



# The Future of Kootenay Lake

## Community Values Survey Results

**Prepared for**

Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society

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Finally, thanks to everyone who responded to the survey – your time and consideration was greatly appreciated.

## Executive Summary

Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society (FOKLSS), with guidance from its Lake Advisory Council (LAC), launched the Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey to support planning and management for Kootenay Lake. While other planning processes for individual communities have stated the importance of the lake for their well-being, no comprehensive vision for the future of the lake exists. The lake is an important asset and priority for all the surrounding communities and as such is a unifying interest across a diverse group of people. Over the past few decades, there have been increases in population and residential land use around the lake. Combined with other existing factors such as dam impacts, this has led to increased pressures on the environment (like aquatic habitat) and social aspects of the lake (like recreation and access), with no coordinated vision. Given the lake's importance and these increased pressures, it is critical that a comprehensive vision for the lake's future be developed to manage for ecological, social, cultural, and economic values across jurisdictions. The Community Values Survey is an important step towards building a common vision which can help support future planning and management for Kootenay Lake.

FOKLSS conducted the *Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey*, from June 15 to July 15 2016, to better understand community values associated with Kootenay Lake. The survey gathered community input on the current and future state of Kootenay Lake and covered topics on recreation, water quality, atmosphere, aquatic habitat, enforcement, development, management, planning, and others. The survey findings are available to support future planning and management of Kootenay Lake, programming for FOKLSS, community initiatives, and education and outreach activities.

Survey results indicate that top values and concerns are generally consistent among respondents, regardless of where their primary residence is located. For example, survey findings show that the majority of respondents value the natural environment (92%), relaxed atmosphere (78%), and recreational activities on Kootenay Lake (70%). High water quality is ranked by 97% of respondents as either important or very important. Mountain viewscapes (94%) and recreational activities (82%) are similarly ranked highly by a large majority of respondents.

There were differences, however, in community values depending on where they were from or how they use the lake. For example, roughly a quarter to half (28-57%) of respondents feel that there are about the right number of amenities available on the lake, but this varies by respondents' primary residence. Additionally, lakefront property owners had significantly different opinion distributions than other user groups on the use of Crown land and the practice of acquiring accretions to lakefront property.

A substantial number of questions had a high "Don't know" response rate. Outreach and education may be needed on many of these issues because of the high numbers that say that they didn't know enough to have an opinion or respond to the question. The highest "Don't know" response rates were typically in regards to regulation. Over 80% of respondents either agree that existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand or say that they don't know.

If you have questions or comments, please email FOKLSS at [info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca](mailto:info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca) or see their website at [www.friendsofkootenaylake.ca](http://www.friendsofkootenaylake.ca).

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## 1 Introduction

Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society (FOKLSS), with guidance from its Lake Advisory Council (LAC), launched the *Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey* to support planning and management for Kootenay Lake. While other planning processes for individual communities have stated the importance of the lake for their well-being, no comprehensive vision for the future of the lake exists. The lake is an important asset and priority for all the surrounding communities and as such is a unifying interest across a diverse group of people. Over the past few decades, there have been increases in population and residential land use around the lake. Combined with other existing factors such as dam impacts, this has led to increased pressures on the environment (like aquatic habitat) and social aspects of the lake (like recreation and access), with no coordinated vision. Given the lake's importance and these increased pressures, it is critical that a comprehensive vision for the lake's future be developed to manage for ecological, social, cultural, and economic values across jurisdictions. The Community Values Survey is an important step towards building a common vision which can help support future planning and management for Kootenay Lake.

### 1.1 What is the *Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey*?

The *Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey* sought input from residents, seasonal users, and businesses in the Kootenay Lake area on the current state and future of Kootenay Lake. The survey was a venue to summarize public values from around the lake towards the development of a common vision for its future. The survey was unique because it focused on the entire Kootenay Lake population rather than other studies, which have looked at specific cities, villages, or electoral areas. Results from the survey are intended to support future decisions on Kootenay Lake management and planning.

### 1.2 What were the objectives of this project?

This project had the following two key objectives:

**Objective 1:** Provide information and data that can help inform:

- Planning and management of Kootenay Lake;
- Programming for FOKLSS; and
- Related community initiatives, policy, and planning in the area.

**Objective 2:** Engage with the community through events and outreach to:

- Gain a better understanding of values and interests on Kootenay Lake through face to face interactions;
- Promote the survey and its possible uses; and
- Promote programming and initiatives of FOKLSS.

### 1.3 Who could take the survey?

The survey was open to all residents and businesses in Nelson, Kaslo, and Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) electoral areas A, D, E or F<sup>1</sup>, and all visitors to Kootenay Lake. Respondents to the survey had to be 18 years old or older. A separate initiative was planned for more specific First Nations input and

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<sup>1</sup> Electoral area A is the Wynndel/East Shore area, D is the North Kootenay Lake area, E is the southern and eastern parts of West Arm, and F is the northwestern part of West Arm.

future work is planned for youth engagement. Both pieces should be considered in parallel to the feedback received through this survey.

#### **1.4 What was explored in the Community Values Survey?**

The Community Values Survey asked respondents questions about what values are important to them for the future of the lake. A wide range of values was explored in the survey, including those related to environmental, economic, social, and cultural interests. The Community Values Survey was a place for respondents to highlight their values and concerns regarding:

- Water quality and quantity;
- Aquatic ecosystem health;
- Lakeshore access;
- Lakeshore land use;
- Boat launches, docks, and mooring buoys;
- Recreation management; and,
- Additional topics related to planning and management of the lake.

#### **1.5 What was the project timeline and who was involved in its scope?**

FOKLSS oversaw the work of the Community Values Survey. Compass Resource Management, a consulting firm based in Vancouver, carried out the work in association with two local consultants – Michelle Laurie, who facilitated the local community meetings and provided advice, and Rachael Roussin who led and facilitated the community engagement activities held around the lake.

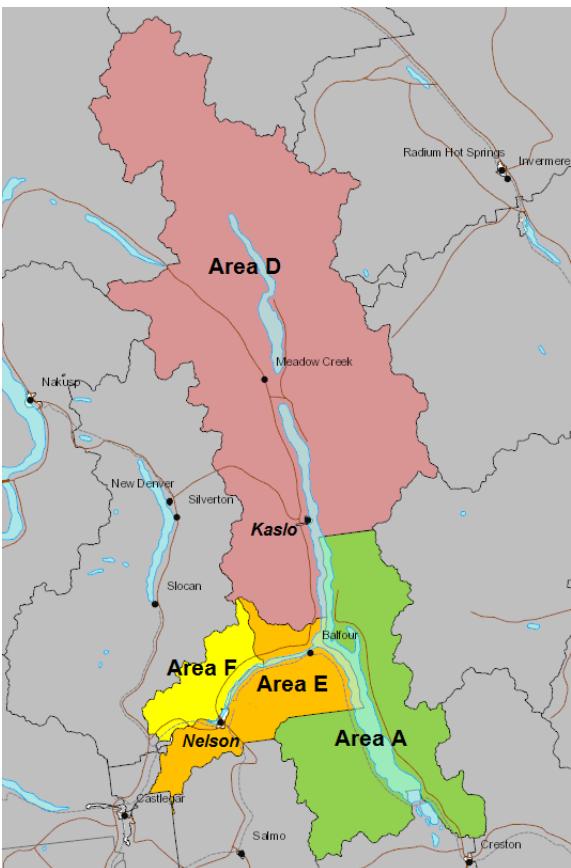
Multiple groups were engaged to refine the content for the survey and ensure that the survey met local needs and interests. The scope and content of the survey were drafted with guidance and input from the FOKLSS Board and the LAC in the winter and spring of 2016. After the survey was drafted, a focus group workshop was held in June to provide feedback on the content and structure of the survey. The Rural Development Institute reviewed this draft to provide further feedback on content and structure. The survey was open from June 15 to July 15, 2016 (online and hard copies). After the survey closed, preliminary results were presented to the focus group to provide further insight on trends, important questions, and next steps. The FOKLSS Board also provided guidance on the structure and content of the final report.

## 2 Survey and engagement methods

### 2.1 Survey methods

#### 2.1.1 Study area

The study area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the municipalities of Nelson and Kaslo and the RDCK electoral areas A, D, E, and F.



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**Figure 1:** The study area includes the municipalities of Nelson and Kaslo and the RDCK electoral areas A, D, E, and F.

#### 2.1.2 Content design

To design the content of this survey and understand the important local issues, the following documents were consulted:

- **Official Community Plans (OCPs)** – Many communities have developed OCPs that set direction for the community and highlight important values and issues. Kaslo, Nelson, Creston, and areas E and F OCPs were reviewed for guidance on social, economic, and environmental values (Village of Kaslo Community Advisory Committee, 2011; City of Nelson, 2013; Town of Creston, 2015; RDCK, 2013b; RDCK, 2012).
- **Comprehensive Land Use Bylaws (CLUBs)** – Some communities have CLUBs, which contain elements of OCPs and zoning bylaws. Areas A and D CLUBs were reviewed for guidance on social, economic, and environmental values (RDCK, 2013a; RDCK, 2016).

- **Kootenay Lake Stewardship Plan Scoping Study** – A considerable amount of research has been undertaken regarding Kootenay Lake. As of 2011, there were over 200 reports on Kootenay Lake in topic areas such as foreshore development, water quality and quantity, cultural areas, fish and wildlife, public access, recreation, and navigation (Amec, 2011). Much of this information is summarized in the Kootenay Lake Stewardship Plan Scoping Study (Amec, 2011), which highlights known information, gaps, and guidance for lake management planning.
- **Columbia Basin Trust (CBT) Community Interests and the Columbia River Treaty (CRT)** – This work was undertaken to understand how community interests may be affected by changes to the CRT. This document was reviewed for community interests (e.g., culture, fish, recreation) around local bodies of water (Compass, 2011).
- **Columbia River Treaty (CRT) Review of Preferred Water Levels** – The CRT Review examined people's preferred water levels across the Columbia Basin through analysis and public engagement. The CRT performance measures for Kootenay Lake were reviewed to better understand public issues around ecosystem health, recreation, tourism, industry, and flooding (CRT, 2013).
- **RDCK Floodplain Management Bylaw** – This bylaw dictates setbacks and other regulations for construction on Kootenay Lake. This document was reviewed to determine current development regulations around Kootenay Lake (RDCK, 2009).
- **Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program (FWCP) Columbia Basin Large Lakes Action Plan** – FWCP provides funding for conservation and restoration projects to compensate for footprint issues associated with BC Hydro facilities. This plan was reviewed for guidance on conservation priorities in the area (FWCP, 2012).

In general, these documents agree that there are environmental, social/cultural, and economic values around the lake, however each provides different emphasis and policy direction, and there are gaps. The Community Values Survey was designed to dive more deeply into the local values and issues for Kootenay Lake.

In addition to looking at numerous strategic and planning documents around Kootenay Lake, planning initiatives for nearby lakes were also reviewed, including:

- **Slocan Lake Community Values Study (2012)** – This study surveyed residents and property owners on their values and vision for the future of Slocan Lake. This survey was reviewed as a starting point for developing questions for Kootenay Lake (Laurie, 2012).
- **Lake Windermere Management Plan (2011) and Lake Windermere Area OCP Questionnaire (2007)** – This plan outlines a strategic vision for the management of Lake Windermere. This plan was reviewed to understand how information from the Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey may be used to inform strategic planning initiatives for Kootenay Lake (Catherine Berris Associates, Inc., 2011; Regional District of East Kootenay, 2007).

### **2.1.3 Engagement methods**

The survey was open from June 15 to July 15. Throughout June and July, a variety of methods were used to reach out to local communities and promote the survey. These activities included:

- Meetings with the Lake Advisory Committee (1) and focus groups (2);
- Outreach at 6 different local events;
- Posters/flyers at high traffic/visible locations (at numerous locations across all municipalities and electoral areas in the study area); and,

- Media and press releases through 10 media outlets (e.g., newspapers) and 7 local community group outlets.

See Appendix A for a detailed list of engagement events, promotional materials, and media outlets used.

In addition to using these methods, survey response numbers were tracked while the survey was running. FOKLSS was informed where response numbers were low so that they could promote the survey in areas with low responses to boost response rates. This was to facilitate proportional response rates (as defined by FOKLSS) from each designated area.

### 2.1.4 Survey structure

#### Question design

The final survey had 23 questions and took approximately 20 minutes to complete (see Appendix B).

The survey included questions on demographics, values, and issues, and a series of more detailed questions regarding recreation, Crown land, regulations, planning, and management. A few different scales were used throughout the survey so that respondents could identify their level of support/disagreement for a statement or the importance of an issue. These scales varied by question, but in all instances, there was an option to select “don’t know”.

Survey best practices were used in designing these questions. Language was simple and clear, with jargon explained where it was used. Questions used neutral language (e.g., level of support, level of importance, level of agreement/disagreement, etc.) to not be leading or biased. Questions focused on one concept at a time as much as possible. However, concepts were grouped in some questions where the grouping was logical for brevity.

#### Distribution and incentives

The survey was accessible both online and in print. Survey Monkey, an online survey platform, was used for the online version. Hard copies were located at the RDCK office in Nelson, the Kaslo and Riondel libraries, and the Crawford Bay Post Office for people to pick up and fill out if they preferred the hard copy version. The survey was open from June 15 to July 15, 2016.

Survey respondents could enter a draw for a \$150 cash prize.

#### Screening for duplicates and post-processing data

Over the course of this project, there was concern that individuals might “game the results” by filling out the survey multiple times because it was openly available online. This was addressed by implementing safeguards through Survey Monkey and post-processing the data for duplicates:

#### *Survey Monkey safeguards*

- The “Multiple Response” feature was disabled on Survey Monkey thereby assuring that the survey was taken only once from the same device<sup>2</sup>;
- IP addresses were tracked;

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<sup>2</sup> The “Multiple Response” feature on Survey Monkey uses cookies on the respondent’s browser. Cookies are text files that are stored by the browser so that websites can recognize repeat visitors. If the “Multiple Response” feature is disabled, Survey Monkey will recognize the cookie stored in the browser and will not allow the respondent to take the survey again. However, if respondents clear cookies from their browser each time they close the browser, they will be able to take the survey again. Similarly, if respondents use a different browser when they take the survey, they can take the survey multiple times.

- For those who entered an email address, Survey Monkey confirms whether the entry is in the form of an email address; and,
- Respondents were asked to confirm that this was the only time that they had taken the survey. If they answered that they had already taken the survey, they were not permitted to continue.

*Post-processing verifications and cleaning steps*

1. **Filter for further inspection.** If survey data had an identical IP address, they were examined more closely. There were 105 surveys that warranted further inspection.
2. **Identical or nearly identical responses.** Survey data with identical IP addresses were examined for identical or nearly identical responses. One survey was removed based on this inspection.
3. **Stop/start.** Survey data with identical IP addresses were examined for identical or nearly identical information for the first few questions and then blank responses for the latter part of one of the surveys. Where this was the case, it was assumed that the respondent started the survey and didn't finish it, then came back to it later and had to start again. In this case, the survey that was incomplete was removed. Two surveys were removed based on this inspection.

1043 responses were collected for this survey. 1031 were via the online platform and 12 were from hard copies. Three surveys were removed due to issues with duplication (Table 1).

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**Table 1: Number of respondents to the survey.**

Total number of respondents	1043
Number of respondents from online platform	1031
Number of respondents from hard copy	12
Number of disqualified respondents	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1040</b>

Note that incomplete surveys were not removed. Each question was analysed based on the number of responses to that question (whether it was the full set who responded to the survey or not).

### 3 Survey representativeness and demographics

Surveys are designed to sample a portion of a population because it is often too difficult to survey the entire population. For samples to be representative of a population, they need to be random and they need to survey enough people. The confidence level (CL) and the margin of error tell us how well the sample represents the entire population. A CL of 95% and a margin of error of 5% were used. A CL of 95% tells you that if the survey were repeated 100 times, the results would be the same as the actual population 95 times. If you have a margin of error of 5%, and the survey were repeated 100 times, the results would be +/- 5 percentage points away from the true answer 95 times. For example, suppose 50% of respondents say that high water quality is “very important” to them and the confidence interval is 95% with a 5% margin of error. If the survey were done 100 times, the percentage of people who say water quality is “very important” will range between 45 and 55% in 95 out of the 100 instances.

#### 3.1 Location

Assuming a population size of 22,456 (2011 census; Statistics Canada, 2011) in the study area (municipalities of Nelson and Kaslo and the RDCK electoral areas A, D, E, and F), a sample size of 378<sup>3</sup> people was needed to achieve a CL of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. With a sample size of 1040 respondents and a 95% CL, the margin of error was reduced to 3%.

At the level of individual electoral areas (A, D, E, and F) and municipalities (Nelson and Kaslo), achieving a representative sample is far more difficult because the populations are smaller. This is because for smaller populations, a greater proportion of the population is needed to ensure a representative sample. Table 2 shows the sample sizes that would have been required from each area/municipality to achieve a 95% CL with a 5% margin of error, and the margin of error based on the actual response rate.

**Table 2: Sample sizes required from the region and each municipality/area to achieve a 95% CL with a 5% margin of error. The number of respondents to the survey from the region and each municipality/area is also shown. Finally, the margin of error is also shown for each location based on the respondent number and a 95% CL.**

Location	Population (2011)	Target sample size <sup>4</sup> (% of population)	Actual # of respondents (% of total respondents)	Actual margin of error <sup>5</sup>
<b>Study area</b>	22456	378 (1%)	1040	3%
<b>Nelson</b>	10230	371 (4%)	262 (25%)	6%
<b>Kaslo</b>	1026	280 (27%)	77 (7%)	11%
<b>A</b>	2030	324 (16%)	156 (15%)	8%
<b>D</b>	1413	303 (21%)	79 (8%)	11%
<b>E</b>	3781	341 (9%)	178 (17%)	7%
<b>F</b>	3976	351 (9%)	96 (9%)	10%
<b>Other</b>	NA	NA	192 (18%)	NA

<sup>3</sup> Sample sizes were calculated using the online calculator: <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Assuming a 95% CL and a 5% margin of error.

<sup>5</sup> Calculated based on the actual number of respondents and the population size at each location, assuming a 95% CL.

Readers citing this work should be careful to note that the margin of error for each municipality/area varies substantially (with a 95% CL, margin of errors range from 6 to 11%). The implication is that survey results are not as representative at the level of each municipality/area as they are at the larger regional level (i.e., the study area).

FOKLSS emphasized early on in this study the importance of responses being fairly spread across each of the municipalities and areas. FOKLSS provided a breakdown of desired survey respondents by municipality/area as a proportional target based on the overall sample size of 378 for the entire study area. Table 3 provides a summary of the proportional target and actual survey responses by sub-area. People from outside the study area were not included in this calculation because no targets were set for this group. For example, 156 people responded to the survey from Area A, which represents 18% of the study area responses. 16% of the responses needed to come from Area A to have it be proportionally represented in the results, which meant 60 out of 378. The proportional targets were achieved because the target distribution did not significantly differ from the survey distribution across locations (Pearson's Chi-squared test, alpha=0.05, p=0.84<sup>6</sup>).

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**Table 3: Respondent targets for the region and each municipality/area.**

Location	Proportional target % (# <sup>7</sup> )	% of respondents (#)
<b>Study area</b>	NA	(1040)
<b>Nelson</b>	34% (129)	31% (262)
<b>Kaslo</b>	5% (19)	9% (77)
<b>A</b>	16% (60)	18% (156)
<b>D</b>	9% (34)	9% (79)
<b>E</b>	20% (76)	21% (178)
<b>F</b>	15% (57)	11% (96)
<b>Other</b>	NA	(192)

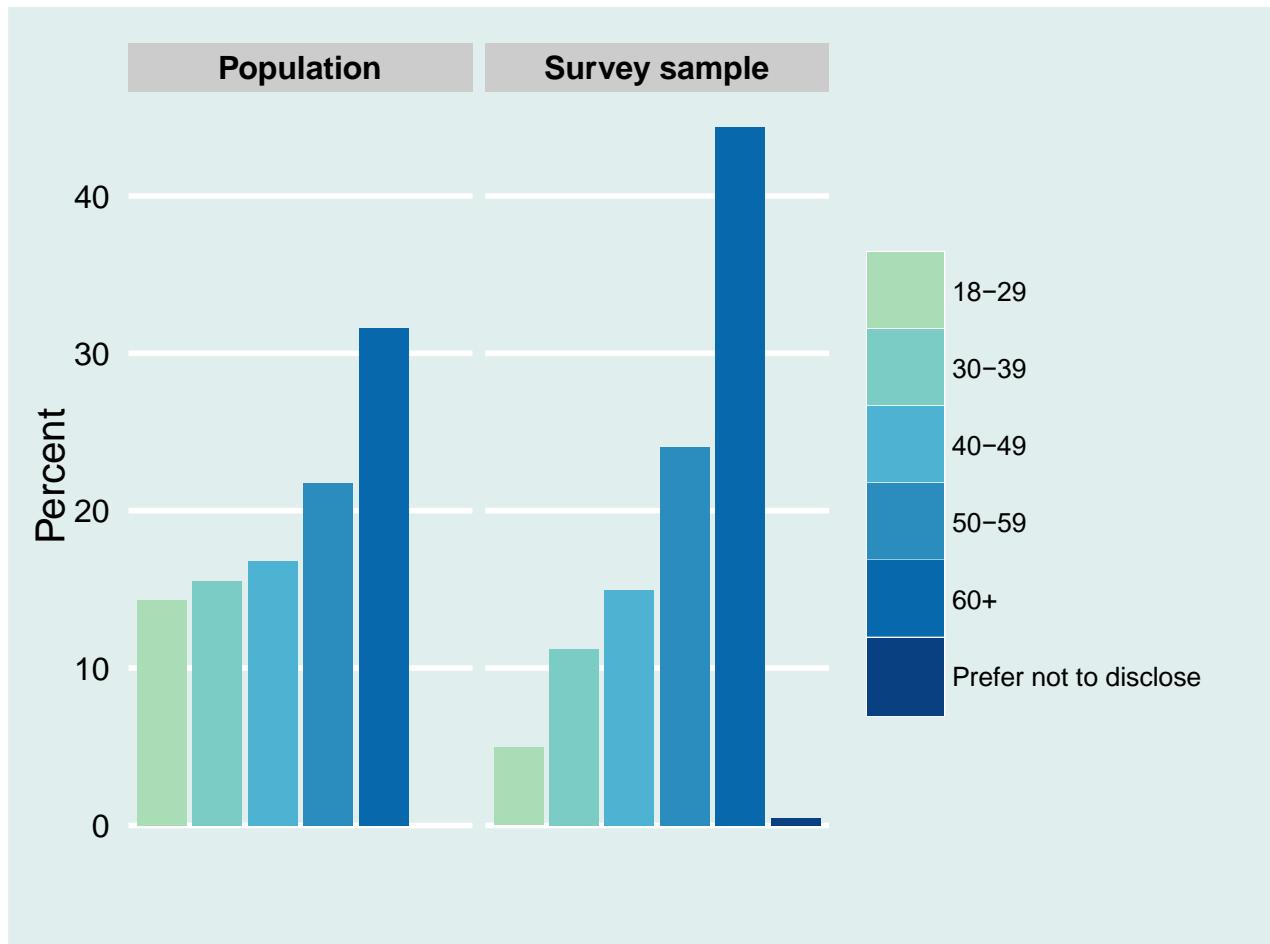
### 3.2 Age

Age profiles of the study area population and survey respondents that live, work or own business/property in the study area were compared to determine if the survey sample is significantly different from the population in age (Figure 2). The age distributions between the population and sample are not significantly different (Pearson's Chi-squared test, p=0.11), thus the sample is representative of the age demographics for the population.

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<sup>6</sup> Pearson's Chi-squared test gives you an idea of how similar/different datasets are and whether those similarities/differences arose by chance. In statistical terms, the p-value tells you the likelihood that your null hypothesis is correct (i.e., that your datasets have the same distribution). In this example, there is an 84% likelihood that the null hypothesis is correct. In other words, it is not very likely that the distributions of these datasets arose by chance, thus they are not significantly different. If the p-value is less than alpha (0.05), then the datasets are significantly different.

<sup>7</sup> Based on a percentage of the target of responses for the overall region (378 responses).



**Figure 2: Age demographics for the study area population (2011 census; Statistics Canada, 2011) and for the survey sample that lives, works or owns business/property in the study area, shown as a percent of total.**

Age demographics were also compared for each municipality/area (Table 4). In addition to the regional scale, Nelson and Area A survey samples are representative of their population age demographics ( $p=0.62, 0.093$  respectively). Kaslo and Areas D, E, and F were not representative of the age profile at the population level, mostly because young people were under-sampled in these areas and older people were over-sampled.

**Table 4: Age demographics for each location. Population data comes from the 2011 census (Statistics Canada, 2011). Pearson's Chi-squared test results (p-values) are shown for each location. Significant differences between the population and sample are marked with an asterisk.**

Age	Study Area		Nelson		Kaslo		Area A	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
18 to 29	14% (2620)	5% (46)	18% (1485)	11% (28)	13% (105)	3% (2)	7% (130)	2% (3)
30 to 39	16% (2845)	11% (102)	18% (1490)	20% (52)	10% (85)	9% (7)	11% (195)	5% (8)
40 to 49	17% (3075)	15% (136)	17% (1435)	23% (59)	16% (130)	9% (7)	12% (215)	9% (14)
50 to 59	22% (3985)	24% (218)	19% (1545)	19% (50)	23% (185)	22% (17)	24% (435)	28% (44)

60+	32% (5785)	44% (405)	28% (2270)	27% (71)	38% (315)	56% (43)	46% (815)	56% (87)
Prefer not to disclose	NA	<1% (4)	NA	1% (2)	NA	1% (1)	NA	0% (0)
	p-value = 0.11		p-value = 0.62		p-value = 0.018*		p-value = 0.14	

Age	Area D		Area E		Area F		Other	All Responses
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample		
18 to 29	9% (100)	6% (5)	13% (390)	2% (4)	13% (410)	2% (2)	7% (13)	5% (57)
30 to 39	14% (160)	4% (3)	14% (435)	10% (17)	15% (480)	9% (9)	13% (24)	12% (120)
40 to 49	14% (165)	10% (8)	17% (540)	11% (19)	18% (590)	19% (18)	13% (24)	14% (149)
50 to 59	24% (285)	24% (19)	25% (765)	23% (41)	24% (770)	29% (28)	26% (50)	24% (249)
60+	39% (455)	56% (44)	31% (975)	54% (96)	30% (955)	41% (39)	42% (81)	44% (461)
Prefer not to disclose	NA	0% (0)	NA	1% (1)	NA	0% (0)	% (0)	<1% (4)
	p-value = 0.048*		p-value = 0.0035*		p-value = 0.025*			

### 3.3 Lakefront property owners

249 respondents identified as being lakefront property owners on Kootenay Lake (KL), out of the total 1040 respondents who replied to the survey overall. In other words, 24% of respondents were lakefront property owners. There are 3565 private properties on Kootenay Lake (RDCK, personal communication) out of 11,771 private dwellings in the study area (2011 census; Statistics Canada, 2011); meaning 30% of private dwellings are KL lakefront properties in the study area (Table 5). Thus, the survey sample of KL lakefront property owners is not significantly different from the proportion of lakefront properties in the study area (Pearson's, Chi-squared test,  $p=0.41$ ). Note that this comparison between person and household data should be viewed cautiously (e.g., multiple respondents could have identified as owning lakefront property, when in fact they own the same lakefront property).

**Table 5: Proportion of Kootenay Lake lakefront property owners in the study sample and the population.**

Scale	# of KL lakefront property owners	Out of...	% of KL lakefront property owners
Sample-level	249	1040 respondents	24%
Population-level	3565	11,771 private dwellings in the study area	30%

### 3.4 Proxies for secondary residences

Table 6 shows the number of respondents who have their primary residence outside the study area and how many have secondary residences on or near Kootenay Lake. 192 out of 1040 (18%) respondents have their primary residence outside the study area. Of these, 72 respondents (7%) own lakefront property on or within 1 km of Kootenay Lake.

**Table 6: Number of respondents who have a secondary residence on or within 1 km of Kootenay Lake.**

Number of respondents who have their primary residence outside the study area	192
Number of respondents who have their primary residence outside the study area, and own lakefront property on Kootenay Lake	45
Number of respondents who have their primary residence outside the study area, and own property within 1km of Kootenay Lake	27
Number of respondents who have a secondary residence on or within 1 km of Kootenay Lake	72

Regional data on secondary residences on/near Kootenay Lake were not readily available at the time of writing. Thus, as a population-level proxy for this group, the number of private dwellings within the study area that are not occupied with “usual residents”<sup>8</sup> (2011 census; Statistics Canada, 2011), was used. 1713 out of 11,771 (15%) private dwellings in the study area are not occupied with usual residents (Table 7). Based on these numbers, the survey sample is not significantly different from the population (Pearson’s, Chi-squared test, p=0.09). However, caution should be applied when drawing conclusions from this information because (a) person to household data are not like for like comparisons, and (b) respondents may have secondary residences greater than 1 km from the lake, but were not asked to identify this in the survey.

In addition to the information available on Statistics Canada, the RDCK suggested that the Province may have information on whether a home-owner qualifies for the “Home Owner Grant”<sup>9</sup> – if a home-owner qualifies then the dwelling is likely deemed a primary residence. This information may be available through a freedom of information request.

**Table 7: Proxies for secondary residence information at the survey sample- and population-level.**

Scale	#	Out of...	%
Sample-level	72 respondents have a secondary residence on or within 1 km of Kootenay Lake	1040 respondents	7%
Population-level	1713 private dwellings are not occupied with “usual residents”	11,771 private dwellings in the study area	15%

<sup>8</sup> “Private dwellings occupied by usual residents” are defined by Statistics Canada as “a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently.”

<sup>9</sup> For more information, see: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/taxes/property-taxes/annual-property-tax/reduce/home-owner-grant>.

### **3.5 Other ways to test representativeness of sample**

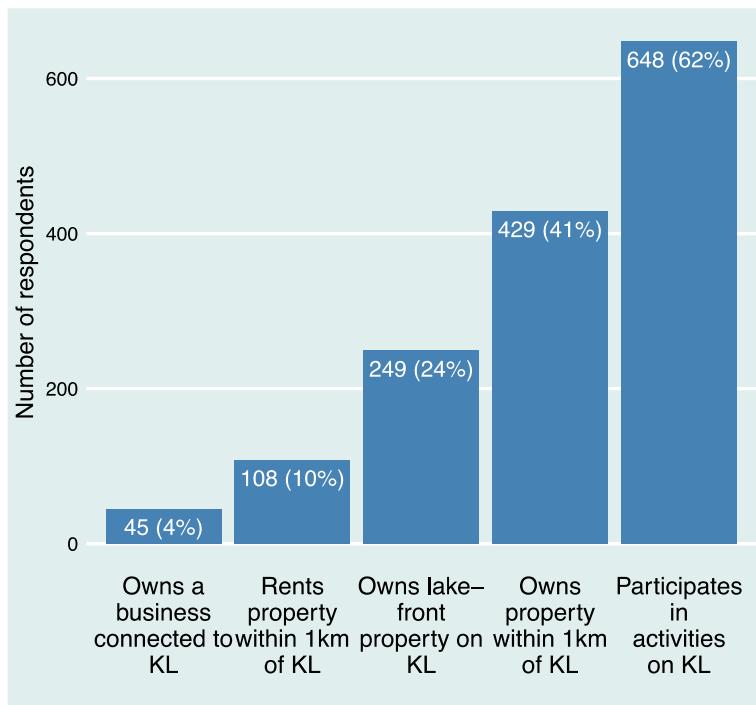
There are numerous ways to test how representative the survey sample was, which largely depend on the types of questions asked of the data. While representativeness was examined by geographic location, age, lakefront properties, and secondary residence proxies, the focus group was also interested in testing the sample for representativeness of the business community, the tourism industry, and private land owners. However, this was not possible with the dataset because questions were not designed to tease out these specific demographics.

## 4 Survey findings by theme

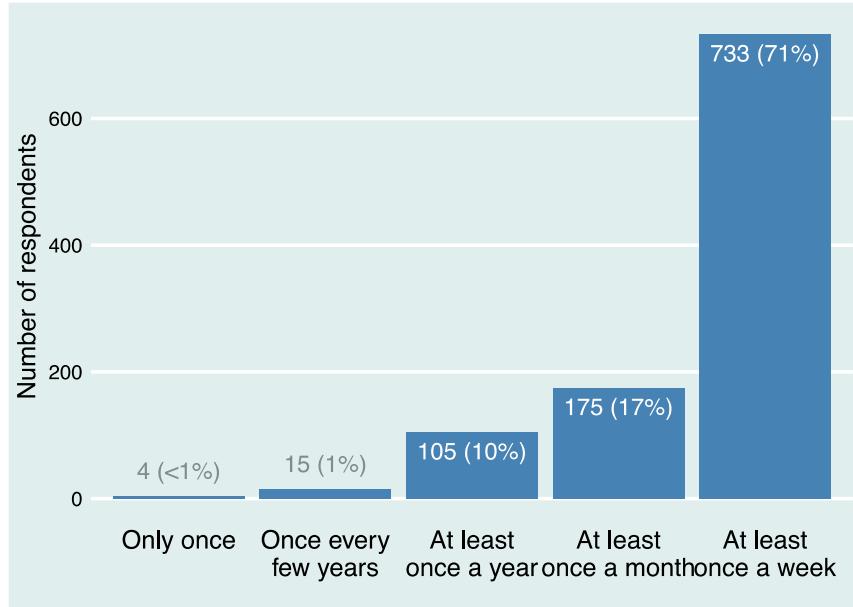
### 4.1 Relationship and visits to Kootenay Lake – People visit Kootenay Lake a lot

The vast majority of respondents spend a considerable amount of time on or near Kootenay Lake. In particular, most respondents participate in activities on Kootenay Lake (62%, Figure 3) and most respondents visit Kootenay Lake or its shoreline at least once a week (71%, Figure 4). Respondents also visit multiple different areas of the lake. Very few respondents are owners of a business connected to Kootenay Lake (4%, Figure 3) and fewer still are infrequent visitors – people who visit at least once a year make up 10% of respondents, people who visit once every few years make up 1% of respondents, and people who had only visited Kootenay Lake once make up less than 1% of respondents (Figure 4).

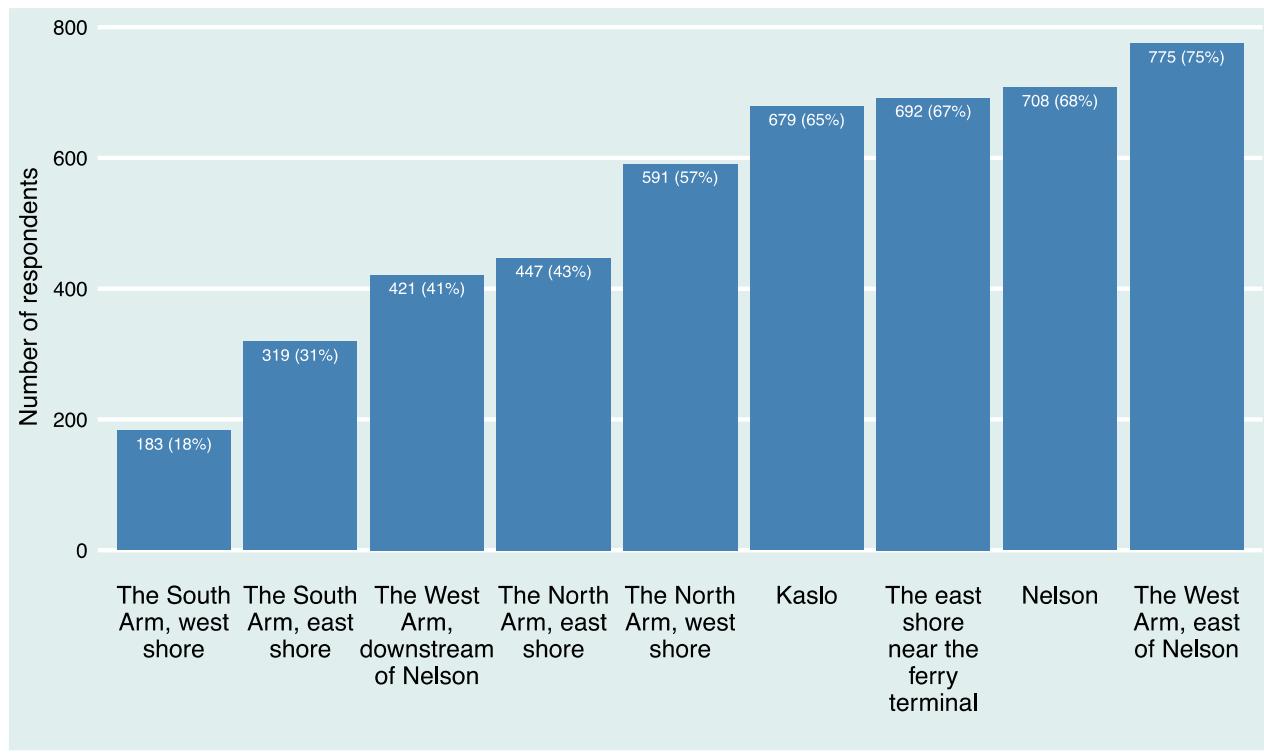
Lake visits among participants are highest near population centers (Figure 5) – the West Arm, east of Nelson (75%), Nelson (68%), near the ferry terminal (67%) and Kaslo (65%) receive the highest number of visitors among respondents. Respondent visits are lowest in the South Arm of the lake on the east shore (31%) and west shore (18%).



**Figure 3: Respondents' relationship to Kootenay Lake. Respondents could select all options that applied.**



**Figure 4: How often respondents visit Kootenay Lake. Respondents could select only one option.**



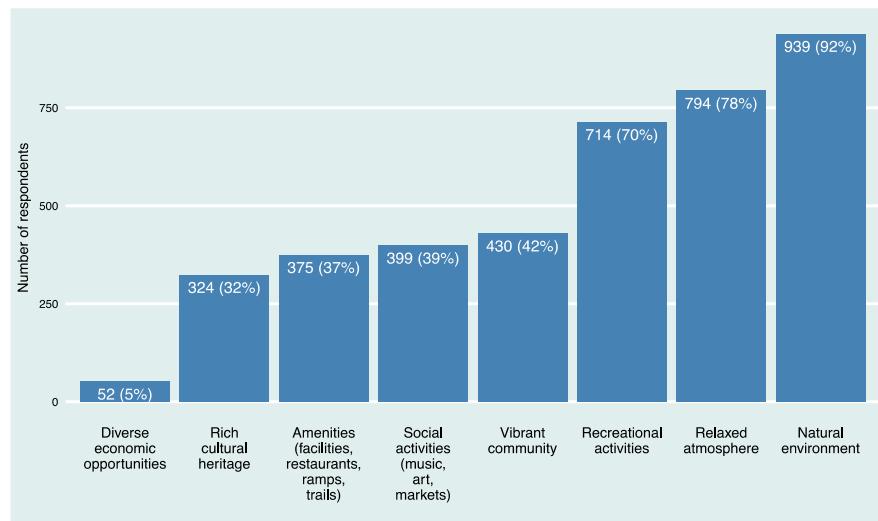
**Figure 5: Location of use on Kootenay Lake. Respondents were asked to answer, “Within the past 2 years, I have engaged in activities in...”. Respondents could select all options that applied.**

#### 4.2 Top values on Kootenay Lake are consistent across municipalities and electoral areas

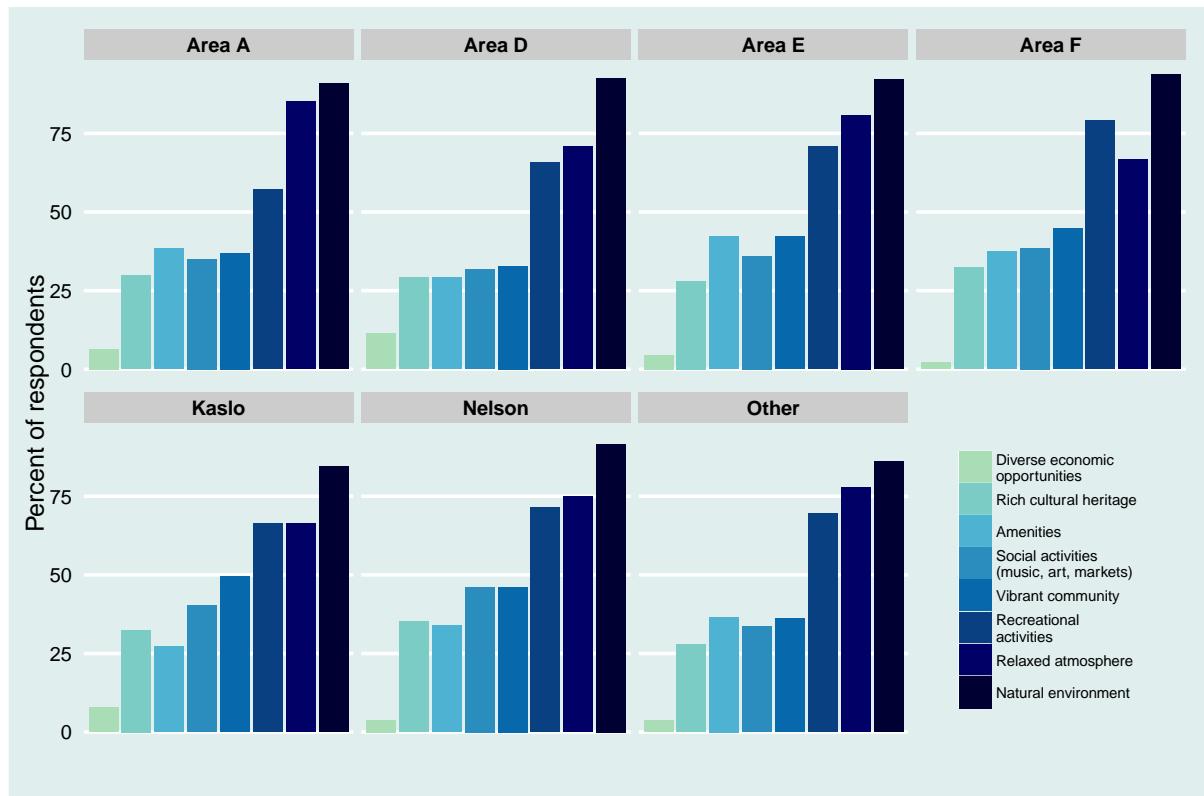
A clear majority of respondents loved the natural environment (92%), the relaxed atmosphere (78%), and recreational activities on Kootenay Lake (70%) (Figure 6). These trends are generally consistent regardless

of where a respondent's primary residence is (Figure 7). In fact, the distribution of responses is not significantly different across all municipalities/electoral areas (Pearson's, Chi-squared test,  $p=0.88$ ). This means that while there are differences between people who live in each area, people generally agree on what they love most about Kootenay Lake.

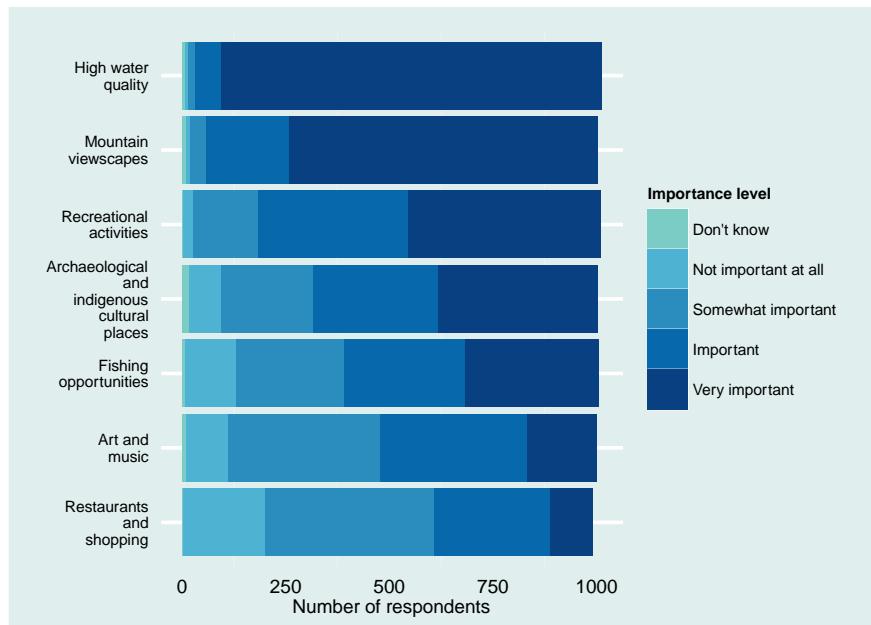
Respondents were also asked how important certain values and activities are on Kootenay Lake (Figure 8). Most respondents rank high water quality as either important or very important (97%) while very few respondents say that it is not important at all (<1%). Similarly, most respondents rank mountain viewscapes (94%) and recreational activities (82%) as important or very important while very few rank them as not important at all (<1% and 2% respectively). 68%, 61%, 52% of respondents rank archaeological/indigenous cultural places, fishing opportunities, and art and music as important or very important respectively, while 8%, 12%, and 10% rank them as not important at all respectively. 39% of respondents rank restaurants and shopping as important or very important, 41% as somewhat important, and 20% as not important at all. Again, the distribution of responses is not significantly different across municipalities/electoral areas (Pearson's, Chi-squared test,  $p=0.19$ ) (Figure 9). Thus, while there are differences, each municipality/electoral area has a similar distribution of rankings for each value/activity.



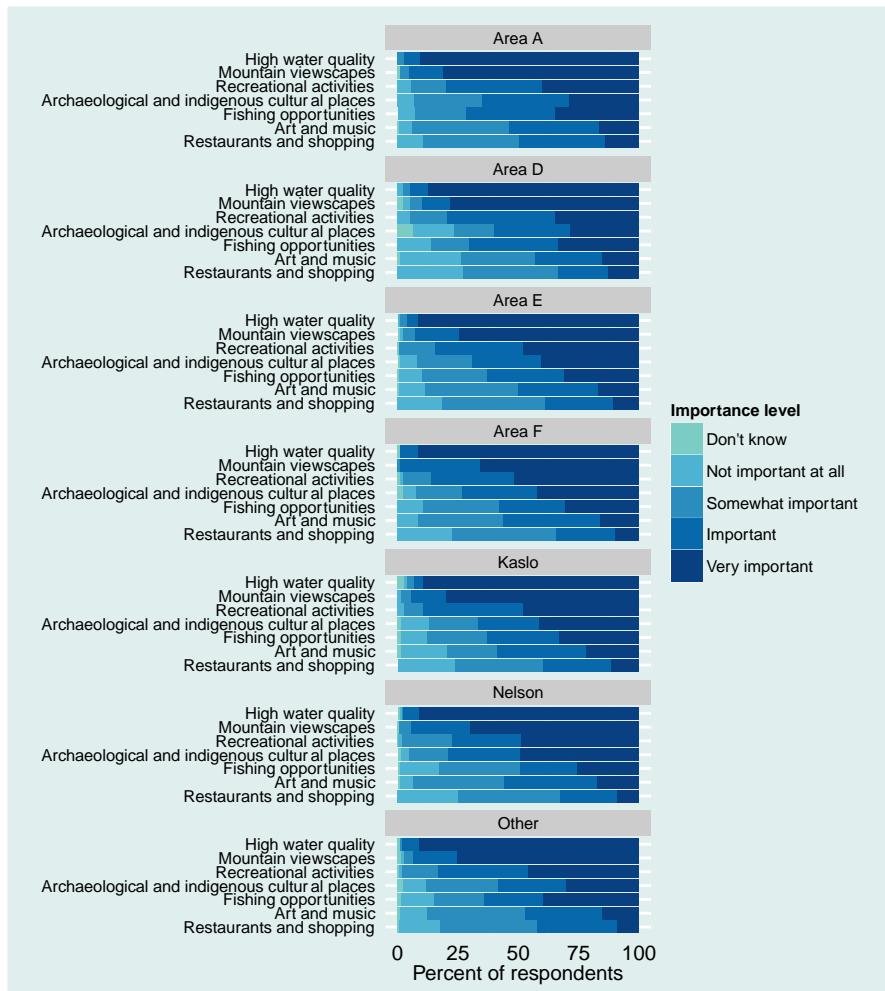
**Figure 6: Values that respondents love about Kootenay Lake. Respondents were asked to select the top 5 things they love most about Kootenay Lake.**



**Figure 7: Values that respondents love about Kootenay Lake, broken down by primary residence of respondents. Respondents were asked to select the top 5 things they love most about Kootenay Lake.**



**Figure 8: Relative importance of values/activities on Kootenay Lake. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value/activity.**



**Figure 9: Relative importance of values/activities on Kootenay Lake, broken down by primary residence of respondents. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each value/activity.**

#### 4.3 Availability of amenities – People generally think that Kootenay Lake has an appropriate number of amenities, or could use more

Figure 10 and Figure 11 show how respondents view the availability of various amenities on and around Kootenay Lake. Across all amenities surveyed, roughly a quarter to half (28-57%) of respondents feel that there are about the right number of amenities.

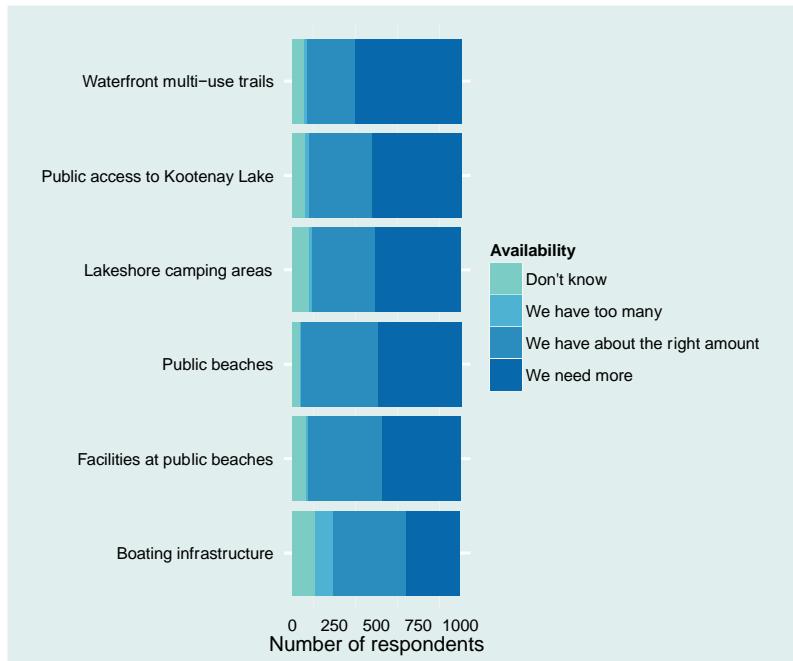
Several of the listed amenities have over a third of respondents saying that Kootenay Lake needs more of them. The most striking result perhaps is the strong desire among respondents to have more waterfront multi-use trails. Amenities where a large proportion (>1/3 of respondents) think more amenities are needed include:

- Waterfront multi-use trails (63% say that more are needed, compared to 28% who say that there is about the right amount);
- Public access (53% say that more is needed, compared to 37% who say that there is about the right amount);
- Lakeshore camping areas (51% say that more are needed, compared to 37% who say that there is about the right amount);

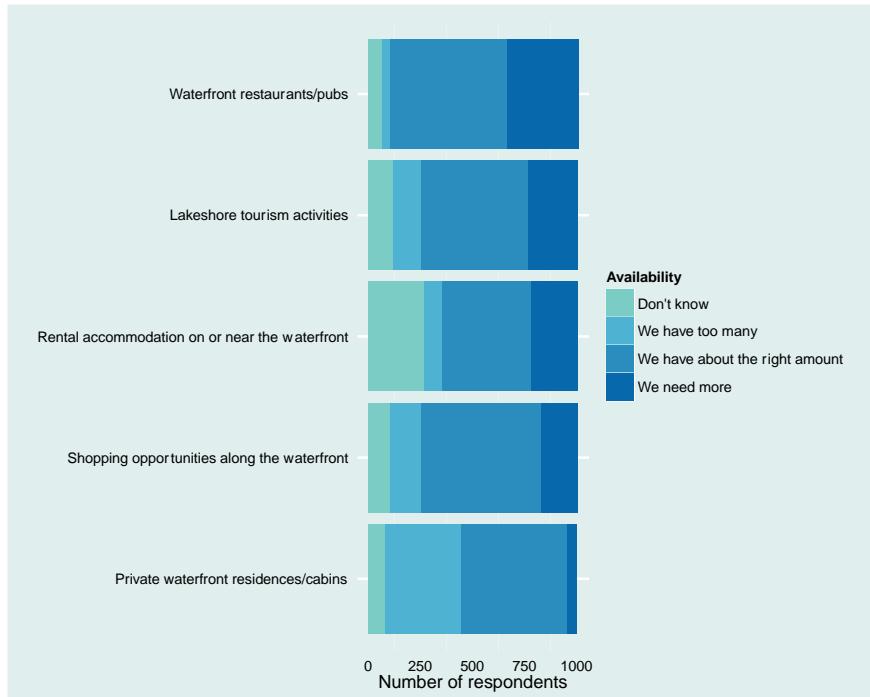
- Public beaches (50% say that more are needed, compared to 45% who say that there is about the right amount); and,
- Facilities at public beaches (47% say that more are needed, compared to 44% who say that there is about the right amount).

There is only one listed amenity where over a third of respondents say there are too many – 36% of respondents say there are too many private waterfront residences/cabins, compared to 51% of respondents who say that there are about the right amount of these residences/cabins. Perceptions regarding availability of all other amenities are evenly split.

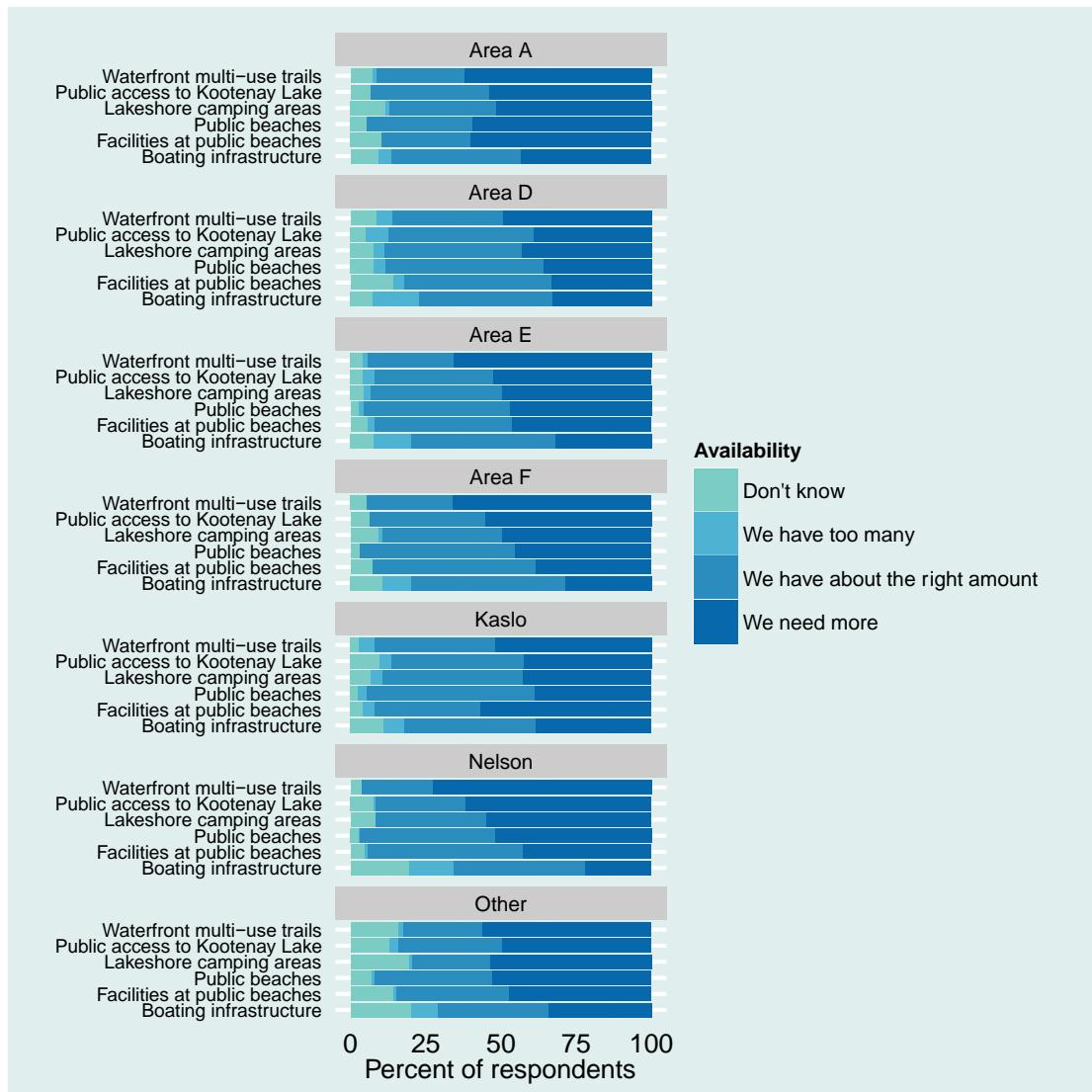
Also, the distribution of responses is significantly different across municipalities/electoral areas (Pearson's, Chi-squared test,  $p<0.01$ ) (Figure 12 and Figure 13). Thus, perceptions of amenity availability vary depending on where respondents are from. For example, for public amenities shown in Figure 12, the response distribution from Area A is significantly different than all other areas/municipalities (except Area E). Generally, more respondents from Area A think that more public beaches and facilities are needed compared to other locations. Response distributions are also significantly different between Area D and F, as well as D and Nelson – in general more respondents from Nelson and Area F think that more amenities are needed, except for boating infrastructure (Figure 12). As an example in Figure 13, for social and economic amenities, the response distribution from Area A is again significantly different than all other areas/municipalities (except Area E), where more respondents from Area A generally think that more amenities are needed compared to those from other locations. The response distribution is also significantly different between Area D and Areas E/F and Kaslo. Generally, more respondents from Area D think that there are too many amenities compared to respondents in Areas E/F and Kaslo (Figure 13).



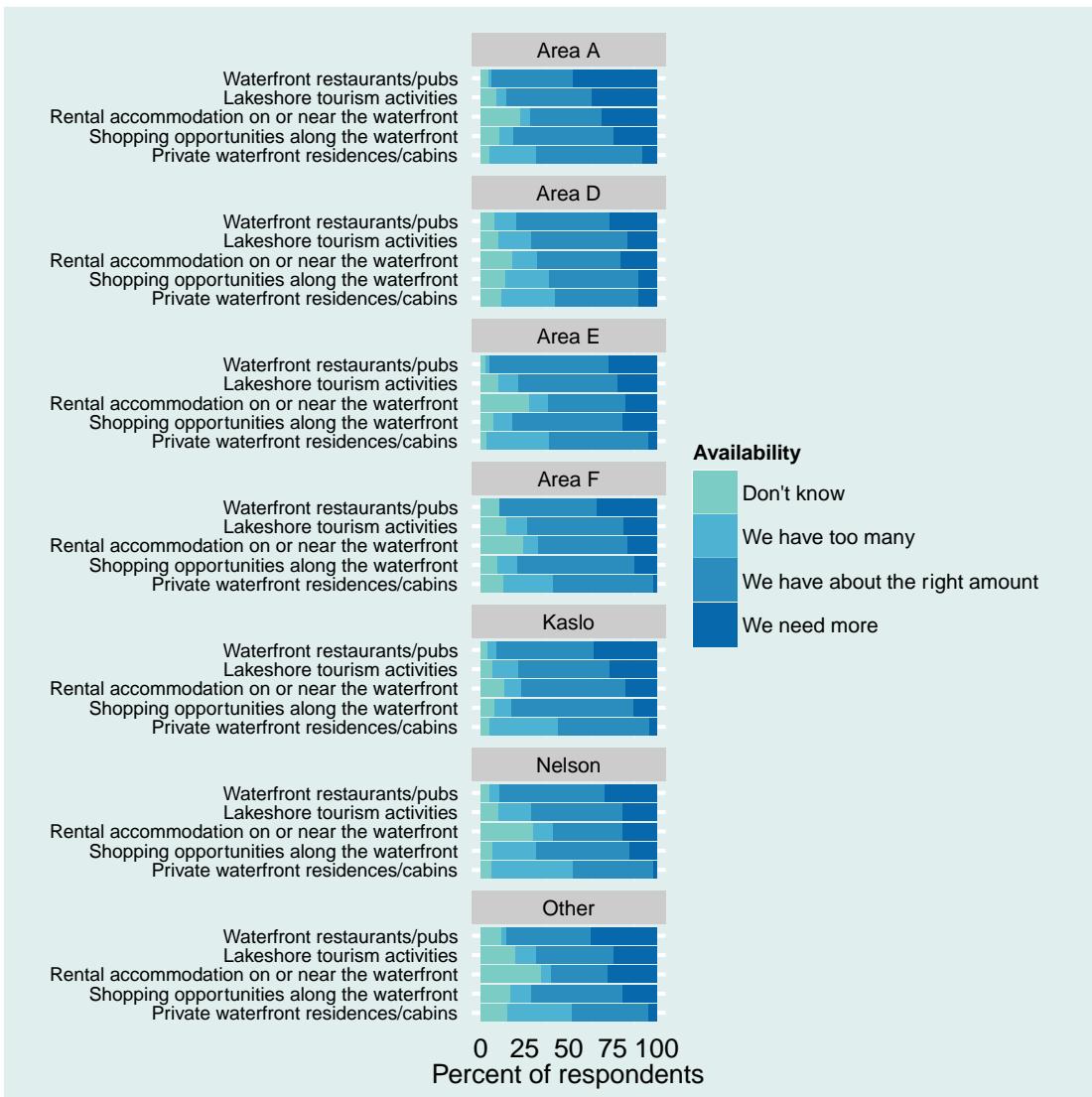
**Figure 10: Respondents' view on availability of amenities on and around Kootenay Lake. Respondents were asked to rate the availability of each amenity.**



**Figure 11: Respondents' view on availability of amenities on and around Kootenay Lake. Respondents were asked to rate the availability of each amenity.**



**Figure 12: Respondents' view on availability of amenities on and around Kootenay Lake, broken down by primary residence of respondents. Respondents were asked to rate the availability of each amenity.**



**Figure 13: Respondents' view on availability of amenities on and around Kootenay Lake, broken down by primary residence of respondents. Respondents were asked to rate the availability of each amenity.**

#### 4.4 Concerns by area around Kootenay Lake – Top concerns are environmental

Respondents were asked to state their level of concern for different kinds of issues – recreational or environmental – on or around Kootenay Lake. They were also asked to state where each of these issues occur around the lake (i.e., specific to the North Arm, South Arm, or the West Arm, or widespread around much of the lake).

For each concern level, the following rankings were assigned:

- 0 – Not concerned at all;
- 1 – Somewhat concerned;
- 2 – Concerned; or,
- 3 – Very concerned.

Respondents were also able to choose “Don’t know”, but this response was removed for the purposes of this analysis. See Section 5.1 or Appendix C for more information on the “Don’t know” response.

Rankings were then averaged across respondents for each unique issue and location to get the average concern levels shown in Figure 14.

Concerns were fairly consistent across locations. Issues with an average concern level of 2 to 3 include (Figure 14):

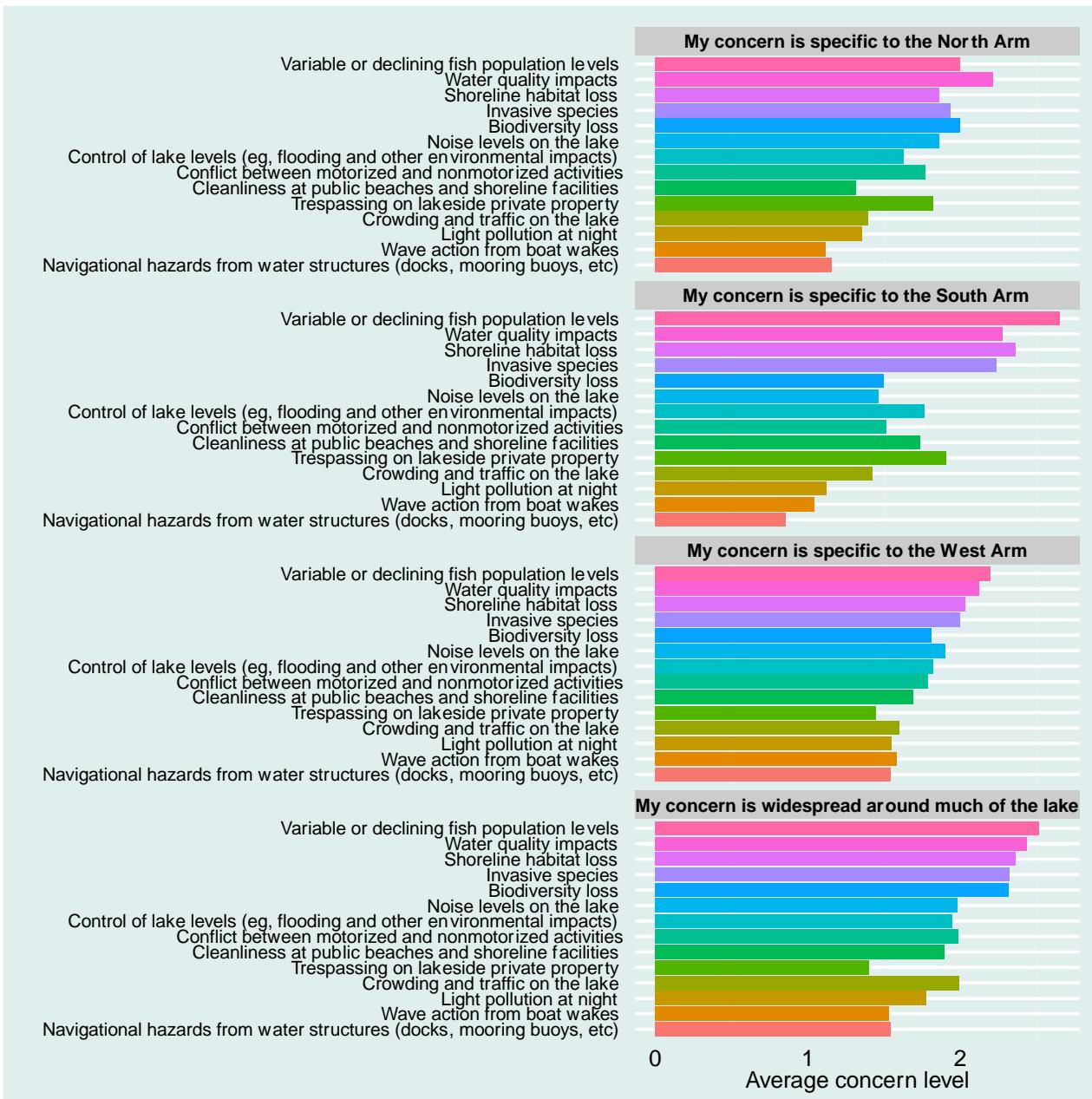
- Variable/declining fish populations;
- Water quality impacts;
- Shoreline habitat loss;
- Invasive species; and,
- Biodiversity loss.

More specifically, issues with an average concern level of 2 to 3 by location include (Figure 14):

- North Arm
  - Water quality impacts (2.2);
  - Variable or declining fish population levels (2); and,
  - Biodiversity loss (2).
- South Arm
  - Variable/declining fish populations (2.7);
  - Shoreline habitat loss (2.4);
  - Water quality impacts (2.3); and,
  - Invasive species (2.2).
- West Arm
  - Variable/declining fish populations (2.2);
  - Water quality impacts (2.1);
  - Shoreline habitat loss (2); and,
  - Invasive species (2).
- Widespread around the lake
  - Variable/declining fish populations (2.5);
  - Shoreline habitat loss (2.4);
  - Water quality impacts (2.4);
  - Invasive species (2.3); and,
  - Biodiversity loss (2.3).

Issues that were of the lowest concern (average concern level of 1.2 or lower) include (Figure 14):

- Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.);
- Wave action from boat wakes; and,
- Light pollution at night.



**Figure 14: Average concern level of respondents for each potential issue around Kootenay Lake.**

#### 4.5 Recreational activities – People are generally supportive of recreational activities on Kootenay Lake

Respondents were asked their support level for various recreational activities on or around Kootenay Lake (Figure 15). In general, the majority of respondents support most recreational activities or think more recreation could take place. Between 27% and 60% of respondents think the current situation is satisfactory for all recreational activities.

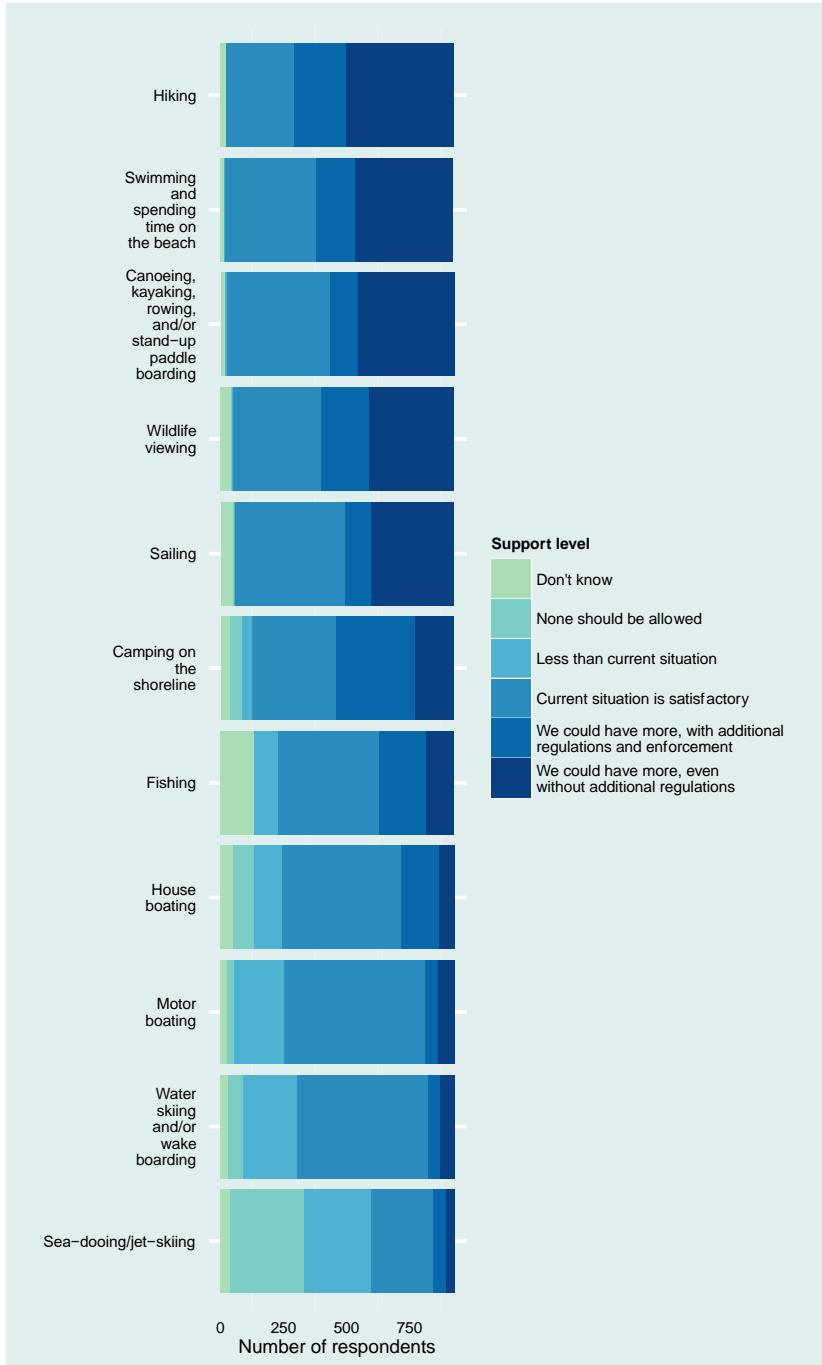
Most respondents feel that Kootenay Lake could have more of the following recreational activities:

- Hiking (68%);
- Swimming and spending time on the beach (58%);



- Wildlife viewing (57%);
- Canoeing, kayaking, rowing, and/or stand-up paddle boarding (53%); and,
- Camping on the shoreline (50%).

Only one activity, sea-dooing/jet-skiing, has relatively low support (less than one third) among respondents – 32% of respondents say that none should be allowed and 29% say that there should be less than the current situation. However, 27% of respondents say that the current situation was satisfactory.



**Figure 15: Respondents' level of support for each recreational activity on and around Kootenay Lake.**

Respondents were also asked about their viewpoint on monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreation on Kootenay Lake (Table 8). The majority of respondents say that they do not know enough about current monitoring and enforcement activities to answer (43%). For those that could answer, 30% feel that there isn't enough monitoring and enforcement, and 23% felt that there is enough monitoring and enforcement.

**Table 8: Respondent viewpoints on monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreation on Kootenay Lake.**

Answer choice	# of respondents	% of respondents
I don't know enough about current monitoring and enforcement activities.	401	43%
There is not enough monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake - we need more to ensure people recreate safely and responsibly.	279	30%
There is sufficient monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.	212	23%
No opinion.	27	3%
There is too much monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.	13	1%

#### **4.6 Crown land and accretions – Opinions are consistent for Crown land but more divergent for accretions**

The following definitions were used in the survey:

**Crown land** is land that is owned by the federal or provincial government. In all of BC, 1% of the land base is federal Crown land and 94% is provincial Crown land. In the Kootenay sub-region of BC, 6% of the land base is federal Crown land, 86% is provincial Crown land, and 8% is privately owned (Province of BC, 2011).

**Foreshore** is the land lying between the high and low watermarks, and includes beaches. In BC, the province owns most of the foreshore as Crown land. However, in some cases, land below the historical high watermark is private property. On Kootenay Lake, these areas may be accretions.

**Accretions** are areas that have been added to a property after a natural boundary changes. For example, property lines are typically drawn to the high watermark of a lake, but sometimes the high watermark changes. On Kootenay Lake, water levels were higher before dam construction.

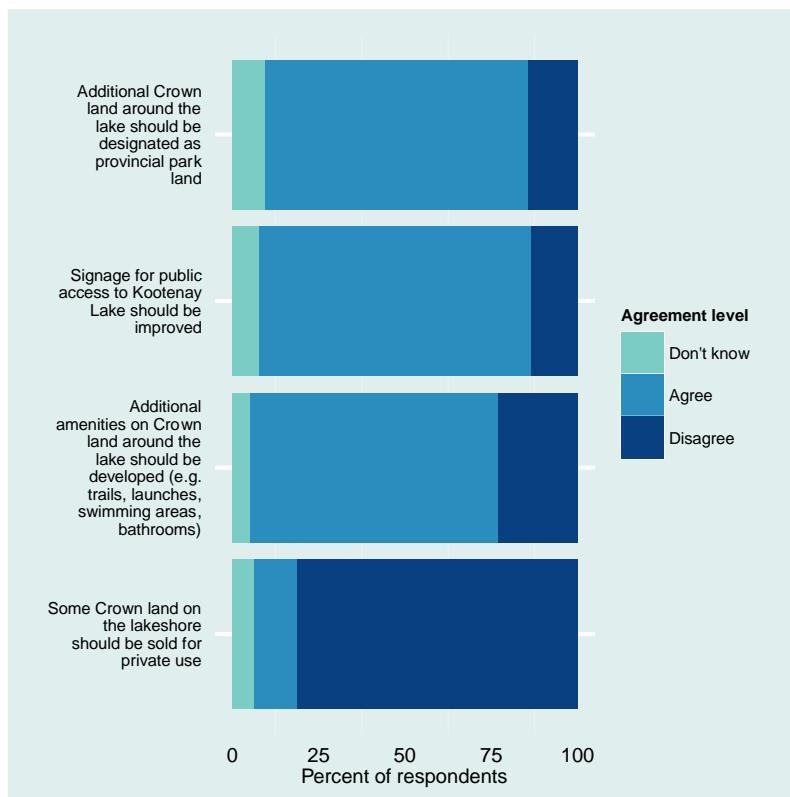
Waterfront property lines would have been drawn to the high watermark of the lake at that time. After dam construction, the high watermark dropped and more of the shoreline was exposed. This exposed shoreline area may be added to private property as an accretion that is acquired from the province. Sometimes the new high watermark is exceeded due to sturgeon water releases from Libby Dam or extreme events. When this happens, some of these past accretion areas occur below the high watermark but are still deemed private property.

Respondents were asked about their level of agreement/disagreement to statements about Crown land with respect to Kootenay Lake (Figure 16). At the aggregate level, respondents generally agree with one another across all questions. Some take home messages from this question include:

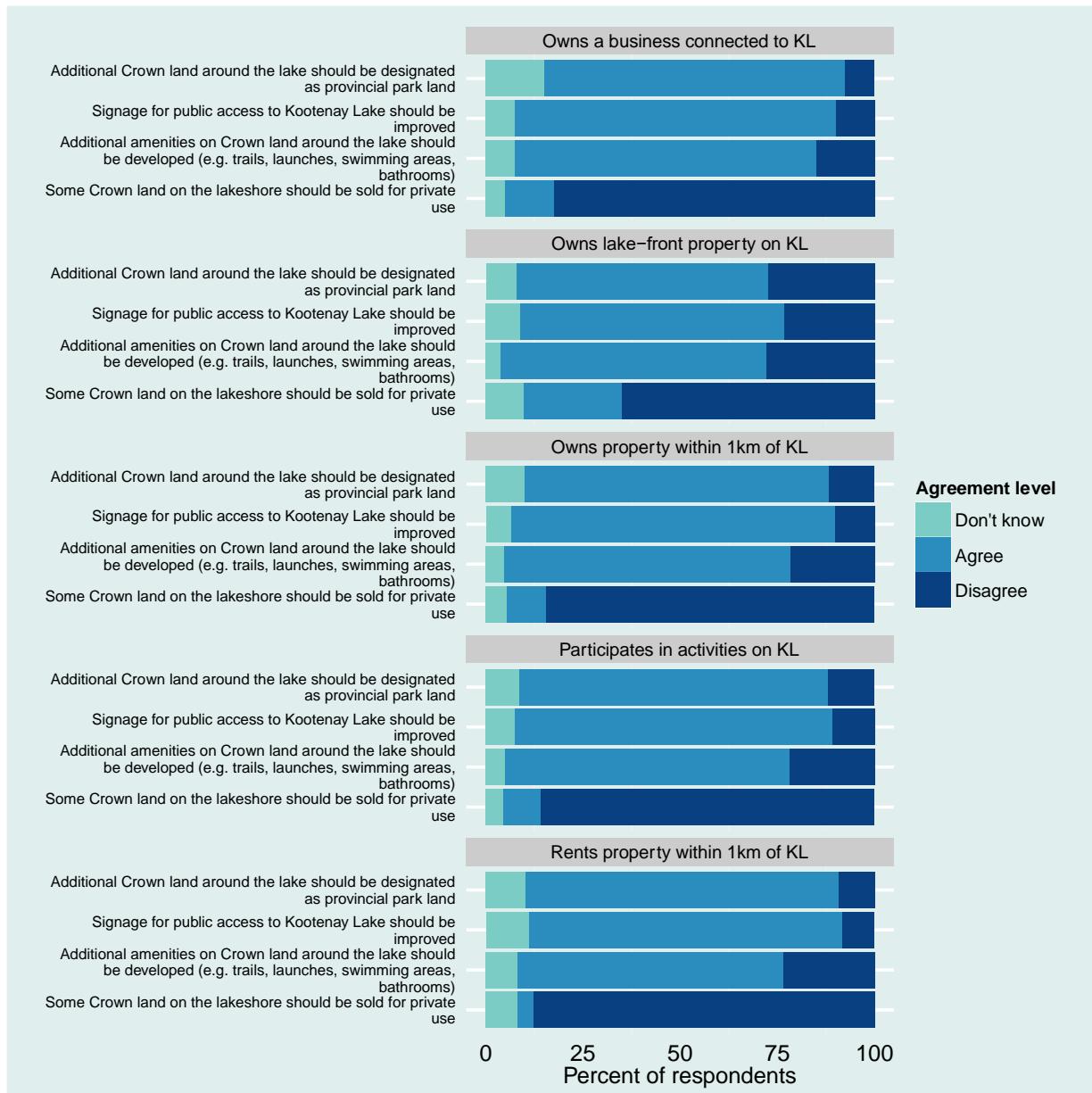
- 76% of respondents agree that additional Crown land around the lake should be designated as provincial park land;
- 79% of respondents agree that signage for public access to Kootenay Lake should be improved;

- 72% of respondents agree that additional amenities on Crown land around the lake should be developed for things like trails, launches, swimming areas, or bathrooms; and,
- 81% of respondents disagree that some Crown land on the lakeshore should be sold for private use.

The distribution of responses to this question varies depending on how people define their relationship to Kootenay Lake. In particular, respondents who own a business connected to Kootenay Lake, own property within 1km of Kootenay Lake, participate in activities on Kootenay Lake, or rent property within 1km of Kootenay Lake do not have significantly different response distributions (Pearson's Chi-squared test,  $p>0.99$ ). However, respondents who own lake-front property on Kootenay Lake have significantly different response distributions from all other relationship types (Pearson's Chi-squared test,  $p<0.01$ ). Generally, more lake-front property owners disagree with the first 3 statements (bullets above) and agree to the last statement (above) than other users of the lake (Figure 17).



**Figure 16: Level of agreement/disagreement to statements about Crown land around Kootenay Lake.**



**Figure 17: Level of agreement/disagreement to statements about Crown land around Kootenay Lake, broken down by respondents' relationship to Kootenay Lake.**

Respondents were also asked, “Do you agree that the ongoing practice on Kootenay Lake of allowing shoreline property owners to acquire accretion areas in front of their properties should continue?” (Table 9). Responses to this question are fairly polarized. Some take home messages from this question include:

- 50% of respondents disagree with property owners acquiring accretion areas;
- 33% of respondents agree with property owners acquiring accretion areas; and,
- 17% of respondents either don’t know what accretions are or have no opinion on the matter.

Table 10 shows how responses were broken down by respondents’ relationship to Kootenay Lake. Similar to questions around Crown land, respondents who own lake-front property have significantly different response distributions from all other relationship types (Pearson’s Chi-squared test,  $p<0.001$ ). Other relationship types do not have significantly different response distributions (Pearson’s Chi-squared test,

p>0.56). In general, more lakefront property owners agree that the practice of lake-front property owners acquiring accretion areas should continue than other users of the lake.

**Table 9: Respondents' answers to the question: "Do you agree that the ongoing practice on Kootenay Lake of allowing shoreline property owners to acquire accretion areas in front of their properties should continue?".**

Response	% of respondents (#)
Agree	33% (303)
Disagree	50% (459)
No opinion	13% (121)
Don't know what accretions are	4% (37)

**Table 10: Respondents' answers to the question: "Do you agree that the ongoing practice on Kootenay Lake of allowing shoreline property owners to acquire accretion areas in front of their properties should continue?", broken down by relationship to Kootenay Lake. Shown as a percent.**

Response	Owns a business connected to KL	Owns lake-front property on KL	Owns property within 1km of KL	Participates in activities on KL	Rents property within 1km of KL
Agree	30%	75%	22%	26%	17%
Disagree	50%	19%	62%	55%	57%
No opinion	18%	5%	14%	15%	20%
Don't know what accretions are	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%

#### 4.7 Planning, regulation, and management – Most respondents don't know enough

Respondents were asked about their opinion on the present levels of regulation regarding activities on Kootenay Lake (Figure 18). Across all activities, a high proportion of respondents (22-46%) state that they do not know enough about regulations to answer the question. Otherwise the results generally show that respondents are happy with the level of regulation for most activities, or that more regulation may be required. The most striking result is that 56% of respondents feel that more regulations are needed for shoreline habitat conservation, compared to only 3% that feel that there are too many regulations on this activity as is.

In particular, more specific results from this question include:

- 22-46% of respondents state that they don't know enough about regulations regarding shoreline habitat conservation (22%), mooring buoy installations (36%), marina operations (33%), lakeshore set-backs for building construction (38%), groyne/retaining wall installation (46%), dock installations (31%), or boat fueling operations (34%);

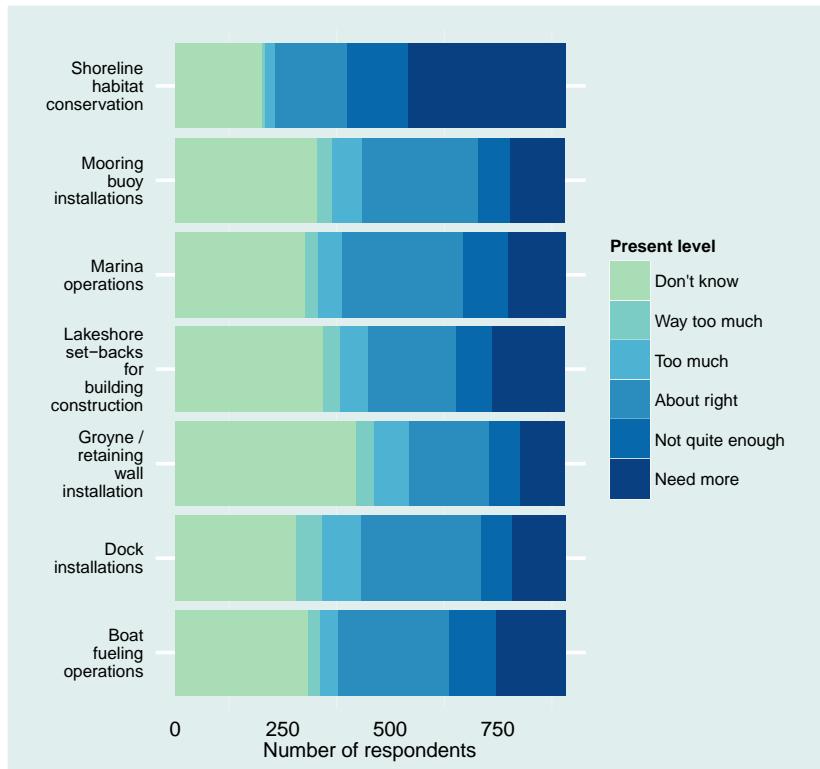
- 18-31% of respondents feel that regulations are at about the right level regarding shoreline habitat conservation (18%), mooring buoy installations (30%), marina operations (31%), lakeshore set-backs for building construction (23%), groyne/retaining wall installation (21%), dock installations (31%), or boat fueling operations (28%);
- 19-56% of respondents feel that more regulations are needed regarding shoreline habitat conservation (56%), mooring buoy installations (22%), marina operations (26%), lakeshore set-backs for building construction (28%), groyne/retaining wall installation (19%), dock installations (22%), or boat fueling operations (30%); and,
- 3-16% of respondents feel that there are too many regulations regarding shoreline habitat conservation (3%), mooring buoy installations (12%), marina operations (10%), lakeshore set-backs for building construction (11%), groyne/retaining wall installation (14%), dock installations (17%), or boat fueling operations (8%).

In addition to asking about current regulations, respondents were also asked about the importance of certain planning and management measures regarding activities and structures on Kootenay Lake (Figure 19 and Figure 20). Most respondents agree that it is important to:

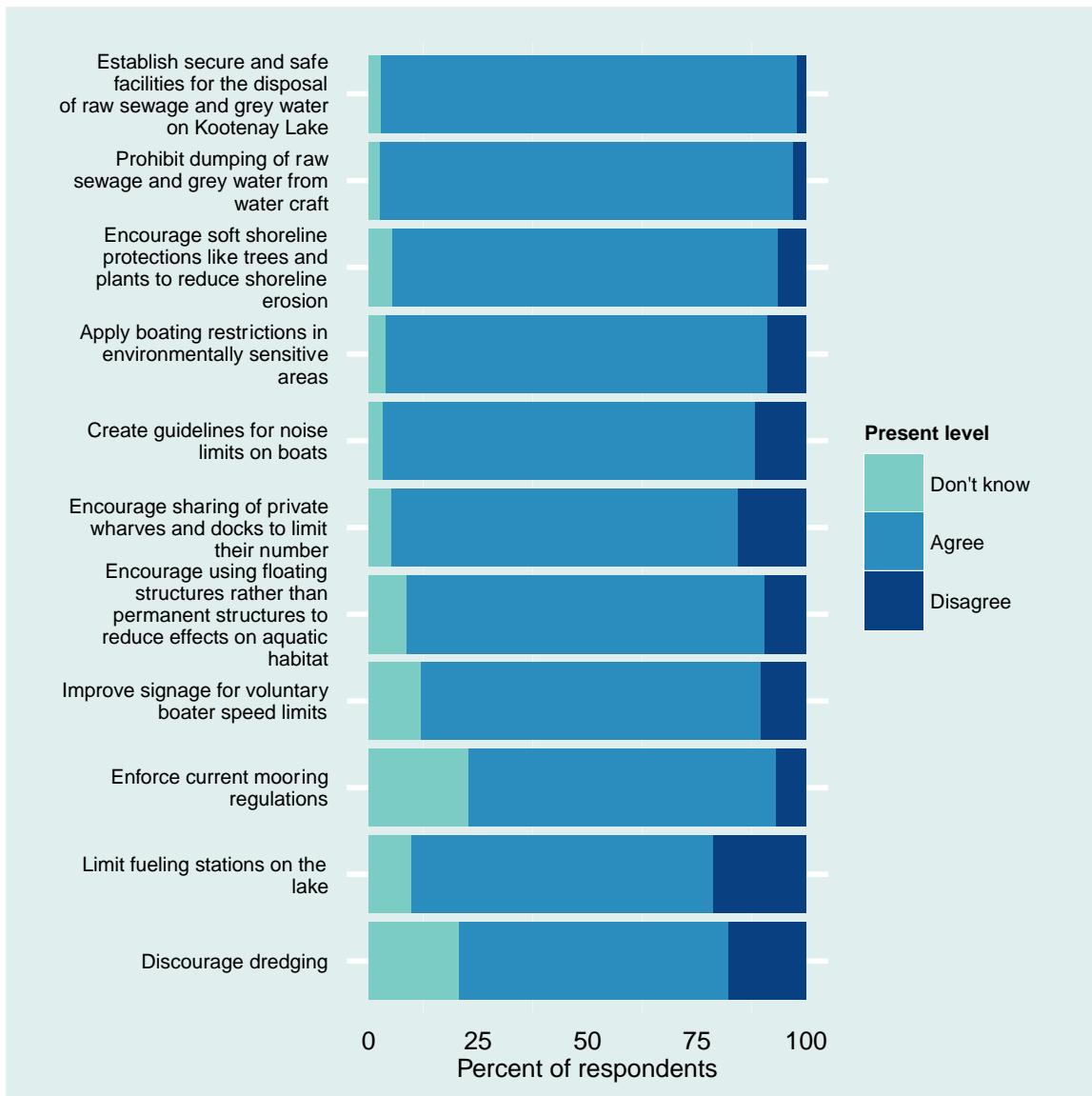
- Establish secure and safe facilities for the disposal of raw sewage and grey water on Kootenay Lake (95%);
- Prohibit dumping of raw sewage and grey water from water craft (95%);
- Encourage soft shoreline protections like trees and plants to reduce shoreline erosion (88%);
- Apply boating restrictions in environmentally sensitive areas (87%);
- Create guidelines for noise limits on boats (85%);
- Encourage using floating structures (floating dock) rather than permanent structures (solid crib dock) to reduce effects on aquatic habitat (81%);
- Encourage sharing of private wharves and docks to limit their number (79%);
- Improve signage for voluntary boater speed limits (78%);
- Enforce current mooring regulations (70%);
- Limit fueling stations on the lake (69%); and,
- Discourage dredging (61%).

On the other hand, respondents are more closely split on the importance of:

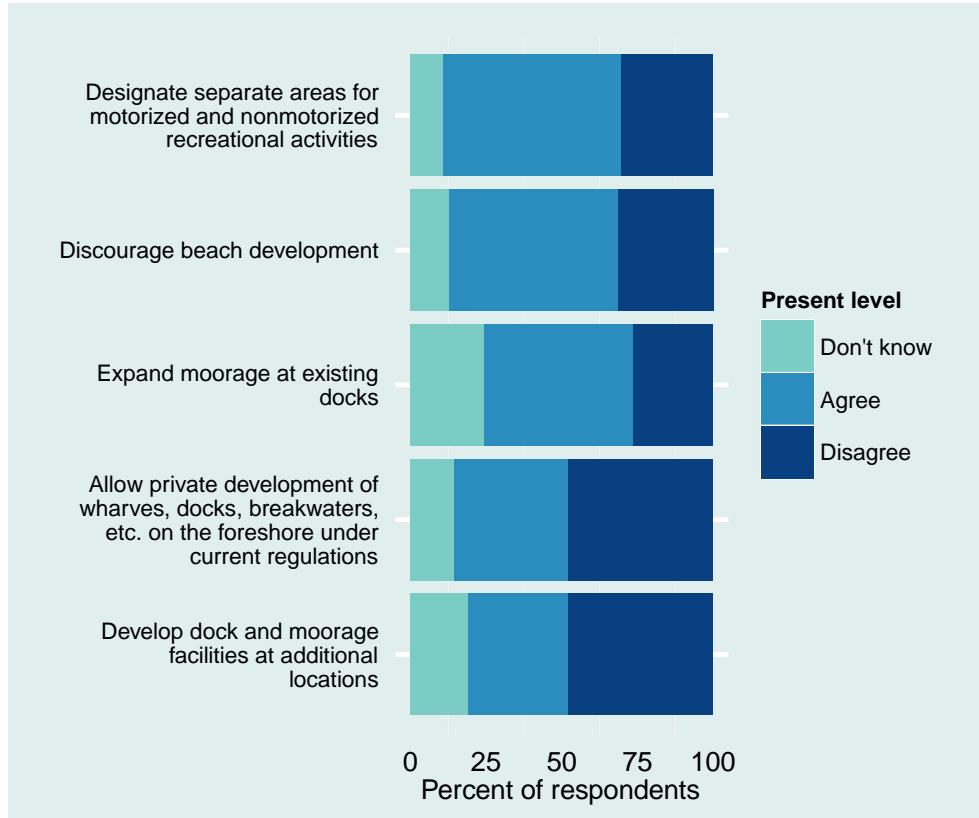
- Designating separate areas for motorized and non-motorized recreational activities (59% agree that they are important to designate while 30% disagree that they are important to designate);
- Discouraging beach development (56% agree that it is important to discourage while 31% disagree that it is important to discourage);
- Expanding moorage at existing docks (49% agree that it is important to expand while 24% disagree that it was important to expand);
- Allowing private development of permanent/floating structures on the foreshore under current regulations (38% agree that it is important to allow while 48% disagree that it is important to allow); and,
- Developing dock and moorage facilities at additional locations (33% agree that they are important to develop while 48% disagree that they are important to develop).



**Figure 18: Respondents' opinions on the present levels of regulation regarding the following activities on and around Kootenay Lake.**



**Figure 19: Respondents' level of agreement/disagreement with planning and management measures regarding activities and structures on Kootenay Lake. Each statement completed the sentence: "It's important to..."**



**Figure 20: Respondents level of agreement/disagreement with planning and management measures regarding activities and structures on Kootenay Lake. Each statement completed the sentence: “It’s important to...”**

Table 11 shows respondents’ level of agreement/disagreement for each of the following statements regarding regulations and public understanding. In general, a very high percentage of respondents (up to 40%) state that they don’t know enough about regulations to respond. Otherwise, a high proportion of respondents either agree or strongly agree that:

- Existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand and navigate (44%);
- There are so many jurisdictions/agencies involved in regulations that it is difficult for the public to know what the rules are, let alone how to follow them (56%);
- There should be further actions to reduce conflicts and public safety issues in high use areas (70%); and,
- Jurisdictions/agencies should work together to better communicate existing regulations and by-laws in a synthesized manner (90%).

**Table 11: Respondents’ level of agreement/disagreement for each of the following statements regarding regulations and public understanding. Numbers in brackets are the raw number of respondents.**

Statement	Don't know	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree

Existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand and navigate.	40% (359)	1% (10)	14% (129)	34% (306)	10% (92)
There are so many jurisdictions/agencies involved in regulations that it is difficult for the public to know what the rules are, let alone how to follow them.	31% (275)	1% (9)	12% (104)	40% (362)	16% (147)
There should be further actions to reduce conflicts and public safety issues in high use areas.	19% (172)	1% (13)	9% (77)	46% (417)	24% (219)
Jurisdictions/agencies should work together to better communicate existing regulations and by-laws in a synthesized manner.	8% (71)	1% (8)	1% (9)	51% (459)	39% (350)

#### 4.8 FOKLSS activities

Respondents were asked what activities FOKLSS should focus on as an organization. Table 12 summarizes these results.

**Table 12: Respondents opinion on activities FOKLSS should focus on as an organization.**

Potential FOKLSS activity	Percent of respondents (#)
Support lake planning through initiatives like this survey	79% (707)
Engage in water quality monitoring	78% (703)
Report illegal activity	72% (647)
Run outreach events to engage the public on issues on and around the lake	71% (638)
Manage an online library that houses important documents and research pertaining to Kootenay Lake	59% (531)
Report wildlife observations around the lake	57% (509)
Encourage lakefront properties to convert from an altered shoreline to a natural shoreline	54% (486)

## 5 Take home messages

### 5.1 Education and outreach are needed

A substantial number of questions had a high “Don’t know” response rate (Table 13). During the second focus group where participants reviewed the preliminary survey results, participants stated that outreach and education are needed on many of these issues because so many respondents said that they didn’t know enough to have an opinion or respond to the question. The highest “Don’t know” response rates were typically in regards to regulation. Indeed, 40% of respondents said that they didn’t know if existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand, while 44% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand (Table 11). As a follow up to these findings, it would be interesting to determine where these respondents are from to better target education and outreach to audiences who need it most.

**Table 13: Questions are shown where 10% or more of respondents answered, “Don’t know” when asked what their viewpoint or opinion was on the following statements. Percent of total respondents that answered “Don’t know” is shown with the raw number in brackets.**

Question	Percent (#) of “Don’t know” responses
Regulation level for groyne / retaining wall installation	46% (420)
Monitoring and enforcement of regulations for water-based recreation on KL	43% (401)
Existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand and navigate	40% (359)
Regulation level for building construction lakeshore set-backs	38% (345)
Regulation level for mooring buoy installations	36% (329)
Regulation level for boat fueling operations	34% (310)
Regulation level for marina operations	33% (301)
Regulation level for dock installations	31% (281)
There are so many jurisdictions/agencies involved in regulations that it is difficult for the public to know what the rules are, let alone how to follow them	31% (275)
Rental accommodation availability on or near the waterfront	27% (268)
It is important to expand moorage at existing docks	24% (222)
It is important to enforce current mooring regulations	23% (207)
Regulation level for shoreline habitat conservation	22% (202)
It is important to discourage dredging	21% (189)
It is important to develop dock and moorage facilities at additional locations	19% (173)
There should be further actions to reduce conflicts and public safety issues in high use areas	19% (172)
Boating infrastructure availability on/around KL	14% (135)
Fishing - level of support	14% (132)
It is important to allow private development of wharves, docks, breakwaters and other permanent/floating structures on the foreshore under current regulations	14% (130)

Where do navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.) occur on KL?	14% (91)
Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.)	13% (117)
It is important to discourage beach development	13% (116)
Lakeshore tourism activity availability on/around KL	12% (119)
It is important to improve signage for voluntary boater speed limits	12% (109)
It is important to designate separate areas for motorized and nonmotorized recreational activities	11% (100)
Shopping opportunities along the waterfront	10% (104)
Lakeshore camping area availability on/around KL	10% (100)
Where does trespassing on lakeside private property occur on KL?	10% (72)

## 5.2 Top values are consistent among municipalities and electoral areas, but opinions on amenities, Crown land, and accretions vary by region and user type

Top values and activities are consistent across municipalities and electoral areas (Figure 7 and Figure 9), while availability of amenities is not (Figure 12 and Figure 13). This means that, generally, municipalities and electoral areas have a similar distribution of top values, while slightly different distributions on the availability of amenities. This makes sense because depending on where you are from and which amenities you access on a regular basis, you have a different perception on their availability.

The distribution of opinions regarding the use of Crown land and the practice of lakefront property owners acquiring accretions is fairly consistent among all user groups, except for lakefront property owners. In general, lakefront property owners are less likely to support the development of provincial parks on Crown land, signage denoting public access to the lake, and development of additional amenities (e.g., trails, launches, swimming areas, bathrooms) on Crown land than other user types and more likely to agree with the practice of acquiring accretion areas. It was not possible to ask lakefront property owners why these trends exist through this survey, although this could be explored further in future work. These results may be due to lakefront property owners' concerns that their lake views or privacy would be impacted by increased public use of Crown land, while acquiring accretion areas helps lakefront property owners protect their views and privacy. Otherwise, owners of a business connected to Kootenay Lake, property owners within 1 km of Kootenay Lake, and people who generally participate in activities on Kootenay Lake (including tourists) have a similar distribution of responses on the use of Crown land and topic of accretion area acquisition.

## 6 Next steps

The intent of this survey was to provide a snapshot summarizing public values from around the lake towards the development of a common vision for its future support future decisions on Kootenay Lake management and planning. This document could act as a reference and spring board for further work for community groups, local governments, and community members at large. Along with scientific and First Nations studies, it can help to inform a future Lake Management Plan, support ongoing updates to existing Official Community Plans, and more generally enhance decision-making that aligns with how residents and visitors envision the future of Kootenay Lake.

### 6.1 How else can these data be analysed in the future?

The analysis presented here is one way to look at the results, with a focus on determining similarities and differences by geographic area and by looking for education/outreach opportunities. However, there are many other ways to examine the data depending on the types of questions asked. Below is a sample of other possible questions to ask of the data.

- How do responses vary depending on whether respondents live, work, or own business/property within the study area or outside of it (question 3)? How do responses vary by respondents' frequency of use (question 6)? (For this report, response variation by respondents' primary residence (question 4) and relationship to Kootenay Lake (question 5) was examined but not by other demographics.)
- Is there a way to examine the data from a business, economic development, environmental or tourism perspective?
- How do people's concerns vary by their primary residence or relationship to Kootenay Lake? (For this report, data were examined at the study area scale but not more specifically.)
- Where can differences across municipalities/electoral areas be looked at more closely?
- Where is there a clear split in the need (or not) for planning, management and regulation? This could be investigated further via interviews so that the rationale for answers is clearer.
- For topic areas where greater than 10% of respondents said they didn't know enough to respond, where are these respondents from, how old are they, and how do they define their relationship with Kootenay Lake? This will help target education and outreach more specifically.

### 6.2 Accessing the data

FOKLSS is currently exploring opportunities for making more details of the survey results available to a broader audience. When this work is available, there will be an announcement on the FOKLSS website.

### 6.3 Contact information

For more information regarding this survey, please contact FOKLSS at [info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca](mailto:info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca) or see its website at [www.friendsofkootenaylake.ca](http://www.friendsofkootenaylake.ca).

## 7 References

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## 8 Appendices

**Appendix A** – Summary of Communication and Engagement Activities

**Appendix B** – Community Values Survey

**Appendix C** – Detailed Survey Results (SurveyMonkey)



## **Appendix A      Summary of Communication and Engagement Activities**

## Appendix A – Communication and engagement activities and schedule

### The Future of Kootenay Lake Community Values Survey

#### 1 Outreach activities

The following table shows outreach activities associated with the Future of Kootenay lake Community Values Survey.

Date	Event	Rep
<b>Electoral Area D - Lardeau, Argenta, Howser, Gerrard, Cooper Creek, Poplar Creek, Ainsworth, Mirror Lake, Marblehead, Johnson's Landing, Shatty Bench, Meadow Creek</b>		
June 19, 2016	Lardeau farmers market (booth, flyers and hard copy surveys)	Rachael Roussin
June 19, 2016	Information boards, general store, gas stations, Argenta Post Office (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
<b>Electoral Area E - Blewett, Balfour, Queens Bay, Longbeach, Harrop/Procter, Sunshine Bay, Bealby/Horlicks, Taghum Beach, Nelson to Cottonwood Lake</b>		
June 19, 2016	Balfour Ferry and Bakery area (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
June 19, 2016	Kokanee Campground entrance/parking/play areas (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
June 19, 2016	Harrop/Procter - ferry and bakery (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
July 1-15, 2016	Kootenay Lake Ferry - Summer student handing out flyers during crossing	Summer student
<b>Electoral Area A - Crawford Bay, Wyndell, E.Shore Koot Lake</b>		
June 20, 2016	Crawford Bay - Talk to local businesses, leave flyers	Rachael Roussin + Garry Jackman
June 20, 2016	Presentation to Chamber of Commerce (7pm)	Rachael Roussin
June 20, 2016	Booth in front of Crawford Bay store (4 - 6:30pm)	Rachael Roussin
June 20, 2016	Grey Creek - Talk to shop owners, leave flyers	Rachael Roussin
<b>Nelson</b>		
June 22, 2016	Nelson - Talk to local businesses	Kat McGlynn (FOKLSS)
June 22, 2016	Chakomika Mall (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
June 24, 2016	Nelson Friday Night Market	Kat McGlynn (FOKLSS)
July 1, 2016	Canada Day Fair	Kat McGlynn (FOKLSS)
<b>Kaslo</b>		
June 25, 2016	Kaslo Farmers' Market (booth, flyers and hard copy surveys) and talk to local business	Rachael Roussin
June 25, 2016	Kaslo (posters/flyers)	Rachael Roussin
<b>Electoral Area F - Beasley, Taghum, Willow Point, Nasookin, Grohman, Crescent Beach, Sproule Creek, Six Mile and Bonnington</b>		
June 20 - 30, 2016	Posters and flyers distributed	Local reps and Tom Newell

*Posters were hung (where possible) in at least one high traffic/visible location for each sub area mentioned in the electoral area. Flyers were placed at cash registers of gas stations, post offices or general stores for each area, where possible.*

## 2 Media plan

The following table describes the media that was used to promote the survey.

Outlet	Type	Running time, approx.
<b>Nelson and area</b>		
Nelson Daily	Online news – article and ad	June 9 - 23
Nelson Star	Weekly print newspaper, front page ad (Blackwell Press)	June 9 - 23
Pennywise (regional)	Weekly print and online classifieds - ad	June 9 - 23
<b>East Shore</b>		
East Shore Mainstreet	Online community news & classifieds – article and ad	Mid June
<b>Creston</b>		
Creston Valley Chamber Events	Online community events page	June 9 - July 15
<b>Kaslo &amp; North of Kaslo</b>		
I love Kaslo events calendar	Community calendar	June 9 - July 15
Kaslo and Lardeau community pages	Community Facebook page	June 9 - July 15
Links - Lardeau Valley	Community news source (online) – article and ad	June 9 - July 15
Valley Voice (Kaslo Area North)	Print and online news – article	Mid June
<b>FOKLSS</b>		
FOKLSS email distribution	Email invitation for survey, also shared by members	June 15
FOKLSS Facebook	Poster on FOKL Facebook page, also shared by members	June 15

The survey was also promoted through the following community and regional newsletters:

- West Kootenay Eco Society
- Boswell Newsletter
- Riondell Newsletter
- Kootenay Conservation Program
- Columbia Basin Watershed Network
- Nelson and District Rod and Gun Club

The survey was also promoted through Regional Directors, who sent information to their constituent email lists regarding the survey.

## 3 Promotional products

The following table describes the promotional material that was distributed to advertise the survey.

Type	#
Posters, colour	300
Flyers, colour (4" x 4")	800
JPEG image for news print	1
JPEG image for email and social media	1

## 4 Focus group outreach

The focus group provided a good opportunity to advertise the survey, even if people were not able to attend. A strong effort was made to bring people to the focus group – we made personalized invitations and phone calls. The following table describes this focus group outreach.

Number of invitations sent	90
Personalized emails (approx.)	40
Phone calls	26

## 5 Targeted Advertising

Below is a table that describes the stakeholder groups that we sent the survey information to so that they could distribute the information to their members and post on social media.

Stakeholder groups with a special request to advertise survey	Date sent	Type of contact made
Balfour and District Business and Historical Association	15-Jun	Email & phone
CVS focus group	15-Jun	Email
Fortis BC	22-Jun	Email
Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce	15-Jun	Email & phone
Kootenay Lake Sailing Association	23-Jun	Email
Kootenay Lake Sustainable Boating Society	22-Jun	Email
Kootenay Rhythm Dragon Boat Team	23-Jun	Email & phone
Marinas on the lake (list developed from the sustainable boating society)	23-Jun	Email
Nelson and District Chamber of Commerce	23-Jun	Email & phone
Nelson and District Rod and Gun Club	15-Jun	Email & phone
Nelson Cycling Cub	15-Jun	Email
Nelson Rowing Club	23-Jun	Email
Riondel Community Library	20-Jun	In-person
West Kootenay Eco Society	13-Jun	Email
Yasodhara Ashram (on Kootenay Lake)	09-Jun	Email and in-person
Elected officials		
Area representatives for RDCK A, D, E and F	13-Jun	Email
City of Nelson: Mayor Deb Kozak and Councilor Anna Purcell	13-Jun	Email
Village of Kaslo: Councilor's Jimi Holland, Suzan Hewat	15-Jun	Email
Town of Creston: Mayor Ron Toyota	20-Jun	Email & phone



## **Appendix B    Community Values Survey**



## The Future of Kootenay Lake - Community Values Survey - PRINT COPY

### Welcome!

We are interested in understanding what you value about Kootenay Lake! We also want to know what your concerns are and what preferences you have for the future of Kootenay Lake. There are 23 questions covering a range of topics. Please give yourself about 20 minutes to complete the survey. Read each question carefully before answering. There is space at the end of the survey to add additional feedback not covered in the questions.

Anyone who lives in, works in, or has visited the Kootenay Lake region within the last 2 years is welcome and encouraged to take the survey, as long as they are at least 18 years old. Each person may only complete the survey once.

All survey responses are anonymous and voluntary. Your answers will not be connected with you in any way.

Once you have completed the survey, you will be eligible to enter a draw for \$150.00. For your survey to be eligible for the cash draw, you must include an email address for us to get in contact with you and you must fill out all questions.

Surveys must be completed by July 15, 2016. Please return your paper copies to the Regional District office (202 Lakeside Drive, Nelson), the library where you picked it up, or mail to:

Compass Resource Management Ltd  
210 - 111 Water Street,  
Vancouver, BC V6B 1A7

An initial report on what we learn will be available in the fall of 2016 at <http://www.friendsofkootenaylake.ca>. For regular updates about the Community Values Survey, contact Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society at [info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca](mailto:info@friendsofkootenaylake.ca).



The Future of Kootenay Lake - Community Values Survey - PRINT COPY

About you

\* 1. Please confirm:

This is the only time that I have completed this survey.

\* 2. I am in the following age range: (SELECT ONE)

18 to 29 years old

30 to 39 years old

40 to 49 years old

50 to 59 years old

60 years old or older

Prefer not to disclose

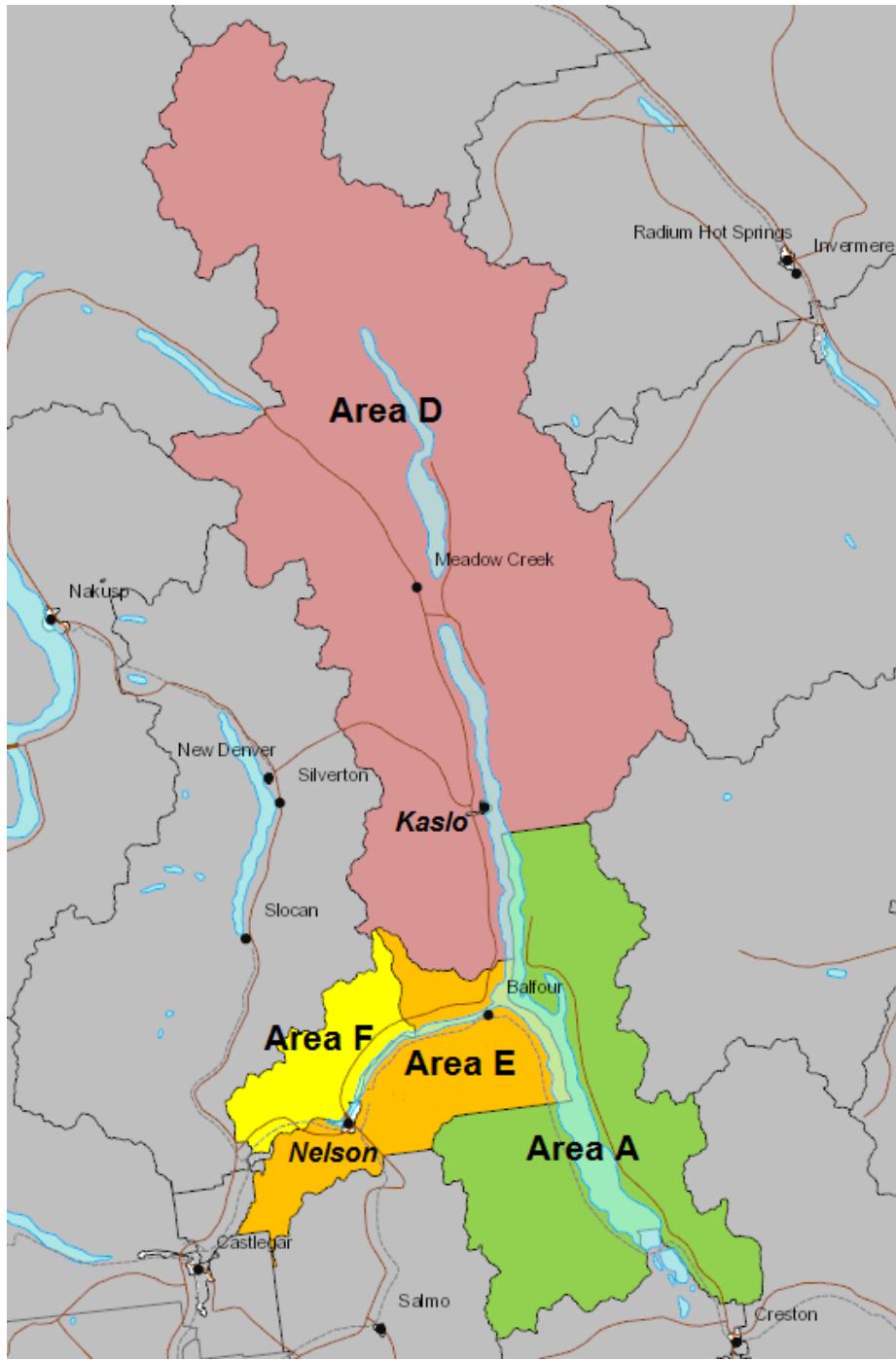
\* 3. Please select the statement that best describes you. (SELECT ONE, see map below for reference)

I live, work, or own business/property in Nelson, Kaslo, or in Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) areas A (Wynndel/East Shore), D (North Kootenay Lake), E (southern and eastern parts of West Arm), or F (northwestern part of West Arm).

I have visited Kootenay Lake within the past 2 years.

\* 4. My primary residence is in: (SELECT ONE, see map below for reference)

- Nelson.
- Kaslo.
- RDCK Area A (Wynndel/East Shore).
- RDCK Area D (North Kootenay Lake).
- RDCK Area E (southern and eastern parts of West Arm).
- RDCK Area F (northwestern part of West Arm).
- Other (please specify location and postal code)



## 5. How would you describe your relationship to Kootenay Lake? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

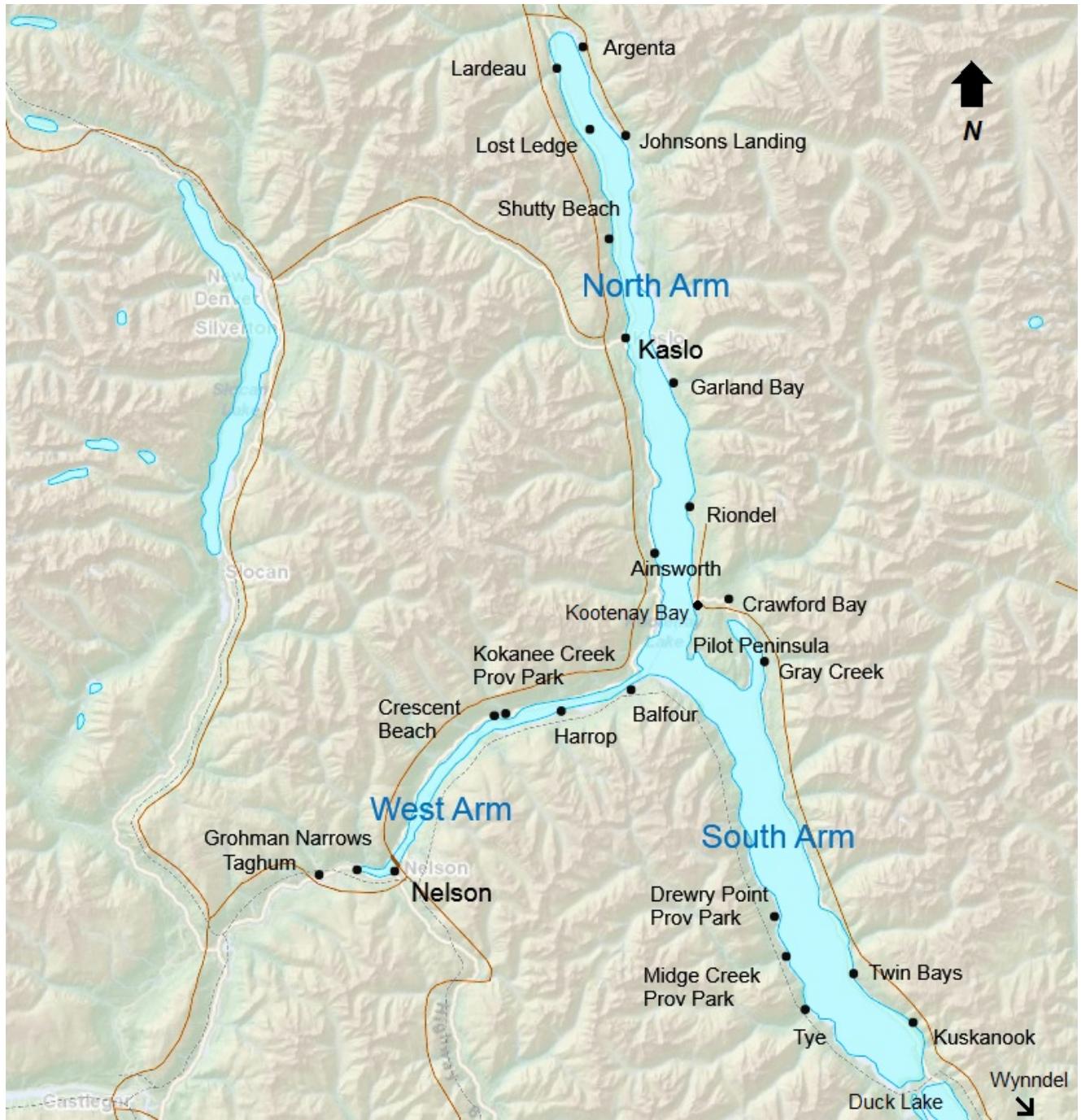
- I own lake-front property on Kootenay Lake.
- I own property within 1 km of the shoreline of Kootenay Lake.
- I own a business that is connected to Kootenay Lake.
- I am a full-time or seasonal renter of property within 1 km of the shoreline of Kootenay Lake.
- I participate or have participated in activities on Kootenay Lake or its shoreline.

## 6. How often do you visit Kootenay Lake or its shoreline? (SELECT ONE)

- At least once a week.
- At least once a month.
- At least once a year.
- Once every few years.
- I have visited Kootenay Lake or its shoreline only once.

## 7. Within the past two years, I have engaged in activities on Kootenay Lake or its shoreline at the following locations: (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY, see map below for reference)

- On the West Arm of Kootenay Lake downstream of Nelson (Grohman Narrows, Taghum).
- In Nelson.
- On the West Arm between Nelson and the main lake (e.g., Kokanee Park, Crescent Beach, Balfour, Harrop).
- On the east shore of the South Arm (e.g., Twin Bays, Kuskanook, Wynndel, Duck Lake area).
- On the west shore of the South Arm (e.g., Tye, Midge Creek, Brewery Pt.).
- On the east shore near the ferry terminal (e.g., Crawford Bay, Pilot Peninsula, Riondel, Kootenay Bay, Gray Creek).
- On the east shore of the North Arm (e.g., Garland Bay, Argenta, Johnsons Landing).
- On the west shore of the North Arm (e.g., Ainsworth, Shutty Bench, Lardeau, Lost Ledge).
- In Kaslo.





The Future of Kootenay Lake - Community Values Survey - PRINT COPY

What do you value about Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore?

**\* 8. What do you love about Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore? (SELECT UP TO 5 CHOICES)**

- Rich cultural heritage
- Social activities (music events, art/artisan activities, markets)
- Diverse economic/financial opportunities
- Relaxed atmosphere
- Vibrant community
- Various amenities (facilities, restaurants, boat ramps, trails, etc.)
- Recreational activities
- Natural environment
- Other (please specify)

## 9. What relative importance do you place on the various types of values and activities that occur on Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore? (SELECT AN IMPORTANCE LEVEL FOR EACH ITEM)

	Not important at all	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	Don't know
High water quality	<input type="radio"/>				
Recreational activities	<input type="radio"/>				
Fishing opportunities	<input type="radio"/>				
Archaeological sites and indigenous cultural places	<input type="radio"/>				
Mountain viewscapes	<input type="radio"/>				
Restaurants and shopping	<input type="radio"/>				
Art and music	<input type="radio"/>				

## 10. What is your opinion on the current availability of the following amenities on and around Kootenay Lake?

	We have way too many	We have too many	We have about the right amount	We don't have quite enough	We need more	Don't know
Public beaches	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities at public beaches	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lakeshore camping areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public access to Kootenay Lake (i.e., public rights-of-way)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Waterfront multi-use trails (e.g., walking, biking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Boating infrastructure (e.g., docks, parking, boat launches, mooring buoys, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

## 11. What is your opinion on the current availability of the following other amenities on and around Kootenay Lake?

	We have way too many	We have too many	We have about the right amount	We don't have quite enough	We need more	Don't know
Waterfront restaurants/pubs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Private waterfront residences/cabins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rental accommodation on or near the waterfront	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lakeshore tourism activities (e.g., waterslides, boat rentals, guided tours)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shopping opportunities along the waterfront	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments



# Friends of Kootenay Lake

Stewardship Society

## The Future of Kootenay Lake - Community Values Survey - PRINT COPY

What issues concern you on Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore?

### 12. A) Please state your level of concern for each of the following potential recreational issues. (SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL FOR EACH ISSUE)

	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Don't know
Crowding and traffic on the lake	<input type="radio"/>				
Cleanliness at public beaches and shoreline facilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Conflict between motorized and non-motorized activities on or near the lake	<input type="radio"/>				
Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>				

Comments

## 12. B) Please state where these issues occur around the lake. (SELECT A LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)

	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.
Crowding and traffic on the lake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cleanliness at public beaches and shoreline facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conflict between motorized and non-motorized activities on or near the lake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

## 13. A) Please state your level of concern for each of the following potential environmental issues on and around Kootenay Lake. (SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL FOR EACH ISSUE)

	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very concerned	Don't know
Biodiversity loss	<input type="radio"/>				
Invasive species	<input type="radio"/>				
Variable or declining fish population levels	<input type="radio"/>				
Water quality impacts	<input type="radio"/>				
Shoreline habitat loss	<input type="radio"/>				

Comments

**13. B) Please state where these issues occur around the lake. (SELECT A LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)**

	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake.	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.
Biodiversity loss	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Invasive species	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Variable or declining fish population levels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water quality impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shoreline habitat loss	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

**14. A) Please state your level of concern for each of the following other potential issues on and around Kootenay Lake. (SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL FOR EACH ISSUE)**

	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very concerned	Don't know
Wave action from boat wakes	<input type="radio"/>				
Control of lake levels (e.g., flooding and other environmental impacts)	<input type="radio"/>				
Trespassing on lakeside private property	<input type="radio"/>				
Noise levels on the lake	<input type="radio"/>				
Light pollution at night	<input type="radio"/>				

Comments

**14. B) Please state where these issues occur around the lake. (SELECT A LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)**

	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake.	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.
Wave action from boat wakes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Control of lake levels (e.g., flooding and other environmental impacts)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trespassing on lakeside private property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Noise levels on the lake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Light pollution at night	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments



# Friends of Kootenay Lake

Stewardship Society

## The Future of Kootenay Lake - Community Values Survey - PRINT COPY

### Recreation

#### 15. State your level of support for each recreational activity on and around Kootenay Lake. (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH ACTIVITY)

	None should be allowed	Less than current situation	Current situation is satisfactory	We could have more, with additional regulations and enforcement	We could have more, even without additional regulations	Don't know
Hiking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming and spending time on the beach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Canoeing, kayaking, rowing, and/or stand-up paddle boarding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sailing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sea-dooing/jet-skiing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Motor boating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water skiing and/or wake boarding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
House boating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Camping on the shoreline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife viewing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

## 16. What is your viewpoint on monitoring and enforcement of regulations for water-based recreation on Kootenay Lake? (SELECT ONE)

- No opinion.
- I don't know enough about current monitoring and enforcement activities.
- There is too much monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.
- There is sufficient monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.
- There is not enough monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake – we need more to ensure people recreate safely and responsibly.



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### Crown land and accretions

**The following terms will be used occasionally throughout the remainder of the survey.**

**Crown land** is land that is owned by the federal or provincial government. In all of BC, 1% of the land base is federal Crown land and 94% is provincial Crown land. In the Kootenays, 6% of the land base is federal Crown land, 86% is provincial Crown land, and 8% is privately owned.

**Foreshore** is the land lying between the high and low watermarks, and includes beaches. In BC, the province owns most of the foreshore as Crown land. However, in some cases, land below the historical high watermark is private property. On Kootenay Lake, these areas may be accretions.

**Accretions** are areas that have been added to a property after a natural boundary changes. For example, property lines are typically drawn to the high watermark of a lake, but sometimes the high watermark changes. On Kootenay Lake, water levels were higher before dam construction. Waterfront property lines would have been drawn to the high watermark of the lake at that time. After dam construction, the high watermark dropped and more of the shoreline was exposed. This exposed shoreline area may be added to private property as an accretion that is acquired from the province. Sometimes the new high watermark is exceeded due to sturgeon water releases from Libby Dam or extreme events. When this happens, some of these past accretion areas occur below the high watermark but are still deemed private property.

**17. State your level of agreement/disagreement for each of the following statements about Crown land with respect to Kootenay Lake: (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Additional Crown land around the lake should be designated as provincial park land.	<input type="radio"/>				
Signage for public access to Kootenay Lake should be improved.	<input type="radio"/>				
Additional amenities on Crown land around the lake should be developed, such as trails, launches, swimming areas, or bathrooms.	<input type="radio"/>				
Some Crown land on the lakeshore should be sold for private use.	<input type="radio"/>				

**18. Do you agree that the ongoing practice on Kootenay Lake of allowing shoreline property owners to acquire accretion areas in front of their properties should continue? (SELECT ONE)**

- Don't know what accretions are.
- Strongly agree.
- Agree.
- Disagree.
- Strongly disagree.
- No opinion.



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Regulation of shoreline-based activities

**19. What is your opinion on the present levels of regulation regarding the following activities on and around Kootenay Lake? (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH ACTIVITY)**

	Way too much	Too much	About right	Not quite enough	Need more	Don't know
Dock installations	<input type="radio"/>					
Mooring buoy installations	<input type="radio"/>					
Shoreline habitat conservation	<input type="radio"/>					
Groyne / retaining wall installation	<input type="radio"/>					
Lakeshore set-backs for building construction	<input type="radio"/>					
Marina operations	<input type="radio"/>					
Boat fueling operations	<input type="radio"/>					

**20. State your level of agreement/disagreement for each statement about built structures on Kootenay Lake:**

**It is important to... (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Allow private development of wharves, docks, breakwaters and other permanent/floating structures on the foreshore under current regulations.	<input type="radio"/>				
Encourage sharing of private wharves and docks to limit their number.	<input type="radio"/>				
Encourage using floating structures (e.g., floating dock) rather than permanent structures (e.g., solid crib dock) to reduce effects on aquatic habitat.	<input type="radio"/>				
Encourage "soft" shoreline protections like trees and plants to reduce shoreline erosion.	<input type="radio"/>				
Discourage dredging.	<input type="radio"/>				
Discourage beach development.	<input type="radio"/>				



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Boating

**21. State your level of agreement/disagreement for each statement about boating on Kootenay Lake:**

**It is important to... (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Expand moorage at existing docks.	<input type="radio"/>				
Develop dock and moorage facilities at additional locations.	<input type="radio"/>				
Limit fueling stations on the lake.	<input type="radio"/>				
Apply boating restrictions in environmentally sensitive areas.	<input type="radio"/>				
Create guidelines for noise limits on boats.	<input type="radio"/>				
Improve signage for voluntary boater speed limits.	<input type="radio"/>				
Designate separate areas for motorized and non-motorized recreational activities.	<input type="radio"/>				
Enforce current mooring regulations.	<input type="radio"/>				
Prohibit dumping of raw sewage and grey water from water craft.	<input type="radio"/>				
Establish secure and safe facilities for the disposal of raw sewage and grey water on Kootenay Lake.	<input type="radio"/>				



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Other questions

**22. State your level of agreement/disagreement for the following statements regarding planning and management for Kootenay Lake:  
(SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
There should be further actions to reduce conflicts and public safety issues in high use areas.	<input type="radio"/>				
Existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand and navigate.	<input type="radio"/>				
There are so many jurisdictions/agencies involved in regulations that it is difficult for the public to know what the rules are, let alone how to follow them.	<input type="radio"/>				
Jurisdictions/agencies should work together to better communicate existing regulations and by-laws in a synthesized manner.	<input type="radio"/>				

### 23. What would you like to see Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society do for Kootenay Lake? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

- Run outreach events to engage the public on issues on and around the lake.
- Manage an online library that houses important documents and research pertaining to Kootenay Lake.
- Support lake planning through initiatives like this survey.
- Encourage lakefront properties to convert from an altered shoreline to a natural shoreline.
- Engage in water quality monitoring.
- Report wildlife observations around the lake.
- Report illegal activity.
- Other (please specify)

Are there any additional issues or values that have NOT been mentioned on this survey that you would like to have considered. Please list and describe.



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Thank you!

Thank you for taking the survey!

All views and ideas are important, and the goal of Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society is to have feedback that is representative of the diverse views and interests of the people who enjoy Kootenay Lake and the surrounding lakeshore.

Survey results will be shared with local governments, decision-makers, and the public to help inform future decisions on planning and management issues in the Kootenay Lake area.

All survey responses are anonymous and voluntary. Your answers will not be connected with you in any way. Please note that your personal information is collected separately and will not be linked to the other information you provide in the survey.

To enter a draw for the \$150.00 cash prize, enter your email address here.

Would you like updates from Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society?

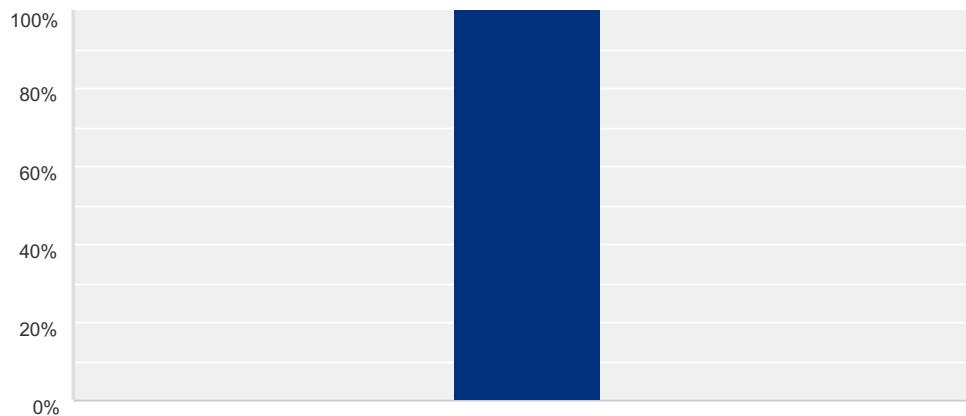
- Yes, share my email address with Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society.
- No, do not share my email address.



## **Appendix C      Detailed Survey Results (SurveyMonkey)**

**Q1 1. Please confirm:**

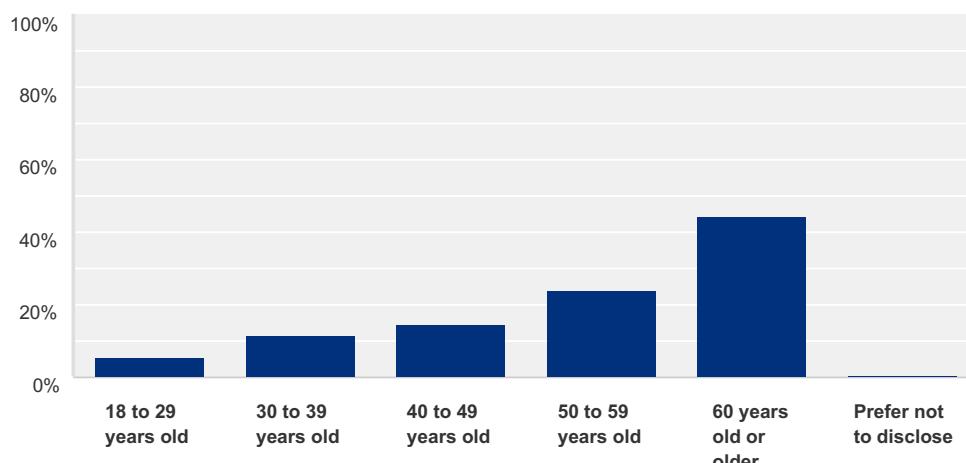
Answered: 1,040 Skipped: 0

**This is the only time that I have completed this survey.**

Answer Choices	Responses
This is the only time that I have completed this survey.	100.00% 1,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>

**Q2 2. I am in the following age range:  
(SELECT ONE)**

Answered: 1,040 Skipped: 0



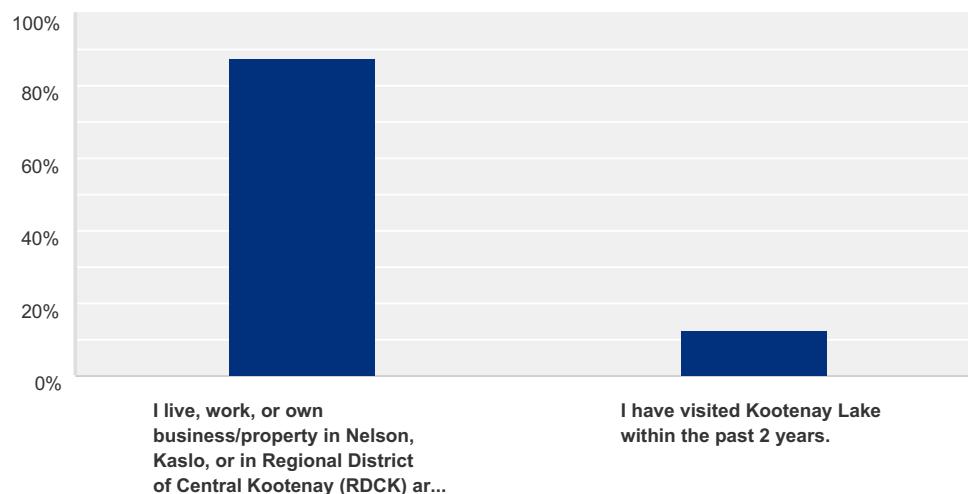
Answer Choices	Responses
18 to 29 years old	5.48% 57
30 to 39 years old	11.54% 120
40 to 49 years old	14.33% 149
50 to 59 years old	23.94% 249
60 years old or older	44.33% 461
Prefer not to disclose	0.38% 4

Total

1,040

**Q3 3. Please select the statement that best describes you. (SELECT ONE, see map below for reference)**

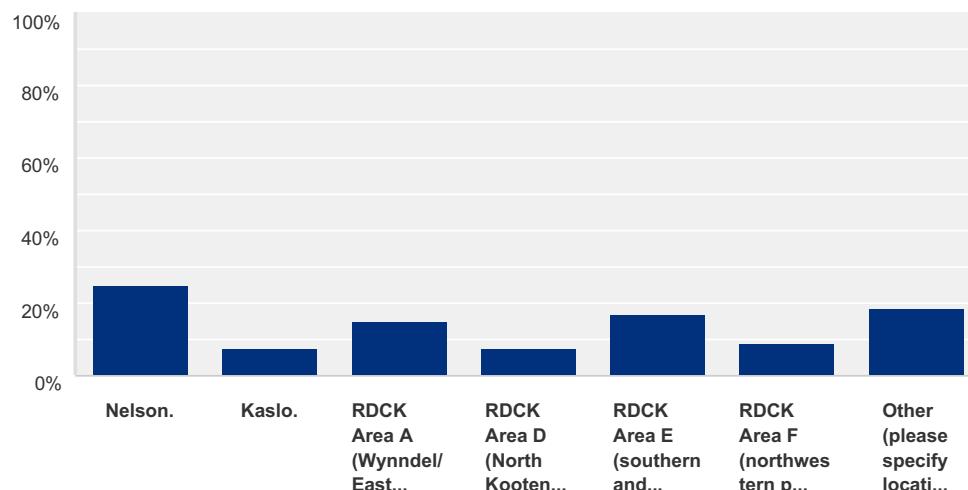
Answered: 1,040 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses
I live, work, or own business/property in Nelson, Kaslo, or in Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) areas A (Wynndel/East Shore), D (North Kootenay Lake), E (southern and eastern parts of West Arm), or F (northwestern part of West Arm).	87.60% 911
I have visited Kootenay Lake within the past 2 years.	12.40% 129
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>

**Q4 4. My primary residence is in: (SELECT ONE, see map below for reference)**

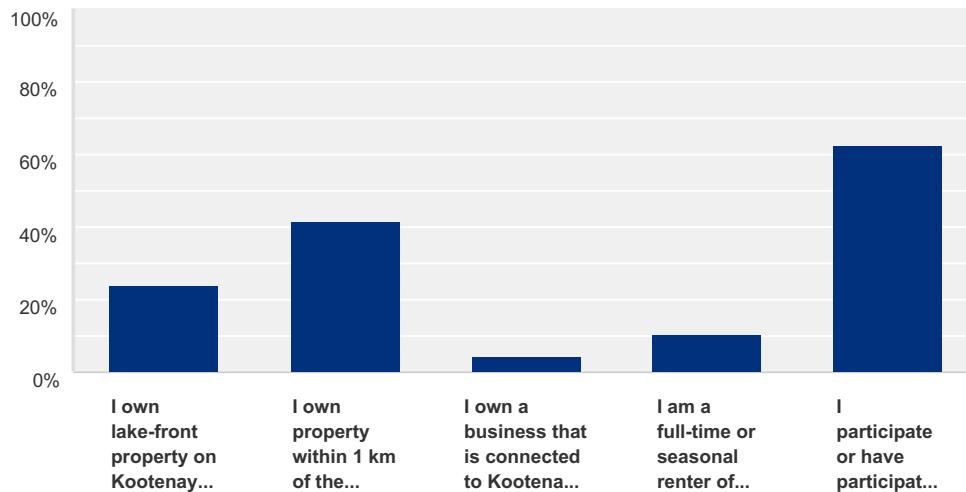
Answered: 1,040 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Nelson.	25.19%	262
Kaslo.	7.40%	77
RDCK Area A (Wynndel/East Shore).	15.00%	156
RDCK Area D (North Kootenay Lake).	7.60%	79
RDCK Area E (southern and eastern parts of West Arm).	17.12%	178
RDCK Area F (northwestern part of West Arm).	9.23%	96
Other (please specify location and postal code)	18.46%	192
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,040</b>

**Q5 5. How would you describe your relationship to Kootenay Lake? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)**

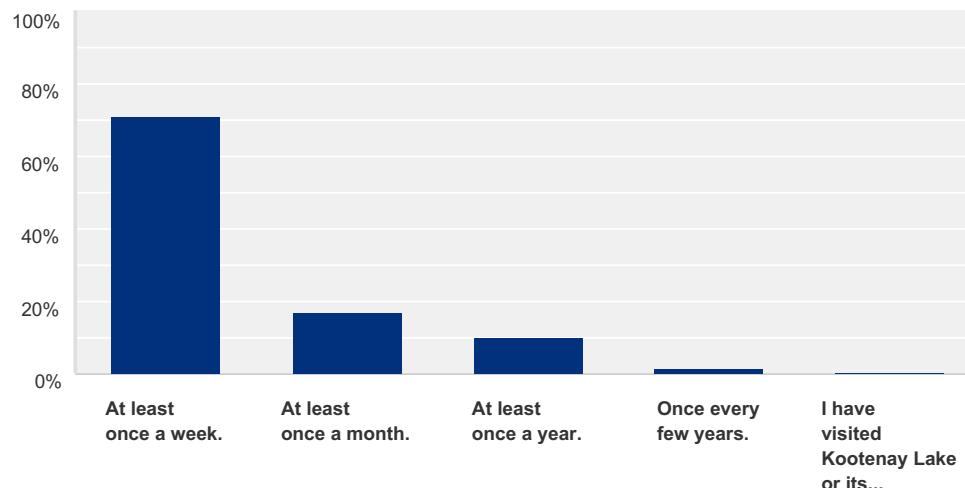
Answered: 1,035 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses	
I own lake-front property on Kootenay Lake.	24.06%	249
I own property within 1 km of the shoreline of Kootenay Lake.	41.45%	429
I own a business that is connected to Kootenay Lake.	4.35%	45
I am a full-time or seasonal renter of property within 1 km of the shoreline of Kootenay Lake.	10.43%	108
I participate or have participated in activities on Kootenay Lake or its shoreline.	62.61%	648
<b>Total Respondents: 1,035</b>		

**Q6 6. How often do you visit Kootenay Lake or its shoreline? (SELECT ONE)**

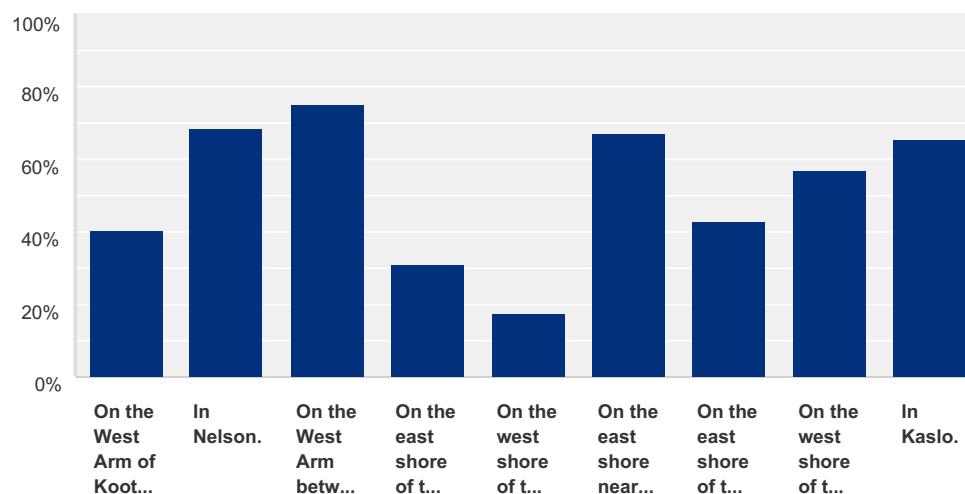
Answered: 1,032 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses
At least once a week.	71.03% 733
At least once a month.	16.96% 175
At least once a year.	10.17% 105
Once every few years.	1.45% 15
I have visited Kootenay Lake or its shoreline only once.	0.39% 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,032</b>

**Q7 7. Within the past two years, I have engaged in activities on Kootenay Lake or its shoreline at the following locations:  
(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY, see map below for reference)**

Answered: 1,035 Skipped: 5

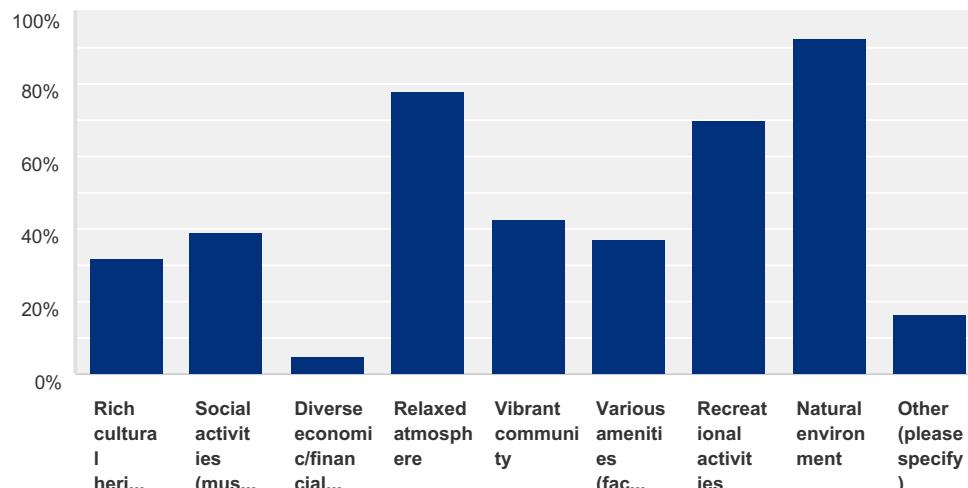


Answer Choices	Responses
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On the West Arm of Kootenay Lake downstream of Nelson (Grohman Narrows, Taghum).	<b>40.68%</b>	421
In Nelson.	<b>68.41%</b>	708
On the West Arm between Nelson and the main lake (e.g., Kokanee Park, Crescent Beach, Balfour, Harrop).	<b>74.88%</b>	775
On the east shore of the South Arm (e.g., Twin Bays, Kuskanoak, Wynndel, Duck Lake area).	<b>30.82%</b>	319
On the west shore of the South Arm (e.g., Tye, Midge Creek, Drawery Pt.).	<b>17.68%</b>	183
On the east shore near the ferry terminal (e.g., Crawford Bay, Pilot Peninsula, Riondel, Kootenay Bay, Gray Creek).	<b>66.86%</b>	692
On the east shore of the North Arm (e.g., Garland Bay, Argenta, Johnsons Landing).	<b>43.19%</b>	447
On the west shore of the North Arm (e.g., Ainsworth, Shatty Bench, Lardeau, Lost Ledge).	<b>57.10%</b>	591
In Kaslo.	<b>65.60%</b>	679
<b>Total Respondents: 1,035</b>		

### Q8 8. What do you love about Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore? (SELECT UP TO 5 CHOICES)

Answered: 1,017 Skipped: 23

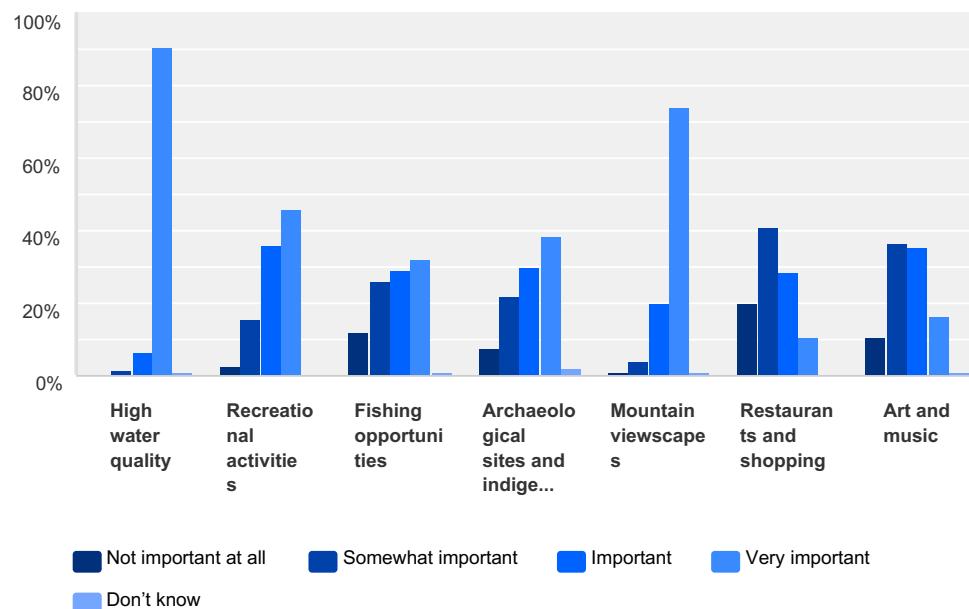


Answer Choices	Responses
Rich cultural heritage	<b>31.86%</b> 324
Social activities (music events, art/artisan activities, markets)	<b>39.23%</b> 399
Diverse economic/financial opportunities	<b>5.11%</b> 52
Relaxed atmosphere	<b>78.07%</b> 794
Vibrant community	<b>42.28%</b> 430
Various amenities (facilities, restaurants, boat ramps, trails, etc.)	<b>36.87%</b> 375
Recreational activities	<b>70.21%</b> 714
Natural environment	<b>92.33%</b> 939
Other (please specify)	<b>16.62%</b> 169

Total Respondents: 1,017

**Q9 9. What relative importance do you place on the various types of values and activities that occur on Kootenay Lake and its lakeshore? (SELECT AN IMPORTANCE LEVEL FOR EACH ITEM)**

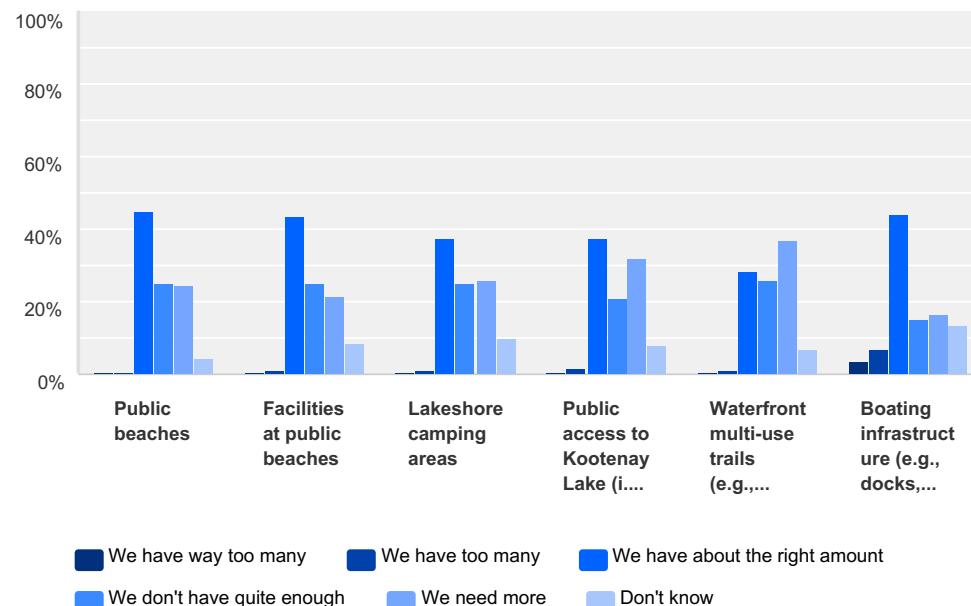
Answered: 1,015 Skipped: 25



	Not important at all	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
High water quality	0.69% 7	1.48% 15	6.31% 64	90.73% 920	0.79% 8	1,014	3.86
Recreational activities	2.27% 23	15.43% 156	36.10% 365	45.80% 463	0.40% 4	1,011	3.25
Fishing opportunities	12.04% 121	26.07% 262	29.15% 293	31.94% 321	0.80% 8	1,005	2.79
Archaeological sites and indigenous cultural places	7.58% 76	22.13% 222	30.01% 301	38.48% 386	1.79% 18	1,003	2.96
Mountain viewscapes	0.80% 8	4.08% 41	19.92% 200	74.20% 745	1.00% 10	1,004	3.66
Restaurants and shopping	20.06% 199	41.03% 407	28.43% 282	10.38% 103	0.10% 1	992	2.29
Art and music	10.28% 103	36.53% 366	35.73% 358	16.57% 166	0.90% 9	1,002	2.57

**Q10 10. What is your opinion on the current availability of the following amenities on and around Kootenay Lake?**

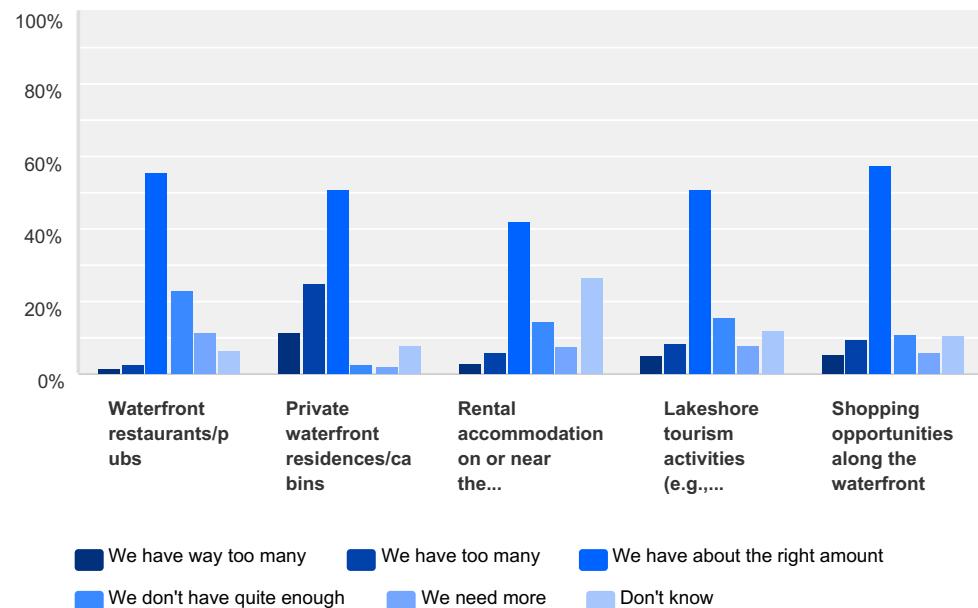
Answered: 1,011 Skipped: 29



	We have way too many	We have too many	We have about the right amount	We don't have quite enough	We need more	We need more	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Public beaches	0.50%	0.59%	45.19%	24.88%	24.58%	4.26%	5	46	3.60
Facilities at public beaches	0.60%	0.80%	43.59%	25.15%	21.44%	8.42%	6	8	3.41
Lakeshore camping areas	0.40%	1.10%	37.54%	25.13%	25.83%	10.01%	4	11	3.45
Public access to Kootenay Lake (i.e., public rights-of-way)	0.70%	1.49%	37.28%	20.78%	32.01%	7.75%	7	15	3.59
Waterfront multi-use trails (e.g., walking, biking)	0.40%	1.20%	28.39%	25.80%	37.15%	7.07%	4	12	3.77
Boating infrastructure (e.g., docks, parking, boat launches, mooring buoys, etc.)	3.52%	7.24%	43.92%	15.18%	16.58%	13.57%	35	72	2.93

**Q11 11. What is your opinion on the current availability of the following other amenities on and around Kootenay Lake?**

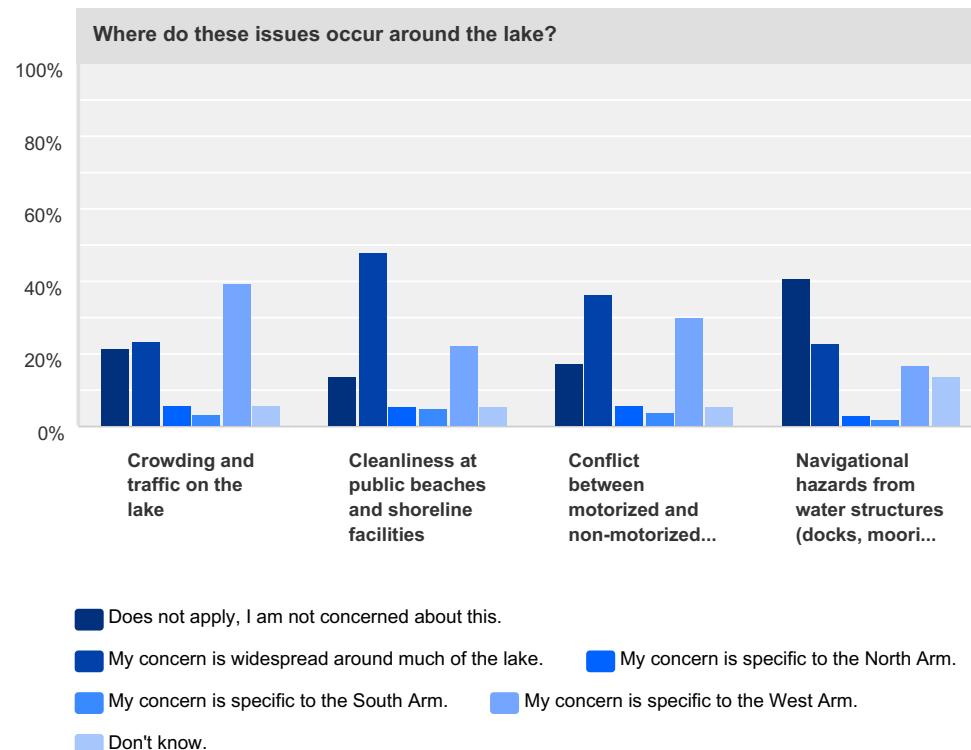
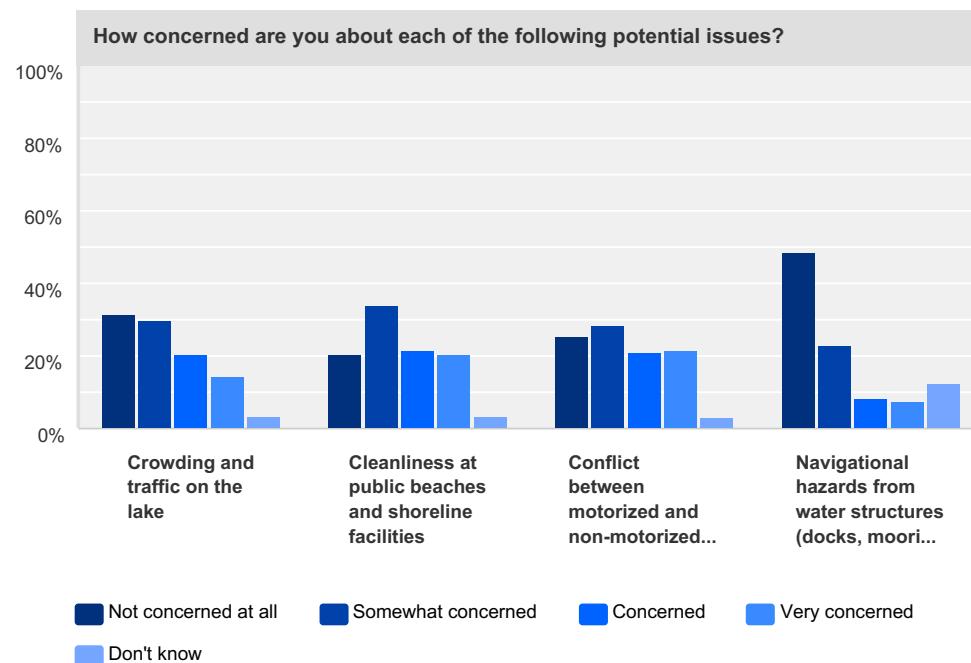
Answered: 1,011 Skipped: 29



	We have way too many	We have too many	We have about the right amount	We don't have quite enough	We need more	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Waterfront restaurants/pubs	1.29% 13	2.48% 25	55.64% 562	22.77% 230	11.29% 114	6.53% 66	1,010	3.21
Private waterfront residences/cabins	11.25% 113	25.00% 251	51.00% 512	2.49% 25	2.19% 22	8.07% 81	1,004	2.35
Rental accommodation on or near the waterfront	2.89% 29	6.18% 62	42.23% 424	14.44% 145	7.57% 76	26.69% 268	1,004	2.38
Lakeshore tourism activities (e.g., waterslides, boat rentals, guided tours)	4.78% 48	8.46% 85	51.04% 513	15.72% 158	8.16% 82	11.84% 119	1,005	2.79
Shopping opportunities along the waterfront	5.67% 57	9.25% 93	57.31% 576	11.24% 113	6.17% 62	10.35% 104	1,005	2.72

**Q12 12. Please state your level of concern for each of the following potential recreational issues. Please state where these issues occur around the lake.  
(SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL & LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)**

Answered: 943 Skipped: 97

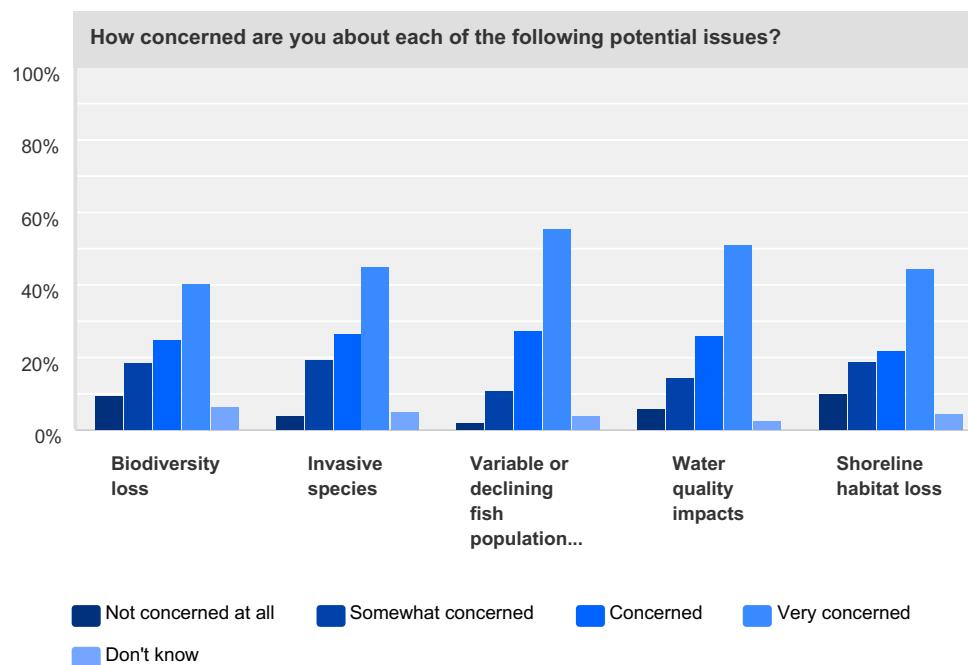


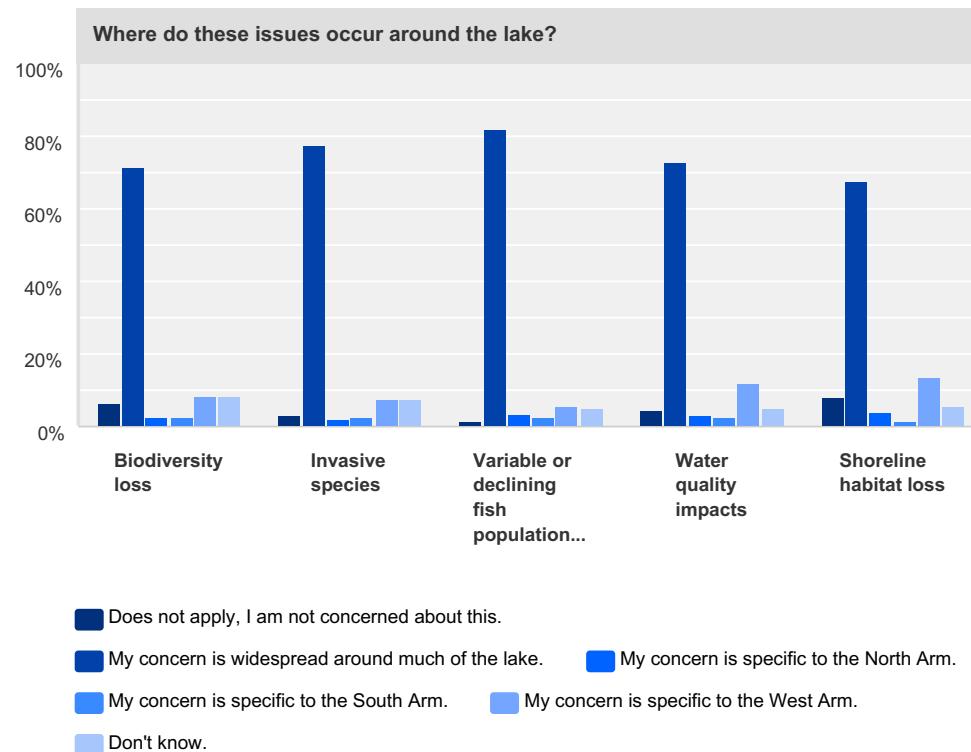
How concerned are you about each of the following potential issues?						
	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very concerned	Don't know	Total
Crowding and traffic on the lake	31.45% 295	30.17% 283	20.47% 192	14.50% 136	3.41% 32	938
Cleanliness at public beaches and shoreline facilities	20.34% 191	33.76% 317	21.73% 204	20.55% 193	3.62% 34	939
Conflict between motorized and non-motorized activities on or near the lake	25.59% 240	28.25% 265	21.22% 199	21.75% 204	3.20% 30	938

Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.)	48.34% 451	22.83% 213	8.68% 81	7.61% 71	12.54% 117		933
<b>Where do these issues occur around the lake?</b>							
	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake.	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.	Total
Crowding and traffic on the lake	21.67% 156	23.47% 169	5.97% 43	3.61% 26	39.31% 283	5.97% 43	720
Cleanliness at public beaches and shoreline facilities	13.92% 97	47.78% 333	5.45% 38	4.88% 34	22.67% 158	5.31% 37	697
Conflict between motorized and non-motorized activities on or near the lake	17.64% 127	36.53% 263	6.25% 45	4.03% 29	29.86% 215	5.69% 41	720
Navigational hazards from water structures (docks, mooring buoys, etc.)	40.85% 268	22.87% 150	3.05% 20	2.13% 14	17.23% 113	13.87% 91	656

**Q13 13. Please state your level of concern for each of the following potential environmental issues on and around Kootenay Lake. Please state where these issues occur around the lake. (SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL & LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)**

Answered: 940 Skipped: 100



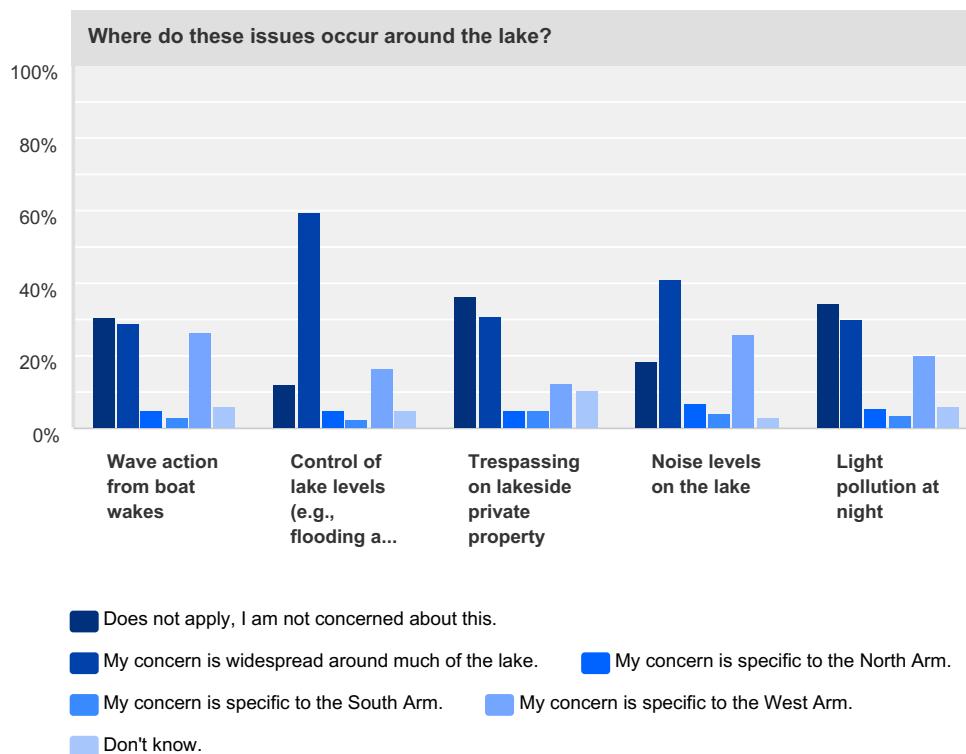
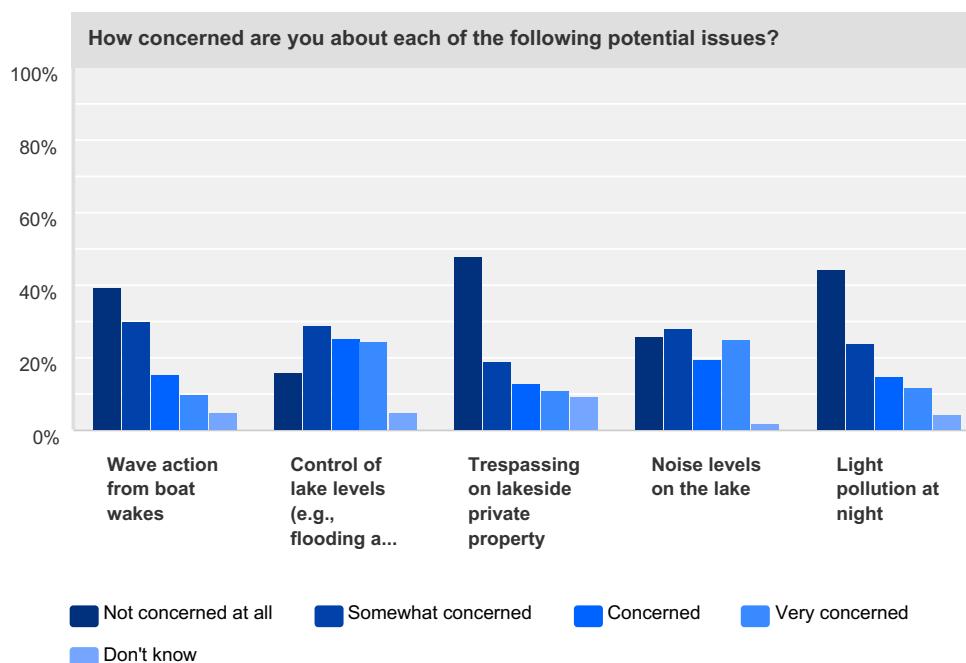


How concerned are you about each of the following potential issues?						
	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very concerned	Don't know	Total
Biodiversity loss	9.65% 90	18.33% 171	25.08% 234	40.30% 376	6.65% 62	933
Invasive species	3.85% 36	19.47% 182	26.42% 247	45.03% 421	5.24% 49	935
Variable or declining fish population levels	1.92% 18	11.11% 104	27.35% 256	55.45% 519	4.17% 39	936
Water quality impacts	5.76% 54	14.62% 137	26.15% 245	50.80% 476	2.67% 25	937
Shoreline habitat loss	9.83% 92	19.23% 180	22.01% 206	44.66% 418	4.27% 40	936

Where do these issues occur around the lake?							
	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake.	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.	Total
Biodiversity loss	6.53% 48	71.70% 527	2.45% 18	2.31% 17	8.57% 63	8.44% 62	735
Invasive species	3.10% 23	77.63% 576	2.02% 15	2.29% 17	7.68% 57	7.28% 54	742
Variable or declining fish population levels	1.59% 12	81.81% 616	3.72% 28	2.66% 20	5.31% 40	4.91% 37	753
Water quality impacts	4.42% 33	73.09% 546	3.08% 23	2.41% 18	12.05% 90	4.95% 37	747
Shoreline habitat loss	8.23% 61	67.34% 499	3.91% 29	1.48% 11	13.50% 100	5.53% 41	741

**Q14 14. Please state your level of concern for each of the following other potential issues on and around Kootenay Lake. Please state where these issues occur around the lake. (SELECT A CONCERN LEVEL & LOCATION FOR EACH ISSUE)**

Answered: 943 Skipped: 97



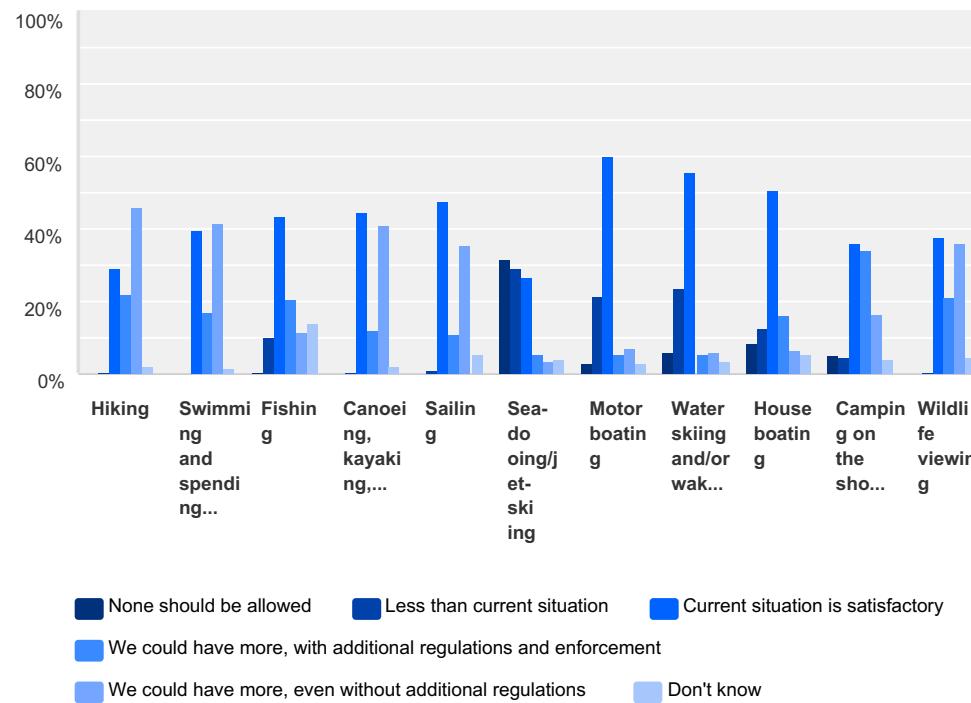
How concerned are you about each of the following potential issues?							
	Not concerned at all	Somewhat concerned	Concerned	Very concerned	Don't know	Total	
Wave action from boat wakes	39.40% 370	30.14% 283	15.55% 146	9.90% 93	5.01% 47	939	
Control of lake levels (e.g., flooding and other environmental impacts)	16.10% 151	28.78% 270	25.48% 239	24.41% 229	5.22% 49	938	
Trespassing on lakeside private property	47.76% 447	19.23% 180	12.82% 120	10.79% 101	9.40% 88	936	
Noise levels on the lake	25.93% 243	27.85% 261	19.42% 182	24.97% 234	1.81% 17	937	
Light pollution at night	44.49% 416	24.06% 225	14.87% 139	12.19% 114	4.39% 41	935	

Where do these issues occur around the lake?							
	Does not apply, I am not concerned about this.	My concern is widespread around much of the lake.	My concern is specific to the North Arm.	My concern is specific to the South Arm.	My concern is specific to the West Arm.	Don't know.	Total
Wave action from boat wakes	30.36% 218	28.83% 207	5.01% 36	3.06% 22	26.74% 192	5.99% 43	718
Control of lake levels (e.g., flooding and other environmental impacts)	11.80% 86	59.26% 432	4.94% 36	2.33% 17	16.46% 120	5.21% 38	729
Trespassing on lakeside private property	36.43% 251	30.77% 212	4.93% 34	4.79% 33	12.63% 87	10.45% 72	689
Noise levels on the lake	18.47% 133	41.11% 296	6.94% 50	4.17% 30	26.11% 188	3.19% 23	720
Light pollution at night	34.48% 240	30.17% 210	5.60% 39	3.45% 24	20.11% 140	6.18% 43	696

**Q15 15. State your level of support for each recreational activity on and around Kootenay Lake. (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH ACTIVITY)**

Answered: 933 Skipped: 107

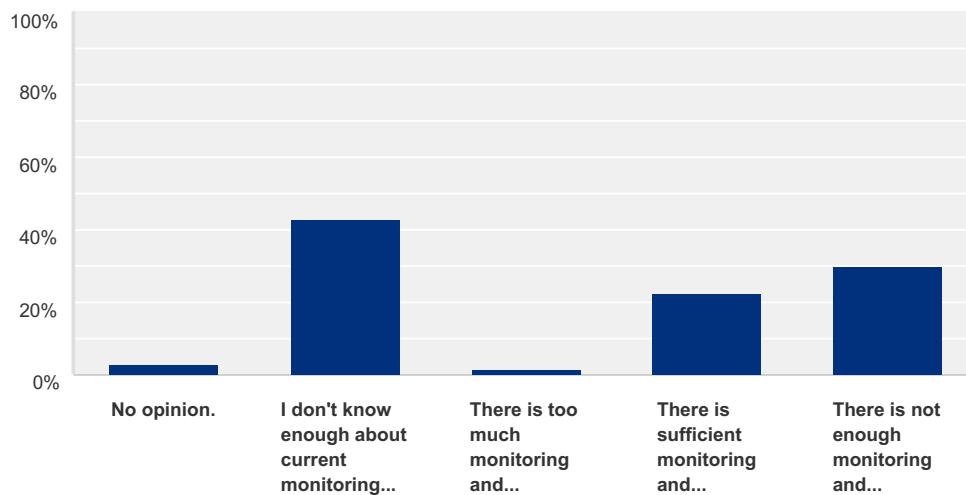


	None should be allowed	Less than current situation	Current situation is satisfactory	We could have more, with additional regulations and enforcement	We could have more, even without additional regulations	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average						
Hiking	0.00%	0	0.32%	3	29.16%	270	22.25%	206	46.11%	427	2.16%	20	926	4.08
Swimming and spending time on the beach	0.00%	0	0.11%	1	39.65%	366	16.79%	155	41.71%	385	1.73%	16	923	3.95
Fishing	0.32%	3	10.14%	94	43.26%	401	20.39%	189	11.65%	108	14.24%	132	927	2.90
Canoeing, kayaking, rowing, and/or stand-up paddle boarding	0.00%	0	0.54%	5	44.41%	413	11.83%	110	41.18%	383	2.04%	19	930	3.88
Sailing	0.11%	1	0.76%	7	47.46%	439	10.81%	100	35.35%	327	5.51%	51	925	3.64
Sea-dooing/jet-skiing	31.54%	293	28.85%	268	26.70%	248	5.27%	49	3.55%	33	4.09%	38	929	2.08
Motor boating	3.01%	28	21.37%	199	60.04%	559	5.69%	53	7.09%	66	2.79%	26	931	2.84
Water skiing and/or wake boarding	6.02%	56	23.31%	217	55.75%	519	5.37%	50	6.12%	57	3.44%	32	931	2.72
House boating	8.73%	81	12.39%	115	50.54%	469	16.16%	150	6.57%	61	5.60%	52	928	2.83
Camping on the shoreline	4.96%	46	4.53%	42	35.81%	332	34.20%	317	16.29%	151	4.21%	39	927	3.40
Wildlife viewing	0.11%	1	0.54%	5	37.54%	348	20.82%	193	36.25%	336	4.75%	44	927	3.78

**Q16 16. What is your viewpoint on**

**monitoring and enforcement of regulations  
for water-based recreation on Kootenay  
Lake? (SELECT ONE)**

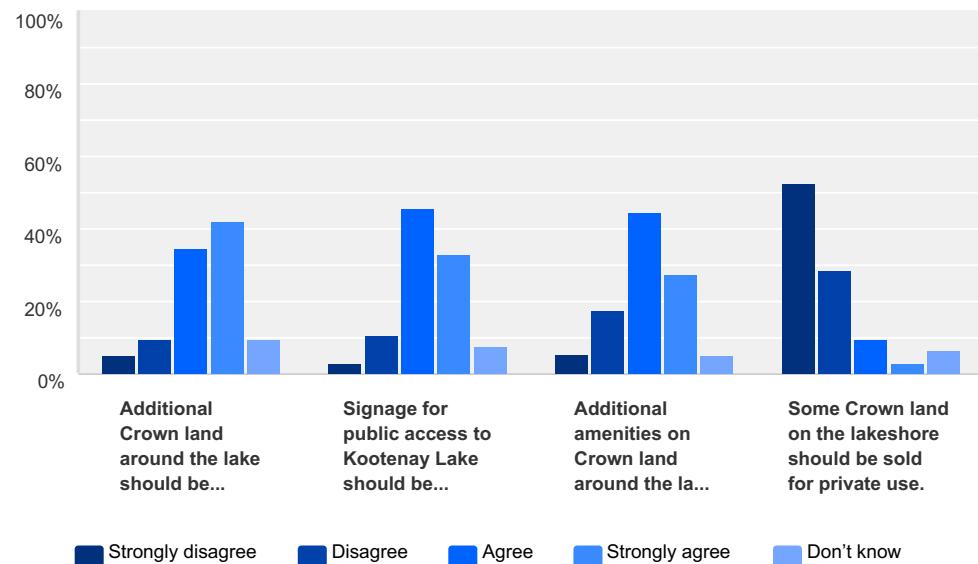
Answered: 932 Skipped: 108



Answer Choices	Responses
No opinion.	2.90% 27
I don't know enough about current monitoring and enforcement activities.	43.03% 401
There is too much monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.	1.39% 13
There is sufficient monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake now.	22.75% 212
There is not enough monitoring and enforcement of water-based recreational activities on Kootenay Lake – we need more to ensure people recreate safely and responsibly.	29.94% 279
<b>Total</b>	<b>932</b>

**Q17 17. State your level of  
agreement/disagreement for each of the  
following statements about Crown land with  
respect to Kootenay Lake: (SELECT A  
LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

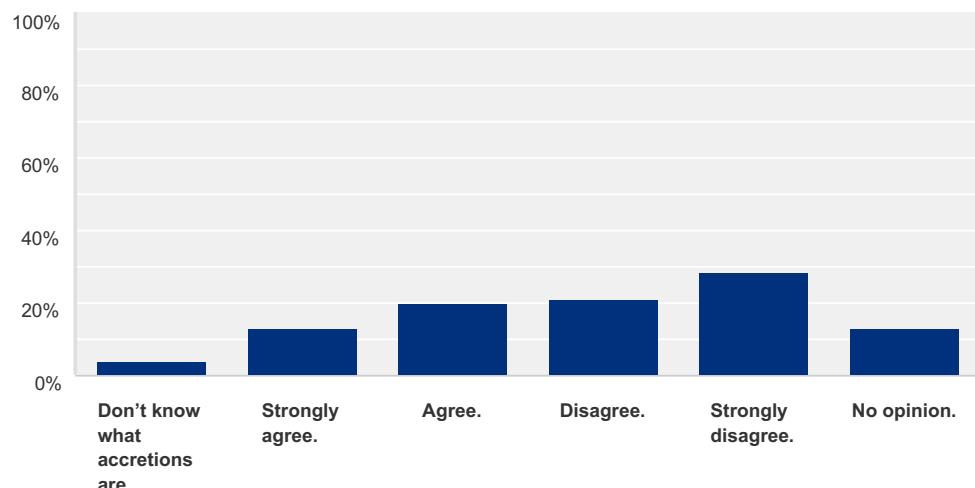
Answered: 922 Skipped: 118



	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Additional Crown land around the lake should be designated as provincial park land.	4.99% 46	9.34% 86	34.42% 317	41.80% 385	9.45% 87	921	2.94
Signage for public access to Kootenay Lake should be improved.	3.15% 29	10.42% 96	45.60% 420	33.12% 305	7.71% 71	921	2.93
Additional amenities on Crown land around the lake should be developed, such as trails, launches, swimming areas, or bathrooms.	5.43% 50	17.48% 161	44.30% 408	27.69% 255	5.10% 47	921	2.84
Some Crown land on the lakeshore should be sold for private use.	52.66% 485	28.56% 263	9.66% 89	2.82% 26	6.30% 58	921	1.50

**Q18 18. Do you agree that the ongoing practice on Kootenay Lake of allowing shoreline property owners to acquire accretion areas in front of their properties should continue? (SELECT ONE)**

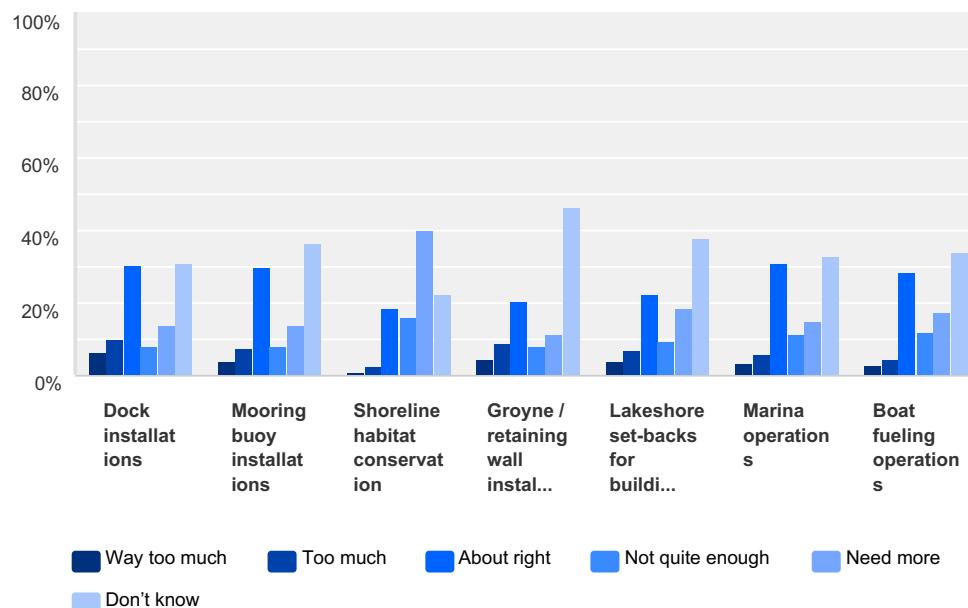
Answered: 920 Skipped: 120



Answer Choices	Responses	
Don't know what accretions are.	4.02%	37
Strongly agree.	12.83%	118
Agree.	20.11%	185
Disagree.	21.20%	195
Strongly disagree.	28.70%	264
No opinion.	13.15%	121
<b>Total</b>		<b>920</b>

**Q19 19. What is your opinion on the present levels of regulation regarding the following activities on and around Kootenay Lake? (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH ACTIVITY)**

Answered: 910 Skipped: 130

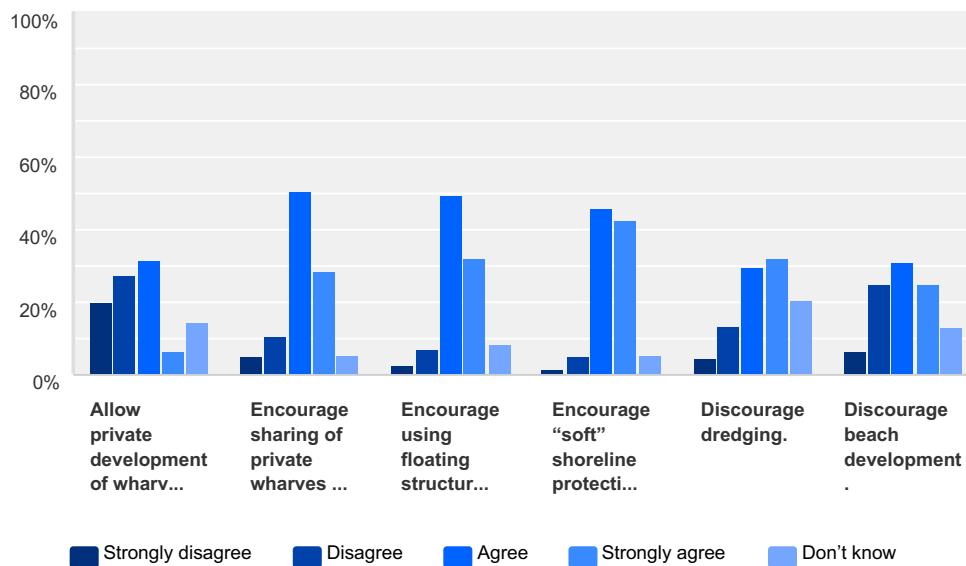


	Way too much	Too much	About right	Not quite enough	Need more	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Dock installations	6.60% 60	10.12% 92	30.58% 278	8.03% 73	13.75% 125	30.91% 281	909	2.19
Mooring buoy installations	3.98% 36	7.73% 70	29.83% 270	8.18% 74	13.92% 126	36.35% 329	905	2.11
Shoreline habitat conservation	0.88% 8	2.43% 22	18.41% 167	15.77% 143	40.24% 365	22.27% 202	907	3.25
Groyne / retaining wall installation	4.64% 42	9.05% 82	20.64% 187	7.84% 71	11.48% 104	46.36% 420	906	1.73
Lakeshore set-backs for building construction	4.19% 38	7.17% 65	22.60% 205	9.37% 85	18.63% 169	38.04% 345	907	2.17

Marina operations	3.52% 32	6.17% 56	30.95% 281	11.45% 104	14.76% 134	33.15% 301	908	2.28
Boat fueling operations	3.08% 28	4.62% 42	28.27% 257	12.21% 111	17.71% 161	34.10% 310	909	2.35

**Q20 20. State your level of agreement/disagreement for each statement about built structures on Kootenay Lake: It is important to... (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

Answered: 914 Skipped: 126

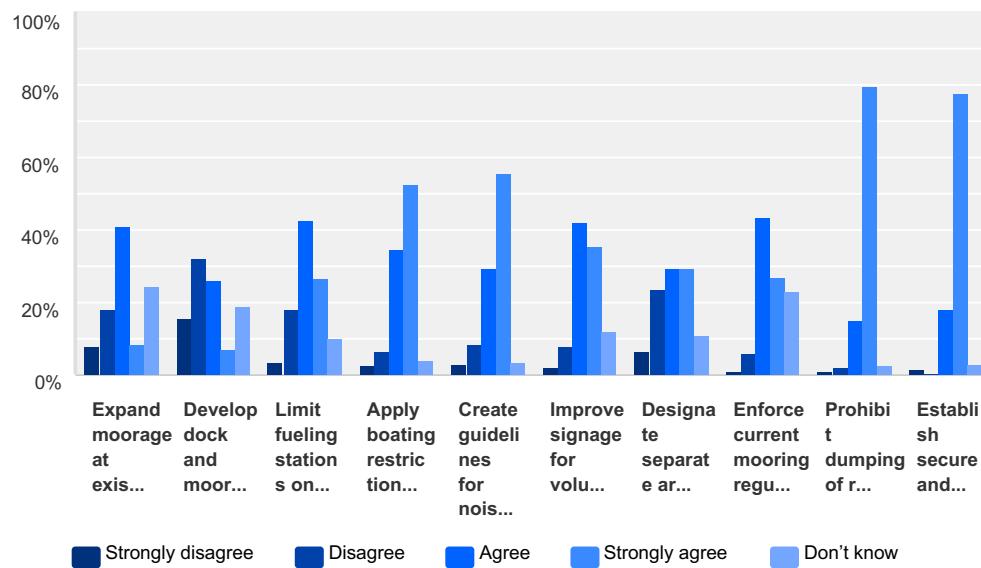


	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Allow private development of wharves, docks, breakwaters and other permanent/floating structures on the foreshore under current regulations.	20.13% 183	27.61% 251	31.35% 285	6.60% 60	14.30% 130	909	1.96
Encourage sharing of private wharves and docks to limit their number.	5.04% 46	10.42% 95	50.55% 461	28.73% 262	5.26% 48	912	2.92
Encourage using floating structures (e.g., floating dock) rather than permanent structures (e.g., solid crib dock) to reduce effects on aquatic habitat.	2.63% 24	6.80% 62	49.67% 453	32.24% 294	8.66% 79	912	2.94
Encourage "soft" shoreline protections like trees and plants to reduce shoreline erosion.	1.54% 14	4.85% 44	45.81% 416	42.40% 385	5.40% 49	908	3.18
Discourage dredging.	4.39% 40	13.38% 122	29.39% 268	32.13% 293	20.72% 189	912	2.48
Discourage beach development.	6.39% 58	25.03% 227	30.87% 280	24.92% 226	12.79% 116	907	2.49

**Q21 21. State your level of agreement/disagreement for each statement about boating on Kootenay Lake:It is important to... (SELECT A LEVEL)**

**FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

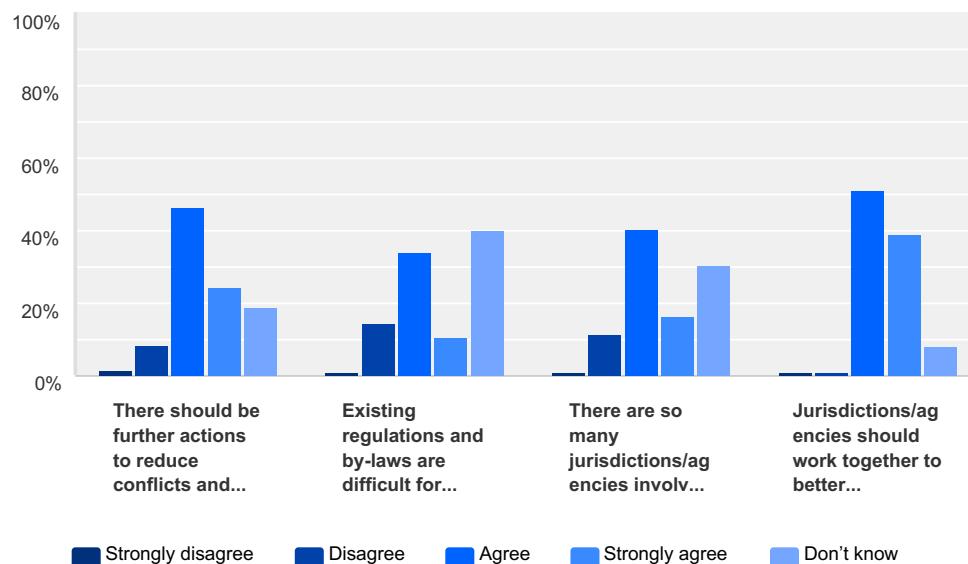
Answered: 910 Skipped: 130



	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
Expand moorage at existing docks.	8.16% 74	18.08% 164	40.90% 371	8.38% 76	24.48% 222	907	2.01
Develop dock and moorage facilities at additional locations.	15.67% 142	32.23% 292	25.83% 234	7.17% 65	19.09% 173	906	1.86
Limit fueling stations on the lake.	3.30% 30	17.95% 163	42.51% 386	26.43% 240	9.80% 89	908	2.72
Apply boating restrictions in environmentally sensitive areas.	2.31% 21	6.50% 59	34.69% 315	52.64% 478	3.85% 35	908	3.30
Create guidelines for noise limits on boats.	2.98% 27	8.72% 79	29.58% 268	55.41% 502	3.31% 30	906	3.31
Improve signage for voluntary boater speed limits.	2.20% 20	8.04% 73	42.07% 382	35.68% 324	12.00% 109	908	2.87
Designate separate areas for motorized and non-motorized recreational activities.	6.61% 60	23.68% 215	29.41% 267	29.30% 266	11.01% 100	908	2.59
Enforce current mooring regulations.	1.00% 9	5.75% 52	43.36% 392	26.99% 244	22.90% 207	904	2.51
Prohibit dumping of raw sewage and grey water from water craft.	0.88% 8	1.98% 18	14.87% 135	79.74% 724	2.53% 23	908	3.68
Establish secure and safe facilities for the disposal of raw sewage and grey water on Kootenay Lake.	1.32% 12	0.66% 6	17.99% 163	77.26% 700	2.76% 25	906	3.66

**Q22 22. State your level of agreement/disagreement for the following statements regarding planning and management for Kootenay Lake: (SELECT A LEVEL FOR EACH STATEMENT)**

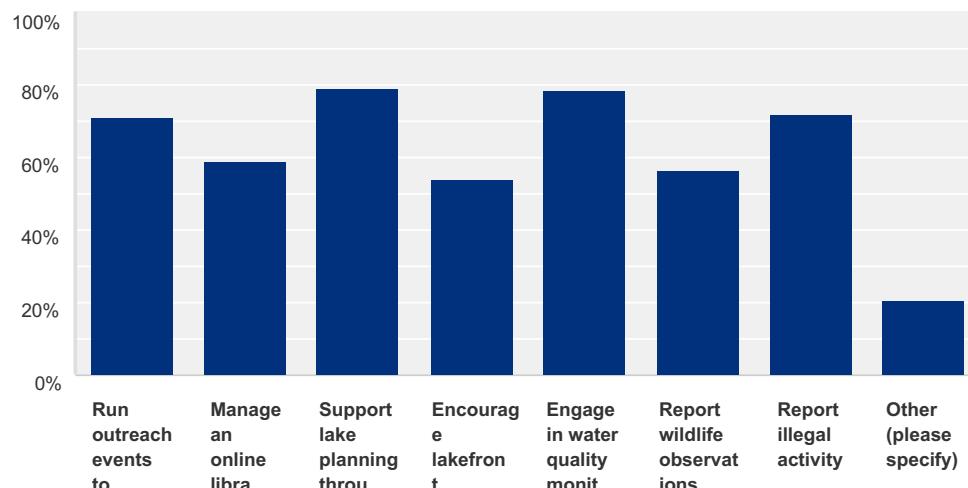
Answered: 899 Skipped: 141



	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total	Weighted Average
There should be further actions to reduce conflicts and public safety issues in high use areas.	1.45% 13	8.57% 77	46.44% 417	24.39% 219	19.15% 172	898	2.55
Existing regulations and by-laws are difficult for the public to understand and navigate.	1.12% 10	14.40% 129	34.15% 306	10.27% 92	40.07% 359	896	1.73
There are so many jurisdictions/agencies involved in regulations that it is difficult for the public to know what the rules are, let alone how to follow them.	1.00% 9	11.59% 104	40.36% 362	16.39% 147	30.66% 275	897	2.11
Jurisdictions/agencies should work together to better communicate existing regulations and by-laws in a synthesized manner.	0.89% 8	1.00% 9	51.17% 459	39.02% 350	7.92% 71	897	3.12

**Q23 23. What would you like to see Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society do for Kootenay Lake? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)**

Answered: 897 Skipped: 143



Answer Choices	Responses	
Run outreach events to engage the public on issues on and around the lake.	71.13%	638
Manage an online library that houses important documents and research pertaining to Kootenay Lake.	59.20%	531
Support lake planning through initiatives like this survey.	78.82%	707
Encourage lakefront properties to convert from an altered shoreline to a natural shoreline.	54.18%	486
Engage in water quality monitoring.	78.37%	703
Report wildlife observations around the lake.	56.74%	509
Report illegal activity.	72.13%	647
Other (please specify)	20.29%	182
<b>Total Respondents: 897</b>		

**Q24 Are there any additional issues or values that have NOT been mentioned on this survey that you would like to have considered. Please list and describe.**

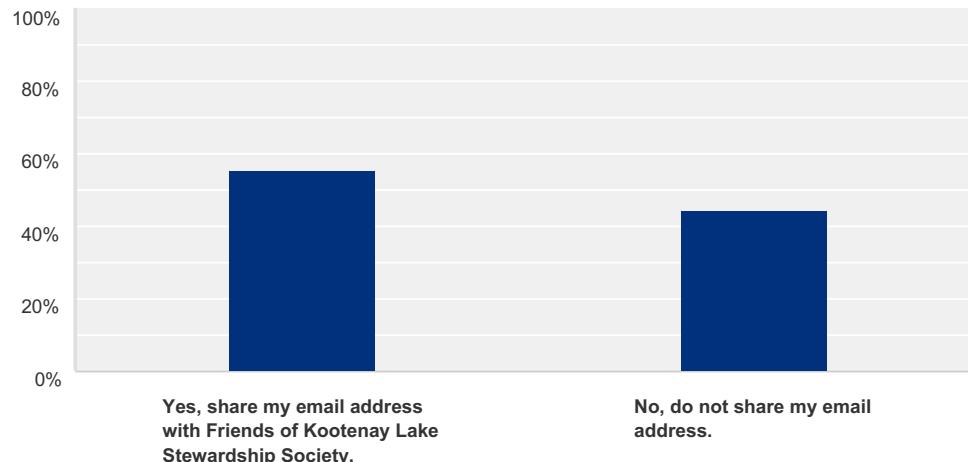
Answered: 252 Skipped: 788

**Q25 To enter a draw for the \$150.00 cash prize, enter your email address here.**

Answered: 682 Skipped: 358

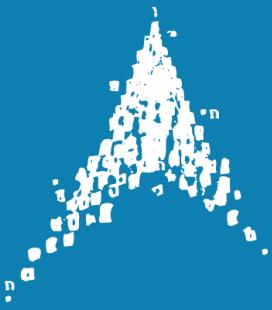
**Q26 Would you like updates from Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society?**

Answered: 763 Skipped: 277



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes, share my email address with Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society.	55.44%	423

No, do not share my email address.	<b>44.56%</b>	340
<b>Total</b>		<b>763</b>



**compass**  
resource management

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