

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON  
-REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA-**

**Agenda** for the **Regular Meeting** of Council of the Village of Pemberton to be held Tuesday, May 8, 2018 at 5:30 p.m. in Council Chambers, 7400 Prospect Street. This is Meeting No. 1469.

*“This meeting is being recorded on audio tape for minute-taking purposes as authorized by the Village of Pemberton Audio recording of Meetings Policy dated September 14, 2010.”*

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<b>Item of Business</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
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**1. CALL TO ORDER**

In honour of the Lil'wat7ul, the Village of Pemberton acknowledges that we are meeting within the unceded territory of the Lil'wat Nation.

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

**Recommendation:** THAT the Agenda be approved as presented.

1

**3. RISE WITH REPORT FROM IN CAMERA (CLOSED)**

**4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

4

**a) Regular Council Meeting No. 1468 Tuesday, April 24, 2018**

**Recommendation:** THAT the minutes of the Regular Council Meeting No. 1468, held Tuesday, April 24, 2018, be adopted as circulated.

**5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING**

**6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

**7. COMMITTEE MINUTES - FOR INFORMATION**

**8. DELEGATIONS**

13

**a) Presentation of 2017 Financial Statements**

Darcy Haw, Partner, Assurance Services and  
Carolyn Gillis, Manager Assurance Services, MNP.

**NOTE:** *Mr. Haw and Ms. Gillis will be attending the meeting by teleconference.*

**Recommendation:** THAT the 2017 Financial Statements, presented May 8, 2018, be received.

**9. REPORTS**

**a) Office of the Chief Administrative Officer**

**i. Boundary Extension Information Update – Dan Huang, Urban Systems**

The report will be available at the meeting.

**Recommendation:** THAT the Boundary Extension Information Update be received

	for information.	
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Recreation Service Delivery – Verbal Update</b>	
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society: International Biodiversity Targets Commitment</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT Council provide direction.	
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Public Works Week Proclamation: May 20 – May 26, 2018</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT Council proclaim May 20th to May 26th National Public Works Week in the Village of Pemberton.	
<b>b)</b>	<b>Corporate &amp; Legislative Services</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>i.</b>	<b>Appointment of Chief Election Officer and Deputy Chief Election Officers</b>	
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT pursuant to Section 41(1) and (2) of the Local Government Act Sheena Fraser be appointed Chief Election Officer for conducting the 2018 general local elections with power to appoint other election officials as required for the administration and conduct of the 2018 general local elections;	
	<b>AND THAT</b> Gwendolyn Kennedy and Melissa Sutherland be appointed Deputy Chief Election Officers for the 2018 general local elections.	
<b>c)</b>	<b>Operations &amp; Development Services</b>	
<b>i.</b>	<b>Regional Growth Strategy Update &amp; Comments</b>	<b>47</b>
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT the Squamish Lillooet Regional District be informed that the Village of Pemberton is supportive of the proposed SLRD Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018	
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Development Variance Permit No. 122 – Sunstone Ridge, Lot 4 - Variance Setback Requirements – Cameron Chalmers, Planning Consultant</b>	<b>241</b>
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT Development Variance Permit (DVP) No. 122 be authorized for issuance, and the Mayor and Chief Administrative Officer be authorized to execute the Permit.	
<b>d)</b>	<b>Mayor</b>	
<b>e)</b>	<b>Councillors</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>BYLAWS</b>	
<b>a)</b>	<b>First, Second and Third Readings</b>	
<b>i.</b>	<b>Village of Pemberton 2018 Annual Tax Rates Bylaw No. 828, 2018</b>	<b>249</b>
	<b>Recommendation:</b> THAT Village of Pemberton 2018 Annual Tax Rates Bylaw No. 828, 2018, receive first, second and third readings.	
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Village of Pemberton 2018 Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 829, 2018</b>	<b>251</b>

**Recommendation: THAT** Village of Pemberton 2018 Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 829, 2018, receive first, second and third readings.

- iii. **Village of Pemberton 2018 Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 830, 2018** 252

**Recommendation: THAT** Village of Pemberton Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 830, 2018 receive first, second and third readings.

## 11. CORRESPONDENCE

### a) For Action

- i. **John Beck, Mayor, City of Pitt Meadows, dated April 26, 2018, requesting support for LMLGA Resolution, Disqualification from Holding Elected Office.** 253

**Recommendation: THAT** Council provide direction regarding support for the resolution.

- ii. **Sophie Rivers, dated April 23, 2018, commenting on the proposed changes to parking in the Community Barn area as part of the Downtown Enhancement Plan.** 255

**Recommendation: THAT** the correspondence be referred to Staff for review and response.

## 12. DECISION ON LATE BUSINESS

## 13. LATE BUSINESS

## 14. NOTICE OF MOTION

## 15. QUESTION PERIOD 257

## 16. ADJOURNMENT

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON  
-REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES-**

**Minutes of the Regular Meeting** of Council of the Village of Pemberton held on Tuesday, April 24, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. in Council Chambers, 7400 Prospect Street. This is Meeting No. 1468.

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**IN ATTENDANCE:** Mayor Mike Richman  
Councillor Ted Craddock  
Councillor Jennie Helmer  
Councillor James Linklater

**REGRETS:** Councillor Ross

**STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:** Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer  
Sheena Fraser, Manager of Corporate & Legislative Services  
Tim Harris, Manager of Operations & Development Services  
Lisa Pedrini, Senior Planner  
Lena Martin, Manager of Finance & Administration  
Robert Grossman, Fire Chief  
Jeff Westlake, Public Works Supervisor  
Jill Brooksbank, Senior Communications & Grant Coordinator  
Gwendolyn Kennedy, Legislative Assistant

**Public:** 4

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**1. CALL TO ORDER**

At 9:04 a.m. Mayor Richman called the meeting to order.

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** Agenda Item 9 (b) (iv) - Downtown Enhancement Project – Revised Concept & Birch Street Estimates be moved forward and be presented before Item 9 (b) (i) - Development Services 2018 First Quarter Report.

**CARRIED**

**3. RISE WITH REPORT FROM IN CAMERA (CLOSED)**

**4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

**a) Regular Council Meeting No. 1467, Tuesday, April 10, 2018**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the minutes of Regular Council Meeting No. 1467 held Tuesday, April 10, 2018, be adopted as circulated.

**CARRIED**

## 5. BUSINESS ARISING

There was no business arising from the previous Regular Council Meeting.

## 6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING

There was no business arising from the Committee of the Whole Meeting.

## 7. COMMITTEE MINUTES – FOR INFORMATION

### a) Pemberton Area Economic Development Collaboration Meeting, April 3, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the minutes of the Pemberton Area Economic Development Collaboration, held Tuesday, April 3, 2018, be received for information.

**CARRIED**

## 8. DELEGATIONS

There were no Delegation presentations.

## 9. REPORTS

### a) Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

#### i. Boundary Extension Update – Dan Huang, Urban Systems, by telephone

Dan Huang, Urban Systems, attending by teleconference, presented an update to the Boundary Extension Report, including an estimate of the tax impact to property owners in the extension area and the costs and revenues to the Village. Concerns remain regarding the potential cost of road upgrades, the cost of taking over infrastructure currently managed by the Regional District, and the impact of the tax revenue loss to the Regional District.

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** Council receive the information presented on April 24, 2018 regarding the Village of Pemberton Boundary Extension Update;

**AND THAT** a formal request be sent to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for assistance to review the proposed boundary extension in a timeline fashion, in order to align a potential referendum question with local government elections on October 20, 2018.

**CARRIED**

At 9:45 a.m. the Boundary Extension presentation concluded and teleconference ended.

At 9:49 a.m., Mayor Richman declared a conflict of interest pursuant to Section 100 (2) (b) of the *Community Charter* and left the room. Acting Mayor Linklater took the chair.

**b) Operations & Development Services**

**i. Downtown Enhancement Project Update & Birch Street Estimates**

Andrew Robertson, ISL Engineering, reviewed three downtown enhancement design options (Option 1, Option 2A and 2B) and presented a third concept (Option 2C), which was developed as a result of discussion that took place at the Committee of the Whole held on April 10, 2018. Discussion focused on the impact of 2C option on parking, particularly for large vehicles, pedestrian safety, and the change to the turn at the end of the parking lot in front of the Blackbird Bakery.

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Downtown Enhancement Project Update be received for information;

**AND THAT** Option 1, with the modification that the bus bay be relocated to Aster Street and the vacant space be used as a loading bay for the Blackbird Bakery and for parking when not in use as a loading bay, be supported.

**CARRIED**

At 10:44 a.m. Mayor Richman returned to the meeting and the meeting was recessed.

At 10:46 a.m. the meeting was reconvened and Mayor Richman declared a conflict of interest pursuant to Section 100 (2) (b) of the *Community Charter* and left the room. Acting Mayor Linklater took the chair.

CAO Gilmore presented revised Birch Street Upgrade Estimates and reported that discussion with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure regarding funding for the road upgrades will take place shortly. CAO Gilmore indicated that the Village has sufficient reserves available to fund a portion of the upgrades as identified in Estimate 3B.

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the proposal, identified as Estimate 3B, for upgrades to Birch Street including overlay, curb and gutter and street lighting be approved.

**CARRIED**

At 10:53 a.m. Mayor Richman returned to Council Chambers and took the chair.

**ii. Development Services 2018 First Quarter Report**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Development Services 2018 First Quarter Report be received for information.

**CARRIED**

**iii. Operations – Public Works and Water Treatment Plant Operation Update**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Operations Department 2018 First Quarter Report be received for information.

**CARRIED**

**iv. Water Treatment and Soda Ash Project Update**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Water Treatment and Soda Ash Update Report be received for information.

**CARRIED**

**c) Fire**

**i. 2018 First Quarter Report**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the 2018 First Quarter Fire Department Report be received for information.

**CARRIED**

#### **d) Mayor's Report**

Mayor Richman reported on the following:

- Attended SLRD Regular Board Meeting on April 18, 2018, where the following issues were discussed:
  - Subdivision request for a property on Fraser Road.
  - Temporary Use Permit for a property on Reid Road.
  - Invasive species bin to be funded as a regional service for one year
  - Cannabis retail sales to be prohibited to prevent the establishment of legal non-conforming businesses.
  - Regional Growth Strategy discussion focussed on the difference between destination and backcountry resorts.
  - A Temporary Use Permit Application to establish an open market at Britannia Beach was referred to Staff.
- Attended the Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District Board Meeting on April 18 where discussion focussed primarily on financial issues.
- Attended the Public Information Meeting - SLRD Area C Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1549-2017 on April 11.
- Attended the Village of Pemberton Draft Zoning & Sign Bylaw feedback Session on April 17. Thanked Staff and noted that there was a good exchange between Staff and attendees.
- Thanked PORCA and PVRTA and all the volunteers who attended Trails Day on Saturday and noted that much was accomplished.
- The Village is hosting a Boundary Extension Open House on Wednesday, April 25th, 6pm to 8pm at Signal Hill Elementary.
- The Village of Pemberton is hiring for a Contract Project Coordinator and Full Time Labourer. Visit [www.pemberton.ca](http://www.pemberton.ca) for details.

#### Events:

- Pitch-In Day, Wednesday, April 25 at 9:30 a.m.
- PVUS Special Meeting scheduled for May 3, 2018 will focus on Recreation Services Delivery
- Day of the Devil Red Devils Alumni Association fundraiser in support of Pemberton Secondary School (PSS) sports teams will take place this Saturday, April 28, and will include a golf tournament at Big Sky followed by dinner and dancing at Pemberton Secondary School.
- Dining for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Fundraiser this Saturday, April 28.



## **e) Councillor Reports**

### **i. Councillor Craddock**

Councillor Craddock reported on the following:

- Attended Trails Day.
- Attended the Village of Pemberton Draft Zoning & Sign Bylaw Feedback Session.
- Attended the PVDD Meeting on April 19 where John Becs and Albert Bush were elected to the Board where the following issues were discussed:
  - High snow pack that may impact water levels.
  - Access to the dykes in the event of an emergency
  - Funding of on-going costs of the high water cameras

### **ii. Councillor Linklater**

Councillor Linklater reported on the following:

- Attended the Village of Pemberton Draft Zoning & Sign Bylaw Feedback Session.
- Thanked Staff for quarterly reports.
- Intends to volunteer at the Day of the Devils fundraiser on Saturday.
- Met Pemberton's new residents from Africa.
- Noted that Rotary, Interact and Sparks have completed their Pitch-In Day activities.
- Rotary Flower Basket fundraiser is underway.
- Annual Rotary and Chamber of Commerce Golf Tournament to be held June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 at Meadows at Pemberton.

### **iii. Councillor Helmer**

Councillor Helmer did not report.

At 11:57 a.m. Mayor Richman requested a motion to extend the meeting beyond three hours.

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Regular Council Meeting No. 1468 be extended beyond three hours.

**CARRIED**

## 10. BYLAWS

### a) Bylaws for Adoption

#### i. 2018 Tax Rates Bylaw No. 823, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** 2018 Tax Rates Bylaw No. 823, 2018 receive fourth and final reading.  
**CARRIED**

#### ii. 2018 Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 824, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** 2018 Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 824, 2018 receive fourth and final reading.  
**CARRIED**

#### iii. 2018 Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 825, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** 2018 Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 825, 2018 receive fourth and final reading.  
**CARRIED**

#### iv. 2018 Sewer Rate Amendment Bylaw No. 826, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** 2018 Sewer Rate Amendment bylaw No. 826 Bylaw No. 826, 2018 receive fourth and final reading.  
**CARRIED**

### b) First, Second and Third Readings

#### ii. 2018 – 2022 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 827, 2018

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the 2018 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No.827, 2018 receive first, second and third readings.  
**CARRIED**

## 11. CORRESPONDENCE

### a) For Action

- ii. **Maxine Bruce, Lil'wat Nation, requesting sponsorship for the Lil'wat Nation Annual Rodeo & Pow-wow to be held at the Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds on May 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>.**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** Council approve a contribution, in the amount of \$500.00, to the Lil'wat Nation Rodeo;

**AND THAT** the funds be allocated from the Community Enhancement Fund.

**CARRIED**

- iii. **Tony Medd, Pemberton Lions, requesting a letter of support for an event to be held by the Pemberton Lions as part of the Canada Day festivities at the Community Centre.**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** Staff provide a letter of support as requested.

**CARRIED**

### b) For Information

- i. **Pamela Goldsmith-Jones, M.P., West Vancouver – Sunshine Coast – Sea to Sky Country, dated April 2, 2018, announcing the new Investing in Canada Infrastructure Plan that will provide \$180 billion in infrastructure funding over 12 years.**
- ii. **Danyta Welch, UBCM & First Nations Summit, announcing a final payment to Village of Pemberton of \$2,500.00 as part of the Community to Community Forum grant.**
- iii. **Jamee Justason, Executive & Association Services Coordinator, Union of BC Municipalities, LMLGA, dated April 9, 2018, enclosing the April/May newsletter of the Lower Mainland LGA, providing details and registration links for the upcoming LGA AGM and Convention in Whistler, and requesting that Council advise if they will be attending the Pre and Post – Convention Sessions.**

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the above correspondence be received for information.

**CARRIED**

## 12. DECISION ON LATE BUSINESS

## 13. LATE BUSINESS

## 14. NOTICE OF MOTION

## 15. QUESTION PERIOD

Joe Barde, Pique News Magazine, indicated his intention to address questions regarding the Downtown Enhancement Plan to Councillor Linklater during the recess.

At 12:00 p.m. the Regular Council Meeting was recessed.

At 12:17p.m. the Regular Council Meeting was reconvened.

## 16. IN CAMERA

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** pursuant to Section 90 (1) (k) Negotiations of the *Community Charter*, the Council of the Village of Pemberton serves notice to hold an In-Camera Meeting on today's date for the purpose of dealing with matters for which the public shall be excluded from attending.

**CARRIED**

At 12:17 p.m. Council moved In Camera.

At 1:07 p.m. Council Rose without Report.

## 17. RISE WITH REPORT

Council did not Rise with Report.

## 18. AJOURNMENT

Moved/Seconded

**THAT** the Regular Meeting be adjourned at 1:07 p.m.

**CARRIED**

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Mike Richman  
Mayor

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Sheena Fraser  
Corporate Officer

Draft for review

**Village of Pemberton  
Financial Statements**  
*December 31, 2017*

**Village of Pemberton  
Contents**

*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

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	<b>Page</b>
<b>Management's Responsibility</b>	
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Statement of Financial Position .....	1
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus .....	2
Statement of Changes in Net Debt .....	3
Statement of Cash Flows.....	4
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b> .....	5

Draft for review

## Management's Responsibility

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To the Mayor and Council of the Village of Pemberton,

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Mayor and Council are composed entirely of individuals who are neither management nor employees of the Village. The Mayor and Council are responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Mayor and Council fulfill these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Mayor and Council are also responsible for appointing the Village's external auditors.

MNP LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, is appointed by the Mayor and Council to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically with, both the Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

May 8, 2018

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Chief Administrative Officer

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
*As at December 31, 2017*

	2017	2016
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	4,384,476	4,563,260
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	1,215,883	1,504,161
Municipal Finance Authority debt reserve	93,324	91,538
	<b>5,693,683</b>	<b>6,158,959</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	597,844	504,289
Deferred revenue (Note 4)	1,579,925	1,511,364
Deposits and permits	1,586,849	2,385,739
Long-term debt (Note 5)	5,230,686	5,210,276
Obligations under capital leases	-	447,083
	<b>8,995,304</b>	<b>10,058,751</b>
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(3,301,621)</b>	<b>(3,899,792)</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	98,292	26,022
Tangible capital assets (Note 8)	21,826,722	20,661,199
	<b>21,925,014</b>	<b>20,687,221</b>
<b>Accumulated surplus (Note 7)</b>	<b>18,623,393</b>	<b>16,787,429</b>

Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)

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 Mayor



**Village of Pemberton**  
**Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus**

*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

	Budget (Note 12)	2017	2016
<b>Revenue</b>			
Taxation (Note 8)	1,932,042	<b>1,836,489</b>	1,705,046
Water and sewer user rates	1,588,090	<b>1,703,447</b>	1,672,958
User charges	1,426,401	<b>441,015</b>	398,756
Penalties and interest income	19,279	<b>95,911</b>	82,296
Government transfers (Note 9)			
Federal and provincial	1,699,878	<b>913,898</b>	476,668
Other local governments	271,095	<b>349,191</b>	243,297
Investment income	8,727	<b>38,501</b>	21,289
Contributions	-	<b>817,711</b>	436,463
Other	791,272	<b>358,932</b>	309,618
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	<b>4,283</b>	150,200
	<b>7,736,784</b>	<b>6,559,378</b>	5,496,591
<b>Expenses</b>			
General government	2,145,558	<b>1,295,638</b>	1,316,714
Fire protection services	670,590	<b>567,692</b>	574,922
Development and planning services	463,090	<b>421,595</b>	272,902
Public works and parks	1,155,680	<b>683,167</b>	616,208
Water utility	937,475	<b>867,466</b>	793,810
Sewer utility	967,792	<b>777,656</b>	822,189
Airport services	111,768	<b>110,200</b>	91,239
	<b>6,451,953</b>	<b>4,723,414</b>	4,487,984
Annual surplus	1,284,831	<b>1,835,964</b>	1,008,607
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	16,787,429	<b>16,787,429</b>	15,778,822
<b>Accumulated surplus (Note 7)</b>	<b>18,072,260</b>	<b>18,623,393</b>	16,787,429

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements*

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Statement of Changes in Net Debt**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

	Budget (Note 12)	2017	2016
Annual surplus	1,284,831	<b>1,835,964</b>	1,008,607
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(2,369,485)	<b>(1,970,419)</b>	(1,928,494)
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	<b>(4,283)</b>	(150,200)
Proceeds on disposition of tangible capital assets	-	<b>6,885</b>	150,200
Amortization of tangible capital assets	858,325	<b>802,294</b>	763,608
	(1,511,160)	<b>(1,165,523)</b>	(1,164,886)
Change in prepaid expenses	-	<b>(72,270)</b>	28,558
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(226,329)	<b>598,171</b>	(127,721)
Net debt, beginning of year	(3,899,792)	<b>(3,899,792)</b>	(3,772,071)
<b>Net debt, end of year</b>	<b>(4,126,121)</b>	<b>(3,301,621)</b>	<b>(3,899,792)</b>

Draft for review

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements*

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**

*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Cash provided by (used for) the following activities</b>		
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Annual surplus	1,835,964	1,008,607
Items not involving cash included in annual surplus:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	802,294	763,608
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	(4,283)	(150,200)
Actuarial reduction of debt	(72,809)	(71,442)
Contributions of tangible capital assets	(786,000)	(292,705)
Change in financial assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	288,278	(13,270)
Municipal Finance Authority debt reserve	(1,786)	(4,293)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	93,555	(244,602)
Deferred revenues	68,561	199,236
Deposits	(798,890)	1,937,702
Change in non-financial assets:		
Prepays	(72,270)	28,558
	<b>1,352,614</b>	<b>3,161,199</b>
<b>Capital Activities</b>		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,184,419)	(1,635,789)
Proceeds on disposition of tangible capital assets	6,885	150,200
	<b>(1,177,534)</b>	<b>(1,485,589)</b>
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Principal repayments of long-term debt	(319,724)	(228,844)
Advances of long-term debt	412,943	804,794
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	(447,083)	(86,449)
	<b>(353,864)</b>	<b>489,501</b>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<b>(178,784)</b>	2,165,111
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<b>4,563,260</b>	2,398,149
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<b>4,384,476</b>	<b>4,563,260</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements*

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

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The Village of Pemberton (the "Village") was incorporated as a Village in 1956 under statute of the Province of British Columbia. Its principal activities include the provision of local government services to residents of the incorporated area. These include general government, fire protection, planning and development, public works, parks and cultural services, water utility, sewer utility, and airport services.

The Village is committed to building and maintaining a village which preserves and enhances the natural environment, heritage and uniqueness of the community. The Village's objectives are to provide open, fair, and responsive government, recognizing the impact of decisions on the residents of the community; to provide opportunities for commerce and industry; and to deliver municipal services in an effective manner at a cost acceptable to the taxpayers.

### **1. Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements of the Village are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of CPA Canada. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Village are as follows:

(a) Basis of accounting

The Village follows the accrual method of accounting for revenues and expenses. Revenues are normally recognized in the year in which they are earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

(b) Revenue recognition

Property taxes, including frontage taxes and special assessments, are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are levied. Water and sewer user rates, connection fees, sale of services, interest and penalties are recognized as revenue in the year the related service is provided.

The Village recognizes a government transfer as revenue when the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria, if any, have been met. A government transfer with stipulations giving rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability is recognized as a liability. In such circumstances, the Village recognizes revenue as the liability is settled.

(c) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents development cost charges (DCCs), licenses and other fees which have been collected, but for which the related services or expense have yet to be performed or incurred. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year the services are performed or expenses incurred.

(d) Investment income

Investment income is reported as revenue in the period earned. When required by the funding government or related Act, investment income earned on deferred revenue is added to the investment and forms part of the deferred revenue balance.

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(e) Reserves

Reserves for operating and capital purposes represent amounts reserved either internally or by statute for specific future purposes.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of 90 days or less at acquisition and readily convertible to cash.

(g) Long-term debt

Long-term debt is recorded net of principal repayments and actuarial adjustments.

(h) Liability for contaminated sites

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site when contamination exceeding an environmental standard exists, the Village is either directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount is determinable. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to remediation activities and is reduced by expected net recoveries based on information available at December 31, 2017.

(i) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

(i) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost less residual value of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful life - years
Buildings and building improvements	50
Engineering structures	20-40
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	5-15
Water systems	50
Sewer systems	50

Annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition. Amortization is charged to the date the asset is sold in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(ii) Contributions of tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt and also are recorded as revenue.

(iii) Natural resources

Natural resources that have not been purchased are not recognized as assets in the financial statements.

(iv) Works of art and cultural and historic assets

Works of art and cultural and historic assets are not recorded as assets in these financial statements.

(v) Interest capitalization

The Village does not capitalize interest costs associated with the acquisition or construction of a tangible capital asset.

(vi) Leased tangible capital assets

Leases, which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

(j) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Significant estimates include assumptions used in estimating provisions for accrued liabilities, estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets, and valuation of accounts receivable.

Liabilities for contaminated sites are estimated based on the best information available regarding potential contamination where the Village is responsible.

(k) Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) PS 2200 *Related Party Disclosures*

In March 2015, as part of the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook Revisions Release No. 42, the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) issued a new standard, PS 2200 *Related Party Disclosures*.

**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

This new Section defines related party and established disclosures required for related party transactions. Disclosure of information about related party transactions and the relationship underlying them is required when they have occurred at a value different from that which would have been arrived at if the parties were unrelated, and they have, or could have, a material financial effect on the financial statements.

This Section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Early adoption is permitted.

The Village does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the financial statements.

(ii) PS 3210 Assets

In June 2015, new PS 3210 Assets was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). The new Section provides guidance for applying the definition of assets set out in PS 1000 Financial Statement Concepts. The main features of this standard are as follows:

Assets are defined as economic resources controlled by a government as a result of past transactions or events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained.

Economic resources can arise from such events as agreements, contracts, other government's legislation, the government's own legislation, and voluntary contributions.

The public is often the beneficiary of goods and services provided by a public sector entity. Such assets benefit public sector entities as they assist in achieving the entity's primary objective of providing public goods and services.

A public sector entity's ability to regulate an economic resource does not, in and of itself, constitute control of an asset, if the interest extends only to the regulatory use of the economic resource and does not include the ability to control access to future economic benefits.

A public sector entity acting as a trustee on behalf of beneficiaries specified in an agreement or statute is merely administering the assets, and does not control the assets, as future economic benefits flow to the beneficiaries. An economic resource may meet the definition of an asset, but would not be recognized if there is no appropriate basis for measurement and a reasonable estimate cannot be made, or if another Handbook Section prohibits its recognition. Information about assets not recognized should be disclosed in the notes.

The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Village does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the financial statements.

**1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(iii) PS 3320 *Contingent Assets*

In June 2015, new PS 3320 *Contingent Assets* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook. The new Section establishes disclosure standards on contingent assets. The main features of this Standard are as follows:

Contingent assets are possible assets arising from existing conditions or situations involving uncertainty. That uncertainty will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events not wholly within the public sector entity's control occurs or fails to occur. Resolution of the uncertainty will confirm the existence or non-existence of an asset.

Passing legislation that has retroactive application after the financial statement date cannot create an existing condition or situation at the financial statement date.

Elected or public sector entity officials announcing public sector entity intentions after the financial statement date cannot create an existing condition or situation at the financial statement date.

Disclosures should include existence, nature, and extent of contingent assets, as well as the reasons for any non-disclosure of extent, and the bases for any estimates of extent made.

When a reasonable estimate can be made, disclosure should include a best estimate and a range of possible amounts (or a narrower range of more likely amounts), unless such a disclosure would have an adverse impact on the outcome.

The Standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Village does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the financial statements.

(iv) PS 3380 *Contractual Rights*

In June 2015, new PS 3380 *Contractual Rights* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook. This new Section establishes disclosure standards on contractual rights, and does not include contractual rights to exchange assets where revenue does not arise. The main features of this Standard are as follows:

Contractual rights are rights to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in the future.

Until a transaction or event occurs under a contract or agreement, an entity only has a contractual right to an economic resource. Once the entity has received an asset, it no longer has a contractual right. Contractual rights are distinct from contingent assets as there is no uncertainty related to the existence of the contractual right.

Disclosures should include descriptions about nature, extent, and timing.

The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Village does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the financial statements.



**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**2. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2017	2016
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Development cost charges	698,162	581,941
Other	25,000	25,000
	<b>723,162</b>	606,940
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	<b>3,661,314</b>	3,956,319
	<b>4,384,476</b>	4,563,260

Cash equivalents include investments in Municipal Finance Authority Money Market Fund and term deposits.

**3. Accounts Receivable**

	2017	2016
Taxes receivable	384,750	505,684
Utilities receivable	79,958	294,634
Goods and Services Tax receivable	91,390	69,539
Trade receivables	659,785	634,304
	<b>1,215,883</b>	1,504,161

**4. Deferred revenue**

	December 31, 2016	Collections	Transfers	December 31, 2017
Development cost charges				
General	293,742	69,703	-	363,445
Water utility	180,451	37,988	-	218,439
Sewer utility	107,748	79,987	-	187,735
	581,941	187,678	-	769,619
Deferred revenue				
Unspent gas tax funding	536,819	156,624	(327,688)	365,755
Deferred grants	77,149	2,500	(1,000)	78,649
Future local improvements	100,998	-	(2,229)	98,769
Prepaid utilities and taxes	23,589	76,264	(23,589)	76,264
Other	190,869	-	-	190,869
	929,423	235,388	(354,506)	810,306
	1,511,364	423,066	(354,506)	1,579,925

Gas tax funding is provided by the Government of Canada. The use of the funding is established by a funding agreement between the Municipality and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities. Gas tax funding may be used towards designated public transit, community energy, water, wastewater, solid waste and capacity building projects, as specified in the funding agreements.

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**5. Long-term debt**

	2017	2016
Outstanding debt, beginning of year	5,210,276	4,705,768
Issues of debt	412,943	804,794
Repayment of debt	(319,724)	(228,844)
Actuarial reduction of debt	(72,809)	(71,442)
	<b>5,230,686</b>	5,210,276

Bylaw	Year Maturing	% Rate	Cash Payments		Balance Outstanding	
			Interest	Principal	2017	2016
427	2022	3.05	11,375	19,658	<b>225,817</b>	264,737
515	2025	1.80	37,800	77,200	<b>1,035,902</b>	1,146,475
580	2036	3.00	35,273	35,939	<b>1,530,934</b>	1,584,132
756	2024	3.00	8,100	22,489	<b>199,800</b>	224,123
776	2040	2.75	33,000	30,809	<b>1,137,304</b>	1,169,191
795	2036	2.10	11,204	19,856	<b>513,680</b>	533,536
747	2019	variable	1,044	20,000	<b>60,000</b>	80,000
1433	2020	variable	1,576	23,673	<b>94,760</b>	118,433
N/A	2018	variable	326	28,579	<b>19,291</b>	-
N/A	2018	variable	89	5,084	<b>6,883</b>	-
N/A	2021	variable	1,250	20,667	<b>68,983</b>	89,650
N/A	2021	variable	3,145	15,772	<b>337,332</b>	-
			144,182	319,724	<b>5,230,686</b>	5,210,276

During the year, all outstanding capital leases were converted to equipment financing loans. The Village's equipment financing loans have been presented as additions to long-term debt during the year.

The estimated aggregate repayments on long-term debt over the next five years are as follows:

2018	282,072
2019	256,902
2020	257,985
2021	249,432
2022	222,670

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**6. Tangible capital assets**

2017	Land	Buildings	Engineering Structures	Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	Water Systems	Sewer Systems	Assets Under Construction	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	830,087	2,066,915	5,507,590	3,929,702	6,356,297	13,401,023	96,540	<b>32,188,154</b>
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,918)	-	-	-	<b>(8,918)</b>
Additions	851,614	26,465	339,687	168,005	459,829	-	124,819	<b>1,970,419</b>
Balance, end of year	1,681,701	2,093,380	5,847,277	4,088,789	6,816,126	13,401,023	221,359	<b>34,149,655</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	-	485,052	3,189,461	2,496,636	1,314,071	4,041,735	-	<b>11,526,955</b>
Amortization reversal on disposal	-	-	-	(6,316)	-	-	-	<b>(6,316)</b>
Amortization expense	-	52,290	121,462	224,315	137,400	266,827	-	<b>802,294</b>
Balance, end of year	-	537,342	3,310,923	2,714,635	1,451,471	4,308,562	-	<b>12,322,933</b>
<b>Net book value, end of year</b>	<b>1,681,701</b>	<b>1,556,038</b>	<b>2,536,354</b>	<b>1,374,154</b>	<b>5,364,655</b>	<b>9,092,461</b>	<b>221,359</b>	<b>21,826,722</b>

Included in tangible capital assets are fully depreciated assets with cost and accumulated amortization of \$1,131,583.

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**6. Tangible capital assets (continued)**

<b>2016</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Engineering Structures</b>	<b>Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles</b>	<b>Water Systems</b>	<b>Sewer Systems</b>	<b>Assets Under Construction</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	830,087	2,045,487	4,904,741	3,211,606	5,813,658	13,391,040	63,041	<b>30,259,660</b>
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	21,428	602,849	718,096	542,639	9,983	33,499	<b>1,928,494</b>
Balance, end of year	830,087	2,066,915	5,507,590	3,929,702	6,356,297	13,401,023	96,540	<b>32,188,154</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	-	438,053	3,079,581	2,282,999	1,187,806	3,774,908	-	<b>10,763,347</b>
Amortization reversal on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization expense	-	46,999	109,880	213,637	126,265	266,827	-	<b>763,608</b>
Balance, end of year	-	485,052	3,189,461	2,496,636	1,314,071	4,041,735	-	<b>11,526,955</b>
<b>Net book value, end of year</b>	<b>830,087</b>	<b>1,581,863</b>	<b>2,318,129</b>	<b>1,433,066</b>	<b>5,042,226</b>	<b>9,359,288</b>	<b>96,540</b>	<b>20,661,199</b>

The total cost of tangible capital assets under capital lease obligations in 2016 was \$911,383 and total accumulated amortization was \$361,316 for a net book value of \$550,067.

Included in tangible capital assets are fully depreciated assets with cost and accumulated amortization of \$922,270.

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**7. Accumulated surplus**

Accumulated surplus consists of individual fund surplus and reserves as follows:

	2017	2016
Surplus		
Invested in tangible capital assets	16,596,037	15,003,840
Unrestricted	1,118,979	1,233,896
	<b>17,715,016</b>	<b>16,237,736</b>
Non-statutory reserves		
General reserve	203,543	346,561
Reserves set aside by Council		
Equipment replacement	22,969	22,969
Centennial building	7,161	7,161
Capital	314,317	117,749
Fire department	187,794	-
Water – general	159,753	55,253
Transit	12,840	-
	<b>704,834</b>	<b>203,132</b>
	<b>18,623,393</b>	<b>16,787,429</b>

**8. Taxation**

Taxation revenue, reported on the statement of operations, is made up of the following:

	2017	2016
Municipal and school property taxes levied	4,067,324	3,852,487
Payments in-lieu of taxes	89,078	102,695
	<b>4,156,402</b>	<b>3,955,182</b>
Less transfers to other governments		
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	872,988	861,005
Province of B.C. – School taxes	1,194,650	1,153,199
Policing costs	185,644	170,053
B.C. Assessment Authority	39,778	39,192
Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District	26,708	26,566
Municipal Finance Authority	145	121
	<b>2,319,913</b>	<b>2,250,136</b>
Net taxation revenue available for municipal purposes	<b>1,836,489</b>	<b>1,705,046</b>

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**9. Government transfers**

The government transfers reported on the statement of operations are:

	2017	2016
Federal and provincial grants		
Social assistance and community development	389,870	387,146
Gas tax	327,688	-
Capital improvements	188,257	75,057
Miscellaneous	8,083	14,465
	<b>913,898</b>	<b>476,668</b>
Other municipalities and regional districts		
Fire protection	279,916	154,122
Rescue services	64,275	63,076
Other	5,000	26,099
	<b>349,191</b>	<b>243,297</b>
<b>Total government transfer revenues</b>	<b>1,263,089</b>	<b>719,965</b>

**10. Commitments and contingencies**

- (a) Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, Regional District debt is a direct, joint and several liability of the Regional District and each member municipality within the Regional District, including the Village of Pemberton. At December 31, 2017 the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District had net debt owing of \$48,998,601, \$52,105,136 less \$3,106,535 sinking funds (2016 - \$51,530,513, \$54,813,166 less \$3,282,653 sinking funds).
- (b) The Village and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan ("the Plan"), a jointly-trusted pension plan. The Board of Trustees, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the pension plan, including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The pension plan is a multi-employer contributory defined benefit pension plan. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. The plan has about 193,000 active members and approximately 90,000 retired members.

Every three years an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and the adequacy of plan funding. The most recent valuation as at December 31, 2015 indicated a funding surplus of \$2.224 billion for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2018, with results available in 2019. Employers participating in the Plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension accounting). This is because the plan records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the Plan in aggregate with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to the individual employers participating in the Plan.

The Village of Pemberton paid \$150,960 (2016 - \$127,914) for employer contributions to the plan in fiscal 2017.

**10. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

- (d) From time to time, the Village is brought forth as defendant in various lawsuits. The Village reviews its exposure to any potential litigation, for which it would not be covered by insurance, and assesses whether a successful claim against the Village would significantly affect the financial statements of the Village. Management has determined that potential liabilities, if any, arising from these claims will not be significant to the financial statements.
- (e) The Village is a participant in the Municipal Insurance Association of British Columbia. Should the Association pay out claims in excess of premiums received, it is possible the Village, along with the other participants, would be required to contribute towards the deficit. The likelihood or amount of any potential liability is not determinable at this time.
- (f) At December 31, 2017, the Village has entered into an agreement to purchase land in exchange for consideration of \$300,000. The purchase was completed subsequent to year end.

**11. Segmented information**

Segmented information has been identified based upon lines of service provided by the Village. Village services are provided by departments and their activities are reported by functional area in the body of the financial statements. Certain lines of service that have been separately disclosed in the segmented information, along with the services they provide, are as follows

(i) General government

General government operations provide the functions of corporate administration, finance, human resources, legislative services, building services and maintenance, and any other functions not categorized to a specific department.

(ii) Fire protection services

The Fire department is responsible to provide fire suppression services, fire prevention programs, training and education related to prevention, and detection or extinguishment of fires.

(iii) Development services

Development services work to achieve the Village's goals to maintain and enhance community spirit and vitality and use of public space. It does so through official community plans, urban design, zoning and other policy initiatives.

(iv) Public works and parks

The public works and parks department is responsible for the delivery of municipal public works services related to the planning, development and maintenance of roadway systems, the maintenance of parks and open space, and street lighting.

(v) Water and sewer utilities

The Village is responsible for environmental programs including the engineering and operation of the potable drinking water and wastewater systems.

**11. Segmented information (continued)**

(vi) Airport services

The Village operates the Pemberton Regional Airport, collecting landing and lease fees and maintaining the grounds and facilities.

Certain allocation methodologies are employed in the preparation of segmented financial information. Taxation and payments-in-lieu of taxes are allocated to the segments based on the segment's budgeted net expenditure. User charges and other revenue have been allocated to the segments based upon the segment that generated the revenue.

Government transfers have been allocated to the segment based upon the purpose for which the transfer was made. Development charges earned and developer contributions received were allocated to the segment for which the charge was collected.

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**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the year ended December 31, 2017

**11. Segmented information (continued)**

2017	General Government	Fire Protection Services	Development & Planning Service	Public Works and Parks	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Airport Services	Total
<b>Revenues</b>								
Taxation	599,814	349,777	195,037	316,043	99,985	200,113	75,720	1,836,489
Water and sewer user rates	-	-	-	-	938,446	765,001	-	1,703,447
User fees	189,272	-	228,411	-	-	-	23,332	441,015
Penalties and interest income	75,682	-	-	-	10,233	9,996	-	95,911
Government transfers	402,953	344,191	-	2,923	317,349	-	195,673	1,263,089
Investment income	36,818	-	-	-	578	1,105	-	38,501
Contributions	-	-	-	787,000	30,711	-	-	817,711
Other	37,240	213,529	100,953	447	-	1,359	5,404	358,932
Gain on disposal	-	4,283	-	-	-	-	-	4,283
	<b>1,341,779</b>	<b>911,780</b>	<b>524,401</b>	<b>1,106,413</b>	<b>1,397,302</b>	<b>977,574</b>	<b>300,129</b>	<b>6,559,378</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Wages, salaries and benefits	557,407	248,939	210,505	389,735	490,933	277,898	27,824	2,203,241
Materials, supplies and contracted services	390,009	310,881	211,090	289,357	211,442	207,883	25,193	1,645,855
Debt servicing	7,337	7,872	-	4,075	27,691	25,048	-	72,023
Amortization	340,885	-	-	-	137,400	266,827	57,183	802,295
	<b>1,295,638</b>	<b>567,692</b>	<b>421,595</b>	<b>683,167</b>	<b>867,466</b>	<b>777,656</b>	<b>110,200</b>	<b>4,723,414</b>
<b>Annual surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>46,141</b>	<b>344,088</b>	<b>102,806</b>	<b>423,243</b>	<b>529,840</b>	<b>199,918</b>	<b>189,929</b>	<b>1,835,964</b>

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the year ended December 31, 2017

**11. Segmented information (continued)**

2016	General Government	Fire Protection Services	Development & Planning Service	Public Works and Parks	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Airport Services	Total
<b>Revenues</b>								
Taxation	582,023	307,801	119,679	270,233	129,590	244,520	51,200	<b>1,705,046</b>
Water and sewer user rates	-	-	-	-	927,339	745,619	-	<b>1,672,958</b>
User fees	224,355	-	149,314	-	-	-	25,088	<b>398,756</b>
Penalties and interest income	66,131	-	-	-	8,969	7,195	-	<b>82,296</b>
Government transfers	419,709	217,199	-	27,098	-	-	55,959	<b>719,965</b>
Investment income	19,102	-	-	-	811	1,376	-	<b>21,289</b>
Contributions	50,336	-	-	294,278	91,850	-	-	<b>436,463</b>
Other	68,626	102,668	103,346	12,283	-	13,515	9,179	<b>309,618</b>
Gain on disposal	150,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>150,200</b>
	<b>1,580,482</b>	<b>627,668</b>	<b>372,339</b>	<b>603,892</b>	<b>1,158,559</b>	<b>1,012,225</b>	<b>141,426</b>	<b>5,496,591</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Wages, salaries and benefits	529,926	324,139	134,494	370,132	452,121	262,394	28,535	<b>2,101,741</b>
Materials, supplies and contracted services	457,581	249,397	138,408	243,652	169,194	218,563	13,758	<b>1,490,553</b>
Debt servicing	7,637	1,386	-	2,424	46,230	74,405	-	<b>132,082</b>
Amortization	321,570	-	-	-	126,265	266,827	48,946	<b>763,608</b>
	<b>1,316,714</b>	<b>574,922</b>	<b>272,902</b>	<b>616,208</b>	<b>793,810</b>	<b>822,189</b>	<b>91,239</b>	<b>4,487,984</b>
<b>Annual surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>263,768</b>	<b>52,746</b>	<b>99,437</b>	<b>(12,316)</b>	<b>364,749</b>	<b>190,036</b>	<b>50,187</b>	<b>1,008,607</b>

**Village of Pemberton**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2017*

**12. Budget data**

The budget data presented in these financial statements is based upon the 2017 operating and capital budgets adopted by Council on May 4, 2017. The following table reconciles the approved budget to the budget figures reported in these financial statements.

	<b>Budget amount</b>
Surplus – Statement of Operations	1,284,831
Adjust for budgeted cash items not included in statement of operations	
Capital expenditures	(2,227,573)
Loan proceeds	-
Amortization	858,325
Reduction in long-term debt	(205,949)
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	(149,579)
Transfers from Statutory Reserves	-
Transfers from Non-Statutory Reserves	134,468
Transfers to Non-Statutory Reserves	(335,164)
Transfers from Unrestricted Surplus	640,641
<b>Total adjustments</b>	<b>(1,016,107)</b>
<b>Financial plan balance</b>	<b>-</b>

Draft for review

## **Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society**

Sea to Sky Senior Leaders

### **Short title:** International Biodiversity Targets Commitment

WHEREAS The Canadian Government has committed to meeting the International Biodiversity Targets of protecting 17% of our land and inland waters and 10% of our ocean by 2020 through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

AND WHEREAS A strong provincial parks system provides economic benefits in the forms of good jobs in urban and rural communities, economic impacts through visitor spending, tourism revenue and diversifying the economy, and ecosystem services in the forms of clean air, water, providing critical habitat for species-at-risk, and climate change adaptation:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the UBCM request the Government of BC set aside dedicated funding for purposes of system expansion, ecological monitoring and research, and management planning to meet the quantitative and qualitative measures set out in the 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada.

### **Background Information**

The next two years are a critical time to create and improve protected areas in Canada. Canada has committed to reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through the *Pathway to Target 1*. This target states that “[b]y 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.” Immediate action is needed to meet this target and safeguard wild spaces for species-at-risk as well as the recreational and cultural values that parks were created to protect.

British Columbia is known for its amazing parks and protected areas system. We boast the most diverse parks system in the country and the third largest in North America. A healthy and well-managed parky system offers society many services that are essential to our well-being. It protects food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water, and contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development. To support meeting the International Biodiversity Targets, the 2018 Federal Budget included \$1.3 billion for the conservation of nature. It is critical that B.C. does not miss out on this opportunity to leverage international momentum and federal support to expand and improve our provincial parks system.

BC Parks has recently seen an upturn in support through the BC Parks Future Strategy, the increase in funding to the Park Enhancement Fund and a continued annual increase in the BC's government 3-year fiscal plan, but more is needed to bring our system back to world-class status. BC funds its parks system at less than 1/10th per hectare compared to Alberta Parks and Parks Canada, systems of comparable size. The lack of resources causes shortfalls in staffing, monitoring and, ecosystem planning and management. The local economic impacts and broader benefits for nature are certain, yet they will not be realized unless the system gets the resources it needs.

### **Supporting Facts:**

- Every \$1 invested in the protected areas system generates \$8.42 in visitor spending on food, transportation, and other goods and services (Outspan, 2011).
- The majority of BC residents (91%) participated in at least one outdoor recreation activity during the past year. Of those, nearly two-thirds (64%) participated in activities at least once a week (Destination BC, 2013).
- It was found that visitor spending is nearly six times higher than park organizations in Canada (Outspan, 2009).
- BC Parks had more visitor spending (\$393.9M) than AB (\$317.0) but less than half in park organizational spending (Outspan, 2009).
- Almost 90% of British Columbians have used a provincial park at some time and 6 in 10 residents use a provincial park each year (BC Parks).
- The BC NDP included a campaign promise to restore funding to BC Parks before their election in 2017.

A vibrant green tree frog with black and yellow markings is perched on a leaf. The frog's eyes are large and dark with a reddish-brown ring. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural habitat. The overall image has a slightly desaturated, teal-green tint.

# 2020 BIODIVERSITY GOALS & TARGETS FOR CANADA

## Preamble

In order to achieve their long-term biodiversity outcomes, federal, provincial and territorial governments developed the following set of new medium-term goals and targets. These aspirational goals and targets describe results to be achieved through the collective efforts of a diversity of players both public and private whose actions and decisions have an impact on biodiversity. Governments need to do their part but cannot act alone.

Implementation of the goals and targets will rely on meaningful, full and effective participation of Aboriginal peoples, including First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. In this respect, while Aboriginal traditional knowledge and customary use of biological resources are specifically highlighted under targets 12 and 15, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Aboriginal communities are relevant for implementing all of Canada's biodiversity goals and targets, as is protecting and encouraging customary use of biological resources compatible with their conservation and sustainable use.

Local communities, urban and regional governments, business and industry, conservation and stewardship groups, educational and scientific institutions and citizens are also all able to contribute. Canadians are invited to commit to doing their part and to share the results of their efforts.

## GOAL A

**BY 2020, CANADA'S LANDS AND WATERS ARE PLANNED AND MANAGED USING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION OUTCOMES AT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SCALES.**

### Target 1

By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

### Target 2

By 2020, species that are secure remain secure, and population of species at risk listed under federal law exhibit trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and management plans.

### Target 3

By 2020, Canada's wetlands are conserved or enhanced to sustain their ecosystem services through retention, restoration and management activities.

### Target 4

By 2020, biodiversity considerations are integrated into municipal planning and activities of major municipalities across Canada.

### Target 5

By 2020, the ability of Canadian ecological systems to adapt to climate change is better understood, and priority adaptation measures are underway.

## GOAL B

BY 2020, DIRECT AND INDIRECT PRESSURES AS WELL AS CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON BIODIVERSITY ARE REDUCED, AND PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CANADA'S BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ARE MORE SUSTAINABLE.

### Target 6

By 2020, continued progress is made on the sustainable management of Canada's forests.

### Target 7

By 2020, agricultural working landscapes provide a stable or improved level of biodiversity and habitat capacity.

### Target 8

By 2020, all aquaculture in Canada is managed under a science-based regime that promotes the sustainable use of aquatic resources (including marine, freshwater and land based) in ways that conserve biodiversity.

### Target 9

By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches.

### Target 10

By 2020, pollution levels in Canadian waters, including pollution from excess nutrients, are reduced or maintained at levels that support healthy aquatic ecosystems.

### Target 11

By 2020, pathways of invasive alien species introductions are identified, and risk-based intervention or management plans are in place for priority pathways and species.

### Target 12

By 2020, customary use by Aboriginal peoples of biological resources is maintained, compatible with their conservation and sustainable use.

### Target 13

By 2020, innovative mechanisms for fostering the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.

## GOAL C

BY 2020, CANADIANS HAVE ADEQUATE AND RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TO SUPPORT CONSERVATION PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING.

### Target 14

By 2020, the science base for biodiversity is enhanced and knowledge of biodiversity is better integrated and more accessible.

### Target 15

By 2020, Aboriginal traditional knowledge is respected, promoted and, where made available by Aboriginal peoples, regularly, meaningfully and effectively informing biodiversity conservation and management decision-making.

### Target 16

By 2020, Canada has a comprehensive inventory of protected spaces that includes private conservation areas.

### Target 17

By 2020, measures of natural capital related to biodiversity and ecosystem services are developed on a national scale, and progress is made in integrating them into Canada's national statistical system.

## GOAL D

BY 2020, CANADIANS ARE INFORMED ABOUT THE VALUE OF NATURE AND MORE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN ITS STEWARDSHIP.

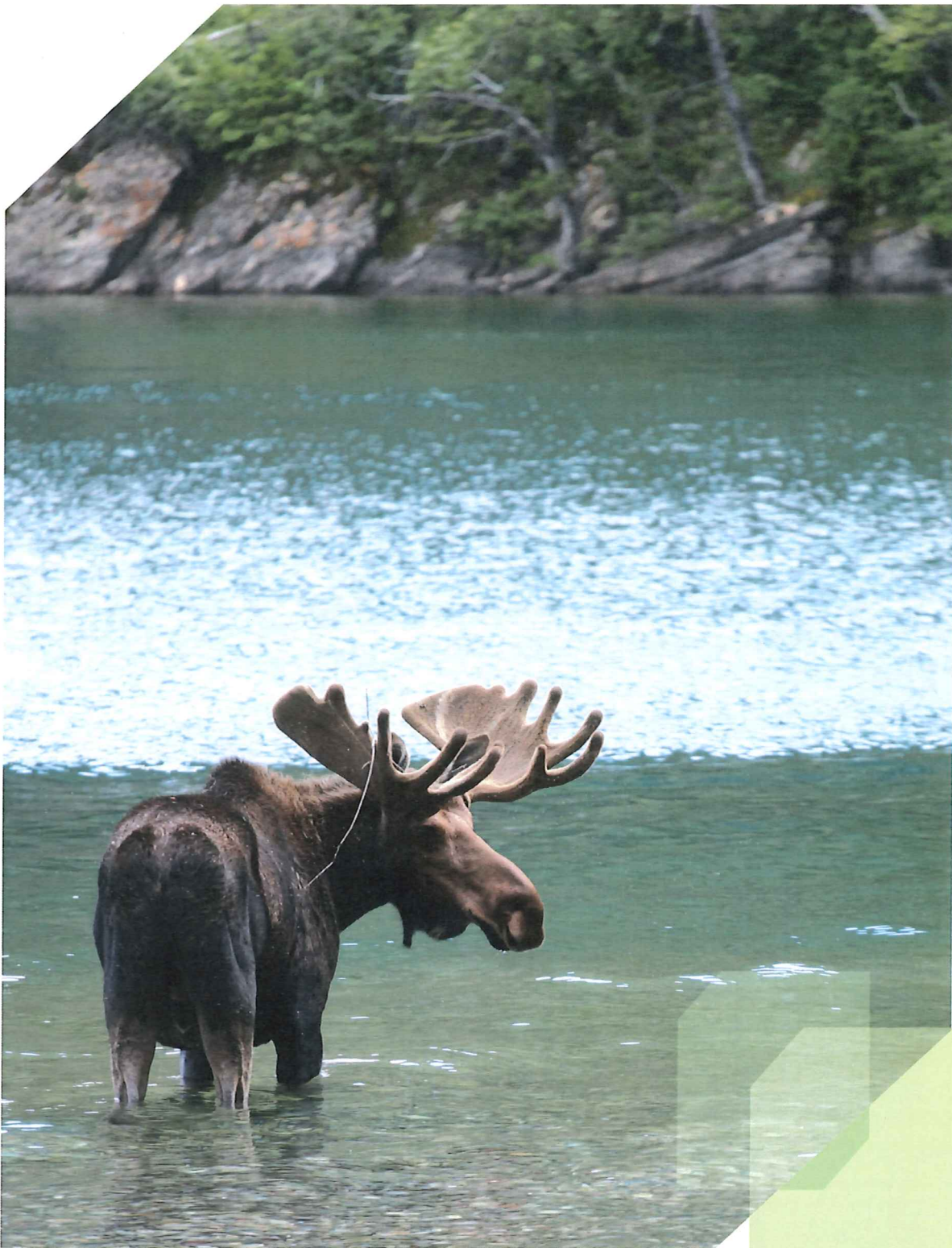
### Target 18

By 2020, biodiversity is integrated into the elementary and secondary school curricula.

### Target 19

By 2020, more Canadians get out into nature and participate in biodiversity conservation activities.





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**Canada** 

Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018

**Date:** Tuesday, May 8, 2018

**To:** Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer

**From:** Jill Brooksbank, Senior Communications & Grant Coordinator

**Subject:** National Public Works Week Proclamation Request

---

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's support to proclaim the week of May 20 to May 26, 2018 National Public Works Week in the Village of Pemberton.

## **BACKGROUND**

Each May, National Public Works Week (NPWW) is held to celebrate the many people dedicated to their communities by working in public works careers. Municipalities celebrate National Public Works Week with open houses, school and educational events, and displays of public works equipment.

In 2018, the theme for NPWW is The Power of Public Works, illustrating the impact public works has on modern civilization. From providing clean water to disposing of solid waste, to building roads and bridges or planning for and implementing mass transit, to removing snow on roadways, public works services determine a society's quality of life.

## **DISCUSSION & COMMENTS**

To commemorate National Public Works Week and to create awareness of the role of Public Works and its importance, Staff will be hosting a Public Works Day on Thursday, May 24<sup>th</sup> for Signal Hill Elementary School Students at the Downtown Community Barn. Ten classes will be joining the Public Works Team at the Barn for interactive displays and equipment tours. Staff will also be highlighting the various roles and career opportunities within the Department.

Public Works professionals focus on infrastructure, facilities and services that are of vital importance to sustainable and resilient communities and to the public health, high quality of life and well-being of the people of the Village of Pemberton.

The infrastructure, facilities and services could not be provided without the dedicated efforts of Public Works professionals, that include engineers, managers and employees who are responsible for rebuilding, improving and protecting our transportation, water supply, water treatment and solid waste systems, public buildings, and other structures and facilities essential for our citizens.

As such, Staff recommends we acknowledge this essential work through a Council proclamation and create public awareness of National Public Works Week through community engagement activities.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

The Senior Communications Coordinator will promote National Public Works Week and Council's proclamation through its digital communications channels, including the Village's website, Facebook page and eNews.

## **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Proclaiming May 21 – May 26 National Public Works Week meets with the Village's Proclamation Policy as the Village will be facilitating events in recognition of National Public Works Week and the Village's Public Works Crew. There are no legal, legislative or regulatory considerations at this time.

## **IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING**

National Public Works Week activities, including communications, will be incorporated into the day-to-day operations of the Operations Division of the Operations & Development Services Department and the Communications Division of the Office of the CAO.

## **INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL**

This initiative requires a collaboration of both the Operations Department and Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

Interdepartmental Approval by:	Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer
Interdepartmental Approval by:	Tim Harris, Manager of Operations and Development Services

## **IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS**

This initiative has no impact on the region or neighbouring jurisdictions.

## **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

There are no alternative options for consideration.

## **POTENTIAL GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

The Public Works Week Proclamation and related activities are aligned with *Strategic Priority Two, Good Governance and Strategic Priority Three, Excellence in Service* whereby the Village is committed to citizen engagement, being an open and accountable government, and to fiscal responsibility; and the Village is committed to delivering the highest quality level municipal services within the scope of our resources

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**THAT** Council proclaim May 20<sup>th</sup> to May 26<sup>th</sup> National Public Works Week in the Village of Pemberton.

Submitted by:	Jill Brooksbank, Sr. Communications & Grants Coordinator
CAO Approval by:	Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer

**Date:** May 8, 2018  
**To:** Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer  
**From:** Sheena Fraser, Manager of Administrative Services  
**Subject:** Appointment of the 2018 Election Officers

---

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to appoint a Chief Election Officer (CEO) and two Deputy Chief Election Officers (DCEO) in preparation for the 2018 fall Local Government Election.

### **BACKGROUND**

Section 41 (1) of the *Local Government Act* establishes that for the purposes of conducting a referendum or an election a local government must appoint both a Chief Election Officer and Deputy Chief Election Officer(s). These appointments must be made by resolution at an open meeting of Council.

### **DISCUSSION & COMMENTS**

This year, the province wide general local government elections, will be held on Saturday, October 20, 2018. The Village has traditionally appointed the CEO and one DCEO; however, this year as the election preparation period begins sooner, due to the general election being held one month earlier than it has in the past, and in anticipation that a referendum respecting boundary extension may be held in conjunction with the fall election, it has been determined that two Deputy Chief Elections Officers are required for the upcoming election period.

In this regard, Staff is requesting a resolution from Council to appoint the following:

Chief Election Officer:	Sheena Fraser, Manager of Corporate & Legislative Services
Deputy Chief Election Officer:	Gwendolyn Kennedy, Legislative Assistant
Deputy Chief Election Officer:	Melissa Sutherland, Office Assistant

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

The appointment of Election Officers does not require a communications element.

### **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The appointment of Election Officers meets with the requirements as set out in Section 41 (1) of the *Local Government Act*.

### **IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING**

The election budget for 2018 has been established at \$30,000 and the budget approved by Council.

The approved budget will cover all costs associated with advertising, printing, staffing, room rental and other minor election expenses that may be required. The Village will be sharing costs related to some of the election activities with both the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and Sea to Sky School District No. 48.

The facilitation of the local government elections is a responsibility of the Corporate & Legislative Service Department.

### **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

There are no legal considerations at this time.

### **IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS**

The Village of Pemberton facilitates the election on behalf of Sea to Sky School District No. 48 (SD48), for the Village of Pemberton School Board Trustee election. A Cost Sharing Agreement is currently being prepared which sets out that SD48 will be required to pay one third (1/3) of the costs associated with the preparation of the nomination packages, printing, training of election officials, election staffing, advertising, facility rentals and other costs as may be required. This Agreement will be brought forward for Council approval at a later date.

As well, the Village will be coordinating with the SLRD respecting sharing the Voting Station space at the Pemberton Community Centre along with costs associated with the room rental.

### **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

In previous years, Village Staff has overseen the running of Municipal elections and it is included in the responsibilities of the Corporate & Legislative Services Department. An alternative course of action would be to contract out the election oversight. This is not recommended.

### **POTENTIAL GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

The appointments noted above meet with Strategic Priority No. Two: Good Governance whereby the Village is committed to citizen engagement.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**THAT** pursuant to Section 41(1) and (2) of the *Local Government Act* Sheena Fraser be appointed Chief Election Officer for conducting the 2018 general local elections with power to appoint other election officials as required for the administration and conduct of the 2018 general local elections;

**AND THAT** Gwendolyn Kennedy and Melissa Sutherland be appointed Deputy Chief Election Officers for the 2018 general local elections.

Manager Approval:	Sheena Fraser, Manager of Corporate & Legislative Services
CAO Approval by:	Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer

**Date:** May 8, 2018  
**To:** Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer  
**From:** Lisa Pedrini, Village Planner  
**Subject:** SLRD RGS Review Major Amendment

---

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to present to Council information on a formal referral from the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) seeking comments on a major amendment proposed to the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) following a review that took place between 2016 - 2018.

**BACKGROUND AND COMMENTS**

The SLRD Regional Growth Strategy is a high-level, long term strategy to support collaboration on issues that impact the region and cross jurisdictions such as growth management, air quality, transportation, food and agriculture, and regional economic development. The SLRD initiated a review of its RGS Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 to address specific housekeeping amendments, clarify implementation processes (including updates to the Minor Amendment Criteria), and address specific content gaps (namely food/agriculture and climate change). On April 18, 2018 the SLRD Board resolved to give first reading of “*Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018*”.

In a letter, dated April 23, 2018, the SLRD formally referred the proposed major amendment to the Village of Pemberton for input, as well as each member municipality. The referral letter and enclosures are attached as **Appendix A**. This is a key opportunity for member municipalities to provide input on the RGS Review Draft. The SLRD has asked that written comments be forwarded by May 31, 2018.

Council may recall that an earlier amendment to the RGS, specific to growth management issues, preceded this referral. In this regard, at the Regular Council Meeting No. 1443, held February 2, 2017, Council supported the minor amendment and passed the following resolution:

*Moved/Seconded*

***THAT the Squamish Lillooet Regional District be informed that the Village of Pemberton is supportive of the proposed SLRD Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment (Growth Management) Bylaw.***

***CARRIED***

The remaining proposed amendments to the RGS that are a result of this review that has been taking place since 2016 have been encapsulated in Amendment Bylaw No. 1562 – 2018.

## **DISCUSSION**

The SLRD staff report, dated March 28, 2018, describing the proposed major amendment is attached for Council's reference as **Appendix A**. Content revisions include the addition of two new Goals with respect to food systems, climate change, and additional content regarding preferred modes of transportation priorities and expanded affordable housing policies. Notwithstanding the above, the main focus of the review has been on implementation of the RGS and the majority of the Steering Committee's time was spend developing criteria and processes to support collaborative agreement and responsibility. The review was initiated as a major amendment, because revisions to the Minor Amendment Criteria are proposed. The review also includes housekeeping amendments to terminology, references, population, employment and dwelling unit data, and monitoring indicators. Mapping updates are also proposed, which reflect comprehensive member municipality Official Community Plan (OCP) updates and amendments.

The proposed amendment was prepared by SLRD Planning Staff as directed by the RGS Steering Committee, of which the Village Senior Planner is a member. Key input was also sought from the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee which represented applicable Provincial Ministries, Commissions, Health Authorities and Crown Corporations.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

There are no communication elements required at this time from the Village, as the SLRD is leading the public engagement on the amendment as per the Consultation Schedule (RGS Review), attached as part of **Appendix A**.

## **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

As an affected local government, the Village of Pemberton will have an additional opportunity to review the RGS Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018, including any revisions that arise as a result of the consultation process and upcoming engagement sessions to be held in June 2018, through the official formal bylaw referral and acceptance process, as per s. 436 of the *Local Government Act*, expected to occur in August – September 2018.

The Village of Pemberton is a member municipality along with the Districts of Squamish and Lillooet and the Resort Municipality of Whistler. All member municipalities and any adjoining regional districts are considered affected local governments.

## **IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING**

Participating in the RGS review is a component of the day to day operations undertaken by the Operations and Development Services Department and has been incorporated into the 2018 work plan.

## **INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL**



There are no interdepartmental impacts as reviewing referrals from the SLRD is a function of the Operations and Development Services Department.

### **IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS**

The Village's support for the proposed amendments provides the opportunity to evolve policy and process to reflect the current and future context of growth management in the Region and acknowledge changes at the provincial and federal level that impact regional planning.

### **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

The Village of Pemberton may choose not to support the proposed amendment, but this is not recommended as the Village is a partner to the first RGS, and the proposed changes serve to make the RGS more relevant given the considerable changes that the SLRD and its member municipalities have experienced since the RGS was initiated in 2003.

Supporting the amendment sends a unified voice in support of working together toward a collective approach to matters of regional concern, maintaining good regional communication and coordination with respect to land use and sustainability, while demonstrating a respect for each other's jurisdictions and processes.

### **POTENTIAL GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

Participating in the 2016-2018 RGS Review is consistent with the Strategic Plan Priority Three: Excellence in Service through the delivery of quality municipal services by participating in regional initiatives.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**THAT** the Squamish Lillooet Regional District be informed that the Village of Pemberton is supportive of the proposed SLRD Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018.

### **Attachments:**

Appendix A: Letter from the SLRD dated April 23, 2018 and SLRD Staff Report and Consultation Schedule dated March 28, 2018

Submitted by:	Lisa Pedrini, Senior Planner
CAO Approval by:	Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer



Box 219, 1350 Aster Street,  
 Pemberton, BC V0N 2L0  
 Ph. 604-894-6371, 800-298-7753  
 F: 604-894-6526  
 info@slrd.bc.ca www.slrd.bc.ca

TO: SLRD RGS Member Municipalities

FROM: SLRD Planning Department

DATE: April 23, 2018

**RE: Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 (RGS Review) – First Reading Referral**

---

Section 452(2) of the *Local Government Act (LGA)* sets requirements for regional districts with adopted regional growth strategies. Specifically, at least once every 5 years, a regional district that has adopted a regional growth strategy must consider whether the regional growth strategy must be reviewed for possible amendment.

In February 2016 the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) initiated a major amendment of the *Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008* to address specific housekeeping amendments, clarify implementation processes (including updates to the Minor Amendment Criteria), and address specific content gaps (namely food/agriculture and climate change). It should be noted that any updates to a minor amendment criteria trigger a major amendment process, as per the *LGA*.

At the April 18, 2018 SLRD Board meeting, the following resolutions were made:  
*THAT Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”, be given first reading.*

*THAT Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”, be referred to each member municipality and First Nations, for comments.*

*THAT the Board direct staff to hold a community open house/information session in each member municipality to share information and receive input on Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”.*

This is a key opportunity for member municipalities (District of Lillooet, Village of Pemberton, Resort Municipality of Whistler, and District of Squamish) to provide input on the RGS Review draft. It is recommended that staff present the RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 to their respective Councils so that any staff/Council input can be incorporated into the RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 prior to additional readings

and referrals. The SLRD will also be hosting a community open house/information session in each member municipality in June. Staff and Councilors are welcome to attend; details about dates and locations will be provided when determined.

### Content

The RGS Review is intended to be an update not an overhaul of the current RGS. Some content revisions and additions are proposed (i.e. the development of a Food Systems Goal and Climate Change Goal, preferred modes of transportation policy and priorities, and expanded affordable housing policies), but the focus is really toward implementation of the RGS and developing criteria and processes to support collective agreement and responsibility. The RGS Review was initiated as a major amendment, as revisions to the minor amendment criteria are proposed. The RGS Review also provides an opportunity to address various housekeeping amendments (i.e. updating population, employment and dwelling unit projects; updating monitoring indicators; and updating terminology and references, etc.) reflecting the “living” nature of strategies, and to improve the function and relevance of the document. Some mapping updates are also proposed, reflecting member municipality OCP updates (comprehensive community processes not stand-alone amendments) and housekeeping amendments.

### Process

The RGS Steering Committee (composed of the planning director, or another representative, of the SLRD and the four member municipalities – District of Lillooet, Village of Pemberton, Resort Municipality of Whistler, and District of Squamish) has been guiding the RGS Review process and content development/revisions. Three elected officials forums were also hosted to solicit direction from SLRD and member municipality elected officials during the RGS Review process – growth management, transportation and affordable housing were areas of key concern and discussion. The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) (composed of senior representatives of the Provincial government and Provincial government agencies and corporations, determined and appointed by the minister: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation; Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Land Commission; Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; Ministry of Natural Gas Development; Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resources Operations and Rural Development; Vancouver Coastal Health Authority; Interior Health Authority; Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure; BC Hydro; TransLink; BC Transit; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation; BC Housing) provided key input through review and comments on the Discussion Draft via a Preliminary Referral in September 2017.

Revisions and content development largely reflect member municipality and SLRD Official Community Plan (OCP) objectives and policies as well as other community plans such as agricultural plans, climate action plans, transportation plans, etc. The RGS is a high-level, long-term strategy to support collaboration across jurisdictions. The purpose of a regional growth strategy under the *Local Government Act (LGA)* is to "promote human settlement that is socially, economically, and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities and services, land and other resources".

See enclosures for the SLRD staff report including:

- **Appendix A: Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 including Schedule A “The Regional Growth Strategy” (RGS Review draft) – tracked changes and clean versions**
- **Appendix B: Timeline of Events**
- **Appendix C: Consultation Schedule – RGS Review (updated)**

The SLRD staff presentation is available on the SLRD website here:

[https://www.slrld.bc.ca/sites/default/files/pdfs/planning/Regional-Growth-Strategy/RGS%20Review\\_firstreading.pdf](https://www.slrld.bc.ca/sites/default/files/pdfs/planning/Regional-Growth-Strategy/RGS%20Review_firstreading.pdf)

(Note that this item was originally included in the March 28, 2018 SLRD Board meeting agenda, but was deferred to the April 18, 2018 SLRD Board meeting.)

**Please review the SLRD RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 (RGS Review Draft) and provide written comments by May 31, 2018 via email to [cdaniels@slrd.bc.ca](mailto:cdaniels@slrd.bc.ca).**

Note affected local governments will have an additional opportunity to review the RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018, including any revisions that come about through this referral process or upcoming community engagement sessions, through the official formal bylaw referral and acceptance process expected to occur in August-September of 2018.

For further information on the process to date, including background documents and reports, see the SLRD website: <http://www.slrld.bc.ca/inside-slrld/current-projects-initiatives/regional-growth-strategy-rgs-review>

Should you have any questions regarding the SLRD RGS Review, please contact Kim Needham, Director of Planning and Development Services at [kneedham@slrd.bc.ca](mailto:kneedham@slrd.bc.ca) or Claire Daniels, Planner at the SLRD at [cdaniels@slrd.bc.ca](mailto:cdaniels@slrd.bc.ca).

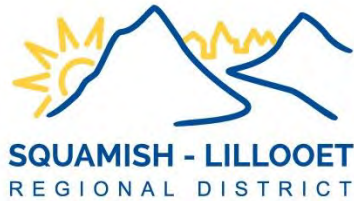
Sincerely,



Claire Daniels  
Planner  
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

enclosures: SLRD staff report: REQUEST FOR DECISION Regional Growth Strategy Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 (RGS Review) – First Reading

CC: Kim Needham, SLRD Director of Planning and Development



## REQUEST FOR DECISION

Regional Growth Strategy Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018  
(RGS Review) – First Reading

**Meeting date:** March 28, 2018

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**To:** SLRD Board

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### RECOMMENDATIONS:

THAT Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”, be given first reading.

THAT Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”, be referred to each member municipality and First Nations, for comments.

THAT the Board direct staff to hold a community open house/information session in each member municipality to share information and receive input on Bylaw No. 1562-2018, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”.

### KEY ISSUES/CONCEPTS:

Section 452(2) of the *Local Government Act* (LGA) sets requirements for regional districts with adopted regional growth strategies. Specifically, at least once every 5 years, a regional district that has adopted a regional growth strategy must consider whether the regional growth strategy must be reviewed for possible amendment.

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) initiated a major amendment of the *Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008* to address specific housekeeping amendments, clarify implementation processes (including updates to the Minor Amendment Criteria), and address specific content gaps (namely food/agriculture and climate change). It should be noted that any updates to a minor amendment criteria trigger a major amendment process, as per the LGA.

### Previous Board Resolutions

The following resolutions were made by the SLRD Board at the February 17 and 18, 2016 Board meeting:

*THAT pursuant to Section 452(2) of the Local Government Act, the Board consider a 5 year review of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008.*

*THAT the Board accept the Regional Growth Strategy Steering Committee recommendation to initiate a review of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, and to initiate the review as a Major Amendment, to address issues identified through the 2015 RGS Review Scoping Period.*

*THAT the Board direct staff to prepare a Consultation Plan regarding the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 Review as per Sections 434(2) and (3) of the Local Government Act.*

*THAT the Board provide input on the Regional Growth Strategy Steering Committee recommendations presented in the report.*

And, the following resolutions were made by the SLRD Board at the April 27 and 28, 2016 Board meeting:

*THAT the Board adopt the SLRD RGS Review Consultation Plan, pursuant to s. 434 of the Local Government Act;*

***THAT the Board consider the holding of a public hearing, pursuant to s. 434 of the LGA, and that as per the Consultation Plan, not include the holding of a public hearing as part of this Consultation Plan;***

*THAT the Board approve the SLRD RGS Review Terms of Reference;*

*THAT pursuant to s. 433(3) of the Local Government Act, the RGS Review may consider the following regional matters:*

- *Food & Agriculture*
- *Climate Change*
- *Minor Amendment Criteria*
- *Monitoring Indicators*
- *Implementation*

*THAT the Board direct staff to provide Notification of Initiation to affected local governments and to the minister, as required by s. 433(4) of the Local Government Act, and to First Nations, as a courtesy;*

*THAT the Board Chair send a letter to the minister regarding the establishment of an Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, as per s. 450 (3) of the Local Government Act; and*

*THAT the Board direct the CAO to refer this report and recommendations/resolutions to the CAOs of the District of Squamish, Resort Municipality of Whistler, Village of Pemberton, and District of Lillooet.*

### Content

The RGS Review is intended to be an update not an overhaul of the current RGS. Some content revisions and additions are proposed (i.e. the development of a Food Systems Goal and Climate Change Goal, preferred modes of transportation policy and priorities, and expanded affordable housing policies), but the focus is really toward implementation of the RGS and developing criteria and processes to support collective agreement and responsibility. The RGS Review was initiated as a major amendment, as revisions to the minor amendment criteria are proposed. The RGS Review also provides an opportunity to address various housekeeping amendments (i.e. updating population, employment and dwelling unit projects; updating monitoring indicators; and updating terminology and references, etc.) reflecting the “living” nature of strategies, and to improve the function and relevance of the document. Some mapping updates are also proposed, reflecting member municipality OCP updates (comprehensive community processes not stand-alone amendments) and housekeeping amendments.

**See Appendix A: Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 to review the proposed amendments in full; all changes are shown as tracked changes. A clean copy of the bylaw has also been attached.**

### Process

The RGS Steering Committee (composed of the planning director, or another representative, of the SLRD and the four member municipalities – District of Lillooet, Village of Pemberton, Resort Municipality of Whistler, and District of Squamish) has been guiding the RGS Review process and content development/revisions. Three elected officials forums were also hosted to solicit direction from SLRD and member municipality elected officials during the RGS Review process – growth management, transportation and affordable housing were areas of key concern and discussion. The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) (composed of senior representatives of the Provincial government and Provincial government agencies and corporations, determined and appointed by the minister: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation; Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Land Commission; Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; Ministry of Natural Gas Development; Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resources Operations and Rural Development; Vancouver Coastal Health Authority; Interior Health Authority; Ministry of Transportation and

Infrastructure; BC Hydro; TransLink; BC Transit; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation; BC Housing) provided key input through review and comments on the Discussion Draft via a Preliminary Referral in September 2017.

See Appendix B for a Timeline of Events.

Revisions and content development largely reflect member municipality and SLRD Official Community Plan (OCP) objectives and policies as well as other community plans such as agricultural plans, climate action plans, transportation plans, etc. The RGS is a high-level, long-term strategy to support collaboration across jurisdictions. The purpose of a regional growth strategy under the *Local Government Act (LGA)* is to "promote human settlement that is socially, economically, and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities and services, land and other resources".

### Consultation

Consultation during the RGS Review has not been as extensive as was undertaken during the initial development of the SLRD RGS, as the scope of the review is much narrower, with the main intention to improve process and content rather than make significant changes. The bulk of the consultation follows the requirements set out in the LGA and is at the government-to-government level. A key purpose of the RGS and focus of the RGS Review is fostering cross-jurisdictional collaboration and commitment.

We are now entering into the *adopt* phase of the RGS Review, with an emphasis on public engagement on the draft bylaw, referrals, and the formal bylaw adoption process. Following the Board's receipt of the RGS Review draft and first reading of the RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018, the RGS Steering Committee has recommended that the SLRD host community open house/information sessions in each member municipality to share information and seek input on the RGS Review draft bylaw (RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018). The RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 will also be referred to all affected local governments for acceptance prior to third reading (as per LGA requirements). See Appendix C: Consultation Schedule – RGS Review (updated)

Phase	Consultation Approach
Initiation	Advisory
Review & Revise	Advisory and Public Engagement
Share	Advisory, Public Engagement and Referrals
Adopt	Public Engagement and Referrals



**Please note that as per the Board’s resolution of April 27 and 28, 2016, the Board resolved to not include the holding of a public hearing as part of the Consultation Plan. The Board may wish to revisit this.**

**RELEVANT POLICIES:**

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008

**BACKGROUND:**

RGS Steering Committee

The RGS Steering Committee has been guiding the RGS Review process and content development/amendments, with 10 RGS Steering Committee meetings held during the scoping period and 12 RGS Steering Committee meetings held during the *review & revise* and *share* phases.

Elected Officials Forums

Three Elected Officials Forums have also been held over the course of the *review & revise* phase, attended by member municipality and SLRD Elected Officials, Chief Administrative Officers, and Directors of Planning/Senior Planning Staff. Through these forums, the RGS Steering Committee received important direction on proposed revisions, ultimately informing the RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 (RGS Review Draft) currently being presented for first reading.

Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC)

(17 ministries and agencies/organizations as appointed by the Province)

The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) has provided advisory input to the RGS Review, with key input provided through review and comments on the Discussion Draft via a Preliminary Referral in September - October of 2017. First Nations were invited to engage in the RGS Review through participation on the IAC and through this Preliminary Referral.

**Purpose of the RGS Review:**

Meet LGA Requirements

The LGA requires a regular review of regional growth strategies, with a review to be considered at least once every five years.

Improve implementation

Through implementation of the RGS Bylaw (over the past 8 years; RGS has been in place since June 2010), SLRD staff and the RGS Steering Committee have identified some issues with the RGS, including the Minor Amendment Criteria and Process. Amendments are proposed to add clarity and support decision-making.

Evolve Policy and Processes

The SLRD has experienced considerable change since the RGS was initiated in 2003. There have also been changes at the provincial and federal level that have impacted

regional district planning. Finally, member municipalities, through the RGS Steering Committee, identified a number of areas requiring updates. The RGS Review has provided the opportunity to evolve policy and processes to reflect the current and future context.

Continue Collaboration:

The RGS Review process –guided by the RGS Steering Committee with direction provided through three elected officials’ forums and input provided by the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee – has continued the collaborative efforts as noted in the RGS Bylaw by continuing to assist all parties with an interest in the region to:

1. Work together to address matters of common regional concern;
2. Demonstrate respect for each other’s jurisdictions and processes;
3. Maintain good communications and coordination with respect to land use and other decisions of a regional and sub-regional nature;
4. Create a long term vision informed by the key principles of sustainability and embark on a path to our future in a manner that finds a responsible balance between the environmental, economic, and social needs of our communities.

**RGS Framework**

The SLRD RGS is made up of Goals and Strategic Directions. The Goals provide an overall framework for regional growth through statements of action (i.e what the RGS intends/aspires to do). **Strategic directions are a reflection of regional priorities and opportunities for collaboration; they highlight the common ground of our existing policies** – from member municipality/SLRD OCPs and community plans/strategies (climate, transportation and active transportation, agriculture, recreation, etc.); and they strengthen these existing policies through collective agreement and action

**ANALYSIS:**

The table below summarizes the proposed amendments and bodies that have provided specific input. Note the IAC has reviewed and provided input to the full RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018, but only places where specific recommendations were made are noted.

<b>RGS Bylaw Item/Chapter Area</b>	<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	<b>Committee/ Agency/ Organization Input</b>
Part 1 Introduction	Housekeeping amendments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LGA citation updates</li> <li>• Past process pieces removed to make more timeless and future looking</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee
Part 2 Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update context map (logo, metro Vancouver name change, boundaries to reflect RGS not SLRD).</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update reference to indigenous communities and remove figure 2 as is outdated and not within jurisdiction of the SLRD.</li> <li>Replace Population Projections and Employment Projections sections with new 2017 projections data, as per the Urbanics Consultants Inc. report.</li> <li>Incorporate 2016 census data, as per Statistics Canada.</li> <li>Add language around health and resilient rural communities, as per recommendations from (Vancouver Coastal Health Authority (VCHA) and Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>Urbanics Consultants Inc. (Projections) Statistics Canada VCHA Ministry of Agriculture</p>
Part 3 The Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add reference to new Goal 10 and Goal 11.</li> </ul>	<p>SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee</p>
Goal 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reformat chapter to align with the format found in all other goal chapters</li> <li>Add strategic direction around growth and transportation, as per recommendation from the Elected Officials Forum #2.</li> <li>Clarify language around the purpose and function of the Settlement Planning Maps, as per recommendation from Elected Officials Forum #2</li> <li>Replace Description of Settlement Planning Maps table with a simplified table; remove member municipality descriptions (outdated) and instead refer to each map, which reflects member municipality OCPs.</li> <li>Add references to Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, as per recommendation from ALC.</li> <li>Add reference to water shed and drinking water aquifers, as per input from VCHA.</li> <li>Add reference to ALR lands under Non-settlement Areas, as per recommendation from Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>Add reference to non-farm uses, as permitted by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation to clarify that approved non-farm uses are supported in Non-Settlement Areas.</li> <li>Remove Special Planning Area and Future Growth Node designations as these are no longer relevant.</li> </ul>	<p>SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Elected Officials ALC Ministry of Agriculture VCHA</p>
Goal 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add descriptive language highlighting the importance of Highway 99 as the backbone to regional inter-community connectivity, as per Elected Officials Forum #2 recommendation.</li> <li>Add specific language and definition of preferred modes of transportation.</li> <li>Add Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities table to complement existing Regional Road</li> </ul>	<p>SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Elected Officials VCHA</p>

	Network Improvement Priorities Table, as per recommendation from Elected Officials Forum #2.	
Goal 3 Generate a Range of Quality Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change goal from “support” to “generate” to encourage a more proactive approach by member municipalities/SLRD.</li> <li>• Definition of affordable housing clarified.</li> <li>• Add reference to aging in place and expand strategic directions around seniors housing, as per recommendation from SLRD Committee of the Whole meeting March 1, 2018.</li> <li>• Revise strategic directions 3.1 a) to encourage collaborative and consistent policies, targets and tools rather than the development of a regional Affordable Housing Strategy, as per recommendation from Elected Officials Forum #3.</li> <li>• Add specific language to inclusionary zoning target to ensure in perpetuity and clarify types of housing, as per recommendation from SLRD Committee of the Whole meeting March 1, 2018.</li> <li>• Add strategic direction around short-term nightly rentals.</li> <li>• Add strategic direction around lobby the Province for authority to levy employee housing works and services charges as well as acquisition of community land banks for affordable housing.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Elected Officials SLRD Committee of the Whole
Goal 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add language around balancing the creation of housing with employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Add language to recognize the importance of agriculture to the region’s economy.</li> <li>• Remove reference to exploring the potential for a regional economic development strategy.</li> <li>• Add strategic direction to support the downtown of member municipalities as the priority areas for commercial uses.</li> <li>• Add strategic directions around employment land, industrial land and transportation infrastructure as critical to regional economy.</li> <li>• Add strategic direction around outdoor recreation.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Ministry of Agriculture
Goal 5 Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorder some text to align with the format found in all other goal chapters.</li> <li>• Add language around protecting and enhancing healthy air and water, not just maintaining, as per recommendation from VCHA.</li> <li>• Update references to the SLRD Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan.</li> <li>• Add reference to supporting the work of the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council and Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee VCHA Interior Health Ministry of Health

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add strategic direction to protect drinking water supplies, as per recommendation from Ministry of Health and Interior Health.</li> <li>• Add strategic direction around on-site sewerage systems, as per recommendation from Ministry of Health and Interior Health.</li> </ul>	
Goal 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add language around stewardship of aquatic spaces.</li> <li>• Add language to advocate for increased Provincial management in high-use parks and natural areas.</li> <li>• Add language to ensure trails are developed to be compatible with farm and ranching operations.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee VCHA Ministry of Agriculture
Goal 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add language around emergency management, preparedness and response, as per recommendation from VCHA.</li> <li>• Add language around minimizing exposure to environmental contaminants and nuisances, as per recommendation from VCHA.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee VCHA
Goal 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities and First Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove past/dated content and make language more future looking.</li> <li>• Add language to acknowledge Aboriginal Title and rights.</li> <li>• Highlight opportunities to collaborate on economic development.</li> <li>• Highlight opportunities for shared learning.</li> <li>• Add a strategic direction around supporting community-to-community forums.</li> <li>• Add a strategic direction around exploring opportunities to learn, as per Truth and Reconciliation Commission report Call to Action #57 (endorsed by SLRD Board 2016).</li> <li>• Use the term engagement rather than consultation, to differentiate between the Province's duty to consult and local government's desire to engage.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Truth & Reconciliation Commission's report
Goal 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only minor edits (grammar, etc.).</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee
Goal 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems	<p>Whole new goal chapter and strategic directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content pulled from existing member municipality and SLRD OCPs, Ag Plans, Food Charter, Sustainability Plans, etc.</li> <li>• Food System focused.</li> <li>• Strategic directions address both rural and urban aspects of the food system.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Ministry of Agriculture VCHA ALC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference to both traditional and modern technologies, as per recommendation from VCHA.</li> <li>• Reference to Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, as per recommendation from ALC.</li> <li>• Strategic direction around farm/non-farm conflicts, as per recommendation from Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul>	
<p>Goal 11 Take Action on Climate Change</p>	<p>Whole new goal chapter and strategic directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content pulled from existing member municipalities and SLRD OCPs, Climate Action Strategies, Energy Strategies, Sustainability Plans, etc.</li> <li>• Focus on fostering resilient communities and climate change action.</li> <li>• Strategic directions address both mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• Strategic direction around preparing for extreme weather events, natural hazards, large-scale emergencies, as per recommendation from VCHA.</li> </ul>	<p>SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee VCHA</p>
<p>Part 4 Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove “monitoring” from title as the monitoring indicators are in Appendix A and is misleading.</li> <li>• Add reference to the preparation of implementation guidelines (resources to live outside the RGS, to be developed at a later date).</li> <li>• Reorder sections to enhance flow and usability.</li> <li>• Add descriptive language about regional context statements (RCSs) and reference <i>Local Government Act</i> requirements. Highlight relationship between OCP, (Regional Context Statement (RCS), and RGS.</li> <li>• Add language around coordination with other governments and agencies</li> <li>• Add language around recognition of Aboriginal Title. This is best practice found in most regional growth strategies in BC.</li> <li>• Remove reference to specific Implementation Agreements (as none have been entered into to date) and instead leave this open (reference them as a tool rather than a specific agreement).</li> <li>• Add section describing implementation guidelines (resources to live outside the RGS, to be developed at a later date).</li> <li>• Keep monitoring indicators in appendix only (they do not need to be included twice).</li> <li>• Add section on Five-year reviews.</li> <li>• Replace minor amendment criteria with revised minor amendment criteria, as endorsed by the RGS Steering Committee and by Elected Officials at the Elected Officials Forum #1.</li> </ul>	<p>SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Elected Officials</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add content around regional context statement amendments (when and process).</li> <li>• Update Roles and Responsibilities section to reflect RGS Steering Committee terms of reference.</li> </ul>	
Glossary of Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update affordable housing definition so is no longer tied to median income and instead reflects CMHC/BC Housing definition.</li> <li>• Add definitions to reflect amendments to goal chapters (as outlined above; see full section for details).</li> <li>• Add Aging in Place, Senior, Cooperative Housing definitions, as per recommendations from the March 1, 2018 SLRD Committee of the Whole meeting.</li> <li>• Add Master Planned Communities definition (was missing; added for consistency as all other land designations defined).</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee BC Housing
Appendix A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete consultation process description; does not need to be in RGS Bylaw.</li> <li>• Merge Table 3 and Table 4 in current RGS as redundant to have both monitoring tables.</li> <li>• Update Integrated RGS and ISP Monitoring table to reflect what is actually being monitored.</li> <li>• Add reference to amount of land included in the ALR to the status of the ALR indicator, as per recommendation from the ALC.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee ALC
Regional Growth Strategy Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep and update Settlement Planning Maps, as per recommendation from Elected Officials Forum #2.</li> <li>• District of Lillooet Settlement Plan Map and Squamish Settlement Plan Map updated to reflect new OCPs.</li> <li>• Village of Pemberton Settlement Plan Map updated as there is no longer a future growth node designation.</li> <li>• Regional Settlement Plan Map updated to reflect two contiguous properties to Village of Pemberton that are intended to be taken in via a boundary expansion.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee Elected Officials
General Housekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update LGA references</li> <li>• Update SLRD logo</li> <li>• Update terminology to include Indigenous (rather than Aboriginal) as per direction from federal government.</li> </ul>	SLRD Staff RGS Steering Committee

### Implementation Guidelines

An important action item - identified through the RGS Review process, to be addressed following the RGS Review process - is to develop Implementation Guidelines – a set of norms that guide collective implementation of the RGS. The RGS represents consensus among the SLRD and affected local governments to work collaboratively to achieve the vision and goals set out within the RGS, yet any plan or strategy is only good if implemented. A collective strategy requires resources to support collective implementation. The development of Implementation Guidelines is considered a best

practice approach to support implementation; **such Implementation Guidelines would be provided as resources, to live outside the RGS Bylaw in a separate document.**

**Note: the SLRD Steering Committee has reviewed and endorsed all of the RGS Review draft proposed revisions, shown as tracked changes in Appendix A: Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 – including Schedule A “The Regional Growth Strategy” (RGS Review draft), except those highlighted in green, which reflect discussions held at the SLRD Committee of the Whole meeting on affordable housing/seniors housing and SLRD staff-level discussions around First Nations relations.**

### **REGIONAL IMPACTS ANALYSIS:**

The SLRD RGS is an initiative of and applies to the four member municipalities and Electoral Areas B, C and D. It is a tool to support collaboration and achievement of *smart growth*. Any amendments to the RGS will impact all those who are signatory to the RGS Bylaw. Further, amendments conducted through the major amendment process involve referrals to and acceptance by all affected local governments.

### **OPTIONS:**

#### Option 1 (PREFERRED OPTION)

Give first reading of “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018” and refer out to member municipalities and First Nations for comments.

Direct staff to hold a community open house in each member municipality community.

#### Option 2

Give first reading of “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018” and refer out to member municipalities and First Nations for comments.

Do not direct staff to hold a community open house in each member municipality community.

#### Option 3

Do not give first reading of “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018” and refer back to staff for further information or revision.

Direct staff to hold a community open house in each member municipality community

#### Option 4

As per Board direction.



**FOLLOW UP ACTION:**

As per Board's direction.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Appendix A: Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018 including Schedule A "The Regional Growth Strategy" (RGS Review draft)

Appendix B: Timeline of Events

Appendix C: Consultation Schedule – RGS Review (updated)

Submitted by: C. Daniels, Planner

Reviewed by: K. Needham, Director of Planning and Development Services

Approved by: L. Flynn, Chief Administrative Officer

**SQUAMISH-LILLOOET REGIONAL DISTRICT**

**BYLAW NO. 1562-2018**

A bylaw to amend the Regional Growth Strategy for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

**WHEREAS** the *Local Government Act* provides for a regional district to undertake the development, adoption, implementation, monitoring and review of a regional growth strategy under Part 13,

**AND WHEREAS** the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District adopted a regional growth strategy on June 28, 2010,

**NOW THEREFORE** the Board of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018".
2. The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 is amended as follows:
  - (a) By updating the Summary of Amendments table to include this bylaw.
  - (b) Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of Bylaw 1062, 2008 is hereby deleted and replaced with a new Schedule A, as attached.

WRITTEN NOTICE GIVEN TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May 2016.

READ A FIRST TIME this 28<sup>th</sup> day of MARCH, 2018.

READ A SECOND TIME this day of , 2018.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE RECEIVED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS as of the day of 2018.

READ A THIRD TIME this day of , 2018.

ADOPTED this day of , 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jack Crompton  
Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kristen Clark  
Corporate Officer

# Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy

Schedule "A" to Bylaw 1062, 2008



**Commented [CD1]:** IAC comments/input highlighted in pink throughout the document

RGS SC Nov 20, 2017 additions highlighted in blue

March 2018 Additions – from SLRD Committee of the Whole discussion on affordable housing/seniors housing and other SLRD staff additions – highlighted in green.



## Our Mission

To enhance the quality of life of constituents through the facilitation of regional and community services for the benefit of present and future generations.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS  
CONSOLIDATED FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY

Consolidated bylaws are consolidated for convenience only and are merely representative. Each consolidated bylaw consists of the original bylaw text and maps, together with current amendments which have been made to the original version. Copies of all bylaws (original and amendments) may be obtained from the SLRD Planning and Development Department.

BYLAW NO.	SUMMARY OF BYLAW AMENDMENTS	DATE OF ADOPTION
1356 – 2014	Regional Growth Strategy Housekeeping Amendment Bylaw	January 28, 2015
1367 - 2014	Text Amendment	March 18, 2015
1514 - 2017	Growth Management Text Amendments	February 28, 2018
1562 - 2018	Regional Growth Strategy Review	

## Contents

PART 1 .....	7
Introduction .....	7
PART 2 .....	9
Context .....	9
Overview .....	9
RGS Projections – Population, Dwelling Unit & Employment Projections .....	12
Population Projections .....	12
Dwelling Unit Projections .....	14
Employment Projections .....	16
What type of growth is desirable? .....	17
RGS Smart Growth Principles .....	18
PART 3 .....	19
The Strategy .....	19
Vision .....	19
Goals .....	19
GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities .....	20
GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options .....	28
GOAL 3 Generate a Range of Quality Affordable Housing .....	34
GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy .....	38
GOAL 5 Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning .....	42
GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas .....	45
GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities .....	48
GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities and First Nations .....	50
GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions .....	54
GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems .....	56
GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change .....	60
Part 4 Implementation .....	65
Implementation Process .....	65

Regional Context Statements .....	65
Coordination with Other Governments and Agencies.....	66
Legislative Requirements.....	67
Annual Monitoring and Reporting .....	67
Five-year Review.....	68
Regional Growth Strategy Amendments .....	68
RGS Amendment Criteria and Process.....	68
Regional Context Statement Amendments.....	70
Roles and Responsibilities.....	71
Glossary of Terms.....	72
APPENDIX A Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators.....	77
REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING .....	81

## FIGURES & TABLES

Figure 1: SLRD RGS Context Map.....	11
Figure 2: Population Projection, Three Scenarios for SLRD, 2001-2036.....	13
Figure 3: Population Distribution, Medium Scenario, 2001-2036.....	14
Figure 4: SLRD Dwelling Unit Composition, 2016 vs 2036.....	15
Table 1: RGS Projections Summary - Population, Dwelling Units & Employment.....	12
Table 2: Projected Population and Dwellings by Area, 2016 -2036 .....	16
Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps.....	27
Table 4: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities .....	32
Table 5: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities .....	33
Table 6: Minor Amendment Criteria.....	69
Table 7: Minor & Major Amendment Process.....	70
Table 8: Integrated RGS and ISP Monitoring.....	78

REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING

Regional Settlement Plan - Map 1 .....82  
Lillooet Settlement Plan - Map 1a .....83  
Pemberton & Area C Settlement Plan - Map 1b .....84  
Area C South & Pemberton Settlement Plan – Map 1c .....85  
Whistler Settlement Plan – Map 1d .....86  
Squamish & Area D Settlement Plan – Map 1e .....87  
Howe Sound Settlement Plan – Map 1f .....88  
Regional Transportation – Map 2 .....89  
Regional Natural Assets – Map 3 .....90

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## PART 1

### Introduction

The Regional Growth Strategy for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) is an initiative of the SLRD, the District of Squamish, the Resort Municipality of Whistler, the Village of Pemberton and the District of Lillooet. The purpose of a regional growth strategy under ~~Part 13~~Part 25 of the *Local Government Act* is to

***“promote human settlement that is socially, economically, and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities and services, land and other resources.”***

~~The SLRD Regional Growth Strategy is the result of several years of public consultation and intergovernmental dialogue. It supports collaborative planning and consensus-based problem solving across the region.~~The Regional Growth Strategy ~~is intended to~~ provides a broad policy framework describing the common direction that the regional district and member municipalities will follow in promoting development and ~~services which~~services that are sustainable, recognizing a long-term responsibility for the quality of life for future generations. A sustainable future is one that provides for balanced economic, social and environmental well-being and ~~that~~acknowledges the duty to use land and resources in a way that does not diminish their natural capacities and intrinsic values. The SLRD Board recognizes the benefit of endorsing a science and systems based framework for planning towards sustainability. To this end, we understand the benefit of creating a long-term vision informed by the key (science-based) principles of sustainability, and then 'looking back' to the present to reveal the ~~steps which~~steps that will take us ~~to~~closer to our ~~chosen~~vision. Subsequent planning and decision-making will be guided by our vision of a sustainable future, including the ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~P~~principles that form the basis of the Regional Growth Strategy. ~~Memorandum of Understanding which was established at the outset of the process.~~

The Regional Growth Strategy will assist all parties with an interest in the region to:

1. Work together to address matters of common regional concern;
2. Demonstrate respect for each other's jurisdictions and processes;
3. Maintain good communications and coordination with respect to land use and other decisions of a regional and sub-regional nature;
4. Create a long-term vision informed by the key principles of sustainability and embark on a path to our future in a manner that finds a responsible balance between the environmental, economic, and social needs of our communities.

~~The SLRD Regional Board initiated a regional growth strategy in July, 2003 recognizing that the region was facing a unique combination of opportunities and challenges, including the following:~~

- ~~• Responsibility for co-hosting the 2010 Winter Olympics and the desire by all residents to benefit from related socioeconomic opportunities;~~
- ~~• Infrastructure and legacies associated with this significant international event, including major upgrading of the Sea to Sky Highway;~~

**Commented [CD2]:** Housekeeping amendments to Intro section, shown as tracked changes. Content condensed to one page and past process pieces removed to make more "timeless" and future looking.

- Urban and rural land use pressures and the desire for managed growth in the southern part of the region (Sea to Sky corridor);
- Declining employment and the desire for managed economic recovery in the northern part of the region;
- Leadership in land and resource management being taken by First Nations with traditional territory in the region and the desire for improved relations and better cross-cultural communication with our First Nations neighbours;
- Active promotion of crown land development by the Province and its agencies and the desire for a coordinated, collaborative approach among all levels of government.

The project began with initial regional issue identification and the development of a shared vision and goal statements. Early on, member municipalities requested the flexibility to design their own approaches to achieving the vision and goals of this strategy through Official Community Plans and other means of local decision making. In 2005, the SLRD and its members developed a Regional Growth Strategy Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a “bridging” document based on the principles of smart growth, in order to guide decision-making on key regional issues until the RGS was adopted. Following this, a draft RGS was created based on earlier consultation results and the principles contained in the MOU.

There was extensive consultation involved in developing a draft RGS. Provincial agencies and neighbouring regional districts were consulted and their interests were taken into account in the development of this strategy. Significant efforts were also made to involve aboriginal communities in the development of this framework. The SLRD Regional Growth Strategy supports collaborative planning and consensus-based problem solving across the region. It is important to acknowledge that First Nations Land Use Plans and Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans exist alongside the Regional Growth Strategy. A key focus has been to encourage coordination and cooperation between local, senior and First Nations governments in providing greater economic certainty and balancing community development, recreation and tourism, and environmental protection in the region.

While the growth strategy will guide the SLRD and its member municipalities with respect to land use decisions in accordance with their legislative authority, it does not alter the role of senior governments to manage crown land uses in the public interest, nor does it commit their agencies to a particular course of action. Its intention is to guide development and encourage collaborative approaches toward a sustainable future.

Through this approach to decision-making, we will embark on a path to our future in a manner that works toward a prosperous balance between the environmental, economic, and social and health needs of our communities.

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## PART 2

### Context

#### Overview

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) is a complex region, comprising a wide range of landscapes and lifestyles and covering a total area of 16,500 square kilometers of land. Straddling the southern Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains, the SLRD encompasses a diversity of ecosystems and biogeoclimatic zones, from the wet Coastal Western Hemlock zone along Howe Sound, to the drier Interior Douglas Fir zone of the Lillooet River watershed. The land is varied and includes steep mountainous terrain, heavily forested areas, glaciers, river valleys and floodplains. Approximately 20% percent of the SLRD landscape is located within parks and protected areas, yet the least protection is afforded to the biologically diverse, lower elevation areas that are also most desirable for human settlement. The SLRD contains a range of settlement types from rural farming neighbourhoods like Pemberton Meadows and Texas Creek remote aboriginal communities, to small, historic mining towns like Bralorne, to the international mountain destination resort municipality of Whistler. There are four incorporated municipalities and four electoral areas in the SLRD, as shown on Figure 1 – SLRD RGS Context Map. The four municipalities are: the District of Lillooet, the Village of Pemberton, the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the District of Squamish. The four electoral areas are: Area A (Upper Bridge River Valley), Area B (Pavilion Lake / Yalakom Valley / Texas Creek), Area C (Pemberton Valley / Mount Currie to D'Arcy corridor) and Area D (Howe Sound East / Upper Squamish Valley / Squamish to Whistler corridor / Callaghan Valley). All four municipalities and three electoral areas (Areas B, C and D) participated in the development and continue to support the implementation of the RGS. The Regional Growth Strategy does not apply to Electoral Area A, which was permitted to opt out of the RGS.

~~The SLRD is found within the traditional territories of several First Nations, including the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), St'át'imc and Lil'wat, which is a distinct Nation with linguistic, cultural, familial and political ties to the St'át'imc Nation. Each Nation is independent and self-governing. Small parts of the SLRD also overlap with the traditional territories of the Stó:lō, Tsleil-Waututh, Nlaka'pamux, Tsilhqot'in, and Secwepemc Nations. There are several First Nations which have reserve lands and asserted traditional territory partially or wholly located within the boundaries of the SLRD, as shown on Figure 2 – Aboriginal Communities. The majority belong to the Squamish Nation and the St'át'imc. The traditional territory of the St'át'imc includes the participating St'át'imc communities of Lil'wat (Mount Currie), N'Quá't'qua (Anderson Lake), Shalalth (Seton Lake), Nxw'sten (Bridge River), Sekw'e'l'wás (Cayoose Creek), T'it'q'et (Lillooet), Ts'kw'aylacw (Pavilion), and Xaxl'ip (Fountain) Bands. The In SHUCK-ch Nation also partially overlaps with the SLRD boundaries and consists of the Samahquam, Skatin and Douglas Bands.~~

Economic change has been dramatic in the region, with primary resource extraction and manufacturing in decline and being replaced by tourism and service sector jobs as a primary source of income. ~~This trend has been particularly evident in the southern area of the SLRD.~~ The northern

Commented [CD4]: Not within jurisdiction of SLRD.

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part of the SLRD, including Lillooet and surrounding ~~Electoral Areas A and B, has been~~ challenged by slow population growth and economic change ~~over the past 5-10 years~~, while the southern communities of the Sea-to-Sky Corridor face ~~population growth pressures~~ ~~higher growth rates~~ and escalating housing costs. ~~The diversity in contexts creates~~ ~~This has created~~ challenges for regional planning, as the needs and goals of these sub-regions vary significantly.

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Figure 1: SLRD RGS Context Map

### Population Projections

## Employment Projections

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## RGS Projections – Population, Dwelling Unit & Employment Projections

**Commented [CD9]:** This section is ALL NEW, based on 2017 RGS Projections report from Urbanics Consultants Ltd.

The RGS population projections estimate the likely path of population growth in the Region and can provide valuable information for evaluating long-term housing and employment goals. The dwelling unit projections are based on the population projections and look at shifts in composition of housing across the Region as well as the location of the bulk of housing growth. The employment projections highlight important and potential growth industries related to the provincial economy.

*Table 1: RGS Projections Summary - Population, Dwelling Units & Employment*

<b>Population (2016-2036)</b>	14,069 additional people (medium growth scenario)	Total projected population: 56,864 (medium growth scenario)
<b>Dwelling Units (2016-2036)</b>	5,518 additional dwelling units (occupied private dwellings)	Total projected dwelling units: 21,899 (occupied private dwellings)
<b>Employment (2011- 2026)</b>	5,442 additional jobs	Total projected labour force: 28,098

### *Population Projections*

The Region has and continues to experience considerable growth. The SLRD grew from 29,401 people in 1996 to ~~42,665~~ 42,795 by 2016, at an average annual growth rate of 2.28 percent – a total increase of 13,394 people or 670 people per year. Under a medium growth scenario, the population of the SLRD is expected to grow from 42,795 in 2016 to 56,864 in 2036; this represents an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent. During the same period, Metro Vancouver is also expected to have an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, while the Province is expected to experience an average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent.

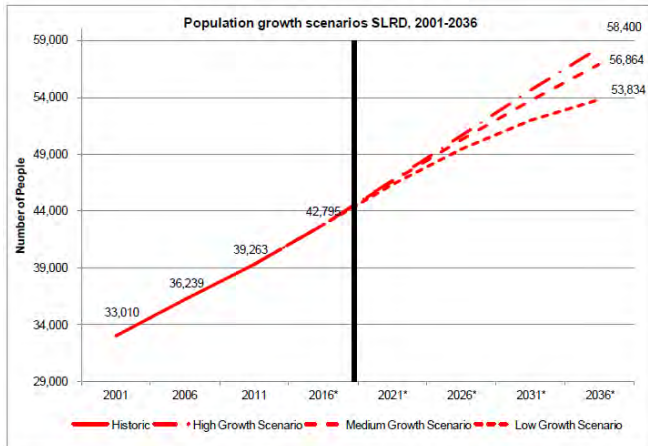


Figure 2: Population Projection, Three Scenarios for SLRD, 2001-2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2017

The population projections include several important implications for the Region over the next 20 years:

- The SLRD will see a significant increase in population.
- The bulk of the population resides in the “working-age” segments between the ages 15 and 64 which are expected to incur the largest rates of population growth, though a slight decrease in percent of population (from 73 percent (31,256) to 67 percent (37,965)). In spite of the overall decline in population share, this age-cohort is expected to add 6,709 people from 2016 - 2036.
- The under 15 segment is expected to decrease from 17 percent of the population (7,240) to 16 percent (9,349). In spite of the overall decline in population share, this age-cohort is expected to add roughly 2,109 residents from 2016 - 2036.
- The 65 and older segment is expected to grow from 10 percent of the population (4,299) to 17 percent (9,550). This suggests an increase of some 5,251 people 65 years and over, from 2016 - 2036.

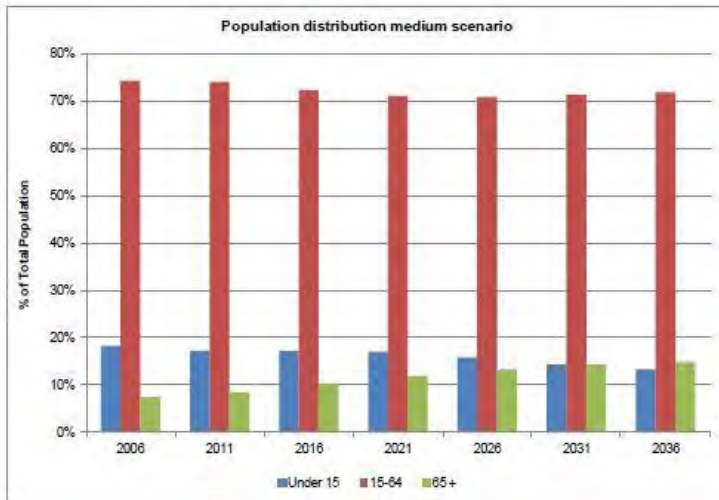


Figure 3: Population Distribution, Medium Scenario, 2001-2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2017

Changing demographics are a reality for the SLRD, as well as most parts of BC. Notably, the proportion of the senior population is growing and will have a greater share of the overall population, resulting in greater demands for health care, housing, recreation and other services. Yet, the younger age demographic (under 15 segment) will still hold about the same overall population share as seniors (around 17 percent) and the working age demographic will continue to make up the bulk of the population in the SLRD (67 percent). Therefore, while the goals of the RGS have import across demographics, implementation of the RGS to achieve these goals will require balancing the sometimes diverse needs of our communities.

### *Dwelling Unit Projections*

The Region is expected to add a total of 5,518 dwellings between 2016 and 2036, at an average growth rate of 276 dwellings per year. Important to note is the term “dwelling” in this context only refers to *occupied private dwellings* and does not include vacant dwellings.

#### PRIVATE DWELLINGS VS OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

For the purposes of the RGS Projections, private dwellings are differentiated from occupied private dwellings. The analyses and projections focus on occupied private dwellings as it provides a more accurate measure of the housing needs of the community; i.e. housing stock which is occupied by permanent residents and does not include vacant dwellings or dwellings occupied by temporary residents. Thus, the use of the term “dwelling” refers to and highlights occupied private dwellings only. Vacant dwellings make up 32 percent of the dwellings in the SLRD; this number has remained consistent since 2006.



Additionally, major shifts in the composition of housing within the Region are expected. Most notably, the single-detached dwellings segment is expected to decline in share from 43 percent to 33 percent and significant gains are anticipated in the semi-detached category that is expected to increase in share from 34 percent to 43 percent.

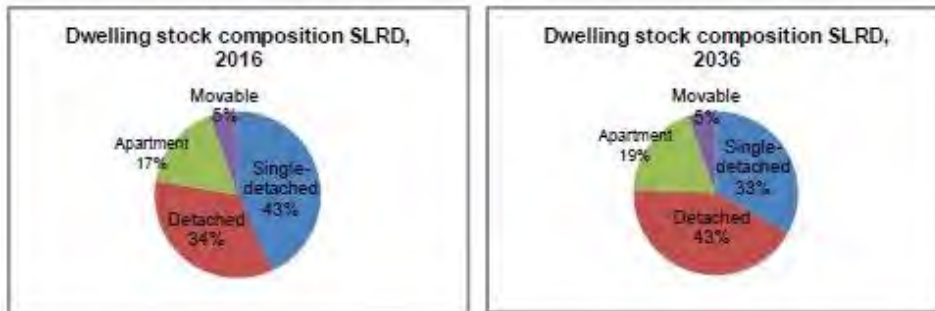


Figure 4: SLRD Dwelling Unit Composition, 2016 vs 2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2016

The bulk of housing growth during 2016-2036 is expected to occur in Squamish (42 percent) followed by Whistler (26 percent) and Pemberton (10 percent). Lillooet and the electoral areas are expected to display limited to no growth in terms of their housing stock over the next 20 years.

As illustrated in Table 2 below, projected housing growth is closely aligned to the projected population growth and populations share by area.

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Table 2: Projected Population and Dwellings by Area, 2016-2036

	2016 <b>(Actual)</b>		2036 <b>(Projected)</b>		Population Share	
	Population	Dwellings	Population	Dwellings	2016	2036
Squamish	19,512,205	7,260,758	25,674	9,089	49.4%	50.3%
Whistler	11,854,418	4,612,987	15,358	5,395	30.29%	30.1%
Pemberton	2,574,713	964,100	4,297	1,510	6.57%	8.4%
Lillooet	2,275,404	1,074,82	2,530	1,126	5.86%	5.0%
Area D	1,057,870	439,375	948	402	2.72%	1.9%
Area C	1,6635	655,765	1,697	776	4.23%	3.3%
Area B	36355	183,165	329	156	0.9%	0.64%
Area A	187,220	1124	209	110	0.56%	0.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,485,849</b>	<b>15,299,14,245</b>	51,041	18,563	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL (including reserve lands)</b>	<b>42,665,795</b>	<b>16,416,381</b>	56,864	21,899		

**Commented [CD10]:** Revised pop numbers to reflect revised census stats for 2016 (just released fall 2017)

Note: 2016 data is sourced from the 2016 Census. Indigenous community populations are included in the 2016 Census population count of 42,665,795 for the SLRD (2016). Total Population Share numbers above only include incorporated municipalities and electoral areas, not reserve lands.

**Commented [CD11]:** We would have liked to have included employment data in the table too, but data is only available for SLRD as a whole and then Whistler and Squamish – data not available for other areas/munis. Also, employment data was to 2026 not 2036.

### Employment Projections

SLRD employment projections are based on forecast employment trends by industry for BC. The Region is expected to add roughly 5,442 new jobs between 2011 and 2026, primarily in the following industries:

- Accommodation and Foods Services (818 jobs);
- Public Administration (644 jobs);
- Retail Trade (632 jobs);
- Health Care and Social Assistance (601 jobs);
- Professional Services (486 jobs); and
- Construction (398 jobs).

Between 2001-2011, the Region’s employment base grew substantially and diversified in its concentration of industrial segments. In particular, four industry sectors realized significant gains in

terms of overall share of the labour force: Construction (rose from 9 percent to 13 percent); Retail Trade (rose from 10 percent to 11 percent); Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (rose from 4 percent to 6 percent); and Public Administration (rose from 6 percent to 8 percent).

These trends are expected to continue. Overall the goods-producing industries are projected to add a total 603 workers. The construction industry is expected to increase at the fastest rate by 398 workers to a total of 3,362 workers by 2026. The services-producing industries are expected to maintain steady growth throughout the study period adding a total of 4,839 workers.

**A more detailed analysis of trends and projections is found in the *2017 SLRD Regional Growth Strategy Population, Employment and Dwelling Unit Projections* report.**

### What type of growth is desirable?

The SLRD and its partners recognize the importance of planning for a sustainable future based on a ~~long-term~~ **long-term** vision and the intermediate steps required to take us to our ~~chosen~~ vision. The vision of a sustainable future includes:

- Living within the limits imposed by natural systems;
- Reducing our dependence on nonrenewable resources;
- Encouraging zero-waste, re-use and recycling;
- Minimizing disturbance of ecological and physical processes;
- **Protecting and managing** land, water and air wisely and efficiently;
- Recognizing and reducing human impacts leading to climate change;
- Understanding the interconnections among economy, society, **health** and environment; and
- Distributing resources and opportunities fairly and with an awareness of future generations.

Sustaining the region's exceptional quality of life and stunning natural beauty while managing projected increases in population in the south and stimulating economic recovery in the north is a key priority. Determining what constitutes positive growth for the SLRD and the many communities and rural areas within its boundaries is not a simple matter, as the goals for the diverse parts of the SLRD differ:

**For urban areas, there is the need to plan for compact, complete and sustainable communities, to accommodate expected growth over the next 30 years, and to ensure that urban densities are being achieved in the designated growth areas.**

**For rural areas, there is a need to plan for resilient, innovative and adaptive rural communities, including planning for a strong agricultural sector and supporting land use patterns that support traditional rural lifestyles and economic transitions, while at the same time protecting environmental values and resources on which both the urban and rural areas depend, and preventing sprawl and extension of urban services into the rural land base.**

**Commented [CD12]:** Back to existing RGS Bylaw sections, with tracked changes showing revisions

**Commented [CD13]:** Recommendations from VCHA

**Commented [CD14]:** Recommendations from VCHA

**Commented [CD15]:** Suggested added language: Emphasize planning for resilient, innovative and adaptive rural areas including planning for a strong agricultural sector (Ministry of Ag Input)

## RGS Smart Growth Principles<sup>1</sup>

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and member municipalities collaboratively developed and endorsed Smart growth Principles that are included within a Memorandum of Understanding (2006) established to guide the preparation and implementation of the RGS. These include:

1. Direct urban development towards existing communities (avoiding urban and rural sprawl);
2. Build compact, complete, mixed-use neighbourhoods;
3. Create walkable communities;
4. Promote a variety of low impact transportation options;
5. Advocate a range of affordable housing options;
6. Foster distinct, attractive, economically sustainable communities with a strong sense of place;
7. Protect and promote responsible stewardship of green spaces and sensitive areas;
8. Ensure the integrity of a productive agricultural and forestry land base;
9. Endorse energy efficient infrastructure;
10. Ensure early and ongoing public involvement that respects community values and visions;
11. Cultivate a culture of cooperation, coordination and collaboration between local governments, provincial agencies, federal agencies, and First Nations.

Commented [CD16]: Footnote moved to text box – see below

THE RGS SMART GROWTH PRINCIPLES summarize the core values that ~~have~~ guided the development of the SLRD RGS and that continue to guide its implementation throughout the region, will also guide its application in the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.

## PART 3 The Strategy

### *Vision*

Our vision of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District in 2031 and beyond is of a region comprised of diverse, distinct and liveable communities that share a commitment to:

- Practice economic, social and environmental sustainability;
- Protect the region's natural beauty;
- Enhance the region's world-class outdoor recreation;
- Foster balanced and equitable economic growth; and
- Make decisions that engage local, provincial, federal and First Nation governments, and reflect the values of communities.

### *Goals*

The SLRD and its members will strive to achieve the following ~~eleven~~ nine goals. These broad statements provide the strategic directions that will be used to address growth management challenges over the next 20 years.

GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities

GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options

GOAL 3 ~~Generate Support~~ a Range of Quality Affordable Housing

GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy

GOAL 5 Protect Natural Eco-system Functioning

GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas

GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities

GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with ~~Indigenous Aboriginal~~ Communities and First Nations

GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions

GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems

GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change

**Commented [CD17]:** Indigenous communities and First Nations – to be consistent with Board priority

## GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities

The Regional Growth Strategy aims to encourage compact, complete sustainable communities as the basis for land use planning throughout the region. 'Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities' refers to settlement that takes a long-term view of the quality of life for future generations, promotes the efficient use of land at higher population densities with greater transportation choices, protects agriculture, natural areas and open spaces, and provides an opportunity to live and work in the same community. Focussing settlements into compact, complete, sustainable communities or nodes moves us toward a vision of sustainable, highly liveable communities with accessible services, public spaces, parks, and cultural and recreation amenities.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- (i) Provides a ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~E~~framework that recognizes a range of opportunities to apply these principles across different settlement types. The purpose of this framework is not to limit development in the region but rather to shape the pattern and quality of development along a more sustainable path.
- (ii) ~~Directs~~ population growth and settlement development ~~will be primarily directed~~ to compact Urban Areas and Master Planned Communities on the basis of ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~P~~principles. New urban communities will not be considered outside of the established settlement areas.
- (iii) ~~Protects~~ Non-Settlement Areas that have important agricultural, environmental, back-country recreational, aesthetic and natural resource values ~~will be protected~~.
- (iv) ~~It is recognized that detailed planning is required in some parts of the region to further determine the appropriate boundaries for 'compact, complete, sustainable communities' during the initial period of the RGS. Special provisions are also included to~~ ~~E~~ncourage ~~s~~ economic development, ~~and~~ urban growth and revitalization in the ~~Northern Lillooet~~ area.

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Compact, complete, sustainable communities will be achieved by:

- Accommodating major growth within the urban boundaries of Squamish, Whistler, Pemberton and Lillooet, with appropriate policies for in-fill and increased population density.
- Delineating the existing and future settlement areas and, in accordance with ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~P~~principles, provide for the phased extension of urban boundaries to clearly distinguish the urban/non-urban edge.
- ~~Maintaining Nodal Development in the Sea to Sky Corridor, with Concentrating development in the Howe Sound to D'Arcy corridor into compact,~~ well-planned centres separated by natural resource and rural land uses, and avoid~~ing~~ the potential for continuous or dispersed linear development.

- ~~Encouraging~~ Supporting urban ~~development growth and revitalization~~ of central Lillooet as the major service centre in the northern sub-region in conjunction with economic development initiatives.
- Providing for a mix of land uses in community development, particularly at Porteau Cove, Furry Creek and Britannia Beach, to enhance the potential for more integrated, complete communities.
- Maintaining the integrity of 'non-settlement' lands that have particular physical constraints or values, and ensuring rural residential or ~~resource~~ development is compatible with the rural landscape.
- Protecting the ~~integrity and~~ productivity of ~~the agricultural land base through the Agricultural Land Reserve and agricultural planning.~~ farmland through Agricultural Planning.

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## Strategic Directions:

1.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree that:

- a) The ~~RGS~~ Settlement Planning Maps will be used in conjunction with Official Community Plans to:
  - Direct growth and settlement development towards Member Municipalities and existing SLRD Master Planned Communities;
  - maintain the rural, low density character of Serviced Residential and Rural Residential Areas, and
  - protect and maintain Non-Settlement Areas.

Official Community Plans should:

- (i) establish policies that are consistent with the Regional Settlement Planning Map;
- (ii) direct major settlement growth to the Urban Areas and Master Planned Communities;
- (iii) prevent major settlement growth in Non-Settlement Areas; and
- (iv) encourage Smart Growth strategies appropriate to the settlement types and local circumstances.

Member municipalities shall:

- (i) prepare and update Regional Context Statements which identify the relationship between an Official Community Plan and the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy (and if applicable, how the Official Community Plan is to be made consistent with the RGS over time);
- (ii) submit the Regional Context Statements to the Squamish Lillooet Regional District Board for approval as per s. ~~446866~~ of the Local Government Act; and
- (iii) once the context statement is approved, amend their Official Community Plan to include the approved Regional Context Statement.

If, after the adoption of a Regional Context Statement in an Official Community Plan, a municipality proposes to amend its Official Community Plan and the amendment may affect

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the Regional Context Statement, the municipality will consult with the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District before proceeding with the Official Community Plan amendment.

b) Land Use Designations will be used in conjunction with the Settlement Planning Maps, and include:

- ~~b)~~ **Urban Areas**, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map 1*, the *Squamish Settlement Planning Map 1a*, the *Whistler Settlement Planning Map 1b*, ~~and~~ the *Pemberton/Mount Currie Settlement Planning Map 1c*, ~~and~~ the *Lillooet Settlement Planning Map 1d*, will accommodate most of the future population growth, consistent with ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~P~~principles applied in Official Community Plans for the District of Squamish, Resort Municipality of Whistler, ~~and~~ Village of Pemberton, ~~and~~ the *District of Lillooet*. The objective for these areas is to encourage compact, mixed-use urban communities within well-defined urban boundaries.
- ~~c)~~ **Master-Planned Communities** refers to larger scale developments that are planned on a comprehensive basis within the defined boundaries of Britannia Beach, Furry Creek and Porteau Cove, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map* and the *Howe Sound Settlement Planning Map 1e*.
  - For existing SLRD Master Planned Communities, further growth is not supported beyond what is currently contemplated in SLRD Official Community Plans (OCPs) and what is specified in the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy (RGS). Zoning and OCP amendments that propose to increase density or area of existing SLRD Master Planned Communities are not supported.
  - New Master Planned Communities and/or urban areas are not supported outside of the established settlement areas.

The objective for these areas is to encourage compact, clustered residential and local commercial, mixed use developments with distinct edges and full community water and sewer services.

- ~~d)~~ **Rural Communities** are historical, small-scale settlements such as Mount Currie, D'Arcy, and Seton Portage/Shalalth, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. The objective for these areas is to encourage compact residential and local commercial and small-scale mixed use developments within distinct small villages or development nodes with community water and sewer services.
- ~~e)~~ **Serviced Residential Areas** will be located at Black Tusk Village, Pinecrest Estates and WedgeWoods Estates, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. The objective for these areas is to maintain rural character, encourage compact, clustered, low-density and primarily residential development with community water and sewer services, surrounded by non-settlement resource lands.
- ~~f)~~ **Rural Residential Areas** will maintain their predominant rural character and land use within defined areas, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. These areas provide



for a variety of rural land uses, particularly low density residential land use on larger parcels with on-site services. The objective for these areas is to protect the rural landscape and to prevent small-lot subdivision and development sprawl outside of the defined areas. Rural Residential Areas will remain with very low density land uses over the long term, except in exceptional circumstances where they may be in transition to Urban Areas, as set out in Official Community Plans and in a manner consistent with Smart Growth Principles.

- h) ~~Non-settlement Areas~~ will be maintained in a predominantly non-settled state without significant urban or rural land development and in accordance with Smart Growth Principles which direct residential development toward compact communities and maintain the integrity of the resource lands that separate the settlement areas. Major land developments will be limited to agricultural developments in the Agricultural Land Reserve in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation resource extraction and industrial uses (forestry, mining, etc.) on resource lands, Backcountry Resorts and Destination Resorts without residential components. Residential development in the designated Non-Settlement Areas will be discouraged by generally maintaining subdivision minimum parcel sizes of 40 ha.

Commented [CD21]: Addition from ALC

Commented [CD22]: ALC very supportive of this.

- i) ~~Special Planning Areas~~ will provide for more detailed subregional planning and will include the areas identified as “Subregional Planning Study Area” on the Whistler Settlement Plan Map 1b and the Lillooet Settlement Plan Map 1d.

Some subregional planning work has been completed in the Lillooet area through the Economic Development Assessment Strategy and Action Plan for the Northern SLRD. The objectives of any additional work would be to further define land use and economic development strategies, in conjunction with Goal 4 of the RGS — Achieve a Sustainable Economy. No subregional planning work has been completed to date in the Callaghan area.

- j) ~~Future Growth Nodes~~ as shown on the Pemberton/Mount Currie Settlement Planning Map 1c are areas deemed to have potential for the development of residential (Mosquito/Ivey Lake and the Benchlands), commercial or industrial uses (Rutherford Creek area and the Pemberton airport). These areas will require further review to determine their development potential. The objective within these areas is to encourage compact, mixed-use communities within well-defined boundaries.

- c) Settlement Planning Map Amendments, k) Settlement Planning Map Amendment — including Proposed changes to designation boundaries through RGS revision, must be based on clearly defined Smart Growth Principles and demonstrate a commitment to the concept of ‘Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities’ as described in the RGS.

d) Growth and transportation will be addressed concurrently.

This will be pursued by developing a regional multi-modal transportation plan that addresses current and proposed growth.

Commented [CD23]: As per IDEA 5 recommendation from Elected Officials Forum

## Settlement Planning Maps

A Regional Settlement Planning Map (attached as Map 1), as well as Settlement Planning Maps for each Member Municipality and Howe Sound (attached as Maps 1a – 1e) identifies the settlement types and provides the spatial context for growth management strategies. The purpose of this mapping within the RGS is to guide the land use and community planning processes by defining the long-term urban boundaries where they are known, identifying areas where further planning is required to determine such boundaries, and assisting in delineating the defined non-settlement areas within the region. As such, there are two main settlement types – Settlement Areas (Urban and Non-Urban) and Non-Settlement Areas. Land use designations fall into these settlement types, as outlined below, and Land use designations have been mapped to assist the implementation of Goal 1 of the RGS. These include:

Commented [CD24]: As per IDEA 3 recommendation from Elected Officials Forum: keep and update Settlement Planning Maps.

- **Settlement Areas**

- **Urban Areas** – areas designated in Official Community Plans or otherwise identified for existing and future urban growth, including serviced rural residential areas that are contiguous with and functionally part of existing urban areas, but excluding non-settlement areas that have agricultural, environmental, open space, parks and protected areas, hazard lands and other limited use constraints. Table 1 lists the identified Urban Areas.
- **Non-Urban Areas** – areas designated in Official Community Plans or otherwise identified as Master Planned Community, Rural Community and Serviced Residential settlements and for long-term low density Rural Residential land uses, excluding areas that have agricultural, environmental, open space, parks and protected areas, hazard lands and other limited use constraints. Table 1 lists the Non-Urban Areas: Master Planned Community, Serviced Residential, Rural Community, and Rural Residential Areas.

- **Non-Settlement Areas** – lands designated as Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), limited use, environmentally sensitive and hazard lands, water shed and drinking water aquifers, parks, open space or protected areas, and Crown forest lands where major settlement development will be discouraged. This designation allows for non-farm uses, as permitted by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation

Commented [CD25]: Input from VCHA

The Settlement Planning Maps (Regional Settlement Planning Map (Map 1) and Settlement Planning Maps for each Member Municipality and Howe Sound (Maps 1a – 1e)) provides a general guide for a regional settlement pattern that reflects a commitment to compact, complete, sustainable communities. **This mapping is a conceptual map with an expression of intent with regard to settlement and non-settlement boundaries that will assist more detailed land use planning**

within Official Community Plans. [Settlement Planning Maps](#) are submitted to the SLRD by Member Municipalities to support collaborative planning; they are not submitted as part of Regional Context Statements.

Commented [CD26]: Agreed to by Steering Committee and at EOF#2

A description of the [Settlement Planning Maps and corresponding regional land use designations](#) and areas are provided in the following Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps.

**Table 1: Description of Settlement Planning Map**

Classification	Area Descriptions	OCP Designations
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>	Urban means a closely built up settlement characterized by buildings, asphalt, concrete, and a systematic street pattern within an incorporated municipality. Urban areas include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, utilities, and mixed urban land uses.	
District of Squamish	Includes the downtown, residential neighbourhoods, university, industrial and business parks, restricted industrial and transportation and utilities areas within the OCP. Excludes the ALR, Limited Use and the Parks and Ecological Reserves and Open Space areas that define the outer edge of the 'Urban' area.	Downtown Residential Neighbourhoods Commercial Industrial and Business Park University and Residential Neighbourhood Institutional Transportation Facilities & Util.
Municipality of Whistler	Includes all lands as shown on Map 1b: Whistler Settlement Planning Map.	As set out in the OCP.
Village of Pemberton	Includes the Village of Pemberton and the future "Benchland" growth node as well as "Future growth nodes" at Ivey/Mosquito Lake and Liffwat Nalton lands and "Future industrial growth nodes" at the Pemberton airport and the Rutherford Creek area.	Includes existing Village of Pemberton and Mt. Currie lands as well as "Future Growth Nodes" at Ivey/Mosquito Lake, Pemberton airport and Rutherford Creek.
District of Lillooet	Text to be defined / incorporated pending the results of the sub-regional planning study	To be further considered in a Special Planning Area process.
<b>NON-URBAN AREAS</b>	Non-urban includes any unincorporated or incorporated settlement areas and Rural Residential areas.	and includes small Rural Communities. Serviced Residential
Serviced Residential	Serviced Residential means a settlement that contains primarily residential uses serviced by community water and/or sewer systems.	
Black Tusk Village, Pinecrest Estates and WedgeWoods	Includes the rural residential areas and one commercial property as shown in the Black Tusk Village/Pinecrest Estates Sub-area Plan, Electoral Area D OCP, excluding hazard areas and environmentally sensitive areas and Resource Management designated areas. Also includes the WedgeWoods Residential Area as shown on the Electoral Area C South Settlement Plan.	Planned Community (PC) designation covers existing residential communities of Black Tusk Village and Pinecrest Estates Commercial (C) designation on north edge of Black Tusk Village Rural Residential (RR) designation covers the residential community of WedgeWoods.
Master Planned Community	Master Planned Communities refers to larger scale developments that are non-urban, mixed use and are planned on a comprehensive basis	
Furry Creek	Includes the boundaries of the Furry Creek community in the Howe Sound East Sub-Area Plan	Planned Community – shown on Schedule B Howe Sound East Sub-Area 3 Plan
Porteau Cove	Includes the boundaries of the Porteau Cove Community Development Plan in the Howe Sound East Sub-Area Plan	Planned Community – shown on Schedule B Howe Sound East Sub-Area 3 Plan

Britannia Beach	Includes the boundaries of the Britannia Beach community in the Howe Sound East Sub-Area Plan; - Britannia North mine and existing townsite with the surrounding area, and land currently owned by Macdonald Realty, the BC Museum of Mining, and the Crown (waterfront area); - Britannia South surrounding Minaty Bay and the adjacent private property known locally as the Malkin Lands.	Planned Community – all designations shown on Map B2 Britannia Beach Land Use Plan, Schedule B Howe Sound East Sub-Area 3 Plan
Rural Community	Rural Communities means settlements that are closely built up, with a mix of land uses, community water and sewer systems, and a systematic street pattern. Rural Communities generally have a population of less than 1,000 people.	
Mount Currie	Includes Mt. Currie Indian Reserve and transfer lands. To be included in a Special Planning Area sub-regional planning process.	While Indian Reserves are not subject to RGS, Mt. Currie is included for planning purposes.
D'Arcy	Includes the small area at D'Arcy 'townsite'; could possibly include some adjacent rural residential east of the railway tracks	EA 'C' OCP, January 2000 - Residential - Commercial
Seton Portage/ Shalalth	Includes area between Anderson and Seton Lakes and the area on the east end of Seton Lake, following the Residential and Commercial designation boundaries.	Seton Portage/ Anderson/Seton Lakes OCP, 2005 - Residential - Commercial
Rural Residential	Rural Residential means a settlement that contains dispersed residential uses usually on small acreage parcels which are not serviced by community water or sewer services.	
Pemberton Fringe	Includes the Pemberton Fringe area, a semi-rural landscape on the edge of an established small, yet urban, community. It is primarily a farming community of large lots; however, due to some quirks of history the area is host to several very small pockets of urban-sized residential lots and urban-type uses such as the community sports fields, located on a former school site. Excludes ALR lands.	EA 'C' OCP, January 2000; to be further considered in a Special Planning Area sub-regional planning process.
Lillooet Lake Estates	Includes all of the subdivision on the north shore of Lillooet Lake	
Birken and Devine	Small, historic communities and large lot subdivisions such as Owl Ridge. Only the communities of D'Arcy and Devine have a community water system. All communities rely on in-ground, on-site septic disposal. Includes all of the area of Rural Residential in the OCP	EA 'C' OCP, January 2000 - Rural Residential
Pavilion Lake	To be identified as per zoning	
East Lillooet	Includes the rural residential and airport lands but excluding ALR and most of the Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Commercial areas. No community water and sewer systems. Airport opportunities and resort potential under consideration.	District of Lillooet OCP: - Rural Residential - Residential - Institutional/Industrial (airport)
Cheekye	To be identified as per zoning	
Paradise Valley/ Upper Cheakamus	As identified on Revised Map 1a	
NON-SETTLEMENT AREAS	Includes all other areas	

Table 1: Description of Settlement Planning Map

Commented [CD27]: Replaced above table with paired down/cleaned up version below (housekeeping; no major content changes)

Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps

Regional Land Use Designation	Area Descriptions	Map
<b>SETTLEMENT AREAS</b>		
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>		
	Urban means a closely built up settlement characterized by buildings, asphalt, concrete, and a systematic street pattern within an incorporated municipality. Urban areas include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, utilities, and mixed urban land uses.	
	<b>District of Squamish</b> As per Map 1e includes the downtown, residential neighbourhoods, university, industrial and business parks, restricted industrial and transportation and utilities areas within the OCP. Excludes the ALR, Limited Use and the Parks and Ecological Reserves and Open Space areas that define the outer edge of the 'Urban' area.	Map 1e
	<b>Resort Municipality of Whistler</b> Includes all lands within the Whistler Urban Development Containment Boundary shown on Map 1b: Whistler Settlement Planning Map. As per Map 1d.	Map 1d
	<b>Village of Pemberton</b> As per Map 1b and Map 1c includes Pemberton and Mt. Currie lands as well as the "future growth nodes" at the Benchlands, Ivey/Mosquito Lake and Lil'wat Nation lands and "future industrial growth nodes" at the Pemberton airport and the Rutherford Creek area.	Map 1b and Map 1c
	<b>District of Lillooet</b> As per Map 1d Text to be defined / incorporated pending the OCP mapping.	Map 1a
<b>NON-URBAN AREAS</b>		
	Non-urban includes any unincorporated or incorporated settlement area, and includes small Rural Communities, Serviced Residential areas, Rural Residential areas, and Master Planned Communities.	
<b>Serviced Residential</b>	<b>Black Tusk Village, Pinecrest Estates and WedgeWoods Estates</b> Serviced Residential means a settlement that contains primarily residential uses serviced by community water and/or sewer systems.	Map 1 and Map 1c
<b>Master Planned Communities</b>	<b>Furry Creek, Porteau Cove, Britannia Beach</b> Master Planned Community means refers to larger scale developments that are non-urban, mixed use and are planned on a comprehensive basis.	Map 1f
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<b>Mount Currie, D'Arcy, Seton Portage/Shalalth</b> Rural Communities means settlements that are closely built up, with a mix of land uses, community water and sewer systems, and a systematic street pattern. Rural Communities generally have a population of less than 1,000 people.	Map 1
<b>Rural Residential</b>	<b>Non-ALR outskirts of Pemberton, Seton Lake, D'Arcy, Seton Portage/Shalalth, Mount Currie, Ivey Lake, Walkerville, Owl Ridge, Poole Creek, Lillooet Lake Estates, Birken and Devine, Pavillion Lake, Paradise Valley, Squamish Valley, Ring Creek, 5 Coves</b>  Rural Residential means a settlement that contains dispersed residential uses usually on small acreage parcels which are not serviced by community water or sewer services.	Map 1
<b>NON-SETTLEMENT AREAS</b>		
Includes all other areas, including all ALR lands.		
Non-Settlement Area means an area predominantly used for agriculture including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, rangeland, forestry, outdoor recreation or resource extraction uses or areas of undisturbed natural environments. Non-settlement areas include watersheds, conservation areas, farmland, forests, and major parks and large areas of unsurveyed Crown land. They may be characterized by some sparse settlement and localized, historic subdivisions. Parcel areas are generally greater than 15 hectares (40 acres) in non-settlement areas.		

Commented [CD28]: Recommendations from Ministry of Ag of Ag

## GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options

The Regional Growth Strategy intends to promote transportation choices across the region and to support an improved regional transportation system that sustains compact, liveable communities, economic vibrancy and a healthy environment. Expanding preferred modes of transportation linkages and options will be particularly important to accommodate aging and growing populations.

### WHAT ARE OUR PREFERRED MODES OF TRANSPORTATION?

The SLRD Prioritizes preferred modes of transportation in the following order: 1. pedestrian, bicycle and other-non-motorized means (active transportation), 2. transit, rail, ferry and movement of goods, 3. private automobile (HOV, and leading low-impact technologies), 4. private automobile (SOV, traditional technology).

Highway 99 is the backbone to regional inter-community connectivity and significant to the economic success of each community. Recognizing alternative transportation solutions needs to be a priority.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Encourages the development of neighbourhoods and communities that are compact with a mix of land uses, well-connected streets and trails, and a pedestrian/bicycle friendly environment to encourage active forms of transportation.*

*(ii) Supports minimizing auto-dependency where possible, and increasing transportation choices and connectivity within the region and between the region and the Lower Mainland and the Interior.*

*(iii) Supports the development of a regional transit system that is convenient, efficient, integrated with land uses and other transportation modes, and is financially sustainable.*

*(iv) Supports improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional road network (access, mobility, safety, reliability), making better use of capacity and managing issues such as traffic volumes, speed, noise, ~~and~~ air quality, and share the road.*

*(v) Supports expanding preferred modes of transportation within and between communities, with a focus on safety, health, enjoyment and accessibility.*

Transportation needs in the regional growth strategy have been identified as an expression of local priorities for improvements. Where the province has responsibility for local roads, improvement decisions will be based on a proper evaluation that considers cost and benefits and impact on safety.

In the northern part of the region, safety concerns, the need for highway service improvement, and the lack of public and/ or private transportation options are the primary transportation issues. Ongoing improvements to the Duffey Lake Road segment of Highway 99 and other northern routes [Hurley Forest Service Road (FSR), In-Shuck-CH FSR, Highway 40, Highway 12, and the Highline

Commented [CD29]: Addition from VCHA

Road / Douglas Trail] are suggested in order to improve accessibility, enhance safety and support economic development.

In the southern part of the region, safety concerns and level of service/capacity constraints are the primary transportation issues, have been addressed by the Sea-to-Sky Highway upgrade. Ongoing improvements to Highway 99 between Pemberton and Lions Bay are suggested, as well as a The transportation focus is thus to integrate land uses in a way that minimizes auto-dependency, to maintain and further improve current levels of transit ridership, active human-powered modes of transportation and car-pooling, and to facilitate the development of an efficient regional approach to transit service. Ensuring compact land use patterns with high quality pedestrian environments and a mix of land uses will increase transport options, reduce air pollution and lower the risk of accidents.

Map 2: Regional Transportation illustrates the various transportation networks - including road, rail and air - within the Region.

**Commented [CD30]:** We were missing any reference to this map (currently a part of the RGS Bylaw)

Transportation will be improved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional transportation solutions that anticipate projected population growth.
- Adhering to Smart Growth Principles to create compact, walkable communities and neighbourhoods that provide transportation choices and support efficient public transit.
- Promoting a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is an alternative to increasing capacity approach, increasing average vehicle occupancy, in the Sea to Sky Corridor that supports an integrated and viable transportation system, that is efficient, clean, flexible, convenient, attractive and affordable.
- Prioritizing Expanding preferred modes of alternative transportation choices/ options to reduce reliance on single-occupant vehicle travel within neighbourhoods and between communities.
- Addressing connectivity (inter-regional and intra-regional) between communities, especially in the north and with adjacent regions.
- Working collaboratively to promote a high level of highway service across the region (access, mobility, safety and reliability) that will move more people, goods and services efficiently, with travel times and key measures.

## Strategic Directions:

2.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Strongly encourage compact, mixed use developments that allow for minimized use of vehicles and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transit.

This will be pursued by implementing Goal 1: Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities, whereby land uses are integrated so that people can easily accomplish

basic trips on foot or bicycles; retail development is clustered near residential to attract more walking trips; residential developments are in close proximity (within walking distance) to parks, schools, transit, shops and services; pedestrian friendly environments exist that are safe, vibrant, and interesting for those who walk, cycle and take transit; and streets and trail networks are highly interconnected and maintained according to the seasons, reducing distance and time needed to get from one place to another.

Commented [CD31]: Input from VCHA

b) Consider a model for the provision of regional transit services that will:

- assess opportunities to develop regular bus services between the major centres;
- initiate further transit studies and initiatives with the aim of increasing transit ridership;
- undertake long range transit planning, implementing transit improvements provisions in the Sea to Sky Highway upgrade project and integrating transit facilities within updated Official Community Plans;
- improve connectivity of ferry/rail/bus infrastructure, especially in downtown Squamish;
- consider marine transportation opportunities between Squamish and Vancouver/Richmond; and
- encourage transportation improvements and transit opportunities in regional tourism development, including tourism operators promoting transit use by their employees and customers.

c) Work with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and other agencies to improve the safety and reliability of the regional road network, taking account of priorities identified by the member councils of the regional district and First Nations.

Table 2: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities identifies regional priorities. These will be pursued by encouraging priority road improvements that reflect safety and reliability needs in the region. Particular note is made of the Duffey Lake – Lillooet – Highway 12 route improvements that will enhance economic development and urban growth opportunities in the Lillooet area, the potential upgrades in the Whistler-Pemberton corridor, and long range planning of southern alternative routes. Discussions with Ministry of Forests are also proposed to address road access and maintenance issues in certain rural areas.

d) Support the development, implementation and integration of member municipality Active/Alternative/Preferred Modes of Transportation Plans.

This will be pursued by encouraging priority preferred modes of transportation improvements (as identified in Table 3: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities) and collaborating/coordinating to facilitate linkages between communities. It is recognized that these efforts will require support from other levels of government and that a collective regional vision and lobby is advantageous.

ed) Encourage the continued development of trails and bicycle routes that provide for safe walking/hiking and biking in the region.



This will be pursued through discussions with community ~~organisations~~organizations, Sea to Sky Trail and Friendship Trail (Pemberton to Mount. Currie) participants, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, the ~~Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts~~Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development, CN Rail and property owners. The trail/routes will facilitate transportation alternatives and outdoor recreation activities within a regional trails and bicycle network.

fe) Approach the issue of regional air service in a coordinated manner, ~~undertaking a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities)~~ that takes into account regional demands, and the various advantages and constraints associated with the existing airports infrastructure and business plans.

This will be pursued in conjunction with Goal 4 – Achieve a Sustainable Economy.

gf) Continue to support region-wide 911 and cell phone service to enhance the safety of the public in remote areas in the event of an accident or emergency situation through improved communication with emergency responders.

hg) Support broadband internet services that promote local employment opportunities close to home (encouraging telecommuting) and ~~reduc~~ing travel needs.

These will both be pursued in conjunction with economic development functions of the regional district and discussions with service providers to enhance region-wide cell phone service for better travel safety in remote areas, and broadband internet services that promote economic development / local employment opportunities close to home.

2.2 ~~Transportation Road~~ system improvement priorities at the regional level are summarized in the Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities on Table ~~4.2~~ and the Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities on Table 5. These are presented as a guide for gradual long-term upgrading of the ~~road transportation~~ system recognizing that provincial funding allocations are based on cost-benefit evaluations.

**TABLE 2: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities**

*Table 4: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities*

Capital Improvements	Rehabilitation Improvements
<i>Southern Routes (south of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic safety improvements to the Hwy #99 Whistler-Pemberton route</li> <li>Construct a Highway #99 "Suicide Hill" solution to switchback turns, erosion and excessive grade</li> <li>Traffic calming and speed restriction signage at 18 Mile on the Upper Squamish River Road</li> <li>Highway capacity and safety improvements in accordance with a Sea to Sky Corridor Sustainable Transportation Plan</li> <li>Britannia Beach traffic flow upgrade</li> <li>Connect Highway 99 to Downtown and Squamish Terminals via Clarke Dr. intersection and a new Pemberton Ave. bridge.</li> <li>Improve connectivity of future neighbourhoods north of Garibaldi Way to Highway 99.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade access and improve connectivity between Squamish Port, CN Rail and Highway 99. This will contribute towards a future strategic, integrated, sustainable transportation plan. Improve vehicle/pedestrian safety and connectivity at Highway 99 intersections with Darrel Bay Rd., Alice Lake Rd. and Cleveland Ave.</li> <li>Single lane bridges on Garibaldi Park Rd (Ring Creek)</li> <li>Upgrade Upper Cheakamus Road to MOTI specifications.</li> <li>Upgrade the Site B access/egress to Highway 99.</li> </ul>
<i>Northern Routes (north and east of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade all single lane bridges on Duffey Lake Road</li> <li>Address the Address the slide area 15 km south of Lillooet on Highway 14 "The Big Slide" Texas Creek slide area on Highway 12 possibly through construction of a tunnel</li> <li>Upgrade the Hurley from Forest Service Road to MOTI Road classification to ensure better/more maintenance, supporting the development of tourism opportunities and providing preferably to highway status, to support potential sales of Crown Land, the development of tourism opportunities and to provide a vital link to the Bridge River Valley</li> <li>Redesign existing wide turns through the Fountain Reserve including the underpass on Highway #99 where there is no vision until in the turn</li> <li>Address high risk areas on Highway 40 between Lillooet and Gold Bridge including widening from the dam to Gold Bridge, roadside barriers and paving Pavilion, Mountain Slide (10 Mile Slide Area) work underway</li> <li>Five Nations Highway</li> <li>Build an alternate route connecting Harrison and Mount Currie including upgrades to Lillooet Lake Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address erosion and undermining of highways throughout the sub-region</li> <li>Expedite subsurface rehabilitation and repaving of all highways in the sub-region including Highway #97 – Lillooet to Cache Creek, Pemberton Valley Road, Pemberton to Anderson Lake</li> <li>Upgrade to year round, no weight restriction roads to stimulate local economy particularly in rural Lillooet</li> <li>Undertake improvements to Duffey Lake Road communications including installation of communications boxes or consistent cellular coverage</li> <li>Add a rail crossing on Portage Road in Pemberton for connectivity and safety</li> <li>Replace all one lane bridges in the subregion including Devine and Birken</li> <li>Provide parking facilities for boats/trailers at Anderson Lake 'end of road'</li> <li>Widen shoulders and/or provide dedicated routes required between Whistler and D'Arcy to accommodate the significant volume of bicyclists and pedestrian</li> </ul>

Commented [CD33]: RGS SC Nov 20, 2017 additions

Commented [CD32]: RGS SC Nov 20, 2017 additions

Commented [CD34]: Moved to table below

Table 5: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities

<b>Capital Improvements</b>	<b>Rehabilitation Improvements</b>
<i>Region Wide Improvements</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Explore high-speed passenger rail service</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Seek opportunities to implement pedestrian/bicycle infrastructure in conjunction with other capital projects</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Develop Regional Design Guidelines to support Preferred Modes of Transportation</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Install Share the Road Signage along highways and busy roadways</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Expand bicycle storage facilities</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Southern Routes (south of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Highway 99 Cycling Infrastructure Enhancements</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sea-to-Sky Regional Transit Service</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maintain and enhance Sea-to-Sky Trail</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Explore marine transportation options between Squamish and Metro Vancouver</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Develop Commuter/Car Pool/Park and Ride Lots to support Highway 99 transportation system</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Support Safe Routes to School programming</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Widen shoulders and/or provide dedicated routes required between Pemberton and Whistler to accommodate the significant volume of cyclists.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Encourage Complete Streets designs in all new development and road projects</a></li> </ul>
<i>Northern Routes (north and east of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Complete Friendship Trail connecting Pemberton and Mount Currie</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Re-establish passenger rail service to Lillooet and beyond</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Highway 99 Cycling Infrastructure Enhancements</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Widen shoulders and/or provide dedicated routes required between Whistler and D'Arcy to accommodate the significant volume of bicyclists and pedestrians</a></li> </ul>

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## GOAL 3 ~~Generate~~Support a Range of Quality Affordable Housing

The Regional Growth Strategy aspires to ~~generate~~improve the provision of an adequate supply of quality affordable housing and ~~support a~~ diversityrange of housing types ~~for employees, seniors and people in need~~ in the region. ~~Affordable housing means rental or ownership housing priced so that monthly payments are less than 30% of gross household income. Affordable housing is intended for households of low and moderate incomes – those that have household earning 80% or less than the area’s median income reported by Statistics Canada in the previous Census. However, many low to middle income regional residents and employees face affordability issues. In the south especially, affordability is an issue even with above-average household incomes that may exceed affordable housing benchmarks. Securing housing availability and affordability in perpetuity is of particular importance – for both ownership and rental. Whistler has gained important experience in its efforts to house three quarter of its workforce in the municipality. Access to stable and affordable housing is critical to our quality of life, contributing to economic development while supporting diversity and community well-being. Changing demographics will also require particular attention to the generation of housing that facilitates aging in place.~~ Also, with increasing numbers of seniors in the region, it will be crucial to create a variety of housing options that meet these particular needs.

Affordable housing is recognized as a regional issue, needing ~~collaborative~~cooperative approaches that build upon a common ~~tools and techniques~~strategy to support a range of quality affordable housing across the region. ~~Whistler has gained important experience in its efforts to house three-quarters~~ of its workforce in the municipality.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

(i) ~~Supports~~ *an ongoing regional collaboration on affordable housing a regional forum for affordable housing that will serve to strengthen communication and coordination of local efforts by municipalities, housing authorities and community organizations.*

(ii) ~~Prioritizes~~Encourages higher-density and mixed use neighbourhoods ~~with housing~~ close to where residents ~~live,~~work and play as part of the solution to the affordability issue. This ~~strategy~~could involve incentives ~~and/or requirements~~ for targeted affordable units, infill housing, ~~density bonusing, inclusionary zoning, acquisition of community housing land banks, requiring~~ units above commercial space and mixed use developments that address the needs of ~~employees, seniors and people in need~~families, singles, seniors and ~~low-income earners.~~

### Expanded housing choice and affordability will be achieved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional affordable housing solutions.

- Adhering to Smart Growth Principles to create communities that advocate a range of affordable housing options within Official Community Plans.
- Expanding ~~Creating a range the diversity~~ of housing types for seniors and other population groups with special needs and lifestyles.
- Securing a range of housing that remains affordable for local employees and residents over the long-term.
- Increasing the rental housing supply, including purpose-built rental housing.
- Integrating affordable housing in existing communities and in close proximity to services.
- Promoting consistent affordable housing policies across the region, drawing upon lessons learned to date.

## Strategic Directions:

3.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Establish collaborative and consistent affordable housing policies, targets and tools to generate an adequate supply of quality affordable housing and a diversity of housing types for employees, seniors and people in need in the region. a regional Affordable Housing Strategy that encourages innovative and alternative methods for the provision of affordable housing, such as regional housing trust funds, partnerships with non-profit organizations, and exchange of experiences.

This will be pursued by requiring a description of affordable housing policies, targets and tools within member municipality Regional Context Statements and SLRD Official Community Plans. Specifically, statements/descriptions should include the following:

- Inclusionary zoning requirements with aggressive targets, preferably at a minimum of 15 % affordable housing in perpetuity (e.g. purpose built rental, cooperative housing, etc.);
- Tools to secure affordable housing in perpetuity through deed/title restrictions and price controls;
- Strategies for the acquisition of community land banks for housing;
- Incentives and/or targets for affordable rental housing.

This will be pursued in discussions between member municipalities and electoral areas, and through the creation of an affordable housing committee within the regional district.

b) Adopt policies and regulations that support live-work studio space, mixed-use neighbourhoods, and a variety of residential intensification strategies such as allowing secondary suites, providing for 'flexhousing' (a multi-unit built form designed for adaptability of units to accommodate changing family size and needs over time), encouraging infill housing and small lot development, density bonusing and other tools that will support housing affordability.

This will be pursued in the review and updating of Official Community Plans and the overall development of an affordable housing strategy collaborative approaches on affordable housing within the region.

c) Encourage affordable housing self-help initiatives by community organizations and individuals to maintain and/or increase the supply of affordable housing (e.g., community housing land trusts, non-profit, locally controlled entities that acquire and hold land in perpetuity so that it can be used for affordable housing).

This will be pursued in discussions with these organizations and in the review and updating of Official Community Plans to identify affordable housing land supply options, and by maximizing the use of existing provincial and federal government housing programs and advocating for increased funding for affordable housing.

d) Adopt financial tools that will assist in the delivery of accessible family housing and seniors housing, such as cash-in-lieu of social housing contributions, waiving development cost charges, property tax exemptions, and lands grants.

This will be pursued as part of ~~an affordable housing strategy and in~~ decision making by the Regional Board and Member Municipality Councils in regard to social housing proposals.

e) Adopt, as appropriate, deed-restricted price, resale control, rent geared to income and other options to increase the supply of affordable housing and create housing that remains affordable in perpetuity.

This will be pursued as a region through the implementation of Official Community Plans and the collaborative, consistent affordable housing approaches committed to therein, and by as part of an affordable housing strategy and through discussions on lessons the sharing of best practices learned by the Whistler Housing Authority and ~~in the~~ affordable housing experiences in Squamish and Pemberton.

f) Encourage cooperation with community service groups and private developers to supply low-cost housing options for seniors with the aim of maximizing independence and self-reliance and promoting continued socialization and the ability to age in place.

This will be pursued in the review of residential and commercial development proposals and in the review and updating of Official Community Plans in regard to congregate care and independent living developments for seniors.

g) Encourage housing models that provide security of tenure and support in-fill priorities, such as cooperative housing, cohousing, pocket neighbourhoods, etc.

This will be pursued in the review of residential and commercial development proposals, in the review and updating of Official Community Plans, and through sub-area/ neighbourhood level planning.

h) Work collaboratively to address impacts of short-term nightly rentals and home “sharing” on housing supply.

This will be pursued through bylaw enforcement, business licences, exploring the use of property rental programs matching business owners with property owners for workforce housing and targeted communications and outreach efforts.

i) Work together as a region on initiatives with the Province to deliver affordable resident housing, such as: acquisition of community land banks for housing; authority to levy employee housing works and services charges; and project funding and financing.

This will be pursued through collaborative lobbying efforts with the Province.

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## GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the development of a healthy economy as a vital component of a liveable, sustainable region. Fostering economic development throughout the regional district where social, economic, environmental, and community values are addressed in a balanced and sustainable manner is of particular importance. Sustainable economic development will contribute to the liveability of the region, helping to sustain the quality of life we all desire and will help reverse the economic decline in the northern part of the region. Throughout the region, economic development efforts need to be proactive and collaborative, identifying economic partnerships and opportunities and implementing workable strategies to achieve them.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Promotes northern development initiatives that contribute to a wider geographic balancing of economic growth throughout the region.*

*(ii) Supports strengthening transportation linkages within the region and with the Interior and the Lower Mainland that support new investment.*

*(iii) Supports undertaking various investment strategies (industrial, tourism, agriculture, etc.) at a regional and sub-regional level that complement sustainable economic development and diversification and assist the transition from traditional resource industries.*

*(iv) Supports balancing the creation of housing with employment opportunities to contribute to the development of complete communities.*

### A sustainable economy will be achieved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional economic development solutions.
- Adhering to Smart Growth Principles to foster distinct, attractive, economically sustainable communities with a strong sense of place.
- Diversifying the regional economy, including support for opportunities in Arts and Culture, and expanding the opportunity for a range of employment types and pay levels.
- Supporting small businesses and encouraging local spending.
- Recognizing the importance of agriculture to the region's economy. Recognizing the existing and potential regional, provincial and international markets for agricultural products.
- Engaging the business community to provide leadership and support for sustainable economic development initiatives, including partnering with Indigenous communities and First Nations.
- Improving regional transportation infrastructure.
- Increasing the supply of affordable housing for people living in the region, and addressing the affordability of goods and services for local residents, particularly for those with low or

**Commented [CD35]:** Proposed revision supported by Ministry of Ag



moderate incomes to increase residents' ability to remain in the region and add to its social fabric.

- Exploring the potential for a regional industrial development strategy.
- Protecting farmland for agricultural purposes.

## Strategic Directions:

4.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Implement the recommendations of the Northern SLRD Northern Economic Development Assessment, Strategy and Action Plan and the Northern SLRD Economic Development Governance Model Feasibility Study, including working to establish an inclusive, multi-party regional economic development committee, completed in 2013, which involved a broad range of business and community interests, the Province and the Federal Government in establishing a northern economic development partnership.

**Commented [CD36]:** Updated to reflect what was and is taking place re Northern Economic Development, as per recommendations from SLRD staff

Implementation will be pursued by undertaking a series of strategic initiatives outlined in the reports that will guide future investment in the Lillooet area economy in collaboration with the St'at'imc First Nations and the newly formed SLRD economic development function.

b) Support urban growth and revitalization efforts in Lillooet to expand the range of opportunities for community development beyond the Sea to Sky corridor, and to further encourage smart growth policies adopted in RGS Goal 1 - 'Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities'.

This will be pursued by sub-regional economic development initiatives and updating of the Lillooet Official Community Plan and transportation improvements in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and the St'at'imc.

c) Support the downtown of each member municipality as the priority area for commercial uses.

This will be pursued by encouraging revitalization and densification of the downtown of each member municipality (the member municipality's commercial and social hub), directing new commercial development to the downtown of each member municipality, protecting commercial lands, and planning for the future commercial needs of communities by setting aside lands for future downtown growth and expansion.

d) Provide for land development patterns that maintain an adequate supply of employment land, industrial land, transportation infrastructure and services to support a diverse regional economy.

This will be pursued by ensuring plans and policies prioritize such land development patterns, by working with provincial and federal governments to ensure fiscal measures are in place to reinforce investment, and by undertaking economic development planning where necessary.

ec) Consider developing further specific sector-based development strategies appropriate to the region. For example: Regional Industrial Strategy; Regional Aggregate Resources Strategy; Regional

**Commented [CD37]:** Deemed that these strategies better at community level rather than regional.

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy

Tourism Strategy; Regional Arts and Cultural strategy (focusing on tourism, arts, culture, performing arts); Alternative Energy; Education; Agriculture; Timber and non-timber Forest Resources; and local manufacturing which utilizes local resources.

This may be pursued by re-establishing a SLRD economic development function and targeting specific, comparative advantages for further assessment and promotion of regional economic investment.

e) Support the preservation of waterfront facilities and port lands, including Site B (of the Squamish Estuary Management Plan), Watts Point, Squamish Terminals and Darrell Bay, which are strategic land resources for port functions and for the regional forestry industry.

This will be pursued through collaboration between the regional district, member municipalities, provincial ministries/agencies and local organizations and by ensuring Official Community Plans and Zoning Bylaws work to preserve the identified and potential strategic land resources

fe) Strengthen the multi-modal transportation systems as a key component of economic diversification.

This will be pursued as described under RGS Goal 2 – Improve Transportation Linkages and Options.

ge) Work together to enhance the national and international awareness of the SLRD and its member municipalities as welcoming environments for sustainable business investments.

This will be pursued by re-establishing a SLRD economic development function and recognizing the economic development opportunities associated with providing adequate supply of industrial land with good access to the Interior and the Lower Mainland.

fi) Implement adopted Agricultural Plans for Lillooet sub-region and the Pemberton Valley in conjunction with Indigenous, Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Land Commission.

Implementation is pursued by the regional district staff in consultation with the Electoral Area Agricultural Advisory Committees, member municipalities, local stakeholders, and the Ministry of Agriculture – subject to availability of funding.

hg) Further the work undertaken by the SLRD to advance a regional Independent Power Production (IPP) development strategy in context with integrated watershed management that provides a framework for long term IPP development.

This will be pursued by the regional district in collaboration with UBCM.

i) Support the economic viability of the local agricultural sector.

This will be pursued by developing regulations that strengthen the capacity of local farmers to produce and reach their markets and highlighting/recognition the importance of agriculture to the region's economy in decision-making.

**Commented [CD38]:** Request from Squamish Forestry Association.

**Commented [CD39]:** TO BE DELETED as included in Food and Agri Systems Goal now.

j) Support the development of a comprehensive, locally relevant/place-based approach to agritourism.

This will be pursued by consulting with the local agricultural community, Indigenous communities and First Nations, Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Land Commission to ensure local government plans, policies and strategies reflect the provincial regulations and local needs/opportunities.

k) Work together to encourage outdoor recreation, recognizing its importance to the regional economy, while at the same time working to ensure growth in this sector is aligned with the regional carrying capacity.

This will be pursued through collaboration between the regional district, member municipalities, provincial ministries/agencies and local organizations.

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## GOAL 5 Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to protect ecosystem functioning and to conserve and steward its natural assets. These assets include both renewable and non-renewable resources including living organisms, water, air, land, vegetation and the habitats and ecological processes that support living organisms. The quality of life in the region is directly dependent on maintaining our natural assets. Population growth in the SLRD is based in large part on the quality of life offered by the region, and with future opportunities in the tourism industry dependent on the natural environment, the Regional Growth Strategy intends to protect environmental quality and retain its spectacular natural assets.

~~The Regional Growth Strategy embraces smart growth principles to guide future development and settlement patterns in a manner that best conserves natural capital and promotes natural ecosystem functioning. Issues that are of concern to the region's residents include: air quality, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, visual quality, water quality, wildlife habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation and natural hazards. [Map 3 Regional Natural Assets](#) shows the geographic locations and extent of natural assets within the Region.~~

Commented [CD40]: We were missing any reference to this map (currently a part of the RGS Bylaw)

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- (i) Supports minimizing adverse impacts by carefully managing where and how development occurs, how wastes are reduced/~~diverted~~ and how resources are managed; and
- (ii) Supports promoting ecological restoration and enhancement opportunities.

~~The Regional Growth Strategy embraces smart growth principles to guide future development and settlement patterns in a manner that best conserves natural capital and promotes natural ecosystem functioning. Issues that are of concern to the region's residents include: air quality, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, visual quality, water quality, wildlife habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation and natural hazards.~~

### Natural ecosystem functioning will be protected by:

- Protecting critical and sensitive habitats and ecological areas.
- Promoting connectivity through landscape level planning and maintaining and creating wildlife corridors.
- Maintaining the integrity of watershed processes and promoting the use of best management practices in land use planning and vegetation management (e.g., land use planning and management based on natural units and systems such as drainage, watersheds and ecosystems).
- ~~Protecting and enhancing~~ Maintaining healthy air and water quality throughout the region.
- Promoting best management practices in water conservation and surface/ground water management.

Commented [CD41]: Input from VCHA

- Implementing ~~a regional strategy aimed at reducing solid and liquid wastes~~ the SLRD Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan (SWRMP).
- Undertaking noxious weed and invasive species control initiatives.
- Promoting public education of environmental issues and stewardship.
- Being prepared for the potential consequences of climate change on the region's natural resources.
- ~~Adopting Provincial Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction targets to see a reduction in emissions by 33% in year 2020 and 80% in 2030.~~

Commented [CD42]: DELETE - Now included under Climate Goal

## Strategic Directions

5.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Consolidate existing information into an inventory (data set) of regional ecologically-sensitive areas and biodiversity values, and further develop the Sea to Sky Sensitive Habitat Atlas as a planning tool (or coarse filter) for determining significant ecologically sensitive areas (ESA's) and natural biodiversity of the region that will assist in land use decision-making.

This will be pursued through collaboration with federal and provincial agencies, regional districts and local conservation organizations.

b) Promote Best Management Practices, including bylaws that encourage development design that limits environmental impact and promotes integrated storm water management, to manage surface water, drainage and groundwater to protect the supply and quality of water resources.

This will be pursued by incorporating appropriate measures in OCPs, regulatory bylaws and public works programs.

c) Investigate the need for a regional or sub-regional water conservation strategy, aimed at educating residents on water conservation methods and reducing water consumption and introduction of tools for water conservation and demand management (e.g., metering, pricing incentives).

This will be pursued through ongoing drinking water improvement plans and review of community water service operations.

d) Strive for continuous improvement of regional air quality.

This will be pursued through implementation of the Sea to Sky Air Quality Management Plan and the region-wide use of good planning principles such as smart growth, the promotion of a carbon-neutral region, support of new technologies, and the use of clean energy sources.

e) Strive toward achieving the SLRD SWRMP goal of reducing waste to 350kgs per person per year and further progress towards Zero Waste, as a means of reducing waste generation levels beyond the current 50% target.

This will be pursued by implementation of the SLRD SWRMP, Solid Waste Management Plan.

f) Take an active approach to responsible vegetation management, including, where appropriate, consideration of alternatives to herbicides in rights-of-way maintenance, and cost-effective measures to control the spread of noxious weeds and alien invasive species.

This will be pursued by: promoting alternatives to chemical treatments; enforcing SLRD and member municipality Soil Deposit and Removal bylaws; supporting the works of the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council and Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society; and investigating the introduction of a noxious weed bylaw and awareness program (e.g. restricting fill movements, etc.).

g) Encourage community involvement and stewardship efforts, including the adoption of Bear Smart programs at the local level, and habitat conservation, restoration and enhancement.

This will be pursued through discussions with federal and provincial agencies and local conservation organizations.

~~h) Explore the feasibility of preparing a regional climate change strategy that would examine the potential consequences of global warming on the region's flora, fauna and water supplies and identifies strategies for taking local action on climate change.~~

~~This will be pursued through discussions with federal and provincial agencies, conservation organizations and the Union of BC Municipalities, and through the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation.~~

~~h) Utilize the SLRD Integrated Sustainability Plan, adopted March 2013, to inform internal and external policy direction, with regards to RGS Strategic Direction and organizational decision making, and implementation of the RGS.~~

i) Protect Drinking Water Supplies (quality and quantity).

This will be pursued through proactive land use management and planning, in conjunction with provincial agencies, health authorities and First Nations, and including the identification of future potential sources and maintenance of existing sources.

j) Promote best practices in the development and maintenance of on-site sewerage systems in un-serviced rural areas.

This will be pursued through collaboration with provincial agencies and health authorities and by incorporating appropriate measures in OCPs, regulatory bylaws and public works programs.

Commented [CD43]: DELETE - Moved to Climate Change Goal

Commented [CD44]: Input from Ministry of Health and Interior Health

## GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas

The Regional Growth Strategy advocates the sustainable use and appropriate management of parks and natural areas, to protect wildlife habitat and corridors and to maintain open space for active and passive recreation. Natural area conservation is a priority-~~throughout the Region in the two most urban municipalities within the SLRD (e.g. see RMOW 2020, District of Squamish Official Community Plan, 2009). However, a broader perspective is necessary given that SLRD communities, and in particular the smaller municipalities and settlement areas throughout most of the region, are characterized by predominantly “natural” and rural surroundings.~~ The RGS promotes the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level in context with the Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans. Promoting the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level will contribute to their management by other levels of government. Defining areas for new local and regional parks and green space will create a legacy for future generations and ensure a diversity of recreational opportunities.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

(i) Supports maintaining the designated non-settlement areas for rural, agricultural and forestry land uses (including agricultural development in the Agricultural Land Reserve in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation), and the protection of ecological and recreational values.

(ii) Supports the establishment of a regional district ‘Green Plan’ network of local and regional parks and greenways for the purpose of recreational activities, wildlife habitats and natural ecological functions, consistent with the Provincial LRMP.

### Sustainable use of parks and natural areas will be encouraged by:

- Establishing a regional network of greenways for ecosystem, wildlife and recreational functions.
- Promoting responsible stewardship of green spaces, marine/aquatic and sensitive areas.
- Protecting public access to public lands and waterways in conjunction with the Lillooet and Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs).
- Promoting / ensuring a variety of accessible recreational facilities.
- Ensuring opportunities for wilderness /natural (primitive) experiences.
- Recognizing significant places noted in First Nations land use plans.
- Harmonizing local, provincial & First Nations land use plans with respect to recreation.
- Building upon our reputation as a world-class outdoor recreation destination.

Commented [CD45]: VCHA input

## Strategic Directions

6.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Support the retention and continued operation of existing provincial parks as recreational and natural areas and support adventure tourism activities that are appropriate to the long term goals of the park.

~~This will be pursued by supporting the provincial government in their management of existing parks and recreational areas, by advocating for increased management in high-use parks and natural areas, and through input to Crown land referral applications.~~

b) Explore the various options for managing green spaces and natural areas at a regional level (e.g. the establishment of a regional parks function).

This will be pursued by investigating the potential for a regional parks system and region-wide conservation strategy. A 'no net loss' policy for important natural areas will also be considered as part of a Conservation Strategy.

c) Support the creation (and management) of an inter-connected network of regional green spaces / corridors to serve as recreation and wildlife corridors, growth boundaries and wildfire interface areas.

This will be pursued by considering preparation of a regional district 'Green Plan' in collaboration with local conservation and recreation organizations, ~~and Indigenous communities and~~ First Nations and in conjunction with actions to implement RGS Goal 5 and relevant provisions of the Provincial LRMPs.

d) Continue supporting the development of the Sea to Sky Trail as a regional amenity, and continue advancing the goals of the Sea to Sky Recreation Trails Program. ~~As trails are developed, they will be designed to be compatible with farm and ranching operations, and explore possibilities to connect the Sea to Sky Trail to, or have it become part of, the Trans Canada Trail.~~

This will be pursued in collaboration with provincial, regional and local land managers including the Agricultural Land Commission, land owners in the ALR, clubs and stakeholders to preserve and maintain existing trails and plan new trails for the future.

~~e) Compile (from existing sources) and undertake a new inventory of the variety and features of recreational opportunities & facilities available in the region and linkage opportunities.~~

~~This inventory will be pursued by coordinating trail planning with settlement and transportation plans and considering trails within a regional parks system. It will identify forest road recreation access opportunities and issues, boat launching potential and other backcountry recreation interests of regional stakeholders.~~

**Commented [CD46]:** Suggested addition from Ministry of Ag

**Commented [CD47]:** Completed

**Commented [CD48]:** Covered by c) above; this is duplicative



f) Continue to support local, voluntary organizations in stewardship of recreational areas and natural assets.

This will be pursued in conjunction with federal, provincial and private sector environmental conservation and restoration programs.

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## GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the creation of healthy, secure, safe and accessible communities. A healthy community approach is one that is continually improving the physical and social environments that people live, learn, work and play in. They are mutually supportive and allow individuals the opportunity to live in a healthy, safe and meaningful society.

The SLRD and its partners acknowledge that local governments have the ability to influence many of the determinants of community health and safety, given the interaction between land use and design, transportation planning, food systems, environmental protection, multi-hazard mitigation and recreation. The healthy communities approach includes community involvement, political commitment, volunteerism, partnerships among different community interests, and public policy that supports community health. Building complete communities with compact development can promote healthy lifestyles, including walking or cycling to work and services, and will improve environmental sustainability. The following statement is found in the Winds of Change Document for Pemberton – Mount Currie:

**neighbours, friends and relatives working together to reduce the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol on our communities”;**

and provides a model for community action on social issues.

**Commented [CD49]:** Delete – Winds of Change committee has been dissolved; also better to keep more broad and applicable across the region.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

(i) *Supports the integration of health promotion and emergency preparedness in community planning and development.*

(ii) *Promotes cooperative, community-based initiatives to address health and safety issues.*

### Healthy and safe communities will be created by:

- Developing mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented, complete communities and neighbourhoods.
- Maintaining and strengthening sense of place, with a strong community spirit.
- Creating opportunities for improving the quality of life so that people will choose to live and remain in the region.
- Enhancing accessibilities for people with disabilities.
- Promoting high quality (level, range and appropriateness) health, social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial services to meet the needs of people of various ages, abilities, and income levels.
- Respecting and celebrating ethnic and cultural diversity, including First Nations heritage.
- Ensuring a safe community through attention to drug awareness, policing, and emergency preparedness.
- Bringing provincial and community partners together to work in collaboration towards the common goal of keeping our communities safe.
- Supporting 911 emergency services through-out the region.

- ~~Building community resilience through emergency management, preparedness and response.~~
- ~~Considering conflicting land uses and promoting building design that minimizes exposure to environmental contaminants and nuisances.~~

Commented [CD50]: Input from VCHA

## Strategic Directions

7.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Work in conjunction with regional health authorities, local social development organizations, School Districts, RCMP and Tribal Police to promote healthy public policy. ~~b)~~ Encourage a regional strategic plan, in conjunction with the RCMP and Tribal Police, which ~~focuses would focus~~ on crime prevention, harm reduction, rehabilitation and reintegration, and restorative justice.

This will be pursued through ~~collaboration discussions~~ with provincial and federal agencies ~~and First Nations. It will build upon the Winds of Change: A Healing Vision – a Pemberton, Mount Currie program based on the four principles of promoting healthy lifestyle choices, increasing awareness, improving services and community leadership and responsibility.~~

Commented [CD51]: Delete – Winds of Change has been dissolved and better to keep language broader to reflect all initiatives and areas.

~~b~~e) Ensure land use planning encourages the development of healthy, compact and walkable communities that promote safety through environmental design and ~~S~~smart ~~G~~rowth ~~P~~principles, natural hazards ~~and environmental contaminants~~ protection and FireSmart principles, and provisions for seniors and universal, accessible design.

Commented [CD52]: Input from VCHA

This will be pursued in the review and updating of Official Community Plans ~~and master planning processes.~~

~~c~~d) Undertake integrated, coordinated emergency preparedness planning on a regional basis, including strategic planning for fire protection services, natural hazards management, ~~extreme weather events, other large-scale emergencies,~~ and expanding 911 emergency services.

Commented [CD53]: Input from VCHA

This will be pursued by a Regional District committee and staff.

~~d~~e) Encourage a well-functioning system of volunteerism that recognizes and acknowledges the ongoing contributions of those who improve our communities' well-being.

This will be pursued by engaging community organizations and citizens in the planning and delivery of appropriate social and community support services.

~~e~~f) Work in conjunction with appropriate local agencies and vulnerable, at-risk populations to address short-term solutions and long-term strategies.

This will be pursued through discussions with provincial and federal agencies.

fg) Support the development of infrastructure / recreational trail and greenway systems that link communities with regional parks.

## GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous/Aboriginal Communities and First Nations

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to enhance our working relationships with the Skw'wú7mesh (Squamish), Lil'wat and St'át'imc Nations. The SLRD recognizes the There is significant opportunity to build constructive and enduring relationships with Indigenous/Aboriginal communities and First Nations through the implementation of the RGS process, and this work provides a foundation for continued constructive dialogue into the future on regional land use and growth management issues. As part of the RGS public consultation process, the SLRD board and staff sought innovative and effective ways to involve the First Nations communities of the region in the development of the RGS, through invitations to participate in orientation and information sharing, Elected Officials Forums and technical working groups. The SLRD Board has declared itself to be a Regional District of Reconciliation and will continue to work towards turning these words into actions. The organization has adopted several calls to action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 2015 Summary Report, Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future, and has endorsed in principle Call to Action #43, which calls upon all levels of government to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as the framework for reconciliation.

The UNDRIP was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007, and endorsed by the Government of Canada without qualification in May 2016 and by the Province of British Columbia in September 2017. The UNDRIP recognizes Indigenous Peoples' rights to their lands, and rights to self-determination, to maintain and strengthen their political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, to participate in decisions that could affect their rights, to maintain and strengthen their distinct spiritual relationships with their territories, to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories and language, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations and to conservation and protection of their territories.

With mutual respect, recognition, reciprocity, and responsibility as overarching principles for stronger relationships, the SLRD and its partners acknowledge the important role local governments have in enhancing relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities and governments.

As well, a sub-regional planning study for the Village of Pemberton, SLRD Electoral Area C and the Lil'wat Nation was undertaken within the Regional Growth Strategy for managing long-term urban growth in the Pemberton-Mt. Currie area and to address other areas of interest in Area C. In addition to land use planning, building strong, and respectful and effective working relationships with Indigenous communities and First Nations is especially important given the many growth development pressures and challenges in the region and the complexity of issues facing all levels of government. While the Skw'wú7mesh Squamish, Lil'wat and St'át'imc are not signatories to a RGS

Commented [CD54]: Past. Content should be more forward looking and timeless.

Commented [CD55]: SLRD Board resolution - September 2016

Commented [CD56]: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's overarching principles for facilitating positive relationships. Have also been endorsed by Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Commented [CD57]: DELETE: too specific and past focused. This is a 20 year doc.

under the Local Government Act, there are mutual benefits in improved communication, information sharing and coordinated land use planning and servicing in areas of mutual interest issues. Engagement with Indigenous communities and First Nations will be pursued in the spirit of enhancing relationships and exploring opportunities for cooperation, collaboration and learning. The strategic direction under the RGS does not prejudice or affect any inherent Aboriginal Title, right or interest, recognizing that the legal context within which Aboriginal Title, rights and interests exist continues to evolve and change, thus impacting the ways in which Title, rights and interests are exercised, recognizes the implications for aboriginal communities and endeavours to set up processes to align Regional District and First Nations' visions and plans, without prejudice to treaty negotiations or other negotiations with senior governments, recognizing that we have a common interest in a sustainable future.

Commented [CD58]: Reflects language from protocol agreements SLRD is collaboratively working on with First Nations

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

(i) Supports expanding the means of dialogue, learning and cooperation with Indigenous communities and First Nations.

(ii) Supports establishing MOU's, Implementation Agreements, and/or Protocol Agreements between First Nations, aboriginal communities and local governments that address issues of mutual interest/concern.

(iii) Recognizes Indigenous communities and First Nations have existing and distinctive Aboriginal rights, including Aboriginal Title, flowing from the ongoing and organized occupation of their traditional territories and recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982); implementation of the RGS will proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title or rights that may currently exist, or be defined further through treaty or other processes.

Relations with Aboriginal-Indigenous Communities and First Nations will be enhanced by:

- Acknowledging and respecting cultural differences, while recognizing that Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments have overlapping and mutual interests, that their decisions impact one another, and that the residents in the entire region are best served by Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments working together in a spirit of cooperation
- Formalizing communication and information sharing protocols.
- Supporting collaboration on economic development, land use planning and service partnerships and other collaborative activities among the SLRD, member municipalities and First Nations.
- Exploring and encouraging cross-cultural learning opportunities within our governments and communities
- Building a trust and shared understanding co-operative relationship by continuing to support Community Forums.

- Understanding and respecting the differences between the distinct government authorities, their jurisdictions and responsibilities.
- ~~Acknowledging that the residents in the entire region are best served by native and nonnative governments working together in a spirit of cooperation.~~
- Advocating resolution and accommodation of Aboriginal Title and rights.
- ~~Acknowledging that establishing and maintaining mutually respectful and effective relationships is a shared responsibility that requires political will, joint leadership, mutual trust, accountability, transparency and an investment of resources.~~
- ~~Encouraging land use planning and service partnerships and other collaborative activities among the SLRD, member municipalities and aboriginal communities.~~

## Strategic Directions

8.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Support processes that advocate the fair and timely resolution of ~~asserted~~ Aboriginal Title and rights and title for all aboriginal/Indigenous communities and First Nations within whose traditional territory the SLRD is located, falling within the SLRD's boundaries.

This will be pursued through ongoing ~~engagement/consultation~~ with Indigenous communities, First Nations and senior levels of governments.

b) ~~Continue to support the creation of a~~ SLRD-Indigenous/First Nations Liaison Committees to work on information sharing protocols, learning resources and consultation/engagement tools on matters of joint interest such as land use planning, servicing, economic development, etc.

This will be pursued through discussions with Indigenous communities, First Nations and relevant member municipalities.

c) ~~Consultation/Engage~~ with aboriginal/Indigenous communities and First Nations with regards to the development and implementation of official community plans, zoning bylaws and the further regional growth strategy/RGS implementation plans shall be encouraged and proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title and rights or title that may currently exist, or be further defined through treaty or other processes.

This will be pursued through referrals of OCPs to adjacent First Nations/Indigenous communities and First Nations and by pursuing engagement that is meaningful and timely.

d) Encourage First Nations to consult/engage with local governments on the development of their land use plans.

This will be pursued ~~through~~ by discussions with First Nations and referral processes to encourage coordinated local government – Indian Reserve land use planning and to jointly improve servicing efficiency and community liveability.

e) Continue using tools, such as Protocol / Implementation Communications Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding, with all interested First Nations bands in the Region to assist with improving relationships.

f) Support an ongoing process of information sharing and mutual learning to increase understanding, build trust, and foster collaboration.

This will be pursued by supporting community-to-community forums and other opportunities for mutual dialogue and discovery.

g) Encourage opportunities to learn about the many First Nations and Indigenous communities within whose traditional territory the SLRD operates, including culture, history, laws, rights, governance, roles, and responsibilities.

This will be pursued by exploring opportunities to implement cross cultural professional development training on relevant topics and skills, such as: the history of Indigenous peoples; including the history and legacy of residential schools; the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Treaties and Aboriginal rights; and intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights and anti-racism.

**Commented [CD59]:** Truth and Reconciliation Commission report Call to Action #57 (endorsed by SLRD Board Spring 2016)

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## GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions

Decision making over land use, health, safety, natural resources, environmental protection and many other issues of concern to residents within the regional district is a shared responsibility. The Regional Growth Strategy intends to improve collaboration between all levels of government within the region: municipal, regional, provincial, federal and First Nations. Better collaboration can lead to improved coordination and cooperation which in turn can reduce duplication and inefficiencies in local governance and improve service delivery. It also builds on the core competencies of existing jurisdictions so that limited resources are utilized efficiently.

### The Regional Growth Strategy

*(i) Supports expanding the opportunities for participation and communication in Regional District decision making.*

Collaboration among jurisdictions will be improved by:

- Making decisions in ways that are inclusive, coordinated, and transparent, based on mutual respect, respect for the rights of others, and a culture of collaborative management.
- Promoting early and on-going communication, and collaborative dialogue among jurisdictions with an interest in the regional district.
- Continuing to develop a collaborative, multi-faceted approach to governance.

### Strategic Directions

9.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Continue using the round table format (i.e., RGS Elected Officials Forums) on a regular basis as a means for continued cross-regional communication and coordination.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.

b) Encourage SLRD and member municipality staff departments (administratorsadministration, plannersplanning, finance, engineering, etc.) to develop mechanisms by which they may share information, collaborate and co-operate with their respective peers across the jurisdictions including, but not limited to: regular staff meetings; referral systems; working committees; etc.

This will be pursued ~~by~~ through collaborative approaches to regional and trans-boundary issues.

c) Establish MOU's, protocol agreements and working committees between various jurisdictions (i.e., local, regional, First Nation, provincial and federal, health authorities) to improve collaboration and coordination.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.



d) Utilize ground rules and other protocol measures established in advance to assist with inter-jurisdictional disputes and conflict resolution.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.

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## GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems

Commented [CD60]: This section is all new (NEW GOAL)

The Regional Growth Strategy endorses *Smart Growth Principles*, which includes ensuring the integrity of a productive agricultural land base. The highest and best use of agricultural land is for agriculture and the protection of agricultural land helps to promote the agricultural sector. Further, predicted changes in climate, energy costs, population growth, water availability and agricultural production suggest that protecting and enhancing the capacity of the regional food system is vital to community resilience. The ability to grow and access food is a key component of developing complete communities.

### WHAT IS OUR FOOD SYSTEM?

An integrated view of the production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management of food.

The SLRD and its partners acknowledge that local governments have the ability to undertake local and regional approaches benefiting community-based food systems, such as: the protection, acquisition and management of agricultural land; the development and implementation of policy/regulations to encourage urban-agriculture, including urban agriculture, and neighbourhood-based food assets; agricultural economic development; management of problem wildlife and invasive species; watershed management; riparian protection; and provision of affordable water and irrigation services. The value of our food systems is recognized and celebrated as a strength and source of economic development within the region.

Commented [CD61]: Suggestion from Ministry of Ag

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- i. *Supports a regional food system that is healthy, accessible and resilient.*
- ii. *Promotes growth and development in the local agricultural sector.*
- iii. *Supports the protection and preservation of farmland and sustainable agriculture as the highest and best use of the Agricultural Land Reserve.*

### Food systems will be protected and enhanced by:

- Developing supportive policies and regulations for both rural/remote and urban settings.
- Maintaining the integrity of the Agricultural Land Reserve and agricultural resources, including water, land and knowledge.
- Developing mechanisms to preserve and enhance the agricultural land base for working agriculture.
- Improving the economic viability of the local agricultural sector within the region.
- Increasing community awareness of and support for agriculture.
- Strengthening regional connections, collaborations and partnerships around food systems.
- Fostering collaboration between Indigenous communities and the farming community.

- Supporting traditional and modern teachings about food preservation, seed saving, eating seasonally, and eating locally.
- Prioritizing a localized food system in support of *community food security*.
- Supporting sustainable agricultural and harvesting practices, including marine and aquaculture.
- Encouraging water conservation and climate change preparedness.

**Commented [CD62]:** Input from VCHA – suggest inclusion of both traditional and modern teachings and possibly research about these issues. While there is much to be learned from tradition there are also improvements in both technology and understanding on times since the traditions were developed.

## Strategic Directions:

10.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

- Implement Agricultural Plans in conjunction with ~~Indigenous partners~~ Indigenous communities and First Nations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Land Commission. This will be pursued by ensuring that local and regional land use policies and bylaws reflect and support the vision and priorities set forth in the Agricultural Plans, and by supporting local community groups, organizations and initiatives in their implementation efforts.
- Preserve the agricultural land base for sustainable agriculture through the recognition that the highest and best use of agricultural land is for agriculture. This will be pursued by supporting the management of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) by the provincial government, encouraging the provincial government to protect the agricultural land base through the ALR, and utilizing appropriate Zoning Bylaw, OCP, and RGS policy tools to strictly regulate non-farm uses and the subdivision of farmland in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation.
- Promote agricultural viability with an emphasis on food production and sustainable practices. This will be pursued by working with other levels of government to ensure all jurisdictional regulations are aligned and beneficial to producers and food production, including pursuing strategies and actions to increase actively farmed agricultural land, encourage sustainable land-based aquaculture, emphasize food production, support local food processing and distribution, and reduce barriers to the economic viability of agricultural activities. This will be pursued further by encouraging communities to set policies/targets for local and sustainable food procurement.
- Strengthen regional connections with community-based food initiatives and organizations in support of an economically viable and ecologically sustainable food system. This will be pursued by recognizing and supporting the efforts and visions of community-based food system initiatives, strategies and organizations, including Indigenous communities and First Nations – and by ensuring that urban and rural planning facilitates greater connectivity in the food systems, including decision-making. This may also involve the development of a Regional Food System Strategy

- e) Explore options for local governments to champion Agricultural Land Trusts, in which land is purchased for community food growing and protected in perpetuity as an investment in long-term food security.  
This will be pursued by investigating the establishment of an Agricultural Land Trust Fund that could be used to purchase and/or lease agricultural land.
- f) Encourage urban agriculture and ensure the ability to grow and access food is part of developing complete communities.  
This will be pursued by expanding land regulations that encourage urban agriculture throughout the community and integrate food growing (gardens, small plot farming) on regional district and municipal lands and parks. This will be further pursued by encouraging innovation with regard to land use and policies that support the food system, ensuring all new development is designed with the ability to grow and store food, including the provision of community gardens, greenhouses and community kitchens.
- g) Support opportunities to educate, increase awareness and celebrate local food systems.  
This will be pursued by continuing to support: farmers markets; festivals/events; school, youth and community-based education programs; farm-to-school/institution programs; community gardens and kitchens; and traditional foods initiatives and teachings about food preservation, seed saving, eating seasonally, and eating locally.
- h) Seek input and advice from the local agricultural community on food system issues.  
This will be pursued through maintaining and regularly engaging with the Agricultural Committees, Farmers Institutes/Societies and organizations, and by working with indigenous communities **and First Nations**.
- i) Manage **wildlife/human conflicts** ~~problem wildlife~~ and invasive species.  
This will be pursued by continuing to engage and partner with the regional Invasive Species Councils/Societies to control invasive species on farms, participating in management solution initiatives to passively and actively deter predator populations from damaging crops (urban and rural) and livestock (such as Bear Aware), and encouraging the use of best management practices to mitigate effects of wildlife and invasive species and maximize the efficient use of resources.
- j) Ensure sustainable watershed management to support food production.  
This will be pursued by considering agricultural needs in all watershed, drought, stormwater management, groundwater management and floodplain management plans.
- k) Collaborate with provincial agencies to prepare a regional agriculture climate adaptation strategy for the SLRD.

**Commented [CD63]:** From VCHA – may want to consider rephrasing – wildlife is rarely the problem.

This will be pursued by engaging the food system communities throughout the regional district to collaborate with provincial agencies.

l) Reduce potential farm/non-farm conflicts.

This will be pursued through proactive land use planning, regulations and development permit areas, as well as education and communications in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the ALC.

Commented [CD64]: Suggestion from Ministry of Ag

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## GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change

Commented [CD65]: This section is all new (NEW GOAL)

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to address climate change through the directions put forth in all ten SLRD RGS Goals. Additionally, the RGS recognizes the need for climate responsibility and a continued commitment to climate leadership. The Province of BC has identified the biggest sectoral contributors to *greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions* as transportation (37 percent), built environment (24 percent), industry & utilities (18 percent), and oil & gas (18 percent). Taking action on climate change will require provincial and federal leadership to support sector-based changes. It will also require local leadership and broad community commitment – by local governments, by community members, by business owners and entrepreneurs, and by visitors. Personal transport continues to be the most significant (over 50 percent of all estimated community-level emissions) contributor to local community-based GHG emissions and the single largest reason why communities are failing to maintain interim target reduction levels, suggesting that shifting the way we travel is critical.

The Regional Growth Strategy supports taking action on climate change through mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation strategies seek to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, with targets being critical motivators for action on mitigation. Adaptation strategies identify and address the potential local impacts of climate change, with intention of using various methods to build community *resilience*.

A RESILIENT COMMUNITY is one that takes intentional action to enhance the personal and collective capacity of its citizens and institutions to respond to and influence the course of social, economic, and environmental change. (SLRD Energy Resilience Task Force Report)

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- (i) Supports efforts to reduce inter and intra community-based GHG emissions and energy consumption.
- (ii) Supports planning for climate change and building community resilience through adaptation strategies that prevent or minimize key potential impacts.
- (iii) Prioritizes land use and transportation strategies as the foundation of our climate action.

### Action on Climate Change will be achieved by:

- Reducing community-based GHG emissions and energy consumption.
- Preventing or minimizing potential local impacts.
- Supporting localized, *renewable energy* systems toward community resilience.
- Protecting the carbon sequestration value of natural systems.
- Engaging our communities on climate change.
- Ensuring climate change mitigation and adaptation planning is integrated in all community decision-making.

## Strategic Directions:

11.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Adopt Provincial GHG reduction targets.

This will be pursued by incorporating targets into SLRD and member municipality OCPs and establishing/maintaining corporate and community emissions inventories. Under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act and reconfirmed through the Climate Leadership Plan (2016), the following targets are established for the purpose of reducing BC GHG emissions:

(i) by 2020 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 33% less than the level of those emissions in 2007;

(ii) by 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 80% less than the level of those emissions in 2007.

b) Maintain status as BC Climate Action Charter signatories.

The SLRD and member municipalities are signatories to the BC Climate Action Charter. Signatory Local Governments agree to develop strategies and take actions to achieve the following goals: (i) *being carbon neutral in respect of their operations by 2012, recognizing that solid waste facilities regulated under the Environmental Management Act are not included in operations for the purposes of this Charter.* (ii) *measuring and reporting on their community's GHG emissions profile; and (iii) creating complete, compact, more energy efficient rural and urban communities (e.g. foster a built environment that supports a reduction in car dependency and energy use, establish policies and processes that support fast tracking of green development projects, adopt zoning practices that encourage land use patterns that increase density and reduce sprawl.)*

c) Explore the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and options to measure, monitor, evaluate and report on community GHG emissions.

This will be pursued by developing/maintaining climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and/or monitoring and reporting programs, and by lobbying the province to re-establish the Community Energy and Emissions (CEEI) Inventory in support of community-level monitoring and meeting Climate Action Charter commitments.

d) Explore the feasibility of preparing a regional climate action strategy.

This will be pursued through discussions with federal and provincial agencies, community organizations and the Union of BC Municipalities.

e) Substantially reduce GHG emissions:

i. *from mobile sources*

**Commented [CD66]:** LGA requires the inclusion targets... s. 429 (d) to the extent that these are regional matters, targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the regional district, and policies and actions proposed for the regional district with respect to achieving those targets

This will be pursued by limiting growth outside of established urban areas and prioritizing infrastructure development and policies that support *preferred modes of transportation* for inter and intra community travel.

ii. *from stationary sources*

This will be pursued through collective prioritization of energy efficient development and may include establishing Green Building Policies, creating incentive structures, encouraging retrofit programs, exploring development controls, exploring district energy systems, and lobbying the province for building code extensions. Additionally, the SLRD and member municipalities agree to explore the BC Energy Step Code.

BC ENERGY STEP CODE:

The Province brought the BC Energy Step Code into force in April 2017. The BC Energy Step Code is a voluntary roadmap that establishes progressive performance targets (i.e., steps) that support market transformation from the current energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to net zero energy ready buildings. It establishes a set of incremental performance steps for new buildings that aims to communicate the future intent of the Building Code and improve consistency in building requirements across B.C. to transition to net zero energy ready buildings by 2032. It is a voluntary tool local governments across B.C. can use to encourage—or require—the construction of more energy-efficient buildings in their communities, and do so in a consistent, predictable way.

The BC Energy Step Code takes a new, performance-based approach rather than the traditional prescriptive approach. This means the BC Energy Step Code does not specify *how* to construct a building, but identifies an energy-efficiency target that must be met and lets the designer/builder decide how to meet it. In addition to being a voluntary standard for builders, the BC Energy Step Code may also be referenced in local government bylaws and policies as an ‘unrestricted matter’ under the Building Act.

iii. *associated with solid waste management*

This will be pursued by continuing to develop and implement policies, practices and targets toward achieving Zero Waste Goals.

f) Ensure regional/municipal decision-making is structured to achieve GHG reduction targets and energy goals.

This will be pursued by supporting compact, complete, efficient land use patterns and using an integrated asset management approach in which consideration is given to the full costs throughout an asset’s life cycle (lifecycle costs), prioritizing opportunities for GHG and energy reduction. This may also involve expanding/updating corporate purchasing policies.

g) Utilize local third party accredited carbon offset programs and explore the creation of locally and/or regionally planned and managed third party accredited carbon credit/trading systems, with potential offsets going towards tangible local projects.



This will be pursued by working with community organizations, local governments and provincial agencies/authorities.

h) Protect the carbon sequestration value of natural systems, including forested lands and wetlands, and explore opportunities to strategically acquire protected areas that contribute to climate change mitigation.

This will be pursued by protecting forested lands and wetlands under local government jurisdiction, expanding protected areas where possible, and considering carbon sequestration values in provincial referral responses.

i) Consider impacts to local community GHG emissions in decision-making around GHG-intensive industries and utilities, LNG, and commercial recreation and leisure operators.

This will be pursued through development approval and environmental assessment processes and lobbying efforts with provincial and federal government.

j) Prioritize developing strategies and taking action to reduce personal transport emissions.

This will be pursued by developing compact, complete land use patterns and expanding the share of preferred modes of transportation.

k) Encourage the development and use of renewable energy across the region.

This will be pursued through partnerships and in consultation with communities, exploring options at both the building-level and grid or system level. It may include advancing opportunities to incent small-scale, renewable energy production and use, exploring new technologies through pilot projects, and supporting provincial building code extensions and other tools to facilitate renewable energy systems in local development and construction.

l) Build climate resilience.

This will be pursued through efforts to address the vulnerability that communities have to the environmental consequences of climate change and expand the capacity of citizens, institutions and infrastructure to respond to and influence change. Special consideration must be made for those in our communities who are most vulnerable and least able to respond or influence.

m) Plan for climate change.

This will be pursued by ensuring new land use, buildings and infrastructure are planned and designed with tomorrow's climate in mind.

n) Prepare for extreme weather events, natural hazards and other large-scale emergencies that may increase in frequency and intensity as a result of climate change.

This will be pursued by expanding on emergency preparedness and management plans/strategies and enhancing community resiliency and self sufficiency – both human and physical infrastructure.

oA) Pursue community engagement and consultation opportunities around climate change – with a focus on mitigation and adaptation.

This will be pursued by collaborating with local organizations, agencies, and stakeholders to build awareness, empowerment and commitment to take local action on climate change.

pe) Ensure Climate Action is evidence-based.

This will be pursued by using data and modeling to inform climate action planning and decision-making.

**Commented [CD67]:** Recommended additional Strategic Direction from VCHA.

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## Part 4 Implementation and Monitoring

The RGS is intended as a strategic guide to future land use development and services in accordance with the *Local Government Act*. The operational challenges will include: managing settlement growth in a manner that is consistent with the RGS *Smart Growth Principles*, while also preventing development sprawl in the rural and resource areas; improving transportation systems in a way that enhances efficiency, safety and sustainability goals; and developing the processes for communication and cooperation between local government, provincial and federal agencies and First Nations in a common commitment to responsible land use planning and management.

### Implementation Process

The RGS implementation process will involve the following tasks:

- a) The development and adoption of Regional Context statements within Official Community Plans, as required by the *Local Government Act*;
- b) Continued development of a RGS implementation program based on the directives contained in the RGS where the SLRD undertakes the required follow-up action;
- c) The development and application of specific Implementation Agreements between SLRD and member municipalities, provincial agencies and First Nations, where they can assist in addressing mutual concerns;
- d) The preparation of Implementation Guidelines, provided as resources to support collective implementation of the RGS.
- e) Annual progress reporting to the ~~SLRD~~Regional Board on implementation of the RGS strategic directives presented in the preceding pages;
- f) Annual monitoring of key indicators (Table 3) and Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators (Appendix AB).
- g) Implementation of ~~the Northern Economic Development Study and~~ completed Economic Development Studies and Agricultural Plans, which may result in amendments to the RGS.

### Regional Context Statements

Successful implementation of the RGS depends on cooperation between the SLRD and member municipalities, and the ability of local plans, policies and programs to contribute to the regional planning goals identified in the RGS. Regional Context Statements set out the relationship between the RGS and the member municipality Official Community Plans, and as such, they are the main implementation tool of the RGS.

**Commented [CD68]:** This Implementation section, as shown here, was endorsed by the Steering Committee – no changes have been made since except the Regional Context Statement Amendments section has been moved to the end of the section (re-ordered by no content change)



Section 446 of the *Local Government Act* establishes the requirement for local governments to prepare Regional Context Statements. Regional Context Statements must identify the relationship between the Official Community Plan and the goals and strategic directions identified in the RGS. If applicable, Regional Context Statements will identify how the Official Community Plan will be made consistent with the RGS over time. Regional Context Statements are accepted by resolution, meaning a majority vote of the SLRD Board is needed. A regional public hearing is not required.

Regional Context Statements have been accepted for all four member municipalities.

### Coordination with Other Governments and Agencies

The SLRD will work with neighbouring jurisdictions, namely the Fraser Valley Regional District, Cariboo Regional District, Metro Vancouver Regional District, Powell River Regional District, Sunshine Coast Regional District, Strathcona Regional District, and Thompson-Nicola Regional District to facilitate the compatibility of regional growth planning and initiatives.

The SLRD and member municipalities will work with the provincial and federal governments and their agencies on major investments in the regional transportation system, expansion of affordable housing choices, the location of public facilities, and any other initiatives that supports the goals and strategies specified in the RGS.

The SLRD and member municipalities will work with the Agricultural Land Commission to protect the region's agricultural land base.

The SLRD and member municipalities will seek to build relationships and to work with First Nations. (Refer to Goal 8)

### Recognition of Aboriginal Title

First Nations have asserted/continue to exercise Aboriginal Title and rights to traditional territories within which the SLRD is located. The implementation of the RGS will proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title or right that may currently exist, or be defined further through treaty or other processes.

### Implementation Agreements

Implementation Agreements (IA) will provide operational tools for ongoing RGS implementation. These agreements will identify processes and activities to implement certain provisions of the RGS.

~~Implementation Agreements (IA) will provide operational tools for ongoing RGS implementation. These agreements will identify processes and activities to implement certain provisions of the RGS.~~

The implementation agreements will provide for the development of collaborative land-use planning processes and relationships with a focus on the following implementation objectives:

- To resolve specific issues related to the application of the RGS including delineating the final settlement area boundaries where this may be required.

~~It is proposed to prepare a RGS Implementation Agreement on Growth Management – an MOU between SLRD and the member municipalities that further defines the manner in which long-term settlement growth and development will be encouraged consistent with the RGS. This will focus on preparation of Regional Context Statements to be included within Official Community Plans and the role of the RGS Settlement Planning Map in growth management and definition of regional significance.~~

- To further coordinate and harmonize local government planning and Crown land and resource management decision making.

~~It is proposed that a RGS Implementation Agreement on Crown Land – RGS Coordination be prepared – an MOU between SLRD and relevant provincial agencies that outlines the process for coordination of RGS directives with implementation of regional LRMPs and the application of Crown land adjudication processes in the context of RGS.~~

- To further develop effective dialogue and working relationships with First Nations regarding their economic development aspirations and best practices/sustainable land use strategies.

~~It is proposed to prepare RGS Implementation Agreements on First Nations Land Use Planning and Development – MOUs between SLRD and specified First Nations that establish an arrangement, without prejudice to ongoing treaty negotiations, for information exchange and coordination of land use planning of Crown land transfers and other land development initiatives in an effort to encourage cooperative approaches to long-term development and sustainability.~~

### Implementation Guidelines

~~The SLRD may periodically prepare guidelines to assist in the implementation of the RGS, including but not limited to, guidelines for the preparation of and amendments to Regional Context Statements, for amendment of the Regional Growth Strategy, and, for establishing referral protocols. Implementation Guidelines are provided as resources, living outside the RGS, to support collective agreement and responsibility. They provide a set of norms that all parties of the RGS agree to and are to be read in conjunction with the SLRD RGS Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 as amended from time to time – they do not replace or supersede the content of, or requirements in, the RGS.~~

### Legislative Requirements

#### Annual Monitoring and Reporting

Section 452 of the Local Government Act requires annual monitoring and reporting of regional growth strategies. Monitoring is the process of collecting information, analyzing trends and gauging progress toward goals. Monitoring of the RGS has two purposes – to measure progress in RGS implementation and to measure substantive improvements in the core conditions or results that are

targeted by the RGS. Reporting includes evaluation and is the process of communicating the results of the monitoring.

To facilitate the monitoring and reporting process, Table ~~X3~~, Appendix A presents the key indicators that will be used to measure overall implementation of the RGS. Data sources and reporting procedures will be specified in the Annual Monitoring reports. More detailed monitoring may occur using a broader range of quality of life and environmental indicators as shown in Appendix B. (Table 3 to go here, not at back of Part 4)

#### Five-year Review

To ensure that the Regional Growth Strategy continues to respond to current and future needs, at least once every five years the SLRD will consider whether the Regional Growth Strategy must be reviewed for possible amendment, pursuant to Section 452 of the Local Government Act.

### Regional Growth Strategy Amendments

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and member municipalities will continue to work to ensure Official Community Plan policies are consistent with the RGS Settlement Planning Map, or provide for a process that will lead to consistency over time, recognizing the economic, social and environmental benefits of compact community development, with particular attention to growth management that assists economic development in Pemberton and revitalization of the Lillooet area. The following outlines the criteria and process for considering minor amendments to the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy.

#### *RGS Amendment Criteria and Process*

- a) The process to initiate amendments to the Regional Growth Strategy is by resolution of the SLRD Board. Member municipalities may, by Council resolution, request amendments; typically this will also involve a Regional Context Statement/OCP Amendment, with all amendments processed concurrently.
- b) On receipt of a resolution from a member municipality or the SLRD Board to amend the Regional Growth Strategy, SLRD staff will prepare a preliminary report for review by the RGS Steering Committee. RGS Steering Committee comments and recommendations will be forwarded to the SLRD Board to assist in its decision on whether the application should be processed as a minor or major amendment.
- c) The SLRD Board will assess the application in terms of the minor amendment criteria and determine if the amendment application should be treated as a minor or major amendment.

**Commented [CD69]:** Table 3 to be deleted; only need table 4 (RGS and ISP Indicators) now

**Commented [CD70]:** This (RGS Amendments section) is what was endorsed by Elected Officials and RGS SC

### Criteria for a Minor Amendment

Criteria under which a proposed amendment to the Regional Growth Strategy may be considered a minor amendment include the following:

1. Where a land use or development proposal is inconsistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, and, in the opinion of the Board:
  - a) is not considered to be of regional significance in terms of scale, impacts or precedence; and
  - b) contributes to achieving a compact, complete and sustainable community.
2. Text and map amendments which are not directly related to enabling specific proposed developments may be considered minor if, in the opinion of the Board, the amendment is not of regional significance.

Table 6: Minor Amendment Criteria

<b>MINOR Amendment Criteria</b>
<p>Criteria under which a proposed amendment to the Regional Growth Strategy may be considered a minor amendment include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Where a land use or development proposal requires an amendment to the Regional Growth Strategy, and, in the opinion of the Board:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) is not considered to be of regional significance in terms of scale, impacts or precedence; and</li><li>b) is not inconsistent with the goals of the Regional Growth Strategy.</li></ol></li><li>2. Those text and map amendments required to correct errors or as a result of more accurate information being received relative to existing information;</li><li>3. Those housekeeping amendments to population, dwelling unit and employment projections, housing demand estimates, performance measures, tables, figures, key indicators, grammar, or numbering, that do not alter the intent of the Regional Growth Strategy;</li><li>4. Anything that is determined to <i>not</i> be a minor amendment is to be treated as a major amendment.</li></ol> <p><u>Although not considered an exhaustive list, the following types of amendments are considered regionally significant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Those that include land in the Agricultural Land Reserve or will negatively impact agricultural lands;</li><li>• Those that involve development of non-settlement lands that are not contiguous to existing designated settlement areas;</li><li>• Those that would have significant impacts to the regional highway system and may negatively affect level of service; and,</li><li>• Those that would have significant impacts to regional energy emissions and may negatively affect Climate Change reduction and/or adaptation.</li></ul>

- d) An affirmative 2/3 vote of the SLRD Board members attending the meeting is required to proceed with a minor amendment process.

Table 7: Minor & Major Amendment Process

MINOR Amendment Process	MAJOR Amendment Process
<p>Where the SLRD Board resolves to proceed with an amendment application as a minor amendment, the Board will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. give 30 days written notice to each affected local government, including notice that the proposed amendment has been determined to be a minor amendment. The notice shall include a summary of the proposed amendment and any staff reports, other relevant supporting documentation and the date, time and place of the Board meeting at which the amending bylaw is to be considered for first reading;</li> <li>ii. consider any representations and written comments provided by the affected local governments prior to giving first reading to the proposed amendment bylaw.</li> </ul> <p>The minor amendment bylaw shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures that apply to the adoption of a regional growth strategy under sections 212 and 437 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> and Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Procedure Bylaw No. 1260-2012, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>No public hearing is required for minor amendments to the RGS.</p>	<p>Where the SLRD Board resolves to not proceed with an amendment application as a minor amendment, the amendment becomes a major amendment and may only be adopted through the process outlined in section 436 of the <i>Local Government Act</i>.</p>

### Regional Context Statement Amendments

After a Regional Context Statement has been accepted by the SLRD Board there are three instances in which municipalities will be required to submit a revised or new Regional Context Statement:

1. When a new Official Community Plan is being developed.
2. When amendments to an existing Official Community Plan are proposed that are not consistent with the accepted Regional Context Statement.
3. Within five years of the Board's latest acceptance of the Regional Context Statement and/or in association with an RGS Review.

The process for amending an accepted Regional Context Statement is the same as the process for initial acceptance of the Regional Context Statement, as per Section 448 of the Local Government Act. For Regional Context Statement revisions that trigger an RGS amendment, the SLRD requires these amendments to be processed concurrently, with the RGS amendment adopted prior to the revised Regional Context Statement being accepted.



## Roles and Responsibilities

### Squamish-Lillooet Regional District:

- Assist in the development and approval of Regional Context Statements and Amendments.
- Ensure Regional Context Statements are consistent with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation/regulations.
- Adopt Regional Context Statements that serve to implement RGS Goals and Strategic Directions/directives within electoral area Official Community Plans.
- Chair and provide technical support to RGS Steering Committee.
- Coordinate follow-up implementation of the RGS Goals/directives in accordance with RGS Strategic Directions/Implementation Agreement.
- Monitor and report on implementation of the RGS Goals/directives.
- Monitor Quality of Life & Environmental/RGS and ISP Indicators.

Commented [CD71]: From ALC

### Member Municipalities:

- Adopt Regional Context Statements that serve to implement RGS Goals and Strategic Directions/directives within Official Community Plans.
- Assist and cooperate in the implementation of the RGS Goals and Strategic Directions/directives.

### Regional Growth Strategy Steering Committee:

- Guide the implementation of the RGS Goal and Strategic Directions. This includes: reviewing the annual monitoring report on progress made in achieving the goals of the RGS; reviewing all requested amendments to the RGS; and guiding the process of reviewing and updating the RGS;
- Advise the Board and member municipalities on Regional Growth Strategy issues/matters, including providing comments and recommendations to the Board/Councils on proposed Regional Growth Strategy amendments and development issues of regional, inter-municipal, and inter-agency significance.

Commented [CD72]: From RGS Steering Committee ToR

### Inter-Governmental Advisory Committee:

- Assist and advise on implementation of RGS directives.
- Advise applicable local governments on the development and implementation of RGS, including RGS reviews, and to facilitate coordination of Provincial and local government actions, policies and programs as they relate to the development and implementation of the RGS.

Commented [CD73]: Language pulled from RGS Steering Committee ToR

## Glossary of Terms

**Affordable housing** means rental or ownership housing priced so that monthly payments are less than 30% of gross household income. Affordable housing is intended for households of low and moderate incomes - those that have household incomes that are 80% or less of the median income reported by Statistics Canada in the previous Census.

**Aging in Place:** Aging in place means having the health and social supports and services you need to live safely and independently in your home or your community for as long as you wish and are able (Government of Canada) OR The ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

**Backcountry Resort** refers to a commercial recreation development with a maximum of 100 bed units that focuses on one or more recreation/ adventure tourism activities that provide a high quality recreation opportunity and which may include accessory commercial activities but no residential development other than staff accommodations.

**BC Energy Step Code** is a voluntary compliance path within the BCBC (via new Subsections 9.36.6. and 10.2.3. of Division B) that establishes progressive performance targets (or steps) to support transformation from the current energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to net zero energy-ready buildings by 2032. Effective April 7, 2017, the BC Energy Step Code has been introduced as an amendment to the 2012 BC Building Code (BCBC).

**Board** means the Regional Board of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District; for the purposes of the RGS only those Board members who participate in the RGS service may participate in RGS decision making.

**Community** means an identifiable or distinct settlement of people, living and interacting with one another in a defined geographic area, who may share a common culture, values and norms and similar environmental conditions.

**Complete community** means a type of settlement where necessary and desired services, features and attributes allow residents to live, work, play, shop, and learn within close proximity of their home. A more complete community is one where there is a range of opportunities for day-to-day activities, resulting in jobs closer to where people live, accessibility to transit, shops and services near home, and a wider range of housing types.

**Community food security (CFS):** is defined as a situation in which all community residents obtain a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes community self-reliance and social justice. -(BC Provincial Health Services Society).

**Commented [CD74]:** To be consistent with language agreed upon in affordable housing goal chapter. Affordable housing is no longer tied to median income calculations.

**Co-operative (co-op) Housing** means is a type of housing that residents own and operate as part of a membership.

**FireSmart** means structured and practical solutions or mitigative approaches to reduce the hazard posed by interface fires to communities and homes.

**Flex Housing** means a multi-unit built form designed for adaptability of units to accommodate changing family size and needs over time with a minimum of expense (e.g. UniverCity Highlands neighbourhood in Burnaby; for further information <http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/co/buho/flho/index.cfm>).

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**Food Security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)).

**Food Systems** a food system provides an integrated view of and includes the production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management of food.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions** are any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, thereby trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere. By increasing the heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect, which ultimately leads to global climate change.

**Healthy community** is one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources that enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential.

**Master Planned Communities** means larger scale developments that are non-urban, mixed use and are planned on a comprehensive basis.

Commented [CD76]: Was missing from definition list, so added for consistency

**Natural Capital** refers to living organisms (i.e., plants, animals, bacteria), water, air, land, and non-renewable stocks (i.e. oil and gas, minerals). The value of natural capital is based on the quantity & quality of the goods (timber, food, fuel, genetic resources, biochemicals) and services that flow from these stocks. Services are those that are essential, support all life and are extremely complex; they and include climate regulation, water purification, waste treatment, erosion control, air quality management, nutrient recycling, photosynthesis, soil formation, pest and disease control, and protection from extreme weather damage. Natural capital is one approach to ecosystem valuation, an alternative to the traditional view of all non-human life as passive natural resources, and to the idea of ecological health.

**Neighbourhood** means a local, identifiable area within a settlement area, either urban or non-urban, which has some quality or ~~character which~~character that distinguishes it from other areas.

**Non-market housing** means housing that is owned or controlled by a government or nonprofit entity and is rented to low or moderate income households at less than market rent, or made available for purchase at less than market value.

**Non-settlement Area** means an area predominantly used for agriculture, including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, rangeland, forestry, outdoor recreation or resource extraction uses or areas of undisturbed natural environments. Non-settlement areas include watersheds, conservation areas, farmland, forests, and major parks and large areas of unsurveyed Crown land. They may be characterized by some sparse settlement and localized, historic subdivisions. Parcel areas are generally greater than 15 hectares (40 acres) in non-settlement areas.

**Non-urban** means any unincorporated or incorporated settlement areas, and includes small Rural Communities, Serviced Residential areas and Rural Residential areas.

**Occupied Private Dwelling** means 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.

**Preferred mode of transportation** the SLRD Prioritizes preferred modes of transportation in the following order: 1. pedestrian, bicycle and other non-motorized means (active transportation), 2. transit, rail, ferry and movement of goods, 3. private automobile (HOV, and leading low-impact technologies), 4. private automobile (SOV, traditional technology).

**Private Dwelling** means 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 (includes all dwellings – vacant, occupied by temporary residents and occupied by permanent residents).

**Region or Regional** refers to the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and its member municipalities.

**Resilience** means the ability to anticipate risk, limit or mitigate impacts, and adapt, evolve and grow when faced with change.

**Resilient community** is self-reliant and ensures those most in need have access to essential services such as food, housing, water, and energy to support ongoing social, economic and environmental health. A resilient community is one that takes intentional action to enhance the personal and

collective capacity of its citizens and institutions to respond to and influence the course of social, economic, and environmental change.

**Renewable Energy** is generally defined as energy that is collected from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Renewable energy often provides energy in four important areas: electricity generation, air and water heating/cooling, transportation, and rural (off-grid) energy services.

**Rural Communities** means settlements that are closely built up, with a mix of land uses, community water and sewer systems, and a systematic street pattern. Rural Communities generally have a population of less than 1,000 people.

**Rural Residential** means a settlement that contains dispersed residential uses usually on small acreage parcels, which are not serviced by community water or sewer services.

**Senior (housing)** means an adult aged 55 years or older. Note housing programs, partners and housing providers may define senior by a different age.

**Serviced Residential** means a settlement that contains primarily residential uses serviced by community water and/or sewer systems.

**Settlement Area** means an area of predominantly residential use at varying densities. These may be either urban or non-urban.

**Smart Growth** means a pattern of development that makes efficient use of our limited land base and our existing infrastructure systems, protects important resource lands and natural areas, promotes a wide variety of transportation and housing options, creates more complete communities, and fosters high quality and environmentally sensitive development practices. Smart growth recognizes the connections between development and quality of life, and leverages new growth to improve the community.

**Transportation Demand Management** programs designed to reduce demand for transportation through various means, such as the use of transit and of alternative work hours.

**Urban** means a closely built up settlement characterized by buildings, asphalt, concrete, and a systematic street pattern within an incorporated municipality. Urban areas include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, utilities, and mixed urban land uses. Undeveloped land completely surrounded by developed areas, such as cemeteries, golf courses, and urban parks is recognized within urban areas. The extent of urban areas is determined by the existence of a dense systematic street pattern and the relative concentration of buildings.

**Urban Containment Boundary** refers to a set of land-use regulations that prohibit urban level development outside a certain boundary; they are a regulatory tool used to shape the geographical pattern of urban growth.

**Zero Waste** means the goal of eliminating waste wherever possible by encouraging a systems approach to avoid the creation of waste in the first place. A Zero Waste Systems approach turns material outputs from one process into resources for other processes.

**PLANNING TERMS:**

**Vision:** an overall description of our desired future.

**Goals:** elements that collectively comprise the realization of our vision.

**Strategic Directions:** actions designed to guide RGS implementation.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Consultation Process used to develop the RGS**

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**APPENDIX AB Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators**

The following is the new rationale for using the more updated, streamlined and measurable ISP indicators as a realistic set of data for the RGS going forward.

Table 8 outlines a series of indicators developed for the purposes of tracking and evaluating trends in community growth and development. Each indicator has an accompanying description in order to obtain data. The indicators are based not only on *Smart Growth Principles* but align with the proposed indicators of the SLRD Integrated Sustainability Plan (ISP), thereby allowing collection of data to serve two monitoring programs within the SLRD.

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An important outcome of the *RGS regional growth strategy* will be to monitor these indicators over time to evaluate the progress made, or changes occurring within these key parameters, as a measure of how well the region is managing the overall quality of life of present and future generations in communities.

**Commented [CD78]:** To tie back to...Our Mission To enhance the quality of life of constituents through the facilitation of regional and community services for the benefit of present and future generations.

**KEY INDICATORS OF RGS GOALS**

<p><b>GOAL 1 FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Context Statements within OCPs conform with and assist the RGS implementation.</li> <li>Major development applications are consistent with RGS directives and land use designations.</li> <li>Increased population densities within Settlement Areas as a result of smart growth strategies.</li> <li>Increased proportion of compact, mixed use developments in settlement growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GOAL 2 IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highway safety and reliability improvements implemented as planned.</li> <li>Decrease in fatalities per km travel.</li> <li>Decreased intra and inter region travel times between major centres for commercial transport.</li> <li>Increased average number of occupants per vehicle.</li> <li>Increased transit ridership and transit proportion of travel demand.</li> <li>Transit authority or commission established and actively promoting transit.</li> <li>Regional trails and bicycling network implemented and being used.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GOAL 3 GENERATE A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversity of housing stock including number of affordable units.</li> <li>Affordable housing strategy established and actively assisting housing initiatives as viewed by participants.</li> <li>Explicit affordable housing policies and regulations integrated into OCPs and zoning bylaws. Number of new initiatives by community organizations and the private sector to finance affordable housing.</li> <li>Number of new affordable housing units established, including seniors housing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GOAL 4 ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern development strategy established and resulting in increased economic investment.</li> <li>Increased employment and income in the northern sub region.</li> <li>Increased proportion of urban population and development in Lillooet and Pemberton.</li> <li>Increased number of tourists and tourism expenditures.</li> </ul>

**Commented [CD79]:** Delete and just have following Integrated RGS & ISP Monitoring table (currently table 4 in RGS bylaw) –Table 3 was an interim to table 4 and now redundant

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased agricultural investment, employment and income.</li> <li>Increase in irrigated areas, and stable and secure sources of irrigation water</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 5 PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of representative ecosystem types under protection status.</li> <li>Adoption and implementation of a regional water conservation strategy and rates of water consumption per capita.</li> <li>Compliance with federal and provincial air and water quality standards and objectives. Achievement of waste reduction targets and implementation of the solid waste management plan.</li> <li>Number of initiatives to conserve, restore or enhance natural habitats and ecosystems and areas under such initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 6 ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of parks and greenways and km of trails per capita.</li> <li>Resident and visitor participation rates in outdoor recreation activities.</li> <li>Community participation and stewardship initiatives for parks and green spaces.</li> <li>Scope and range of recreation facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 7 CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased community crime rates.</li> <li>Participation rates in sports, recreation and health related activities.</li> <li>Status of emergency preparedness plans.</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 8 ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOU's and agreements adopted between the regional district and aboriginal communities.</li> <li>Number of regional district meetings involving aboriginal representatives.</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 9 IMPROVE COLLABORATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of participatory forums related to RGS implementation.</li> <li>Status of RGS monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL 10 PROTECT AND ENHANCE FOOD SYSTEMS</b>	N/A – goal not developed at time
<b>GOAL 11 TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	N/A – goal not developed at time

Table 8: Integrated RGS and ISP Goals Monitoring

RGS & ISP GOAL	INDICATORS	DESCRIPTION
<b>GOAL 1 FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b>	Energy Use	Total energy used
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
	<u>Landfill Waste Material Use</u>	<u>Estimated amount of all materials used (includes landfilled, recycled, composted, etc.) Total amount of solid waste sent to landfills from SLRD communities.</u>
	Population Density	Population per ha of developed land
<b>GOAL 2 IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS</b>	<u>Mixed Use</u>	<u>Number of ha of mixed use where possible for new areas.</u>
	Highway Safety	Fatalities on certain highways
	Transit Commutes	Percent commuting to work via transit
	Number of Vehicles	ICBC vehicle ownership data
	<u>Travel Time Between Key Centres</u>	<u>Length of trip time between major Sea to Sky Centres.</u>

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Commented [CD82]: Has not been monitored to date - remove



<b>GOAL 3 GENERATE A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING</b>	Housing Affordability	Ratio of median income to median assessed residential property value
	Housing Diversity	Diversity of housing stock in settlement areas, including mixed use where possible for new areas
<b>GOAL 4 ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b>	Diversity of <del>Primary</del> Industry	Labour force <del>concentration in industries that bring in outside money to the region (export-like industries such as tourism, logging, building homes, etc.)</del> breakdown by primary industry
	Median Income	Real median income of SLRD based tax filers
	Total Income	Total income reported by SLRD based tax filers
	Room Revenue	Room Revenue for the SLRD tourism Communities
	<del>Active Farms</del>	<del>Total ha of active farms</del>
	Population	Population and Sustainable Population Ratios
<b>GOAL 5 PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING</b>	Connectivity	Number of communities (and/or residents and businesses) with access to high speed communications technology
	Species at Risk	Number of vascular species at risk within the SLRD
	<del>Water Use</del>	<del>Total amount of water extracted then delivered from municipal and SLRD water plants to end users in the SLRD.</del>
<b>GOAL 6 ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS</b>	Regional Air Quality	Number of hours where the AQI for Whistler and Squamish is <del>below worse than</del> low
	Recreation Facilities	Recreation facilities and parks/ fields area.
<b>GOAL 7 CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES</b>	<del>Commercial Recreation Operators</del> Participants	<del>Number of commercial recreation participant trips.</del> The number of <del>commercial operators in the region (indicator aims to represent the commercial recreation activity in the SLRD)</del>
	Child Development	Proportion of total kindergarten children considered vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI).
	Drinking Water Quality	Drinking Water Quality Index
	Socio-Economic Index	BC Stats Socio-Economic Index
	<del>Leisure Activity Recreation Activities by Residents</del>	<del>The population aged 12 and over who reported an active or moderately active</del>

Commented [CD83]: Description from monitoring reports

Commented [CD84]: Moved below under Food Systems

Commented [CD85]: This is what has actually been monitored

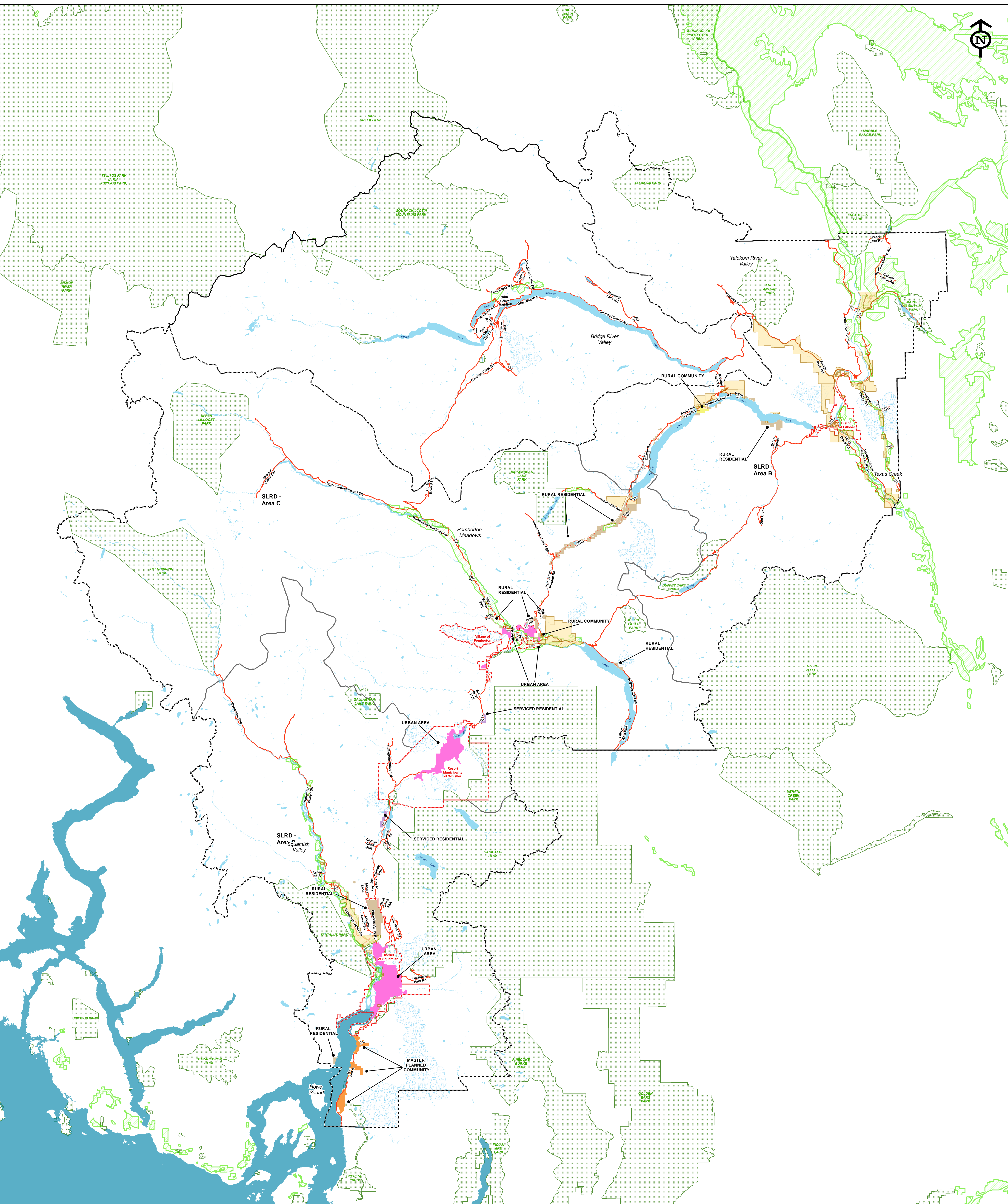
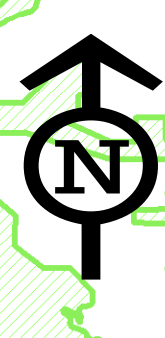
Commented [CD86]: This is the revised indicator currently being monitored

		<u>level of physical activity on Canadian Community Health Survey</u>
	Trail Length	<u>The length of official commuter trails as well as recreation trails that are generally accessible to a large segment of the population (lower grade, wider, gravel or paved).</u>
<b>GOAL 8 ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS/ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES AND FIRST NATIONS</b>	<u>SLRD-Indigenous Meetings/First Nations Referral Response Rate</u>	<u>Proportion of SLRD referrals that receive a response from First Nations governments The number of meetings held between the SLRD and Indigenous communities and First Nations on an annual basis.</u>
<b>GOAL 9 IMPROVE COLLABORATION</b>	Voter turnout	Proportion of the registered voters voting in SLRD Community/ Electoral Area elections
	RGS Collaboration	Number of RGS steering committee meetings
<b>GOAL 10 PROTECT AND ENHANCE FOOD SYSTEMS</b>	<u>Active Farms</u>	<u>Total ha of active farms</u>
	<u>Status of the ALR</u>	<u>Number of subdivisions; number of non-farm use applications approved; amount of land removed from the ALR; amount of land included in the ALR.</u>
	<u>Urban Agriculture</u>	<u>Total ha of urban agriculture (community gardens, greenhouses, small plots, etc.) Number of people participating in community garden programs.</u>
<b>GOAL 11 TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	<u>Energy Use</u>	<u>Total energy used</u>
	<u>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</u>	<u>Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions</u>

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REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING

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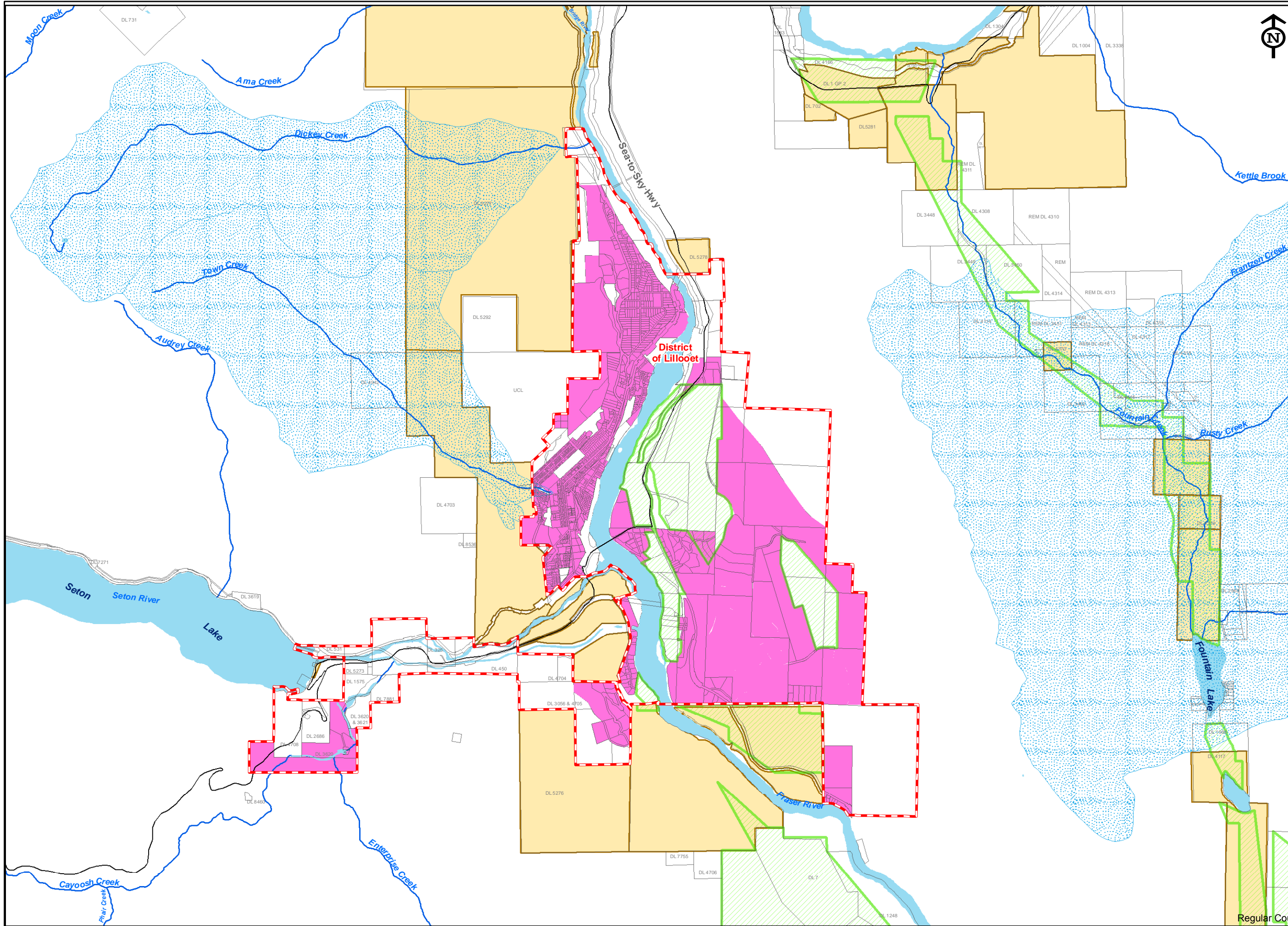
**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 1**

**REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PLAN**

- |                           |               |                         |                                      |                   |       |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| IR                        | RGS Boundary  | Community Watersheds    | <b>Regional Land Use Designation</b> | Rural Community   | Urban |
| Municipal Boundaries      | SLRD Boundary | Parks & Protected Areas | Master Planned Community             | Rural Residential |       |
| Electoral Area Boundaries | ALR           | Non-Settlement Area     | Serviced Residential                 |                   |       |

0 5 10 km  
NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N





**Squamish - Lillooet  
Regional District**

**Bylaw 1062 Map 1a**

**LILLOOET  
SETTLEMENT PLAN**

Municipal Boundary

**IR**



ALR

Community Watersheds

**Regional Land Use Designation**

Non-Settlement Area

Urban

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

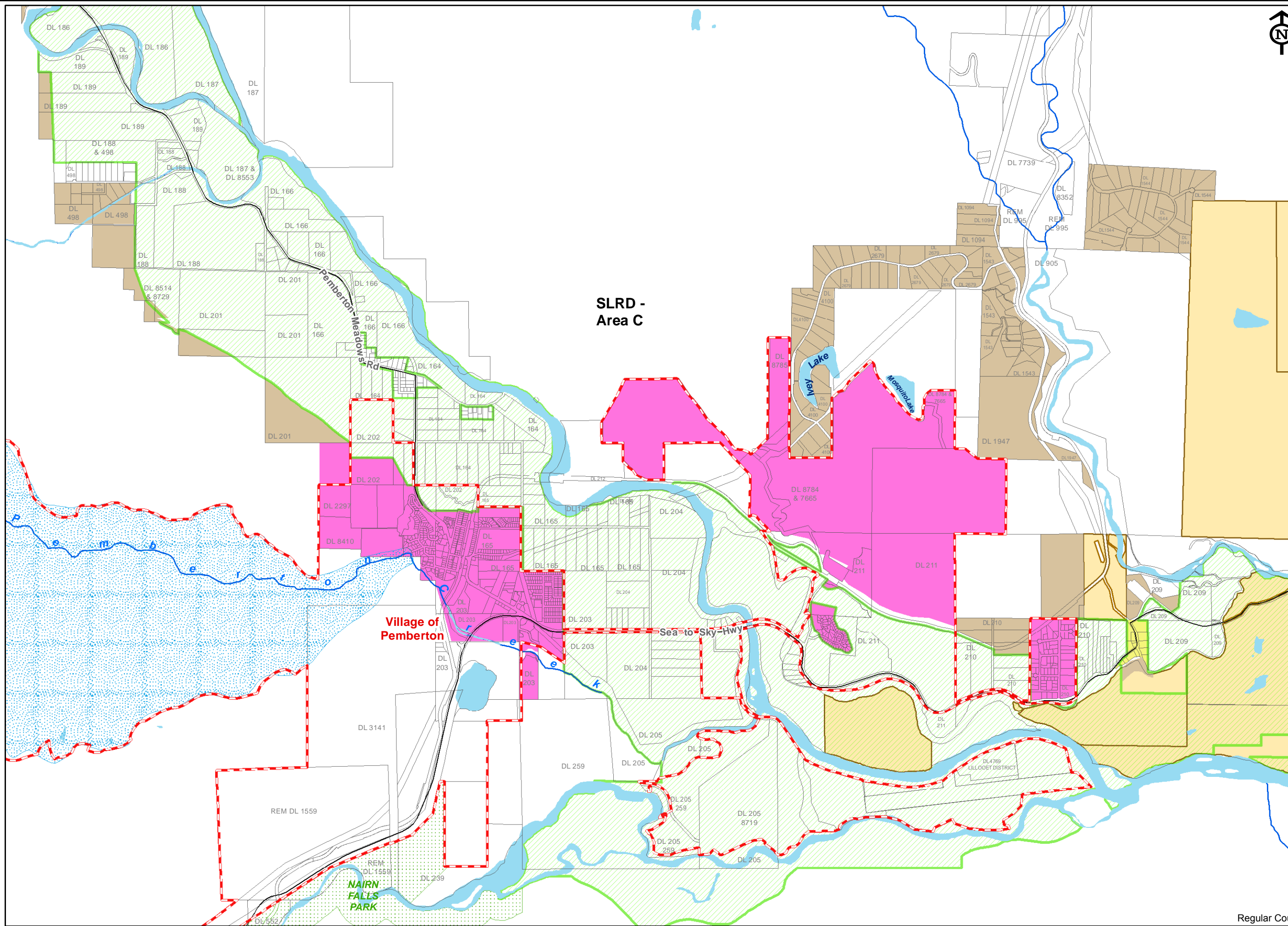
Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018



Squamish - Lillooet  
Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1b

### PEMBERTON & AREA C SETTLEMENT PLAN



Municipal Boundaries

IR

ALR

Parks & Protected  
Areas

Community  
Watersheds

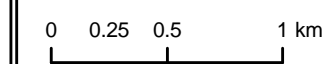
Regional Land Use  
Designation

Non-Settlement Area

Rural Community

Rural Residential

Urban



NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018



Squamish - Lillooet Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1c

### PEMBERTON & AREA C SOUTH SETTLEMENT PLAN

Municipal Boundaries

**IR**

IR

ALR

Parks & Protected Areas

Community Watersheds

#### Regional Land Use Designation

Non-Settlement

Rural Community

Rural Residential

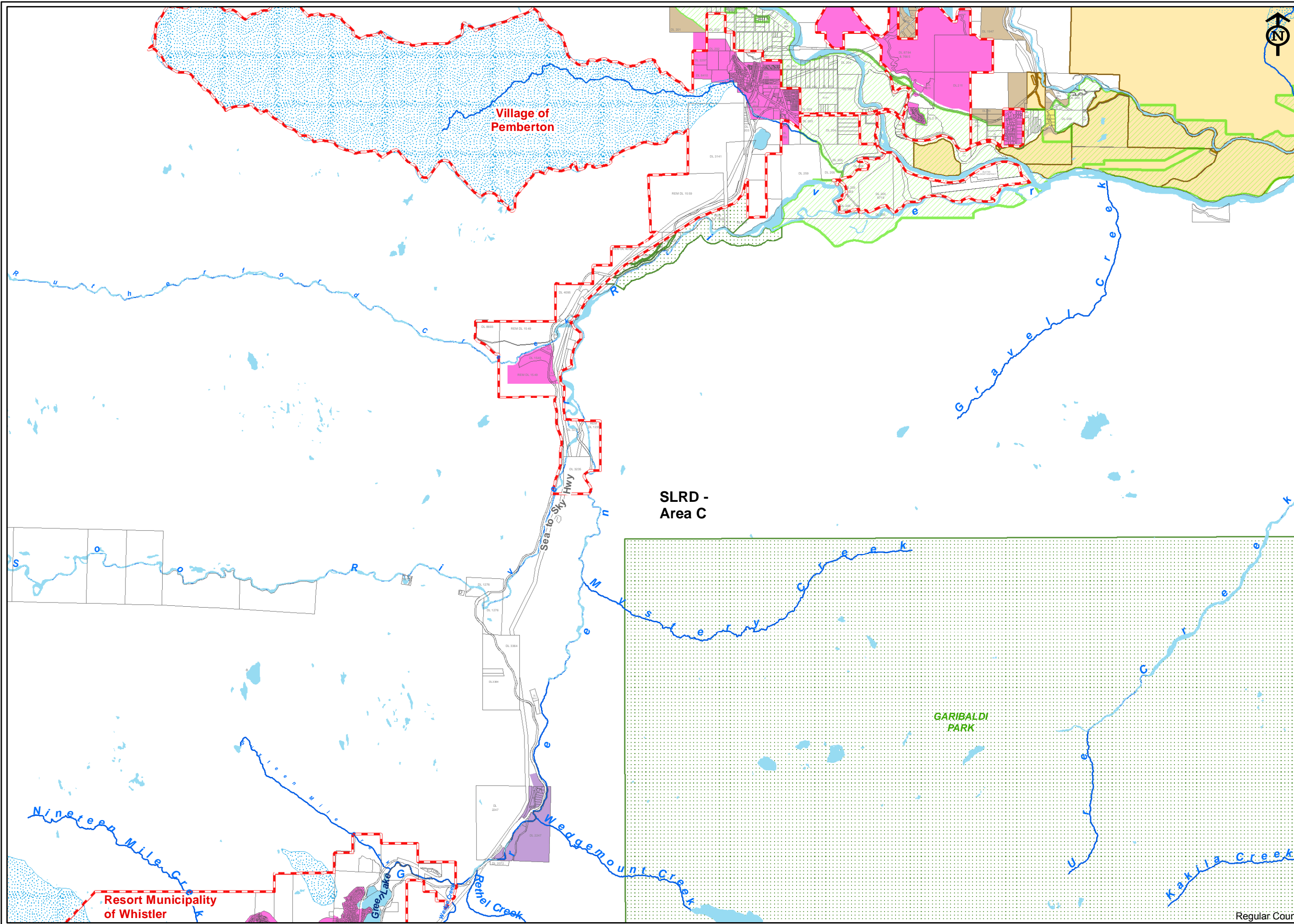
Serviced Residential

Urban

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Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2016





Squamish - Lillooet Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1d

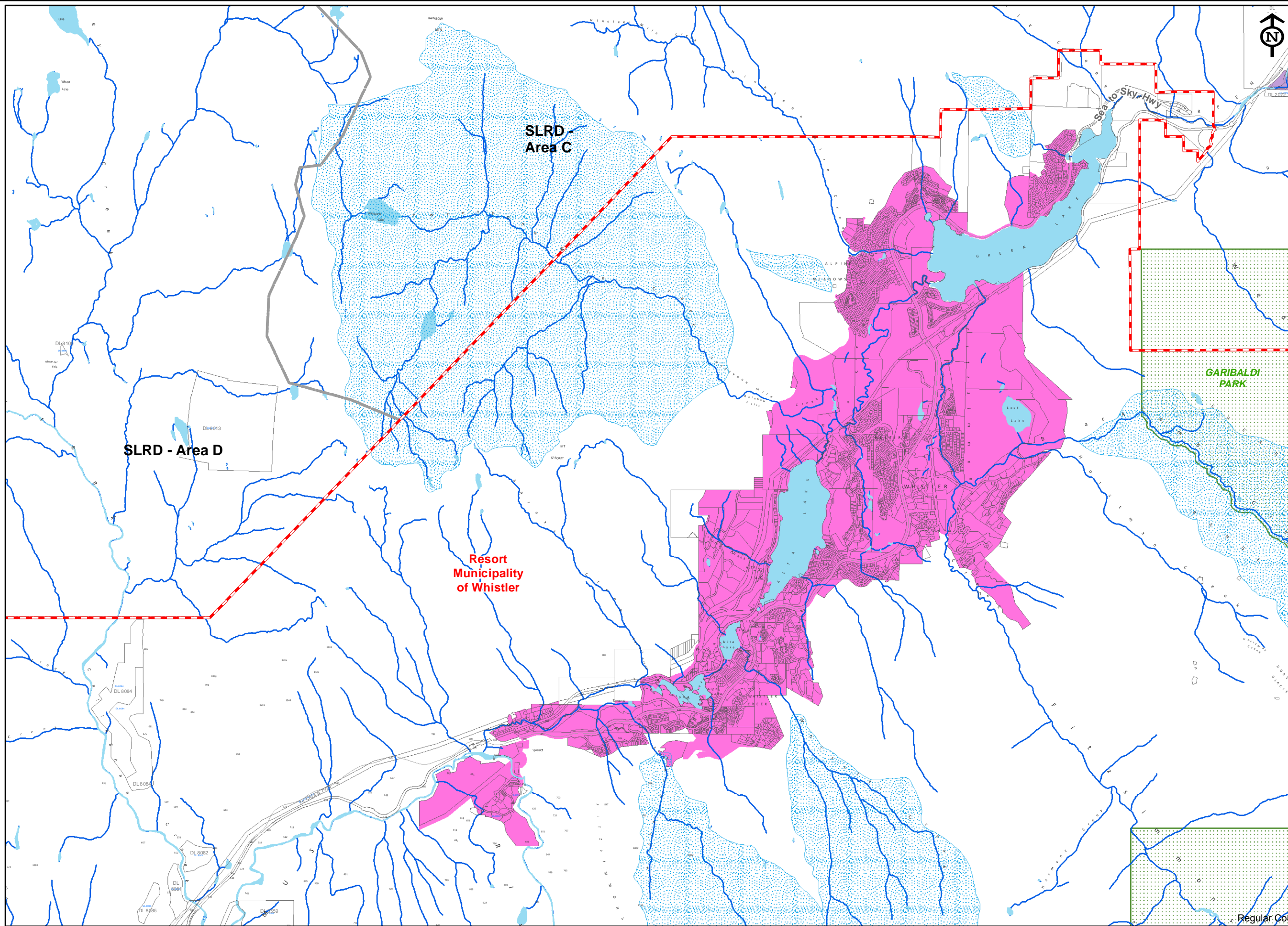
### WHISTLER SETTLEMENT PLAN

- Electoral Area Boundaries
- Municipal Boundary
- IR
- Parks & Protected Areas
- Community Watersheds
- Regional Land Use Designation**
- Non-Settlement Area
- Serviced Residential
- Urban

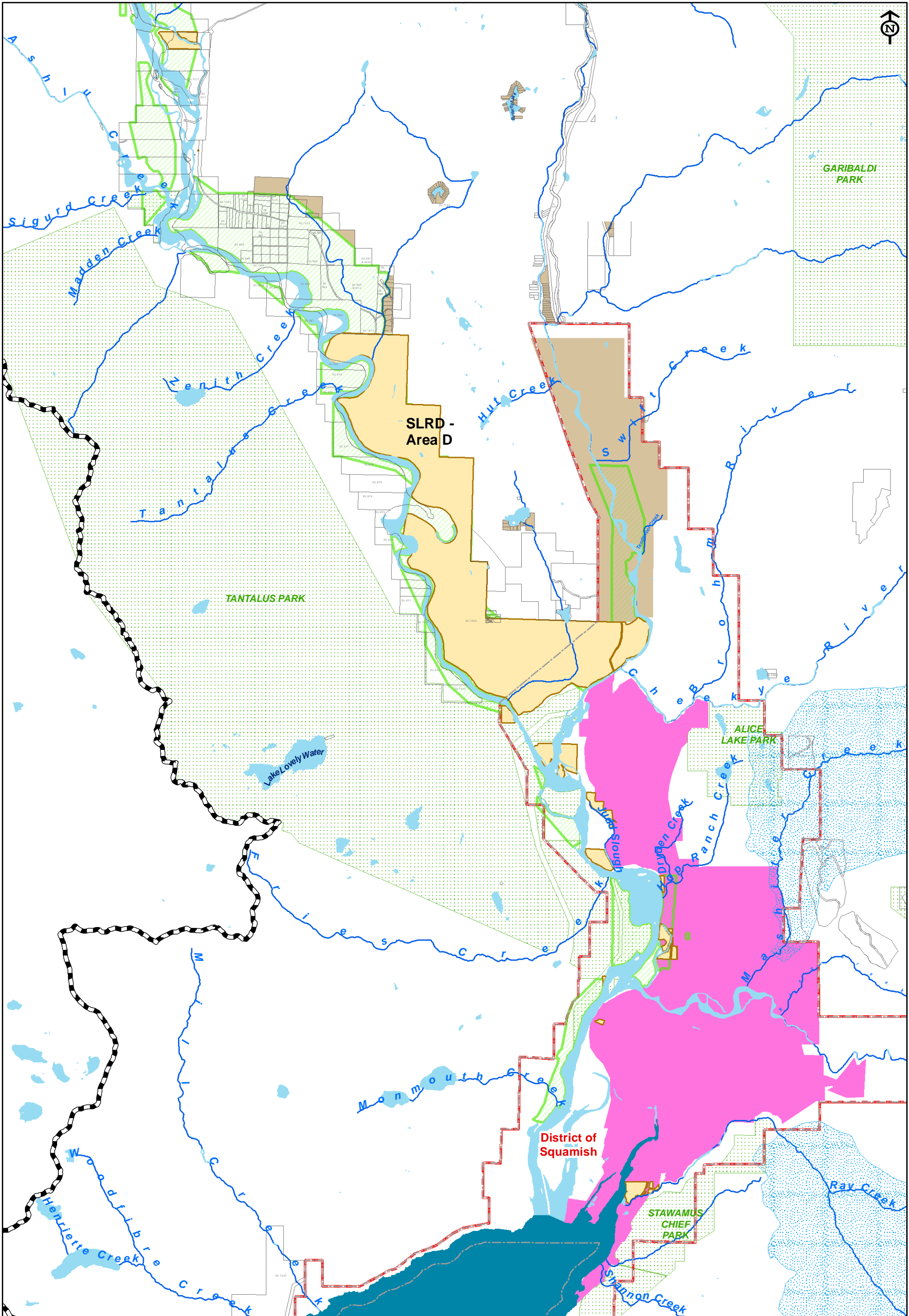
0 0.25 0.5 1 km









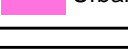
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Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018







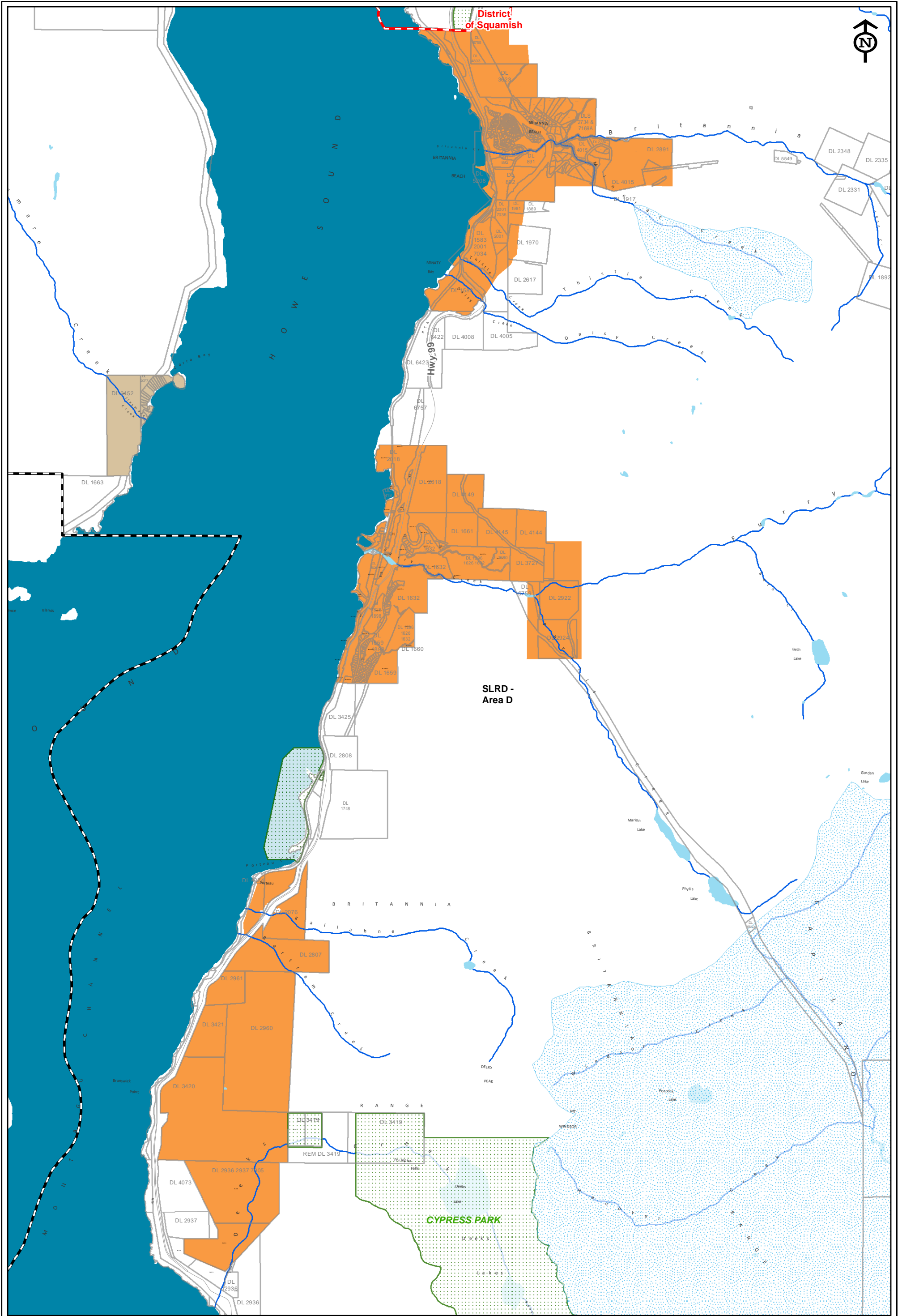
 SLRD Boundary	 ALR	<b>Regional Land Use Designation</b>
 Municipal Boundaries	 Community Watersheds	 Non-Settlement Area
 IR	 Parks & Protected Areas	 Rural Residential
		 Urban

**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District**  
**Bylaw 1062 Map 1e**

**SQUAMISH & AREA D**  
**SETTLEMENT PLAN**









Village of Pemberton  
 Regional Council Meeting No. 1469  
 Tuesday, May 8, 2018





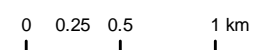
**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 1f**

**HOWE SOUND SETTLEMENT PLAN**

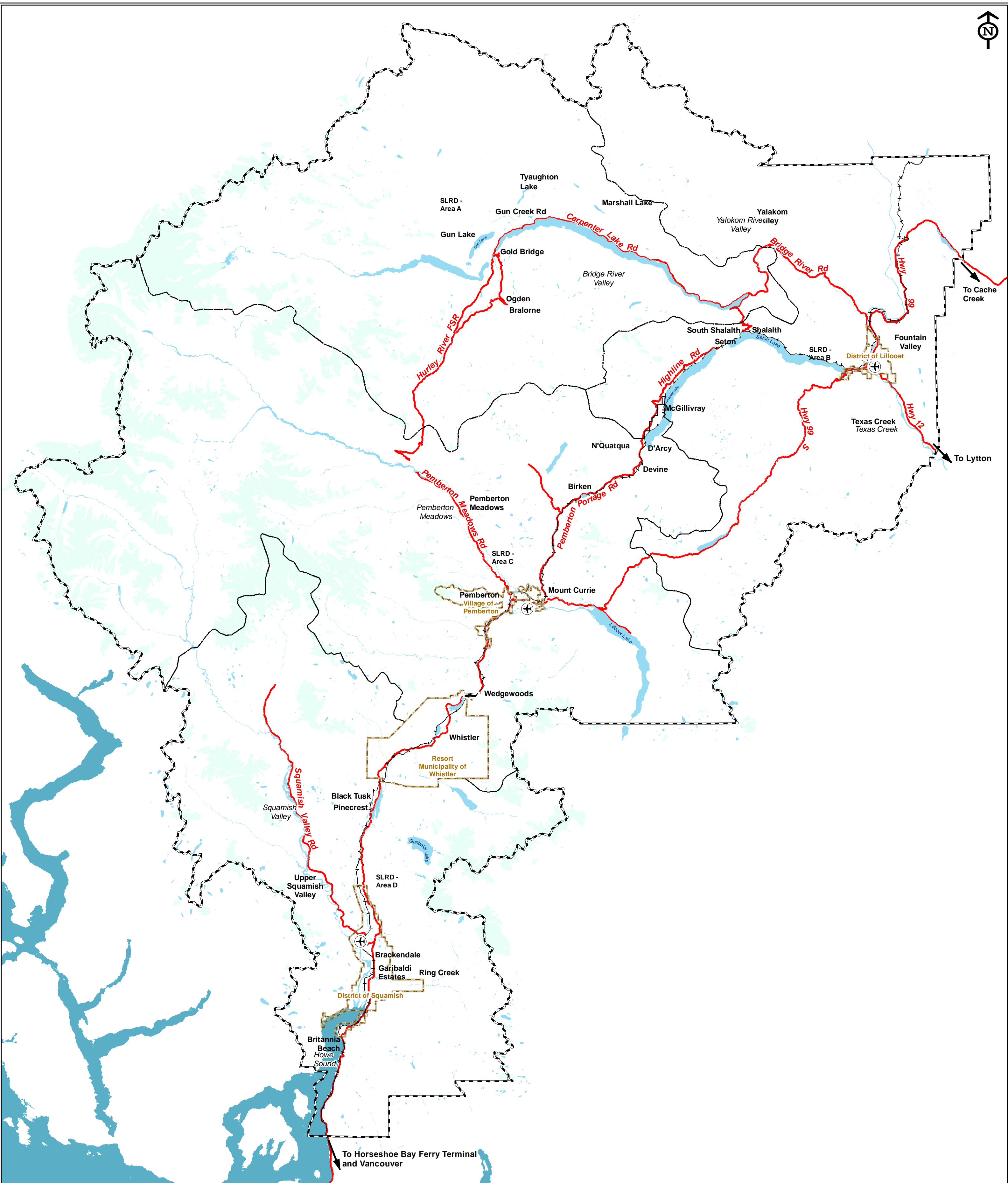
-  SLRD Boundary
-  Electoral Area Boundaries
-  Municipal Boundary
-  IR

-  Community Watershed
-  Parks and Protected Areas

- Regional Land Use Designation**
-  Master Planned Community
  -  Non-Settlement Area



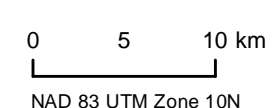
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 Village of Pemberton  
 Regular Council Meeting No. 1469

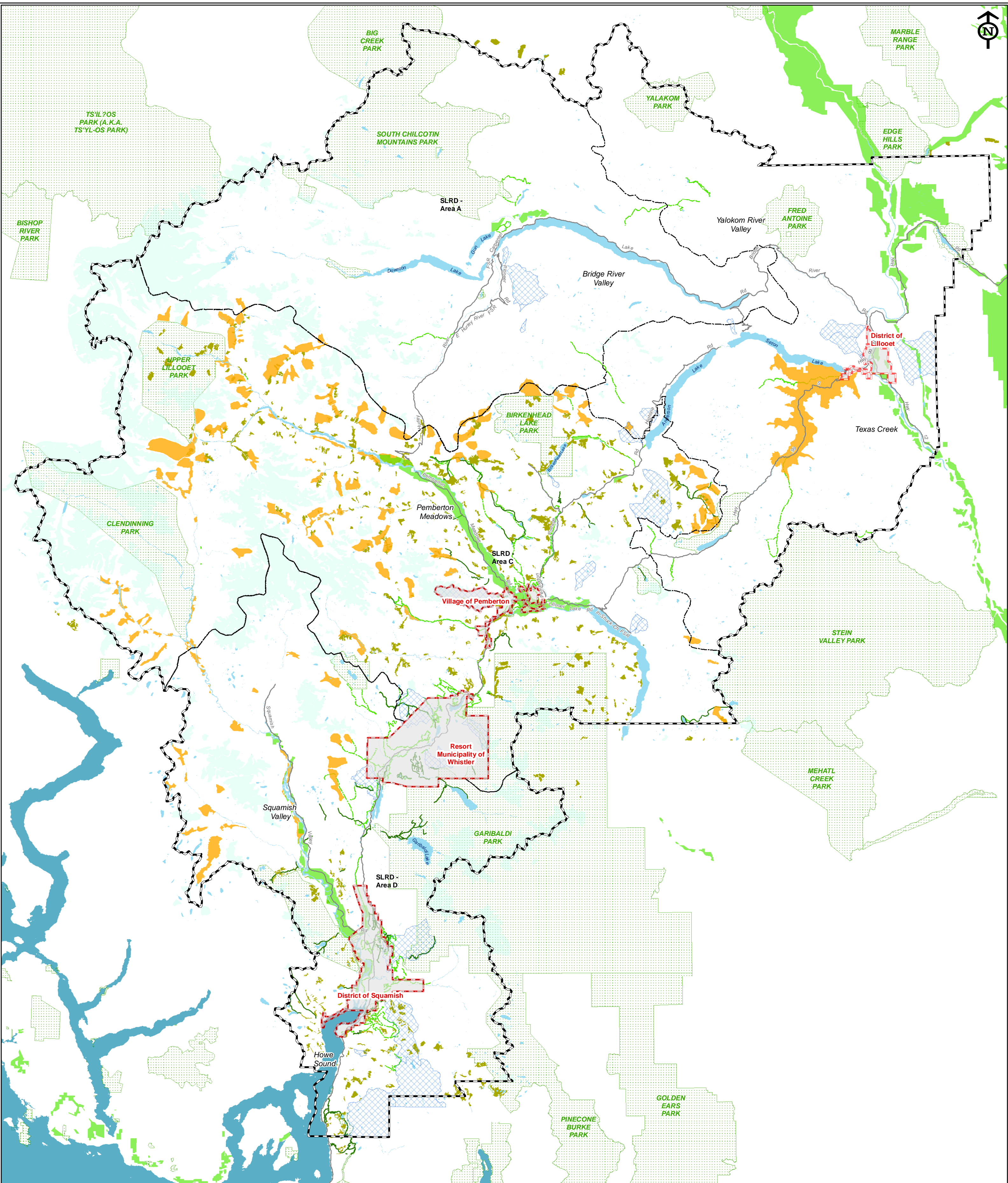


Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 2

**REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION**

- Municipal Boundaries
- Electoral Area Boundaries
- SLRD Boundary
- Heliport
- Airstrip
- Railway
- Road
- Ocean
- Lakes & Rivers





**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District**  
**Bylaw 1062 Map 3**

**REGIONAL NATURAL ASSETS**

- |                           |                           |                             |                          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| SLRD Boundary             | Ice Masses                | Wildlife Habitat Areas      | Forest Tenure Rec Trails |
| Municipal Boundaries      | Ocean                     | Old Growth Management Areas | Recreation Trails        |
| Electoral Area Boundaries | Lakes & Rivers            | Parks & Protected Areas     |                          |
| Community Watersheds      | Agricultural Land Reserve |                             |                          |

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**SQUAMISH-LILLOOET REGIONAL DISTRICT**

**BYLAW NO. 1562-2018**

A bylaw to amend the Regional Growth Strategy for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

**WHEREAS** the *Local Government Act* provides for a regional district to undertake the development, adoption, implementation, monitoring and review of a regional growth strategy under Part 13,

**AND WHEREAS** the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District adopted a regional growth strategy on June 28, 2010,

**NOW THEREFORE** the Board of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008, Amendment Bylaw No. 1562-2018”.
2. The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Growth Strategy Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 is amended as follows:
  - (a) By updating the Summary of Amendments table to include this bylaw.
  - (b) Schedule “A” attached to and forming part of Bylaw 1062, 2008 is hereby deleted and replaced with a new Schedule A, as attached.

WRITTEN NOTICE GIVEN TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May 2016.

READ A FIRST TIME this 28<sup>th</sup> day of MARCH, 2018.

READ A SECOND TIME this day of , 2018.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE RECEIVED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS as of the day of 2018.

READ A THIRD TIME this day of , 2018.

ADOPTED this day of , 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jack Crompton  
Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kristen Clark  
Corporate Officer

# Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy

Schedule "A" to Bylaw 1062, 2008





## Our Mission

To enhance the quality of life of constituents through the facilitation of regional and community services for the benefit of present and future generations.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS  
CONSOLIDATED FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY

Consolidated bylaws are consolidated for convenience only and are merely representative. Each consolidated bylaw consists of the original bylaw text and maps, together with current amendments which have been made to the original version. Copies of all bylaws (original and amendments) may be obtained from the SLRD Planning and Development Department.

BYLAW NO.	SUMMARY OF BYLAW AMENDMENTS	DATE OF ADOPTION
1356 – 2014	Regional Growth Strategy Housekeeping Amendment Bylaw	January 28, 2015
1367 - 2014	Text Amendment	March 18, 2015
1514 - 2017	Growth Management Text Amendments	February 28, 2018
1562 - 2018	Regional Growth Strategy Review	



# Contents

PART 1.....	7
Introduction.....	7
PART 2.....	8
Context.....	8
Overview.....	8
RGS Projections – Population, Dwelling Unit & Employment Projections .....	10
Population Projections.....	10
Dwelling Unit Projections.....	12
Employment Projections.....	13
What type of growth is desirable?.....	14
RGS Smart Growth Principles.....	15
PART 3.....	16
The Strategy.....	16
Vision.....	16
Goals.....	16
GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities .....	17
GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options.....	23
GOAL 3 Generate a Range of Quality Affordable Housing.....	29
GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy.....	32
GOAL 5 Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning.....	35
GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas.....	38
GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities.....	40
GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities and First Nations.....	42
GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions.....	45
GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems .....	47
GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change.....	51
Part 4 Implementation .....	56
Implementation Process.....	56
Regional Context Statements .....	56
Coordination with Other Governments and Agencies.....	57

Legislative Requirements.....	58
Annual Monitoring and Reporting.....	58
Five-year Review.....	58
Regional Growth Strategy Amendments .....	58
RGS Amendment Criteria and Process.....	58
Regional Context Statement Amendments.....	60
Roles and Responsibilities.....	61
Glossary of Terms .....	62
APPENDIX A Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators.....	66
REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING .....	69

## FIGURES & TABLES

Figure 1: SLRD RGS Context Map .....	9
Figure 2: Population Projection, Three Scenarios for SLRD, 2001-2036.....	10
Figure 3: Population Distribution, Medium Scenario, 2001-2036 .....	11
Figure 4: SLRD Dwelling Unit Composition, 2016 vs 2036.....	12
Table 1: RGS Projections Summary - Population, Dwelling Units & Employment.....	10
Table 2: Projected Population and Dwellings by Area, 2016 -2036 .....	13
Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps.....	22
Table 4: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities .....	27
Table 5: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities .....	28
Table 6: Minor Amendment Criteria.....	59
Table 7: Minor & Major Amendment Process .....	59
Table 8: Integrated RGS and ISP Monitoring.....	66

## REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING

Regional Settlement Plan - Map 1 .....	70
Lillooet Settlement Plan - Map 1a .....	71
Pemberton & Area C Settlement Plan - Map 1b .....	72
Area C South & Pemberton Settlement Plan – Map 1c .....	73
Whistler Settlement Plan – Map 1d .....	74
Squamish & Area D Settlement Plan – Map 1e .....	75
Howe Sound Settlement Plan – Map 1f .....	76
Regional Transportation – Map 2 .....	77
Regional Natural Assets – Map 3 .....	78

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## PART 1

### Introduction

The Regional Growth Strategy for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) is an initiative of the SLRD, the District of Squamish, the Resort Municipality of Whistler, the Village of Pemberton and the District of Lillooet. The purpose of a regional growth strategy under Part 13 of the *Local Government Act* is to

***“promote human settlement that is socially, economically, and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities and services, land and other resources.”***

The Regional Growth Strategy provides a broad policy framework describing the common direction that the regional district and member municipalities will follow in promoting development and services that are sustainable, recognizing a long-term responsibility for the quality of life for future generations. A sustainable future is one that provides for balanced economic, social and environmental well-being and acknowledges the duty to use land and resources in a way that does not diminish their natural capacities and intrinsic values. The SLRD Board recognizes the benefit of endorsing a science and systems based framework for planning towards sustainability. To this end, we understand the benefit of creating a long-term vision informed by the key (science-based) principles of sustainability, and then 'looking back' to the present to reveal the steps that will take us closer to our vision. Subsequent planning and decision-making will be guided by our vision of a sustainable future, including the Smart Growth Principles that form the basis of the Regional Growth Strategy.

The Regional Growth Strategy will assist all parties with an interest in the region to:

1. Work together to address matters of common regional concern;
2. Demonstrate respect for each other's jurisdictions and processes;
3. Maintain good communications and coordination with respect to land use and other decisions of a regional and sub-regional nature;
4. Create a long-term vision informed by the key principles of sustainability and embark on a path to our future in a manner that finds a responsible balance between the environmental, economic, and social needs of our communities.

The SLRD Regional Growth Strategy supports collaborative planning and consensus-based problem solving across the region. It is important to acknowledge that First Nations Land Use Plans and Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans exist alongside the Regional Growth Strategy. A key focus is to encourage coordination and cooperation between local, senior and First Nations governments in providing greater economic certainty and balancing community development, recreation and tourism, and environmental protection in the region. Through this approach to decision-making, we will embark on a path to our future in a manner that works toward a prosperous balance between the environmental, economic, social and health needs of our communities.

## PART 2

### Context

#### *Overview*

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) is a complex region, comprising a wide range of landscapes and lifestyles and covering a total area of 16,500 square kilometers of land. Straddling the southern Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains, the SLRD encompasses a diversity of ecosystems and biogeoclimatic zones, from the wet Coastal Western Hemlock zone along Howe Sound, to the drier Interior Douglas Fir zone of the Lillooet River watershed. The land is varied and includes steep mountainous terrain, heavily forested areas, glaciers, river valleys and floodplains. Approximately 20 percent of the SLRD landscape is located within parks and protected areas, yet the least protection is afforded to the biologically diverse, lower elevation areas that are also most desirable for human settlement. The SLRD contains a range of settlement types from rural farming neighbourhoods like Pemberton Meadows and Texas Creek, to small, historic mining towns like Bralorne, to the international mountain destination resort municipality of Whistler. There are four incorporated municipalities and four electoral areas in the SLRD, as shown on Figure 1 – SLRD RGS Context Map. The four municipalities are: the District of Lillooet, the Village of Pemberton, the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the District of Squamish. The four electoral areas are: Area A (Upper Bridge River Valley), Area B (Pavilion Lake / Yalakom Valley / Texas Creek), Area C (Pemberton Valley / Mount Currie to D'Arcy corridor) and Area D (Howe Sound East / Upper Squamish Valley / Squamish to Whistler corridor). All four municipalities and three electoral areas (Areas B, C and D) participated in the development and continue to support the implementation of the RGS. The Regional Growth Strategy does not apply to Electoral Area A, which was permitted to opt out of the RGS.

The SLRD is found within the traditional territories of several First Nations, including the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), St'át'imc and Líl'wat, which is a distinct Nation with linguistic, cultural, familial and political ties to the St'át'imc Nation. Each Nation is independent and self-governing. Small parts of the SLRD also overlap with the traditional territories of the Stó:lō, Tsleil-Waututh, Nlaka'pamux, Tsilhqot'in, and Secwepemc Nations.

Economic change has been dramatic in the region, with primary resource extraction and manufacturing in decline and being replaced by tourism and service sector jobs as a primary source of income. The northern part of the SLRD, including Lillooet and surrounding Electoral Areas A and B, is challenged by slow population growth and economic change, while the southern communities of the Sea-to-Sky Corridor face population growth pressures and escalating housing costs. The diversity in contexts creates challenges for regional planning, as the needs and goals of these sub-regions vary significantly.

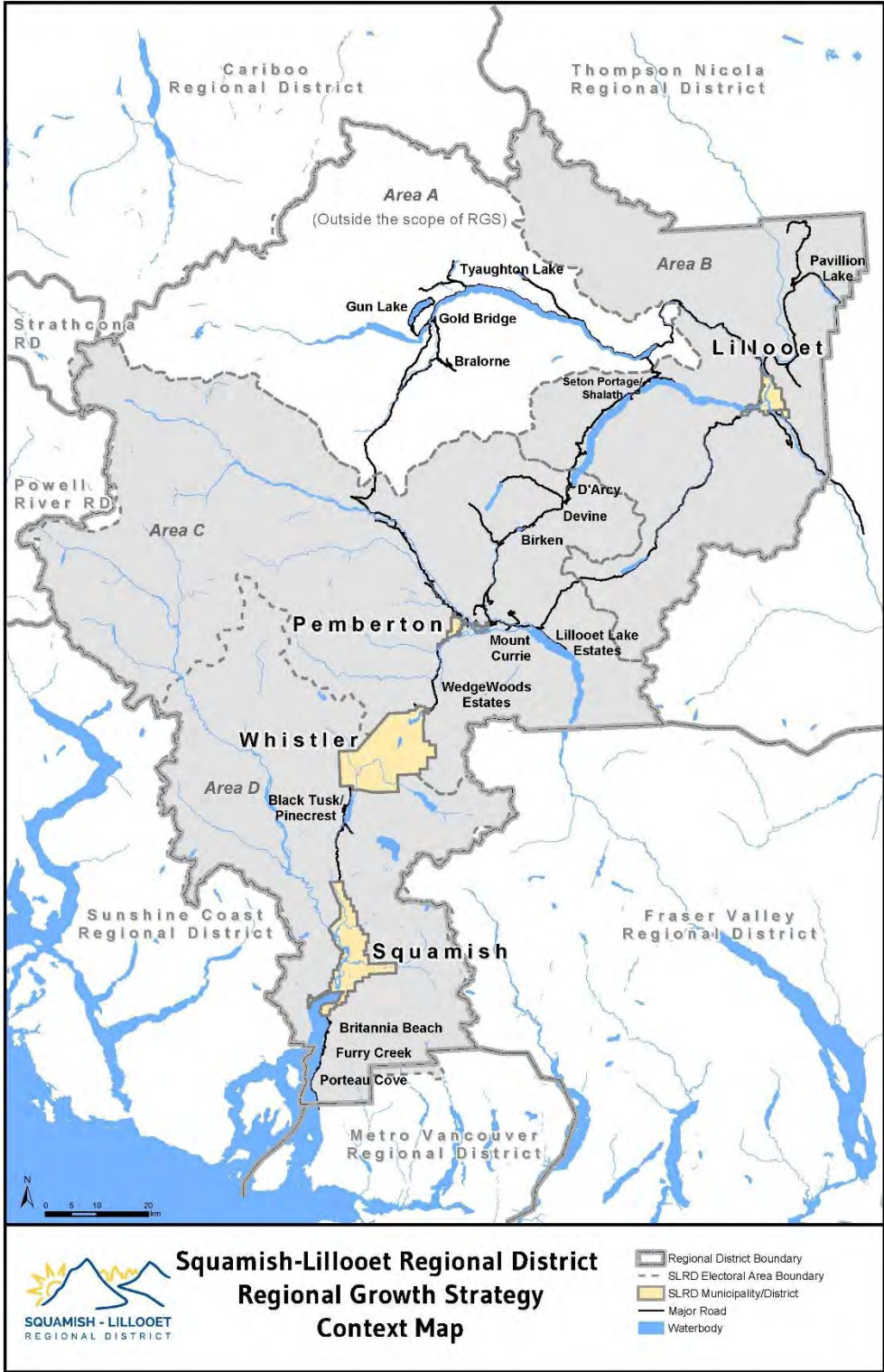


Figure 1: SLRD RGS Context Map

## RGS Projections – Population, Dwelling Unit & Employment Projections

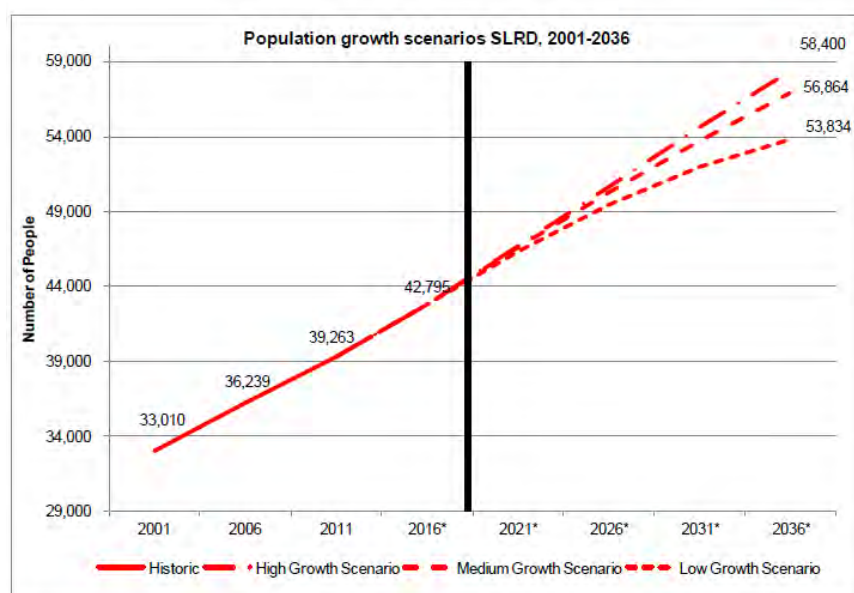
The RGS population projections estimate the likely path of population growth in the Region and can provide valuable information for evaluating long-term housing and employment goals. The dwelling unit projections are based on the population projections and look at shifts in composition of housing across the Region as well as the location of the bulk of housing growth. The employment projections highlight important and potential growth industries related to the provincial economy.

*Table 1: RGS Projections Summary - Population, Dwelling Units & Employment*

<b>Population (2016-2036)</b>	14,069 additional people (medium growth scenario)	Total projected population: 56,864 (medium growth scenario)
<b>Dwelling Units (2016-2036)</b>	5,518 additional dwelling units (occupied private dwellings)	Total projected dwelling units: 21,899 (occupied private dwellings)
<b>Employment (2011- 2026)</b>	5,442 additional jobs	Total projected labour force: 28,098

### Population Projections

The Region has and continues to experience considerable growth. The SLRD grew from 29,401 people in 1996 to 42,665 by 2016, at an average annual growth rate of 2.28 percent – a total increase of 13,394 people or 670 people per year. Under a medium growth scenario, the population of the SLRD is expected to grow from 42,795 in 2016 to 56,864 in 2036; this represents an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent. During the same period, Metro Vancouver is also expected to have an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, while the Province is expected to experience an average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent.



*Figure 2: Population Projection, Three Scenarios for SLRD, 2001-2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2017*

The population projections include several important implications for the Region over the next 20 years:

- The SLRD will see a significant increase in population.
- The bulk of the population resides in the “working-age” segments between the ages 15 and 64 which are expected to incur the largest rates of population growth, though a slight decrease in percent of population (from 73 percent (31,256) to 67 percent (37,965)). In spite of the overall decline in population share, this age-cohort is expected to add 6,709 people from 2016 - 2036.
- The under 15 segment is expected to decrease from 17 percent of the population (7,240) to 16 percent (9,349). In spite of the overall decline in population share, this age-cohort is expected to add roughly 2,109 residents from 2016 - 2036.
- The 65 and older segment is expected to grow from 10 percent of the population (4,299) to 17 percent (9,550). This suggests an increase of some 5,251 people 65 years and over, from 2016 - 2036.

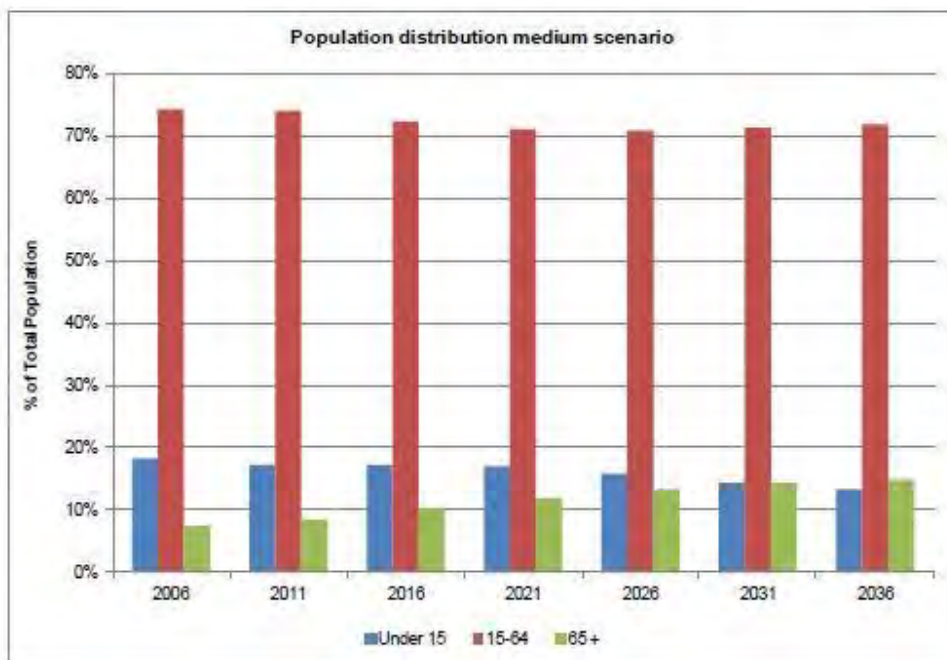


Figure 3: Population Distribution, Medium Scenario, 2001-2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2017

Changing demographics are a reality for the SLRD, as well as most parts of BC. Notably, the proportion of the senior population is growing and will have a greater share of the overall population, resulting in greater demands for health care, housing, recreation and other services. Yet, the younger age demographic (under 15 segment) will still hold about the same overall population share as seniors (around 17 percent) and the working age demographic will continue to make up the bulk of the population in the SLRD (67 percent). Therefore, while the goals of the RGS



have import across demographics, implementation of the RGS to achieve these goals will require balancing the sometimes diverse needs of our communities.

### *Dwelling Unit Projections*

The Region is expected to add a total of 5,518 dwellings between 2016 and 2036, at an average growth rate of 276 dwellings per year. Important to note is the term “dwelling” in this context only refers to *occupied private dwellings* and does not include vacant dwellings.

**PRIVATE DWELLINGS VS OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS**

For the purposes of the RGS Projections, private dwellings are differentiated from occupied private dwellings. The analyses and projections focus on occupied private dwellings as it provides a more accurate measure of the housing needs of the community; i.e. housing stock which is occupied by permanent residents and does not include vacant dwellings or dwellings occupied by temporary residents. Thus, the use of the term “dwelling” refers to and highlights occupied private dwellings only. Vacant dwellings make up 32 percent of the dwellings in the SLRD; this number has remained consistent since 2006.

Additionally, major shifts in the composition of housing within the Region are expected. Most notably, the single-detached dwellings segment is expected to decline in share from 43 percent to 33 percent and significant gains are anticipated in the semi-detached category that is expected to increase in share from 34 percent to 43 percent.

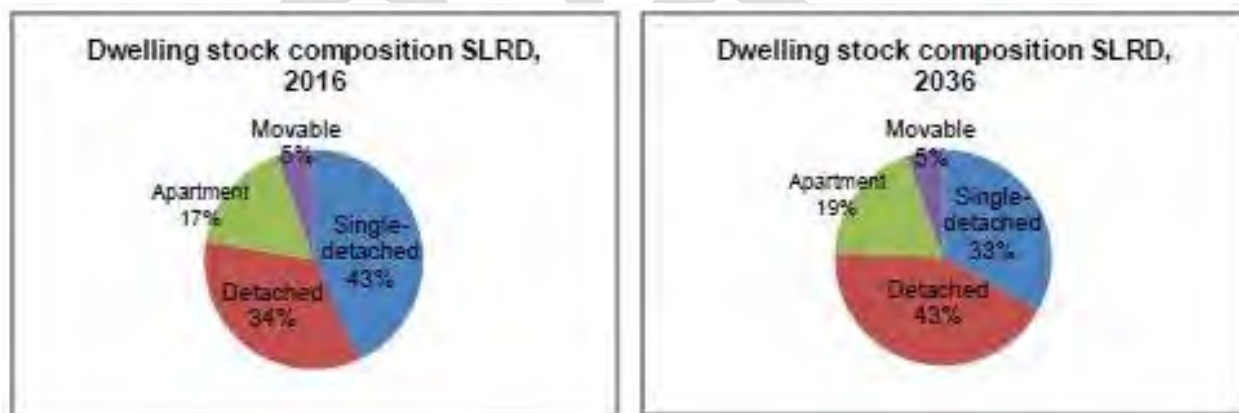


Figure 4: SLRD Dwelling Unit Composition, 2016 vs 2036; Source Urbanics Consultants Ltd. 2016

The bulk of housing growth during 2016-2036 is expected to occur in Squamish (42 percent) followed by Whistler (26 percent) and Pemberton (10 percent). Lillooet and the electoral areas are expected to display limited to no growth in terms of their housing stock over the next 20 years.

As illustrated in Table 2 below, projected housing growth is closely aligned to the projected population growth and populations share by area.

Table 2: Projected Population and Dwellings by Area, 2016 -2036

	2016 (Actual)		2036 (Projected)		Population Share	
	Population	Dwellings	Population	Dwellings	2016	2036
<b>Squamish</b>	19,512	7,260	25,674	9,089	49.4%	50.3%
<b>Whistler</b>	11,854	4,612	15,358	5,395	30%	30.1%
<b>Pemberton</b>	2,574	964	4,297	1,510	6.5%	8.4%
<b>Lillooet</b>	2,275	1,074	2,530	1,126	5.8%	5.0%
<b>Area D</b>	1,057	439	948	402	2.7%	1.9%
<b>Area C</b>	1,663	655	1,697	776	4.2%	3.3%
<b>Area B</b>	363	183	329	156	0.9%	0.64%
<b>Area A</b>	187	112	209	110	0.5%	0.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	39,485	15,299	51,041	18,563	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL (including reserve lands)</b>	42,665	16,416	56,864	21,899		

Note: 2016 data is sourced from the 2016 Census. Indigenous community populations are included in the 2016 Census population count of 42,665 for the SLRD (2016). Total Population Share numbers above only include incorporated municipalities and electoral areas, not reserve lands.

### *Employment Projections*

SLRD employment projections are based on forecast employment trends by industry for BC. The Region is expected to add roughly 5,442 new jobs between 2011 and 2026, primarily in the following industries:

- Accommodation and Foods Services (818 jobs);
- Public Administration (644 jobs);
- Retail Trade (632 jobs);
- Health Care and Social Assistance (601 jobs);
- Professional Services (486 jobs); and
- Construction (398 jobs).

Between 2001-2011, the Region's employment base grew substantially and diversified in its concentration of industrial segments. In particular, four industry sectors realized significant gains in terms of overall share of the labour force: Construction (rose from 9 percent to 13 percent); Retail

Trade (rose from 10 percent to 11 percent); Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (rose from 4 percent to 6 percent); and Public Administration (rose from 6 percent to 8 percent).

These trends are expected to continue. Overall the goods-producing industries are projected to add a total 603 workers. The construction industry is expected to increase at the fastest rate by 398 workers to a total of 3,362 workers by 2026. The services-producing industries are expected to maintain steady growth throughout the study period adding a total of 4,839 workers.

**A more detailed analysis of trends and projections is found in the *2017 SLRD Regional Growth Strategy Population, Employment and Dwelling Unit Projections* report.**

### What type of growth is desirable?

The SLRD and its partners recognize the importance of planning for a sustainable future based on a long-term vision and the intermediate steps required to take us to our vision. The vision of a sustainable future includes:

- Living within the limits imposed by natural systems;
- Reducing our dependence on nonrenewable resources;
- Encouraging zero-waste, re-use and recycling;
- Minimizing disturbance of ecological and physical processes;
- Protecting and managing land, water and air wisely and efficiently;
- Recognizing and reducing human impacts leading to climate change;
- Understanding the interconnections among economy, society, health and environment; and
- Distributing resources and opportunities fairly and with an awareness of future generations.

Sustaining the region's exceptional quality of life and stunning natural beauty while managing projected increases in population in the south and stimulating economic recovery in the north is a key priority. Determining what constitutes positive growth for the SLRD and the many communities and rural areas within its boundaries is not a simple matter, as the goals for the diverse parts of the SLRD differ:

For urban areas, there is the need to plan for compact, complete and sustainable communities, to accommodate expected growth over the next 30 years, and to ensure that urban densities are being achieved in the designated growth areas.

For rural areas, there is a need to plan for resilient, innovative and adaptive rural communities, including planning for a strong agricultural sector and supporting traditional rural lifestyles and economic transitions - while at the same time protecting environmental values and resources on which both the urban and rural areas depend and preventing sprawl and extension of urban services into the rural land base.

## RGS Smart Growth Principles

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and member municipalities collaboratively developed and endorsed Smart Growth Principles that are included within a Memorandum of Understanding (2006) established to guide the preparation and implementation of the RGS. These include:

1. Direct urban development towards existing communities (avoiding urban and rural sprawl);
2. Build compact, complete, mixed-use neighbourhoods;
3. Create walkable communities;
4. Promote a variety of low impact transportation options;
5. Advocate a range of affordable housing options;
6. Foster distinct, attractive, economically sustainable communities with a strong sense of place;
7. Protect and promote responsible stewardship of green spaces and sensitive areas;
8. Ensure the integrity of a productive agricultural and forestry land base;
9. Endorse energy efficient infrastructure;
10. Ensure early and ongoing public involvement that respects community values and visions;
11. Cultivate a culture of cooperation, coordination and collaboration between local governments, provincial agencies, federal agencies, and First Nations.

THE RGS SMART GROWTH PRINCIPLES summarize the core values that guided the development of the SLRD RGS and that continue to guide its implementation throughout the region.

## PART 3

### The Strategy

#### *Vision*

Our vision of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District in 2038 and beyond is of a region comprised of diverse, distinct and liveable communities that share a commitment to:

- Practice economic, social and environmental sustainability;
- Protect the region's natural beauty;
- Enhance the region's world-class outdoor recreation;
- Foster balanced and equitable economic growth; and
- Make decisions that engage local, provincial, federal and First Nation governments, and reflect the values of communities.

#### *Goals*

The SLRD and its members will strive to achieve the following eleven goals. These broad statements provide the strategic directions that will be used to address growth management challenges over the next 20 years.

GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities

GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options

GOAL 3 Generate a Range of Quality Affordable Housing

GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy

GOAL 5 Protect Natural Eco-system Functioning

GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas

GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities

GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities and First Nations

GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions

GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems

GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change

## GOAL 1 Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities

The Regional Growth Strategy aims to encourage compact, complete sustainable communities as the basis for land use planning throughout the region. 'Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities' refers to settlement that takes a long-term view of the quality of life for future generations, promotes the efficient use of land at higher population densities with greater transportation choices, protects agriculture, natural areas and open spaces, and provides an opportunity to live and work in the same community. Focussing settlements into compact, complete, sustainable communities or nodes moves us toward a vision of sustainable, highly liveable communities with accessible services, public spaces, parks, and cultural and recreation amenities.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Provides a Smart Growth Framework that recognizes a range of opportunities to apply these principles across different settlement types. The purpose of this framework is not to limit development in the region but rather to shape the pattern and quality of development along a more sustainable path.*

*(ii) Directs population growth and settlement development primarily to compact Urban Areas and Master Planned Communities on the basis of Smart Growth Principles. New urban communities will not be considered outside of the established settlement areas.*

*(iii) Protects Non-Settlement Areas that have important agricultural, environmental, back-country recreational, aesthetic and natural resource values.*

*iv) Encourages economic development, urban growth and revitalization in the Northern area.*

### Compact, complete, sustainable communities will be achieved by:

- Accommodating major growth within the urban boundaries of Squamish, Whistler, Pemberton and Lillooet, with appropriate policies for in-fill and increased population density.
- Delineating the existing and future settlement areas and, in accordance with *Smart Growth Principles*, provide for the phased extension of urban boundaries to clearly distinguish the urban/non-urban edge.
- Maintaining Nodal Development in the Sea to Sky Corridor, with well-planned centres separated by natural resource and rural land uses, and avoiding the potential for continuous or dispersed linear development.
- Encouraging urban growth and revitalization of central Lillooet as the major service centre in the northern sub-region in conjunction with economic development initiatives.
- Providing for a mix of land uses in community development, particularly at Porteau Cove, Furry Creek and Britannia Beach, to enhance the potential for more integrated, complete

communities.

- Maintaining the integrity of 'non-settlement' lands that have particular physical constraints or values, and ensuring rural residential or resource development is compatible with the rural landscape.
- Protecting the integrity and productivity of the agricultural land base through the Agricultural Land Reserve and agricultural planning.

## Strategic Directions:

1.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree that:

a) The *Settlement Planning Maps* will be used in conjunction with Official Community Plans to:

- Direct growth and settlement development towards Member Municipalities and existing SLRD Master Planned Communities;
- maintain the rural, low density character of Serviced Residential and Rural Residential Areas; and
- protect and maintain Non-Settlement Areas.

Official Community Plans should:

- (i) establish policies that are consistent with the Regional Settlement Planning Map;
- (ii) direct major settlement growth to the Urban Areas and Master Planned Communities;
- (iii) prevent major settlement growth in Non-Settlement Areas; and
- (iv) encourage Smart Growth strategies appropriate to the settlement types and local circumstances.

Member municipalities shall:

- (i) prepare and update Regional Context Statements which identify the relationship between an Official Community Plan and the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy (and if applicable, how the Official Community Plan is to be made consistent with the RGS over time);
- (ii) submit the Regional Context Statements to the Squamish Lillooet Regional District Board for approval as per s. 446 of the Local Government Act; and
- (iii) once the context statement is approved, amend their Official Community Plan to include the approved Regional Context Statement.

If, after the adoption of a Regional Context Statement in an Official Community Plan, a municipality proposes to amend its Official Community Plan and the amendment may affect the Regional Context Statement, the municipality will consult with the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District before proceeding with the Official Community Plan amendment.

b) Land Use Designations will be used in conjunction with the Settlement Planning Maps, and include:

- **Urban Areas**, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map 1*, the *Squamish Settlement Planning Map 1a*, the *Whistler Settlement Planning Map 1b*, the *Pemberton/Mount Currie Settlement Planning Map 1c*, and the *Lillooet Settlement Planning Map 1d* will accommodate most of the future population growth, consistent with *Smart Growth* Principles applied in Official Community Plans for the District of Squamish, Resort Municipality of Whistler, Village of Pemberton, and the District of Lillooet. The objective for these areas is to encourage compact, mixed-use urban communities within well-defined urban boundaries.
- **Master Planned Communities** refers to larger scale developments that are planned on a comprehensive basis within the defined boundaries of Britannia Beach, Furry Creek and Porteau Cove, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map* and the *Howe Sound Settlement Planning Map 1e*.
  - For existing SLRD Master Planned Communities, further growth is not supported beyond what is currently contemplated in SLRD Official Community Plans (OCPs) and what is specified in the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy (RGS). Zoning and OCP amendments that propose to increase density or area of existing SLRD Master Planned Communities are not supported.
  - New Master Planned Communities and/or urban areas are not supported outside of the established settlement areas.

The objective for these areas is to encourage compact, clustered residential and local commercial, mixed use developments with distinct edges and full community water and sewer services.

- **Rural Communities** are historical, small-scale settlements such as Mount Currie, D’Arcy, and Seton Portage/Shalalth, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. The objective for these areas is to encourage compact residential and local commercial and small-scale mixed use developments within distinct small villages or development nodes with community water and sewer services.
- **Serviced Residential Areas** will be located at Black Tusk Village, Pinecrest Estates and WedgeWoods Estates as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. The objective for these areas is to maintain rural character, encourage compact, clustered, low-density and primarily residential development with community water and sewer services, surrounded by non-settlement resource lands.
- **Rural Residential Areas** will maintain their predominant rural character and land use within defined areas, as shown on the *Regional Settlement Planning Map*. These areas provide for a variety of rural land uses, particularly low density residential land use on larger parcels with on-site services. The objective for these areas is to protect the rural landscape and to prevent small-lot subdivision and development sprawl outside of the defined areas. Rural Residential Areas will remain with very low density land uses over the long term,



except in exceptional circumstances where they may be in transition to Urban Areas, as set out in Official Community Plans and in a manner consistent with *Smart Growth Principles*.

- **Non-settlement Areas** will be maintained in a predominantly non-settled state without significant urban or rural land development and in accordance with *Smart Growth Principles* which direct residential development toward compact communities and maintain the integrity of the resource lands that separate the settlement areas. Major land developments will be limited to agricultural developments in the Agricultural Land Reserve in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, (including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation) resource extraction and industrial uses (forestry, mining, etc.) on resource lands, Backcountry Resorts and Destination Resorts without residential components. Residential development in the designated Non-Settlement Areas will be discouraged by generally maintaining subdivision minimum parcel sizes of 40 ha.

c) Settlement Planning Map Amendments, including proposed changes to designation boundaries through RGS revision – must be based on clearly defined *Smart Growth Principles* and demonstrate a commitment to the concept of ‘Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities’ as described in the RGS.

d) Growth and transportation will be addressed concurrently.

This will be pursued by developing a regional multi-modal transportation plan that addresses current and proposed growth.

## Settlement Planning Maps

A *Regional Settlement Planning Map* (attached as Map 1) as well as Settlement Planning Maps for each Member Municipality and Howe Sound (attached as Maps 1a – 1e) identifies the settlement types and provides the spatial context for growth management strategies. The purpose of this mapping within the RGS is to guide the land use and community planning processes by defining the long-term urban boundaries where they are known and assisting in delineating the defined non-settlement areas within the region. As such, there are two main settlement types – Settlement Areas (Urban and Non-Urban) and Non-Settlement Areas. Land use designations fall into these settlement types, as outlined below, and have been mapped to assist the implementation of Goal 1 of the RGS. These include:

- **Settlement Areas**
  - **Urban Areas** – areas designated in Official Community Plans or otherwise identified for existing and future urban growth, including serviced rural residential areas that are contiguous with and functionally part of existing urban areas, but excluding non-settlement areas that have agricultural, environmental, open space, parks and protected areas, hazard lands and other limited use constraints. Table 1 lists the identified Urban Areas.
  - **Non-Urban Areas** – areas designated in Official Community Plans or otherwise identified as Master Planned Community, Rural Community and Serviced Residential settlements and for long-term low density Rural Residential land uses, excluding areas that have agricultural, environmental, open space, parks and protected areas, hazard lands and other limited use constraints. Table 1 lists the Non-Urban Areas: Master Planned Community, Serviced Residential, Rural Community, and Rural Residential Areas.
- **Non-Settlement Areas** – lands designated as Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), limited use, environmentally sensitive and hazard lands, water shed and drinking water aquifers, parks, open space or protected areas, and Crown forest lands where major settlement development will be discouraged. This designation allows for non-farm uses, as permitted by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation.

The Settlement Planning Maps (*Regional Settlement Planning Map* (Map 1) and Settlement Planning Maps for each Member Municipality and Howe Sound (Maps 1a – 1e)) provide a general guide for a regional settlement pattern that reflects a commitment to compact, complete, sustainable communities. **This mapping is conceptual with an expression of intent with regard to settlement and non-settlement boundaries that will assist more detailed land use planning within Official Community Plans.** Settlement Planning Maps are submitted to the SLRD by Member Municipalities to support collaborative planning; they are not submitted as part of Regional Context Statements.

A description of the Settlement Planning Maps and corresponding regional land use designations and areas are provided in the following Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps.

Table 3: Description of Settlement Planning Maps

Regional Land Use Designation	Area Descriptions	Map
<b>SETTLEMENT AREAS</b>		
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>	Urban means a closely built up settlement characterized by buildings, asphalt, concrete, and a systematic street pattern within an incorporated municipality. Urban areas include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, utilities, and mixed urban land uses.	
	<b>District of Squamish</b> As per Map 1e.	<b>Map 1e</b>
	<b>Resort Municipality of Whistler</b> As per Map 1d.	<b>Map 1d</b>
	<b>Village of Pemberton</b> As per Map 1b and Map 1c	<b>Map 1b and Map 1c</b>
	<b>District of Lillooet</b> As per Map 1d	<b>Map 1a</b>
<b>NON-URBAN AREAS</b>	Non-urban includes any unincorporated or incorporated settlement area, and includes small Rural Communities, Serviced Residential areas, Rural Residential areas, and Master Planned Communities.	
<b>Serviced Residential</b>	<b>Black Tusk Village, Pinecrest Estates and WedgeWoods Estates</b> Serviced Residential means a settlement that contains primarily residential uses serviced by community water and/or sewer systems.	<b>Map 1 and Map 1c</b>
<b>Master Planned Communities</b>	<b>Furry Creek, Porteau Cove, Britannia Beach</b> Master Planned Community means larger scale developments that are non-urban, mixed use and are planned on a comprehensive basis.	<b>Map 1f</b>
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<b>Mount Currie, D’Arcy, Seton Portage/Shalalth</b> Rural Communities means settlements that are closely built up, with a mix of land uses, community water and sewer systems, and a systematic street pattern. Rural Communities generally have a population of less than 1,000 people.	<b>Map 1</b>
<b>Rural Residential</b>	<b>Non-ALR outskirts of Pemberton, Seton Lake, D’Arcy, Seton Portage/Shalalth, Mount Currie, Ivey Lake, Walkerville, Owl Ridge, Poole Creek, Lillooet Lake Estates, Birken and Devine, Pavilion Lake, Paradise Valley, Squamish Valley, Ring Creek, 5 Coves</b> Rural Residential means a settlement that contains dispersed residential uses usually on small acreage parcels which are not serviced by community water or sewer services.	<b>Map 1</b>
<b>NON-SETTLEMENT AREAS</b>		
All other areas, including all ALR lands.		
Non-Settlement Area means an area predominantly used for agriculture, including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, rangeland, forestry, outdoor recreation or resource extraction uses or areas of undisturbed natural environments. Non-settlement areas include watersheds, conservation areas, farmland, forests, and major parks and large areas of unsurveyed Crown land. They may be characterized by some sparse settlement and localized, historic subdivisions. Parcel areas are generally greater than 15 hectares (40 acres) in non-settlement areas.		

## GOAL 2 Improve Transportation Linkages and Options

The Regional Growth Strategy intends to promote transportation choices across the region and to support an improved regional transportation system that sustains compact, liveable communities, economic vibrancy and a healthy environment. Expanding preferred modes of transportation linkages and options will be particularly important to accommodate aging and growing populations.

### WHAT ARE OUR PREFERRED MODES OF TRANSPORTATION?

The SLRD Prioritizes preferred modes of transportation in the following order: 1. pedestrian, bicycle and other-non-motorized means (active transportation), 2. transit, rail, ferry and movement of goods, 3. private automobile (HOV, and leading low-impact technologies), 4. private automobile (SOV, traditional technology).

Highway 99 is the backbone to regional inter-community connectivity and significant to the economic success of each community. Recognizing alternative transportation solutions needs to be a priority.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Encourages the development of neighbourhoods and communities that are compact with a mix of land uses, well-connected streets and trails, and a pedestrian/bicycle friendly environment to encourage active forms of transportation.*

*(ii) Supports minimizing auto-dependency where possible, and increasing transportation choices and connectivity within the region and between the region and the Lower Mainland and the Interior.*

*(iii) Supports the development of a regional transit system that is convenient, efficient, integrated with land uses and other transportation modes, and is financially sustainable.*

*(iv) Supports improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional road network (access, mobility, safety, reliability), making better use of capacity and managing issues such as traffic volumes, speed, noise, air quality, and share the road.*

*(v) Supports expanding preferred modes of transportation within and between communities, with a focus on safety, health, enjoyment and accessibility.*

Transportation needs in the regional growth strategy have been identified as an expression of local priorities for improvements. Where the province has responsibility for local roads, improvement decisions will be based on a proper evaluation that considers cost and benefits and impact on safety.

In the northern part of the region, safety concerns, the need for highway service improvement, and the lack of public and/ or private transportation options are the primary transportation issues. Ongoing improvements to the Duffey Lake Road segment of Highway 99 and other northern routes [Hurley Forest Service Road (FSR), In-Shuck-CH FSR, Highway 40, Highway 12, and the Highline

Road / Douglas Trail] are suggested in order to improve accessibility, enhance safety and support economic development.

In the southern part of the region, safety concerns and level of service/capacity constraints are the primary transportation issues. Ongoing improvements to Highway 99 between Pemberton and Lions Bay are suggested, as well as a focus to integrate land uses in a way that minimizes auto-dependency, to maintain and further improve current levels of transit ridership, active modes of transportation and car-pooling, and to facilitate the development of an efficient regional approach to transit service. Ensuring compact land use patterns with high quality pedestrian environments and a mix of land uses will increase transport options, reduce air pollution and lower the risk of accidents.

Map 2: Regional Transportation illustrates the various transportation networks - including road, rail and air - within the Region.

Transportation will be improved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional transportation solutions that anticipate projected population growth.
- Adhering to *Smart Growth Principles* to create compact, walkable communities and neighbourhoods that provide transportation choices and support efficient public transit.
- Promoting a Transportation Demand Management (TDM is an alternative to increasing capacity) approach in the Sea to Sky Corridor that supports an integrated and viable transportation system.
- Prioritizing preferred modes of transportation choices/ options to reduce reliance on single-occupant vehicle travel within neighbourhoods and between communities.
- Addressing connectivity (inter-regional and intra-regional) between communities, especially in the north and with adjacent regions.
- Working collaboratively to promote a high level of service across the region that will move more people, goods and services efficiently, with travel times and key measures.

Strategic Directions:

2.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Strongly encourage compact, mixed use developments that allow for minimized use of vehicles and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transit.

This will be pursued by implementing Goal 1: Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities, whereby land uses are integrated so that people can easily accomplish basic trips on foot or bicycles; retail development is clustered near residential to attract more walking trips; residential developments are in close proximity (within walking distance) to parks, schools, transit, shops and services; pedestrian friendly environments exist that are safe, vibrant,

and interesting for those who walk, cycle and take transit; and streets and trail networks are highly interconnected and maintained according to the seasons, reducing distance and time needed to get from one place to another.

b) Consider a model for the provision of regional transit services that will:

- assess opportunities to develop regular bus services between the major centres;
- initiate further transit studies and initiatives with the aim of increasing transit ridership;
- undertake long range transit planning, implementing transit improvements and integrating transit facilities within updated Official Community Plans;
- improve connectivity of ferry/rail/bus infrastructure, especially in downtown Squamish;
- consider marine transportation opportunities between Squamish and Vancouver/Richmond; and
- encourage transportation improvements and transit opportunities in regional tourism development, including tourism operators promoting transit use by their employees and customers.

c) Work with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and other agencies to improve the safety and reliability of the regional road network, taking account of priorities identified by the member councils of the regional district and First Nations.

Table 2: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities identifies regional priorities. These will be pursued by encouraging priority road improvements that reflect safety and reliability needs in the region. Particular note is made of the Duffey Lake – Lillooet – Highway 12 route improvements that will enhance economic development and urban growth opportunities in the Lillooet area, the potential upgrades in the Whistler-Pemberton corridor, and long range planning of southern alternative routes. Discussions with Ministry of Forests are also proposed to address road access and maintenance issues in certain rural areas.

d) Support the development, implementation and integration of member municipality Active/Alternative/Preferred Modes of Transportation Plans.

This will be pursued by encouraging priority preferred modes of transportation improvements (as identified in Table 3: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities) and collaborating/coordinating to facilitate linkages between communities. It is recognized that these efforts will require support from other levels of government and that a collective regional vision and lobby is advantageous.

e) Encourage the continued development of trails and bicycle routes that provide for safe walking/hiking and biking in the region.

This will be pursued through discussions with community organizations, Sea to Sky Trail and Friendship Trail (Pemberton to Mount. Currie) participants, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development, CN Rail and property

owners. The trail/routes will facilitate transportation alternatives and outdoor recreation activities within a regional trails and bicycle network.

f) Approach the issue of regional air service in a coordinated manner that takes into account regional demands, and the various advantages and constraints associated with the existing airports infrastructure and business plans.

This will be pursued in conjunction with Goal 4 – Achieve a Sustainable Economy.

g) Continue to support region-wide 911 and cell phone service to enhance the safety of the public in remote areas in the event of an accident or emergency situation through improved communication with emergency responders.

h) Support broadband internet services that promote local employment opportunities close to home (encouraging telecommuting) and reduce travel needs.

These will both be pursued in conjunction with economic development functions of the regional district and discussions with service providers to enhance region-wide cell phone service for better travel safety in remote areas, and broadband internet services that promote economic development / local employment opportunities close to home.

2.2 Transportation system improvement priorities at the regional level are summarized in the Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities on Table 4 and the Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities on Table 5. These are presented as a guide for gradual long-term upgrading of the transportation system recognizing that provincial funding allocations are based on cost-benefit evaluations.

*Table 4: Regional Road Network Improvement Priorities*

Capital Improvements	Rehabilitation Improvements
<i>Southern Routes (south of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic safety improvements to the Hwy #99 Whistler-Pemberton route</li> <li>• Construct a Highway #99 “Suicide Hill” solution to switchback turns, erosion and excessive grade</li> <li>• Traffic calming and speed restriction signage at 18 Mile on the Upper Squamish River Road</li> <li>• Highway capacity and safety improvements in accordance with a Sea to Sky Corridor Sustainable Transportation Plan</li> <li>• Britannia Beach traffic flow upgrade</li> <li>• Connect Highway 99 to Downtown and Squamish Terminals via Clarke Dr. intersection and a new Pemberton Ave. bridge.</li> <li>• Improve connectivity of future neighbourhoods north of Garibaldi Way to Highway 99.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve vehicle/pedestrian safety and connectivity at Highway 99 intersections with Darrel Bay Rd., Alice Lake Rd. and Cleveland Ave.</li> <li>• Single lane bridges on Garibaldi Park Rd (Ring Creek)</li> <li>• Upgrade Upper Cheakamus Road to MOTI specifications.</li> <li>• Upgrade the Site B access/egress to Highway 99.</li> </ul>
<i>Northern Routes (north and east of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade all single lane bridges on Duffey Lake Road</li> <li>• Address the slide area 15 km south of Lillooet on Highway 12 “The Big Slide” possibly through construction of a tunnel</li> <li>• Upgrade the Hurley from Forest Service Road to MOTI Road classification to ensure better/more maintenance, supporting the development of tourism opportunities and providing a vital link to the Bridge River Valley</li> <li>• Redesign existing wide turns through the Fountain Reserve including the underpass on Highway #99 where there is no vision until in the turn</li> <li>• Address high risk areas on Highway 40 between Lillooet and Gold Bridge including widening from the dam to Gold Bridge, roadside barriers and paving</li> <li>• Fountain Slide (10 Mile Slide) Area (works underway)</li> <li>• Five Nations Highway</li> <li>• Build an alternate route connecting Harrison and Mount Currie including upgrades to Lillooet Lake Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address erosion and undermining of highways throughout the sub-region</li> <li>• Expedite subsurface rehabilitation and repaving of all highways in the sub-region including Highway #97 – Lillooet to Cache Creek, Pemberton Valley Road, Pemberton to Anderson Lake</li> <li>• Upgrade to year round, no weight restriction roads to stimulate local economy particularly in rural Lillooet</li> <li>• Undertake improvements to Duffey Lake Road communications including installation of communications boxes or consistent cellular coverage</li> <li>• Replace all one lane bridges in the subregion including Devine and Birken</li> <li>• Provide parking facilities for boats/trailers at Anderson Lake ‘end of road’</li> </ul>



*Table 5: Regional Preferred Modes of Transportation Priorities*

Capital Improvements	Rehabilitation Improvements
<i>Region Wide Improvements</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore high-speed passenger rail service</li> <li>• Seek opportunities to implement pedestrian/bicycle infrastructure in conjunction with other capital projects</li> <li>• Develop Regional Design Guidelines to support Preferred Modes of Transportation</li> <li>• Install Share the Road Signage along highways and busy roadways</li> <li>• Expand bicycle storage facilities</li> </ul>	
<i>Southern Routes (south of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highway 99 Cycling Infrastructure Enhancements</li> <li>• Sea-to-Sky Regional Transit Service</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance Sea-to-Sky Trail</li> <li>• Explore marine transportation options between Squamish and Metro Vancouver</li> <li>• Develop Commuter/Car Pool/Park and Ride Lots to support Highway 99 transportation system</li> <li>• Support Safe Routes to School programming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widen shoulders and/or provide dedicated routes required between Pemberton and Whistler to accommodate the significant volume of cyclists.</li> <li>• Encourage <i>Complete Streets</i> designs in all new development and road projects</li> </ul>
<i>Northern Routes (north and east of Pemberton)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Friendship Trail connecting Pemberton and Mount Currie</li> <li>• Re-establish passenger rail service to Lillooet and beyond</li> <li>• Highway 99 Cycling Infrastructure Enhancements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widen shoulders and/or provide dedicated routes required between Whistler and D’Arcy to accommodate the significant volume of bicyclists and pedestrians</li> </ul>

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## GOAL 3 Generate a Range of Quality Affordable Housing

The Regional Growth Strategy aspires to generate an adequate supply of quality affordable housing and a diversity of housing types for employees, seniors and people in need in the region. Affordable housing means rental or ownership housing priced so that monthly payments are less than 30% of gross household income. Securing housing availability and affordability in perpetuity is of particular importance – for both ownership and rental. Access to stable and affordable housing is critical to our quality of life, contributing to economic development while supporting diversity and community well-being. Changing demographics will also require particular attention to the generation of housing that facilitates *aging in place*.

Affordable housing is recognized as a regional issue, needing collaborative approaches that build upon common tools and techniques to support a range of quality affordable housing across the region. Whistler has gained important experience in its efforts to house three-quarters of its workforce in the municipality.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Supports an ongoing regional collaboration on affordable housing that will serve to strengthen communication and coordination of local efforts by municipalities, housing authorities and community organizations.*

*(ii) Prioritizes higher-density and mixed use neighbourhoods close to where residents work and play as part of the solution to the affordability issue. This could involve incentives and/or requirements for targeted affordable units, infill housing, density bonusing, inclusionary zoning, acquisition of community housing land banks, requiring units above commercial space and mixed use developments that address the needs of employees, seniors and people in need.*

### Expanded housing choice and affordability will be achieved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional affordable housing solutions.
- Adhering to *Smart Growth Principles* to create communities that advocate a range of affordable housing options within Official Community Plans.
- Expanding the diversity of housing types for seniors and other population groups with special needs and lifestyles.
- Securing a range of housing that remains affordable for local employees and residents over the long-term.
- Increasing the rental housing supply, including purpose-built rental housing.
- Integrating affordable housing in existing communities and in close proximity to services.
- Promoting consistent affordable housing policies across the region, drawing upon lessons learned to date.

## Strategic Directions:

3.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Establish collaborative and consistent affordable housing policies, targets and tools to generate an adequate supply of quality affordable housing and a diversity of housing types for employees, seniors and people in need in the region.

This will be pursued by requiring a description of affordable housing policies, targets and tools within member municipality Regional Context Statements and SLRD Official Community Plans. Specifically, statements/descriptions should include the following:

- Inclusionary zoning requirements with aggressive targets, preferably at a minimum of 15 % affordable housing in perpetuity (e.g. purpose built rental, cooperative housing, etc.);
- Tools to secure affordable housing in perpetuity through deed/title restrictions and price controls;
- Strategies for the acquisition of community land banks for housing;
- Incentives and/or targets for affordable rental housing.

b) Adopt policies and regulations that support live-work studio space, mixed-use neighbourhoods, and a variety of residential intensification strategies such as allowing secondary suites, providing for 'flexhousing' (a multi-unit built form designed for adaptability of units to accommodate changing family size and needs over time), encouraging infill housing and small lot development, density bonusing and other tools that will support housing affordability.

This will be pursued in the review and updating of Official Community Plans and the overall development of collaborative approaches on affordable housing within the region.

c) Encourage affordable housing self-help initiatives by community organizations and individuals to maintain and/or increase the supply of affordable housing (e.g., community housing land trusts, non-profit, locally controlled entities that acquire and hold land in perpetuity so that it can be used for affordable housing).

This will be pursued in discussions with these organizations and in the review and updating of Official Community Plans to identify affordable housing land supply options, and by maximizing the use of existing provincial and federal government housing programs and advocating for increased funding for affordable housing.

d) Adopt financial tools that will assist in the delivery of accessible family housing and *seniors* housing, such as cash-in-lieu of social housing contributions, waiving development cost charges, property tax exemptions, and lands grants.

This will be pursued as part of decision making by the Regional Board and Member Municipality Councils in regard to social housing proposals.

e) Adopt, as appropriate, deed-restricted price, resale control, rent geared to income and other options to increase the supply of affordable housing and create housing that remains affordable in perpetuity.

This will be pursued as a region through the implementation of Official Community Plans and the collaborative, consistent affordable housing approaches committed to therein, and through the sharing of best practices learned by the Whistler Housing Authority and the affordable housing experiences in Squamish and Pemberton.

f) Encourage cooperation with community service groups and private developers to supply low-cost housing options for seniors with the aim of maximizing independence and self-reliance and promoting continued socialization and the ability to age in place.

This will be pursued in the review of residential and commercial development proposals and in the review and updating of Official Community Plans in regard to congregate care and independent living developments for seniors.

g) Encourage housing models that provide security of tenure and support infill priorities, such as *cooperative housing*, cohousing, pocket neighbourhoods, etc.

This will be pursued in the review of residential and commercial development proposals, in the review and updating of Official Community Plans, and through sub-area/neighbourhood level planning.

h) Work collaboratively to address impacts of short-term nightly rentals and home “sharing” on housing supply.

This will be pursued through bylaw enforcement, business licences, exploring the use of property rental programs matching business owners with property owners for workforce housing and targeted communications and outreach efforts.

i) Work together as a region on initiatives with the Province to deliver affordable resident housing, such as: acquisition of community land banks for housing; authority to levy employee housing works and services charges; and project funding and financing.

This will be pursued through collaborative lobbying efforts with the Province.

## GOAL 4 Achieve a Sustainable Economy

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the development of a healthy economy as a vital component of a liveable, sustainable region. Fostering economic development throughout the regional district where social, economic, environmental, and community values are addressed in a balanced and sustainable manner is of particular importance. Sustainable economic development will contribute to the liveability of the region, helping to sustain the quality of life we all desire and will help reverse the economic decline in the northern part of the region. Throughout the region, economic development efforts need to be proactive and collaborative, identifying economic partnerships and opportunities and implementing workable strategies to achieve them.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Promotes northern development initiatives that contribute to a wider geographic balancing of economic growth throughout the region.*

*(ii) Supports strengthening transportation linkages within the region and with the Interior and the Lower Mainland that support new investment.*

*(iii) Supports undertaking various investment strategies (industrial, tourism, agriculture, etc.) at a regional and sub-regional level that complement sustainable economic development and diversification and assist the transition from traditional resource industries.*

*(iv) Supports balancing the creation of housing with employment opportunities to contribute to the development of complete communities.*

### A sustainable economy will be achieved by:

- Building cooperation among stakeholders and pursuing collaborative regional economic development solutions.
- Adhering to *Smart Growth Principles* to foster distinct, attractive, economically sustainable communities with a strong sense of place.
- Diversifying the regional economy, including support for opportunities in Arts and Culture, and expanding the opportunity for a range of employment types and pay levels.
- Supporting small businesses and encouraging local spending.
- Recognizing the importance of agriculture to the region's economy.
- Engaging the business community to provide leadership and support for sustainable economic development initiatives, including partnering with Indigenous communities and First Nations.
- Improving regional transportation infrastructure.
- Increasing the supply of affordable housing for people living in the region, and addressing the affordability of goods and services for local residents, particularly for those with low or moderate incomes to increase residents' ability to remain in the region and add to its social fabric.

- Protecting farmland for agricultural purposes.

## Strategic Directions:

### 4.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Implement the recommendations of the Northern SLRD Economic Development Assessment, Strategy and Action Plan and the Northern SLRD Economic Development Governance Model Feasibility Study, including working to establish an inclusive, multi-party regional economic development committee.

Implementation will be pursued by undertaking a series of strategic initiatives outlined in the reports that will guide future investment in the Lillooet area economy in collaboration with the St'át'imc.

b) Support urban growth and revitalization efforts in Lillooet to expand the range of opportunities for community development beyond the Sea to Sky corridor, and to further encourage smart growth policies adopted in RGS Goal 1 - 'Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities'.

This will be pursued by sub-regional economic development initiatives and updating of the Lillooet Official Community Plan and transportation improvements in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and the St'át'imc.

c) Support the downtown of each member municipality as the priority area for commercial uses.

This will be pursued by encouraging revitalization and densification of the downtown of each member municipality (the member municipality's commercial and social hub), directing new commercial development to the downtown of each member municipality, protecting commercial lands, and planning for the future commercial needs of communities by setting aside lands for future downtown growth and expansion.

d) Provide for land development patterns that maintain an adequate supply of employment land, industrial land, transportation infrastructure and services to support a diverse regional economy.

This will be pursued by ensuring plans and policies prioritize such land development patterns, by working with provincial and federal governments to ensure fiscal measures are in place to reinforce investment, and by undertaking economic development planning where necessary.

e) Support the preservation of waterfront facilities and port lands, including Site B (of the Squamish Estuary Management Plan), Watts Point, Squamish Terminals and Darrell Bay, which are strategic land resources for port functions and for the regional forestry industry.

This will be pursued through collaboration between the regional district, member municipalities, provincial ministries/agencies and local organizations and by ensuring Official Community Plans and Zoning Bylaws work to preserve the identified and potential strategic land resources

f) Strengthen the multi-modal transportation systems as a key component of economic diversification.

This will be pursued as described under RGS Goal 2 – Improve Transportation Linkages and Options.

g) Work together to enhance the national and international awareness of the SLRD and its member municipalities as welcoming environments for sustainable business investments.

This will be pursued by re-establishing a SLRD economic development function and recognizing the economic development opportunities associated with providing adequate supply of industrial land with good access to the Interior and the Lower Mainland.

h) Further the work undertaken by the SLRD to advance a regional Independent Power Production (IPP) development strategy in context with integrated watershed management that provides a framework for long term IPP development.

This will be pursued by the regional district in collaboration with UBCM.

i) Support the economic viability of the local agricultural sector.

This will be pursued by developing regulations that strengthen the capacity of local farmers to produce and reach their markets and highlighting/recognizing the importance of agriculture to the region's economy in decision-making.

j) Support the development of a comprehensive, locally relevant/place-based approach to agritourism.

This will be pursued by consulting with the local agricultural community, Indigenous communities and First Nations, Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Land Commission to ensure local government plans, policies and strategies reflect the provincial regulations and local needs/opportunities.

k) Work together to encourage outdoor recreation, recognizing its importance to the regional economy, while at the same time working to ensure growth in this sector is aligned with the regional carrying capacity.

This will be pursued through collaboration between the regional district, member municipalities, provincial ministries/agencies and local organizations.

## GOAL 5 Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to protect ecosystem functioning and to conserve and steward its natural assets. These assets include both renewable and non-renewable resources including living organisms, water, air, land, vegetation and the habitats and ecological processes that support living organisms. The quality of life in the region is directly dependent on maintaining our natural assets. Population growth in the SLRD is based in large part on the quality of life offered by the region, and with future opportunities in the tourism industry dependent on the natural environment, the Regional Growth Strategy intends to protect environmental quality and retain its spectacular natural assets.

The Regional Growth Strategy embraces *Smart Growth Principles* to guide future development and settlement patterns in a manner that best conserves natural capital and promotes natural ecosystem functioning. Issues that are of concern to the region's residents include: air quality, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, visual quality, water quality, wildlife habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation and natural hazards. Map 3 Regional Natural Assets shows the geographic locations and extent of natural assets within the Region.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- (i) Supports minimizing adverse impacts by carefully managing where and how development occurs, how wastes are reduced/diverted and how resources are managed; and*
- (ii) Supports promoting ecological restoration and enhancement opportunities.*

### Natural ecosystem functioning will be protected by:

- Protecting critical and sensitive habitats and ecological areas.
- Promoting connectivity through landscape level planning and maintaining and creating wildlife corridors.
- Maintaining the integrity of watershed processes and promoting the use of best management practices in land use planning and vegetation management (e.g., land use planning and management based on natural units and systems such as drainage, watersheds and ecosystems).
- Protecting and enhancing healthy air and water quality throughout the region.
- Promoting best management practices in water conservation and surface/ground water management.
- Implementing the SLRD Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan (SWRMP).
- Undertaking noxious weed and invasive species control initiatives.
- Promoting public education of environmental issues and stewardship.
- Being prepared for the potential consequences of climate change on the region's natural resources.



## Strategic Directions

5.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Consolidate existing information into an inventory (data set) of regional ecologically-sensitive areas and biodiversity values, and further develop the Sea to Sky Sensitive Habitat Atlas as a planning tool (or coarse filter) for determining significant ecologically sensitive areas (ESA's) and natural biodiversity of the region that will assist in land use decision-making.

This will be pursued through collaboration with federal and provincial agencies, regional districts and local conservation organizations.

b) Promote Best Management Practices, including bylaws that encourage development design that limits environmental impact and promotes integrated storm water management, to manage surface water, drainage and groundwater to protect the supply and quality of water resources.

This will be pursued by incorporating appropriate measures in OCPs, regulatory bylaws and public works programs.

c) Investigate the need for a regional or sub-regional water conservation strategy, aimed at educating residents on water conservation methods and reducing water consumption and introduction of tools for water conservation and demand management (e.g., metering, pricing incentives).

This will be pursued through ongoing drinking water improvement plans and review of community water service operations.

d) Strive for continuous improvement of regional air quality.

This will be pursued through implementation of the Sea to Sky Air Quality Management Plan and the region-wide use of good planning principles such as smart growth, the promotion of a carbon-neutral region, support of new technologies, and the use of clean energy sources.

e) Strive toward achieving the SLRD SWRMP goal of reducing waste to 350kgs per person per year and further progress towards Zero Waste.

This will be pursued by implementation of the SLRD SWRMP.

f) Take an active approach to responsible vegetation management, including, where appropriate, consideration of alternatives to herbicides in rights-of-way maintenance, and cost-effective measures to control the spread of noxious weeds and alien invasive species.

This will be pursued by: promoting alternatives to chemical treatments; enforcing SLRD and member municipality Soil Deposit and Removal bylaws; supporting the works of the Sea to Sky

Invasive Species Council and Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society; and investigating the introduction of a noxious weed bylaw and awareness program (e.g. restricting fill movements, etc.).

g) Encourage community involvement and stewardship efforts, including the adoption of Bear Smart programs at the local level, and habitat conservation, restoration and enhancement.

This will be pursued through discussions with federal and provincial agencies and local conservation organizations.

h) Utilize the SLRD Integrated Sustainability Plan, adopted March 2013, to inform internal and external policy direction, organizational decision making, and implementation of the RGS.

i) Protect Drinking Water Supplies (quality and quantity).

This will be pursued through proactive land use management and planning, in conjunction with provincial agencies, health authorities and First Nations, and including the identification of future potential sources and maintenance of existing sources.

j) Promote best practices in the development and maintenance of on-site sewerage systems in un-serviced rural areas.

This will be pursued through collaboration with provincial agencies and health authorities and by incorporating appropriate measures in OCPs, regulatory bylaws and public works programs.

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## GOAL 6 Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas

The Regional Growth Strategy advocates the sustainable use and appropriate management of parks and natural areas, to protect wildlife habitat and corridors and to maintain open space for active and passive recreation. Natural area conservation is a priority throughout the Region. The RGS promotes the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level in context with the Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans. Promoting the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level will contribute to their management by other levels of government. Defining areas for new local and regional parks and green space will create a legacy for future generations and ensure a diversity of recreational opportunities.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Supports maintaining the designated non-settlement areas for rural, agricultural and forestry land uses (including agricultural development in the Agricultural Land Reserve in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, and the protection of ecological and recreational values.*

*(ii) Supports the establishment of a regional district 'Green Plan' network of local and regional parks and greenways for the purpose of recreational activities, wildlife habitats and natural ecological functions, consistent with the Provincial LRMP.*

### Sustainable use of parks and natural areas will be encouraged by:

- Establishing a regional network of greenways for ecosystem, wildlife and recreational functions.
- Promoting responsible stewardship of green spaces, marine/aquatic and sensitive areas.
- Protecting public access to public lands and waterways in conjunction with the Lillooet and Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs).
- Promoting / ensuring a variety of accessible recreational facilities.
- Ensuring opportunities for wilderness /natural (primitive) experiences.
- Recognizing significant places noted in First Nations land use plans.
- Harmonizing local, provincial & First Nations land use plans with respect to recreation.
- Building upon our reputation as a world-class outdoor recreation destination.

## Strategic Directions

6.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Support the retention and continued operation of existing provincial parks as recreational and natural areas and support adventure tourism activities that are appropriate to the long term goals of the park.

This will be pursued by supporting the provincial government in their management of existing parks and recreational areas, by advocating for increased management in high-use parks and natural areas, and through input to Crown land referral applications.

b) Explore the various options for managing green spaces and natural areas at a regional level (e.g. the establishment of a regional parks function).

This will be pursued by investigating the potential for a regional parks system and region-wide conservation strategy. A 'no net loss' policy for important natural areas will also be considered as part of a Conservation Strategy.

c) Support the creation (and management) of an inter-connected network of regional green spaces / corridors to serve as recreation and wildlife corridors, growth boundaries and wildfire interface areas.

This will be pursued by considering preparation of a regional district 'Green Plan' in collaboration with local conservation and recreation organizations, Indigenous communities and First Nations and in conjunction with actions to implement RGS Goal 5 and relevant provisions of the Provincial LRMPs.

d) Continue supporting the development of the Sea to Sky Trail as a regional amenity, and continue advancing the goals of the Sea to Sky Recreation Trails Program. As trails are developed, they will be designed to be compatible with farm and ranching operations.

This will be pursued in collaboration with provincial, regional and local land managers including the Agricultural Land Commission, land owners in the ALR, clubs and stakeholders to preserve and maintain existing trails and plan new trails for the future.

f) Continue to support local, voluntary organizations in stewardship of recreational areas and natural assets.

This will be pursued in conjunction with federal, provincial and private sector environmental conservation and restoration programs.

## GOAL 7 Create Healthy and Safe Communities

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the creation of healthy, secure, safe and accessible communities. A healthy community approach is one that is continually improving the physical and social environments that people live, learn, work and play in. They are mutually supportive and allow individuals the opportunity to live in a healthy, safe and meaningful society.

The SLRD and its partners acknowledge that local governments have the ability to influence many of the determinants of community health and safety, given the interaction between land use and design, transportation planning, food systems, environmental protection, multi-hazard mitigation and recreation. The healthy communities approach includes community involvement, political commitment, volunteerism, partnerships among different community interests, and public policy that supports community health. Building complete communities with compact development can promote healthy lifestyles, including walking or cycling to work and services, and will improve environmental sustainability. **The Regional Growth Strategy:**

(i) *Supports the integration of health promotion and emergency preparedness in community planning and development.*

(ii) *Promotes cooperative, community-based initiatives to address health and safety issues.*

Healthy and safe communities will be created by:

- Developing mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented, complete communities and neighbourhoods.
- Maintaining and strengthening sense of place, with a strong community spirit.
- Creating opportunities for improving the quality of life so that people will choose to live and remain in the region.
- Enhancing accessibilities for people with disabilities.
- Promoting high quality (level, range and appropriateness) health, social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial services to meet the needs of people of various ages, abilities, and income levels.
- Respecting and celebrating ethnic and cultural diversity, including First Nations heritage.
- Ensuring a safe community through attention to drug awareness, policing, and emergency preparedness.
- Bringing provincial and community partners together to work in collaboration towards the common goal of keeping our communities safe.
- Supporting 911 emergency services through-out the region.
- Building community resilience through emergency management, preparedness and response.
- Considering conflicting land uses and promoting building design that minimizes exposure to environmental contaminants and nuisances.

## Strategic Directions

7.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Work in conjunction with regional health authorities, local social development organizations, School Districts, RCMP and Tribal Police to promote healthy public policy. Encourage a regional strategic plan, in conjunction with the RCMP and Tribal Police, which focuses on crime prevention, harm reduction, rehabilitation and reintegration, and restorative justice.

This will be pursued through collaboration with provincial and federal agencies and First Nations.

b) Ensure land use planning encourages the development of healthy, compact and walkable communities that promote safety through environmental design and *Smart Growth Principles*, natural hazards and environmental contaminants protection and FireSmart principles, and provisions for seniors and universal, accessible design.

This will be pursued in the review and updating of Official Community Plans and master planning processes.

c) Undertake integrated, coordinated emergency preparedness planning on a regional basis, including strategic planning for fire protection services, natural hazards management, extreme weather events, other large-scale emergencies, and expanding 911 emergency services.

This will be pursued by a Regional District committee and staff.

d) Encourage a well-functioning system of volunteerism that recognizes and acknowledges the ongoing contributions of those who improve our communities' well-being.

This will be pursued by engaging community organizations and citizens in the planning and delivery of appropriate social and community support services.

e) Work in conjunction with appropriate local agencies and vulnerable, at-risk populations to address short-term solutions and long-term strategies.

This will be pursued through discussions with provincial and federal agencies.

f) Support the development of infrastructure / recreational trail and greenway systems that link communities with regional parks.

## GOAL 8 Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities and First Nations

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to enhance our working relationships with the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), Líl'wat and St'át'imc Nations. There is significant opportunity to build constructive and enduring relationships with Indigenous communities and First Nations through the implementation of the RGS. The SLRD Board has declared itself to be a Regional District of Reconciliation and will continue to work towards turning these words into actions. The organization has adopted several calls to action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 2015 Summary Report, *Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future*, and has endorsed in principle Call to Action #43, which calls upon all levels of government to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) as the framework for reconciliation.

The UNDRIP was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007, and endorsed by the Government of Canada without qualification in May 2016 and by the Province of British Columbia in September 2017. The UNDRIP recognizes Indigenous Peoples' rights to their lands, and rights to self-determination, to maintain and strengthen their political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, to participate in decisions that could affect their rights, to maintain and strengthen their distinct spiritual relationships with their territories, to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories and language, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations and to conservation and protection of their territories. With mutual respect, recognition, reciprocity, and responsibility as overarching principles for stronger relationships, the SLRD and its partners acknowledge the important role local governments have in enhancing relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities and governments.

Building strong, respectful and effective working relationships with Indigenous communities and First Nations is especially important given the many growth pressures and challenges in the region and the complexity of issues facing all levels of government. While the Skwxwú7mesh, Líl'wat and St'át'imc are not signatories to a RGS under the *Local Government Act*, there are benefits in improved communication, information sharing and coordinated planning and servicing in areas of mutual interest. Engagement with Indigenous communities and First Nations will be pursued in the spirit of enhancing relationships and exploring opportunities for cooperation, collaboration and learning. The strategic direction under the RGS does not prejudice or affect any inherent Aboriginal Title, right or interest, recognizing that the legal context within which Aboriginal Title, rights and interests exist continues to evolve and change, thus impacting the ways in which Title, rights and interests are exercised.

## The Regional Growth Strategy:

*(i) Supports expanding the means of dialogue, learning and cooperation with Indigenous communities and First Nations.*

*(ii) Supports establishing MOU's, Implementation Agreements, and/or Protocol Agreements between First Nations and local governments that address issues of mutual interest/concern.*

*(iii) Recognizes Indigenous communities and First Nations have existing and distinctive Aboriginal rights, including Aboriginal Title, flowing from the ongoing and organized occupation of their traditional territories and recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982); implementation of the RGS will proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title or rights that may currently exist, or be defined further through treaty or other processes.*

## Relations with Indigenous communities and First Nations will be enhanced by:

- Acknowledging and respecting cultural differences, while recognizing that Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments have overlapping and mutual interests, that their decisions impact one another, and that the residents in the entire region are best served by Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments working together in a spirit of cooperation.
- Formalizing communication and information sharing protocols.
- Supporting collaboration on economic development, land use planning and service partnerships and other collaborative activities among the SLRD, member municipalities and First Nations.
- Exploring and encouraging cross-cultural learning opportunities within our governments and communities.
- Building trust and shared understanding by continuing to support Community Forums.
- Understanding and respecting the differences between the distinct government authorities, their jurisdictions and responsibilities.
- Advocating resolution and accommodation of Aboriginal Title and rights.
- Acknowledging that establishing and maintaining mutually respectful and effective relationships is a shared responsibility that requires political will, joint leadership, mutual trust, accountability, transparency and an investment of resources.

## Strategic Directions

### 8.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Support processes that advocate the fair and timely resolution of Aboriginal Title and rights for all Indigenous communities and First Nations within whose traditional territory the SLRD is located. This will be pursued through ongoing engagement with Indigenous communities, First Nations and senior levels of government.



b) Continue to support the creation of SLRD-Indigenous Liaison Committees to work on information sharing protocols, learning resources, and engagement tools on matters of joint interest such as land use planning, servicing, economic development, etc.

This will be pursued through discussions with Indigenous communities, First Nations and relevant member municipalities.

c) Engage with Indigenous communities and First Nations on the development and implementation of official community plans, zoning bylaws and the RGS shall be encouraged and proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title and rights that may currently exist, or be further defined through treaty or other processes.

This will be pursued through referrals to adjacent Indigenous communities and First Nations and by pursuing engagement that is meaningful and timely.

d) Encourage First Nations to engage with local governments on the development of their land use plans.

This will be pursued through discussions with First Nations and referral processes to encourage coordinated land use planning and to jointly improve servicing efficiency and community liveability.

e) Continue using tools, such as Protocol / Implementation Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding, with all interested First Nations in the Region to assist with improving relationships.

f) Support an ongoing process of information sharing and mutual learning to increase understanding, build trust, and foster collaboration.

This will be pursued by supporting community-to-community forums and other opportunities for mutual dialogue and discovery.

g) Encourage opportunities to learn about the many First Nations and Indigenous communities within whose traditional territory the SLRD operates, including culture, history, laws, rights, governance, roles, and responsibilities.

This will be pursued by exploring opportunities to implement cross cultural professional development training on relevant topics and skills, such as: the history of Indigenous peoples; including the history and legacy of residential schools; the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Treaties and Aboriginal rights; and intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights and anti-racism.

## GOAL 9 Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions

Decision making over land use, health, safety, natural resources, environmental protection and many other issues of concern to residents within the regional district is a shared responsibility. The Regional Growth Strategy intends to improve collaboration between all levels of government within the region: municipal, regional, provincial, federal and First Nations. Better collaboration can lead to improved coordination and cooperation which in turn can reduce duplication and inefficiencies in local governance and improve service delivery. It also builds on the core competencies of existing jurisdictions so that limited resources are utilized efficiently.

### The Regional Growth Strategy

*(i) Supports expanding the opportunities for participation and communication in Regional District decision making.*

Collaboration among jurisdictions will be improved by:

- Making decisions in ways that are inclusive, coordinated, and transparent, based on mutual respect, respect for the rights of others, and a culture of collaborative management.
- Promoting early and on-going communication, and collaborative dialogue among jurisdictions with an interest in the regional district.
- Continuing to develop a collaborative, multi-faceted approach to governance.

### Strategic Directions

9.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Continue using the round table format (i.e., RGS Elected Officials Forums) on a regular basis as a means for continued cross-regional communication and coordination.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.

b) Encourage SLRD and member municipality staff departments (administration, planning, finance, engineering, etc.) to develop mechanisms by which they may share information, collaborate and co-operate with their respective peers across the jurisdictions including, but not limited to: regular staff meetings; referral systems; working committees; etc.

This will be pursued through collaborative approaches to regional and trans-boundary issues.

c) Establish MOU's, protocol agreements and working committees between various jurisdictions (i.e., local, regional, First Nation, provincial and federal, health authorities) to improve collaboration and coordination.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.

d) Utilize ground rules and other protocol measures established in advance to assist with inter-jurisdictional disputes and conflict resolution.

This will be pursued through consultation activities related to a variety of regional issues.

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## GOAL 10 Protect and Enhance Food Systems

The Regional Growth Strategy endorses *Smart Growth Principles*, which includes ensuring the integrity of a productive agricultural land base. The highest and best use of agricultural land is for agriculture and the protection of agricultural land helps to promote the agricultural sector. Further, predicted changes in climate, energy costs, population growth, water availability and agricultural production suggest that protecting and enhancing the capacity of the regional food system is vital to community resilience. The ability to grow and access food is a key component of developing complete communities.

### WHAT IS OUR FOOD SYSTEM?

An integrated view of the production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management of food.

The SLRD and its partners acknowledge that local governments have the ability to undertake local and regional approaches benefiting community-based food systems, such as: the protection, acquisition and management of agricultural land; the development and implementation of policy/regulations to encourage agriculture, including urban agriculture, and neighbourhood-based food assets; agricultural economic development; management of problem wildlife and invasive species; watershed management; riparian protection; and provision of affordable water and irrigation services. The value of our food systems is recognized and celebrated as a strength and source of economic development within the region.

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- i. *Supports a regional food system that is healthy, accessible and resilient.*
- ii. *Promotes growth and development in the local agricultural sector.*
- iii. *Supports the protection and preservation of farmland and sustainable agriculture as the highest and best use of the Agricultural Land Reserve.*

### Food systems will be protected and enhanced by:

- Developing supportive policies and regulations for both rural/remote and urban settings.
- Maintaining the integrity of the Agricultural Land Reserve and agricultural resources, including water, land and knowledge.
- Developing mechanisms to preserve and enhance the agricultural land base for working agriculture.
- Improving the economic viability of the local agricultural sector within the region.
- Increasing community awareness of and support for agriculture.
- Strengthening regional connections, collaborations and partnerships around food systems.
- Fostering collaboration between Indigenous communities and the farming community.

- Supporting traditional and modern teachings about food preservation, seed saving, eating seasonally, and eating locally.
- Prioritizing a localized food system in support of *community food security*.
- Supporting sustainable agricultural and harvesting practices, including marine and aquaculture.
- Encouraging water conservation and climate change preparedness.

## Strategic Directions:

### 10.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

- Implement Agricultural Plans in conjunction with Indigenous communities and First Nations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Land Commission.  
This will be pursued by ensuring that local and regional land use policies and bylaws reflect and support the vision and priorities set forth in the Agricultural Plans, and by supporting local community groups, organizations and initiatives in their implementation efforts.
- Preserve the agricultural land base for sustainable agriculture through the recognition that the highest and best use of agricultural land is for agriculture.  
This will be pursued by supporting the management of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) by the provincial government, encouraging the provincial government to protect the agricultural land base through the ALR, and utilizing appropriate Zoning Bylaw, OCP, and RGS policy tools to strictly regulate non-farm uses and the subdivision of farmland in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation.
- Promote agricultural viability with an emphasis on food production and sustainable practices.  
This will be pursued by working with other levels of government to ensure all jurisdictional regulations are aligned and beneficial to producers and food production, including pursuing strategies and actions to increase actively farmed agricultural land, encourage sustainable land-based aquaculture, emphasize food production, support local food processing and distribution, and reduce barriers to the economic viability of agricultural activities. This will be pursued further by encouraging communities to set policies/targets for local and sustainable food procurement.
- Strengthen regional connections with community-based food initiatives and organizations in support of an economically viable and ecologically sustainable food system.  
This will be pursued by recognizing and supporting the efforts and visions of community-based food system initiatives, strategies and organizations, including Indigenous communities and First Nations – and by ensuring that urban and rural planning facilitates greater connectivity in the food systems, including decision-making. This may also involve the development of a Regional Food System Strategy.

- e) Explore options for local governments to champion Agricultural Land Trusts, in which land is purchased for community food growing and protected in perpetuity as an investment in long-term food security.  
This will be pursued by investigating the establishment of an Agricultural Land Trust Fund that could be used to purchase and/or lease agricultural land.
- f) Encourage urban agriculture and ensure the ability to grow and access food is part of developing complete communities.  
This will be pursued by expanding land regulations that encourage urban agriculture throughout the community and integrate food growing (gardens, small plot farming) on regional district and municipal lands and parks. This will be further pursued by encouraging innovation with regard to land use and policies that support the food system, ensuring all new development is designed with the ability to grow and store food, including the provision of community gardens, greenhouses and community kitchens.
- g) Support opportunities to educate, increase awareness and celebrate local food systems.  
This will be pursued by continuing to support: farmers markets; festivals/events; school, youth and community-based education programs; farm-to-school/institution programs; community gardens and kitchens; and traditional foods initiatives and teachings about food preservation, seed saving, eating seasonally, and eating locally.
- h) Seek input and advice from the local agricultural community on food system issues.  
This will be pursued through maintaining and regularly engaging with the Agricultural Committees, Farmers Institutes/Societies and organizations, and by working with indigenous communities and First Nations.
- i) Manage wildlife/human conflicts and invasive species.  
This will be pursued by continuing to engage and partner with the regional Invasive Species Councils/Societies to control invasive species on farms, participating in management solution initiatives to passively and actively deter predator populations from damaging crops (urban and rural) and livestock (such as Bear Aware), and encouraging the use of best management practices to mitigate effects of wildlife and invasive species and maximize the efficient use of resources.
- j) Ensure sustainable watershed management to support food production.  
This will be pursued by considering agricultural needs in all watershed, drought, stormwater management, groundwater management and floodplain management plans.
- k) Collaborate with provincial agencies to prepare a regional agriculture climate adaptation strategy for the SLRD.

This will be pursued by engaging the food system communities throughout the regional district to collaborate with provincial agencies.

l) Reduce potential farm/non-farm conflicts.

This will be pursued through proactive land use planning, regulations and development permit areas, as well as education and communications in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the ALC.

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## GOAL 11 Take Action on Climate Change

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to address climate change through the directions put forth in all ten SLRD RGS Goals. Additionally, the RGS recognizes the need for climate responsibility and a continued commitment to climate leadership. The Province of BC has identified the biggest sectoral contributors to *greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions* as transportation (37 percent), built environment (24 percent), industry & utilities (18 percent), and oil & gas (18 percent). Taking action on climate change will require provincial and federal leadership to support sector-based changes. It will also require local leadership and broad community commitment – by local governments, by community members, by business owners and entrepreneurs, and by visitors. Personal transport continues to be the most significant (over 50 percent of all estimated community-level emissions) contributor to local community-based GHG emissions and the single largest reason why communities are failing to maintain interim target reduction levels, suggesting that shifting the way we travel is critical.

The Regional Growth Strategy supports taking action on climate change through mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation strategies seek to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, with targets being critical motivators for action on mitigation. Adaptation strategies identify and address the potential local impacts of climate change, with intention of using various methods to build community *resilience*.

A RESILIENT COMMUNITY is one that takes intentional action to enhance the personal and collective capacity of its citizens and institutions to respond to and influence the course of social, economic, and environmental change. (SLRD Energy Resilience Task Force Report)

### The Regional Growth Strategy:

- (i) Supports efforts to reduce inter and intra community-based GHG emissions and energy consumption.
- (ii) Supports planning for climate change and building community resilience through adaptation strategies that prevent or minimize key potential impacts.
- (iii) Prioritizes land use and transportation strategies as the foundation of our climate action.

### Action on Climate Change will be achieved by:

- Reducing community-based GHG emissions and energy consumption.
- Preventing or minimizing potential local impacts.
- Supporting localized, *renewable energy* systems toward community resilience.
- Protecting the carbon sequestration value of natural systems.
- Engaging our communities on climate change.
- Ensuring climate change mitigation and adaptation planning is integrated in all community decision-making.



## Strategic Directions:

11.1 The SLRD and member municipalities agree to:

a) Adopt Provincial GHG reduction targets.

This will be pursued by incorporating targets into SLRD and member municipality OCPs and establishing/maintaining corporate and community emissions inventories. Under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act and reconfirmed through the Climate Leadership Plan (2016), the following targets are established for the purpose of reducing BC GHG emissions:

- (i) by 2020 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 33% less than the level of those emissions in 2007;
- (ii) by 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year, BC greenhouse gas emissions will be at least 80% less than the level of those emissions in 2007.

b) Maintain status as BC Climate Action Charter signatories.

The SLRD and member municipalities are signatories to the BC Climate Action Charter. Signatory Local Governments agree to develop strategies and take actions to achieve the following goals: (i) *being carbon neutral in respect of their operations by 2012, recognizing that solid waste facilities regulated under the Environmental Management Act are not included in operations for the purposes of this Charter.* (ii) *measuring and reporting on their community's GHG emissions profile; and (iii) creating complete, compact, more energy efficient rural and urban communities (e.g. foster a built environment that supports a reduction in car dependency and energy use, establish policies and processes that support fast tracking of green development projects, adopt zoning practices that encourage land use patterns that increase density and reduce sprawl.)*

c) Explore the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and options to measure, monitor, evaluate and report on community GHG emissions.

This will be pursued by developing/maintaining climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and/or monitoring and reporting programs, and by lobbying the province to re-establish the Community Energy and Emissions (CEEI) Inventory in support of community-level monitoring and meeting Climate Action Charter commitments.

d) Explore the feasibility of preparing a regional climate action strategy.

This will be pursued through discussions with federal and provincial agencies, community organizations and the Union of BC Municipalities.

e) Substantially reduce GHG emissions:

- i. from mobile sources*

This will be pursued by limiting growth outside of established urban areas and prioritizing infrastructure development and policies that support *preferred modes of transportation* for inter and intra community travel.

ii. *from stationary sources*

This will be pursued through collective prioritization of energy efficient development and may include establishing Green Building Policies, creating incentive structures, encouraging retrofit programs, exploring development controls, exploring district energy systems, and lobbying the province for building code extensions. Additionally, the SLRD and member municipalities agree to explore the BC Energy Step Code.

BC ENERGY STEP CODE:

The Province brought the BC Energy Step Code into force in April 2017. The BC Energy Step Code is a voluntary roadmap that establishes progressive performance targets (i.e., steps) that support market transformation from the current energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to net zero energy ready buildings. It establishes a set of incremental performance steps for new buildings that aims to communicate the future intent of the Building Code and improve consistency in building requirements across B.C. to transition to net zero energy ready buildings by 2032. It is a voluntary tool local governments across B.C. can use to encourage—or require—the construction of more energy-efficient buildings in their communities, and do so in a consistent, predictable way.

The BC Energy Step Code takes a new, performance-based approach rather than the traditional prescriptive approach. This means the BC Energy Step Code does not specify *how* to construct a building, but identifies an energy-efficiency target that must be met and lets the designer/builder decide how to meet it. In addition to being a voluntary standard for builders, the BC Energy Step Code may also be referenced in local government bylaws and policies as an 'unrestricted matter' under the Building Act.

iii. *associated with solid waste management*

This will be pursued by continuing to develop and implement policies, practices and targets toward achieving Zero Waste Goals.

f) Ensure regional/municipal decision-making is structured to achieve GHG reduction targets and energy goals.

This will be pursued by supporting compact, complete, efficient land use patterns and using an integrated asset management approach in which consideration is given to the full costs throughout an asset's life cycle (lifecycle costs), prioritizing opportunities for GHG and energy reduction. This may also involve expanding/updating corporate purchasing policies.

g) Utilize local third party accredited carbon offset programs and explore the creation of locally and/or regionally planned and managed third party accredited carbon credit/trading systems, with potential offsets going towards tangible local projects.

This will be pursued by working with community organizations, local governments and provincial agencies/authorities.

h) Protect the carbon sequestration value of natural systems, including forested lands and wetlands, and explore opportunities to strategically acquire protected areas that contribute to climate change mitigation.

This will be pursued by protecting forested lands and wetlands under local government jurisdiction, expanding protected areas where possible, and considering carbon sequestration values in provincial referral responses.

i) Consider impacts to local community GHG emissions in decision-making around GHG-intensive industries and utilities, LNG, and commercial recreation and leisure operators.

This will be pursued through development approval and environmental assessment processes and lobbying efforts with provincial and federal government.

j) Prioritize developing strategies and taking action to reduce personal transport emissions.

This will be pursued by developing compact, complete land use patterns and expanding the share of preferred modes of transportation.

k) Encourage the development and use of renewable energy across the region.

This will be pursued through partnerships and in consultation with communities, exploring options at both the building-level and grid or system level. It may include advancing opportunities to incent small-scale, renewable energy production and use, exploring new technologies through pilot projects, and supporting provincial building code extensions and other tools to facilitate renewable energy systems in local development and construction.

l) Build climate resilience.

This will be pursued through efforts to address the vulnerability that communities have to the environmental consequences of climate change and expand the capacity of citizens, institutions and infrastructure to respond to and influence change. Special consideration must be made for those in our communities who are most vulnerable and least able to respond or influence.

m) Plan for climate change.

This will be pursued by ensuring new land use, buildings and infrastructure are planned and designed with tomorrow's climate in mind.

n) Prepare for extreme weather events, natural hazards and other large-scale emergencies that may increase in frequency and intensity as a result of climate change.

This will be pursued by expanding on emergency preparedness and management plans/strategies and enhancing community resiliency and self sufficiency – both human and physical infrastructure.

o) Pursue community engagement and consultation opportunities around climate change – with a focus on mitigation and adaptation.

This will be pursued by collaborating with local organizations, agencies, and stakeholders to build awareness, empowerment and commitment to take local action on climate change.

p) Ensure Climate Action is evidence-based.

This will be pursued by using data and modeling to inform climate action planning and decision-making.

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## Part 4 Implementation

The RGS is intended as a strategic guide to future land use development and services in accordance with the *Local Government Act*. The operational challenges will include: managing settlement growth in a manner that is consistent with the RGS *Smart Growth Principles*, while also preventing development sprawl in the rural and resource areas; improving transportation systems in a way that enhances efficiency, safety and sustainability goals; and developing the processes for communication and cooperation between local government, provincial and federal agencies and First Nations in a common commitment to responsible land use planning and management.

### Implementation Process

The RGS implementation process will involve the following tasks:

- a) The development and adoption of Regional Context statements within Official Community Plans, as required by the Local Government Act;
- b) Continued development of a RGS implementation program based on the directives contained in the RGS where the SLRD undertakes the required follow-up action;
- c) The development and application of specific Implementation Agreements between SLRD and member municipalities, provincial agencies and First Nations, where they can assist in addressing mutual concerns;
- d) The preparation of Implementation Guidelines, provided as resources to support collective implementation of the RGS.
- e) Annual progress reporting to the SLRD Board on implementation of the RGS strategic directives presented in the preceding pages;
- f) Annual monitoring of Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators (Appendix A).
- g) Implementation of completed Economic Development Studies and Agricultural Plans, which may result in amendments to the RGS.

### Regional Context Statements

Successful implementation of the RGS depends on cooperation between the SLRD and member municipalities, and the ability of local plans, policies and programs to contribute to the regional planning goals identified in the RGS. Regional Context Statements set out the relationship between the RGS and the member municipality Official Community Plans, and as such, they are the main implementation tool of the RGS.



Section 446 of the *Local Government Act* establishes the requirement for local governments to prepare Regional Context Statements. Regional Context Statements must identify the relationship between the Official Community Plan and the goals and strategic directions identified in the RGS. If applicable, Regional Context Statements will identify how the Official Community Plan will be made consistent with the RGS over time. Regional Context Statements are accepted by resolution, meaning a majority vote of the SLRD Board is needed. A regional public hearing is not required.

Regional Context Statements have been accepted for all four member municipalities.

## Coordination with Other Governments and Agencies

The SLRD will work with neighbouring jurisdictions, namely the Fraser Valley Regional District, Cariboo Regional District, Metro Vancouver Regional District, Powell River Regional District, Sunshine Coast Regional District, Strathcona Regional District, and Thompson-Nicola Regional District to facilitate the compatibility of regional growth planning and initiatives.

The SLRD and member municipalities will work with the provincial and federal governments and their agencies on major investments in the regional transportation system, expansion of affordable housing choices, the location of public facilities, and any other initiatives that supports the goals and strategies specified in the RGS.

The SLRD and member municipalities will work with the Agricultural Land Commission to protect the region's agricultural land base.

The SLRD and member municipalities will seek to build relationships and to work with First Nations. (Refer to Goal 8).

## Recognition of Aboriginal Title

First Nations have asserted/continue to exercise Aboriginal Title and rights to traditional territories within which the SLRD is located. The implementation of the RGS will proceed without prejudice to any Aboriginal Title or right that may currently exist, or be defined further through treaty or other processes.

## Implementation Agreements

Implementation Agreements (IA) will provide operational tools for ongoing RGS implementation. These agreements will identify processes and activities to implement certain provisions of the RGS.

## Implementation Guidelines

The SLRD may periodically prepare guidelines to assist in the implementation of the RGS, including but not limited to, guidelines for the preparation of and amendments to Regional Context Statements, for amendment of the Regional Growth Strategy, and, for establishing referral protocols. Implementation Guidelines are provided as resources, living outside the RGS, to support collective agreement and responsibility. They provide a set of norms that all parties of the RGS agree to and are to be read in conjunction with the SLRD RGS Bylaw No. 1062, 2008 as amended from time to time – they do not replace or supersede the content of, or requirements in, the RGS.

## Legislative Requirements

### *Annual Monitoring and Reporting*

Section 452 of the *Local Government Act* requires annual monitoring and reporting of regional growth strategies. Monitoring is the process of collecting information, analyzing trends and gauging progress toward goals. Monitoring of the RGS has two purposes – to measure progress in RGS implementation and to measure substantive improvements in the core conditions or results that are targeted by the RGS. Reporting includes evaluation and is the process of communicating the results of the monitoring.

To facilitate the monitoring and reporting process, Table X, Appendix A presents the key indicators that will be used to measure overall implementation of the RGS. Data sources and reporting procedures will be specified in the Annual Monitoring reports.

### *Five-year Review*

To ensure that the Regional Growth Strategy continues to respond to current and future needs, at least once every five years the SLRD will consider whether the Regional Growth Strategy must be reviewed for possible amendment, pursuant to Section 452 of the *Local Government Act*.

## Regional Growth Strategy Amendments

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and member municipalities will continue to work to ensure Official Community Plan policies are consistent with the RGS Settlement Planning Map, or provide for a process that will lead to consistency over time, recognizing the economic, social and environmental benefits of compact community development, with particular attention to growth management that assists economic development in Pemberton and revitalization of the Lillooet area. The following outlines the criteria and process for considering minor amendments to the SLRD Regional Growth Strategy.

### *RGS Amendment Criteria and Process*

- a) The process to initiate amendments to the Regional Growth Strategy is by resolution of the SLRD Board. Member municipalities may, by Council resolution, request amendments; typically this will also involve a Regional Context Statement/OCP Amendment, with all amendments processed concurrently.
- b) On receipt of a resolution from a member municipality or the SLRD Board to amend the Regional Growth Strategy, SLRD staff will prepare a preliminary report for review by the RGS Steering Committee. RGS Steering Committee comments and recommendations will be forwarded to the SLRD Board to assist in its decision on whether the application should be processed as a minor or major amendment.
- c) The SLRD Board will assess the application in terms of the minor amendment criteria and determine if the amendment application should be treated as a minor or major amendment.

Table 6: Minor Amendment Criteria

<b>MINOR Amendment Criteria</b>
<p>Criteria under which a proposed amendment to the Regional Growth Strategy may be considered a minor amendment include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where a land use or development proposal requires an amendment to the Regional Growth Strategy, and, in the opinion of the Board:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) is not considered to be of regional significance in terms of scale, impacts or precedence; and</li> <li>b) is not inconsistent with the goals of the Regional Growth Strategy.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Those text and map amendments required to correct errors or as a result of more accurate information being received relative to existing information;</li> <li>3. Those housekeeping amendments to population, dwelling unit and employment projections, housing demand estimates, performance measures, tables, figures, key indicators, grammar, or numbering, that do not alter the intent of the Regional Growth Strategy;</li> <li>4. Anything that is determined to <i>not</i> be a minor amendment is to be treated as a major amendment.</li> </ol> <p>Although not considered an exhaustive list, the following types of amendments are considered regionally significant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those that include land in the Agricultural Land Reserve or will negatively impact agricultural lands;</li> <li>• Those that involve development of non-settlement lands that are not contiguous to existing designated settlement areas;</li> <li>• Those that would have significant impacts to the regional highway system and may negatively affect level of service; and,</li> <li>• Those that would have significant impacts to regional energy emissions and may negatively affect Climate Change reduction and/or adaptation.</li> </ul>

- d) An affirmative 2/3 vote of the SLRD Board members attending the meeting is required to proceed with a minor amendment process.

Table 7: Minor & Major Amendment Process

<b>MINOR Amendment Process</b>	<b>MAJOR Amendment Process</b>
<p>Where the SLRD Board resolves to proceed with an amendment application as a minor amendment, the Board will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. give 30 days written notice to each affected local government, including notice that the proposed amendment has been determined to be a minor amendment. The notice shall include a summary of the proposed amendment and any staff reports, other relevant supporting documentation and the date, time and place of the Board meeting at which the amending bylaw is to be considered for first reading;</li> <li>ii. consider any representations and written comments provided by the affected local governments prior to giving first reading to the proposed amendment bylaw.</li> </ol> <p>The minor amendment bylaw shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures that apply to the adoption of a regional growth strategy under sections 212 and 437 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> and Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Procedure Bylaw No. 1260-2012, as amended from time to time. No public hearing is required for minor amendments to the RGS.</p>	<p>Where the SLRD Board resolves to not proceed with an amendment application as a minor amendment, the amendment becomes a major amendment and may only be adopted through the process outlined in section 436 of the <i>Local Government Act</i>.</p>



## Regional Context Statement Amendments

After a Regional Context Statement has been accepted by the SLRD Board there are three instances in which municipalities will be required to submit a revised or new Regional Context Statement:

1. When a new Official Community Plan is being developed.
2. When amendments to an existing Official Community Plan are proposed that are not consistent with the accepted Regional Context Statement.
3. Within five years of the Board's latest acceptance of the Regional Context Statement and/or in association with an RGS Review.

The process for amending an accepted Regional Context Statement is the same as the process for initial acceptance of the Regional Context Statement, as per Section 448 of the *Local Government Act*. *For Regional Context Statement revisions that trigger an RGS amendment, the SLRD requires these amendments to be processed concurrently, with the RGS amendment adopted prior to the revised Regional Context Statement being accepted.*

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## Roles and Responsibilities

### **Squamish-Lillooet Regional District:**

- Assist in the development and approval of Regional Context Statements and Amendments.
- Ensure Regional Context Statements are consistent with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation.
- Adopt Regional Context Statements that serve to implement RGS *Goals* and *Strategic Directions* within electoral area Official Community Plans.
- Chair and provide technical support to RGS Steering Committee.
- Coordinate follow-up implementation of the RGS *Goals* in accordance with RGS *Strategic Directions*.
- Monitor and report on implementation of the RGS *Goals*.
- Monitor RGS and ISP Indicators.

### **Member Municipalities:**

- Adopt Regional Context Statements that serve to implement RGS *Goals* and *Strategic Directions* within Official Community Plans.
- Assist and cooperate in the implementation of the RGS *Goals* and *Strategic Directions*.

### **Regional Growth Strategy Steering Committee:**

- Guide the implementation of the RGS *Goal* and *Strategic Directions*. This includes: reviewing the annual monitoring report on progress made in achieving the goals of the RGS; reviewing all requested amendments to the RGS; and guiding the process of reviewing and updating the RGS;
- Advise the Board and member municipalities on Regional Growth Strategy issues/matters, including providing comments and recommendations to the Board/Councils on proposed Regional Growth Strategy amendments and development issues of regional, inter-municipal, and inter-agency significance.

### **Inter-Governmental Advisory Committee:**

- Advise applicable local governments on the development and implementation of RGS, including RGS reviews, and to facilitate coordination of Provincial and local government actions, policies and programs as they relate to the development and implementation of the RGS.

## Glossary of Terms

**Affordable housing** means rental or ownership housing priced so that monthly payments are less than 30% of gross household income.

**Aging in Place** Aging in place means having the health and social supports and services you need to live safely and independently in your home or your community for as long as you wish and are able.

**Backcountry Resort** refers to a commercial recreation development with a maximum of 100 bed units that focuses on one or more recreation/ adventure tourism activities that provide a high quality recreation opportunity and which may include accessory commercial activities but no residential development other than staff accommodations.

**BC Energy Step Code** is a voluntary compliance path within the BCBC (via new Subsections 9.36.6. and 10.2.3. of Division B) that establishes progressive performance targets (or steps) to support transformation from the current energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to net zero energy-ready buildings by 2032. Effective April 7, 2017, the BC Energy Step Code has been introduced as an amendment to the 2012 BC Building Code (BCBC).

**Board** means the Regional Board of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District; for the purposes of the RGS only those Board members who participate in the RGS service may participate in RGS decision making.

**Community** means an identifiable or distinct settlement of people, living and interacting with one another in a defined geographic area, who may share a common culture, values and norms and similar environmental conditions.

**Complete community** means a type of settlement where necessary and desired services, features and attributes allow residents to live, work, play, shop, and learn within close proximity of their home. A more complete community is one where there is a range of opportunities for day-to-day activities, resulting in jobs closer to where people live, accessibility to transit, shops and services near home, and a wider range of housing types.

**Community food security (CFS):** is defined as a situation in which all community residents obtain a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes community self-reliance and social justice (BC Provincial Health Services Society).

**Co-operative (co-op) Housing** means is a type of housing that residents own and operate as part of a membership.

**FireSmart** means structured and practical solutions or mitigative approaches to reduce the hazard posed by interface fires to communities and homes.

**Flex Housing** means a multi-unit built form designed for adaptability of units to accommodate changing family size and needs over time with a minimum of expense

**Food Security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)).

**Food Systems** a food system provides an integrated view of and includes the production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management of food.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions** are any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, thereby trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere. By increasing the heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect, which ultimately leads to global climate change.

**Healthy community** is one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources that enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential.

**Master Planned Communities** means larger scale developments that are non-urban, mixed use and are planned on a comprehensive basis.

**Natural Capital** refers to living organisms (i.e., plants, animals, bacteria), water, air, land, and non-renewable stocks (i.e. oil and gas, minerals). The value of natural capital is based on the quantity & quality of the goods (timber, food, fuel, genetic resources, biochemicals) and services that flow from these stocks. Services are those that are essential, support all life and are extremely complex; they include climate regulation, water purification, waste treatment, erosion control, air quality management, nutrient recycling, photosynthesis, soil formation, pest and disease control, and protection from extreme weather damage. Natural capital is one approach to ecosystem valuation, an alternative to the traditional view of all non-human life as passive natural resources, and to the idea of ecological health.

**Neighbourhood** means a local, identifiable area within a settlement area, either urban or non-urban, which has some quality or character that distinguishes it from other areas.

**Non-market housing** means housing that is owned or controlled by a government or nonprofit entity and is rented to low or moderate income households at less than market rent, or made available for purchase at less than market value.

**Non-settlement Area** means an area predominantly used for agriculture, including non-farm uses approved by the ALC in accordance with the Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulation, rangeland, forestry, outdoor recreation or resource extraction uses or areas of undisturbed natural environments. Non-settlement areas include watersheds, conservation areas, farmland, forests, and major parks and large areas of unsurveyed Crown land. They may be characterized by some sparse settlement and localized, historic subdivisions. Parcel areas are generally greater than 15 hectares (40 acres) in non-settlement areas.

**Non-urban** means any unincorporated or incorporated settlement areas, and includes small Rural Communities, Serviced Residential areas and Rural Residential areas.

**Occupied Private Dwelling** means 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**.

**Preferred mode of transportation** the SLRD Prioritizes preferred modes of transportation in the following order: 1. pedestrian, bicycle and other non-motorized means (active transportation), 2. transit, rail, ferry and movement of goods, 3. private automobile (HOV, and leading low-impact technologies), 4. private automobile (SOV, traditional technology).

**Private Dwelling** means 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 (includes all dwellings – vacant, occupied by temporary residents and occupied by permanent residents).

**Region or Regional** refers to the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and its member municipalities.

**Resilience** means the ability to anticipate risk, limit or mitigate impacts, and adapt, evolve and grow when faced with change.

**Resilient community** is self-reliant and ensures those most in need have access to essential services such as food, housing, water, and energy to support ongoing social, economic and environmental health. A resilient community is one that takes intentional action to enhance the personal and collective capacity of its citizens and institutions to respond to and influence the course of social, economic, and environmental change.

**Renewable Energy** is generally defined as energy that is collected from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Renewable energy often provides energy in four important areas: electricity generation, air and water heating/cooling, transportation, and rural (off-grid) energy services.

**Rural Communities** means settlements that are closely built up, with a mix of land uses, community water and sewer systems, and a systematic street pattern. Rural Communities generally have a population of less than 1,000 people.

**Rural Residential** means a settlement that contains dispersed residential uses usually on small acreage parcels, which are not serviced by community water or sewer services.

**Senior (housing)** means an adult aged 55 years or older. Note housing programs, partners and housing providers may define senior by a different age.

**Serviced Residential** means a settlement that contains primarily residential uses serviced by community water and/or sewer systems.

**Settlement Area** means an area of predominantly residential use at varying densities. These may be either urban or non-urban.

**Smart Growth** means a pattern of development that makes efficient use of our limited land base and our existing infrastructure systems, protects important resource lands and natural areas, promotes a wide variety of transportation and housing options, creates more complete communities, and fosters high quality and environmentally sensitive development practices. Smart growth recognizes the connections between development and quality of life, and leverages new growth to improve the community.

**Transportation Demand Management** programs designed to reduce demand for transportation through various means, such as the use of transit and of alternative work hours.

**Urban** means a closely built up settlement characterized by buildings, asphalt, concrete, and a systematic street pattern within an incorporated municipality. Urban areas include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, utilities, and mixed urban land uses. Undeveloped land completely surrounded by developed areas, such as cemeteries, golf courses, and urban parks is recognized within urban areas. The extent of urban areas is determined by the existence of a dense systematic street pattern and the relative concentration of buildings.

**Urban Containment Boundary** refers to a set of land-use regulations that prohibit urban level development outside a certain boundary; they are a regulatory tool used to shape the geographical pattern of urban growth.

**Zero Waste** means the goal of eliminating waste wherever possible by encouraging a systems approach to avoid the creation of waste in the first place. A Zero Waste Systems approach turns material outputs from one process into resources for other processes.

**PLANNING TERMS:**

**Vision:** an overall description of our desired future.

**Goals:** elements that collectively comprise the realization of our vision.

**Strategic Directions:** actions designed to guide RGS implementation.

## APPENDIX A Integrated SLRD RGS and ISP Goals & Indicators

Table 8 outlines a series of indicators developed for the purposes of tracking and evaluating trends in community growth and development. Each indicator has an accompanying description in order to obtain data. The indicators are based not only on *Smart Growth Principles* but align with the indicators of the SLRD Integrated Sustainability Plan (ISP), thereby allowing collection of data to serve two monitoring programs within the SLRD.

An important outcome of the RGS will be to monitor these indicators over time to evaluate the progress made, or changes occurring within these key parameters, as a measure of how well the region is managing the overall quality of life of present and future generations.

*Table 8: Integrated RGS and ISP Monitoring*

RGS & ISP GOAL	INDICATORS	DESCRIPTION
<b>GOAL 1 FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b>	Energy Use	Total energy used
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
	Landfill Waste	Total amount of solid waste sent to landfills from SLRD communities.
	Population Density	Population per ha of developed land
<b>GOAL 2 IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS</b>	Highway Safety	Fatalities on certain highways
	Transit Commutes	Percent commuting to work via transit
	Number of Vehicles	ICBC vehicle ownership data
<b>GOAL 3 GENERATE A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING</b>	Housing Affordability	Ratio of median income to median assessed residential property value
	Housing Diversity	Diversity of housing stock in settlement areas, including mixed use where possible for new areas
<b>GOAL 4 ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b>	Diversity of Industry	Labour force concentration in industries that bring in outside money to the region (export-like industries such as tourism, logging, building homes, etc.)
	Median Income	Real median income of SLRD based tax filers
	Total Income	Total income reported by SLRD based tax filers

	Room Revenue	Room Revenue for the SLRD tourism Communities
	Population	Population and Sustainable Population Ratios
	Connectivity	Number of communities (and/or residents and businesses) with access to high speed communications technology
<b>GOAL 5 PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING</b>	Species at Risk	Number of vascular species at risk within the SLRD
	Water Use	Total amount of water extracted then delivered from municipal and SLRD water plants to end users in the SLRD.
	Regional Air Quality	Number of hours where the AQI for Whistler and Squamish is below low
<b>GOAL 6 ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS</b>	Recreation Facilities	Recreation facilities and parks/ fields area.
	Commercial Recreation Operators	The number of commercial operators in the region (indicator aims to represent the commercial recreation activity in the SLRD)
<b>GOAL 7 CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES</b>	Child Development	Proportion of total kindergarten children considered vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI).
	Drinking Water Quality	Drinking Water Quality Index
	Socio-Economic Index	BC Stats Socio-Economic Index
	Leisure Activity	The population aged 12 and over who reported an active or moderately active level of physical activity on Canadian Community Health Survey
	Trail Length	The length of official commuter trails as well as recreation trails that are generally accessible to a large segment of the population (lower grade, wider, gravel or paved).
<b>GOAL 8 ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND FIRST NATIONS</b>	SLRD-Indigenous Meetings	The number of meetings held between the SLRD and Indigenous communities and First Nations on an annual basis.
<b>GOAL 9 IMPROVE COLLABORATION</b>	Voter turnout	Proportion of the registered voters voting in SLRD Community/ Electoral Area elections
	RGS Collaboration	Number of RGS steering committee meetings
<b>GOAL 10</b>	Active Farms	Total ha of active farms

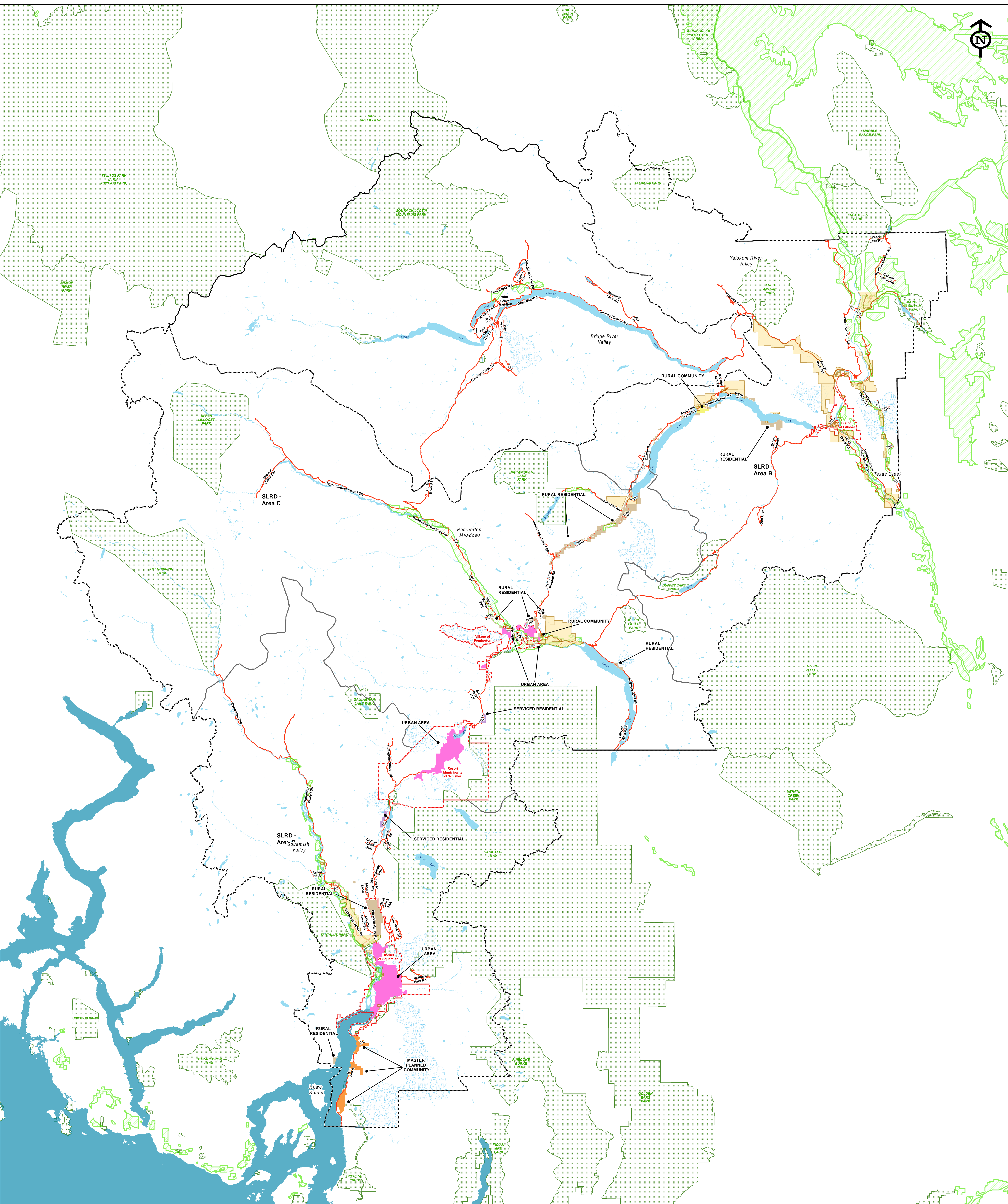


<b>PROTECT AND ENHANCE FOOD SYSTEMS</b>	Status of the ALR	Number of subdivisions; number of non-farm use applications approved; amount of land removed from the ALR; amount of land included in the ALR.
	Urban Agriculture	Total ha of urban agriculture (community gardens, greenhouses, small plots, etc.) Number of people participating in community garden programs.
<b>GOAL 11 TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	Energy Use	Total energy used
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

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# REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY MAPPING

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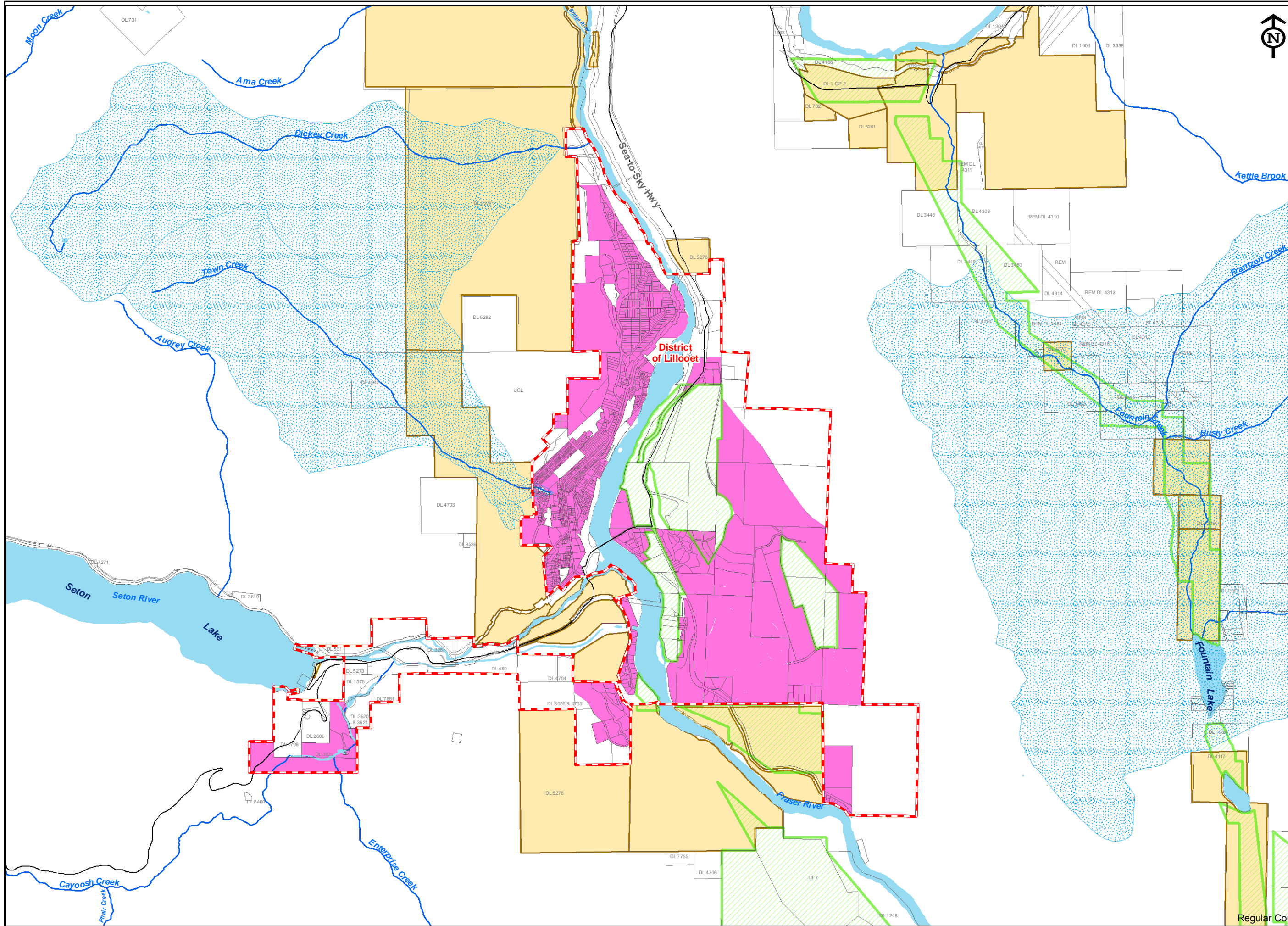
**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 1**

**REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PLAN**

- |                           |               |                         |                                      |                   |       |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| IR                        | RGS Boundary  | Community Watersheds    | <b>Regional Land Use Designation</b> | Rural Community   | Urban |
| Municipal Boundaries      | SLRD Boundary | Parks & Protected Areas | Master Planned Community             | Rural Residential |       |
| Electoral Area Boundaries | ALR           | Non-Settlement Area     | Serviced Residential                 |                   |       |

0 5 10 km  
NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N





**Squamish - Lillooet  
Regional District**

**Bylaw 1062 Map 1a**

**LILLOOET  
SETTLEMENT PLAN**

Municipal Boundary

**IR**

ALR

Community Watersheds

**Regional Land Use Designation**

Non-Settlement Area

Urban

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

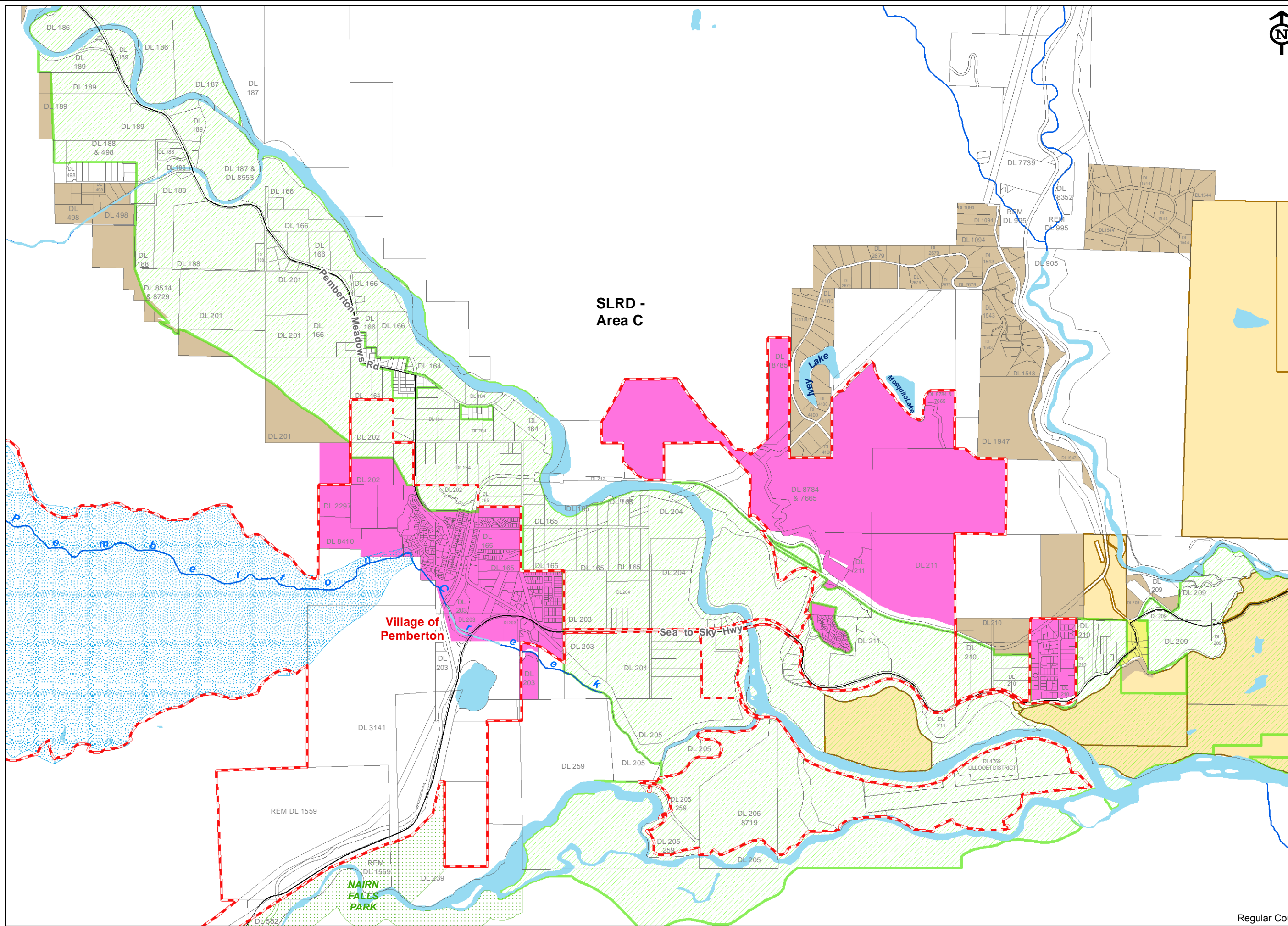
Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018



Squamish - Lillooet  
Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1b

### PEMBERTON & AREA C SETTLEMENT PLAN

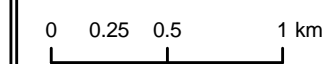
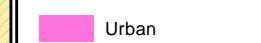
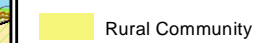
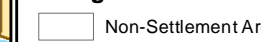


Municipal Boundaries

**IR**



#### Regional Land Use Designation



NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N



Squamish - Lillooet Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1c

### PEMBERTON & AREA C SOUTH SETTLEMENT PLAN

Municipal Boundaries

IR

ALR

Parks & Protected Areas

Community Watersheds

#### Regional Land Use Designation

Non-Settlement

Rural Community

Rural Residential

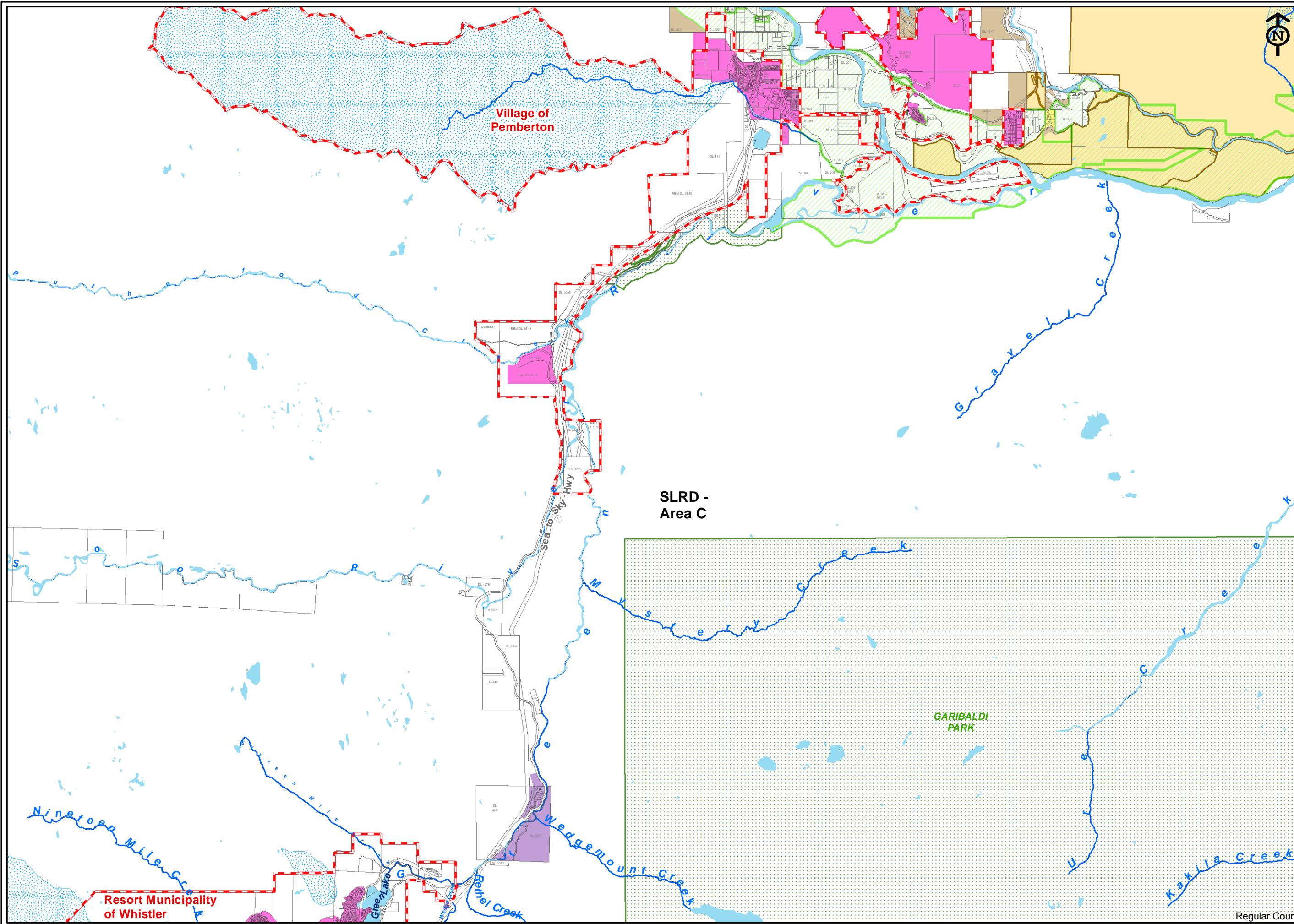
Serviced Residential

Urban

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2016





Squamish - Lillooet Regional District

Bylaw 1062 Map 1d

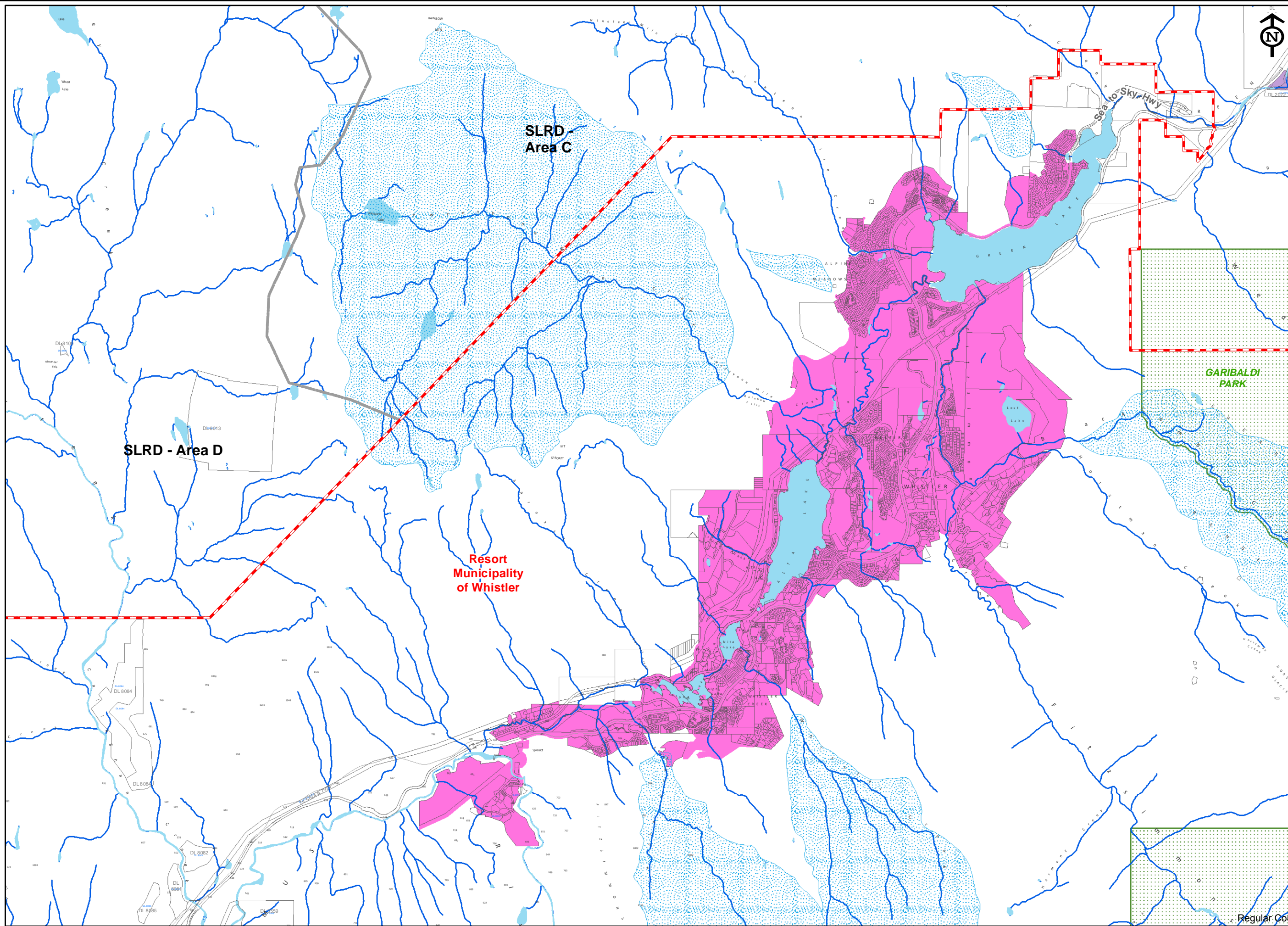
**WHISTLER SETTLEMENT PLAN**

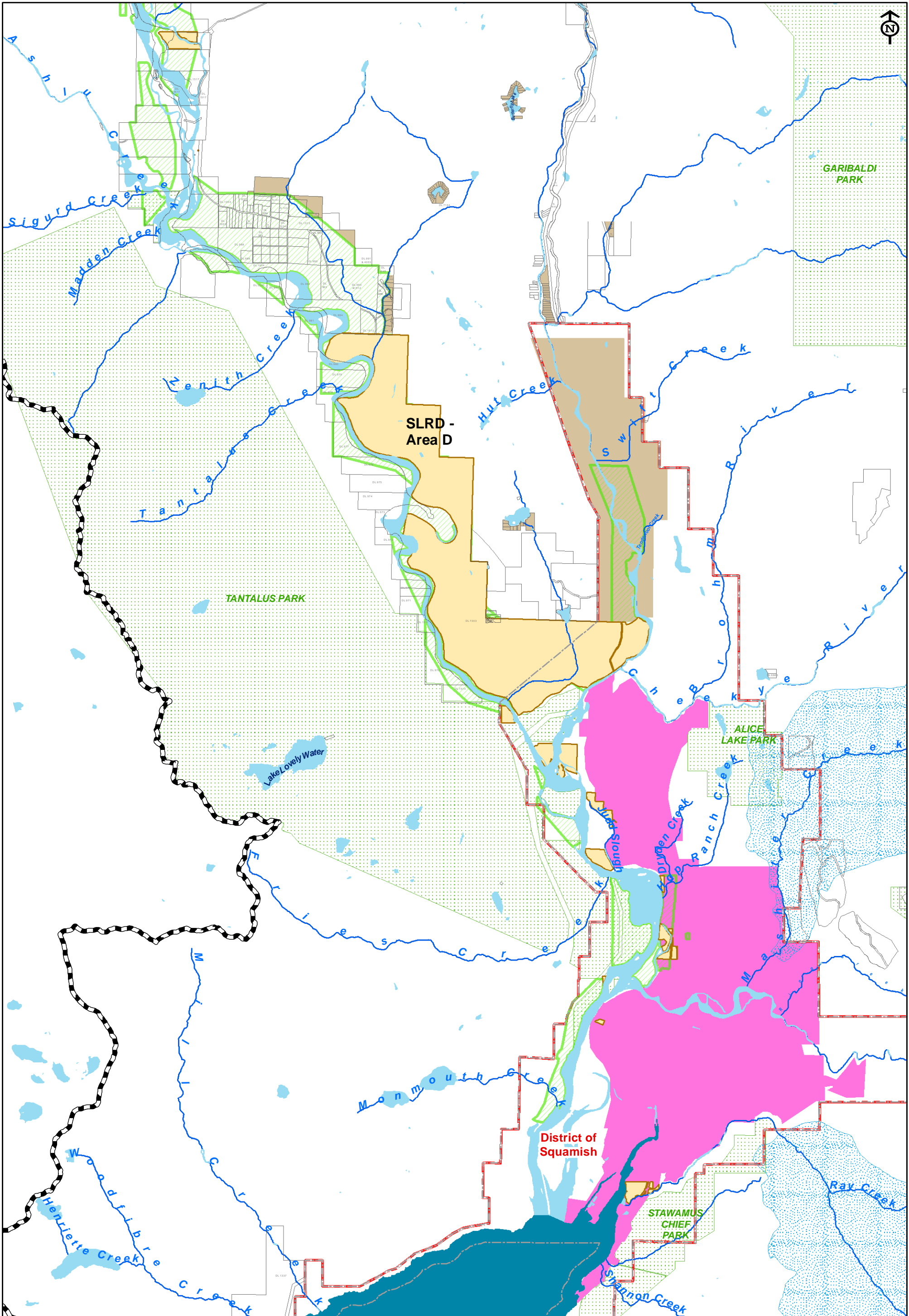
- Electoral Area Boundaries
- Municipal Boundary
- IR
- Parks & Protected Areas
- Community Watersheds
- Regional Land Use Designation**
- Non-Settlement Area
- Serviced Residential
- Urban








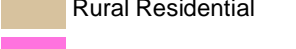
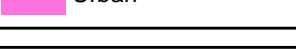
0 0.25 0.5 1 km

NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469  
Tuesday, May 8, 2018





 SLRD Boundary	 ALR	<b>Regional Land Use Designation</b>
 Municipal Boundaries	 Community Watersheds	 Non-Settlement Area
 IR	 Parks & Protected Areas	 Rural Residential
		 Urban

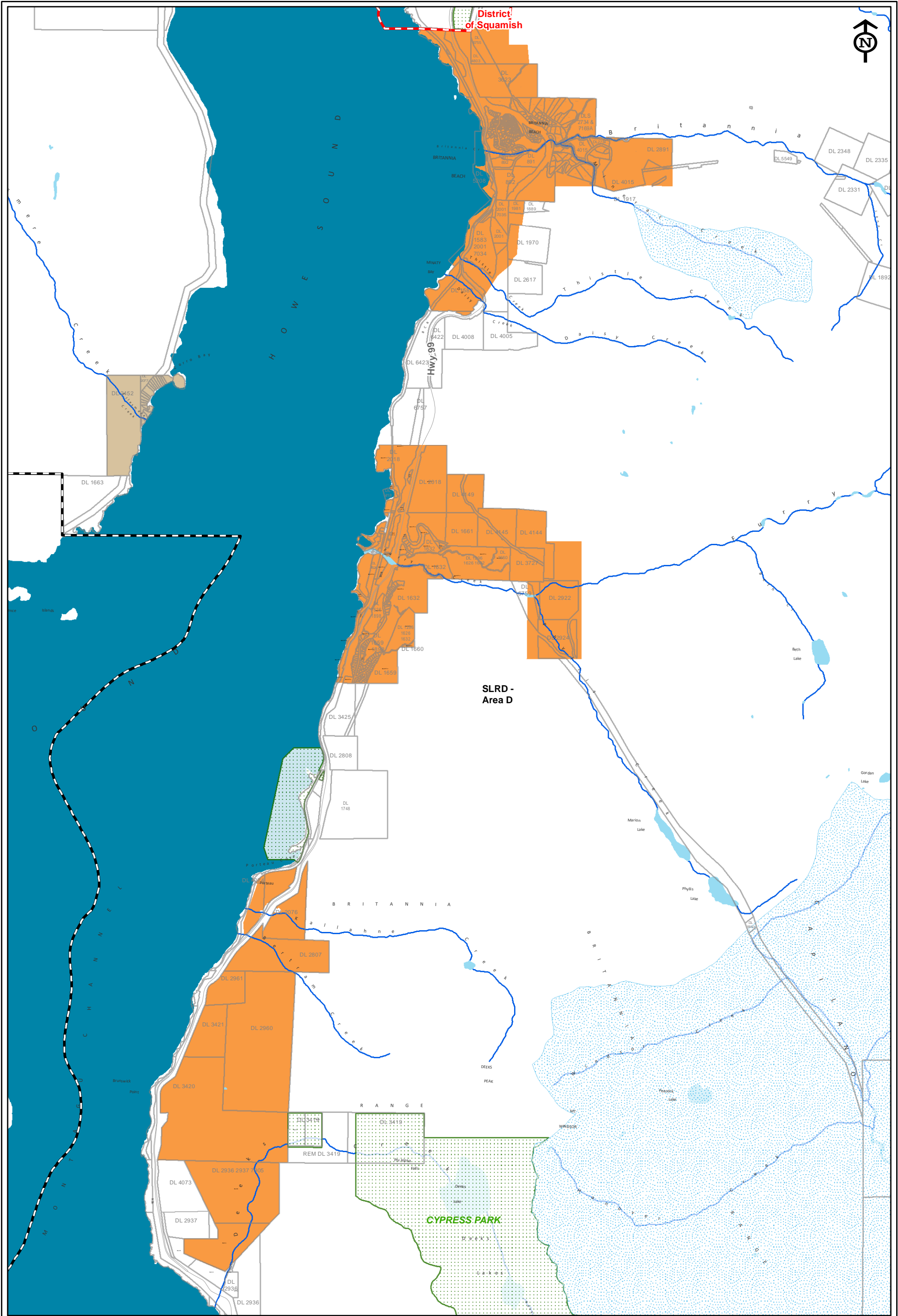
**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District**  
**Bylaw 1062 Map 1e**

**SQUAMISH & AREA D**  
**SETTLEMENT PLAN**



Village of Pemberton  
 Regional Council Meeting No. 1469  
 Tuesday, May 8, 2018





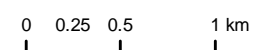
**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 1f**

**HOWE SOUND SETTLEMENT PLAN**

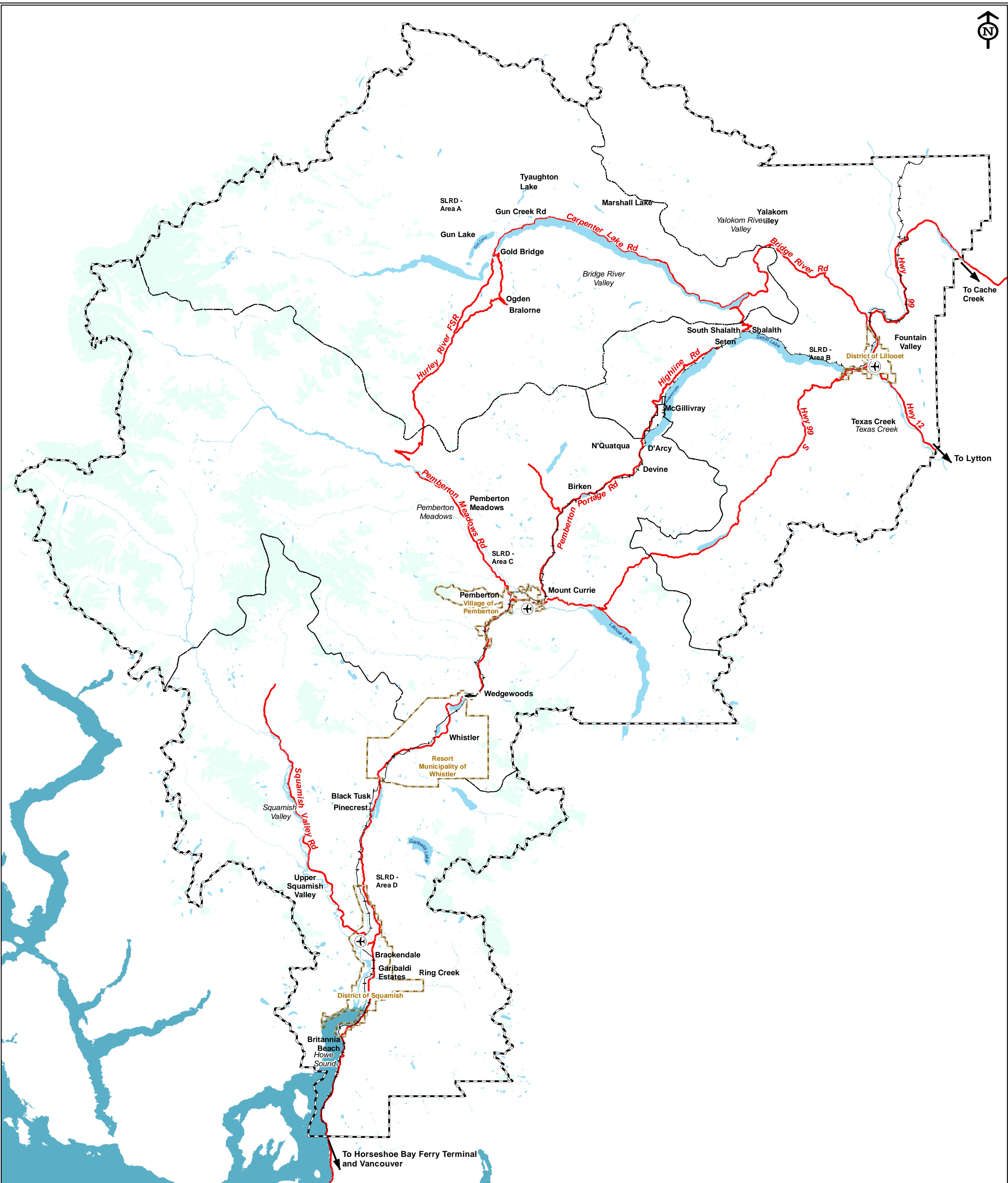
- SLRD Boundary
- Electoral Area Boundaries
- Municipal Boundary
- IR

- Community Watershed
- Parks and Protected Areas

- Regional Land Use Designation**
- Master Planned Community
  - Non-Settlement Area



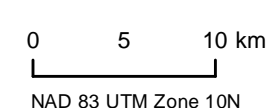
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Village of Pemberton  
Regular Council Meeting No. 1469

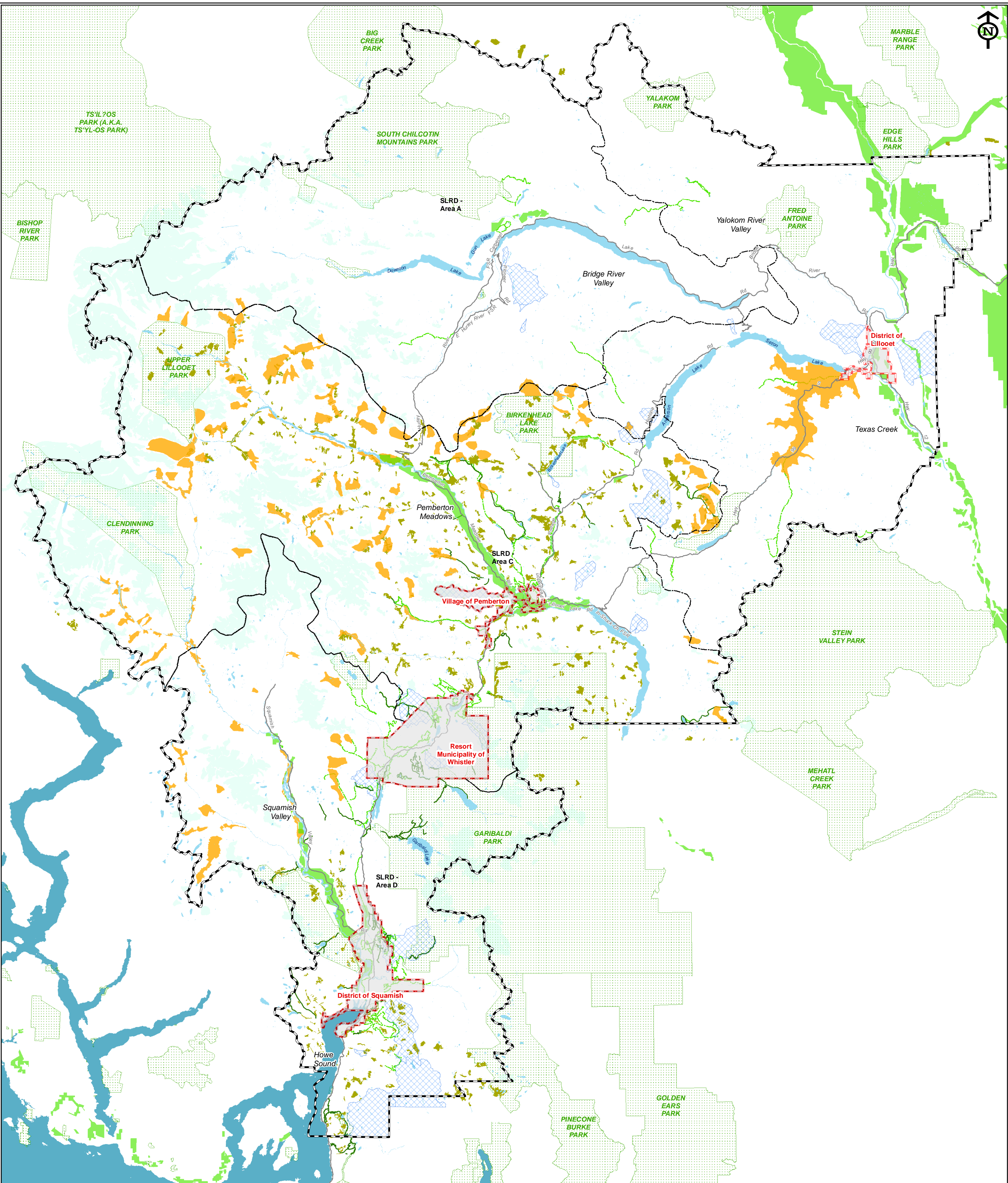


**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District  
Bylaw 1062 Map 2**

**REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION**

- Municipal Boundaries
- Electoral Area Boundaries
- SLRD Boundary
- Heliport
- Airstrip
- Railway
- Road
- Ocean
- Lakes & Rivers





**Squamish - Lillooet Regional District**  
**Bylaw 1062 Map 3**

**REGIONAL NATURAL ASSETS**

- |                           |                           |                             |                          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| SLRD Boundary             | Ice Masses                | Wildlife Habitat Areas      | Forest Tenure Rec Trails |
| Municipal Boundaries      | Ocean                     | Old Growth Management Areas | Recreation Trails        |
| Electoral Area Boundaries | Lakes & Rivers            | Parks & Protected Areas     |                          |
| Community Watersheds      | Agricultural Land Reserve |                             |                          |

0 5 10 km  
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N



## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS TO DATE: RGS AMENDMENT BYLAW 1562-2018**

### *INITIATION*

#### Scoping Period (April 2015 – February 2016)

- Referral sent to all affected local governments on the need for review, with opportunity to provide input (May 13, 2015)

#### Board Resolution to Initiate RGS Review (February 18, 2016)

#### Board Resolution to Adopt Consultation Plan and provide Notifications (April 27, 2016)

- Consultation Plan & Terms of Reference: developed by SLRD staff with input from the Steering Committee; adopted by the SLRD Board.
- Notification of Initiation: to affected local governments and minister and First Nations (May 2, 2016 to FNs and affected local governments, CAO referrals; November 17, 2016 to FNs more peripheral (i.e. no reserve lands within SLRD)
- Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC): letter to the minister regarding the formation of an IAC (IAC appointments).

#### Elected Officials Forum #1: Kick Off (June 9, 2016)

The purpose of this forum was to convene all member municipality and SLRD Elected Officials, Chief Administrative Officers, and Directors of Planning and Development to kick-off the SLRD RGS Review process – establishing a collaborative understanding in support of an effective, efficient and productive review process.

Key objectives for the forum were:

1. Establish common ground and understanding of regional growth strategies in general and the goals, principles and framework of the SLRD RGS.
2. Share RGS Review proposed revisions and discuss options.
3. Enhance communication and collaboration among all SLRD member Elected Officials as part of the RGS review process.

### *REVIEW & REVISE*

#### Elected Officials Forum #2: Growth Management (November 10, 2016)

The purpose of this forum was to convene all member municipality and SLRD Elected Officials, Chief Administrative Officers, and Directors of Planning and Development to explore growth management tools and the desire to work together to directly address growth) within the updated Regional Growth Strategy (RGS).

Key objectives for the forum were:

1. Discuss and receive feedback on Growth Management Idea Recommendations; and
2. Discuss options/approaches to work together to directly address growth within the updated RGS.

#### Elected Officials Forum #3: Affordable Housing (December 1, 2016)

The purpose of this forum was to convene all member municipality and SLRD Elected Officials, Chief Administrative Officers, and Directors of Planning and Development to explore affordable housing tools, techniques and opportunities for regional approaches and collaboration.

Key objectives for the forum were:

1. Information sharing (trends/issues and tools/techniques); and
2. Exploring opportunities for regional approaches and collaboration (coordinated efforts).

### Content Development (May – September 2017)

SLRD staff and the RGS Steering Committee worked to revise the RGS, based on input received at the Elected Officials Forums. Revisions and content development largely reflect member municipality and SLRD Official Community Plan (OCP) objectives and policies as well as other community plans such as agricultural plans, climate action plans, transportation plans, etc.

## *SHARE*

### Draft Amendment Bylaw

Discussion Draft Preliminary Referral to IAC (September 15, 2017 – October 15, 2017). SLRD staff worked to incorporate recommendations. RGS Steering Committee reviewed and endorsed recommendations.

## *ADOPT*

### First Reading of RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018 (draft RGS Review) (March 28, 2018)

SLRD staff to present the RGS Review draft (RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018) to the SLRD Board for review and input. Should first reading be received, refer the RGS Review draft (RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018) to member municipalities for comment.

### Community Information Sessions

SLRD to host a community information session/open house in each member municipality to provide information and seek input on the RGS Review draft (RGS Amendment Bylaw 1562-2018) (tentative – dependent on SLRD Board resolution).

### Advisory Meetings

Advisory meetings were held throughout the RGS Review process (10 during the scoping period, 12 during the review/revise phase), with the RGS Steering Committee guiding the process and the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) providing input. Key input from the IAC came through the Discussion Draft Preliminary Referral, though opportunities to provide input were extended earlier in the process.

**CONSULTATION SCHEDULE -- RGS REVIEW**

(Checklist)

	WHO	WHEN		HOW
	STAKEHOLDERS	ITEM	TIMELINE	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES
<b>INITIATION</b>				
✓	RGS Steering Committee	Scoping Period	April 2015 - December 2015	The RGS Steering Committee met regularly throughout 2015 to conduct the preliminary review/scoping period, with 10 scoping period sessions held in total.
✓	Affected Local Governments	Scoping Period	April 2015	Provide an opportunity for input on the need for review of the RGS, as per s. 452(3) of the LGA. (SLRD Board Report and Resolution were forwarded to affected local govts/agencies)
✓	SLRD Staff	Scoping Period	February 2016	Report back to the Board on the need for review and provide recommendations regarding the RGS Review process and content, as identified by the RGS Steering Committee during the <i>Scoping Period</i> .
✓	SLRD Board*	SLRD Board Resolution to Initiate RGS Review	February 2016	As per s.433 of the LGA, preparation of a regional growth strategy [including a review] must be initiated by resolution of the Board.
✓	SLRD Staff	Prepare Consultation Plan and Terms of Reference	March 2016	SLRD Staff to prepare Consultation Plan and Terms of Reference.
✓	RGS Steering Committee	Advisory Meeting	April 2016	RGS Steering Committee to review and provide input on the RGS Review Consultation Plan and Terms of Reference.
✓	SLRD Board*	SLRD Board Resolution to adopt Consultation Plan and approve Terms of Reference	April 2016	As per s. 434 of the LGA, the Board must adopt a consultation plan, as soon as practicable after the initiation of the RGS review. At this time, the board must consider whether the consultation plan should include the holding of a public hearing. Terms of Reference to include proposed budget and project timeline. Note the SLRD Board resolved to not include the holding of a public hearing as part of this Consultation Plan.
✓	SLRD Board, Affected Local Governments, Minister*	Notification of Initiation	April 2016	As per s. 433(4) of the LGA, the proposing Board must give written notice of an initiation under this section to affected local governments and to the minister.
✓	SLRD Board, First Nations	Notification of Initiation	April 2016	As a courtesy, provide notice of initiation to First Nations, including information regarding the RGS Review process and engagement opportunities.
✓	SLRD Board Chair*	Letter to minister (MCSCD) re IAC membership	April 2016	As required by s. 450 of the LGA, form an Intergovernmental Advisory Committee based on Minister recommendations for membership.
✓	RGS Steering Committee	Council Reports	May 2016	RGS Steering Committee to bring Information Report to respective Councils to inform of the RGS Review and receive any input on process and content of the review, as well as potential Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) membership (CAOs) and upcoming Elected Officials Forum.
✓	RGS Steering Committee (including CAOs)	Advisory & Planning Meeting	May 2016	Discuss Input received from CAOs/Councils on RGS Review ; develop agenda and content for Elected Officials Forum.
✓	Elected Officials, CAOs, RGS Steering Committee	Elected Officials' Forum #1: Kick-off	June 2016	RGS Review Kick-Off event; present key findings and recommendations from scoping period; discuss implementation of RGS and the need to develop Implementation Guidelines (to live outside RGS Bylaw)

REVIEW & REVISE				
✓	First Nations	Engagement	June - September 2016	Meet with First Nations, as requested. Note no requests were made from First Nations to meet.
✓	Public	Engagement	June - September 2016	Engage and request input through local media (advertorials, ads) and online channels (SLRD website, social media).
✓	RGS Steering Community, IAC, Affected Agencies/Organizations	Advisory Meeting	July - December 2016	Meet as necessary to "workshop" areas requiring additional discussions.
✓	Elected Officials, CAOs, RGS Steering Committee	Elected Officials' Forum #2: Growth Management	November 2016	Explore growth management tools and the desire to work together to directly address growth pressures.
✓	Elected Officials, CAOs, RGS Steering Committee, Affected Agencies/Orgs	Elected Officials' Forum #3: Affordable Housing	December 2016	Share issues and best practices; identify/develop approaches to collectively address the issue of Affordable Housing throughout the region.
✓	IAC (including First Nations) and RGS Steering Committee	Engagement/Meetings	March - April 2017	Provide an update on the RGS Review process to date, receive any input and discuss next steps.
✓	SLRD Staff	Content Development	May - September 2017	Using input received to date and direction from RGS Steering Committee, prepare new/revised RGS Bylaw content.
✓	RGS Steering Committee & IAC	Advisory Meetings	May - September 2017	Review new/revised content; finalize revisions and address any outstanding or new issues identified through Elected Officials Forum, Affordable Housing Forum, First Nations meetings, or public engagement.
✓	SLRD Staff	Draft RGS Amendment Bylaw	September - October 2017	SLRD Staff to prepare draft RGS Amendment Bylaw, considering input received to date, for referrals.

SHARE				
✓	RGS Steering Committee & IAC	Advisory Meeting/Engagement	November 2017	Review draft RGS Amendment Bylaw and provide final comments.
✓	RGS Steering Committee	Council Reports	October - November 2017	Review draft RGS Amendment Bylaw and provide final comments.
✓	Affected Agencies & Organizations	Referrals	October - November 2017	Refer to Affected Agencies and Organizations for comment.
✓	First Nations	Referrals	October - November 2017	Refer to First Nations for comment.
✓	RGS Steering Committee	Mapping & Meeting	November 2017 - January 2018	RGS Steering Committee to prepare revised RGS Settlement Planning Maps. Revised mapping to be endorsed by respective staff and councils.
ADOPT				
	SLRD Board*	First Reading of the RGS Amendment Bylaw	March 28, 2018	As per the LGA, recommend that the Board give first reading to the RGS Amendment Bylaw.
	SLRD Board , Member Municipalities, First Nations	Referrals	April - May 2018	Refer RGS Amendment Bylaw to member municipalities and First Nations for comment.
	Public	Engagement	June 2018	Engage and request input through local media (advertorials, ads) and online channels (SLRD website, social media). Host a community open house/information session in each member municipality community.
	SLRD Board*	Second Reading of the RGS Amendment Bylaw	July 2018	Report back to the Board on input received from public engagement and member municipality/First Nations referrals. Revise RGS Amendment Bylaw as necessary. Recommend that the Board give second reading.
	Affected Local Governments*	Referrals and acceptance of RGS Amendment Bylaw	August - September 2018	As per s. 436, before it is adopted, a regional growth strategy must be accepted by the affected local governments; 60 days are required for this referral period. Revisions to be made, if necessary, based on referral comments and recommendations.
	SLRD Board*	Third Reading and Adoption of RGS Amendment Bylaw	October 2018	As per the LGA, recommend that the Board give third reading and final adoption to the RGS Amendment Bylaw.
	IAC, Affected Local Governments, Affected Agencies & Organizations, First Nations, MCSCD*	Distribution of Adopted Bylaw	October 2018	As per s. 443, as soon as practicable after adopting a regional growth strategy, the Board must send a copy of the regional growth strategy to: the affected local governments; any greater boards and improvement districts within the regional district; and the minister.

\* Required by Local Government Act



**Date:** May 8, 2018  
**To:** Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer  
**From:** Cameron Chalmers Consulting, Consulting Planner  
**Subject:** Variance to Setback Requirements (DVP No. 122)  
Village of Pemberton Zoning Bylaw No. 466

---

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to present to Council an application from Sunstone Ridge Developments Ltd, (the “Owners”) for Development Variance Permit No. 122 (“DVP 122”) to vary the front and rear lot line setbacks contained in the Village of Pemberton Zoning Bylaw No. 466, 2001 to accommodate development of three (3) small detached lots in a proposed fourteen (14) small lot subdivision.

### **BACKGROUND**

The Owners have made subdivision application to create fourteen (14) small lots under the Residential Townhouse Amenity One (RTA-1) zone on Parcel Lot 4 (see **Appendix A**). The lot area of the proposed lots ranges from 363 square metres to 643 square metres, with an average of 473 square metres.

This Development Variance Permit (“DVP”) application is to accommodate future dwelling construction on three of the lots. The variance is necessitated because of the limitations on the proposed layout caused by the topography of the site and the resultant proposed subdivision layout. Each of these lots has a wider than minimum frontage, resulting in limited lot depth. The RTA-1 zone establishes a 6 metre Front Lot Line Setback and a 7.5 metre Rear Lot Line Setback for small lot development. Of note, these setbacks are larger than the 5 metre Front Lot Line Setback and 6 metre Rear Lot Line Setback established in other residential zones in Zoning Bylaw No. 466, 2001 such as the RS-1 Zone.

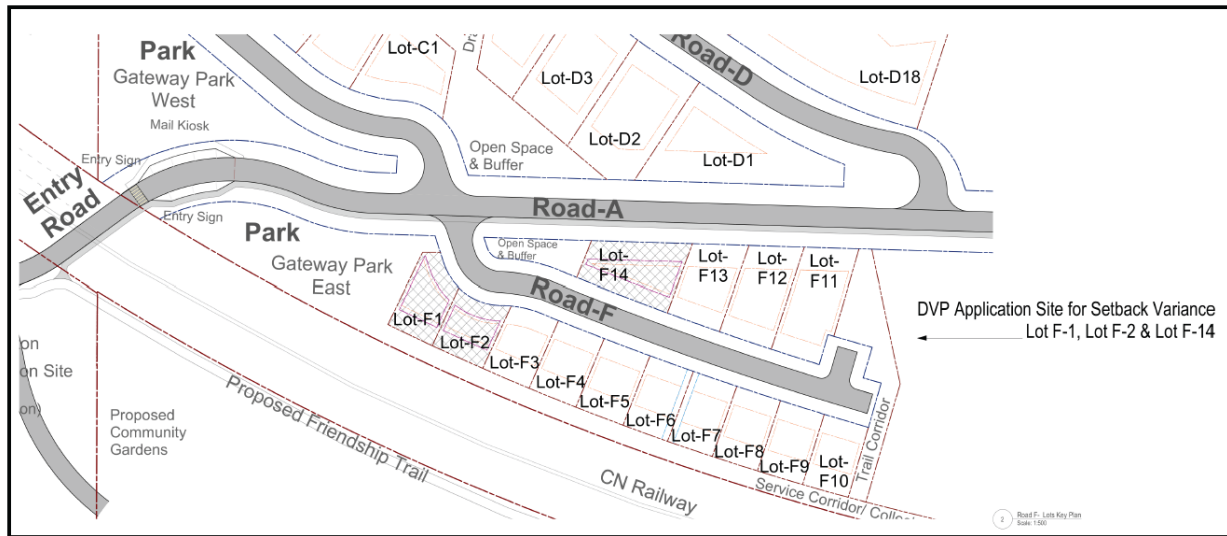
Given the dimensions of the proposed lots and the setback regulations currently established in the RTA-1 zone, construction of a reasonable single detached-dwelling on the three lots identified in this report would be constrained. Accordingly, the Owner has worked with the Consultant and Staff on the subject Development Variance Permit Application.

### **DISCUSSION & COMMENTS**

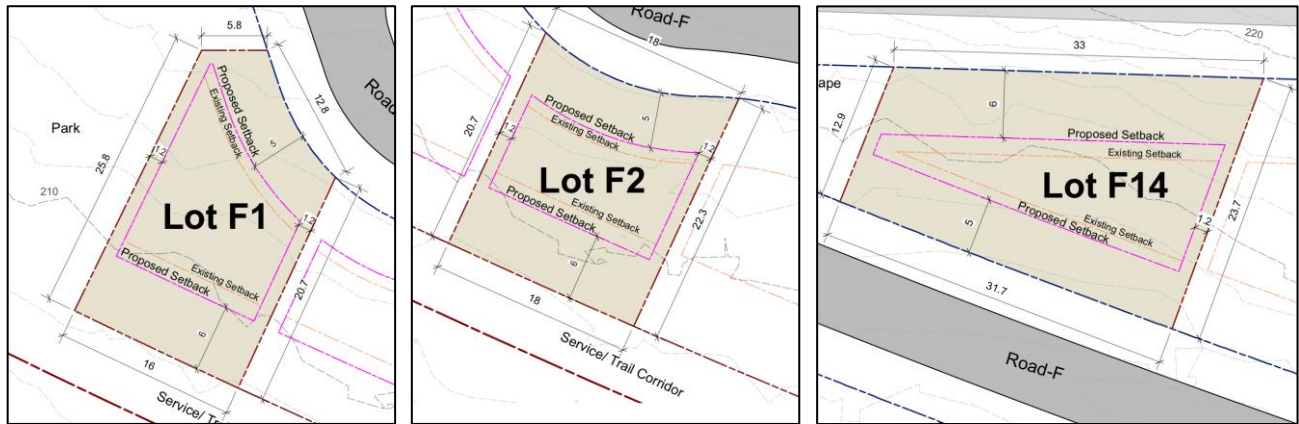
The purpose of the application is to accommodate future construction on three (3) small proposed lots in a proposed fourteen (14) lot small lot subdivision. If approved, the attached Development Variance Permit would vary the Front Lot Line Setback from 6 metres to 5 metres and the Rear Lot Line Setback from 7.5 metres to 6 metres for proposed lots F1, F2, and F14. The DVP application has been submitted contemporaneously with an active subdivision application to ensure that the lots would accommodate suitable building sites if the subdivision

application is approved. The intent is to apply the DVP to all of Lot 4, which would serve to accommodate the variance to the three identified lots, and at the same time, notify other future lot owners about the approved variance. However, the other lots would be obliged to meet the setbacks as established in RTA-1 zone.

The attached DVP-122 (attached as **Appendix B**) and the image below shows all of the lots proposed for subdivision, but specifically identifies the three lots proposed for setback variance.



The dimensions of each of the three lots proposed for variance, including the existing and proposed setbacks are indicated on the following sketches:



Lots F-1 and F-2 are located at the entrance to the proposed subdivision as shown on Schedule "A" to DVP-122. They are impacted by the proposed road alignment curvature, which is designed to work with the site topography. Lot F-14 is similarly a corner lot on a portion of the site constrained by the roads on each side.

The subdivision design responds well to the sloping aspect of the site, and results in an alignment that functions well with the topography, but can create challenges for subdivision layout, particularly in a small lot configuration. Though the lots each meet or exceed minimum

parcel size under the RTA-1 zone, their smaller configuration presents challenges to future building construction under the current setbacks.

### **Rationale**

The Owner has provided a rationale for the variance which represents that the small lot subdivision will provide a “community accessible” housing option in terms of relative affordability. The submission further indicates that most of the pre-sales are to local Whistler/Pemberton residents and families seeking entry into the single detached market. It also acknowledges the inherent challenges in hillside subdivision design.

Staff supports the application for variance for the following reasons:

1. The subdivision otherwise responds well to the hillside condition, and the building site challenges are a result of that design response.
2. The proposed setbacks on the three (3) lots are reasonable and consistent with other single detached zones in Zoning Bylaw No. 466, 2001.
3. The proposed variance will not impact any current or future neighbours as the lots are bounded by roads on both sides of Lot F-14, and the CN rail line for Lots F-1 and F-2.
4. The application is proposed only for three (3) of the lots impacted by hillside roadway design, and the remainder of the subdivision will be obliged to comply with the regulations of the RTA-1 zone.

Further, Staff believes this variance is in direct response to a site condition, and will not establish a precedent concern for other smaller lots in the community. As an isolated development cell in an emerging neighbourhood, the proposal will have nominal impact on adjacent lands.

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

Normally, notice of Council's intention to issue DVP is sent to all landowners within 150 metres; however, in this case, there is no other land owner besides the applicant within this distance.

### **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The issuance of a Development Variance Permit by a local government is regulated by the *Local Government Act (LGA)* ss. 498 and 499. All legal considerations related to the DVP have been met at this time.

### **IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING**

All costs associated with the processing of this application, including staff and consulting time, are recoverable as per the Village of Pemberton Development Procedures Bylaw 725, 2013 as amended from time to time.

### **INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL**

There is no interdepartmental impact or approvals required respecting the processing of this application as it is a function of the Operations and Development Services Department.

**IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS**

There is no impact on the region or neighbouring jurisdictions.

**ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

1. Do not accept DVP No. 122 as proposed – and have the applicants conform with the Zoning Bylaw;
2. Modify the request as seen acceptable by Council;
3. Resolve to issue DVP as proposed, with additional conditions.

**POTENTIAL GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

Processing this application is consistent with the Strategic Plan Priority Three: Excellence in Service through the delivery of quality municipal services.

**RECOMMENDATION**

**THAT** Development Variance Permit (DVP) No. 122 be authorized for issuance, and the Mayor and Chief Administrative Officer be authorized to execute the Permit.

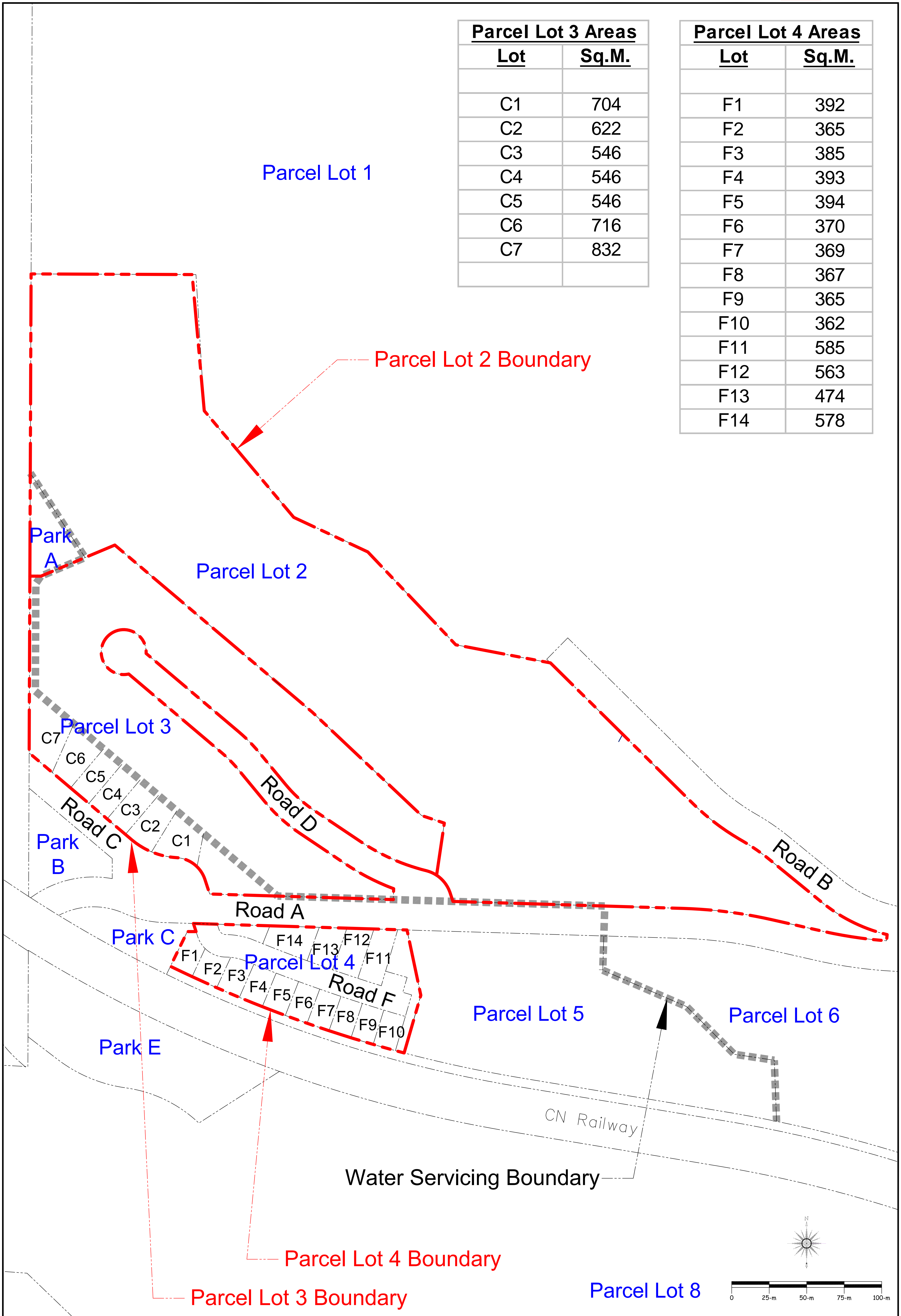
**Attachments:**

- Appendix A – Proposed Subdivision of Parcel Lot 4, Sunstone Ridge
- Appendix B - Development Variance Permit No. 122

Submitted by:	Cameron Chalmers Consulting
Manager Approval by:	, Manager of Operations and Development Services
CAO Approval by:	, Chief Administrative Officer

Parcel Lot 3 Areas	
Lot	Sq.M.
C1	704
C2	622
C3	546
C4	546
C5	546
C6	716
C7	832

Parcel Lot 4 Areas	
Lot	Sq.M.
F1	392
F2	365
F3	385
F4	393
F5	394
F6	370
F7	369
F8	367
F9	365
F10	362
F11	585
F12	563
F13	474
F14	578



**GILBEY ENGINEERING SERVICES**  
 9674 Pemberton Portage Road  
 P.O. Box 1735, D'Arcy, B.C. V0N 1L0  
 telephone: 604-452-3610  
 e-mail: gilbey33@telus.net

Client: Sunstone Ridge Developments Ltd  
 Project: Sunstone Ridge Development - Subdivision of Lot 2 Plan EPP1353 DL 211 LLD  
 Drawing: Proposed Concept - Subdivision Two - Parcel Lots 3 and 4 (10Oct14)

VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON  
 Development Variance Permit # DVP122  
 Sunstone Lot 4 – Lots (3) Setback Variance

Issued to: **Sunstone Ridge Developments Ltd.,** File No.  
**Inc. No. BC857673** **DVP#: DVP122**

(Registered owners according to Land Title Office, hereafter referred to as the  
 “Permittee”)

Address: Lot 4, District Lot, 211 Lillooet District, Plan EPP72101  
 Civic address not yet assigned.

- 1) This Development Variance Permit is issued subject to compliance with all Bylaws of the Village of Pemberton applicable thereto, except as specifically varied or supplemented by this permit.
- 2) This Development Variance Permit applies to and only to those lands within the Village of Pemberton described below:

Parcel Identifier: 030-329-647

Legal Description: Lot 4, District Lot, 211 Lillooet District, Plan EPP72101

Civic Address: Not assigned.

as shown on the attached **Schedule 1**, attached hereto and forming part of this permit, referred to hereafter as the “Land”.

- 3) Whereas the applicant has made application for subdivision to create 18 detached lots in compliance to that attached hereto, and forming a part of this Permit as shown on **Schedule 1**;

And,

Whereas three (3) of the lots identified as proposed Lots F1, F2, and F14 on Schedule 1 will have limited building footprints as a result of the proposed lot configuration and lot area;

Therefore, section 303A.4(a) of Village of Pemberton Zoning Bylaw No. 466, 2011 is hereby varied for proposed Lots F1, F2 and F14 only as follows:

Residential Townhouse Amenity Zone 1, Section 303A.4(a):

- i) reduce the Front Lot Line Setback from 6 metres to 5 meters; and
- ii) reduce the Rear Lot Line Setback from 7.5 metres to 6 metres.

In substantial compliance with the location, plans and drawings identified as **Schedule 1** attached hereto and forming part of this permit.

- 4) This Permit shall not have the effect of varying the use or density of the land specified in Village of Pemberton Zoning Bylaw No. 466, 2001 or a flood plain specification under s. 524 of the *Local Government Act RS2015*.
- 5) This Permit prevails over the provisions of the Bylaw in the event of conflict.
- 6) Security Requirements: Nil
- 7) The land described herein shall be developed strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions and provisions of this Permit and any plans and specifications attached to this Permit shall form a part hereof.
- 8) This Permit is not a building permit.
- 9) Notice of this Permit shall be filed in the Land Title Office at New Westminster under s. 503 of the *Local Government Act RS2015*, and upon such filing, the terms of this Permit or any amendment hereto shall be binding upon all persons who acquire an interest in the Land affected by the Permit.

**AUTHORIZED BY RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL THE**

**8th DAY OF May, 2018.**

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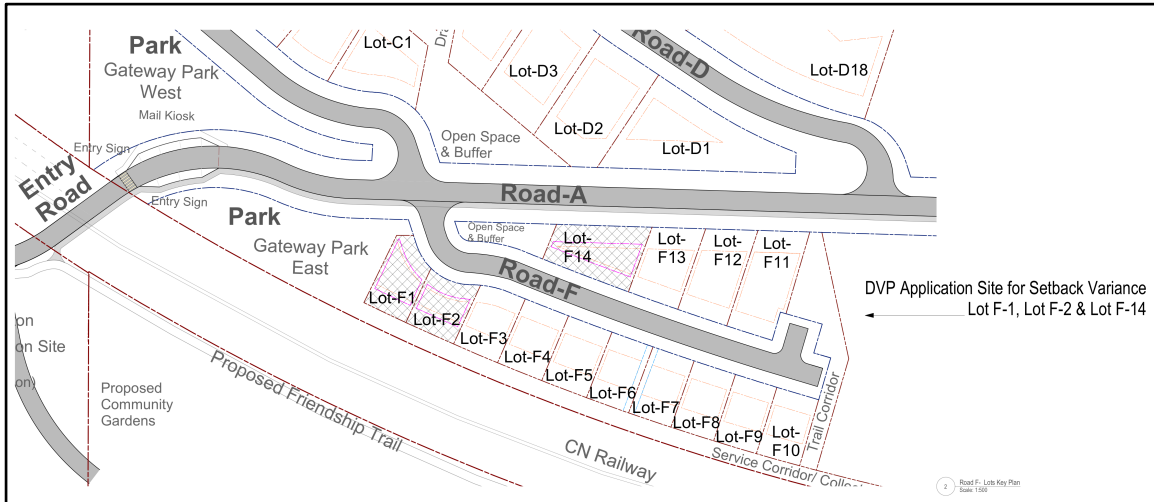
Mike Richman, Mayor

---

Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer

END OF DOCUMENT

# Schedule "A"





# VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON

## BYLAW No. 828, 2018

---

A bylaw for the levying of annual tax rates for Municipal, Regional District and Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District and Squamish-Lillooet Regional Hospital District purposes for the year 2018.

---

The Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The following rates are hereby imposed and levied for the year 2018:
  - (a) For all lawful general purposes of the municipality on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for general municipal purposes, rates appearing in column "A" of Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming a part hereof.
  - (b) For purposes of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for general municipal purposes, rates appearing in column "B" of Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming a part hereof.
  - (c) For purposes of the Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District on the assessed value of land and improvements taxable for hospital purposes, rates appearing in column "C" of Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming a part hereof.
2. The minimum amount of taxation upon a parcel of real property shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).
3. This bylaw may be cited as the "Village of Pemberton Annual Tax Rates Bylaw No. 823, 2018."
4. The "Village of Pemberton 2018 Tax Rates Bylaw No. 823, 2018" is hereby repealed.

**READ A FIRST TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A SECOND TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A THIRD TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_ day of May, 2018.

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Mike Richman  
Mayor

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Sheena Fraser  
Corporate Officer

**Village of Pemberton  
Schedule "A"  
Bylaw No. 828 2018**

**2018 Tax Rates**

Tax Rates (dollars of tax per \$1,000 taxable value)
--

<b>PROPERTY CLASS</b>	<b>A General Municipal (Includes Reserves, CEF &amp; CIOF)</b>	<b>B Regional District (RD)</b>	<b>C Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District (STSRHD)</b>
1 Residential	1.8836	1.0852	0.0359
2 Utility	10.5951	6.1097	0.1258
5 Light Industry	6.4042	3.6897	0.1222
6 Business/Other	4.2380	2.4417	0.0881
8 Rec/Non-Profit	1.8836	1.0852	0.0359
9 Farm	1.8836	1.0852	0.0359

\*The rate for those properties that were included in the 2011 Boundary Extension (Order in Council No. 165) under Class 2 (Utility), is set each year as per Sections 5 and 6 of the Taxation (Rural Area) Act Regulation, BC Reg. 387/82. The rate established for 2018 is \$3.93 per \$1,000 of actual value of property.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON**

**BYLAW No. 829, 2018**

**Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw**

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**Being a bylaw to amend “The Village of Pemberton Bylaw No. 137, 1979  
Amendment Bylaw No. 824, 2018”**

---

**WHEREAS** it is deemed expedient and necessary to amend tax on frontage of owners of land by amending Bylaw No. 137, 1979 Amendment Bylaw No. 824, 2018;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited as “Village of Pemberton Bylaw No. 137, 1979 Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 829, 2018.”
2. a. Section 2 of “The Corporation of the Village of Pemberton Bylaw No. 137, 1979” is hereby deleted and the following substituted therefore:
  - b. The annual rate shall be Four Dollars and Thirty-Six Cents (\$4.36) per meter of taxable frontage.
3. The “Village of Pemberton Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 824, 2018” is hereby repealed.

**READ A FIRST TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A SECOND TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A THIRD TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of May, 2018.

---

Mike Richman  
Mayor

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Sheena Fraser  
Corporate Officer

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON**

**BYLAW No. 830, 2018**

**Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw**

---

**Being a bylaw to amend “The Village of Pemberton Sewer Frontage Tax Bylaw No. 136, 1979 Amendment Bylaw No. 830, 2018”**

---

**WHEREAS** it is deemed expedient and necessary to amend tax on frontage of owners of land by amending Bylaw No. 136, 1979 Amendment Bylaw No. 830, 2018,

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited as “Village of Pemberton Bylaw No. 136, 1979 Sewer Frontage Amendment Bylaw No. 830, 2018.”
2. Section 3 (b) of “The Corporation of the Village of Pemberton Bylaw No. 136, 1979” is hereby deleted and the following substituted therefore:
  - b. The annual rate shall be Six Dollars and Sixty-Seven Cents (\$6.67) per meter of taxable frontage.
3. The “Village of Pemberton Water Frontage Tax Amendment Bylaw No. 825, 2018” is hereby repealed

**READ A FIRST TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A SECOND TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**READ A THIRD TIME** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

**ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_ day of May, 2018.

---

Mike Richman  
Mayor

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Sheena Fraser  
Corporate Officer



*City of Pitt Meadows*  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

**Date:** April 26, 2018  
**To:** Elected Officials, LMLGA Member Municipalities  
**Subject:** 2018 LMLGA Resolution: Disqualification from Holding Elected Office

---

I am writing to seek your support of the City of Pitt Meadows LMLGA resolution, page 57 of the LMLGA Annual Report:

WHEREAS Council has no authority to seek the removal of a council member who has been criminally convicted;

AND WHEREAS The Honourable Minister Selina Robinson, Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing, has recommended that the City of Pitt Meadows advocate through LMLGA and UBCM for appropriate changes to the governing legislation for local government;

AND WHEREAS The Honourable Minister Selina Robinson, Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing, has advised that her Ministry is prepared to work with UBCM on the issue;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM lobby the provincial government to make whatever legislative changes are needed to:

1. Require that an elected local government official be put on paid leave immediately upon conviction of a serious criminal offence (to be defined by legislation) until the expiration of the time to file an appeal or determination of an appeal; and
2. Require that an elected local government official be disqualified from holding office upon conviction of a serious criminal offence (to be defined by legislation) upon the expiration of the time to file an appeal or determination of an appeal.

Most of you are aware of the situation in Pitt Meadows where we had a Councillor convicted of a sexual assault criminal offence. I had no tools to seek his resignation and had to fall back

on my personal relationship with the individual to convince him to do what was right for the community and resign. He did so within hours of my request but it was an awful situation and one that has to be resolved through changes to Provincial legislation. It is a complicated issue but one that we cannot ignore.

I will be at LMLGA to speak to the matter. If any member of your Council would like to communicate with me ahead of time I would welcome the opportunity to chat.

Yours Truly,



John Becker  
Mayor

Sophie Rivers

[REDACTED]  
Pemberton

Monday 23 April 2018

Dear Mayor and Council

**Community Input on Revitalization Plans for Downtown.**

Following the recent coverage in the Pique news magazine, and also having attended the Village Zoning meeting, I am writing to provide input from a homeowners perspective on the Revitalization Plans for Downtown Pemberton.

Firstly I would like to express that I fully support having a vibrant, well-designed town centre and feel the grant we have been lucky enough to receive will be a great asset that will support our continuing development. In addition, as a resident of Frontier Street whose property fronts onto the green space close to the Barn, I was also somewhat relieved to hear that the Village will be revitalizing this parking lot. This space causes conflict for residents of Frontier Street that I hope the VoP will be able to resolve through their plans.

Whilst I would obviously prefer for the Barn parking lot to not be extended into green space, with the loss of parking in front of the Pemberton Hotel, other than allowing parking on the Wye lands (over which I appreciate the Village has no control), I accept that the land next to the Barn forms one of the only viable options. As part of this extension I would urge the Village to consider the following measures to protect residents from the inevitable increased conflicts caused from parking in this area:

**Enforce a no overnight parking policy.** The Barn parking lot is often used overnight by RVs and Campers who bring unwanted noise, garbage and human waste into our residential area. This could now be prevented.

**Implement a 2 hour limit.** To ensure that there are always spaces available and decrease the need to park in front of resident's driveways on Frontier Street due to the lot being full.

**Provide landscaping and screening.** To create a clear boundary for the lot and avoid overspill into green space. In addition this will also provide screening for residents from noise and the view of the lot.

**Extend only in front of properties zoned for Town Centre Commercial use.** To provide security for residents that in the future the green space onto which our properties front remains public in that it can be enjoyed by the community, dog walkers, equestrians and visitors.

**Restrict on street parking** to the non residential side of Frontier Street only (at a bare minimum). To prevent residents from having cars parked outside their properties and obstructing access to their homes.

The revitalization provides a great opportunity and I continue to look forward to seeing how the plans develop. I hope that as part of the process the VoP continue to keep residents up to date and allow us to provide input on the proposals so that we can all enjoy the improvements with the least negative impacts.

Regards

Sophie Rivers



## OPEN QUESTION PERIOD POLICY

**THAT** the following guidelines for the Open Question Period held at the conclusion of the Regular Council Meetings:

- 1) The Open Question Period will commence after the adjournment of the Regular Council Meeting;
- 2) A maximum of 15 minutes for the questions from the Press and Public will be permitted, subject to curtailment at the discretion of the Chair if other business necessitates;
- 3) Only questions directly related to business discussed during the Council Meeting are allowed;
- 4) Questions may be asked of any Council Member;
- 5) Questions must be truly questions and not statements of opinions or policy by the questioner;
- 6) Not more than two (2) separate subjects per questioner will be allowed;
- 7) Questions from each member of the attending Press will be allowed preference prior to proceeding to the public;
- 8) The Chair will recognize the questioner and will direct questions to the Councillor whom he/she feels is best able to reply;
- 9) More than one Councillor may reply if he/she feels there is something to contribute.

*Approved by Council at Meeting No. 920  
Held November 2, 1999*

*Amended by Council at Meeting No. 1405  
Held September 15, 2015*