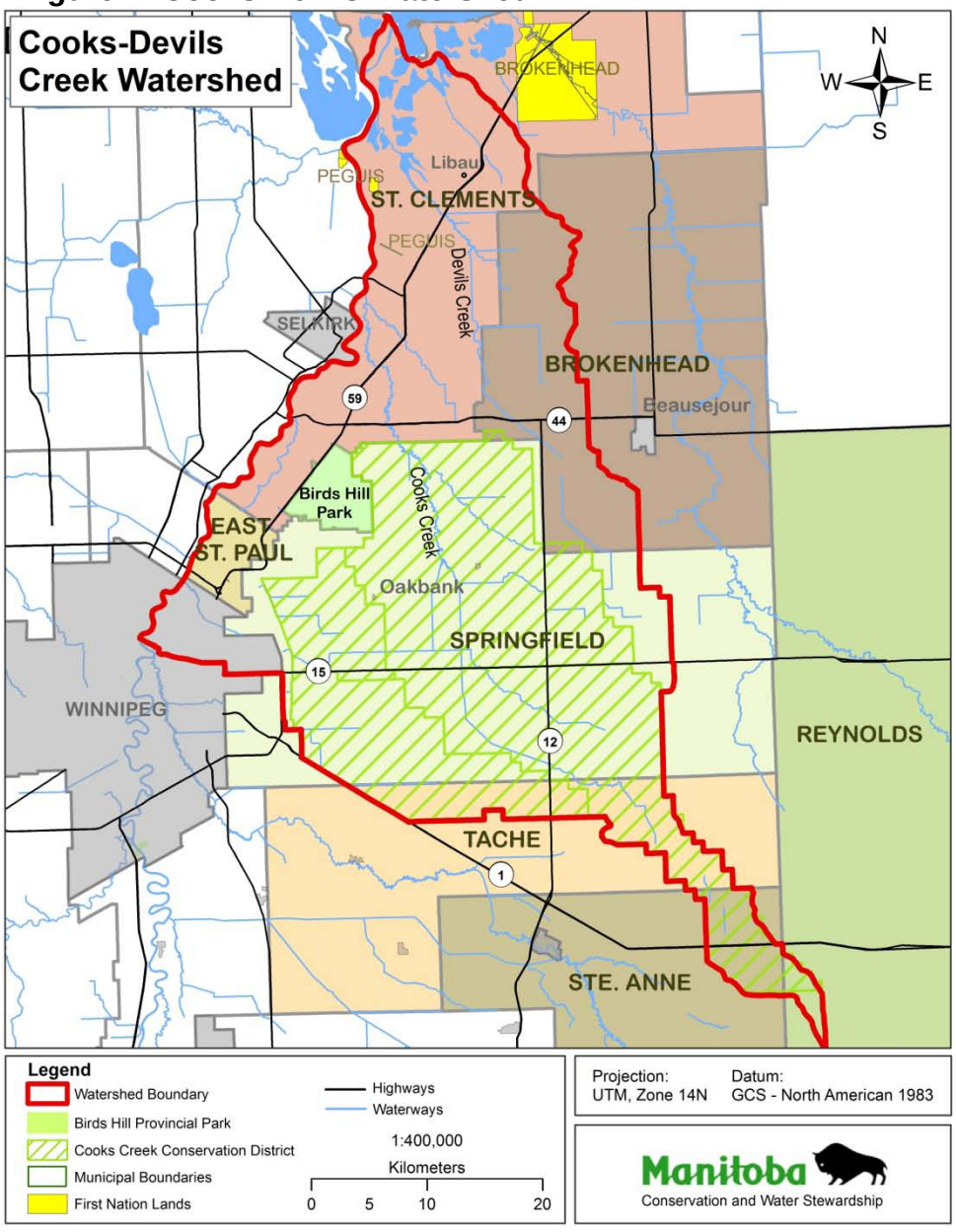
What We Heard:
Public Engagement Meetings for the Cooks-Devils Integrated Watershed Management Plan

INTRODUCTION

In March 2010, the Province of Manitoba designated the Cooks Creek Conservation District (CCCD) as the Watershed Planning Authority for the Cooks-Devils Watershed. This designation granted the CCCD the authority to create an integrated watershed management plan (IWMP) for the Cooks-Devils Watershed (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Cooks-Devils Watershed



Early in the planning process, the CCCD formed a Project Management Team (PMT) to guide development of the Cooks-Devils IWMP.

The Project Management Team includes:

Neil Van Ryssel (Chair)	Cooks Creek Conservation District
Gary Brown (Vice Chair)	Rural Municipality of Springfield
Marc Ross	Cooks Creek Conservation District
Colin Gluting	Cooks Creek Conservation District
Nathan McCorrister	Peguis First Nation
Lawrence Morris	Rural Municipality of East St Paul
Glen Basarowich	Rural Municipality of St Clements
Melvin Rattai	Rural Municipality of Brokenhead
Bill Heather	Rural Municipality of Tache
Robin Beukens	Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship

PUBLIC MEETINGS

One of the first steps in the development of the plan was to hold public meetings to discuss what residents of the watershed value within the planning area. Five public meetings were held in February and March 2013: East Selkirk (February 25) Garson (March 4), East St Paul (March 5), Ste Genevieve (March 6) and Dugald (March 12). A total of 104 watershed residents participated.

Location	**Number of Participants**
East Selkirk	14
Garson	17
East St Paul	7
Ste Genevieve	28
Dugald	38

The discussions from these meetings are reported in this document and will provide direction to the PMT on the scope and priorities of the integrated watershed management plan. Participants were asked to indicate what they considered to be the most important issues in the Cooks-Devils watershed and to identify assets, threats, and potential solutions related to these issues.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Surface water management, including flooding, drainage, and water retention, emerged as the most important issue to people in the watershed. Groundwater quality was the second most important issue, as most residents of the watershed are dependent on groundwater as their source of drinking water. Natural areas, particularly wetlands, were also a concern. Surface water quality of lakes and rivers was also mentioned by participants.

Table 1 outlines the priority issues, as well as, the assets and threats that were identified by watershed residents (Issues are in priority order, assets and threats are not).

Table 1: Cooks-Devils Watershed Priority Issues, Assets and Threats

Priority Issues	Assets	Threats
Surface Water Management	• Agricultural crops • Residential property • Infrastructure • Groundwater quality • Ceremonial lands	• Poorly maintained drains • Loss of wetlands • Extreme weather events • Peat mining • Development
Ground Water Quality	• Clean drinking water • Aquifer • Groundwater water quality and quantity	• Gravel pits • Land fills • Lack of source water protection • Abandoned wells • Septic systems • Agricultural runoff
Natural Areas	• Wetlands • Forests • Riparian areas • Fish • Wildlife • Traditional Territories	• Peat mining • Development • Pollution • Drainage • Land clearing • Invasive species • Poor water quality • Erosion • Manitoba Hydro Lake Winnipeg lake level
Surface Water Quality	• Lake Winnipeg • Clean rivers and creeks • Netley-Libau Marsh	• Flooding • Drainage • Siltation • Agricultural runoff • Lagoons and septic systems • Loss/Degradation of riparian zones • Loss of wetlands • Landfills

Flooding, drainage, retention	Drinking water	Natural areas	Surface water quality	Land use and development

ID	Meeting Location
ES	East Selkirk Hall
G	Garson Hall
ESP	East St Paul RM Office
SG	Ste Genevieve Hall
D	Dugald Hall

Cooks-Devils Public Meetings - Group Responses Priority Issue 1				
ID	**Issue**	**Assets to Protect**	**Threats**	**Solutions**
ES1	Flooding	Ceremonial grounds, hunting and trapping, medicines, residential, wildlife, Netley-Libau Marsh	Increased Lake Winnipeg level, winds from Lake Winnipeg, invasive species, habitat loss, erosion	Build dykes/higher roads to protect important lands, wetland restoration, removal of invasive species (carp)
ES2	Drinking Water	Quality and quantity	Peat moss mining, animal Ops, use of chemical pesticides, overland floods	Sealing abondoned wells, buffer zones, sewage systems
ES3	Contamination of Drinking Water (aquifer, individual wells)	Safe drinking water	Over development, RMs not enforcemnt of bylwas, sewage disposal, lagoons, agricultural flooding - nutrients, Winnipeg, animal waste, landfills, industries - metal, chemicals - household	Management of waste - human and animal, limit development - sub-divisions, increased accountability/openess, sealing old wells
G1	Water quality	Healthy drinking water	Pollution, urban and farm	Regulated drainage, water volume, buffer zones, coordination between organizations
G2	Drinking water	Livelihood, family, future generations, waterways	Human population, chemicals, pollution	Stop draining wetlands, water treatment plants, less development, educate

G3	Drainage	Crops, homes, riparian areas	Heavy rains, poor drains	Maintain drains, water retention, better planning
ESP1	Groundwater - contamination, becoming worse over time	Drinking water, aquifer, recharge areas	Groundwater contamination, geese, fertilizer (nutrients), gravel pits, surface water algae, beavers destroying habitat, oil, chemicals from old vehicles	Study to investigate groundwater contamination in Silver Fox (Silver Springs Park), wildlife management (beavers and geese), public education for nutrient levels, provincial regulation enforcement, protect recharge areas, bufferzones
SG1	Flooding	Homes, land, wells, farm industry	Blocked waterways, vegetation, beaver dams	Clean Fish Creek, remove beavers and dams, From #41 to #12 blocked
SG2	Flood control	Homes, properties, connectivity - roads - the need to be able to get to and from your home, costs of maintaing to save peoples homes, communication	Overland flooding - water coming from elsewhere, ditch and drainage maintenance must improve, lack of proper communication to residents: when they may cut of a road - also affects transportation - emergency vehicles/school buses	More converstaion between province/munipcal, cut the red tape, better communication to residence - mailer newspaper, phone.
SG3	Overland flooding/drainage	Private property, farmland, Ste. Genevieve, municipal roads, quality of life, livestock	Safety, property values, control insect levels, loss of land quality	Increasing culvert to standard size, restriction of buidling permits on unsuitable land, regular maintenance of municipal drains, restriction of peat gravel companies, follow through regardless of political changes
SG4	Drainage (planned)	Crops	Funding (Hwy 12), beavers, planned urban development	Drainage work, increase drain and culvert size, retention ponds
SG5	Overland flooding - beaver dams and peat moss mining	Homes, commecial property, money, insurance claims	Loss of trees, loss of use, disease, standing water	Better drainage, inter CD work on drainage, issues, destroy beaver dams, limit mining near built up areas

D1	Flooding	Homes, agriculture, natural habitat, roads, infrastructure	Improper drainage, ditches to deep, clogged culverts, snow dump, ice dams at bridges, beaver dams	Cleaning drains in order (north before south), Increase riparian areas to prevent bank from eroding, clear ice dams at bridges, water retention areas, divert southeast corner to Cooks Creek diversion floodway, lower on remove weir at junction of Cooks Creek Diversion
D2	Surface Water Management	Residential, Ag lands, aquifer, human health, land values	Agricultural, urban drainage	Cedar lake, restore water retention, drainage enforcement
D3	Drainage	Residential, agricultural land, source water	Loss of wetlands, major run off event, failed infrastructure	Best development practices, best farming practices, maintenance plan, retention area
D4	Drainage (planned)	Homes, crops	Funding, beavers	Reduce flows, planning, removing dams, wetland consolidation, diversion
D5	Surface Drainage (summer)	Farmers crop, farm yards	Heavy reains	Clean and maintain current ditches
D6	Drainage and water retention	Natural streams and creeks, ditch clearing	Lack of action, protect the wetlands on the marginal land, funding	Master plan - sustainably. Strategically stagger mowing to protect plants - no mowing when flowers are in bloom. Priority action action plan for ditches. Surface water management plan. Strategic planning. Maintenance plans. Need dollars for actions. Retire marginal lands - conservation reserve lands, EG&S programs, annual payments.

D7	Protection of groundwater and its sources	Quality of Aquifer and its sustainability (quality and quantity)	Loss of buffer zones, gravel extraction, dredging, landfills (decommissioned and active), agricultural runoff	Enforce regulations, engage hydrogeologist (see bylaw #11-293), use monitoring and testing of sites
PMT1	Water Quality	Surface and Ground Water		Proper well construction, seal abandoned wells, inventory of wells, proper waste water management (lagoons), limit development in swamps, responsible development - follows guidelines and plans, protect existing wetlands, rehabilitate wetlands
PMT2	Water Quality	Agriculture, potable water		Land use planning, drainage licensing, adequate funding, source water protection

Flooding, drainage, retention - 13	Drinking water - 8	

Flooding, drainage, retention	Drinking water	Natural areas	Surface water quality	Land use and development
Cooks-Devils Public Meetings - Group Responses Priority Issue 2				
ID	**Issue**	**Assets to Protect**	**Threats**	**Solutions**
ES1	Groundwater - drinking water	Good quality groundwater, drinking water	Gravel pits, quarries, sewage waste entering rivers and ditches, leaking septic fields, farm run off, agricultural waste	Upgrade sewage systems (funding for people to upgrade), Agricultural BMPs, public education (accessible), planning for water needs for sustainable growth
ES2	Drainage and Flooding	Water quality, communities, Lake Winnipeg, Investments, Farm land, cabins	Weather, farming practices, crossings, drain maintenance, gray water in ditches	Fines for dumping in ditch, removal of illegal crossings, provincial and municipal drain maintenance, waffling, incentive to hold water
ES3	Flooding (government mismanagment)	Water quality, humans lives/health, properties/homes, wildlife, infrastructure, agriculture	Devalued properties, nature - more water, climate change, floodplain -flat, too many drains, loss of wetlands, loss of wildlife habitat, MB Hydro - high water levels, lack of coordination	Balanced/strategic approach to drainage, water retention, limit building in flood-prone areas, proactive development, flood mitigation/proofing (existing development), protect wetlands (conservation agreements), protect wildlife, buy-outs (convert to crown lands), consultation - compensation
G1	Flooding and Drainage	Crops, livestock, buidligns, homes, infrastructure	Nutrients, runoff, crop loss, erosion, beaver	Using wetlands to alleviate flooding, adequate culverts, control structures, maintenance of drains, long term plan, bank stabilization

G2	Wetlands	Natural water filtration, wildlife habitat, aquifer	Drainage of wetlands, spring run-off, weater - heavy rains, mismanaged CD	Leave drain naturally, better management, restrict development, educate, save the beavers
G3	Aquifer drinking water	Drinking water	Quality, contamination, quantity	Seal old wells, keeep livestock out of water, lagoons, City of Winnipeg
ESP1	Flooding - surface water management	Agricultural land, crops, residential homes, wetlands (affected by drainage)	Extreme weathr events, nutrients flooding into wells, poor drainage planning	Water retention, land use planning for future flood events and changes over time, good drainage planning, wetland protection
SG1	Drinking water supply	Safe drinking water, fear of contamination, enough water in dry years, chemical runoff into water supply	Overland flooding causing contamintation, birds, butterflies, bees, dragonflies, Children's health and safety	Proper drainage, lesss use of herbicide and pesticide
SG2	Groundwater - drinking water	Water sources, what stops contamination from getting into the wells	Water coming from sources that may contain chemicals or waste products	Well testing free during high flood times, sand bagging more timely, available water at low-no cost for contaminated water (those who are affected should be ID'd)
SG3	Drinking water quality	Health, livestock	Too much standing water, improper drainage, peat/gravel companies disturbing natural water table	Maintaining ditches, intergovernmental "passing the buck" regarding responsibility, long-term plan and consensus on responsibility
SG4	Aquifer	Drinking water	Development	Cap old wells, flowing wells, recharge areas
SG5	Drinking water	Life, wells, water quality, disease	Disease, sickness, illness	Decrease standing water, increase drainage

D1	Drinking water quality	Health, private and public well systems, aquifer protection, quanity of water, water table	Pollution into ground water, dump not decommenioned properly, fuel storage, water wastage, lack of knowledge of recharge locations	Protection of recharge areas and habitat, education about pollution for residents
D2	Protection of water quality	Human health land values	Hillside transer station, proliferation of subdivisions, gravel pits	Remediate hillside transfer station, suspend sub-divisions
D3	Protect drinking water	Source water aquifer, family health	Poorly maintained wells, industrial pollution, waste water	Monitor water quality, source water plan, cap abandoned wells, education
D4	Drinking water	Aquifer protection	Pollution, old wells, over use	Education, capping wells, data collection on use
D5	Overland flooding (spring)	Farmland, farm yards, residential lots	Heavy snowfall, quick melt	Open diches with cats and excavators, deal with private land owners
D6	Groundwater	Everybody needs clean water, crops and animals.	Wells and open body of water, gravel pits.	Educate - enforcement of regulations, water rights act. Map and monitor groundwater - recharge areas to aquifers - maps to say that, target protection tthere.
D7	Preservation of natural areas and wetlands	Balance of ecosystems, nature	Development, Agriculture and runoff	Development in areas serviced with sewer and water only, proper land use policies, restore wetlands, moritorium on all new development
PMT1	Surface Water Management	Ag land, residences, infrastructure, water quality, land use (traditional)		Water retention - controlled management, maintain existing infrastructure, LiDAR and surveys to find retention areas, standards for development, coordinated surface water management - cooperative

PMT2	Flooding and Drainage	Ag land, residences, quality of life		Adequate drainage, water retention, dredge river

Drinking Water - 12	Flooding, drainage, retention - 7	Natural areas - 2

Flooding, drainage, retention	Drinking water	Natural areas	Surface water quality	Land use and development

Cooks-Devils Public Meetings - Group Responses Priority Issue 3				
ID	**Issue**	**Assets to Protect**	**Threats**	**Solutions**
ES1	Changes to Ecosystem (wetland loss, effects of urban sprawl)	Agricultural lands, wetlands, wildlife, Netley-Libau Marsh, Mars Sandhills	Habitat loss, motorized recreation damage, urban sprawl	Affordable housing in city core, protected areas, public education (recreasonl use), green belts, limit agricultural land subdividing, environmental regularation strenthened and enforced
ES2	Wastewater	Water supply, potable water, fish	Failing fields, City of Winnipeg dumping in river	Inspections - fields and tanks, enforcement, public education
ES3	Lack of Stewardship	Water quality, human and animal life, forests, marshes/creeks, fish/fish habitat	Sewage, personal safety, over-development, loss of natural areas, use of pesticides, too much drainage, loss of wetlands, agriculture, lawncare - urban areas, urban development	Limit pesticide and fertilizer application in urban areas, designated green areas/protected ares, conservation agreements, government needs to follow their own rules, consultation with other governments/jurisdictions
G1	Wetlands and Natural Areas	Wildlife, natural vegetation, adjacent lands	Agressive drainage, pollution, lack of long term plans	Indentify wetland areas, municipal or provincial ownership, constructed
G2	Drainage	Farmland, water quality, personal property ie. Residential, roads, waterways	Plugged drains, lack of farm monitoring, erosion, chemicals entering ditches, farms own equipment to drain land quicker	Tree wind breaks, maintain drains, incentives to retain water, control large farm land drains, education
G3	Wetlands	Recharge areas, wildlife	Agriculture, drainage, development	Conservation, ALUS

ESP1	Lake Winnipeg Water Quality	Fish, cottage country, tourism, community revenue	City of Winnipeg sewage, US pollution and nutrients, town sewage, septic fields, injector system failing, farming, agricultural runoff and fertilizers, factory farms, illegal septic field dumping on Red River and other streams, holding tank fees	Eco-friendly fertilizer, switching from septic fields to piped systems, enforcement of septic fields and inspections, affordable holding tanks draining and/or governmetn funding, public education (Lake Friendly), how much is pollution increasing as go downstream
SG1	Drainage (not enough)	Land, homes, well, agricultural industry, agricultural land	Unusable land, mold and rotting - cracked basements, e. Coli and T.C., nutrient loss	More drainage, cleant out source
SG2	Environmental Impact	Protect natural drainge and drainage materal when able, protecting wetlands - each ditch is important - no footprints if possible	Not everything should be for sale ie. Peat moss, gravel	Limit what levels are taken away and enforce it, monitor if - if too much is taken do something
SG3	Accounatability of gravel/peat mining companies	Private property, farmland, Ste. Genevieve, municipal roads, quality of life, livestock, health	Safety, water quality, overland flooding, loss of property values	Crackdown on illegal drainage, ditching, pumping of water; Accounatability (consistent enforcement of fines, shutdown of operations when needed), peat gravel companies should have permission from local residents when altering
SG4	Wetlands	Wildlife	Development	Government funding (pay farmers)
SG5	Land use	Gardens, livestock	Loss of trees/firewood, pasture land	Increased drainage, decrease standing water

D1	Healthy surface water	Streams, natural habitat, fish stocks, plant life	Flooding, pollution, phosphorus, petroleum (fossil fuels), loss of wetlands	Reduce flooding, draining in order of flow
D2	Maintenance of arable land, agriculture	Food growing capacity	Sub-divisions, municipal decision making	Suspend sub-divisions, educate councillors (people too)
D3	Ongoing growth and development	Agricultural land, residential land, infrastructure	Lack of planning, septic fiedls, wells	Retention ponds, planned development
D4	Water conservation	Wetland preservation, aquifer recharge	Draining swamps, flooding	Retention area, diversions, preservation areas
D5	Well water quality	Personal wells	Standing water	Cap old wells
D6	Quality of life	Future generations, environment, economy.	Lack of action. Province off loading.	Livestock wtihin creek (off-site watering systems/riparian fencing) - northern portion along Cooks Creek. Communication on water
D7	Surface watershed (creek, ponds, prairie potholes)	Riparian zones, fish, animals, priarie potholes, life quality, recration	Improper agriculture and waste management, climate change	Waste management resources and monitoring of septic systems, over capacity of lagoons
PMT1				
PMT2	Natural Area Protection	Wetlands, forests, recharge areas		EGS programs on private land, conservation reserve program

Group Responses Priority 3				
Natural areas - 8	Surface water quality - 4	Flooding, drainage, retention - 3	Land use and development - 3	Drinking water - 2

ID	Meeting Location
ES	East Selkirk Hall
G	Garson Hall
ESP	East St Paul RM Office
SG	Ste Genevieve Hall
D	Dugald Hall

ID	Interest in the Watershed	Drinking water system	Waste water system
ES1	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
ES2	Landowner		
ES3	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
ES4	Landowner	Private Well	Ejector System
ES5	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
ES6	Urban resident	Private Well	Ejection System
ES7	Urban resident	Private Well	Sewage Tank
ES8	Producer, landowner	Private Well	Septic Field, Ejector
ES9	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
ES10	Urban resident	Private Well	Public System
ES11	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G1	Producer, landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G2	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G3	Producer, landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G4	Producer, landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G5	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G6	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G7	Producer	Private Well	Septic Field
G8	Producer, Landowner, Urban resident	Private Well	Other
G9	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G10	Landowner, Urban Resident	Public System	Public System
G11	Producer	Private Well	Ejector System
G12	Other	Private Well	Septic Field
G13	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
G14	Landowner	Public System	Public System
G15	Urban resident	Private Well	Septic Field
ESP1	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
ESP2	Urban resident	Private Well	Septic Field
ESP3	Landowner, Urban Resident	Private Well	Public System
ESP4	Landowner, Urban Resident	Private Well	Public System
ESP5	Urban resident	Private Well	Public System
ESP6	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field

SG1	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG2	Urban resident	Private Well	Septic Field
SG3	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG4	Landowner	Private Well	Other
SG5	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG6	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG7	Landowner, Urban Resident	Private Well	Other
SG8	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG9	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG10	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG11	Landowner	Private Well	Other
SG12	Landowner	Private Well	Other
SG13	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG14	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG15	Landowner	Public System	Public System
SG16	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG17	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG18	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG19	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG20	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG21	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG22	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
SG23			
SG24			
D1	Urban Resident	Public System	Public System
D2	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D3	Landowner (rural residential)	Private Well	Septic Field
D4	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D5	Producer, Landowner	Public System	Public System
D6	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D7	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D8	Producer, Season resident/cottager	Private Well	Septic Field
D9	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D10	Producer, landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D11	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D12	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D13	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D14	Urban resident	Private Well	Public System
D15	Urban resident	Public System	Public System
D16	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field

D17		Public System	Public System
D18	Urban resident	Public System	Public System
D19	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D20	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D21	Producer	Private Well	Septic Field
D22	Producer	Private Well	Public System
D23	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D24	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D25	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D26	Landowner	Private Well	Other
D27	Landowner, Urban Resident	Private Well	Septic Field
D28	Producer, Landowner, Urban resident	Public System	Public System
D29	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D30	Producer, Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D31	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D32	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D33	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D34	Landowner	Private Well	Septic Field
D35	Seasonal resident/cottager	Private Well	Other
PMT1	Producer, Landowner, Seasonal Resident		
PMT2	Other		
PMT3	Producer, Landowner, Urban Resident		
PMT4	Other		
PMT5	Landowner, Urban Resident		
PMT6	Landowner, First Nations Lands		
ONLINE 1			

Flooding, drainage, retention	Drinking water	Natural areas	Surface water quality
Land use and development			

Cooks-Devils - Public Meetings Individual Responses - Issue Prioritization			
ID	**1**	**2**	**3**
ES1	Well water quality	Pollution in creek	Maintain some wetlands
ES2	Contaminated water from sewage fields - affecting drinking water	Excessive drainage	Extreme water issues flood/drought
ES3	Risk of flooding	Water quality	Cooperative management
ES4	Flooding	Loss of prairie pot holes	New drains, including Manitoba's largest, the Winnipeg floodway
ES5	Safety of our well water	Resoure management control of flooding	Preservation of our natural resources
ES6	Cultural ceremonies	Groundwater pollution from unsafe from Red River and runoff	Preserve the wetland breeding grounds for our wildlife
ES7	Groundwater	Flooding	Cultural
ES8	Limit urban sprawl	Anti-littering campaign - appropriate disposal of waste	
ES9	Waste water - septic fields affecting groundwater	Drainage	Flood
ES10	Groundwater contamination	Sewage issues - environment	Drainage
ES11	Private well	Groundwater	Flooding
G1	Maintain our wetlands	Groundwater contamination	Spraying of waterways
G2	Clean drinking water	Protect our waterways before further destruction	
G3	Drinking water	Groundwater	
G4	Flooding	Drainage	
G5	To protect aquifers	Less chemicals/contaminants into the soil	Environment
G6	Preserving existing ag land now and future	Preserving existing aquifers for drinking purposes	Restoring drained wetlands for wildlife
G7	Drainage in fields	Water quality	
G8	Drinking water quality	Drainage	Flooding
G9	Production agriculture co-existing wtih urban sprawl	Efficient, managed drainage that is maintained	Long term planning to continually enhance drainage and planned water retention

G10	Quality of drinking water	Ground water	Natural areas
G11	Drainage	Water quality	Loss of wetlands
G12	Water quality and protection of aquifer	Water detention and flooding	Riparian areas and marshlands
G13	Surface drainage in an adequate time frame	Maintenance improved to proson drainge system	Proper development controls of surface water development and drainage
G14	Control rapid runoff and bank erosion	Retain water to replenish to aquifer	Allow natural wildlife to exist
G15	Protect drinking water supply quality	Drinking water quantity	Spring flooding
ESP1	Surface water management (drains)	Amount of drainage from higher elevation	Clean water
ESP2	Overland flooding	Water drainage	Aquifers
ESP3	Groundwater contamination		
ESP4	Flooding	Lake Winnipeg	Drinking Water
ESP5	Groundwater	Surface water carrying pollutants into Lake Winnipeg	Overland flooding
ESP6	Drainage improvements	Flooding/contamination	Water retention/groundwater recharge
SG1	Drainage	Flooding	
SG2	Drainage	Drinking water	
SG3	Drainage on agricultural land	Subdivision planning	
SG4	Flooding due to cuts put in road and wrecking my garage which is new		
SG5	Flood control	Groundwater purity - what effects what I drink	Impact on the environment
SG6	Drainage - make sure that the water flows naturally Fish Creek and Cooks Creek		
SG7	Drainage not enough	Flooding protect property	Preserving our clean drinking water
SG8	Drinking water supply	Flooding	Farming
SG9	Drinking water - quality	Flooding of productive land acres	
SG10	Drinking water	Ditching	Overland runoff
SG11	Flooding	All year too wet	Water has no fast exit
SG12	Overland flooding	Hog manure contaminating wells	Preservation and/or creating wildlife habitat
SG13	Flooding	Drinking water quality	Peat moss and gravel companies effects on drainage and water quality

SG14	Flooding	Drinking water quality	Gravel/Peat companies effect on drainage and water quality
SG15	Water drainage	Poorly maintained provincial drains	
SG16	Drinking water	Drainage and overland flooding	Peat moss mining and beavers
SG17	Water quality/drinking water	Overland flooding/drainage	
SG18	Flooding and drainage	Drinking water and quality	
SG 19	Flooding		
SG20	Flooding	Drainage	Groundwater
SG21	Consistent maintenance of Cooks Creek	Consistent drainage management of existing ditches	Cooperation between municipalities
SG22	Proper drainage for Cooks Creek	Protection of roads	Collaboration between municipalities
SG23	(Surface water management)		
SG24	(Surface water management)		
D1	Water quality (groundwater)		Agricultural land drainage
D2	Drainage	Well water protection	Drain maintenance
D3	Protection of drinking water quality	Sustaining water quantity	Maintenance of arable land
D4	Protect source water from contamination	Adequate surface drainage - minimize chemical runoff	Maximize land use
D5	Maintenance of existing ditches	Make sure new ditches are made properly	Don't drain the weland east to fast
D6	Groundwater	Drainage	Flooding
D7	Groundwater supply for drinking and personal use		
D8	Flooding summer rains	Water storage	Good drinking water
D9	Drainage - both farm and residential	Retention (water)	Groundwater contamination
D10	The creeks are dead drains	Anxiety about about drainage has produced rapid runoff with big chemical loads.	Groundwater is compromised in some districts - deterioration must be contained.
D11	Drainage	Housing development	Drinking water
D12	Flooding	Drainage	Drinking water
D13	Preservation of natural areas	Water Quality	Stop development
D14	Gravel zone aquifers - Birds Hill/Moosenose	Municipal water supply not properly protected	Hillside Dumpsite - open cap and unmonitored
D15	Loss of wetlands	Clean waterways	Quality of drinking water
D16	Groundwater protection	Wetlands protection	Protection of landscape, soil erosion
D17	Flooding	Waste run off - fertilizers, etc.	Controlling development

D18	Quality of Springfield municipal water supply	Protection of Springfield municipal water supply	Wastewater and sewage handling
D19	Drainage	Drinking water quality	Retention areas
D20	Drainage of summer heavy rains from farmland	Spring drains	Aquifer protection in Oakbank
D21	Drainage (excess water), flooding	Time it takes for the water to move down (level)	Groundwater
D22	Drainage		
D23	Surface drainage	Overland flooding	Well water quality
D24	Flooding (including ice dams)	Drinking water quality	Erosion of creek bed and edges
D25	Spring flooding	Ecological decay of the creek - water quality, wildlife, fish	Ground water quality
D26	Drinking water quality and quantity (groundwater)	Nutrient loading in creeks from septic and agriculture	Loss of riparian habitat
D27	Overland flooding that may cause flooding of a home	Overland flooding affecting farm crops	Overland flooding spring runoff that could affect waste water systems
D28	Drinking water quality - chemicals, fertilizer, manure runoff, wetland protection	Optimal agricultural production - drainage/storage	
D29	Drainage	Drinking water	Water conservation
D30	Maintain Devil's Creek and other drainage ditches	Water quality checks to get more accurate data	
D31	Water moves too fast		
D32	Drainage	Aquifer	Land use
D33	Protection/recharge area from pollution from gravel pits and Hillside dump	Protection/recharge area maintain large wetalnds, tree, and natural vegetation cover	Manage creek to maintain year round flow (summer) so as to maintain water table
D34	Hwy 12 being used as a dam	Groundwater	
D35	Clean creek of debris and excess silt, culverts		
PMT1	Sewage	Drainage	Floodway
PMT2	Control rate of runoff	Standard for retention in rural areas/new developments	Water quality
PMT3	Farmland	Property	Crownland
PMT4	Drinking water	Drainage	Restore wetlands
PMT5	Retaining wetlands	Protect farmland	Groundwater
PMT6	Flooding in the north of Selkirk area	Groundwater (Drinking water)	Netley Marsh Characteristics
ONLINE 1	Surface water management		

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Flooding, drainage, retention - 57	Flooding, drainage, retention - 37	Flooding, drainage, retention - 25
Drinking water - 34	Drinking water - 28	Drinking water - 19
Natural areas - 4	Surface water quality - 14	Natural areas - 18
Land use and development - 4	Natural areas - 2	Land use and development - 6
Surface water quality - 1	Land use and development - 5	Surface water quality - 3

ID	Priority Issue #1	Why is this your priority #1 issue?	What assets are you trying to protect?	Identify one or two logical or attainable solutions to address this issue?	Additional comments:
ES1	Well water quality	Future generations	Groundwater	Leave some land undrained to filter runoff	
ES2	Contaminated water from sewage fields - affecting drinking water		Drinking/clean water	New sewage systems for community	
ES3	Risk of flooding	Prevent damage to property. Risk of drinking water contamination.	Residential property. Well water quality.	Preventing the disruption of natural drainage.	
ES4	Flooding	We reside north of Selkirk and never flooded until 2009 - our property historically never flooded, even in 1950 - very concerned about drainage.	Life savings in property, acreage, house, workshop - loos of acres.	Reinstate prairie pot holes. Protect wetlands. Stop drainage. Stop artificial flooding.	

ES5	Safe drinking water	Safe drinking water. Adequate quantity and quality of some are essential to the health and well being of all our municipalities occupants.	Ground and well water. Property values.	Monitor and enforce land usage. Stricly regulate new subdivisions and disposal of sewage.	Why are we allowing this RM to build a lagoon within yards of the Red River? Why does the RM allow subdivisions to sell lots smaller than these areas are zoned for and why are holding tanks not required in those cases.
ES6	Cultural ceremonies	We as aboriginal people and as a woman it is our responsibility to take care of the waters.	The ceremonial grounds.	Rebuild a dyke around around the area being used. Flood time ditch to get rid of run-off. Maintain the road.	
ES7	Groundwater	Clean drinking water. Good stable water table. Pollution.	Clean water to drink with no changes to its quality.	Restrict sewage waste from farms and residents. Control pesticide use. Control fertilizer use.	Quality has to be maintained as the population grows.
ES 8	Limit urban sprawl	Water pollution limited. More land available to produce local food.	Water quality. Land fertility management.	Protect groundwater recharge areas. Sewage more easily and consistently treated in active towns. Make core housing in cities more affordable. Greenspace in cities. Limit subdividing farmland. Establish greenbelts where there is only farming allowed. Build up not out.	
ES9	Waste water - septic fields affecting groundwater	Groundwater contamination	Wetlands, groundwater.	Better drainage. Proper sewer system.	

ES10	Groundwater contamination	Concerned about our drinking water and the aquifer.	Water quality and quantity protecting the communities.	Buffer zones from watersheds. Elimate contamination from animals, pesticides etc.	
ES11	Private well	Drinking water		Hog barn locations. Septic fields. Abondoned wells sealed.	
G1	Maintain wetlands	Wetlands are an asset to the ecology of the area and all things are connect - water, land, drainage, weather, drought, man made drains, with no consideration for the future.	Our future generations.	Control drains at their source or close some drains to maintain levels of water in the wetlands. Ask Joe beaver.	Conservation (means what?)
G2	Drinking water	This is a given - water is #1 for our existence.	Farmland, property, rural.	Improve "urban" type of sewage/water systems.	Existing type of lagoons , bit outdated, out of sight out of mind of main population.
G3	Drinking water	To keep drinking water at it's best quality	My family, my livelihood.	The placement of lagoons to waterways.	
G4	Flooding	Flooding of pasture land, protect drinking water quality.	Pasture, buildings.	Clear ditches of brush and trees.	
G5	Protect aquifers	There is an aquifer running through our property which provides clean and safe drinking water.	Land, water, and property.	No expansion of sewage lagoon. Put the lagoon along the Town of Garson.	

G6	Preserving agricultural land	Ag land is at a premium. Taking it away removes potential for future industry (cattle etc.). Once ag land is gone it can never come back and to what end is this beneficial.	Cattle and grass crops that support the community and protect our natural resources.	Never redesignate ag land unless it is deemed 100% useless for what it is intended for.	
G7	Drainage	Farming in this district means ditching (cleanouts).	Farmland.	Cooperation between different farms.	Devils creek needs cleaning section --------. Beaver problems.
G8	Drinking water quality	Safe drinking water.	Well water.	Timely water runoff. Older sewer systems. Buffer zone along major waterways.	
G9	Production agriculture co-existing wtih urban sprawl	Farming next to the Tyndall, Garson, Henriville area and must deal with homeowners.	Farm assets and the right to farm.	Education of homeowners on what farming practices are and why they are required.	
G10	Quality of drinking water	To have good healthy water to drink.	The above and below ground water.	Control drainage. Regulate ground applications.	Coordination of different groups and their activities. Also all drainage must be controlled.
G11	Drainage	I farm for a living.	Crops.	Upgrade and maintain drains.	
G12	Water quality and protection of aquifer	Without a sustainable supply of good quality water we have nothing. There are a number of threats in the area. Gravel pit operations, floodway breaching aquifer, development over sand gravel aquifer.	Residential water supply.	Strong regulations relative to unconfined aquifer.	

G13	Surface drainage	Agricultural producer. Prevent extreme losses due to flooding and time required to get water off land. Inability to do proper conservation practices due to poor drainage and back flooding from residential areas.	Crops, soils, forages - adequate income.	Greater maintenance of board drains. Improved flow in natural waterways of the area. Control of drainage of non-agricultural and residential areas. Proper flo control sizing of all drains.	
G14	Control rapid runoff and bank erosion	Extremely high water is occuring more often due to more effecient drainage upstream ie. Laser levelled ditches.	Bank erosion and flooding on downstream lands.	Small dams and retention pond similar to tobacco creek near Morden.	
G15	Drinking water quality	Family health		Ensuring water table is not contaminated by industrial/agricultural processes.	
ESP1	Surface water management (drains)	To help increase productivity of agricultural land. A need to drain water off of agricultural land in a constructive way.	Produce crops to help returns on the farm.	Management of surface water into main waterways. Identify what waterways will help improve drainage and concerns.	
ESP2	Overland flooding	Too much of our lands are being drained, which is starving our aquifers.	Our aquifer - drinking water.	Stop stripping land for agriculture. Stop drainage water runof and use more retention.	
ESP3	Groundwater contamination	Groundwater is our drinking water.	Ground water	Identify cause of water contamination and take action to correct.	
ESP4	Flooding	The impact to infrastructure, homes, well, river bank.	Sewer systems, houses, cabins.	Dikes.	

ESP5	Groundwater	My well water.	My drinking water purity.	Protect existing aquifer where my well draws water from by - sealing abondoned wells and limiting types of chemicals that are used on surface lands.	
ESP6	Drainage improvements	Loss of useable property, damage	Property and water quality	Clean outs of major drains	
SG1	NA				
SG2	NA				
SG3	Drainage on agricultural land	Wetlands.	Ducks, ladyslippers.	Haul organic soil on mineral soils and plow down using joshua plow.	Water retention for crops. Cattail filtration.
SG4	Flooding	Need to know when a few days ahead of time before cuts are put in roads so we are able to sandbag. Putting 25,000 in fill still isn't helping.	Our garage and house. Our water. Drinking water.	Put a berm across Cooks Creek properly beside my property.	
SG5	Groundwater purity	This is my family's water source.	Clean water.		
SG6	Drainage - make sure that the water flows naturally Fish Creek and Cooks Creek	When the water does not flow, the abundance of water attracts beavers and the problem is compounded	Agricultural land.	Clean the Fish Creek from 41E to 36E.	
SG7	Drainage not enough	This property is my living and residence.	My land and residence.	We need more drainage and culverts.	

SG8	Safe drinking water	I want to ensure that with the overland flooding that has been a problem in the past, does not affect our drinking water supply.	Groundwater preservation.	I believe that we need better drainage, improved drainage in the ditches that we have. Some can hardly be called a ditch.	
SG9	NA				
SG10	NA				
SG11	Flooding	Too long wet, no drainage.	Walking, hiking all year round.	Make waterway some were between land owner property.	No sale value.
SG12	Overland flooding	Flooding.	Home and property.	Hold back water (retention areas).	Not enough funds are available to correct the problem. All governments are running deficits.
SG13	Flooding	I feel that the municipal drains are not being maintained adequately and that gravel and peat moss companies are adversely affecting drainage and water quality. We are regularly flooded out and ditches remain water logged even in dry years.	Our home and yard.	Stricter enfrocemnt of MWS own regulations when dealing with gravel/peatmoss companies. Regular maintenance of municipal drains.	We feel we are being "sold out" by the RM and MWS when it comes to soil and peat moss companies. It seems like they get a free pass when draining their land and flooding ours in the process.
SG14	Flooding	Our yard, garage and property has flooded fairly consistently since 1997. The severity of the flooding has increased as the years pass.	Garage, private property, crawlspace - leading to mold growth under residence.	Keeping Cooks Creek clean. Maintaining clean dithces (free of cattails). Restricting drainage from peat/gravel companies (crackdown on unauthorized ditching).	

SG15	Water drainage	In a municipality residents want their land drained as soon as possible in spring or a major rain event.	Dwellings, buildings, manmade constructions, and farm lands.	Properly maintained drainage system.	
SG16	Drinking water	Cannot survive without good water	Life	Deal with overland flooding	
SG17	Water quality/drinking water	As a resident in this area drinking water is imperative for our home and the community.	My children and my money.	Maintain the wetlands. Responsible agriculture.	
SG18	Overland flooding and drainage	Flooding of our area is increasing. Natural channels that divert and drain water are either not maintained or impeded.	My home. Drinking water.	Maintain drainage flow in ditches. Water from Peat/Gravel areas has been pumped into ditches in the past only adding to the problem. Creeks have been blocked which have natural drained water historically.	
SG19	Flooding	High water during summer run off.	Property.	Keep -------- portion of the creek open.	
SG20	Flooding	80% of my land is flooded for a most of a normal summer season.		Get rid of beaver dams. Clean ditches. Open creeks for draining.	There's a lot of illegal dikes and rerouting of creeks going on in this area.
SG21	Consistent maintenance of Cook's Creek	Cook's Creek is a main source of drainage for several municipalities. It affects many people including homeowners, land owners and businesses.	Farmland and residential property.	A plan to maintain the man made portion of the creek on a regular consistent basis before it becomes and issue.	

SG22	Proper drainage of Cooks Creek	Many residents rely on this system to work efficiently to protect their homes and farmlands.	Farmland and residential properties.	There should be a rotating system where all sections of Cooks Creek be cleaned on a constant basis at teh same time as other municpalities so the system works as a whole. Ie. Every 2 years each muncipality be responsible for sections running through their borders.	
SG23	(Surface water managemen t)	Creation of mining and residential development requiring the displacement of large amounts of water (legally and illegally) without forethough or accountability as to the impact on landowners, homeowners, and business owners.	Homes, businesses (agriculture) and wildlife habitat.	New development and subdivisions keep appearing despite the lack of action on the drainage issues, but if the issues were actually dealt with and maintained, we could actually make this land more marketable for new development and subdivisions thereby generating more property tax to put toward responsible maintenance of our watershed.	
SG24	(Surface water managemen t)	Allowing new homes to be built during a time where draining existing properties is difficult.	Homes, properties, and wildlife.	A plan and proper budget to ensure proper drainage of existing properties be maintained, before addting to problem.	
D1	Water quality - groundwate r	Groundwater in the Birds Hill Sand Hills is a high qaulity resoure - once groundwater is polluted it is very difficult and time consuming to correct.			

D2	Drainage	As a farmer in the Springfield area drainage is my #1 concern.	My crops and top soil.	Good drainage plans. Long term drainage maintenance.	
D3	Protection of water quality	High water quality is non-negotiable as it relates to human health. Excellent water quality is the main reason that people live in Springfield whether they know it or not.	Human health. Land values.	Stop the ill-conceived explosion of Winnipeg-style subdivisions. Prosecute illegal drainage which can be found on every road in Springfield.	
D4	Protect source/ground water	Life is dependent on groundwater	Underground aquifers	Monitoring water quality. Public education. Tighten up well regulations. Protect recharge areas.	
D5	Maintenance of existing ditches	Existing ditches weren't properly maintained for at least 50-60 years.	Cropland, prevent the occurring crop losses.	Work with some of the land taxes we pay toward that goal.	
D6	Groundwater	Groundwater is an asset that we cannot go without.	Well water.	Make sure that we have proper education on chemical uses.	
D7	Groundwater	Groundwater used both for drinking and watering of plants in greenhouses.		Stop the open pit mining of gravel near our water supply along Garven Road	
D8	Summer flooding of cropland	Beacause I farm and summer rains are main problem.	Farmland and some homes in spring flooding.	Conservation districts and farms willing to give up land for drainage improvement and ring diking.	I think that exercises like this will bring everybodies concerns out. Maybe come up with long term solutions.

D9	Drainage (efficient)	Standing water on cropland results in millions of dollars being taken out of our economy. Crops that could have been produced and sold. The longer water stands on crop land, the more nutrients are removed from the land. Standing water on rural residential results in mosquitos, weeds, pooer quality of life. Kids can't play on a lawn flooded with water.	Crops, roads, residential properties.	Identifying main drains and treating them as such. Ie. Maintenance, less driveways, big culverts. Maintenance would include mowing, spraying, and small clean outs where needed. Creating legal entities for main ditches for direct funding.	Joint funding from levels of governments and also farm producer funding maintenance directly. Example - 20 year debenture.
D10	The creeks are dead drains	The creeks aggregate runoff so they are the end result of many negligent practices.	Water, flowing water, lakes.	Slow and steady expropriation of land starting with the worst examples closest to the creeks. Strenous enforcement of regulations. Extension of regulations.	
D11	Drainage	Drainage directly affects production. Also drainage or lack of it affects rural residential quality of life.	Financial viability of agricultural land. Quality of rural life.	Updated, well maintained drainage system. Being able to allow excess moisture to move in a controlled, orderly way. Being able to avoid stagnant water areas the breeding ground for mosquitoes, etc.	As we add more at the source, we must increase capacity all along the way.
D12	Flooding in spring	Fast thaw usually causes flooding in homestead.	Protect buildings, hay, etc.	Divert water to drain into floodway.	Follow more natural drains instead of running water.

D13	Preservation of natural areas	Preserve nature - balance of ecosystems.	Habitat, ecosystem, preservation of nature.	Restrict development. Moratorium on all new development. Provincial land policy states no develompent in areas where S/W utilities are not present - limit town sprawl.	
D14	Gravel zone aquifers	Protection of gravel zones not being carried out as per regulation and environmental considerations.	Gravel zone groundwaters.	Engage competent hydrogeologists to assess for hazards - recommend protocols to protect and sustain. Have RM carry out their commitments/regulations to protect the water sources.	
D15	Loss of wetlands	Climate change concerns. Loss of habitat and ecosystems. Runoff from farms damaging/poisonous.	Natural resources and ecosystems.	Land protection agreements. Partnering with non-profits and NGOs with knowledge/expertise in wetland protection. Government investments of dollars.	
D16	Protection of groundwater	The municipality (Springfield) is not treating this issue with any level of concern. They are not enforcing bylaws designed to protect the source of water for the communities of Oakbank and Dugald. They are not complying with provincial legislation requirements for public water systems.	Public health, ongoing use of clean groundwater.	Groundwater (wellhead) protection plan (recommended by Office of Drinking Water). More efficient monitoring of gravel industry.	

D17	Flooding	Reduce runoff or slow water runoff in the spring.	Wood lots.	Planting of trees along road-ways and areas of crown land that has been cleared or burnt off.	
D18	Quality of Springfield municipal water supply	Quality water supply is required for living.	Aquifer north-west of Oakbank.	Restrict gravel extraction in well areas. Make sure the old hillside dump is properly capped. Monitor aquifer water around wells.	
D19	Drainage	Drainage - protect farmland and residential.	Crops and residential development.	Drainage plan that works for everyone, retention in appropriate areas.	
D20	Drainage of farmland due to heavy summer rains.	Loss of farming income. The land is a very heavy texture and we rely on surface drainage. Ditches have to drain before a lot of fields can drain and in a couple of days of standing water there is a lot of damage.	Crops.	A coordinated drainage system. More ditches leading directly into the floodway.	
D21	Flooding	Flooding is the most damaging risk we have as farmers in this area. The loss of crop is very damaging to a famer as in loss of income.	Crops.	Clean and maintain ditches, build more ditches, the use of retention ponds to hold water back.	

D22	Drainage	Protect investments in crop.	Investmetns in crop.	Clear ditches to Red River.	It is my understanding that the last few miles of Cooks Creek is privately owned and in need of cleaning/brushing. If this is not possible a serious looks should be given to another diversion somewhere near Hwy 44.
D23	Surface drainage of farmland	Area farmer, crop loss due to excess moisture not draining and flooding due to standing water.	Agricultural farmland and crops.	Updating and cleaning of existing drains. Major drainage projects need to address problem areas. Improved access to floodway for summer time rain events.	Also farmers should not be restricted to run surface drains or clean out drains in farm fields.
D24	Flooding	Flooding loads to land flooding and in 1997 aproached my home to about 15' away even, since then erosion of creek bed. Loads to flooding close to home every year.	Home.	Raise creek sides by backfilling. Introduce new edges to creek bed or trench creek bed deeper.	By -- bridge, bridge ice dams are common every year.
D25	Spring flooding	In the first 10-12 years I owned the property there was little flooding, the creek was relatively deep and could handle the run off. After several wet years, more and more silt content up in the creek making it shallow and could not handle the runoff.	Quality of property, much flooding creates compacted soil, riparian area is challenged.	Reduce the # of farm land drainage ditches into the creek. It actually needs to be dredged. Increased riparian areas.	

D26	Groundwater as a drinking water source	Clean water obtained locally is a necessity of life. Groundwater sources are largely neglected with regards to habitat removal, waste disposal and water withdrawal rates.	Clean, abundant, groundwater.	Education on vulnerable aquifers for citizens. Local RM development plans that reflect recharge areas for groundwater. Clean up the Hillside dump properly.	
D27	Spring overland flooding - possible home being flooded.	I have lived for 74 years at this property and I have observed that with road to highway upgrades and the "new" way water is being "funneled" to the Cooks Creek concerns me.	My home.	Increase the number of culverts at the corner of highway 12 and Garven Road. Widen the drain ditch on the north side of Garven to the Cooks Creek.	
D28	Drinking water quality	Drinking unfiltered tapwater is a rare privilege, globally speaking and all possible steps should be taken to preserve this gift. I have lived in Springfield all my life and hope my children can live here healthily too. As an agricultural producer, I can see the impact of good/bad land stewardship practices on my farm and how that is multiplied over the vast areas that are subject to human impact.	Municipal and private well water, drinking water quality. Livestock water source for our farm animals, wild animals.	Anti-pollution regulations in sensitive areas, especially gravel pits near aquifers. Encouraging ecologically beneficial farming practices. More/continued funding for sealing of abandoned wells.	

D29	Drinking water	Drinking water is only obtainable from wells in Springfield.	Well water aquifer.	Pollution prevention. Wetland preservation. Recharge protection.	
D30	Maintain creeks and ditches	Lack of maintenance of parts of Devil's Creek and a lot of major drainage ditches on the east side of Hwy #12.	Use of farmland and less damage due to flooding.	Proper upkeep of ditches and creeks, very little has been done the last 20 years.	
D31	Water moves too fast	Loss of wetlands.	Water in the creek - cause flooding.	Have hold areas.	
D32	Drainage	Neglected. Affects homes and farms.	Homes, farms.	Funding. Drainage plan.	
D33	Pollution hazard - gravel pits, hillside dump	Once groundwater is polluted, it is an expensive, long-term process to fix. Health hazard.	My drinking water.	Study groundwater flows, sources. Identify hazardous practices. Eliminate, modify/mitigate practices. At pits and at old dump.	There is leachate from this old dump. There is industrial waste in large quantities at this site - not under the 'pile'.
D34	Hwy 12 being used as a dam	I live next to the drain that takes water from the eastdale area and subsequently drains into the Cooks Creek. The section from 12 to eastdale has been widened to take twice the amount of water. The weed infested ditch west of 12 hasn't been touched for at least 25 years.	My property, which gets flooded a few times a year.	Logically the drain should have been reconstructed from the Cooks Creek diversion, but that is water under the bridge. Reconstruct the spillway west of #12. Add additional culverts on Hwy 12.	My neighbours and I have complained about this issue for decades, but as usual it has fallen on deaf ears.

D35	Clean creek of debris and excess silt, culverts	Loss of frontage.	Our property.	Chainsaws to clean debris.	Consult with landowners.
PMT1	Sewage	Sewage in ditches contaminates everything and stinks. Pollutes rivers, streams, and lakes.	Drinking water wells, vegetation health.	Sewage system, lagoon treatment plant, grant money.	Slow moving political wheels.
PMT2	Control rate of runoff	Effects downstream and upstream.	Residential homes, farmland.	Communication with neighbouring RM. Large track landowners holding thier water back (reasonable amount). Natural drains through private property be protected or ownership tkane over by RM.	
PMT3	Farmland	Ag crops.			
PMT4	Drinking water	Need clean water to live.	People.	Sealing abondoned wells. Groundwater protection.	
PMT5	Retain wetlands	Wetland are being drained and many times they don't end up in any meaningful land productive crop.	Wetlands.	Drainage to be policed and protected for farmland to be useful and not flooded. Also keep wetlands.	
PMT6	Flooding in the north of Selkirk area	For our community, our lands, are affected by flooding from the Red River and Lake Winnipeg .	Use of land, homes, future development activity, roads.	Long term planning around flooding from Lake Winnipeg (ie. Mitigation, protection). Long term planning around Red River flooding (ie. Mitigation, protection).	We also have ceremonial grounds that is subject to flooding each year.

ONLINE 1	Surface water management	I'm concerned wtih frequent (yearly) flooding because of excessive water coming from other municipalities, soil/gravel companies ditching with impunity and very poorly maintained municipal and provincial drains.		Municipal and provincial drains are updated and maintained to provide for the changing water flow under normal to moderately high precipitation events, and when mineral mining companies like sand, soil and gravel companies are held accountable for their action when altering water flow without permits.	

ID	Priority Issue #2	Why is this your priority #2 issue?	What assets are you trying to protect?	Identify one or two logical or attainable solutions to address this issue?	Additional comments:
ES1	Pollution in creek	Protect wildlife, to enjoy clean water for recreation.	Natural vegetation, wildlife.	Reduce drainage unless required to protect homes or farms. Slow down runoff to reduce flooding.	
ES2	Excess drainage	Too much drainage, not enough water on the land. Phosphorus loading in Lake Winnipeg.	Lake Winnipeg.	Promotion of wetlands in agricultural areas.	
ES3	Water quality	Water supply in a rural setting is very valuable.	Human and wildlife cohabitation.	To oversee the preservation of the land for the future. Wetlands must be maintained, we must prevent further loss.	
ES4	Loss of prairie potholes	No more retention ponds, state of nature has been disturbed.	Community - our area has turned into a water world.	Stop drainage. If the area must be drained, buy out the century old farms and present residents so that they can move out of the area.	We have had to spend $35,000 to build a dike to protect our home and workshop. We have lost too much and are very opposed to further drainage.
ES5	Controlling and managing our water resources	It is vital to ensure that our waterways and tributaries are managed.	Farmlands, marhses, mouths of rivers.	Oppose the proposed Bill C-45	
ES6	Groundwater pollution.	Run-off from the Flooding Red River. It backs up from the creek into our yard when the River is high.	Our property.	Bank of the Red River down at the end of our property on ------- road.	

ES7	Flooding	Flooding occurs on part of our lands and our family moved in 1945 because of it.	Ceremonial lands. Land at Netley Creek and Red River.	Build higher roads in some areas. Improve draingae in flood zone. Have Manitoba Hydro drop the level of Lake Winnipeg.	Use of lands may be down the road (In the future).
ES8	Anti-littering campaign	Easily fixed.	Land, wildlife, water.	Severe penalities. Easily available info on how and where to dump waste.	
ES9	Drainage	Waste water.	Lakes and streams.	Educate people on waste, phosphorus usage, fertilizers.	
ES10	Sewage issues	Protect the environment.	Groundwater, aquifer.	Identify abandoned and shallow wells and cap.	
ES11	Groundwater	Drainage.			
G1	Groundwater Contamination	Once our aquifers are contaminated it will not be possible to return our groundwater for public use. Only for spraying chemicals.	The aquifers.	Arial spraying, stop spraying our drainage ditches and waterways.	This all takes tax payers money.
G2	Property Value	Devils Creek runs completely around and thru our farm. Devils Creek is really a lagoon ditch, everybody knows this, so why are we wasting pencils here.	Farms and home property values.	Improve "urban" type of sewage/water systems.	Where are the "real" experts?
G3	Groundwater quality	To protect the land and what goes into the ground.	Land, soil.	The location of lagoons to waterways.	
G4	Drainage				
G5	Less chemicals/contaminants into the soil	Chemicals and contaminants damage the soil and seep to aquifer which become health and safety issues.	Land, water and property.	Less or no chemicals/contaminants allowed to be poured into the ground.	

G6	Protecting aquifers	Drinking water in rural MB is depleting and being contaminated on a regular basis (Tyndal). When there is no good water, there is nothing but wasteland left.	My personal drinking water and my neighbours.	Stop huge developments, not knowing how much water is available and the quality of it just to satisfy the local council and developers who will not live in the new area.	
G7	Water quality				
G8	Drainage	Loss of ag producing land, nutrients in soil.	Ag land.	Same as priority one. Make sure culverts thawed in spring runoff.	
G9	NA				
G10	NA				
G11	Water quality	We take water for granted.	Drinking water for future and quality	Protect our aquifers, keep cattle out of ditches and drains	
G12	Flooding	Huge cost to muncipal resources every year. Effects on residents facing flooding year after year.	Residential properties.	Water retention, integrated water management program starting at the downstream end.	
G13	Maintenance improvement to Proson drains	Agricultural producer. Prevent extreme losses due to flooding and time required to get water off land. Inability to do proper conservation practices due to poor drainage and back flooding from residential areas.	Crops, soils, forages - adequate income.	Greater maintenance of board drains. Improved flow in natural waterways of the area. Control of drainage of non-agricultural and residential areas. Proper flow control sizing of all drains.	
G14	Retain water to replenish to aquifer	The rural population of all the municipalities is increasing every year and well water levels must be maintained.		Controlling spring runoff without flooding arable land.	

G15	Drinking water quantity	Water required to run family household.			
ESP1	Amount of drainage from higher elevation	When you are downstream all water will flow through your property. Management of drainage into waterways.	Cropping.	Management of water runoff into main waterways.	
ESP2	Water drainage	We drain off water from the land and there is not enough going into the ground.	The soil moisture and aquifer.		
ESP3	NA				
ESP4	Lake Winnipeg	The description of the lake.	The lake, fishing, cabins, beaches.	More funding for research.	
ESP5	Surface water carrying pollutants into Lake Winnipeg	Contamination of/polluting Lake Winnipeg.	10th largest fresh water Lake in the world.	Alternatives to phosphate use (Lake Winnipeg).	
ESP6	Flooding/contamination	Damage to property	Homes, buidlings, water quality.	Water retention sites.	
SG1	NA				
SG2	NA				
SG3	Subdivision planning	Water table.	Agricultural crops.	Duck ponds and culvert size.	Control of beaver dams.
SG4	Flooding of Inlaws in Seine-Rat		Their home, their water.		

SG5	Flood control	Communication to the/with the community. What measures will be taken and information for those who will be affected by emergency efforts or control - homeowners, schools.		Proper maintenance of ditches - get through the red tape of provincial vs muncipal for the betterment of the residents needs. Be premeptive on what the needs may be ie. Sandbags, road cuts.	Listen to the residents. People need to be heard and feel that what they have to say has value.
SG6	NA				
SG7	Flooding protect property	This is my prime residence and my son as well. The problem is flooding problems.	Save my residence and land.	We need Fish Creek to be kept open. There have been blockages made and this stops the water. The creek needs major clean out.	Fish Creek is a major problem.
SG8	Overland flooding	Although we have not had an issue with overland flooding, it is possible to be an issue unless proper drainage is addressed.	Again, drinking water supply for the area and farmland for those who farm.	Clear and deepen all drainage systems. Remove all beaver dams, destroy the beavers that have blocked some of the draiange system.	
SG9	Flooding of productive land acres	The water sits on the corner of 12x501, long after it entered the corner only to destroy the crop. There should be a culvert under #12 to leveate the water to go west.	The crop whatever is seeded, as well the shed on the eastern corner.		
SG10	Ditching	The flow of water off crop land and homes.	Farming.	Layer ditching, proper cleaning.	
SG11	All year too wet	Save trees, too wet. All mature trees falling and dying.			

SG12	Hog manure contaminating wells	Water quality.	Home water supply.	Prevent spreading of hog manure in flood prone areas.	
SG13	Drinking water quality	Humans need water to live.		Strict enforcement of MWS regulations on altering drainage and gravel companies that may be hitting artesian wells and affecting surrouding water quality.	2011 was driest year in our areas in decades, yet our ditch was being fed pure, crystal clear water all summer long by soil company's new ditch 1/4 mile away. I believe he hit an underground spring!
SG14	Drinking water quality	Our drinking water quality has decreased greatly in the past 2-3 years.	Our health.	Proper drainage. Peat/gravel companies must be held accountable for disruptions of aquifers and natural springs.	
SG15	Poorly maintained provincial drains	Provincial drains have not been properly maintained and refershed over the last 50-60 years.	Buildings and farmland.	Provincial funding to get the work done.	
SG16	Drainage and overland flooding	Cannot use the land. Drinking water affected.	Land use.	Clean dithces/maintain ditches. Clean Fish Creek.	

SG17	Overland flooding	This issue is also a priority as overland flooding is a real problem in this area. We have seen homes damaged as a result of this and area scrambling as a communtiy to sand bag to save properties. We also have lost trees and several perrenials as a result of overland flooding.	My homes, my yard and yards and homes in the community.	Adequate drainge in the area. Adress the peat harvesting. Save the wetlands.	
SG18	Drinking water and quality	Directly related to overland flooding.	My home. Drinking water.	Maintain drainage flow in ditches. Water from Peat/Gravel areas has been pumped into ditches in the past only adding to the problem. Creeks have been blocked which have natural drained water historically.	
SG19	NA				
SG20	Drainage				

SG21	Consistent drainage managemen t of existing ditches	The ditches on the municipal roads need to be cleaned and maintained on a regular basis. If property owners are responsible for their own culverts, then it is imperative that a ditch exists for it to be placed into in order for it to be effective. Unused funds in drainage budgets when people's homes and livelihoods are at risk is irresponsible and inexcuseable.	Farmland and residential property.	A regularly consistent plan to clean and maintain ditches every year to ensure their functionality. Watershed would be less of a problem if ditches were properly dug, monitored, and maintained.	When dithces are dug in Tache, the backfill is often just left next to the ditch, leaving it exposed to erosion and settlement back into the ditch, drastically reducing the length of time that it would require for it to be recleaned.
SG22	Protection of roadways	These roads are used to get us to work, our children to school safely, medical and fire cress and home care to our vulnerable loved ones. In the past this has proved to be difficult if not impossible because roads are under water and crucial services have been put at risk due to negligence or poor planning and accountability.	Roads.	A proper plan, a reasonable budget to ensure ditches are cleaned, maintained, or at least assessed. And the monies used there should be no surplus budget ever where ditches are concerned.	There has been a surplus in our budget during a time frame where local residents and homes and farmland were under water?
SG23	NA				
SG24	NA				

D1	NA				
D2	Well water protection	Very important to keep our drinking water safe for human consumption and livestock.	My family.	Abandoned well sealing.	
D3	Sustaining water quantity	Too little water has a negative impact on the quality of life. Worry about water qauntity can negatively affect one's mental health.	Human health. Land values.	Stop the ill-conceived explosion of Winnipeg-style subdivisions. Prosecute illegal drainage.	The prediliction to drain private land is starving the aquifers of adequate recharge by percolation. Why do we allow this? Today's upddle is tomorrow's drinking water. Also needless drainage is rapidly moving nutrients to Lake Winnipeg.
D4	Surface drainage	Pollutants are finding their way into Red River and Lake Winnipeg.	Lake Winnipeg.	Water retention areas to slow flow from fields.	
D5	Make sure new ditches are made properly	Some areas need new water plans. This should be done in a timlely manner.	Cropland, prvent the occurring crop losses.	Work with some of the land taxes we pay toward that goal.	
D6	Drainage	Proper drainage.	Land.		
D7	NA				
D8	Water storage or retentions	On some marginal land we can have some headwater storage for summer rains.	Drinking water. Farmland from flooding.	Gravel pit protection and make sure old garbage dumps are properly sealed and drained around them.	

D9	Water retention	It goes along with drainage. Ie. Controlled release after huge rainfalls.	Crops, roads, residential properties.	Has to be part of overall drainage plan. I don't mean water retentions in every field. Only natural retentions, where it works.	
D10	Anxiety about drainage has produced rapid runoff with big chemical loads	I have seen the rivers of change and think we should empty the power of the state to avoid that situation.	A habitable future.	Stop enhancing drainage. Reverse drainage projects.	
D11	Housing development	Depending on where it is can have a huge impact on drainage requirements. If we have an area designated for rural residential we must consider the impact of providing these properties with drainage which if not provided drastically affects quality of life.	Quality of life for rural residential development.	Restrict areas for rural residential development. Improve drainage.	
D12	Drainage	To keep crops from flooding, improving drainage at bottom end of drainage ditches and improving towards upper end.			

D13	Water quality	Health of land and all of life.	Health.	Stop development. No septic systems ie. Provincial land policy = no development in areas where sewer/water no municipal.	
D14	Municipal water supply	Municipal water supply to be protected.	Quality of water.	Have office of Drinking Water reclassify to GUDI. Establish a source water protection plan.	
D15	Clean waterways	Protecting waterways for future generations. Concerns with hog industry.	Natural resources.	Dumping penalties. Volunteers - organize groups to do cleanups like the highways program.	
D16	Wetlands protection	This is the primary means of groundwater recharge.	Clean drinking water/public health.	Designate these areas with rules to prevent loss of wetland habitat. Enable water retention projects.	
D17	Waste run off - fertilizers, etc.	Preserving wood lots.	Water and nature.	Replanting trees along roadway. Conservation of crown land.	
D18	Protection of Springfield municipal water supply	Quality water is important.	Aquifer north-west of Oakbank.	Restrict gravel extraction in well areas. Make sure the old hillside dump is capped. Monitor aquifer water around wells.	Rock structure in the Cooks Creek diversion (just east of PR 207) is silted up and acts as a dam.
D19	Drinking water quality	Quality of drinking water.	Aquifer.	Appropriate drainage and retention.	
D20	Spring drainage (snow melt)	Get spring runoff of snow melt off the land quickly.	Cropland. Yard site.	A better coordinated system of opening ditches in the late winter. Don't open ditches to allow water to be held in one field until the water downstream gets away. Start at the floodway and open ditches going east.	

D21	Time it takes for the water to move down (level)	This issue goes hand in hand with my priority issue #1. The time it takes to drain a field right now is too long until the water moves.	Crops and yards.	Again improve drainage by making ditches.	
D22	NA				
D23	Overland flooding	Mainly a spring issue. Existing drains need to have ditches plowed and culverts steamed in high runoff areas.	Farmlands, residential home owners, and yard sites.		
D24	Groundwater	Good drinking water.	Health.	Protect wetlands.	
D25	Ecological degradation of the creek and water quality	The creek supports wild life of various forms. As the creek becomes wider and more shallow, more algae grows, oxygen levels drop. By mid-summer much of the creek is dry or swamps. Wildlife has to move away, mosquitoes increase. The water flow slows down.	The natural ecology of the creek region. It's a treasure.	Reduce and correct the number of driveways which cross the creek and reduce flows.	
D26	Nutrient loading from local sources	Manitoba creeks and lakes are especially susceptible to algal blooms which can disrupt fish and other wildlife. Recreation is much more fun on a clean water body.	Fish, wildlife, water for swimming and drinking.	Buffer zones surrounding creeks and lakes. Land easements to permanently protect wetlands. Manure management tools for farmers. Financial support for improved private septic systems.	

D27	Farm crop loss due to poor drainage	Home and crop.	Home.	Same as in the previous water related issues.	
D28	Optimized agricultural production	As a farmer, I am greatly affected by floods and droughts, so drainage and water storage are strangely both important to me and my family - economically and physically (ie. Flooding threatening my home/farmland).	Farmland, livestock, livestock facilities, home.	Appropriate planning regarding watershed management - drainage maintenance vs. Storage structures.	
D29	Water conservation	Because we have to have a recharge system, and Cooks Creek can only handle so much water.	Flooding and the aquifer.	Water retention areas. Quit draining swamps.	
D30	Water quality	We all need good quality drinking water and looking after what happens above ground will affect how well we protect the groundwater.	Quality drinking water.	Collect data from different waterways to find proper solution based on facts.	
D31	NA				
D32	Aquifer	Needs protection.	Potable water.	Cap wells.	

D33	Land use - protection of/in recharge area	Over development, clearing of land and drainage from concrete roads and houses may lead to pollution of aquifers as well as loss of recharge.	Aquifer water quality and quantity.	20@, 40@ zoning, clearing development restrictions.	
D34	Groundwater	Environmental issues.	Groundwater.	Take affirmative action against law breakers.	
D35	NA				
PMT1	Drainage	Poor drainage ends in flooding failing roads.	Homes, roads, river banks, crops.	Proper drainage plan that is accurately followed.	Money is always the answer!
PMT2	Standard for retention in rural areas/new developments	Ditches used as retention vs retention ponds.	Public R.O.W.'s/private property.	Better standards of planning.	
PMT3	Property	Houses and buildings.			
PMT4	Drainage	Lots of ag land in area. Livelihood of many residents depends on an effective drainage network.	Crops, residences, municipal infrastructure.	Use of retention area and property upgrading drains to today's standard.	
PMT5	Protect farmland	Food production for the future.	Food for the future.		
PMT6	Groundwater (Drinking water)	Groundwater.	Access to use drinking water.	Control of kinds of sewage may affect groundwater. Well testing.	
ONLINE 1	NA				

ID	Priority Issue #3	Why is this your priority #3 issue?	What assets are you trying to protect?	Identify one or two logical or attainable solutions to address this issue?	Additional comments:
ES1	Retain wetlands	Filter runoff	Wildlife		
ES2	Flood/Drought	Flooding is an issue, over draining may result in drought. Concerned there isn't enough collaboration.	Sustainable agricultural production.	Watershed management plans include emphasis on surface water.	
ES3	Cooperative management	The drainage of the land impacts a lot of people and wildlife within the specific area. It stretches long distances from the original site.	Bordering municipalities.		
ES4	New drains, Winnipeg floodway	Our area is turning into a water world - every drain empties into the river.	Trees along river bank and riverbank.	Build retention ponds. Stop moving the water downstream. Buy outs.	Erosion of riverbank due to artificially high water levels - not climate change.
ES5	Preservation of our natural resources				
ES6	Wetlands	That the marshy area down the river at breezy point and St. Peters be kept clean from the brunt of flood waters.	The wildlife	Ensure measures are taken so that contaminants are made on farmland. That banks cannot further erode into wetlands.	
ES7	Cultural	I was a trapper, hunter, and gatherer in Netley Marsh.	Sweat lodges at Little Peguis. Some burials in area.	Protect the areas now. Improve roads to this area.	
ES8	NA				

ES9	Flood	Protection of all water systems.	All water systems.	Both waste water and groundwater are important.	
ES10	Drainage	Protect the environment from nutrients entering system.	Environment.	Remove all barriers that affect the flow of water, small culverts (upsize).	
ES11	Flooding	Ice jams.		Floodway - extend it to Lake Winnipeg.	
G1	Spraying of waterways	Killing frogs, amphibians, grass, trees, contributes to contamination of waterways.	Frogs, quality of water going to lakes.	Stop chemical spraying (Turdon) herbicides and pesticides.	
G2	NA				
G3	NA				
G4	Na				
G5	Environment	To protect the natural habitat of the land.	Land, water and property.		
G6	Restore wetlands	Along with Conservation whose mandate is to "conserve", restore drained wetlands for natural filtration and for habitat to return to their natural habitat instead of moving to urban areas.	Natural filtration, existing wildlife, habitat.	Stop unmanaged drainage. Bring back drained wetlands.	
G7	NA				
G8	Flooding	As a producer dealing with dirty water ways such as cattails, outdated culverts, etc.	Ag land.	Clean major waterways such as mowing, remove dirt.	
G9	NA				
G10	NA				

G11	Wetlands	Wetlands, replenish our acquifers.	Groundwater and wells.	Don't drain land that should be kept as wetlands. Example - a swamp that can only be accessed on a dry year.	
G12	Retention of marshlands and riparian areas	Filtering water. Benefit for wildlife.	Lake Winnipeg.	Creation of wetland at downstream end of major drainage ditches, creeks, etc.	
G13	Proper developmen t controls	Agricultural - drainage control is non-apparent in most cases especially in regards to non-agricultural and residential lands.	Soil, crop - source of livelihood.	Better flow control for all both agricultural, residential etc.	
G14	Allow natural wildlife to exist	Cooks Creek provides water, food, and shelter for otters, beaver, deer and even clams.			
G15	Flooding	To prevent damage to property.	House and auxillary buildlings.	Maintain drainage ditches to ensure adequate water flow off property.	
ESP1	Clean water	There is a need for all landowners, livestock, wildlife to have access to clean water.	All of the above.	Capping unused wells. Limit raw sewage into waterways.	
ESP2	Aquifers	We're draining off all the water and the aquifer suffers.	The aquifer for our drinking water.		
ESP3	NA				
ESP4	Wells		Homes, business.		

ESP5	Overland flooding/flooding in Red and Assiniboine	Costs every few years to protect. Housing along Red River and Assiniboine River. Keep farmland from being flooded.	Retention areas to allow slow release to drains and rivers.		
ESP6	Water retention/groundwater recharge	Reduced flooding, nutrient loading, water quality.	Property and aquifer.	Retention sites.	
SG1	NA				
SG2	NA				
SG3	NA				
SG4	NA				
SG5	Impact on the environment	That whatever we do is at no - low impact on the environment.	Local marsh and wetland areas, natural drainage areas.	Have as much natural drainage material in place. Not everything should be for sale ie. Peat moss layers.	
SG6	NA				
SG7	Preserving our clean drinking water				
SG8	Farming	Personally we do not farm, although we do grow vegetables and fruits. However our neighbours and friends who do farm have had land flooded to the extent that was not able to be used.	Farmalnd and farmers ability to make a living.	Clean out Fish Creek, remove the beaver dams.	
SG9	NA				
SG10	NA				
SG11	NA				

SG12	Preservation and/or creating wildlife habitat	Preservation of landscape.	Forests and wildlife habitat.	Prevention of destruction of natural landscape whenever possible. Clearing of land for agriculture (manure spreading) when in flood prone areas.	Hold further development in flood prone areas at least until governments get a handle on the situation.
SG13	Peat moss and gravel companies	If you are a soil/gravel company the rule of thumb seems to be as follows A: Need to alter drainage, do it! Don't wait for permit. If you are outed after the fact, call MWS and pick up permit, no problem. If no one notices/cares, your done!			
SG14	Gravel/peat companies	When we purchased our property in 1993, we did not experience any flooding problems. A peat/gravel company opened 1/4 mile away in 1996/1997 (approx.) and our flooding issues have increased in proportion to their activity.	Our property, our land value, and our rights as taxpayers.	Stop allowing them to drain their lands directly to the ditch along the 501. They need to be held accountable for the damage they are doing to private property.	Guathier Soils was instructed to clean the ditch from the bridge on 501 east to their driveway. They did a partial job and have not been required to complete the agreed upon work.
SG15	NA				
SG16	Peat moss mining and beavers	Some of the isues surrounding these issues have been addressed.	Land use. Drinking water.	Limit peat moss mining in built up areas. Destroy beaver dams in trouble spots.	
SG17	NA				
SG18	NA				

SG19	NA				
SG20	Groundwater				
SG21	Cooperation between municipalities	Priorities and work completion from one municipality often differ depending on people that live there, land usage, etc. That especially affects those of us that reside on their borders. It leaves us with inconsistent roads and drainage putting our services at risk.	Roadways, homes.	Meetings between municipalities to collaborate their plans where drainage and infrastructure are concerned.	Our problem specifically comes from overland flooding caused by poor drainage, past poor decisions and a lack of accountability. It's really not that complicated, it just needs to be looked at with an honest effort.

SG22	Collaboration between municipalities	Since the system can't work as a whole unless all parts are in working order it makes sense all municipalities come together.	Homes, farmland, and roads.	Have an annual meeting to have all affecting municipalities look at budgets, plans, and ideas to ensure one's not negatively affecting the next.	More money will come if we can work together to make these properties attractive. Properly draining this is not unreasonable. Other comments: In the area of Ste Genevieve there is "new" water. Our property has mature trees that are now underwater and are dying. Not only improper drainage is affecting us. Where is this water coming from. What local properties are responsible for legally or illegally drainaing their land for monetary gain and why are they not responsible for their actions and held accountable.
SG23	NA				
SG24	NA				
D1	Agricultural land drainage	Proper drainage is critical for successful agriculture on Lake Aggassiz lake bed soils.	Agricultural production and viability.	Attention and planning with technical input.	
D2	Drainage maintenance	Poor maintenance is a recipe for disaster if not dealt with properly.	My crops, my buildings, municipal infrastructure.	Maintenance, mowing, etc.	

D3	Maintenance of arable land	How will we continue to feed a world population of 7 billion people - a population which is forecast to increase?	Food growing capacity.	Stop the ill-conceived explosion of Winnipeg-style subdivisions. Get the RM of Springfield to stop squandering arable land for municipal halls and fire stations. That's just frivolous.	We need to invoke the Environment Act and require more use of its licensing procedures. Developers and others need to justify their action, or be denied.
D4	Maximize land use	Important to maximize production of food.	Agricultural crops.	Controlled, engineered drainage plans.	
D5	Don't drain the wetland east to fast	We have seen in the past that when they drain first in the spring the land in the East, it will sit between #12 and #206 forever and do damage.	Cropland and infrastructure.	Don't open the drains too early in the east.	
D6	Flooding	Flooding of farmland.			
D7	NA				
D8	Clean drinking water	In this world where only 21% of clean water is left we should be looking after this resource.	The aquifer for future generations to use.		
D9	Grounwater contamination	Necessity. Source of life. Needs protecting.	Drinking water.	Education. Capping and maintenance of wells.	
D10	Groundwater is compromised in some districts	Everyone needs clean water to drink.	A habitable future.	Much more thorough mapping of groundwater systems and flows. Strenuous enforcement of legislation and regulation.	

D11	Drinking water	This is a resource we almost take for granted and therefore are complacent about protecting it.	Drinking water (groundwater).	Must take a long hard look at sewage treatment. Maybe regional sewage treatment plants. Keep development away from wetlands.	
D12	Drinking water				
D13	Stop development	Solves water quality and water issues. Solves preservation of natural areas. Solves drainage of wetlands.	Preservation of way of life.	Development only in established towns and sites. No development in wetlands and low lying areas.	
D14	Hillside dump	Concern for potential hazardous leachate into the aquifers.	Gravel zone as a water source.	Proper assessment of the site. Recommend remediation measures to prevent leaching out into water source.	
D15	Quality drinking water	Concerns regarding world reduction of clean water.	Water.	Reduce farm runoff through legislation/penalties.	I feel I know very little about this issue (watershed). Suggestion: It would have been helpful if the CCCD had provided a brief info piece/overview about the current situation. I would have liked to have arrived at the meeting much better informed.
D16	NA				
D17	Controlling development	Monitor how much water is being used for households.	Fresh water.	Reduce large scale housing developments. Reduce gravel removal in watershed area.	

D18	Wastewater and sewage handling	Disposition of waste has to be environmentally friendly.			
D19	Retention areas	Retention areas.	People and property downstream.		
D20	Aquifer protection in Oakbank	Wells are a direct route of pollutants into the aquifer.	Groundwater.	Put everyone on town water.	
D21	Groundwater	To protect groundwater because everyone needs clean water.	Goundwater (drinking water).	Capping old wells.	
D22	NA				
D23	Well water quality.	Protect wells from contamination.	Personal wells/farm wells for livestock.		
D24	Erosion of creek bed	Loads to flooding.	Homes.	Trench a deeper creek bed. Raise edge of creek.	
D25	Quality of groundwater	My drinking water is from a well.	Water quality from the well.	Finish sealing unused wells. I have one they could get the top off and left it. Prevent toxic dumping and livestock along the riparian zones.	
D26	Riparian and wetland habitat protection	I wish to live in an area rich in wildlife and fish species. These habitats clean our water.	Wetlands and riparian habitat.	Financial support for habitat conservation. Assessment of habitat. No development in critical habitat areas.	
D27	NA				
D28	NA				
D29	Drainage	To prevent flooding.	Homes and crops.	Drain maintenance. Hold water until these is room. Get rid of spring water fast by diversions to floodway.	
D30	NA				

D31	NA				
D32	Land use planning, water	Unique land use.	Farms, agriculture.		
D33	Water flow in creek	Need to maintain water all summer long in the creek.	Water table, land values.	Maintain and manage upstream wetlands. Manage urban and rural drainage.	
D34	NA				
D35	NA				
PMT1	Floodway	It splits our RM in half. Adds 14 minutes in response time for the fire dept. during water events.	Homes and lives.	A bridge.	
PMT2	Water quality				
PMT3	Crown land	The land, forest, wild plants.			
PMT4	Restore wetlands				
PMT5	Groundwater	Seal abadoned wells.			
PMT6	Netley Marsh Characteristics	Netley Marsh both historically and environmentally is significant for Manitoba. Assists in water quality.	Netley Marsh - water received and quality.	Rehabilitation of the marsh, water resources.	
ONLINE 1	NA				