

Project ID	Project Type	Description	Rationale	Opportunities	Status - Sept. 2016	Constraints	Preliminary work required	Key People	Resources
E1		Eco-neighbourhood	Raise awareness among estuary residents of their responsibilities to ensuring a healthy estuary and shoreline through a process that creates community-based stewardship with aspects of community accountability	Pamphlet/flyer on eco-neighbourhoods developed. Outlines what it means, what it is, people responsibilities in an eco-neighbourhood	Unchanged. Although Betty Donaldson did complete an Estuary Residents Survey "The Gathering Place" in 2011: https://drive.google.com/file/d/13o26H6wGwDFScNgfufu0v1dyTZPUD/xXh8BOJ5_XyGHRK_00408NeW5Yva5F/view				
E2	Landowner Contact	involvement of farmers	Farmers, especially those that operate on the estuary floodplain, have the potential for huge impacts on estuary function, both positive and negative. Positive in that their land use prevents encroachment of higher impacting land uses to the area, and negative when their operation disturbs the estuarine ecosystems (e.g. land clearing, fertilizer use, water withdrawal). Therefore increasing their awareness of the estuary and their influences on it is of high importance.	There is a Fish, Farm, and Forest Forum that brings together people of shared and sometimes conflicting views to help resolve issues around the environment and fish and farming industries. Since there is legislative powers that can limit farmers (and foresters) ability to carry out their business, there is an interest on their part to learn more about their responsibilities and prevent charges under the Fisheries Act.	Unchanged.	The Right to Farm Act helps to protect farmers interests, and sometimes comes into conflict with environmental protective measures such as riparian buffer protection. There is a history of conflict between environmental protection organizations and farmers, which can make it a challenge to come to a consensus for both farmers and conservation interests.	Participate in, and encourage farmers participation in, the Fish, Farm and Forest forums as they come up.	Estuary Working Group, other conservation organizations in the Comox Valley, farmers that operate in watersheds of the Courtenay River estuary, especially those located along the estuary floodplain.	
E3	School Programs	Build relationship with schools	Children in schools are future residents, business leaders, and politicians of the Comox Valley and other areas that also have estuaries. By helping to develop understanding and awareness in schoolchildren, the future health of the estuary will be better represented by them. In addition, teaching children also teaches the community, through their families and schools.	Mix music and learning about the estuary through an "Estuary Ensemble" course in Schools.	In progress. Students from Royston Elementary were invited to help out with the saltmarsh planting at Royston in 2015. Project Watershed is looking at developing a broader education initiative.			Local Conservation groups, elementary and high school educators.	
E4		Fish Trap Recreation	This is an educational endeavour for all participants, including the organizers. By re-creating the technology of an ancient fish traps in the estuary, people will learn about this ancient technology and gain appreciation for the historical importance of the salmon resource in culture and food. This will help foster greater stewardship through connecting culture, technology and biology.	Partner with K'omoks First Nations to build and operate a fish trap link with National Heritage Site, option # LA7)	Completed. A model fish trap was built as part of the 2016 "Keeping it Living" campaign.	This project will require special permits and support from various agencies to implement. Planning will need to ensure that any structures built in the estuary do not cause harm or death to fish and fish habitat. Any waste (e.g. nets) must be handled carefully so it is not left in the environment following the activity.	Consultations and partnership building. Research into design and methodologies. Site selection. Public relations.	K'omoks First Nation, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, experts on ancient fish traps (i.e. KFN Traditional knowledge, Nancy Green)	K'omoks Traditional knowledge, Nancy Green, Fish collection permit process.
E5	Cultural Programs	Designation of the estuary as a National Historic Site	The historic fish weirs are very extensive in this estuary, and are the main driver for achieving a heritage site designation. This designation would result in better protection and national/international awareness of the estuary. It could increase the economic value of the estuary in terms of the tourism dollars it would bring into the community.	Possible goals could include the establishment of a museum, interpretive and research centre and the restoration of some of the fish traps. Opportunity to partner with the Economic Development Council.	Inactive. National Historic Site committee was formed in 2011, but it no longer meeting.	A heritage site designation could limit opportunities for restoration projects that may have an initial disturbance on the estuary, though are meant to restore and/or enhance estuary function.	Obtain support from the K'omoks First Nation, and write to the National Heritage Board.	K'omoks First Nation, Estuary Working Group, all levels of government.	
E6	General Public Education	Estuary Interpretive Centre	Education of citizens and tourists, increased eco-tourism and tourism dollars (dollar value of estuary more quantifiable for community)	CVNS is interested in ethnobotany and is looking for legacy projects so they may be interested in being involved in this sort of idea. This centre could provide training and job possibilities for Comox First Nation people. Getting the Estuary recognized as a historical site would help build the profile of this centre.	Unchanged.	High costs and energy associated with acquiring appropriate land to do this (ideally near estuary), and to build.	Identify support for this project through joint partnerships and dedication of money/resources. Clear identifications of goals and objectives. Conceptual ideas and committee dedicated to carry through with project once partnerships are established.	K'omoks First Nation, Estuary Working Group, local government.	
E7		Gala Evening		Build on the past success of gala events by hosting one on a biannual basis.	On-going. Gala events happen once a year as part of the Keeping it Living campaign.	High organizational commitment, funding requirements	Review successes/problems associated with past events and organize based on these and on opportunities for ensuring the greatest success of anticipated outcomes. Have an organizing committee dedicated to delivery of Gala event.	Estuary Working Group, Businesses (for donations), community	Reports on past gala events, estuary projects recently complete or underway, "crowd drawers" (ex entertainers, artists), volunteers
E8		Walkabout		Host regular "walkabouts" that identify key areas of interest for protection and restoration in the estuary to people that will support it in some capacity.	On-going. Estuary tours have been put on for the BC Nature AGM, the North Island College - Emily Carr program, and occasionally as part of the Keeping it Living campaign. However we have not specifically targeted people that will support the estuary in some capacity.	Moderate organizational commitment and follow up essential (reporting of activities and results)	Through regular EWG or other meetings, identify where there is a need for a walkabout, and key people to deliver and report on it.	Various estuary stakeholders, Estuary Working Group	Sites of high priority for restoration and protection
E9		Shoreline event (shoreline cleanup)		Join in on an annual shoreline clean up events that occur across Canada, advertised and facilitated by Loblaw's Inc. "Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup", based on the global shoreline cleanup event, the "International Coastal Cleanup".	On-going. Organized by Bill Heidrick (Project Watershed Outreach Director) each year.	Will involve an organization committed to deal with volunteer recruitment, media, organization of locations and activities, and garbage disposal. Some expenses will apply.	Register to become part of the national cleanup event at http://shorelinecleanup.ca . Set up an organizing committee. 2010 shoreline clean-up took place in September.	Stewardship groups, local government, community groups, Estuary Working Group	Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup website and resources
E10		Workshops		Events that engage the public will help to raise awareness of the estuary and how people can protect and restore it. Outcomes include building volunteer capacity, gaining revenue for project implementation through direct donations, purchases, and prizes, and increased awareness and support of other protection programs such as land acquisition, voluntary incentives and regulatory incentives, and increased support for restoration projects. Indirect outcomes may include citizen monitoring and reporting of issues in the estuary.	Deal with issues such as the invasive plant problem in the estuary by hosting workshops that teach community members how to identify the problem and deal with it/monitor it.	Moderate organizational commitment and follow up essential (reporting of activities and results)	Identify experts to teach workshops, areas/species to focus on for removal. Logistics (dates, locations, etc.)	Estuary Working Group	Coastal Invasive Plant Committee, Ducks Unlimited (Janine Bond), local experts (ex Michele Jones)
E11	Events	Awareness Forum		Opportunity to bring together all of the various estuary programs in one place to achieve the goal of community involvement and awareness. Since projects change and develop from year to year, this could be an annual event that will help maintain and spark new interest in the estuary. It will also be an opportunity to bring together organizers and participants of the various programs and projects together in one place to share ideas and experiences. Participants, including politicians, can make official pledges at the forum to take action to protect and restore the CRE.	On-going. Estuary Symposium follow-up event planned for 2018.	High organizational commitment	Review successes/problems associated with past events and organize based on these and on opportunities for ensuring the greatest success of anticipated outcomes. Have an organizing committee dedicated to delivery of the Awareness forum.	Estuary Working Group, Businesses (for donations), community	
E12		Keeping it Living campaign		Through regular postings on the Keeping it Living website and media releases, the estuary can be kept in the radar of the public with relatively little effort. This helps to involve/inspire a broad spectrum of people through art and creative writing.	Regular media releases of programs, projects, estuary art, creative writing and estuary facts.	On-going via Project Watershed outreach.			
E13		Videos		Visual education of the estuary and the programs out there to restore and protect it.	Develop videos to be presented on social media websites (ex. you tube), on the Keeping it Living website, on Shaw TV, and at various public events.	On-going. Three new videos produced through the Emily Carr "Pieces of an Estuary" program. CVAG Youth Media participant is currently working on a new video for the estuary.			
E14	Media	Website		Website is a gateway for all of the projects and programs. Monitoring visits to the website provides a measure of interest in the estuary, which can be valuable when applying for funding.	Continue to maintain existing "Keeping it Living" website, get feedback from users of the website, and keep it active and interesting with new postings and artwork.	On-going.	Already underway by Project Watershed. Continue to seek funding through agency and individual donations and grants to ensure programs are sustained.	Project Watershed, Estuary Working Group	Project Watershed
E15	Mapping	Regular updating of marine resource and features, tenure mapping, and plant communities.		Mapping provides a method to identify restoration and protection needs, a visual educational tool, and a way to monitor impacts of development and evaluate the success of various conservation programs. It also is an effective way to present information essential for land use planning, and the designation of the estuary as a Wildlife Management Area and as a National Heritage Site.	Project Watershed has established the Mapping Centre (MC) at the Stewardship Centre to provide community mapping services. The MC has up to date maps and has collected a wealth of information on estuarine habitats, development, streams, up to date aerial photos and other mapping resources that provide a foundation for future projects. Some mapping and inventory can be done by volunteers.	On-going. The eelgrass and shoreline vegetation mapping has been completed. This mapping information is now housed in the interactive map of the estuary. Funding is needed for on-going maintenance and updating.	Maintaining and updating maps requires consistent, reliable funding to maintain the overhead and staff, as well as the cost associated with collecting up to date information.	Currently (2011), there are several gaps identified and prioritized for mapping requirements in the estuary. These include up to date shoreline vegetation maps, and detailed eelgrass bed mappings.	Project Watershed Mapping Centre, Community Mapping Network, CVRD's i-map

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LA1				Billie Brothers property(beside the Nickel Brother's): they may accept less than market value if they could get a tax receipt for the difference	Unchanged.	cost	Identify opportunities for providing a tax receipt for purchase, identify site priority in relation to other opportunities for purchase (i.e. environmental value of site)	Billie Brothers, Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force, Revenue Canada	
LA2				Field Saw Mill: City of Courtenay interested in purchasing this site for protection with help of partners	On-going. Project Watershed is working towards the acquisition of the site.	cost, site has been heavily impacted by past development so there will be future costs with its remediation.	establish a partnership in the purchase of this site, prepare a Terms of Reference for its purchase and subsequent restoration goals and acceptable/unacceptable use of the property following restoration.	City of Courtenay (Peter Crawford), Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force.	Comox Valley Land Trust , City of Courtenay, BC Hydro
LA3		Purchase sensitive areas that are up for sale around the estuary (linked to Project #LA7)	Will ensure sensitive lands around the estuary protected from future development impacts, and allow for previously impacted areas to be restored	LaFarge property: barge dock and adjacent land owned by currently unoccupied by Lafarge. Lafarge has a history of restoring land to viable habitat and may be open to do so for this site.	Unchanged. Although the Estuary Working Group, through Don Castleden, have recently been in touch with Lafarge about this property.	Lafarge is a large company based out of France, which makes communications difficult. Currently for sale, therefore time is of the essence in case purchased for interests other than restoration and protection.	open up communications with Lafarge to express concerns/hopes for the site	Lafarge, Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force, Revenue Canada	Letter sent to Lafarge from EWG January 28th 2011
LA4		Acquire public control of unused private marine tenures for restoration and protection	Many leases that have yet to expire and have historically impacted the health of the estuary but are not longer active. Acquiring responsibility of these areas will ensure they are not returned to active use and will provide an opportunity to remediate them.	Apply for and acquire lease, get funding, restore or remediate the site, and once lease is up, return it to crown . Would facilitate provincial funding for restoration of previously impacted marine areas. Nature Conservancy looking for an opportunity for a pilot project to do this type of project. Various inactive Interfor leases make good candidates for this.	These have been applied for under the Wildlife Management Area application.	Government held tenures have the reputation that they should be looked after by the government other funders don't want to put funds towards this. High costs of remediation, as sediments heavily impacted by bark and possibly other contaminants.	Consultations with Land Conservancy and provincial government, identification of priority sites to target for this type of project, research into requirements for marine tenure application/transfer.	Katie Blake, Nature Conservancy, Scott Northrup (Fisheries and Oceans)	BC crown land tenure application process.
LA5		Comprehensive land acquisition plan	An adaptive comprehensive plan required to establish goals and objectives for land acquisition and guide its process.	Large interest in the estuary by various land and water managers, important to involve them in this process and to ensure that all parties are assigned and held accountable to specific tasks and to be a part of a regular (ex annual) review process.	Unchanged.	Many demands on different levels and forms of government that would be involved in this, with lack of funding to carry out activities for many. Therefore important to keep the spotlight on the estuary for both the public and the politicians (linked to education programs)	Bring together all the players and develop a terms of reference for plan development, including scope, goals and objectives. Compile available information on the estuary to develop an overview and formative background as to drainage, rain, sea level rise, ecosystem values etc.	Will Marsh, Alison Mewitt, Graham Fowler (Ducks Unlimited), Art Martel and Ernie Sellenin (Comox Valley Naturalists), a hydro geomorphologist , the Agricultural Land Commission, The Nature Conservancy, The Nature Trust of BC, BC Hydro	
LA6	Land Acquisition	Return to Crown any leases which are no longer used.	Will prevent future impacts associated with operation of leases, such as log storage, dredging, etc.	Designate the estuary as a Wildlife Management Area, which will protect any unoccupied Crown Land. As the leases retire to crown land the protection would extend to these areas as well. (see Project # LA8)	These have been applied for under the Wildlife Management Area application.	K'ómoks First Nation has an interest in expanding its shellfish leases in the estuary.	The process has been started to have the estuary declared a Wildlife Management Area. K'ómoks First Nation agreement needed.	Ministry of Environment, K'ómoks First Nation, local governments	
LA7		Designation of the estuary as a National Historic Site	The historic fish weirs are very extensive in this estuary, and are the main driver for achieving a heritage site designation. This designation would result in better protection and national/international awareness of the estuary. It could increase the economic value of the estuary in terms of the tourism dollars it would bring into the community.	Possible goals could include the establishment of a museum, interpretative and research centre and the restoration of some of the fish traps. Opportunity to partner with the Economic Development Council.	Unchanged. National Historic Site committee is no longer meeting.	A heritage site designation could limit opportunities for restoration projects that may have an initial disturbance on the estuary, though are meant to restore and/or enhance estuary function.	Obtain support from the K'ómoks First nation, and write to the National Heritage Board.	A committee has been established as part of the Estuary Land Acquisition Task Force to begin this process and includes Project Watershed, Comox Valley Regional District, City of Courtenay, Town of Comox, K'ómoks First Nation, Comox Valley Economic Council, Chamber of Commerce, local and federal politicians, and other experts	
LA8		Designation of estuary as a Wildlife Management Area	Will afford greater protection through access to additional tools under Section 4 of the Wildlife Act.	Courtenay River estuary is the highest priority site on Vancouver Island for a Wildlife Management Area designation.	On-going. A Wildlife Management Area application for the K'ómoks Estuary has been submitted to Front Counter BC by Tim Clermont.	May restrict recreational use that may disturb migratory wildlife, thus may not receive full community support.	Currently in process, with Nature Trust's Tim Clermont (Crown Land Securement Partner Program Coordinator) heading actions to achieve this designation on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and/or the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations and conservation partners (DU, CWS, HCTF, MoE, and TNT).	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, and the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations: all three local governments, K'ómoks First Nation, and The Nature Trust BC	BC website on Wildlife Management Areas: http://www.snv.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/wma/
LA9	Land Designation	Complete and implement the new Courtenay River Estuary Management Plan presently under development by the Comox Valley Regional District.	Will provide an overall plan for land use and protection of sensitive habitats.	Provide a long term development plan to guide the community in regard to properties in the area of the estuary.	On-going. The K'ómoks Estuary Management Plan has not yet been ratified, and it's ratification and implementation is now being led by the K'ómoks First Nation.	The support of the community, local politicians, K'ómoks First Nation will all be needed to see this plan implemented.	This plan is already well developed and nearing expected completion in 2011.	Oceans Canada, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, The Nature Trust of BC and Ducks Unlimited, Project Watershed, Courtenay and District Fish and Game Protection Association, Town of Comox,	ECL Environwest Limited original CREMP document from March, 2000: http://www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/cremp/
LA10		Establishing an account for land acquisition	Will provide an account dedicated to accept donations and funds dedicated to purchase of lands deemed sensitive to the estuary, and if in sufficient amounts will allow for purchases of these lands as they come up for sale, thus preventing their purchase by some one who might not use them to restore or protect the estuary.	Create a Estuary Land Acquisition Fund. Can acquire funds from different funding agencies (see "Resources"), or from donations from the public, including setting up the option for monthly direct deposits, raffles, and money raised during educational events. May also be used to collect funds collect as part of the "property tax" project (Project # LA7). May also use "Blue Carbon Credits" program as a funding source (see project #V1)	COMPLETED. Project Watershed has a designated land acquisition fund.	requires a significant amount of administration time and would require a person be dedicated for this. Where funds come from a tax base there is likely going to be some government control over the use and distribution of these funds.		Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force	Pan Munroe: administrator for the Comox Valley Land Trust, o subsection 149.1(8) of the Income Tax Act,
LA11	Fundraising for protection	Initiate a referendum for a new property tax to go towards the purchase land for preservation. Align with a strong education component.	The cost of land acquisition for protection will be shared by all property taxpayers, thus lowering the cost per person with benefit for all.	Combine this project with the Estuary Land Acquisition Fund as the manager of the funds.	Unchanged. Low Priority.	Commitment and will from the politicians to support this endeavour will be needed	look at the list of parcels of land that have been rejected from the parks plan by the CVRD. Linking these purchases to improvements like a walkway around the estuary will help build support in the community. Presentation to the various regional committees and councils as well as press releases.	Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force, Comox Valley Regional District, City of Courtenay, Town of Comox, Village of Cumberland	Potential funders include: Habitat Conservation Trust Fund, Canadian Wildlife Federation, Habitat Stewardship Program

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V1		Estuary-wide	Estuary Conservation Offset program	By attaching value to the estuary's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide, programs that acknowledge external environmental costs associated with development within and outside of the estuary can be implemented that focus on recouping those costs and applying them to the benefit of the environment.	Growing awareness of external costs of human's activities on the environment has created a market for carbon offsets, which could be used as a source of revenue to fund conservation activities such as eelgrass and saltmarsh protection and restoration. Potential to associate credits for the estuary with existing credit offset programs, such as the province's "Pacific Carbon Trust", or the Land Trust Alliance's "Living Carbon Investments Ltd." In addition, local government support likely as they have pledged through the BC Climate Action Charter to reduce GHG emissions to a defined target by 2012.	Unchanged. Medium priority.	An ethical consideration is that the sale of carbon offsets will support activities that result in environmental costs beyond that offset by the value of the credit.	Based on rationale in the Blue Carbon study by the Sierra Club, carry study that places values on key habitats in the estuary. In particular, consider an initial valuation of the eelgrass and saltmarsh habitats based on information from Sierra Club's "Blue Carbon" publication. Identify the Risks and Benefits of developing a carbon credit program from these values.	Land Trust Alliance Living Carbon Investments program, Sierra Club, Province of BC, local municipalities.	Land Trust Alliance document: "Conservation Offsets" (author Briony Penn), Sierra Club "Blue Carbon" publication (Colin Campbell), BC . BC Pacific Carbon Trust website.
V2	Financial incentives	Estuary-wide	Estuary Valuation program	By attaching a value to the services provided by the estuary the real worth of the estuary will be recognized by the community.	Growing awareness of the services provided by the estuary in its natural state which must be provided at cost by the community.	Unchanged. Medium priority.	The program only addresses the services directly provided by the estuary.	Ecosystem services evaluation by a competent authority (i.e.: University or Urban Studies School)	Partner institute, local municipalities, Province of BC	Ecosystem Services literature.
V3	Land dedication/donation	Estuary-wide	Guide landowners to protect their land through stewardship agreements, covenants, selling and bequests, and combinations of these options.	Many incentives, such as tax breaks and knowledge that lands will be protected in perpetuity exist, though not very well understood by landowners and land protection groups.	A very useful tool has been developed specific to the Comox Valley by the Millard/Piercy Watershed Stewards that helps to guide landowners on their options to protect their lands, along with benefits and issues	Unchanged. Medium Priority. Prehaps Nature Conservance of Canada could lead this initiative.	Mostly targeted for landowners that already value the natural features of their land and wish to conserve them. Some options for landowners that do not, such as tax breaks, but these are limited.	Identify people/committees that will familiarize with the land protection options, and develop a program that identifies candidate landowners, and educated them on their options.	Comox Valley Land Trust, Nature Trust of BC, Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy of Canada, Estuary Working Group, Land Protection consultant, Environment Canada Ecological Gifts Program.	Millard/Piercy Watershed Stewards Land Protection Options brochure (2009)

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R1	Shoreline Protection	establishment of a 30m riparian shoreline buffer around the estuary	zone for shoreline protection is essential to help both protect shorelines and ensure ecosystem processes and functions, such as sediment transportation and riparian shading, are maintained. The alternative is a piecemeal approach, where individual properties implement shoreline modifications which can impact both the environment and adjacent properties if not designed correctly.	Apply minimum estuary shoreline setbacks of 30m where no development can occur for all jurisdictions bordering the estuary through zoning bylaws. For this same area, develop a comprehensive shoreline protection plan. Possible to increase support for this by ensuring rights of way for public access are considered as part of this process.	Unchanged. High Priority. A 30 m riparian shoreline buffer has been modelled in the interactive map of the estuary. Recent negative impacts to the foreshore area by private landowners (cutting of Garry oaks, armouring) demonstrate the need for such shoreline protection.	Does not address already development shoreline areas, however a comprehensive plan will be able to identify the cumulative effects of these areas on the estuary.	Identify areas where there is still at least 30m buffer of intact shoreline and target these to prevent encroachment. Work with current policy development processes occurring at the local government level to ensure setbacks are included in zoning process. Include these setbacks in the updating of the CREMP.	Estuary Working Group Land Acquisition Task Force, Comox Valley Regional District, City of Courtenay, Town of Comox	
R2		Develop a comprehensive coastal shoreline protection management plan for the estuary.	Individual property owners and developers are concerned with protecting shorelines, usually without regard to the direct and indirect effects of shoreline protection on adjacent shorelines and ecosystem functioning. These effects can include accelerated erosion on neighbouring shorelines, causing a chain reaction until entire shorelines are protected with hard structures.	Where there are reviews and changes to policy documents, a multi-jurisdictional Coastal Shoreline Protection Strategy that includes a shoreline management zone and permitting process should be incorporated. This could be included in the current updating of the Courtenay River Estuary Management Plan, and referred to in individual jurisdictional policy documents (i.e. OCP's, LAP's, etc.)	Unchanged. High Priority.	The development of a Coastal Shoreline Protection Strategy can take a long time, in the meantime there are properties that are under threat of erosion with reactions by landowners to continue with the hardening of these shorelines. This is exacerbated by the increasing frequency of and intensity of storms that are occurring in the region.	Include discussions of a comprehensive shoreline management plan in the CREMP. Model shoreline processes in the estuary and identify areas of high risk for modification through shoreline protection.	Local municipalities, non-profit sensitive land-use planning groups (CVLT, CVCS, EWG), CREMP, Fisheries and Oceans(Scott Northrup)	Shoreline Protection in the Sunshine Coast Regional District & Roberts Creek Shoreline Bylaws
R3	Citizen Monitoring Program	Involve citizens to monitor water quality, construction phases of development, fish and wildlife in the estuary. Include a reporting protocol that links monitoring to enforcement.	Fisheries and Oceans enforcement capacity is stretched. By involving citizens in monitoring, then more opportunity to correct problems before they get too large, and will also to raise awareness of everyone's responsibility to protect the estuary and abide by protective regulations.	Through the various education programs and workshops, train volunteers to monitor specific aspects of the watershed, including important cues to watch out for and report (ex dead fish, turbid smelly water, etc.)	Unchanged. Medium Priority.	Follow up of results requires efforts of people other than the citizens doing the monitoring, though is essential to give a citizen monitoring program value. Potential for conflicts with private landowners/industry and conservation groups depending on how volunteers and the conservation group react to issues.	Terms of Reference for a each volunteer monitoring group, equipment maintenance and regular calibration (ex water quality monitoring), funds to deliver program, volunteer training, site selection.	Local conservation and stewardship groups, Fisheries and Oceans Canada or Conservation Officers (enforcement).	Case Studies by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency of Citizen Monitoring in the Comox Valley at: http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=C7B298F5-1&offset=13&toc=show