

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, July 23, 2019

(Immediately following the FVRHD Open Meeting)

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Pages

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. IN MEMORIAM - ROBERT DUFRESNE
3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of July 23, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence committee and commission minutes, and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

4. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

4.1 BC Stone Sand and Gravel Association

Update on BC Stone Sand and Gravel Association activities, opportunities and challenges.

4.2 Maria Martin

Regarding Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019 (refer Item 9.3)

5. BOARD MINUTES & MATTERS ARISING

5.1 Board Meeting - June 25, 2019

14 - 31

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Minutes of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be adopted.

5.2 Special Minute dated July 16, 2019 - Award of Contract to Rocky Mountain Phoenix 32 - 33

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT Special Minute dated July 16, 2019 with respect to the award of contract to Rocky Mountain Phoenix for the purchase of a 2020 Freightliner fire apparatus for Hemlock Volunteer Fire Department be adopted.

6. **COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION MINUTES FOR INFORMATION AND MATTERS ARISING**

6.1 Draft Regional and Corporate Services Committee - July 9, 2019 34 - 39

6.2 Draft Electoral Area Services Committee - July 9, 2019 40 - 50

6.3 Electoral Area Services Committee - June 25,2019 51 - 52

6.4 Draft Regional Indigenous Relations Committee - July 11, 2019 53 - 57

6.5 Draft Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission - July 16, 2019 58 - 61

6.6 Draft Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission - June 19,,2019 62 - 64

7. **CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION**

7.1 Building Bylaw and BC Building Code Contraventions at 43785 Ryall Road Road, Electoral Area C, Legally Described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063). 65 - 102

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Louise Hinton, Bylaw Compliance and Enforcement Officer
- Letter dated June 18, 2019 to Property Owner
- Letter dated April 20, 2018 to Property Owner
- Letter dated May 21, 2014 to Property Owner
- Title Search - May 21, 2019
- Property Information Map
- Property Information Report

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to file a Notice in the Land Title Office in accordance with Section 57 of the *Community Charter* due to the contraventions of the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013 and the BC Building Code*, at 43785 Ryall Road, Electoral Area C, Fraser Valley Regional District, British Columbia (Legally described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063)).

7.2 Appointment of the Chief Building Inspector

103 - 103

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning and Development

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board appoint the Manager of Building Inspection as the Fraser Valley Regional District Chief Building Official/Chief Building Inspector effective immediately.

7.3 INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

[Items brought forward from Regional Indigenous Relations Committee Meeting of July 11, 2019]

7.3.1 Funding Request for Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action Day for Rural Communities

104 - 111

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 11, 2019 from Jessica Morrison, Policy Analyst - Indigenous Relations
- Request Funding Support Letter
- Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action Event
- Day of Action held in Chilliwack for Truth and Reconciliation

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[RIRC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the request for funding to support the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Call to Action Day to be held at Chawathil First Nation on October 30, 2019, in the amount of \$2,000, to match funds with the three other supporting agencies.

7.3.2 Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

112 - 239

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

- Corporate report dated July 11, 2019 from Jessica Morrison,

- News Release - Final Report
- Executive Summary - June 2019

8. FINANCE

No Items.

9. BYLAWS

9.1 Electoral Area Director Remuneration Update - FVRD Bylaw No. 1528, 2019 240 - 244

Motion No. 1: All/Weighted

Motion No. 2: First Reading - Rescind Third Reading/All Weighted

Motion No. 3: Give new Third Reading - All/Weighted

Motion No. 4: Adoption - All/Weighted (2/3 Majority)

- Corporate report dated July 23, 2019 from Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
- Draft Bylaw No. 1528, 2019

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 1: [EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Committee direct Staff to adjust the Board Director – Electoral Area, EASC Chair and EASC Vice Chair add-ons so that the total remuneration received by an Electoral Area Director is given wage parity with the net “take home” pay received in 2018;

AND THAT the increase to the electoral area add-ons be funded through the Electoral Area Administration Budget 102.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 2: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board rescind 3rd reading of the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 3: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving a new 3rd reading of the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 4: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider adopting the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

9.2 Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment 245 - 249

Bylaw No. 1519, 2019, Electoral Area F

Adoption- All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated June 11, 2019 from Katarina Duke, Engineering & Community Services Technologist - background information
- Draft Bylaw No. 1519, 2019

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider adopting the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

9.3 FVRD Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019 250 - 265

Motion No. 1: First Reading - All/Unweighted

Motion No. 2: Second and Third Reading - All/Unweighted

Motion No. 3: Adoption - All/Unweighted (2/3 Majority)

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Pam Loat, Legislative Coordinator
- Draft Bylaw No. 1532, 2019

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 1: [RACS/EASC-JULY 2019] **THAT** the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 2: [RACS/EASC-JULY 2019] **THAT** the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 3: [RACS/EASC-JULY 2019] **THAT** the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider adopting the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

9.4 FVRD Bylaw No. 1534, 2019 - Amending the Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area to include Electoral Area F 266 - 269

Motion No. 1: First Reading - All/Unweighted

Motion No. 2: Second and Third Reading - All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 23, 2019 from Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services
- Draft Bylaw No. 1534, 2019

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 1: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019* so as to provide animal control services related to dangerous and aggressive dogs within Electoral Area F.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

MOTION NO. 2: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019* so as to provide animal control services related to dangerous and aggressive dogs within Electoral Area F.

10. PERMITS

[OPPORTUNITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO BE HEARD]

- 10.1 **Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the setbacks from a highway for a single family residence at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area "C"** 270 - 288

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Julie Mundy, Planning Technician
- DVP Application
- Draft DVP 2019-18

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the highway setback requirement from 6 metres to 4.5 metres on the west side of the lot, and from 6 metres to 3 metres on the south side of the lot, to facilitate the construction of a single family dwelling at 20910 Snowflake Place, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

- 10.2 **Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-19 to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park, Electoral Area "H"** 289 - 353

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I
- DVP Application 2019-19
- Applicants email dated June 28, 2019

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer Development Variance Permit 2019-19 for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park - Area H back to FVRD staff and to the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission for further consideration.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 10.3 | <p><u>Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the required separation between mobile homes for #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area "D"</u></p> | 354 - 370 |
|------|---|-----------|

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Julie Mundy, Planning Technician
- DVP Application
- Draft DVP 2019-20

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the separation requirement between mobile homes from 20 feet (6.1 metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres), between user site 40 and 41 at 52324 Yale Road, subject to the consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

AND THAT Development Variance Permit 1992-13 be amended to permit site #40 to be used for a double wide mobile home.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 10.4 | <p><u>Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-21 to reduce the required lot line setbacks and to increase the allowable site coverage for residential structures at 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G</u></p> | 371 - 398 |
|------|--|-----------|

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Julie Mundy, Planning Technician
- Draft DVP 2019-21
- DVP Application

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G, to reduce the rear and exterior lot line setbacks from 6.0 metres to 0.0 metres to authorize a portion of the existing residential decks and to increase

the allowable site coverage from 30% to 36% to facilitate the construction of a detached garage, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

11. CONTRACTS, COVENANTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

11.1 North Cultus Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant Submersible Pumps - Award of Contract 399 - 400

All/Weighted

- Corporate report dated July 23, 2019 from Dave Roblin, Manager of Operations

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a contract with Xylem Canada to provide the Submersible Pump equipment for Cultus Lake North Wastewater Treatment Plant for the sum of \$253,751.30 plus taxes.

11.2 Boston Bar Landfill - Award of Contract 401 - 402

All/Weighted

- Corporate report dated July 23, 2019 from Carolynn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District authorize its signatories to execute a contract with JJM Construction Ltd. to close the Boston Bar Landfill.

12. OTHER MATTERS

12.1 FVRD's Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2018 403 - 431

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator
- Climate Action Revenue Incentive Public Report for 2018

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[RACS-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board accept the 2018 Climate Action Revenue Incentive Report for the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to report back with a recommendation for specifically allocating the accumulated annual carbon tax refunds towards a cost-effective efficiency upgrade project(s) that will offer significant carbon footprint reductions to the FVRD buildings and/or

operations.

12.2 Future Rail Transit in the Fraser Valley

432 - 560

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated July 9, 2019 from Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning
- June 12, 2019 TransLink staff Interurban Passenger Rail report
- June 25, 2019 email to FVRD regarding Transport 2050 public engagement sessions
- June 11, 2019 materials provided by South Fraser Commuter Rail delegation

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[RACS-JULY 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board remain focused on its priority of strongly encouraging the province to expedite the widening of Highway 1 to support HOV/bus lanes as a means of improving the viability of transit, improving public safety and supporting the broader Fraser Valley economy;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board request that TransLink directly engage the Fraser Valley Regional District, member municipalities, BC Transit and the province on those aspects of the *Transport 2050* Plan that consider inter-regional linkages and policies that may impact this Region.

13. CONSENT AGENDA

13.1 CONSENT AGENDA - FULL BOARD

All/Unweighted

All staff reports respecting these items are available in the Directors' Office and on the FVRD website.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 13.1.1 to 13.1.3 be endorsed:

13.1.1 RACS-JULY 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board expand the scope of its Trail Network Group to a regional scale to ensure representation from organizations involved in the maintenance and/or management of trails within the entire geographic area.

Reference item 7.4.1 of July 9, 2019 RACS Agenda.

13.1.2 EASC-JULY 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve a Grant-in-Aid to the McConnell Creek Farmers Institute (community hall) in the amount of \$5,000 to be funded from the 2019 Electoral Area “F” grant-in-aid budget to assist with the costs of completing the expanded covered area, including wiring for lighting and paint for the interior of the building.

Reference item 7.2 of July 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

13.1.3 EASC-JULY 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the Class 1 Special Event Licence No. 2019-03 for the 17th Annual Around the Lake Trail Race to be held on October 19, 2019, at Cultus Lake, in Electoral Area H, subject to the receipt of all required documentation necessary to complete the application;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board waive the requirement for a security fee;

AND FURTHER THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize FVRD signatories to execute all legal instruments associated with the Special Event Licence No. 2019-03.

Reference item 9.8 of July 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

13.2 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS

EAs/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 13.2.1 and 13.2.2 be endorsed.

13.2.1 EASC-JULY 2019

THAT the application for subdivision (boundary adjustment) within the Agricultural Land Reserve for the property located at 11180 Popkum Road North and PID 024-762-091, Electoral Area “D” be forwarded to the Agricultural Land Commission for consideration;

AND FURTHER THAT the Agricultural Land Commission consider the staff report dated July 9, 2019 under file number 3015-20 2019-06.

Reference item 9.5 of July 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

13.2.2 EASC-JULY 2019

THAT the application for non-adhering residential use (employee

residence) within the Agricultural Land Reserve for the property located at 41379 Nicomen Island Trunk Road, Electoral Area “G” be forwarded to the Agricultural Land Commission for consideration;

AND FURTHER THAT the Agricultural Land Commission consider the staff report dated July 9, 2019 under file number 3015-20 2019-07 and the attached Secondary Dwellings in the Electoral Areas policy.

Reference item 9.6 of July 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

13.3 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS A, B AND HOPE

Areas A, B and Hope/Weighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT Consent Agenda item 13.3.1 be endorsed:

13.3.1 RCASC-JULY 2019

THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission direct staff to work in collaboration with other community partners and participate in the Community Better Challenge in 2020.

Reference item 3.3 of July 16, 2019 RCASC Agenda.

13.4 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREA B AND HOPE

Areas B and Hope/Weighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT Consent Agenda item 13.4.1 be endorsed.

13.4.1 RCASC-JULY 2019

THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission approve complimentary admission to the Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre to participants of the Terry Fox Run at the conclusion of the event on Sunday, September 15, 2019;

AND THAT the swimming pool open one hour early to accommodate participants at the conclusion of the run.

Reference item 4.1 of July 16, 2019 RCASC Agenda.

14. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

15. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FOR INFORMATION

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 15.1 | <u>Corporate report from Manager of EA Emergency Services regarding Electoral Area Emergency Services - Department Activity Report [July EASC 2019]</u> | 561 - 564 |
| 15.2 | <u>Corporate report from Manager of EA Emergency Services regarding Hemlock Valley Fire Department Fire Apparatus Purchase [July EASC 2019]</u> | 565 - 566 |
| 16. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE (15.1 to 15.3) | | |
| 16.1 | <u>Letter dated July 9, 2019 from Cariboo Regional District regarding support for UBCM resolution regarding Access to Provincial Emergency Preparedness Funding for Independent Fire Services.</u> | 567 - 567 |
| 16.2 | <u>Letter dated June 27, 2019 from City of Port Moody to Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing regarding Support for Property Assessed Clean Energy Enabling Legislation for BC.</u> | 568 - 569 |
| 16.3 | <u>Fraser Basin Council - Fraser Valley Update, July 2019</u> | 570 - 570 |
| 17. REPORTS BY STAFF | | |
| 18. REPORTS BY BOARD DIRECTORS | | |
| 19. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA | | |
| 20. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING | | |

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff and the Executive Assistant, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting Minutes convened in accordance to Section 90 of the *Community Charter* and to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(c) of the *Community Charter* - labour relations or other employee relations;
- Section 90(1)(e) of the *Community Charter* - the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the Board considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district;
- Section 90(1)(g) of the *Community Charter* - litigation or potential litigation affecting the regional district;
- Section 90(1)(k) of the *Community Charter* - negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a regional district service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the Board, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district if they were held in public; and
- Section 90(2)(b) of the *Community Charter* - the consideration of information

received and held in confidence relating to negotiations between the regional district and a provincial government or the federal government or both, or between a provincial government or the federal government or both and a third party.

R E C E S S

- 21. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING
- 22. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING
- 23. ADJOURNMENT

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of July 23, 3029 be adjourned.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019
(Immediately following the FVRHD Board Meeting)
FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Henry Braun, City of Abbotsford, Chair
Director Pam Alexis, District of Mission, Acting Chair
Director Jason Lum, City of Chilliwack
Director Patricia Ross, City of Abbotsford
Director Dennis Adamson, Electoral Area B
Director Wendy Bales, Electoral Area C
Director Kelly Chahal, City of Abbotsford
Director Hugh Davidson, Electoral Area F
Director Bill Dickey, Electoral Area D
Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H
Director Orion Engar, Electoral Area E
Director Leo Facio, Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Director Brenda Falk, City of Abbotsford
Director Carol Hamilton, District of Mission
Alternate Director Sue Knott, City of Chilliwack
Director Dave Loewen, City of Abbotsford
Director Bud Mercer, City of Chilliwack
Director Ken Popove, City of Chilliwack
Alternate Director Susan Spaeti, District of Kent
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Peter Robb, District of Hope
Director Ross Siemens, City of Abbotsford
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G

Regrets: Director Chris Kloot, City of Chilliwack
Director Sylvia Pranger, District of Kent

Staff Present: Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services
Suzanne Gresham, Director of Corporate Initiatives

Milly Marshall, Director of EA Special Projects
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Christina Vugteveen, Manager of Parks Operations
Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning
David Urban, Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
Tyler Davis, Support Analyst
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant
Tina Mooney, Executive Assistant to CAO and Board (Recording Secretary)

Also Present: Paul Shorthouse, Delphi Group
Two Members of the Public

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Lum called the meeting to order at 7:01 pm.

2. IN MEMORIAM - WALTER KASSIAN

Condolences were expressed to the family of Walter Kassian who recently passed away. The Board recognized his many years of service as former Board Chair and Director of the Regional District of Fraser Cheam, as well as Alternate Director for the Fraser Valley Regional District.

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved by FACIO
Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence committee and commission minutes, and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

**CARRIED
ALL/Unweighted**

4. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Fraser Valley Regional District Clean Economy Study

Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning provided background on the Fraser Valley Regional District Clean Economy. The purpose of the study is to provide information to local governments, businesses and others to develop strategies to grow the clean economy in the region and identify opportunities for

strategic partnership within the regions clean economy. She also noted that the study is to provide an economic base for the Regional Growth Strategy monitor program and ensure that policies are in line with future growth.

Paul Shorthouse, Senior Director, Delphi Group provided a presentation regarding the Clean Economy Study highlighting the following:

- Overview of trends and drivers
- Green and Sustainable Transportation
- Green and High-Performance Buildings
- Renewable Energy Supply & Storage
- Knowledge and Innovation
- Key points and challenges to consider

Discussions ensued around sharing the report and collaborating with member municipalities and stakeholders to promote and support the Clean Economy Study in the region and create a companion resource guide.

Moved by ROSS
Seconded by FACIO

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board receive the *“Fraser Valley Regional District Clean Economy Study”*;

AND THAT staff be directed to create a companion resource guide for local governments, First Nations and stakeholders to serve as a tool to support clean economy opportunities.

AND FINALLY THAT staff be directed to contact the University of the Fraser Valley regarding collaboration on a forum to present the Clean Economy Study.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

5. BOARD MINUTES & MATTERS ARISING

Moved by FACIO
Seconded by KNOTT

5.1 Board Meeting - May 22, 2019

THAT the Minutes of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of May 22, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

6. COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION MINUTES FOR INFORMATION AND MATTERS ARISING

The following Commission minutes were provided for information.

- 6.1 Draft Regional and Corporate Services Committee - June 11, 2019**
- 6.2 Draft Electoral Area Services Committee - June 11, 2019**
- 6.3 Board of Variance Hearing - May 24, 2019**
- 6.4 Draft Internal Affairs Committee - May 22, 2019**
- 6.5 Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission - May 15, 2019**
- 6.6 Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Special Minute dated May 17, 2019 - FVRD Hope and District Recreation Centre Fees and Other Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 1529, 2019**

7. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

No Items.

8. FINANCE

- 8.1 Electoral Area A & B Heritage Conservation Service – Tashme Museum Kindergarten Schoolhouse Project**

Moved by RAYMOND
Seconded by ADMASON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional Board support a contribution of \$55,000 from the Electoral Area A & B Heritage Conservation Service Area for the Tashme Museum Kindergarten Schoolhouse Project, subject to the imposition of a ten year covenant.

CARRIED
Areas A and B/Weighted

- 8.2 2018 Fraser Valley Regional District Statement of Financial Information**

The report by Mike Veenbaas dated June 25, 2019 was provided to the Board for information.

9. BYLAWS

9.1 FVRD Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1527, 2019

Moved by KNOTT
Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1527, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

Moved by RAYMOND
Seconded by MERCER

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1527, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

Moved by LOEWEN
Seconded by CHAHAL

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1527, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All Unweighted (2/3 Majority)**

9.2 Electoral Areas Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1531, 2019

Moved by MERCER
Seconded by DICKY

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1531, 2019*.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

Moved by DAVIDSON
Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1531, 2019*.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

Moved by DICKSON
Seconded by ROBB

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1531, 2019*.

CARRIED
All Unweighted (2/3 Majority)

9.3 FVRD Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1518, 2019 - application for 10180 Royalwood Boulevard to facilitate an increase in lot coverage

Moved by DICKY
Seconded by RAYMOND

THAT *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1518, 2019* be adopted.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

9.4 FVRD Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019, Electoral Area "F"

Moved by DAVIDSON
Seconded by KNOTT

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

Moved by DAVIDSON
Seconded by ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

9.5 FVRD Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019

Discussion ensued regarding cost allocation of the Directors' remuneration.

Moved by FACIO
Seconded by DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

**CARRIED
All/Weighted**

Directors Robb, Alexis, Braun, Dickey, Siemens, Falk, Chahal and Loewen opposed

Moved by KNOTT
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

CARRIED
All/Weighted

Directors Robb, Alexis, Braun, Dickey, Siemens, Falk, Chahal and Loewen opposed

Moved by POPOVE
Seconded by ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

DEFEATED
All/Weighted (2/3 Majority)

Directors Robb, Alexis, Braun, Dickey, Siemens, Falk, Chahal and Loewen opposed

Moved by KNOTT
Seconded by DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019* back to staff.

CARRIED
All/Weighted

9.6 FVRD Hope and District Recreation Centre Fees and Other Charges
Amendment Bylaw No. 1529, 2019

Moved by ROBB
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hope and District Recreation Centre Fees and Other Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 1529, 2019*.

CARRIED
Hope and Area B/Weighted

Moved by ROBB
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hope and District Recreation Centre Fees and Other Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 1529, 2019*.

CARRIED
Hope and Area B/Weighted

Moved by ADAMSON
Seconded by ROBB

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hope and District Recreation Centre Fees and Other Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 1529, 2019*.

CARRIED
Hope and Area B/Weighted (2/3 Majority)

10. PERMITS

10.1 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-07 to vary the size of an accessory building for a detached garage at 10180 Royalwood Boulevard, Electoral Area "D"

Chair Lum provided an opportunity for the public comments. No comments were offered.

Moved by DICKY
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-07 to increase the size of an accessory building from the maximum permitted area of 45 square metres to 64 square metres, to facilitate the

construction of a detached garage at 10180 Royalwood Boulevard, Area “D”, subject to the consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

10.2 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-13 to reduce the setback from a well for an aquaculture building at 12443 Stave Lake Road, Electoral Area “F”

Chair Lum provided an opportunity for the public comments. No comments were offered.

Moved by DAVIDSON
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-13 to vary the minimum setback requirement of aquaculture structures to existing wells at 12443 Stave Lake Road from 30.0m metres to 0.0 metres subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

Moved by DAVIDSON
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute all legal instruments associated with this application, including a Section 219 restrictive covenant advising future property owners that the agricultural and domestic water supply intake is within 30.0 metres of aquaculture structures and that the management of the water supply must be consistent with the Standard Operating Procedure prepared by the applicant as well as with the recommendations of the Hydrogeological Report, and to include regular tests of the water to provide warning of possible contamination.

**CARRIED
All/Weighted**

10.3 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-14 to vary the maximum height and size requirements for an accessory building at 10394 Parkwood Drive, Electoral Area "D"

Chair Lum provided an opportunity for the public comments.

The applicant noted that the accessory building will be used for personal use only and will not be used for a commercial business.

Moved by DICKY
Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-14 to increase the maximum permitted area of an accessory building from 45 square metres to 107 square metres and to increase the maximum permitted height of an accessory building from 5.0 metres to 7.5 metres, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

10.4 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-15 to reduce the front lot line setback at 58161 Fancher Road, Electoral Area "B"

Chair Lum provided an opportunity for the public comments. No comments were offered.

Moved by ADAMSON
Seconded by BALES

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-15 for 58161 Fancher Road, Electoral Area B to reduce the front lot line setback from 25 feet (7.6 metres) to 10 feet (3.05 metres), clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of a residence and a residential accessory building, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

10.5 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-16 to reduce the interior side lot line setback for the construction of a wheelchair ramp at #78-14550 Morris Valley Road, Electoral Area "C" (River Reach Estates)

Chair Lum provided an opportunity for the public comments. No comments were offered.

Moved by BALES
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-16 to reduce the setback from the interior side lot line from 2.1 metres to 1.0 metres, clear to sky to facilitate the construction of a wheelchair ramp at #78-14550 Morris Valley Road, Area "C", subject to the consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

11. CONTRACTS, COVENANTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

11.1 Cultus Lake North Waste Water Treatment Plant Odour Control

Moved by DIXON
Seconded by KNOTT

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a contract with Ramtech Environmental Products. to provide the Odour Control equipment for the Cultus Lake North Wastewater Treatment Plant for the sum of \$269,000 plus tax.

**CARRIED
All/Weighted**

12. OTHER MATTERS

12.1 Proposed UBCM Resolution - Provincial Response to Homeless Camps on Crown Lands

Moved by ENGAR
Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board forward a resolution on the need for a provincial strategy to address rural homelessness and encampments on

Crown land to the Union of BC Municipalities for consideration at its September 2019 convention;

AND THAT the resolution shall be as follows:

RURAL HOMELESSNESS: CROWN LAND ENCAMPMENTS

WHEREAS Homelessness is a challenge facing both urban and rural communities;

AND WHEREAS electoral areas have the least ability to address homelessness, in that they are by their very nature remote from health, social, police and other services and the minimal tax bases cannot support the hard and soft infrastructure required to address homelessness;

AND WHEREAS the province's response to homeless encampments on Crown land has been inconsistent or ad-hoc in nature, sometimes relocating encampments without taking into account impacts on rural communities and regional district resources;

THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED that the province of British Columbia through its newly established Office of Homelessness Coordination within the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Social Development develop a rural homelessness strategy to address what is clearly a gap in the province's response to homelessness.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

12.2 Updated FVRD Parks Closure Policy

Moved by FACIO
Seconded by DICKY

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the updated *Parks Closure Policy*.

CARRIED
All/Unweighted

12.3 Proposal on Community Rail South of the Fraser on the Interurban Corridor

Comments and information was provided regarding a stretch of rail that through Langley to Cloverdale.

Moved by BRAUN
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT the proposal provided by South Fraser Community Rail with respect to *Community Rail South of the Fraser on the InterUrban Corridor* be referred to staff to report back for further discussion at an upcoming Board meeting.

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

13. CONSENT AGENDA

13.1 CONSENT AGENDA - FULL BOARD

Moved by RAYMOND
Seconded by FACIO

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 13.1.1 to 13.1.2 be endorsed:

13.1.1 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize a grant-in-aid in the amount of \$1,500 to Spuzzum First Nation, funded from the 2019 Electoral Area "B" grant-in-aid budget, to help fund the outfitting of their Elders shelter with benches and tables to help bring the community together

13.1.2 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize a grant-in-aid in the amount of \$11,200 to the Sunshine Valley Ratepayers Association, funded from the 2019 Electoral Area "B" grant-in-aid budget, to help offset the costs of equipment rental for river cleanup, community garden beds, a community composter, hosting a Canada Day celebration, website migration, and hosting Heritage Day

**CARRIED
All/Unweighted**

13.2 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS

Moved by STOBART
Seconded by DAVIDSON

THAT the following Consent Agenda item 13.2.1 be endorsed:

13.2.1 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the policy titled
Secondary dwellings in the Electoral Areas

**CARRIED
EAs/Unweighted**

14. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

None.

15. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FOR INFORMATION

The following reports were provided for information only:

15.1 Report regarding '2018 Electoral Area Annual Development Cost Charge Report' - June 2019 EASC

16. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE 16.1 - 16.7)

The following items were provided for information only:

16.1 Letter dated May 24, 2019 from Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development regarding proposals from Lil'wat Nation for name changes to a few features in the FVRD.

16.2 Letter dated May 29, 2019 from City of Victoria to UBCM regarding Provincial support for libraries.

16.3 Letter dated April 29, 2019 from gathet Regional District to the Province regarding expanding the scope of the Recycling Regulation for PPP to include the ICI sector.

16.4 Lower Mainland Local Government Association (LMLGA) 2019 Resolutions Disposition

16.5 Letter dated June 1, 2019 from Wood Works BC regarding 'The 2019 Community Recognition Awards Call for Nominations'.

16.6 Fraser Basin Council - Fraser Valley Update - June 2019

16.7 Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Update - May 2019

17. REPORTS BY STAFF

None.

18. REPORTS BY BOARD DIRECTORS

Director Engar encouraged the FVRD and surrounding areas to set an example and abstain from using straws and single use plastics in their communities.

Chair Lum discussed the garbage issues that arose with the Philippines and Metro Vancouver recently. He noted that the Fraser Valley Regional District's position has always been that recycled material should be recovered and sorted.

Director Popove commented on the current issue of garbage being returned from the Philippines.

Director Ross reminded that although materials may be recycled it is important to reduce the creation of waste in the first place.

Director Facio commended staff on their hard their work with garbage and air quality in the region. He noted that the Village of Harrison Hot Springs forwarded a resolution cutting the use of single use plastics in their community prior to it being implemented by the Federal Government in 2020.

Director Bales encouraged the reduction of use of bottled water in the communities and re-educate about water sources. She further noted concerns about plastics in the water.

Director Adamson reported that he attended the annual Yale Strawberry Social and the River Monsters had their annual swim meet in Hope. He invited the Board to the Hope Canada Day event on July 1.

Director Alexis reported on concerns surrounding single use plastics.

Moved ALEXIS
Seconded by ADAMSON

THAT staff be directed to report back to the Board regarding actions being taken by FVRD member municipalities regarding single use plastics.

**CARRIED
ALL/Unweighted**

19. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None.

20. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved by FACIO

Seconded by STOBART

THAT the Meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff and the Executive Assistant, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting Minutes convened in accordance to Section 90 of the *Community Charter* and to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(c) of the *Community Charter* - labour relations or other employee relations;
- Section 90(1)(e) of the *Community Charter* - the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the Board considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district.

**CARRIED
ALL/Unweighted**

The Open Meeting recessed at 8:22 p.m.

21. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 9:06 p.m.

22. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None.

23. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by ALEXIS

Seconded by ROBB

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be adjourned.

**CARRIED
ALL/Unweighted**

The Open Meeting was adjourned at 9:06 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Chair Jason Lum

.....
Corporate Officer / Deputy

DRAFT

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SPECIAL MINUTE

by special vote pursuant to B.C. Reg. 41/91
as amended by B.C. Reg. 17/98

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION:

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to enter into a contract with Rocky Mountain Phoenix for the purchase of a 2020 Freightliner fire apparatus for the Hemlock Volunteer Fire Department in the amount of \$419,062 .00 plus applicable taxes.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

I, Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer, declare as follows:

1. Chair Lum and Director Dickey have informed me they consider the award of the contract to Rocky Mountain Phoenix for the purchase of a 2020 Freightliner fire apparatus for the Hemlock Valley Volunteer Fire Department before the proposal pricing guarantee deadline to be urgent, and that calling a regular or special meeting to conduct the voting is impractical.
2. I have made all reasonable attempts to communicate the matter to be voted on, by telephone, email or in person, to each Director entitled to vote and have recorded each Director's vote.
3. I have informed the Chair of the results of the voting.

Dated: July 16, 2019

Jennifer Kinneman
Acting Chief Administrative Officer

I, Jason Lum, Chair, declare that the vote has passed.

Dated: July 16, 2019

Chair Jason Lum

Weighted Voting [S.783 LGA]

Director's Name	Jurisdiction	No. of Votes Assigned	For	Against
Director Carol Hamilton	District of Mission	4	Yes	
Director Hugh Davidson	Electoral Area F	1	Yes	
Director Taryn Dixon	Electoral Area H	1	Yes	
Director Chris Kloot	City of Chilliwack	4	Yes	
Director Al Stobbart	Electoral Area G	1	Yes	
Director Dennis Adamson	Electoral Area B	1	Yes	
Director Peter Robb	District of Hope	2	Yes	
Director Leo Facio	Harrison Hot Springs	1	Yes	
Director Sylvia Pranger	District of Kent	2	Yes	
Director Pam Alexis	District of Mission	4	Yes	
Director Henry Braun	City of Abbotsford	5	Yes	
Director Jason Lum	City of Chilliwack	5		
Director Patricia Ross	City of Abbotsford	5	Yes	
Director Bill Dickey	Electoral Area D	1	Yes	
Director Ken Popove	City of Chilliwack	5	Yes	
Director Ross Siemens	City of Abbotsford	5	Yes	
Director Bud Mercer	City of Chilliwack	4	Yes	
Director Brenda Falk	City of Abbotsford	5	Yes	
Director Terry Raymond	Electoral Area A	1	Yes	
Director Kelly Chahal	City of Abbotsford	4	Yes	
Director Wendy Bales	Electoral Area C	1	Yes	
Director Dave Loewen	City of Abbotsford	5	Yes	
Director Orion Engar	Electoral Area E	1	Yes	

Total votes possible	68
Total number of votes recorded	58
Total votes required to carry resolution (weighted)	35
Total votes recorded in affirmative	58
Opposed	-

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT REGIONAL AND CORPORATE SERVICES COMMITTEE OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Tuesday, July 9, 2019

9:00 am

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Patricia Ross, City of Abbotsford, Vice Chair
Director Pam Alexis, District of Mission
Director Henry Braun, City of Abbotsford
Director Bill Dickey, Electoral Area D
Director Orion Engar, Electoral Area E
Director Ken Popove, City of Chilliwack
Director Sylvia Pranger, District of Kent
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Peter Robb, District of Hope
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G
Alternate Director Michie Vidal, Village of Harrison Hot Springs

Regrets: Director Jason Lum, City of Chilliwack, Chair
Director Leo Facio, Village of Harrison Hot Springs

Staff Present: Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services/Chief Financial Officer
Suzanne Gresham, Director of Corporate Initiatives
Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services
Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning
Christina Vugteveen, Manager of Park Operations
Lance Lilley, Manager of Environmental Services
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
Jamie Benton, Environmental Services Coordinator
Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator
Meghan Jackson, Parks Technician
Matthew Fang, Network Analyst I
Tina Mooney, Executive Assistant to CAO and Board
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant, (*Recording Secretary*)

Also Present: Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H
Dave Casey, Vice President, Chilliwack Search and Rescue
Jer Plesman, Vice President, Chilliwack Search and Rescue
Doug Fraser, Vice President, Chilliwack Search and Rescue
Tracey Heron, Search Manager, Chilliwack Search and Rescue

1. CALL TO ORDER

Vice Chair Ross called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By PRANGER

Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of July 9, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Chilliwack Search and Rescue

Dave Casey, Jer Plesman, Doug Fraser and Tracey Heron from the Chilliwack Search and Rescue (CSAR) spoke to their PowerPoint presentation regarding CSAR services, vision and mission statement and providing information on core values, members, primary operation areas and resources. They also provided CSAR statistics (call volumes) for 2018 and 2019 to date. It was noted that CSAR also provide presentations to schools and community organizations about their services. The delegation also spoke to their funding sources and the challenges faced by the organization.

The Committee expressed appreciation to CSAR for the services they provided.

4. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Draft Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting - June 11, 2019

Moved By ROBB

Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of June 11, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

5. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

5.1 FVRD Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019

Moved By POPOVE
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving three readings and adoption to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

CARRIED

In response to questions raised regarding a fine of \$500 for dog causing death, staff advised that the maximum fine that can be imposed is \$500 under the regulations of the *Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act*.

6. FINANCE

No items.

7. REGIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

7.1.1 FVRD's Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2018

Moved By BRAUN
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board accept the 2018 Climate Action Revenue Incentive Report for the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to report back with a recommendation for specifically allocating the accumulated annual carbon tax refunds towards a cost-effective efficiency upgrade project(s) that will offer significant carbon footprint reductions to the FVRD buildings and/or operations.

CARRIED

Staff was commended for the informative report and it was requested that this report be also sent to member municipalities. It was also proposed that a one-pager or infographics, highlighting the initiatives undertaken by the regional district to reduce energy and emissions from their operations be prepared for ease of public consumption.

7.2 REGIONAL PARKS

No items.

7.3 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INITIATIVES

7.3.1 Future Rail Transit in the Fraser Valley

Comments were offered regarding the proposal submitted by South Fraser Community Rail with respect to the *Community Rail South of the Fraser on the InterUrban Corridor*.

It was noted that although the FVRD recognized the efficiency and effectiveness of rapid transit, the Committee was in agreement that the primary priority should focus on the widening of Highway 1 to address congestion issues that are increasing economic, social and public safety costs throughout the Fraser Valley.

Staff was also commended on the comprehensive report provided.

Moved By BRAUN
Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board remain focused on its priority of strongly encouraging the province to expedite the widening of Highway 1 to support HOV/bus lanes as a means of improving the viability of transit, improving public safety and supporting the broader Fraser Valley economy;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board request that TransLink directly engage the Fraser Valley Regional District, member municipalities, BC Transit and the province on those aspects of the *Transport 2050* Plan that consider inter-regional linkages and policies that may impact this Region.

CARRIED

7.4 OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PLANNING

7.4.1 FVRD's Regional Trail Network Group

Moved By POPOVE
Seconded By VIDAL

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board expand the scope of its Trail Network Group to a regional scale to ensure representation from organizations involved in the maintenance and/or management of trails within the entire geographic area.

CARRIED

8. OTHERS MATTERS

No items.

9. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

No items.

10. REPORTS BY STAFF

None

11. REPORTS BY DIRECTORS

Director Raymond reported that he and the Acting CAO attended a ceremony in Lytton for the presentation of a contract to a local company to lay fibre optics from Boston Bar to Lillooet for expanded broadband, funding to be provided by the provincial and federal governments.

He also regrettably advised on the passing of past Alternate Director for Electoral Area A, Robert Dufresne.

Director Pranger spoke to the Mayors' race event taking place at the Agassiz Speedway this weekend.

Director Engar acknowledged the City of Chilliwack for initiating efforts to reduce the flow of single use plastic items in Chilliwack.

12. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

13. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff and the Executive Assistant, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting Minutes convened in accordance with Section 90 of the *Community Charter* and to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(g) of the *Community Charter* - litigation or potential litigation affecting the regional district.

CARRIED

The Open Meeting recessed at 9:45 a.m.

14. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 9:51 a.m.

15. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None

16. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By VIDAL

THAT the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of July 9, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting adjourned at 9:52 a.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....

Director Patricia Ross, Vice Chair

**FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
ELECTORAL AREA SERVICES COMMITTEE
OPEN MEETING MINUTES**

Tuesday, July 9, 2019

1:30 pm

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Bill Dickey, Electoral Area D, Chair
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Dennis Adamson, Electoral Area B
Director Wendy Bales, Electoral Area C
Director Orion Engar, Electoral Area E
Director Hugh Davidson, Electoral Area F
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G
Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H

Staff Present: Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services/Chief Financial Officer
Suzanne Gresham, Director of Corporate Initiatives
Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services
Milly Marshall, Director of EA Special Projects
Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
Sterling Chan, Manager of Engineering & Infrastructure
Greg Price, Building Inspector (part)
Louise Hinton, Bylaw Compliance and Enforcement Officer
Adriana Snashall, Bylaw Compliance and Enforcement Officer
Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I
Robin Beukens, Planner I
Matthew Fang, Network Analyst I
Tina Mooney, Executive Assistant to CAO and Board
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant, Corporate Admin (*Recording Secretary*)

Also Present: Alternate Director Diane Rodrigue, Electoral Area C
Roger and Rosemary Burrows (*as per item 4.1*)

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Dickey called the meeting to order at 1:28 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By RAYMOND

Seconded By DAVIDSON

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of July 9, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. SHOW CAUSE HEARING(S)

3.1 Building Bylaw and BC Building Code Contraventions at 43785 Ryall Road, Electoral Area C, Legally Described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063).

Louise Hinton provided a PowerPoint presentation outlining the historic and current property bylaw infractions with respect to the property located at 43785 Ryall Road, Electoral Area C and the efforts of staff to encourage voluntary compliance by the property owners.

No comments were offered from the public.

Moved By ADAMSON

Seconded By BALES

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to file a Notice in the Land Title Office in accordance with Section 57 of the *Community Charter* due to the contraventions of the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013* and the *BC Building Code*, at 43785 Ryall Road, Electoral Area C, Fraser Valley Regional District, British Columbia (Legally described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063)).

CARRIED

4. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Roger and Rosemary Burrows

Roger Burrows spoke to his application for a Development Variance Permit 2019-19 with respect to 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park in Electoral Area "H". He is proposing to provide two 90 degree parking spaces partly on-site and partly within the road right-of-way, and that the vehicles be parked at 90 degrees

within the bylaw-permitted space, rather than parallel. He noted that there is no benefit from providing more clearance for the street and the only impact would be on the owners losing square footage on the 'main' floor of their home, and the inconvenience of having to move the parallel parked car to access the other. He reported that they intend to build a new home after completion and occupancy in September.

Mr. Burrows further reported that at the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting on June 19, 2019 the motion to support approval of the Development Variance Permit 2019-19 was defeated, and concluded his presentation by urging the Committee to vote in favour of the variance.

5. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

5.1 Draft Minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Meeting - June 11, 2019

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of June 11, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

5.2 Draft Minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Meeting - June 25, 2019

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By DIXON

THAT the Minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

5.3 Draft Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission - June 19, 2019

An error was identified in the draft Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission, and will be corrected.

6. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

No items.

7. FINANCE

7.1 Electoral Area Director's Remuneration

Moved By DAVIDSON

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Committee direct Staff to adjust the Board Director – Electoral Area, EASC Chair and EASC Vice Chair add-ons so that the total remuneration received by an Electoral Area Director is given wage parity with the net “take home” pay received in 2018;

AND THAT the increase to the electoral area add-ons be funded through the Electoral Area Administration Budget 102.

CARRIED

7.2 Grant-In-Aid Request – McConnell Creek Farmers Institute, Electoral Area “F”

Moved By DAVIDSON

Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve a Grant-in-Aid to the McConnell Creek Farmers Institute (community hall) in the amount of \$5,000 to be funded from the 2019 Electoral Area “F” grant-in-aid budget to assist with the costs of completing the expanded covered area, including wiring for lighting and paint for the interior of the building.

CARRIED

8. ENGINEERING & UTILITIES

No items.

9. PLANNING, BUILDING INSPECTION AND BYLAW ENFORCEMENT

9.1 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the setbacks from a highway for a single family residence at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area "C"

Moved By BALES

Seconded By DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the highway setback requirement from 6 metres to 4.5 metres on the west side of the lot, and from 6 metres to 3 metres on the south side of the lot, to facilitate the construction of a single family dwelling at 20910 Snowflake Place, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

CARRIED

9.2 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-19 to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park, Electoral Area "H"

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit 2019-19 for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Electoral Area H – Cultus Lake Park to vary the required off-street residential parking requirements

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider directing staff to conduct a parking study of waterfront lots in Cultus Lake Park to develop a consistent approach for off-street residential parking, in conjunction with the 2020 work plan priorities for all Electoral Areas.

Director Dixon reported that it has been an on-going challenge for the FVRD and Cultus Lake Park Board to manage the parking situation at Cultus Lake. However, she would like staff to work with the applicants to see if there are any other options they can pursue. As a result, the following revised motion was brought forward:

Moved by DIXON

Seconded by ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer Development Variance Permit 2019-19 for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park

– Area H back to FVRD staff and to the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission for further consideration.

CARRIED

9.3 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the required separation between mobile homes for #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area "D"

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the separation requirement between mobile homes from 20 feet (6.1 metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres), between user site 40 and 41 at 52324 Yale Road, subject to the consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

AND THAT Development Variance Permit 1992-13 be amended to permit site #40 to be used for a double wide mobile home.

CARRIED

9.4 Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-21 to reduce the required lot line setbacks and to increase the allowable site coverage for residential structures at 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area "G"

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G, to reduce the rear and exterior lot line setbacks from 6.0 metres to 0.0 metres to authorize a portion of the existing residential decks and to increase the allowable site coverage from 30% to 36% to facilitate the construction of a detached garage, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

CARRIED

9.5 Agricultural Land Commission Application – Proposed subdivision (boundary adjustment) at 11180 Popkum Road North & PID 024-762-091, Electoral Area "D"

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the application for subdivision (boundary adjustment) within the Agricultural Land Reserve for the property located at 11180 Popkum Road North and PID 024-762-091, Electoral Area "D" be forwarded to the Agricultural Land Commission for consideration;

AND FURTHER THAT the Agricultural Land Commission consider the staff report dated July 9, 2019 under file number 3015-20 2019-06.

CARRIED

9.6 Agricultural Land Commission Application – Non-Adhering Residential Use (proposed employee residence) at 41379 Nicomen Island Trunk Road, Electoral Area "G"

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the application for non-adhering residential use (employee residence) within the Agricultural Land Reserve for the property located at 41379 Nicomen Island Trunk Road, Electoral Area "G" be forwarded to the Agricultural Land Commission for consideration;

AND FURTHER THAT the Agricultural Land Commission consider the staff report dated July 9, 2019 under file number 3015-20 2019-07 and the attached Secondary Dwellings in the Electoral Areas policy.

CARRIED

9.7 Appointment of the Chief Building Inspector

Moved By ADAMSON

Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board appoint the Manager of Building Inspection as the Fraser Valley Regional District Chief Building Official/Chief Building Inspector effective immediately.

CARRIED

9.8 Special Event Permit - Around the Lake Trail Race, Cultus Lake - Electoral Area "H"

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the Class 1 Special Event Licence No. 2019-03 for the 17th Annual Around the Lake Trail Race to be held on October 19, 2019, at Cultus Lake, in Electoral Area H, subject to the receipt of all required documentation necessary to complete the application;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board waive the requirement for a security fee;

AND FURTHER THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize FVRD signatories to execute all legal instruments associated with the Special Event Licence No. 2019-03.

CARRIED

10. ELECTORAL AREA EMERGENCY SERVICES

10.1 Electoral Area Emergency Services – Department Activity Report

The report dated July 9, 2019 from the Manager of Electoral Area Emergency Services pertaining to activity within the Emergency Services Department was provided for information.

10.2 Hemlock Valley Fire Department Fire Apparatus Purchase

The report dated July 9, 2019 from the Manager of Electoral Area Emergency Services was provided for information advising that a Special Vote will need to be conducted before the July Board meeting with respect to purchasing a new fire apparatus for the Hemlock Valley fire department.

11. OTHER MATTERS

11.1 FVRD Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By BALES

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving three readings and adoption to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

CARRIED

12. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

12.1 Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw No. 1533, 2019 for Electoral Areas E and H

Moved By DIXON

Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving first reading to *Fraser Valley Regional District Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw No. 1533, 2019*;

THAT *Fraser Valley Regional District Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw No. 1533, 2019* be forwarded to Public Hearing;

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board delegate the holding of the Public Hearing with respect to proposed *Bylaw No. 1533, 2019* to Director Taryn Dixon, or her Alternate in her absence;

THAT Director Dixon, or her Alternate in her absence, preside over and Chair the Public Hearing with respect to proposed *Bylaw 1533, 2019*;

AND THAT the Chair of the Public Hearing be authorized to establish procedural rules for the conduct of the Public Hearing with respect to proposed *Bylaw 1533, 2019* in accordance with the Local Government Act;

AND FURTHER THAT in accordance with Section 475 of the Local Government Act, the Fraser Valley Regional District Board adopt the consultation strategy for proposed *Bylaw 1533, 2019* as outlined in the Consultant Report included in the Corporate Report dated July 9, 2019;

AND FINALLY THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider that *Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw No. 1533, 2019* is consistent with the FVRD financial plan and FVRD waste management plan.

CARRIED

13. REPORTS BY STAFF

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting CAO introduced Robin Beukens, Planner 1 who has joined EA Planning Department.

14. REPORTS BY ELECTORAL AREA DIRECTORS

Director Engar reported on Strathcona Regional District's resolution at UBCM regarding water preservation, noted that residents in Area E had the opportunity to provide feedback to the Province on the treaty process, and lastly noted that additional sprinklers have been installed on rooftops of homes in his area.

Director Dixon reported on Cultus Lake Day, Farmers Market on Saturdays, an emergency information session for Area H, as well as increased traffic in Cultus Lake during summer time.

Director Adamson reported that he has been in communications with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development regarding securing crown land to use as a park in Spuzzum and Yale. He further noted the successful Canada Day celebrations in Hope and provided kudos to Hope Recreation staff for their efforts. Lastly, he noted a recent Sunshine Valley Ratepayers AGM.

Director Stobbart reported that the farmers and flea markets are well received in Electoral Area G. He reported that the tennis courts have been redone, and noted traffic accidents in the area in North Fraser and would like to see more enforcement out there.

Director Raymond reported that he and the Acting CAO attended a ceremony in Lytton for the presentation of a contract to a local company to lay fibre optics for expanded broadband service from Boston Bar to Lillooet, funding to be provided from provincial and federal governments. He also regrettably reported on the passing of former Alternate Director Robert Dufresne.

Director Davidson reported on a follow-up meeting with Community Living BC.

Director Bales reported on potential utility rate increases in Hemlock Valley, issues with aggressive dogs, and garbage issues with the Leq'a:mel transfer station not accepting garbage from certain areas in Area "C". She noted her request to speak to the Premier at UBCM regarding possible policing funds for heavy tourism areas.

Director Dickey provided an update on the OCP in his area.

15. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

16. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff and the Executive Assistant, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting minutes convened in accordance with Section 90 of the *Community Charter*.

CARRIED

The Open Meeting recessed at 2:22 p.m.

17. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 2:27 p.m.

18. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None

19. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of July 9, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting adjourned at 2:28 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Director Bill Dickey, Chair

**FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
ELECTORAL AREA SERVICES COMMITTEE
OPEN MEETING MINUTES**

Tuesday, June 25, 2019
5:45 pm
Meeting Room 310, 3rd Floor
FVRD, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Bill Dickey, Electoral Area D, Chair
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Dennis Adamson, Electoral Area B
Director Wendy Bales, Electoral Area C
Director Orion Engar, Electoral Area E
Director Hugh Davidson, Electoral Area F
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G
Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H

Staff Present: Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration/Corporate Officer

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Dickey called the meeting to order at 6pm.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved By BALES
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff and the Executive Assistant to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(c) of the *Community Charter* - labour relations or other employee relations.

CARRIED

The Open Meeting recessed at 6:01pm.

4. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 6:47pm.

5. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None

6. ADJOURNMENT

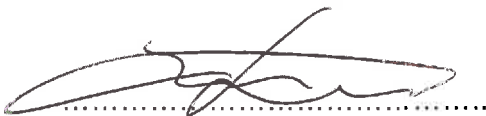
Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of June 25, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting adjourned at 6:47pm.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bill Dickey', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Director Bill Dickey, Chair

REGIONAL INDIGENOUS RELATIONS COMMITTEE

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, July 11, 2019
10:00 am
FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G, Chair
Director Brenda Falk, City of Abbotsford, Vice Chair
Director Carol Hamilton, District of Mission
Councillor Duane Post, District of Kent
Councillor Michie Vidal, Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Director Peter Robb, District of Hope
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H (*left at 10:32 a.m.*)

Commissioner David Renwick, Cultus Lake Park Board
John Fortoloczky, CAO, District of Hope

Regrets: Director Ken Popove, City of Chilliwack
Chris Crossman, Deputy CAO, City of Chilliwack
Madeline McDonald, CAO, Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Wallace Mah, CAO, District of Kent
Barclay Pitkethly, Deputy CAO, District of Mission
Tara-Lynn Kozma Perrin, Culture Coordinator, City of Abbotsford
Bonny Bryant, CAO, Cultus Lake Park Board
Agnes Rosicki, Metro Vancouver
Councillor Bonita Zarrillo, Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Relations
Committee Observer Member

Staff Present: Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Jessica Morrison, Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations
Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning
Tina Mooney, Executive Assistant to CAO and Board
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant (*Recording Secretary*)

Also Present: Albert 'Sonny' McHalsie, Historian/Cultural Advisor, Stó:lō First Nation

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Stobbart called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By VIDAL
Seconded By ROBB

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee Open Meeting of July 11, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

The Agenda was varied by considering item 10 after item 2.

10. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved By FALK
Seconded By VIDAL

THAT the meeting be closed to the public except for senior staff and Executive Assistant, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting Minutes convened in accordance with Section 90 of the *Community Charter* and to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(e) of the *Community Charter* - the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the Committee considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district; and
- Section 90(2)(b) of the *Community Charter* - the consideration of information received and held in confidence relating to negotiations between the regional district and a provincial government or the federal government or both, or between a provincial government or the federal government or both and a third party.

CARRIED

The Open Meeting recessed at 10:02 a.m.

The Open Meeting reconvened at 10:14 a.m.

3. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Naxaxalhts'i, Hon.LL.D.UVic (Albert 'Sonny' McHalsie) Historian/Cultural Advisor, Stó:lō Management Centre Narrator/Tour Guide, Bad Rock Tours (SRRMC/Stó:lō Tourism)

Naxaxalhts'i, Hon.LL.D.UVic (Albert 'Sonny' McHalsie) Historian/Cultural Advisor, Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre Narrator/Tour Guide, Bad Rock Tours(SRRMC/Stó:lō Tourism) provided a Halq'eméylem/Sxwōxwiyam lesson, teaching on language and the importance of sharing Stó:lō culture.

4. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Minutes of the Fraser Valley Aboriginal Relations Committee Open Meeting - April 11, 2019

Moved By FALK
Seconded By HAMILTON

THAT the Minutes of the Fraser Valley Aboriginal Relations Committee Open Meeting of April 11, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

5. NEW BUSINESS

5.1 Community to Community Forums - April 17 and July 3, 2019 - Cheam First Nation, District of Kent, Sq'ewlets First Nation, Seabird Island Band, Stó:lo Tribal Council, Sts'ailes, and Village of Harrison Hot Springs

Director Falk and Councillor Vidal reported on their attendance at the Community to Community (C2C) Forums on April 17 and July 3, 2019. Some points of note are:

- The urgency to have sediment and gravel removed from the Fraser River was raised by the First Nation communities;
- First Nation communities are interested in greater involvement with the Fraser Basin Council;
- Proposal that minutes of the C2C forums be forwarded to the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee;
- District of Hope is also interested in starting the process to develop a C2C Forum in the Hope area;
- Important for First Nation communities to share with each other information on the positive things happening in their communities;
- Relevance of municipalities working together so as not to replicate efforts;
- Fraser Basin Council is holding a Flood Forum on October 8 and 9, 2019

The on-going issue with respect to the dredging of the Fraser River was brought up and it was reported that a regional approach to deal with this issue is needed.

5.2 Heritage Conservation Act Update

Jessica Morrison, Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations reported that the changes to the Heritage Conservation Act have been passed as of May 30, 2019.

5.3 Funding Request for Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action Day for Rural Communities

Moved By ROBB
Seconded By VIDAL

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the request for funding to support the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Call to Action Day to be held at Chawathil First Nation on October 30, 2019, in the amount of \$2,000, to match funds with the three other supporting agencies.

CARRIED

5.4 Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

The corporate report dated July 11, 2019 from the Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations and the Executive Summary of the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls was provided for information.

6. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

None

7. REPORTS BY STAFF

None

8. REPORT BY DIRECTORS

Director Hamilton reminded about the ribbon cutting ceremony at the new Tim Hortons outlet situated on Leq'a mel First Nation land in Deroche on August 2, 2019.

Director Vidal reported apart from the C2C Forums, a quarterly Council to Council meeting is held with Sts'ailes First Nation and that the next meeting will be on September 7.

9. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

12. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None

13. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By POST
Seconded By HAMILTON

THAT the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee Open Meeting of July 11, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Regional Indigenous Relations Committee Open Meeting adjourned at 10:55 a.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Director Al Stobbart, Chair

DRAFT

**FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
RECREATION, CULTURE & AIRPARK SERVICES COMMISSION
OPEN MEETING MINUTES**

Tuesday, July 16, 2019
6:30 pm
District of Hope Council Chambers
345 Wallace Street, Hope, BC

Present:

Terry Raymond, Chair, Electoral Area A
Dennis Adamson, Vice Chair, Electoral Area B
Peter Robb, Director, District of Hope
Shanon Fischer, Member at Large, District of Hope
Peter Adamo, Member at Large, Electoral Area B
Dianne Davies, Member at Large, Electoral Area B
Hilary Kennedy, Member at Large, District of Hope

Staff Present:

Jody Castle, Manager of Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services
Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services
Milly Marshall, Director of Electoral Area Special Projects
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 pm.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

ADAMSON/DAVIES

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting of July 16, 2019 be approved;
AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

3.1 Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting - 04 16 2019

ROBB/ADAMO

THAT the Minutes of the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting of April 16, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

3.2 Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Special Minute - 05 17 2019

FISCHER/DAVIES

THAT the Minutes of the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Special Minute of May 17, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

3.3 Community Better Challenge Results

Staff were commended for their efforts on the Community Better Challenge. A suggestion was made to include future year's results on the Recreation Centre digital sign board.

DAVIES/FISCHER

THAT the Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission direct staff to work in collaboration with other community partners and participate in the Community Better Challenge in 2020.

CARRIED

4. NEW BUSINESS

4.1 Terry Fox Run Complimentary Admission

KENNEDY/FISCHER

THAT the Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission approve complimentary admission to the Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre to participants of the Terry Fox Run at the conclusion of the event on Sunday, September 15, 2019;

AND THAT the swimming pool open one hour early to accommodate participants at the conclusion of the run.

CARRIED

4.2 Community Facility Use Grant

The report dated July 16, 2019 by Jody Castle, Manager of Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services was provided for information. Discussion regarding the donation policy ensued; and it was noted that the majority of grant requests are received at the beginning of each year.

5. STAFF AND STANDING REPORTS

5.1 Summer Programming Highlights

The report dated July 16, 2019 by Jody Castle, Manager of Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services was provided for information.

6. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE

6.1 Correspondence

A customer letter dated July 9, 2019 was provided for information. Discussion ensued regarding privacy concerns around video surveillance under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

7. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

ADAMO/DAVIES

THAT the meeting be closed to the public, except for Senior Staff, for the purpose of receiving and adopting Closed Meeting Minutes convened in accordance to Section 90 of the *Community Charter* and to consider matters pursuant to:

- Section 90(1)(e) of the *Community Charter* - the acquisition, disposition, or expropriation of land or improvements; and
- Section 90(1)(k) of the *Community Charter* - negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a regional district service that are at their preliminary stages, and that, in the view of the Regional District, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district if they were held in public.

CARRIED

8. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The open meeting of July 16, 2019 was reconvened at 7:16pm.

9. REPORTS BY COMMISSION MEMBERS

None.

10. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None.

11. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission is scheduled for September 17, 2019 at 6:30pm.

12. ADJOURNMENT

DAVIES/FISCHER

THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting of July 16, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Open meeting of the Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission was adjourned at 7:16pm.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Terry Raymond, Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy

CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, June 19, 2019
12:00 pm
Meeting Room 224, 2nd Floor, FVRD
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present:

Darcy Bauer, Chair
Larry Payeur, Vice Chair
Casey Smit
Joe Lamb

Regrets:

David Renwick
Taryn Dixon, Director, Electoral Area H

Staff and Representatives Present:

Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning and Development
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Andrea Antifaeff, Planner 1
Tracey Heron, Planning Assistant

Also Present:

Bonny Bryant, Chief Administrative Officer, Cultus Lake Park
Two applicants with respect to item 4.1.

1. CALL TO ORDER by Staff

Chair Bauer called the meeting to order at 12:04 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

LAMB/SMIT

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of June 19, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

3.1 Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission – May 15, 2019

LAMB/PAYEUR

THAT the Minutes of the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission of May 15, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

4. NEW BUSINESS

4.1 Development Variance Permit – 19 Lakeshore Drive – Off-Street Parking

Andrea Antifaeff, Planner 1 provided a PowerPoint presentation highlighting the zoning bylaw parking requirements for the subject lot, and images that showed the paved portion and travelled portion of Lakeshore Drive were less than Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure road standards.

Discussion ensued regarding safety for pedestrians and bicyclists, and limited access for garbage trucks and emergency vehicles on Lakeshore Drive.

A question was raised by the applicant regarding the current bylaw which requires parking for two vehicles. The applicant expressed concerns regarding parallel parking, and noted that parking the vehicles at 90 degrees allows both vehicles to be easily accessed.

Comments were offered regarding the need to address road width issues and for an updated bylaw to provide a more comprehensive approach to parking.

LAMB/PAYEUR

THAT Development Variance Permit application 2019-19 to allow for two parking stalls at 90 degree to Lakeshore Drive is recommended to be approved.

DEFEATED

Bauer and Smit Opposed

6. ADJOURNMENT

PAYEUR/LAMB

THAT the Cultus Lake Planning Advisory Commission Open Meeting of June 19, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Cultus Lake Planning Advisory Commission Open Meeting adjourned at 12:36 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Darcy Bauer, Chair

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Louise Hinton, Bylaw Compliance & Enforcement Officer

File No: C03727.377

Subject: Building Bylaw and BC Building Code Contraventions at 43785 Ryall Road Road, Electoral Area C, Legally Described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063).

RECOMMENDATION

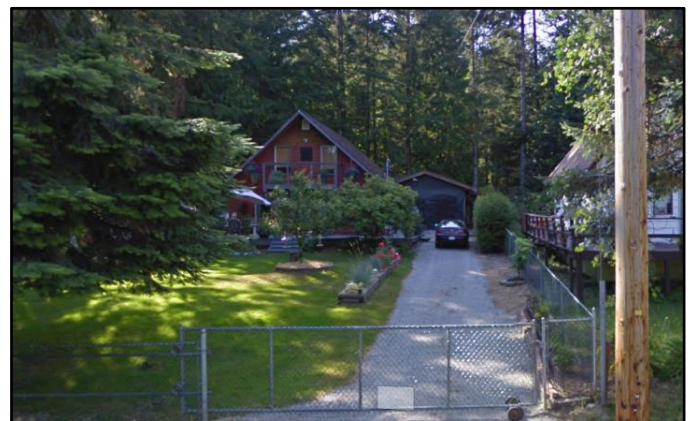
THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to file a Notice in the Land Title Office in accordance with Section 57 of the *Community Charter* due to the contraventions of the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013 and the BC Building Code*, at 43785 Ryall Road, Electoral Area C, Fraser Valley Regional District, British Columbia (Legally described as: Lot 139, Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595 (PID: 006-746-063).

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Environmental Stewardship

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND



May 15, 2007	Building Permit for construction of a carport for storage was issued (BP06103).
Dec. 17, 2007	Building Inspector conducted a site inspection of the property and noted that construction was completed without any inspections. The carport was posted with both Stop Work and No Occupancy Notices. Building Inspector requested all items to be submitted prior to continuation with permit.
May 11, 2009	FVRD Building Department mailed letter to owner that her Building Permit for the carport construction (BP06103) was going to expire with outstanding health and safety deficiencies. Deadline to responds to FVRD was May 15, 2009.
June 19, 2009	FVRD Bylaw Officer received notice of the expired Building Permit (BP06103) and contacted owner by telephone – the property owner relayed the following information regarding her outstanding Building Permit items: (1) she will supply the structural B1/B2 schedules and 3 sets of sealed drawings from the engineer; (2) she understands that a BC Land survey is required; (3) the roof is not to be attached to existing dwelling; and that she will hand in all outstanding paperwork by June 26, 2009.
July 14, 2009	FVRD Bylaw Officer attempted to contact owner, there was no answer, so a detailed voice mail was left.
July 15, 2009	Bylaw letter mailed to owner is mailed to owner, deadline for response to FVRD is August 4, 2009.
Aug. 20, 2009	Bylaw letter mailed to owner, deadline for response to FVRD is September 10, 2009.
Sept. 24, 2009	FVRD Bylaw Officer attempted to contact owner, there was no answer, so a detailed voice mail was left.
Oct. 5, 2009	Owner makes a new Building Permit Application (BP012083) to FVRD for the carport.
Nov. 25, 2009	Building Inspector conducted a site inspection to update file and noted the remaining outstanding Building Permit items to be submitted.
July 6, 2010	FVRD Bylaw Officer attended property for site inspection, owners husband Mr. Friessen and the contractor were both present. Mr. Friessen was replacing deck (about 3' x 7' in size) attached to the dwelling, when FVRD Bylaw Officer stated a permit was required for those works. Mr. Friessen disagreed with the Bylaw Officer, stating that he didn't believe he needed a permit because it was

already existing and too small. FVRD Bylaw Officer told Mr. Friessen to stop work on the deck. Mr. Friesen stated he was going to pour concrete as soon as possible anyways.

Mr. Friessen showed Bylaw Officer around the property. The carport (which is attached to the Single family dwelling) has been changed to a craft shop. Mr. Friessen pointed out that a structure, intended for storage has been constructed beside the craft shop, on the opposite side of the dwelling. Bylaw Officer asked Mr. Friessen when the storage shed was constructed, and he replied that it was pre-existing. Mr. Friessen explained that he was going to meet with his Engineer later that week and would hand in the B1's B2's for the craft shop. Mr. Friessen agreed to come into the Regional District and change the description of the existing Building Permit because what he has constructed is now considered a craft shop/storage building, not a carport. Mr. Friessen then explained that he was also meeting with his Engineer because he also intended on renovating his dwelling. He explained that he wanted to remove the wall at the front of the house and extend it to create more living space. He showed the Bylaw Officer a copy of his construction drawings that he was taking to his meeting. Officer explained that they will also require a Building Permit for any renovations to the dwelling.

Aug. 16, 2010	Mr. Friessen made two separate Building Permit Applications to the FVRD: 1. (BP012347) for the craft and storage building – originally the carport and 2. (BP012346) for the addition to the single family dwelling.
Aug. 19, 2010	Building Inspector attends the property for a building inspection for the applied for permits, but the property owner refused the Inspector access to the property.
Feb. 3, 2011	Bylaw Officer was in the area on another inspection and noticed that there was additional construction works on the property.
June 5, 2012	Building Inspector calls to arrange meeting with Mr. Friessen, however Mr. Friessen refuses to deal with one of the FVRD inspectors. A second Building Inspector contacts Mr. Friessen and re-schedules the meeting for June 6, 2012.
June 6, 2012	Mr. Friessen contacted FVRD and canceled the scheduled meeting. Building Inspector attempts to contact owner to re-schedule meeting, but there was no answer, so a detailed voice mail was left.
June 8, 2012	Building Inspector contacts Mr. Friessen and again re-schedules the meeting for a second time on 10am on June 12, 2012.
June 12, 2012	Mr. Friessen contacts FVRD and for a third time and cancels the same day meeting at the Deroche Office because of another meeting he had and re-schedules the initial meeting for June 13, 2012.

June 13, 2012	FVRD Staff attend Deroche Office for meeting and Mr. Friessen did not show up at 10am as agreed, he arrived at 12:10pm as the Building Inspector was leaving the office. Meeting was again re-scheduled on site for June 14, 2012 at 10am at the Deroche Office.
June 14, 2012	Building and Bylaw Staff had a meeting with Mr. Friessen who advised he would be submitting Building Permit application documents next week.
July 3, 2012	Building department refers file back to bylaw enforcement as there has been no action on either of the Building Permits.
Mar. 27, 2014	Building Inspector attempts to contact owner to schedule a meeting, but there was no answer, so a detailed voice mail was left.
May 13, 2014	Bylaw Officer conducted drive-by inspection of the property and observed that the craft room addition still exists on the property.
May 21, 2014	Bylaw letter is mailed to owner, regarding lapsed Building Permit applications – the deadline for response to FVRD is June 23, 2014.
July 2, 2014	Bylaw letter is mailed to owner, regarding lapsed Building Permit applications – the deadline for response to FVRD is July 17, 2014.
Aug 12, 2014	Bylaw letter is mailed to owner, regarding non-compliance with bylaw ticket No. (23011) attached.
Sept. 8, 2014	Bylaw Officer receives notice that Bylaw ticket has been disputed.
Jan. 30, 2015	Bylaw Adjudication hearing results that the bylaw ticket is upheld.
Feb. 18, 2015	Bylaw Officer receives notice from the adjudication system administrator that, the property owner Ms. Hartley has paid her outstanding bylaw ticket fines.
Feb. 24, 2015	Bylaw Officer and Director of Planning speak with owner on the telephone – the following is discussed: (1) Owners do not wish to pursue Building Permits for the construction that has already occurred on the property; (2) Bylaw Officer explains the notice on title process; (3) <u>Owner is agreeable to a section 57, notice on title and understands that the file will stay open until such time as it is resolved even with a notice on the title;</u> (4) Bylaw Officer requests owner provide information of all construction to move forward with the process.
March 2015 – March 2018	There is no further action by FVRD Bylaw Enforcement Staff during this time period due to reduced Regional District Bylaw Department Staffing levels. The Notice on Title process for this property is in the queue for processing.

April 20, 2018 Final Warning letter is mailed to the property owner prior to the start of the notice on title process – the deadline for response to FVRD is May 11, 2018.

June 18, 2019 Bylaw Staff sent a letter by mail to owner notifying him of the show cause hearing for July 9, 2019.

INSPECTION PHOTOS OF SUBJECT PROPERTY:

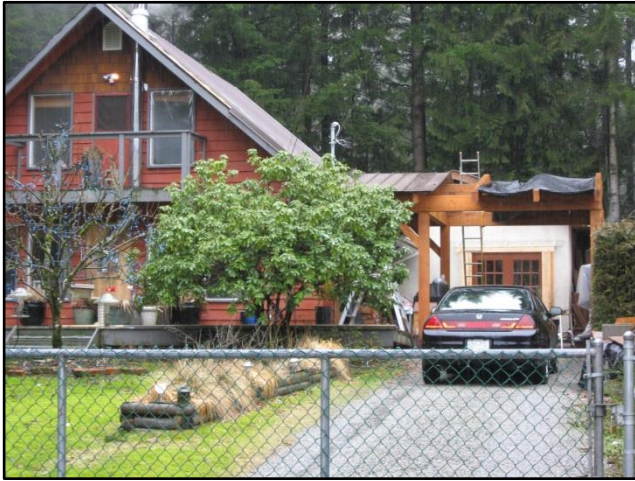
July 6, 2010 - (Continued Construction)



August 3, 2010 - (Continued Construction)



February 3, 2011 - (Continued Construction)



May 24, 2019 – (Continued Construction)



DISCUSSION

Building Bylaw

Staff is authorized to regulate minimum construction standards within electoral areas via the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013* (Building Bylaw) for health, safety and the protection of persons and property. The bylaw provides that no person shall commence any construction, alternation, reconstruction, demolition, removal, relocation or change the occupancy of any building.

In 2007 the owner was issued a Building Permit for the construction of a carport for storage. During the progress of that permit Building Inspector identified that additional works had been done without permits and the carport was posted with stop work and no occupancy notices. The permit was never completed and subsequently expired with health and safety deficiencies. In 2009 the owner renewed the permit for the carport; however the permit again lapsed due to inactivity.

In 2010 the Bylaw Department identified construction works on site vary from those in the lapsed permit and additional works without a permit to the single family dwelling. Two new Building Permit applications were applied for: (1) BP012347 – for craft shop/storage space (previously carport), and (2) BP012346 for the addition to the dwelling. Both of the required permits lapsed in 2014 due to inactivity.

Two Building Permits are required for the construction works undertaken by the property owner.

COST

Land Titles Office filing fee of approximately \$74.

The owner will be required to pay a removal fee of \$500 in accordance with the *Fraser Valley Regional Building Bylaw 1188, 2013*, after the unauthorized construction works on the craft room/storage building – previously identified as a carport, and the addition to the single family dwelling are either:

1. Demolished with Building Permits issued by the FVRD, with a successful final inspection; or
2. Fully completed Building Permits for the construction works to the craft room/storage building, and the addition to the single family dwelling are both issued by the FVRD and receive successful final inspections.

CONCLUSION

It is the opinion of the Bylaw Compliance and Enforcement Officer/Appointed Building Inspector that the construction works of the craft room/storage building – previously identified as a carport, and the addition to the single family dwelling violates the *Regional District Building Bylaw*, and the *British Columbia Building Code*. Staff further notes that full compliance will only be achieved with the successful completion of a Building Permit for the construction works to the craft room/storage building, and the addition to the single family dwelling. Regrettably, but in the interest of full public disclosure and as incentive to achieving voluntary compliance, I, as an Appointed Building Inspector, believe that the filing of Notice is appropriate in this instance and submit the above recommendation in accordance with Section 57 of the *Community Charter*.

Electoral Area Services Committee (EASC) approval and Regional District Board resolution is required to assess Section 57 notices.

The process of filing a Section 57 notice on property title is conducted in accordance with the *Community Charter* and the *Local Government Act*.

Regional District requirements for Building Permit works are being administered in accordance with related Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw, Policies, and the *BC Building Code*.

COMMENTS BY:

Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development	Reviewed and supported.
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Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	No further financial comments.
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Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer	Reviewed and supported.
---	-------------------------

June 18, 2019

REGISTERED MAIL

Ms. Jo-Anne Gail Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock BC, V0M 1N0

FILE: 4010-20- C03727.377
CIVIC: 43785 Ryall Road
PID: 006-746-063
LEGAL: Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595

Dear Ms. Hartley:

**Re: SHOW CAUSE HEARING SCHEDULED – Section 57 Notice on Title
Contraventions of Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013 - Construction without a Building without a
Permit – 43785 Ryall Road, Lake Errock BC (Electoral Area: C)**

Further to our previous correspondence dated April 20, 2018 that was sent to you on the same day, please be advised you are hereby notified that your opportunity to be heard by the Regional District Electoral Area Services Committee is scheduled. The meeting is to show cause why the Regional District Board of Directors should not direct staff to file a Notice against the title of your property at 43785 Ryall Road in relation to the outstanding contraventions of the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No. 1133, 2018* and *BC Building Code* pursuant to Section 57 of the *Community Charter*.

The **show cause** hearing is scheduled for **July 9, 2019 at 1:30pm**, in the Boardroom on the fourth floor of the Regional District Office at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia.

The Electoral Area Services Committee will consider registration of the Section 57 Notice on the titles of your property at 43785 Ryall Road whether or not you are in attendance. For your convenience, I have attached relevant extracts from the *Community Charter* and a copy of the staff report which will be considered by the Committee.

If you require further information or clarification on this matter please contact the Louise Hinton, with our Bylaw Enforcement Department at 604-702-5015 or lhinton@fvrd.ca in advance of this meeting.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Kinneman
Acting Chief Administrative Officer

cc: Wendy Bales, Electoral Area Director (C)
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Greg Price, Building Inspector / Bylaw Compliance Coordinator
Louise Hinton, Bylaw Compliant and Enforcement Officer

Attach: July 9, 2019 Staff Report from Bylaw and Appointed Building Inspector
April 20, 2019 Copy of Final Warning Bylaw Enforcement Letter to Property Owner
May 21, 2014, Copy of Lapsed Building Permit letter
May 21, 2019 Land Title Search Results
May 21, 2019 Property Information Report
May 21, 2019 Property Information Map
Notice on Title Information Sheet Including Community Charter, Section 57 and 58

April 20, 2018

Ms. Jo-Anne G. Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock BC V0M 1N0

FILE: C03727.377
CIVIC: 43785 Ryall Road
PID: PID: 006-746-063
LEGAL: Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595

Dear Ms. Hartley:

**Re: Final Warning – Construction without a Building without a Permit – 43785 Ryall Road
Addition to the Single Family Dwelling and Craft Room/Storage Building**

Further to our previous telephone conversation of February 24, 2015 and our letters dated July 2, 2014 and May 21, 2014, the Fraser Valley Regional District staff has confirmed that your property at 43785 Ryall Road (the "property") continues to remain in breach of Regional District bylaws despite our previous requests for compliance. Staff verified that the unauthorized construction on the Single Family Dwelling and the craft room/storage building were done without any of the required permits. See enclosed photos below:



Fraser Valley Regional District's Building Bylaw No. 1188, 2013 (Bylaw 1188) section 6 states:

No person shall commence or continue any construction, alteration, reconstruction, demolition, removal, relocation or change the occupancy of any building or structure, including excavation or other work related to construction until a building official has issued a valid and subsisting permit for the work.

The Regional District continues to have an open bylaw enforcement file with regards to the illegal construction to the Single Family Dwelling and the craft room/storage building on your property. It has now been more than almost nine years since the Regional District first discovered the unauthorized construction on your property.

Considering that you have not been able to meet any of the previously given deadlines to comply with the Building Permit requirements, the Regional District will proceed with the process of registering a notice on the title of your property with the Land Titles Office as outlined in Section 57 of the *Community Charter*. Please see the enclosed information sheet that provides further details on the process.

If you do wish to take steps towards gaining compliance in the above stated matter please ensure that by **May 11, 2018** completed Building Permit applications are submitted for the above noted construction to the Fraser Valley Regional District's Building Department. Alternatively you may choose to demolish the unpermitted construction. If you choose to proceed with building permits, please ensure that each of the completed application forms include the following items:

- a) Fully completed building permit application form;
- b) BC Land Surveyor Foundation location survey;
- c) Detailed to scale drawings for the structure; and
- d) An initial application fee in the amount of \$150.00.

Following the receipt of your applications, the Building Department will advise you on any additional information needed. Should you have any questions with regard to your applications, please contact one of our Building Inspectors at 604-702-5000. Building Permit Application forms are available online for your convenience on the Regional District's website at: <http://www.fvrd.ca/EN/main/services/building-permits-inspection/forms.html>

If you fail to meet the above stated deadline of **May 11, 2018** we will move forward to begin the process of registering a notice on the title of your property with the Land Titles Office as outlined in section 57, of the *Community Charter*.

The primary purpose of an owner obtaining their Building Permit is for the safety of its occupants. Having a non-approved building puts the occupants at risk and should an unfortunate incident occur the owner may be held more liable. We encourage you to read the BC Occupiers Liability Act regarding property safety and negligence, available online at: http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/00_96337_01

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this matter further, you may contact me by calling toll-free at 1-800-528-0061, directly at 604-702-5015 or by email at lhinton@fvrld.ca. Our office hours are Monday through Friday from 8:30am to 4:30pm.

Yours truly,



Louise Hinton,
Bylaw, Compliance and Enforcement Officer

Attach: Copy of Letter from Bylaw Adjudication, dated February 2, 2015
Copy of Letter dated August 12, 2014
Copy of Letter dated July 2, 2014
Copy of Bylaw Enforcement Letter dated May 21, 2014
Copy of Building Permit Closure Letters dated May 21, 2014
Copy of Building Permit Incomplete and Geotechnical Letters dated September 16, 2010
Copy of Letter dated July 15, 2009
Section 57 Information Sheet

cc: Alec Niemi, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Greg Price, Bylaw & Compliance Coordinator



Upper Fraser Valley Bylaw Adjudication System

February 2, 2015

Jo-Anne Hartley
PO Box 145
Lake Errock, BC
V0M 1N0

Dear Ms. Hartley:

**Re: Adjudication Hearing Judgment
Bylaw Offence Notice No. 23011**

Further to the Adjudication Hearing held on January 30, 2015, we confirm that it was determined by the Adjudicator at the hearing that the bylaw infraction did occur with respect to the above bylaw ticket issued to you.

Immediately following the Adjudicator's decision, the outstanding Bylaw Offence Notice totalling \$200.00 was to be paid by yourself, plus the adjudication fee of \$25.00, for a total of \$225.00. As no payment or any arrangements for payment were made after the hearing, we would advise that if we do not hear from you prior to February 16, 2015, we will immediately take steps for the collection of the monies owing, including possible legal action, without further notice to you.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact our office at 604-793-2743.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janice McMurray".

Janice McMurray
Deputy City Clerk
/jc

Enclosure



Fraser Valley Regional District
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6
Phone: 604-702-5000 Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)
Fax: 604-792-9684 website: www.fvrd.bc.ca

August 12, 2014

File Number: 4010-20-C03727.377

Jo-Anne Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Issuance of Bylaw Offence Notice at 43785 Ryall Road; Legally Described as Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595; Parcel Identifier: 006-746-063

Please find the enclosed Bylaw Offence Notice No.23011 issued to you, the property owner for failing to comply with the *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw 1188, 2013*.

On the reverse side of the Bylaw Offence Notice you will find the methods available to you to pay or dispute the penalty.

You may contact me Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm at the toll-free number listed above, directly at 604-702-5015, or by email at jwells@fvrd.bc.ca if you have any further questions or concerns on how to bring your property into compliance with Regional District Bylaws. Further inspections will be conducted on your property until the file is closed.

Yours truly,

pp. 

Jennifer Wells
Bylaw, Permits & Licences Technician

Encl: Bylaw Offence Notice No. 23011
Copy of Letter dated July 2, 2014

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development

UPPER FRASER VALLEY BYLAW ADJUDICATION SYSTEM

- ☐ City of Chilliwack ☐ District of Hope
☐ District of Kent ☒ Fraser Valley Regional District
☐ Village of Harrison Hot Springs

BNE No 29011

BYLAW OFFENCE NOTICE

Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act

ISSUED TO:

SURNAME OR CORPORATE NAME <u>Hartley</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> YOUNG PERSON
GIVEN NAMES (OR CORPORATE NAME CONTINUED) <u>Jo Anne Gail</u>		GENDER BIRTHDATE (YY MM DD) <u>M</u> <u>F</u>
ADDRESS <u>43785 Ryall Road</u>		
CITY <u>Lake Erskine</u>	PROVINCE <u>BC</u>	POSTAL CODE <u>V0M 1N0</u>

VEHICLE INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE)

MAKE _____ MODEL _____

CLOUR _____ LICENCE NO. _____ PROVINCE _____

THE BYLAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAYS THAT HE OR SHE HAS REASONABLE AND PROBABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE, AND DOES BELIEVE, THAT THE ABOVE NAMED PERSON OR VEHICLE:

ON OR ABOUT 14 07 2014 AT THE TIME OF 13:00 (24hr Clock)

AT OR NEAR 43785 Ryall Road Lake Erskine
STREET ADDRESS, CITY, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DID COMMIT THE OFFENCE INDICATED, UNDER THE FOLLOWING BYLAW:

Building Bylaw # 1188

BYLAW NAME

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTY
<u>Construction without a permit</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>
		\$
		\$

EARLY PAYMENT TERMS

THE PENALTY WILL BE REDUCED BY \$10.00 IF PAYMENT IS RECEIVED WITHIN 14 DAYS. A SURCHARGE OF \$10.00 WILL BE APPLIED IF PAYMENT IS NOT RECEIVED WITHIN 28 DAYS.

IF YOU WISH TO DISPUTE THE ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THIS TICKET, YOU MAY APPEAR AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION TO FILE AN ADJUDICATION REQUEST:

Upper Fraser Valley Bylaw Adjudication Registry
6580 Young Road, Chilliwack, BC, V2P 6A4

OR DELIVER, HAVE DELIVERED OR MAIL AN ADJUDICATION REQUEST TO THE ADDRESS ON THE REVERSE.

IF YOU WISH TO PAY THE PENALTY, THE PENALTY AMOUNT MAY BE PAID AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRESCRIBED INSTRUCTIONS (SEE REVERSE).

DATE SERVED August 11 2014

☒ BY MAIL/COURIER ☐ HAND DELIVERED ☐ POSTED ON PROPERTY

ISSUING OFFICER [Signature]

SIGNATURE [Signature]

IF THE PENALTY IS NOT PAID, OR AN ADJUDICATION REQUEST IS NOT SUBMITTED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF RECEIVING THIS NOTICE THE PENALTY INDICATED WILL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE.

BYLAW ADJUDICATION REGISTRY COPY

COPY



Fraser Valley Regional District
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6
Phone: 604-702-5000 Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)
Fax: 604-792-9684 website: www.fvrd.bc.ca

July 2, 2014

File Number: 4010-20-C03727.377

Jo-Anne Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Bylaw Enforcement Regarding Lapsed Building Permit Application at 43785 Ryall Road; Legally Described as Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595; Parcel Identifier: 006-746-063

I am writing to you in connection with the above noted matter. Please be advised that our records indicate that your property remains in breach of Regional District bylaws. The compliance action requested in the letter dated May 21, 2014 does not appear to have been carried out. It is imperative that this action be completed in order to avoid further bylaw enforcement.

The Regional District wishes to work with you to enable you to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws, therefore, please contact the Regional District immediately to advise of your intentions in respect to resolving this issue. Should you fail to contact this office by July 17, 2014, you may be subject to ticketing and your file may be referred to the Regional Board for their consideration and recommendation regarding further bylaw enforcement.

You may contact me Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm at the toll-free number listed above, directly at 604-702-5015, or by email at jwells@fvrd.bc.ca to discuss this issue further. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Wells".

Jennifer Wells
Bylaw, Permits & Licences Technician

encl: Copy of Letter dated May 21, 2014

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000 Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only) Fax: 604-792-9684
website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

May 21, 2014

File Number: 4010-20-C03727.377

Jo-Anne Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Lapsed Building Permit Applications at 43785 Ryall Road; Legally Described as Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595; Parcel Identifier: 006-746-063

As you are aware from the enclosed letters dated May 21, 2014, the above referenced Building Permit Applications have been closed. Your projects remain incomplete and are not covered by a valid building permit as required by *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013*. Therefore, your file has been referred to Bylaw Enforcement.

The Regional District wishes to work with you to enable you to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws. In order to accomplish this, we ask that you contact the Regional District immediately and advise us of your intentions with respect to this matter. Further, we request you apply for building permit renewals or remove the illegal construction no later than June 23, 2014. Should you fail to comply with this request, you may be subject to ticketing and your file may be referred to the Regional Board for their consideration and recommendation regarding further bylaw enforcement.

You may contact the Building Department Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm at the toll-free number listed above to discuss this issue further. You may also contact me directly at 604-702-5015, or by email at jwells@fvrd.bc.ca with any questions. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Jennifer Wells
Bylaw, Permits & Licences Technician

encl: Letters dated May 21, 2014

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000

Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)

Fax: 604-792-9684

website: www.fvrd.bc.ca

e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012347C

May 21, 2014

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Property Owner:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012347 for the purposes of constructing a CRAFT ROOM & STORAGE BUILDING on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

Further to our letter of January 11, 2013, please be advised that the above building permit application has now been closed. Your project remains incomplete and is not covered by a valid building permit as required by Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013. Therefore, your file has been referred back to Bylaw Enforcement.

Should you wish to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws, it will be necessary for you to contact the Bylaw Enforcement office to review your options.

In the interim, you are reminded that any construction undertaken in contravention of the Building Bylaw is unauthorized and is an offence contrary to the provisions of the Bylaw.

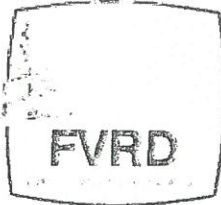
Please feel free to contact me at 604-702-5016 should you require any further information or assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Monica Stuart
Building & Bylaw Clerk

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Bylaw Enforcement, file no. C03727.377

COPY



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000 Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only) Fax: 604-792-9684
website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012346C

May 21, 2014

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Property Owner:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012346 for the purposes of constructing a Addition to Single Family Dwelling on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

Further to our letter of January 11, 2013, please be advised that the above building permit application has now been closed. Your project remains incomplete and is not covered by a valid building permit as required by Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013. Therefore, your file has been referred back to Bylaw Enforcement.

Should you wish to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws, it will be necessary for you to contact the Bylaw Enforcement office to review your options.

In the interim, you are reminded that any construction undertaken in contravention of the Building Bylaw is unauthorized and is an offence contrary to the provisions of the Bylaw.

Please feel free to contact me at 604-702-5016 should you require any further information or assistance.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "MS" or "Monica Stuart", is written over a horizontal line.

Monica Stuart
Building & Bylaw Clerk

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Bylaw Enforcement, file no. C03727.377



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000

Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)

Fax: 604-792-9684

website: www.fvrd.bc.ca

e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012346C

16 September 2010

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012346 for the Purposes of Constructing a Addition to Single Family Dwelling on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

In connection with the above referenced application, an inspection of the proposed site carried out on 10 September 2010 indicated that the proposed construction would be on land which may be subject to certain geotechnical hazards. Therefore, pursuant to Section 56 of the Community Charter (2003, SBC Chap 326), in order to have your building permit application processed further, you are required to submit a report from a qualified professional which certifies that the land may be used safely for the use intended. This report may then have to be registered on the title of the subject property before the building permit is issued.

I enclose some guidance notes to assist you in this matter. Please note that it is important that your qualified professional contacts Sarah Ross in the Regional District Planning Department before commencing any work on the report.

If you require any clarification or further information regarding this matter, please contact me at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Rudy Wieler, ASCT,
Building Inspector.

Enc.



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45850 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000

Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)

Fax: 604-792-9684

website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012346C

16 September 2010

FRIESEN, VICTOR
43785 RYALL ROAD
PO BOX 145
LAKE ERROCK, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Mr. Friesen:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012346 for the Purposes of Constructing a Addition to Single Family Dwelling on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

I am writing to you in connection with the above noted building permit application dated Aug 16, 2010. Please be advised that the application is not approvable in its present form. To resolve this matter, please address the following outstanding items.

1. The Building Inspector has determined that a geotechnical report is required pursuant to section 56 of the Community Charter. Please see the attached form letter from Rudy Wieler. Before engaging a geotechnical engineer to prepare a report, please contact Sarah Ross in the Planning Department at 604-702-5000. You should be aware that there may be conditions specified in the geotechnical report which could require supervision by an engineer on site.
2. Please submit a sealed soils comment and Geotechnical Schedules B1/B2 from a professional engineer.
3. Please submit Architectural Schedules B1/B2 and 3 sets of sealed drawings from a registered professional for items 1.18 Roofing and flashing and 1.20 Thermal insulation systems, including condensation control and cavity ventilation for the roof assembly.
4. Please submit a revised, scaled site plan that includes a) the entire property complete with all existing buildings and structures, b) the proposed house addition with setbacks to all property lines, c) the location of the septic field, tank and driveway d) rock pit/storm drainage system (minimum 5.0m from any foundation).
5. Please submit 3 complete sets of construction drawings that reflect all requirements of the above noted geotechnical report (final version).
6. Please have Jo-Anne Hartley complete and submit the attached Letter of Agency for Victor Friesen.
7. Please complete the Building, Value of Construction and Ancillary Heating sections of the attached copy of your Building Permit Application and return it to this office.

8. Please submit sealed documentation from an authorized person (as defined by the Provincial Sewage System Regulations) for the re-use of your existing sewage disposal system. The sealed report must confirm that the proposal will meet all Provincial Sewage System Regulations. For a list of authorized persons please call 604 585-2788 or go online to owrp.astfb.bc.org
9. Please submit an existing Highway Access Permit from the Ministry of Transportation or complete and submit the attached statement.

The permit application will be held in abeyance pending the receipt of the above noted items. Further information may be required upon the review of this documentation. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



Rudy Wieler, ASCT,
Building Inspector.

Enc.

cc: Frank Kelly, MCIOB, Deputy Director of Planning and Development
Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, British Columbia V2P 1N6

Phone: 604-702-5000

Toll Free: 1-800-528-0061 (BC only)

Fax: 604-792-9684

website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012347C

16 September 2010

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012347 for the Purposes of Constructing a CRAFT ROOM & STORAGE BUILDING on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

In connection with the above referenced application, an inspection of the proposed site carried out on 10 September 2010 indicated that the proposed construction would be on land which may be subject to certain geotechnical hazards. Therefore, pursuant to Section 56 of the Community Charter (2003, SBC Chap 326), in order to have your building permit application processed further, you are required to submit a report from a qualified professional which certifies that the land may be used safely for the use intended. This report may then have to be registered on the title of the subject property before the building permit is issued.

I enclose some guidance notes to assist you in this matter. Please note that it is important that your qualified professional contacts Sarah Ross in the Regional District Planning Department before commencing any work on the report.

If you require any clarification or further information regarding this matter, please contact me at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Rudy Wieler, ASCT,
Building Inspector.

Enc.



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File Number: 3800-30-BP012347C

16 September 2010

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012347 for the Purposes of Constructing a CRAFT ROOM & STORAGE BUILDING on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

I am writing to you in connection with the above noted building permit application dated Aug 16, 2010. Please be advised that the application is not approvable in its present form. To resolve this matter, please address the following outstanding items.

1. The Building Inspector has determined that a geotechnical report is required pursuant to section 56 of the Community Charter. Please see the attached form letter from Rudy Wieler. Before engaging a geotechnical engineer to prepare a report, please contact Sarah Ross in the Planning Department at 604-702-5000. You should be aware that there may be conditions specified in the geotechnical report which could require supervision by an engineer on site.
2. Please submit Schedules B1/B2 and 3 sets of sealed drawings from a professional engineer for the following disciplines:
 - a. Architectural
 - b. Plumbing
 - c. Structural, required for all structural aspects of the project that reflect a frost depth of 0.45m and snow loads of, $S_s = 2.4\text{kPa}$ and $S_r = 0.7\text{kPa}$
 - d. Geotechnical, including a sealed soils comment
3. Please submit a revised, scaled site plan that includes a) the entire property complete with all existing buildings and structures, b) the proposed building with setbacks to all property lines, c) the location of the septic field, tank and driveway d) rock pit/storm drainage system (minimum 5.0m from any foundation).
4. Please submit a BC Land Surveyor foundation location survey complete with setbacks to each property line.
5. Please submit 3 complete sets of construction drawings that reflect all requirements of the above noted geotechnical report (final version).

6. Please have Jo-Anne Hartley complete and submit the attached Letter of Agency for Victor Friesen.
7. Please complete the Building, Value of Construction, Plumbing and Ancillary Heating sections of the attached copy of your Building Permit Application and return it to this office.
8. Please complete and submit the attached Building Permit Application for the construction of the Storage Building north-east of the craft room/storage building.
9. Please submit sealed documentation from an authorized person (as defined by the Provincial Sewage System Regulations) for the re-use of your existing sewage disposal system. The sealed report must confirm that the existing system will support the proposed washroom in the craft room/storage building and that the proposal will meet all Provincial Sewage System Regulations. For a list of authorized persons please call 604 585-2788 or go online to owrp.asttbc.org
10. Please submit an existing Highway Access Permit from the Ministry of Transportation or complete and submit the attached statement.

The permit application will be held in abeyance pending the receipt of the above noted items. Further information may be required upon the review of this documentation. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



Rudy Wieler, AScT,
Building Inspector.

Enc.

cc: Frank Kelly, MCIOB, Deputy Director of Planning and Development
Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C



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Phone: 604-702-5000 Toll Free 1-800-528-0061 (BC only) Fax: 604-792-9684
website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 4010-20-C03727.377

July 15, 2009

Jo-Anne Hartley
PO Box 145
Lake Erroch, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Jo-Anne Hartley:

Re: Lapsed Building Permit at 43785 Ryall Road; Legally Known as BCA Long Legal Lot 139, Section 22, Township 24, New Westminster District, Plan 32595, and PID 006-746-063.

As you are aware from our letter dated May 11, 2009, and our phone conversation on June 19, 2009, the above referenced Building Permit lapsed on May 15, 2009. Your project remains incomplete and is not covered by a valid building permit as required by Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.0034, 1996. Therefore, your file has been referred to Bylaw Enforcement.

The Regional District wishes to work with you to enable you to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws. In order to accomplish this, we ask that you contact the Regional District immediately and advise of your intentions with respect to this matter. Further, we request you apply for a building permit renewal or remove the illegal construction no later than **August 4, 2009**. Should you fail to comply with this request, you may be subject to ticketing and your file may be referred to the Regional Board for their consideration and recommendation regarding further bylaw enforcement.

You should be aware that a new By-Law Enforcement Notice System is now in effect in the Fraser Valley Regional District. Failure to comply with our request may result in you, the property owner, being liable to substantial fines. Furthermore, each subsequent day of failing to comply may result in additional fines.

You may reach the Building Department at the toll-free number above, 8:30am to 4:30pm, Monday through Friday to discuss this issue further. You may also contact me directly at 604-702-5015 if you have any questions. Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Jennifer Wells
Bylaw, Permits and Licences Technician

cc: Frank Kelly, MCI0B, Deputy Director of Planning & Development
Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C

NOTICE ON TITLE INFORMATION SHEET

WHAT IS A NOTICE ON TITLE?

A *Notice on Title*, note against land title, or Section 57 of the *Community Charter*, was provided to local governments by the Province of British Columbia as a tool to administer and enforce the *BC Building Code* and local building bylaws. It involves the registration of a *Notice* on a property title at the Land Title Office, which, once in place, is documented on the title search under the "Legal Notations" section.

A *Notice on Title* serves as notification to anyone searching a property title that the property may be in breach of bylaws or regulations. The *Notice* itself does not disclose details of the breach but specifies that further information may be obtained from the local government office.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A NOTICE ON TITLE?

The purpose of a *Notice on Title* is to provide information to potential owners and stakeholders of a breach of bylaws or regulations. It also encourages voluntary compliance to reduce risk to the local government. The filing of a *Notice* is not intended to be a punitive action; rather, it is a method to protect future owners and others with an interest in the property.

WHEN CAN A NOTICE ON TITLE BE FILED?

A *Notice on Title* may be filed by a local government where there is a breach of bylaws or regulations in respect to a property. Specifically, a *Notice on Title* may be filed where a Building Inspector is made aware of any of the following:

- a) construction has occurred without a valid building permit;
- b) construction deficiencies noted have not been corrected;
- c) covering construction without required inspections;
- d) a permit has expired and the owner refuses to reapply for a new permit;
- e) construction that is in contravention of the *BC Building Code* or Building Bylaw; or
- f) any such circumstances as the Building Inspector may deem necessary.

HOW IS A NOTICE ON TITLE FILED?

Step 1: When the Building Inspector is made aware of a breach, a letter is mailed to the registered owner of the property advising of the breach and the required remedial action. The owner is provided approximately thirty (30) days to contact staff and take the necessary steps to resolve the breach. This timeframe may be reduced where there appears to be a serious safety concern.

Step 2: If no action to contact staff and resolve the issue, a second letter is mailed to the owner advising of the breach and the required remedial action. The owner is provided approximately fourteen (14) days to contact staff and take the necessary steps to resolve the breach. This timeframe may be reduced where there appears to be a serious safety concern.

- Step 3: If no action to contact staff and resolve the issue, the Building Inspector may forward a report to the Corporate Officer and a "Show Cause Hearing" is scheduled. A Show Cause Hearing is held during an Electoral Area Services Committee (EASC) meeting. An invitation is mailed to the registered owner of the property advising the specific date and time they are to attend the Show Cause Hearing. A copy of the report produced by the Building Inspector will be included.
- Step 4: On the day of the EASC meeting, the Show Cause Hearing will be announced. The owner of the property, or their agent, will be asked if they would like to make representation to the Committee. The Committee shall listen objectively to the owner as well as the Building Inspector. Please note that **attendance is not required** if the owner does not wish to challenge the recommendation.
- Step 5: After hearing from the registered owner of the property and Building Inspector, the committee will then resolve to:
- a) direct the staff to file a *Notice* in the Land Title Office;
 - b) direct staff not to file a *Notice* in the Land Title Office; or
 - c) defer filing a *Notice* to allow the registered owner more time to comply.

HOW IS A NOTICE ON TITLE CANCELLED?

Once a *Notice on Title* is filed, it may be cancelled from the title of a property by way of:

- a) the local government after a Building Inspector has provided a report confirming that the condition which caused the *Notice* to be filed has been rectified; or
- b) an Order obtained by the registered owner from the *British Columbia Supreme Court*.

WHAT IS THE COST OF PLACING OR CANCELLING THE NOTICE ON TITLE?

The Fraser Valley Regional District does not charge the registered owner of the property when a *Notice on Title* is filed at the Land Title Office. However, there is a \$500.00 administrative fee payable to the Fraser Valley Regional District by the property owner when the *Notice* is removed from the Title. The property owner will also be responsible for their legal costs to have a *Notice* removed at the Land Title Office.

Properties with a *Notice on Title* may be sold at any time; however, the presence of the *Notice* may negatively affect a property's potential sale, perceived property value, access to a mortgage, and/or (re)financing. If a *Notice* is registered or is recommended to be registered upon the title of your property, you are advised to undertake inquiries with your lenders, insurance companies, and any other relevant parties to determine how it may impact you now and in the future.

If you have any questions regarding this process, please email staff at enforcement@fvr.d.bc.ca or phone directly at 1-800-528-0061.

This document is provided for informational purposes and does not constitute legal advice. The Fraser Valley Regional District makes no representations or warranties about the accuracy of the information contained in this document. If you have any questions or concerns as to the nature and effect of Notices on Title, please refer to the actual text of Sections 57 and 58 of the Community Charter and seek your own independent legal advice.

Excerpts from the *Community Charter*:

NOTE AGAINST LAND TITLE THAT BUILDING REGULATIONS CONTRAVENED

- 57 (1) A building inspector may recommend to the council that it consider a resolution under subsection (3) if, during the course of carrying out duties, the building inspector
- (a) observes a condition, with respect to land or a building or other structure, that the inspector considers
 - (i) results from the contravention of, or is in contravention of,
 - (A) a municipal bylaw,
 - (B) a Provincial building regulation, or
 - (C) any other enactmentthat relates to the construction or safety of buildings or other structures, and
 - (ii) that, as a result of the condition, a building or other structure is unsafe or is unlikely to be usable for its expected purpose during its normal lifetime, or
 - (b) discovers that
 - (i) something was done with respect to a building or other structure, or the construction of a building or other structure, that required a permit or an inspection under a bylaw, regulation or enactment referred to in paragraph (a) (i), and
 - (ii) the permit was not obtained or the inspection not satisfactorily completed.
- (2) A recommendation under subsection (1) must be given in writing to the corporate officer, who must
- (a) give notice to the registered owner of the land to which recommendation relates, and
 - (b) after notice under paragraph (a), place the matter before the council.
- (3) After providing the building inspector and the owner an opportunity to be heard, the council may confirm the recommendations of the building inspector and pass a resolution directing the corporate officer to file a notice in the land title office stating that
- (a) a resolution relating to that land has been made under this section, and
 - (b) further information about it may be inspected at the municipal hall.
- (4) The corporate officer must ensure that all records are available for the purpose of subsection (3) (b).
- (5) If the registrar of land titles receives a notice under subsection (3) and payment of the prescribed fee, the registrar must make a note of the filing against the title to the land that is affected by the notice.
- (6) The note of a filing of a notice under this section is extinguished when a new title to the land is issued as a result of the deposit of a plan of subdivision or a strata plan.
- (7) In the event of any omission, mistake or misfeasance by the registrar or an employee of the registrar in relation to the making of a note of the filing under subsection (5), or a cancellation under section 58, after the notice is received by the land title office,
- (a) the registrar is not liable and neither the Provincial government nor the Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia is liable vicariously,

- (a.1) the assurance fund or the Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia as a nominal defendant is not liable under Part 19.1 of the Land Title Act, and
 - (b) the assurance fund or the minister charged with the administration of the Land Title Act as a nominal defendant is not liable under Part 20 of the Land Title Act.
- (8) Neither the building inspector nor the municipality is liable for damage of any kind for the doing of anything, or the failure to do anything, under this section or section 58 that would have, but for this subsection, constituted a breach of duty to any person.
- (9) The authority under this section is in addition to any other action that a building inspector is authorized to take in respect of a matter referred to in subsection (1).

CANCELLATION OF NOTE AGAINST LAND TITLE

- 58
- (1) On receiving a report from a building inspector that the condition that gave rise to the filing of the notice under section 57 (3) has been rectified, the corporate officer must file a cancellation notice and, on receiving the notice, the registrar of land titles must cancel the note against the title to which it relates.
 - (2) An owner of land with respect to which a notice has been filed under section 57 (3), may apply to the council for a resolution that the note be cancelled.
 - (3) After hearing an applicant under subsection (2), the council may pass a resolution directing the corporate officer to file a cancellation notice.
 - (4) If a resolution has been passed under subsection (3), the corporate officer must file a cancellation notice in the land title office and, on receiving the notice, the registrar of land titles must cancel the note against the title to which it relates.
 - (5) If the council does not pass a resolution under subsection (3), the owner may apply to the Supreme Court and notify the municipality to attend before the court to show cause why the note should not be cancelled.
 - (6) On an application under subsection (5), after reviewing any evidence that the owner and the municipality may adduce, the court may make an order directing the registrar to cancel the note made under section 57 (5) and, on receiving the order, the registrar of land titles must cancel the note accordingly.



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

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Fax: 604-792-9684

website: www.fvrd.bc.ca

e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

May 21, 2014

File Number: 4010-20-C03727.377

Jo-Anne Hartley
43785 Ryall Road
Lake Errock, BC V0M 1N0

Dear Ms. Hartley:

Re: Lapsed Building Permit Applications at 43785 Ryall Road; Legally Described as Lot 139 Section 22 Township 24 New Westminster District Plan 32595; Parcel Identifier: 006-746-063

As you are aware from the enclosed letters dated May 21, 2014, the above referenced Building Permit Applications have been closed. Your projects remain incomplete and are not covered by a valid building permit as required by *Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013*. Therefore, your file has been referred to Bylaw Enforcement.

The Regional District wishes to work with you to enable you to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws. In order to accomplish this, we ask that you contact the Regional District immediately and advise us of your intentions with respect to this matter. Further, we request you apply for building permit renewals or remove the illegal construction no later than **June 23, 2014**. Should you fail to comply with this request, you may be subject to ticketing and your file may be referred to the Regional Board for their consideration and recommendation regarding further bylaw enforcement.

You may contact the Building Department Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm at the toll-free number listed above to discuss this issue further. You may also contact me directly at 604-702-5015, or by email at jwells@fvrd.bc.ca with any questions. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Jennifer Wells
Bylaw, Permits & Licences Technician

encl: Letters dated May 21, 2014

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development



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COPY

File Number: 3800-30-BP012347C

May 21, 2014

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Property Owner:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012347 for the purposes of constructing a CRAFT ROOM & STORAGE BUILDING on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

Further to our letter of January 11, 2013, please be advised that the above building permit application has now been closed. Your project remains incomplete and is not covered by a valid building permit as required by Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013. Therefore, your file has been referred back to Bylaw Enforcement.

Should you wish to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws, it will be necessary for you to contact the Bylaw Enforcement office to review your options.

In the interim, you are reminded that any construction undertaken in contravention of the Building Bylaw is unauthorized and is an offence contrary to the provisions of the Bylaw.

Please feel free to contact me at 604-702-5016 should you require any further information or assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Monica Stuart
Building & Bylaw Clerk

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Bylaw Enforcement, file no. C03727.377



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

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website: www.fvrd.bc.ca e-mail: info@fvrd.bc.ca

File Number: 3800-30-BP012346C

May 21, 2014

HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G
43785 RYALL RD
LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0
PO BOX 145

Dear Property Owner:

Re: Building Permit Application No. BP012346 for the purposes of constructing a Addition to Single Family Dwelling on property legally described as LOT 139, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, PLAN NWP32595 known as 43785 RYALL RD.

Further to our letter of January 11, 2013, please be advised that the above building permit application has now been closed. Your project remains incomplete and is not covered by a valid building permit as required by Fraser Valley Regional District Building Bylaw No.1188, 2013. Therefore, your file has been referred back to Bylaw Enforcement.

Should you wish to bring your property into compliance with all current bylaws, it will be necessary for you to contact the Bylaw Enforcement office to review your options.

In the interim, you are reminded that any construction undertaken in contravention of the Building Bylaw is unauthorized and is an offence contrary to the provisions of the Bylaw.

Please feel free to contact me at 604-702-5016 should you require any further information or assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Monica Stuart
Building & Bylaw Clerk

cc: Wendy Bales, Director of Electoral Area C
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Bylaw Enforcement, file no. C03727.377

TITLE SEARCH PRINT

2019-05-21, 14:44:57

File Reference:

Requestor: Louise Hinton

Declared Value \$125000

CURRENT INFORMATION ONLY - NO CANCELLED INFORMATION SHOWN

Land Title District

Land Title Office

NEW WESTMINSTER

NEW WESTMINSTER

Title Number

From Title Number

BK381770

BF198473

Application Received

1996-11-28

Application Entered

1996-12-06

Registered Owner in Fee Simple

Registered Owner/Mailing Address:

JO-ANNE GAIL HARTLEY, POTTER
43785 RYALL ROAD,
LAKE ERROCK, BC
V0M 1N0**Taxation Authority**

New Westminister Assessment District

Description of Land

Parcel Identifier:

006-746-063

Legal Description:

LOT 139 SECTION 22 TOWNSHIP 24 NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 32595

Legal Notations

LAND HEREIN WITHIN BUILDING SCHEME, SEE D39045

Charges, Liens and Interests

Nature:

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

Registration Number:

D55607

Registration Date and Time:

1968-08-22 15:28

Remarks:

SEE D55606

Nature:

COVENANT

Registration Number:

BB384635

Registration Date and Time:

2007-04-13 10:52

Registered Owner:

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

Duplicate Indefeasible Title

NONE OUTSTANDING

Transfers

NONE

TITLE SEARCH PRINT

File Reference:

Declared Value \$125000

2019-05-21, 14:44:57

Requestor: Louise Hinton

Pending Applications

NONE

Property Information Report

Civic Address:	43785 RYALL RD	Lot Size:	9580 SQUARE FEET
Folio Number:	775.03727.377	Electoral Area:	C
PID:	006-746-063	Map Scale:	1:463
Legal Description:	LOT 139, PLAN NWP32595, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24, NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT		



Land-use Information

Zoning Designation:	Contact Planning Department	Zoning Bylaw:	Contact Planning Department
OCP Designation:	Contact Planning Department	OCP Bylaw:	Contact Planning Department
DPA Designation:	Contact Planning Department	ALR:	Contact Planning Department
In Mapped Floodplain:	Contact Planning Department	Watercourse:	Contact Planning Department

Utility Information

Local Service Area:	Contact Planning Department
---------------------	-----------------------------

This information is provided as a public resource for general information purposes only. The information shown is compiled from various sources and the Fraser Valley Regional District makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. This report is not a legal document and is published for information and convenience only. The Fraser Valley Regional District is not responsible for any errors or omissions that may appear on this report.

Folio: 775.03727.377**Civic:** 43785 RYALL RD**Size:** 9580 SQUARE FEET**Pid:** 006-746-063**Legal:** LOT 139, PLAN NWP32595, SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 24,
NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT**Owner:** HARTLEY, JO-ANNE G

43785 RYALL RD

GD

LAKE ERROCK BC V0M 1N0

(BK381770)

2019 Taxable Assessments

				<u>Land</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Net</u>
1	Res	GENERAL	Gross	247,000	157,000	404,000
			Exempt	0	0	0
			Net	247,000	157,000	404,000
1	Res	SCHOOL	Gross	247,000	157,000	404,000
			Exempt	0	0	0
			Net	247,000	157,000	404,000

2019 Actual Assessments

	<u>Land Class</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Impr Class</u>	<u>Impr</u>
00 - FULLY TAXABLE LAND, STRUCTURES	1 - Res	247000	1 - Res	157000

Lto Number**Sales Price****Date****Description**

BK381770

125,000.00

Nov 28, 1996

IMPROVED SINGLE PROPERTY

BF198473

114,500.00

May 28, 1992

IMPROVED SINGLE PROPERTY

AD5437

75,000.00

Jan 5, 1990

IMPROVED SINGLE PROPERTY

Attribute**Value****Description**

ACTUAL USE

000

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING

DEFINED

B

ELECTORAL AREA

C

ELECTORAL AREA C

MANUAL CLASS

0081

1 1/2 STY SFD-AFTER 1930-FAIR

NEIGHBOURHOOD

802

SCHOOL DISTRICT

75

MISSION

SERVICE

045CDFMN

SUBDIVISION

LAKE ERRO

TENURE TYPE

01

CROWN GRANTED

Classification**Start Date****Stop Date****Comment**

BYLAW ENFORCEM Jul 15, 2009

Please see Bylaw Enforcement Staff regarding C03727.377.

Prop.Charge**Type****Sub Type****Project****Discharged****Text**

BB384635

COVENANT

CONVERTED
CHARGES

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning and Development

File No: 0110-01

Subject: Appointment of the Chief Building Inspector

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board appoint the Manager of Building Inspection as the Fraser Valley Regional District Chief Building Official/Chief Building Inspector effective immediately.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION

With the departure of Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Building Inspector, a new "Chief Building Inspector" is required to be designated. It is recommended that the position of "Manager of Building Inspection" be designated as "Chief Building Inspector". Ian Crane is the current Manager of Building Inspection. This designation must be made by appointment of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board. There is no legal requirement for this appointment under the FVRD Building Bylaw, Community Charter, Local Government Act or the British Columbia Building Code. This designation is for best practices only.

COST

There are no direct costs associated with this report.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommend that the Regional Board appoint the Manager of Building Inspection as the Fraser Valley Regional District Chief Building Official/Chief Building Inspector effective immediately.

COMMENTS BY:

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:

No further financial comments.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:

Reviewed and supported.

To: CAO for the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee
From: Jessica Morrison, Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations

Date: 2019-07-11
File No: 3400-01

Subject: Funding Request for Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action Day for Rural Communities

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the request for funding to support the Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Call to Action Day to be held at Chawathil First Nation on October 30, 2019, in the amount of \$2,000, to match funds with the three other supporting agencies.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

BACKGROUND

The FVRD has received a request from for funding to support (letter attached) a one-time Truth and Reconciliation event that is planned to take place at Chawathil First Nation on October 30, 2019.

DISCUSSION

A committee with representatives from Chawathil First Nation, Spuzzum First Nation, Yale First Nation, Boothroyd First Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Fraser Health, the First Nations Health Authority, the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD), and the Hope and Area Transition Society has begun initial planning for the event.

This TRC Call to Action Day (planning poster attached) will enlighten attendees on the lived experience and ongoing trauma impacting Indigenous communities, and provide a common understanding for local collective action. Members of all communities surrounding Hope, Agassiz and the Fraser Canyon will be invited to the event, with anticipated attendance of 150 - 200.

Three morning panels will feature the stories and experiences of community members, and the afternoon will focus on specific ideas for action and change.

A similar event was held in Chilliwack in 2018 (see attached article), and this 2019 event is planned to serve those communities situated in more rural areas of the region. The event welcomes all Indigenous and non-Indigenous community members as attendees.

COST

Fraser Health is seeking matching funds of \$2,000 from each MCFD, First Nations Health Authority, Fraser Health Aboriginal Health and the Fraser Valley Regional District, to meet the estimated cost for the event. Fraser Health indicates that these costs are consistent with a similar event held in Chilliwack in 2018. The FVRD's Indigenous Relations Committee has funds available in its 2019 budget to accommodate this request.

CONCLUSION

The TRC Call to Action Day will serve multiple communities, and welcomes all to participate. Support for the initiative is responsive to many of the TRC Calls to Action, and would be a positive reflection of the FVRD's support for the advancement of Truth and Reconciliation in the region.

The planning committee has indicated that formal invitations will be extended to elected officials from the FVRD and member municipalities in early fall 2019.

COMMENTS BY:

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services Not available for comment

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer Reviewed and supported

Attachments:

1. Letter from Fraser Health requesting funding support
2. Poster for 2019 event planning
3. Chilliwack Progress article dated May 31, 2018 – "Day of Action held in Chilliwack for Truth and Reconciliation"

June 7, 2019

Jessica Morrison
Fraser Valley Regional District
Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations
45950 Cheam Ave., Chilliwack BC V2P 1N6
jmorrison@fvrld.ca

Dear Ms. Morrison,

Fraser Health's Hope Health and Wellbeing Initiative Steering Committee has been asked for financial support for a Truth and Reconciliation (TRC) Call to Action Day inclusive of communities from Sts'ailes to Boothroyd. We are seeking matching funds of \$2000 from the Ministry of Child and Family Development for this important initiative.

A committee with representatives from Chawathil First Nation, Spuzzum First Nation, Fraser Health, First Nations Health Authority, Ministry of Children and Family Development, Hope and Area Transition Society, and Shxw'Ow'Hamel First Nation have begun initial planning for the event to take place this fall at Chawathil First Nation. This TRC Call to Action Day will enlighten attendees on the lived experience and ongoing trauma impacting Indigenous communities, and provide a common understanding for local collective action. Members of all communities surrounding Hope, Agassiz and the Fraser Canyon will be invited to the event, with anticipated attendance of 150 - 200.

We are seeking matching funds from MCFD, First Nations Health Authority, Fraser Health Aboriginal Health and the Fraser Valley Regional District to meet the estimated cost for this event. These costs are consistent with a similar event held in Chilliwack in 2018.

Thank you for considering this proposal. Please contact Catherine Wiebe at 604-860-7719, catherine.wiebe@fraserhealth.ca if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



on Behalf of the Steering Committee,
Petra Pardy, Executive Director
Chilliwack Hope Agassiz - Fraser Health

cc: Catherine Wiebe, Director – Clinical Operations, Fraser Canyon Hospital

Chilliwack General Hospital
45600 Menholm Road
Chilliwack, BC V2P 1P7
Phone: (604) 795-4141



Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action

October 30, 2019

- Elders Panel
- Youth panel
- Leaders Panel
- Indigenous Café
- Pledge for Change
- Lunch provided

Event planning is ongoing and we are looking for more committee members. Upcoming meetings:

- Thurs. May 23 1:00 -3:00 PM at Chawathil
- Tues. June 18 1:30 – 3:30 PM at Chawathil

Email Deborah.Provost@fraserhealth.ca to
receive meeting details

In partnership with Hope and Area Healthy Communities Committee
and Agassiz-Harrison Healthy Communities Committee

Read more below



Grand Chief Steven Point was the keynote speaker Wednesday of the all-day gathering to engage the Chilliwack Healthier Community network with the Calls to Action”from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (Jennifer Feinberg/ The Progress)Grand Chief Steven Point was the keynote speaker Wednesday of the all-day gathering to engage the Chilliwack Healthier Community network with the Calls to Action” from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (Jennifer Feinberg/ The Progress)

Day of Action held in Chilliwack for Truth and Reconciliation

Keynote given by Grand Chief Steven Point who challenged crowd to define ‘truth’ and ‘reconciliation’

JENNIFER FEINBERG / May. 31, 2018 4:50 p.m. / [LOCAL NEWS](#) / [NEWS](#)



“How do you know when something is true or not?” Grand Chief Steven Point asked the crowd.

He was throwing out the philosophical question to a rapt crowd at the outset of the Truth and Reconciliation Day Of Action at the Sto:lo Resource Centre.

The TRC event was titled *Sq’eptset Let’s Mot*, which means ‘Let’s gather with one heart and one mind’ in Halq’emeylem.

“How do you know, as an individual in your society, Western society, a society that’s come here from Europe, and Spain from France, from all over the world, how do you know when something is true or not?” Point continued.

Point was the keynote speaker Wednesday of the all-day event billed as a way to engage the Chilliwack Healthier Community network with the “Calls to Action” from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. It’s about committing to redress the terrible and enduring legacy of residential schools, and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation through an exploration and embrace of the calls to action.

The program featured the keynote speech by Grand Chief Point, a provincial judge, and the former B.C. Lieutenant-Governor, who got the audience to ponder the definitions of “truth” and “reconciliation” before they examined what role they could play in changing the dynamic.

“What do we mean when we talk about truth and reconciliation in this historic context?” Point asked.

He waxed metaphoric, telling the story of an elderly woman who owns a huge 100-acre estate to paint a picture of colonization with broad brush strokes.

When this rich matriarch passes on, the estate manager moves onto the property, to continue to exploit its resources, and the estate is eventually passed on to the manager. Her children had a valid claim but got absolutely nothing out of the deal.

“The manager grew into this position. He built his house there and had his children there. He was running the entire estate.

“But is it his land? Well, no. Whose land is it? That’s the kind of complicated situation we live with in British Columbia today,” Point said. “The government was supposed to buy the land from the Indians, as in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. Good old King George III. Love that guy.”

Despite treaties that were started on Vancouver Island, by Gov. James Douglas they put the brakes on that action at one point when they ran out of expansion cash, and instead turned around and opened the land for settlement.

“That’s called the land question and we’ve been fighting it ever since,” said the Grand Chief, and former chair of the B.C. Treaty Commission.

You could hear a pin drop.

“So how do we reconcile that one? How do we balance the books on that one? How do we forget the past, and go forward and make a ‘better tomorrow’ together? Aboriginal people are the poorest people, who live in abject poverty, even in treaty areas. Many areas have no water.”

Read more below

Understanding starts with education.

“We have to make sure that people know our history, and teach it in the schools,” Point said. “If we are going to reach a better understanding, we have to listen to one another.

“There is a lot of misinformation out there about native people. There is a lot of fear as well, and all of that feeds into bias, and prejudice, and we need to eliminate that, because quite frankly there is too much conflict in the world. Everywhere I look there is conflict.”

He does, however hold out fierce hope for true reconciliation.

“My hope in Canada is that we get rid of this platform, and we begin to see each other as people on the same platform, that we move forward with an understanding of what happened, that the courts begin to take that into account when they are sentencing our people, that the schools take that into account when they teach our children, that the hospitals take that into account when they treat our elders.”

He told a story about speaking at a Rotary Club meeting more than three decades ago, about the history of First Nations in B.C. and the struggle of the Sto:lo people. Several farmers in gumboots came over to him. They wanted to shake his hand after the talk and say they were sorry.

“We didn’t know. We just didn’t know,” he said, recalling what the farmers told him.

The Day of Action gathering also featured “Indigenous Cafés” which were like afternoon breakout sessions, that covered Justice and Civil Engagement; Arts, Culture and Heritage; Business and Tourism; Child and Family Services; and Youth, Education and Sport. It ended with a group discussion in the longhouse at the Sto:lo site.

“We think it will be pretty spectacular,” said Sabine Mendez, Chilliwack Healthier Community coordinator, before the Day of Action got underway.

“We have managed to gather some amazing people together to help us move forward the process of engagement with the Calls to Action,” said Mendez.



To: CAO for the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee
From: Jessica Morrison, Policy Analyst – Indigenous Relations

Date: 2019-07-11
File No: 3400-01

Subject: Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Regional Indigenous Relations Committee of information pertaining to the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Staff is not looking for a recommendation and has forwarded this information should members want more clarification to discuss the item further.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) was launched in September 2016 in order to shed light on the root causes of the disproportionately high levels of violence experienced by Indigenous women, girls, and two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual (2SLGBTQQIA) people.

DISCUSSION

The inquiry was compelled through the findings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and is Canada's response to the TRC's Call to Action 41:

41. *We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:*

- i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls*
- ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools*

The mandate of the National Inquiry was to investigate and report on systemic causes of all forms of violence experienced by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and to examine institutional policies and practices implemented in response to that violence.

The National Inquiry was conducted in 4 key components, and involved 2,380 contributors in cross-country public hearings and evidence gathering:

1. Family and survivors testimony – family members and survivors of violence
2. Institutional hearings - examination of systemic institutionalized violence, and institutional responses to violence
3. Expert and knowledge keeper hearings – elders, academics, legal experts, front line workers, young people, specialists
4. Final closing submission of 94 parties with standing – non-governmental organizations, Indigenous women's organizations, civil societies, governments and some policy agencies

The Final Report, *Reclaiming Power and Place*, was delivered in two volumes on June 3, 2019, and is accompanied by supplemental volumes on Quebec, and one on the specific matter of genocide. The report includes 231 individual Calls for Justice, many of which are actionable by Local Governments, and a 121-page Executive Summary.

The findings of the report draw attention to a common thread connecting deaths and violence toward Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Ultimately, and despite different circumstances and backgrounds, the connections between all of these deaths are colonial violence, racism, and

“Colonial violence, as well as racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, has become embedded in everyday life – whether this is through interpersonal forms of violence, through institutions like the health care system and the justice system, or in the laws, policies and structures of Canadian society. The result has been that many Indigenous people have grown up normalized to violence, while Canadian society shows an appalling apathy to addressing the issue. The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls finds that this amounts to genocide.”

oppression.

The overarching findings of the roots of violence against Indigenous women, Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people are complex, but are briefly summarized as follows:

1. The significant, persistent, and deliberate pattern of systemic racial and gendered human rights and Indigenous rights violations and abuses;
2. Canada's failure to meaningfully implement the provisions of legal instruments that affect the rights, protections, security and safety of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, provisioned in international declarations, conventions and treaties to which it is a party;
3. The Canadian state's displacement of Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people from their traditional roles in governance and leadership; and
4. The underfunding and understaffing of Indigenous women's advocacy and grassroots organizations which engage in the essential work of supporting survivors of violence and families of missing or lost loved ones.

The report identifies four main pathways that maintain colonial violence:

1. Historical, multigenerational, and intergenerational trauma;
2. Social and economic marginalization
3. Maintaining the status quo and institutional lack of will; and
4. Ignoring the agency and expertise of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Women are framed as rights-bearers, revealing human rights violations in pertaining to rights to culture, health, security, and justice.

The violations of these rights are expressed as contraventions of a number of international human rights instruments, including legally binding covenants, conventions, and treaties, as well as non-legally binding declarations (listed on page 16 of the attached Executive Summary of the Final Report).

Finding of Genocide

The finding of the National Inquiry that the situation facing Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people amounts to genocide, has been received as both revelatory, and controversial, by different audiences in Canada. However, in his response to the Final Report, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has said, "We accept the finding that this was genocide, and we will move forward to end this ongoing national tragedy."

In an effort to address the anticipated controversy surrounding the application of the term in this circumstance, the National Inquiry included a 46-page supplemental volume, 'A Legal Analysis of Genocide' to address the matter specifically.

The United Nations adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (PPCG) on December 9, 1948. Article II of that convention holds that:

Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, such as:

- (a) Killing members of the group;*
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;*
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;*
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;*
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.*

Canada signed the Convention in 1949 and formally ratified it in 1952.

In 2015, the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) applied the term 'cultural genocide' to its findings regarding the history of the Indian Residential school system which operated formally in Canada from 1884 until 1996. It is worth noting that the TRC could have not gone as far as declaring the Indian Residential School system 'genocide', as it was not established as a legal tribunal or public inquiry with the power to hold formal hearings. A finding of genocide would have been outside of the TRC's mandate.

The Calls for Justice

The Final Report of the National Inquiry includes 231 Calls for Justice, which are also included in the Executive Summary (attached).

The themes represented in these Calls for Justice are:

1. Human and Indigenous Rights and Governmental Obligations
2. Government: Culture
3. Government: Health and Wellness
4. Government: Human Security
5. Government: Justice
6. Media and Social Influencers
7. Health and Wellness Service Providers
8. Transportation Service Providers and the Hospitality Industry
9. Police Services
10. Attorneys and Law Societies
11. Educators
12. Social Workers and Those Implicated in Child Welfare
13. Extractive and Development Industries
14. Correctional Service Canada
15. All Canadians
16. Distinctions-Based Calls
 - a. Inuit
 - b. Métis
 - c. 2SLGBTQQIA

COST

NA

CONCLUSION

Given the extensiveness of the 231 Calls for Justice, and the fact that they were just recently released, this report serves only as a summary of the overarching themes in the Final Report and the Calls for Justice. There are Calls for Justice which can and should be address by the FVRD as a regional dtrict, as well as others specific to municipalities. However, more time will be required to analyze the 1,247 page report and its findings, to develop organizational policy recommendations which would address those Calls for Justice specifically applicable to the regional district.

Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, and its supplementary volumes, can be read online at:

www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report

The report can also be downloaded for printing, and eReader editions such as Kindle (Amazon.ca) or Kobo (Chapters.Indigo.ca), can be purchased on for a fee.

COMMENTS BY:

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported

Attachments:

1. News Release
2. Executive Summary of the Final Report of the National Inquiry Into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



News Release

National Inquiry calls for transformative change to eradicate violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA

Missing and murdered crisis rooted in human and Indigenous rights violations

Gatineau, QC, June 3, 2019 -- The National Inquiry's Final Report reveals that persistent and deliberate human and Indigenous rights violations and abuses are the root cause behind Canada's staggering rates of violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The two volume report, presented today to Prime Minister Justin Trudeau at a Closing Ceremony at the Canadian Museum of History, calls for transformative legal and social changes to resolve the crisis that has devastated Indigenous communities across the country.

Entitled *Reclaiming Power and Place*, the National Inquiry's Final Report is comprised of the truths of more than 2,380 family members, survivors of violence, experts and Knowledge Keepers shared over two years of cross-country public hearings and evidence gathering. It delivers 231 individual Calls for Justice directed at governments, institutions, social service providers, industries and all Canadians.

"Despite their different circumstances and backgrounds, all of the missing and murdered are connected by economic, social and political marginalization, racism, and misogyny woven into the fabric of Canadian society," explained Chief Commissioner Marion Buller. "The hard truth is that we live in a country whose laws and institutions perpetuate violations of fundamental rights, amounting to a genocide against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people."

As documented in the Final Report, testimony from family members and survivors of violence spoke about a surrounding context marked by multigenerational and intergenerational trauma and marginalization in the form of poverty, insecure housing or homelessness and barriers to education, employment, health care and cultural support. Experts and Knowledge Keepers spoke to specific colonial and patriarchal policies that displaced women from their traditional roles in communities and governance and diminished their status in society, leaving them vulnerable to violence.

"To put an end to this tragedy, the rightful power and place of women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people must be reinstated, which requires dismantling the structures of colonialism within Canadian society," said Commissioner Michèle Audette. "This is not just a job for governments and politicians. It is incumbent on all Canadians to hold our leaders to account."

The National Inquiry is simultaneously releasing a report specific to Quebec in order to give particular attention to the issue of violence against Indigenous women and girls in that province. The report outlines specific issues such as language barriers, health and social services provided by religious congregations and interaction with Indigenous and provincial police forces.



"In Quebec, Indigenous women feel isolated from their sisters across the country, there is a language barrier and institutional violence has ruptured family and community ties. Our present can only be understood in relation to the past and both must be accepted before we can forge a future with meaning," said Commissioner Audette.

"However, violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people is not only an issue for certain communities or specific individuals," added Commissioner Qajaq Robinson. "Ending this genocide and rebuilding Canada into a decolonized nation requires a new relationship and an equal partnership between all Canadians and Indigenous Peoples."

The National Inquiry's Calls for Justice, presented as legal imperatives rather than optional recommendations, outline transformative actions in the areas of **health, security, justice and culture** including:

- Establishing a National Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsperson and a National Indigenous and Human Rights Tribunal
- Developing and implementing a National Action Plan to ensure equitable access to employment, housing, education, safety, and health care
- Providing long-term funding for education programs and awareness campaigns related to violence prevention and combatting lateral violence
- Prohibiting the apprehension of children on the basis of poverty and cultural bias

"The powerful historic record created through the National Inquiry would not have been possible if not for the immeasurable courage and strength of the families and survivors who came forward to share their sacred truths," said Commissioner Brian Eyolfson. "For too long, Canada failed to listen to their stories of loss, anguish and injustice. As we build a new way forward, their voices must continue to guide us."

Throughout the Truth-Gathering Process, the National Inquiry put the lived-experiences of family members of lost loved ones and survivors of violence ahead of others who usually hold the power, including politicians, governments, and the media. The National Inquiry maintains this approach continues to be vital for the successful implementation of the Calls for Justice and underscores the importance of governments proactively seeking out the perspectives and participation of families and survivors.

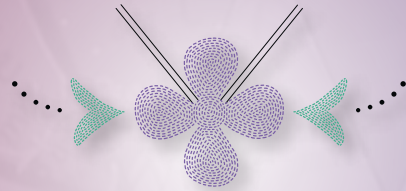
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National Inquiry into
Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Women and Girls

RECLAIMING POWER AND PLACE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE FINAL REPORT

NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO MISSING
AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS
WOMEN AND GIRLS



Cette publication est également disponible en français :

Réclamer notre pouvoir et notre place :

Sommaire du rapport final de l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les
filles autochtones disparues et assassinées

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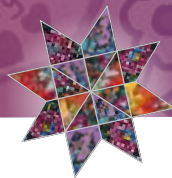
COVER IMAGE:

Special thanks to the artists whose work appears on the cover of this report:

Dee-Jay Monika Rumbolt (Snowbird), for *Motherly Love*

The Saa-Ust Centre, for the star blanket community art piece

Christi Belcourt, for *This Painting is a Mirror*



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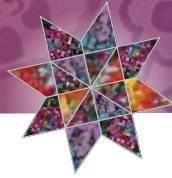
Introduction to the *Final Report*:

Understanding Violence Against Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA People

First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in Canada have been the targets of violence for far too long. This truth is undeniable. The fact that this National Inquiry is happening now doesn't mean that Indigenous Peoples waited this long to speak up; it means it took this long for Canada to listen.

More than 2,380 people participated in the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, some in more ways than one. Four hundred and sixty-eight family members and survivors of violence shared their experiences and recommendations at 15 Community Hearings. Over 270 family members and survivors shared their stories with us in 147 private, or in-camera, sessions. Almost 750 people shared through statement gathering, and 819 people created artistic expressions to become part of the National Inquiry's Legacy Archive. Another 84 Expert Witnesses, Elders, and Knowledge Keepers, front-line workers, and officials provided testimony in nine Institutional and Expert and Knowledge Keeper Hearings.

The truths shared in these National Inquiry hearings tell the story – or, more accurately, thousands of stories – of acts of genocide against First Nations, Inuit and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This violence amounts to a race-based genocide of Indigenous Peoples, including First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, which especially targets women,



girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people. This genocide has been empowered by colonial structures, evidenced notably by the *Indian Act*, the Sixties Scoop, residential schools, and breaches of human and Inuit, Métis and First Nations rights, leading directly to the current increased rates of violence, death, and suicide in Indigenous populations.

Defining Genocide

The term “genocide” was first used by Polish-Jewish legal scholar Raphael Lemkin in the lead up to the Second World War. Lemkin’s definition of genocide included an important principle, which didn’t restrict the definition to physical destruction of a nation or ethnic group. As he explained:

Generally speaking, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves.¹

The objectives of a plan of genocide would include actions aimed at the “disintegration of the political and social institutions, of culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity, and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups.”²

A legal definition of genocide wasn’t incorporated into international law until 1948, following the programs of mass murder carried out by the Nazis during the Second World War. In its articulation in this forum, though, it became more restrictive. Drafters argued over whether the definition of genocide should be universal, as in other criminal categories, or restricted to certain groups, as well as whether leaving some groups out might actually serve to target them. Lemkin, who participated in the drafting, argued that social and political groups shouldn’t be included, because they didn’t have the permanence of non-political groups. States in the negotiations – among them the Soviet Union, Poland, Great Britain, and South Africa – worried that enforcement of such a convention could violate the principles of state sovereignty. In the end, the convention was a compromise: an agreement among states and the result of difficult negotiations.

Disagreements remain today over what does or does not constitute “genocide,” including as it relates to Canada. However, as Canadian writer and filmmaker Larry Krotz explains, applying the term “genocide” to what happened in North America has a decades-long history, including in the 1973 book *The Genocide Machine in Canada: The Pacification of the North*, by Robert Davis and Mark Zannis; and 1993’s *American Holocaust: Columbus and the Conquest of the New World*, by David E. Stannard. A more recent work, *Accounting for Genocide: Canada’s Bureaucratic Assault on Aboriginal People*, by Dean Neu and Richard Therrien, was published in 2003.



In recent years, and in light of the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's (TRC) *Final Report*, many Indigenous thinkers have turned to evaluating how the term “genocide” applies in Canada. As genocide scholar Andrew Woolford has noted, Canadian scholars have not given colonial genocide in Canada enough attention, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that the spatial and temporal boundaries of the case of genocide in Canada are not obvious. As he notes, “If Canadian settler colonialism was genocidal, where exactly did it occur and when did it begin? And considering the intergenerational effects at stake, as well as the perpetuation of settler colonial practices, can we say for sure whether genocide has even ended?”³ Usually, and as he notes, “Much nuance is lost by force fitting it into a traditional comparative genocide studies paradigm that defines cases on national rather than regional or international levels of analysis.”⁴

Officially, the Government of Canada currently recognizes five genocides: the Holocaust, the Holodomor genocide, the Armenian genocide in 1915, the Rwandan genocide of 1994, and the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia from 1992 to 1995. As Krotz maintains, “In our world, genocide is absolutely the worst thing you can say about an action undertaken by individuals or groups. So atrocious, in fact, that many historic events that carry the characteristics of genocide struggle to – or fail to – get named as such.”⁵ But as Woolford argues, and as the testimonies heard by the National Inquiry make clear, we must consider the application of genocide in both legalistic and in social terms, and as it persists today.

Settler colonialist structures enabled this genocide, which takes into account both immediate policies and actions and “the intergenerational effects of genocide, whereby the progeny of survivors also endure the sufferings caused by mass violence which they did not directly experience.”⁶ Genocide is the sum of the social practices, assumptions, and actions detailed within this report; as many witnesses expressed, this country is at war, and Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people are under siege.

While the Canadian genocide targets all Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQA people are particularly targeted. Statistics consistently show that rates of violence against Métis, Inuit, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people are much higher than for non-Indigenous women in Canada, even when all over differentiating factors are accounted for. Perpetrators of violence include Indigenous and non-Indigenous family members and partners, casual acquaintances, and serial killers.

Despite the National Inquiry's best efforts to gather all of the truths relating to the missing and murdered, we conclude that no one knows an exact number of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQA people in Canada. Thousands of women's deaths or disappearances have likely gone unrecorded over the decades, and many families likely did not feel ready or safe to share with the National Inquiry before our timelines required us to close registration. One of the most telling pieces of information, however, is the amount of people who shared about either their own experiences or their loved ones' publicly for the first time. Without a doubt there are many more.



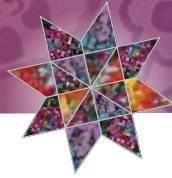
We do know that thousands of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA have been lost to the Canadian genocide to date. The fact that First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples are still here and that the population is growing should not discount the charge of genocide; the resilience and continued growth of these populations don't discount the many actions detailed within this report, both historical and contemporary, that have contributed to endemic violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Ultimately, and despite different circumstances and backgrounds, what connects all these deaths is colonial violence, racism and oppression.

Canada is a settler colonial country. European nations, followed by the new government of “Canada,” imposed its own laws, institutions, and cultures on Indigenous Peoples while occupying their lands. Racist colonial attitudes justified Canada's policies of assimilation, which sought to eliminate First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples as distinct Peoples and communities.

Colonial violence, as well as racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, has become embedded in everyday life – whether this is through interpersonal forms of violence, through institutions like the health care system and the justice system, or in the laws, policies and structures of Canadian society. The result has been that many Indigenous people have grown up normalized to violence, while Canadian society shows an appalling apathy to addressing the issue. The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls finds that this amounts to genocide.⁷



*Annie Bowkett tends the qulliq in
Winnipeg, Manitoba.*



The Truth-Gathering Process of the National Inquiry

The National Inquiry has come to the conclusion that violence experienced by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people amounts to genocide based on the results of the Truth-Gathering Process, which includes the National Inquiry's entire body of work.

Beginning its work in September 2016, the federal government and the 13 provincial and territorial governments mandated the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls to report on:

- i. Systemic causes of all forms of violence – including sexual violence – against Indigenous women and girls in Canada, including underlying social, economic, cultural, institutional and historical causes contributing to the ongoing violence and particular vulnerabilities of Indigenous women and girls in Canada, and
- ii. Institutional policies and practices implemented in response to violence experienced by Indigenous women and girls in Canada, including the identification and examination of practices that have been effective in reducing violence and increasing safety.

Reporting on “all forms of violence” significantly broadens the mandate of the National Inquiry to include issues like sexual violence, family violence, institutional racism in health care, child welfare, policing and the justice system, and other forms of violence, such as negligence, accidents or suicide. The National Inquiry has also chosen to explicitly include First Nations, Métis, and Inuit gender-diverse and non-binary people, represented by the acronym 2SLGBTQQIA (Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, and asexual).

Throughout its process, the National Inquiry sought to be families-first (putting the family members of lost loved ones and survivors of violence ahead of others who usually hold the power, including politicians, governments and the media); trauma-informed (supporting healing in a way that does no further harm) and decolonizing (centring Inuit, Métis and First Nations ways of being, knowing, and doing).

The National Inquiry's guiding principle is that “Our Women and Girls are Sacred.” This vision will help build the foundation upon which First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people will reclaim their power and place. To help guide this work, the National Inquiry created the National Family Advisory Circle (NFAC), made up of family members of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls and survivors; the National Inquiry Elders and Grandmothers Circle, made up Indigenous women Elders who act as “Grandmothers,” or trusted advisors, to the Commissioners, and external advisory groups for Inuit, Métis, 2SLGBTQQIA and Quebec perspectives.



In Regina, Saskatchewan, members of the National Family Advisory Circle (NFAC) speak to the public audience. NFAC members have worked to support each other through the sometimes difficult process of hearing the truths that, for them as family members and survivors, are very close to their own hearts.

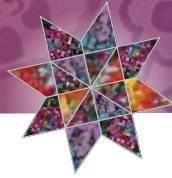
All family members of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people lost to violence and survivors of violence who wanted to participate in the National Inquiry could do so. This included “families of the heart” (friends, loved ones and chosen family members of lost loved ones who may not be biologically related).

Family members and survivors of violence shared their testimony, or “truths,” at Community Hearings, through statement gathering or through artistic expressions. This is referred to as “Part 1” of the Truth-Gathering Process. In every case families and survivors were given the choice to make their testimony public or kept private (called “in-camera”).

Parts 2 and 3 of the Truth-Gathering Process involved Institutional Hearings and Expert and Knowledge Keeper Hearings. Institutional Hearings inquired into the systemic causes of institutionalized violence, as well as institutional responses to violence, while those who shared as part of the Expert and Knowledge Keeper Hearings – Elders, academics, legal experts, front-line workers, young people, specialists, and others – provided their recommendations on systemic causes of violence and possible solutions.

In Part 4 of the Truth-Gathering Process, 94 Parties with Standing presented their final closing submissions to the National Inquiry, which offered many of the recommendations included in the final Calls for Justice. These Parties with Standing are groups with a direct interest in the issue of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people that applied for additional rights to participate in the process. These groups represent non-governmental organizations, Indigenous women’s organizations, civil societies and governments, and some police agencies.

The National Inquiry’s *Final Report*, which shares the findings of our Truth-Gathering Process, focuses heavily on the testimony gathered from families, friends, and loved ones of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as well as survivors of violence. While we do not reference every example witnesses provided around a specific topic, we do



attempt to provide examples that reflect some of the families' and survivors' common concerns and provide real-life examples of how a particular issue has impacted an individual, family, or community.

This report also presents testimony from the Institutional and Expert and Knowledge Keeper Hearings of the Truth-Gathering Process, as well as other relevant academic research, to identify commonalities, differences, gaps, or previous findings and research related to some of the issues families raised as important to them. This report and its recommendations were then validated with the Inquiry's advisory bodies to check that the information presented here reflects their understanding of the Truth-Gathering Process.

Overview of the *Final Report*

Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls is split into two volumes, 1a and 1b, for length, but is made up of three main sections, in addition to the final findings of fact and Calls for Justice. This report also includes focused examinations that look at specific issues in more detail. Volume 1a includes Sections 1 and 2, while Volume 1b includes Section 3, our final Calls for Justice, the annex summarizing the work of the Forensic Document Review Project, and an overall bibliography. The report specific to Quebec is a separate volume (Volume 2).

Volume 1a, Section 1 of the report provides an overall framework that will be helpful for readers in approaching the information presented in the later sections of the report. This framework identifies the violence experienced by Inuit, Métis, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as violations of their Indigenous and human rights; focuses on the importance of relationship to ending violence; and privileges the voices of family members and survivors, particularly Indigenous women's and 2SLGBTQQIA people's voices, to find solutions. Section 2 in the same volume focuses heavily on the testimony gathered from families and survivors to better understand their encounters with individual, institutional, and systemic forms of oppression, and to provide a substantive analysis that centres the knowledge, expertise and solutions offered by those who have experienced violence, or who have been touched by it.

In Volume 1b, we present Section 3, which returns to many of the principles and teachings that provided the foundation for Section 1 with a focus on different models of healing, commemoration, and Indigenous-led best practices. This is followed by the Calls for Justice, which brings all of these experiences together to articulate a compelling and ambitious vision for change. These sections are guided by important principles around highlighting distinctive perspectives from First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as well as those experiences that are shared. Volume 1b also includes an annex providing a summary of the important work of the Forensic Document Review Project, which undertook a focused forensic examination of many of the files about which families and survivors spoke, and an overall bibliography.



Volume 2 focuses on truths shared by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in Quebec, identifying the importance of undertaking regionally-specific work to better understand how violence is lived, every day, in the lives of those who are forced to confront it. While the time limits imposed upon the National Inquiry did not permit such an examination in every province and territory in Canada, our hope is that this work inspires other projects that will seek to understand the context of violence in different regions.

Successes and Challenges of the National Inquiry

In reflecting on where we are today, the National Inquiry acknowledges that one of its most important successes is how many people came forward to share their truths.. Having so many people break the silence has already created a momentum that is building person by person, community by community.

At the same time, hearing from all who wanted to be heard in a trauma-informed way was also hampered by many of the restrictions under which we operated, as the National Inquiry, including the federal government's rules and procedures, which are not designed for public inquiries, and the overall lack of time. Though we tried to address these through several procedural recommendations in our *Interim Report*, as well as by requesting a two-year extension to our mandate in early 2018, which was denied, we acknowledge that we could not reach everyone. And while, in responding to our *Interim Report*, the Government of Canada did provide additional funding for health supports for those who participated in the Truth-Gathering Process and for Parties with Standing, there are still several recommendations made in it that have yet to be fulfilled. This includes investigating the feasibility of restoring the Aboriginal Healing Foundation and creating a national police task force to assess or reopen cases or review investigations of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Going forward, the National Inquiry believes that the restoration of the rights of Inuit, Métis, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people is a pressing priority. Respecting these rights is key to ensuring overall progress in addressing the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls and to finding holistic solutions that help restore Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to their power and place.



Establishing a New Framework

Section 1 of the report, made up of Chapters 1-4, sets up the overall context that will be helpful for readers in approaching the information presented in the later sections of the report. In Section 1, we talk about the role of relationships, human and Indigenous rights, the history of colonization, and how each of these contexts can inform our understanding of the issue of violence against First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people.



Commissioner Audette hugs a participant during hearings in Regina, Saskatchewan.



Chapter 1: Centring Relationships to End Violence

A key teaching repeated throughout the Truth-Gathering Process is about the power and responsibility of relationships. As those who shared their truths with the National Inquiry emphasized, understanding what happens in relationships is the starting point to both understanding and ending violence against Indigenous girls, women, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Centring relationships is consistent with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit ways of knowing and being. In this world view, we are each our own person, but we are also defined by our relationships to others. During the Truth-Gathering Process, family members insisted that to understand and honour those whose lives were violently cut short requires a careful accounting of all the relationships that shaped their loved one's life and that their loved one, in turn, played a part in shaping.

Families and survivors also pointed to relationships as opportunities for learning, understanding and transformation. Words, actions, and behaviours that condone violence tell us something about the attitudes and values that shape relationships. These relationships, based on underlying or systemic beliefs, translate into troubling day-to-day realities in the lives of Métis, Inuit, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. To make lasting change to these relationships requires confronting the underlying or systemic beliefs that allow that violence to happen.

In describing the relationships that were important to understanding the violence experienced in their own life or the life of their missing or murdered loved one, families and survivors drew attention to specific moments in those relationships they felt were especially important to understanding the circumstances, causes, impacts, or details of that violence – what we have characterized as “encounters.”

This concept of “encounters” refers to powerful moments that occur within relationships that families and survivors showed to be significant. These encounters represent a time and space through which the vision, values, and principles that shape families, communities, and individual lives are created. We see these as transformational moments, too; in other words, these encounters can lead the way to harm or to healing, depending on the context. To engage in encounters like these represents an important responsibility and an opportunity to shape the terms of a relationship in a good way.

While some encounters led to healing, the encounters that many family members described during the Truth-Gathering Process show that the responsibility to shape relationship has been used to harm, rather than to honour, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people are often met with derision, racism, and dismissal during initial encounters when new relationships are being formed. Often Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people are specifically targeted during these encounters, forcing violence on people in unexpected ways. The consequences nearly always lead to further violence.



Understanding the many shapes violence against Inuit, Métis, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people can take requires an intersectional approach. Intersectionality recognizes that a person's experience will be different than another's based on their particular interplay of race, ethnicity, Indigeneity, gender, class, sexuality, geography, age, and ability, as well as how these intersections encourage systems of oppression and, ultimately, target Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. For Indigenous Peoples in particular, using an intersectional approach requires understanding how a history of colonization has shaped their experiences today.

In their testimonies, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people argued that oppression against them is primarily based on colonialism, racism, and gender, with other factors, such as education, income, and ability, sometimes coming into play. In particular, families and survivors consistently referred to four general ways that their experiences were rooted in colonialism across First Nations, Métis and Inuit perspectives, as well as from the perspective of 2SLGBTQQIA people. These four pathways that maintain colonial violence are:

- historical, multigenerational and intergenerational trauma;
- social and economic marginalization;
- maintaining the status quo and institutional lack of will; and
- ignoring the agency and expertise of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

As witnesses shared, the more these four pathways intersect in an Indigenous person's life, the more likely they are to experience violence.

We approach these pathways with a recognition of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as holders of distinctive First Nations, Métis, and Inuit rights, as a result of their relationships with the state, as well as holders of important human rights, which have been consistently denied. In particular, looking at the violence experienced by family members and survivors in relation to their positions as rights-bearers reveals significant Indigenous and human rights violations in four areas: the right to culture, the right to health, the right to security, and the right to justice.

All of these rights are based on the foundational right to self-determination, which we understand in First Nations, Métis, and Inuit terms, in terms specific to Nations, communities, and, most importantly, to women themselves. This means that women and 2SLGBTQQIA people themselves should be able to actively construct solutions that work for them, according to their own experiences. Self-determination also means fundamentally reconsidering how to frame relationships that embrace the full enjoyment of rights across all aspects of community and individual life, and within First Nations, Métis, and Inuit and settler governments.

SECTION 1



Finding self-determined solutions for addressing the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people means conceptualizing rights as founded in all relationships, rather than in contracts, and understanding that at the centre of it all, we begin with our relationships to each other. Understanding the crisis of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as one based in key relationships provides a new way to look at how systems, structures, policies, and people work to target Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.



National Inquiry staff and members of the Elders and Grandmothers Circle lead the Strong Woman Song in Quebec City, Quebec.

The framework of encounter and of relationship also emphasizes the potential for change at all levels, not just at the state or government level. It provides a powerful lens – a call for justice – through which we can imagine a new and brighter future, with safety, health, and healing for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people and the families who have lost those most important to them.



Chapter 2: Indigenous Recognitions of Power and Place

Women are the heart of their Nations and communities. Their distinctive roles and responsibilities are crucial to helping communities thrive. When women and gender-diverse people are violently taken away, their absence has ripple effects that throw entire communities out of balance and into further danger.

As a whole, the roles and responsibilities of Inuit, First Nations, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are linked to various systems of Indigenous laws. These Indigenous laws and the roles, responsibilities, and rights they teach are distinct from the concept of Indigenous rights as they have been defined by the courts. As Tuma Young explained in his testimony before the National Inquiry, “Aboriginal law, as taught in law school, is really Canadian law as it applies to First Nations, Métis and Inuit people. It is not Indigenous law.”⁸

Indigenous laws include principles that come from Indigenous ways of understanding the world. Relationships are the foundation of Indigenous law, which includes rights and responsibilities among people and between people and the world around us. Indigenous laws are linked to inherent rights, in that they are not Western-based or state-centric. This means they can’t lawfully be taken away by provinces and territories, by the government of Canada, or by the United Nations – inherent Indigenous law belongs to all Indigenous communities and Nations, and should be respected by all governments including settler and Indigenous governments.

As we heard from families, survivors, Expert Witnesses, and Knowledge Keepers, Indigenous rights are most often relational and reciprocal. This means that they tell us what people should be able to expect from others. Indigenous rights are also rooted in certain underlying values or principles within Indigenous laws, mainly respect, reciprocity, and interconnectedness.

Understanding how Indigenous laws and the values they contain shape the roles and responsibilities of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people is particularly important so that we can use these values to create healing encounters today. In addition, understanding the distinctions among Nations and communities in key areas is important in understanding that there is no one solution to implementing measures to promote safety and justice.

Each testimony we heard in the Truth-Gathering Process provided unique perspectives of roles and responsibilities in various Nations and communities, and, in doing so, demonstrated how women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people hold rights, within diverse Indigenous laws, related to culture, health, security, and justice. In predominantly oral Indigenous traditions, rights are often shared through stories. For this reason, we use emblematic stories from Métis, Inuit, and First Nations communities across Canada to illustrate some of the ways Indigenous women and gender-diverse people fulfill their own People or Nation’s understandings of their rights – in other words, their “power and place.”



In our analysis of a selection of Indigenous stories from across Canada, we identified several key areas in which rights are manifest for First Nations, Inuit and Métis women and 2SLGBTQQIA people: teachers, leaders, healers, providers, and protectors. In these roles, Indigenous women and gender-diverse people are the “first teachers” and “mothers of nations”; they are healers and medicine people who address physical, spiritual, emotional, and mental health needs; they provide for and protect their communities by managing a community’s resources and as land defenders and water keepers; and they fight for their loved ones and their communities when they need to.



Inuk mother gives her child a kunik, or kiss, n.d. Source: Library and Archives Canada/Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development fonds/e006609837.

The roles we highlight within this chapter aren’t intended to trap people in static ideas of culture or of rights and responsibilities flowing from them, but to highlight the ways in which Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people’s strengths are brought forward within the spectrum of Indigenous laws. These examples can serve as a foundation for a decolonizing strategy based in Indigenous ways of knowing and understanding relationships. In particular, the values of respect, reciprocity, and interconnectedness can help connect principles across a diversity of Indigenous communities, as demonstrated in a variety of stories that are still used as teaching tools today. This represents a strength-based approach for analyzing the testimonies in this *Final Report* in relation to Indigenous rights, in Indigenous terms, as well as exploring some of the ways that they might also be protected in international law, as a mechanism for greater accountability.

Within this chapter, and as a way of linking Indigenous laws with lived experiences, we also look to historical examples of how Indigenous women and gender-diverse people fulfilled their inherent Indigenous rights. Here, we see the influence of women and 2SLGBTQQIA people concretely in their Nations’ or communities’ governance, lands and economies, and cultures before and in the face of colonization. The general principles outlined within the examples are



not meant to romanticize or to fix First Nations, Inuit, and Métis in time or space. They are, however, a reflection of the need to focus on the lessons from the past – on how communities were organized, and how women within them lived, governed, and protected themselves. In combination with the Indigenous stories we examined, these histories encourage us to consider how principles of respect, reciprocity and interconnectedness can help Inuit, First Nations and Métis women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people reclaim their power and place today.

Chapter 3: Emphasizing Accountability through Human Rights Tools

Having established these roles, responsibilities, and First Nations, Métis and Inuit laws as part of the strength-based approach, the *Final Report* then moves to examine the tools available today – right now – that may help to ensure accountability. This is because the testimony presented to the National Inquiry demonstrates an unacceptable breakdown in the recognition of Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people as human and Indigenous rights bearers, according to a robust structure of instruments and law. As such, we maintain that contemporary human rights protections can be helpful tools in making sure these rights are respected and upheld.

Canada has publicly committed to a robust international human rights framework that deals with rights as they relate to culture, health, security and justice. As Métis Law Professor Brenda Gunn said in her testimony to the National Inquiry, reconciliation in Canada has to begin with recognizing First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples’ rights in a “spirit of partnership and mutual respect.”⁹

There are three primary sources that “Aboriginal peoples” as defined in the Constitution – First Nations, Métis, and Inuit – have looked to in defining their rights within Canada, and in relationship with the Crown: the Royal Proclamation of 1763 (as well as Treaties that have since followed), the common law as defined in Canadian courts, and international law. All of these areas have demonstrated important gains for the protection of rights, though not always consistently.

Canada has also adopted international human rights principles into domestic law through the *Canadian Human Rights Act* (1977), the Canadian Constitution, and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (1982). Each province and territory also has its own human rights legislation. These instruments are, in large part, rooted in international human rights law declarations and conventions, as well as customary international law. These instruments can provide and have provided additional avenues for redress for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. For example, the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada has successfully used the *Canadian Human Rights Act* to argue that the Canadian government’s provision of child and family services to First Nations on-reserve and in Yukon constituted discrimination by failing to provide the same level of services that exist elsewhere in Canada.



In particular, the *Final Report* references the violation of Indigenous and human rights according to several different human rights instruments. These instruments include both conventions (which are legally binding under international law) and declarations (which are not). This is because, while the technical rule is that for international human rights treaties, including covenants, to apply in Canada, the treaty must be transformed into an instrument of domestic law (a law of Canada), that is not always how they have been interpreted in the courts, including the Supreme Court. As Brenda Gunn explained, courts in Canada have been moving away from the distinctions between conventions and declarations to focus on the values within the instruments as part of customary international law.

In particular, the *Final Report* focuses on rights violations expressed by witnesses in reference to the following human rights tools:

- the *International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (PPCG);
- the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (ICERD);
- the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR);
- the *International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR);
- the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW);
- the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (UNCRC); and
- the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP).

In a practical sense, these conventions and declarations, whether technically binding or not, can help Indigenous Peoples hold governments to account by identifying both specific measures and broader obligations the state has to ensure the safety and security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

When looking at how both Indigenous and human rights can help protect First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people from violence, we must understand that these are linked, but distinct, ideas. At the most basic level, Indigenous people's rights are human rights. If we accept that different cultures and nations can make the concept of human rights authentically their own by articulating them within their existing Indigenous rights systems, the two concepts of "Indigenous rights" and "human rights" complement each other and remain grounded in the lived experiences of those who experience injustice. However, they are not identical, and we must be careful not to harm Indigenous women by violating some rights while trying to uphold others.



Chapter 4: Colonization as Gendered Oppression

For many family members and survivors who shared in the Truth-Gathering Process, an essential part of making meaning from their experiences of violence comes with learning about the broader historical forces and policies of colonization that shaped their individual lives. These forces are key historical encounters between Métis, Inuit, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people and settler states that are at the root of the violence they experience today.

Colonization has jeopardized Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people's rights to culture, health, security, and justice in distinct, though related ways, when compared to the experiences of Indigenous men and boys. In addition, the distinct and intersectional experiences of women and girls in remote areas and urban centres, or from First Nations, Inuit, or Métis perspectives, are an important part of examining the gendered history of colonization.

Colonization refers to the processes by which Indigenous Peoples were dispossessed of their lands and resources, subjected to external control, and targeted for assimilation and, in some cases, extermination. It is important that we remember that colonialism is a structure that includes many different events – all created under the same, destructive logic. Viewing colonization as a structure means that we can't dismiss events as parts of the past, or as elements of someone else's history. This prevents the dismissal of Indian residential schools, or the Sixties Scoop, as events that people should just "get over."

Harmful encounters for Indigenous women and gender-diverse people in what is now called Canada started with 16th century "explorers," who used *terra nullius* and the Doctrine of Discovery to dismiss them as savages and claim rights to the land. Early Christian missionaries then challenged Indigenous women's leadership and Indigenous notions of gender. From 1650 to 1815 there was a "middle ground" period, where First Nations held a fairly even distribution of power with the Europeans, but Confederation in 1867 fundamentally changed this relationship.

For First Nations women, the *Indian Act* tied a woman's Indian Status to her husband. Policing was also established to exert control over Indigenous Peoples, particularly First Nations and Métis women, by casting them as "a menace" to society and stereotyping them as prostitutes. This made it easy for early police misconduct (including rape and murder) to go relatively unpunished.

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Between 1883 and 1996, the Indian residential school system enforced a patriarchal Christian dogma that devalued women, enforced homophobia and transphobia, and exposed them to abuse that made them easy targets for abuse from others. First Nations women were also subjected to forced sterilization, further poverty and marginalization, and were targeted by the Sixties Scoop and ongoing child welfare policies.



Children and a nun in a classroom at Cross Lake Indian Residential School, Cross Lake, Manitoba, 1940. Source: Library and Archives Canada/ Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development fonds/ e011080274.

Métis experiences in the context of colonization share much in common with those of First Nations, with some notable exceptions. Métis women's distinct encounters with colonialism began with the key roles they held in the fur trade. However, this was followed by fears around miscegenation or "race-mixing" and the Canadian government's poor response to the two Métis resistances of 1869 and 1885. There were gendered dimensions to Métis women's use of Scrip, and Métis girls also had different experiences of residential schools, in which some were sent to residential schools while others were denied any form of schooling entirely. They also had distinct experiences within Métis settlements and towns, road allowances communities, the Sixties Scoop and other failed government interventions.

At the same time, one of the most distinctive features of Métis experiences has been their existence as "forgotten people," whereby their exclusion from many of the programs and services offered to their First Nations relatives has directly contributed to violence. Concerted efforts to separate them from First Nations relatives through the apparatus of the state and the history of colonization has further generated a hierarchy of identity, resulting in conflicts within the Métis community and drawing attention away from the ongoing marginalization that Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people face.

SECTION 1



For Inuit, important distinctions in time and place are a key feature of distinguishing experiences of violence. As we explore, the distinct Inuit experience of colonialism begins with the earliest interactions between Inuit and *Qallunaat* (white Europeans), generally whalers, fishermen and the RCMP. However, after a period of relative lack of interference, harmful colonial encounters take up again much later than in First Nations and Métis communities, beginning in the 1940s. The distinctiveness of Inuit experiences primarily concerns the way *Qallunaat* have exploited the deep power imbalance between Inuit and state governments and the many ways in which government interventions, such as forced relocations and the sled dog slaughter, radically changed distinct ways of life in the North. It also includes attempts to Christianize Inuit society, Inuit children's experiences of residential and federal day schools and tuberculosis sanatoriums, removing Inuit women from their communities to give birth, forced or coerced sterilization, and, importantly, coerced relocations into centralized settlements.



A Métis family stands in front of a log house in Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan, ca. 1900. Source: Library and Archives Canada/ Department of the Interior fonds/a044552.

Overall, this long history of gendered colonial encounter shows that the policies, practices and stereotypes confronting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women and gender-diverse people today were put into place long ago. Indigenous ways of understanding land, governance and identity were targeted by colonizers wanting to possess the land and to rid it of its people. Key encounters – policies and rules, stereotypes and misconceptions – were applied differently to Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, but have impacted each of them in harmful ways.

This analysis brings us to the conclusion that violence against Indigenous women and girls is a crisis centuries in the making. The process of colonization has, in fact, created the conditions for the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people that we are confronting today.



Encountering Oppression

As established in Section 1, the four pathways that maintain colonial violence animate both common and distinctive experiences reported by witnesses in the Truth-Gathering Process concerning the violence experienced by their loved ones and/or by themselves. These pathways are rooted in Canada's colonial history, are now embedded in Canadian systems and structures, and continue to enforce colonialism in ways that lead to violence. As such, they provide the framework for each of the thematic rights violations explored in Section 2 and include the following:

Historical, multigenerational and intergenerational trauma, refers to the collective emotional, spiritual, and psychological pain people endure as a result of traumatic events stemming from historic and current policies, such as surviving residential school or the violent loss of a loved one. This trauma can affect family members across different generations and be passed down to the next generation. Many Indigenous people hold a collective trauma because of the many losses inflicted through colonization. In addition, individual trauma carried from generations past and into generations of the future, was a catalyst for violence in many experiences shared. In describing their encounters with violence, almost all of the witnesses describe a surrounding context marked by multigenerational and intergenerational trauma from multiple forms of colonial violence.

Social and economic marginalization is another root cause of violence against First Nations, Inuit and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Social and economic marginalization ensures that the structures of the past are carried forward into contemporary systems of oppression. In particular, the ongoing dispossession of Indigenous Peoples through policies that worsen or maintain the poor conditions that people live in



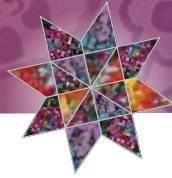
demonstrates how, in many rights areas, social and economic marginalization is a direct contributor to violence. Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people experience some of the highest rates of poverty, homelessness, food insecurity, unemployment, and barriers to education and employment. These conditions are a direct result of colonial governments, institutions, systems, and policies, and make it difficult to meet one's basic needs, and this marginalization is especially significant in terms of the violence that stems from it.

Institutions' and governments' clear desire to **maintain the status quo and their lack of will** to make real change also leads to violence for family members and survivors. This refers to the ways in which governments, institutions, and other parties have obfuscated their responsibilities toward Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. In the justice system, the health care system, child welfare, and in other situations, witnesses commonly described an institutional culture that makes women and 2SLGBTQQIA people feel as though the violence they're experiencing is due to their own personal failings, rather than recognizing that these challenges are a reflection of the ways their own institutions contribute to colonial violence. Many witnesses also pointed to a blatant lack of moral or political will for real change, since governments and institutions have long failed to implement the many well-known existing recommendations from Inuit, First Nations and Métis advocates, community organizations and government commissions. This desire to maintain the status quo directly contributes to the targeting of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Finally, witnesses regularly pointed to encounters that **ignore the agency and expertise held by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people**, particularly given the internalization of patriarchy and misogyny that keeps many women outside of formal political structures. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have the solutions to ending violence in their lives, at both an individual and in many cases, at a community, level. Despite this, as they described in their encounters with colonial governments, institutions, and agencies, as well as within individual relationships and communities, more often than not other people or institutions deny them the space to bring these solutions forward and create meaningful change. We maintain that agencies, institutions, and governments must be willing to work with those who hold the most expertise – those impacted by violence – and to recognize the solutions they bring to the table.

In the following four chapters, these four pathways are explored in relation to four key areas of rights violations: culture, health, security, and justice, using primarily the truths offered by witnesses in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Truth-Gathering Process.

In addition, Section 2 of the Final Report includes 10 “Deeper Dive” sections that look at how all four pathways that maintain colonial violence may come together around a single issue in ways that jeopardize all four areas of rights. These Deeper Dives explore each of the distinctive experiences of Inuit, Métis, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, the media, the sex industry, the prison system, child welfare, policing, interjurisdictional cooperation, and resource extraction.



Chapter 5: Confronting Oppression – Right to Culture

The history of colonization has altered Inuit, First Nations, and Métis Peoples' relationships to their culture and identity through targeted policies designed to sever their cultural and kin connections. These attacks on culture, which include residential schools, the Sixties Scoop and other assimilatory policies, are the starting points for other forms of violence Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people experience today.

Cultural rights are inseparable from human rights, and within the international rights context, are defined as the right of access to, participation in, and enjoyment of culture. Within the international legal context, this includes the right of individuals and communities to know, understand, visit, make use of, maintain, exchange and develop cultural heritage and cultural expressions. It also includes the right to participate in the identification, interpretation, and development of cultural heritage, or, the customs, practices, and values chosen to be passed on to the next generation.

Within many Indigenous communities, the right to culture is also understood as including the ability to practice and pass on cultural traditions, language, and ways of relating to other people and to the land. In sharing their truths about their missing and murdered loved ones, witnesses spoke often about the links between the circumstances surrounding violence and the loss of traditional culture – its own form of violence.

Key to this discussion is racism, a particular form of colonial violence that seeks to undermine, to minimize, and to set aside Indigenous cultural rights and to diminish Indigenous Peoples. One of the most important ways intergenerational trauma has maintained forms of colonial violence that violate First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women's rights to culture is through the cumulative and collective effects of Canada's racist and assimilatory policies. Trauma has also deeply impacted Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people through colonial policies that target the family unit, and through discriminatory legislation in the *Indian Act*.

For many people, loss of culture contributes to, or is experienced as, a form of trauma that extends across generations. In the First Nations and Métis context, stories shared by witnesses about cultural loss and the ongoing impacts of that loss on their families and communities often begin with reference to the residential and day school system, the Sixties Scoop, and/or child apprehensions within the current child welfare system, all of which led to disconnection from community and culture. In the case of Inuit, the violation of cultural rights is similar, but includes the important impacts of mass centralization and relocation, and a relatively recent change in way of life. For 2SLGBTQQIA people, stories of cultural loss and violation that continue to hold impacts today describe the fundamental shift from the value and respect gender-diverse people held within many traditional Indigenous cultures to extreme and at times violent exclusion and erasure from those communities.



The essential importance of culture to their own and their family's well-being and safety is an important thread that runs through many of the testimonies of those who contributed their stories. Central to the protection of cultural rights in these contexts are respect for the importance of the family unit and a willingness to address the ways in which contemporary violations against First Nations, Métis, and Inuit families – in terms of child apprehension, in particular – place these rights in jeopardy. The testimonies also emphasized how the violation of cultural rights, in many cases, serves to endanger loved ones and to create situations in which women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are targeted for violence.



Dr. Cindy Blackstock testifies before the National Inquiry's hearing on child welfare in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In speaking about the ways in which Indigenous women and girls were targeted within colonial systems, a number of witnesses described how the *Indian Act* and its denial of Status was not only a denial of home, but also a denial of connection to culture, family, community, and their attendant supports. For disenfranchised First Nations women and their children seeking the safety of home – both cultural and physical – the intergenerational and multigenerational effects of the *Indian Act* have erected barriers to their cultural and physical safety.

These cultural losses and familial disruptions also contribute to the social and economic marginalization of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Without access to their own ways of living on traditional territories, which includes supporting others in times of hardship, many families and survivors told the National Inquiry about their struggles with poverty, homelessness, addiction, and other challenges – struggles that were often greatly compounded by the lack of access to familial, community, and cultural support.



A lack of political will to alter the status quo manifests itself most strongly in the way child welfare systems diminish Indigenous cultures and values in favour of non-Indigenous models of parenting. In many cases, the unwillingness of child welfare institutions to embrace and understand First Nations, Métis and Inuit values, or the way they investigate and substantiate child apprehensions, can be viewed as racist and insufficient, demonstrating a lack of respect for cultural rights.

Many witnesses also noted the lack of culturally responsive or appropriate services in key areas beyond child welfare that violated their cultural rights, particularly within support services centred on health. In sharing stories about family, land, home, and belonging, witnesses often spoke about the importance of culture as a way of ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of their families, communities, and environments. In their understanding of culture, practicing ceremony and using traditional medicines have been and continue to be important ways of fostering relationships that centre respect and reciprocity.

Of the many views expressed with reference to solutions, witnesses often pointed out that the answers must be self-determined. The right to culture and Indigenous understandings of culture are deeply rooted in their own identities, languages, stories, and way of life – including their own lands – and these ways of knowing must be recentred and embraced as ways to move forward.

Specific articles or clauses in human rights instruments address the idea of access to culture and the protection of culture and identity. Human rights instruments also address many of the ways in which witnesses told us their rights to culture and to identity were placed in jeopardy, through the disruption of relationships with land, the separation of families, the impoverishment of communities, and the lack of access to traditional knowledge, language, and practices that would have contributed to a sense of cultural safety. International organizations have emphasized the importance of cultural rights and, alongside them, self-determination.

Interpreted broadly, these human and Indigenous rights protections, based in relationships, require states and institutions to look, first, at how culture and identity are transmitted, and then, to take steps to preserve these measures and to strengthen them. Recognizing the importance of oral traditions and of learning within Indigenous families and communities, this right could also be interpreted as a right that can only be enabled through sound economic, political, and cultural policies designed to respect and to support self-determination, alongside policies intended to keep families and communities united.

Restoring respect for cultural rights through the protection of families and through the preservation of language, way of life, and other cultural elements is part of the state's duty to its citizens. Respect for cultural rights is protected by international human rights instruments and manifested in domestic law. Protecting cultural rights isn't optional, or "extra"; as these instruments and the witnesses to the National Inquiry make clear, it is imperative to ensuring that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people can reclaim their power and place in a framework that has for so long sought to erase and eradicate them.



This chapter includes a Deeper Dive into child welfare, called “The Need for a Systems-Level Approach to Transforming Child Welfare.” The importance of childhood bonding for later feelings of belonging and connectedness, as key ways to promote safety, was an important theme that we heard about in the testimonies from family members, survivors, Knowledge Keepers, and Expert Witnesses. The history of the child welfare system, as well as many of its contemporary iterations, all point to the need for a comprehensive, systems-level approach to transforming the ways that child welfare operates in Canada from its most fundamental level – the lack of respect for Indigenous families and the rights of Indigenous children.



A young jingle dress dancer dances for those in attendance in Winnipeg, Manitoba. She is the cousin of Nicole Ashley Daniels, an MMIW family member. Used with permission.

In addition to the already extensive body of evidence cited in various chapters of the *Final Report*, this Deeper Dive looks at historical and contemporary legacies of colonial policies linked to high numbers of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit children in care, and what Canada’s human rights obligations are to these children. These rights are affirmed in the *Convention on the Rights of a Child*, in many of the TRC’s Calls to Action, and in recent rulings by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal. This section also emphasizes the importance of interjurisdictional cooperation across the diverse types and levels of child welfare in Canada, and the many existing reports that address the need to improve child and family services for Indigenous people. This change needs to happen right now, as child welfare involvement, birth alerts and other forms of institutional policies and practices that target Indigenous families have very real effects on Indigenous women, girls, 2SLGBTQQIA people.



This chapter also features a Deeper Dive, called “Media and Representation”, that looks closely at the depiction of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in the media. Throughout the testimonies presented before the National Inquiry, witnesses talked about the difficult realities of media representations of their loved ones that they perceived as unfair, inaccurate, or distorted. For other families, the counterpart of this – a lack of coverage – is also a painful reality.

In this Deeper Dive, we highlight the limited attention of the media to, and its framing of, missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This framing sends the message that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are not “newsworthy” victims, contributing to the Canadian public’s apathy toward this crisis and the continuation of violence toward Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people by characterizing them as deserving of it. These portrayals began with early historical misrepresentations of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women and girls in Canadian discourse and are now manifest in today’s media representations of them. This can work to legitimize violence and contribute to the targeting of Indigenous women and girls by silencing their experiences.

Chapter 6: Confronting Oppression – Right to Health

Colonial violence directed toward cultural practice, family, and community creates conditions that increase the likelihood of other forms of violence, including interpersonal violence, through its distinct impacts on the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health of Inuit, First Nations, and Métis Peoples. In sharing stories about the health issues they or their missing or murdered loved ones faced and the experiences they had in seeking health services, family members and survivors illustrated how addressing violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must also address their right to health.

The World Health Organization defines “health” as a holistic state of well-being that includes physical, mental and social safety and does not simply mean an absence of illness. The right to health is also a right to wellness, and is linked to other fundamental human rights like access to clean water and adequate infrastructure in Indigenous communities, as well as the right to shelter and food security. The right to health also speaks to basic medical care (including access to medical services without the need to travel long distances), as well as to the prevention of danger and harm to others, to the health of children and families, and to all aspects of mental well-being.

The federal government’s current approach to health programs and services for Indigenous Peoples is that there exists no statutory or Treaty obligation to provide health services for Status Indian people. Nevertheless, it has taken responsibility for providing supplementary services for some First Nations and Inuit (but not Métis) where provincial services are not available. It is the federal government’s position that these programs and services do not flow from a rights-based perspective, but from a policy mandate. This mandate includes recognition of, but is not based in, human or Indigenous rights instruments.

SECTION 2



This chapter also situates violence as a health issue. Interpersonal violence directed against First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people is one of the most significant health impacts associated with the colonial violence of residential schools, family separation and relocation, dispossessions of land, and, for First Nations, the *Indian Act*. Throughout the testimony, witnesses courageously offered often difficult testimony that explained the impact on their health of acts of physical violence, sexual assault, and childhood physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. In many cases, the efforts survivors take to cope with the traumatic impact of this violence (often in the absence of other culturally relevant supports) can create additional health problems. Isolation, addiction, self-harm, and suicide are all common health-related challenges that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people confront in the aftermath of violence, or in the aftermath of violently losing a loved one. These factors all increase the risk of further violence.

In looking at how multigenerational and intergenerational trauma contributes to violence today, we must look at the significant health consequences of colonial violence on Indigenous Peoples. Dispossession of land, forced relocations, harm inflicted at residential school, and the many forms of social and cultural disruption are all key drivers for long-term health disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. First Nations, Métis and Inuit children, youth, and adults more frequently live with chronic physical health conditions, and First Nations, Inuit, and Métis are also more likely to experience mental health concerns than the non-Indigenous population. Further, the high incidence of suicide, particularly among Inuit, is an indicator of how many health needs remain unaddressed, particularly within more remote communities.



Colatah, age 2, is examined aboard the C.D. Howe by a doctor of the medical survey party on patrol in the Eastern Arctic, n.d. Source: Library and Archives Canada/National Film Board of Canada fonds/e005477090.

The socio-economic marginalization of Indigenous Peoples further compromises their physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health, particularly by creating conditions that facilitate violence and exacerbate trauma. Poverty, lack of safe housing, food insecurity, and other socio-economic



realities are widely understood to compromise the physical, mental, and spiritual health of Métis, First Nations and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. As a result, poverty and other forms of social and economic marginalization are inextricably linked to the issue of health and well-being, linked to the issue of violence and abuse, and linked to the violation of the foundational right to health and well-being.

Canada often receives praise internationally for its provision of universal health care. However, research of the experiences of Indigenous people's access to such care demonstrates that the Canadian health care system fails to meet the health care needs of many of its most targeted citizens. Despite widespread recognition of the significant health problems faced by Indigenous people, the systems and institutions that they reach out to for health care-related support often fail to provide the support needed and, in doing so, often deepen these health concerns.

These failings within the health care systems seem to demonstrate a willful ignorance of many alternative Indigenous health care and healing models that, through centring culture and cultural continuity at the same time, address and improve physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health. In describing their interactions with the health care system, many family members, survivors, Knowledge Keepers, and other researchers highlighted how both structural and individual racism directly contributed to negligence, through lower quality care, or lack of care altogether. Several witnesses shared responses to violence by mental health service providers which further contributed to violence through inaction or inappropriate action. In addition, the question of what happens to families in the absence of the woman, girl, or 2SLGBTQQIA person that is missing, murdered or otherwise lost to violence is of primary importance to the overall health of other members of the family or extended family. Racist, dismissive, or otherwise negligent responses to the health care needs of Métis, Inuit, and First Nations women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people also came from police, paramedics and other emergency responders.

Despite these many barriers, witnesses shared some of the innovative ways they have found to provide culturally appropriate health care support and services. At the same time, government and institutional support for Indigenous-led services must be sustained, especially for children and youth. Respecting the knowledge and agency Indigenous Peoples hold in terms of their own needs in the areas of physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health, and the steps that must be taken, is critical to creating the conditions that allow them to meet these needs.

In terms of international rights instruments, the right to health, and its connection to missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, is complicated. The right to health engages standards of living and of well-being that are often connected to other rights, such as economic, social, and political rights, and that connect globally with the well-being of families and what happens to these families when these rights are threatened. However, overt or implicit discrimination (whether based in racism, sexism, homophobia or transphobia) violates one of the fundamental principles of human rights and often lies at the root of poor health, whether that is mental, physical, emotional, or spiritual.

A group of Native American women are performing a dance on a grassy field under a white tent. They are wearing traditional regalia, including feathered headdresses, beaded necklaces, and colorful skirts. The women are in various poses, some with their arms raised, and are looking towards the camera. The background shows other people and the tent structure.

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For 2SLGBTQQIA people, the right to health is further jeopardized by the complicated landscape of services accessible to them, and in particular, to transgender people. However, as witnesses also emphasized, Indigenous 2SLGBTQQIA people are resisting this violence through art and ceremony, within communities and organizations and by working to restore First Nations, Métis, and Inuit understandings of gender.

A second Deeper Dive, “Issues Specific to Inuit and Remote Communities,” explores the realities of Inuit, who experience health issues at much higher rates than non-Inuit, particularly in terms of chronic conditions, but who are also perpetually underserved in terms of health resources within their own communities. We also look at testimony that speaks to some of the challenges connected to life in remote and northern communities and the way these geographical realities shape issues related to violence.



Inuit are often forced to travel far from home to access health services not available nearer to the community. For many, this travel places them directly in danger.
Source: Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2017, based on information from the Nunavut Department of Health.

Inuit families and Elders spoke about a key feature to the nurturing of relationships that protect Inuit women and girls from violence. This is the concept of *ilagiinniq*, or being family and *tursurautiniq*, kinship ties. It is related to both culture, and to health, and links to the ability to provide security and justice for community members. As witnesses explained, the destruction to *ilagiinniq* and *tursurautiniq* through residential and day schools, hostels, forced resettlement and medical relocation, and more recently, child welfare apprehensions, has contributed to damaging the health, safety, and well-being of all Inuit. In discussing the problem and challenges of confronting violence in northern and remote communities, witnesses emphasized the way colonialism has fundamentally disrupted the safety net of extended families. Restoring health and well-being is deeply connected to restoring family and kinship relationships within community.



Chapter 7: Confronting Oppression – Right to Security

First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people live with an almost constant threat to their physical, emotional, economic, social, and cultural security. As families, survivors, and others shared their truths with the National Inquiry, it became clear that, for the majority of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people living in all settings and regions, security is a key area where violence against Indigenous women and girls can and should be addressed.



This sign, on British Columbia's infamous Highway of Tears, warns young women not to hitchhike. The Highway of Tears refers to an over 700 kilometre stretch of the Yellowhead Highway in British Columbia where many Indigenous women have disappeared or been found murdered.

We define security within the *Final Report* as the concept of human security, which places human beings at its centre and focuses on social and economic interactions. This is not a traditional or orthodox conception of security, as focused on state apparatus, but rather, on security, as lived by communities who are actively marginalized.

Within many of the Indigenous world views presented throughout the Truth-Gathering Process, this more holistic concept of human security aligned with traditional or inherent notions of what security means, or should mean, in Indigenous communities.

In a physical sense, the right to security includes the right to life, liberty and personal safety, including control over one's own physical, spiritual, emotional, and mental health. This right protects people from grave psychological harm caused by the actions of governments, in the context of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Internationally, the right to social security also means that governments must ensure protection and social assistance through essential services in areas of health, housing, access to water, food, and education. Social security is directly linked to the reduction of poverty, and the reduction of poverty intersects with the rights to health, culture, security and justice.



One of the most critical ways that the security of Indigenous women and girls is jeopardized is as a result of the intergenerational trauma that marks many Indigenous communities, families, and relationships. As witnesses shared with the National Inquiry, meaningful conversation and change aimed at ending interpersonal violence and restoring security to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must acknowledge the much broader historical context of colonial violence that actively targets Indigenous women and normalizes violence of all forms committed against them.

Many of the witnesses who spoke about their own life or the lives of their missing or murdered loved ones remarked on the repeated acts of physical, sexual, and emotional violence that denied them any sense of safety from childhood onward. This violence becomes normalized, especially when combined with a lack of meaningful response from family members, friends, or those in positions of trust to whom survivors may reach out to for support. The normalization of violence within this context has serious repercussions in terms of Indigenous women's ability to protect themselves when it is necessary to do so. In many of the truths shared by witnesses, the normalization of violence could be traced back through family lines to trauma experienced in residential and day schools, to the Sixties Scoop, and to other forms of colonial violence.

Looking beyond individual relationships between missing and murdered loved ones and the perpetrator of violence, many family members and survivors also talked about the significant economic hardship faced in their own lives or in the lives of their lost loved ones. For these family members and survivors, social and economic marginalization, generally speaking, contributes to, or is directly connected to, the violence they or their loved one experienced that precipitated incidences of violence, or worked to place individuals in situations where they would be targeted by forcing them to make impossible choices. This marginalization takes the form of poverty, insecure housing or homelessness, barriers to education, training, and employment, and lack of support during critical times of transition in the lives of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, such as moving out of their home communities into larger cities, or aging out of care. The absence of basic economic, social, and political rights for this group contributes to the targeting of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

An unwillingness on the part of institutions to address these issues maintains a status quo that ensures that the crisis of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people continues. Many of those who testified in relation to their loved ones discussed how their loved one sought, but was denied, help, or how the general lack of will or support for life-saving organizations and institutions has an important impact on achieving security.

In many cases, the security of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people was directly compromised by deficits in the following areas: accessibility to services; funding; cultural training and culturally relevant services, particularly related to trauma; and policies and procedures in legislation. Many anti-violence services, such as shelters and transition houses, run by Indigenous women themselves, lack the funding to help the many, many women and families who need it. In other cases, more established institutions that women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people turn to at some of the most vulnerable times in their lives act in



ways that affirm the belief that the safety of Indigenous women is not important. The lack of political will for changes to relevant legislation, policies and funding structures related to ending violence have a direct bearing on the rights to safety and security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Ultimately, the solutions required lie within the experiences and the knowledge of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people themselves. Stories such as those shared in the Truth-Gathering Process indicate that when their security is threatened, it is Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people themselves who take action to address that threat. After years of living within relationships and systems that remain indifferent to the violence inflicted upon them, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people working in their families and communities, and in grassroots organizations, policing, and other helping professions, are looking beyond colonial systems to craft their own solutions to poverty, homelessness, food insecurity, poor education, and limited anti-violence services. These solutions need to be designed and implemented by Métis, Inuit, and First Nations people, and supported with long-term, stable funding that recognizes the interconnected nature of the factors that produce violence.



In Ottawa, the National Inquiry handed out painted commitment sticks to symbolize a public commitment to addressing violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. In this photo, Commissioner Robinson hugs Corley McPherson, who has just received her commitment stick.

Human rights tools and instruments related to human security (including both physical and social security) can help to hold governments to account for what they have, or have not, implemented, as well as to ensure that institutions, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, work to centre the security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Identifying the threshold for what should be considered a human security issue is important, which includes the idea of protecting people from critical and pervasive threats, which may or may not present as physical threats. Preventing human rights abuses is one feature of ensuring human security, but is not a sufficient condition to guarantee human security for all.



The most important aspect to changing the relationships between Indigenous women and the people or institutions with the ability to help protect them is challenging, what one witness described as, “the way it is.”¹⁰ There needs to be a dramatic reversal of policy and of attitudes toward those who find themselves targeted, daily, for violence – a reversal that begins in transforming relationships, and addressing discrimination, racism, and misogyny at the very root.

This chapter includes three Deeper Dive sections relating to the Métis, to the importance of interjurisdictional cooperation, and to the connection between resource extraction projects and violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

“Understanding Intersectional Métis Experiences” focuses on the stories of Métis families and witnesses. This involves a discussion of the principle of *wahkohtowin*, or “kinship” or “being related to each other,” as an important touchstone for understanding the Métis self and one’s place in the world. It also includes the very real challenge facing the Métis as “the forgotten people,” who were essentially written out of the administrative history of Canada. This vacuum, in turn, now means that many Métis are left struggling to access essential services that may help to meet their needs and, ultimately, create safety.

In addition, the lack of clear data available on issues affecting the Métis on a national scale is a significant barrier to upholding the rights of Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to safety. Many Métis experience racism from both Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups, and they also face the additional challenge of having many distinctions in their lived experiences, including the lack of a single defined traditional territory. However, there is a need for greater relationship building in whatever context Métis people interact in order to ensure their rights are upheld.

In “Enhancing Interjurisdictional Cooperation to Promote Safety,” we focus on interjurisdictional cooperation. As the *Interim Report* revealed, there are over 1,200 recommendations logged with various reports and commissions linked to combatting violence against Indigenous women. The need for greater interjurisdictional cooperation is a crucial conclusion from our review of these reports. Important areas highlighted for cooperation include national awareness campaigns; national action plans; better public transportation services; reform of legal instruments; improved social services and programming; and reforms of the criminal justice system, including criminal law provisions concerning sex work and trafficking, policing, and the administration of prisons and penitentiaries.

In this Deeper Dive, we take a systems-level approach to understanding how the lack of cooperation and coordination in complex jurisdictional landscapes maintains violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This is particularly important as confusion or disputes among federal, provincial, and territorial governments over their respective jurisdictions vis-à-vis Indigenous Peoples has contributed to the chronically inadequate provision of funding and services to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities. Greater interjurisdictional cooperation in efforts to address violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people will be essential for meaningful change.



Finally, in a third Deeper Dive, “Resource Extraction Projects and Violence Against Indigenous Women,” we focus on the challenges faced by Indigenous women and girls in communities where resource extraction projects are based and the realities shared by witnesses about “man camps” established as part of these projects. The National Inquiry heard testimony and examined evidence that suggested resource extraction projects can exacerbate the problem of violence against Indigenous women and girls. Expert Witnesses told the National Inquiry that resource extraction can drive violence against Indigenous women and girls in several ways, including issues related to transient workers, harassment and assault in the workplace, rotational shift work, substance abuse/addictions, and economic insecurity. They argued that resource extraction can lead to increased violence against Indigenous women at the hands of non-Indigenous men, as well as increased violence within First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities.

Based on the reports witnesses submitted to substantiate their claims about violence associated with these projects, and a considerable body of literature, the National Inquiry argues that there is an urgent need to consider the safety of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women in all stages of project planning, assessment, management, and monitoring. This includes gender-based analyses in socio-economic assessments and monitoring reports and provisions to address impacts on the safety of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA people.

Chapter 8: Confronting Oppression – Right to Justice

While there are many facets to understanding the experiences of Métis, First Nations, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people and the justice system, this chapter focuses most closely on the experiences of the families of missing and murdered loved ones. We also look at what survivors of violence told us about their experiences with police, the court system, and the correctional system. These encounters highlight crucial disconnections between Indigenous people and justice systems that compromise their basic right to justice.

Access to justice represents a basic principle of the rule of law. In international human rights law, and as protected by a variety of human rights instruments, people have the right to be protected from violent crime, as well as a right to justice when they are victims of these types of crimes. In addition, without the right to justice, people can’t be heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold states accountable.

The right to justice includes provisions for what are called “effective remedies.” The right to justice is engaged in any international convention or covenant that addresses the idea of effective remedies. Effective remedies are those solutions to which people can turn when they are looking for resolution to a problem.

But in addition, and as many witnesses expressed, justice also involves the question of how people are accountable to each other, beyond systems, as well as ideas about how people took care of each other in times prior to colonization.

SECTION 2



When the unthinkable happens and First Nations, Métis, and Inuit families become concerned that their loved one may be missing or in danger of violence, they are faced with a difficult dilemma: to seek help in finding that loved one requires reaching out to institutions – the police and the criminal justice system – that have historically ignored and continue to ignore their concerns. More than that, they are forced to reach out to institutions that are directly at the heart of significant pain, division, cultural destruction, and trauma experienced in their family and perhaps by the loved one they seek help in finding. In some cases, they are forced to reach out to the very people who have perpetrated acts of physical and sexual violence against them or their loved ones.



In Calgary, Alberta, the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs shows this banner during its closing submissions.

If families do reach out to the police or another representative of the criminal justice system, they are often confronted with an individual, policy, procedure, or way of relating that shows little to no awareness or understanding of the histories of and complexities in the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and the police. Instead, within this institution, the family and their lost loved one are viewed through a lens of pervasive racist and sexist stereotypes – stereotypes that ultimately blame Indigenous people, and especially Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people – for the violence and difficulties they face, and, in some cases, see them as guilty of committing violence or other crimes themselves.

Survivors of intimate partner and sexual violence told us that this stereotyping and mistrust creates a reluctance to reach out to the police for help. On an individual level, many survivors described being met with indifference or victim-blaming from the police, and many also described memories of similar treatment experienced by their parents or grandparents when they were children. On a much larger scale, the historic denial of and unwillingness to investigate the disappearances or deaths of many Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have, for many years, sent the message that the police are indifferent to such violence.



Outside of these forms of intergenerational experiences of colonial violence and the mistrust that comes with them, the social and economic marginalization of Indigenous people also puts up significant barriers for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women that make accessing protections difficult. This includes being criminalized due to poverty. In addition, and in speaking about the reasons that made them reluctant to report violence, many Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people shared their fears of institutional reprisals. For some people, fears that contacting the police may lead to involvement with child welfare means that living with violence is a better choice than losing their children. Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people also talked about their very real concerns that reaching out to the police may lead to their being arrested or charged because the police already believe they are guilty, especially in situations of intimate partner violence.

These fears are not unfounded. As Expert Witness Kassandra Churcher shared, the police and the criminal justice system exist in the lives of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people not to provide safety and protection, but rather in a way that “continues to traumatize, abuse, and control them.”¹¹ Lack of institutional will to change the criminal justice system manifest most clearly in the descriptions of police apathy in cases involving violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people that witnesses provided. This apathy often takes the form of stereotyping and victim-blaming, such as when police describe missing loved ones as “drunks,” “runaways out partying,” or “prostitutes unworthy of follow-up.”

The National Inquiry also heard testimony from police services, many of whom spoke to the need to be properly resourced in order to perform their duties. First Nations police services, in particular, cited insufficient equipment and resources as impeding their efforts to engage in proper investigation, as well as in crime prevention, in First Nations communities.

There are other pervasive investigative issues that contribute to further harm done to either missing or murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people or their families. Family members described strained relationships with first-responding officers, investigators, coroners, and victim services workers. In some cases, action on the investigation is dependent on family members’ securing the assistance of a well-connected or vocal advocate who is able to spur the police into action. There are also varying degrees of availability, training, access, and resources available to victim services programs, which are meant to provide key support and guidance to family members navigating the criminal justice system.

Beyond the investigative process, families often found the court process inadequate, unjust, and retraumatizing. The difficulty of this experience is magnified by the fact that, once again, families may be forced to seek justice within a process and an institution that have historically been unjust, and that continue to criminalize Indigenous people at much greater rates than non-Indigenous Canadians. In the face of all these challenges, however, the National Inquiry heard many stories about encounters with the justice system where First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women and 2SLGBTQQIA people acted as protectors, advocates, and experts to help bring light to violations of their right to justice.



While police services have offered apologies for their treatment of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit families and survivors were clear these words must be accompanied by action. This includes taking families seriously when a loved one goes missing and supporting families when they go through the emotionally and physically gruelling process of searching for their loved one.



RCMP Commissioner Brenda Lucki testifies in Regina, SK, apologizing to families and promising to do better.

As in the other rights areas, there is also a need for self-determined services. Beyond the rights articulated in the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights*, many family members and survivors identified solutions that already exist, or that need to be adapted to the needs of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities, as a way to promote healing and better relationships between Indigenous Peoples and law enforcement. The experiences of these and other families point to some of the problems and gaps in relationship between Indigenous victims and families of victims of violence and the criminal justice system, that the programs, services, funds, and legislation that the National Inquiry heard about from Knowledge Keepers and Expert Witnesses during its Institutional and Expert Hearings are meant to repair.

When it comes to international human rights law, there are many principles of justice that can serve to support many of the priorities that families and survivors identified. Canada also has the responsibility to take all possible measures to “prevent, investigate, punish and compensate” violence against women.¹² However, the encounters in this report highlight crucial disconnections between Indigenous people and justice systems meant to protect them.



Services, supports, and changes to policy can only hope to restore justice for Indigenous women, girls, 2SLGBTQQIA people, and their families, if those changes are accompanied by building better relationships. As the testimony demonstrates in these examples of positive relationship, the police involved in organizing and supporting searches for missing women in relationship with family and Indigenous communities occupy a powerful position that can shape the path of healing or further harm – at times, regardless of the outcome of the search. Finding justice for those victims and preventing violence for the future rest in a fundamental reorientation of relationships among Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, society, and the institutions designed to protect them.

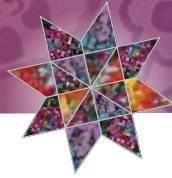
We include three Deeper Dive sections in this chapter. In “Criminalizing and Incarcerating Indigenous Women,” we look at the experiences of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women who are incarcerated, and the ongoing criminalization of Indigenous women that, in part, feeds Canada’s prison system – what some have referred to as another iteration of residential schools, or the Sixties Scoop. In addition to expert testimony, this section also draws primarily on the themes heard in eight informal visits to federal women’s correctional institutions that the National Inquiry Commissioners made to hear from incarcerated Indigenous women themselves.

This Deeper Dive takes a closer look at the ties between colonialism and the overcriminalization of Indigenous women that create pathways to prison. Indigenous women make up a disproportionately large percentage of the female prison population, and their incarceration rates are the fastest growing in Canada. This is a result of colonialism, in and out of the penal system.

Some of the common themes in the stories from those Indigenous women in prison include inadequate safety within a family since birth, involvement with child welfare, sexual and physical abuse, intergenerational trauma, and inadequate healing and supportive resources. Within prisons themselves, these women also shared that despite flagrant known deviations from legislated standards, inadequate practices continue within penal institutions. This includes sexual violence in the form of strip-searches and a clear lack of mental and spiritual health supports. The National Inquiry also heard that Gladue reports are failing to address the overcriminalization of Indigenous women, and that on release, Indigenous women are sent back to the same triggers without adequate support.

In “The Sex Industry, Sexual Exploitation, and Human Trafficking,” we examine the sex industry and human trafficking. Among the witnesses who spoke on these subjects, some described experiences of physical and sexual violence while engaged in sex work. Witnesses also offered insights and ideas for how best to ensure safety, health, and justice for those whose lives connect with sex work, or whose lives have been impacted by sexual exploitation or sex trafficking.

While there were a range of opinions offered through the Truth-Gathering Process on the impact of the sex industry in the lives of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, every family member, Expert Witness and Knowledge Keeper who spoke about this topic shared a common goal – to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry, and end trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children and youth. As part of



this process of ending violence, witnesses described how Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people involved in the sex industry work to protect themselves by creating their own systems of safety with each other, by participating in advocacy, and by working with governments and institutions when they are welcomed to ensure the solutions are survivor-led.

A final Deeper Dive in this chapter, “The Need to Reform Law Enforcement to Increase Safety,” examines more closely the testimony presented by policing representatives focused on their efforts to improve the response to violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as well as relationships between the police and Indigenous people generally. Examining what police agencies shared with the National Inquiry allows for an assessment of where the opportunities for improving relationships and outcomes may lie. It also allows for the identification of ongoing challenges and issues rooted in a difference between what law enforcement thinks it’s doing, and what Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have experienced.

Policing representatives acknowledged the historical and ongoing harms that continue to impact First Nations, Métis, and Inuit families and communities. The need to make changes to how non-Indigenous and Indigenous police work to protect the safety of Indigenous people was also acknowledged. By creating and updating policies and protocols, police demonstrated how standardized processes and expectations related to missing and murdered Indigenous people investigations exists – at least on paper. Policing representatives also acknowledged, however, that challenges to providing equitable policing to all Indigenous people continue to exist, and must be addressed.



Eelee Higgins lights the qulliq in Ottawa, Ontario, as Commissioner Robinson assists.



Healing Families, Communities, and Nations

In Section 3 of the *Final Report*, we come full circle, returning to many of the ideas, teachings and concepts offered by so many witnesses insisting on the need for self-determined, distinctive, and needs-based solutions that work to combat violence by addressing healing. Throughout the Truth-Gathering Process, the concept of “cultural safety” has emerged as a foundational principle of wellness. The National Inquiry maintains that engaging in culturally safe healing helps each person strengthen their connections with themselves, their families and their communities or Nations.

In addition, in their testimonies, family members and survivors from Métis, First Nations, Inuit and 2SLGBTQQIA communities identified many programs and policies that have been healing for them and that have helped, in many cases, to break the cycle of violence. These practices and insights offer concrete examples of the types of supports that have been helpful and transformative for them in the past, and which may be for others in the future. They also speak to overall principles of best practice that can and should be used by other programs and institutions to guide their work with Indigenous Peoples.



Solving the crisis and promoting healing in all Indigenous people lives isn't easy, but these interventions can transform lives. However, it requires an important commitment to long-term positive outcomes. While so many witnesses cited the importance of healing to their lives, they



also pointed out that many Indigenous people don't have access to healing services, or can't access services for the time they need to heal. True healing at all levels requires long-term and engaged support.

According to Elder Lillian Pitawanakwat, Ojibwe/Potawatami, "The strawberry teaches forgiveness and peace. The strawberry is shaped like a heart, and strawberries are known to our people as heart berries."

Chapter 9: Wellness and Healing

In testimonies heard by the National Inquiry in the Truth-Gathering Process, many witnesses tied moving forward after the loss of a loved one to the important process of healing. The insights gained during the Truth-Gathering Process regarding personal, family, and community healing reveal important truths about the ways in which we might imagine solutions to end violence, beginning with healing.

Within the context of the individual, the first step toward healing often begins with talking about the pain and trauma they experienced in a supported way. Healing through family was also a prominent theme in the testimonies, as was finding strength in their own identity as First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

In many examples, people looked first to ceremonies, distinct systems of spirituality, and to traditional knowledge to find healing. Traditional teachings and working with Elders were particularly important, as well as attending and participating in ceremonies. Beyond ceremony, witnesses cited other outlets as pathways to healing that helped build community, such as organizing marches, giving back, and finding healing by helping others.

For some witnesses, appearing before the National Inquiry to testify in relation to loved ones was a healing experience. For most witnesses who spoke on this subject, finding closure was an essential part of healing, in whatever form that takes. Another important theme was the idea that we can't only have women and 2SLGBTQQIA people heal – we need to engage men and boys, as well. This will help combat violence.

There were many important programs, initiatives and outlets for grief shared within the context of the National Inquiry; in common, they were founded in a culturally safe approach that took their regional and cultural distinctions into account and allowed individuals, families and communities to heal in their own way and at their own pace.

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In addition, the National Inquiry's own approaches to healing inform the solutions we put forward in the National Inquiry's Calls for Justice. Specifically, four foundational concepts ground our supportive approach to healing and wellness: dignity, family participation, peer support, and cultural safety, which includes access to traditional healing. The National Inquiry approached wellness from a holistic perspective, trying to ensure that emotional, physical, mental, emotional and spiritual aspects were considered. Our vision for healing and wellness was to contribute to an empowering experience, preserve dignity, show love and kindness and inspire hope.

In terms of the National Inquiry's aftercare program, the National Inquiry was mandated by the Terms of Reference to conduct matters in a trauma-informed way and to make culturally appropriate support available to registered families who shared their truth in order to ensure continued healing. As a result, we developed a short-term aftercare framework to guide the provision of these services. Family members and survivors of violence who shared their truth played an active role in creating an aftercare plan inclusive of their personal wellness needs. Providing support after an individual shared their truth was critical in assisting them along their healing journey.

Our aftercare program was the first of its kind in terms of its establishment of individualized and needs-specific contribution agreements between the government and the family member or survivor. This meant that each individual who shared their truth could develop an individualized aftercare plan, outlining their needs. Financial resources would go directly to them to implement this plan. This approach meant that family members and survivors could create healing plans which resonated with their immediate wellness needs, and included services such as on-the-land healing programs, counselling, commemoration ceremonies, travel costs, and many other requests.



Walking a path; never alone,
Nadzín DeGagné, AF A2017-0028.1.



Red-dress pin, Red Dress Community Care Project.

The National Inquiry's health and wellness approach for family members and survivors was developed through collaboration with family members and survivors from different Métis, First Nations, and Inuit communities and perspectives. They helped us to understand how to best develop, implement and maintain a program to support wellness for those who came forward to share their truths. We acknowledge the times and ways in which we fell short, but remain grateful for their guidance in the development of our healing and wellness approach.

Chapter 10: “I am here for justice, and I am here for change”: Commemoration and Calling Forth

Commemoration is one of the pathways to healing that witnesses identified throughout the Truth-Gathering Process. We see commemoration not only as an important way to honour those who've been lost to violence, but as one tied to individual and community healing, the recovery and reclamation of identity, the expression of deep knowledge and truth, and most importantly, change for the future. We see this approach as distinct from the practice of commemoration, as is traditionally understood. We call this essential aspect of commemoration “calling forth.” The act of calling forth includes calling forth the legacies of those who no longer walk among us; calling forth awareness that leads to concrete action; and calling forth the power and the place of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people as a pathway to healing and safety.

Witnesses offered examples of commemoration and calling forth in their own lives. For many, a central component of commemoration was making sure that their loved ones were not forgotten. This could take the form of events, markers, or artistic expression. Similarly, for many, the National Inquiry represented a forum in which these memories could come alive, and contribute to telling a larger truth about missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people. For families and survivors, it is imperative that sharing their truths creates change for future generations.



Many witnesses also testified to the idea that their loved ones' experiences provided strength – were called forth – as a way to contribute to reclaiming power and place in the present. The lessons their loved ones taught them in life are still with them in death, giving families direction and strength moving forward.

Calling forth is also manifest through the National Inquiry's Legacy Archive, which is part of the larger National Inquiry engagement in public education and its mission to find the truth, honour the truth, and give life to the truth.

Outside of statements or direct testimony shared in the Community Hearings, the National Inquiry's Legacy Archive provides an avenue for families and survivors wishing to share their truths through artistic expression. The Legacy Archive is based on the idea that art is a powerful tool for commemoration and for calling forth. Artistic expressions can send a message of hope or loss, resilience or reconciliation. They can bear witness to injustice, recognize the human dignity of those who are targeted, and raise awareness that will ultimately hold those who are responsible, accountable for the violence that persists today. Art is an important tool for healing; for some, it is also a means to take powerful messages to those who need to hear them the most. Their art represents a form of activist art. These donations, education projects, and acquisitions will be a permanent record – a legacy – sharing the truth about violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people.

Over the course of its mandate, the National Inquiry has also engaged in another important project: *Their Voices Will Guide Us*, a student and youth engagement guide. Developed in collaboration with Indigenous educators across Canada, this guide invites students of all ages to understand the crisis of violence through forging connections with communities in their own area and by centring the importance of Indigenous teachings. It provides key resources around the issue of violence against First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people. Educators and others working with children, students and youth can customize these resources according to their own contexts.

We also engaged families and survivors through the ReClaim Project. This is an ongoing national arts engagement project aimed at creating opportunities for families, women, and youth to come together and reconnect with sacred teachings and with the lands on which their ancestors lived. Its goal is to connect women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people to the land, to their own sacred knowledge and teachings and to one another.

Organized by renowned Métis artist Jaime Black, the ReClaim Project combines the aspect of “remembering” with the concept of “calling forth,” implying a more active, ongoing engagement with not only the memory of those lost, but with the sacred teachings and connectedness that can ultimately help contribute to safety and to healing. This project aims to re-assert presence and power on the land itself as a way of reclaiming the sacred feminine. It creates opportunities for families, women and youth to come together to reconnect to the matrilineal knowledge across different Indigenous communities.

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The first pilot of the ReClaim Project took place in Winnipeg, at the Forks, with a second pilot event held in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The National Inquiry hopes that the ReClaim Project, which is being offered by Jaime Black in other locations, will inspire other, similar actions that will persist beyond the life of the National Inquiry itself. In this way, this kind of art-action will represent a new way of asserting the importance of calling forth, and the importance of the power and place of the relatives who no longer walk among us, and the sacred place they hold in community and in ceremony.

The National Inquiry hopes that the Legacy Archive, the youth engagement strategy, the ReClaim Project, and all of the actions these projects inspire, will have legacies of their own and inspire more acts of commemoration, awareness, courage, healing, and justice. These acts are important in fulfilling a key pathway to safety, in restoring power and place to Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people everywhere they are.



ReClaim participants in Thunder Bay, Ontario, placed red cloth in the trees as a way to honour and to raise awareness about violence facing missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people.



Chapter 11: Valuing Lived and Front-Line Experiences

Ultimately, the most important part of healing and wellness, commemoration, and calling forth is finding solutions to ending violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Between October and December 2018, the National Inquiry hosted four Guided Dialogues to identify best practices and solutions to increase safety, improve well-being, and safeguard the rights of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in Canada.

Facilitated in partnership with Simon Fraser University's Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue, the Guided Dialogues brought together front-line service providers and community organizers to explore the particular perspectives of different Indigenous groups. The following sessions were hosted:

- 2SLGBTQQIA Perspectives and Best Practices (Toronto)
- Inuit Perspectives and Best Practices (Inuvik)
- Métis Perspectives and Best Practices (Edmonton)
- Québec First Nations Perspectives and Best Practices (Quebec)

Each Guided Dialogue brought together participants invited by the Commissioners who contributed on the basis of trends, experiences and needs identified within the body of National Inquiry testimonies and statements. Participants were individuals and organizations identified in public testimonies and statements, or in third-party research on service delivery in key areas. In inviting participants, the National Inquiry also took into account research and surveys of ally and support groups and recommendations from Commissioners and internal advisory groups.

We engaged in these dialogues to deepen our knowledge of systemic gaps and weaknesses, identify best practices and suggest specific recommendations for change through the lenses of culture, health, security, and justice. They were not aimed at gathering individual testimony, but instead aimed to bring together front-line service providers, organizers and people with lived experience, Elders, academics and outreach support to share perspectives related to their own backgrounds within specific Inuit, Métis, 2SLGBTQQIA and Quebec contexts.

Overwhelmingly, participants identified racism as being at the heart of the colonial structure, representing a core cause for the violence faced by Métis, First Nations, and Inuit communities. At the same time, participants highlighted intersecting experiences of discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, discrimination against marginalized populations such as sex workers, people engaged in substance use, people who are homeless, or based on their intersectional identities as First Nations, Métis and Inuit groups with many distinctive experiences and perspectives.



Through a discussion of their own experiences and themes, participants also identified a number of core principles that can increase the effectiveness of support services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people. These core principles are:

- valuing wellness as wholeness, with a holistic understanding of safety and well-being, caring for mental, emotional, spiritual and physical needs;
- using an interdisciplinary, systemic approach to coordinating services, rather than “silos” or forcing programs to compete against each other for funding;
- understanding the importance of cultural safety, integrating Indigenous values and traditions in social services;
- ongoing, mandatory training to equip frontline workers and management with the education necessary to engage with Indigenous communities in culturally safe ways; and
- being able to build long-term, trusting relationships with service providers, including social workers, healthcare professionals, law enforcement, with continuity of care.

Participants also identified systemic weaknesses, best practices and solutions in each of our four rights areas: culture, health, security, and justice.



Commissioner Eyolfson shares a hug with Charlotte Wolfrey in Regina, Saskatchewan.

In the area of culture, the vital importance of culture and community for the well-being of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities emerged as a core theme throughout the four dialogues. Participants saw access to culture as a fundamental right, a basic need, and a top priority to reduce risks of violence. Participants spoke about the significance of land, languages, and cultural teachings as sources of strength, healing, and guidance that should inform work in all sectors. Meanwhile, family and community members were identified as critical sources of support and safety, especially for highly targeted members of society. Of the many best practices and solutions that participants discussed related to culture, the unity of families was identified

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as being central to the safety and well-being of individual Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Participants highlighted childhood as a critical period that can either strengthen and protect women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people from harm, or cause lasting trauma. Other critical areas include the crisis of child welfare, the importance of cultural revitalization, access to culture in urban settings, and 2SLGBTQQIA, Métis, and Inuit inclusion.

In the area of health, participants highlighted the intersection between physical and mental well-being and the safety of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA individuals. For instance, mental health services and substance use treatment were identified as being critical to supporting family well-being, preventing violence, supporting victims of crimes, and rehabilitating offenders. Participants identified that best practices and solutions related to health need to address gaps in health care services and present new models for mental health and healing, including suicide prevention, affordable long-term therapy, substance use treatments, pre-natal and maternity care, 2SLGBTQQIA-focused health care and healing programs for men and boys.

In the area of security, both physical and social, participants emphasized that marginalization is not an accidental or an incidental result; rather, marginalization is a product of colonialism and of colonization, as well as of the ongoing discrimination that serves to target communities and individuals. Participants across the country emphasized the need to lower rates of poverty, unemployment, and insecure housing in Métis, Inuit, First Nations, and 2SLGBTQQIA communities in order to mitigate a number of associated risk factors that threaten the safety and well-being of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Participants advocated for equitable access to basic needs, such as shelter and food, along with increased support for education and employment. Best practices and solutions also need to enhance safety through gender-inclusive options for 2SLGBTQQIA people and strengthen community ties.



Chief Commissioner Buller addresses a group in Ottawa, Ontario.



In the area of justice, participants across all four dialogues noted the frustration they felt in trying to navigate systems they didn't see as fair, representative, or their own. In many cases, participants discussed how justice might be redefined in Indigenous terms, and in terms of how people kept each other safe, cared for one another, and ensured that the laws and rights were upheld and related responsibilities were followed. These principles are still important today. In finding solutions, participants highlighted the need to improve law enforcement practices, focus on crime prevention, provide more support to help victims and survivors navigate the justice system, support restorative justice projects, revitalize Indigenous laws, and provide more rehabilitation and reintegration supports.

Overall, the Guided Dialogue sessions sought to bridge the experiences the National Inquiry heard about in other parts of the Truth-Gathering Process with a better understanding of the context within which these experiences took place. Bringing together front-line service providers, along with Elders and Knowledge Keepers, provided a bridge that animates our approach to transforming experiences into actionable, impactful recommendations. We thank the participants for their candor, their passion, and their ongoing commitment to improving safety for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

NOTES

- 1 Raphael Lemkin, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress* (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law, 1944), 79.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Andrew Woolford and Jeff Benvenuto, "Canada and Colonial Genocide," *Journal of Genocide Research* 17, no. 4 (2015): 375.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Larry Krotz, "A Canadian genocide? A new museum in Winnipeg has become a flashpoint for how we interpret this country's treatment of First Nations," *The United Church Observer*, March 2014, https://www.ucobserver.org/features/2014/03/canadian_genocide/.
- 6 Woolford and Benvenuto, "Canada and Colonial Genocide," 380.
- 7 Due to the gravity of this issue, the National Inquiry is preparing a supplementary report on the Canadian genocide of Indigenous Peoples according to the legal definition of "genocide," which will be publicly available on our website.
- 8 Tuma Young (L'nu, Malagawatch First Nation), Part 3, Public Volume 1, Winnipeg, MB, p. 201.
- 9 Brenda Gunn (Métis), Part 3, Public Volume 6, Quebec City, QC, p. 55.
- 10 Danielle E. (Kawacatoose First Nation), Part 1, Public Volume 31, Saskatoon, SK, p. 96.
- 11 Kassandara Churcher, Mixed Parts 2 & 3, Public Volume 7, Quebec, QC, p. 37.
- 12 Brenda Gunn (Métis), Part 3, Public Volume 6, Québec City, QC, p. 58.



Calls for Justice

As the evidence demonstrates, human rights and Indigenous rights abuses and violations committed and condoned by the Canadian state represent genocide against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. These abuses and violations have resulted in the denial of safety, security, and human dignity. They are the root causes of the violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people that generate and maintain a world within which Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are forced to confront violence on a daily basis, and where perpetrators act with impunity.

The steps to end and redress this genocide must be no less monumental than the combination of systems and actions that has worked to maintain colonial violence for generations. A permanent commitment to ending the genocide requires addressing the four pathways explored within this report, namely:

- historical, multigenerational, and intergenerational trauma;
- social and economic marginalization;
- maintaining the status quo and institutional lack of will; and
- ignoring the agency and expertise of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.



Addressing these four pathways means full compliance with all human and Indigenous rights instruments, as well as with the premise that began this report: that the daily encounters with individuals, institutions, systems, and structures that compromise security must be addressed with a new view toward relationships.

Although we have been mandated to provide recommendations, it must be understood that these recommendations, which we frame as “Calls for Justice,” are legal imperatives – they are not optional. The Calls for Justice arise from international and domestic human and Indigenous rights laws, including the *Charter*, the Constitution, and the Honour of the Crown. As such, Canada has a legal obligation to fully implement these Calls for Justice and to ensure Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people live in dignity. We demand a world within which First Nations, Inuit, and Métis families can raise their children with the same safety, security, and human rights that non-Indigenous families do, along with full respect for the Indigenous and human rights of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis families.

As we noted in our *Interim Report*, there has been very limited movement to implement recommendations from previous reports. What little efforts have been made have focused more on reactive rather than preventative measures.¹ This is a significant barrier to addressing the root causes of violence. Further, insufficient political will continues to be a roadblock across all initiatives. We maintain now, as we did then, that proper prioritization and resourcing of solutions by Canadian governments must come with real partnerships with Indigenous Peoples that support self-determination, in a decolonizing way.²

In presenting these Calls for Justice, we begin, first, by setting out the principles for change that have informed our work throughout the National Inquiry, and that represent the building blocks for meaningful and permanent transformation. These basic principles permeate and inform all of our Calls for Justice, and should be considered guiding principles for interpreting and implementing all of the Calls for Justice.

Next, we articulate our Calls for Justice as imperatives for redress that go beyond one area or issue and that touch on all of the abuses and violations that family members and survivors of violence identified in sharing their truths.

These Calls for Justice represent important ways to end the genocide and to transform systemic and societal values that have worked to maintain colonial violence.

Our Calls for Justice aren’t just about institutions, or about governments, although they have foundational obligations to uphold; there is a role for everyone in the short and the long term. Individuals, institutions, and governments can all play a part; we encourage you, as you read these recommendations, to understand and, most importantly, to act on yours.



Principles for Change

Our Calls for Justice are based on a solid foundation of evidence and law. Witnesses who shared their truths with us also explained that there are many important principles and ideas that must inform the implementation of any of the Calls for Justice in order for them to be effective and meaningful.

A Focus on Substantive Equality and Human and Indigenous Rights

Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are holders of inherent Indigenous rights, constitutional rights, and international and domestic human rights. In addition, many Indigenous Peoples in Canada are rights holders under various Treaties, land claims, and settlement agreements.

As this report affirms, and as the Canadian Human Rights Commission has pointed out:

A fundamental premise of this approach is that Indigenous women and girls should not be treated solely as victims but as independent human rights holders.... A human rights-based approach would be a critical element in efforts to bring about a paradigm shift in Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples, particularly Indigenous women and girls. This is because such an approach would reframe issues of importance related to Indigenous women and girls as a "denial of rights" instead of "unfulfilled needs". Exposure to violence would then be seen as a systemic violation of the rights to gender equality and non-discrimination requiring broad structural changes (i.e. policing practices, judicial), instead of a symptom of service gaps requiring temporary solutions.

This approach would reaffirm Canada's commitment to uphold and to promote the human rights of people in vulnerable circumstances. It would also constitute a significant step towards the implementation of Canada's obligations enshrined in international human rights conventions and declarations (e.g. the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples). These obligations were further outlined in the recommendations made by various international bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.³

Throughout this report we have also pointed to other legal instruments, including the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (PPCG), that must be considered in terms of viewing Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as rights holders. Please note that, due to the complexity of the issue of genocide, a supplementary report will be available on our website that explores this finding in greater detail within a legal framework of analysis. Throughout these Calls, we maintain that all actions and remediation to address root causes of violence must be human and Indigenous rights-based with a focus on substantive equality for Indigenous Peoples.



Indigenous women speak out: there can be no true reconciliation without justice.
Credit: Ben Powless

“Substantive equality” is a legal principle that refers to the achievement of true equality in outcomes. It is required in order to address the historical disadvantages, intergenerational trauma, and discrimination experienced by a person to narrow the gap of inequality that they are experiencing in order to improve their overall well-being. In addition, the fundamental principle that human rights are interconnected means that none of the issues addressed in this report, though separated for ease of reading and

comprehension, should be considered in isolation; all are key to achieving and maintaining substantive equality and in implementing measures that uphold rights and create safety. In these Calls for Justice, we frequently call upon “all governments”; in the interpretation of these Calls, **“all governments” refers to federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments.**

A Decolonizing Approach

Implementation of these Calls for Justice must include a decolonizing approach. As we explained in our *Interim Report*:

A decolonizing approach aims to resist and undo the forces of colonialism and to re-establish Indigenous Nationhood. It is rooted in Indigenous values, philosophies, and knowledge systems. It is a way of doing things differently that challenges the colonial influence we live under by making space for marginalized Indigenous perspectives. The National Inquiry’s decolonizing approach also acknowledges the rightful power and place of Indigenous women and girls.⁴



Decolonizing approaches involve recognizing inherent rights through the principle that Indigenous Peoples have the right to govern themselves in relation to matters that are internal to their communities; integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages, and institutions; and with respect to their special relationship to their resources, which many witnesses described as their relatives.

Our approach honours and respects Indigenous values, philosophies, and knowledge systems. It is a strengths-based approach, focusing on the resilience and expertise of individuals and communities themselves.

Inclusion of Families and Survivors

The implementation of the Calls for Justice must include the perspectives and participation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people with lived experience, including the families of the missing and murdered and survivors of violence. The definition of “family” is not limited to a nuclear family. “Family” must be understood to include all forms of familial kinship, including but not limited to biological families, chosen families, and families of the heart.⁵

We centre their contributions throughout the report, because we know that this inclusion is key to healing and to understanding the strength and resilience that lie at the heart of each person, each family, and each community from whom we heard. We maintain the need for this approach to the implementation of all Calls for Justice, ensuring that the specific measures taken fully engage these perspectives and this expertise.

Self-Determined and Indigenous-Led Solutions and Services

Services and solutions must be led by Indigenous governments, organizations, and people. This is based on the self-determination and self-governance of Indigenous Peoples, as defined per articles 3 and 4 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP):

Article 3: “Indigenous Peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.”

Article 4: “Indigenous Peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.”

Though defined by these articles, self-determination actually represents an inherent right that exists independent of any statute or legislation. The colonial mindset by which Indigenous leaders ask for permission and the state gives permission has to end. Further, the exclusion of Indigenous women, girls, 2SLGBTQQIA people, Elders, and children from the exercise of Indigenous self-determination must end.



Where Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous governments have to work together to create solutions and deliver services, it must be in true partnership that respects Indigenous self-determination in all matters. Within this, we maintain that solutions should stem from Indigenous communities and Nations, and that these solutions must be prioritized and sustainably and equitably resourced.

Recognizing Distinctions

Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people come from diverse First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities. The Calls for Justice must be interpreted and implemented in an equitable and non-discriminatory way, addressing the needs of distinct Indigenous Peoples, and taking into account factors that make them distinct. These include, but are not limited to:

- Self-identification
 - ✓ First Nation
 - ✓ Inuit
 - ✓ Métis
- Geographical- or regional-specific information
 - ✓ North, South, East, West
 - ✓ Proximity to urban centres, oceans, water, and natural resources
 - ✓ Locations of traditional territories and homelands
 - ✓ Municipal, provincial, and territorial boundaries
- Residency
 - ✓ On-reserve/off-reserve
 - ✓ Rural/urban
 - ✓ Remote and northern
 - ✓ Communities and settlements
- A gendered lens and framework that ensures that impacts on women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA individuals are taken into account. This also includes understanding the differences and diversity among 2SLGBTQQIA people and understanding that the needs, within communities of individuals, may not necessarily be the same.

The interpretation and implementation of the Calls for Justice must include the necessity for cultural safety. Cultural safety goes beyond the idea of cultural “appropriateness” and demands the incorporation of services and processes that empower Indigenous Peoples. The creation of cultural safety requires, at a minimum, the inclusion of Indigenous languages, laws and protocols, governance, spirituality, and religion.

Incorporating knowledge of trauma into all policies, procedures, and practices of solutions and services is crucial to the implementation of the Calls for Justice. It is fundamental to recognizing the impacts of trauma and to responding appropriately to signs of trauma. Interpretation and implementation of the Calls for Justice must include funding to ensure all necessary steps to create a trauma-informed approach and to deliver trauma-informed services are viable.

A woman wearing a red robe and a grey headscarf is holding a white sign. The sign has the Tibetan text "འཇུག་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་འཇུག་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་", "འཇུག་ཁྱེད་?". The background is a snowy, mountainous landscape.

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Overarching Findings

While we have included findings specific to particular themes, issues and communities through the second section of this report, we maintain that there are many truths that we heard that make it clear how these areas are connected and are inseparable, where the actions or inactions of particular groups, institutions, and governments have served to promote violence and perpetuate genocide.

Overarching findings include:

- ✓ The significant, persistent, and deliberate pattern of systemic racial and gendered human rights and Indigenous rights violations and abuses – perpetuated historically and maintained today by the Canadian state, designed to displace Indigenous Peoples from their land, social structures, and governance and to eradicate their existence as Nations, communities, families, and individuals – is the cause of the disappearances, murders, and violence experienced by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and is genocide. This colonialism, discrimination, and genocide explains the high rates of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

An absolute paradigm shift is required to dismantle colonialism within Canadian society, and from all levels of government and public institutions. Ideologies and instruments of colonialism, racism, and misogyny, past and present, must be rejected.

- ✓ Canada has signed and ratified many international declarations and treaties that affect Indigenous women's, girls', and 2SLGBTQQIA people's rights, protection, security, and safety. Canada has failed to meaningfully implement the provisions of these legal instruments, including PPCG, ICESCR, ICCPR, UNCRC, CEDAW, and UNDRIP.

Further, the Canadian state has enacted domestic laws, including but not limited to section 35 of the Constitution, the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, and human rights legislation, to ensure the legal protection of human rights and Indigenous rights. All governments, including Indigenous governments, have an obligation to uphold and protect the Indigenous and human rights of all Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as outlined in these laws. Canada has failed to protect these rights and to acknowledge and remedy the human rights violations and abuses that have been consistently perpetrated against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

There is no accessible and reliable mechanism within the Canadian state for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to seek recourse and remedies for the violations of their domestic and international human rights and Indigenous rights. The Canadian legal system fails to hold the state and state actors accountable for their failure to meet domestic and international human rights and Indigenous rights obligations.



- ✓ The Canadian state has displaced Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people from their traditional roles in governance and leadership and continues to violate their political rights. This has been done through concerted efforts to destroy and replace Indigenous governance systems with colonial and patriarchal governance models, such as the *Indian Act*, and through the imposition of laws of general application throughout Canada. Indigenous governments or bands as established under the *Indian Act* or through local municipal governments do not have the full trust of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Indigenous bands and councils and community leadership who have authority through colonial law are generally seen as not representing all of the interests of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- ✓ We recognize self-determination and self-governance as fundamental Indigenous and human rights and a best practice. Indigenous self-determination and self-governance in all areas of Indigenous society are required to properly serve and protect Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This is particularly true in the delivery of services.

Efforts by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to be self-determining face significant barriers. Many Indigenous women's advocacy organizations and grassroots organizations engaging in essential work to support survivors of violence and families of missing or lost loved ones, and working toward restoring safety, are underfunded and undersupported by current funding formulas and systems.

Temporary and deficit-based approaches do not increase capacity for self-determination or self-governance, and fail to adequately provide protection and safety, as well as substantive equality. Short-term or project-based funding models in service areas are not sustainable, and represent a violation of inherent rights to self-governance and a failure to provide funding on a needs-based approach, equitably, substantively, and stably.



Clifford Crowchild honours the memory of his mother, Jacqueline Crazybull, killed in 2007. The #SacredMMIWG awareness campaign was developed by Eagle Vision and shot by renowned Anishinaabe photographer Nadya Kwandibens. Credit: Nadya Kwandibens



Calls For Justice For All Governments

The National Inquiry heard many truths connected with the deliberate actions and inactions of all levels of government. In addition, the evidence makes clear that changing the structures and the systems that sustain violence in daily encounters is not only necessary to combat violence, but is an essential legal obligation of all governments in Canada. We target many of our Calls for Justice at governments for this reason, and identify how governments can work to honour Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and to protect their human and Indigenous rights, in the thematic areas examined within this report.

Human and Indigenous Rights and Governmental Obligations

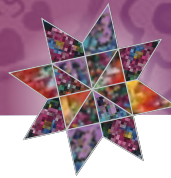
- 1.1 **We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments (hereinafter “all governments”),** in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, to develop and implement a National Action Plan to address violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as recommended in our *Interim Report* and in support of existing recommendations by other bodies of inquiry and other reports.⁶ As part of the National Action Plan, we call upon all governments to ensure that equitable access to basic rights such as employment, housing, education, safety, and health care is recognized as a fundamental means of protecting Indigenous and human rights, re-sourced and supported as rights-based programs founded on substantive equality. All programs must be no-barrier, and must apply regardless of Status or location.

Governments should:

- i Table and implement a National Action Plan that is flexible and distinctions-based, and that includes regionally specific plans with devoted funding and timetables for implementation that are rooted in the local cultures and communities of diverse Indigenous identities, with measurable goals and necessary resources dedicated to capacity building, sustainability, and long-term solutions.
 - ii Make publicly available on an annual basis reports of ongoing actions and developments in measurable goals related to the National Action Plan.
- 1.2 We call upon all governments, with the full participation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, to immediately implement and fully comply with all relevant rights instruments, including but not limited to:
- i ICCPR, ICESCR, UNCRC, CEDAW, and ICERD, as well as all optional protocols to these instruments, including the 3rd Protocol to the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (UNCRC).
 - ii *American Convention on Human Rights*: specifically, that Canada ratify the *American Convention on Human Rights* and the *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women*.



- iii All the recommendations of the 2015 UN CEDAW *Inquiry Report* and cooperation with the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on all follow-up procedures.
 - iv All recommendations made by international human rights bodies, including treaty-monitoring bodies, on causes and recommendations to address violence against all, but specifically Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA individuals.
 - v UNDRIP, including recognition, protection, and support of Indigenous self-governance and self-determination, as defined by UNDRIP and by Indigenous Peoples, including that these rights are guaranteed equally to women and men, as rights protected under section 35 of the Constitution. This requires respecting and making space for Indigenous self-determination and self-governance, and the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples to all decision-making processes that affect them, eliminating gender discrimination in the *Indian Act*, and amending the Constitution to bring it into conformity with UNDRIP.
- 1.3 We call upon all governments, in meeting human and Indigenous rights obligations, to pursue prioritization and resourcing of the measures required to eliminate the social, economic, cultural, and political marginalization of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people when developing budgets and determining government activities and priorities.
 - 1.4 We call upon all governments, and in particular Indigenous governments and Indigenous representative organizations, to take urgent and special measures to ensure that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are represented in governance and that their political rights are respected and upheld. We call upon all governments to equitably support and promote the role of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in governance and leadership. These efforts must include the development of policies and procedures to protect Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people against sexism, homophobia, transphobia, and racism within political life.
 - 1.5 We call upon all governments to immediately take all necessary measures to prevent, investigate, punish, and compensate for violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
 - 1.6 We call upon all governments to eliminate jurisdictional gaps and neglect that result in the denial of services, or improperly regulated and delivered services, that address the social, economic, political, and cultural marginalization of, and violence against, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
 - 1.7 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, to establish a National Indigenous and Human Rights Ombudsman, with authority in all jurisdictions, and to establish a National Indigenous and



Vanessa Brooks's sister, Tanya Brooks, was killed in 2009. As part of the #SacredMMIWG portrait series, she remembers how her life was with Tanya in it: peaceful, serene, her sacred space.
Credit: Nadya Kwandibens

Human Rights Tribunal. The ombudsperson and tribunal must be independent of governments and have the authority to receive complaints from Indigenous individuals as well as Indigenous communities in relation to Indigenous and human rights violations, and to conduct thorough and independent evaluations of government services for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people and communities to determine compliance with human and Indigenous rights laws.

The ombudsperson and the tribunal must be given sufficient resources to fulfill their mandates and must be permanent.

- 1.8 We call upon all governments to create specific and long-term funding, available to Indigenous communities and organizations, to create, deliver, and disseminate prevention programs, education, and awareness campaigns designed for Indigenous communities and families related to violence prevention and combatting lateral violence. Core and sustainable funding, as opposed to program funding, must be provided to national and regional Indigenous women's and 2SLGBTQIA people's organizations.
- 1.9 We call upon all governments to develop laws, policies, and public education campaigns to challenge the acceptance and normalization of violence.
- 1.10 We call upon the federal government to create an independent mechanism to report on the implementation of the National Inquiry's Calls for Justice to Parliament, annually.
- 1.11 We call upon the federal government – specifically, Library and Archives Canada and the Privy Council Office – to maintain and to make easily accessible the National Inquiry's public record and website.



Calls for Justice for All Governments: Culture

- 2.1 We call upon all governments to acknowledge, recognize, and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their cultures and languages as inherent rights, and constitutionally protected as such under section 35 of the Constitution.
- 2.2 We call upon all governments to recognize Indigenous languages as official languages, with the same status, recognition, and protection provided to French and English. This includes the directives that:
 - i Federal, provincial, and territorial governments must legislate Indigenous languages in the respective territory as official languages.
 - ii All governments must make funds available to Indigenous Peoples to support the work required to revitalize and restore Indigenous cultures and languages.
- 2.3 We call upon all governments to ensure that all Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are provided with safe, no-barrier, permanent, and meaningful access to their cultures and languages in order to restore, reclaim, and revitalize their cultures and identities. These are rights held by all segments of Indigenous communities, from young children to Elders. The programs and services that provide such access should not be tied exclusively to government-run cultural or educational institutions. All governments must further ensure that the rights of Indigenous children to retain and be educated in their Indigenous language are upheld and protected. All governments must ensure access to immersion programs for children from preschool into post-secondary education.
- 2.4 We call upon all governments to provide the necessary resources and permanent funds required to preserve knowledge by digitizing interviews with Knowledge Keepers and language speakers. We further call upon all governments to support grassroots and community-led Indigenous language and cultural programs that restore identity, place, and belonging within First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities through permanent, no-barrier funding and resources. Special measures must include supports to restore and revitalize identity, place, and belonging for Indigenous Peoples and communities who have been isolated from their Nations due to colonial violence, including 2SLGBTQQIA people and women who have been denied Status.
- 2.5 We call upon all governments, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, to create a permanent empowerment fund devoted to supporting Indigenous-led initiatives for Indigenous individuals, families, and communities to access cultural knowledge, as an important and strength-based way to support cultural rights and to uphold self-determined services. This empowerment fund should include the support of land-based educational programs that can assist in foundational cultural learning and awareness. This empowerment fund will also assist in the revitalization of distinct cultural practices as expressed by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, with eligibility criteria and decision making directly in their hands.



- 2.6 We call upon all governments to educate their citizens about, and to confront and eliminate, racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia. To accomplish this, the federal government, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and provincial and territorial governments, must develop and implement an Anti-Racism and Anti-Sexism National Action Plan to end racist and sexualized stereotypes of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The plan must target the general public as well as public services.
- 2.7 We call upon all governments to adequately fund and support Indigenous-led initiatives to improve the representation of Indigenous Peoples in media and pop culture.

Calls for Justice for All Governments: Health and Wellness

- 3.1 We call upon all governments to ensure that the rights to health and wellness of Indigenous Peoples, and specifically of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, are recognized and protected on an equitable basis.
- 3.2 We call upon all governments to provide adequate, stable, equitable, and ongoing funding for Indigenous-centred and community-based health and wellness services that are accessible and culturally appropriate, and meet the health and wellness needs of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The lack of health and wellness services within Indigenous communities continues to force Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to relocate in order to access care. Governments must ensure that health and wellness services are available and accessible within Indigenous communities and wherever Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people reside.
- 3.3 We call upon all governments to fully support First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities to call on Elders, Grandmothers, and other Knowledge Keepers to establish community-based trauma-informed programs for survivors of trauma and violence.
- 3.4 We call upon all governments to ensure that all Indigenous communities receive immediate and necessary resources, including funding and support, for the establishment of sustainable, permanent, no-barrier, preventative, accessible, holistic, wraparound services, including mobile trauma and addictions recovery teams. We further direct that trauma and addictions treatment programs be paired with other essential services such as mental health services and sexual exploitation and trafficking services as they relate to each individual case of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 3.5 We call upon all governments to establish culturally competent and responsive crisis response teams in all communities and regions, to meet the immediate needs of an Indigenous person, family, and/or community after a traumatic event (murder, accident, violent event, etc.), alongside ongoing support.



- 3.6 We call upon all governments to ensure substantive equality in the funding of services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as well as substantive equality for Indigenous-run health services. Further, governments must ensure that jurisdictional disputes do not result in the denial of rights and services. This includes mandated permanent funding of health services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people on a continual basis, regardless of jurisdictional lines, geographical location, and Status affiliation or lack thereof.
- 3.7 We call upon all governments to provide continual and accessible healing programs and support for all children of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people and their family members. Specifically, we call for the permanent



establishment of a fund akin to the Aboriginal Healing Foundation and related funding. These funds and their administration must be independent from government and must be distinctions-based. There must be accessible and equitable allocation of specific monies within the fund for Inuit, Métis, and First Nations Peoples.

Rinelle Harper is a survivor and advocate who refused to let people ignore the issue of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. She says: "I want people to know that change starts with us." Credit: Nadya Kwandibens

Calls for Justice for All Governments: Human Security

- 4.1 We call upon all governments to uphold the social and economic rights of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people by ensuring that Indigenous Peoples have services and infrastructure that meet their social and economic needs. All governments must immediately ensure that Indigenous Peoples have access to safe housing, clean drinking water, and adequate food.
- 4.2 We call upon all governments to recognize Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination in the pursuit of economic social development. All governments must support and resource economic and social progress and development on an equitable basis, as these measures are required to uphold the human dignity, life, liberty, and security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. All governments must support and



resource community-based supports and solutions designed to improve social and economic security, led by Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This support must come with long-term, sustainable funding designed to meet the needs and objectives as defined by Indigenous Peoples and communities.

- 4.3 We call upon all governments to support programs and services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry to promote their safety and security. These programs must be designed and delivered in partnership with people who have lived experience in the sex industry. We call for stable and long-term funding for these programs and services.
- 4.4 We call upon all governments to provide supports and resources for educational, training, and employment opportunities for all Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. These programs must be available within all Indigenous communities.
- 4.5 We call upon all governments to establish a guaranteed annual livable income for all Canadians, including Indigenous Peoples, to meet all their social and economic needs. This income must take into account diverse needs, realities, and geographic locations.
- 4.6 We call upon all governments to immediately commence the construction of new housing and the provision of repairs for existing housing to meet the housing needs of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This construction and provision of repairs must ensure that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have access to housing that is safe, appropriate to geographic and cultural needs, and available wherever they reside, whether in urban, rural, remote, or Indigenous communities.
- 4.7 We call upon all governments to support the establishment and long-term sustainable funding of Indigenous-led low-barrier shelters, safe spaces, transition homes, second-stage housing, and services for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people who are homeless, near homeless, dealing with food insecurity, or in poverty, and who are fleeing violence or have been subjected to sexualized violence and exploitation. All governments must ensure that shelters, transitional housing, second-stage housing, and services are appropriate to cultural needs, and available wherever Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people reside.
- 4.8 We call upon all governments to ensure that adequate plans and funding are put into place for safe and affordable transit and transportation services and infrastructure for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people living in remote or rural communities. Transportation should be sufficient and readily available to Indigenous communities, and in towns and cities located in all of the provinces and territories in Canada. These plans and funding should take into consideration:
 - ways to increase safe public transit;
 - ways to address the lack of commercial transit available; and
 - special accommodations for fly-in, northern, and remote communities.



Calls for Justice for All Governments: Justice

- 5.1 We call upon all governments to immediately implement the recommendations in relation to the Canadian justice system in: *Bridging the Cultural Divide: A Report on Aboriginal People and Criminal Justice in Canada*, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1996); and the *Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba: Public Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People* (1991).
- 5.2 We call upon the federal government to review and amend the *Criminal Code* to eliminate definitions of offences that minimize the culpability of the offender.
- 5.3 We call upon the federal government to review and reform the law about sexualized violence and intimate partner violence, utilizing the perspectives of feminist and Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 5.4 We call upon all governments to immediately and dramatically transform Indigenous policing from its current state as a mere delegation to an exercise in self-governance and self-determination over policing. To do this, the federal government's First Nations Policing Program must be replaced with a new legislative and funding framework, consistent with international and domestic policing best practices and standards, that must be developed by the federal, provincial, and territorial governments in partnership with Indigenous Peoples. This legislative and funding framework must, at a minimum, meet the following considerations:
 - i Indigenous police services must be funded to a level that is equitable with all other non-Indigenous police services in this country. Substantive equality requires that more resources or funding be provided to close the gap in existing resources, and that required staffing, training, and equipment are in place to ensure that Indigenous police services are culturally appropriate and effective police services.
 - ii There must be civilian oversight bodies with jurisdiction to audit Indigenous police services and to investigate claims of police misconduct, including incidents of rape and other sexual assaults, within those services. These oversight bodies must report publicly at least annually.
- 5.5 We call upon all governments to fund the provision of policing services within Indigenous communities in northern and remote areas in a manner that ensures that those services meet the safety and justice needs of the communities and that the quality of policing services is equitable to that provided to non-Indigenous Canadians. This must include but is not limited to the following measures:
 - i With the growing reliance on information management systems, particularly in the area of major and interjurisdictional criminal investigations, remote communities must be ensured access to reliable high-speed Internet as a right.



- ii Major crime units and major case management must be more accessible to remote and northern communities on a faster basis than the service is being delivered now.
 - iii Capacity must be developed in investigative tools and techniques for the investigation of sexualized violence, including but not limited to tools for the collection of physical evidence, such as sexual assault kits, and specialized and trauma-informed questioning techniques.
 - iv Crime-prevention funding and programming must reflect community needs.
- 5.6 We call upon provincial and territorial governments to develop an enhanced, holistic, comprehensive approach for the provision of support to Indigenous victims of crime and families and friends of Indigenous murdered or missing persons. This includes but is not limited to the following measures:
- i Guaranteed access to financial support and meaningful and appropriate trauma care must be provided for victims of crime and traumatic incidents, regardless of whether they report directly to the police, if the perpetrator is charged, or if there is a conviction.
 - ii Adequate and reliable culturally relevant and accessible victim services must be provided to family members and survivors of crime, and funding must be provided to Indigenous and community-led organizations that deliver victim services and healing supports.
 - iii Legislated paid leave and disability benefits must be provided for victims of crime or traumatic events.
 - iv Guaranteed access to independent legal services must be provided throughout court processes. As soon as an Indigenous woman, girl, or 2SLGBTQQIA person decides to report an offence, before speaking to the police, they must have guaranteed access to legal counsel at no cost.
 - v Victim services must be independent from prosecution services and police services.
- 5.7 We call upon federal and provincial governments to establish robust and well-funded Indigenous civilian police oversight bodies (or branches within established reputable civilian oversight bodies within a jurisdiction) in all jurisdictions, which must include representation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, inclusive of diverse Indigenous cultural backgrounds, with the power to:
- i Observe and oversee investigations in relation to police negligence or misconduct, including but not limited to rape and other sexual offences.
 - ii Observe and oversee investigations of cases involving Indigenous Peoples.
 - iii Publicly report on police progress in addressing findings and recommendations at least annually.



- 5.8 We call upon all provincial and territorial governments to enact missing persons legislation.
- 5.9 We call upon all governments to ensure that protection orders are available, accessible, promptly issued, and effectively serviced and resourced to protect the safety of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 5.10 We call upon all governments to recruit and retain more Indigenous justices of the peace, and to expand their jurisdictions to match that of the Nunavut Justice of the Peace.
- 5.11 We call upon all governments to increase accessibility to meaningful and culturally appropriate justice practices by expanding restorative justice programs and Indigenous Peoples' courts.
- 5.12 We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to increase Indigenous representation in all Canadian courts, including within the Supreme Court of Canada.
- 5.13 We call upon all provincial and territorial governments to expand and adequately resource legal aid programs in order to ensure that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have access to justice and meaningful participation in the justice system. Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must have guaranteed access to legal services in order to defend and assert their human rights and Indigenous rights.
- 5.14 We call upon federal, provincial and territorial governments to thoroughly evaluate the impact of mandatory minimum sentences as it relates to the sentencing and over-incarceration of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people and to take appropriate action to address their over-incarceration.
- 5.15 We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments and all actors in the justice system to consider Gladue reports as a right and to resource them appropriately, and to create national standards for Gladue reports, including strength-based reporting.
- 5.16 We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide community-based and Indigenous-specific options for sentencing.
- 5.17 We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to thoroughly evaluate the impacts of Gladue principles and section 718.2(e) of the *Criminal Code* on sentencing equity as it relates to violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 5.18 We call upon the federal government to consider violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people as an aggravating factor at sentencing, and to amend the *Criminal Code* accordingly, with the passage and enactment of Bill S-215.
- 5.19 We call upon the federal government to include cases where there is a pattern of intimate partner violence and abuse as murder in the first degree under section 222 of the *Criminal Code*.



- 5.20 We call upon the federal government to implement the Indigenous-specific provisions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (SC 1992, c.20), sections 79 to 84.1.
- 5.21 We call upon the federal government to fully implement the recommendations in the reports of the Office of the Correctional Investigator and those contained in the Auditor General of Canada (*Preparing Indigenous Offenders for Release*, Fall 2016); the *Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada* (2015); the report of the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security, *Indigenous People in the Federal Correctional System* (June 2018); the report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women, *A Call to Action: Reconciliation with Indigenous Women in the Federal Justice and Corrections Systems* (June 2018); and the *Commission of Inquiry into certain events at the Prison for Women in Kingston* (1996, Arbour Report) in order to reduce the gross overrepresentation of Indigenous women and girls in the criminal justice system.
- 5.22 We call upon the federal government to return women’s corrections to the key principles set out in *Creating Choices* (1990).
- 5.23 We call upon the federal government to create a Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections to ensure corporate attention to, and accountability regarding, Indigenous issues.
- 5.24 We call upon the federal government to amend data collection and intake-screening processes to gather distinctions-based and intersectional data about Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 5.25 We call upon all governments to resource research on men who commit violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.



Calls for Justice: Industries, Institutions, Services, and Partnerships

As this report has demonstrated, so much of the violence shared in the truths of those who testified began with an encounter between a person and an institution or a service that could have ultimately contributed to wellness, if it had occurred differently. In this section of our Calls for Justice, we identify important industries, institutions and services that are featured in testimony throughout this report. We include the idea of partnership, because so many of these services and institutions operated in partnership with governments at all levels; these Calls, therefore, while aimed at service providers, must be interpreted with an insistence on proper resourcing and interjurisdictional cooperation, in order to ensure safety for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Calls for Media and Social Influencers:

- 6.1 We call upon all media, news corporations and outlets, and, in particular, government-funded corporations and outlets; media unions, associations, and guilds; academic institutions teaching journalism or media courses; governments that fund such corporations, outlets, and academic institutions; and journalists, reporters, bloggers, film producers, writers, musicians, music producers, and, more generally, people working in the entertainment industry to take decolonizing approaches to their work and publications in order to educate all Canadians about Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. More specifically, this includes the following:
- i Ensure authentic and appropriate representation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, inclusive of diverse Indigenous cultural backgrounds, in order to address negative and discriminatory stereotypes.



Winnipeg Police Chief Danny Smyth participates in the National Inquiry's #SacredMMIWG art project/portrait series. He and many others continue to bring light to the issue of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
Credit: Nadya Kwandibens



- ii Support Indigenous people sharing their stories, from their perspectives, free of bias, discrimination, and false assumptions, and in a trauma-informed and culturally sensitive way.
- iii Increase the number of Indigenous people in broadcasting, television, and radio, and in journalist, reporter, producer, and executive positions in the entertainment industry, including, and not limited to, by:
 - providing educational and training opportunities aimed at Indigenous inclusion; and
 - providing scholarships and grants aimed at Indigenous inclusion in media, film, and music industry-related fields of study.
- iv Take proactive steps to break down the stereotypes that hypersexualize and demean Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and to end practices that perpetuate myths that Indigenous women are more sexually available and “less worthy” than non-Indigenous women because of their race or background.

Calls for Health and Wellness Service Providers:

- 7.1 We call upon all governments and health service providers to recognize that Indigenous Peoples – First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, including 2SLGBTQQIA people – are the experts in caring for and healing themselves, and that health and wellness services are most effective when they are designed and delivered by the Indigenous Peoples they are supposed to serve, in a manner consistent with and grounded in the practices, world views, cultures, languages, and values of the diverse Inuit, Métis, and First Nations communities they serve.
- 7.2 We call upon all governments and health service providers to ensure that health and wellness services for Indigenous Peoples include supports for healing from all forms of unresolved trauma, including intergenerational, multigenerational, and complex trauma. Health and wellness programs addressing trauma should be Indigenous-led, or in partnership with Indigenous communities, and should not be limited in time or approaches.
- 7.3 We call upon all governments and health service providers to support Indigenous-led prevention initiatives in the areas of health and community awareness, including, but not limited to programming:
 - for Indigenous men and boys
 - related to suicide prevention strategies for youth and adults
 - related to sexual trafficking awareness and no-barrier exiting
 - specific to safe and healthy relationships
 - specific to mental health awareness
 - related to 2SLGBTQQIA issues and sex positivity



- 7.4 We call upon all governments and health service providers to provide necessary resources, including funding, to support the revitalization of Indigenous health, wellness, and child and Elder care practices. For healing, this includes teachings that are land-based and about harvesting and the use of Indigenous medicines for both ceremony and health issues. This may also include: matriarchal teachings on midwifery and post-natal care for both woman and child; early childhood health care; palliative care; Elder care and care homes to keep Elders in their home communities as valued Knowledge Keepers; and other measures. Specific programs may include but are not limited to correctional facilities, healing centres, hospitals, and rehabilitation centres.
- 7.5 We call upon governments, institutions, organizations, and essential and non-essential service providers to support and provide permanent and necessary resources for specialized intervention, healing and treatment programs, and services and initiatives offered in Indigenous languages.
- 7.6 We call upon institutions and health service providers to ensure that all persons involved in the provision of health services to Indigenous Peoples receive ongoing training, education, and awareness in areas including, but not limited to:
 - the history of colonialism in the oppression and genocide of Inuit, Métis, and First Nations Peoples;
 - anti-bias and anti-racism;
 - local language and culture; and
 - local health and healing practices.
- 7.7 We call upon all governments, educational institutions, and health and wellness professional bodies to encourage, support, and equitably fund Indigenous people to train and work in the area of health and wellness.
- 7.8 We call upon all governments and health service providers to create effective and well-funded opportunities, and to provide socio-economic incentives, to encourage Indigenous people to work within the health and wellness field and within their communities. This includes taking positive action to recruit, hire, train, and retain long-term staff and local Indigenous community members for health and wellness services offered in all Indigenous communities.
- 7.9 We call upon all health service providers to develop and implement awareness and education programs for Indigenous children and youth on the issue of grooming for exploitation and sexual exploitation.



Calls for Transportation Service Providers and the Hospitality Industry:

- 8.1 We call upon all transportation service providers and the hospitality industry to undertake training to identify and respond to sexual exploitation and human trafficking, as well as the development and implementation of reporting policies and practices.

Calls for Police Services:

- 9.1 We call upon all police services and justice system actors to acknowledge that the historical and current relationship between Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people and the justice system has been largely defined by colonialism, racism, bias, discrimination, and fundamental cultural and societal differences. We further call upon all police services and justice system actors to acknowledge that, going forward, this relationship must be based on respect and understanding, and must be led by, and in partnerships with, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people.
- 9.2 We call upon all actors in the justice system, including police services, to build respectful working relationships with Indigenous Peoples by knowing, understanding, and respecting the people they are serving. Initiatives and actions should include, but are not limited to, the following measures:
- i Review and revise all policies, practices, and procedures to ensure service delivery that is culturally appropriate and reflects no bias or racism toward Indigenous Peoples, including victims and survivors of violence.
 - ii Establish engagement and partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, communities, and leadership, including women, Elders, youth, and 2SLGBTQQA people from the respective territories and who are resident within a police service's jurisdiction.
 - iii Ensure appropriate Indigenous representation, including Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people, on police services boards and oversight authorities.
 - iv Undertake training and education of all staff and officers so that they understand and implement culturally appropriate and trauma-informed practices, especially when dealing with families of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people.
- 9.3 We call upon all governments to fund an increase in recruitment of Indigenous Peoples to all police services, and for all police services to include representation of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQA people, inclusive of diverse Indigenous cultural backgrounds, within their ranks. This includes measures such as the following:
- i Achieve representative First Nations, Inuit, and Métis diversity and gender diversity within all police services through intensive and specialized recruitment across Canada.



- ii Ensure mandatory Indigenous language capacity within police services.
 - iii Ensure that screening of recruits includes testing for racial, gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation bias.
 - iv Include the Indigenous community in the recruitment and hiring committees/process.
 - v In training recruits, include: history of police in the oppression and genocide of Indigenous Peoples; anti-racism and anti-bias training; and culture and language training. All training must be distinctions-based and relevant to the land and people being served; training must not be pan-Indigenous.
 - vi Retain Indigenous officers through relevant employment supports, and offer incentives to Indigenous officers to meet their unique needs as Indigenous officers serving Indigenous communities, to ensure retention and overall health and wellness of the service.
 - vii End the practice of limited-duration posts in all police services, and instead implement a policy regarding remote and rural communities focused on building and sustaining a relationship with the local community and cultures. This relationship must be led by, and in partnership with, the Indigenous Peoples living in those remote and rural communities.
- 9.4 We call upon non-Indigenous police services to ensure they have the capacity and resources to serve and protect Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. We further call upon all non-Indigenous police services to establish specialized Indigenous policing units within their services located in cities and regions with Indigenous populations.
- i Specialized Indigenous policing units are to be staffed with experienced and well-trained Indigenous investigators, who will be the primary investigative teams and officers overseeing the investigation of cases involving Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
 - ii Specialized Indigenous policing units are to lead the services' efforts in community liaison work, community relationship building, and community crime-prevention programs within and for Indigenous communities.
 - iii Specialized Indigenous policing units, within non-Indigenous police services, are to be funded adequately by governments.
- 9.5 We call upon all police services for the standardization of protocols for policies and practices that ensure that all cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are thoroughly investigated. This includes the following measures:



- i Establish a communication protocol with Indigenous communities to inform them of policies, practices, and programs that make the communities safe.
 - ii Improve communication between police and families of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people from the first report, with regular and ongoing communication throughout the investigation.
 - iii Improve coordination across government departments and between jurisdictions and Indigenous communities and police services.
 - iv Recognize that the high turnover among officers assigned to a missing and murdered Indigenous woman's, girl's, or 2SLGBTQQIA person's file may negatively impact both progress on the investigation and relationships with family members; police services must have robust protocols to mitigate these impacts.
 - v Create a national strategy, through the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, to ensure consistency in reporting mechanisms for reporting missing Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. This could be developed in conjunction with implementation of a national database.
 - vi Establish standardized response times to reports of missing Indigenous persons and women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people experiencing violence, and conduct a regular audit of response times to monitor and provide feedback for improvement.
 - vii Lead the provincial and territorial governments to establish a nationwide emergency number.
- 9.6 We call upon all police services to establish an independent, special investigation unit for the investigation of incidents of failures to investigate, police misconduct, and all forms of discriminatory practices and mistreatment of Indigenous Peoples within their police service. This special investigation unit must be transparent in practice and report at least annually to Indigenous communities, leadership, and people in their jurisdiction.
- 9.7 We call upon all police services to partner with front-line organizations that work in service delivery, safety, and harm reduction for Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to expand and strengthen police services delivery.
- 9.8 We call upon all police services to establish and engage with a civilian Indigenous advisory committee for each police service or police division, and to establish and engage with a local civilian Indigenous advisory committee to advise the detachment operating within the Indigenous community.
- 9.9 We call upon all levels of government and all police services for the establishment of a national task force, comprised of an independent, highly qualified, and specialized team of investigators, to review and, if required, to reinvestigate each case of all unresolved



files of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people from across Canada. Further, this task force must disclose to families and to survivors all non-privileged information and findings.

- 9.10 We call upon all police services to voluntarily produce all unresolved cases of missing or murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to the national task force.
- 9.11 We call upon all police services to develop and implement guidelines for the policing of the sex industry in consultation with women engaged in the sex industry, and to create a specific complaints mechanism about police for those in the sex industry.

Calls for Attorneys and Law Societies:

- 10.1 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, and Canadian law societies and bar associations, for mandatory intensive and periodic training of Crown attorneys, defence lawyers, court staff, and all who participate in the criminal justice system, in the area of Indigenous cultures and histories, including distinctions-based training. This includes, but is not limited to, the following measures:
 - i All courtroom officers, staff, judiciary, and employees in the judicial system must take cultural competency training that is designed and led in partnership with local Indigenous communities.
 - ii Law societies working with Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must establish and enforce cultural competency standards.
 - iii All courts must have a staff position for an Indigenous courtroom liaison worker that is adequately funded and resourced to ensure Indigenous people in the court system know their rights and are connected to appropriate services.

Calls for Educators:

- 11.1 We call upon all elementary, secondary, and post-secondary institutions and education authorities to educate and provide awareness to the public about missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and about the issues and root causes of violence they experience. All curriculum development and programming should be done in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, especially Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Such education and awareness must include historical and current truths about the genocide against Indigenous Peoples through state laws, policies, and colonial practices. It should include, but not be limited to, teaching Indigenous history, law, and practices from Indigenous perspectives and the use of *Their Voices Will Guide Us* with children and youth.
- 11.2 We call upon all educational service providers to develop and implement awareness and education programs for Indigenous children and youth on the issue of grooming for exploitation and sexual exploitation.



Calls for Social Workers and Those Implicated in Child Welfare:

- 12.1 We call upon all federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize Indigenous self-determination and inherent jurisdiction over child welfare. Indigenous governments and leaders have a positive obligation to assert jurisdiction in this area. We further assert that it is the responsibility of Indigenous governments to take a role in intervening, advocating, and supporting their members impacted by the child welfare system, even when not exercising jurisdiction to provide services through Indigenous agencies.
- 12.2 We call upon on all governments, including Indigenous governments, to transform current child welfare systems fundamentally so that Indigenous communities have control over the design and delivery of services for their families and children. These services must be adequately funded and resourced to ensure better support for families and communities to keep children in their family homes.
- 12.3 We call upon all governments and Indigenous organizations to develop and apply a definition of “best interests of the child” based on distinct Indigenous perspectives, world views, needs, and priorities, including the perspective of Indigenous children and youth. The primary focus and objective of all child and family services agencies must be upholding and protecting the rights of the child through ensuring the health and well-being of children, their families, and communities, and family unification and reunification.
- 12.4 We call upon all governments to prohibit the apprehension of children on the basis of poverty and cultural bias. All governments must resolve issues of poverty, inadequate and substandard housing, and lack of financial support for families, and increase food security to ensure that Indigenous families can succeed.
- 12.5 We call upon all levels of government for financial supports and resources to be provided so that family or community members of children of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people are capable of caring for the children left behind. Further, all governments must ensure the availability and accessibility of specialized care, such as grief, loss, trauma, and other required services, for children left behind who are in care due to the murder or disappearance of their caregiver.
- 12.6 We call upon all governments and child welfare services to ensure that, in cases where apprehension is not avoidable, child welfare services prioritize and ensure that a family member or members, or a close community member, assumes care of Indigenous children. The caregivers should be eligible for financial supports equal to an amount that might otherwise be paid to a foster family, and will not have other government financial support or benefits removed or reduced by virtue of receiving additional financial supports for the purpose of caring for the child. This is particularly the case for children who lose their mothers to violence or to institutionalization and are left behind, needing family and belonging to heal.



- 12.7 We call upon all governments to ensure the availability and accessibility of distinctions-based and culturally safe culture and language programs for Indigenous children in the care of child welfare.
- 12.8 We call upon provincial and territorial governments and child welfare services for an immediate end to the practice of targeting and apprehending infants (hospital alerts or birth alerts) from Indigenous mothers right after they give birth.
- 12.9 We call for the establishment of a Child and Youth Advocate in each jurisdiction with a specialized unit with the mandate of Indigenous children and youth. These units must be established within a period of one year of this report. We call upon the federal government to establish a National Child and Youth Commissioner who would also serve as a special measure to strengthen the framework of accountability for the rights of Indigenous children in Canada. This commissioner would act as a national counterpart to the child advocate offices that exist in nearly all provinces and territories.
- 12.10 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to immediately adopt the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal 2017 CHRT 14 standards regarding the implementation of Jordan's Principle in relation to all First Nations (Status and non-Status), Métis, and Inuit children. We call on governments to modify funding formulas for the provision of services on a needs basis, and to prioritize family support, reunification, and prevention of harms. Funding levels must represent the principle of substantive equity.
- 12.11 We call upon all levels of government and child welfare services for a reform of laws and obligations with respect to youth "aging out" of the system, including ensuring a complete network of support from childhood into adulthood, based on capacity and needs, which includes opportunities for education, housing, and related supports. This includes the provision of free post-secondary education for all children in care in Canada.
- 12.12 We call upon all child and family services agencies to engage in recruitment efforts to hire and promote Indigenous staff, as well as to promote the intensive and ongoing training of social workers and child welfare staff in the following areas:
 - history of the child welfare system in the oppression and genocide of Indigenous Peoples
 - anti-racism and anti-bias training
 - local culture and language training
 - sexual exploitation and trafficking training to recognize signs and develop specialized responses
- 12.13 We call upon all governments and child welfare agencies to fully implement the Spirit Bear Plan.⁷



- 12.14 We call upon all child welfare agencies to establish more rigorous requirements for safety, harm-prevention, and needs-based services within group or care homes, as well as within foster situations, to prevent the recruitment of children in care into the sex industry. We also insist that governments provide appropriate care and services, over the long term, for children who have been exploited or trafficked while in care.
- 12.15 We call upon child welfare agencies and all governments to fully investigate deaths of Indigenous youth in care.

Calls for Extractive and Development Industries:

- 13.1 We call upon all resource-extraction and development industries to consider the safety and security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as well as their equitable benefit from development, at all stages of project planning, assessment, implementation, management, and monitoring.
- 13.2 We call upon all governments and bodies mandated to evaluate, approve, and/or monitor development projects to complete gender-based socio-economic impact assessments on all proposed projects as part of their decision making and ongoing monitoring of projects. Project proposals must include provisions and plans to mitigate risks and impacts identified in the impact assessments prior to being approved.
- 13.3 We call upon all parties involved in the negotiations of impact-benefit agreements related to resource-extraction and development projects to include provisions that address the impacts of projects on the safety and security of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Provisions must also be included to ensure that Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people equitably benefit from the projects.
- 13.4 We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to fund further inquiries and studies in order to better understand the relationship between resource extraction and other development projects and violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. At a minimum, we support the call of Indigenous women and leaders for a public inquiry into the sexual violence and racism at hydroelectric projects in northern Manitoba.
- 13.5 We call upon resource-extraction and development industries and all governments and service providers to anticipate and recognize increased demand on social infrastructure because of development projects and resource extraction, and for mitigation measures to be identified as part of the planning and approval process. Social infrastructure must be expanded and service capacity built to meet the anticipated needs of the host communities in advance of the start of projects. This includes but is not limited to ensuring that policing, social services, and health services are adequately staffed and resourced.



Calls for Correctional Service Canada:

- 14.1 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to take urgent action to establish facilities described under sections 81 and 84 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* to ensure that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people have options for decarceration. Such facilities must be strategically located to allow for localized placements and mother-and-child programming.
- 14.2 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to ensure that facilities established under sections 81 and 84 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* receive funding parity with Correctional Service Canada-operated facilities. The agreements made under these sections must transfer authority, capacity, resources, and support to the contracting community organization.
- 14.3 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to immediately rescind the maximum security classification that disproportionately limits federally sentenced Indigenous women classified at that level from accessing services, supports, and programs required to facilitate their safe and timely reintegration.
- 14.4 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to evaluate, update, and develop security classification scales and tools that are sensitive to the nuances of Indigenous backgrounds and realities.
- 14.5 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to apply Gladue factors in all decision making concerning Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people and in a manner that meets their needs and rehabilitation.
- 14.6 We call upon Correctional Service Canada and provincial and territorial services to provide intensive and comprehensive mental health, addictions, and trauma services for incarcerated Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, ensuring that the term of care is needs-based and not tied to the duration of incarceration. These plans and services must follow the individuals as they reintegrate into the community.
- 14.7 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to prohibit transfer of federally incarcerated women in need of mental health care to all-male treatment centres.
- 14.8 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to ensure its correctional facilities and programs recognize the distinct needs of Indigenous offenders when designing and implementing programming for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis women. Correctional Service Canada must use culturally safe, distinctions-based, and trauma-informed models of care, adapted to the needs of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 14.9 We call upon Correctional Service Canada, in order to support reintegration, to increase opportunities for meaningful vocational training, secondary school graduation, and post-secondary education.



- 14.10 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to increase and enhance the role and participation of Elders in decision making for all aspects of planning for Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 14.11 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to expand mother-and-child programming and to establish placement options described in sections 81 and 84 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* to ensure that mothers and their children are not separated.
- 14.12 We call upon Correctional Service Canada and provincial and territorial correctional services to provide programming for men and boys that confronts and ends violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 14.13 We call upon Correctional Service Canada to eliminate the practice of strip-searches.



Marlene Jack, sister of Doreen Jack, missing since 1989. Of the missing, she says: "I just want to bring them home. Find them and bring them home, where they belong." Credit: Nadya Kwandibens



Calls for Justice for All Canadians

As this report has shown, and within every encounter, each person has a role to play in order to combat violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Beyond those Calls aimed at governments or at specific industries or service providers, we encourage every Canadian to consider how they can give life to these Calls for Justice.

We call on all Canadians to:

- 15.1 Denounce and speak out against violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 15.2 Decolonize by learning the true history of Canada and Indigenous history in your local area. Learn about and celebrate Indigenous Peoples' history, cultures, pride, and diversity, acknowledging the land you live on and its importance to local Indigenous communities, both historically and today.
- 15.3 Develop knowledge and read the *Final Report*. Listen to the truths shared, and acknowledge the burden of these human and Indigenous rights violations, and how they impact Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people today.
- 15.4 Using what you have learned and some of the resources suggested, become a strong ally. Being a strong ally involves more than just tolerance; it means actively working to break down barriers and to support others in every relationship and encounter in which you participate.
- 15.5 Confront and speak out against racism, sexism, ignorance, homophobia, and transphobia, and teach or encourage others to do the same, wherever it occurs: in your home, in your workplace, or in social settings.
- 15.6 Protect, support, and promote the safety of women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people by acknowledging and respecting the value of every person and every community, as well as the right of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to generate their own, self-determined solutions.
- 15.7 Create time and space for relationships based on respect as human beings, supporting and embracing differences with kindness, love, and respect. Learn about Indigenous principles of relationship specific to those Nations or communities in your local area and work, and put them into practice in all of your relationships with Indigenous Peoples.
- 15.8 Help hold all governments accountable to act on the Calls for Justice, and to implement them according to the important principles we set out.



Suggested Resources for Learning:

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. *Our Women and Girls Are Sacred: The Interim Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Women and Girls*. <http://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/publications/>.

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. *Their Voices Will Guide Us: Student and Youth Engagement Guide*. <http://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/publications/>.

Transcripts, testimonies, and public statements offered during the Truth-Gathering Process, available at www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/transcripts/ and <http://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/part-ii-and-part-iii-knowledge-keeper-expert-and-institutional-hearing-transcripts/>.

In addition, please consult our bibliography for a list of all sources used in this report.

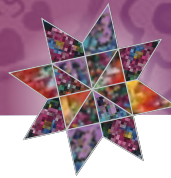
Suggested Resources for Allyship:

Amnesty International. “10 Ways to Be a Genuine Ally to Indigenous Communities.” <https://www.amnesty.org.au/10-ways-to-be-an-ally-to-indigenous-communities/>.

Dr. Lynn Gehl. “Ally Bill of Responsibilities.” http://www.lynngehl.com/uploads/5/0/0/4/5004954/ally_bill_of_responsibilities_poster.pdf.

Indigenous Perspectives Society. “How to Be an Ally to Indigenous People.” <https://ipsociety.ca/news/page/7/>.

Montreal Urban Aboriginal Community Strategy Network. “Indigenous Ally Toolkit.” https://gallery.mailchimp.com/86d28ccd43d4be0cfc11c71a1/files/102bf040-e221-4953-a9ef-9f0c5efc3458/Ally_email.pdf.



Lorne Cardinal, from Squamish, BC, reminds us that it's not over – there are still missing and murdered women in this country, and still work to be done. Credit: Nadya Kwandibens

Calls for Justice: Distinctions-Based Calls

As we have maintained throughout the National Inquiry, and within this report, while many Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people share experiences of violence in common, the distinctions among these communities are important in understanding some of the specific ways, beyond the Calls for Justice already articulated, in which their rights to safety can be upheld by all governments, institutions and service providers. While the time limitations imposed upon the National Inquiry have not permitted an in-depth analysis based on regional or local specificity, we extend these Calls for Justice in relation to particular Indigenous communities – Inuit, Métis and First Nations as well as to Indigenous 2SLGBTQQIA people – whose distinctive needs must be addressed.

Inuit-Specific Calls for Justice:

Principles and guidelines for interpretation and implementation

Distinctions-Based Approach

Inuit, Métis, and First Nations are distinct peoples. Implementation of all recommendations in this *Final Report* and actions taken to ensure safety and social, economic, political, and cultural health and prosperity of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must be done in a manner that is distinctions-based, recognizing and reflecting the distinct needs and governance structures of Inuit and reflective of the distinct relationship between Inuit and the Crown. They must also respect and appreciate the internal diversity within Inuit communities, including the diverse history, languages, dialects, and spiritual and religious beliefs.



Decision Making through Inuit Self-Determination

All actions taken to ensure the safety and well-being of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must include the participation of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people and those with lived experience. Further, they must recognize and implement Inuit self-determination. All actions must be Inuit-led, rooted in Inuit laws, culture, language, traditions, and societal values. Implementation efforts will succeed only through the recognition and respect of Inuit knowledge, wisdom, and expertise.

Improving the safety and the social, economic, and cultural health and prosperity of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people can be achieved only through the sustained, whole-some, and transparent collaborative action of all governments (federal, provincial, and territorial) in full partnership with Inuit. Inuit society is artificially compartmentalized and divided through colonial geopolitical boundaries. Therefore, federal, provincial, and territorial jurisdictions must work with Inuit self-determination mechanisms to ensure appropriate decision making regarding intervention programs and services. Further, all governments must not use jurisdiction as an excuse to impede actions required to eliminating the social, economic, political, and cultural inequality and infrastructure gaps that are resulting in increased violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.

Substantive Equality

State recognition, protection, and compliance with the human rights and Indigenous rights of Inuit are a legal imperative. Efforts by all governments are required to achieve substantive equality for Inuit. There must be true equality in outcomes. Nothing less than substantive equality is required to address the historical disadvantages, intergenerational trauma, and discrimination experienced by Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in order to ensure their social, economic, political, and cultural prosperity. In order to obtain substantive equality, all the specific needs of Inuit must be met in a culturally appropriate way and include equitable, sustainable and long-term resourcing and funding.

Calls for Justice for Inuit

Testimony shared by Inuit witnesses, experts, and Elders, and submissions by Inuit representative organizations, along with existing reports and research, demonstrated that Inuit have unique and distinct experiences of colonial oppression and violence. Further, witnesses emphasized distinct areas of concern and priority areas for Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people that require distinct recommendations.

- 16.1 We call upon all governments to honour all socio-economic commitments as defined in land claims agreements and self-government agreements between Inuit and the Crown. These commitments must be upheld and implemented. Articles 23 and 24 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, and commitments by governments to provide for the housing and economic needs of Inuit, must be fully complied with and implemented.



- 16.2 We call upon all governments to create laws and services to ensure the protection and revitalization of Inuit culture and language. All Inuit, including those living outside Inuit Nunangat, must have equitable access to culture and language programs. It is essential that Elders are included in the development and delivery of these programs.
- 16.3 We call upon all governments with jurisdiction in Inuit Nunangat to recognize Inuktut as the founding language, and it must be given official language status through language laws. Inuktut must be afforded the same recognition and protection and promotion as English and French within Inuit Nunangat, and all governments and agencies providing services to Inuit must ensure access to services in Inuktut, and invest in the capacity to be able to do so. Furthermore, all government and agency service providers must be culturally competent and educated in Inuit culture, laws, values, and history, also well as the history of colonial violence perpetuated by the Canadian state and government agents against Inuit.
- 16.4 Given that the intergenerational transfer of Inuit knowledge, values, and language is a right that must be upheld, we call upon all governments to fund and support the recording of Inuit knowledge about culture, laws, values, spirituality, and history prior to and since the start of colonization. Further, this knowledge must be accessible and taught to all Inuit, by Inuit. It is imperative that educational institutions prioritize the teaching of this knowledge to Inuit children and youth within all areas of the educational curriculum.
- 16.5 Given that reliable high-speed Internet services and telecommunications are necessary for Inuit to access government services and to engage in the Canadian economic, cultural, and political life, we call upon all governments with jurisdiction in Inuit Nunangat to invest the infrastructure to ensure all Inuit have access to high-speed Internet.
- 16.6 We call upon all governments and Inuit organizations to work collaboratively to ensure that population numbers for Inuit outside of the Inuit homeland are captured in a disaggregated manner, and that their rights as Inuit are upheld. These numbers are urgently needed to identify the growing, social, economic, political, and cultural needs of urban Inuit.
- 16.7 We call upon all governments to ensure the availability of effective, culturally appropriate, and accessible health and wellness services within each Inuit community. The design and delivery of these services must be inclusive of Elders and people with lived experience. Closing the service and infrastructure gaps in the following areas is urgently needed, and requires action by all governments. Required measures include but are not limited to:
 - i The establishment and funding of birthing centres in each Inuit community, as well as the training of Inuit midwives in both Inuit and contemporary birthing techniques.



- ii The establishment and funding of accessible and holistic community wellness, health, and mental health services in each Inuit community. These services must be Inuit-led and operate in accordance with Inuit health and wellness values, approaches, and methods.
 - iii The establishment and funding of trauma and addictions treatment and healing options in each Inuit community.
- 16.8 We call upon all governments to invest in the recruitment and capacity building of Inuit within the medical, health, and wellness service fields. Training and competency in both contemporary and Inuit medical, health, and wellness practices and methodologies are essential for effective services in these fields.
- 16.9 We call upon the Government of Canada, in partnership with Inuit, to establish and resource an Inuit Healing and Wellness Fund to support grassroots and community-led programs. This fund must be permanently resourced and must be administered by Inuit and independent from government.
- 16.10 We call upon all governments to develop policies and programs to include healing and health programs within educational systems. These programs must be Inuit-led and must provide the resources to teach Inuit children Inuit-appropriate socio-emotional coping skills, pride, and capacity.
- 16.11 Given that healing occurs through the expression of art and culture, we call upon all governments within Inuit Nunangat to invest in Inuit artistic expression in all its forms through the establishment of infrastructure and by ensuring sustainable funds are available and accessible for Inuit artists.
- 16.12 We call upon all governments and service providers to ensure that Inuit men and boys are provided services that are gender- and Inuit-specific to address historic and ongoing trauma they are experiencing. These programs must be Inuit-led and -run, and must be well resourced and accessible.
- 16.13 We call upon all governments to take all measures required to implement the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy with Inuit nationally and regionally, through Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK).
- 16.14 We call upon all federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend laws in relation to child and family services to ensure they uphold the rights of Inuit children and families and conform to Inuit laws and values. Inuit parents and guardians must be provided access to Inuit-specific parenting and caregiving teachings and services.
- 16.15 In light of the multijurisdictional nature of child and family services as they currently operate for Inuit in Canada, we call upon the federal government, in partnership with Inuit, to establish and fund an Inuit Child and Youth Advocate with jurisdiction over all



Inuit children in care. In the absence of a federally mandated Inuit Child and Youth Advocate, we call on all provinces and territories with Inuit children in their care to each establish Inuit-specific child and youth advocates.

- 16.16 We call upon all government agencies providing child and family services to Inuit children to enumerate and report on the number of Inuit children in their care. This data must be disaggregated and the reports must be shared with Inuit organizations and Inuit child and youth advocates.
- 16.17 We call upon all governments to prioritize supporting Inuit families and communities to meet the needs of Inuit children, recognizing that apprehension must occur only when absolutely required to protect a child. Placement of Inuit children with extended family and in Inuit homes must be prioritized and resourced. Placement outside of their communities and outside their homelands must be restricted.
- 16.18 We call upon all governments to respect the rights of Inuit children and people in care, including those who are placed in care outside of their Inuit homelands. All governments must ensure that children and people in care have access to their families and kinship systems and have meaningful access to their culture and language and to culturally relevant services. All child and family services agencies must work with Inuit communities within their jurisdiction to meet their obligations to Inuit children in their care. We call upon all governments to immediately invest in safe, affordable, and culturally appropriate housing within Inuit communities and for Inuit outside of their homelands, given the links between the housing crisis and violence, poor health (including tuberculosis) and suicide. Immediate and directed measures are required to end the crisis.
- 16.19 We call upon all governments to develop and fund safe houses, shelters, transition houses, and second-stage housing for Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people fleeing violence. These houses and shelters are required in all Inuit communities and in urban centres with large Inuit populations. Shelters must not require full occupancy to remain open and to receive funding. Further, they must be independent from child and family services agencies, as women may not seek shelter due to fear of agency involvement. This action includes the establishment and funding of shelters and safe spaces for families, children, and youth, including Inuit who identify as 2SLGBTQQIA, who are facing socio-economic crises in all Inuit communities and in urban centres with large Inuit populations.
- 16.20 We call upon all governments to support the establishment of programs and services designed to financially support and promote Inuit hunting and harvesting in all Inuit communities. All governments with jurisdiction in Inuit Nunangat must immediately increase minimum wage rates and increase social assistance rates to meet the needs of Inuit and to match the higher cost of living in Inuit communities. A guaranteed annual livable income model, recognizing the right to income security, must be developed and implemented.



- 16.21 We call upon all governments to ensure equitable access to high-quality educational opportunities and outcomes from early childhood education to post-secondary education within Inuit communities. Further, all governments must invest in providing Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people with accessible and equitable economic opportunities.
- 16.22 We call upon all governments to fund and to support culturally and age-appropriate programs for Inuit children and youth to learn about developing interpersonal relationships. These programs could include, for example, training in developing healthy relationships and personal well-being and traditional parenting skills. Furthermore, Inuit children and youth must be taught how to identify violence through the provision of age-appropriate educational programs like the Good Touch/Bad Touch program offered in Nunavik.
- 16.23 We call upon all governments to work with Inuit to provide public awareness and education to combat the normalization of domestic violence and sexualized violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people; to educate men and boys about the unacceptability of violence against Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people; and to raise awareness and education about the human rights and Indigenous rights of Inuit.
- 16.24 We call upon all governments to fund and to support programs for Inuit children and youth to teach them how to respond to threats and identify exploitation. This is particularly the case with respect to the threats of drugs and drug trafficking as well as sexual exploitation and human trafficking. This awareness and education work must be culturally and age-appropriate and involve all members of the community, including 2SLGBTQQIA Inuit.
- 16.25 We call upon all educators to ensure that the education system, from early childhood to post-secondary, reflects Inuit culture, language, and history. The impacts and history of colonialism and its legacy and effects must also be taught. Successful educational achievements are more likely to be attained and be more meaningful for Inuit when they reflect their socio-economic, political, and cultural reality and needs. Further, we call upon all governments with jurisdiction over education within the Inuit homeland to amend laws, policies, and practices to ensure that the education system reflects Inuit culture, language, and history.
- 16.26 We call upon all governments to establish more post-secondary options within Inuit Nunangat to build capacity and engagement in Inuit self-determination in research and academia. We call on all governments to invest in the establishment of an accredited university within Inuit Nunangat.
- 16.27 We call upon all governments to ensure that in all areas of service delivery – including but not limited to policing, the criminal justice system, education, health, and social services – there be ongoing and comprehensive Inuit-specific cultural competency training for public servants. There must also be ongoing and comprehensive training in such



areas as trauma care, cultural safety training, anti-racism training, and education with respect to the historical and ongoing colonialism to which Inuit have been and are subjected.

- 16.28 Given that the failure to invest in resources required for treatment and rehabilitation has resulted in the failure of section 718(e) of the *Criminal Code* and the Gladue principles to meet their intended objectives, we call upon all governments to invest in Inuit-specific treatment and rehabilitation services to address the root causes of violent behaviour. This must include but is not limited to culturally appropriate and accessible mental health services, trauma and addictions services, and access to culture and language for Inuit. Justice system responses to violence must ensure and promote the safety and security of all Inuit, and especially that of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 16.29 We call upon all governments and service providers, in full partnership with Inuit, to design and provide wraparound, accessible, and culturally appropriate victim services. These services must be available and accessible to all Inuit and in all Inuit communities.
- 16.30 We call upon Correctional Service Canada and provincial and territorial corrections services to recognize and adopt an Inuit Nunangat model of policy, program, and service development and delivery. This is required to ensure that Inuit in correctional facilities get the Inuit-specific treatment and rehabilitation programs and services they need. Further, it will ensure that Inuit women can remain within their Inuit homelands and are able to maintain ties with their children and families. Correctional Service Canada and provincial and territorial correctional services must ensure that effective, needs-based, and culturally and linguistically appropriate correctional services are made available for Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in custody. Inuit men and boys in custody must also receive specialized programs and services to address their treatment and rehabilitation needs and to address the root causes of violent behaviour. We call upon Correctional Service Canada to support and equitably fund the establishment of facilities and spaces as described in section 81 and section 84 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, within all Inuit regions.
- 16.31 We call upon Correctional Service Canada and provincial and territorial correctional services to amend their intake and data-collection policies and practices to ensure that distinctions-based information about Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people is accurately captured and monitored. All correctional services must report annually to Inuit representative organizations on the number of Inuit women within correctional services' care and custody.
- 16.32 We call upon police services, in particular the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), to ensure there is Inuit representation among sworn officers and civilian staff within Inuit communities. Inuit are entitled to receive police services in Inuktitut and in a culturally competent and appropriate manner. The RCMP must ensure they have the capacity



to uphold this right. Within the Nunavut Territory, and in accordance with Article 23 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, the RCMP has obligations to recruit, train, and retain Inuit. The RCMP must take immediate and directed measures to ensure the number of Inuit within the RCMP in Nunavut, and throughout the Inuit homelands, is proportionally representative.

- 16.33 We call upon all governments to invest in capacity building, recruitment, and training to achieve proportional representation of Inuit throughout public service in Inuit homelands.
- 16.34 Within the Nunavut Territory, we call upon the federal and territorial governments to fully implement the principles and objectives of Article 23 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Proportional representation is an imperative in the arenas of public services and, in particular, the child welfare system, social services, the criminal justice system, police services, the courts, and corrections throughout Inuit Nunangat.
- 16.35 We call upon the federal government and the Province of Quebec to ensure the intent and objectives of the policing provisions of the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement are fully implemented, including Inuit representation, participation, and control over policing services within Nunavik. The federal government and the government of Quebec must ensure the Kativik Regional Police Force (KRPF) is resourced and provided with the legal capacity to provide Nunavik Inuit with effective and substantively equitable policing services. Urgent investments are required to ensure that the KRPF has the infrastructure and human resource capacity to meet its obligations to provide competent, Inuit-specific policing services.
- 16.36 We call upon all governments to ensure there are police services in all Inuit communities.



*From Salluit, Nunavik, Elisapie Isaac is an Inuk singer/songwriter, mother, filmmaker and producer. She reminds us that lost loved ones are “Taken, Not Forgotten.”
Credit: Nadya Kwandibens*



- 16.37 We call upon all governments within Inuit Nunangat to amend laws, policies, and practices to reflect and recognize Inuit definitions of “family,” “kinship,” and “customs” to respect Inuit family structures.
- 16.38 We call upon all service providers working with Inuit to amend policies and practices to facilitate multi-agency interventions, particularly in cases of domestic violence, sexualized violence, and poverty. Further, in response to domestic violence, early intervention and prevention programs and services must be prioritized.
- 16.39 We call upon all governments to support and fund the establishment of culturally appropriate and effective child advocacy centres like the Umingmak Centre, the first child advocacy centre in Nunavut, throughout the Inuit homeland.
- 16.40 We call upon all governments to focus on the well-being of children and to develop responses to adverse childhood experiences that are culturally appropriate and evidence-based. This must include but is not limited to services such as intervention and counselling for children who have been sexually and physically abused.
- 16.41 We call upon governments and Inuit representative organizations to work with Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people to identify barriers and to promote their equal representation within governance, and work to support and advance their social, economic, cultural, and political rights. Inuit women, Elders, youth, children, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must be given space within governance systems in accordance with their civil and political rights.
- 16.42 We call upon the federal government to ensure the long-term, sustainable, and equitable funding of Inuit women’s, youths’, and 2SLGBTQQIA people’s groups. Funding must meet the capacity needs and respect Inuit self-determination, and must not be tied to the priorities and agenda of federal, provincial, or territorial governments.
- 16.43 We call upon all governments and service providers within the Inuit homelands to ensure there are robust oversight mechanisms established to ensure services are delivered in a manner that is compliant with the human rights and Indigenous rights of Inuit. These mechanisms must be accessible and provide for meaningful recourse.
- 16.44 We call upon all governments to ensure the collection of disaggregated data in relation to Inuit to monitor and report on progress and the effectiveness of laws, policies, and services designed to uphold the social, economic, political, and cultural rights and well-being of Inuit women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. Monitoring and data collection must recognize Inuit self-determination and must be conducted in partnership with Inuit. Within any and all mechanisms established to oversee and monitor the implementation of the National Inquiry’s recommendations, we call upon all governments to ensure the equitable and meaningful involvement of Inuit governments and representative organizations, including those of Inuit women, girls, and and 2SLGBTQQIA people.



- 16.45 We call upon the federal government to acknowledge the findings of the Qikiqtani Truth Commission and to work to implement the recommendations therein in partnership with Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Inuit of the Qikiqtaaluk region.
- 16.46 Many people continue to look for information and the final resting place of their lost loved one. The federal government, in partnership with Inuit, has established the Nanilavut project. We recognize the significance of the project as an important step in healing and Inuit self-determination in the healing and reconciliation process. We call upon the federal government to support the work of the Nanilavut project on a long-term basis, with sustained funding so that it can continue to serve Inuit families as they look for answers to the questions of what happened to their loved ones. We further insist that it must provide for the option of repatriation of the remains of lost loved ones once they are located.

Métis-Specific Calls for Justice:

The Calls for Justice in this report must be interpreted and implemented in a distinctions-based manner, taking into account the unique history, culture and reality of Métis communities and people. This includes the way that Métis people and their issues have been ignored by levels of government, which has resulted in barriers to safety for Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The diversity of the experiences of Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, both among themselves, and as between other Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, must be fully recognized and understood.

All actions taken to ensure the safety and well-being of Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people must include their participation, including those with lived experience. In addition, the recognition and protection of, and compliance with, the human rights and Indigenous rights of Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people on a substantively equal basis is a legal imperative.

Métis witnesses who testified at the National Inquiry, and Parties with Standing's closing submissions, emphasized the need for greater awareness of Métis issues and distinctive realities, and practical supports for Métis families. They also focused on guiding principles such as: Métis self-determination, and the need for culturally-specific solutions; respect for human rights; prevention in relation to violence and child welfare, and substantively equal governmental support for Métis children and families; and, inclusion of all Métis perspectives in decision making, including 2SLGBTQQIA people and youth.

- 17.1 We call upon the federal government to uphold its constitutional responsibility to Métis people and to non-Status people in the provision of all programs and services that fall under its responsibility.



- 17.2 We call upon the federal government to pursue the collection and dissemination of disaggregated data concerning violence against Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, including barriers they face in accessing their rights to safety, informed by Métis knowledge and experiences. We also call upon the federal government to support and fund research that highlights distinctive Métis experiences, including the gathering of more stories specific to Métis perspectives on violence.
- 17.3 We call upon all governments to ensure equitable representation of Métis voices in policy development, funding, and service delivery, and to include Métis voices and perspectives in decision-making, including Métis 2SLGBTQQIA people and youth, and to implement self-determined and culturally specific solutions for Métis people.
- 17.4 We call upon all governments to fund and support Métis-specific programs and services that meet the needs of Métis people in an equitable manner, and dedicated Métis advocacy bodies and institutions, including but not limited to Métis health authorities and Métis child welfare agencies.
- 17.5 We call upon all governments to eliminate barriers to accessing programming and services for Métis, including but not limited to barriers facing Métis who do not reside in their home province.
- 17.6 We call upon all governments to pursue the implementation of a distinctions-based approach that takes into account the unique history of Métis communities and people, including the way that many issues have been largely ignored by levels of government and now present barriers to safety.
- 17.7 We call upon all governments to fund and to support culturally appropriate programs and services for Métis people living in urban centres, including those that respect the internal diversity of Métis communities with regards to spirituality, gender identity, and cultural identity.
- 17.8 We call upon all governments, in partnership with Métis communities, organizations, and individuals, to design mandatory, ongoing cultural competency training for public servants (including staff working in policing, justice, education, health care, social work, and government) in areas such as trauma-informed care, cultural safety training, anti-racism training, and understanding of Métis culture and history.
- 17.9 We call upon all governments to provide safe transportation options, particularly in rural, remote, and northern communities, including “safe rides” programs, and to monitor high recruitment areas where Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA individuals may be more likely to be targeted.
- 17.10 We call upon all governments to respect Métis rights and individuals’ self-identification as Métis.



- 17.11 We call upon all governments to support and fund dialogue and relationships between Métis and First Nations communities.
- 17.12 We call upon police services to build partnerships with Métis communities, organizations, and people to ensure culturally safe access to police services.
- 17.13 We call upon police services to engage in education about the unique history and needs of Métis communities.
- 17.14 We call upon police services to establish better communication with Métis communities and populations through representative advisory boards that involve Métis communities and address their needs.
- 17.15 We call upon all governments to fund the expansion of community-based security models that include Métis perspectives and people, such as local peacekeeper officers or programs such as the Bear Clan Patrol.
- 17.16 We call upon all governments to provide support for self-determined and culturally specific needs-based child welfare services for Métis families that are focused on prevention and maintenance of family unity. These services will also focus on: avoiding the need for foster care; restoring family unity and providing support for parents trying to reunite with children; healing for parents; and developing survivor-led programs to improve family safety. These services include culturally grounded parenting education and interventions that support the whole family, such as substance abuse treatment programs that accommodate parents with children and that are specifically suited to Métis needs and realities. We also call upon all governments to provide long-term stable funding for wraparound services and exceptional programs aimed at keeping Métis families together.
- 17.17 We call upon all governments to provide more funding and support for Métis child welfare agencies and for child placements in Métis homes.
- 17.18 We call upon all governments to establish and maintain funding for cultural programming for Métis children in foster care, especially when they are placed in non-Indigenous or non-Métis families.
- 17.19 We call upon all governments to address Métis unemployment and poverty as a way to prevent child apprehension.
- 17.20 We call upon all governments to fund and support programs for Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people, including more access to traditional healing programs, treatment centres for youth, family support and violence prevention funding and initiatives for Métis, and the creation of no-barrier safe spaces, including spaces for Métis mothers and families in need.



- 17.21 We call upon the federal government to recognize and fulfill its obligations to the Métis people in all areas, especially in health, and further call upon all governments for services such as those under FNIHB to be provided to Métis and non-Status First Nations Peoples in an equitable manner consistent with substantive human rights standards.
- 17.22 We call upon all governments to respect and to uphold the full implementation of Jordan's Principle with reference to the Métis.
- 17.23 We call upon all governments to provide Métis-specific programs and services that address emotional, mental, physical, and spiritual dimensions of well-being, including coordinated or co-located services to offer holistic wraparound care, as well as increased mental health and healing and cultural supports.
- 17.24 We call upon all governments and educators to fund and establish Métis-led programs and initiatives to address a lack of knowledge about the Métis people and culture within Canadian society, including education and advocacy that highlights the positive history and achievements of Métis people and increases the visibility, understanding, and appreciation of Métis people.
- 17.25 We call upon all governments to fund programs and initiatives that create greater access to cultural knowledge and foster a positive sense of cultural identity among Métis communities. These include initiatives that facilitate connections with family, land, community, and culture; culturally specific programming for Métis 2SLGBTQQIA people and youth; events that bring Métis Elders, Knowledge Keepers and youth together; and mentorship programs that celebrate and highlight Métis role models.



Sharon Johnson is sister to Sandra Johnson, killed in 1992. Every year she organizes a Valentine's Day Memorial Walk in Thunder Bay to honour and remember those who are no longer with us. Credit: Nadya Kwandibens



- 17.26 We call upon all governments to fund and support cultural programming that helps to revitalize the practise of Métis culture, including integrating Métis history and Métis languages into elementary and secondary school curricula, and programs and initiatives to help Métis people explore their family heritage and identity and reconnect with the land.
- 17.27 We call upon all governments to pursue the development of restorative justice and rehabilitation programs, including within correctional facilities, specific to Métis needs and cultural realities, to help address root causes of violence and reduce recidivism, and to support healing for victims, offenders, and their families and communities.
- 17.28 We call upon all governments to provide increased victim support services specific to Métis needs to help Métis victims and families navigate the legal system and to support their healing and well-being throughout the process of seeking justice.
- 17.29 We call upon all actors within the justice system to engage in education and training regarding the history and contemporary realities of Métis experiences.

2SLGBTQQIA-Specific Calls for Justice:

Witnesses who testified at the National Inquiry emphasized the need for greater awareness of 2SLGBTQQIA issues, including the important history and contemporary place of 2SLGBTQQIA people within communities and ceremony, and practical supports and safe places for 2SLGBTQQIA people. Several priority areas were identified, including policing, education, justice, socio-economic priorities, health and healing, and child welfare. Witnesses also focused on guiding principles such as self-determined and culturally-specific solutions for 2SLGBTQQIA people, respect for human rights, prevention in relation to violence and child welfare, and inclusion of all perspectives in decision making, including youth.

Submissions made to the National Inquiry, specific to 2SLGBTQQIA peoples, reflected the need for a distinctions-based approach that takes into account the unique challenges to safety for 2SLGBTQQIA individuals and groups, including youth.

- 18.1 We call upon all governments and service providers to fund and support greater awareness of 2SLGBTQQIA issues, and to implement programs, services, and practical supports for 2SLGBTQQIA people that include distinctions-based approaches that take into account the unique challenges to safety for 2SLGBTQQIA individuals and groups.
- 18.2 We call upon all governments and service providers to be inclusive of all perspectives in decision making, including those of 2SLGBTQQIA people and youth.
- 18.3 We call upon all governments, service providers, and those involved in research to change the way data is collected about 2SLGBTQQIA people to better reflect the presence of individuals and communities, and to improve the inclusion of 2SLGBTQQIA people in research, including 2SLGBTQQIA-led research.



- 18.4 We call upon all governments, service providers, and those involved in research to modify data collection methods to:
 - i Increase accurate, comprehensive statistical data on 2SLGBTQQIA individuals, especially to record the experiences of trans-identified individuals and individuals with non-binary gender identities.
 - ii Eliminate “either-or” gender options and include gender-inclusive, gender-neutral, or non-binary options – for example, an “X-option” – on reporting gender in all contexts, such as application and intake forms, surveys, Status cards, census data and other data collection.
 - iii Increase precision in data collection to recognize and capture the diversity of 2SLGBTQQIA communities: for example, the experiences of Two-Spirit women/lesbians, and differentiations between Two-Spirit and trans-identified individuals and between trans-masculine and trans-feminine experiences.
- 18.5 We call upon all governments and service providers to ensure that all programs and services have 2SLGBTQQIA front-line staff and management, that 2SLGBTQQIA people are provided with culturally specific support services, and that programs and spaces are co-designed to meet the needs of 2SLGBTQQIA clients in their communities.
- 18.6 We call upon all governments and service providers to fund and support youth programs, including mentorship, leadership, and support services that are broadly accessible and reach out to 2SLGBTQQIA individuals.
- 18.7 We call upon all governments and service providers to increase support for existing successful grassroots initiatives, including consistent core funding.
- 18.8 We call upon all governments and service providers to support networking and community building for 2SLGBTQQIA people who may be living in different urban centres (and rural and remote areas), and to increase opportunities for 2SLGBTQQIA networking, collaboration, and peer support through a national organization, regional organizations, advocacy body, and/or a task force dedicated to advancing action to support the well-being of Indigenous 2SLGBTQQIA persons in Canada.
- 18.9 We call upon First Nations, Métis, and Inuit leadership and advocacy bodies to equitably include 2SLGBTQQIA people, and for national Indigenous organizations to have a 2SLGBTQQIA council or similar initiative.
- 18.10 We call upon all governments and service providers to provide safe and dedicated ceremony and cultural places and spaces for 2SLGBTQQIA youth and adults, and to advocate for 2SLGBTQQIA inclusion in all cultural spaces and ceremonies. These 2SLGBTQQIA-inclusive spaces must be visibly indicated as appropriate.



- 18.11 We call upon all governments, service providers, industry, and institutions to accommodate non-binary gender identities in program and service design, and offer gender-neutral washrooms and change rooms in facilities.
- 18.12 We call upon all police services to better investigate crimes against 2SLGBTQQIA people, and ensure accountability for investigations and handling of cases involving 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.13 We call upon all police services to engage in education regarding 2SLGBTQQIA people and experiences to address discrimination, especially homophobia and transphobia, in policing.
- 18.14 We call upon all police services to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of 2SLGBTQQIA people in the sex industry.
- 18.15 We call upon all governments, educators, and those involved in research to support and conduct research and knowledge gathering on pre-colonial knowledge and teachings about the place, roles, and responsibilities of 2SLGBTQQIA people within their respective communities, to support belonging, safety, and well-being.
- 18.16 We call upon all governments and educators to fund and support specific Knowledge Keeper gatherings on the topic of reclaiming and re-establishing space and community for 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.17 We call upon all governments, service providers, and educators to fund and support the re-education of communities and individuals who have learned to reject 2SLGBTQQIA people, or who deny their important history and contemporary place within communities and in ceremony, and to address transphobia and homophobia in communities (for example, with anti-transphobia and anti-homophobia programs), to ensure cultural access for 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.18 We call upon all governments and service providers to educate service providers on the realities of 2SLGBTQQIA people and their distinctive needs, and to provide mandatory cultural competency training for all social service providers, including Indigenous studies, cultural awareness training, trauma-informed care, anti-oppression training, and training on 2SLGBTQQIA inclusion within an Indigenous context (including an understanding of 2SLGBTQQIA identities and Indigenous understandings of gender and sexual orientation). 2SLGBTQQIA people must be involved in the design and delivery of this training.
- 18.19 We call upon all governments, service providers, and educators to educate the public on the history of non-gender binary people in Indigenous societies, and to use media, including social media, as a way to build awareness and understanding of 2SLGBTQQIA issues.



- 18.20 We call upon provincial and territorial governments and schools to ensure that students are educated about gender and sexual identity, including 2SLGBTQQIA identities, in schools.
- 18.21 We call upon federal and provincial correctional services to engage in campaigns to build awareness of the dangers of misgendering in correctional systems and facilities and to ensure that the rights of trans people are protected.
- 18.22 We call upon federal and provincial correctional services to provide dedicated 2SLGBTQQIA support services and cultural supports.
- 18.23 We call upon coroners and others involved in the investigation of missing and murdered Indigenous trans-identified individuals and individuals with non-binary gender identities to use gender-neutral or non-binary options, such as an X-marker, for coroners' reports and for reporting information related to the crimes, as appropriate.
- 18.24 We call upon all governments to address homelessness, poverty, and other socio-economic barriers to equitable and substantive rights for 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.25 We call upon all governments to build safe spaces for people who need help and who are homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless, which includes access to safe, dedicated 2SLGBTQQIA shelters and housing, dedicated beds in shelters for trans and non-binary individuals, and 2SLGBTQQIA-specific support services for 2SLGBTQQIA individuals in housing and shelter spaces.
- 18.26 We call upon health service providers to educate their members about the realities and needs of 2SLGBTQQIA people, and to recognize substantive human rights dimensions to health services for 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.27 We call upon health service providers to provide mental health supports for 2SLGBTQQIA people, including wraparound services that take into account particular barriers to safety for 2SLGBTQQIA people.
- 18.28 We call upon all governments to fund and support, and service providers to deliver, expanded, dedicated health services for 2SLGBTQQIA individuals including health centres, substance use treatment programs, and mental health services and resources.
- 18.29 We call upon all governments and health service providers to create roles for Indigenous care workers who would hold the same authority as community mental health nurses and social workers in terms of advocating for 2SLGBTQQIA clients and testifying in court as recognized professionals.
- 18.30 We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments and health service providers to reduce wait times for sex-reassignment surgery.



- 18.31 We call upon all governments and health service providers to provide education for youth about 2SLGBTQQIA health.
- 18.32 We call upon child welfare agencies to engage in education regarding the realities and perspectives of 2SLGBTQQIA youth; to provide 2SLGBTQQIA competency training to parents and caregivers, especially to parents of trans children and in communities outside of urban centres; and to engage in and provide education for parents, foster families, and other youth service providers regarding the particular barriers to safety for 2SLGBTQQIA youth.

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- 1 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Interim Report*.
 - 2 Ibid.
 - 3 Canadian Human Rights Commission, "Submission by the Canadian Human Rights Commission to the Government of Canada Pre-Inquiry Design Process."
 - 4 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Interim Report*, 22.
 - 5 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Interim Report*.
 - 6 Ibid.
 - 7 Available at <https://fncaringsociety.com/spirit-bear-plan>



An Acknowledgement of All Those Who Shared Their Truth

We acknowledge all of the family members, survivors, Elders, Knowledge Keepers, experts and institutional witnesses who shared their truth with the National Inquiry. This list includes all public witnesses who shared in the Truth-Gathering Process, named below. Some names may appear more than once if they shared in multiple formats.

While we can't name the many people whose statements will not be released to the public, we pay tribute to them as well.

To everyone, thank you.

Whitehorse, Yukon – Part 1 Community Hearing

Allan

Ann M. R.

Ann S.

Annette E.

Bella B.

Bryan J.

Cathy D.

Cecilia G.

Cindy A.

Crystal B.

Darla-Jean L.

Dennis S.

Diane L.

Dorothy H.

Edna D.

Florence W.

Frances N.

Gina G.

Greta J.

Hammond D.

Heather A.

Ivan B.

Jane A. C.

Joan J.

Joy O.

Lloyd C.

Logan B.

Lorraine D.

Marilyn S.

Mary C.

May B.

Norman D.

Pamela B.

Shaun L.

Starr D.

Terri S.

Terry L.

Toni B.

Tracy C.

William C.

Yvonne S.



**Smithers, British Columbia
– Part 1 Community
Hearing**

Agnes C.
Alyson Guno [panellist]
Annalee Parker [panellist]
Autumn Vinson [panellist]
Christine Derrick [panellist]
Christopher Spencer
[panellist]
Claudia W.
Craig Edes [panellist]
Elijah Stephens [panellist]
Garry K.
Gladys R.
Greg M.
Herbert W.
Jocelyn K.
Larry Derrick [panellist]
Laura M.
Linda Spencer [panellist]
Lorna B.
Lucy S.
Madison Seymour [panellist]
Marlene J.
Megan Christiansen
[panellist]
Melynee McDames [panellist]
Bilts'ik Colleen Austin
[panellist]
Norman W.
Rachelle W.
Rhonda L. M.

Rita M.
Chief Roddy S.
Shari M.
Stephanie R.
Ted M.
Tom C.
Travis Hebert [panellist]
Vicki H.
Violet S.
Chief Vivian T.
Winnie S.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Alaya M.
Alexis
Barbara H.
Bernadette S.
Bernice C.
Betty R.
Cecil J.
Cheryl A.
Courtney B.
Darlene C.
Earl M.
Elora S.
Erin H.
Fallon F.
Forrest F.
Gerri P.
Gertrude F.
Grace C.

Isabel W.
Jade F.
Jenny L.
Joan W.
Justine S.
Ken B.
Kim M.
Leah Gazan [panellist]
Leona Starr [panellist]
Lisa H.
Lorna S.
Marie A. B.
Mary S.
Matthew W.
Melissa C.
Mike R.
Pierre D.
Rachel W.
Rachel W.
Sharon H.
Sharon J.
Sheryl M.
Sonny P.
Stephanie D.
Sue C.
Tamara S.
Tim H.
Vernon M.
Wilfred C.
Willie S.



**Membertou, Nova Scotia –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Agnes G.
Audrey S.
Becky M.
Candice S.
Cheryl M.
Clayton S.
Darlene G.
Delilah S.
Deveron P.
Francis P.
Georgina D.
Joe M.
Marie P.
Miriam S.
Monique F. H.
Natalie G.
Paula S.
Rebecca M.
Robert P. Jr.
Robert P. Sr.
Vanessa B.

**Edmonton, Alberta – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Adele W.
Adrienne B.
Arlene P.
Berna B.
Brenda St. S.
Carol B.

Connie F.
Danette P. C.
Daniel P.
Edward L.
Elaine D.
Gail K. L.
Gayle G.
Henry F.
Joanne A.
Joyce E.
Judy C.
Keanu G.
Lance F.
Lane F.
Lorna M.
Marilyn B.
Mary F.
Melanie D.
Muriel W.
Nancy C.
Nicole W.
Paul T.
Ricki M.
Roxanne R.
Sharon P.
Stephanie H.
Vanessa C.
Virginia L.-H.
Wilbert A.

**Saskatoon, Saskatchewan –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Barbara B.
Brenda F.
Brenda O.
Carol W.
Connie L.
Conrad B.
Crystal F.
Danielle E.
Debbie G.
Delores S.
Dionne D.
Doreen W.
Dorthea S.
Eva P.
Everett S.
Gord S.
Gwenda Y.
Josephine L.
Lance S.
Laura A.
Leslie K.
Leslie M.
Lillian P.
Linda Y.
Lynda J-S.
Margaret D.
Marilyn W.
Mary L.
Maxine G.
Mona W.



Myrna L.
Nahanni O.
Percy P.
Pernell B.
Raylene K.
Shayleen G.
Sheila K.
Sheila L.
Shirley H.
Sonia B.
Trent D.

**Maliotenam, Quebec – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Agnes P.
Alice L. T.
Alma M.
Ambroise M.
Anastasia N.
Andrée V.
Armand E.
Caroline E.
Charles M.
Christine L.
Déborah E.
Denise F.
Edmond J.
Elizabeth M.
Germaine M.
Gilberte V.
Gloria S.
Jeanne d’Arc V.

Jeannette P.
Jenny R.
Jérôme M.
Lise J.
Lucie S.
Mary M.
Noëlla M.
Rachel M.
Simone B.
Sylvanne B.
Thérèse L.
Viviane E.
Yvette B.

**Thunder Bay, Ontario –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Anita R.
Bonnie S.
Candace P.
Carol Q.
Charlotte M.
Chief Connie M.
Chief Janice H.
Cee Jai J.
Crystal D.
Diane G.
Glenda S.
Ina C.
James H.
Jody K.
Lillian S.
Mary N.

Mary S.
Melissa S.
Micah H.
Raven K.
Rhoda J.
Stewart H.
Vicki L.

**Yellowknife, Northwest
Territories – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Angie S.
Candice M.
Cindi-Rae H.
Cindy A.
Dean M.
Esther S.
Freda C.
Gail C.
Geraldine S.
Grace S.
Irene F.
Jaclyn (Jayda) A.
James N. J.
John L.
Kathy M.
Lesa S.
Noeline V.
Roxane L.
Ruby F.
Sandra F. L.
Violet S.



**Moncton, New Brunswick –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Allan Sabattis-Atwin
[panellist]
Barbara B.
Chelsea Jadis [panellist]
Deanna B.
Dr. Judy Clark [panellist]
Elder Imelda Perley
Opolahsomuwehs [panellist]
Elder Miigam'agan [panellist]
Fred F.
Kindra B.
Leona Simon [panellist]
Madison Donovan [panellist]
Pamela F.

**Rankin Inlet, Nunavut –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Arsene A.
Bernadette K.
Danielle C.
David R.
Emilia A.
Jayko L.
Jeannie A.-Q.
Killaq E.-S.
Janet B.
Laura M.
Martha A. U.
Micah A.
Nikki K.

Sophie N.
Susan E.

**Happy Valley-Goose Bay,
Newfoundland and
Labrador – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Amena E. H.
Benigna A. I.
Charlotte W.
Dionne W.-Y.
Gordon O.
Harriet (Rutie) L.
Johannes Lampe
Kim C-M.
Silpa O.
Sylvia M.

**Montreal, Quebec – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Adrienne A.
Angela G.
Angèle P.
Annette D.
Annie Arnatuk [panellist]
Anthony G.
Antoinette F.
Barbara S.
Beatrice R. T.
Bessie C. B.
Françoise R.
Carol D.

Catherine A.
Cheryl M.
Daniel P.
Delima F.
Denise P-M.
Desneiges P.
Érica B.
Florence D.
Francine D.
Francine F.
Jacqueline F. O.
Jean-Marc Q.
Jeannie C.
Jeannie C.
Karen Baker-Anderson
[panellist]
Kirby B.
Lizzie Aloupa [panellist]
Lizzie C.
Lucie D.
Lucie Q.
Manon O.
Marie-Jeanne B.
Marie-Louise A.
Mary Thomassie [panellist]
Mary-Annie B.
Maurice K.
Nathalie H.
Olivier G.
Rebecca Jones [panellist]
Reepa Evic-Carleton
[panellist]



Sarah B.

Sarah N.

Silas B.

Theresa “Tess” L.

**Thompson, Manitoba –
Part 1 Community Hearing**

Arla T.

Carol W.

Christine M.

Dennis A.

Fred S.

Helen B.

Hilda A. P.

Janet L.

Keith A.

Lianna A.

Lillian C.

Mark T.

Melvin A.

Minnie A.

Rita T.

Susan C.

**Vancouver, British
Columbia – Part 1
Community Hearing**

Althea W.

Angela L.

Anni P.

Anthony S.

Archie P.

Ashley S.

Audrey S.

Benedict P.

Bernie W.

Blu W.

Bonnie F.

Candice C. S.

Carla M.

Catherine M.

Cheylene Moon [panellist]

Chief Judy W.

Chief Marilyn Slett [panellist]

Claude M.

Cora M.

Cynthia C.

Danielle S.

Dawn G.

Delilah P.

Dorothy P.

Elizabeth M. W.

Erin Pavan [panellist]

Evelyn Y.

Fialka Jack [panellist]

Floyd P.

Gertrude P.

Gladys R.

Grace T.

Halie B.

Jacquita W.

Jamie L. H.

Jamie Lee Hamilton [panellist]

Jason P.

Joann Green [panellist]

Johanne B.

Joni M. G.

Juanita D.

Verna W.

Karen C.

Kelli L.

Kim R.

Leona Humchitt [panellist]

Leonard G.

Lillian H.

Linda L.

Lisa B. J.

Lisa J. R.

Lori D.

Lorna B.

Maggy (Margaret) G.

Marge H.

Mark Handley [panellist]

Mary A. W.

Mavis Windsor [panellist]

Melodie C.

Millie P.

Minnie K.

Mona S.

Moses M.

Myrna A.

Nancy W.

Nicole D. B.

Patrick S.



Rande C.
Robert C.
Robin R.
Roxana W.
Samantha P.
Seth L.
Shae-Lynn Noskye [panellist]
Shelley J.
Shelley O. L.
Stephanie R.
Trevor J.
Trudy S.
Vicki L.
Victor L.
Viola Thomas [panellist]

**Winnipeg, Manitoba –
Part 3 Expert & Knowledge
Keeper Hearing: “Indige-
nous Laws & Decolonizing
Practices/Perspectives”**

Dawnis Kennedy
(Minnawaanigogizhigok)
Dr. Hadley Friedland
Karen Drake
Elder Kunuk Muckpulook
Sandra Omik
Tuma Young
Dr. Val Napoleon

**Quebec City, Quebec –
Part 3 Expert & Knowledge
Keeper Hearing: “Human
Rights Framework”**

Corey O'Soup
Brenda Gunn
Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough
Fay Blaney
Jean Leclair
Naiomi Metallic
Timothy Argetsinger
Tracy Denniston

**Calgary, Alberta – Part 2
Institutional Hearing:
“Government Services”**

Betty Ann Pottruff
Christine Dumaine
Jackie Anderson
John Phelps
Josie Nepinak
Leanne Gardiner
Naomi Giff-McKinnon
Nakuset
Sandra Montour
Dr. Valérie Gideon

**Toronto, Ontario –
Part 3 Expert & Knowledge
Keeper Hearing: “Racism”**

Albert McLeod
Amy Hudson
Dr. Barry Lavallee
Dr. Cindy Blackstock
Fallon Andy
Farida Deif
Jesse Wente
Sylvia Moore
Tanya Talaga

**Regina, Saskatchewan –
Part 2 Institutional
Hearing: “Police Policies &
Practices”**

Detective Constable Alana
Morrison
Deputy Commissioner Brenda
Butterworth-Carr
Commissioner Brenda Lucki
Retired Chief Clive Weighill
Daniel Bellegarde
Sergeant Dee Stewart
Chief Jean-Pierre Larose
Jean Vicaire
Chief Superintendent Mark
Pritchard
Captaine Paul Charbonneau
Richard Coleman
Yvonne Niego



**Iqaluit, Nunavut – Mixed
Parts 2 & 3 Institutional &
Expert/Knowledge Keeper
Hearing: “Colonial
Violence”**

Elder Elisapi Davidee
Aningmiuq

Hagar Idlout-Sudlovenick
Inukshuk Aksalnik
Dr. Janet Smylie
Jasmine Redfern
Jeffrey McNeil-Seymour
T.J. Lightfoot

**Quebec City, Quebec –
Mixed Parts 2 & 3 Institu-
tional & Expert/Knowledge
Keeper Hearing: “Criminal
Justice Oversight &
Accountability”**

Connie Greyeyes
Diane Sere
Ellen Gabriel
Jacqueline Hansen
Kassandra Churcher
The Honourable Kim Beaudin

Mike Metatawabin
Patricia Tate
Renée Brassard
Savannah Gentile
Chief Terry Armstrong

**Winnipeg, Manitoba –
Mixed Parts 2 & 3 Institu-
tional & Expert/Knowledge
Keeper Hearing: “Child &
Family Welfare”**

Dr. Allan Wade
Dr. Amy Bombay
Dr. Cindy Blackstock
Cora Morgan
Dr. Mary Ellen Turpel-Lafond
Sarah Clark
Susan Aglukark

**St. John’s, Newfoundland
and Labrador – Mixed
Parts 2 & 3 Institutional &
Expert/Knowledge Keeper
Hearing: “Sexual Exploita-
tion, Human Trafficking &
Sexual Assault”**

Chief Danny Smyth
Staff Sergeant Darryl
Ramkissoon
Diane Redsky
Jennisha Wilson
Assistant Commissioner
Joanne Crampton
Chief Joe Boland
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General Juanita Dobson
Lanna Moon Perrin
Mary Fearon
Mealina Sheutiapik
Dr. Pertice Moffitt
Dr. Robyn Bourgeois
Rachel Willan
Inspector Tina Chalk



Statements

The witnesses listed below have chosen to share their statement publicly, either under their own name, a pseudonym or their initials. However, this list is not yet complete. This is because the National Inquiry works with each family member or survivor to determine the level of confidentiality their statement requires, as well as to ensure it complies with other legal requirements. This review process was still ongoing by the time the *Final Report* went to press.

To access all of the truths shared publicly through the statement-gathering process, please visit our website at www.mmiwg-ffada.ca.

“A.B.”	Barb C.	Catherine M.
“A.B.”	Barb L.	Catherine M.
“April”	Bear T.	Catherine A. M.
“Betty J.”	Bernard A.	Cathy C.
“Jade”	Bernice K.	Cathy W.
“Kohkom”	Blade F.	Cecilia B.
“Mother Bear”	Bobbie J.	Chantal H.
“Sister 1”	Bobby M.	Chantell S.
“Woman from Dakelh Nation”	Bonnie P.	Charles P.
A.F.	Brenda B.	Charlotte J.
Aggie M.	Brenda G.	Chelsea J.
Alaiyne C.	Brenda W.	Cheryl A. J.
Alexander S.	Brenda W.	Christine C.
Alisha R.	Brent B.	Chrystal S.
Amber K.	Brent C.	Cindy H.
Ann L.	Brett M.	Coreen A.
Ann S.	Bridget P.	Cori K.
Anne-Marie A.	Byron M.	Crystal S.
Archie P.	Candice N.	Dana F.
Ashley J.	Carol M.	Daniel A.
Audrey S.	Caroline B.	
B.W.	Caroline S.-O.	



Daniel B.	Eleanor K.	Jacalyn S.
Danielle B.	Elijah B.	Jacqualene W.
Danielle S.-O.	Elizabeth B.	Jacqueline A.
Danny P.	Ellen B.	James W.
Darlene S.	Emily P.	Jamie H.
David C.	Evelyn C.	Janet T.
Deana B.	Ezekial B.	Janice A.
Deanna J.	Falina C.	Jaylene D.
Deanna S.	Fay B.	Jeanette G.
Debra P.	Francis M.	Jenna B.
Dennis L.	Freda C.	Jennie B.
Desiree W.	Freda H.	Jennifer G.
Destiny G.	Gary D.	Jennifer H.
Dianne B.	Gary M.	Jennifer S.
Dominic C.	Gary O.	Jennifer S.
Donalee S.	George D.	Jennifer T.
Donna C.	Gloria L.	Jeremiah B.
Doris F.	Gloria O.	Jerry G.
Doris G.	Gloria S.	Jimmy T.
Dorothy S.	Gwen W.	Joachim B.
Duncan F. G.	Harold R.	Joan B.
E.M.	Hazel B. R.	Jocelyn W.
Edmund S.	Hazel M.	John S.
Edna H.	Henrietta I.	Jones O.
Elaine A.	Herman N.	Judy F.
Elaine B. D.	Ida B.	Julie Ann A.
Elaine R.	Irene Q.	June B.



Karen B.-B.

Karen E.

Karen K.

Karin S.

Karissa J.

Kathy A.

Kathy K.

Kenneth T.

Kerrigan F.

Kristal G.

Laura L.

Laurence M.

Laurie B.

Lawrence B.

Leesee K.

Leona W.

Lillian C.

Lillian H.

Lina G.

Linda M.

Lionel C.

Lizz N.

Loretta P. L.

Lornie B.

Lorraine S.

Lucy G.

Mabel J.

Madeleine D. E.

Madison C.

Maggie M. G.

Maggie H.

Margaret S.

Margaret V. H.

Marge H.

Margie A.

Maria S.

Marie M.

Marie-Jeanne A.

Marie-Louise N.

Marilou S.

Martha M.

Mary C.

Mary Jane K.

Matilda W.

Maura G.

Melanie M.

Michael W.

Michele B.

Michele G.

Michelle R.

Muriel C.

N.A.

Nancy B.

Nancy G.

Natasha A.

Nicole A.

Nina J.

Norma J.

Norma J.

Pam W.

Patsy C.

Paula M.

Paula P.

Pearlene B.

Peter B.

Peter B.

Peter Q.

Phoebe S.

Phyllis R.

Phyllis R.

Pierre-Paul N.

R.P.

Rachel E.

Rejeanne W.

Rhea F.

Ruth M.

S.A.

S.M.

Sadie C.

Sara H.

Sarah A.



Sarah N.	Sue C.	Valentino P.
Shara L.	Sylvia G.	Veronica M.
Sharna S.	Tama H.	Véronique A.
Sharon J.	Tammy B.	Vicki H.
Sharon L. P.	Terrell D.	Vicky L.
Sheena J.	Terri S.	Vince M.
Shirley C.	Terriea W.	Vincent J.
Shirley T.	Thelma F.	Virginia C.
Siasi A.	Therese M.	Vivian B.
Sim'oogit Hay'maas Chester M.	Thérèse N.	Wendy L.-L.
Sonia B.	Thomas S.	Wendy R.
Sophia B.	Thomas S.	William F.
Stephanie S.	Tom M. B.	Yvan P.
Steven A.	Toni C.	
	V.P.	

Legacy Archives

This list includes everyone who publicly donated an artistic expression to the National Inquiry's Legacy Archive.

Adele E. Waskewitch	Ben Napoleon Richard	Calvin Marcellous Dawson
Adele Siobhan Keyes	Beverley Susan Beckley	Cheryl L. Wadhams
Agnes Poker	Billie Jeanne Lynn Sinclair	Chris Scott
Aileen Marian Norton Swift	Brandi Leigh Price	Christine Lily Baker
Andrea Denise Menard	Brandon Claire Sebastian Poitras	Dee-Jay Monika Rumbolt
Anne Anderson	Brigitte André	Don Weitz
Annie Grace Ross	Calvin Kieran Bruce	Edith Darlene Clarke
Audrey Siegl	Charlie-Dawson	Elaine Margaret Bomberry



Erika Liisa-Irene Richard

Garth Oliver Bowen

George Frederick Connell

Geraldine (Gerri) Sharpe

Grégoire Canapé

Harriet Lillian Prince

Hermína Joldersma

Ina Betty George

Irvin J. Waskewitch

Jacqueline Marie Maurice

Jason Tulugak Daniel Sikoak

Jean St. Onge

Jeannette Vollant

Jeannette Vollant

Jessica Przeszlo

Juanita Desjarlais

Kahlan Liberty Hanuse

Kathleen Nisbet

KyeOwina Marie Miller

Latisha Adriane Tori

Wadhams

Lorelei Sharon Williams

Lorraine Frederica Richard

Louis-Georges Fontaine

Louise Imbeault

Lydia Lee Ann Marie Dawson

Marcelline Blacksmith

Maranada Roseanne Johnson

Mari Charlie

Marie Louise Mark

Melannie Belly

Melissa Danielle Cook

Mélissa Picard

Melodie Casella

Mikhayla Myrtie Patterson

Muskosis Lonny Victor Morin

Murray Steven Porter

Mylinda Lucille Gislason

Nadzin Yvette-Marie
DeGagné

Nicole Carpenter

Ovide Robert Caribou

Pavel Desjarlais

Racelle Lillian Koay

Rory Dawson

Samantha Pelkey

Shawnee Bernadette
Monchalin

Sheree Elaine Shiyehno

Shevonne Hall

Susan Elaine Ouriou

Susan Marie Weber

Tevin Sage Meetoos

Toni Lemaigre

Valerie A. Davidson

Vern

Véronique André

Vince Fontaine

Yvette Bellefleur

Yvonne Marie Chartrand



www.mmiwg-ffada.ca

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-07-23

From: Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

File No: 3920-1528, 2019

Subject: Electoral Area Director Remuneration Update

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board rescind 3rd reading of the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving a new 3rd reading and adoption of the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019* as amended;

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

PRIORITIES

BACKGROUND

At the June 25th Regional Board meeting Bylaw 1528, 2019 was presented for consideration in response to a motion from the Board at the April 25th meeting directly Staff to adjust the remuneration level for all Board positions. The bylaw did not receive support for adoption and the discussion was referred back to EASC. At the July 9th EASC meeting a motion was passed to increase the remuneration level of Electoral Area (EA) Director positions, with the increase being funded from EA Administration.

DISCUSSION

In response to the discussion and a motion from the July EASC meeting, Staff have amended the Schedule A of Bylaw 1528 so that only the following three position types have had their remuneration rate adjusted in response to the elimination of the Municipal Officers Expense Allowance Exemption:

Board Director – Electoral Area

Electoral Area Services Committee Chair

Electoral Area Services Committee Vice Chair

Each position type is being increased by about 11.4% to allow for an equal net pay in 2019 with that received in 2018, prior to the income tax legislation change.

COST

As per the motion from EASC, the financial impact of the remuneration adjustment for these three position types will be fully funded from the Electoral Area Administration Service. The estimated annual impact is about \$29,000.

CONCLUSION

Following a motion from the July EASC meeting, Staff are presenting a remuneration bylaw with rate adjustments for Electoral Area positions in response to the elimination of the Municipal Officers Expense Allowance.

COMMENTS BY:

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer: Reviewed and supported.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 1528, 2019

A bylaw to provide for the remuneration of Board and Board Committee Members

WHEREAS the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors (“the Board”) deems it advisable to adopt a bylaw that provides for the payment of remuneration and expenses to Regional District Board Directors and their Alternates and Chairs of Standing Committees of the Regional District Board.

THEREFORE the Board enacts as follows:

1) CITATION

This bylaw may be cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019*.

2) ENACTMENTS

- a) Each Director of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board and their Alternate, shall receive annual remuneration as set out in Schedule 1528-A of this Bylaw, attached hereto and forming an integral part of this bylaw, for fulfilling their respective duties and roles. This remuneration shall be received on a bi-weekly basis except for Alternate Directors whose remuneration shall be received on a monthly basis.
- b) Directors are entitled to receive a per diem for meals, incidentals and other expenses as outlined in the Fraser Valley Regional District Travel and Expense Policy, as amended from time to time.

3) REPEAL

Fraser Valley Regional District Board and Committee Members Remuneration Bylaw No. 1446, 2017 and any amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

4) SEVERABILITY

If a portion of this bylaw is found invalid by a court, it will be severed and the remainder of the bylaw will remain in effect.

5) READINGS AND ADOPTION

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 25th day of June, 2019

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 25th day of June, 2019

READ A THIRD TIME THIS 25th day of June, 2019

THIRD READING RESCINDED THIS 23rd day of July, 2019

RE READ A THIRD TIME THIS 23rd day of July, 2019

ADOPTED THIS

Chair/Vice-Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy

6) CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of *Fraser Valley Regional District Directors Remuneration Bylaw No. 1528, 2019* as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District on the

Dated at Chilliwack, B.C. this

Corporate Officer/Deputy

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1528, 2019
Schedule 1528-A

Annual Remuneration

Annual Remuneration rates shall be calculated at the stated percentage of the FVRD regional representative wage from average wage of a full time worker as determined by Statistics Canada.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Effective Year</u>
<u>Remuneration base rate</u>		
Board Director – All Directors	21.2%	2019
<u>Add-on Remuneration rates</u>		
Board Director – Electoral Area	36.8%	2019
Board Chair	38.7%	2019
Board Vice Chair	12.0%	2019
Electoral Area Services Committee Chair	19.3%	2019
Electoral Area Services Committee Vice Chair	3.9%	2019
Standing Committee Chair	3.1%	2019
<u>Alternate Director rates</u>		
Alternate Director (per meeting attended)	\$176	

Remuneration shall be reviewed effective January 1, the year following general local elections and corrected accordingly.

On an annual basis, Board remuneration is to be increased based on the British Columbia Consumer Price Index.

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-06-11

From: Katarina Duke, Engineering & Community Services Technologist

File No: 3920-20

Subject: Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving first, second and third readings to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

DISCUSSION

Staff have received a validated petition from one property owner requesting that the boundaries of the Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area System Service Area be amended and extended to include their property.

COST

No costs to the FVRD.

The property owner is to be responsible for the cost of installing a service connection to their property. Additionally the property owner must pay a one-time Capital Improvement Connection Fee of \$2,273.74 prior to connecting to the system. All costs have been paid in full by property owner.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services Reviewed and supported.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer Reviewed and supported.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 1519, 2019

**A bylaw to amend the boundaries of the Hatzic Prairie Water
Supply and Distribution System Service Area**

WHEREAS the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors ("the Board") has been petitioned to amend and extend the boundary of the Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area established by Bylaw No. 0837, 2007;

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District enacts as follows:

1) CITATION

This bylaw may be cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

2) ENACTMENTS

- a) *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 0837, 2007*, is hereby amended by extending the boundaries of the Service Area to include the property shown on Schedule 1519-A attached to and forming an integral part of this bylaw.
- b) Schedule A to Bylaw No. 0837, 2007 is hereby replaced by Schedule 1519-B, attached to and forming an integral part of this bylaw. The amended boundaries of the service area shall be those portions of Electoral Area F as shown on Schedule 1519-B.
- c) That the provisions of all bylaws that are now in effect with regard to the establishment and amendment of the Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area shall henceforth apply to those lands outlined on Schedule 1519-B of this bylaw.

3) SEVERABILITY

If a portion of this bylaw is found invalid by a court, it will be severed and the remainder of the bylaw will remain in effect.

4) READINGS AND ADOPTION

CERTIFICATION AS TO SUFFICIENCY
AND VALIDITY OF PETITIONS this

24th day of May, 2019

READ A FIRST TIME THIS

25th day of June, 2019

READ A SECOND TIME THIS

25th day of June, 2019

READ A THIRD TIME THIS

25th day of June, 2019

ADOPTED THIS

day of

Chair/Vice-Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy

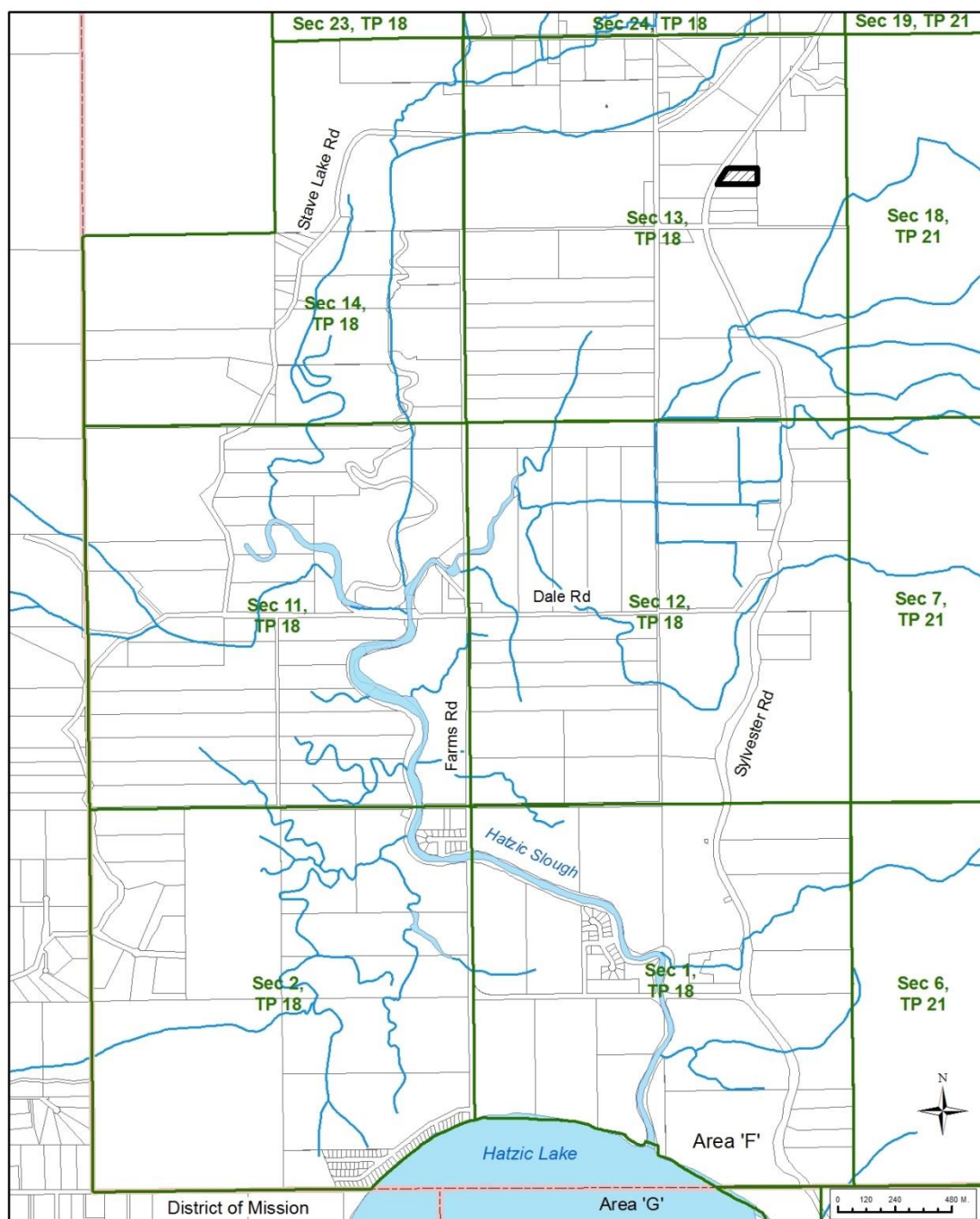
5) CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019* as adopted by the Fraser Valley Regional District Board on the

Dated at Chilliwack, BC this

Corporate Officer/Deputy

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1519, 2019
Schedule 1519-A



Map Reference: 92G019.4.3, 4.4 & 92G029.2.1, 2.2

March 28, 2019

Land District: New Westminster District

Land title Office: New Westminster

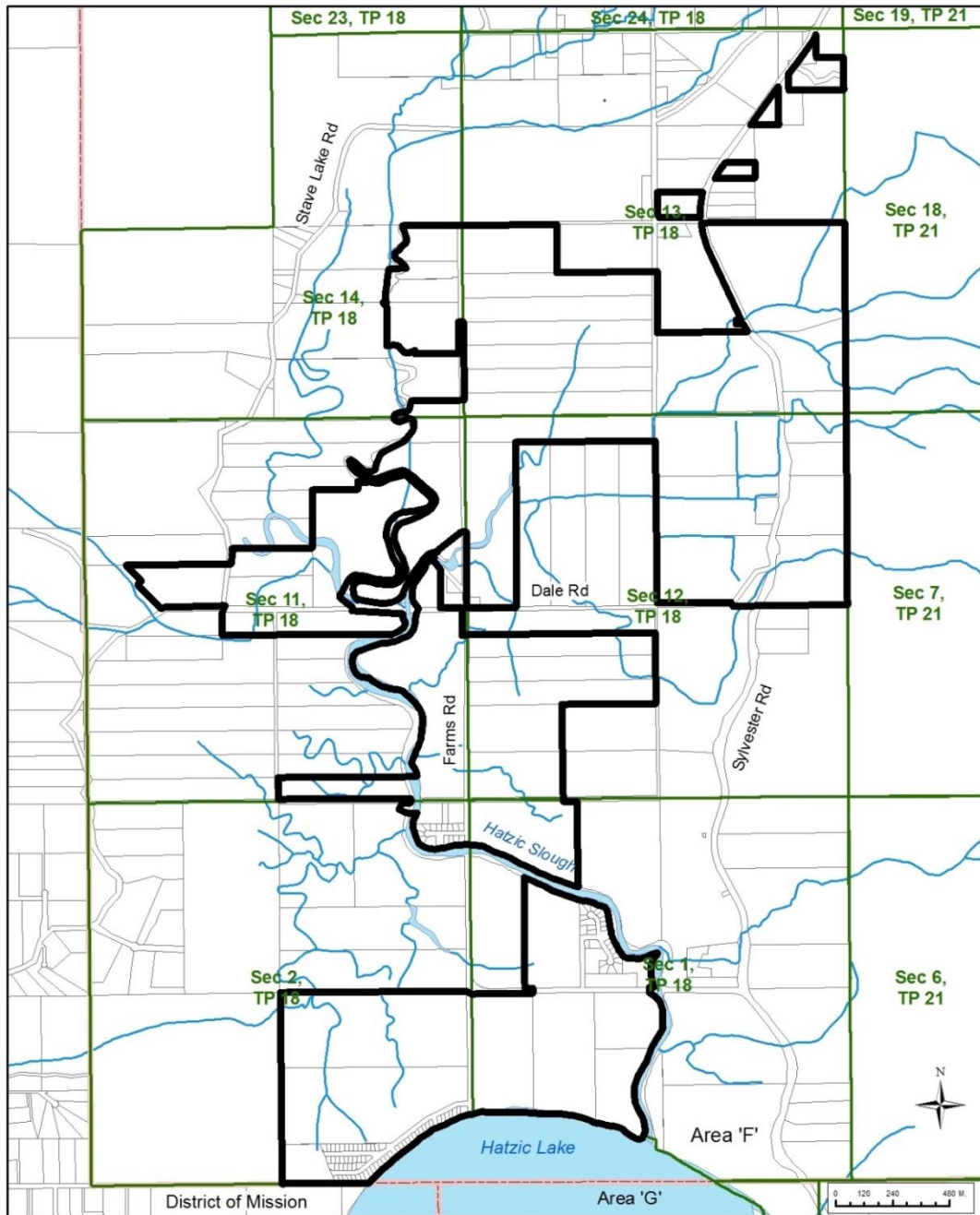
LEGEND



Area to be added to the Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area.

This is map 1 of 1 constituting Schedule 1519-A attached to and forming part of *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1519, 2019
Schedule 1519-B



Map Reference: 92G019.4.3, 4.4 & 92G029.2.1, 2.2
 Land District: New Westminster District
 Land title Office: New Westminster

March 28, 2019

LEGEND



Boundaries of the Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area as amended.

This is map 1 of 1 constituting Schedule 1519-B attached to and forming part of *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1519, 2019*.

To: CAO for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Pam Loat, Legislative Coordinator

File No: 3920-20

Subject: Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving three readings and adoption to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Bylaw No.1415, 2017 requires updating with respect to some recently adopted regulatory bylaws, namely:

- *Sub-Regional Animal Control Regulations Amendment Bylaw No. 1527;*
- *Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1531;*
- *Parks Regulations, Fees and Other Charges Establishment Bylaw No. 1500;*
- *Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw No. 1375;*

DISCUSSION

ANIMAL CONTROL: Recently adopted *Sub-Regional Animal Control Regulation Amendment Bylaw No. 1527, 2019* and *Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Amendment Bylaw No 1531, 2019* clarified the wording for several contraventions and added specific provisions for aggressive incidences that result in dog mortality in order to allow for the implementation of greater fines. The following changes to the Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw are recommended to reflect these amendments.

Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013 – the following wording changes and new fines are to be added:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
17(e)	Dog Attacking or Causing Injury	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
17(f)	Dog Aggressively Pursuing or Harassing	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
17(g)	Dog Causing Death	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
32	Hitched or Tied for Extended Period of Time as Primary Means of Confinement	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
35	Animal Kept in Prohibited Area Where Not Permitted	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes

Sub Regional Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013 – The following penalty amount is to be increased to serve as a deterrent and to reflect fine rates being applied in other jurisdictions:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
30	Animal Confined Without Proper Ventilation	\$200 500	\$190 490	\$210 510	Yes

Electoral Area Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Bylaw No. 1247, 2013– the following wording changes and new fines are to be added:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
1(a)	Dog Attacking or Causing Injury	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
1(c)	Dog Causing Death	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
13	Hitched or Tied for Extended Period of Time as Primary Means of Confinement	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes

Sub Regional Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013 – The following penalty amount is to be increased to serve as a deterrent and to reflect fine rates being applied in other jurisdictions:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
11	Animal Confined Without Proper Ventilation	\$100 500	\$90 490	\$110 510	Yes

PARKS: Adopted Parks Regulation Bylaw No. 1500, 2018 repealed Parks Regulation Bylaw No. 1273, 2014. The Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw requires housekeeping updates to reflect small changes in wording and numbering and to remove fines for contraventions which are no longer prohibited. Fines have been removed for using snow sliding devices, having more than 3 domestic animals in a park and operating a public address system.

The following new fines are to be added:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
7.13	Standing, climbing, sitting on fences and railings	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
8.7	Traveling in a park where posted notice prohibits travel	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
9.4	Dog off leash outside of designated off leash areas	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
10.7	Unauthorized parking in designated accessible or emergency personnel parking	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
11.2	Use of vessel to interfere with safe and free use of boat launch	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
11.3	Mooring of boat in non-authorized area	\$100	\$90	\$110	No

The following penalty amounts have increased due to the potential for severe environmental impacts associated with these actions:

Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
8.1 (g)	Feed wildlife	\$100 500	\$90 490	\$110 510	No
8.1 (h)	Introduce contaminant	\$200 500	\$190 490	\$210 510	No

CULTUS LAKE PARK ZONING: Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw No. 1375, 2016 was adopted in 2018. Adding this Bylaw to Schedule B of the Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Bylaw will allow for the issuing of fines for zoning contraventions in Cultus Lake Park. Fine amounts will be consistent with the amounts for all other zoning contraventions.

COST

None

CONCLUSION

Proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019* amends Bylaw No. 1415, 2017 to incorporate changes in recent amended regulatory bylaws and to include Cultus Lake Park in the schedule for zoning contraventions.

COMMENTS BY:

Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration:	Reviewed and supported.
Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning and Development:	Reviewed and supported.
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	Not available for comment.
Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:	Not available for comment.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 1532, 2019

A bylaw to amend the Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Bylaw

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District has deemed it advisable to amend *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 1415, 2017*.

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1) CITATION

This bylaw may be cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019*.

2) ENACTMENTS

That Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw No. 1415, 2017 be amended by:

- a. deleting Schedule A-3 (Animal Control Regulations) in its entirety and replacing it with Schedule A-3 attached hereto and forming an integral part of this bylaw;
- b. deleting Schedule A-4 (Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulations) in its entirety and replacing it with Schedule A-4 attached hereto and forming an integral part of this bylaw;
- c. deleting Schedule A-5 (Parks Regulations) in its entirety and replacing it with Schedule A-5 attached hereto and forming an integral part of this bylaw;
- d. deleting "Schedule B Land Use Bylaw Contraventions and Penalties" in its entirety and replacing it with Schedule B attached hereto and forming an integral part of this bylaw.

3) SEVERABILITY

If a portion of this bylaw is found invalid by a court, it will be severed and the remainder of the bylaw will remain in effect.

4) READINGS AND ADOPTION

READ A FIRST TIME THIS _____ day of _____

READ A SECOND TIME THIS _____ day of _____

READ A THIRD TIME THIS _____ day of _____

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____

Chair/Vice-Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy

5) CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of *Fraser Valley Regional District Bylaw Offence Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 1532, 2019* as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District on the _____

Dated at Chilliwack, BC this _____

Corporate Officer/Deputy

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1415, 2017**Schedule A-3****DESIGNATED BYLAW CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES****Animal Control**

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013	1	No Dog Licence	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes
	D	Excess Pets	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	16	Barking or Howling Dog	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	17(a)	Dog at Large	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	17(b)	Dog Trespassing	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	17(c)	Dog Not Contained on Private Property	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	17(d)	Dog Not Restrained in Public Place	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	17(e)	Dog Attacking or Causing Injury	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
	17(f)	Dog Aggressively Pursuing or Harassing	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
	17(g)	Dog Causing Death	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	18	Fail to Remove Excrement	\$75	\$65	\$85	Yes
	20	In Heat Dog Not Securely Confined	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	24(a)	Aggressive Dog not Securely Confined	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	24(b)(i)	Aggressive Dog Not on a Leash	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	24(b)(ii)	Aggressive Dog No Competent Person	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	24(b)(iii)	Aggressive Dog No Muzzle	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013 (con't)	24(c)	Aggressive Dog No Microchip	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	24(e)	Aggressive Dog No Photo	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	27	Animal with Infectious Disease Not Confined	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes
	28(a)	No Clean Water and Sufficient Food	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	28(b)	No Sanitary Food Water Receptacles	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	28(c)	No Sufficient Exercise	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	28(d)	No Sufficient Bedding	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	28(e)	No Necessary Veterinary Care	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	29	Animal Outside Without Shelter	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	30	Animal Confined Without Proper Ventilation	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	31	Hitched With Chain or Rope Around Neck	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	32	Hitched or Tied as Primary Means of Confinement	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	33(a)	More Than One Animal in Cage	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes
	33(b)	Aggressive Dog with Other Animals	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	33(c)	Keeping pups with adults	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	33(d)	Communicable Disease with Other Animals	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	34(a)(i)	Insufficient Heating or Cooling System	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Animal Control Bylaw No. 1206, 2013 (con't)	34(a)(ii)	Insufficient Cage or Pen Size	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	34(a)(iii)	Insufficient Light and Ventilation	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	34(a)(iv)	Insufficient Cleaning or Sanitizing	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	34(b)	Insufficient Exercise Area	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	35	Animal Kept Where Not Permitted	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	36	Livestock or Poultry at Large	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes
	38	Keeping Exotic Animal	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	39	Exotic Animal at large	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	44	Unauthorized Possession of Impounded Animal	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	51	Interfere with or Obstruct Entry	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1415, 2017
Schedule A-4

DESIGNATED BYLAW CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES
Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulations

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Bylaw No. 1247, 2013	1(a)	Dog Attacking or Causing Injury	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
	1(b)	Dog Pursuing or Harassing	\$250	\$240	\$260	Yes
	1(c)	Dog Causing Death	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(a)	Aggressive Dog not Securely Confined	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(b)(i)	Aggressive Dog Not on a Leash	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(b)(ii)	Aggressive Dog No Competent Person	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(b)(iii)	Aggressive Dog No Muzzle	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(c)	Aggressive Dog No Microchip	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	6(e)	Aggressive Dog No Photo	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes
	9(a)	No Clean Water and Sufficient Food	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	9(b)	No Sanitary Food Water Receptacles	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	9(c)	No Sufficient Exercise	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	9(d)	No Sufficient Bedding	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	9(e)	No Necessary Veterinary Care	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	10	Animal Outside Without Shelter	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	11	Animal Confined Without Proper Ventilation	\$500	\$490	\$510	Yes

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Electoral Areas Dangerous and Aggressive Dog Regulation Bylaw No. 1247, 2013 (con't)	12	Hitched With Chain or Rope Around Neck	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	13	Hitched or Tied as Primary Means of Confinement	\$100	\$90	\$110	Yes
	22	Interfere with or Obstruct Entry	\$200	\$190	\$210	Yes

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1532, 2019**Schedule A-5****DESIGNATED BYLAW CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES****Parks Regulations**

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Parks Regulations Bylaw No. 1500, 2018	7.1	Obstruction of authorized personnel	\$150	\$140	\$160	No
	7.4	Possession of alcohol	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.5	Urination or defecation in a park	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.6	Enter closed park	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.8	Cause a disturbance	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.9	Disturb the peace	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.10	Unauthorized camping	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.11	Unauthorized interference	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.12	Use of remote controlled device	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.13	Standing, climbing, sitting on fences and railings	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	7.14	Smoking in a park	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.1 (a)	Damage a natural park feature	\$200	\$190	\$210	No
	8.1 (b)	Build or alter a trail	\$200	\$190	\$210	No
	8.1 (c)	Deface a structure	\$200	\$190	\$210	No
	8.1 (d)	Build a structure	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.1 (e)	Deposit plant or animal material	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.1 (f)	Disturb wildlife	\$200	\$190	\$210	No

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Parks Regulations Bylaw No. 1500, 2018 (con't)	8.1 (g)	Feed wildlife	\$500	\$490	\$510	No
	8.1 (h)	Introduce contaminant	\$500	\$490	\$510	No
	8.2	Angle within Cheam Lake	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.3	Angle near or from boat launch	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.5	Deposit on-site refuse	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.6 (a)	Dispose of off-site waste in a park	\$200	\$190	\$210	No
	8.6 (b)	Deposit off-site refuse in park garbage cans	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	8.7	Traveling in a park where posted notice prohibits travel	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.1	Animal off-leash and/or not under control	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.2 (a)	dog not under control in off leash area	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.2 (b)	Absent leash and/or collar	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.3	Animal in a park where posted notice prohibits animals	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.4	Dog off leash outside of designated off leash areas	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.5	Unauthorized animal	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.6	Fail to remove feces	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	9.8	Unauthorized horse	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.1	Travel off road	\$200	\$190	\$210	No
	10.2	No licence or registration	\$100	\$90	\$110	No

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Parks Regulations Bylaw No. 1500, 2018 (con't)	10.3	Unauthorized parking	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.4	Unauthorized parking in boat launch	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.5	Obstruct park use with motor vehicle	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.6	Parking in front of gate	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.7	Unauthorized parking in designated accessible or emergency personnel parking	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.8	Fail to display pass	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.9	Motor vehicle maintenance	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.10	Motor vehicle in closed park	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	10.11	Unauthorized use of aircraft	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	11.1	Operate a vessel in a prohibited area	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	11.2	Use of vessel to interfere with safe and free use of boat launch	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	11.3	Mooring of boat in non-authorized area	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	12.1 (a)	Sale of goods or services	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	12.1 (b)	Conduct business	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	12.1 (c)	Advertise	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	13.1	Prohibited flame	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	13.3	Excessive fire	\$100	\$90	\$110	No

Bylaw Notice bylaw citation	Section	Description	A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
Parks Regulations Bylaw No. 1500, 2018 (con't)	13.4	Deposit burning substance	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	13.5	Prohibited flame producing device	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	13.6	Possession of firearm	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	13.7	Possession of fireworks	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	14.3	Fail to provide information	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	14.4	Motor vehicle without pass	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	15.2	Fail to obtain permit	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	15.6	Fail to comply with permit	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	15.8 (a)	Fail to remove property	\$100	\$90	\$110	No
	15.8 (b)	Fail to restore area	\$100	\$90	\$110	No

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 1532, 2019**Schedule B****LAND USE BYLAW CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES**

1) All bylaw contraventions under the following bylaws may be dealt with by bylaw offence notice:

Dewdney-Alouette Regional District Land Use and Subdivision Regulation Bylaw No. 559-1992
Zoning Bylaw for the Rural Portions of Electoral Area "A", Regional District of Fraser-Cheam Bylaw No. 823, 1989
Zoning Bylaw for the Rural Portions of Electoral Area "B" Regional District of Fraser-Cheam Bylaw No. 801, 1989
Zoning Bylaw for the Community Plan Areas of Electoral Area "B" of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam. (Bylaw No. 90, 1977)
Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "C", 1977 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam. (Bylaw No. 85, 1977)
Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "D", 1976 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam. (Bylaw No. 75)
Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "E", 1976 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam. (Bylaw No. 66)
Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "F", 1978 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam. (Bylaw No. 100)
Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw No. 1375, 2016

2) The penalties for any contravention under the above bylaws shall be:

A1 Penalty	A2 Early Payment Penalty	A3 Late Payment Penalty	A4 Compliance Agreement Available
\$200	\$190	\$210	No

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-07-23

From: Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services

File No: 3920-1534, 2019

Subject: Amending the Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area to include Electoral Area F

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider giving first, second, and third readings to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019* so as to provide animal control services related to dangerous and aggressive dogs within Electoral Area F.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

BACKGROUND

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) regulates and controls dangerous and aggressive dogs in participating electoral areas for the safety and protection of the general public. Currently, Electoral Areas D, E, G, and H are members of this service area. Residents within FVRD electoral areas where this service is not provided have limited options when faced with dangerous or aggressive dog scenarios: the RCMP has the authority under the *Local Government Act* to seize a dog that has killed or seriously injured a person, but they are unlikely to do so as the level of service they are able to offer residents is limited in many situations. In participating electoral areas though, this bylaw enables the FVRD to investigate aggressive dog incidents and, if needed, apply conditions for the care and control of these animals so as to prevent reoccurrence and provide greater public safety.

DISCUSSION

Dangerous and aggressive dog animal control services are currently provided to Electoral Areas D, E, G, and H. The adoption of Bylaw No. 1534, 2019 will allow for this service to also be provided within Electoral Area F.

Unlike the FVRD's municipal animal control bylaw, which includes regulations for dog licensing, dogs at large, number of pets permitted, etc., the electoral areas animal control bylaw only pertains to aggressive or dangerous dogs. The FVRD dangerous and aggressive dog regulatory bylaw (Bylaw No. 1247, 2013) provides a definition of an "aggressive dog", establishes the ability for trained animal

control officers to seize or impound an aggressive dog, and places requirements on the owners of an aggressive dog to reduce the chance of another incident from occurring. These requirements include ensuring the dog is kept in a secured enclosure where it cannot escape, is muzzled and leashed anytime it is not within this enclosure, and get microchipped and photographed for identification purposes by the FVRD. For particularly serious incidents where these conditions are considered insufficient to protect public safety, the dog could get designated “dangerous” as per Section 49 of the Community Charter where further action may be pursued through the Provincial Court.

Following receipt of three readings and consent, the proposed bylaw will be sent to the Inspector of Municipalities for approval. Upon approval, the bylaw will be presented again to the FVRD Board for further consideration and adoption.

COST

Adding Electoral Area F to this service area will raise the maximum amount that may be requisitioned annually for the entire service from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

CONCLUSION

The FVRD currently provides aggressive dog animal control services for Electoral Areas D, E, G, and H. Approval of Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019 would allow for the expansion of this service area to include Electoral Area F.

COMMENTS BY:

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 1534, 2019

A bylaw to amend the boundaries of the Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area

WHEREAS the *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas Animal Control Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1233, 2013* was adopted by the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors ("the Board") on December 18, 2013;

AND WHEREAS the Board deems it necessary to amend the boundary of the Service Area established by Bylaw No. 1233, 2013, as amended, to include Electoral Area F;

AND WHEREAS consent on behalf of the electoral participating areas of the Fraser Valley Regional District has been obtained;

THEREFORE the Board enacts as follows:

1) CITATION

This bylaw may be cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019*.

2) ENACTMENTS

Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas Animal Control Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1233, 2013, is hereby amended by:

- a) Deleting Section 2. b) in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

"The boundaries of the Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area shall be the boundaries of Electoral Areas D, E, F, G, and H of the Fraser Valley Regional District.

- b) Deleting Section 2. c) in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

"The service area shall include the following participating areas: electoral Areas D, E, F, G, and H of the Fraser Valley Regional District."

- c) Deleting Section 2. e) and replacing it with the following:

"The maximum amount that may be requisitioned annually for the entire service established by this bylaw shall be \$75,000."

- d) That the provisions of all bylaws that are now in effect with regard to the establishment and amendment of the Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area remain in full force and effect.

3) SEVERABILITY

If a portion of this bylaw is found invalid by a court, it will be severed and the remainder of the bylaw will remain in effect.

4) READINGS AND ADOPTION

READ A FIRST TIME THIS _____ day of _____

READ A SECOND TIME THIS _____ day of _____

READ A THIRD TIME THIS _____ day of _____

APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTOR

Of MUNICIPALITIES this _____ day of _____

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____

Chair/Vice-Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy

5) CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area Animal Control Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1534, 2019* as adopted by the Fraser Valley Regional District Board on the

Dated at Chilliwack, BC this

Corporate Officer/Deputy

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Julie Mundy, Planning Technician

File No: 3090-20 2019-18

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the setbacks from a highway for a single family residence at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area C

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the highway setback requirement from 6 metres to 4.5 metres on the west side of the lot, and from 6 metres to 3 metres on the south side of the lot, to facilitate the construction of a single family dwelling at 20910 Snowflake Place, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

The property owner has made a Development Variance Permit (DVP) application to vary the required setbacks from a highway for the west and the south sides of the lot as outlined in *Fraser Valley Regional District Zoning Bylaw 100, Morris Valley-Harrison Mills, portion Area "C"*.

PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area	C		
Address	20910 Snowflake Place		
PID	003-038-912		
Folio	776.01430.130		
Lot Size	6372 ft ²		
Owner	Energia Supply Ltd. (Jason Dunkley)	Agent	n/a
Current Zoning	Resort Residential 2 (RST-2)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Cottage Residential (CR)	Proposed OCP	No change
Current Use	Vacant Land	Proposed Use	Residential
Development Permit Areas	DPA 1-HV (Geotechnical Hazard Assessment Area)		
Hazards	Flood Protection, 10m setback to top of steep slopes		
Agricultural Land Reserve	No		

ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES		
North	^	Resort Residential 2 (RST-2), Single Family Home
East	>	Park (P-1), Crown Land - Sakwi Creek
West	<	Resort Residential 2 (RST-2), Single Family Homes
South	v	Resort Residential 2 (RST-2), Single Family Homes

DISCUSSION

The property owner is planning to construct a cabin with a footprint of approximately 480 square feet (24 feet by 20 feet) at 20910 Snowflake Place. The lot is currently bare land and is located at the base of Sasquatch Mountain Resort. The property backs onto Crown land and has an unconstructed Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure road right of way along the south property line.

Property Description

The property has a small building envelope due to 1) a steep bank at the rear (east side) of the property, and 2) the required setback from Sakwi Creek which runs along the rear of the property.

The property is within Development Permit Area 1-HV for Geotechnical Hazards in the Official Community Plan for Hemlock Valley (Bylaw 0030, 2000). The Development Permit Area requires all construction on the property to be setback 10 metres from the tops of steep slopes. The *Fraser Valley Regional District Floodplain Management Bylaw 0681, 2005* also requires all construction to be setback 30.0 metres from the natural boundary of Sakwi Creek. Both setbacks are shown in Appendix A – Site Plan.

Variance Request

The applicant wishes to reduce the highway setback requirement for the west and south property lines. The applicant is seeking a 1.5 metre (4.9 foot) relaxation from the required front (west) lot line setback, which reduces the setback from 6.0 metres (19.7 feet) to 4.5 metres (14.8 feet).

Front (West) Lot Line Setback	
Required (zoning)	6.0 metres (19.7 feet)
Proposed	4.5 metres (14.8 feet)
Requested Variance	1.5 metres (4.9 feet)

The applicant is seeking a 3.0 metre (9.8 foot) relaxation from the required setback on the south property line, along the MOTI unconstructed right-of-way. This will reduce the setback from 6.0 metres (19.7 feet) to 3.0 metres (9.8 feet).

South Lot Line Setback	
Required (zoning)	6.0 metres (19.7 feet)
Proposed	3.0 metres (9.8 feet)
Requested Variance	3.0 metres (9.8 feet)

The applicant advises the variance will enable the construction of a small cabin on a lot with a very small building envelope. The proposed building is sited to meet existing geotechnical and creek setback

requirements. If the variance is not granted, the property owner would have to reduce the building footprint to less than 480 square feet.

Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure Requirements

All construction within 4.5 metres of a road right of way requires approval from the BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI). MOTI has issued a Highway Setback permit to allow construction within 3.0 metres of the unconstructed road right of way on the southern property line. The permit is attached as Appendix B, and all MOTI requirements have been met.

Snow Shedding Impacts

Buildings in Hemlock are prone to accumulating large amounts of snow which results in snow shedding from roofs. Setback requirements within the zoning bylaw are designed to account for snow accumulation and aim to accommodate snow shedding. The relaxation of the front property line is not anticipated to increase snow shedding impacts to adjacent properties provided the roof is angled towards interior property lines. The proposed setback for the south property line is consistent with the requirements for an interior property line setback, and is not anticipated to adversely impact neighbouring properties.

Neighbourhood Notification and Input

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified by FVRD of the Development Variance Permit application and will be given the opportunity to provide written comments or attend the Board meeting to state their comments. FVRD staff encourage the applicant to advise neighbouring property owners and residents of the requested variance in advance of the mail-out notification. To date, no letters of support or objection have been received.

COST

The application fee of \$350 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommend that the FVRD Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the setback requirements from a highway for the construction of a cabin at 20910 Snowflake Place. The property owners are siting their building in a manner that complies with geotechnical hazard requirements and with the floodplain management bylaw. The proposal has received the necessary approvals from MOTI and is not anticipated to negatively impact the surrounding properties.

Option 1 – Issue (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-18 to reduce the highway setback requirements from 6 metres to 4.5 metres for the west property line, and from 6 metres to 3 metres for the south property line to facilitate the construction of a single family dwelling at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area C, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

Option 2 – Refuse

If the Board wishes to refuse the application, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit 2019-18 for the property at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area C.

Option 3 – Refer to Staff

If the Board wishes to refer the application back to staff to address outstanding issues, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer the application for Development Variance Permit 2019-18 for the property at 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area C to FVRD Staff.

COMMENTS BY:

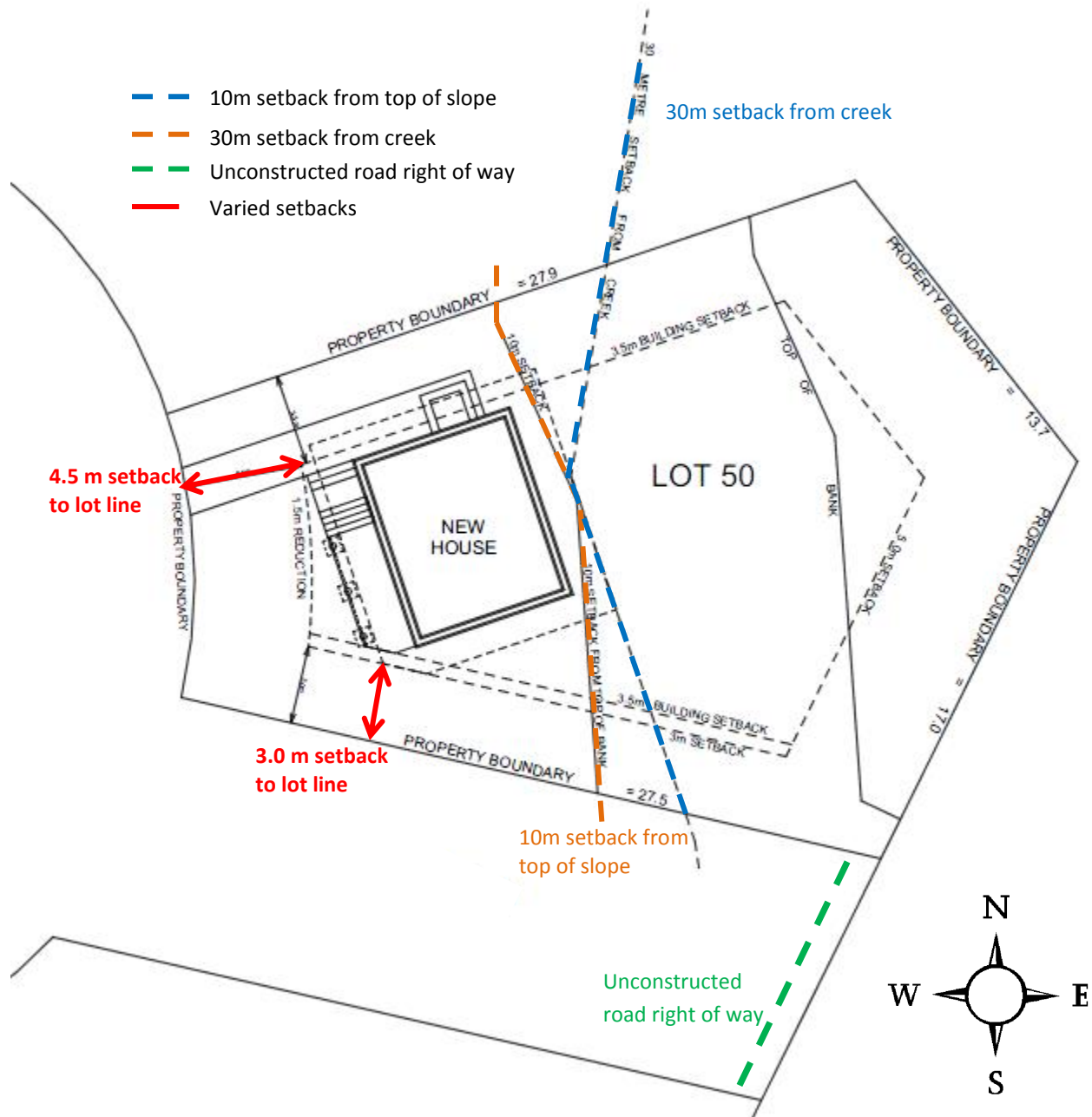
Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported

Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services: No further financial comments.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer: Reviewed and supported.

Appendix A – Site Plan



Appendix B – MOTI Permit



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Ministry of Transportation
and Infrastructure

Permit/File Number: 2019-03056

Office: Chilliwack Area Office

PERMIT TO REDUCE BUILDING SETBACK LESS THAN 4.5 METRES FROM THE PROPERTY LINE FRONTING A PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HIGHWAY

PURSUANT TO TRANSPORTATION ACT AND/OR THE INDUSTRIAL ROADS ACT AND/OR THE
MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND/OR AS DEFINED IN THE NISGA'A FINAL AGREEMENT AND THE
NISGA'A FINAL AGREEMENT ACT.

BETWEEN:

The Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure

Chilliwack Area Office
45890 Victoria Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 2T1
Canada

("The Minister")

AND:

Energia Supply Ltd.
11882 Sylvester Road
Mission, B.C. V2V 4J1
Canada

("The Permittee")

WHEREAS:

- A. The Minister has the authority to grant permits for the auxiliary use of highway right of way, which authority is pursuant to both the Transportation Act and the Industrial Roads Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, as defined in the Nisga'a Final Agreement and the Nisga'a Final Agreement Act;
- B. The Permittee has requested the Minister to issue a permit pursuant to this authority for the following purpose:
A setback reduction from the southern property line within PID 003-038-912 on Lot 50 District Lot 3850 Group 1 New Westminster District Plan 62254, civic address 20910 Snowflake Place, Sasquatch Mountain Resort B.C. to 3 meters to accommodate the construction of a small cabin.
- C. The Minister is prepared to issue a permit on certain terms and conditions;

ACCORDINGLY, the Minister hereby grants to the Permittee a permit for the Use (as hereinafter defined) of highway right of way on the following terms and conditions:

1. This permit may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure, and that the termination of this permit shall not give rise to any cause of action or claim of any nature whatsoever.
2. This permit in no way relieves the owner or occupier of the responsibility of adhering to all other legislation, including zoning, and other land use bylaws of a municipality or regional district.
3. The Permittee shall indemnify and save harmless the Ministry, its agents and employees, from and against all claims, liabilities, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses, fines, penalties, assessments and levies made against or incurred, suffered or sustained by the Ministry, its agents and employees, or any of them at any time or times, whether before or after the expiration or termination of this permit, where the same or any of them are based upon or arise out of or from anything done or omitted to be done by the Permittee, its employees, agents or Subcontractors, in connection with the permit.
4. Permittee to be responsible for all future drainage problems as they pertain to said works



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Ministry of Transportation
and Infrastructure

Permit/File Number: 2019-03056

Office: Chilliwack Area Office

5. The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and/or the Maintenance Contractor shall not be held accountable for any damage(s) to the said structure, however caused.

The rights granted to the Permittee in this permit are to be exercised only for the purpose as defined in Recital B on page 1.

Dated at Chilliwack, British Columbia, this 10 day of June, 2019

On Behalf of the Minister

SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act* for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

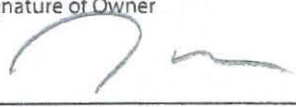
An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address 20910 SNOWFLAKE PL, AGASSIZ, BC PID 003-038-912

Legal Description Lot 50 Block 3850 Section 1 Township NW Range Plan 62254

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's
Declaration

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
ENERGIA SUPPLY LTD		06/03/19.
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's
Contact
Information

Address	11882 SYLVESTER RD	City	MISSION
		Postal Code	V2V 4J1
Cell		Fax	

Office Use Only	Date	June 10, 2019	File No.	3090-20 2019-18
	Received By	JM	Folio No.	776.01430.130
	Receipt No.	8856/1	Fees Paid: \$	350

Agent

I hereby give permission to _____ to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner	Date
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent		Company
Address		City
Email		Postal Code
Phone	Cell	Fax

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent	Date
--------------------	------

Development Details

Property Size _____ Present Zoning EST-2

Existing Use VACANT

Proposed Development BUILD A CABIN

Proposed Variation / Supplement REQUEST 3.5m SETBACK (3.0m TO ROOF OVER HANG) ON SOUTH LOT LINE. REQUEST 5.0m SETBACK ON WEST (FRONT) LOT LINE.

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application VERY SMALL BUILDING LOT. STEEP BANK & CREEK LIMITATIONS ON EAST OF PROPERTY. USE FULL BUILDING ENVELOPE IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED SQUARE FEET.

**Riparian
Areas
Regulation**

Please indicate whether the development proposal involves residential, commercial, or including vegetation removal or alteration; soil disturbance; construction of buildings and structures; creation of impervious or semi-pervious surfaces; trails, roads, docks, wharves, bridges and, infrastructure and works of any kind – within:

yes no
☐ ☒ 30 metres of the high water mark of any water body

yes no
☐ ☒ a ravine or within 30 metres of the top of a ravine bank

"Water body" includes; 1) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not; 2) a pond, lake, river, creek, or brook; 3) a ditch, spring, or wetland that is connected by surface flow to 1 or 2 above.

Under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and the *Fish Protection Act*, a riparian area assessment report may be required before this application can be approved.

**Contaminated
Sites Profile**

Pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*, an applicant is required to submit a completed "Site Profile" for properties that are or were used for purposes indicated in Schedule 2 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*. Please indicate if:

yes no
☐ ☒ the property has been used for commercial or industrial purposes.

If you responded 'yes,' you may be required to submit a Site Profile. Please contact FVRD Planning or the Ministry of Environment for further information.

**Archaeological
Resources**

Are there archaeological sites or resources on the subject property?

yes no I don't know
☐ ☒ ☐

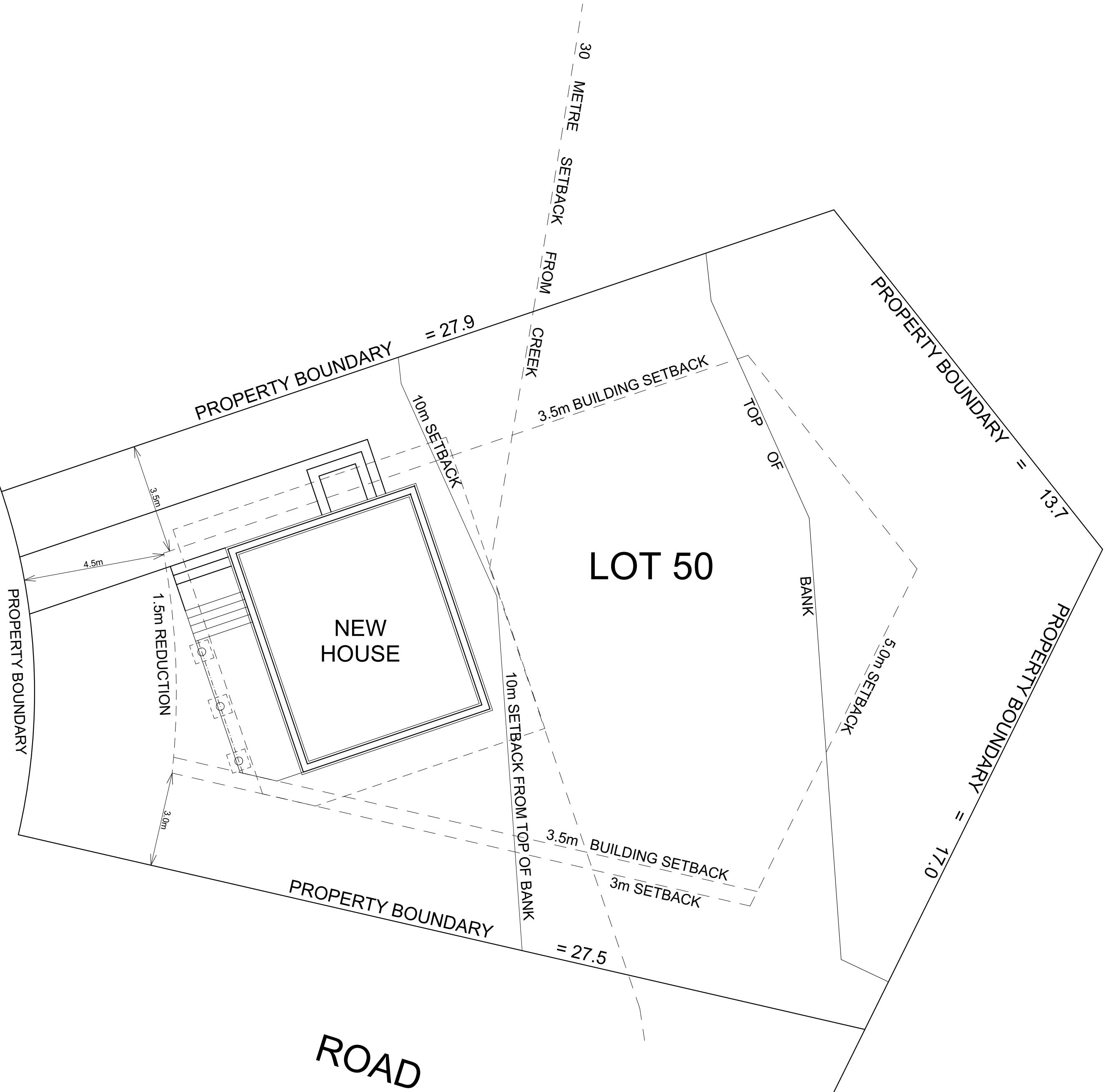
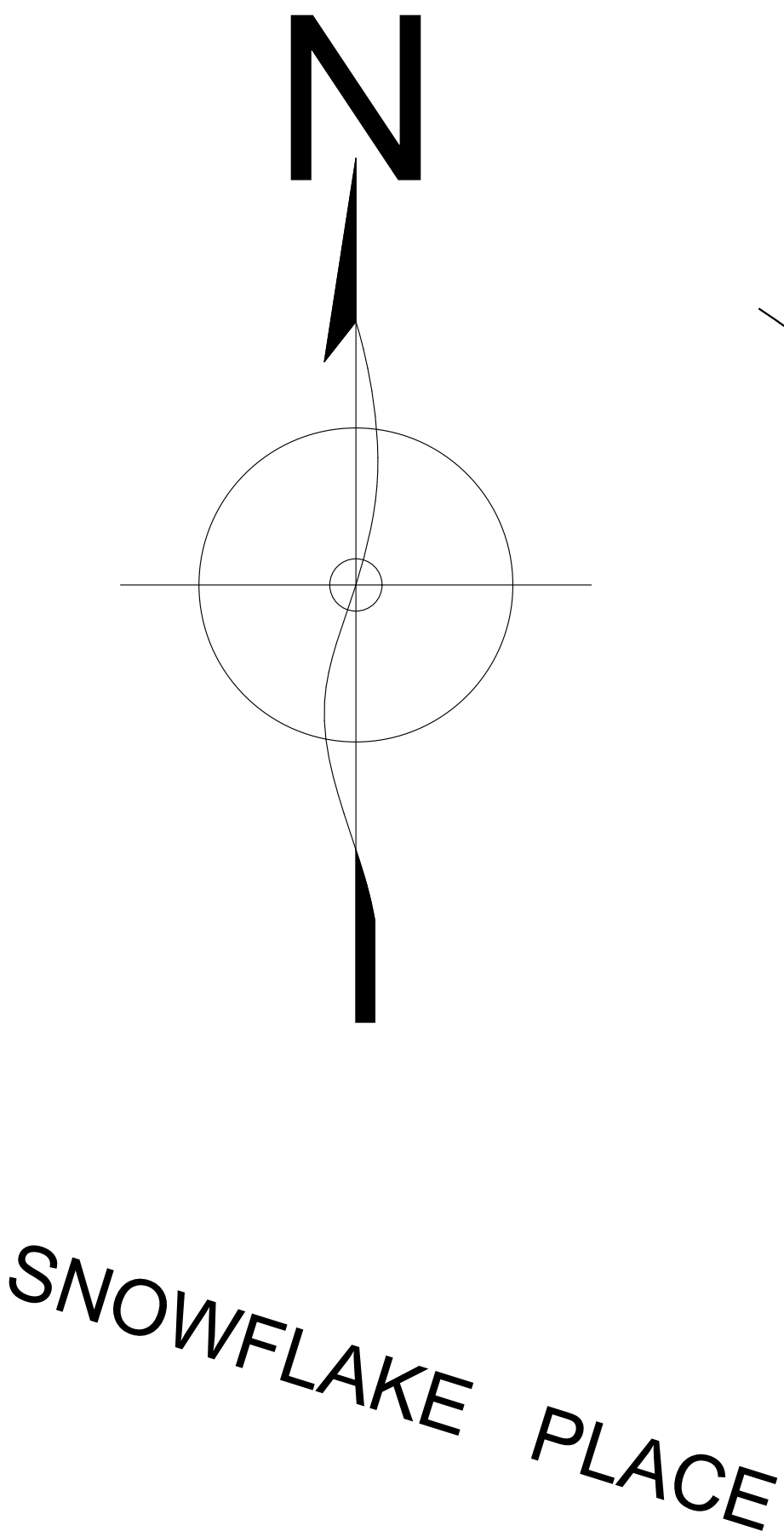
If you responded 'yes' or 'I don't know' you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

Required Information

When providing Application Forms to the applicant, Regional District staff shall indicate which of the following attachments are required for this application. **Additional information may also be required at a later date.**

	Required	Received	Details
Location Map			Showing the parcel (s) to which this application pertains and uses on adjacent parcels
Site Plan At a scale of: 1: _____			Reduced sets of metric plans
			North arrow and scale
			Dimensions of property lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of existing buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of proposed buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location of all water features, including streams, wetlands, ponds, ditches, lakes on or adjacent to the property
			Location of all existing & proposed water lines, wells, septic fields, sanitary sewer & storm drain, including sizes
			Location, numbering & dimensions of all vehicle and bicycle parking, disabled persons' parking, vehicle stops & loading
			Natural & finished grades of site, at buildings & retaining walls
			Location of existing & proposed access, pathways
			Above ground services, equipment and exterior lighting details
			Location & dimensions of free-standing signs
			Storm water management infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
			Other:
Floor Plans			Uses of spaces & building dimensions
			Other:
Landscape Plan Same scale as site plan			Location, quantity, size & species of existing & proposed plants, trees & turf
			Contour information (_____ metre contour intervals)
			Major topographical features (water course, rocks, etc.)
			All screening, paving, retaining walls & other details
			Traffic circulation (pedestrian, automobile, etc.)
			Other:
Reports			Geotechnical Report
			Environmental Assessment
			Archaeological Assessment
			Other:

The personal information on this form is being collected in accordance with Section 26 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSBC 1996 Ch. 165* and the *Local Government Act, RSBC 2015 Ch. 1*. It will only be collected, used and disclosed for the purpose of administering matters with respect to planning, land use management and related services delivered, or proposed to be delivered, by the FVRD. Questions about the use of personal information and the protection of privacy may be directed to the FVRD Privacy Officer at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel: 1-800-528-0061 FOI@fvrld.ca.



UNSURVEYED
CROWN LAND

A-15

LOG BUILDER : CASCADE HANDCRAFTED

CLIENT : DUNKLEY

TITLE : SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1 : 100

DATE: JUNE 5, 2019

DRAWN BY: T.E.

CHECKED BY: C.C.

REVISION:

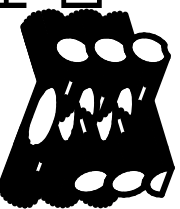
REV. 1

REV. 2

REV. 3

DESCRIPTION:

R.C.M. Cad Design
Drafting Ltd.



R.C.M. CAD DESIGN
PHONE: (802) 822-1888
www.loghomecad.com
rcmcast@loghomecad.com

NOTE:
COMPLETE SET OF
PLANS TO BE
ISSUED FOR
CONSTRUCTION &
STAMPED BY
LICENSED ENGINEER

• ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE BY GENERAL CONTRACTOR
• ALL DIMENSIONS ARE CONSTRUCTION TIME DIMENSIONS
• IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO
CHECK & VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS & SPECIFICATIONS ON THIS SET
• ALL LOG DIAMETER SIZE TO BE MEASURED AT MID SPAN
• BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL
LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND PRACTICES



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

Permit No. Development Variance Permit 2019-18 **Folio No.** 776.01430.130

Issued to: Energia Supply Ltd

Address:

Applicant: Jason Dunkley

Site Address: 20910 Snowflake Place, Electoral Area C

The lands affected by and subject to this permit are shown on Schedule "A", Location Map, attached hereto, which forms an integral part of this permit, and are legally described as:

LOT 50 DISTRICT LOT 3850 GROUP 1 NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 62254
PID: 003-038-912

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Schedule "A": Location Map

Schedule "B": Site Plan

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued under Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.

BYLAWS SUPPLEMENTED OR VARIED

Regional District of Fraser Cheam By-law No. 100, 1979 is **varied** as follows:

1. Division 15, Section 1504 (a) the highway setback requirement from the right-of-way boundary of any road allowance on the west side of the property is reduced from 6.0 metres to 4.5 metres, clear to sky, to permit the construction of a single family residence.
 2. Division 15, Section 1504 (a) the highway setback requirement from the right-of-way boundary of any road allowance on the south side of the property is reduced from 6.0 metres to 3 metres, clear to sky, to permit the construction of a single family residence.
-

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. No variances other than those specifically set out in this permit are implied or to be construed.
2. If the holder of this permit does not commence the construction with respect to which the Permit was issued within two (2) years after the date of the permit, this permit shall lapse.

3. Development of the site shall be undertaken in accordance with the Site Plan attached hereto as Schedule "B".
4. A building permit shall be issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District prior to any construction on the property. All structures shall be designed to avoid shedding snow towards the front and rear lot lines.
5. This permit shall lapse upon expiry or revocation of Highway Setback Permit 2019-03056 issued by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to authorize construction within 3.0 metres of the provincial road right of way.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued Pursuant to Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.
2. This Development Variance Permit shall not vary the permitted uses or densities of land use in the applicable zoning bylaw nor a flood plain specification designated under Section 524 of the *Local Government Act*.
3. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developer's obligation to ensure that the development proposal complies in every way with the statutes, regulations, requirements, covenants and licences applicable to the undertaking.
4. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developers obligation to comply with all setback regulations for construction of structures or provision of on-site services pursuant to the *Public Health Act*, the *Fire Services Act*, the *Safety Standards Act*, and any other provincial statutes.

SECURITY DEPOSIT

As a condition of the issuance of this Permit, and pursuant to Section 502 of the *Local Government Act*, the Regional Board is holding the security set out below to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Permit

Should the holder of this permit:

- a. fail to complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions contained herein,
- b. contravene a condition of the permit in such a way as to create an unsafe condition,

The Regional Board may undertake and complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions, or carry out any construction required to correct an unsafe condition at the cost of the holder of the permit and may apply the security in payment of the costs of the works, with any excess to be returned to the holder of the permit.

Security Posted: (a) an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of: \$ <N/A> .
 (b) the deposit of the following specified security: \$ <N/A> .

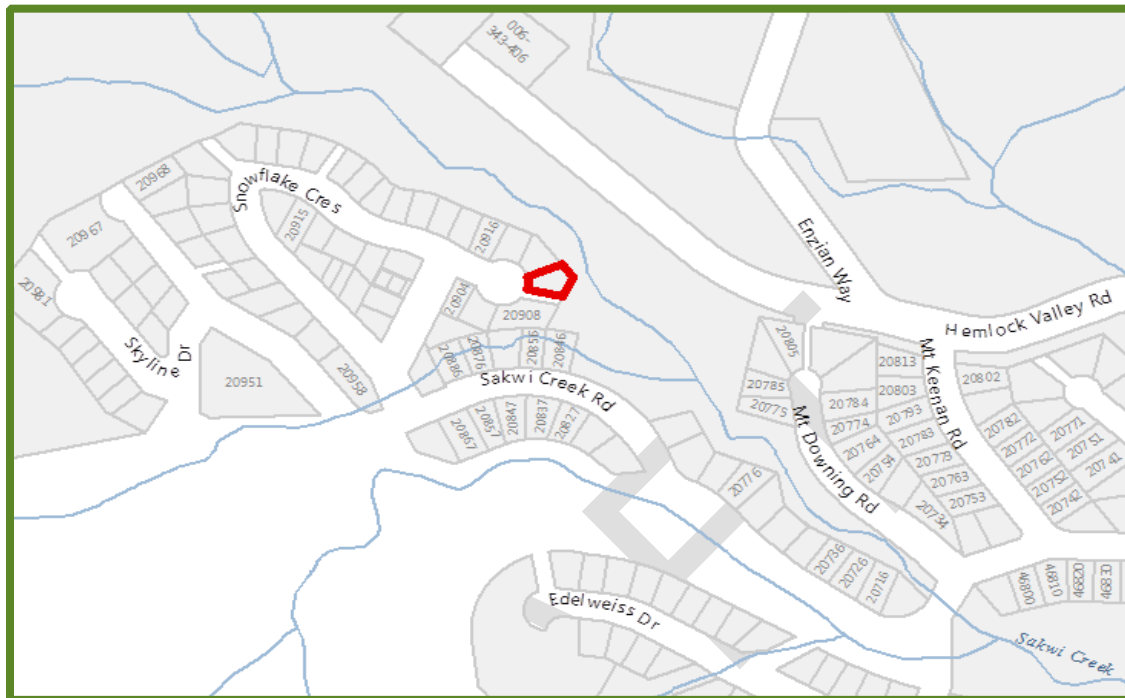
Note: The Regional District shall file a notice of this permit in the Land Title Office stating that the land described in the notice is subject to Development Variance Permit Number 2019-18. The notice shall take the form of Appendix I attached hereto.

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT ON THE <DAY> DAY OF <MONTH>, <YEAR>

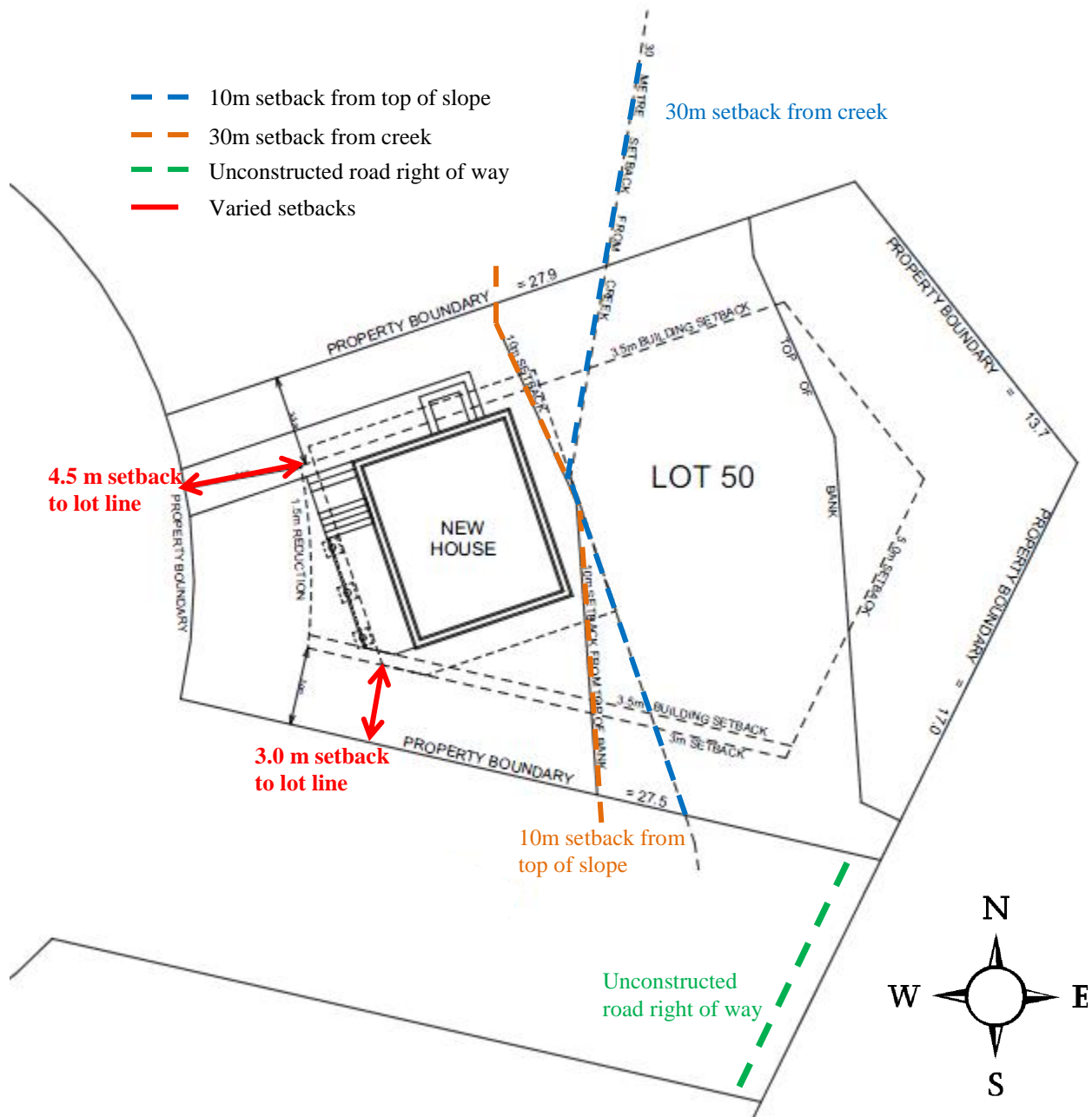
Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-18
SCHEDULE "A"
Location Map



DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-18
SCHEDULE "B"
Site Plan



To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I

File No: 3090-20-2019-19

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-19 to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake Park – Area H

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit 2019-19 for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Electoral Area H – Cultus Lake Park to vary the required off-street residential parking requirements

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider directing staff to conduct a parking study of waterfront lots in Cultus Lake Park to develop a consistent approach for off-street residential parking, in conjunction with the 2020 workplan priorities for all Electoral Areas.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

The applicants, who have a contract to purchase the property, intend to demolish the existing residence and construct a new residence. The applicants have applied for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) in order to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces as outlined in *Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw No. 1375, 2016*. The bylaw requires two (2) off-street parking spaces to support a residential use. The applicants propose zero (0) fully off-street parking spaces and instead provide two (2) spaces partly on-site and partly within the road right-of-way.

PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area	H – Cultus Lake Park		
Address	19 Lakeshore Drive		
PID	n/a		
Folio	733.07000.019		
Lot Size	1,750 sq. feet		
Owner	Robert Mitchell	Agent	Roger Burrows

Current Zoning	Waterfront Residential (R-3)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Plan Cultus - Residential	Proposed OCP	No change
Current Use	Residential (Single Family Dwelling)	Proposed Use	No change
Development Permit Areas	N/A		
Agricultural Land Reserve	No		

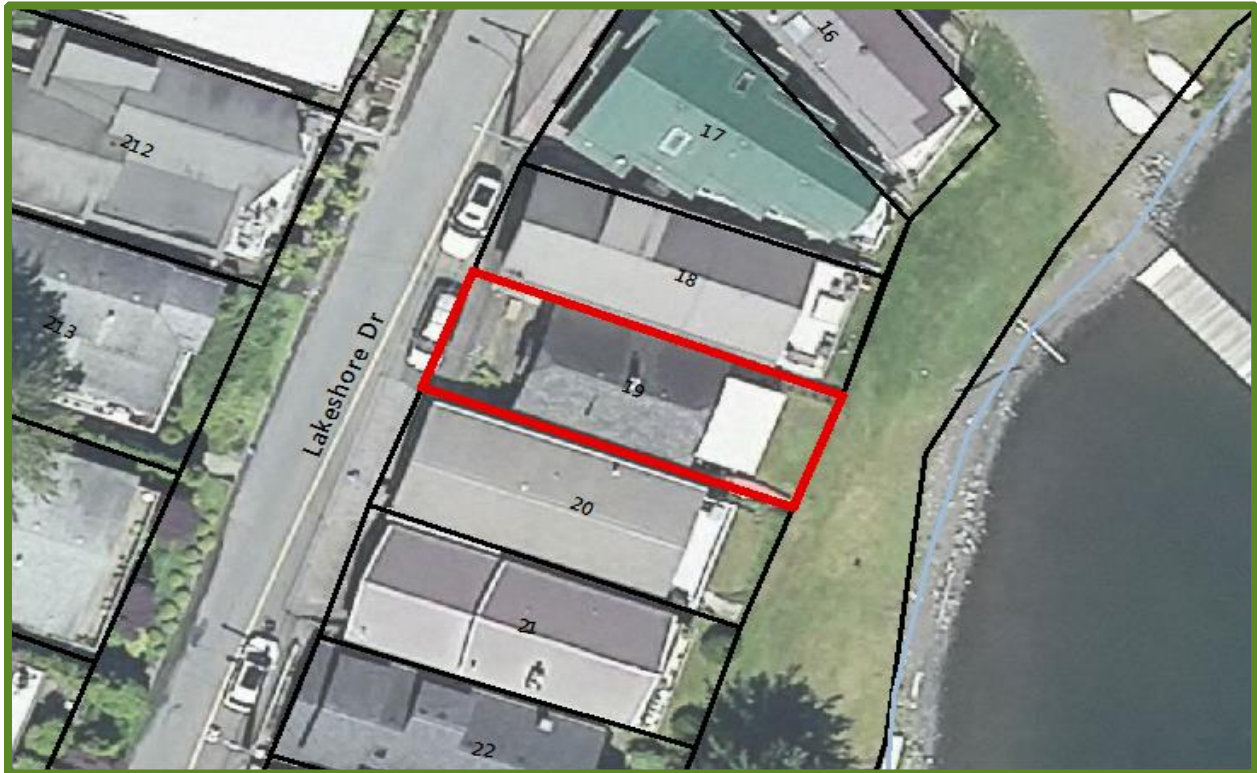
ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES

North	^	Waterfront Residential (R-3); Residential
East	>	Cultus Lake
West	<	Hillside Residential (R-4); Residential
South	v	Waterfront Residential (R-3); Residential

NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP



PROPERTY MAP



DISCUSSION

Cultus Lake Park regulates on-street parking and traffic; administers parking permits; maintains roads and performs a number of related functions. The Cultus Lake Park Board has identified that there are pressures on the number of parking spaces available within the Park and have undertaken a review of parking, solicited community feedback on parking issues, and formed the Park Task Force to provide recommendations to the Park Board to address parking issues.

The amount of on-street parking is limited in Cultus Lake Park and there is currently not enough on-street parking to accommodate all residential lease holders and their guests. During the establishment of the new Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw, it was regulated that each residential lease lot must provide two (2) off-street parking spaces (a parallel parking space may use a portion of the road right-of-way). During re-development of the existing residential lease lots the opportunity arises to improve off-street parking in Cultus Lake Park.

Variance Requested DVP 2019-19

Application Rationale

The applicants advise that the reasons in support of the variance are:

- Both residents are in their 70's and the new home will be designed for aging in place and property values will be reduced if a garage is required;
- A garage consumes desirable living space on the main floor, which is a huge concern on a small 25 foot (7.62 metre) wide lot;
- The lot is only 25 feet (7.62 metres) wide and has vehicle access from only Lakeshore Drive;
- Parking one vehicle parallel inside the yellow line will "trap" a second vehicle in the garage (or carport), or possibly parallel against the house. Vehicles will have to be moved frequently to other parking spaces, or to the roadway, to access trapped vehicles. This will disrupt traffic flow. Parking at 90° within the yellow line solves these problems and also provides for future EV charging of both vehicles;
- Most 25 foot (7.62 metre) homes with garages are used for storage, not for vehicles. This results in an actual loss of parking spaces, rather than the desired increase in parking availability. Other homes built before these bylaw changes are able to properly accommodate two vehicles parked at 90° to the street and within the yellow line;
- We understand that the bylaw will not be revised until next year at the earliest. Graham Williams (Northface Construction) has been booked for the construction, starting with the demolition of the existing cottage in September 2019;
- It is recognized that the travelled portion of the road is narrow, but this has been unchanged for decades, and is unlikely to change in the future;
- The travelled portion of the road between the yellow lines is and has been acceptable for the passage of emergency vehicles, garbage trucks, etc.;
- The existing travelled portion is compromised much more by retaining walls for the uphill homes which encroach on park property, than by downhill homes;
- The 90° parking arrangement requested is within the area defined by the bylaw, ie. inside the yellow line;
- The subject lot is only two houses away from a much wider roadway surface; and,
- The utility pole next door at Lot #18 is only approximately two feet from the yellow line and would prevent widening of the travelled portion of the road.

On-Site Parking Variance

The applicants are seeking a reduction to the number of on-site parking spaces required, reducing the on-site parking requirement from two (2) parking spaces to zero (0) parking spaces. All parking would be provided in a configuration where the parking spaces are located partially on the property and partially on the Cultus Lake Park road right-of-way.

Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Committee (APC)

The Cultus Lake APC met on June 19, 2019 and the motion to support approval of Development Variance Permit 2019-19 was defeated. The Cultus Lake APC meeting minutes are attached as Appendix B.

The following comments were raised:

At the previous Cultus Lake APC meeting on May 15, 2019 the APC members recommended that a report be prepared by FVRD Planning Staff showing mapping of the residential lots affected by the zoning bylaw requirements for two off-street parking spaces per lot and that the report outline options on how to best address the challenges with the residential parking spaces.

Cultus Lake Parking Review – March 2017

In 2017, the Cultus Lake Park Board initiated its own parking review which created a parking inventory. The parking review identified that there were 41 lots located on Lakeshore Drive and that 66% of those lots provided 2 or more on-site parking spaces. The parking review included parking spaces that were using a portion of the road right-of-way as on-site parking; this is inconsistent with the Zoning Bylaw adopted in February 2018.

The Zoning Bylaw does have a policy that allows for vehicles using parallel parking spaces to use a portion of the road width, however, the vehicle must be able to park entirely outside the travel lane delineated by the yellow lines. This may create a difference in the number of on-site parking spaces that was identified in the Cultus Lake Parking Review when measured to the Zoning Bylaw standards.

The parking review also stated that Munroe Avenue and Lakeshore Drive areas have incorporated creative use of space for parking. Since the width of the road appears to barely meet fire code widths, on-street parking is limited and should be restricted to the specifically allocated locations and strictly enforced. Any new construction in the area should only be considered if a minimum of two vehicles spaces are provided on-site.

New Construction

Parking on-site is entirely possible and new dwelling construction provides the opportunity for off-street parking spaces to be created. There is recent new construction on Lakeshore Drive that accommodate two off-street parking spaces.

In the case of the application for 19 Lakeshore Drive, we have calculated that approximately 140 square feet of dwelling space would need to be removed from the main floor to accommodate two off-street 90° parking spaces. If the proposed house is 3,000 square feet (based on the floor plan provided times 3 stories) this would be approximately 4.7% of the floor area that would be lost to accommodate the required parking.

Key Considerations

There are a number of items to be considered when addressing parking on Lakeshore Drive:

- Road safety (variety of users);
 - Pedestrians, cyclists and mobility scooter users are likely uncomfortable when passing between a moving car and the retaining wall/parked cars on the sides of the road.
- Suitable travel width for road;

- The current road is narrow and in many places with retaining walls located on one side with a small shoulder and often the bumpers of cars or sides of cars parked up to the travelled portion of the road on the other side.
- Lakeshore Drive can only accommodate one-way vehicle traffic and generally when vehicles moving in opposite directions cross paths, one is forced to pull into a driveway or one of the very limited parking stalls.
- The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) road standard is:
 - 23 foot (7 metre) travelled portion and 1.6 foot (0.5 metre) shoulder on each side.
- Service vehicle access (garbage, snow removal, contractors, emergency vehicles); and,
 - Often garbage/recycling totes are located on the travelled portion of the road.
 - The snow plow blade only clears by approximately 25cm on either side. When snow is accumulated for more than a day or two, available space for snow storage is extremely limited and travelling along the road is further complicated.
- Cumulative effect of parking on lakefront lots.

However, staff do recognize that parking at Cultus Lake can be quite challenging and that:

- Lots on Lakeshore Drive are narrow;
- There are a variety of parking types (parallel, 90°, angled, garages, carports, etc.);
- There is inconsistency in the painting of road lines; and,
- Lease holders are struggling to make sense of the parking requirements of the Zoning Bylaw.



Image 2: MOTI Road Standard

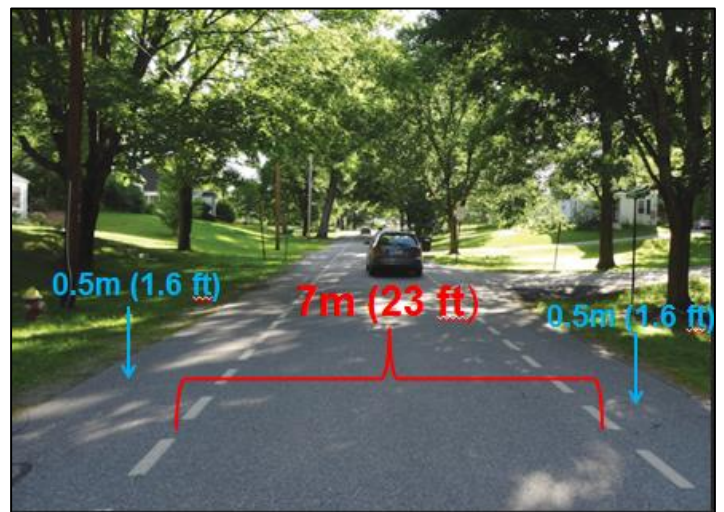


Image 1: Lakeshore Drive (Road Width)

New Parking Study

Staff have recommended that the FVRD Board consider conducting a parking study to offer a consistent approach to residential parking on waterfront residential lots in Cultus Lake. A new parking study could look at:

- a variety of parking alternatives;
- road safety;
- parking dimensions; and,
- availability and demand.

Neighbourhood Notification and Input

All property lease holders within 30 metres of the property were notified by the FVRD of the development variance permit application and were given the opportunity to provide written comments or attend the Cultus Lake Park Advisory Planning Commission (APC) meeting to state their comments. FVRD staff encouraged the applicant to advise neighbouring property owners and residents of the requested variance in advance of the mail-out notification. The FVRD received five (5) letters of support and one (1) letter of opposition prior to the Cultus Lake Park APC meeting. These submissions are included as a part of the Cultus Lake Park APC meeting minutes and are attached as Appendix B.

COST

The application fee of \$350.00 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

The applicants have applied for a DVP to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces. Staff recommend that the FVRD Board support the Cultus Lake Park APC recommendation and refuse the DVP application.

OPTIONS

Option 1 – Refuse (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Electoral Area H – Cultus Lake Park to vary the required off-street residential parking requirements

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider directing staff to conduct a parking study of waterfront lots in Cultus Lake Park to develop a consistent approach for off-street residential parking, in conjunction with the 2020 workplan priorities for all Electoral Areas.

Option 2 – Issue

If the Board wishes to issue Development Variance Permit 2019-19, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-19 for the property located at 19 Lakeshore Drive, Electoral Area H – Cultus Lake Park to reduce the number of required on-site parking spaces from two (2) to zero (0).

COMMENTS BY:

Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported.

Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported.

The lot can accommodate the two (2) off-street parking spaces that are required under the new Zoning Bylaw for Cultus Lake Park.

The parking study requested by the Cultus Lake Park APC will take FVRD Planning Staff resources. The timing of this study is to be reviewed by EASC in conjunction with all other planning requirements for the Electoral Areas.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

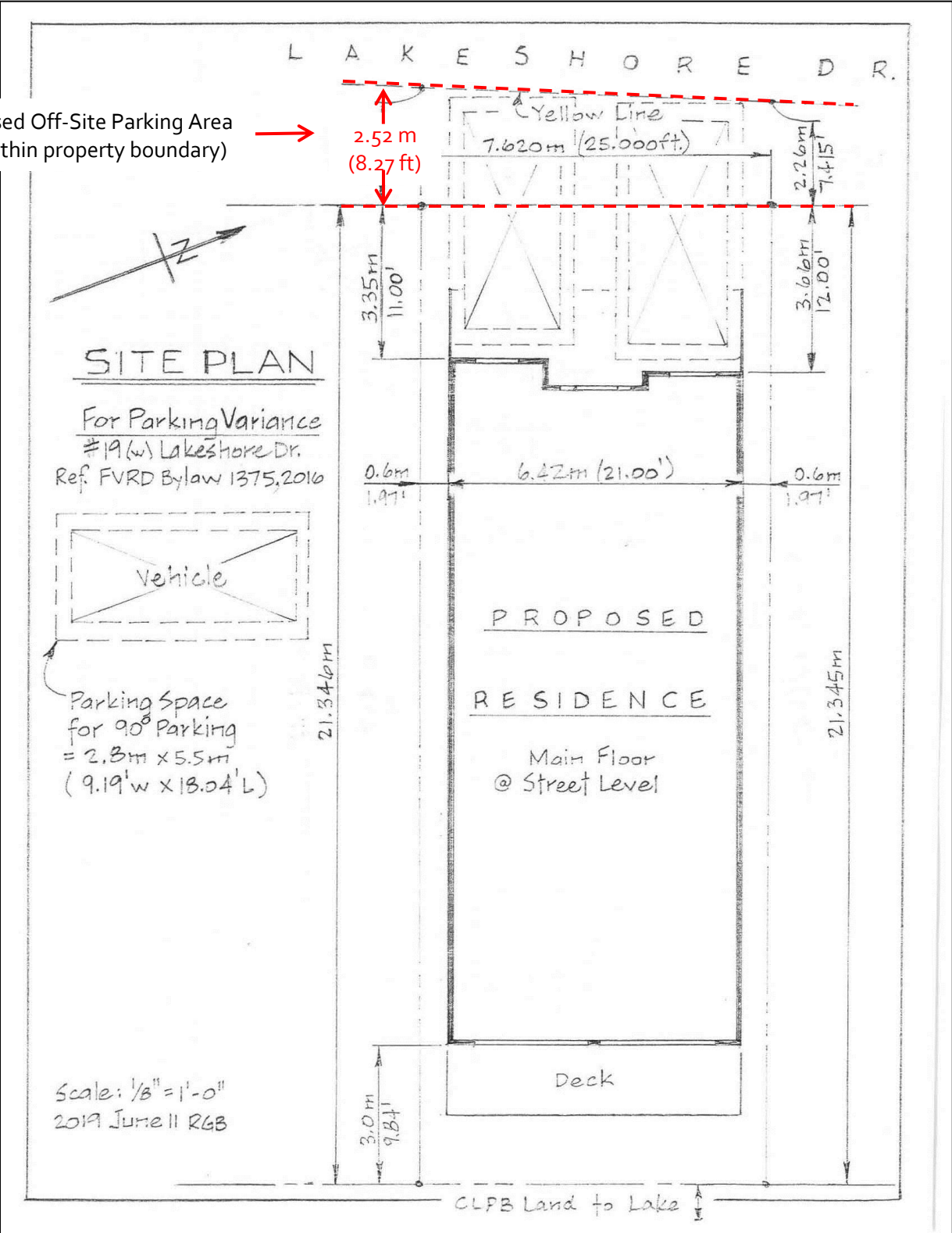
Not available for comment.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported.

Appendix A
Site Plan

Proposed Off-Site Parking Area
(not within property boundary)



Appendix B Cultus Lake APC Agenda & Minutes

CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION



OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, June 19, 2019
12:00 pm
Meeting Room 224, 2nd Floor, FVRD
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

	Pages
1. CALL TO ORDER	
2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS	
<u>MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION</u> THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of June 19, 2019 be approved; AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.	
3. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING	
3.1 <u>Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission - May 15, 2019</u>	2
<u>MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION</u> THAT the Minutes of the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission of May 15, 2019 be adopted.	
4. NEW BUSINESS	
4.1 <u>Development Variance Permit - 19 Lakeshore Drive -Off-Street Parking</u>	7
• Application	
5. ADJOURNMENT	
<u>MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION</u> THAT the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of June 19, 2019 be adjourned.	



CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, May 15, 2019
12:00 pm
Meeting Room 224, 2nd Floor, FVRD
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present:

Darcy Bauer, Chair
Larry Payeur
Joe Lamb
Taryn Dixon, Director, Electoral Area H
David Renwick (*arrived at 12:04pm*)

Regrets:

Casey Smit

Staff Present:

Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning and Development
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Kristin Webb, Planning Assistant
Tracey Heron, Planning Assistant

Also Present:

Bonny Bryant, Director of Parks Operations, Cultus Lake Park Board
Kurt Houlden with respect to Item 6.3.
Four members of the public.

1. CALL TO ORDER by Staff

Ms. Reilly called the meeting to order at 12:02 p.m.

2. **ELECTION OF CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIR by Staff**

Ms. Reilly called for nominations for the position of Advisory Planning Commission Chair.

Mr. Lamb nominated Mr. Bauer.

Mr. Bauer accepted the nomination.

Ms. Reilly called for nominations for the position of Advisory Planning Commission Chair a second and third time.

There being no further nominations, Ms. Reilly declared Mr. Bauer acclaimed as the APC Chair.

3. **ELECTION OF CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION VICE CHAIR by Staff**

Ms. Reilly called for nominations for the position of Advisory Planning Commission Vice Chair.

Mr. Lamb nominated Mr. Payeur.

Mr. Payeur accepted the nomination.

Ms. Reilly called for nominations for the position of Advisory Planning Commission Vice Chair a second and third time.

There being no further nominations, Ms. Reilly declared Mr. Payeur acclaimed as the APC Vice Chair.

4. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS**

Noted that the order of the Agenda would be varied so that Item 6.3 was discussed prior to 6.1 to accommodate Mr. Holden's schedule.

PAYEUR/LAMB

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of May 15, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

Carried

5. **MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING**

5.1 **Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission - September 19, 2018**

PAYEUR/LAMB

THAT the Minutes of the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission of September 19, 2018 be adopted.

Carried

6. **NEW BUSINESS**

Item 6.3 was heard at this time.

6.3 **Update of Cultus Lake South Policies: Area E/H OCP**

Director Dixon introduced Kurt Houlden, Principal at KDH Management Consultants, who is currently working on the Official Community Plan for Area "H."

Mr. Houlden then gave an update on the draft OCP, noting that the edits to the document were minor and included: the removal of multi-family dwellings from the South Cultus area and the desired re-designation of the commercial lot. It was noted that a community open house is scheduled for June 8, 2019, and that the projected completion date was estimated for the end of September 2019.

6.1 **Residential Parking Policy**

Discussion ensued surrounding the requirements for two parking spaces per lease lot. Concerns were raised around waterfront lots and lots which do not have access on both sides of the property.

It was noted that two upcoming development variance permit applications are recommended to proceed while issues around residential parking are addressed.

RENWICK/PAYEUR

THAT staff be requested to prepare a report outlining mapping of residential lots affected by the zoning bylaw requirements for two parking spaces per lease lot;

AND THAT the report outline options on how to best address the challenges with the residential parking spaces.

Carried

6.2 Issues Arising from Imperial to Metric Conversion

Discussion ensued regarding the rounding of decimals from three places to two and the impacts to square footage on small lots. Presentation by Mr. Daneluz compared the existing zoning bylaw with the new draft bylaw highlighting the differences in requirements for setbacks and height.

PAYEUR/RENWICK

THAT staff be requested to prepare a report outlining options on how to best address rounding issues arising from imperial to metric conversion issues.

Carried

7. OTHER MATTERS

Discussion ensued regarding the possibility of using electronic signatures to sign APC Minutes in the future in order for Minutes to be published in a timely manner.

A question was raised by a member of the public regarding evacuation routes and traffic issues in Area "H". Director Dixon highlighted work currently being undertaken by the FVRD with respect to emergency routes. It was also noted by staff that there is a traffic study to better understand traffic congestion in the Cultus Lake area over the summer period.

Comments were offered regarding the importance of community fire awareness.

A question was raised about Plan Cultus, approval of minutes and imposed fees.

8. ADJOURNMENT

RENEWICK/LAMB

THAT the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of May 15, 2019 be adjourned.

Carried

The Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Open Meeting adjourned at 1:11pm

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....

Darcy Bauer, Chair



45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6
604-702-5000 | 1-800-528-0061

Receipt

Date June 11, 2019

Received from Rosemary Burrows

Description of Payment and GL Code _____

Development Variance Permit,

19 Lakeshore Drive,

Cultus Lake.

GST #89221 4750 RT0001

For Office Use Only
Do not write in the space below

Fraser Valley Regional District

Receipt: 8875/3 Jun 11, 2019
Dated: Jun 11, 2019 03:06:15 PM
Station: EA SERVICE/CASH2

1 PLANNING DVP - 19 LAKESHORE DR 350.00

Total 350.00

VISA ROSEMARY BURROWS -350.00

White - Cashier | Yellow - Customer



SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act* for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic
Address 19 Lakeshore Drive PID _____

Legal Lot 19W Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____
Description Land District 36 Lease Cultus Lake Park

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's
Declaration

*See Box
application*

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's
Contact
Information

Address		City
Email		Postal Code
Phone	Cell	Fax

Office Use Only	Date	File No.
	Received By	Folio No.
	Receipt No.	
	Fees Paid: \$	

Agent

I hereby give permission to _____ to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner	Date
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent ROGER G. BURROWS		Company	
Address 226 FIRST AVENUE		City CULTUS LAKE	
Email [REDACTED]		Postal Code V2R 4Y4	
Cell [REDACTED]		Fax —	

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent [Signature]	Date 2019 JUNE 11
-----------------------------------	----------------------

Development Details

Property Size _____ Present Zoning _____

Existing Use _____

Proposed Development _____

Proposed Variation / Supplement _____

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application _____

Page 2 of 4

Provincial Requirements

(This is not an exhaustive list; other provincial regulations will apply)

Riparian Areas Regulation

Please indicate whether the development proposal involves residential, commercial, or including vegetation removal or alteration; soil disturbance; construction of buildings and structures; creation of impervious or semi-pervious surfaces; trails, roads, docks, wharves, bridges and, infrastructure and works of any kind – within:

yes no
☐ ☐

30 metres of the high water mark of any water body

yes no
☐ ☐

a ravine or within 30 metres of the top of a ravine bank

"Water body" includes; 1) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not; 2) a pond, lake, river, creek, or brook; 3) a ditch, spring, or wetland that is connected by surface flow to 1 or 2 above.

Under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and the *Fish Protection Act*, a riparian area assessment report may be required before this application can be approved.

Contaminated Sites Profile

Pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*, an applicant is required to submit a completed "Site Profile" for properties that are or were used for purposes indicated in Schedule 2 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*. Please indicate if:

yes no
☐ ☐

the property has been used for commercial or industrial purposes.

If you responded 'yes,' you may be required to submit a Site Profile. Please contact FVRD Planning or the Ministry of Environment for further information.

Archaeological Resources

Are there archaeological sites or resources on the subject property?

yes no I don't know
☐ ☐ ☐

If you responded 'yes' or 'I don't know' you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

Page 3 of 4

Required Information

When providing Application Forms to the applicant, Regional District staff shall indicate which of the following attachments are required for this application. **Additional information may also be required at a later date.**

	Required	Received	Details
Location Map			Showing the parcel (s) to which this application pertains and uses on adjacent parcels
Site Plan At a scale of: 1: _____			Reduced sets of metric plans
			North arrow and scale
			Dimensions of property lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of existing buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of proposed buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location of all water features, including streams, wetlands, ponds, ditches, lakes on or adjacent to the property
			Location of all existing & proposed water lines, wells, septic fields, sanitary sewer & storm drain, including sizes
			Location, numbering & dimensions of all vehicle and bicycle parking, disabled persons' parking, vehicle stops & loading
			Natural & finished grades of site, at buildings & retaining walls
			Location of existing & proposed access, pathways
			Above ground services, equipment and exterior lighting details
			Location & dimensions of free-standing signs
			Storm water management infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
			Other:
Floor Plans			Uses of spaces & building dimensions
			Other:
Landscape Plan Same scale as site plan			Location, quantity, size & species of existing & proposed plants, trees & turf
			Contour information (_____ metre contour intervals)
			Major topographical features (water course, rocks, etc.)
			All screening, paving, retaining walls & other details
			Traffic circulation (pedestrian, automobile, etc.)
			Other:
Reports			Geotechnical Report
			Environmental Assessment
			Archaeological Assessment
			Other:

The personal information on this form is being collected in accordance with Section 26 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSBC 1996 Ch. 165* and the *Local Government Act, RSBC 2015 Ch. 1*. It will only be collected, used and disclosed for the purpose of administering matters with respect to planning, land use management and related services delivered, or proposed to be delivered, by the FVRD. Questions about the use of personal information and the protection of privacy may be directed to the FVRD Privacy Officer at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel: 1-800-528-0061 FOI@fvrld.ca.

Page 4 of 4

Roger and Rosemary Burrows, 226 First Avenue, Cultus Lake, B.C. V2R 4Y4

To: Fraser Valley Regional District
45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 1N6

Date: 2019 June 11

Dear Sirs:

Re: Application for Parking Variance for 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake

Please accept the attached "Application to Board of Variance" and related documents for consideration by the Cultus Lake Park Advisory Planning Commission (APC) at their June 19 meeting.

Proposed Variance:

To provide two parking spaces within the lot lines and the existing yellow line, as shown on the attached drawings and similar to the attached photos. These parking spaces would be at 90 degrees, rather than parallel as indicated in the by-law. All other aspects of the proposed residence would be in accordance with the by-law.

Reasons in Support of Application:

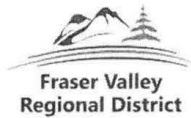
The current by-law requires parking for two vehicles. The by-law also calls for a parallel parking space of 7.3 metres (23.95 ft), while the lot is only 7.620 m (25.00 feet) wide. This would "trap" one vehicle, requiring the other to be moved before any use.

Indenting the dwelling and parking the vehicles at 90 degrees (rather than parallel to the street) permits both vehicles to be accessed without moving the other, as seen in the photos. Additionally, both vehicles, if electric, can be easily plugged-in for charging. No additional space is required beyond that for parallel parking.

In support of the variance are the following attached documents, as advised by Graham Daneluz:

- 1 Schedule A - Application to Board of Variance
- 2 FVRD Letter of Authorization
- 3 Tunbridge survey drawing G852EL FBC371/65-66, including location of existing buildings
- 4 Site Plan showing location of proposed residence and vehicle parking
- 5 Front Elevation of proposed residence showing vehicle parking
- 6 Photographs showing existing dwellings with similar 90 degree parking as proposed, on the same street (Lakeshore Dr) at Cultus Lake.

Thank-you



Fraser Valley Regional District

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6
Tel: (604)702-5000 or 1-800-528-0061
Fax: (604) 792-9684

SCHEDULE A

Application to Board of Variance

I / We hereby apply to the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Variance for:

- ☐ A minor variance from bylaw requirements due to hardship [LGA s. 901(1)(a)]*
- ☐ Structural alteration or addition to non-conforming structure [LGA s. 901(1)(c) and 911(5)]*
- ☒ Other (describe) PARKING VARIANCE LGA* s. FVRD
BY-LAW 1325, 2016

* LGA means Local Government Act

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ _____ as stipulated in FVRD Board of Variance Establishment Bylaw No. 0903, 2008 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Address of Subject
Property

19 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Legal
Description

Lot 19W Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____

LAND DISTRICT 36 LEASE CULTUS LAKE PARK PID 700-010-542

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property'

This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's
Declaration

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
<u>ROBERT MITCHELL</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner
Contact
Information

Please print clearly.

Address	City
<u>210 226 FIRST AVE</u>	<u>CULTUS LAKE</u>
	<u>VAR 4 4</u>

Office Use
Only

	Date	File No.
Received	Received By	Folio No.
Complete Application		
Required Documents	Receipt No.	Fees
		\$

Fraser Valley Regional District

45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6

Agent

I hereby give permission to ROGER BURROWS to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner <u>X</u>	Date <u>X</u>
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent <u>ROGER BURROWS</u>		Company	
Address <u>226 FIRST AVE</u>		City <u>CULTUS LAKE</u>	
Email		Postal Code <u>V2R 4Y4</u>	
Cell		Fax	

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent <u>RGBurrows</u>	Date <u>2019 June 11</u>
--	-----------------------------

ROGER G. BURROWS

Variance Details

Property Size 162.738 (m² or ha) Present Zoning R-3

Existing Use RESIDENTIAL

Proposed Development RESIDENTIAL

Proposed Variance

TO PROVIDE TWO PARKING SPACES WITHIN THE LOT LINES AND THE EXISTING YELLOW LINE, AS SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED SKETCH AND SIMILAR TO THE ATTACHED PHOTOS, THESE PARKING SPACES WOULD BE AT 90 DEGREES, RATHER THAN PARALLEL AS INDICATED IN THE BYLAW. ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED DWELLING WOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAW
(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in
Support of
Application

THE CURRENT BY-LAW REQUIRES PARKING FOR TWO VEHICLES. THE BY-LAW ALSO CALLS FOR A PARALLEL PARKING SPACE OF 7.3 METRES (23.95 FT), WHILE THE LOT IS ONLY 7.620M (25.00 FT) WIDE. THIS WOULD "TRAP" ONE VEHICLE, REQUIRING THE OTHER TO BE MOVED BEFORE ANY USE.

PARKING THE VEHICLES AT 90 DEGREES (RATHER THAN PARALLEL TO THE STREET) PERMITS BOTH VEHICLES TO BE ACCESSED WITHOUT MOVING THE OTHER. ADDITIONALLY, BOTH VEHICLES, IF ELECTRIC, CAN BE EASILY PLUGGED-IN FOR CHARGING. NO ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED BEYOND PARALLEL PARKING.

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Supporting Information
(check applicable boxes)

- ☐ Location map
- ☒ Site plan showing dimensions of property, easements and location of existing buildings
- ☒ Location of proposed buildings, alterations or additions, including any proposed variances
- ☐ Location of any watercourses, streams, or ponds
- ☐ Location of existing or proposed water supplies, septic systems or other services
- ☐ Letters of support if applicable
- ☒ Other supporting information or reports (describe) _____

SURVEY
FRONT ELEVATION

In accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, the personal information on this form is being collected under the authority of Part 26 of the *Local Government Act* and will be collected, used or disclosed only in a manner consistent with the administration of the Management of Development of the Fraser Valley Regional District. If you have any questions about the collection, use or disclosure of this information, please contact the Information Officer of the Fraser Valley Regional District at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel 604.702.5000 or 1.800.528.0061.

example parking

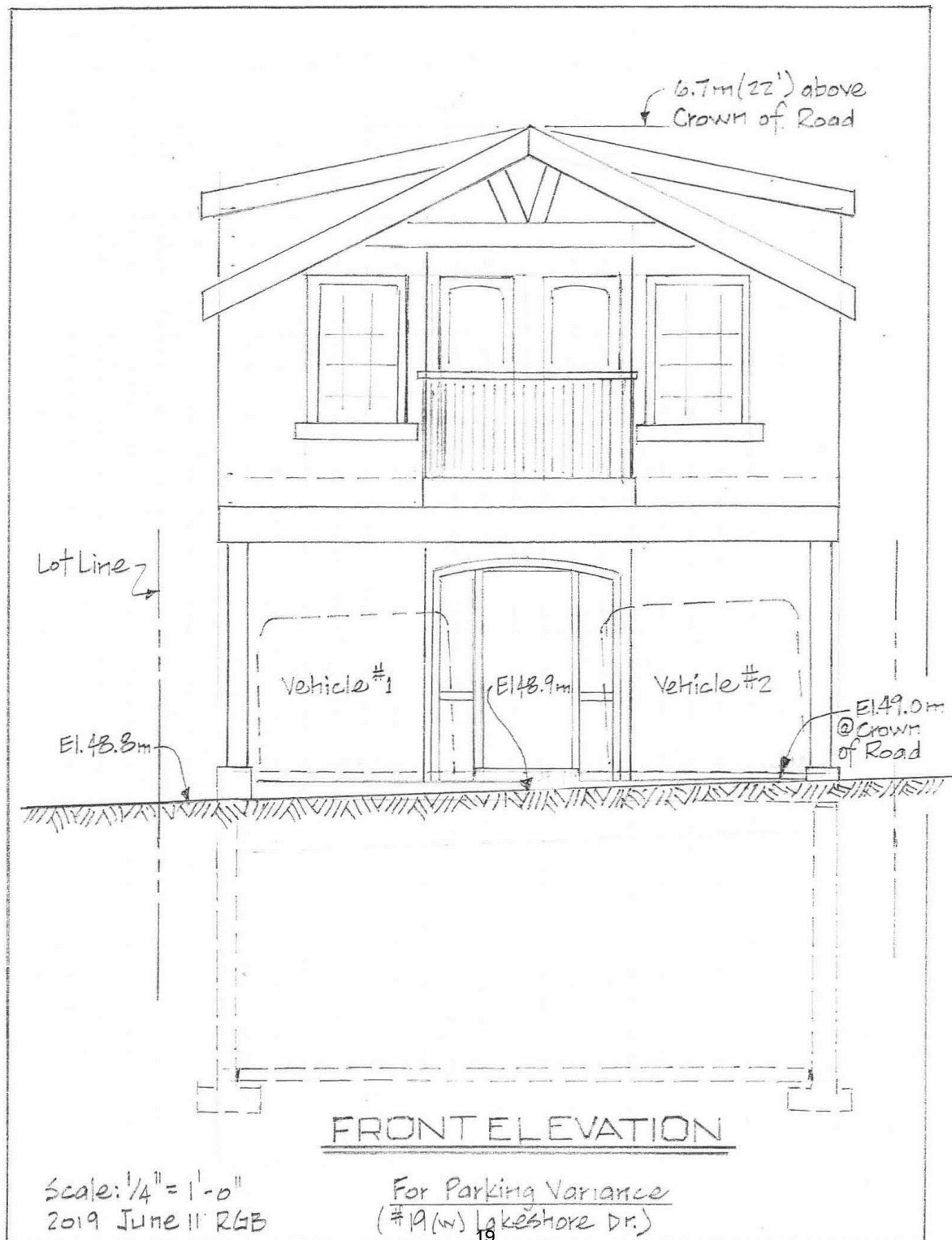


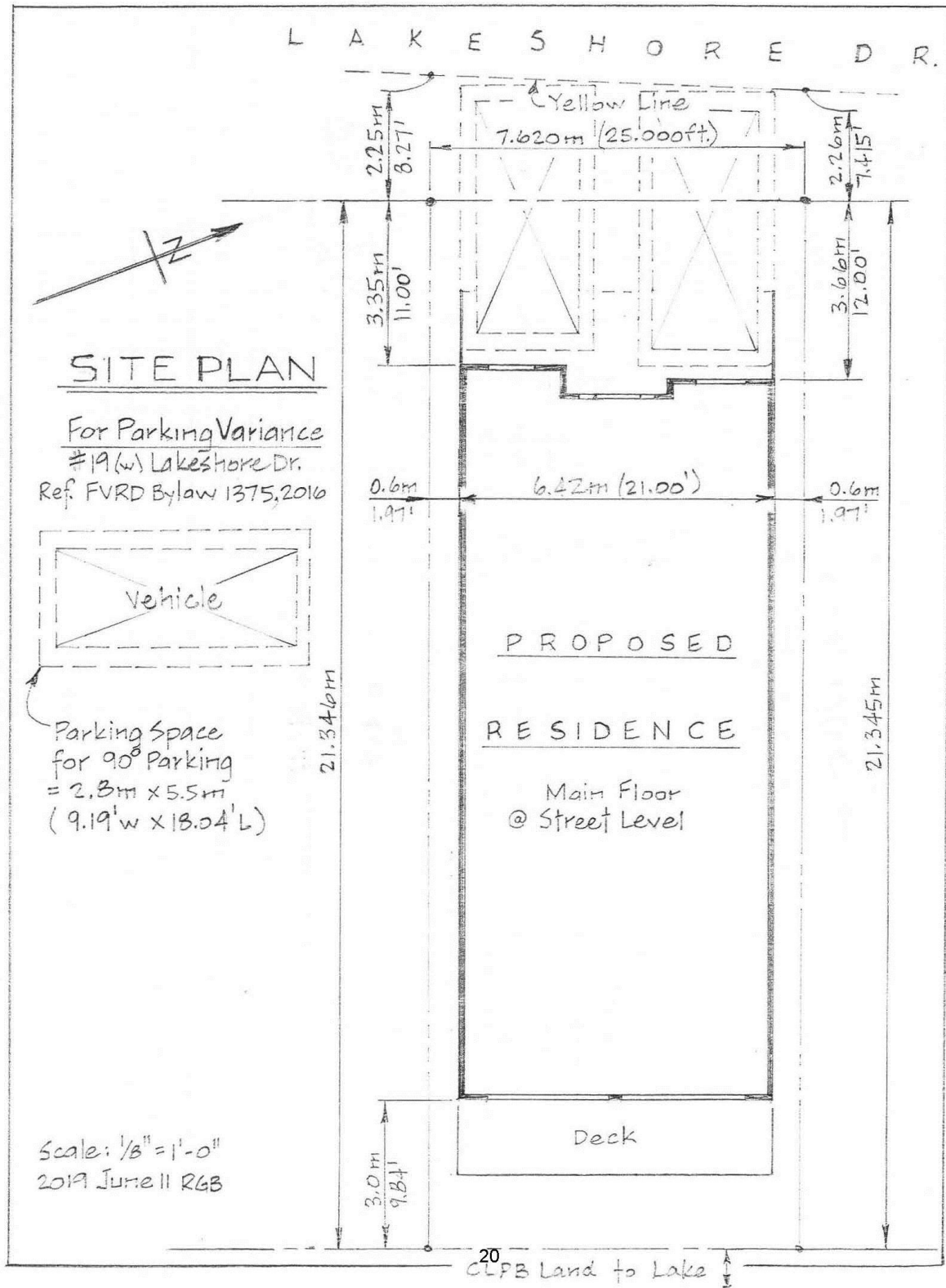
17

example parking



18



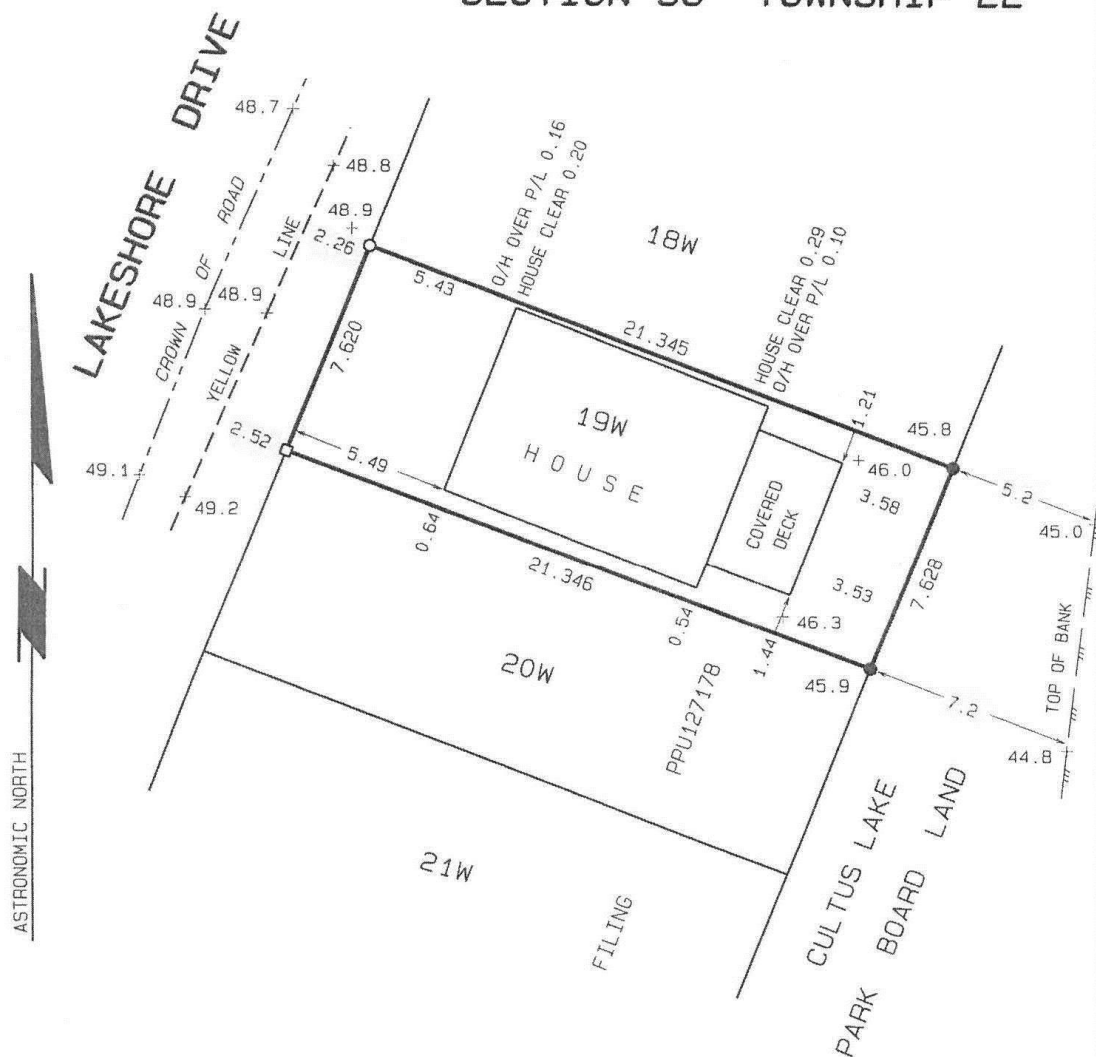


BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE OF LOCATION

LEASED LOT 19W LAKESHORE DRIVE
CULTUS LAKE BC

SCALE 1: 200 (METRIC)

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 22



- DENOTES OLD IRON POST FOUND
- DENOTES IRON POST PLACED
- LEAD PLUG PLACED

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PERSON MAY COPY,
REPRODUCE, TRANSMIT OR ALTER THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE
OR IN PART WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SIGNATORY.
LOT DIMENSIONS FROM FIELD SURVEY

21 ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES, GEODETIC

OFFSETS TO YELLOW LINE AND TOB
ADDED MAY 28/18 AWT

ALLAN WILLIAM
LAND SURVEYOR
MAY 25 2018

From:
To: [Planning Info](#)
Subject: Variance for lot 19 lakeshore dr cultus lake
Date: June-18-19 8:20:49 AM

Thank you for your letter informing me of the variance request fir my neighbor.
I have no problem with this variance and support it.
Sincerely
Trish Williams
17 Lakeshore dr

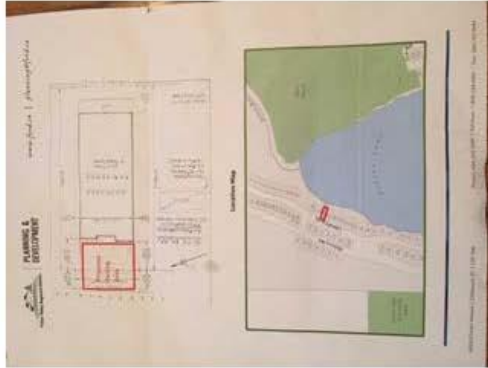
Sent from my iPhone

From:
To: [Planning Info](#)
Subject: File 3090-20-2019-19
Date: June-18-19 8:53:52 AM

>> Attn: Planning and Development
>> FVRD
>> We support the application for a parking area variance for 19 Lakeshore Drive.
>>
>> Dave and Andrea Clyne
>>
>> 2 Lakeshore Drive
>

From:
To: [Planning Info](#)
Subject: IMG_1250.JPG
Date: June-18-19 9:38:22 AM

I support the variance for 19 Lakeshore drive.
My name is Natalie Chew of 211 Lakeshore drive.
Please contact me for any concerns.
Best regards Natalie



Sent from my iPhone

From:
To: [Planning Info](#)
Subject: Fwd: parking variance lakeshore drive
Date: June-18-19 12:12:53 PM

Please note the lot # should read #19

----- Forwarded Message -----

Subject:parking variance lakeshore drive
Date:Tue, 18 Jun 2019 09:51:26 -0700

As I understand the Cultus Lake Parks Board is in support of a change to the current Parking Bylaws to allow this application but timing is an issue regards Lot # 25 and potentially others.

Therefore I support this application for a variance.

Brian Sims

226 Lakeshore Drive

604-858-9320



Virus-free. www.avast.com

From: .
To: [Planning Info](#)
Subject: Re: Variance Permit DVP2019-19
Date: June-18-19 2:42:09 PM

On Jun 18, 2019, at 2:39 PM, Nan Vye wrote:

Attention: Tracey Heron

Regarding the parking situation for lot 19W, and Lakeshore Drive parking in general, the parking areas behind the houses are not adequate. We live at 22 Lakeshore Drive, and have noted that the behind house parking situation has become a problem. Vehicles park over the yellow line and park any way to fit. It should not have to look like this.

The area behind 19W is a cement wall and often a vehicle is parked over the yellow line making it impossible for an emergency vehicle to pass. We feel an attempt should be made to make more parking area within the lot boundaries with access over park property, and not to allow so much private parking on park property.

Sincerely

Nanette Vye
Fred Granzow

22 Lakeshore Drive
Cultus Lake BC
V2R 4Z9

From:
Subject: [Info](#)
Date: DVP 2019-19
June-18-19 7:35:53 PM

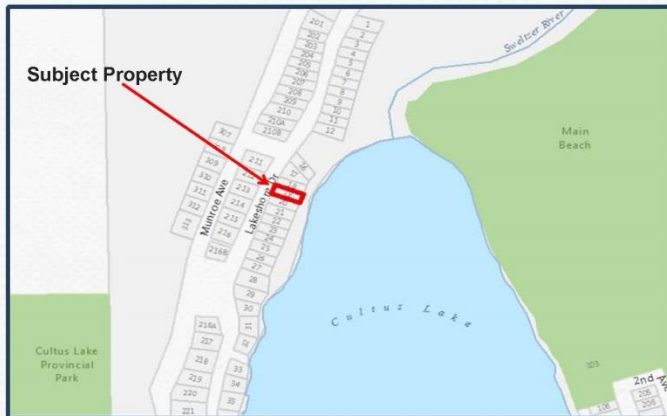
As neighbors of #19 Lakeshore Drive, we fully approve this variance. Helen and Ernie Pauls #18
Lakeshore Drive



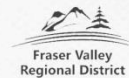
CULTUS LAKE PARK DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-19

June 19, 2019

DVP FOR 19 LAKESHORE DRIVE

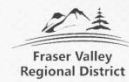


Address	19 Lakeshore Drive
Registered Lease Holder	Robert Mitchell
Applicant	Roger Burrows
Lot Area	162 sq. m. (1,743 sq. ft.)
Zoning	Waterfront Residential (R-3)



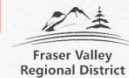
DVP 2019-19 APPLICATION

- 19 Lakeshore Drive
 - Demolish existing single family dwelling and construct a new single family dwelling.
 - To provide two 90° parking spaces using the property and the space within the road right-of-way (yellow line).



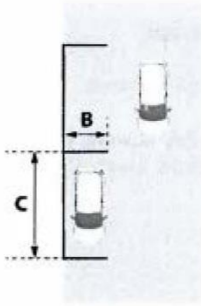
PARKING REQUIREMENTS

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
5.3.3.1 <i>Density per Lot</i>	One (1) Single-Detached Dwelling Unit
5.3.3.2 <i>Maximum Lot Coverage for all Buildings/Structure for lots with a lot width greater than 7.6 m or a length greater than 19.8 m.</i>	60%
<i>Maximum Building /Structure Height</i>	
5.3.3.3 <i>Principal Building/Structure</i>	6.7m (22ft) Maximum two (2) Stories plus Basement or Crawlspace and roof.
5.3.3.4 <i>Accessory Building/Structure (less than 10m2)</i>	3m (10ft)
5.3.3.5 <i>Accessory Building/Structure (greater than 10m2)</i>	4m (13ft)
5.3.3.6 <i>Parking spaces</i>	2

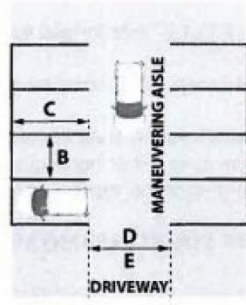


PARKING REQUIREMENTS

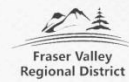
PARALLEL PARKING (0°)



90° PARKING

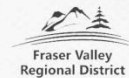


Parking Angle	Space Width	Space Length
0° (Parallel)	2.1 m (6.9 ft)	7.3 m (24 ft)
90°	2.8 m (9.2 ft)	5.5 m (18 ft)



LETTERS OF SUPPORT/OPPOSITION

- To date we have received 5 letters of support and 1 letter of opposition from surrounding property owners.



2'-7" (10') above
6' Clear of Road

Lot line

Vehicle #1

Vehicle #2

8'-0" min.
Clear of Road

8'-6.5"

FRONT ELEVATION

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"
2nd June 11 2013

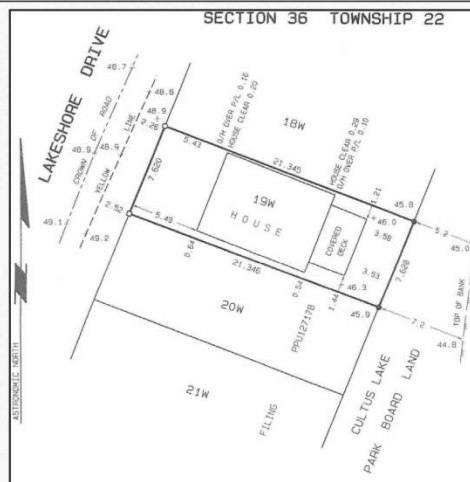
For Parking Variance
(#P-1) Leachmere Dr.

[illegible]

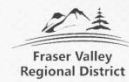
EXAMPLE OF PARKING PLAN



CURRENT SITE PLAN



STREETSCAPE – CURRENT SFD



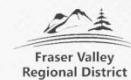
STREETSCAPE – NEIGHBOURING SFD



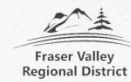
STREETSCAPE – NEIGHBOURING SFD



STREETSCAPE – NEIGHBOURING SFD

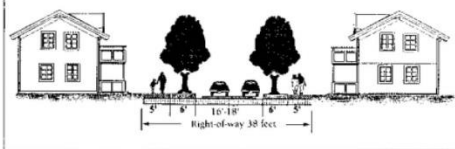


ROAD WIDTH AT 19 LAKESHORE DRIVE



ROAD STANDARD EXAMPLES

Street Design Guidelines for Healthy Neighbourhoods



Lane

Purpose: Provides access to single-family homes

Street Features

- Street width 16-18 ft. with curb, gutter and informal parking
- Planting strips 6 ft.
- Sidewalks 5 ft. on each side
- Average speed 15 mph
- Requires a 38-foot ROW
- Utility location — underground or alley
- Drainage — Curb and gutter
- Two to six blocks long

Buildings and Land Use

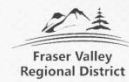
- Residential — primarily single family
- Buildings brought close to sidewalk
- Consistent building line recommended

MOTI Road Standard



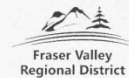
AVERAGE VEHICLE SIZES

- Average car width 6ft -6.5ft (1.8m-2m)
 - Small Car 5.9 ft(1.79m)
 - Large Pickup 6.8 ft (2m)
- Average car length 15 ft (4.5m)
 - Small Car 13.8 ft (4.2m)
 - Large Pickup 18.4 ft (5.6m)



FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Road safety (variety of users)
- Service vehicle access (garbage & snow removal, contractors, emergency vehicles)
- Cumulative effect of parking on lakefront lots





CULTUS LAKE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, June 19, 2019
12:00 pm
Meeting Room 224, 2nd Floor, FVRD
45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present:

Darcy Bauer, Chair
Larry Payeur, Vice Chair
Casey Smit
Joe Lamb

Regrets:

David Renwick

Staff and Representatives Present:

Taryn Dixon, Director, Electoral Area H
Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning and Development
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Andrea Antifaeff, Planner 1
Tracey Heron, Planning Assistant

Also Present:

Bonny Bryant, Chief Administrative Officer, Cultus Lake Park
Two applicants with respect to item 4.1.

1. CALL TO ORDER by Staff

Chair Bauer called the meeting to order at 12:04 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

LAMB/SMIT

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission Meeting of June 19, 2019 be approved;

AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence and other information set to the Agenda be received for information.

CARRIED

3. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

3.1 Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission – May 15, 2019

LAMB/PAYEUR

THAT the Minutes of the Cultus Lake Advisory Planning Commission of May 15, 2019 be adopted.

CARRIED

4. NEW BUSINESS

4.1 Development Variance Permit – 19 Lakeshore Drive – Off-Street Parking

Andrea Antifaeff, Planner 1 provided a PowerPoint presentation highlighting the zoning bylaw parking requirements for the subject lot, and images that showed the paved portion and travelled portion of Lakeshore Drive were less than Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure road standards.

Discussion ensued regarding safety for pedestrians and bicyclists, and limited access for garbage trucks and emergency vehicles on Lakeshore Drive.

A question was raised by the applicant regarding the current bylaw which requires parking for two vehicles. The applicant expressed concerns regarding parallel parking, and noted that parking the vehicles at 90 degrees allows both vehicles to be easily accessed.

Comments were offered regarding the need to address road width issues and for an updated bylaw to provide a more comprehensive approach to parking.

LAMB/PAYEUR

THAT Development Variance Permit application 2019-19 to allow for two parking stalls at 90 degree to Lakeshore Drive is recommended to be approved.

DEFEATED

Bauer and Smit Opposed

6. ADJOURNMENT

PAYEUR/LAMB

THAT the Cultus Lake Planning Advisory Commission Open Meeting of June 19, 2019
be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Cultus Lake Planning Advisory Commission Open Meeting adjourned at 12:36 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Darcy Bauer, Chair



45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6
604-702-5000 | 1-800-528-0061

Receipt

Date June 11, 2019

Received from Rosemary Burrows

Description of Payment and GL Code _____

Development Variance Permit,
19 Lakeshore Drive,
Cultus Lake.

GST #89221 4750 RT0001

For Office Use Only
Do not write in the space below

Fraser Valley Regional District

Receipt: 8875/3 Jun 11, 2019
Dated: Jun 11, 2019 03:06:15 PM
Station: EA SERVICE/CASH2

1 PLANNING DVP -- 19 LAKESHORE DR 350.00

Total	350.00
VISA ROSEMARY BURROWS	-350.00

White - Cashier | Yellow - Customer

SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act* for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address 19 Lakeshore Drive PID _____

Legal Description Lot 19W Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____
Land District 36 Lease Cultus Lake Park

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's
Declaration

*See BOV
application*

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's
Contact
Information

Address		City	
Email			Postal Code
Phone	Cell	Fax	

Office Use Only	Date	File No.
	Received By	Folio No.
	Receipt No.	Fees Paid: \$

Agent

I hereby give permission to _____ to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner	Date
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent ROGER G. BURROWS	Company	
Address 226 FIRST AVENUE		City CULTUS LAKE
Email [REDACTED]		Postal Code V2R 4Y4
Cell [REDACTED]		Fax —

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent 	Date 2019 JUNE 11
---	-----------------------------

Development Details

Property Size _____ Present Zoning _____

Existing Use _____

Proposed Development _____

Proposed Variation / Supplement _____

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application _____

Provincial Requirements

(This is not an exhaustive list; other provincial regulations will apply)

Riparian Areas Regulation

Please indicate whether the development proposal involves residential, commercial, or including vegetation removal or alteration; soil disturbance; construction of buildings and structures; creation of impervious or semi-pervious surfaces; trails, roads, docks, wharves, bridges and, infrastructure and works of any kind – within:

yes

☐

no

☐

30 metres of the high water mark of any water body

yes

☐

no

☐

a ravine or within 30 metres of the top of a ravine bank

“Water body” includes; 1) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not; 2) a pond, lake, river, creek, or brook; 3) a ditch, spring, or wetland that is connected by surface flow to 1 or 2 above.

Under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and the *Fish Protection Act*, a riparian area assessment report may be required before this application can be approved.

Contaminated Sites Profile

Pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*, an applicant is required to submit a completed “Site Profile” for properties that are or were used for purposes indicated in Schedule 2 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*. Please indicate if:

yes

☐

no

☐

the property has been used for commercial or industrial purposes.

If you responded ‘yes,’ you may be required to submit a Site Profile. Please contact FVRD Planning or the Ministry of Environment for further information.

Archaeological Resources

Are there archaeological sites or resources on the subject property?

yes

☐

no

☐

I don't know

☐

If you responded ‘yes’ or ‘I don’t know’ you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

Required Information

When providing Application Forms to the applicant, Regional District staff shall indicate which of the following attachments are required for this application. **Additional information may also be required at a later date.**

	Required	Received	Details
Location Map			Showing the parcel (s) to which this application pertains and uses on adjacent parcels
Site Plan At a scale of: 1: _____			Reduced sets of metric plans
			North arrow and scale
			Dimensions of property lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of existing buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of proposed buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location of all water features, including streams, wetlands, ponds, ditches, lakes on or adjacent to the property
			Location of all existing & proposed water lines, wells, septic fields, sanitary sewer & storm drain, including sizes
			Location, numbering & dimensions of all vehicle and bicycle parking, disabled persons' parking, vehicle stops & loading
			Natural & finished grades of site, at buildings & retaining walls
			Location of existing & proposed access, pathways
			Above ground services, equipment and exterior lighting details
			Location & dimensions of free-standing signs
			Storm water management infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
			Other:
Floor Plans			Uses of spaces & building dimensions
			Other:
Landscape Plan Same scale as site plan			Location, quantity, size & species of existing & proposed plants, trees & turf
			Contour information (_____ metre contour intervals)
			Major topographical features (water course, rocks, etc.)
			All screening, paving, retaining walls & other details
			Traffic circulation (pedestrian, automobile, etc.)
			Other:
Reports			Geotechnical Report
			Environmental Assessment
			Archaeological Assessment
			Other:

The personal information on this form is being collected in accordance with Section 26 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSBC 1996 Ch. 165* and the *Local Government Act, RSBC 2015 Ch. 1*. It will only be collected, used and disclosed for the purpose of administering matters with respect to planning, land use management and related services delivered, or proposed to be delivered, by the FVRD. Questions about the use of personal information and the protection of privacy may be directed to the FVRD Privacy Officer at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel: 1-800-528-0061 FOI@fvrld.ca.

Roger and Rosemary Burrows, 226 First Avenue, Cultus Lake, B.C. V2R 4Y4

To: Fraser Valley Regional District
45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 1N6

Date: 2019 June 11

Dear Sirs:

Re: Application for Parking Variance for 19 Lakeshore Drive, Cultus Lake

Please accept the attached "Application to Board of Variance" and related documents for consideration by the Cultus Lake Park Advisory Planning Commission (APC) at their June 19 meeting.

Proposed Variance:

To provide two parking spaces within the lot lines and the existing yellow line, as shown on the attached drawings and similar to the attached photos. These parking spaces would be at 90 degrees, rather than parallel as indicated in the by-law. All other aspects of the proposed residence would be in accordance with the by-law.

Reasons in Support of Application:

The current by-law requires parking for two vehicles. The by-law also calls for a parallel parking space of 7.3 metres (23.95 ft), while the lot is only 7.620 m (25.00 feet) wide. This would "trap" one vehicle, requiring the other to be moved before any use.

Indenting the dwelling and parking the vehicles at 90 degrees (rather than parallel to the street) permits both vehicles to be accessed without moving the other, as seen in the photos. Additionally, both vehicles, if electric, can be easily plugged-in for charging. No additional space is required beyond that for parallel parking.

In support of the variance are the following attached documents, as advised by Graham Daneluz:

- 1 Schedule A - Application to Board of Variance
- 2 FVRD Letter of Authorization
- 3 Tunbridge survey drawing G852EL FBC371/65-66, including location of existing buildings
- 4 Site Plan showing location of proposed residence and vehicle parking
- 5 Front Elevation of proposed residence showing vehicle parking
- 6 Photographs showing existing dwellings with similar 90 degree parking as proposed, on the same street (Lakeshore Dr) at Cultus Lake.

Thank-you

SCHEDULE A

Application to Board of Variance

I / We hereby apply to the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Variance for:

- ☐ A minor variance from bylaw requirements due to hardship [LGA s. 901(1)(a)]*
- ☐ Structural alteration or addition to non-conforming structure [LGA s. 901(1)(c) and 911(5)]*
- ☒ Other (describe) PARKING VARIANCE LGA* s. FVRD

BY-LAW 1375, 2016

* LGA means Local Government Act

An Application Fee in the amount of \$_____ as stipulated in FVRD Board of Variance Establishment Bylaw No. 0903, 2008 must be paid upon submission of this application.

**Address of Subject
Property**

19 LAKESHORE DRIVE

**Legal
Description**

Lot 19W Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____

LAND DISTRICT 36 LEASE CULTUS LAKE PARK PID 700-010-542

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property'

This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

**Owner's
Declaration**

Name of Owner (print) <u>ROBERT MITCHELL</u>	Signature of Owner <u>X</u>	Date <u>X</u>
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Please print clearly.

**Owner
Contact
Information**

Address <u>211 FIRST AVE</u>	City <u>CULTUS LAKE</u>
<u>VAR 4 4</u>	

**Office Use
Only**

	Date	File No.
Received	Received By	Folio No.
Complete Application		
Required Documents	Receipt No.	Fees
		\$

Agent

I hereby give permission to ROGER BURROWS to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner <u>X</u>	Date <u>X</u>
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent <u>ROGER BURROWS</u>	Company
Address <u>226 FIRST AVE</u>	City <u>CULTUS LAKE</u>
Email	Postal Code <u>V2R 4Y4</u>
Cell	Fax

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent <u>RGBurrows</u>	Date <u>2019 June 11</u>
--	-----------------------------

ROGER G. BURROWS

Variance Details

Property Size 162.738 Present Zoning R-3
(m² or ha)

Existing Use RESIDENTIAL

Proposed Development RESIDENTIAL

Proposed Variance

TO PROVIDE TWO PARKING SPACES WITHIN THE LOT LINES AND THE EXISTING YELLOW LINE, AS SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED SKETCH AND SIMILAR TO THE ATTACHED PHOTOS. THESE PARKING SPACES WOULD BE AT 90 DEGREES, RATHER THAN PARALLEL AS INDICATED IN THE BY-LAW. ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED DWELLING WOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAW

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in
Support of
Application

THE CURRENT BY-LAW REQUIRES PARKING FOR TWO VEHICLES. THE BY-LAW ALSO CALLS FOR A PARALLEL PARKING SPACE OF 7.3 METRES (23.95 FT), WHILE THE LOT IS ONLY 7.620M (25.00 FT) WIDE. THIS WOULD "TRAP" ONE VEHICLE, REQUIRING THE OTHER TO BE MOVED BEFORE ANY USE.

PARKING THE VEHICLES AT 90 DEGREES (RATHER THAN PARALLEL TO THE STREET) PERMITS BOTH VEHICLES TO BE ACCESSED WITHOUT MOVING THE OTHER. ADDITIONALLY, BOTH VEHICLES, IF ELECTRIC, CAN BE EASILY PLUGGED-IN FOR CHARGING. NO ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED BEYOND PARALLEL PARKING.

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Supporting Information
(check applicable boxes)

- ☐ Location map
- ☒ Site plan showing dimensions of property, easements and location of existing buildings
- ☒ Location of proposed buildings, alterations or additions, including any proposed variances
- ☐ Location of any watercourses, streams, or ponds
- ☐ Location of existing or proposed water supplies, septic systems or other services
- ☐ Letters of support if applicable
- ☒ Other supporting information or reports (describe) _____

SURVEY
FRONT ELEVATION

In accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, the personal information on this form is being collected under the authority of Part 26 of the *Local Government Act* and will be collected, used or disclosed only in a manner consistent with the administration of the Management of Development of the Fraser Valley Regional District. If you have any questions about the collection, use or disclosure of this information, please contact the Information Officer of the Fraser Valley Regional District at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel 604.702.5000 or 1.800.528.0061.

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

Registered Authority

Please be advised that I/we, ROBERT MITCHELL
(Print names of ALL Registered Owners or Corporate Director)

Representing, _____
(Corporate name - if applicable)

am/are the registered owner(s);

Site Civic Address:

19 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Lot# 19W Block _____ Plan _____ PID# 701-010-542
LAND DISTRICT 36
LEASE CULTUS LAKE PARK

Appointed Authorized Agent

Name of Authorized Agent ROGER BURROWS

Company Name _____

Mailing Address 226 FIRST AVE.

City: CULTUS LAKE Postal Code: V2R 4Y4

Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Signature of Authorized Agent X ROGER BURROWS

(ROGER G. BURROWS)

Permission to act:

As my/our Authorized Agent in the matter of the following:

- ☐ to view and obtain copies of all plans and permits
☐ to apply for and obtain building permits for proposed construction to the above reference Civic Address
☐ to apply for Planning File: Development Permit ☐ Development Variance Permit ☒ Subdivision ☐
☐ other: _____

Authorized Signature (Registered Owner or Corporate Director)

This document shall serve to notify the Fraser Valley Regional District that I am/we are the legal owner(s) of the property described above and do authorize the person indicated above ("Authorized Agent") to act on my/our behalf on all matters indicated above ("Permission to act") for the above referenced property. In addition, I/we have read and understand the above application and authorize the Authorized Agent to sign the above on my/our behalf.

X _____

Sign ROBERT MITCHELL

Print _____
Date: _____

X _____

Sign _____

Print _____
Date: _____

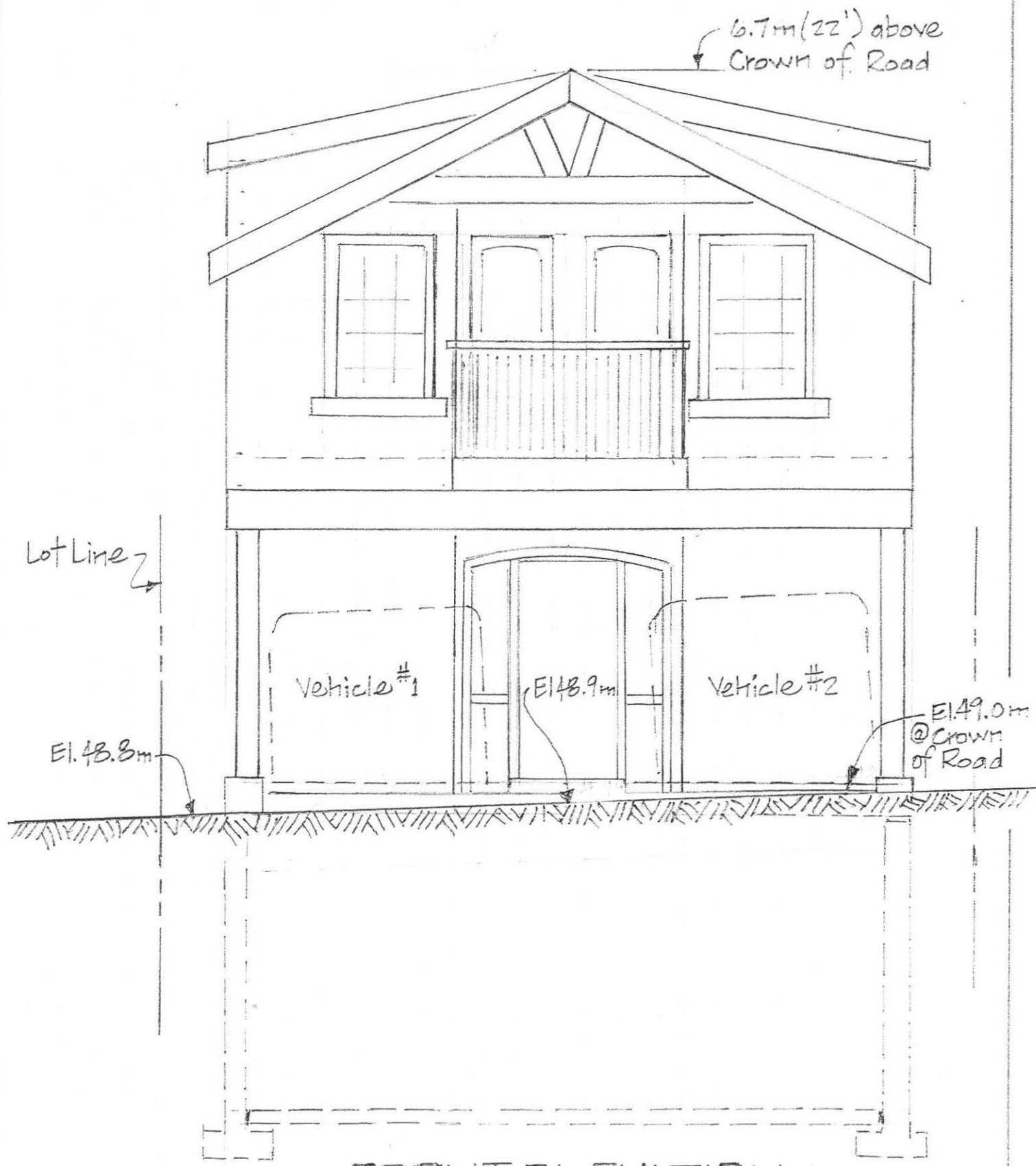
The personal information on this form is being collected in accordance with Section 27 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSBC 1996 Ch. 165* and the *Local Government Act, RSBC 2015 Ch. 1*. It will only be collected, used and disclosed for the purpose of administering matters with respect to planning, land use management and related services delivered, or proposed to be delivered, by the FVRD. Questions about the use of personal information and the protection of privacy may be directed to the FVRD Privacy Officer at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel: 1-800-528-0061 FOI@fvrd.ca.

example parking



example parking



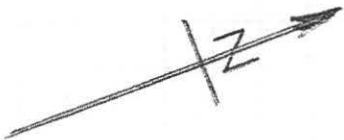


FRONT ELEVATION

Scale: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$
2019 June 11 RGB

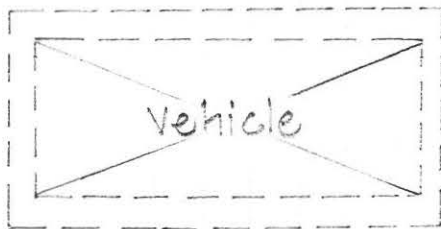
For Parking Variance
(#19(W) Lakeshore Dr.)

L A K E S H O R E D R.



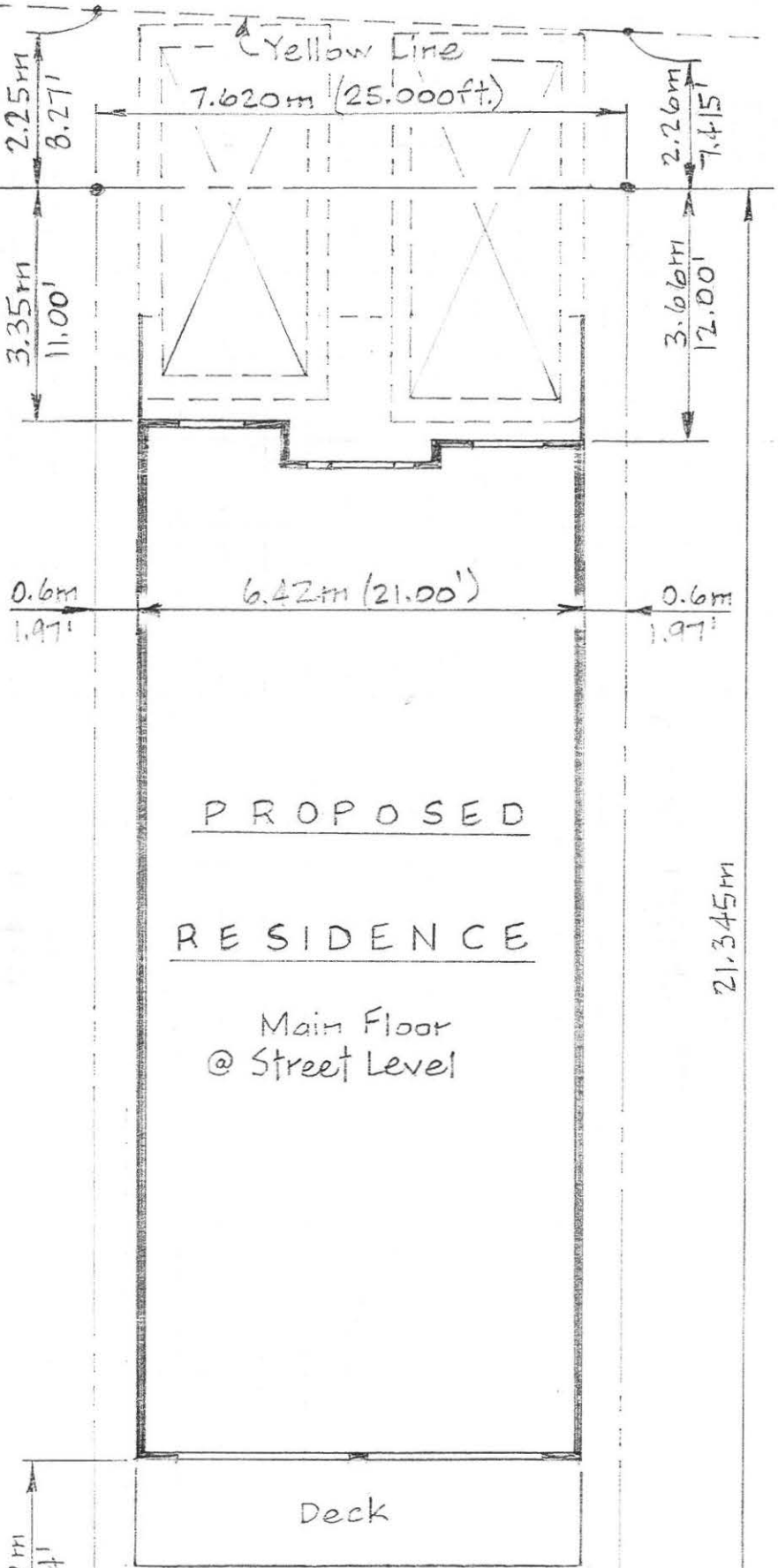
SITE PLAN

For Parking Variance
#19(w) Lakeshore Dr.
Ref. FVRD Bylaw 1375, 2016



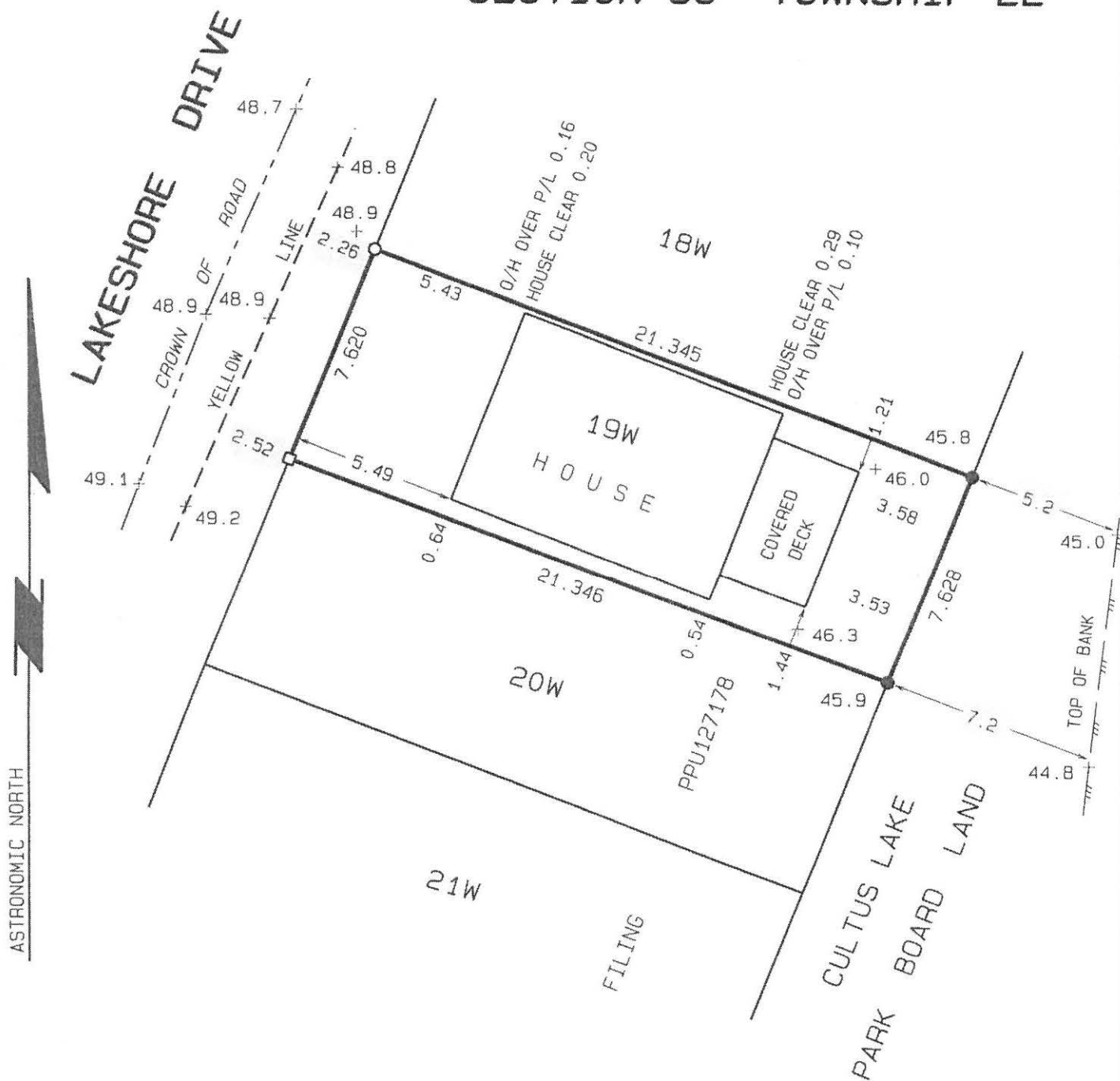
Parking Space
for 90° Parking
= 2.3m x 5.5m
(9.19'w x 18.04'L)

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
2019 June 11 RGB



LEASED LOT 19W LAKESHORE DRIVE
CULTUS LAKE BC

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 22



- OFFSETS TO YELLOW LINE AND TOB
ADDED MAY 28/18 AWT

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PERSON MAY COPY,
REPRODUCE, TRANSMIT OR ALTER THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE
OR IN PART WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SIGNATORY.
LOT DIMENSIONS FROM FIELD SURVEY

350 ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES, GEODETIC

350

From:
To: [Andrea Antifaeff](#)
Subject: DVP 2019-19
Date: June-28-19 3:47:35 PM

We would like to submit this letter to the FVRD Board on behalf of our DVP application 2019-19.

Thank-you

Roger Burrows

1. Re the DVP Meeting

We understand that this was the first Cultus Lake DVP application to be heard by the APC under the new FVRD process.

To start the meeting, FVRD Planning made a presentation on the DVP. The applicant was asked only one question by the chair which was unrelated to the DVP.

The chair did not invite the applicant to make a presentation prior to the vote, as has been the usual practice in all previous Cultus Lake variances.

Before the vote, a discussion ensued among commissioners with no input from the applicant. The width of the roadway dominated the discussion.

The applicant did not ask to encroach on the roadway any more than that permitted by the by-law. In the applicant's opinion, the variance should have dealt solely with a variance of the by-law, and should not have been influenced by the width of the roadway.

The vote was split at 2:2, but the commissioners continued to discuss the issue. The applicant asked to speak after the vote, but it was too late to affect the vote.

The meeting was adjourned.

2. New Information (post meeting)

One of the commissioners who voted against the DVP asked to meet with the applicants and to apologize for the variance meeting outcome.

He admitted that the meeting was "all very confusing" to him, and he had

misunderstandings about the implications of the tie vote. He also misinterpreted the measurements on the drawings.

After hearing the applicant's position, he confirmed that he would have voted differently if the applicant had been invited to make a presentation.

He also confirmed that he would have voted differently if the applicant had a chance to speak with him and explain what was being asked for prior to the meeting.

He also said that if he were given another chance, that he would support the variance.

3. The Presentation That Wasn't

Following points would have been covered in the applicant's presentation, which was not invited by the chair.

The applicants are both in their 70's and the new home will be designed for ageing-in-place.

The lot is only 25 feet wide, and has vehicle access only from Lakeshore Drive.

Parking one vehicle parallel inside the yellow line will "trap" a second vehicle in the garage (or carport), or possibly parallel against the house.

A garage consumes desirable living space on the main floor, which is a huge concern on a small 25-foot lot.

Most 25-foot Cultus homes with garages are used for storage, not for vehicles. This results in an actual loss of parking spaces, rather than the desired increase in parking availability.

Vehicles will have to be moved frequently to other parking spaces, or to the roadway, to access trapped vehicles. This will disrupt traffic flow.

Parking at 90 degrees within the yellow line solves these problems and also provides for future EV charging of both vehicles.

Other homes built before this by-law change are able to properly accommodate two vehicles parked at 90 degrees to the street, and within the yellow line. (see photos)

We understand that the by-law will not be revised until next year at earliest. Graham Williams (Northface Construction) has been booked for construction, starting with the demolition of the existing cottage in September.

Property values will likely be reduced if a garage is required in the home.

It is recognized that the travelled portion of the road is narrow, but this has been unchanged for decades, and is unlikely to change in the future.

The travelled portion between the yellow lines is and has been acceptable for the passage of emergency vehicles, garbage trucks, etc.

The existing travelled portion is compromised much more by retaining walls for uphill homes which encroach on park property, than by downhill homes.

The 90 degree parking arrangement requested is within the area defined by the by-law, i.e. inside the yellow line.

The applicant's Lot #19 is only two houses away from a much-wider roadway surface.

The utility pole next door at Lot #18 is only approximately two feet from the yellow line, and would prevent widening of the travelled portion of the road. (see photos in FVRD Planning presentation).

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Julie Mundy, Planning Technician

File No: 3090-20 2019-20

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit to reduce the required separation between mobile homes for #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the separation requirement between mobile homes from 20 feet (6.1 metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres), between user site 40 and 41 at 52324 Yale Road, subject to the consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

AND THAT Development Variance Permit 1992-13 be amended to permit site #40 to be used for a double wide mobile home.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

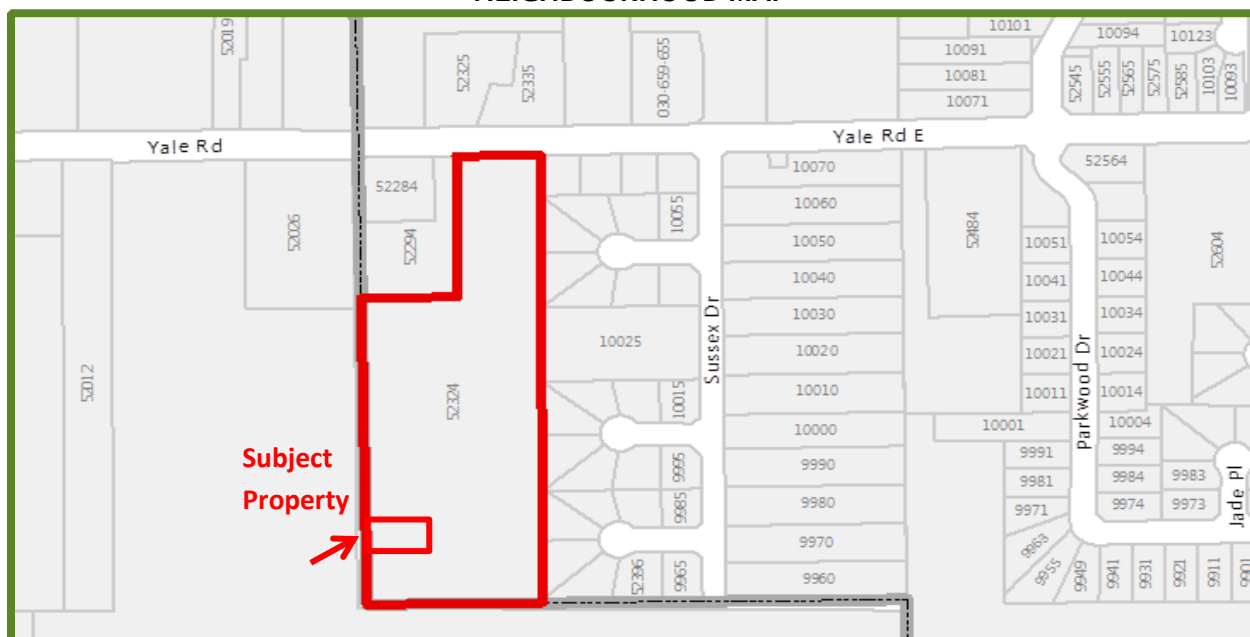
Gordania Estates is a 55 site mobile home park located at 52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D. The applicant has applied for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) to reduce the separation requirement from an adjacent mobile home to facilitate the placement of a double wide mobile home on site 40.

PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area	D		
Address	40-52324 Yale Rd		
PID	007-174-659		
Folio	733-74040.002		
Owner	Gordania Estates	Agent	Site 40 - Sheri King
Current Zoning	Mobile Home Park (RMH)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Suburban Residential (SR)	Proposed OCP	No change
Development Permit Area	DPA 6-D (Riparian Areas)	ALR	No

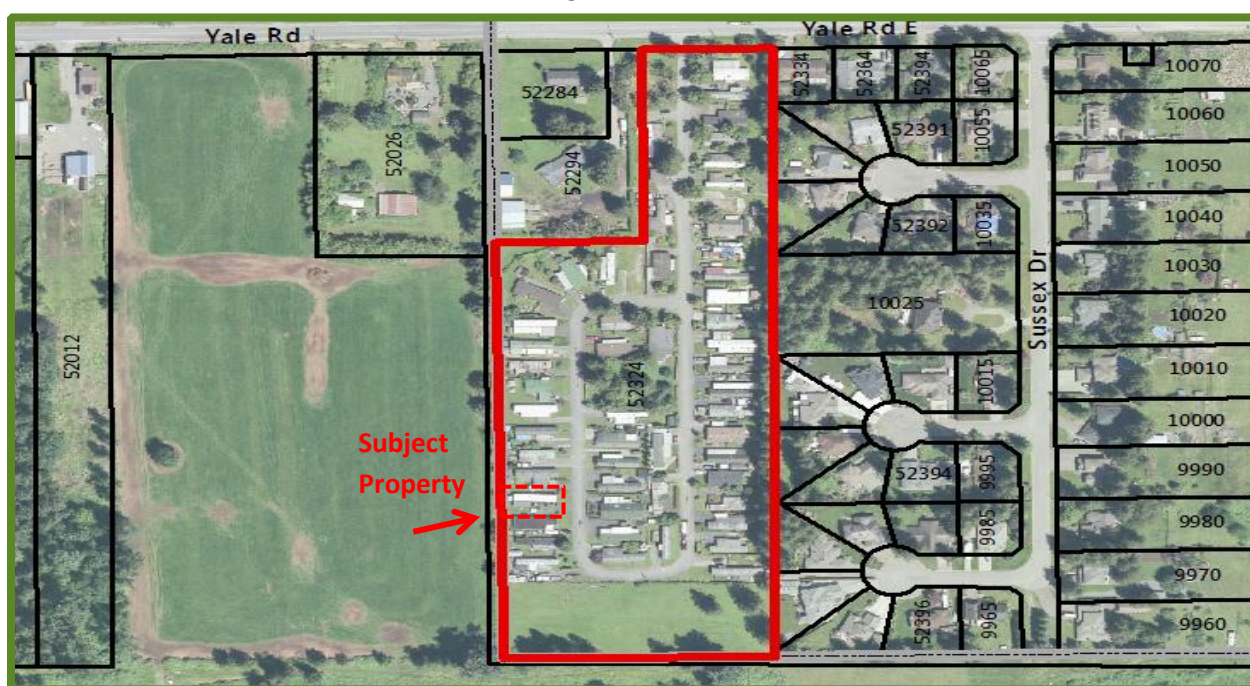
ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES

North	^	Country Residential (CR); Single-family Residences
East	>	Suburban Residential 2 (SBR-2); Single-family Residences
West	<	City of Chilliwack-Agriculture; Agriculture
South	v	City of Chilliwack-Agriculture; Agriculture

NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP



PROPERTY MAP



DISCUSSION

Separation distances between mobile homes on the subject property are regulated by the Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area D, and the Mobile Home Parks Bylaw.

Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area D, 1976 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam section 705(b) states that: “no part of a mobile home or modular home, including a permissible addition, shall be located closer than 20 feet from an adjacent mobile or modular home, including a permissible addition”.

The *Mobile Home Parks Bylaw No. 103, 1978* states that: “no mobile home including permissible additions shall be located within 6 metres (19.68 feet) of another mobile home.

Variance Request

The applicant is planning to replace an aging single wide mobile home with a new double wide home. The applicant wishes to reduce the setback from an adjacent mobile home from 20 feet to 19.5 feet, which is a variance of 0.5 feet.

Separation between adjacent mobile homes	
Required (zoning)	20 feet (6.1 metres)
Proposed	19.5 feet (5.9 metres)
Requested Variance	0.5 feet (0.15 metres)

The applicant advises the reasons for the variance are to enable the placement of a double wide mobile home that will provide additional living space. The neighbouring site (#41) currently has a large side deck with a roof overhang that extends toward site 40. The placement of the neighbouring deck makes it impossible to place a double wide mobile home on lot 40 and meet the required setback. The proposed mobile home is being sited on the lot to minimize the variance request.

If the requested variance is not granted, the applicant has the option of replacing the existing single wide home, with another single wide home.

Building Permit Requirements

A building permit will be required to place the new mobile home. As part of the building permit application process, the Building Department will review construction plans for compliance with BC Building Code requirements, including fire separation. The Building Department has not expressed any concern with the current proposal.

Development Variance Permit 1992-13 - Density Restriction

Development Variance Permit 1992-13 (issued in 1992) approved specific sites for either double wide or single wide mobile home use. Pad #40 was specified for single wide use. The restriction on double wide units was created to ensure the density permitted in the Zoning Bylaw will not be exceeded. Staff have

determined that the replacement of a single wide mobile home with a double wide home on site 40 complies with the density requirement in the Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area D.

The current proposal for site #40 requires that DVP 1992-13 be amended to permit site #40 to be used as a double wide site.

Neighbourhood Notification and Input

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified by FVRD of the Development Variance Permit application and will be given the opportunity to provide written comments or attend the Board meeting to state their comments. FVRD staff encourage the applicant to advise neighbouring property owners and residents of the requested variance in advance of the mail-out notification. To date, no letters of support or opposition have been received.

COST

The application fee of \$350 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

The proposed variance is consistent with other setbacks within Gordania Estates and is not anticipated to negatively impact the surrounding properties. Staff recommend that the FVRD Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the separation requirement from an adjacent mobile home from 20 feet (6.1 metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres) for #40-52324 Yale Road.

Option 1 – Issue (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-20 to reduce the separation requirement from an adjacent mobile home from 20 feet (6.1 metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres) for #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

Option 2 – Refuse

If the Board wishes to refuse the application, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit 2019-20 for the property at #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D.

Option 3 – Refer to Staff

If the Board wishes to refer the application back to staff to address outstanding issues, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer the application for Development Variance Permit 2019-20 for #40-52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D to FVRD Staff.

COMMENTS BY:

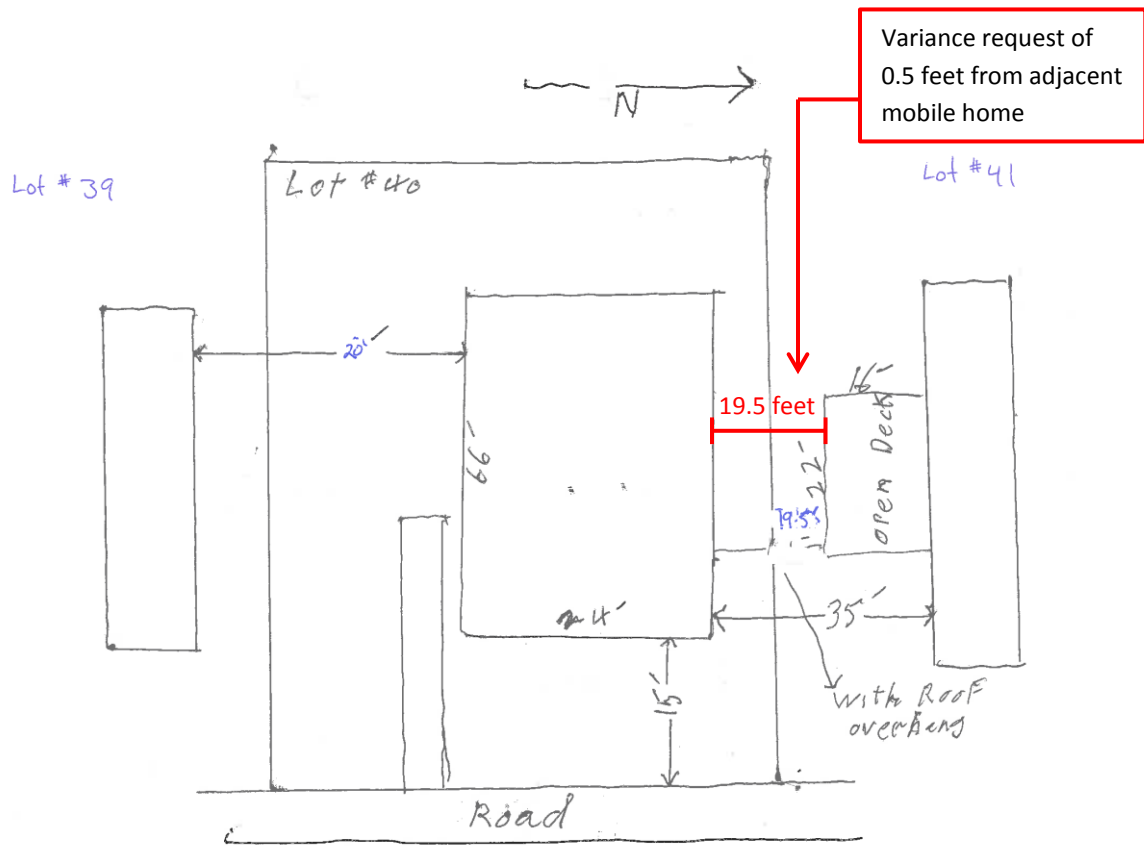
Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported

Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development: Reviewed and supported

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services: No further financial comments.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer: Reviewed and supported.

Appendix A – Site Plan



Not to Scale

SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the Local Government Act for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address #40-52321 Yale Rd, Rosedale BC PID Vax 1X1

Legal Description Lot _____ Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's Declaration

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
<u>Shari King</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>June 13/19</u>
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's Contact Information

Address <u>#40-52321 Yale Rd</u>	City <u>Rosedale</u>
	Postal Code <u>Vax 1X1</u>
	ax _____

Office Use Only	Date	File No.
	Received By	Folio No.
	Receipt No.	Fees Paid: \$

Agent

I hereby give permission to _____ to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner	Date
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent		Company
Address		City
Email		Postal Code
Phone	Cell	Fax

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent	Date
--------------------	------

Development Details

Property Size _____ Present Zoning _____

Existing Use _____

Proposed Development Double wide mobile home

Proposed Variation / Supplement Double wide

Double wide instead of single wide home
1/2 foot reduction between mobile home +
adjacent deck, total distance would be 19 1/2 ft.

(use separate sheet if necessary)

* Reasons in Support of Application Need more space & to

upgrade to a newer model
Neighbour has side deck
All other setbacks will be met.

**Riparian
Areas
Regulation**

Please indicate whether the development proposal involves residential, commercial, or including vegetation removal or alteration; soil disturbance; construction of buildings and structures; creation of impervious or semi-pervious surfaces; trails, roads, docks, wharves, bridges and, infrastructure and works of any kind – within:

yes
☐

no
☒

30 metres of the high water mark of any water body

yes
☐

no
☒

a ravine or within 30 metres of the top of a ravine bank

"Water body" includes; 1) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not; 2) a pond, lake, river, creek, or brook; 3) a ditch, spring, or wetland that is connected by surface flow to 1 or 2 above.

Under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and the *Fish Protection Act*, a riparian area assessment report may be required before this application can be approved.

**Contaminated
Sites Profile**

Pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*, an applicant is required to submit a completed "Site Profile" for properties that are or were used for purposes indicated in Schedule 2 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*. Please indicate if:

yes
☐

no
☒

the property has been used for commercial or industrial purposes.

If you responded 'yes,' you may be required to submit a Site Profile. Please contact FVRD Planning or the Ministry of Environment for further information.

**Archaeological
Resources**

Are there archaeological sites or resources on the subject property?

yes
☐

no
☒

I don't know
☐

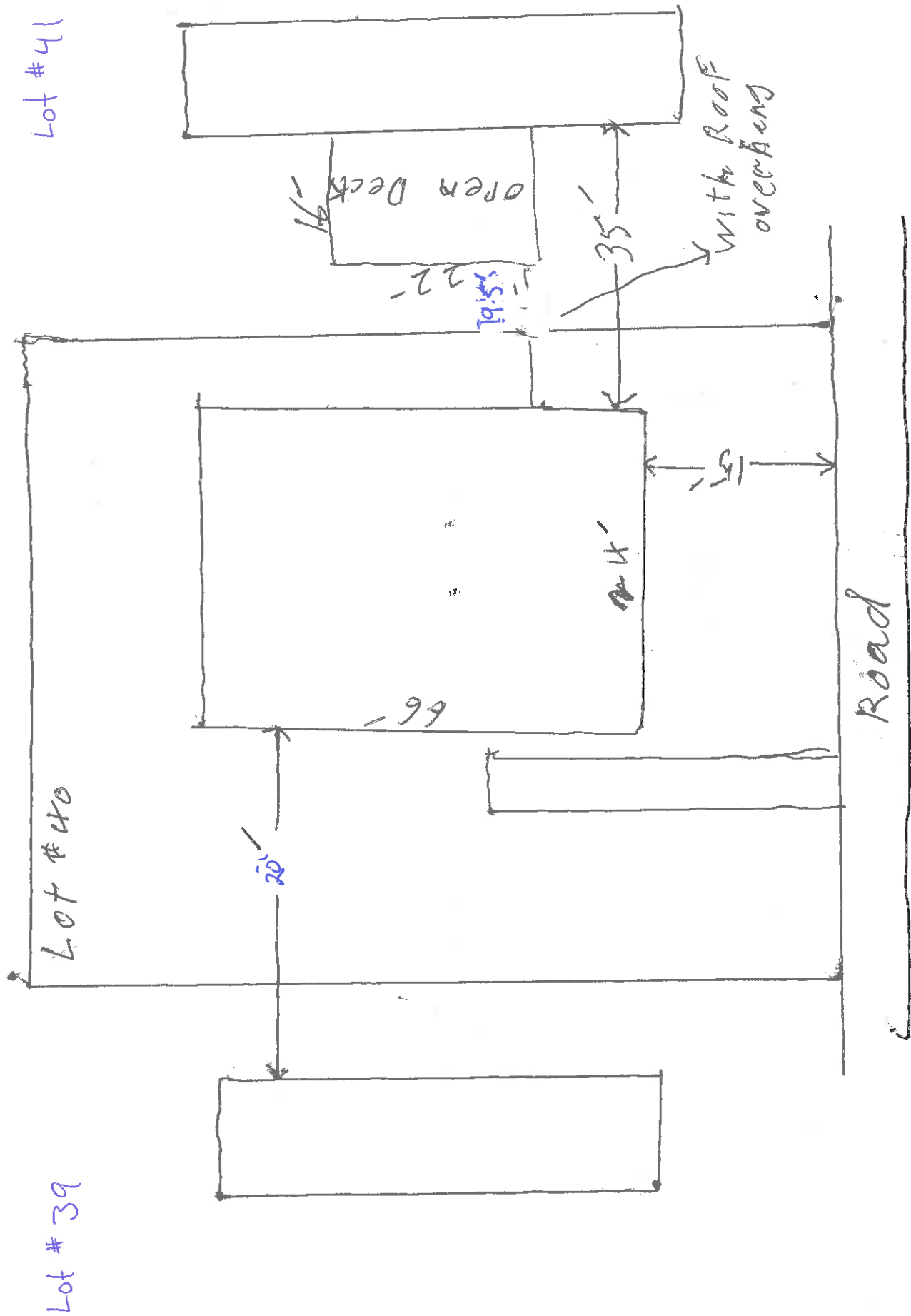
If you responded 'yes' or 'I don't know' you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

Required Information

When providing Application Forms to the applicant, Regional District staff shall indicate which of the following attachments are required for this application. **Additional information may also be required at a later date.**

	Required	Received	Details
Location Map			Showing the parcel (s) to which this application pertains and uses on adjacent parcels
* Site Plan			Reduced sets of metric plans
			North arrow and scale
At a scale of:			Dimensions of property lines, rights-of-ways, easements
1: _____			Location and dimensions of existing buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of proposed buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location of all water features, including streams, wetlands, ponds, ditches, lakes on or adjacent to the property
			Location of all existing & proposed water lines, wells, septic fields, sanitary sewer & storm drain, including sizes
			Location, numbering & dimensions of all vehicle and bicycle parking, disabled persons' parking, vehicle stops & loading
			Natural & finished grades of site, at buildings & retaining walls
			Location of existing & proposed access, pathways
			Above ground services, equipment and exterior lighting details
			Location & dimensions of free-standing signs
			Storm water management infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
			Other:
Floor Plans			Uses of spaces & building dimensions
			Other:
Landscape Plan			Location, quantity, size & species of existing & proposed plants, trees & turf
			Contour information (_____ metre contour intervals)
Same scale as site plan			Major topographical features (water course, rocks, etc.)
			All screening, paving, retaining walls & other details
			Traffic circulation (pedestrian, automobile, etc.)
			Other:
Reports			Geotechnical Report
			Environmental Assessment
			Archaeological Assessment
			Other:

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FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

Permit No. Development Variance Permit 2019-20 **Folio No.** 733.74040.002

Issued to: Gordania Estates Ltd.

Address: 52284 Yale Road, Electoral Area D

Applicant: Sheri King

Site Address: 53234 Yale Road, Electoral Area D

This Development Variance Permit 2019-20 supplements and amends Development Variance Permit 92-13

The lands affected by and subject to this permit are shown on Schedule "A", Location Map, attached hereto, which forms an integral part of this permit, and are legally described as:

LOT 17 SECTION 1 TOWNSHIP 3 RANGE 29 WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN NEW
WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 35196

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT, MANUFACTURED HOME REG.# 48304, BAY # 40, 15733
GORDANIA ESTATES MANUFACTURED HOME PARK, MHP ROLL # 15-733-06635.010

PID: 007-174-659

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Schedule "A": Location Map

Schedule "B": Site Plan – Mobile Home Site 40

Schedule "C": Site Plan – 52324 Yale Road, Electoral Area D

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued under Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.

BYLAWS SUPPLEMENTED OR VARIED

Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "D", 1976 of the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam is **varied** as follows:
Section 705(b) is varied to decrease the minimum separation distance required between user sites 40 and 41 for mobile homes from 20 feet (6.1metres) to 19.5 feet (5.9 metres).

Regional District of Fraser-Cheam Mobile Home Parks Bylaw No. 103, 1978 is **varied** as follows:
Section 4.03 (1) is varied to decrease the minimum separation distance required between user sites 40 and 41 for mobile homes from 6 metres (19.68 feet) to 5.9 metres (19.5 feet).

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Development Variance Permit 92-13, clause 2 is hereby amended to permit the placement of a double-wide mobile home or double-wide modular home on mobile home space 40.
2. Subject to the above, Development Permit 84-06 and Development Variance Permit 92-13 remain valid and continue to apply to the lands.
3. No variances other than those specifically set out in this permit are implied or to be construed.
4. If the holder of this permit does not commence the construction with respect to which the Permit was issued within two (2) years after the date of the permit, this permit shall lapse.
5. Development of the site shall be undertaken in accordance with the Site Plan attached hereto as Schedule "B".
6. A building permit shall be issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District prior to the placement of a mobile home on the property.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued Pursuant to Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.
2. This Development Variance Permit shall not vary the permitted uses or densities of land use in the applicable zoning bylaw nor a flood plain specification designated under Section 524 of the *Local Government Act*.
3. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developer's obligation to ensure that the development proposal complies in every way with the statutes, regulations, requirements, covenants and licences applicable to the undertaking.
4. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developers obligation to comply with all setback regulations for construction of structures or provision of on-site services pursuant to the *Public Health Act*, the *Fire Services Act*, the *Safety Standards Act*, and any other provincial statutes.

SECURITY DEPOSIT

As a condition of the issuance of this Permit, and pursuant to Section 502 of the *Local Government Act*, the Regional Board is holding the security set out below to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Permit

Should the holder of this permit:

- a. fail to complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions contained herein,
- b. contravene a condition of the permit in such a way as to create an unsafe condition,

The Regional Board may undertake and complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions, or carry out any construction required to correct an unsafe condition at the cost of the holder of the permit and may apply the security in payment of the costs of the works, with any excess to be returned to the holder of the permit.

Security Posted: (a) an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of: \$ <N/A>.
 (b) the deposit of the following specified security: \$ <N/A>.

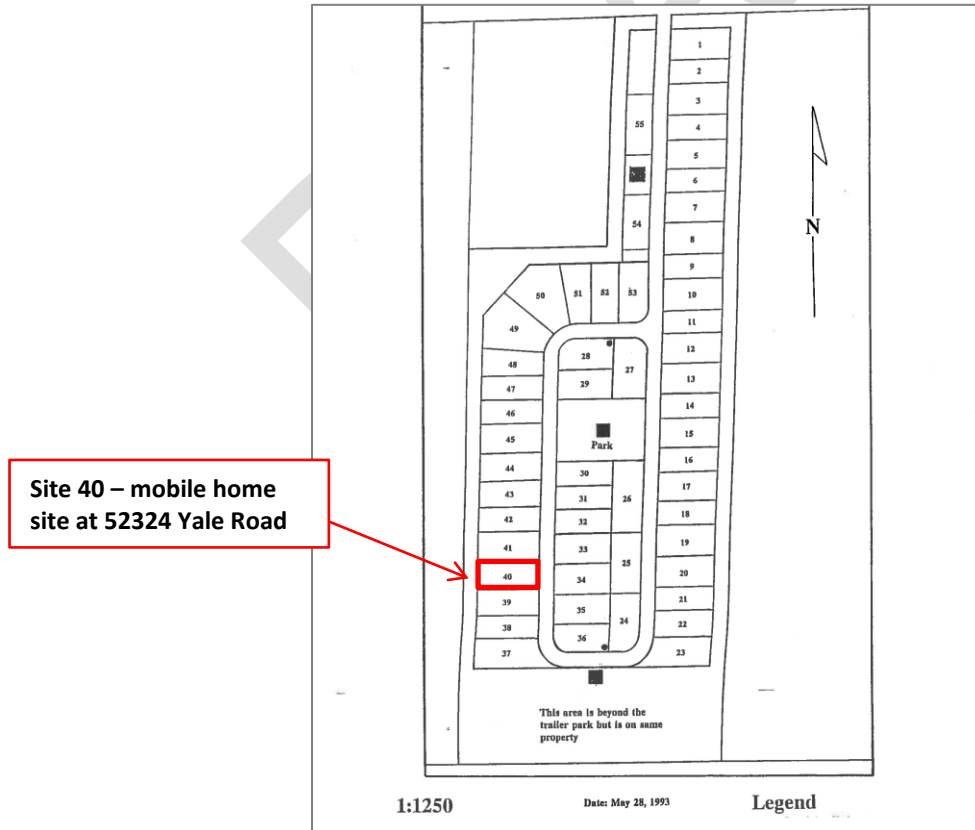
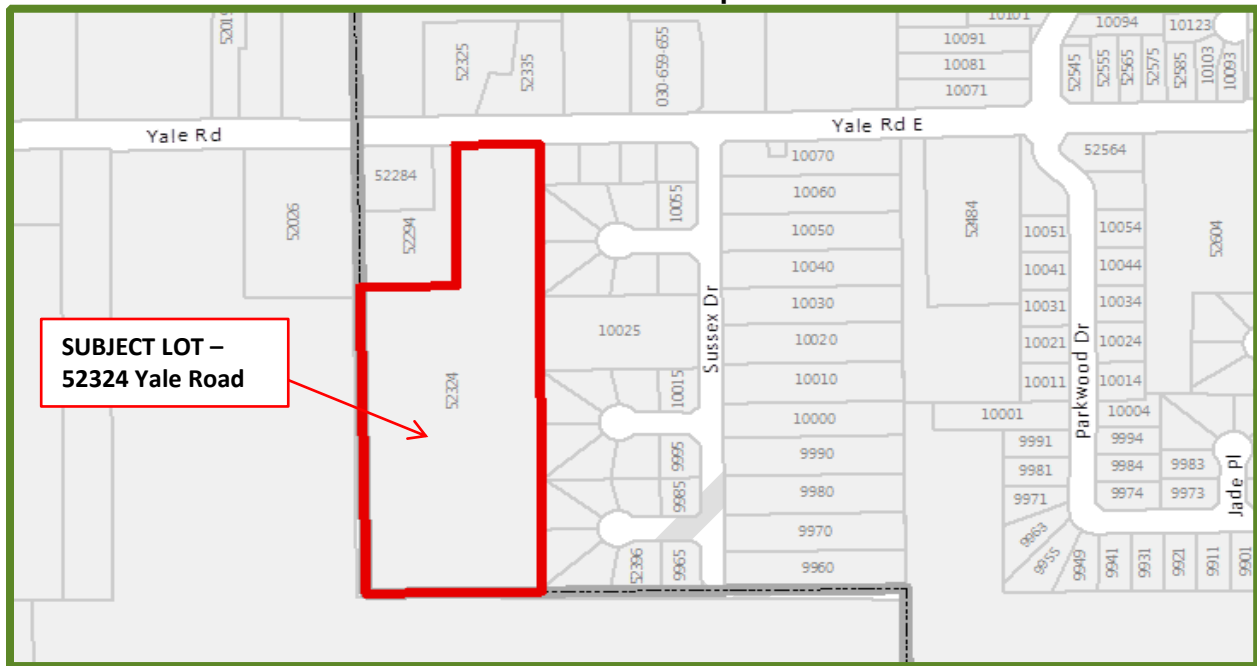
Note: The Regional District shall file a notice of this permit in the Land Title Office stating that the land described in the notice is subject to Development Variance Permit Number 2019-20. The notice shall take the form of Appendix I attached hereto.

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT ON THE <DAY> DAY OF <MONTH>, <YEAR>

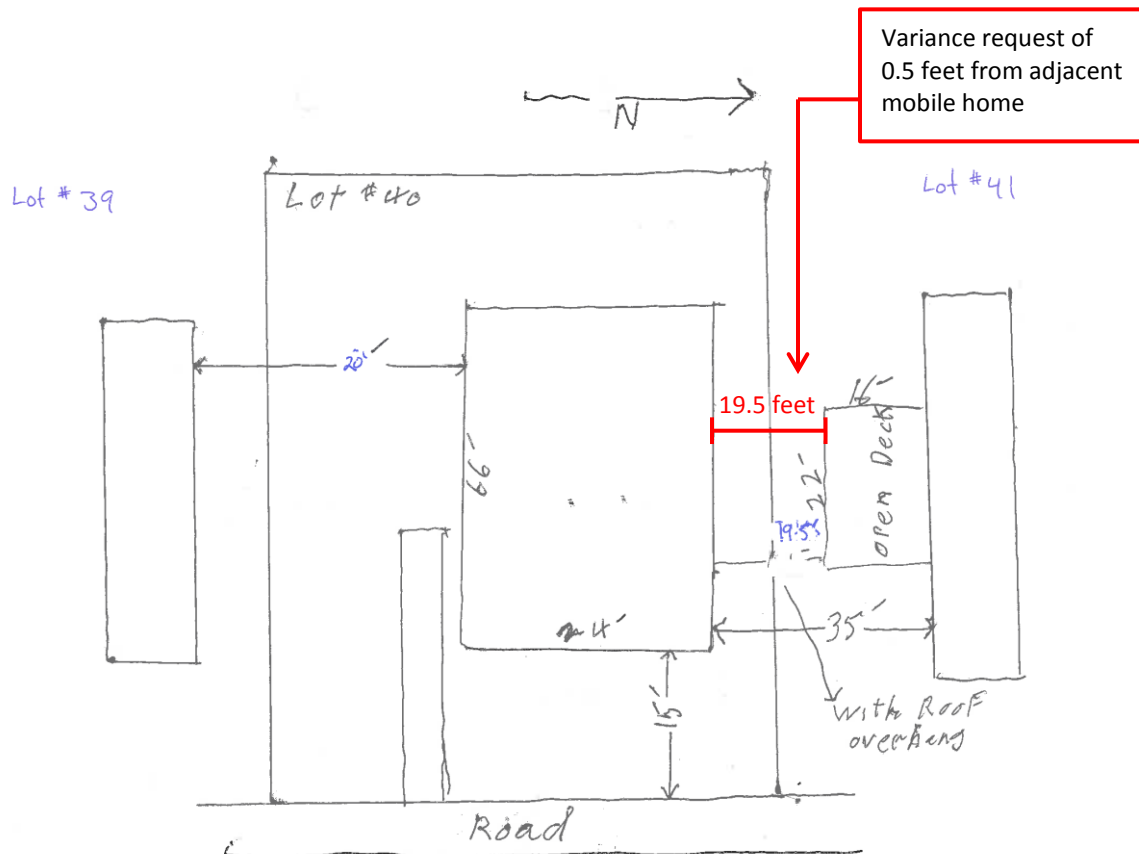
Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-20 SCHEDULE "A" Location Map

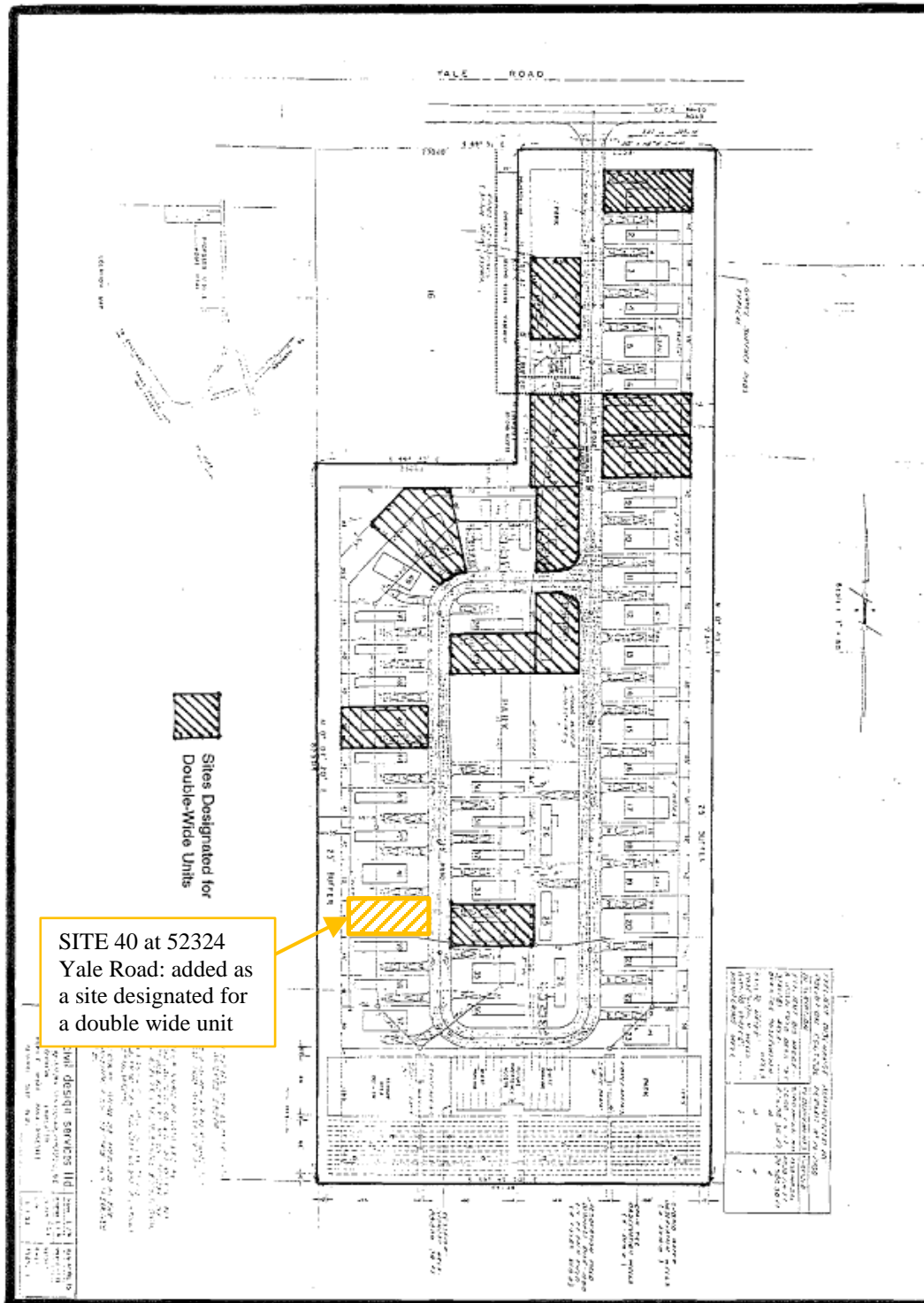


DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-20
SCHEDULE "B"
Site Plan
Mobile Home Site 40



Not to Scale

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-20
SCHEDULE "C"
Site Plan
52324 Yale Road Electoral Area D, PID: 007-174-659



To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Julie Mundy, Planning Technician

File No: 3090-20 2019-21

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit 2019-21 to reduce the required lot line setbacks and to increase the allowable site coverage for residential structures at 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G, to reduce the rear and exterior lot line setbacks from 6.0 metres to 0.0 metres to authorize a portion of the existing residential decks and to increase the allowable site coverage from 30% to 36% to facilitate the construction of a detached garage, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

The property owners have applied for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) to reduce the required rear and exterior lot line setbacks for existing residential structures, and to increase the maximum allowable site coverage as outlined in *Dewdney-Alouette Regional District Land Use and Subdivision Regulation Bylaw No. 559-1992*. The existing house was constructed before FVRD was responsible for issuing building permits and is partially located within a provincial road right of way.

PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area	G		
Address	36072 Shore Road		
PID	007-687-079		
Folio	775.02593.070		
Lot Size	64.5' X 120' (7,740 square feet)		
Owner	Joseph Menard / Kelly Shannon	Agent	n/a
Current Zoning	Rural 1 (R1)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Rural (R)	Proposed OCP	No change
Current Use	Residential	Proposed Use	No change

Development Permit Areas	2-G Riparian Areas
Hazards	-
Agricultural Land Reserve	No

ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES

North	^	Shore Road (unconstructed ROW) & Rural 1 (R1); Residential
East	>	Shore Road (unconstructed ROW) & Rural 1 (R1); Residential
West	<	Rural 1 (R1); Easement & Hatzic Lake
South	v	Rural 1 (R1); Single-family Residence

NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP



PROPERTY MAP



DISCUSSION

The subject property is located at the end of Shore Road, which terminates in two unconstructed road rights of ways on the north and east property lines. There is currently a house on the property which was constructed in 1967 and several decks which were constructed without permits at an unknown time by a previous property owner. The current owners purchased the property in January 2019 and obtained a legal survey to determine the property boundaries. The survey revealed that the eaves of the house and two decks are located over the legal property boundary. The eaves and deck on north side of the property encroach into the Shore Road right-of-way. Refer to Appendix A.

In an effort to bring the house into compliance with FVRD zoning regulations, the property owners have applied for a development variance permit to reduce the required lot line setbacks for the house and existing decks. The owners have also sought approval from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) for the existing structures.

Variance Request DVP 2019-21

Lot Line Setback

The applicant is seeking to reduce the exterior and rear lot line setbacks from 6.0 metres to 0.0 metres to bring a portion of the existing residential structures into compliance with FVRD zoning regulations. The reduced setback will authorise the existing house and deck structures to be located within the rear and exterior side setbacks. It will not enable further construction with a 0.0 metre lot line setback.

Rear & Exterior Lot Line Setback	
Required (zoning)	6.0 metres (19.7 feet)
Proposed	0.0 metres (0.0 feet)
Requested Variance	6.0 metres (19.7 feet)

Lot Coverage Requirement

The property is zoned Rural 1 (R-1) under Zoning Bylaw 559, and is permitted to have 30% of the parcel area covered by buildings and structures, which includes decks. At present, the lot is covered by 1331 feet² of house and 728 feet² of decks, comprising 26.6% of the parcel area.

The applicant is seeking to increase the permitted lot coverage from 30% to 36% to enable the construction of a detached garage with dimensions of 18 feet x 30 feet (540 feet² or 50.1 m²).

Site Coverage (area)			% of Site Area (7740 feet ²)
House	1331 feet ²	123.6 m ²	17.2%
Decks	728 feet ²	67.6 m ²	9.4%
Current total	2059 feet²	191.3 m²	26.6%
Future garage	540 feet ²	50.1 m ²	7%
Proposed total	2599 feet²	241.4 m²	33.6%*

* The applicant has requested lot coverage of 36% to account for any potential measurement errors.

Applicant Rationale

Since acquiring the property, the owners have been working with FVRD and MOTI to resolve the siting and lot coverage concerns on their property. The applicant has removed approximately 280 square feet of deck in order to reduce the existing lot coverage, and to make room for the proposed garage. The applicants advise that they wish to keep the deck on the north side of the property as they feel it adds character and curb appeal to the house. See photos in Appendix B. The existing decks are built of a drip-through wooden surface that allows precipitation to reach the ground, and helps to minimize any changes to ground water infiltration. Additionally, the applicant advises that the garage will be built to match the aesthetics of the house, and will not impact the septic field.

Zoning Bylaw Review

In Zoning Bylaw 559, decks are included in the lot coverage calculation. In other FVRD zoning bylaws, decks are excluded from the lot coverage calculation. If the decks were excluded from site coverage calculation in Zoning Bylaw 559, the proposal to construct a garage would adhere to site coverage requirements. A comprehensive review of all zoning bylaw in the Electoral Areas is currently underway. This review includes creating a consistent approach to site coverage across all FVRD Electoral Areas.

Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure Requirements

MOTI has issued a Highway Encroachment permit to allow the property owner to use and maintain the wooden deck that encroaches into Shore Road. See Appendix C. The permit is valid only for the existing structure and does not allow the existing works to be expanded in any way. The permit also states that if for any reason the deck is destroyed and needs to be rebuilt, it must be built within the property lines. MOTI has indicated there are no plans to widen the road; however, they cannot guarantee future work will not occur. The MOTI permit may be cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Minister. If the permit is cancelled, the property owners are required to remove all structures from within the right of way within 90 days of receiving notice.

Building Permit Requirements

Due to the impermanence of the MOTI permit, FVRD is not prepared to issue a building permit for structures encroaching over the property line. No building permit will be issued for the decks in their current form. If the decks are destroyed, the proposed lot line setback of 0.0 metres would allow the property owners to apply for a building permit to rebuild the decks within the lot lines.

The property owners are working with FVRD to ensure all new construction and renovations are completed in accordance with FVRD regulations. They have applied for two building permits for works unrelated to the variance, and will apply for an additional permit for the proposed garage pending the outcome of the DVP. The building department will review the construction plans to ensure all BC Building Code requirements are met. The proposed garage will be sited to meet all required property line setbacks.

Neighbourhood Notification and Input

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified by FVRD of the Development Variance Permit application and will be given the opportunity to provide written comments or to attend the Board meeting to state their comments. FVRD staff encouraged the applicant to advise neighbouring property owners and residents of the requested variance in advance of the mail-out notification. To date, a petition with four (4) signatures of support from adjacent property owners has been received.

COST

The application fee of \$350 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

No health and safety concerns have been identified in relation to the proposed variance, and the proposed works are not anticipated to adversely impact neighbouring properties. MOTI has issued a Highway Encroachment Permit granting the right to use and maintain the structures that encroach into

Shore Road. Additionally, signatures of support have been received from 4 neighbouring properties. Staff recommend that the FVRD Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-21 to reduce the setback requirements from the rear and exterior lot lines, and to increase the allowable site coverage for 36072 Shore Road.

Option 1 – Issue (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G to reduce the rear and exterior lot line setbacks from 6 metres to 0.0 metres for existing residential decks, and to increase the permitted lot coverage from 30% to 36% to facilitate the future construction of a detached garage, subject to the issuance of a Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Highway Encroachment Permit, and subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

Option 2 – Refuse

If the Board wishes to refuse the application, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refuse Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for the property at 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G.

Option 3 – Refer to Staff

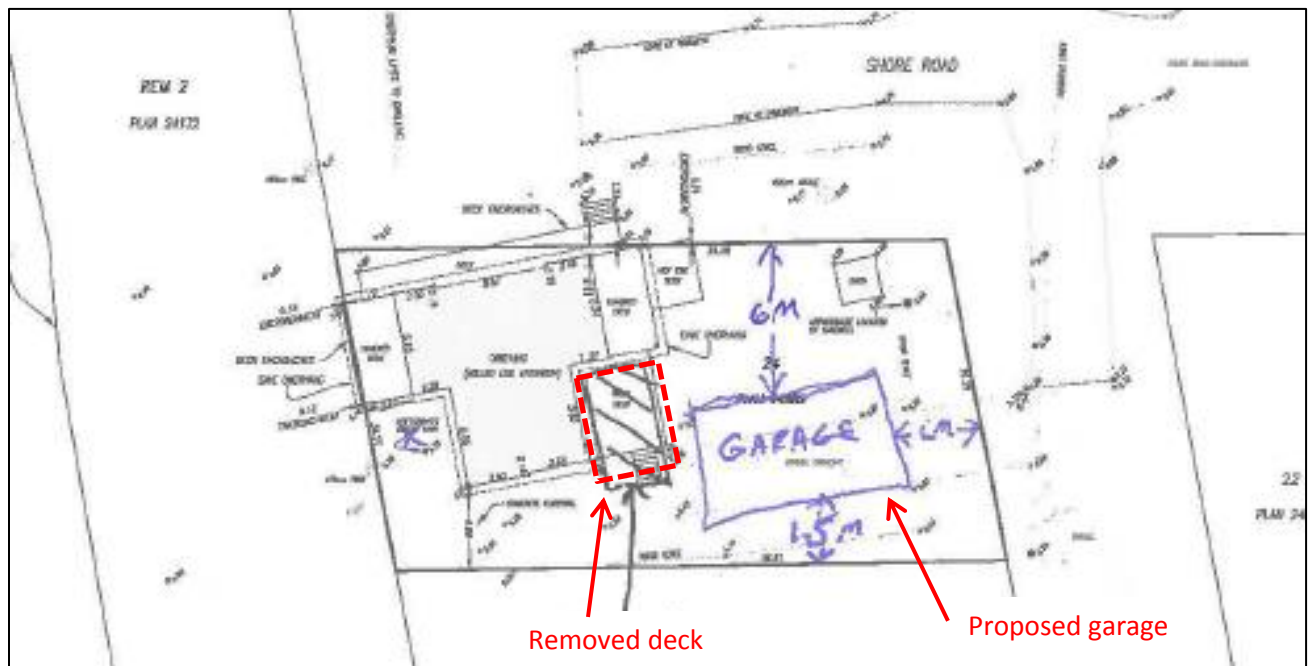
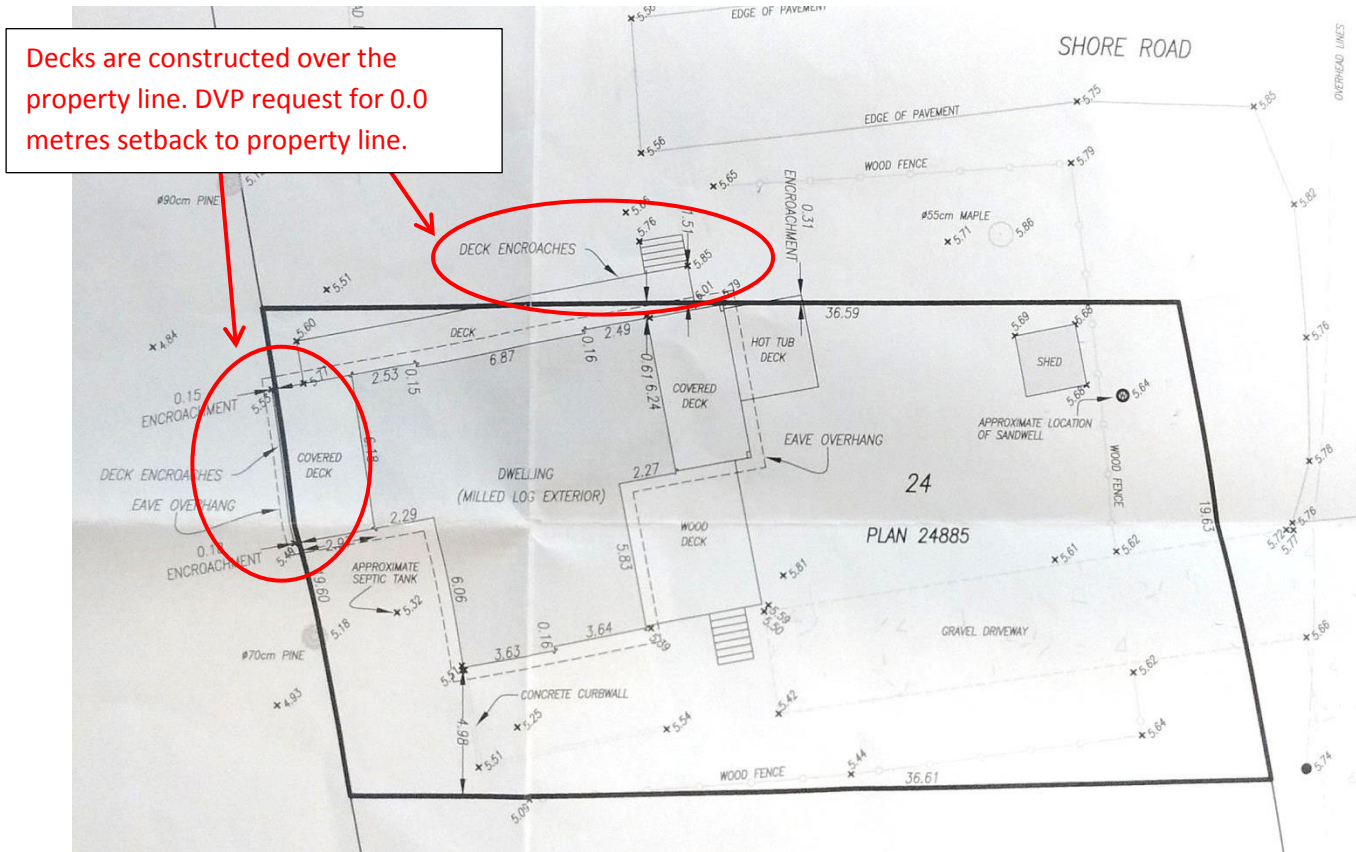
If the Board wishes to refer the application back to staff to address outstanding issues, the following motion would be appropriate:

MOTION: THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board refer the application for Development Variance Permit 2019-21 for the property at 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G to FVRD Staff.

COMMENTS BY:

Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development:	reviewed and supported
Margaret Thornton, Director of Planning & Development:	Not available for comment
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	Not available for comment
Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:	Reviewed and supported.

Appendix A – Site Plan



Appendix B – Property Listing Photos





Appendix C – MOTI Permit



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Ministry of Transportation
and Infrastructure

Permit/File Number: 2019-03652

Office: Chilliwack Area Office

PERMIT TO AUTHORIZE EXISTING STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF A PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HIGHWAY

PURSUANT TO TRANSPORTATION ACT AND/OR THE INDUSTRIAL ROADS ACT AND/OR THE
MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND/OR AS DEFINED IN THE NISGA'A FINAL AGREEMENT AND THE
NISGA'A FINAL AGREEMENT ACT.

BETWEEN:

The Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure

Chilliwack Area Office
45890 Victoria Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 2T1
Canada

("The Minister")

AND:

Joseph Menard

36072 Shore Road
Mission BC, V2V 4J1
Canada

("The Permittee")

WHEREAS:

A. The Minister has the authority to grant permits for the auxiliary use of highway right of way, which authority is pursuant to both the Transportation Act and the Industrial Roads Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, as defined in the Nisga'a Final Agreement and the Nisga'a Final Agreement Act;

B. The Permittee has requested the Minister to issue a permit pursuant to this authority for the following purpose:

To use and maintain the structure comprising of an existing wooden deck, encroaching into shore Road in so far as they relate to the use of that portion (the "Encroachment Area") of the public highway, described as and located at as shown on the plan prepared by Wade and Associates British Columbia Surveyor certified correct on the Jan 19 , 2019, attached hereto as Schedule A. The structure is part of a legal lot described as (the "Property") adjacent to the Encroachment Area.

C. The Minister is prepared to issue a permit on certain terms and conditions;

ACCORDINGLY, the Minister hereby grants to the Permittee a permit for the Use (as hereinafter defined) of highway right of way on the following terms and conditions:

1. Except to the extent permitted herein, the Permittee will ensure that the Structure at all times conforms with all legislation applicable to the Structure with respect to the construction and maintenance of the Structure and all specifications by regulatory bodies having jurisdiction over the Structure.
2. The Regional Director, as appointed from time to time by the Minister, having jurisdiction with respect to the Encroachment Area, or such person as the Minister may from time to time designate must have full and free access at any and all times to inspect the Structure or for such other purposes as the Regional Director may consider necessary.
3. Where the Structure comes in contact with any bridge, culvert, ditch or other existing work (the "Existing Works") the Permittee will ensure that the Structure is properly maintained and supported in such manner as not to interfere with the proper functions of the Existing Works during the existence of the Structure.
4. The Permittee will at all times take every possible precaution to ensure the safety of the public, and if requested by the Regional Director ensure that the Structure and all excavations, materials, or other obstructions in connection with the Structure are



fenced, illuminated, and guarded.

5. The Permittee acknowledges that this Permit is granted only for such times as the Encroachment Area is within the jurisdiction of the Minister. This permit must not be construed as being granted for all time, and does not vest in the Permittee any right, title, or interest in or to the Encroachment Area. If the Encroachment Area becomes included within an incorporated municipality or city, this Permit is terminated unless the Highway on which the Structure is located is classified as an Arterial Highway pursuant to Section 45 of the Transportation Act.
6. This Permit may be cancelled at any time without recourse at the discretion of the Regional Director by 30 days notice in writing in the manner herein provided. Not later than 90 days after the date on which this notice has been given by or on behalf of the Minister, the Permittee must ensure that all work has been completed in connection the removal, moving or alteration of the structure in the manner required by any notice. All costs of removing, moving or altering the Structure must be borne by the Permittee.
7. Where any public works are contemplated the Permittee will cooperate with any person designated by the Regional Director in connection with any construction, extension, alteration or improvement of the public works involving the Encroachment Area.
8. The Permittee acknowledges that the Minister and any employees, agents or contractors of the Minister will not be responsible for any damage to the Structure or any property of the Permittee and the Permittee hereby expressly waives any claim for damages and forever releases and discharges all such persons with respect thereto.
9. The permission herein granted to the Permittee will be in force only during such time as the Structure is used, maintained and owned by the Permittee in strict compliance with this Permit. The Permittee will notify the Minister if the Property is offered for sale and inform any purchasers of the Property of this Permit prior to sale. The Permittee will remain liable to the Minister hereunder until such time as a subsequent permittee has agreed to assume the same liabilities and obligations with respect to the Structure.
10. This Permit is valid only for the Structure as described herein. The Permittee acknowledges that routine maintenance of the Structure is permitted but the Structure must not be expanded, increased, or its use changed in any way except as provided for in section 4 of this permit.
11. The Permittee will provide:
 - (a) the location of the Structure in relation to the Encroachment Area and the Property on Schedule A; and
 - (b) a written description of the Structure both in form and content satisfactory to the Regional Director, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure for the Region in which the Structure is located.
12. The attached plan, indicated as Schedule A, showing location or position of the Structure constitutes a part of this Permit and any change without prior consent of the Regional Director will forthwith render this Permit terminated subject to section 18 of this Permit.
13. The Permittee will notify the Regional Director of any damage done to the Structure. If in the opinion of the Regional Director the Structure is destroyed or damaged such that reconstruction within the encroachment area is unwarranted this permit is terminated. The Structure must not be replaced or reconstructed on the Highway or in the Encroachment Area.
14. The Permittee shall indemnify and save harmless the Ministry, its agents and employees, from and against all claims, liabilities, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses, fines, penalties, assessments and levies made against or incurred, suffered or sustained by the Ministry, its agents and employees, or any of them at any time or times, whether before or after the expiration or termination of this permit, where the same or any of them are based upon or arise out of or from anything done or omitted to be done by the Permittee, its employees, agents or Subcontractors, in connection with the permit.
15. The Permittee will not interfere with any Highway or public works without separate written permission issued by the Regional Director.
16. All notices required to be given hereunder by the Minister will be effectively given if sent by mail to the address of the Permittee shown below and must be deemed to have been given at 12:00 noon on the third day after mailing. Notices to be given to the Minister by the Permittee will be effectively given if delivered to the Regional Director and must be effectively given upon delivery.
17. No termination or cancellation of this Permit will relieve or abate the obligations of the Permittee contained herein arising prior to such termination or cancellation all of which must survive the termination or cancellation of the Permit and must constitute continuing obligations of the Permittee.
18. No variation or alteration of the Permit will be effective unless in writing signed by or with the authority of the Minister.
19. The Permittee shall obtain and maintain during the term of this Permit and at the Permittee's own expense, liability insurance against third party claims arising as a result of the Permittee's possession, use, control and/or custody of the Encroachment Area shown in Schedule A.



Such liability insurance shall have coverage limits of not less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) for bodily injury, including death, and property damage and shall be endorsed as follows:

It is understood and agreed that Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia as represented by the Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure, together with the employees, agents and servants of the Minister, hereinafter referred to as the Additional Named Insured, is added as an Additional Named Insured.

The policy shall contain a cross liability clause and a clause giving notice of cancellation or material alteration to the Minister.

The Permittee shall submit evidence satisfactory to the Minister that the above insurance has been obtained and remains in force and effect.

20. If for any reason the deck is destroyed and needs to be rebuilt it must be built within the property lines. The permit will not be renewed for any reason.
21. Any reference to a party includes heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

The rights granted to the Permittee in this permit are to be exercised only for the purpose as defined in Recital B on page 1.

Dated at Chilliwack, British Columbia, this 26 day of June, 2019

On Behalf of the Minister

Appendix D – Petition of Support

REQUEST FOR DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT


36072 SHORE ROAD, MISSION BC.

We wish to build a garage with covered parking on the side of it. The current 30% rule of buildings to lot size does not allow for what we wish to build. We are seeking 38%. This will allow us to build a 1.5 car garage – 18' wide by 30' long with an 8' ~~covered carport on the side~~. It will be built to match the house aesthetics and will be pleasing to the eye. Location will be on the south side of the property where the driveway currently is.

We will be removing the 16'x19' deck at the front south side of the house to allow for space to build the garage. We wish to keep the long deck on the north side of the house as we feel it adds character and curb appeal to the home.

The FVRD has requested we get approval of this request from our neighbours. Thank you in advance for your support. We look forward to being your neighbours! Kelly & Joe

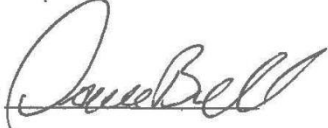
36080 Shore Rd

Name: CHRIS OGIEMMAN Approved ☒ Signature 

36071 Shore Rd

Name: JULIAN CHRISTENSEN Approved ☒ Signature 

⁹²
36087 Shore Rd

Name: DAVE BELL Approved ☒ Signature 

^{521P}
36092 Shore Rd

Name: Jennifer Bruner Approved ☒ Signature 



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

www.fvrd.ca

emailed June 16/19
planning@fvrd.ca

SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act* for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350.00 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address 36072 SHORE RD PID 007-687-079

Legal Description Lot _____ Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's Declaration

Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
JOSEPH MENARD		JUNE 14/19
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
X KELLY SHANNON	Kelly Hanna	June 16/19

Owner's Contact Information

Address	36072 SHORE RD	City	MISSION
		Postal Code	V2V 4S1
		Fax	

Office Use Only	Date	File No.
	Received By	Folio No.
	Receipt No.	Fees Paid: \$

SCHEDULE A-4

Permit Application

I / We hereby apply under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act* for a;

☒ Development Variance Permit

☐ Temporary Use Permit

☐ Development Permit

An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350.00 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address 36072 SHORE RD PID 007-687-079

Legal Description Lot _____ Block _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Plan _____

The property described above is the subject of this application and is referred to herein as the 'subject property.' This application is made with my full knowledge and consent. I declare that the information submitted in support of the application is true and correct in all respects.

Owner's
Declaration

Name of Owner (print) <u>JOSEPH MENARD</u>	Signature of Owner 	Date <u>JUNE 14 / 19</u>
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's
Contact
Information

Address <u>36072 SHORE RD</u>	City <u>MISSION</u>
	Postal Code <u>V2V 4S1</u>
	Fax

Office Use Only	Date <u>20190614</u>	File No.
	Received By <u>[Signature]</u>	Folio No. <u>775-02543-070</u>
	Receipt No. <u>8889/1</u>	Fees Paid: \$ <u>350.00</u>

Agent

I hereby give permission to _____ to act as my/our agent in all matters relating to this application.

Only complete this section if the applicant is NOT the owner.

Signature of Owner	Date
Signature of Owner	Date

Agent's contact information and declaration

Name of Agent		Company
Address		City
Email		Postal Code
Phone	Cell	Fax

I declare that the information submitted in support of this application is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of Agent	Date
--------------------	------

Development Details

Property Size _____ Present Zoning _____

Existing Use _____

Proposed Development ALREADY EXISTING STRUCTURE
DECK + DWELLING

Proposed Variation / Supplement VARY FRONT + EXTERIOR SIDE
LOT LINE TO ZERO METRES CLEAR TO SKY
FOR EXISTING HOUSE + DECK (see page 2)

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application PURCHASED PROPERTY JAN 2019
AND SURVEYED PROPERTY TO FIND THE
EXISTING DECK + DWELLING ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN
SETBACK ALLOWANCE. AS NEW OWNER I WOULD
LIKE TO BRING PROPERTY INTO COMPLIANCE WITH
ZONING + THEREFORE NEED THE REDUCED SETBACK.
OBTAINED ENCROACHMENT PERMIT FROM M.O.T. (see page 2)

Page 2 of 4

PART 2

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 18 FT X 30 FT DETACHED GARAGE
- PROPOSED VARIATION TO VARY THE LOT COVERAGE FROM 30% TO 36%

REASONS FOR VARIANCE.

- SMALL LOT
- 728 FT DRIPTHROUGH WOOD DECKS WHICH IS CALCULATED IN LOT COVERAGE
- MY PROPOSED GARAGE WILL NOT AFFECT SEPTIC OR WELL
- VINTAGE CAR AND MOTORCYCLE STORAGE/SHOP
- NO GARAGE ATTACHED TO HOUSE
- SHED ON PROPERTY WILL BE REMOVED ONCE GARAGE IS BUILT.

Provincial Requirements

(This is not an exhaustive list; other provincial regulations will apply)

Riparian Areas Regulation

Please indicate whether the development proposal involves residential, commercial, or including vegetation removal or alteration; soil disturbance; construction of buildings and structures; creation of impervious or semi-pervious surfaces; trails, roads, docks, wharves, bridges and, infrastructure and works of any kind – within:

yes no
☐ ☐

30 metres of the high water mark of any water body

yes no
☐ ☐

a ravine or within 30 metres of the top of a ravine bank

“Water body” includes; 1) a watercourse, whether it usually contains water or not; 2) a pond, lake, river, creek, or brook; 3) a ditch, spring, or wetland that is connected by surface flow to 1 or 2 above.

Under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and the *Fish Protection Act*, a riparian area assessment report may be required before this application can be approved.

Contaminated Sites Profile

Pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*, an applicant is required to submit a completed “Site Profile” for properties that are or were used for purposes indicated in Schedule 2 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*. Please indicate if:

yes no
☐ ☐

the property has been used for commercial or industrial purposes.

If you responded ‘yes,’ you may be required to submit a Site Profile. Please contact FVRD Planning or the Ministry of Environment for further information.

Archaeological Resources

Are there archaeological sites or resources on the subject property?

yes no I don't know
☐ ☐ ☐

If you responded ‘yes’ or ‘I don't know’ you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

Required Information

When providing Application Forms to the applicant, Regional District staff shall indicate which of the following attachments are required for this application. **Additional information may also be required at a later date.**

	Required	Received	Details
Location Map			Showing the parcel (s) to which this application pertains and uses on adjacent parcels
Site Plan At a scale of: 1: _____			Reduced sets of metric plans
			North arrow and scale
			Dimensions of property lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of existing buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location and dimensions of proposed buildings & setbacks to lot lines, rights-of-ways, easements
			Location of all water features, including streams, wetlands, ponds, ditches, lakes on or adjacent to the property
			Location of all existing & proposed water lines, wells, septic fields, sanitary sewer & storm drain, including sizes
			Location, numbering & dimensions of all vehicle and bicycle parking, disabled persons' parking, vehicle stops & loading
			Natural & finished grades of site, at buildings & retaining walls
			Location of existing & proposed access, pathways
			Above ground services, equipment and exterior lighting details
			Location & dimensions of free-standing signs
			Storm water management infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
			Other:
Floor Plans			Uses of spaces & building dimensions
			Other:
Landscape Plan Same scale as site plan			Location, quantity, size & species of existing & proposed plants, trees & turf
			Contour information (_____ metre contour intervals)
			Major topographical features (water course, rocks, etc.)
			All screening, paving, retaining walls & other details
			Traffic circulation (pedestrian, automobile, etc.)
			Other:
Reports			Geotechnical Report
			Environmental Assessment
			Archaeological Assessment
			Other:

The personal information on this form is being collected in accordance with Section 26 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSBC 1996 Ch. 165* and the *Local Government Act, RSBC 2015 Ch. 1*. It will only be collected, used and disclosed for the purpose of administering matters with respect to **planning**, **land use management** and related **services delivered**, or proposed to be delivered, by the FVRD. Questions about the use of personal information and the protection of privacy may be directed to the FVRD Privacy Officer at 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6, Tel: 1-800-528-0061 FOI@fvr.ca.

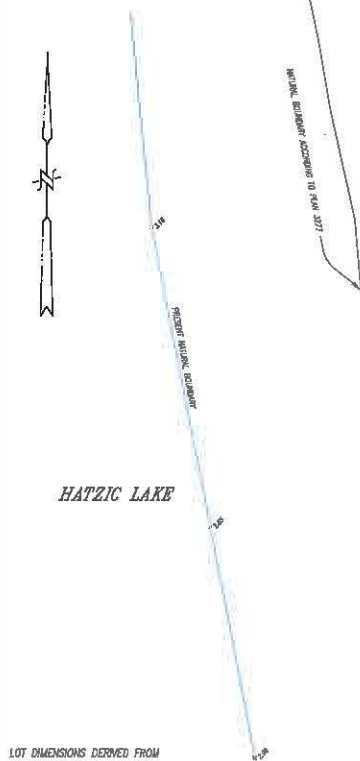
SITE PLAN OF LOT 24
SECTION 31 TOWNSHIP 20
NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 24885

SCALE 1 : 200

ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES AND DECIMALS
THEREOF UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.



CNIC ADDRESS: 38072 SHORE ROAD, FVRD
PARCEL IDENTIFIER: 007-667-078



LOT DIMENSIONS DERIVED FROM
FIELD SURVEY

ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES (GEOIDETIC)
ELEVATIONS REFERENCED TO GSM TABLE No. 79H421
ELEVATION = 6.512m

WADE & ASSOCIATES LAND SURVEYING LTD.
BC LAND SURVEYORS
MISSION & MAPLE RIDGE
PHONE: (604) 826-9581 OR 483-4753
FILE: P24885-LOT 24

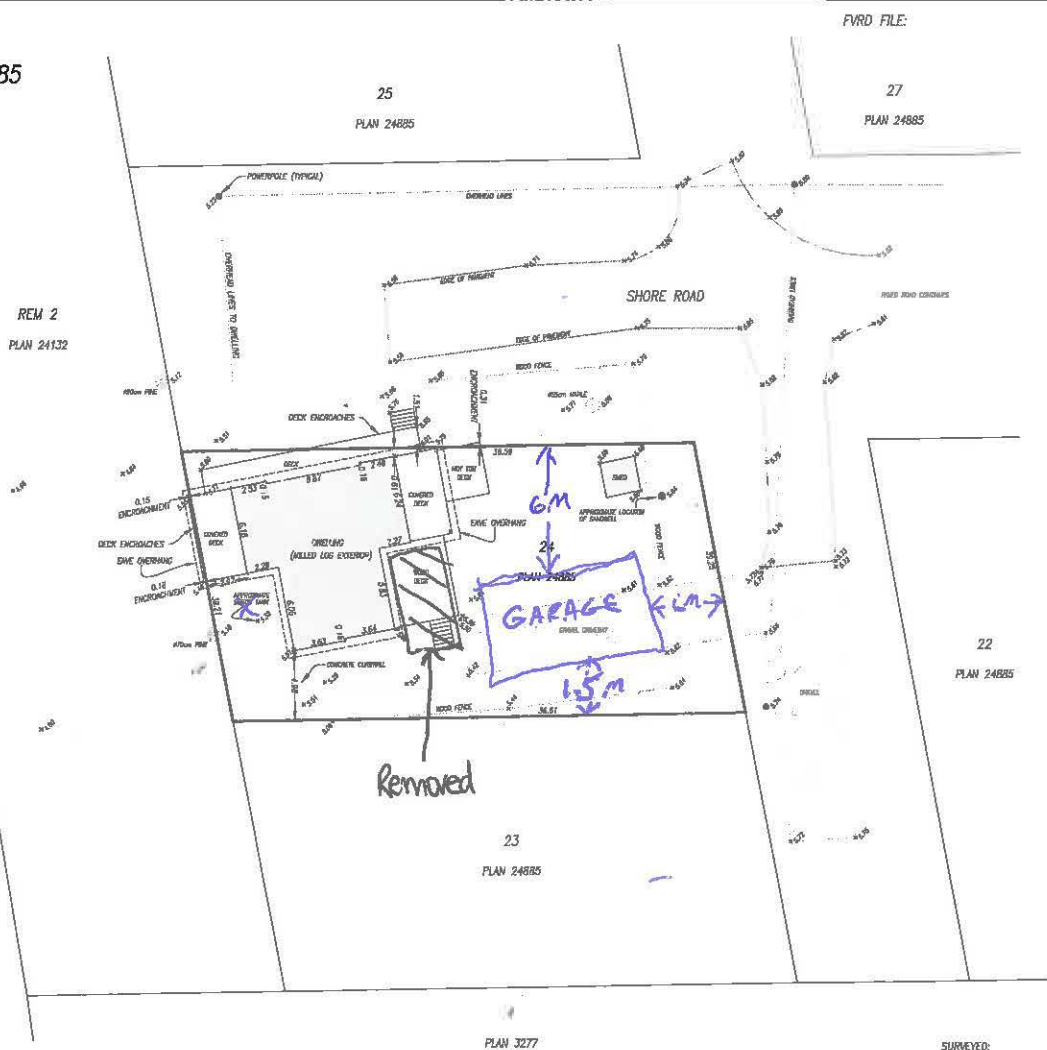
PREPARED FOR: INUKSHUK EXCAVATING

INFORMATION REGARDING TOPOGRAPHY AND UNDERGROUND SERVICES
IS COMPILED FROM FIELD SURVEY AND SERVICE LOCATION PLANS.
ALL U/S SERVICE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE
CONFIRMED BY THE USE OF PIPE LOCATOR (A-SCOPE) AND
MANUAL DIGGING.

PLAN 3277

SURVEYED:
JANUARY 14, 2019

DRAWING DATE:
FEBRUARY 1, 2019



Existing Lot Coverage.



Jennifer Clancey

**36072 Shore Road,
Mission**

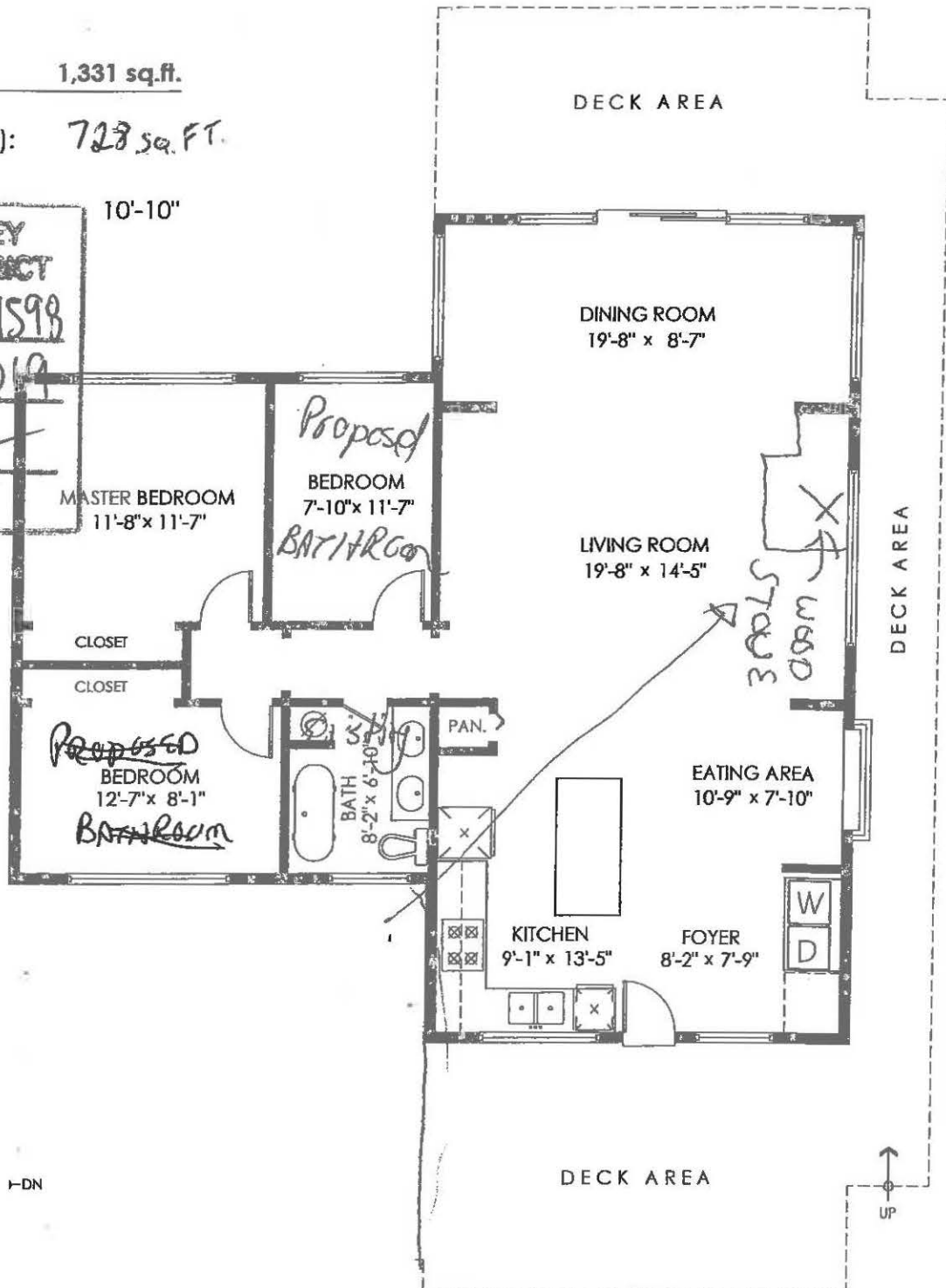
604-530-1141 | www.exceptordrafters.com

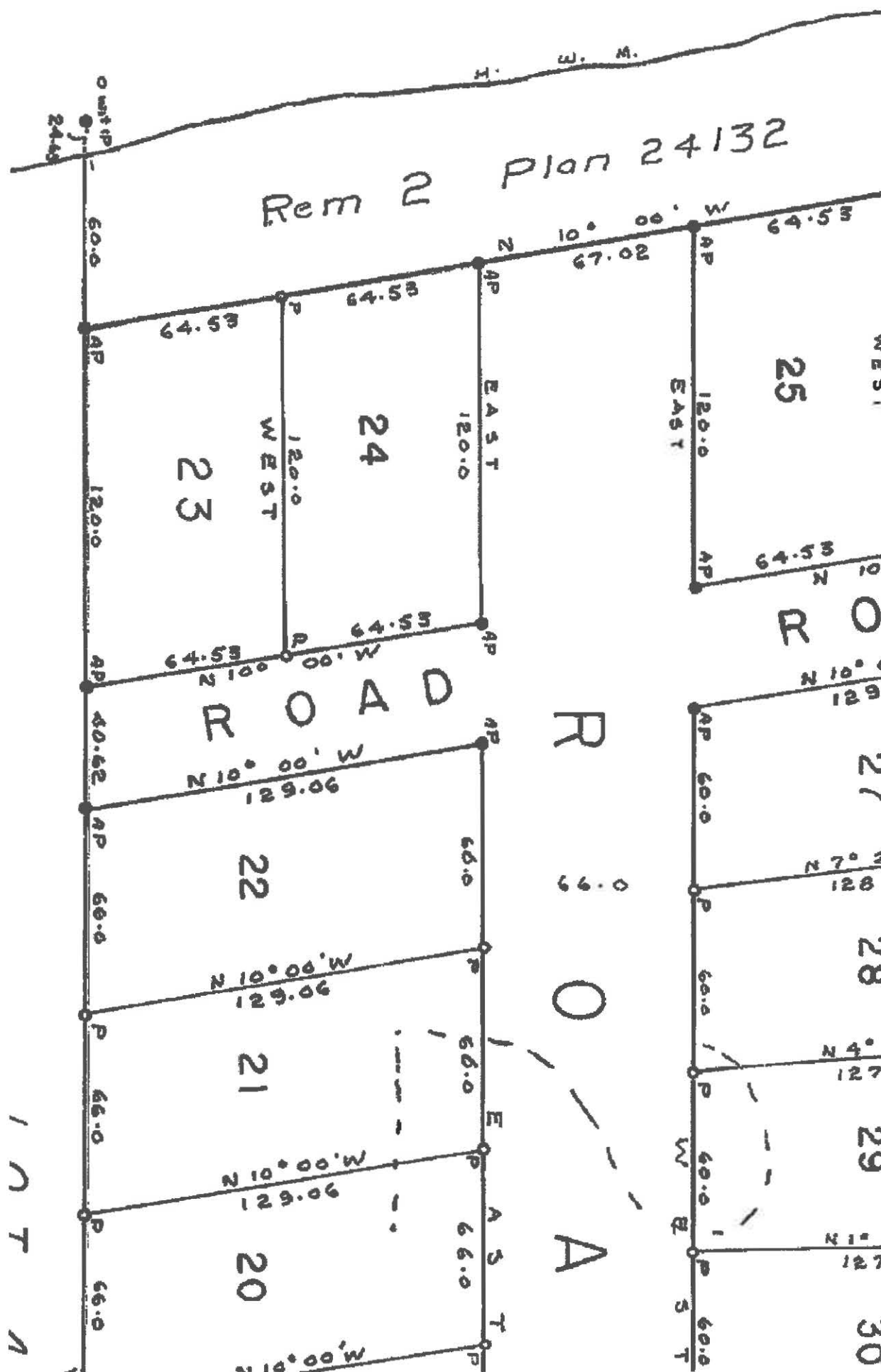
Floor Area: 1,331 sq.ft.

Deck Area (Approx): 728 sq. FT.

Vaulted Ceilings.
**FRASER VALLEY
REGIONAL DISTRICT**
Building Permit No. 014598
Date March 13 2019
[Signature]
Building Inspector

10'-10"





REQUEST FOR DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

36072 SHORE ROAD, MISSION BC.

We wish to build a garage with covered parking on the side of it. The current 30% rule of buildings to lot size does not allow for what we wish to build. We are seeking 38%. This will allow us to build a 1.5 car garage – 18' wide by 30' long with an 8' ~~covered carport on the side~~. It will be built to match the house aesthetics and will be pleasing to the eye. Location will be on the south side of the property where the driveway currently is.

We will be removing the 16'x19' deck at the front south side of the house to allow for space to build the garage. We wish to keep the long deck on the north side of the house as we feel it adds character and curb appeal to the home.

The FVRD has requested we get approval of this request from our neighbours. Thank you in advance for your support. We look forward to being your neighbours! Kelly & Joe

36080 Shore Rd

Name: CHRIS OGERMAN Approved ☒ Signature 

36071 Shore Rd

Name: JULIAN CHRISTENSEN Approved ☒ Signature 

⁹²
36087 Shore Rd

Name: DAVE BELL Approved ☒ Signature 

^{521P}
36092 Shore Rd

Name: Jennifer Bemer Approved ☒ Signature 



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

Permit No: Development Variance Permit 2019-21 **Folio No.** 775.02593.070

Issued to: Kelly Shannon & Joseph Mennard

Address: 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G

Applicant: Kelly Shannon & Joseph Mennard

Site Address: 36072 Shore Road, Electoral Area G

The lands affected by and subject to this permit are shown on Schedule "A", Location Map, attached hereto, which forms an integral part of this permit, and are legally described as:

LOT 24 SECTION 31 TOWNSHIP 20 NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 24885
PID: 007-687-079

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Schedule "A": Location Map

Schedule "B": Site Plan

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued under Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.

BYLAWS SUPPLEMENTED OR VARIED

"Dewdney-Alouette Regional District Land Use and Subdivision Regulation Bylaw No. 559-1992" is **varied** as follows:

1. Section 412 (1) the rear and exterior-side lot line setbacks are reduced from 6.0 metres to 0.0 metres for the house eaves and existing wooden decks.
 2. Section 601 (3) Buildings (including projecting chimneys, porches, and balconies) and structures shall together cover not more than thirty-six percent (36%) of the parcel area.
-

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. No variances other than those specifically set out in this permit are implied or to be construed.
2. If the holder of this permit does not commence the construction with respect to which the Permit was issued within two (2) years after the date of the permit, this permit shall lapse.

3. Development of the site shall be undertaken in accordance with the Site Plan attached hereto as Schedule "B".
4. This permit does not authorize construction across legal lot boundaries. If the deck is destroyed and needs to be rebuilt, it must be built within the property lines, and must comply with Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure setback requirements.
5. This permit shall lapse upon expiry or revocation of Highway Encroachment Permit 2019-03652 issued by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to authorize the use and maintenance of an existing wooden deck encroaching into Shore Road.
6. This permit does not authorize any additional structures to be built within 6.0 metres of the rear and exterior-side lot lines.
7. This permit does not in any way authorize construction outside the boundaries of the property for which it is issued.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This Development Variance Permit is issued Pursuant to Part 14 – Division 9 of the *Local Government Act*.
2. This Development Variance Permit shall not vary the permitted uses or densities of land use in the applicable zoning bylaw nor a flood plain specification designated under Section 524 of the *Local Government Act*.
3. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developer's obligation to ensure that the development proposal complies in every way with the statutes, regulations, requirements, covenants and licences applicable to the undertaking.
4. Nothing in this permit shall in any way relieve the developers obligation to comply with all setback regulations for construction of structures or provision of on-site services pursuant to the *Public Health Act*, the *Fire Services Act*, the *Safety Standards Act*, and any other provincial statutes.

SECURITY DEPOSIT

As a condition of the issuance of this Permit, and pursuant to Section 502 of the *Local Government Act*, the Regional Board is holding the security set out below to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Permit

Should the holder of this permit:

- a. fail to complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions contained herein,
- b. contravene a condition of the permit in such a way as to create an unsafe condition,

The Regional Board may undertake and complete the works required to satisfy the landscaping conditions, or carry out any construction required to correct an unsafe condition at the cost of the

holder of the permit and may apply the security in payment of the costs of the works, with any excess to be returned to the holder of the permit.

Security Posted: (a) an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of: \$ <N/A>.
(b) the deposit of the following specified security: \$ <N/A>.

Note: The Regional District shall file a notice of this permit in the Land Title Office stating that the land described in the notice is subject to Development Variance Permit Number 2019-21. The notice shall take the form of Appendix I attached hereto.

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT ON THE <DAY> DAY OF <MONTH>, <YEAR>

Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy

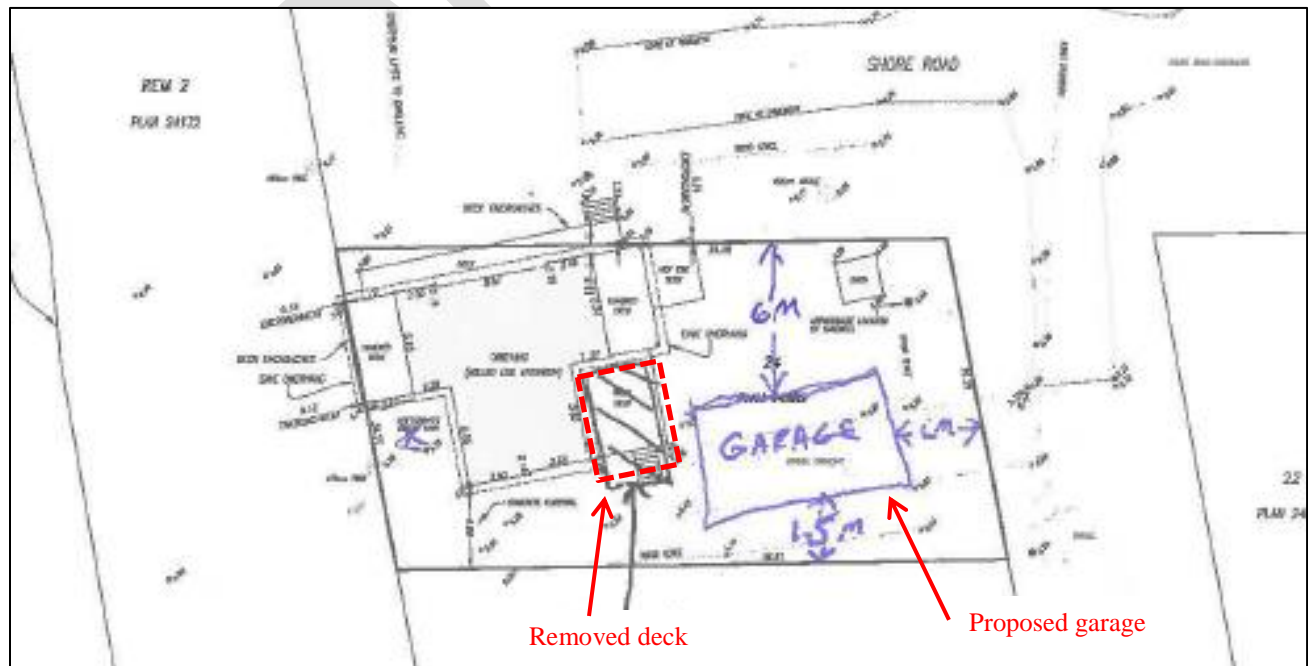
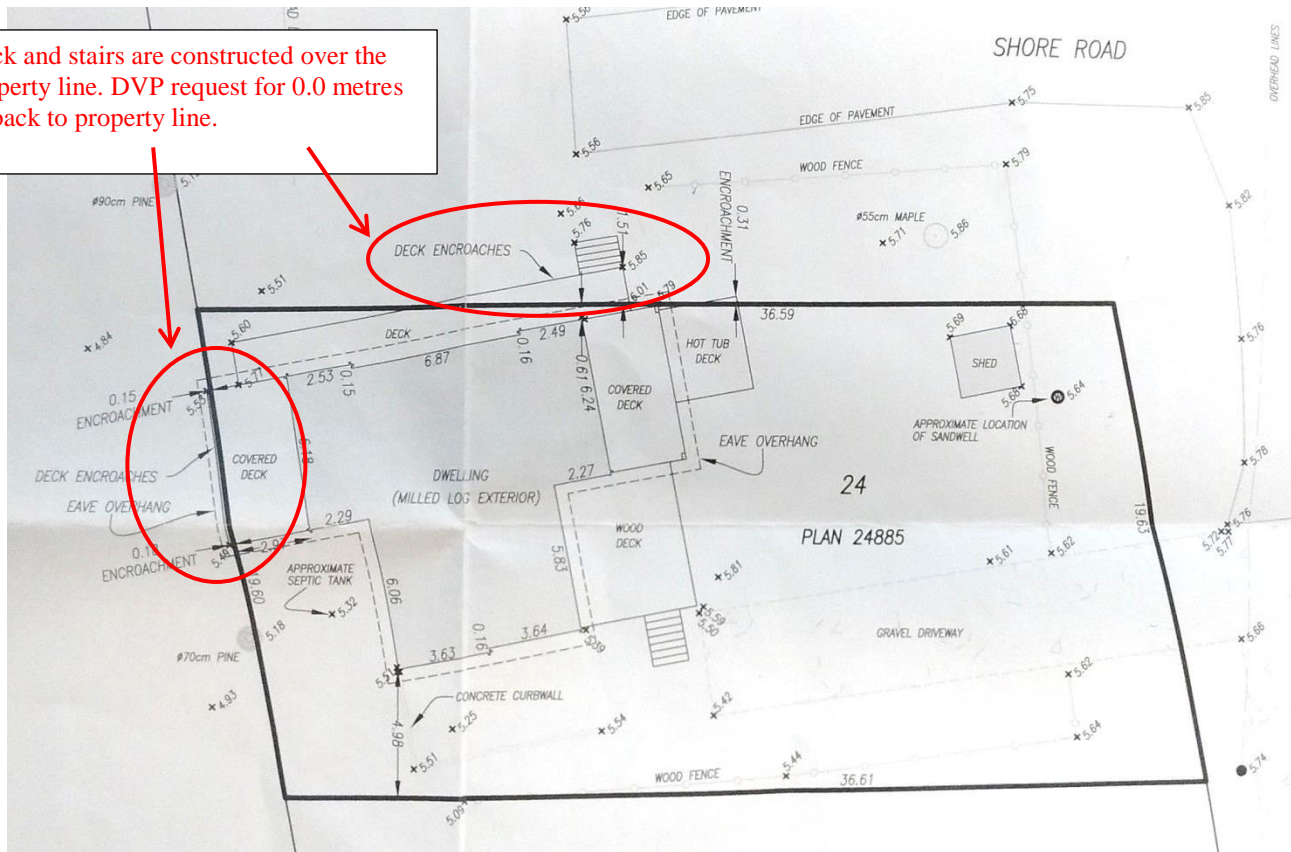
THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-21
SCHEDULE "A"
Location Map



DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2019-21 **SCHEDULE "B"** **Site Plan**

Deck and stairs are constructed over the property line. DVP request for 0.0 metres setback to property line.



To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-07-23

From: Dave Roblin, Manager of Operations

File No: 5340

Subject: North Cultus Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant Submersible Pumps

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a contract with Xylem Canada to provide the Submersible Pump equipment for Cultus Lake North Wastewater Treatment Plant for the sum of \$253,751.30 plus taxes.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services
Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

PRIORITIES

Priority #1 Waste Management
Priority #2 Air & Water Quality

BACKGROUND

On April 14th, 2018, a referendum was conducted to determine whether to proceed with a plan to build a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for Cultus Lake. The referendum passed and subsequently Fraser Valley Regional District North Cultus Sewer System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1468, 2018 was adopted. This bylaw authorizes the FVRD to borrow up to \$6,500,000 for this project.

DISCUSSION

Requests for Proposals (RFPs) were issued by the FVRD to select qualified vendors to supply the Submersible Pump equipment. The RFP was posted on B.C. Bid and closed June 28, 2019.

The RFP received from one proponent was evaluated was based on the following criteria:

- Technical
- Operation and Maintenance
- References
- Previous History
- Warranty
- Price

After reviewing the proposal from Xylem Canada they were the preferred proponent for the Submersible Pump equipment.

COST

The estimated value of the new Cultus Lake North WWTP is \$6,500,000. The maximum borrowing permitted by the proposed Fraser Valley Regional District North Cultus Sewer System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1468, 2018 is \$6,500,000. The total cost of the Submersible Pumps equipment to be supplied by Xylem Canada is \$253,751.30 plus taxes.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported.

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-07-23

From:Carolynn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist

File No: 5380

Subject: Boston Bar Landfill Closure RFP-19008 Results

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District authorize its signatories to execute a contract with JJM Construction Ltd. to close the Boston Bar Landfill.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services
Support Environmental Stewardship

PRIORITIES

Priority #1 Waste Mangement

BACKGROUND

The Old Boston Bar Landfill is located at 50400 Trans Canada Highway near Canyon Alpine. The site has not been in operation since the mid 1980's when the Chaumox Landfill was opened. The FVRD is of the opinion that this site was closed in accordance with landfill closure requirements of the day. However, the Ministry of Environment has stated that it requires an engineered closure plan to be implemented. Although the crown land tenure for this site has expired, the crown will not allow the tenure to be discharged until the site is closed to MOE's satisfaction.

DISCUSSION

A Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued by Staff on June 7, 2019. The RFP was posted on BC Bid as well as the FVRD website, and closed on July 8, 2019. Proposals from four proponents were received and evaluated.

The scope of work contemplated by the RFP comprised of the development and operation of a soil disposal facility, according to a closure plan approved by the Ministry of Environment. The successful proponent will be working with Sperling Hansen Associates, who will be preparing the closure plan and providing landfill engineering/design services.

The final objective of this project will be to close the landfill to the satisfaction of the MOE, while at the same time generating a post closure reserve fund to cover the cost of post-closure environmental

monitoring. Additional revenue from royalties may be used to the benefit of the local community. Where possible, local community members will be employed to operate the landfill.

Proposals from the four proponents were received and evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Royalties provided to the FVRD (on a \$/Metric Tonne basis)
- Landfill Closure Timeline (target = 3 years)
- Financial Capabilities of the proponent
- Proponent's experience and technical capability

After reviewing the proposals, Staff identified JJM Construction Ltd. as the preferred proponent. Their proposal met all the requirements of the project, and their proposed royalties were higher than the other proposals. JJM has extensive experience in landfill closures and the lead project manager is very familiar with the Boston Bar Landfill site.

COST

No cost implications to FVRD.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Not available for comment.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported.

To: CAO for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator

File No: 9010-20

Subject: FVRD's Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2018

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board accept the 2018 Climate Action Revenue Incentive Report for the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to report back with a recommendation for specifically allocating the accumulated annual carbon tax refunds towards a cost-effective efficiency upgrade project(s) that will offer significant carbon footprint reductions to the FVRD buildings and/or operations.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Environmental Stewardship
Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

PRIORITIES

Priority #2 Air & Water Quality

BACKGROUND

The BC Climate Action Charter is a provincial initiative that was introduced in September 2007 to encourage local governments to reduce energy and emissions from their operations. Participating local governments, including the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), have voluntarily committed to work towards carbon neutral operations.

As a signatory to the Climate Action Charter, the FVRD is required to report annual results of a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and a carbon neutral progress survey to the Province as a part of the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP). Local governments that complete the report are eligible to receive a refund of their carbon tax paid on direct fuel purchases with the intention that these funds go towards greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives.

DISCUSSION

Despite several energy reduction initiatives undertaken by the FVRD, GHG emissions kept showing a steady increase between 2012 and 2017 due to continuing expansion of services. This trend changed in 2018 however, in which for the first time, FVRD's corporate GHG emissions showed a decrease (Figure

1). The FVRD's corporate GHG emissions in 2018 were 624 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), an 11% decrease from 2017. This is an exciting and encouraging trend that shows progress is being made to achieving carbon neutrality.

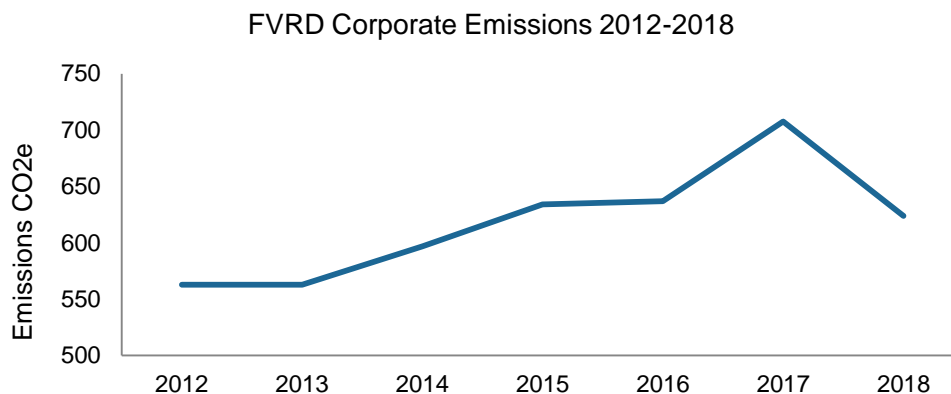


Figure 1: Yearly Corporate FVRD GHG Emissions

Natural gas for heating and hot water has consistently been the biggest GHG contributor (50% in 2017), followed by gasoline and diesel for fleet vehicles (26% combined in 2017). A yearly breakdown of corporate GHG emissions by fuel type can be seen in Figure 2. Reduced use of natural gas was the largest source of carbon reduction by the FVRD in 2018, showing a 37% decrease from 2017. This is likely due to the high efficiency boiler upgrades for the HVAC and installation of an on-demand water system at the main office.

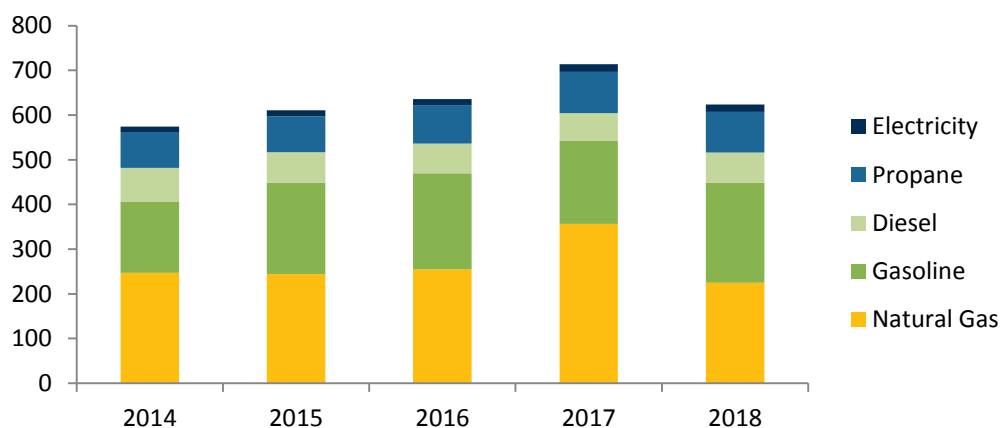


Figure 2: Yearly breakdown of FVRD corporate GHG emissions by fuel type

Despite the decrease in natural gas usage, fleet fuel usage has increased. Gasoline and diesel usage increased by 10% and 2% respectively since 2017; now accounting for 47% of corporate GHG emissions combined. This increase is likely due to the addition of several new fleet vehicles in 2018.

Propane, mostly used in fire departments and the Almer Carlson Pool, is the third largest source of FVRD corporate emissions (14%), and has remained relatively unchanged from last year. Electricity has also remained fairly consistent, and represents approximately 3% of total emissions (Figure 3).

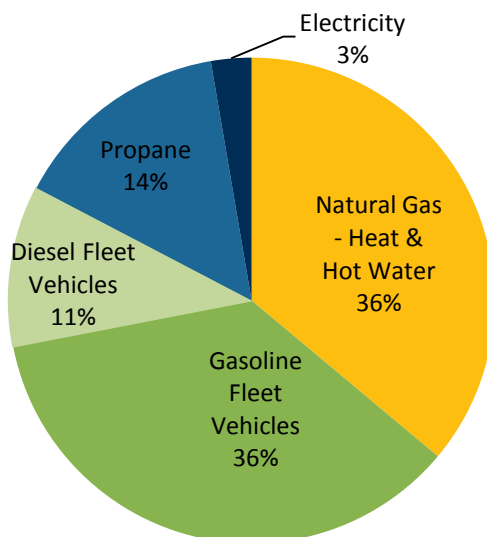


Figure 2: Breakdown of corporate GHG emissions in 2018

The FVRD tracks corporate fuel usage from regular operations; however, contractor fuel usage has been largely unaccounted for. A new fuel tracking policy came into effect in 2018, and fuel usage from third party service providers contracted by the FVRD will be reported next year. This will likely result in an increase in emissions next year, but will more accurately reflect the FVRD's GHG emissions.

Results of the Carbon Neutral Progress Survey demonstrate a wide variety of exciting and innovative efforts being undertaken and proposed by the FVRD to continue reducing GHG emissions. Over 100 specific initiatives, coming from all departments, were documented as part of this process. Some highlights of actions include:

- The FVRD has developed a school program called "Love our Air" - an educational and awareness campaign designed to teach grade 5 and grade 10 students about air quality awareness, local concerns, and how to make day-to-day decisions that will reduce their footprint. The curriculum was provided to 50 schools across the region during the 2018/2019 schoolyear, with another 45 schools planned for 2019/2020.
- The ongoing success of the Fraser Valley Express (FVX) has become a benchmark for interregional service development. The service to include Sundays and Statutory holidays caused ridership to double on weekends since this expansion.
- In partnership with the FVRD, FoodMesh launched a regional food recovery program connecting local farms, charities, and food industry partners to exchange surplus edible food via an online

app/marketplace. The program has helped reduce 190,000 kgCO₂e (190 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions) in the process. Current expansion is underway for 2019.

- A regional source separation bylaw was approved in 2018 and will be coming into effect in 2020 which will require all residents and businesses within the region to sort all recycling and organics out of their waste stream.
- Building efficiency upgrades conducted included installing on-demand hot water to improve energy efficiency at the main office.
- The FVRD is working with BC Hydro to install four new High Voltage Utility Connected Level 2 EV chargers for the FVRD's main office.

Additional action items are provided within the attached CARIP Report.

COST

The FVRD is eligible to receive \$19,897 from the Province for the carbon tax paid in 2018.

CONCLUSION

The total amount of corporate emissions listed in this inventory represents a decrease from 2017 inventory levels (decrease of 83.5 tCO₂e, or 11%). While an increase in fleet vehicles has driven up the greenhouse gas emissions for that category, there have been reductions in other areas, such as natural gas usage, likely due to energy efficiency upgrades that occurred in 2018.

The inventory conducted as part of this survey will serve as a useful and informative benchmark for measuring future years' emissions as the FVRD continues to work towards reducing its carbon footprint. With the action initiatives identified, the FVRD should see a reduction in energy consumption and operating costs in the future, demonstrating the FVRD's commitment to reducing their carbon footprint.

COMMENTS BY:

Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services	Not available for comment.
Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer :	Reviewed and supported.

Climate Action Revenue Incentive (CARIP) Public Report for 2018

Local Government:

Fraser Valley Regional District



Report Submitted by:

Name: Micha Gutmanis

Role: Environmental Services Coordinator

Email: mgutmanis@fvrd.ca

Phone: (604) 702-5496

Date: 30 May 2019



The Fraser Valley Regional District has completed the 2018 Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) Public Report as required by the Province of BC. The CARIP report summarizes actions taken in 2018 and proposed for 2019 to reduce corporate and community-wide energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and reports on progress towards achieving carbon neutrality.

2018 BROAD PLANNING ACTIONS

Broad Planning Actions

Broad Planning refers to high level planning that sets the stage for GHG emissions reductions, including plans such as Official Community Plans, Integrated Community Sustainability Plans, Climate Action Plans or Community Energy Emissions Plans. Land use planning that focuses on Smart Growth principles (compact, complete, connected, and centred) plays an especially important role in energy and GHG reduction.

Q 6 + Q 7 Community-Wide Broad Planning Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	The FVRD continued to collaborate on interagency committees (Georgia Basin International Airshed Strategy Coordinating Committee, Lower Fraser Valley Air Quality Coordinating Committee, Agricultural Nutrient and Air Working Group, Air Quality and Health Steering Committee) to share best practices, work collaboratively on reducing emissions of pollutants and GHGs and improving air quality. The FVRD also participates in a new Electric Vehicle Peer Network Group that was created in 2018.
	The draft regional growth strategy is a strategic plan that provides an overarching planning framework for sustainable growth. It considers transit, ecosystem health, energy and climate change, and economic strength and resiliency. As a long range vision with a 20-30 year scope, it aims to ensure the region as a whole is committed to protecting the natural environment through responsibly managed growth.
	The FVRD has continued to work on updating the Air Quality Management Plan which will include plans to reduce GHG emissions in the Region.
	A New Official Community Plan has been drafted for Area D in which the GHG reduction targets mimic the Provincial targets. It also emphasizes trails and parks. This draft is at first reading and will be adopted in 2019.
Q 8 Community-Wide Broad Planning Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The FVRD is currently working on a policy around second dwellings to allow for changes in zoning bylaws and OCPs. This promotes compact communities.
	Finalization and implementation of Regional Growth Strategy. Includes GHG reduction targets. Worked on it in 2018 and plan to complete in 2019
	The FVRD has continued through 2019 to work on updating the Air Quality Management Plan which will include plans to reduce GHG emissions in the Region.
	The FVRD has been amending the Hemlock community plan. It includes transportation, environmental performance of buildings, and greenspace. Stakeholder engagement has been done, and FVRD is now in the drafting phase which will be completed in 2019.

Q 9 + Q 10 Corporate Broad Planning Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	The FVRD has a climate change action policy where geohazard assurance statements need to be provided by engineers for development areas. This policy ensures that engineers have a climate change assessment for potential hazard changes, expected change of slope stability, flooding, seismic and rainfall intensity changes.
	The FVRD participated in the Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy to address increased Fraser River flood risks as a result of climate change.
Q 11 Corporate Broad Planning Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The FVRD plans to produce a corporate 'Green Initiatives' video which will showcase the green initiatives that we have taken recently.
	The FVRD plans to update its corporate greenhouse gas emissions plan in late 2019/early 2020.
	The FVRD started 'Clean Economy' study in 2018 and it will be completed in 2019. The Clean Economy Report and a Reference Guide will identify and discuss "clean economy" sectors specific to the FVRD region and provide tangible strategies and recommendations to foster its growth. This includes existing sectors, such as agriculture and agriculture related industries that are undergoing significant technological change. The objectives of this report are to help the FVRD understand the nature of the "clean economy" in the region, identify supportive policies for FVRD local governments to consider and identify the types of hard and soft infrastructure necessary to support the "clean economy".

Broad Planning		
Q 12 What is (are) your current GHG reduction target(s)?	As outlined in the FVRD's draft Regional Growth Strategy, the FVRD aims for the following GHG reduction targets: reduction in GHG emissions of 20% by 2020 and 50% by 2050 relative to 2007 levels.	
Q 13 Are you familiar with your local government's community energy and emissions inventory (e.g. CEEI or another inventory)?		Yes
Q 14 What plans, policies or guidelines govern the implementation of climate mitigation in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Energy and Emissions Plan Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Community- Wide Climate Action Plan Official Community Plan Regional Growth Strategy 	No No No Yes Yes
Q 15 Does your local government have a corporate GHG reduction plan?		Yes

2018 BUILDING AND LIGHTING ACTIONS

Building and Lighting Actions

Low-carbon buildings use the minimum amount of energy needed to provide comfort and safety for their inhabitants and tap into renewable energy sources for heating, cooling and power. These buildings can save money, especially when calculated over the long term. This category also includes reductions realized from energy efficient street lights and lights in parks or other public spaces.

Q 16 + Q 17 Community-Wide Building and Lighting Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	All new street lighting that needed replacements was with new, energy efficient LED streetlights rather than high-pressure sodium. The LED lights will reduce streetlight energy use, they are longer lasting, and will reduce light pollution.
	Continued distribution of the FVRD brochure on 'Improving Home Energy Efficiency: A Guide for Rural Homeowners in the Fraser Valley', both online and at the front counter.
Q 18 Community-Wide Building and Lighting Actions Proposed for 2019	
	All new street lighting that needs replacements will be with new, energy efficient LED streetlights rather than high-pressure sodium. The LED lights will reduce streetlight energy use, they are longer lasting, and will reduce light pollution.
	In 2019, lighting upgrades will occur for the Hope and Area Recreation Centre swimming pool. The upgrades will provide better lighting for users and will be more efficient.
Q 19 + Q 20 Corporate Building and Lighting Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	The FVRD is currently undertaking a streetlight audit for inventory (count, lighting type, etc). This will help to inform a proper replacement strategy for HPS to LED
	The domestic hot water tanks were taken out at the FVRD head office and replaced with on-demand heating which significantly improve energy efficiency.
	Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant: Changed all lighting to LED and went to automated light switches so that they're only used when needed.
	The FVRD Parks department built a workshop at Island 22 for staff use. It allowed the FVRD to consolidate 5 storage areas from across the region into one place to reduce drive time. This workshop now allows enough space for the FVRD to purchase in bulk which will reduce fuel usage in shipping. The workshop was built with all new LED lighting, automatic lighting shutoff and a low-flow toilet.

	New thermal blankets (pool covers) were installed at the Almerston Carlson Pool in North Bend. This installation will reduce chemical usage and increase energy efficiency by keeping the heat in.
Q 21 Corporate Building and Lighting Actions Proposed for 2019	
	At the new Vedder River Campground, the FVRD plans to install six energy efficient hand dryers.
	The FVRD received funding from BC Hydro to hire an engineering firm to conduct an energy efficiency study at the Hope and Area Recreation Centre. The opportunities for efficiency have been identified and the FVRD is working on grant applications to carry out the recommendations.
	The FVRD is building a new wastewater treatment plant in Cultus Lake (North Cultus Wastewater treatment plant) with all new LED lighting and will be integrated into the SCADA system so that it can be managed remotely, reducing trips to the site. Programming has been written so that it runs optimally and pumps only run when needed.

Building and Lighting	
The Province has committed to taking incremental steps to increase energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to make buildings net-zero energy ready by 2032. The BC Energy Step Code--a part of the BC Building Code--supports that effort	
Q 22 Is your local government aware of the BC Energy Step Code?	Yes
Q 23 Is your local government implementing the BC Energy Step Code?	No

P5 2018 ENERGY GENERATION ACTIONS

Energy Generation Actions

A transition to renewable or low-emission energy sources for heating, cooling and power supports large, long-term GHG emissions reductions. Renewable energy including waste heat recovery (e.g. from biogas and biomass), geo-exchange, micro hydroelectric, solar thermal and solar photovoltaic, heat pumps, tidal, wave, and wind energy can be implemented at different scales, e.g. in individual homes, or integrated across neighbourhoods through district energy or co-generation systems.

Q 24 + Q 25 Community-Wide Energy Generation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
Q 26 Community-Wide Energy Generation Actions Proposed for 2019	

Q 27 + Q 28 Corporate Energy Generation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant: Switched from diesel to natural gas generation in 2017 and completed in 2018
	The FVRD secured grant funding from Solar Now and hired a contractor to install Solar Panels on the FVRD main office building in 2019. The install is scheduled for April 29 th , 2019. The installation will provide clean electricity to the building and reduce utility costs.
	The FVRD commissioned a feasibility study to look at a geothermal heat pump upgrade and heat recovery project at the Hope and Area Recreation Centre. A geothermal heat pump system has the potential to reduce 290 tonnes of CO ₂ per year from being emitted into the atmosphere, save energy costs and reduce domestic water usage.
Q 29 Corporate Energy Generation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The FVRD will apply for a grant to carry out a geothermal heat pump upgrade and heat recovery project at the Hope and Area Recreation Centre. If successful, procurement will start in late 2019.
	The installation of the solar array on the FVRD corporate head office will occur in May 2019.

Energy Generation	
Q 30 Is your local government developing, or constructing a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • district energy system • renewable energy system 	No Yes
Q 31 Is your local government operating a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • district energy system • renewable energy system • none of the above 	No Yes
Q 32 Is your local government connected to a district energy system that is operated by another energy provider?	No
Q 33 Are you familiar with the 2018 List of Funding Opportunities for Clean Energy Projects Led by First Nations and Local Governments?	Yes

2018 GREENSPACE/NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACTIONS

Greenspace Actions

Greenspace/Natural Resource Protection refers to the creation of parks and greenways, boulevards, community forests, urban agriculture, riparian areas, gardens, recreation/school sites, and other green spaces, such as remediated brownfield/contaminated sites as well as the protection of wetlands, waterways and other naturally occurring features.

Q 34 + Q 36 Community-Wide Greenspace Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions (Q 35 below Q 41)	
	The FVRD continued partnership with the Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition. In 2018, 13,152 trees and shrubs were planted, 11,273 m ² of aquatic habitat restored, and 11 regionally based projects.
	The FVRD manages 5 MoTI properties around Hatzic Lake and Lake Errock and developed one into a community park in 2018.
	At Thompson Regional Park, a natural play space playground comprised of natural elements such as logs and sand, as opposed to traditional metal and plastic equipment, was built to encourage children to play. It is nature based and reflective of the surrounding environment.
	At the Animal CARE Centre, the gravel play area for dogs was replaced with real grass.
	Early 2018, the Electoral Area D residents were consulted to help guide the Popkum street tree program for the 450 trees in this community. 60 additional trees were planted in the community in 2018 and the tree species were carefully selected according to the nature of the area.
	The Hope and Area Recreation Centre hosts a community garden supported by the summer program where students are able to grow local food. The Rec Centre added two new plots in the new community garden in 2018.
Q 37 Community-Wide Greenspace Actions Proposed for 2019	
	In 2017, the trail from Lindell Avenue to Maple Bay Campground was completed in south Cultus. This new Lakeside Trail is a 2km recreational trail along south side of the lake which promotes community connectivity. In 2019, this trail will be extended from Sunnyside Campground into Cultus Lake Provincial Park to Jade Bay (2 km).
	The FVRD will be building a playground and community park in Electoral Area D.
	Elbow Creek Trail, located on Crown land in Morris Valley in Electoral Area C adjacent to Eagle Point Community Park has been identified as a new community park.
	Continued promotion and development of the 'Experience the Fraser' initiative which is a contiguous trail system for non-motorized use running along the Fraser River from Hope to the Salish Sea

Q 38 + Q 39 Corporate Greenspace Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	The FVRD installed public signage at Hillkeep Regional Park in the City of Chilliwack to communicate causes of degraded visual air quality and actions to improve it (co-benefit of reducing emissions of air contaminants is typically a reduction in GHG emissions).
	New residential developments including trails to improve community connectivity and greenspace at Aquadel and Minter Gardens. Currently at 3 rd reading, is a covenant requiring two trees to remain on each property at the Minter Gardens development.
	A urine diversion toilet was installed in 2018 at the top of Elk Mountain to address environmental damage and enhance user experience in the backcountry. This new outhouse diverts urine (reducing 70% of the volume collected) which significantly reduces the number of helicopter trips to empty the outhouse.
	The FVRD acquired park land from Metro Vancouver which includes Glen Valley Regional Park, Matsqui Trail Regional Park, and the western flank of Sumas Mountain Regional Park.
	The FVRD planted a bigleaf maple in each of the 10 FVRD regional parks to commemorate the FVRD's 50th Anniversary.
	The FVRD made a commitment for the wastewater treatment plant that is being built: for every tree taken down, a new one will be planted within the Cultus Lake Park Board.
Q 40 Corporate Greenspace Actions Proposed for 2019	
	Via funding from the BC Rural Dividend Fund, AdvantageHOPE, the Fraser Valley Regional District, and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure will oversee the completion of the design work for the Experience the Fraser Canyon to Coast Trail on the Bill Hartley Fraser-Hope Bridge and the trail along Hope's waterfront from Water Avenue to Tom Berry Road.
	The outhouse at Mt Cheam needs upgrading, and the FVRD plans to replace it with an outhouse that have urine diversion (reduction of approximately 70% volume).
	Through a Federal Gas Tax Fund (100% funding) a regional approach was started in 2018 that will quantify outdoor recreation sectors in 2019 to fully understand what they mean to the local economy. This information will help to prioritize capital expenditures, inform marketing decisions, and showcase the region as a premier tourism destination.
	The FVRD applied for a grant to build a universally accessible viewing platform at Cheam Lake Regional Park. If successful, this new infrastructure will be built in 2019.
	The community of Hemlock in Electoral Area C wants a trail connecting the residences to Sasquatch Mountain Resort (similar to Whistler Village) to promote walk-ability. Planning is expected to begin in 2019.

Greenspace	
Q 41 Does your local government have urban forest policies, plans or programs?	Yes
Q 35. Does your local government have policies, plans or programs to support local food production?	Yes

2018 SOLID WASTE ACTIONS

Solid Waste Actions

Reducing, reusing, recycling, recovering and managing the disposal of the residual solid waste minimizes environmental impacts and supports sustainable environmental management, greenhouse gas reductions, and improved air and water quality.

Q 42 + Q 43 Community-Wide Solid Waste Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	In partnership with the FVRD, FoodMesh launched a regional food recovery program connecting local farms, charities, and food industry partners to easily exchange surplus edible food via an online app/marketplace. 61 local FVRD businesses and charities have so far joined the network and helped divert 100,000 kg of surplus food to users who can find needs for it. This is the equivalent of over 165,000 meals valued at \$565,000. A retail food recovery pilot project was initiated by Foodmesh with Save On Foods in November in the City of Chilliwack. Three local stores diverted all surplus food for three months donating 59,000 kg to the local food bank which was then redistributed to local charities in need of food for their programs and users. Left-over food was used by local farmers for animal feed and a very small percentage went to composting operations. The success of this project has resulted in Save On Foods rolling out the program in 100 of their 170 stores in BC and looking to expand it to all their western operations across Canada. The Food Recovery program helps organizations recover costs and increase margins by matching overstocked food with businesses and charities, reducing food waste, providing meals and within the FVRD it has helped reduce 190000 kgco2e, that's 190 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions in the process.
	Implementation of the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan including policies relating to the establishment of organics separation, increased recycling, promoting reuse, and reducing operation-related GHG emissions.
	A regional source separation bylaw was approved in 2018 and will be coming into effect in 2020 which will require all residents and businesses within the region to sort all recycling and organics out of their waste stream.
	The FVRD supported Household Hazardous Waste day in Mission and Chilliwack, Illegal Dumping clean-up events, and Waste Reduction Month across multiple communities.

	In 2018 the Fraser Valley Regional District hosted the Southern Interior Waste Manager's Association annual conference. Over 70 waste professionals from Local, Regional and Provincial government convened in Harrison Hot Springs together with First Nations representatives, private sector operators and consultants. Solid Waste and First Nations opportunities were discussed which included Extended Producer Regulations and recent updates to plans. Visits to local facilities included touring Fraser Valley Biogas anaerobic digester, an electronic recycling unit in Chilliwack (eCycle Solutions) and Redux Nutrition where food waste is converted to animal feed. The final morning allowed local programs such as illegal dumping campaigns, mixed waste processing, and a new mattress recycling facility to be discussed.
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Q 44 Community-Wide Solid Waste Actions Proposed for 2019

	FoodMesh and the FVRD have extended the program throughout 2019. The goal is to divert a minimum of 250,000 kg of surplus food, equivalent to 470,000 kgco2e. If external funding sources are found the second option is to aim for 1.5 million kg of surplus food, equal to roughly 2,850,000 kgco2e reduced.
	As the new bylaw for source separation was passed at the FVRD Board level an outreach campaign is being put together to reach out to all previous consultees in the consultation phases. The outreach campaign will concentrate on spreading information to the industrial, commercial and institutional sector about the forthcoming changes in 2020 and how they together with the waste management industry can prepare for this. Educational and promotional materials have been produced, which are available through our www.BeWasteWise.ca website. All residential sectors will also be targeted in phases together with local government partners.
	The FVRD will continue to support Household Hazardous Waste day in Mission and Chilliwack, Illegal Dumping clean-up events, and Waste Reduction Month across multiple communities.
	The FVRD plans on supporting a Repair café for textiles and potentially electronic items as well as promoting the national 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign.
	The FVRD will support the Tire Stewardship roundup event in Abbotsford and Mission in 2019.

Q 45 + Q 46 Corporate Solid Waste Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions

	The FVRD had a feasibility and impact assessment analysis carried out for an advanced recycling centre or mixed waste materials recovery process in the region to further divert more recyclable and compostable material from the garbage stream. It will conclude in 2019. This is a key component of the FVRD Solid Waste Management vision to bring the region closer to zero waste.
	The Boston Bar Landfill has planning underway to officially close it by having it capped and monitored for leachate generation. The design was initiated in 2018 and will be completed in 2019.
	The Province of BC donated 25 double bear-proof bins (compost & recycle) to the FVRD for use in its parks and campground.
	The FVRD uses compostable cutlery and plates rather than plastic, and when possible, uses glasses and mugs that can be washed.

Q 47 Corporate Solid Waste Actions Proposed for 2019	
	Updates in Sunshine Valley and Hemlock Valley Transfer stations and the Chaumox Road Landfill will take place in 2019 to add the capacity to take organic materials.
	Upgrades to the Hemlock Valley Transfer Station will include a manned station which will reduce the frequency of pickups required. Therefore, they will not have to haul empty bins anymore.
	The FVRD will be developing a storm water management plan at Chaumoix Landfill. The goal is to reroute all surface water near the landfill to avoid leachate to mitigate potential future issues.
	The FVRD is looking to partner with local First Nation communities for yard waste and organics processing facilities.
	The Hope Rec Centre will look into adding more of the four-bins (compost, recycle, bottles, garbage) around the Centre. Better signage will also be considered to ensure waste is being disposed of properly.
	The FVRD is developing a corporate solid waste management plan for the Vedder River Campground to try to make the campground as zero-waste as possible.

Solid Waste	
Q 48 Does your local government have construction and demolition waste reduction policies, plans or programs?	No
Q 49 Does your local government have organics reduction/diversion policies, plans or programs?	Yes

2018 TRANSPORTATION ACTIONS

Transportation Actions

Transportation actions that increase transportation system efficiency emphasize the movement of people and goods, and give priority to more efficient modes, e.g. walking, cycling and public transit, can contribute to reductions in GHG emissions and more livable communities.

Q 50 + Q 51 Community-Wide Transportation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	In 2018, FVRD and BC Transit focused efforts on improving ridership by the implementation of marketing initiatives. The ongoing success of the Fraser Valley Express (FVX) has become a benchmark for interregional service development. The service to include Sundays and Statutory holidays was completed and ridership on weekends has doubled since this expansion. Immediate take-up with a 92% increase in ridership reflects the demand for the service.

	The FVRD and BC Transit launched a new transit service, Route #22, between Hope and Agassiz in 2017 where riders can transfer to the Route #11 for travel into Chilliwack. A bus stop in the Chawathil First Nation community was included in 2018.
	The FVRD continued to promote bike to work week and bike commuter challenges.
	Rehabilitation of the Island 22 Regional Park boat launch took place in 2018. A new entrance and exit was built for enhanced traffic flow, reduce idling, and better positioning of amenities. Further improvements are proposed for 2019 which includes building a staging area where boats can pull over and turn off their engines on the side rather than idling in the loading area.
	The FVRD launched 'My FVRD' online so that dog licence renewals, utilities invoices, transit passes, bylaw tickets can all be paid online and registration for recreation classes can also be booked online. This significantly reduces the number of trips to the FVRD office, especially for those living far away.
Q 52 Community-Wide Transportation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	Work with BC Transit to finalize the Transit Future Action Plan to FVRD Services.
	The FVRD will promote bike to work week and bike commuter challenges again in 2019.
	The FVRD is planning on carrying out an electric vehicle gap analysis and study to identify gaps in electric vehicle charging locations in the region.
	The FVRD will continue to promote Emotive – the electric vehicle experience campaign. This campaign brings electric vehicles to events throughout the region to show residents how great electric vehicles are to drive. An Emotive booth was set up at key events in the region in 2018, such as the Abbotsford Airshow and the Agassiz Fall Fair and Corn Festival and will repeat again in 2019.
	Further boat launch improvements are proposed for 2019 which includes building a staging area where boats can pull over and turn off their engines on the side rather than idling in the loading area.

Q 53 + Q 54 Corporate Transportation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	Installation of new SCADA systems at North bend Sewer (completed in 2019), Cultus Lake and the Parkview Water System to allow for remote monitoring and less frequent in-person visiting (less driving).
	Conducted an energy audit of FVRD fleet vehicles, which will help guide the new purchase of fleet vehicles. The audit includes suggestions such as replacing gas powered vehicles with electric vehicles.

	The planning department has improved their website page and has expanded capacity to respond to property and development inquiries by phone or email to reduce trips to the FVRD. The capacity to respond to inquiries by phone or email has been increasing each year.
	An electric vehicle was provided to staff at the Hope Recreation Centre for the summer months when the Almers Carlson Pool is open. It was used every day of the week for 3.5 months, to drive 220km per day. A Chevrolet Bolt was used rather than a Ford Ranger to make this daily trip. This will occur again in 2019.
	The FVRD implemented a policy for tracking fuel consumption of contractors to get a better understanding of usage with opportunities to select more fuel efficient contractors in the future. The policy was approved by the Board in 2018 and has started to be implemented within procurement.
Q 55 Corporate Transportation - Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The FVRD is working with BC Hydro to get four new High Voltage Utility Connected (HVUC) Level 2 EV chargers.
	Service on route #22 (Hope), and route #11 (Agassiz-Harrison) is being monitored and further expansion will be considered as demand for transit increases. Planning will begin on a new route connecting the communities on the north side of the Fraser River between Agassiz and Mission.
	A feasibility study will be conducted in the North Fraser Valley between Mission and Maple Ridge with regards to providing transit service. The timing of this study will be dependent on BC Transit's 2019 work plan and their capacity for undertaking additional planning initiatives.
	The FVRD will be buying a smaller fuel efficient truck (2019 Ford Ranger) to replace an old inefficient 2014 F-150.
	The FVRD will be implementing a training program for all new onboard staff members to learn about how to use the corporate electric vehicles. This initiative is designed to reduce anxiety around using EVs and encourage their use for meetings. For existing staff members, EV101 workshops and incentives such as prizes may be used to encourage use of EVs.

Transportation	
Q 56 Does your local government have policies, plans or programs to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking • Cycling • Transit Use • Electric Vehicle Use • Other (please specify) 	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Q 57 Does your local government have a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategy (e.g. to reduce single-vehicle occupancy trips, increase travel options, provide incentives to encourage individuals to modify travel behaviour)?	No
Q 58 Does your local government integrate its transportation and land use planning?	No

2018 WATER AND WASTEWATER ACTIONS

Water and Wastewater Actions

Managing and reducing water consumption and wastewater is an important aspect of developing a sustainable built environment that supports healthy communities, protects ecological integrity, and reduces GHG emissions.

Q 59 + Q 60 Community-Wide Water and Wastewater Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	Water conservation and groundwater protection brochures were distributed to residents with new water meter systems.
Q 61 Community-Wide Water and Wastewater Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy (LMFMS) is developing a "Lower Fraser River Hydraulic Model". The FVRD is on the technical advisory committee for this project. The model is being developed in support of multiple objectives- including the development of flood maps, support stakeholder and public engagement in understanding flood hazards and trade-offs between different types of options to reduce flood damages. This work will be completed in 2019.
	A farm-level flood mitigation, preparedness and recovery toolkit will be created from the Climate Action Initiative Project which the FVRD contributes to. The FVRD will support the development of 1-2 fact sheets that are specific to the FV flood context, all others will be relevant to FV producers but will broadly apply to all producers across BC.
Q 62 + Q 63 Corporate Water and Wastewater Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	The FVRD installed a new sewage treatment system at Baker Trail Estates. The new system will decrease the amount of required maintenance and will operate more efficiently. It also reduces hydro consumption.
	Integration of Parkview and Cultus Lake Park water system was completed in 2018, which eliminated two pumps and one reservoir site. Upgrade Cultus Lake Park water system at Sweltzer Creek crossing.
	The FVRD installed the Lake Errock water main, no pumps required in 2018. The install eliminates single resident backyard booster pumps.
	The FVRD built sewage treatment plants in 2018 which will be in operation in 2019. The Aquadel and Minter Gardens sewage treatment plants were being installed for new developments and are being built to a Class A standard under the municipal waste water regulation.

	The FVRD installed a 1.5 km watermain on Sylvester Rd by directional drilling rather than trenching with an excavator. A drill rig was used so that there was less ground disturbance.
Q 64 Corporate Water and Wastewater Actions Proposed for 2019	
	Water main installation in Area F will take place in 2019 with directional drilling due to salmon bearing streams.
	Continue to Perform Water Audits of systems with newly installed water meters (almost all FVRD systems are now metered) to determine accuracy of meters and to find potential system leakages.
	Dewdney Area Improvement District (dyking and flood protection for Hatzic Lake and Hatzic Prairie) will be dissolving and the FVRD will be taking over their services. The FVRD will undertake all technical work required by the Province. A hydrology study is taking place at Hatzic Lake and in 2019 the FVRD will do water quality monitoring and testing.
	Continuation of Sewer Gap study, including where there are needs for upgrades, monitoring systems, and improved operation efficiencies. Implementation of the recommendations of the study ongoing to 2020. This is being implemented every time a development application is made. It requires the highest level of sewage treatments which reduce nitrogen and phosphorous.
	The FVRD is working on a biosolid management plan to deal with sludge from wastewater treatment plants. The end goal is to dispose of it locally rather than shipping it out of the region.

Water Conservation	
Q 65 Does your local government have water conservation policies, plans or programs?	Yes

2018 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS

This section of the CARIP survey is designed to collect information related to the types of climate impacts local governments are experiencing and how they are being addressed.

Q 66 Please identify the THREE climate impacts that are most relevant to your Local Government.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warmer winter temperatures reducing snowpack Changes to temperature and precipitation causing seasonal drought Heatwaves impacting population health <u>Increased temperatures increasing wildfire activity</u> <u>Increased temperatures affecting air quality</u> Changing temperatures influencing species migration and ecosystem shifts Changing temperatures influencing ecosystem shifts <u>Extreme weather events contributing to urban and overland flooding</u> Sea level rise and storms causing coastal flooding and/or erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓

Other (please specify):	
Q 67 In 2018 has your local government addressed the impacts of a changing climate using any of the following?	
Risk and Vulnerability Assessments	Yes
Risk Reduction Strategies	Yes
Emergency Response Planning	Yes
Asset Management	Yes
Natural/Eco Asset Management Strategies	Yes
Infrastructure Upgrades (e.g. stormwater system upgrades)	Yes
Beach Nourishment Projects	No
Economic Diversification Initiatives	No
Strategic and Financial Planning	Yes
Cross-Department Working Groups	Yes
Official Community Plan Policy Changes	Yes
Changes to Zoning and other Bylaws and Regulations	Yes
Incentives for Property Owners (e.g. reducing storm water run-off)	No
Public Education and Awareness	Yes
Research	Yes
Mapping	Yes
Partnerships	Yes
Other (please specify):	

Q 68 Climate Change Adaptation Actions Taken in 2018	
Please elaborate on key actions and/or partnerships your local government has engaged in to prepare for, and adapt to a changing climate. Add links to key documents and information where appropriate.	
	The FVRD contributed to a Climate Action Initiative for a freshet flood project. FVRD staff currently sits on a committee that oversees the various projects. Helping agriculture adapt to climate change and flooding was explored.
	The FVRD participated and continues to participate in the Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy (FBC) to address increased Fraser River flood risks as a result of climate change.
	The FVRD cleaned out Rexford Creek sediment trap so that the dykes could maintain freeboard for flood prevention. Ongoing dyke maintenance occurred.
Q 69 Climate Change Adaptation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The FVRD will be organizing creek cleanouts at Frost Creek and Elbow Creek to remove gravel from sediment traps in order for the dykes to maintain freeboard. This is a flood prevention strategy.

	With provincial funding, the FVRD will invest \$10.5 million to improve the Nickomen Island Dyke and upgrade the pumps. Designing for the upgrades occurred in 2018 and continues into 2019. The upgrades will both protect the community from high water and will improve capacity to move the water out when it gets in.
Q 70 For more information please contact	
	Environmental Services Coordinator environment@fvrd.ca 604-702-5000

Q 71. The following are key resources that may be helpful to your local government in identifying climate impacts, as well as, strategies, actions and funding to deal with them. For those resources that you have used, please indicate whether they were useful in advancing your work in climate change adaptation?	
Indicators of Climate Change for British Columbia Plan2Adapt Climate Projections for Metro Vancouver Climate Projections for the Capital Region Climate Projections for the Cowichan Valley Regional District Province of BC's BC Adapts Video Series Preparing for Climate Change: Implementation Guide for Local Governments Public Infrastructure and Engineering Vulnerability Committee's (PIEVC) Sea Level Rise Adaptation Primer BC Regional Adaptation Collaborative Webinars Retooling for Climate Change Water Balance Model Water Conservation Calculator Funding: National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program (MCIP) Climate Adaptation Partner Grants (FCM) Infrastructure Planning Grants (MAH) Federal Gas Tax Fund	Useful Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Haven't Used Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Useful Useful Haven't Used Useful Useful Haven't Used Useful Useful Useful Useful Useful
Other: Climate Projections for Fraser Valley Regional District	Useful

2018 OTHER CLIMATE ACTIONS

Other Climate Actions

This section provides local governments the opportunity to report other climate actions that are not captured in the categories above.

Q 72 Community-Wide Other Actions Taken in 2018	
	The FVRD created an air quality and climate change education program in 2017 for elementary and secondary students, designed to raise awareness of what causes air quality issues and climate change, and what actions can be taken. This successful and highly sought after program was implemented in 2017 and continues into 2019.
	The FVRD continued to administer the Provincial Wood Stove Exchange Program to encourage residents to retire their old inefficient wood burning appliance for a new EPA certified wood, gas, pellet, or electric heat pump appliance. This program is designed to improve air quality in the FVRD's sensitive airshed.
	The FVRD has a 'good neighbour' practice for land development, which discourages burning and promotes chipping and grinding. This is a board policy and is now being used.
Q 73 Corporate Other Actions Taken in 2018	
	A fuel tracking policy for contractor's fuel usage was approved in 2018. Contractor fuel usage will be tracked and reported in 2020 and beyond to better account for GHG emissions.

Other	
Q 74 Are you familiar with the Community Lifecycle Infrastructure Costing Tool (CLIC) ?	Yes
Q 75 Is your local government using the CLIC tool?	No

INNOVATION AND PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

Innovation

This section provides the opportunity to showcase an innovative *Corporate and/or Community-Wide* GHG reduction and/or climate change adaptation activity that your local government has undertaken and that has had, or has the potential to have, a significant impact. You are welcome to highlight an action that has already been listed.

Projects included here may be featured as success stories on the [B.C. Climate Action Toolkit](#) and/or shared with other local governments to inspire further climate action. Please add links to additional information where possible.

Communities that have conducted innovative initiatives may want to consider making applications to [CEA's Climate and Energy Action Awards](#), [FCM Sustainable Communities Awards](#) or to [FCM's National Measures Report](#).

Q 76 Community-Wide Innovation Action

FoodMesh:

In partnership with the FVRD, FoodMesh launched a regional food recovery program connecting local farms, charities, and food industry partners to easily exchange surplus edible food via an online app/marketplace. 61 local FVRD businesses and charities have so far joined the network and helped divert 100,000 kg of surplus food to users who can find needs for it. This is the equivalent of over 165,000 meals valued at \$565,000. A pilot project was initiated by Foodmesh with Save On Foods in the City of Chilliwack. Three local stores diverted all surplus food for three months donating 59,000 kg to the local food bank which was then redistributed to local charities in need of food for their programs and users. Left-over food was used by local farmers for animal feed and a very small percentage went to composting operations. The success of this project has resulted in Save On Foods rolling out the program in 100 of their 170 stores in BC and looking to expand it to all their western operations across Canada. The Food Recovery program helps organizations recover costs and increase margins by matching overstock food with businesses and charities, reducing food waste, providing meals and in within the FVRD it has helped reduce 190000 kgco2e (190 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions).

Air Quality Education Program:

One of the objectives of the Fraser Valley Regional District's air quality portfolio is to increase public education and awareness of air quality in the region. Public education outreach effort was largely enhanced through the 2017 launch of the well-received school program called "Love Our Air" and continuation in 2018.

Within the last few years, the BC Ministry of Education has set new education standards for students in grades K-12. The FVRD saw this curriculum change as an opportunity to increase air quality education in classrooms while teachers searched for a way to align their lessons with the new curriculum. The lessons within the new 'Love Our Air' teacher resource introduces students to issues regarding air quality in the region. The lessons are designed for grades 5 and 10 classrooms and linked to the BC Curriculum. The main objectives of teaching Air Quality in grades 5 and 10 are to develop students' personal and social awareness of their roles and responsibilities with respect to the environment, and their ability to make decisions about ways to reduce pollution through their everyday actions. The lessons include hands-on activities while teaching students the relevance of air quality in their own lives, in their community and in the wider world. Students learn to identify types of air pollutants, their sources and impacts, as well as possible actions and solutions that they can take as individuals, or with their community.

Q 77 Corporate Innovation Action

The FVRD is participating in a High Voltage Utility Connected (HVUC) Level 2 Electric Vehicle Charging Demonstration in partnership with BC Hydro and Natural Resources Canada. The FVRD will have 8 new HVUC level 2 chargers installed in the region in 2019. In this project, the transformer would be integrated into the charger, which will eliminate the need for the designated transformer reducing space requirements in the meter room, reduce the number of conduits and wiring, improve the EV charger system's performance and reliability, while also reducing costs. A smart utility meter will be integrated into the charger to allow for individual metering and billing, as well as remote monitoring. This project aims to reduce barriers to EV uptake by Canadians living in MURBs, as well as aid EV charger installations in commercial and municipal buildings.

Q 78 For more information on actions described above contact

Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator
mgutmanis@fvrd.ca
 604-702-5496

Programs, Partnerships and Funding Opportunities

Local governments often rely on programs, partnerships and funding opportunities to achieve their climate action goals. Please share the names of programs and organizations that have supported your local government's climate actions by listing each entry in the box below separated by a forward slash (e.g. program1/program2).

Mitigation

Q 79 Mitigation Programs, Partnerships and Funding

The Fraser Valley Regional District received funding for a solar panel project through Solar Now. Solar Now seeks to engage Canadians in the rapidly expanding global solar energy movement. Solar systems will be installed on prominent public sites in British Columbia communities, including municipal buildings, schools, libraries, community centres, and vehicle charging stations, to provide citizens with a tangible experience with solar power. Solar Now will translate this infrastructure into a communications opportunity, demonstrating that solar is a viable way to produce energy and take action on climate change. The partners of solar now include: Clean Energy Canada at SFU, the Community Energy Association (CEA), and the North Growth Foundation.

Every year since 2009, the Fraser Valley Regional District has carried out the Wood Stove Exchange Program which is funded through the Province of BC. This year, the rebate for a wood stove exchange has increased from \$250 to \$400, if it is being replaced with a cleaner burning fuel such as natural gas, pellets, or a heat pump.

With funding from the Green Municipal Fund (\$133,200) the FVRD in 2018 and 2019 will report on a feasibility and impact assessment analysis for an advanced recycling centre or mixed waste materials recovery process in the region to further divert more recyclable and compostable material from the garbage stream. This is a key component of the FVRD Solid Waste Management vision to bring the region closer to zero waste. The feasibility study is looking at the potential technology options, diversion rates, amount of waste and interested parties that would be interested in mixed waste materials recovery processing within the region.

Adaptation

Q 80 Adaptation Programs, Partnerships and Funding

A partnership between the FVRD and Ecoworks, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mennonite Central Committee BC, successfully secured a \$485,000 Job Creation Partnership program grant from the Employment Program of BC's Community and Partnerships Fund to build out Experience the Fraser Canyon to Coast Trail and Regional Park amenities. These improvements included:

- Island 22 Regional Park, City of Chilliwack – boat launch, bike park, equestrian area improvements, and multi-purpose workshop
- Cheam Lake Regional Park, EA D – rebuild existing viewing platform
- Mission Tree Farm License 26, District of Mission – Experience the Fraser Canyon to Coast Trail

2018 CARBON NEUTRAL REPORTING

Local governments are required to report on their progress in achieving their carbon neutral goal under the [B.C. Climate Action Charter](#). Working with B.C. local governments, the joint Provincial-UBCM Green Communities Committee (GCC) has established a common approach to determining carbon neutrality for the purposes of the Climate Action Charter, including a Carbon Neutral Framework and supporting guidance for local governments on how to become carbon neutral.

Prior to completing this portion of the survey, please ensure that you are familiar with guidance available on the [B.C. Climate Action Toolkit website](#), especially the [Workbook](#) and [Becoming Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Local Governments in British Columbia](#).

Please note: As a result of the BC Recycling Regulation, local governments are no longer required to account for GHG emissions from vehicles, equipment and machinery required for the collection, transportation and diversion of packaging and printed paper, in their annual Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) reports.

Reporting Emissions

Q 81 Did your local government measure corporate GHG emissions for 2018?	Yes
Q 82 If your local government measured 2018 corporate GHG emissions, please report the number of corporate GHG emissions from services delivered directly by your local government (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	624 tCO₂e
Q 83 If your local government measured 2018 corporate GHG emissions, please report the number of corporate GHG emissions from contracted services (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	624 tCO₂e
Q 84 TOTAL A: CORPORATE GHG EMISSIONS FOR 2018 (Direct GHGs + Contracted GHGs)	624 tCO₂e

Reporting Reductions and Offsets

To be carbon neutral, a local government must balance their TOTAL corporate GHG emissions generated in 2018 by one or a combination of the following actions:

- undertake GCC-supported Option 1 Project(s)
- undertake GCC-supported Option 2 Project(s)
- purchase carbon offsets from a credible offset provider

For more information about options to balance or offset corporate GHG emissions please refer to [Becoming Carbon Neutral: A Guidebook for Local Governments in British Columbia](#).

If applicable, please report the 2018 GHG emissions reductions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) being claimed from any of the following Option 1 GHG Reduction Projects:

OPTION 1 PROJECTS	REDUCTIONS
Q 85 Energy Efficient Retrofits (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e))	
Q 86 Solar Thermal (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e))	
Q 87 Household Organic Waste Composting (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e))	
Q 88 Low Emission Vehicles (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e))	
Q 89 Avoided Forest Conversion (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e))	
Q 90 TOTAL B: REDUCTIONS FROM ALL OPTION 1 PROJECTS FOR 2018	0 tCO₂e

Q 91 If applicable, please report the names and 2018 GHG emissions reductions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) being claimed from Option 2 GHG Reduction Projects:

Option 2 Project Name	REDUCTIONS
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	
Option 2 Project Name	
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	
Option 2 Project Name	
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	
Q 92 TOTAL C: REDUCTIONS FROM ALL OPTION 2 PROJECTS FOR 2018	0 tCO₂e

Offsets

Q 93 If applicable, please report the name of the offset provider, type of project and number of offsets purchased (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) from an offset provider for the 2018 reporting year:

NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE ANY FUNDS THAT MAY BE SET ASIDE IN A CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE FUND.

Offset Provider Name	OFFSETS
Offsets (tCO ₂ e)	
Offset Provider Name	
Offsets (tCO ₂ e)	
Q 94 TOTAL D: OFFSETS PURCHASED FOR 2018	0 tCO₂e

Q 95 TOTAL REDUCTIONS AND OFFSETS FOR 2018 (Total B+C+D) = 0 tCO₂e

Corporate GHG Emissions Balance for 2018

Your local government's Corporate GHG Emissions Balance is the difference between total corporate offsettable GHG emissions (direct + contracted emissions) and the GHG emissions reduced through GCC Option 1 and Option 2 projects and/or the purchase of offsets.

Q 96 CORPORATE GHG EMISSIONS BALANCE FOR 2018 = (A – (B+C+D)) = 624 tCO₂e

**If your Corporate GHG Emissions Balance is negative or zero,
your local government is carbon neutral.
CONGRATULATIONS!**

Q 97 If your local government was carbon neutral in 2018, please record any emissions reductions you will be carrying over for future years and the source of the reductions, including the year they were earned (e.g. organics diversion, 2018 100 tCO₂e)

SOURCE OF CARRY OVER EMISSION REDUCTIONS (and year earned)	REDUCTIONS
Q 98 BALANCE OF REDUCTIONS ELIGIBLE FOR CARRY OVER TO NEXT YEAR	0 tCO₂e

Carbon Neutral Reporting	
Q 99 Does your local government set aside funds in a climate reserve fund or similar?	Yes

GCC CLIMATE ACTION RECOGNITION PROGRAM

Green Communities Committee Climate Action Recognition Program

The joint Provincial-UBCM Green Communities Committee (GCC) is pleased to be continuing the Climate Action Recognition Program again this year. This multi-level program provides the GCC with an opportunity to review and publicly recognize the progress and achievements of each Climate Action Charter (Charter) signatory.

Recognition is provided on an annual basis to local governments who demonstrate progress on their Charter commitments, according to the following:

Level 1 – Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments: For local governments who demonstrate progress on fulfilling one or more of their Charter commitments.

Level 2 – Measuring GHG Emissions: For local governments that achieve Level 1, and who have measured their Corporate GHG Emissions for the reporting year and demonstrate that they are familiar with their community’s energy and emissions inventory (i.e. CEEI)

Level 3 – Accelerating Progress on Charter Commitments: For those local governments who have achieved Level 1 and 2 and have demonstrated undertaking significant action (corporately or community wide) to reduce GHG emissions in the reporting year (e.g. through undertaking a GHG reduction project, purchasing offsets, establishing a reserve fund).

Level 4 - Achievement of Carbon Neutrality: For local governments who achieve carbon neutrality in the reporting year.

Q 100 Based on your local government's 2018 CARIP Climate Action/Carbon Neutral Progress Survey, please check the GCC Climate Action Recognition Program level that best applies:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 1 – Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 2 – Measuring GHG Emissions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Level 3 – Accelerating Progress on Charter Commitments	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 4 - Achievement of Carbon Neutrality	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Sure	

Q 101 Related to Level 3 recognition, if applicable, please identify any new or ongoing corporate or community wide GHG reduction projects (other than an Option 1 or Option 2 project) undertaken by your local government that reflects a significant investment of time and/or financial resources and is intended to result in significant GHG reductions:

PROJECT NAME:
FoodMesh (mentioned above) Source Separation Bylaw (mentioned above) Solar Panel Installation on Corporate Office (mentioned above)

To: CAO for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning

File No: 8330-02-03

Subject: Future Rail Transit in the Fraser Valley

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board remain focused on its priority of strongly encouraging the province to expedite the widening of Highway 1 to support HOV/bus lanes as a means of improving the viability of transit, improving public safety and supporting the broader Fraser Valley economy;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board request that TransLink directly engage the Fraser Valley Regional District, member municipalities, BC Transit and the province on those aspects of the *Transport 2050* Plan that consider inter-regional linkages and policies that may impact this Region.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Environmental Stewardship

Foster a Strong & Diverse Economy

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

At the June 11, 2019 Regional and Corporate Services Committee meeting, representatives from the South Fraser Community Rail initiative attended as a delegation to discuss the reactivation of the Interurban Corridor for passenger rail service utilizing hydrogen technology. The Committee resolved “THAT the proposal provided by South Fraser Community Rail with respect to Community Rail South of the Fraser on the Interurban Corridor be referred to staff to report back for further discussion at an upcoming Board meeting.”

DISCUSSION

With congestion issues on Highway 1, the concept of introducing passenger rail service south of the Fraser River has received a lot of attention recently. South Fraser Community Rail has proposed reactivating the Interurban line between Surrey and Chilliwack at a stated cost of \$12.5 million kilometre (km) or \$1.25 billion.

The FVRD recognizes the efficiency and effectiveness of rapid transit, but the immediate need for Highway 1 improvements should not be overshadowed by the long-term potential for rapid transit. The FVRD and member municipalities are actively engaging the province on urgently needed improvements to Highway 1 to address congestion issues that are increasing economic, social and public safety costs throughout the Fraser Valley. The FVRD's priority remains focussed on the need for the province to expedite its commitments of expanding Highway 1 to include HOV/Bus lanes from 264th to Whatcom Road, and ultimately to Chilliwack.

The broader economic impacts of Highway 1 congestion cannot be ignored. While traffic delays are an inconvenience to commuters, there is a broader economic impact associated with delays. Regular traffic delays can increase the costs of commercial transport, which can translate into increased prices of goods and services. Research has shown that goods transport has less flexibility than commuting in terms of choosing the times and route of travel. This makes it difficult for businesses and truckers to meet delivery schedules and increases business costs. Workers and independent contractors in the Trades also find it increasingly difficult to provide their services to clients in western portions of the Lower Mainland. This is especially relevant to the FVRD where the transportation and construction sectors are significant employers. It is unclear how reintroducing the Interurban line will address these concerns given the nature of this region's labour force and commuting patterns.

Reintroducing passenger rail to the Interurban corridor between Surrey and the City of Chilliwack is not a new proposal. The most recent proposal involves reactivating the Interurban corridor using new hydrogen powered trains currently being implemented in Germany. The \$12.5 million per kilometer "all in" cost provided by the proponents is based on a 2010 Leewood Engineering study and equates to a total of \$1.25 billion for the 100 km route. While the June 11 presentation (Appendix C) stated a number of times that the reactivation of the Interurban passenger rail corridor will be "at NO Cost for its use" in terms of rail access fees, other costs will be involved and it is unclear if the new proposal takes into account annual operating and debt servicing costs or updated land acquisition and infrastructure upgrade costs.

Annual operating costs do not appear to be included in the presentation, but for context, in 2017 TransLink estimates of annual operating costs for the proposed light rail and SkyTrain routes along the Fraser Highway corridor (Surrey-Langley) were projected to be \$18.3 million and \$25.6 million respectively. While not necessarily a representation of potential annual operating costs for the community rail proposal, it does provide some context. More detailed financial analysis, including annual operating cost estimates are needed to fully understand the financial and tax implications of the proposal.

Interurban Rail Line Route and Potential Station Locations



Source: Strategic Review of Transit in the Fraser Valley, 2010

While hydrogen powered rail is new, reinstating the Interurban rail line is not. It is important to consider the proposal in context of analysis undertaken as part of the *“Strategic Review of Transit in the Fraser Valley”*, (Strategic Review) a 2010 initiative led by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI), in partnership with the FVRD, BC Transit and TransLink. This study led to the development of the 2012-2013 Transit Future Plans for Chilliwack and Central Fraser Valley transit systems. At the time of the *Strategic Review* the FVRD was not directly involved in the provision of transit.

In relation to rail, the study assessed:

- Extension of West Coast Express to Abbotsford
- Inter-urban rail line.

The high level cost assessment included:

- Track upgrades (for Interurban, based on 2006 DRL Solutions study)
- Operating costs (operator wages, vehicle maintenance, fuel, administration and other relevant costs)
- Rolling stock
- Cost per ride
- Cost per service hour

The *Strategic Review* concluded that while expanded rail remains a possible feature of the transit system in the Fraser Valley for the long-term, costs were prohibitive in the foreseeable future. The route summary and comparative costs from the Strategic Review report are presented below. Note that this analysis pre-dates the planning and implementation of the Fraser Valley Express.

**Inter-Urban Corridor Summary Features
(Surrey to Chilliwack)**

Feature	Assumption
Route Length	100 km
Line Time	90 min
Operating Performance	Max operating speed = 60 kph Accel/decel rate = 4 kph/s Station dwell time = 30 sec
Stations	5 between Scott Rd and Langley City 4 between Langley City and Abbotsford Downtown Chilliwack
Frequency	30 min (peak period only) 30 min (60 min off peak)
Annual Service Hours	Peak Period Service - 5,200 hours Daily Service - 13,000 hours
Vehicle Types	Peak Period Service – Diesel multiple unit, heavy rail Daily Service – Diesel multiple unit, light rail

**Economic Evaluation of the Inter-Urban Line
(Chilliwack to Surrey)**

Corridor Connection	Type of Vehicle	Route Length	Peak Transit Travel Time	2031 Daily Boards	Peak Frequency (off-peak)	Annual Service Hours	Ann Op & Veh Cost	Ann Cap Cost	Cost/ Ride (\$)	Cost/ Serv Hour
Units		(km)	(min)	(#psgr)	(min)	(hours)	(2031 mil)	(2031 mil)	(2031 \$)	(2031 \$)
Inter-urban Line <i>Chilliwack – Surrey Scott Road Station</i>	Heavy DMU	100	90	3,900	30 (none)	5,200	\$10.3	\$101	\$110	\$21,500
	Light DMU	100	90	6,800	30 (60)	13,000	\$11.5	\$165	\$100	\$13,600
Highway 1 <i>Abbotsford-North Surrey 200th St</i>	Express Coach Bus	30	35	4,000	10 (20)	25,600	\$3.6	\$3.3	\$5.75	\$270
Fraser Hwy <i>Abbotsford-Langley</i>	Express Coach Bus	32	40	3,800	10 (20)	31,600	\$4.6	\$0.3	\$4.30	\$155
Highway 1 <i>Chilliwack – Abbotsford</i>	Express Coach Bus	30	30	800	30 (60)	7,600	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$4.30	\$135

Among other things, the findings estimated that the cost per service hour for a commuter rail service would be significantly higher than most alternatives considered, including a premium bus service in a dedicated lane on Highway 1. It also found that:

“Significant investment is required in the Fraser Valley just to get a desirable level of local, regional and inter-regional transit to move from a \$10 million per year system to almost \$90 million in 2031. The 2031 annual operating and debt service cost for a commuter rail service along the inter-urban line between Abbotsford and Surrey of approximately \$68.9 million would almost equal that of the entire investment required to achieve the [Strategic Review] Vision.”

It is not the intent of this report to judge the merits of the various studies that have been undertaken by government agencies and project proponents. Whatever its form, rapid transit within Metro Vancouver will require support from TransLink. TransLink is currently implementing the Mayor's Council's Vision, which includes rapid transit between Surrey and Langley. At the request of the City of Surrey TransLink is moving away from rail (in this case, light rail) within Surrey and updating the South of Fraser rapid transit strategy to incorporate Sky Train service along the Fraser Highway to the City of Langley.

It is agreed that congestion along Highway 1 is a serious issue and rapid transit in one form or another will be necessary to accommodate future population growth in the Fraser Valley in the long term. For rail transit along the Interurban route to become a reality, a number of questions must be answered:

- Does TransLink support the initiative? It is not currently included in the Mayors' 10 year vision and related investment plans (Note: June 12, 2019 TransLink report does not indicate support).
- Does CP Rail agree with the interpretation of the "Master Agreement" mentioned in the presentation?
- Who would design/build/operate the service?
- Beyond grants from senior governments, how will construction and operation of the service be funded given the FVRD's comparatively small tax base and limited taxing authority? What are the tax implications?
- How would this proposal impact existing and planned municipal conventional transit services in the Fraser Valley?
- What share of FVRD commuters would be served (where people work) and, based on commuting patterns, how many passenger vehicles would be diverted from Highway 1?
- What does the "all-in" cost of \$12.5 million per km include? Does this include land acquisition costs, infrastructure improvements (stations, upgraded crossings, upgraded rail bed/rails, hydrogen production/storage facilities etc), rolling stock (approximately \$8.6 million per unit), annual operating & debt servicing costs?
- Is the Interurban the most efficient and effective route? With Sky Train eventually serving the City of Langley, would continuation of Sky Train to Abbotsford along the Fraser Highway and then on to Chilliwack on either Hwy 1 or the Interurban RoW be a better solution? Are there other solutions, (rail or non-rail) along the Hwy 1 corridor or an extension of the WCE or others?
- How proven is the technology? Are there other, less expensive technologies, or other new technologies on the horizon (eg. autonomous public transit) that can meet the region's needs?

Given these questions, a detailed and up-to-date business case is required to verify the technical requirements and full costs required to build and operate such a system.

The FVRD and local governments recognize the efficiency and effectiveness of rapid transit and are taking steps to realize this long term goal. With FVRD and BC Transit services already interfacing with TransLink services the FVRD is regularly engaged on regional transit issues, including long range planning. The current RGS and draft RGS update supports a region wide transit network that is affordable and convenient. Transit growth in the FVRD, including rail, can be facilitated by the following priorities:

- Expansion of Highway 1 to include HOV/Bus lanes from 264th to Whatcom Road, and ultimately to Chilliwack, creating streamlined transit connections to Skytrain services in Burnaby.

- Work with BC Transit, TransLink, and other regional partners to establish and expand a reliable, accessible and affordable regionally integrated public transit system that links communities both within and outside the region.
- Work with local governments and other stakeholders to set transportation standards and priorities, identify core transit corridors, protect transportation rights of way and explore funding options.
- Encourage the integration of existing railway infrastructure and waterway transportation systems into regional plans.

South Fraser Community Rail Delegation Request

The South Fraser Community Rail delegation has asked that the FVRD Board of Directors by resolution to request that BC Transit Boards of Directors and separately the TransLink Mayor's Council be directed to participate in the South Fraser Community Rail's public engagement process, specifically on the reactivation of the Interurban rail line. In its submission, South Fraser Community Rail has specifically asked:

- "By resolution of the FVRD Board of Directors to meet or write to the B.C. Transit Directors requesting a Public Engagement Process with respect to the Reactivation of the Interurban Corridor specifically. That the community is involved in the makeup of this process so that this process and results will be respected by the communities it serves."
- "By resolution of the FVRD Board of Directors to meet or write to TransLink's Mayor's Council requesting that they become actively involved in this process. If rejected by TransLink that B.C. Transit and the FVRD move forward on an independent Public Engagement Process."

BC Transit does not have a mandate to pursue commuter rail in the Fraser Valley at this time and TransLink has indicated in its June 12, 2019 *"Interurban Passenger Rail"* report that it does not support the South Fraser Community Rail proposal. TransLink has indicated that it will consider the Interurban corridor as part of its *Transport 2050* plan. Rather than supporting the delegation's request it is more appropriate for the FVRD to directly engage TransLink through its *Transport 2050* planning process. Ultimately TransLink and Metro Vancouver communities will bear the majority of the significant costs of such a service.

BC Transit was involved in and supported the findings of the *Strategic Review of Transit* initiative in 2010, which included the fore mentioned assessment of reactivating the Interurban Corridor. Since then BC Transit has undertaken two Transit Future Plans in the region (2012-13) and is currently undertaking Transit Future Action Plans in 2018-2019. Public engagement has been part of that process which has generated conversations about a wide range of transit issues, including for the long term need for rapid transit in the region including the possibility of rail. At this time BC Transit does not have a mandate from the province to pursue rail in the Fraser Valley and any public engagement on such a specific proposal would be premature and will not have been budgeted for.

From a TransLink perspective, on June 12, 2019 TransLink publicly released a report titled “*Interurban Passenger Rail*” providing a high-level assessment of the South Fraser Community Rail proposal. In short, TransLink does not support the proposal as a replacement for already approved rapid transit investments in Metro Vancouver. However, according to the report:

“The concept of using existing rail corridors and infrastructure in the rapidly-growing Lower Mainland is one that TransLink will be exploring through the update to the long-range strategy, *Transport 2050*. *Transport 2050* will examine the long-term demand for improved inter-regional connections between the Metro Vancouver region and the Fraser Valley and examine what corridors could viably serve that demand. TransLink staff have met with proponents of the idea twice in lengthy meetings to hear the proposal and have shared with the group that management will be recommending that the Interurban concept be considered through the *Transport 2050* process.”

Passenger rail service south of the Fraser is desired by many, but it will require very considerable investment by provincial, federal and local governments in both Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley to be achieved within the timeframe of current plans. Endorsing a specific transit option without a full assessment of costs (capital and operating), benefits and alternative routes and technologies is not a prudent approach. Long term planning for rapid transit south of the Fraser is necessary and should be undertaken in collaboration with the Province, BC Transit and TransLink.

TransLink’s *Transport 2050* plan was recently initiated with a completion date set for late 2020. While the FVRD, BC Transit and municipalities may be invited to participate in the *Transport 2050* planning process in some capacity, the level of staff or political engagement in the planning process is not clear. TransLink is holding public engagement sessions in several FVRD communities this summer (Appendix B attached), but given the importance of this issue it may be appropriate for the region to formally request that TransLink directly engage the FVRD and member municipalities (and BC Transit) on those aspects of the Plan that could potentially impact FVRD communities.

COST

No cost at this time

CONCLUSION

Passenger rail service south of the Fraser is desired by many, but it will require very considerable investment by provincial, federal and local governments in both Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley to be achieved within the timeframe of current plans. The more immediate need to expand Highway 1 to include HOV/Bus lanes from 264th to Whatcom Road, and ultimately to Chilliwack, is a priority.

TransLink has indicated that it will consider the Interurban corridor as part of its *Transport 2050* plan. Rather than supporting the delegation's request it is more appropriate for the FVRD, BC Transit and others to directly engage TransLink through its *Transport 2050* planning process.

What this proposal does bring to light however is that a more comprehensive review of longer-term inter-regional connections is required, but widening Highway 1 remains a priority. Understanding the longer-term potential of alternative means of connecting the Fraser Valley and Metro Vancouver may be addressed by directly engaging with TransLink as part of their *Transport 2050* planning process.

COMMENTS BY:

Stacey Barker, Director of Regional Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	Not available for comment.
Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:	Reviewed and supported.

APPENDIX A: June 12, 2019 TransLink staff *Interurban Passenger Rail* report

APPENDIX B: June 25, 2019 e-mail to FVRD regarding *Transport 2050* public engagement sessions in several FVRD communities.

APPENDIX C: June 11, 2019 materials provided to FVRD Board by South Fraser Commuter Rail delegation.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The *Strategic Review of Transit in the Fraser Valley* report and foundation papers can be found at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/transportation-reports-and-reference/reports-studies/transit#fraservalleytransit>.

The rail discussion can be found in: [Foundation Paper #4 Exploring the Possibilities for the Fraser Valley \(PDF, 7MB\)](#) starting on Page 53.

Surrey Rapid Transit Alternatives Analysis: Assessment of the Interurban Corridor, TransLink / MoTI, January, 2012 (attachment to June 12, 2019 TransLink [Interurban Passenger Rail](#) report)

APPENDIX A

TO: Joint Regional Transportation Planning Committee

FROM: Geoff Cross, Vice President, Transportation Planning and Policy

DATE: June 6, 2019

SUBJECT: **ITEM 4.0 - Interurban Passenger Rail**

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Joint Regional Transportation Planning Committee release this report immediately, pending its inclusion in the agenda package for the next meeting of the Mayors' Council.

APPROVED, June 12, 2019

PURPOSE:

To provide the Mayors' Council with information on TransLink staff engagement with a group promoting 'South Fraser Passenger Rail'. The group's proposal includes the reintroduction of community passenger rail service on what is commonly referred to as the 'Interurban line' as an alternative to rapid transit investment. This report provides more information and background on this proposal.

BACKGROUND:

The rail corridor commonly known as the Interurban line is approximately 100 km of existing rail between Surrey, Langley, Abbotsford, and Chilliwack. The line is currently owned and operated by Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway and Southern Railway (SRY) for freight use.

A number of ideas regarding this line have been shared with TransLink through the years, including recently by a group promoting South Fraser Community Rail. The alignment and connections have been studied previously as part of other processes. All previous assessments have resulted in other priorities being advanced, due to challenges around projected demand, cost relative to bus alternatives, potential conflicts with freight movement, and limited alignment with regional land use plans.

The BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) evaluated the corridor as a potential commuter rail service candidate in their [Strategic Review of Transit in the Fraser Valley in 2010](#). The review noted issues around high cost per ride and low projected ridership relative to bus alternatives. It did note that an inter-regional railway service between the Fraser Valley and Metro Vancouver may be part of a longer-term future, and opportunities should be retained for future services.

As part of the 2010-2012 Surrey Rapid Transit Study, TransLink assessed the Interurban section between Scott Road and Langley to explore merits of utilizing the Interurban corridor for fast, frequent, and reliable rapid transit service compared to Fraser Highway or King George Blvd. The 2012 Surrey Rapid Transit Alternatives Analysis Assessment of the Interurban Corridor study is attached as Appendix A. The Interurban corridor was not selected, nor recommended for further consideration because the corridor:

- does not directly connect relevant regional destinations (i.e. Surrey Central and Langley City),

- resulted in less attractive travel times between key destinations, and
- would require significant capital investments to meet safety requirements and reliability objectives, with resulting costs similar or higher than those along Fraser Highway or King George, but without commensurate benefits.

If there was a request to revisit previous assessment that this corridor could not effectively meet the objectives for rapid transit, the above and other challenges would need to be reviewed in the current context to provide an updated assessment of the transportation performance of the line. TransLink staff have not completed an updated assessment of this idea.

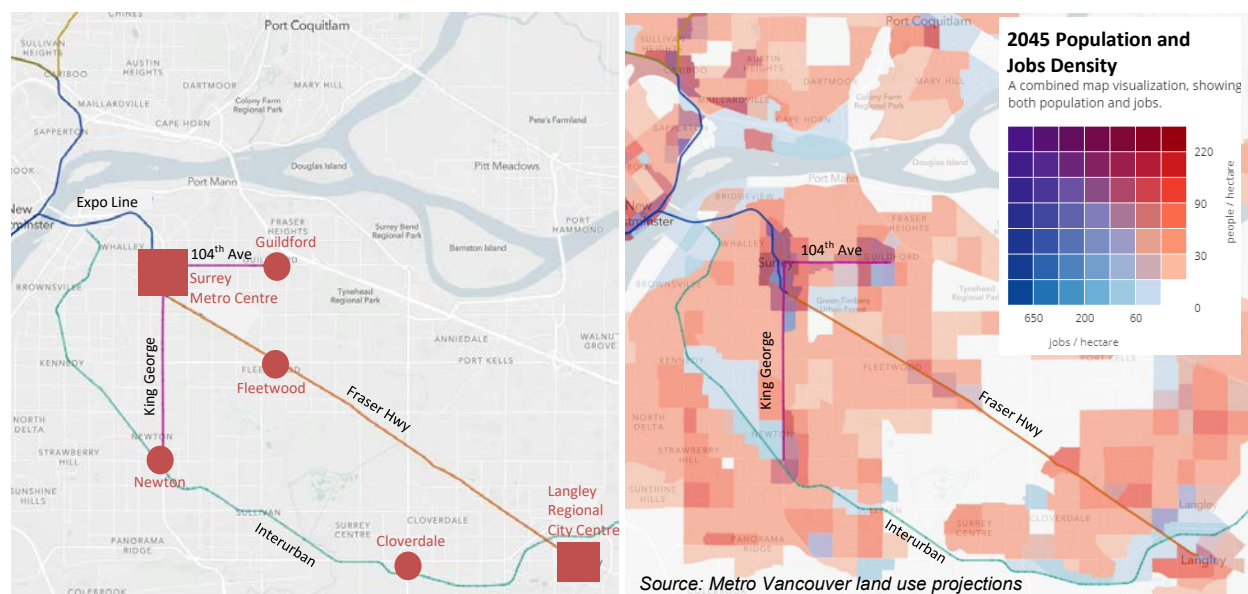
A new element of the Interurban proposal includes the potential use of hydrogen fuel cell trains, as being used in Germany for passenger service. This idea has not been evaluated.

The concept of using existing rail corridors and infrastructure in the rapidly-growing Lower Mainland is one that TransLink will be exploring through the update to the long-range strategy, Transport 2050. Transport 2050 will examine the long-term demand for improved inter-regional connections between the Metro Vancouver region and the Fraser Valley and examine what corridors could viably serve that demand. TransLink staff have met with proponents of the idea twice in lengthy meetings to hear the proposal and have shared with the group that management will be recommending that the Interurban concept be considered through the Transport 2050 process.

DISCUSSION:

Land uses connected by Interurban are not as transit-supportive as those along FH, KGB, 104th:

The Interurban does not directly connect to the largest regional centre in the South of Fraser – Surrey Metro Centre – which is expected to be the focus of future population and employment growth. While it does connect to other regional centres, including Newton, Cloverdale, and Langley Regional City Centre, the Interurban alignment is indirect and through lower density and diverse areas. Both directness and density are critical factors in the performance of a successful rapid transit corridor. The corridor alignments and projected population and employment densities are presented in the figure below:



The 2012 Assessment study concluded that land use along the Interurban corridor is lower density, including significant amounts of agricultural lands, resulting in lower potential ridership catchment near stations. Cloverdale is projected to be the one of the slowest growing urban centres in the South of Fraser. Estimates of potential ridership on the Interurban corridor were one-third that of a Fraser Hwy connecting Langley Centre to Surrey Metro Centre, due to the Fraser Highway route having a higher population and employment density and a more direct routing.

Interurban estimated travel times are not competitive with rapid transit along Fraser Highway or King George Blvd

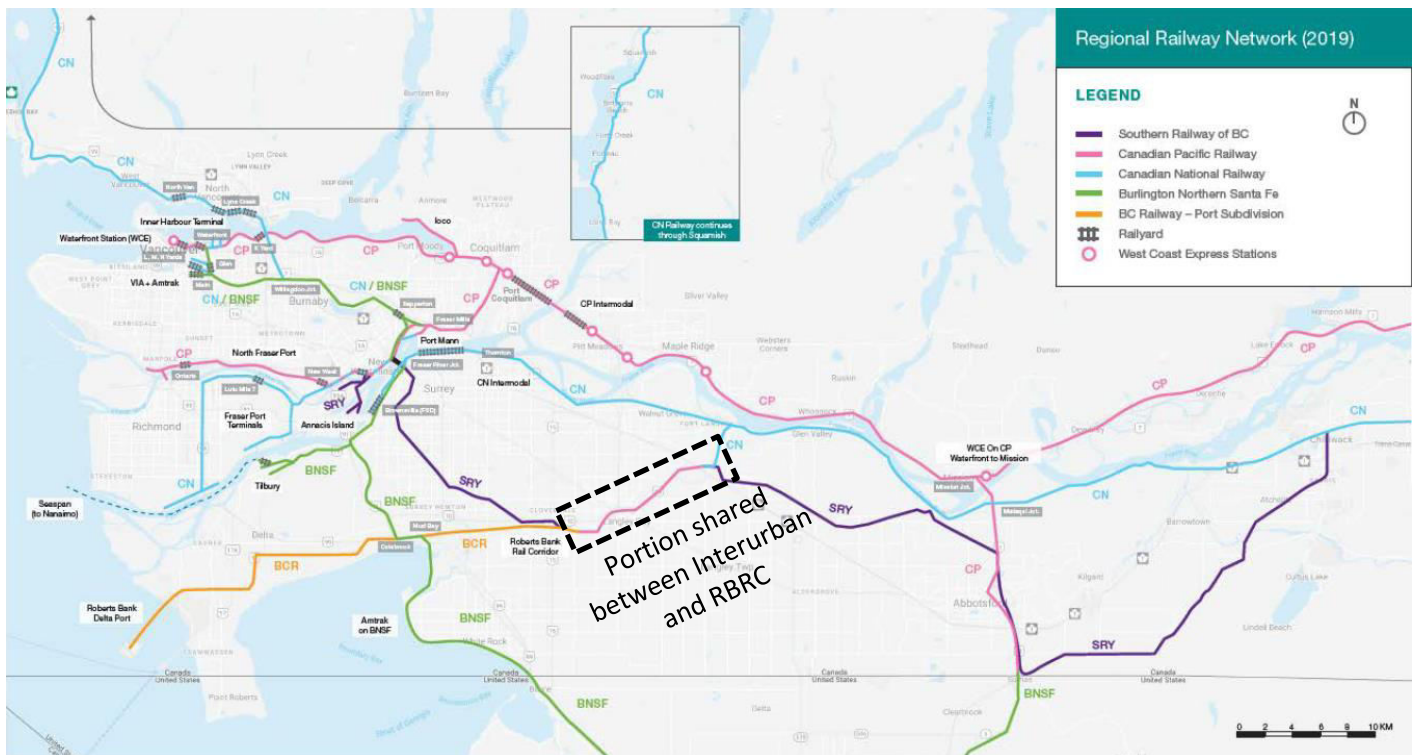
Competitive travel times are important to transit investments, as they are a main factor in successfully attracting ridership. This is particularly important when connecting larger concentrations of people and jobs – such as the Surrey Metro Core and Langley Regional City Centre. When reviewed in the 2012 study, the Interurban was assessed in three segments for comparison with other potential rapid transit connections between urban centres. A summary of estimated travel times, presented below, suggests long travel times between centres along the Interurban corridor due to the less direct route. It was estimated that rapid transit on more direct alignments could achieve in the order of 50% travel time savings depending on segments and technology. Travel time estimates for Langley to Surrey Central from the 2012 studies are presented in the table below:

	Interurban + Expo Line			Rapid Transit Options along Fraser Hwy	
	Distance (Km)	Travel Time (min)		Distance (Km)	Travel Time (min)
Interurban - Langley to Scott Road	27	53	Langley to Surrey Central - BRT or LRT	16	30
Expo Line - Scott Rd to Surrey Ctr. (Includes transfer time)	4	10	Langley to Surrey Central - SkyTrain	16	<25
	31	63			

Freight volumes are expected to increase along the Interurban corridor

Port of Vancouver is the largest port in Canada and is one of the drivers of a successful economy in the lower mainland. One of the corridors that has experienced growth in freight movements and is expected to grow is the Roberts Bank Rail Corridor (RBRC) that connects Delta Port with the CN heavy rail network and allows the movement of bulk materials and containers between the Vancouver Gateway and the rest of Canada.

The RBRC utilizes a portion of the Interurban between Cloverdale, through Langley City, and to Hwy 1 near Fort Langley as presented in the figure below:



In the 2012 study, it was estimated that freight service on the RBRC would increase from 9 trains per day in each direction (18 total), ranging in length from 1,830 to 2,900 metres each, to up 28-38 trains per day by 2021, with some train lengths up to 3,660 metres. A 2016 Roberts Bank Trade Area Study confirmed this increased volume is occurring, with 12 trains per day noted. The 2012 Interurban study noted that operating passenger rail on the same tracks as freight would require physical and time separation for both regulatory and safety reasons.

Also, for consideration, there is a proposal to increase the Roberts Bank Delta Port, creating a new a new marine terminal that will create 108 hectares of new industrial land and 1,500 on-terminal jobs. The project is undergoing federal environmental approvals and if successful is expected to be fully operational by the late 2020s (next decade), further increasing utilization of rail for freight.

Interurban requires substantial infrastructure investments comparable to building rapid transit along urban arterials

To meet Transport Canada requirements for rail passenger safety, passenger rail vehicles must either be separated from freight train traffic through scheduling, or physically, by constructing separate tracks.

Due to freight traffic throughout the day on the Roberts Bank Rail Corridor, separate rail track would be needed to remove operational conflicts between passenger and freight, to ensure fast, frequent and reliable rapid transit service. While freight operations are less frequent on the SRY Fraser Valley Subdivision, there would still be a need for separate track to ensure reliable and frequent rapid transit service.

The 2012 study identified the following issues associated with construction of new track for passenger operations:

- Environmental Risks A long section of the corridor travels along the Agricultural Land Reserve and the floodplains of the Serpentine River. Adding track would create risks to biodiversity, water resources, and farmlands.
- Constructability Challenges The corridor has numerous challenges related to constructing new track. These include the constrained existing right-of-way, power lines, industrial lead tracks in Langley, grade crossings, narrow bridges, and poor soil conditions. Maintaining existing freight service would likely result in more complex and slower construction. To separate passenger from freight operations (providing reliability and enhancing safety), one grade separation would be required, and this would be in a section of the corridor constrained by existing and planned arterial bridges.
- Cost Constructing additional track and stations, acquiring right of way to add the tracks along the existing Interurban corridor, and overcoming related construction challenges would be costly.

In summary, these findings indicate that operation of passenger rail on this corridor is unlikely to be any easier to implement than on arterial corridors, because providing safe, frequent and reliable service would require construction of separate tracks along the corridor. Given that the construction would likely have similar order-of-magnitude costs to arterial passenger solutions (the range was slightly lower to slightly higher, depending on design), and the lower density land use and ridership potential of the corridor, the benefits of implementing rapid transit on the Interurban corridor were considered insufficient to warrant further consideration as a rapid transit alternative.

TransLink is committed to delivering the Mayors' Vision, including rapid transit south of the Fraser

The current regional priority for transit investment South of the Fraser, as set out in the Mayors' Vision, is connecting Surrey Metro Centre with other regionally designated centres via 27 km of rapid transit on Fraser Highway, King George Boulevard, and 104th Avenue. These regional priorities are designed to deliver high frequency, high speed and capacity, all-day rapid transit connections between designated town centres within our service region.

Previous assessments have determined that the Interurban line, as a single-track corridor that does not connect to Surrey Metro Centre, does not advance regional objectives as well as other options and as a result, other regional priorities have been advanced. TransLink remains committed to deliver the Mayors' Vision. The South Fraser Community Rail Interurban proposal is not an alternative or comparable option to rapid transit along Fraser Highway based on the objectives set out in the Vision. The historical alignment of the Interurban corridor within Surrey and Langley does not facilitate, quick, direct connections and as a single-track corridor the capacity is too limited for high frequencies. Further analysis would be required to understand the performance of the proposal in the current context of a new regional rail connection.

Passenger service along the Interurban corridor using hydrogen trains to connect Surrey with Abbotsford and Chilliwack is one of many ideas that will be included as part of Transport 2050

Transport 2050, the Regional Transportation Strategy update, has been initiated and represents an opportunity to review all bold and creative ideas for transportation in the region, including this one. The first phase of public and stakeholder consultation is now underway, intended to receive big ideas from the region. To ensure we're reaching a range of perspectives, TransLink will be promoting opportunities to get involved through the Lower Mainland, including outside the Metro Vancouver areas. This will include targeted outreach in Abbotsford, Mission, Chilliwack, and Squamish, recognizing the travel patterns outside TransLink's established service area.

South Fraser Community Rail will be considered through the Transport 2050 process. TransLink staff have met with proponents of the proposal and committed to considering it through the process together with other ideas identified through public consultation and technical evaluation. We agree with the group's position that the Fraser Valley municipalities and Metro Vancouver, especially the South of Fraser, will be increasingly integrated in the longer term. Staff will be exploring what that demand could look like and the transportation options are to service it. The Interurban proposal, or elements of it, may have merit in serving and shaping that demand and supporting land uses and will be compared to other approaches.

NEXT STEPS

Mayors' Council and other stakeholders will be updated during the different phases of Transport 2050

A review of this and other ideas will be included in the evaluation phase of Transport 2050. TransLink staff will likely provide a more comprehensive review of the South Fraser Community Rail proposal at a future Mayors' Council meeting as part of the Transport 2050 process.

Attachment: *Surrey Rapid Transit Alternatives Analysis: Assessment Of The Interurban Corridor*,
TransLink / MoTI, January, 2012

Subject: RE: Transport 2050 Engagement in Your Community

From: Government Relations [<mailto:GovernmentRelations@Translink.ca>]

Sent: June-25-19 2:56 PM

Cc: Government Relations; TransLink T2050

Subject: Transport 2050 Engagement in Your Community

Good afternoon,

As you may know, from now through to fall 2020, TransLink is preparing a new Regional Transportation Strategy, Transport 2050. The strategy will identify policies, projects and priorities to be delivered over the next 30 years. In May 2019, TransLink began the first phase of the Transport 2050 engagement process, exploring the values of Metro Vancouver's residents, businesses and agencies, to work towards a shared regional vision.

An increasing number of people from the Sea-to-Sky corridor and the Fraser Valley are travelling into Metro Vancouver to work, study, and play. We want to ensure that Transport 2050 is shaped by all of those who rely on Metro Vancouver's transportation network.

To do this, TransLink is planning on reaching out to residents outside of our service area throughout this engagement process. In Phase 1, which runs to the end of summer, we plan to attend the events listed below to listen to members of your community on what they want from transit and transportation in neighbouring Metro Vancouver, and to hear their bold and creative ideas for the future.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| • Farmers Market, Abbotsford | Saturday, July 13 |
| • Sunset Market in the Park, Mission | Tuesday, July 16 |
| • Party in the Park, Chilliwack | Friday, July 19 |
| • Squamish Street Market, Squamish | Sunday, August 11 |

Input from Metro Vancouver residents, as well as those living in surrounding areas like yours, will be used to help TransLink create a new, long-range strategy that will guide TransLink's work through to 2050.

We hope you will join the conversation, to shape the future of how we move and live.

Sincerely,

STEVE VANAGAS

Vice-President

Customer Communications & Public Affairs

governmentrelations@translink.ca | translink.ca

TransLink

400-287 Nelson's Court, New Westminster, BC, V3L 0E7, Canada

Transport2050.ca | [#Transport2050](https://twitter.com/Transport2050)

This e-mail and any attachments may contain confidential and privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail, delete this e-mail and destroy any

APPENDIX C

South Fraser Community Rail

*“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack”
#connect the valley*



“ The Plan ”



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen iLink Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Members of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors,
Regional & Corporate Services Committee Members,
45950 Cheam Avenue,
Chilliwack B.C. V2P 1N6

SFCR Summary / Directory of the Interurban Proposal Report submitted June 11th, 2019

The South Fraser Community Rail Committee is pleased to have the opportunity to present our Interurban Corridor Reactivation and to provide a more expanded presentation through the contents of this binder. This Summary / Directory of this presentation Binder.

1. Comprehensive Power Point titled "The Plan" which presents a detailed proposal incorporating the realities of today relating to congestion and impact through to cost and environmental implications, an important and critical element to our communities sustained livability.
2. A Power Point titled The **"Smart and Only"** Way to Economically and Environmentally Solve the South of Fraser's Transportation & Transit Deficit – This presentation compares a very similar project "The Scottish Border Rail Project" linking downtown Edinburgh to the rural border country
3. A quick critique by knowledgeable individuals in the industry reveal what are considered to be errors in the DRL Report of 2006 and the Urban Systems Report of 2009 / 10.
4. Our SFCR Ridership estimated projections based on actual West Coast Express numbers and what we feel would represent a more accurate number.
- 4a OUR ASK, a solution to our problem does exist.

Sincerely,


W.R. (Rick) Green Former Mayor, Township of Langley 2008 - 2011
Home / Office 604 607-7338 Cell 604 866-5752

creeksidefarms@shaw.ca / southfrasercommunityrail@shaw.ca

On behalf of The South Fraser Community Rail Committee Management Group the Hydrogen iLink Line Founding & Action Group Members: Rick Green, Lee Lockwood, Roy Mufford, Peter Holt, Brit Gardner, John Vissers, Scott Thompson and Tony Edgar

- Professor Condon, University of British Columbia, James Taylor Chair in Landscape Patrick and Liveable Environments.
- Bill Vander Zalm former Premier of the Province of British Columbia 1986 - 1991.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Go to the South Fraser Community Rail Website –

www.southfrasercommunityrail.ca for a complete description, videos, background and support resource documents in support of this proposal, with much more to come. Check NEWS section!

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/connectthevalley/?epa=SEARCH_BOX

South Fraser Community Rail

"Passenger Rail, Pattullo Bridge to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Press Release – January 6th, 2019

Professor Patrick Condon and his Masters-of-Urban Design class at the University of British Columbia have under-taken a two-semester long research project titled:

Fraser Valley rail-based communities, design for the next million residents!

Given current trends, by 2060, there will be more than 1 million new residents and a need for over 500,000 new homes between Surrey and Chilliwack. How will these new South of Fraser citizens get around, where will they live and how will they afford homes for their families?

These communities are already choked by congestion and under a cloud of polluted air from car exhausts, and tightly confined by the Agricultural Land Reserve. All South of Fraser communities urgently need to use their land with much greater efficiency, to meet the needs of the future, without adding to the burdens of the present. A new and innovative growth strategy is needed - and soon.

Fortunately, the very same rail line that gave birth to this region is still available today. This line seamlessly connects all South of Fraser Communities from Surrey to Chilliwack, is presently well maintained, and available at no cost for community rail. A low-cost solution that avoids the cost and further sacrifice of this region to the ever-greater appetites of the automobile.

By designing a sustainable region for hundreds of thousands of new families around a South of Fraser Community Rail Line, can the Lower Mainland find an affordable and enjoyable way out of its transportation and affordability dead end? Professor Patrick Condon of UBC and his 17 Masters Students of their Urban Design Program, working with Valley citizens and stakeholders, will try to illuminate a path forward. This research will be of significant interest to the development community, Municipal Leaders and Municipal Staff throughout the Fraser Valley, Surrey through to Chilliwack.

On January 5th, 2019 Professor Condon's class of 17 Master-Degree students had a wide-ranging tour of the Fraser Valley with meetings in Langley City, the Township of Langley, Abbotsford and Chilliwack. Representatives of those communities presented their goals related to transportation, housing, jobs as well as information related to rates of growth and constraints on growth. The tour was conducted, supported by community groups from every corner of the region, South of the Fraser. The research is delving into the benefits of activating a state-of-the-art Hydrogen Powered passenger rail service on an existing corridor owned by the public retaining free access. The Hydrogen powered Alstom Coradia iLint was activated in France and Germany in 2018. Canadian technology manufactured in Mississauga Ontario.

This project/research was launched in January of this year and will conclude by the end of this year. This final report will be an approx. 180-page book entitled "Reviving Community Rail for a sustainable Fraser Valley". This product will be launched later this year, stay tuned.

Contact info: Professor Patrick M. Condon, University of British Columbia, James Taylor Chair in Landscape and Livable Environments - 604 822-9291 Cell 604 788-0747 or p.m.condon@gmail.com



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen iLink Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

An Excerpt from your FVRD 2018 CARIP Report shows this initiative would help FVRD qualify for the annual B.C. Climate Action Revenue Incentive Grant!

Q 52 Community-Wide Transportation Actions Proposed for 2019

Work with BC Transit to finalize the Transit Future Action Plan to FVRD Services.

The FVRD will promote bike to work week and bike commuter challenges again in 2019.

The FVRD is planning on carrying out an electric vehicle gap analysis and study to identify gaps in electric vehicle charging locations in the region.

The FVRD will continue to promote Emotive – the electric vehicle experience campaign. This campaign brings electric vehicles to events throughout the region to show residents how great electric vehicles are to drive. An Emotive booth was set up at key events in the region in 2018, such as the Abbotsford Airshow and the Agassiz Fall Fair and Corn Festival and will repeat again in 2019.

Further boat launch improvements are proposed for 2019 which includes building a staging area where boats can pull over and turn off their engines on the side rather than idling in the loading area.

Q 53 + Q 54 Corporate Transportation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions

Installation of new SCADA systems at North bend Sewer (completed in 2019), Cultus Lake and the Parkview Water System to allow for remote monitoring and less frequent in-person visiting (less driving).

Conducted an energy audit of FVRD fleet vehicles, which will help guide the new purchase of fleet vehicles. The audit includes suggestions such as replacing gas powered vehicles with electric vehicles.

13 | Page The planning department has improved their website page and has expanded capacity to respond to property and development inquiries by phone or email to reduce trips to the FVRD. The capacity to respond to inquiries by phone or email has been increasing each year.

An electric vehicle was provided to staff at the Hope Recreation Centre for the summer months when the Almers Carlson Pool is open. It was used every day of the week for 3.5 months, to drive 220km per day. A Chevrolet Bolt was used rather than a Ford Ranger to make this daily trip. This will occur again in 2019.

The FVRD implemented a policy for tracking fuel consumption of contractors to get a better understanding of usage with opportunities to select more fuel-efficient contractors in the future. The policy was approved by the Board in 2018 and has started to be implemented within procurement.

Q 55 Corporate Transportation - Actions Proposed for 2019

The FVRD is working with BC Hydro to get four new High Voltage Utility Connected (HVUC) Level 2 EV chargers.

Service on route #22 (Hope), and route #11 (Agassiz-Harrison) is being monitored and further expansion will be considered as demand for transit increases. Planning will begin on a new route connecting the communities on the north side of the Fraser River between Agassiz and Mission.

A feasibility study will be conducted in the North Fraser Valley between Mission and Maple Ridge with regards to providing transit service. The timing of this study will be dependent on BC Transit's 2019 work plan and their capacity for undertaking additional planning initiatives.

The FVRD will be buying a smaller fuel-efficient truck (2019 Ford Ranger) to replace an old inefficient 2014 F-150.

The FVRD will be implementing a training program for all new onboard staff members to learn about how to use the corporate electric vehicles. This initiative is designed to reduce anxiety around using EVs and encourage their use for meetings. For existing staff members, EV101 workshops and incentives such as prizes may be used to encourage use of EVs.

Transportation

Q 56 Does your local government have policies, plans or programs to support:

Walking – Yes / Cycling – Yes / Transit Use – Yes / Electric Vehicle Use – Yes / Other (please specify)

Q 57 Does your local government have a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategy (e.g. to reduce single-vehicle occupancy trips, increase travel options, provide incentives to encourage individuals to modify travel behaviour)? No

Q 58 Does your local government integrate its transportation and land use planning? NO

NOTE: The introduction of Hydrail (Hydrogen Rail) Passenger Rail would be a significant addition to these initiatives.

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

"The Plan"

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Our traffic reality.... South of the Fraser?

- We are home to close to 1.2 million residents!
- Between Langley and Chilliwack we have one road in and one road out, Highway #1!
- Between Surrey, Langley, Abbotsford and Chilliwack we have virtually NO public Transit!
- Highway #1 is in virtual gridlock traffic volume is growing exponentially every year! Stuck for hours behind volume or a traffic accident on Highway #1, a 2–4 hour wait is not unusual.
- Between Langley and Chilliwack, car crashes have doubled in the last two years!
- Between 232nd St in Langley and Annis Road in Chilliwack – a four lane stretch, crashes rose from 510 in 2015 to 1,100 in 2017!











South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Comments: Premier John Horgan, Former Mayors and Mayors in the Region!

- **Premier John Horgan** – “The Province would look closely at the idea (Interurban Reactivation), Horgan said, noting that transportation is not just about moving people to Vancouver but around the valley as well.”
- **Mayor Henry Braun Abbotsford** - Transportation is their most significant issue, something has to be done, we can't live like this!
- **Former Mayor of the Township of Langley Rick Green** — Population growth from the Langleys east to Chilliwack has grown exponentially, far greater than estimated in 2008, it is not slowing down!
- **Former Mayor of Surrey Diane Watts** — Mayor Watts, former chair of the Mayors TransLink Council was a staunch advocate of this reactivation and the Passenger Rights renewal. Shaw documentary Video 2010.

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Widening Highway #1 will happen over time.... But it IS NOT the solution!

Mayors, past and present have promised Highway widening suggesting it was the answer? Two current examples - widening 202nd to 216th plus NOW the just added 216th to 264th - Remember we are only adding 1 HOV lane each way!

- 13 kms at a total cost of \$294 million (cost shared, Prov., Feds and TOL) started in 2017 due to finish in 2025 (8 Years).
- Distance, Langley to Chilliwack is 56 kms @ 3.25 kms per 2 years equates to finishing an HOV lane each way by 2051.
- The exponential increase in growth and traffic will out strip the benefits of widening by three times than it is today!
Based on projected growth *in 8 years, by 2025 (finish of latest project above) traffic will be worse than it is today!*
- The above suggests that all Provincial, Federal and Municipal budgets align annually, planning started now and didn't stop until finished. Estimated total cost of widening in 2018 dollars – over \$1.2 Billion! It will not solve our problem!
- **NOTE:** The Township of Langley contributed \$41,433,000 on the two projects above, is a precedent now set for Provincial/Federal projects?

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Buses on Highway #1.... are NOT the Solution!

- **Congestion on Highway #1 is severe and becoming worse by the day!
Again our only Road in and out of the Valley!**
- **Buses get caught up in the congestion!**
- **It was announced May 7th, 2019 that they want to run the express Bus to meet up with SkyTrain on the other side of the Port Mann Bridge starting next year! Will there be any senior government funds?**
- **Accidents causing serious delays on Highway #1 occur 3–4 times per day causing 2–4 hour delays per accident, causing unreliable Bus schedules!**
- **Accidents on the highway, you have no place to go!**





South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

The “Smart Way”

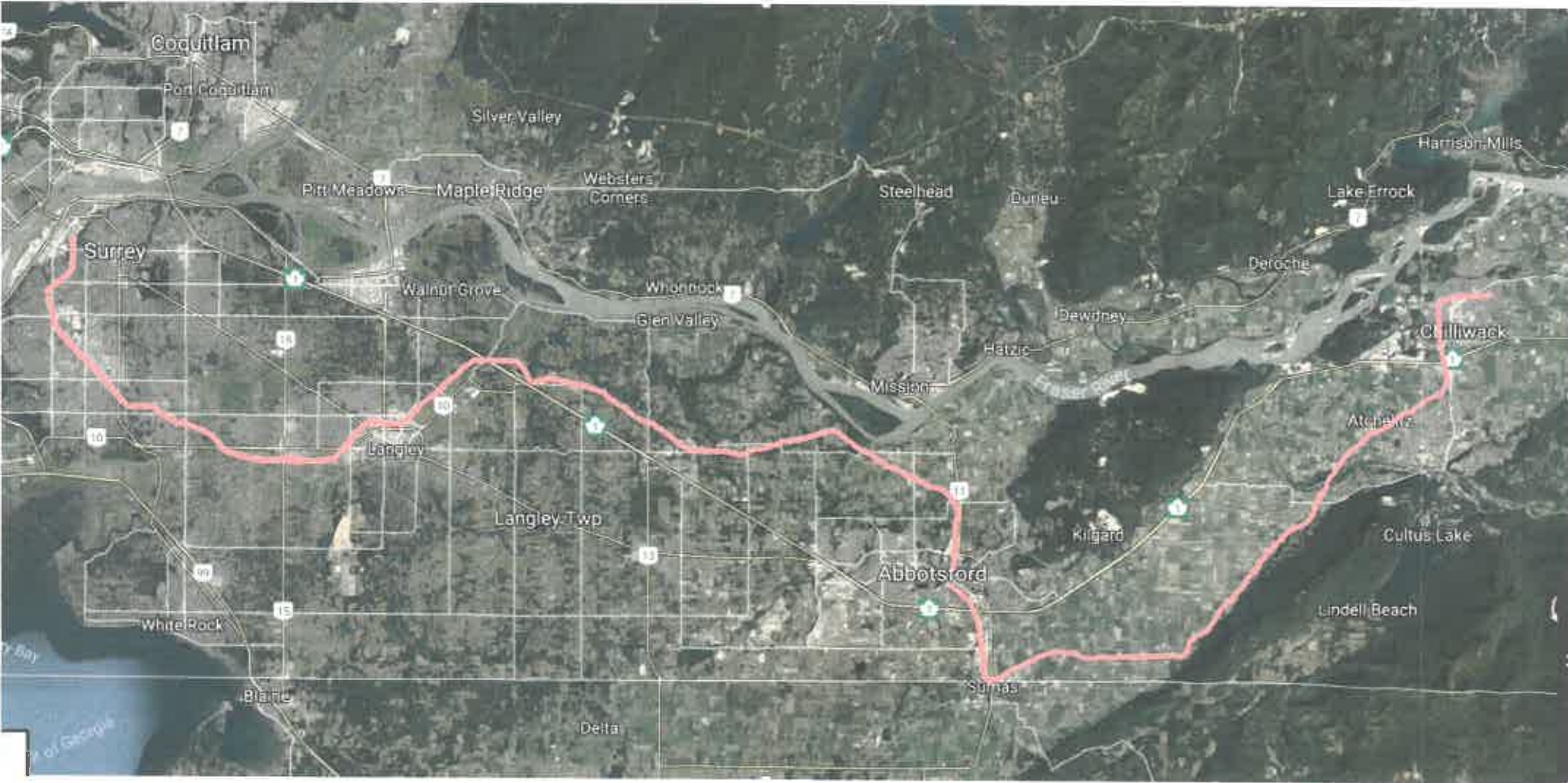
**To Solve the South of Fraser
Transportation and Transit
Deficit!**

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Reactivate the Interurban Passenger Rail Corridor....

99 Kms at NO Cost for it's use!



South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Why a rail line that meanders throughout the Valley? The Facts....

- The Interurban Corridor is exactly that, a community transportation corridor that connects population centers FREE for it's use!
- Highway #1 goes nowhere near the population centers!
- The ALR containment boundaries prohibit expansion of these smaller communities, that are growing in density within their confined boundaries.
- The projections are for 1,000,000 more residents and 500,000 new homes in the Valley over the next 30 – 40 years! We need reliable Transit!

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

When is it available to re-activate?

NOW!

What has been the hold up all of these years?

A few recent and interesting developments....

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Development #1 – Uncovering the Master Agreement!

- In 2009 the previously unknown document, the “Master Agreement” that covers the Joint section through the Langleys was uncovered.

Development #2 – Contents of Master Agreement!

- The Master Agreement is for 21 years with a renewal clause. It was renewed 6 weeks before expiry or we would not be talking about this PRICELESS OPPORTUNITY today!!!
- Use of corridor is to be shared equally and fairly between freight and passenger users.
- If double tracking is required, it shall be at CP Rails expense, installation of track & removal of debris.
- CP agreed not to apply for this rail line to fall under the National Railway Act regulations.

Development #3 – Introduction of Hydrogen Rail Technology!

- In early 2017 Hydrogen Rail Technology (Canadian) went through testing and was approved and licensed in Germany by Alstom in 2018. This is a Game Changer for our region!

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

**It is NOW available to re-activate,
thanks to the most recent developments!**

Who would it serve? How would it work?

What are the benefits?

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Create a Spine and Rib System....

“Just Like SkyTrain”

Building economic growth while serving....

- **1.2 million residents!**
- **14 Post Secondary Institutions, increase access and increase enrollment through reliable public transit!**
- **16 Cities and communities!**
- **Abbotsford Int. Airport (Expect over 1,000,000 customers this year!)**
- **Tourism destinations!**
- **The ever popular Agri-Tourism!**
- **Dramatically reduce the number of Cars from Highway #1!**
- **Job access throughout the Valley!**
- **Offers “NEW” opportunities for regional economic growth which will motivate significant development and investment!**



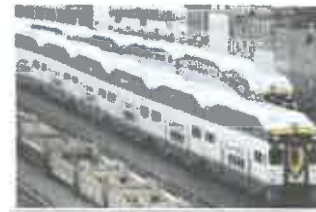
Close to **3 million residents** within our region will be able to move from Lions Bay, North and West Vancouver, out to Chilliwack, using **public transportation**



SeaBus



Bus



West Coast Express



SkyTrain



Hyd rail



#CONNECTTHEVALLEY



South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Economy – Job Growth:

- Directly boost economic growth in our region through the low cost movement of residents and goods South of the Fraser!
- Provide access to jobs throughout the Fraser Valley, including the 1,800 acre Campbell Heights Industrial Park and the 800 acre Gloucester Industrial Park with NO public transportation despite contributing over \$1.5 million annually in TransLink property taxes!
- Reactivating passenger rail will offer new opportunities for regional economic development and growth!

Ease of Commuter Movement:

- Create a network of Transit Station/Shelters with Park n Rides from the Scott Rd. SkyTrain station out to Chilliwack!
- Establish a Bus service network – Ribs (North/South) feeding the Spine of a rail system!
- Connecting N. Delta, Surrey, The Langleys, Fort Langley, Aldergrove, Abbotsford, Huntington, Yarrow, Sardis, Chilliwack and return. A great initiative to put in place for our region!

Ease of movement for Fraser Valley Sto:lo First Nations:

- The Fraser Valley is home to seven First Nations villages in the traditional Sto:lo territory. This service would open up First Nations communities with easy and affordable access throughout the lower mainland for employment, post secondary education, travel and special events.



South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Access to Post–Secondary Education:

- Connect the population of the lower mainland with 14 Post-Secondary Institutions – Improve Access, Increase Enrollment!
- Affordable Transportation to 58,000 students and staff daily!

Revitalize Communities:

- Revitalize Cities and Communities of Kennedy, Newton, Cloverdale, Langley City, Aldergrove, Huntington/Sumas, Yarrow and Sardis!

Access to affordable housing with Transportation to support it:

- From the Township of Langley to Chilliwack is the destination of choice for affordable housing. It is growing exponentially, lets provide Transportation to support that growth, not hinder it with increased congestion on Highway #1!

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

From N. Delta to The City of Surrey and it's Communities

- **Connecting the communities in Surrey directly through the Interurban Corridor with the Fraser Valley and into Vancouver connecting with SkyTrain at Scott Road.**
- **This corridor would serve all of Surrey including White Rock through a bus feeding network.**
- **Newton would serve as a terminus for LRT serving King George Blvd. utilizing Translink owned land!**
- **The 1,800 acre Campbell Heights Industrial Park would be well served by this State-Of-The –Art Community Rail Passenger Service.**













South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

In Langley City and the Township of Langley

- **Connect Langley City and Township communities with all communities up and down the Fraser Valley and into Vancouver using a Spine and Ribs system!**
- **Access Kwantlen Polytechnic University!**
- **Access Trinity University!**
- **Access Thunderbird Equestrian Show Park!**
- **Access Gloucester Industrial Park!**
- **A commuter option to Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Surrey, Vancouver and the North Shore!**









South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

In Abbotsford

- **Connect the City of Abbotsford and it's primary business community down Sumas Way with communities up and down the Fraser Valley and into Vancouver using a bus network (Ribs) to feed the Spine (Rail) just like SkyTrain or use the Park N Ride!**
- **Access the University of the Fraser Valley!**
- **Access the Abbotsford International Airport!**
- **Connect with Bradner and Abbotsford's various rural communities!**
- **Provide a commuter option for it's residents all the way out to the North Shore or out to Chilliwack!**





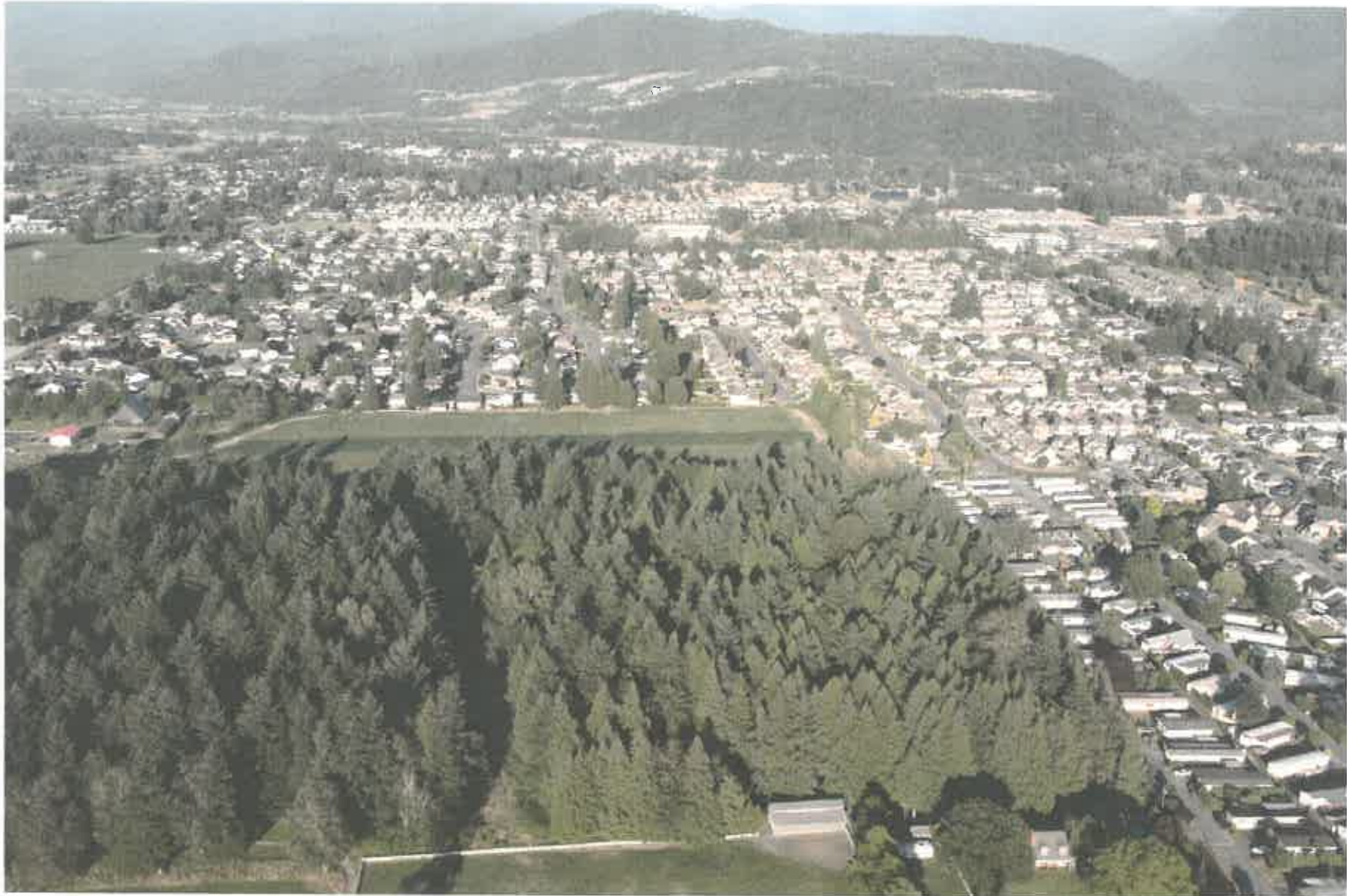


South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

In Chilliwack

- **The Interurban Line runs close to their identified Growth Focus area of Vedder/Garrison and right through your Growth Focus areas of Sardis and Chilliwack! They would be well served. Use a bus network (Ribs) to feed the Spine (Rail) just like SkyTrain or use the Park N Ride!**
- **The Interurban runs through the edge of the rural community of Yarrow!**
- **Provide a commuter option with it's residents all the way to the North Shore!**













South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Surrey – Langley - Abbotsford – Chilliwack - Traffic!

- We must have an affordable, accessible, convenient and an environmentally friendly public transit system – Local and Regional - for all residents.
- Highway #1 as we all know, is in daily gridlock. That affects everyone's quality of life. FVRD trip diary numbers from 2011 (exponentially higher today) shows there were 71,991 (2 way) trips daily between Langley City, Township of Langley, Abbotsford and Chilliwack! Imagine what it is today?
- You should be aware that roughly 70% of ALL trips starting South of the Fraser today end South of the Fraser, a reversal of what it was about 20 years ago.



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Fraser Valley Traffic, Surrey to Chilliwack - The PRACTICAL solution?

- **We have a functional upgraded and maintained community rail line that is available for passenger use today, preserved for that use by the Provincial Government of 1988, at no cost for it's use! A vision that is unheard of in todays world, BUT it is a FACT! A PRICELESS opportunity!**
- **What makes this Community Rail Line so attractive today? 1) Renewal of Passenger Rights (Pratt Livingston Corridor) and 2) Introduction of Alstom Hydrail, a Canadian propulsion system, manufactured by Hydrogenics of Mississauga Ontario.**
- **It has been successful and in active operation in Germany since last year!**



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

The Environment – Protect the Fraser Valley Airshed!

- The Fraser Valley Airshed from East Langley out to Chilliwack is getting exponentially worse every year, we must reduce exhaust emissions. Building and expanding roads will not help the problem, it will exacerbate it!
- This plan, we suggest would run 16 to 18 hours a day 7 days a week.
- If action is not taken within the next 5 years we will be financially bankrupt in transportation resources and our air quality in the valley will be completely unlivable. One word, it is unsustainable!
- Eliminates any clear cutting of Green Timbers Urban Forest down Fraser Highway in Surrey!
- 1 train would remove 177 cars from Highway #1 – Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions!
- Would utilize proven Canadian Hydrogen Technology, NOW operating in Germany since 2018!

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

What is the positive impact on our environment of Hydrail Technology?

The Air Quality in the Fraser Valley as we have said is VERY POOR most of the year due to the geography of the Fraser Valley with the mountains creating a funnel trapping vehicle emissions thanks to the winds coming off the water and forcing the pollution up the valley. We are a product of our environment, with the exponential growth of population and therefore cars, Abbotsford through to Chilliwack, widening highways will only exasperate the problem.

Per iLint vehicle Reduction of 700 Tonnes of CO2 per year Equals yearly emissions of 400 cars

Per iLint Fleet Reduction of 11,000 Tonnes of CO2 per yr. Equals yearly emissions of 6,000 cars

Interesting note of comparison – B.C. Ferries over the past three years have converted their two Spirit Class Ferries to LNG which will reduce emissions by 12,500 tonnes every year at a cost for the conversions of \$140 Million.

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley



About the CleanBC Plan:

CleanBC outlines the B.C. Government vision for a more prosperous, balanced, and sustainable future, using clean energy to power the economy while driving down greenhouse gas emissions. Hydrogen Powered Passenger Rail Service would meet those expectations of performance.

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

So we have listed the Practical Benefits....

**Now Lets talk Common Sense
And the Reality of today!!**

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Our Senior levels of Government, B.C. and Federal, have made the following Transportation commitments to-date, all cost shared:

• Pattullo Bridge	\$1.37 Billion
• Broadway Corridor	\$2.83 Billion
• Surrey LRT	\$1.65 Billion
• Misc. Translink	<u>\$2.82 Billion</u>
Grand Total	\$8.67 Billion

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

**Within reason there Will BE very few additional dollars from senior levels of government
or at the very least they will be very hard to come by, that is NO secret!**

No More Money \$\$\$\$\$\$....?

So?

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

Lets reconsider and compare our options!

Surrey to Langley City LRT or SkyTrain down Fraser Highway is

- **Financially Irresponsible!**
- **Economically Irresponsible**
- **Environmentally Irresponsible!**

The Interurban is far more Cost Effective and serves a far greater population:

- **Less than 8% of the cost per Km of the Surrey to Langley LRT or SkyTrain!**
- **Less than 20% of the per capita cost of the Surrey to Langley LRT or SkyTrain!**

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

<u>Option 1</u>		<u>Est. Population.</u>	<u>Est. Cost.</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost</u>
Original LRT / 104 th & King George Blvd	Guildford	60,745	\$1,600,000,000	\$5,122.62
	Whalley	102,555		
	Newton	<u>149,040</u>		
		312,340		
<u>Option 2</u>				
Skytrain down Fraser Hwy to Fleetwood	Fleetwood	<u>62,735</u>	\$1,600,000,000	\$25,504.10
		62,735		
<u>Option 3</u>				
Skytrain / Fraser Hwy/to Langley City Clayton, Langley City, Brookwood / Fernridge Murrayville, Willoughby (Will be more than \$3 Billion)	Fleetwood	62,735	\$3,000,000,000	\$19,033.36
		55,283		
		<u>39,600</u>		
		157,618		

OR

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

<u>Option 4</u>	<u>Est. Catchment Pop.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	<u>Per Capital Cost</u>
N. Delta	58,000		
Newton	133,510		
KPU/SFU	13,500 Daily		
Sullivan	25,000		
White Rock	19,288		
S. Surrey	86,550		
Cloverdale	71,400		
Langley City	27,283		
Fort Langley	3,400		
Township of Langley (net of Fort Langley and Aldergrove)	107,000		
KPU / Trinity	7,100 Daily		
Gloucester Ind Park	20,000 Daily		
Aldergrove, Abbotsford, Sumas, Yarrow, Sardis & Chilliwack	250,375		
UFV, Int. Airport, Canada Education park	<u>30,440 Daily</u>		
	852,846	\$1,250,000,000	\$1,465.68

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Utilize a 99 KM Passenger Right-of-Way, owned by the taxpayer at

NO COST!

The Interurban Rail Corridor was protected in 1988 for passenger rights at

NO COST!

Compare that to The West Coast Express which costs TransLink (us the taxpayer) \$20 million per year plus Capital and Operational Costs! That is \$20 Million per year paid to CP Rail for a lease (use of line)! West Coast Express run 5 trains in the AM and 5 trains out in the PM – only 5 days a week on work days not holidays!

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

The Facts.... PER KM? Why we are very concerned!

- Surrey LRT Cost (Orig. Plan 11kms/\$1.65 Billion) - **\$157,142,857. PER KM**
- Broadway Extension / Subway to Arbutus Cost - **\$487,931,034. PER KM**
- Sur. Center to Lang. City SkyTrain (16km/\$3.2 Bil)- **\$200,000,000. PER KM**

"ALL COSTS FROM TRANSLINK OR EXTRAPOLATED FROM THEIR PUBLISHED NUMBERS."

BUT, there IS A MUCH BETTER IDEA!

Our Proposal – A South Fraser Community Rail Hydrogen Line!

99 Kms Scott Rd. to Chilliwack South Fraser Community Rail

\$12,500,000. PER KM - ALL IN

IMPORTANT NOTE: The above numbers are supported by a Leewood Engineering Study!

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

So what are our communities and media saying?

- **Newspaper - Southern Railway** *“SRY Rail Link is open to the concept of passenger rail services that would utilize our rail assets”*
- **Langley Advance** - *“It was the clever boys in Vancouver and Victoria who killed the Interurban transit system that served a far less densely populated Fraser Valley half a century ago. It’s long past time to correct that mistake.”*
- **The Province** *“The most efficient and “green” way to move large numbers of people is via light-rail transit. Given the population growth in the Fraser Valley, this transit option should be a no-brainer.”*
- **Abbotsford News** *“If the government is to meet its goal of cutting air contaminants by 4.7 million tonnes in the next 12 years, the revival of the interurban line will be one of many initiatives aimed at getting commuters out of their cars.”*
- **Abbotsford Times** *“Now is the time, when our population still allows it, to finally look at light rail. We have the rail ready and the cost of getting it up and running would be a fraction of the cost of building more SkyTrain routes... Not only are we convinced that rail is the best solution for the Fraser Valley, we are convinced that it will be used.”*

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

More about what our communities and media are saying?

- **The Province** *“One of the biggest disappointments in Victoria’s new transit plan is its failure to include the possibility of light-rail passenger service — along the old Inter-Urban rail route from Vancouver to Chilliwack. In our view, any transit plan that doesn’t include such an environmentally-sound option is deficient”*
- **Surrey Leader** *“Where is the much-needed light rail for the Fraser Valley?”*
- **Langley Times** *“We can learn from history. Rail-based transit will work in the Fraser Valley.”*
- **Chilliwack Times** *“There’s far too much foot-dragging when it comes to the issue of a proper transportation infrastructure for the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley.”*
- **Chilliwack Times** *Make no mistake, passenger rail service from Chilliwack to Abbotsford, Langley, Surrey, and even to Vancouver would be a great thing.*

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

And More about what our communities and media are saying?

- **Surrey Mayor Dianne Watts:** *"South of the Fraser, we want at-grade light rail. You see it all over the world."
"I for one am a firm believer that instead of SkyTrain expansion in Surrey we should be looking at at Grade Rail. At Grade Rail is significantly cheaper, easier to build and much more aesthetically pleasing than SkyTrain."*
- **Delta Councillor Bruce McDonald:** *"I really do believe 10 years, 15 years from now that line will be as important to the valley as the old Interurban was."*
- **Langley Mayor Rick Green:** *"Interurban services should be fast tracked, at least achieving excursion runs within the next couple of years."*
- **Abbotsford Councilor Lynne Harris:** *"I think the movement will take hold. I think there's feasibility to it. The infrastructure is already there, and in terms of economic affordability, it's an idea that should be explored."*

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

And even More about what our communities and media are saying?

- **Jock Findlayson and Ken Peacock Business Council of B.C.:** *Bold moves needed now to resolve Lower Mainland livability crisis! A NEW Fraser Valley "Innovation Corridor" anchored by a commuter rail system running from Chilliwack to the City of Vancouver would help address many of the region's most pressing issues. It would also offer new opportunities for regional economic development and growth. **Burnaby Now***
- **Former Chilliwack Mayor Sharon Gaetz:** *"Light rail linkages between communities would be invaluable. The track could connect the University of the Fraser Valley and there could be tourism and business opportunities that we've only dreamed of."*
- **Bill Vander Zalm Former Premier of B.C 1986 – 1991 (Whose government protected this corridor for passenger rights):** *"It's going to save billions, it's better for the environment and will get more people out of their cars. We are going to be actively working on this." **Delta Optimist***

Our campaign is soliciting even more support for establishing a South of the Fraser Provincially endorsed Community led Transportation Task Force, those results will determine once and for all the desire of the South of the Fraser Community, lets get on with it!

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

So after all of this, what is the hold up?

Very easy question to answer, the reason is....

We need to be allowed the time and opportunity to present this comprehensive PLAN and all of its details to the TransLink Mayor's Council the TransLink and B.C. Transit Board of Directors. The details on what is available is too important to leave to staff to decide on priorities!

True Public Engagement will only happen through an embraced Public Engagement process involving Translink, B.C. Transit and the FVRD, looking at the "Full South of Fraser Region"!

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

The Public just have to ask the question why?

WHY.... spend \$1.3 Billion to serve 99 KMs, 16 communities, 14 Post Secondary Institutions, an Airport that serves 1 million people a year, 2 significant Industrial Parks and 1.2 million people with state-of-the-art Hydrail Transportation....

When you can spend \$3 Billion to serve 16 KMs down largely an empty expanse of the Fraser Highway that would serve 3 communities and about 158,000 residents using SkyTrain technology designed for very high density!! 25% of that 16 kms is a dead zone!

Are Taxpayers Happy?

Is the public happy, currently paying 18.5 cents a litre in TransLink Gas tax?

What about 7% of their property tax to TransLink?

How much is the public willing to pay towards these financially irresponsible decisions?

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

UPDATE!

We presented our plan to the City of Chilliwack Council at their meeting on Tuesday April 2nd. We received unanimous support on our two asks....

- 1. Unanimous support for the establishment of a South of the Fraser Transportation Task Force and....**
- 2. Unanimous support for the referral of our presentation to be made before the Fraser Valley Regional District Board!**

Now we NEED the support of the TransLink Mayors Council, the TransLink Board of Directors, the Fraser Valley Regional District Board and the B.C. Transit Board to create a true Public Engagement process throughout the Fraser Valley South of the Fraser!

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

So how has our campaign been doing so far – In a week and a half after Chilliwack....

Chilliwack Council presentation – Unanimous support for our asks Tuesday April 2nd! Media – Not too bad, stay tuned!!

- **CBC Radio, TV and on line**
- **CKWX Radio and on-line**
- **Chilliwack Progress – Print and on-line**
- **Surrey Leader Now – Print and on-line**
- **Peace Arch News – Print and on-line**
- **Cloverdale Reporter – Print and on-line**
- **Abbotsford News – Print and on-line**
- **Aldergrove Star - Print and on-line**
- **Maple Ridge News – Print and on-line**
- **Langley Times Advance – Print and on-line**
- **CKNW – Jon McComb Show**
- **Global BC TV Newshour, 5:00 News, 6:00 News Hour and 11:00 late night news – On location and on-line**
- **City – TV**
- **Vancouver Sun**
- **The Province**

And this is only the start of our campaign.....

South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. Skytrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

We NEED Passenger Rail to happen!

- **We are not going to stop our campaign to get an opportunity to present our PLAN to the TransLink Mayor's Council, the TransLink and the B.C. Transit Board!**
- **We are not going to stop our campaign until we get the support of the TransLink Board, Translink Mayor's Council and the B.C. Transit Board - We are talking REAL MEANINGFUL Public Engagement!**

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. Skytrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

It is long past time that the decisions that are made on our behalf (the taxpaying public) reflects a concern about Value for Money, Fiscal Responsibility, Environmental Responsibility and Economic Value, which truly supports our region. Our ASK?

“To support our call for a joint Public Engagement Process with TransLink and B.C. Transit as a part of TransLink’s just launched Transport 2050!”

**This is an initiative that we are convinced would go a long way to solving our significant transportation and environmental problems.
Lets get to work and involve our communities NOW!!**

**Check out our website www.southfrasercommunityrail.ca
Check out our Facebook Page and like it – south fraser community rail**

South Fraser Community Rail

“Hydrogen Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack” #connect the valley

It is long past time that we send a message to our senior government politicians and bureaucrats....

**“Reactivate the Interurban Corridor with an Environmentally Friendly Passenger service utilizing Hydrogen Technology –
the Health of Fraser Valley Residents deserve it!”**

Thank You! Any Questions?

This presentation is made on behalf of –

The South Fraser Community Rail Committee Management Group and the The Hydrogen iLink Line Founding & Action Group Members: Rick Green, Lee Lockwood, Roy Mufford, Peter Holt, Brit Gardner, John Vissers, Scott Thompson and Tony Edgar.

Patrick Condon, Professor University of British Columbia, James Taylor Chair in Landscape and Livable Environments.

Bill Vander Zalm former Premier of the Province of British Columbia 1986 - 1991.

**The “Smart and ONLY” Way
TO Economically and Environmentally
Solve the South of Fraser’s
Transportation & Transit Deficit**

***“Building economic growth serving 1.2 million citizens,
16 cities/communities, Major Industrial Parks,
Abbotsford International Airport, Agri-Tourism and
TEN University campuses”***

Compelling case

- **Low cost**
Rail corridor owned by the Province of B.C. (BC Hydro)
Based on Scottish case this may be done for less than \$20M/km
- **Early in-service date possible**
Phased implementation over rail-ready sections
- **No impact on Port-Metro activities**
Not strategically important to the Port Metro Vancouver as not suitable for heavy freight movements due to 2.9% grade on Surrey Docks section of the line
- **Complementary to Surrey LRT project**
- **Minimal disruption to major road networks during construction phase**
- **Most densely populated sections have minimal freight traffic**

Re-Connecting the South of Fraser Communities

**Fraser Valley Interurban
Passenger Services 1910-50**



**3 track corridor waiting to
be used 2017 ➡**



**The railway built to serve passengers and
freight in 1910 waiting to serve again**

Supporting the Low Cost Solution

Learning from others....the Scottish experience

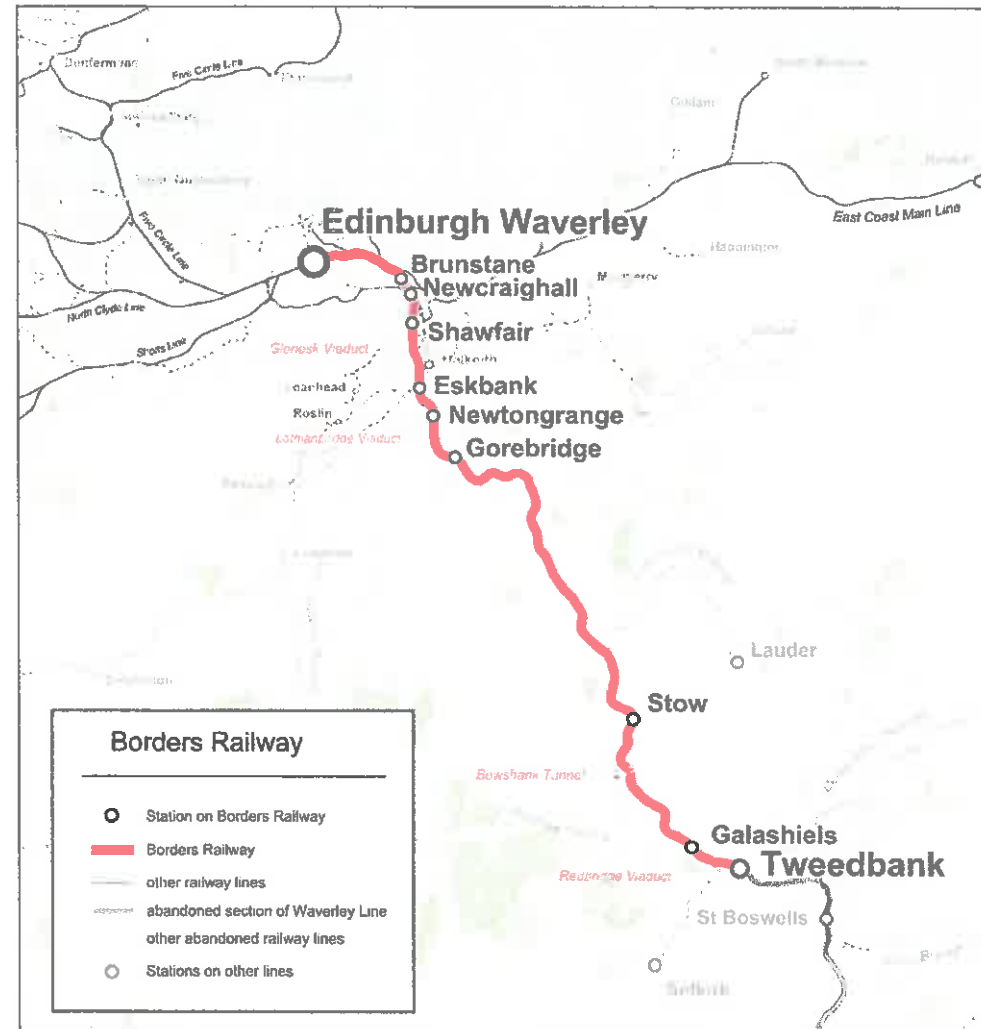
**Comparison between the Scottish Border
Rail project with the BC Hydro owned
interurban corridor running from New
Westminster to Chilliwack**

The Key Scottish Asset

.....an existing rail corridor

A 56km railway corridor,
46 kms totally dismantled
and abandoned in 1969.
Partly built on!

Links downtown
Edinburgh
(same population as Surrey!)
to the rural border
country and beyond



A little history.....

The Scottish border country lost its passenger rail service to Edinburgh 46 years ago



Rail service in 1960s - Galashiels



Border Rail service restored-Sept 2015



Many challenges along the route.....

Construction Challenges of Scotland's Border Railway



New Bridges & Refurbished Tunnels

Scotland's Border Railway

- ❑ Marginal business case based on community needs and projected economic benefits from tourism
- ❑ Strong community support but contentious project
- ❑ 3 major line blockages due to buildings and new roads
- ❑ Original P3 collapsed; pseudo governmental agency succeeded.
- ❑ Work began Nov 2008. First sod turned 2010
- ❑ Operational Sep 9, 2015. Half-hourly service
- ❑ **Cost < C\$10M/km**

Scotland's Border Railway

Project Specifications

- 65km of single line track (incl. 3 long dynamic passing loops)
- 42 new bridges
- 95 refurbished bridges
- 2 refurbished tunnels
- 1.5million tones of earth moved
- Non electrified but built to allow for future electrification

Cost of Construction £294 Million

C\$ 539.2M (Based on Jan 2015 Canadian CRA exchange data 1GBP = C\$1.83)

C\$9.46M per km

Community Rail

The Fraser Valley Rail Line

The Case for Community Rail in the Fraser Valley

Objectives:

- To enable Fraser Valley residents to have more choices in moving around the valley and into Vancouver!
- Reduce environmental impact of cars and trucks!
- Very positive economic impact on the lower mainland providing employee access to Industrial Parks plus easy access to the Abbotsford Airport!
- Dramatically improved student access to Fourteen post secondary institution campuses!
- Provide a cost effective solution that can be implemented in phases with the early phases being delivered quickly!
- Provide greater efficiency in transit through the integration of the new rail services with local bus routes! *A spine and rib system similar to Sky Train!*

Community Rail The Fraser Valley Line The Potential Routes



**Scott Road, Surrey
(Skytrain Station)
to
Langley city
Length 20.2 kms**

**Langley City
(City Hall)
to
Abbotsford
(Essendene)
Length 41.86 kms**

**Abbotsford
(Essendene)
to
Chilliwack
Length 38.55 kms)**

Community Rail

The Fraser Valley Rail Line

Key Points

- ☐ Passenger rights in place
 - ☐ Corridor owned by BC Hydro
 - ☐ Can be built in phases
 - ☐ Suitable for Tram-Trains*
 - ☐ Integration with short line freight movements. Temporal separation possible
 - ☐ Serves large population
 - ☐ Connects South of Fraser Communities
- Single line track utilizing majority of current corridor
 - New routing to serve key centres
 - Consider potential of new hydrogen FC iLints– in production (Alstom)
 - Twin Track possible
 - Consider potential of tram train technology (Vossloh)

Actual Cost Comparisons

British Columbia (fully automated light rail)

Project	Characteristics	Cost (CAN \$)
Evergreen Line	11 km - Light Metro Skytrain-automated/underground/ surface/elevated (opening 2017)	\$130.0M/Km (Total \$1,430 Million)
Canada Line	19.2 km Light Metro-automated/underground/elevated/ surface (opened 2009)	\$107.0M/km (Total \$2,054 Million)
Surrey Center / Langley City	<u>18.1 kms</u> Fraser Hwy (widen from 12 meters to 45 meters, Incl. 2 – 4 lanes plus 2 train tracks plus bike/pedestrian path) NOTE – Clear Cut a min. of 33 meters of Green Timbers Forest in Surrey!	\$157.1M/km (Total \$2.6 Billion)
	OR	
NEW – Inter-Urban	<u>99.23 kms</u> Scott Road to Chilliwack Open up the Fraser Valley	\$12.5M/km (Total \$1.240 Billion)

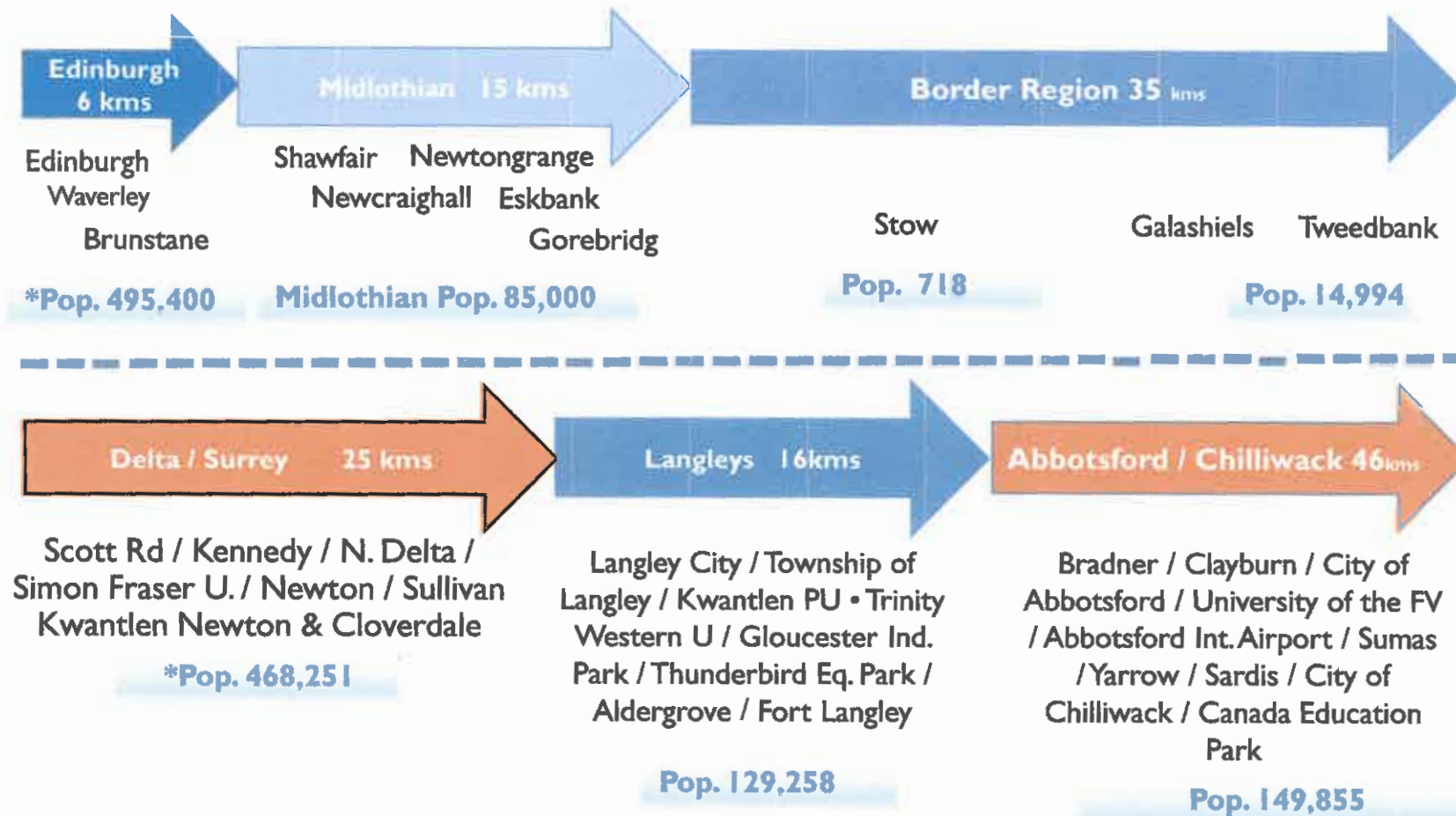
Scotland UK (heavy rail)

Project	Characteristics	Cost (CAN \$)
Border Rail	57km - Heavy rail*, Diesel Multiple Units – at grade, restored rail corridor. Multiple bridges and road realignments. (Open 2015) £294M	\$9.5M/Km (Total \$539 Million)

(Exchange rate CRA Jan 2015)

*Heavy rail refers to rail stock that can operate in conjunction with freight services on same rail corridor.

Route Comparison



*All population stats. 2011

Community Rail

The Fraser Valley Rail Line

Phased Approach

Project	Characteristics (Diesel Light Rail - Single track with loops)	Cost (Can\$)
Scott Rd to Newton	10kms - at grade, 2.9% grade Scott Road to 96 th Ave	TBD
Newton to Cloverdale	9.3kms – at grade. (Passes under major Hwy 15, 6 road Xings plus some farm Xings)	TBD
Cloverdale to Langley City Centre	5.5kms – at grade. Would require overpass to cross main Deltaport rail link plus possible alternate route. Disused corridor available for part of route	TBD
Langley to Abbotsford	28.52km – at grade. Passes over Hwy 1, numerous road Xings. Numerous day-trip tourist destinations	TBD
Abbotsford to Chilliwack	38.55km – at grade. Passes under Highway 1, numerous road and farm Xings. Serves historic small communities	TBD

The route of the interurban line incorporates few bridges but has many at grade rail crossings. These would almost all need to be upgraded to fully gated passenger grade. Access to Scott Road Skytrain station has been secured by City of Surrey

Observations

- ❑ Automated light metro systems are prohibitively expensive and necessitate limited regional transit coverage thus making the region 'transit poor'
- ❑ \$300M tunnelled and \$130M/km elevated automated transit systems are not affordable on a regional basis
- ❑ We can learn from other regions that maximize their transit coverage through integrating available infrastructure into the overall transit system

(We preach reuse in waste management why not infrastructure ?)

The Fraser Valley lost its passenger service to Valley communities and Vancouver 75 years ago



Coradia LINT 41 DMU
Ottawa "Trillium/O-Train" 2013
Fraser Valley Community rail 2020 ???



Alstom iLint
Fraser Valley Community rail 2020 ???

Actions

- ☐ Review/Update original 2006 Translink DRL Report in light of technology upgrades and cost and delivery constraints

NOTE: *Hydrogen FC powered units are capable of operating along interurban corridor with no interference with BC Hydro's secondary transmission lines that also use the corridor. Environmental impact due to operation of the Alstom Coradia iLint units is zero.*

Further information

www.bordersrailway.co.uk

www.campaignforbordersrail.org

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borders_rail

***Vossloh - Tram Trains**

<http://www.vossloh-kiepe.com/news/press-releases/vossloh-rail-vehicles-und-vossloh-kiepe-liefern-sieben-neue-train-trams-nach-grossbritannien>

Alstom – Hydrogen FC iLint Trains

<http://www.alstom.com/press-centre/2016/9/alstom-unveils-its-zero-emission-train-coradia-ilint-at-innotrans/>

Alstom – Hydrogen FC iLint Trains – First Order from Germany

<http://www.thelocal.de/20160920/first-alstom-hydrogen-train-at-berlin-innotrans-tradeshaw>

<http://www.alstom.com/Global/Transport/Resources/Documents/brochure2014/Coradia%20iLint%20-%20Product%20sheet%20-%20English.pdf?epslanguage=en-GB>

Thank you

539 Spyglass Place
Gibsons,
British Columbia.
V0N 1V9
CANADA

June 8, 2019

Members of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors,
Regional & Corporate Services Committee Members,
45950 Cheam Avenue,
Chilliwack B.C. V2P 1N6

Dear Members of the FVRD Board,

I am writing to offer my strong support for the initiative to reintroduce regular passenger rail services along the provincially owned Inter-urban corridor. It is difficult to understand why this practical, low-cost option for increasing passenger transportation for the South of Fraser region still remains largely unexplored, given its outstanding potential.

Below are a few key points that inform my passionate support for this project:

- The 99km long rail corridor is provincially owned. Passenger rights along its whole length are preserved and available;
- The Inter-urban rail corridor is 100ft wide along the majority of its length which is sufficient for the single track to be expanded to triple track operation, allowing freight services to continue unaffected;
- Previous reports are at least ten years old and have not had full access to accurate information on the status of the rail corridor;
- The cost of implementation is estimated to be less than one tenth the cost per kilometer of current options under consideration; (Based on a comparable reactivation of the Scottish Border Railway between Edinburgh and Tweedbank (www.bordersrailway.co.uk / https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borders_Railway & a short video presentation <https://vimeo.com/pxpeter/review/341219980/c254e2c685>)
- The first 20kms of the line through Surrey represents a significant opportunity to increase mobility options in a densely populated area;
- Innovative, clean the energy solutions exist, such as Alstom's iLint hydrogen powered passenger railcars, currently in use in North Germany, which have the potential to dramatically decrease the cost of implementation;

- Given the significantly reduced cost of this option, integrating the inter-urban corridor into the region's current transportation system would be an attractive addition to currently planned improvements;
- A compelling advantage of reactivating the inter-urban corridor would be the opportunity to combine a modern passenger service with small parcel movement, thus reducing freight traffic on the road network.

I have a long personal history of interest in rail transport systems, particularly in the reactivation of existing rail corridors and have relevant expertise in this area. I have served on a wide variety of committees reviewing transportation in the Lower Mainland and, in particular, I have focused on improving transport and transit options south of the Fraser. It is in this region, now, that the need for improvement has become critical. My experience as an engineer and, as a senior manager of multi-billion-dollar aerospace programs has provided me with significant insight into the funding and procurement challenges that surround major projects. I have served on both the government side and corporate side of such programs. I have read and analyzed many feasibility studies and reports and am critical and judicious in my assessments. The two reports purporting to assess the viability of reactivating the Inter-urban corridor were incomplete and offered inadequate detail.

The time is right for a comprehensive, independent review of the future of the Inter-urban rail corridor. The corridor exists, public ownership and passenger rights are secure, the need is undeniable so let's get 'onboard'.

Sincerely,



C Peter Holt BSc CEng MIET

email: peter@holt.ca
 home: (604) 840-9640
 cell/mobile: (604) 218-8997



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen iLink Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

RE: The Reactivation of Passenger Rail on the Interurban Corridor:

Subject: A Review and Critique of the DRL Report (circa October 16th, 2006 plus the Strategic Transportation Review Foundation Paper #4 Partnership FVRD / BC Transit, TransLink & B.C. Government – (Urban Systems circa 2008 / Final Report 2010) specific to the Interurban Corridor.

I have enclosed a comprehensive Power Point Report in hard copy (that which I presented to the committee today) which provides a thorough review of what we are proposing and asking for with respect to the reactivation of the Interurban. This critique is to deal specifically with two very narrowly focused and therefore flawed consultant reports that have been produced on the Interurban Corridor going back to 2006 and 2008 respectively. As Mayor, I actively challenged TransLink's Senior management team regarding the Urban Systems Report. A meeting was held with TransLink senior management on January 11th, 2011 advising them of our serious displeasure with this report. All of that is on record in a letter dated January 13th, 2011 to Ian Jarvis, then CEO, recapping the results of that meeting and an action plan that was never implemented. As the Urban Systems Report clearly states on several occasions, it was a high-level review of the Interurban and they appeared to rely on the conclusions and assumptions on the DRL Report of 2006. This DRL report was restricted then by the terms under which it had to conform and is now even less relevant due to the advances in technology.

Consultants hired by TransLink? I have had personal experience with TransLink and their consultants - (they were the lead agency on the Mufford Crescent project in our community) that had our community up in arms. I led a small committee, filed a minority report against 12 funding partners and we won after a two-year fight. Their consultant was caught in several lies to the ALC.

Consultants writing reviews and reports must be challenged to be objective and knowledgeable on the project being reviewed.

It appears that the above two reports conclusions are still being recognized by some within TransLink and those with ulterior motives to support the view that the Interurban corridor should be dismissed as an option. Nothing could be further from the truth. So, to that end we will highlight the inaccuracies as follows.

IMPORTANT: Both of these reports were written without the knowledge of the contract content (in the provincial sale 1988) 1) on the whole Interurban Line and 2) the Pratt Livingston Corridor (otherwise known as the Joint Section) that runs through the Langleys from Cloverdale through to around 232nd Street covered by the Master Agreement (previously unknown but uncovered in the Spring of 2009). Specific to that Master Agreement which is an 88-page document are the following:

1. Under the terms of the Master Agreement - A 21 Year Agreement, renewal at either party's option including the renewal clause! Renewed in June of 2009, next renewal by August 26th, 2030.
2. Under the terms of the Master Agreement - Passenger Rights are protected at no cost up to 33% of the wheelage using the Joint Section tracks.
3. Under the Terms of the Master Agreement - Traffic on this section shall be shared equally between Passenger and Freight Traffic.
4. Under the Terms of the Master Agreement - Should total traffic reach a volume where double tracking is required it shall be done at CPs expense including installation of new track and disposal of all debris.
5. Under the terms of the Master Agreement – CP has agreed not to apply for this rail line to fall under the National Railway Act regulations.

IMPORTANT NOTE: – Outside of the Joint Section covered by the Master Agreement, the full Interurban Corridor from the Pattullo Bridge to Chilliwack has Passenger Rights protected in perpetuity per the agreement of sale in 1988 between B.C. Hydro and Itel / Southern Rail.

***Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority (Technical Assessment of operating Passenger Rail
On the Interurban Corridor FINAL REPORT, October 16th, 2006 Prepared by DRL Solutions Inc.***

Page 3 Assumption – property acquisition required new right of way. Incorrect

Page 18 Sect 5 Technical and constructability Issues identified in their report as follows:

5.1	<i>Service Reliability and Freight Train Operations S. Rail</i>	<i>Sale Agreement requirements</i>
5.2	<i>Service Reliability/Frt Train Operations CPR Page Subdivision</i>	<i>Master Agreement requirem.</i>
5.3	<i>Constructability of Additional Trackage/Steep Rail Gradients</i>	<i>N/A (New Technology)</i>
5.4	<i>Electrical Pole Line Restrictions on New Track Construction</i>	<i>N/A (Electrical Not required)</i>
5.5	<i>Passenger Car Safety Standards applicable to Heavy Rail Track</i>	<i>National Standards</i>
5.6	<i>Conflict between vehicle clearance & passenger Access. Req.</i>	<i>European Solution</i>
5.7	<i>LRT Access to Langley Town Center</i>	<i>Master Agreement requirem.</i>
5.8	<i>Grade Crossing Warning System/Highway Traffic Interface</i>	<i>New System in place in Lang.</i>
5.9	<i>Safety aspects of Pedestrian and Private Crossings</i>	<i>Not a problem w freight traffic</i>
5.10	<i>Availability of Competing Sources for Compliant Rail Vehicles</i>	<i>Numerous Manufacturers</i>
5.11	<i>Utilities Relocations – Cost and effects on construction sched.</i>	<i>Not required</i>
5.12	<i>Property Acquisition – Cost and effects on construction sched.</i>	<i>Not required</i>
5.13	<i>Environmental Issues – Floodplain and Wetlands Construction</i>	<i>N/A – Active Freight Op. Now</i>
5.14	<i>Environmental Issues – Train Operat. & Passenger Stat. Facilit.</i>	<i>N/A – Active Freight Op. Now</i>
5.15	<i>Environmental Issues – Noise and Rail Line Maint. Restrictions</i>	<i>N/A – Active Freight Op. Now</i>
5.16	<i>Environmental Issues – Visibility, Safety and Veg. control Restr.</i>	<i>N/A – Active Freight Op. Now</i>
5.17	<i>Compatibility of Rail Signals/Com. Syst. W transm. Lines –</i>	<i>N/A</i>
5.18	<i>Security Issues</i>	<i>Normal Mainten Req.</i>
5.19	<i>Track Maintenance Standards for LRT DMU/EMU vehicles</i>	<i>Recommend Hydrail</i>

Transportation Review Foundation Paper #4 Partnership FVRD / BC Transit, TransLink & B.C. Government – (Urban Systems circa 2008 / Final Report 2010) specific to the Interurban Corridor.

- ***This report and its assumptions regarding the prospects for an inter-regional rail service are frankly not based on accurate information in any respect. A complete objective analysis can be provided but primarily by its own admission their report was not a feasibility study, but in their opinion a high-level screening of these options which we would suggest is very inaccurate. As the Mayor of the Township of Langley and member of the TransLink Mayor's Council we were not approached to provide input into this study, to the contrary I wrote a letter to the then CEO of TransLink, Ian Jarvis, in respect to this issue and it is clear they did not incorporate any input from the Surrey UMA report or the Langley UMA report (circa 2008 / 08) that dealt with Passenger Rail. This report was produced without any recognition of the renewal of Passenger rights within the Joint Section, and the fact that it is an operational railway in every respect causing a significant error in calculations and conclusions.***
- ***Its conclusions were based on the limited and error filled DRL Solutions report of 2006 by the consultant's own admission (as described above)***
- ***Hydrail was not a consideration nor was it available at the time of this report. They were limited to only considered Heavy Rail Diesel Push Pull, Heavy Rail Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU), Light Rail Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) and Light Rail Electrical Multiple Unit..***
- ***Considered extension of West Coast Express from Mission over to Abbotsford as part of this study which makes no sense given the exorbitant lease cost TransLink are paying CP Rail annually for the existing WCE line. It also relies on the ongoing (renewable) contract with CP and does not provide access to a destination most people want to go who live South of the Fraser, 1.2 million compared to 372,000 North of the Fraser.***
- ***As stated in the introduction, this report was done prior to the discovery of NO COST Passenger rights and Hydrail technology that largely negates the necessity of relocating BC Hydro's transmission line while providing a clean, zero emission solution.***
- ***The number of potential stations of 9 is low as we suggest 12 – 14 would be required. Speed is correct but train type of Diesel would be incorrect primarily due to its negative affect on the Fraser Valley Airshed.***
- ***Annual ridership numbers of 1,703,000 are substantially wrong compared to any formula you can develop looking at ridership North of the Fraser on WCE.***
- ***Potential of Double Tracking mentioned. FACT Any double tracking will be at the cost of CP Rail, unknown at time of this report.***
- ***Track upgrade a non-issue. – On or about 2015 / 16 BNSF who ship coal to Roberts Bank from the US through White Rock asked and received permission to return their trains to the states through Abbotsford on the Interurban line. There were about 3 – 4 unit trains per day approx. 12,000 Ft. in length over a 3-month period that returned their trains on this corridor. The length, weight and configuration of these trains provides substantial proof of our argument that track upgrades are***

not required. Cost of stations which would be track platforms (like Europe) would be required and are built into the costs of the Leewood report as are rolling stock and automated road gates.

- *Operating costs are in question as are the revenue estimates based on what we see is a dramatic miscalculation.*
- *Cost per ride and therefore Cost per service Hour are dramatically incorrect.*
- *Suggestion that this line would serve as a Commuter rail service is incorrect, it is a Community Rail Service serving 16 Cities/Towns/Communities/Municipalities, 14 Post Secondary Institutions, an International Airport, Industrial Parks and much more with the Rail Line serving as the Spine and a community Bus Service feeding the Rail Line as the Ribs. Just like SkyTrain.*
- *The economic evaluation of the Interurban flies in the face of reality of today for a wide variety of reasons.*
- *One must ask the question, what expertise did Urban Systems have to be selected to conduct such an evaluation?*

Summary: We are firmly of the opinion that our proposal to reactivate the Interurban Corridor with Hydrail Passenger Rail Technology is something that makes abundant sense. Having said that, we, after many years of working on this campaign and considering all the relevant changes over the past decade believe there must be a well thought out and well-constructed Public Engagement Process through Public Meetings between Surrey and the City of Chilliwack.

Over the past decade consider the population growth in the Fraser Valley, the explosion in property values that has driven much of your population growth and the traffic congestion that has followed. Now consider, where another 1,000,000 people and 500,000 new homes are going to go over the next 40 years? It is time that a lead is taken now in finding a solution to all of our collective problem. The total solution is not adding an HOV lane each way on Highway 1 or adding an Express Bus – We need much more to solve this problem, we believe a reactivated Interurban will help considerably at a very cost effective price.



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen iLink Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Ridership Calculations

The following is our calculations for ridership for any South Fraser Community Passenger Rail Service between Chilliwack and the Scott Road Skytrain station. A number of assumptions must be considered between what the reality is with the West Coast Express (WCE) and any potential service on the south side of the Fraser.

I know our comparison North and South of the Fraser cannot be directly comparable as they claim that 40% (a number that is frequently banded around) of boardings in Mission come from Abbotsford? All of this aside the Fraser Valley Strategic Review (FVSR) numbers do not make any sense. A parallel comparison can be used. Consider the following initial facts -

RE the West Coast Express –

- 2017 West Coast Express Annual Boardings **2,322,892**
- Population North of Fraser **372,277**
- **Daily** Boardings as a % of the population who board / use WCE N of River **2.52%**
- Revenue per individual boarding **\$6.10**
- Operating Cost per Boarding **\$8.02**
- Total Cost per Boarding **\$9.76**

NOTE: The CP lease cost, not shown in financials provided through FOI would add \$8.60 per boarding, if you added this plus the total cost of \$9.76 you are looking at \$18.36 per boarding subsidy?

RE the Interurban -

- Boardings on Interurban based on participation numbers and population above! **7,479,712**
NOTE: This number is derived by extrapolating the above N. of River boardings against population numbers and equating same S. of River.
- Conservative Boardings South of the Fraser for this purpose. **5,500,000**
- The Fraser Valley Strategic Review used this number as their projected use number. **1,768,000 ????**
NOTE: How was this calculated?
- Population South of the Fraser **1,200,000**
- Daily Projected % of population **2.52%**
- Revenue per individual boarding **\$6.10**
- Operating Cost per Boarding **?**
- Total Cost per Boarding **?**

NOTE / Thoughts? - Even if you used half of the % that are using for the service North of the river you could project a ridership of 3,060,379. Extrapolating the above, revenue would total -

- Total revenue North of the River **2,322,892 @ \$6.10 = \$13,380,000**

- Total revenue South of the Fraser using their projections 1,768,000 @ \$6.10 = \$10,784,800
NOTE: The strategic review comes out with a ride cost of something in the neighborhood of \$70.00 a ride but does not account for any revenue?
- Total revenue S. of the Fraser using WCE pop. useage % 6,120,758 @ \$6.10 = \$37,336,623
- Total revenue South of the Fraser using 1/2 of the WCE population useage % 3,060,379 @ \$6.10 = \$18,668,311

Important: We believe it is a reasonable theory that the ridership of rail transportation South of the Fraser should mirror that North of the River. Now we would give you the fact they are not directly comparable given Commuter Rail vs Community Rail and a certain amount of crossover traffic, however that issue goes both ways, but I would strongly suggest that it can be used as a rough guide. As the above clearly outlines, IF you use ½ of the North of the River ridership %, it makes a substantial difference to their conclusions; add to that their out of line costs to reactivate the South of Fraser service, their lack of recognition of the good condition of the existing rail corridor, their lack of recognition of the existence of NO Cost for use of Passenger Rights, their inclusion of using heavy rail propulsion and not Hydrail added to the exaggerated issues and costs outlined, this review is totally out of line.



South Fraser Community Rail

"Hydrogen iLink Passenger Rail, Scott Rd. SkyTrain to Chilliwack" #connect the valley

Summary -

Our Ask?

Our Ask is very non-threatening – It is about reaching out to the residents of Surrey, White Rock, City of Langley, Township of Langley, Abbotsford and the City of Chilliwack. This reach could be expanded to reach other communities within the Fraser Valley Regional District as well.

We fully understand the regional responsibilities between Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley Regional District and their two Transit providers – TransLink and B.C. Transit. There must be cooperation between the two to be able to solve our serious Transit issues that are causing gridlock daily. To that end we are asking the Fraser Valley Regional District to take the lead through B.C. Transit and to coordinate a series of at least six well publicized and advertised Public Engagement Meetings between Surrey and Chilliwack. This move is essential to be able to move forward; to recognize the serious problems and need for a healthy environment and accessible and affordable transportation in reducing the congestion that plagues the Valley daily. Once again to our ASK –

- By resolution of the FVRD Board of Directors to meet or write to the B.C. Transit Directors requesting a Public Engagement Process with respect to the Reactivation of the Interurban Corridor specifically. That the community is involved in the make up of this process so that this process and results will be respected by the communities it serves.
- By resolution of the FVRD Board of Directors to meet or write to TransLink's Mayor's Council requesting that they become actively involved in this process. If rejected by TransLink that B.C. Transit and the FVRD move forward on an independent Public Engagement Process.

Thank you again for your time and consideration of our proposal and presentation today. The Fraser Valley Regional District and its citizens have for far too long been ignored on such a serious livability issue. If we can be of further assistance, please contact us at any time. We would be pleased to make a presentation to the B.C. Transit Board of Directors if requested.

Sincerely,


W. B. (Rick) Green Former Mayor, Township of Langley 2008 - 2011

Home / Office 604 607-7338 Cell 604 866-5752

creeksidefarms@shaw.ca / southfrasercommunityrail@shaw.ca

On behalf of The South Fraser Community Rail Committee Management Group the Hydrogen iLink Line Founding & Action Group Members: Rick Green, Lee Lockwood, Roy Mufford, Peter Holt, Brit Gardner, John Vissers, Scott Thompson and Tony Edgar

- Professor Condon, University of British Columbia, James Taylor Chair in Landscape Patrick and Liveable Environments.
- Bill Vander Zalm former Premier of the Province of British Columbia 1986 - 1991

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Reg Dyck, Manager of Electoral Area Emergency Services

File No: 7200-01

Subject: Electoral Area Emergency Services – Department Activity Report

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Electoral Area Services Committee of information pertaining to activity within the Emergency Services Department. Staff are not looking for a recommendation and has forwarded this information should members want more clarification to discuss the item further.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

DISCUSSION

The following is a brief overview of the activity for the Electoral Area Emergency Services Department between January 2019 and June 2019:

Volunteer Fire Departments:

ECOMM Transition:

On February 19th, the FVRD Dispatch Centre closed and all dispatch duties went to ECOMM. There were some initial challenges with the transition with the fire department adjusting to the new system however, the fire departments have adjusted well and are comfortable with the new processes.

Training and Conferences:

Several firefighters from various halls attended the 2019 Wildfire Symposium held in Penticton the first weekend in May. Here they learned about new wildfire mitigation tactics and methodology and had the opportunity to network with other firefighters from around the province. The BC Fire Expo was

held the first week of June. This conference provided an opportunity for me and several of our Chiefs to learn about new technology and equipment as well as the latest safety concerns for both our citizens and our firefighters. Firefighter mental health was a key focus of the conference.

Individual Fire hall Activities:

Jan 2019 June 24th 2019

Boston Bar / North Bend:

- Responded to 25 calls for service
- 1 resignation

Chilliwack River Valley

- Responded to 71 calls for service
- 2 resignation, 1 leave of absence
- Acquired 3 new recruits and a junior firefighter
- New rescue truck RFP awarded

Columbia Valley

- Responded to 23 calls for service
- 3 resignations and 1 leave of absence

Hemlock Valley

- Chief Marty McKinney resigned on May 6th and Ken Harbord was appointed Chief.
- Responded to 7 calls for service
- Acquired 2 new recruits and had 1 resignation
- Held a "Meet the Fire Department" event in April.

North Fraser

- Responded to 251 calls for service
- Acquired 2 new recruits and 1 returning fire fighter
- Held a live fire training exercise on June 15th.
- Hosted a community Pancake Breakfast which included a Show and Shine and kids activities on June 1st.

Popkum

- Responded to 96 calls for service
- 3 resignations
- Held a live fire training exercise in April with Yale and District VFD in attendance.
- Hosted a community Pancake Breakfast on June 1st.

Yale and District

- Responded to 18 calls for service
- Acquired 1 Junior Fire Fighter

Emergency Support Services:

Our ESS Area Coordinators are actively working on securing sites for reception centres and group lodging. To that end they are working with local businesses to build their supply resources lists for food and lodging of evacuees. It is imperative that we grow our ESS teams so that we have the capacity to ensure proper support to the members of the public. We are reliant on our neighboring ESS groups for support as we do not have the manpower in some of the Electoral Areas.

Emergency Program:

The FVRD hosted the EMBC Spring Readiness Workshop on April 10th with representatives from several provincial and local government entities available to answer questions from the participants. The workshop was well attended with just over 50 people from the FVRD, other local governments and First Nations taking part.

On May 28th & 29th, we hosted the EMBC Conducting Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis course. This was well attended by several staff members as well as members from other local governments and First Nations.

Also, on June 5th, we hosted the EMBC EOC Planning course which was also well attended by staff and members from other local governments.

We have had 3 more staff members successfully complete a course in EOC Essentials.

Two community information sessions have been attended by the Emergency Services Department, April 4th for Area C and May 11th for area E, two more are scheduled for area H on Saturday July 6th at the Cultus Lake and Columbia Valley fire halls.

Auditor General for Local Government Performance Audit "Emergency Management in Local Government":

Members of the AGLG Audit team have been interviewing members of the Board and Staff and reviewing various documents and plans since early February. The final report should be ready late this year.

COST

There are no costs associated with this report.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services: Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:

No further financial comments.

Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:

Reviewed and supported.

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-07-09

From: Reg Dyck, Manager of Electoral Area Emergency Services

File No: 7200-40

Subject: Hemlock Valley Fire Department Fire Apparatus Purchase

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Electoral Area Services Committee that the Emergency Services Department will be asking for a special vote, before the July Board meeting, in regards to purchasing a new fire apparatus for the Hemlock Valley fire department.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

The closing date for the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the new Hemlock Valley fire apparatus was extended by one week. The prices quoted are only guaranteed for 30 days. This extension would cause the report to EASC to be delayed until the August meeting which will be past the 30 day deadline.

DISCUSSION

The RFP for a new fire apparatus (engine) for Hemlock Valley closing date had been June 21st 2019 so the proposals could be reviewed before the July EASC meeting deadline and a recommendation put forward. One manufacturer asked for an extension of one week, which was granted. This has created a delay in the project plan.

Due to the specialized nature of this apparatus (shorter wheelbase and request for a rear mounted pump panel) we may receive limited responses to this RFP. It was determined, that to have as many as

possible proposals to review and choose from, an extension would be in the best interest of the Hemlock Valley fire department and the Fraser Valley Regional District.

As it takes some time to review these proposals with the fire department and make an educated decision, the Emergency Services Department is asking for a special vote by the Electoral Area Services Committee on a recommended proposal before the July board meeting. This would enable us to award the contract, if so decided, before the proposals pricing guarantee deadline.

COST

There are no costs associated with this report.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Jennifer Kinneman, Acting Chief Administrative Officer:	Reviewed and supported.

File: 400-50-01

July 9, 2019

VIA EMAIL: info@fvrd.ca

Jason Lum
Chair
Fraser Valley Regional District

Dear Chair Lum:

Re: Support for UBCM Resolution
Access to Provincial Emergency Preparedness Funding for Independent Fire Services

The Cariboo Regional District has submitted a late resolution for consideration at the 2019 UBCM convention, regarding Access to Provincial Emergency Preparedness Funding for Independent Fire Services.

The CRD is requesting the support of your organization for this resolution.

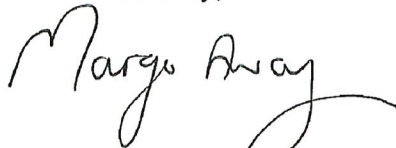
**ACCESS TO PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNDING FOR
INDEPENDENT FIRE SERVICES**

WHEREAS independent fire department, fire brigade and fire cache societies provide an invaluable service for the unincorporated communities in regional districts;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM lobby the Province of British Columbia to change either its policy or legislative framework to ensure that independent fire, fire brigade or fire cache societies can apply directly to the Province for provincially administered emergency preparedness funding programs to support their training or capital requirements, similar to existing BC Gaming Grant programs.

Thank you for your consideration. Your support is very much appreciated.

Yours truly,



Margo A. Wagner
Chair



CITY OF PORT MOODY

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

June 27, 2019

Selina Robinson, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
PO Box 9056 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9E2

Dear Honourable Selina Robinson,

At the Regular Council Meeting of June 25, 2019, the City of Port Moody passed the following resolution:

THAT a letter to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing be sent by the Office of the Mayor expressing Support for Property Assessed Clean Energy Enabling Legislation for BC indicating our concerns and requesting that a study of PACE best practices be undertaken with expert stakeholders, including UBCM and FCM staff, in order to guide changes to legislation to allow for PACE programs in BC as recommended in the report dated June 4, 2019 from Councillor Amy Lubik regarding Support for Property Assessed Clean Energy Enabling Legislation for BC;

AND THAT the following resolution regarding Support for Property Assessed Clean Energy Enabling Legislation for BC be endorsed by the City of Port Moody and forwarded for consideration at the 2019 UBCM convention and forwarded to other UBCM members for support:

*WHEREAS climate change is the greatest threat to our municipalities;
AND WHEREAS the pillars of the Clean BC program include better buildings, incentivizing retrofits and upgrading BC's stock of public housing so residents, many of whom are low-income families or seniors, can live in a more energy-efficient, healthier, and comfortable home;*

AND WHEREAS the cost of clean energy infrastructure is a major barrier for low and middle income earners, as well as small businesses and municipalities;

AND WHEREAS Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) legislation has proven to be effective in financing retrofits in other jurisdictions;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Province of British Columbia work with expert stakeholders with knowledge of Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) best practices, including UBCM and FCM, to study the application of PACE in BC and develop PACE enabling legislation for BC Municipalities.

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) is a proven, common-sense financing tool that will allow the British Columbia Government to address the need to create transition jobs and address climate change, all without adding to the provincial debt. PACE is a powerful tool which, with the right legislative framework, could create a new clean energy ecosystem, bring new capital into the province, and significantly bolster the existing sustainability marketplace. The world is grappling with the tension between the carbon-based energy industry and a consensus that emissions are directly contributing to climate change. Currently, buildings account for 40% of GHG's. Through the development of a robust and thriving PACE ecosystem, BC can dramatically reduce its emissions by radically improving the energy efficiency of both its existing building stock and new builds.

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities is currently developing programs/grants for PACE; however these are not available in BC. It has been suggested that using limited municipal or foundation type funding instead of accessing private capital limits resources available for Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) projects. PACE delivers market certainty and turns sustainability measures into solid business case initiatives.

The City of Port Moody is asking that British Columbia develop enabling legislation for a strong and vibrant PACE program. An optimum solution could involve maximizing both government and private investments. A strong PACE program will deliver reductions in BC's municipal and provincial GHG emissions and make a significant contribution towards governments' ability to deliver on its GHG reduction commitments, to support reducing energy poverty, and to create Green Jobs. Such an initiative, if ultimately implemented in BC, would become one of the most significant steps municipalities could take to tackle climate change.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Meghan Lahti". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small dot at the end of the last name.

Meghan Lahti
Acting Mayor, City of Port Moody

CC: All UBCM Members



Following are highlights of Fraser Basin Council's current work in the Fraser Valley.

Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy – LMFMS highlights

FBC's flood management strategy team continues to be busy on a number of fronts on this important file. Some of the recent developments include:

- **Orphan Dikes** – The contractor has completed field assessments for three more structures in the Chilliwack River valley, along with quality control and assurance of fieldwork. They continue to work on the hydrology and hydraulics assessments, and the design and cost estimates for upgrading the dikes. They are also assessing the consequences if the orphan dikes fail.
- **Flood Mitigation Options for Sub-Regional Planning** – A sub-regional analysis and evaluation of options will soon begin to better understand the suitability of different flood risk reduction options for different sub-regions, with different local circumstances. The Joint Planning Committee seeks members to advise and take part in the sub-regional process.
- **Assessing Lower Mainland Flood Risk** – FBC has secured grant funding to undertake a Lower Mainland flood risk assessment through the federal National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP), a \$200-million cost share program that aims to reduce the risks and impacts of flooding on Canadians. FBC is working with the Province and the federal government to finalize details. This project will include additional hydraulic model runs, development of flood damage curves, and assessment of flood risk. This will be particularly important to identify regional priorities for flood risk reduction.
- **Provincial Flood Strategies** – Building on its work to date on the Lower Mainland flood strategy, FBC has been retained by the Province of B.C. to undertake a series of investigations from 2019 to 2021 to inform and support flood strategies around the province.
- **Flood and Environment Atlas** – Explore the new online atlas at www.cmnbc.ca/atlasgallery/lower-mainland-flood-and-environment-atlas

Cultus Lake Aquatic Stewards (CLASS)

- CLASS volunteers continue to count **Canada geese** at Cultus Lake for FVRD Area H director Taryn Dixon, including the latest count on July 10, when 208 adult geese and 24 goslings were spotted, (some adults are likely young from this year). The count on June 1 found 74 adults and 18 young. The data will help plan strategies for managing the goose population on the lake.
- FBC distributed **Clean Drain and Dry** signs from the Invasive Species Council of BC at Cultus Lake Park, Lindell Beach, Stave Lake and Lake Errock, to help boaters prevent the spread of invasive aquatic plants,
- CLASS volunteers will assist the FV Invasive Species Society with a **yellow flag iris survey** around Cultus Lake and a removal program this summer and fall. CLASS volunteers were out last month to assist FVISS reposition mats used to smother yellow flag iris patches in Sweltzer Creek.
- FBC/CLASS had a well-attended booth at **Cultus Lake Days** (June 22) and at the **Cultus Lake Pikeminnow Derby** (June 15). FBC connected FLNRORD to the Derby organizers, the Chilliwack Lions Club, so FLNRORD staff could provide the public with information about **smallmouth bass**, and request that any bass caught be taken to the DFO research centre for study. The bass was likely introduced to the lake and is an invasive fish. Chilliwack Lions report 200 adults and 161 kids registered for the derby; they caught 1,271 pikeminnow and 28 smallmouth bass, a total of 390 kg of fish. That's more than 2018, when 972 pikeminnow were caught, which was up from 736 in 2017. No smallmouth bass had been caught in previous years. FBC/CLASS is working with FLNRORD to raise awareness about the smallmouth in Cultus, which seems to be the only Fraser Valley lake to date to have the invasive fish.
- Two CLASS volunteers have begun taking **Secchi readings in Cultus** to track lake's water clarity through the year. CLASS recently joined the BC Lake Stewardship Society, which provided the Secchi kit. Earlier this summer, the water was clear up to 5 metres, then in late June it dropped to 4 metres and was reported as 'milky.' CLASS will forward its findings to the BCLSS for its province-wide BC Lake Stewardship and Monitoring Program database.

For more information, please contact:

Christina Toth at 604-864-9295, ctoth@fraserbasin.bc.ca | Bob Purdy at 604-488-5355, bpurdy@fraserbasin.bc.ca