. But they’ve given us their independent, professional opinion that the proposal doesn’t meet current provincial regulations.”

From <http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/mayor-lisa-helps-sewage-train-is-headed-safely-for-the-station-1.2165135>

If the statement “Our consultants and technical oversight panel ...(have) given us their independent, professional opinion that the proposal doesn’t meet current provincial regulations.” is true and if the process is fair, open and transparent then there must be a body of evidence to support the statement. Since the rejected proposal’s goal was to save 100’s of millions of dollars and this sum is so staggering, one can expect the body of evidence to be substantial and well documented.

I have asked the Chair and many others in the CRD for this information some time ago without an answer.

Next, think back to Phase 1 where sites were selected. This “public process” was conducted without giving the public anything they needed to know. What is the cost? What size will it be? Will it be above or below ground? Will it be secondary or tertiary? Will there be water amenities? etc etc. None of these questions had answers for the public. This was noted by CRD Directors:

- Absent real cost information, people chose a site thinking they had real cost information. Young
- We were ill advised to do what we did as the public had no capacity to evaluate the sites Derman
- Very hard for the public to pick sites based on the information we provided Brownoff
- Some of the now eliminated sites would still be there if people had known they were part of a small decentralized system. They were fearful Plant

A few recent concerns from the Transparency and Fairness Advisor have raised concerns about the process. Most notably the survey. The Eastside Public Advisory Committee (EPAC) did not review that survey. (Due largely to a completely unrealistic compressed time schedule.) All they saw was a schematic layout for a few pages of the survey. They certainly were not asked to review the question that forced people to “chose three options” without the option to select none of the above. Because of this problem and the switch, mid-stream, to allow for “none of the above”, The Transparency and Fairness Advisor has said the survey results should not be used as a quantitative measure; it can only be used qualitatively.

The entire process risks being rejected because it fails to comply with statutory mandates. The cost estimates according to the TOP are not even Class D. (Feb 13th CALWMC meeting).

The cost savings and revenue generation potential of an integrated resources management (IRM) approach using advanced gasification has not been considered even though its potential has been known for months if not years.

The CRD must reject the options they have proposed and provide more information on solutions that use innovation to save 100’s of millions of dollars.

The annual estimated cost per household has been calculated by the CRD at \$509 for Victoria, including annual debt and operating costs. This was calculated using a projected population equivalent (PPE) of 135,609 divided by 3 PPE to obtain 45,203 households.

However, the City of Victoria calculates our sewage fees on the basis of our total annual water consumption. Using the City's methodology, and our annual water consumption figures reveals that my wife and I, in a single family house with a small yard, currently pay 45% more than a couple in a condominium, because of our lawn, shrub and tree watering, even though our respective sewage contributions to the system would be the same.

On that basis, the cost to a couple owning a single family house with a small yard could be over \$700 per annum... not \$509...higher than any other municipality...most of which do not use total annual water consumption to calculate sewage fees.

How does the CRD reconcile the methodology it has chosen to estimate cost per household with the actual method adopted by the City? As well, the CRD currently uses the water consumption figures provided to it by the City in assigning sewage fees to the citizens of Victoria, and not simply dividing costs by the number of households.

What happened to the Haro Woods plan? That property was purchased by Saanich specifically for a treatment plant for the Finnerty Cove outfall. Waste water could be diverted from Gyro Park back to the Haro Woods plant. It could treat more than half of the waste water generated by Saanich and treated effluent discharged via the Finnerty Cove outfall or piped along to Clover Point.

Proposing a central plant around Cedar Hill X Road and Shelbourne is just a plan for a revolution.

I think the whole topic of treatment is questionable in the first place. Previous scientific research, carried out by highly qualified professionals demonstrated that the current outfalls have minimal impact on the ocean receiving environment.

I do not believe that the operating costs are accurately reflected in the plants selected. My experience has been that operating costs are more in the range of 8 to 10% of capital costs. That would almost triple the proposed operating costs stated in the estimates. This is a critical item because operating costs are not covered by any grants. It would virtually cripple the Victoria citizens if they had to pay an additional \$1000 per household for operations let alone the capital and replacement costs of the system.

There are a lot of options to review and the CRD has done an inordinate amount of work to evaluate the most effective systems. How this area knelt to the ground because one municipality decided that they did not want the treatment plant where it already is has me baffled.

I like the concept of optimizing recovery of heat, treated water and combustible by products of treatment but ONLY if we have to treat. I am not convinced that the federal government or the provincial government is prepared to enforce treatment. How could they accomplish that?

I prefer to delay this project until a more cost effective and environmentally practical treatment methodology is available.

So , went and checked out the storefront after leaving the mtg and brought home the info sheets. Apparently the display boards were on the way but apparently the pictures are the same as ones on the website , will check it out. I hope the physical set up becomes more interesting and what is presented a consequence of time shortage not lack of interest in getting public feedback (no paper or pens in view,not even a computer to be seen .(who is in charge of this public engagement-- ? The press announcements yesterday would make you think it was a big deal but sure isn't the impression at the site.Nice young woman at the door and I did put my name in the draw for a paddle board tho.I wonder wasn't a consultation layout ready to go in Dec. and what did that have on offer? I was prepared that the motion to add McLoughlin would not be debated today but do wish it was available for viewing somewhere. Hope I didn't disappoint with my bit today and don't know what happened to xxxxx and xxx . So many points to make but ultimately I hope the people who have to pay start to hear there is a project ready to go. Isn't that what this latest salvo is about? Cheers

Verbal Feedback from Storefront:

- There are too many options, it is too confusing
- Want more Eastside materials
- Online survey not user friendly
- McLoughlin should be here
- I'd like to see the flow boundaries of where the flows lead to
- What about Colwood residents on septic? Will we have to pay?
- I'd like to see a topographic map with elevation
- The CRD is misleading people by saying wastewater goes down the drain as that water can be re-used
- There should be the household costs per municipality for each option largely displayed
- I have a concern re: trucking and piping to Hartland
- Why was there no mention of commercial or business annual cost in comparison to the resident cost?
- When will infrastructure be improved so that cross contamination and overflow of sewage no longer occurs (Cordova Bay) closed most of last winter!
- It has been over 15 years that Uplands residents fought to avoid upgrades. When will this issue be resolved?
- No Hartland (no pumping) should treat at Rock Bay
- What do we do with our sludge?
- There should be mock up of plants - what would it look like?
- There should be size of plant footprints available
- I do not think we need to treat
- I think this is ridiculous that we are still talking about this - need to move on with it
- I'm worried about how this will affect my taxes
- How much have we already paid for this and how much and for how long will we be paying?
- Household costs - are they the same after 30 years - inflation?
- We should look at the kinetic proposal and the Clover point site - why would we pump from clover to rock bay to treat?
- How and where is the storm sewer connected to the sanitary sewer and is there a possibility of the reverse of this flow?
- 'East Saanich' is misleading because it is not a municipality
- Misleading information for public in citizens guides
- If Colwood can do tertiary without outfalls then why can't others?
- Where in the circled area would the saanich plant go?

1. a) When/how was the testing carried out to say that we need to increase our treatment levels?
- b) Are these requirements federal or provincial?
- c) What were the conditions during testing? For example, a hot summer day, a windy day, during the dick migration?
2. a) Please explain the tendering system.
- b) He would like it to be implemented where a third party expert creates the blue prints and designs, and those documents are put out to tender. That way everyone is bidding to do the exact same work.
3. a) How will this project be funded? Where does the loan come from? What is the interest? What do the monthly payments boil down to?
- b) He would like to see or talk about the amortization plan.

- "Why are we spending so much time and effort into sewage treatment, when I believe that this is not necessary, is there any proof or evidence from knowledgeable people justifying an expense of this nature?"
- I believe there is more revenue needed for education and health, these should have a priority over sewage treatment
- SEWAGE TREATMENT IS NOT NECESSARY, OR HASN'T BEEN PROVEN TO BE NECESSARY"
- How does primary, secondary and tertiary treatment differ when it comes to prescription drugs being taken out of the wastewater?
- Infrastructure Question: When will the infrastructure be improved so that cross contamination and overflow of sewage no longer occurs? (example: Cadboro Bay closed most of last winter!) It has been >15 years that uplands residents fought to avoid upgrades. When will this issue be addressed?

Verbal Feedback Through Phone: Why would you disrupt Rock Bay? Why wouldn't we put it at Clover Point? The CRD is doing nothing and never will. I have no faith that this committee will make a decision. We should be looking at the Kinetic proposal at Clover Point.

Verbal Feedback Through Phone: I would like to know more about the present operating costs (including the costs of monitoring). How could our current system be improved? I&I? Source Control? Improve the system by getting people hooked up to the system. There's already acidification in the ocean. In terms of opportunity, if we need to have a plant, it would be nice to have a learning centre where people can learn about the treatment process, ocean issues and climate change.

Verbal Feedback Through Phone: I think that we should sponsor people from the government to meet the UVIC scientists to discuss how they do their sampling (including the Mayor of Seattle). We need evidence based decision making and we should not be pressed into a decision because we've been designated as high risk.

Verbal Feedback Through Phone: I support a 100% tertiary process (1B). I prefer Anaerobic Digestion. Any plan that is with Esquimalt as a Saanich resident I want nothing to do with. Saanich is the closest to Farmlands - I would support a Saanich going alone option if Esquimalt remains as part of this process as they will continue to disrupt. I would prefer to keep solids processing at Rock Bay.



Public Consultation Summary Report

Core Area Wastewater Treatment Project

625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000
Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 2S6
www.crd.bc.ca