

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, January 23, 2019

7:00 pm

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Pages

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. 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 January 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.

3. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

None

4. BOARD MINUTES & MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Board Meeting - December 19, 2018

8 - 24

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Minutes of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of December 19, 2018 be adopted.

5. COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION MINUTES FOR INFORMATION AND MATTERS ARISING

5.1 Regional and Corporate Services Committee - December 11, 2018

25 - 32

5.2 Draft Regional and Corporate Services Committee - January 9, 2019

33 - 37

5.3	<u>Draft Electoral Area Services Committee - January 9, 2019</u>	38 - 45
-----	--	---------

5.4	<u>Draft Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission - January 11, 2019</u>	46 - 47
-----	---	---------

6. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

No Items.

7. FINANCE

7.1	<u>Impact to Directors Remuneration due to Changes in Legislation on Federal Taxation</u>	48 - 48
-----	---	---------

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

[EASC-JAN 2019] THAT staff be directed to report back to the February EASC meeting regarding the impact on Directors remuneration as a result of recent changes in federal legislation eliminating 1/3 tax exemption for elected officials.

- Corporate report dated January 23, 2019 from Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

8. BYLAWS

No Items.

9. PERMITS

[OPPORTUNITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO BE HEARD]

9.1	<u>Application for Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the front lot line setback to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Electoral Area G</u>	49 - 63
-----	--	---------

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I
- DVP Application
- Draft DVP 2017-25

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JAN 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the setback from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) from 30 metres to 6 metres, clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Area "G", subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public and the submission of complete building permit applications for structures built without permits.

9.2 Application for Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to vary the maximum height requirement for a single family residence at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H

64 - 79

EAs/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from Julie Mundy, Planning Technician
- DVP Application
- Draft DVP 2018-34

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

[EASC-JAN 2019] THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to increase the maximum permitted height of a building from 7.75 metres to 9.0 metres, subject to consideration of any comment or concerns raised by the public.

10. **CONTRACTS, COVENANTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS**

10.1 Area E Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plan Strata Room Licence of Occupation

80 - 81

All/Weighted

- Corporate report dated January 23, 2019 from Katarina Duke, Engineering & Community Services Technologist

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a Licence of Occupation agreement between the Fraser Valley Regional District and the Baker Trails Strata for the use of the office space as the Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant Strata Room.

10.2 Electoral Area B Curbside Waste Collection RFP Results

82 - 83

All/Weighted

- Corporate report dated January 23, 2019 from Carolynn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist and Sterling Chan, Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a two year Services Agreement with First Class Waste for residential curbside collection of garbage, recycling, yard waste and organics in Electoral Area B, in the amount of \$137,160 plus GST, based on their proposal dated December 19, 2018

11. **OTHER MATTERS**

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

- Corporate report dated January 23, 2019 from Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning
- Draft RGS Monitoring Report

11.2 Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program – Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure

133 - 135

All/Unweighted

- Corporate report dated January 23, 2019 from Carolyn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to submit grant applications under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program – Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure Sub-Stream intake for the following projects:

- Electoral Area B: Dogwood Valley Watermain Extension
- Electoral Area C: Harrison Mills Transfer Station Relocation
- Electoral Area D: Integrated Water System Watermain Extension
- Electoral Area H: Cultus Lake Wastewater Collection System Upgrades

12. CONSENT AGENDA**12.1 CONSENT AGENDA - FULL BOARD*****All/Unweighted***

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

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 12.1.1 to 12.1.4 be endorsed:

12.1.1 RACS-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair, Board Vice Chair and Chief Administrative Officer to attend the 2019 Lower Mainland Local Government Association AGM and Conference to be held in Harrison Hot Springs, BC between May 8

and 10, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 101.

Reference item 4.1 of January 9, 2019 RACS Agenda.

12.1.2 RACS-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair, Board Vice Chair and the Chief Administrative Officer to attend the FCM Annual Conference and Trade Show to be held in Quebec City from May 30 to June 2, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 101.

Reference item 4.2 of January 9, 2019 RACS Agenda.

12.1.3 RACS-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board accept a \$25,000 grant from Solar Now and proceed with the installation of a rooftop solar panel system at the Cheam Avenue office building.

Reference item 6.1.1 of January 9, 2019 RACS Agenda.

12.1.4 RACS-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District provide a letter of support to the Village of Harrison Hot Spring for their grant application under the '*Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program*' for the creation of a public building to serve as a Culture Hub;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board also provide a letter of support to the District of Kent for their grant application under the '*Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program*' for the development of an Indoor Aquatic Facility.

Reference item 7.1 of January 9, 2019 Agenda.

12.2 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS

EAs/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 12.2.1 and 12.2.2 be endorsed:

12.2.1 EASC-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District authorize Electoral Area

Directors to attend the 2019 Lower Mainland Local Government Association AGM and Conference to be held in Harrison Hot Springs, BC between May 8 and 10, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 102.

Reference item 5.1 of January 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

12.2.2 EASC-JAN 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize Electoral Area Service Directors to attend the FCM Annual Conference and Trade Show to be held in Quebec City from May 30 to June 2, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 102.

Reference item 5.2 of January 9, 2019 EASC Agenda.

13. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

14. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FOR INFORMATION (Items 14.1 to 14.3)

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 14.1 | <u>Corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from Environmental Planner regarding 'Nuisance Mosquito Control Pest Management Plan' - [Jan 2019 RACS]</u> | 136 - 172 |
| 14.2 | <u>Corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from Environmental Services Coordinator regarding 'The BC Organics Infrastructure Program' - [Jan 2019 RACS].</u> | 173 - 175 |
| 14.3 | <u>Corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning regarding FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis Update' - [Jan 2019 RACS]</u> | 176 - 178 |

15. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE Items 15.1 and 15.2)

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 15.1 | <u>Fraser Basin Council Fraser Valley Update - January, 2019</u> | 179 - 179 |
| 15.2 | <u>Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Update - December 2018</u> | 180 - 181 |

16. REPORTS BY STAFF

17. REPORTS BY BOARD DIRECTORS

18. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

19. ADJOURNMENT

All/Unweighted

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of January 23, 2019 be adjourned.

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, December 19, 2018
(Immediately following the FVRHD Board Meeting)
FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Jason Lum, City of Chilliwack, Chair
Director Dennis Adamson, Electoral Area B
Director Pam Alexis, District of Mission
Director Wendy Bales, Electoral Area C
Director Henry Braun, City of Abbotsford
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
Director Dave Loewen, City of Abbotsford
Director Bud Mercer, City of Chilliwack
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 Patricia Ross, City of Abbotsford
Alternate Director Jeff Shields, City of Chilliwack
Director Ross Siemens, City of Abbotsford
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G

Regrets: Director Chris Kloot, City of Chilliwack

Staff Present: Paul Gipps, Chief Administrator Officer
Suzanne Gresham, Director of Corporate Initiatives
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services
Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning & Development

Stacey Barker, Deputy Director of Regional Programs
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Jennifer Kinneman, Manager of Corporate Affairs
Tyler Davis, Network Analyst I
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant
Maggie Mazurkewich, Recording Secretary

There were also four members of the public present.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Lum called the meeting to order at 7:08 p.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By FACIO

Seconded By MERCER

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of December 19, 2018 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**

3. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

No items.

4. BOARD MINUTES & MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Inaugural Board Meeting - November 27, 2018

Moved By DAVIDSON

Seconded By ROBB

THAT the Minutes of the Inaugural Board Meeting of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of November 27, 2018 be adopted.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

5. COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION MINUTES FOR INFORMATION AND MATTERS ARISING

The following minutes were provided for information:

**5.1 Draft Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission -
November 22, 2018**

6. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

6.1 2019 FVRD Board and Committee Meeting Schedule

Moved By POPOVE

Seconded By CHAHAL

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the draft 2019 Board and Committee Schedule.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

7. FINANCE

No items.

8. BYLAWS

**8.1 FVRD Official Community Plan for Electoral Area G Amendment
Bylaw No. 1487, 2018 - 38447 Bell Road, Electoral Area 'G' to
facilitate a 2.0 ha (5 acre) truck parking and storage yard**

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Official Community Plan for Electoral Area G Amendment Bylaw No. 1487, 2018* be given second and third reading.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

**8.2 FVRD Electoral Area G Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1488, 2018 -
38447 Bell Road, Electoral Area G to facilitate a 2.0 ha (5 acre) truck
parking and storage yard**

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area G Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1488, 2018* be given second and third reading.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

8.3 FVRD Popkum-Bridal Falls Community Plan Bylaw No. 1501, 2018, Electoral Area "D"

Moved By DICKY
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Official Community Plan for Popkum–Bridal Falls Bylaw No. 1501, 2018*.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

Moved By DICKY
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize community engagement as outlined in the report dated December 11, 2018 to provide feedback on the draft Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 1501, 2018;

AND THAT draft *Fraser Valley Regional District Official Community Plan for Popkum–Bridal Falls Bylaw No. 1501, 2018* be referred to various agencies for comment.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

8.4 FVRD Bylaw No. 1502, 2018 - Rezoning application for 10304 Agassiz-Rosedale Highway, Electoral Area "D" to facilitate a proposed four (4) lot suburban residential subdivision

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018* for the purpose of rezoning 10304 Agassiz-Rosedale Hwy (Highway 9) to facilitate a four (4) lot suburban residential subdivision.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By DIXON

THAT the *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018* be forwarded to Public Hearing;

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board delegate the holding of the Public Hearing with respect to the proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018* to Director Dickey or, in his absence, the Alternate Director for Area D;

THAT Director Dickey or his alternate preside over and chair the Public Hearing with respect to proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018*;

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 *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018* in accordance with the Local Government Act;

AND FURTHER THAT in the absence of both Director Dickey and his alternate at the time of the Public Hearing with respect to proposed *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018*, the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Chair is delegated the authority to designate who shall preside over and chair the Public Hearing regarding this matter;

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

Moved By CHAHAL
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute all documents relating to *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 1502, 2018*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.5 FVRD Hatzic East Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1505, 2019 – Electoral Area "G"

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic East Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1505, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic East Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1505, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.6 FVRD Canyon Alpine Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1507, 2019 – Electoral Area "A"

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By DAVIDSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Canyon Alpine Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1507, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By PRANGER

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Canyon Alpine Water System Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1507, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.7 FVRD Dogwood Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1509, 2019 – Electoral Area "B"

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By DIXON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Dogwood Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1509, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Dogwood Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1509, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.8 FVRD Electoral Area "D" Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1511, 2019

Moved By DICKY
Seconded By SIEMENS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1511, 2018*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Area D Water System Capital Construction Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1511, 2018*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.9 FVRD Hatzic Prairie Water Supply and Distribution System Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1512, 2019, Area "F"

Moved By DAVIDSON
Seconded By MERCER

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. 1512, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

Moved By LOEWEN
Seconded By CHAHAL

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. 1512, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

8.10 FVRD Hatzic Prairie Water System Capital Construction Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1513, 2019, Electoral Area "F"

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give first reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water System Capital Construction Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1513, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By SIEMENS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board give second and third reading to the bylaw cited as *Fraser Valley Regional District Hatzic Prairie Water System Capital Construction Service Area Amendment Bylaw No. 1513, 2019*.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

9. PERMITS

9.1 Application for Development Variance Permit 2018-32 to reduce the flanking street setback to permit the addition to a mobile home at 10435 Rutley Road, Electoral Area "D"

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

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2018-32 to reduce the flanking street setback from 25 feet (7.6 metres) to 7.9 feet (2.4 metres), to the foundation and 6.9 feet (2.1 metres) to the eave, to

facilitate an addition to a mobile home at 10435 Rutley Road, Area "D", subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public;

AND THAT Development Variance Permit 2018-32 replace and supersede Development Variance Permit 2018-20 and Development Variance Permit 2017-12 and that both Development Variance Permits be cancelled and removed from title.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

9.2 Application for Development Variance Permit 2018-33 to reduce the interior side lot line setback to permit the construction of a dairy barn at Catherwood Road, Electoral Area "G"

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

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2018-33 for the property at 9518 Catherwood Road, Electoral Area "G", to reduce the interior side lot line setback from 30.0 metres (98.4 feet) to 9.0 metres (29.5 feet), measured clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of a cattle barn, subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

AND THAT Development Variance Permit 2018-33 replace and supersede Development Variance Permit 2018-25 and that Development Variance Permit 2018-25 be removed from title.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED**

10. CONTRACTS, COVENANTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

10.1 Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre Lease Agreement

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission consider a one year extension of the Dan Sharrers Aquatic Centre Lease Agreement with the District of Hope;

AND THAT staff be directed to draft a Modification of Lease Agreement for the consideration of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

**10.2 Sunshine Valley Transfer Station Operation and Waste Collection
2018 RFP Results**

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By DIXON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a Services Agreement with Two Crows Refuse for two years for the provision of residential garbage, recycling and yard waste collection at the Sunshine Valley Transfer Station as well as the operations and maintenance of the site at an annual cost of \$110,000 plus GST.

**CARRIED
ALL/WEIGHTED**

11. OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Grant application for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Discussion ensued regarding the process and timing of the grant application and plan development.

Moved By HAMILTON
Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board endorse a grant application of \$90,000.00 under UBCM's Community Resiliency Investment program to create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for the FVRD Electoral Areas.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

11.2 Municipal Regional District Tax

It was noted that following the December Regional and Corporate Services Committee meeting, that Stephanie Hooker of AdvantageHOPE had met with Electoral Area Directors for Areas A, B, D and E to discuss AdvantageHOPE's application to implement a Municipal and Regional District Tax Program within Electoral Areas A, B, D and E. It was noted that due to a lack hotels in Electoral Area E, that this area would not currently participate in the program.

Discussion ensued regarding the importance of the opportunity for dialogue and input between destination marketing programs, such as AdvantageHOPE and Tourism Chilliwack, and that annual presentations be made to the Board. Further discussion resulted in the following motion:

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board support AdvantageHOPE's application to implement the Municipal and Regional District Tax Program within the Fraser Valley Regional District Electoral Areas A, B, and D for a five-year term for the Hope, Cascades and Canyons tourism area;

AND THAT staff be directed to draft a letter of support for this organization;

AND THAT the Destination Marketing Organizations in the FVRD be invited to make annual presentations to the FVRD Board in hopes to share directly with the Board the Strategic and Tactical Plans for each community;

AND FURTHER THAT staff be directed to bring forward a report to the Board on a regular basis reporting out on the work on of the Destination Marketing Organizations in the FVRD.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

11.3 Grant Application to Northern Development Initiative Trust

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By DICKEY

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize an application to Northern Development Initiative Trust for a grant of up to \$15,000 (75%) and up to \$5,000 (25%) from the Electoral Area Services toward the cost of completing a Connectivity Infrastructure Strategy for improving internet and cell phone service in the Electoral Areas of the FVRD;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize staff to engage Research ICT Solutions to assist in seeking the grant.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

11.4 Canadian Infrastructure Program BC and Northern and Rural Committees Infrastructure

Moved By RAYMOND
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Electoral Area Services Committee recommend that the FVRD Board authorize a grant application in the amount of up to \$1.6 million to the Investing in Canadian Infrastructure Program BC and Northern Rural Committees Infrastructure to develop the Station House Project in Electoral Area A;

AND THAT staff be authorized to enter into an ownership and partnering agreement with the Boston Bar North Bend Enhancement Society to manage and operate the Station House.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

11.5 2018 Job Creation Partnership Program Summary for Experience the Fraser and Regional Parks

Discussion ensued regarding the success of the Job Creation Partnership Program project for Experience the Fraser and Regional Parks. It was noted that presentations would be made to individual Municipalities highlighting the successes of this program.

12. CONSENT AGENDA

12.1 CONSENT AGENDA - FULL BOARD

Moved By POPOVE
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 12.1.1 to 12.1.4 be endorsed:

12.1.1 THAT staff be directed to prepare a report for the Board's information at the January 23rd, 2019 Board meeting with respect to the proposed submission of an application to the B.C. Ministry of Environment Organics Infrastructure Program for a proposed Fraser Valley Organics Conversion Initiative.

12.1.2 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair and Chief Administrative Officer to attend the Regional District Chair and CAO Forum to be held in Victoria, BC on March 26 and 27, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel expenses be approved from the Regional Administration Budget 101.

12.1.3 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board enter into an agreement with the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, to work in partnership to use and promote the *Love Food Hate Waste* educational campaign to encourage food waste prevention.

12.1.4 THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board approve the Class III Special Event Licence No. 2019-01 for the REVEL Race Series Chilliwack Marathon & Half Event to be held on August 17, 2019, 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 its signatories to execute all legal instruments associated with the Special Event Licence No. 2018-01.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

12.2 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT Item 12.2.1 be withdrawn and dealt with separately.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

12.2.1 EASC-DEC 2018

Discussion took place regarding the proposed non-farm use application for a cannabis production facility. Concerns were raised around issues such as odour, lighting spill and impact on neighbours.

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board forward the Non-Farm Use application for a cannabis production facility at 58551 Dent Road, Electoral Area "B" to the Agricultural Land Commission with support subject to an offer and commitment from the landowner to register a covenant in favour of FVRD regarding the use of the building, lighting, and odours as described in the Report dated 2018-12-11.

**CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED
DIRECTOR DIXON OPPOSED**

Moved By ADAMSON
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the following Consent Agenda item 12.2.2 be endorsed:

12.2.2 EASC-DEC 2018

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize Electoral Area Directors to attend the 2019 Local Government Leadership Academy Elected Officials Seminar to be held in Richmond, BC between January 16 and 18, 2019.

CARRIED
EAs/UNWEIGHTED

12.3 CONSENT AGENDA - ELECTORAL AREAS A, B AND HOPE

Moved By ROBB
Seconded By RAYMOND

THAT the following Consent Agenda items 12.3.1 to 12.3.10 be endorsed:

12.3.1 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Commission support the River Monsters Swim Club's consideration of hosting the Fraser Valley Regional Competition at the Hope & District Recreation Centre in August 2010;

AND THAT details be brought forward to a future meeting of the Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services Commission.

12.3.2 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission participate in the 2018-2019 School District 78 Scholarship Program;

AND THAT the scholarship funding available for Hope Secondary School and Boston Bar School be at \$1000 per school;

AND FINALLY THAT a scholarship selection committee be formed consisting of two RCAS Commission members and one staff member to determine scholarship criteria, review applications and provide recommendations to the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission.

12.3.3 THAT the Bus for Education and Aboriginal Resources be located in the Recreation Centre parking lot once per week to offer free family programming.

12.3.4 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission authorize a grant in the amount of \$101.50 to Hope Search and Rescue, funded from the community facility use grant program, for the purposes of renting the Flight Centre for up to two days in March 2019 to host a meeting;

AND THAT members of the Hope Search and Rescue be eligible for a 20% corporate pass rate.

12.3.5 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission authorize a grant in the amount of \$571.50 to Hope Garden Club, funded from the community facility use grant program, for the purpose of renting the conference centre including projector and screen on March 6, 2019 for the purposes of hosting a gardening event;

AND THAT advertising for the event be provided on the LED screen for two weeks prior to the event.

12.3.6 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission authorize a grant in the amount of \$373.50 to Hope Secondary School, funded from the community facility use grant program, for the purposes of renting the conference centre and kitchen on May 9, 2019 to host a leadership conference.

12.3.7 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission authorize a grant in the amount of \$285.50 to Hope Secondary School, funded from the community facility use grant program, for the purposes of renting the arena and mezzanine on May 2, 2019 to host a career fair for local students.

12.3.8 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission adopt the 2019 RCASC Meeting Schedule.

12.3.9 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission approve the proposed floor plan and design for upgrades to the arena mezzanine space.

12.3.10 THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission authorize a grant in the amount of \$484.00 to the South Coast Women's Hockey League, funded from the community facility use grant program, for the purposes of renting the mezzanine and conference centre on March 29-31, 2019.

**CARRIED
ELECTORAL AREAS A, B AND HOPE/UNWEIGHTED**

13. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

No items.

14. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FOR INFORMATION

The full report was provided for information.

14.1 Corporate report dated December 11, 2018 from Environmental Services Coordinator regarding 'Energy Efficiency Study at Hope Recreation Centre' [Dec 2018 RACS]

15. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND CORRESPONDENCE (15.1 to 15.4)

The following reports were provided for information.

15.1 BC Assessment - December Media Campaign - Preview of the 2019 Assessment Roll.

15.2 Letter dated November 30, 2018 from Office of the Seniors Advocate of British Columbia offering congratulations to elected officials.

15.3 Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Update - October 2018

15.4 Thompson-Nicola Regional District Board Highlights - November 22, 2018

16. REPORTS BY STAFF

None.

17. REPORTS BY BOARD DIRECTORS

Director Raymond: reported that the Boston Bar Staff a Cruiser Campaign collected over 1,000 lbs of food and \$3,000 for the food bank.

Director Engar: highlighted the Revel marathon in Electoral Area E scheduled for August 17, and noted it will be a high profile event as it is a qualifying event for the Boston marathon.

Director Adamson: noted the weekend in Yale was very busy with a dinner for Spuzzum and Yale First Nations, as well as a Fire Department event with chili hot dogs and toy giveaway for kids.

Chair Lum: wished everyone well over the holidays. He noted the draft 2019 Appointments for Standing Committees has been circulated on table for the Board's consideration, and noted that following any input from individual Directors, it would be brought back to the January 2019 Board meeting for consideration.

18. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

Craig Garden offered to answer any questions regarding the cannabis facility from on behalf of Energy Consulting.

19. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Moved By FACIO

Seconded By PRANGER

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.

**CARRIED
ALL/UNWEIGHTED**

The Open Meeting was recessed at 8:01 p.m.

20. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 10:18 p.m.

21. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None.

22. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By FACIO

Seconded By POPOVE

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board Open Meeting of December 19, 2018 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting was adjourned at 10:19 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Director Jason Lum, Chair

Corporate Officer/Deputy



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

Tuesday, December 11, 2018
9:00 am

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present:

Director Jason Lum, City of Chilliwack, Chair
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 Leo Facio, Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Director Ken Popove, City of Chilliwack
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A
Director Peter Robb, District of Hope
Alternate Director Susan Spaeti, District of Kent
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G

Regrets:

Director Sylvia Pranger, District of Kent

Staff Present:

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
Suzanne Gresham, Director of Corporate Initiatives
Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs
Stacey Barker, Deputy Director of Regional Programs
Jennifer Kinneman, Manager of Corporate Affairs
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Christina Vugteveen, Manager of Parks
David Urban, Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
Marina Richter, Environmental Services Coordinator
Jamie Benton, Environmental Services Coordinator
Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator
Matthew Fang, Network Analyst I
Maggie Mazurkewich, Executive Assistant to CAO
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant (Recording Secretary)

Also Present:

Christopher Bush, President, Catalyst Agri-Innovations Society (*as per item 3.1*)
Stephanie Hooker, AdvantageHOPE (*as per item 3.2*)
Brent Graham, Manager, Government Relations and Public Policy, Fortis, BC (*as per item 3.4*)

Neal Pobran, Senior Manager, Community and Indigenous Relations, Fortis BC (*as per item 3.4*)
Darin Wong, Community and Indigenous Relations Manager, Lower Mainland, Fortis BC (*as per item 3.4*)

1. CALL TO ORDER

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

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By DICKY
Seconded By FACIO

THAT the delegation from Fortis, BC (item 3.4) be added to the Agenda and that the agenda be varied to hear item 3.4 prior to item 3.3;

AND THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of December 11, 2018 be approved, as amended;

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

CARRIED

3. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Christopher Bush, President, Catalyst Agri-Innovations Society and Mateo Oejo of Net Zero Waste

Christopher Bush, President of the Catalyst Agri-Innovations Society reported that the majority and highest concentration of agricultural activities in BC reside in the Fraser Valley and spoke to the ability for stakeholders to convert agricultural waste into opportunities. He noted there is an opportunity for the FVRD to access up to \$20 million from the *Provincial Organics Infrastructure Program*.

Mr. Bush also provided a book to the FVRD entitled '*The Solution Revolution: How Business, Government, and Social Enterprises are teaming up to Solve Society's Toughest Problems*' by William D. Eggers & Paul MacMillan

Christopher Bush was acknowledged for his passion in finding solutions to agriculture waste and the following motion was put forward:

ROSS/FACIO

THAT staff be directed to prepare a report for the Board's information at the January 23, 2019 Board meeting with respect to the proposed submission of an application to the B.C. Ministry of Environment Organics Infrastructure Program for a proposed Fraser Valley Organics Conversion Initiative.

CARRIED

3.2 Stephanie Hooker, AdvantageHOPE

Stephanie Hooker from AdvantageHOPE provided a presentation *entitled 'Hope, Cascades and Canyons – Municipal Regional District Tax (MRDT) – Five Year Tourism Strategy Development'*, providing an overview of tourism objectives, guiding principles, tourism vision and mission, strengths to leverage, priority strategies, primary target markets, funding tools and terms of reference. Ms. Hooker reported that the Hope, Cascades and Canyons is a tourism marketing collective spanning Bridal Falls, Hope, Yale, Boston Bar (Areas A, B, D and E of FVRD) and Manning Park. Ms. Hooker reported that AdvantageHOPE has been working with accommodators and tour operators to form a tourism advisory committee.

Ms. Hooker reported that 54 communities/areas in BC have accessed the MRDT, including Chilliwack and Abbotsford. The MRDT funds are returned to the 'eligible entity' to be managed locally and invested in destination marketing programs that will support business growth.

Ms. Hooker advised that the District of Hope has provided a letter of support to AdvantageHOPE for the collection of MRDT in their region and is now seeking a similar letter and a motion of support from the FVRD for the collection of MRDT in Areas A, B, D and E.

Questions were raised and comments were provided from EA Directors as to whether there is any advantage of the MRDT to their specific areas. It was proposed that the affected Electoral Areas meet together to discuss further on this topic before a decision is made.

Item 3.4 was dealt with at this point.

3.4 FortisBC

Brent Graham, Manager, Government Relations and Public Policy, Neal Proban, Senior Manager, Community and Indigenous Relations and Darin Wong, Community and Indigenous Relations Manager, Lower Mainland of Fortis, BC provided a joint presentation with respect to the shortage of natural gas following the Enbridge-owned natural gas pipeline rupture near Prince George. They indicated that they are looking for support from all of their stakeholders to reduce usage of natural gas in their facilities and to promote the conservation message.

They also reported on Fortis's system preservation plan and indicated that their next steps include ongoing conservation, vulnerable infrastructure (facilities that need to be kept on) and communications collaboration with stakeholders.

Questions were raised regarding rate increase, future preventive measures, and the amount of gas going south of the border. It was noted that in terms of conservation, the FVRD has been doing their part challenging staff to conserve energy and upgrading equipment to reduce energy.

3.3 Job Creation Partnership Program - Summary Highlights

David Urban, Manager of Outdoor Recreational Planning delivered a presentation, providing a summary of 2018 Job Creation Partnership Program (JCP) for Experience the Fraser and Regional Parks. Mr. Urban reported that in 2015 and 2016, Ecoworks Landscape Services Inc. in partnership with the Fraser Valley Regional District were successful in receiving grants through the Job Creation Partnership (JCP) Program. He noted that this year \$482,000 in provincial funding was received to continue this work, totaling \$1.1 million of grants received for this Program. A key aspect of this program was to provide employment and job skills training for unemployed workers.

Mr. Urban provided a visual presentation on the projects undertaken through the JCP Program.

Staff and the JCP participants were commended on the great work accomplished and the benefits of these projects to the community was highlighted.

4. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting - October 11, 2018

Moved By FACIO

Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of October 11, 2018 be adopted.

CARRIED

In response to a question raised regarding the status of the YMCA project discussed at the RACS meeting in October, staff reported that they will be in discussion with YMCA in January and that a policy will be developed and brought forward for the Board's consideration.

5. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

5.1 2019 FVRD Board and Committee Meeting Schedule

Paul Gipps, CAO reported that the start time of the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission meetings are still under consideration.

Moved By ALEXIS
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board consider approval of the draft 2019 Board and Committee Schedule.

CARRIED

5.2 Regional District Chair and CAO Forum: March 26 and 27, 2019

Chair Lum reported that he will be unavailable to attend the Regional District Chair and CAO Forum in March, 2019 and proposed that the Vice Chair attend in his place.

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By ROBB

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair and Chief Administrative Officer to attend the Regional District Chair and CAO Forum to be held in Victoria, BC on March 26 and 27, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel expenses be approved from the Regional Administration Budget 101.

CARRIED

6. FINANCE

No Items.

7. REGIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

7.1.1 Love Food Hate Waste - Local Government Food Waste Prevention Partnership

Moved By POPOVE
Seconded By STOBART

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board enter into an agreement with the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, to work in partnership to use and promote the *Love Food Hate Waste* educational campaign to encourage food waste prevention.

CARRIED

7.1.2 Energy Efficiency Study at Hope Recreation Centre

Paul Gipps, CAO reported that an Energy Efficiency Study for the Hope Recreation Centre and adjoining Curling Rink has been undertaken through a BC Hydro PowerSmart grant.

7.2 REGIONAL PARKS

No Items.

7.3 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INITIATIVES

No Items.

7.4 OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PLANNING

No Items.

8. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

No items.

9. REPORTS BY STAFF

No Items.

10. REPORTS BY DIRECTORS

None.

11. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

12. ADJOURNMENT


Moved By FACIO
Seconded By ROSS

THAT the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of December 11, 2018 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting adjourned at 10:26 a.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:



.....
Director Jason Lum, Chair

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

Wednesday, January 9, 2019
9:00 am
FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Jason Lum, City of Chilliwack, 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 Leo Facio, Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Director Ken Popove, City of Chilliwack
Director Sylvia Pranger, District of Kent
Director Peter Robb, District of Hope
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G

Regrets: Director Patricia Ross, City of Abbotsford, Vice Chair
Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A

Staff Present: Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs
Stacey Barker, Deputy Director of Regional Programs
Jennifer Kinneman, Manager of Corporate Affairs
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Christina Vugteveen, Manager of Parks
David Urban, Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning
Lance Lilley, Environmental Planner
Jamie Benton, Environmental Services Coordinator
Micha Gutmanis, Environmental Services Coordinator
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
Matthew Fang, Network Analyst I
Maggie Mazurkewich, Executive Assistant to CAO
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant (Recording Secretary)

1. CALL TO ORDER

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

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By POPOVE

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of January 9, 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 Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting - December 11, 2018

Moved By ALEXIS
Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Minutes of the Regional and Corporate Services Committee Open Meeting of December 11, 2018 be adopted.

CARRIED

4. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

4.1 LMLGA AGM and Annual Conference: Harrison Hot Springs – May 8 to 10, 2019

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By ROBB

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair, Board Vice Chair and Chief Administrative Officer to attend the 2019 Lower Mainland Local Government Association AGM and Conference to be held in Harrison Hot Springs, BC between May 8 and 10, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 101.

CARRIED

4.2 FCM Annual Conference: Quebec City, May 30 to June 2, 2019

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair and Board Vice Chair to attend the FCM Annual Conference and Trade Show to be held in Quebec City from May 30 to June 2, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 101.

It was proposed that the Chief Administrative Officer be included as an attendee to the FCM Annual Conference and the motion was amended as follows:

Moved By STOBART
Seconded by PRANGER

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize the Board Chair, Board Vice Chair and the Chief Administrative Officer to attend the FCM Annual Conference and Trade Show to be held in Quebec City from May 30 to June 2, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 101.

CARRIED

5. FINANCE

No items.

6. REGIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

6.1.1 Solar Panel Grant for Fraser Valley Regional District Head Office Building

Comments were offered that the project is eagerly anticipated.

Moved By ENGAR
Seconded By ALEXIS

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board accept a \$25,000 grant from Solar Now and proceed with the installation of a rooftop solar panel system at the Cheam Avenue office building.

CARRIED

6.1.2 Nuisance Mosquito Control Pest Management Plan

The corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from the Environmental Planner with respect to FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program was provided for information.

Staff provided brief information on the two classifications of mosquitoes, noting that the FVRD Control Pest Control Plan focuses on nuisance and flood water mosquitoes. In response to a question raised, staff confirmed

that Matsqui Island is also included in the FVRD Control Pest Management Plan and that a detailed mapping project of Matsqui Island to trace breeding sites was carried out last year. The importance of messaging to the public during peak mosquito season was highlighted.

6.1.3 The BC Organics Infrastructure Program

The corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from the Environmental Services Coordinator pertaining to the BC Organics Infrastructure Program was provided for information.

6.2 REGIONAL PARKS

No items.

6.3 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INITIATIVES

No Items.

6.4 OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PLANNING

6.4.1 FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis Update

The corporate report dated January 9, 2019 from the Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning pertaining to FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis was circulated for information. With the potential influx of recreational users the consideration of the development of a management plan and the impact to search and rescue were raised. Staff noted that that they are gathering data based on geographical areas.

7. OTHERS MATTERS

7.1 Investing in Canada Infrastructure Grant Program - Requests for Board Support

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer reported that the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and the District of Kent have requested for letters of support for projects which they wish to undertake under the '*Investing the Canada Infrastructure Program*'.

BRAUN/FACIO

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District provide a letter of support to the Village of Harrison Hot Spring for their grant application under the '*Investing in Canada*

Infrastructure Program for the creation of a public building to serve as a Culture Hub;

AND THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board also provide a letter of support to the District of Kent for their grant application under the *'Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program'* for the development of an Indoor Aquatic Facility.

CARRIED

8. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

None

9. REPORTS BY STAFF

None

10. REPORTS BY DIRECTORS

Director reported on upcoming Johnny Harris comedy show taking place at the Memorial Hall on Saturday, January 12, 2019 at Harrison Hot Springs.

11. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

12. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By FACIO
Seconded By ENGAR

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

CARRIED

The Regional and Corporate Services Committee Meeting adjourned at 9:20 a.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT

.....
Director Jason Lum, Chair

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

ELECTORAL AREA SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, January 9, 2019

1:30 pm

FVRD Boardroom, 45950 Cheam Avenue, Chilliwack, BC

Members Present: Director Bill Dickey, Electoral Area D, Chair
Director Dennis Adamson, Electoral Area B
Director Wendy Bales, Electoral Area C
Director Orion Engar, Electoral Area E
Director Hugh Davidson, Electoral Area F (*by teleconference*)
Director Al Stobbart, Electoral Area G
Director Taryn Dixon, Electoral Area H

Regrets: Director Terry Raymond, Electoral Area A

Staff Present: Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer
Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services
Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services
Margaret-Ann Thornton, Director of Planning & Development
Graham Daneluz, Deputy Director of Planning & Development
Jennifer Kinneman, Manager of Corporate Affairs
Jaime Reilly, Manager of Corporate Administration
Kristy Hodson, Manager of Financial Operations
David Bennett, Planner II
Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I
Matthew Fang, Network Analyst I
Sunny Dhillon, Accounting Clerk
Maggie Mazurkewich, Executive Assistant to CAO
Chris Lee, Executive Assistant (Recording Secretary)

Also Present: Director Jason Lum, Chair FVRD (*part*)
Director Chris Kloot, City of Chilliwack (*part*)

Wilf Krickhan (*as per item 3.1*)
David Melnychuk (*as per item 3.1*)
David Kneale (*as per item 3.1*)

There were three members of the public present.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Dickey called the meeting to order at 1:32 p.m. and welcomed Chair Lum and Director Chris Kloot to the meeting. Director Dickey informed that Director Hugh Davidson would be joining the meeting via teleconference.

CAO Paul Gipps introduced Sunny Dhillon, Accounting Clerk, who is joining the Finance team.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By DIXON

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of January 8, 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 Wilf Krickhan, Larson Farms Inc.

Wilf Krickhan, applicant and current owner of Larson Farms. Inc. provided a brief verbal update with respect to the non-farm use application for bulk water extraction at 56555 Chilliwack Lake Road in Electoral Area E, noting that this location was selected as 85% of the infrastructure for the project already exists. He reported that he has had on-going positive communication with the FVRD, MOTI, FLNR and the Sto-lo First Nation. He highlighted potential community concerns regarding sustainable water supply to present users in the community in the short and long term, changes to traffic patterns, vehicle movement and implications to the agricultural potential of his property.

David Melnychuk, a professional agrologist, noted that as required by the Land Commission for non-farm use applications, a detailed agricultural report has been prepared by him on Mr. Krickhan's request and is on file with the Regional District.

Mr. Melnychuk gave a presentation providing an overview of the proposal and the consultation process. The following were some of the highlights of his presentation:

- Objective of proposal – to establish a bulk water filling station at 56555 Chilliwack Lake Road;
- Use existing facilities (well, pump house, roads) and extract about 75 gpm and ship the water by bulk to Chilliwack;
- Project to be sited on land which has been altered by the former Ministry of Forest tree seedling production;
- Minor road widening and another access onto Chilliwack Lake Road;
- Facility will be fully automated – no employees required;
- Water extraction less than 1% of river re-charge;
- Approximately 12 truck movements per day over 250 days per year;
- Water filling facility is located on an altered site, used by the Ministry of Forests for roads, structures and pumphouse;
- Original farm irrigation system is based upon water from Pierce Creek, not groundwater;
- Project unlikely to have negative impact on the use of the property as a farm;
- Project would be a catalyst for returning the fields to active crop production, through lease arrangements with established farmers from the Fraser Valley;
- Project would provide a reliable and sustainable source of high quality drinking water;
- Project would stimulate the re-vitalization of the agricultural use of the property.

David Kneale, hydrogeologist provided a presentation on the hydrogeological implications of the proposal, highlighting the groundwater resources, water testing results and aquifer characteristics. Some of the points noted in his presentation are as follows:

- Production well was constructed in 2014;
- Domestic well located on the property completed in the same aquifer;
- Aquifer is large – extends from Chilliwack Lake to Vedder Crossing (approx. 45 km);
- Water balance conducted;
- Monitoring done during low flow period in October;
- Water quality in aquifer is excellent;
- Aquifer is unconfined and receives recharge from rainfall, snowmelt, Chilliwack Lake and numerous streams throughout the valley;
- Precipitation pattern and water level in the creek in the monitoring station indicate no direct relationship to climate pattern and withdrawal of ground water;

- Aquifer is extensive and highly productive;
- Chilliwack River Watershed is very large;
- Groundwater pumping at recommended flow rate is not expected to have any significant impact on aquifer water levels or Chilliwack River water levels and existing diversion licenses.

Some of the concerns/comments raised by Committee members are as follows:

- Imperative that consultation/dialogue with the community be carried out;
- Consultation with Ts'elxwéyeqw;
- Impact of water supply to residents with wells during drought period;
- Impact of climate change;
- Is the water all for bulk or water bottling at end use?
- Status of the licence application?
- Water monitoring to mitigate wells from drying up;
- Revitalization of farming;
- That the North West Hydraulic report that the City of Chilliwack undertook which speaks specifically to the minimal flow rate be shared with the community and stakeholders so that they can understand the implications; and
- That a Public Information meeting be conducted so that community has the opportunity to address their concerns.

Director Dickey thanked the delegation for their presentation.

4. MINUTES/MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Meeting - December 11, 2018

Comments were offered regarding the draft minutes of December 11, 2018, and concerns were brought forward noting that the minutes did not accurately reflect the meeting.

In response to a question regarding recording of minutes, staff reported that the FVRD Board and Committee Procedures Bylaw was adopted in 2015 and the Bylaw states that minutes will not be recorded verbatim, and are to contain limited narrative. Further discussion ensued regarding review of the audio recording of the December EASC meeting, resulting in the following motion:

ADAMSON/ENGAR

THAT the draft minutes of the Electoral Area Services Committee Meeting of December 11, 2018 be referred back to staff for review.

CARRIED

5. CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

5.1 EA Director Attendance at LMLGA AGM and Conference: May 8 to 10, 2019

Moved By DIXON

Seconded By ENGAR

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District authorize Electoral Area Directors to attend the 2019 Lower Mainland Local Government Association AGM and Conference to be held in Harrison Hot Springs, BC between May 8 and 10, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 102.

CARRIED

The value of attending conferences was raised and discussion took place regarding the allocation of conference and travel costs for Electoral Area Directors. Discussion ensued, resulting in the following motion being brought forward:

ADAMSON/BALES

THAT staff undertake a review of the '*Travel and Other Expense Policy*' with respect to allocation of conference and travel costs for Electoral Area Directors.

DEFEATED

Directors Dickey, Stobbart, Dixon and Engar Opposed

5.2 FCM Annual Conference: Quebec City, May 30 to June 2, 2019

Moved By STOBART

Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize Electoral Area Service Directors to attend the FCM Annual Conference and Trade Show to be held in Quebec City from May 30 to June 2, 2019;

AND THAT registration fees, accommodation and travel costs be approved from Budget 102.

CARRIED

Comments were offered regarding submissions of resolutions for consideration at the upcoming FCM Conference. It was noted that the deadline for submission of resolutions was January 9, 2019.

6. FINANCE

No Items.

7. ENGINEERING & UTILITIES

7.1 Community Sanitary Sewer Servicing in North Cultus, Electoral Area H

This item was withdrawn.

8. PLANNING, BUILDING INSPECTION AND BYLAW ENFORCEMENT

8.1 Application for Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the front lot line setback to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Electoral Area G

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the setback from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) from 30 metres to 6 metres, clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Area "G", subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public and the submission of complete building permit applications for structures built without permits.

CARRIED

8.2 Application for Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to vary the maximum height requirement for a single family residence at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H

Moved By DIXON
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to increase the maximum permitted height of a building from 7.75

metres to 9.0 metres, subject to consideration of any comment or concerns raised by the public.

CARRIED

9. ADDENDA ITEMS/LATE ITEMS

No Items.

10. REPORTS BY STAFF

None

11. REPORTS BY ELECTORAL AREA DIRECTORS

Director Dixon - reported on a long term goose management plan meeting held at Cultus Lake.

Director Adamson – noted that it has been quiet in Area B. He thanked staff, namely Sterling Chan and Carolyn Lane for working on cost-savings for garbage disposal for Area B.

Director Adamson raised the issue of the impact on Directors remuneration as a result of recent changes to federal legislation on tax exemption, resulting in the following motion being brought forward:

ADAMSON/STOBBART

THAT staff be directed to report back to the February EASC meeting regarding the impact on Directors remuneration as a result of recent changes in federal legislation eliminating 1/3 tax exemption for elected officials.

CARRIED

Director Stobbart - reported that there was no power for 2-3 days in Electoral Area G and also noted on the upcoming celebration of long term resident, Norm Harris' 100th birthday, who was a member of the North Fraser fire hall and had been an active member of the community;

Director Davidson - reported on upcoming meetings in the community regarding local water systems;

Director Bales –expressed concerns with the costs associated with planning sessions scheduled outside of the office, and noted her intent to bring forward a motion for staff to bring back a report regarding the costs associated with the forthcoming Strategic Planning sessions. Discussion ensued and it was noted that this matter would be for a full Board discussion.

Director Dickey – reported it was quiet in his area.

12. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD FOR ITEMS RELEVANT TO AGENDA

None

13. ADJOURNMENT

Moved By STOBART
Seconded By ADAMSON

THAT the Electoral Area Services Committee Open Meeting of January 8, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Electoral Area Services Committee meeting adjourned at 2:51 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT

.....
Director Bill Dickey, Chair

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

Friday, January 11, 2019
10:15 am
Conference Centre
1005, 6th Avenue, Hope BC

Present:

Dennis Adamson, Chair, Electoral Area B
Hilary Kennedy, Vice Chair, Member at Large, District of Hope
Peter Robb, District of Hope Appointee
Dianne Davies, Member at Large, Electoral Area B
Terry Raymond, Director, Electoral Area A (*by conference call*)

Staff Present:

Jody Castle, Manager, Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services
Mike Freimark, Assistant Manager, Recreation, Culture & Airpark Services

1. CALL TO ORDER BY CHAIR

Chair Adamson called the meeting to order at 10:24 a.m.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA, ADDENDA AND LATE ITEMS

KENNEDY/DAVIES

THAT the Agenda, Addenda and Late Items for the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting of January 11, 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 - November 22, 2018

Item 3.1 was postponed to the next regularly scheduled meeting, January 22, 2019.

4. NEW BUSINESS

None.

5. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

RAYMOND/KENNEDY

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)(a) of the *Community Charter* - *personal information about an identifiable individual who holds or is being considered for a position as an officer, employee or agent of the Regional District or another position appointed by the Regional District.*

CARRIED

6. RECONVENE OPEN MEETING

The Open Meeting reconvened at 10:35 a.m.

7. REPORTS BY COMMISSION MEMBERS

None.

8. RISE AND REPORT OUT OF CLOSED MEETING

None.

9. ADJOURNMENT

KENNEDY/ROBB

THAT the Recreation, Culture and Airpark Services Commission Open Meeting of January 11, 2019 be adjourned.

CARRIED

The Open meeting was adjourned at 10:46 a.m.

MINUTES CERTIFIED CORRECT:

.....
Director Dennis Adamson, Chair

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-01-23

From: Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

File No: 3920-20-1446

Subject: Impact to Directors Remuneration due to Changes in Legislation on Federal Taxation

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of information pertaining to a late motion made at the January 9, 2019 Electoral Area Services Committee Meeting directing staff to prepare a report regarding impacts to Directors' remuneration as a result of the recent changes in federal legislation eliminating 1/3 tax exemption for elected officials. Staff is not looking for a recommendation and has forwarded this information should members want more clarification to discuss the item further.

BACKGROUND

At the January 9, 2019 Electoral Area Services Committee (EASC) meeting, a late motion was passed at the meeting directing staff to report back to EASC regarding the impact on Directors' remuneration as a result of the recent changes in Federal legislation eliminating the 1/3 tax exemption for elected officials.

DISCUSSION

Staff are currently preparing an analysis of the impacts of the federal legislation changes as it relates to Directors' remuneration.

Staff would suggest that as the Board considers the EASC motion, that this matter return to both the February Regional and Corporate Services Committee (RACS) and EASC meetings, as well as the February Board meeting for further discussion.

To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-01-09

From: Andrea Antifaeff, Planner I

File No: 3090-20-2017-25

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the front lot line setback to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Area G

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2017-25 to reduce the setback from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) from 30 metres to 6 metres, clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of two cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, Area "G", subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public and the submission of complete building permit applications for structures built without permits.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

Foster a Strong & Diverse Economy

BACKGROUND

The owners of the property have made an application for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) in order to reduce the required setback to 6 metres (19.7 feet) as outlined in *Dewdney-Alouette Regional District Land Use and Subdivision Regulation Bylaw No, 559-1992*.

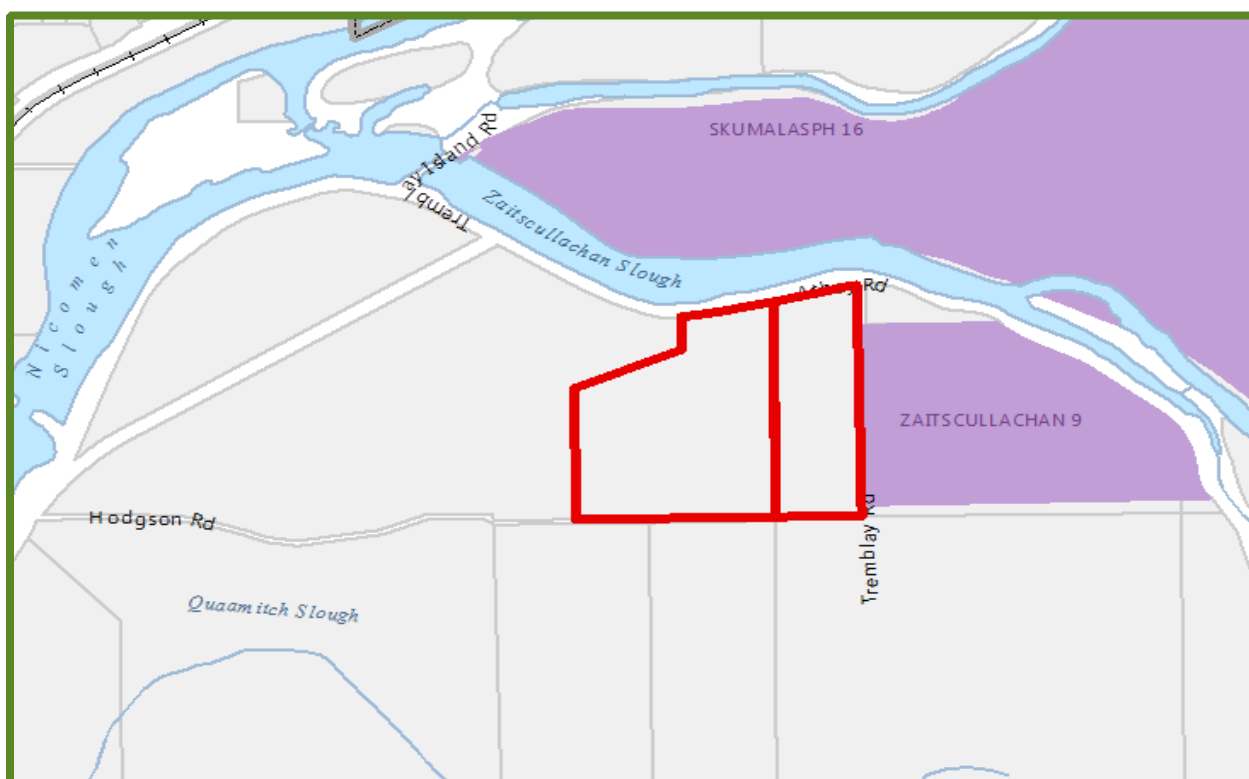
PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area		G	
Address		10205 Tremblay Road	
PID		011-109-912	
Folio		775.03605.400	
Lot Size		61.063 acres	
Owner	Postma Farms Ltd., Inc. No 258090	Agent	N/A
Current Zoning	Floodplain Agriculture(A-2)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Agricultural (AG)	Proposed OCP	No change
Current Use	Dairy Farm	Proposed Use	No change

Development Permit Areas	DPA 2-G (RAR)
Agricultural Land Reserve	Yes

ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES

North	^	Zaitscullachan Slough
East	>	Leq'a:mel (Zaitscullachan 9 - Reserve), Floodplain Agriculture (A-2)/ Dairy Farm (2 properties – 1 owned by applicant)
West	<	Floodplain Agriculture (A-2)/Dairy Farm (owned by applicant)
South	v	Floodplain Agriculture (A-2)/Dairy Farm

NEIGHBOURHOOD MAP



PROPERTY MAP



DISCUSSION

The owner of the property proposes to construct two new barns for their dairy operation (barn #1 – wet cow barn and barn #2 – dry cow barn). The property is located within the Agricultural Land Reserve and is currently used as dairy farm. The applicant is proposing locations for the two new cow barns which efficiently utilizes the existing dairy farm operation. The two new proposed barns will replace two older barns that are currently located in relatively the same locations as the new proposed barns.

The owner is aware that that all National Farm Building Code of Canada regulations will be required to be met. This will include a two-hour fire-rated wall on the exterior walls facing Tremblay Road for both proposed buildings (cow barns), as well as any restrictions that may apply to openings.

Bylaw Enforcement

In 2011, the FVRD completed a site inspection of the property and a bylaw enforcement officer confirmed the presence of a machine storage building built without a building permit. Consequently, the property has been in bylaw contravention since then for construction without a permit. In 2017, the FVRD completed another site inspection and a bylaw enforcement officer confirmed the presence of two bunker silos built without permits. The property owner has applied for building permits for the structures built without permits, however none of these permits have been completed. The staff

recommendation is to resolve the building permit matters prior to the issuance of the Development Variance Permit. Building permits still need to be issued/completed for the following:

Permit No.	Building	Status
013867	Bunker Silo #2	Issued – May 4, 2017 (Not Completed)
013898	Machine Storage	Application Received – Permit Not Issued – April 18, 2017
013899	3 Bay Bunker Silo	Application Received – Permit Not Issued – April 18, 2017

Building permits are required by the Building Bylaw to encourage property owners to comply with minimum standards established by the British Columbia Building Code, as well as other enactments which relate to health, safety and use of land. For matters of safety, overall risk to buildings and property compliance staff wish to resolve the outstanding building permits prior to the issuance of the Development Variance Permit.



Variance Requested – DVP 2017-25

Application Rationale

The applicant advises that the reason in support of the variance is: due to the setup of the existing milking barn and constraints due to the house location, the proposed location of the new buildings are the best to ensure the most efficient functionality of the current milking facilities.

Front Lot Line Setback Variance

The owners are seeking a 24 metre (78.7 foot) relaxation to the required front lot line setback, reducing the setback requirement from 30 metres (98.4 feet) to 6 metres (19.7 feet), clear to sky.

Neighbourhood Notification and Input

All property owners within 30 metres of the property will be notified by the FVRD of the development variance permit application and be given an 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 submitted.

COST

The application fee of \$350.00 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommend that the FVRD Board issue the Development Variance Permit to reduce the front lot line setback for the two proposed cow barns at 10205 Tremblay Road, subject to the submission of complete building permit applications for the buildings built without permits.

The variance is not anticipated to negatively affect the surrounding properties as there is already a dairy farm operation occurring on the property and two of the four surrounding properties are owned by the property owner of 10205 Tremblay Road.

OPTIONS

Option 1 – Issue subject to the submission of complete building permit applications for outstanding building permits (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issue Development Variance Permit 2017-25 for the property located at 10205 Tremblay Road, Electoral Area G to reduce the required 30 metre setback from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) from 30 metres (98.4 feet) to 6 metres (19.7 feet) feet, clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of two (2) cow barns subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public and the submission of complete building permit applications for structures built without permits.

Option 2 – Issue

Staff recommend that the Fraser Valley Regional District Board issued Development Variance Permit 2017-25 for the property located at 10205 Tremblay Road, Electoral Area G to reduce the required 30 metre setback from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) from 30 metres (98.4 feet) to 6 metres (19.7 feet) feet, clear to sky, to facilitate the construction of two (2) cow barns subject to consideration of any comments or concerns raised by the public.

Option 3 – 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 2017-25 for the property located at 10205 Tremblay Road, Electoral Area G.

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.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer: Reviewed and supported

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 \$ _____ as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic

Address 10205 TREMBLAY ROAD PID _____

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
POSTMA FARMS LTD	<i>[Signature]</i>	30/11/18
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date

Owner's
Contact
Information

Address	City
10205 TREMBLAY ROAD	DEROUCHE
Postal Code	
V0M 2G0	
Fax	
N/A	

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 61.06 Acres Present Zoning _____

Existing Use DAIRY FARM

Proposed Development NEW MILK COW BARN (Building #1)
NEW DRY COW BARN (Building #2)

Proposed Variation / Supplement Vary the 30 meters set back for any livestock building to 6 meters clear to sky along the eastern portion of the lot (Tremblay Road)

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application Due to setup of my existing milking barn and constraints due to house location this location is the best to insure the most efficient functionality of my milking facilities.

**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.



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

Permit No. 2017-25

Folio No. 775.03605.400

Issued to: Postma Farms Ltd., Inc. No. 258090

Address: 33832 South Fraser Way Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 2C5

Applicant: Postma Farms Ltd., Inc. No. 258090 (Art Postma)

Site Address: 10205 Tremblay Road, Deroche, B.C. V0M 1G0

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 2 SECTION 4 AND SECTION 5 TOWNSHIP 24 NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 77751
011-109-912

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

Dewdney-Alouette Regional District Land Use and Subdivision and Regulation Bylaw No. 559-1992 is **varied** as follows:

Section 412 Siting for Buildings, Structures and Uses

Siting for Agricultural Uses

(8)(a) from 30.0 metres to 6.0 metres, clear to sky from the front lot line (Tremblay Road) for the construction of two cow barns.

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".

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 2017-25. The notice shall take the form of Appendix I attached hereto.

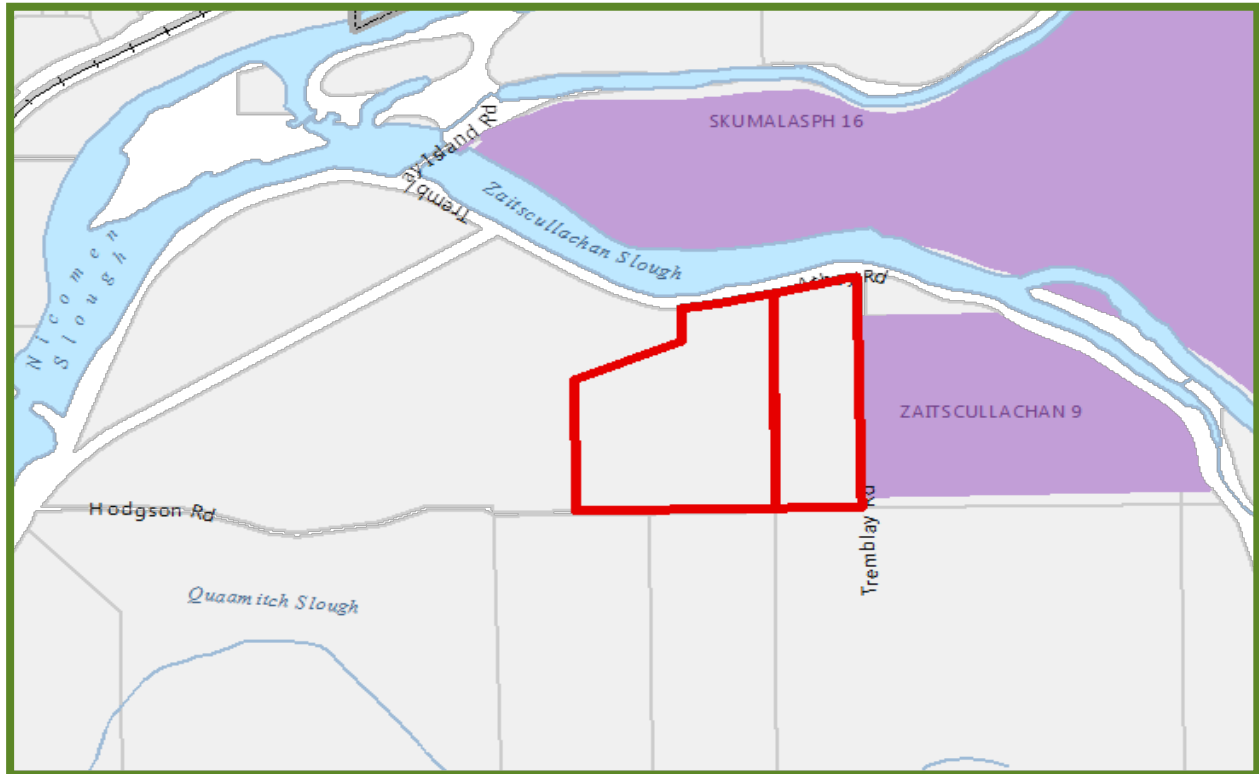
AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT ON THE 23rd DAY OF JANUARY, 2018.

Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT

DRAFT

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2017-25
SCHEDULE "A"
Location Map



DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2017-25
SCHEDULE "B"
Site Plan



To: CAO for the Electoral Area Services Committee

Date: 2019-01-09

From: Julie Mundy, Planning Technician

File No: 3090-20 2018-34

Subject: Application for Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to vary the maximum height requirement for a single family residence at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District issue Development Variance Permit 2018-34 to increase the maximum permitted height of a building from 7.75 metres to 9.0 metres, subject to consideration of any comment or concerns raised by the public.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

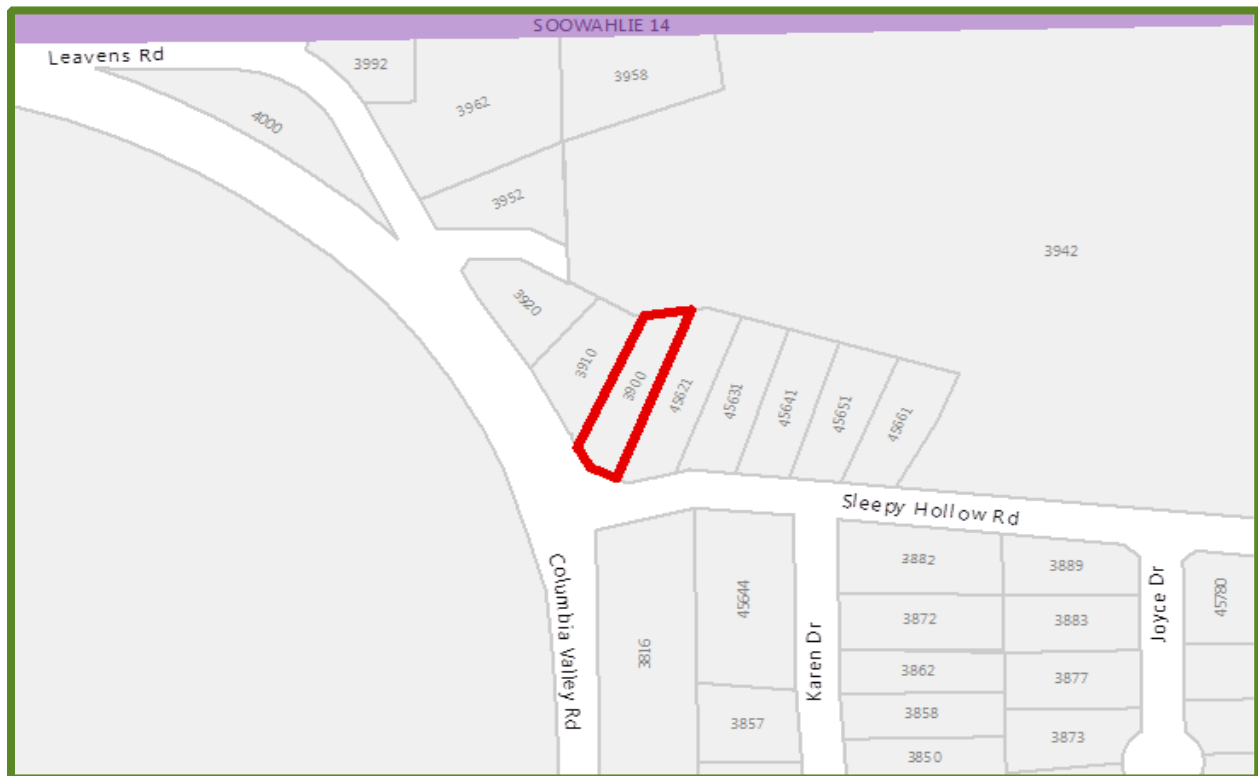
BACKGROUND

The property owners have made an application for a Development Variance Permit (DVP) to increase the maximum permitted height of a building (single family residence) as outlined in *Zoning Bylaw for Electoral Area "E", 1976 of the Regional District of the Fraser Cheam*.

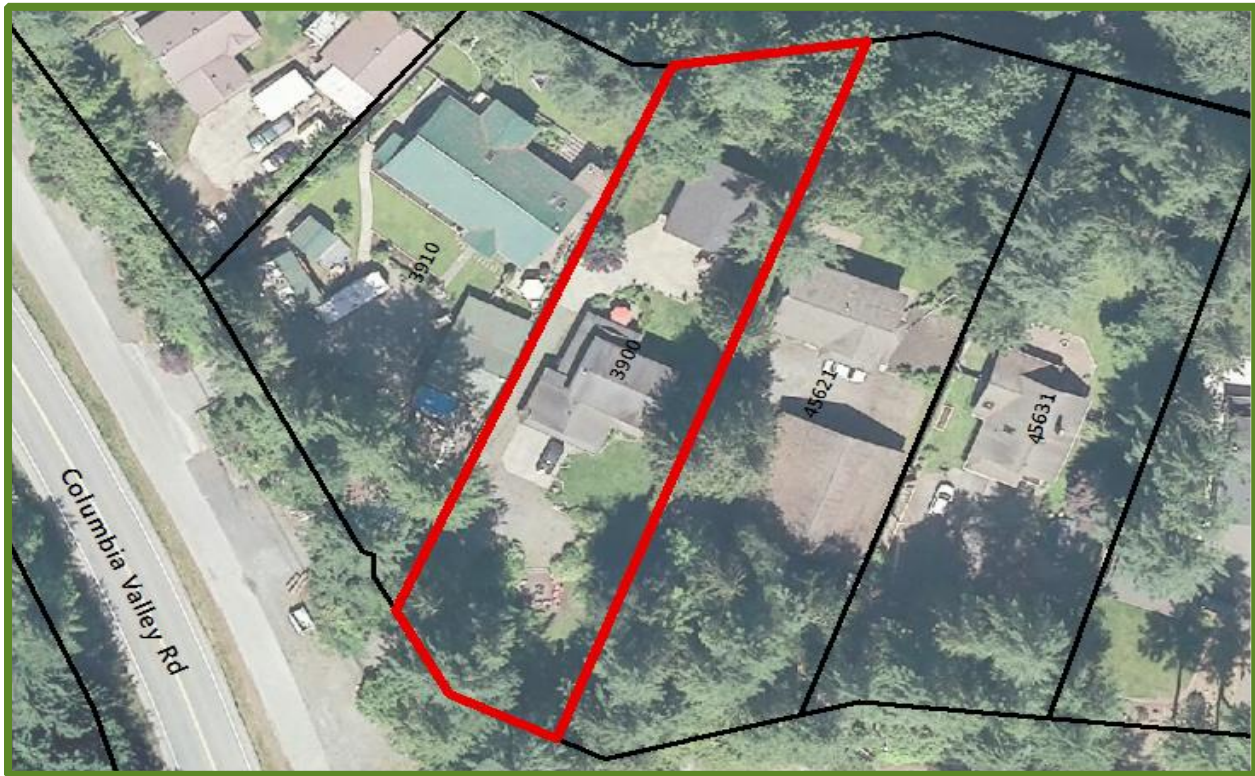
PROPERTY DETAILS			
Electoral Area	H		
Address	3900 Columbia Valley Road		
PID	001-900-889		
Folio	773.03820.142		
Lot Size	0.463 acres		
Owner	Lyon, David & Tara	Agent	n/a
Current Zoning	Urban Residential (RS-1)	Proposed Zoning	No change
Current OCP	Suburban Residential (SR)	Proposed OCP	No change
Current Use	Residential	Proposed Use	No change
Development Permit Areas	DPA 5-E Riparian Areas		
Agricultural Land Reserve	No		

ADJACENT ZONING & LAND USES		
North	^	Mobile Home Park (MHP), Mobile Home Park
East	>	Urban Residential (RS-1), Single Family Home
West	<	Urban Residential (RS-1), Single Family Home
South	v	Highway Commercial, (C2), Vacant Lot

NEIGHBIURHOD MAP



PROPERTY MAP



DISCUSSION

The owners of the subject property are proposing to add a second floor addition to their existing house. The house is modestly sized with a main floor footprint of approximately 1030 square feet (96 m²), and an existing second floor area of approximately 647 square feet (60 m²). The proposed addition will add habitable space above the garage and enlarge an existing bay window. Appendix A shows the proposed building plans. The rooms above the garage will have a steep roof pitch that exceeds the current zoning bylaw height restrictions. Roof pitch is largely a design consideration, and it may be possible for the applicant to utilize a different roofline that adheres to the height regulation.

The applicant advises the reasons for the variance are 1) to provide a pleasing building design that modernizes the house and brings the residence up to current architectural design standards, and 2) to provide additional living space for the family.

The owners are seeking a variance of 1.25 metres (4.1 feet) to allow the dwelling to have a total height of 9.0 metres (29.5 feet).

Height of Principle Structure	
Permitted (zoning)	7.75 metres (25.4 feet)
Proposed	9.0 metres (29.5 feet)
Requested Variance	1.25 metres (4.1 feet)

A building permit application was submitted and is currently under review. The proposed building height will not have adverse building implications, provided the plans are certified by a structural engineer. All other required property setbacks are being met.

Zoning Bylaw Review

A comprehensive review of all zoning bylaws in the Electoral Areas is currently underway. This review includes analysis of recent development variance permits to determine if revised zoning bylaw provisions, including the maximum height restrictions are warranted.

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 submitted.

COST

The application fee of \$350 has been paid by the applicant.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommend Development Variance Permit 2018-34 be issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District Board, subject to any comments or concerns raised by the public.

OPTIONS

Option 1 – Issue (Staff Recommendation)

Staff recommend that the FVRD Board issue Development Variance Permit 2018-34 for the property located at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H to increase the maximum building height from 7.75 metres to 9.0 metres, 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 2018-34 for the property located at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H.

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 2018-34 for the property located at 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H 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
Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer:	Reviewed and supported



45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6
604-702-5000 | 1-800-528-0061

Receipt

Date Dec 10, 2018

Received from David Lyon

Description of Payment and GL Code _____

Development Variance Permit
3900 Columbia Valley

For Office Use Only
Do not write in the space below

Fraser Valley Regional District

Receipts: 7508/2 Dec 10, 2018
Dated: Dec 10, 2018 01:20:19 PM
Station: EA SERVICE/CASH2

1 PLANNING LYON 3900 COLUMBIA VL 350.00

Total 350.00

VISA B LYON 8082038 -350.00

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


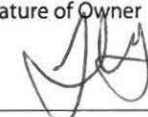
An Application Fee in the amount of \$ 350 as stipulated in FVRD Application Fees Bylaw No. 1231, 2013 must be paid upon submission of this application.

Civic Address 3900 Columbia Valley Rd PID _____

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
David "Scott" Lyon		Dec 03/2018
Name of Owner (print)	Signature of Owner	Date
Tara Lyon		Dec. 5/18

Owner's Contact Information

Address	City
3900 Columbia Valley Rd	Curtis Lake
	Postal Code
	V2R 5A4
	Fax

Office Use Only	Date	File No.
	Dec 10 2018	D4P 2018-34
	Received By	Folio No.
	Julie M.	733.03820.142
	Receipt No.	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 0.46 Acre Present Zoning RS-1

Existing Use Single Family Residential

Proposed Development Single Family Residential

Proposed Variation / Supplement Building height 29.5 feet

(use separate sheet if necessary)

Reasons in Support of Application To provide pleasing building design. The pitch of the proposed roof helps to modernize the houses design bringing the design up to current architectural design standards.

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
☐

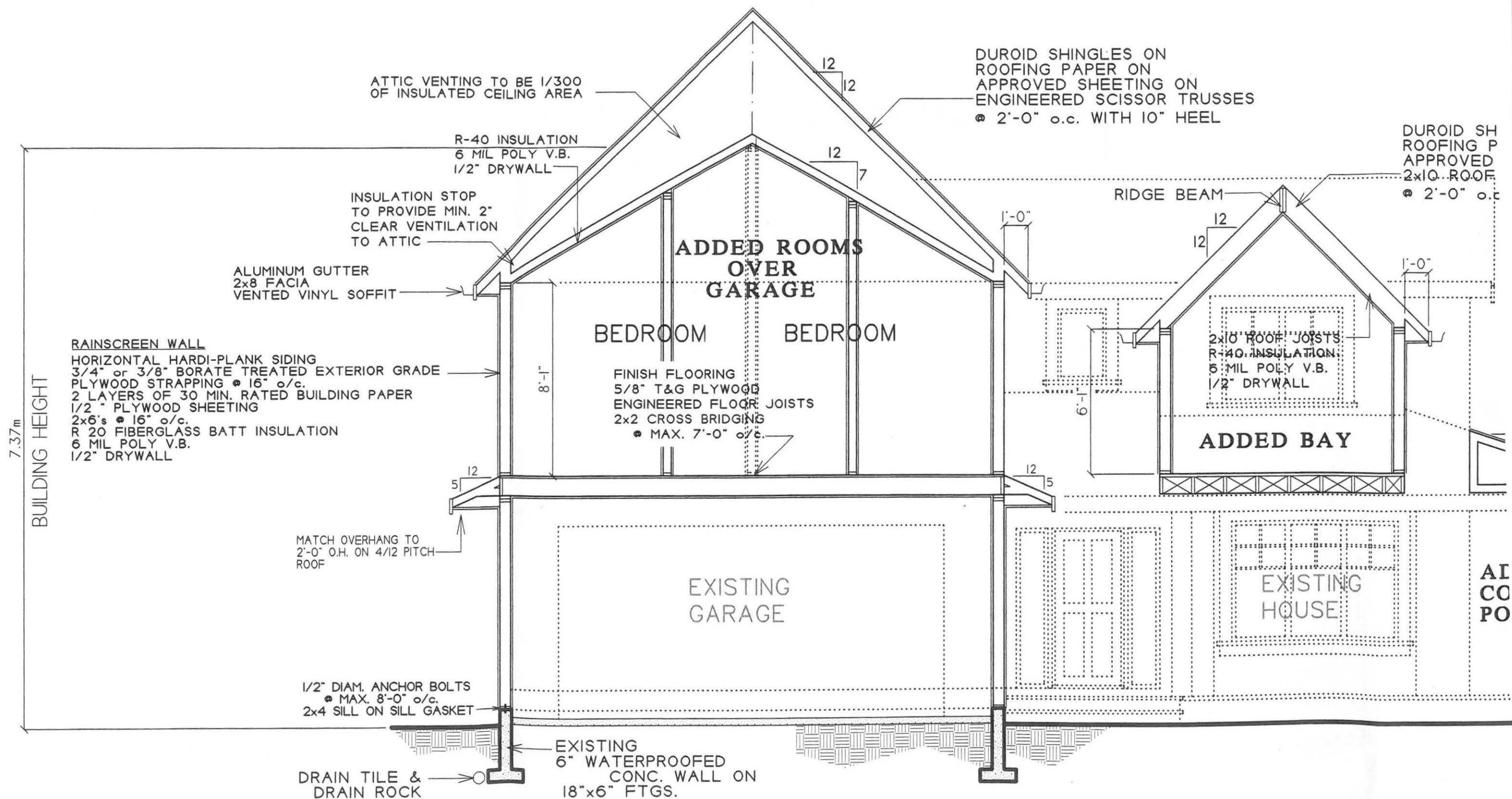
If you responded 'yes' or 'I don't know' you may be advised to contact the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts for further information.

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.



SECTION A

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' 0"



FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT

Permit No. Development Variance Permit 2018-34 **Folio No.** 733.03820.142

Issued to: David & Tara Lyon

Address: 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H

Applicant: David & Tara Lyon

Site Address: 3900 Columbia Valley Road, Electoral Area H

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 88 SECTION 30 TOWNSHIP 25 NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN NWP64579
001-900-889

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Schedule "A": Location Map

Schedule "B": Proposed Building Addition

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 "E", 1976 of the Regional District of Fraser Cheam is **varied** as follows:

Section 8.3.3 (a) is varied by increasing the maximum height from 7.75 metres (25.43 feet) to 9.0 metres (29.5 feet) for a single family dwelling.

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. All new construction shall be generally in compliance with Building Permit No. 14533

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 2018-34 The notice shall take the form of Appendix I attached hereto.

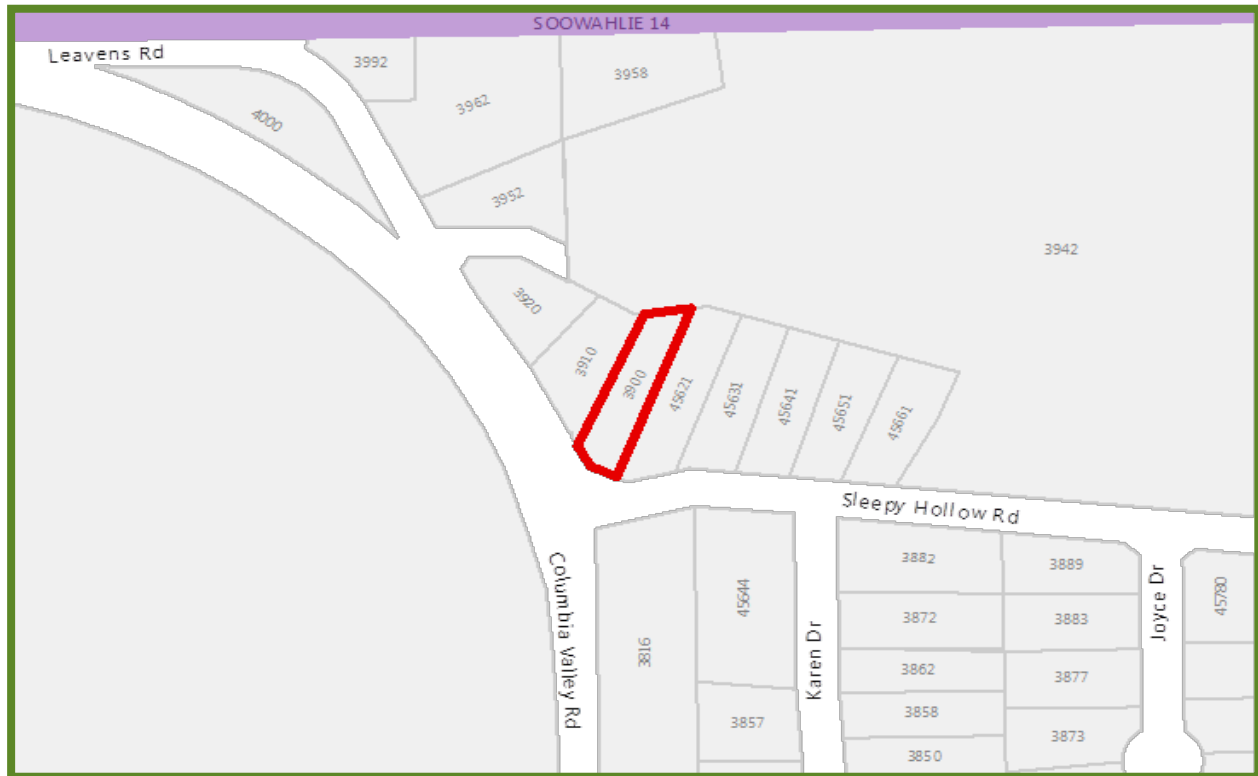
AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT ON THE 23rd DAY OF JANUARY, 2019.

Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT

DRAFT

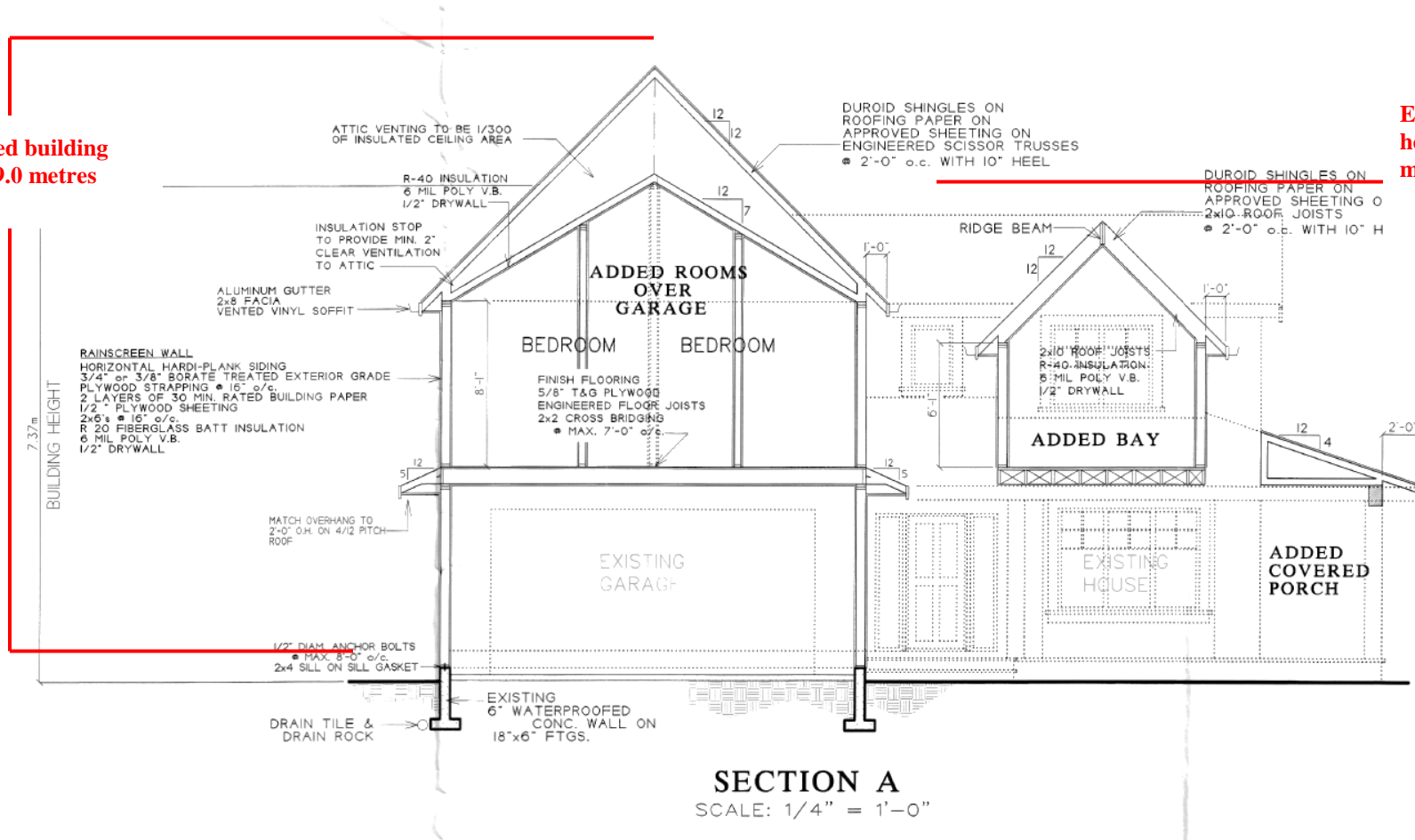
DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2018-34
SCHEDULE "A"
Location Map



DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT 2018-34
SCHEDULE "B"
Proposed Building Addition

**Proposed building
height 9.0 metres**

**Existing building
height approx. 6.9
metres**



To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-01-23

From: Katarina Duke, Engineering & Community Services Technologist

File No: 2360-30

Subject: Area E Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant Strata Room Licence of Occupation

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a Licence of Occupation agreement between the Fraser Valley Regional District and the Baker Trails Strata for the use of the office space as the Baker Trails Wastewater Treatment Plant Strata Room.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

DISCUSSION

The original Baker Trails wastewater treatment plant was in a state of failure and was rebuilt in 2017 by the FVRD. The building for new plant was designed to include an office space for use by the Baker Trails Strata ("the Strata"). The new office space is to replace the old office that was removed by the FVRD to accommodate the new plant. For the Strata to use the office space, the FVRD must enter a formal licence of occupation agreement with the FVRD which requires Board approval.

COST

No costs to the FVRD.

The licence would be provided at no cost to the Strata, in exchange for a right of way over the lands used to maintain sanitary sewer works.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services:	Reviewed and supported.
Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer	Reviewed and supported

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-01-23

From: Carolynn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist

File No: 5370-21

Sterling Chan, Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Subject: Electoral Area B Curbside Waste Collection RFP Results

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board authorize its signatories to execute a two year Services Agreement with First Class Waste for residential curbside collection of garbage, recycling, yard waste and organics in Electoral Area B, in the amount of \$137,160 plus GST, based on their proposal dated December 19, 2018

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community
Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

PRIORITIES

Priority #1 Waste Management

BACKGROUND

The FVRD currently provides residential curbside garbage, recycling and yard waste collection services in the Regional District's Electoral Area B which includes Laidlaw, Othello, and in the Fraser Canyon - Spuzzum, Yale and Dogwood Valley, and also currently includes collection services to Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Spuzzum First Nation and Yale First Nation (including Yale, Albert Creek, Stullawheets and Ruby Creek Reserves). Presently 381 households receive curbside garbage, recycling and yard waste collection. The current contract for this service expired on December 31, 2018.

A Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) to select a qualified contractor to perform the services required to collect curbside garbage, recycling, yard waste and organics from residential customers in Electoral Area B. The RFP was posted on BC Bid as well as the FVRD website, and closed on December 7, 2018.

DISCUSSION

Proponents were asked to provide a proposal for the cost of providing the collection service, including tipping and processing fees for the residential garbage, recycling, organics and yard

waste collected. Proponents were also asked to indicate which facilities they proposed to use for disposing/processing wastes.

Based on their evaluation, staff recommend that the Board consider the proposal from First Class Waste Services. This option would maintain the level of service currently provided (curbside garbage, recycling, yard waste and organics collection).

The recommended proponent, First Class Waste, has a track record with the FVRD as being professional, technically competent and cost-efficient having been the Area B curbside garbage collection provider since 2010. With the assent of the Board, discussions will be initiated with First Class Waste to execute a Services Agreement. It is anticipated that the contract will commence in January 2019.

COST

The cost of the recommended option is \$274,320 plus GST over the two year term of the contract. The cost breakdown per year is as follows:

Year 1: \$137,160

Year 2: \$137,160

CONCLUSION

Staff recommend that the FVRD enter into a two year contract with First Class Waste for the provision of curbside garbage, recycling, organics and yard waste collection in Area B. The annual cost for this service will be \$137,160 totalling \$274,320 over the two year contract.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-01-23

From: Alison Stewart, Manager of Strategic Planning

File No: 6460-30-013

Subject: 2018 Regional Growth Strategy Monitoring Report

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the FVRD Board of information pertaining to Fraser Valley Regional District's 2018 Regional Growth Strategy Monitoring Report. 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 Environmental Stewardship

Foster a Strong & Diverse Economy

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

BACKGROUND

Per Section 452 of the Local Government Act, Regional Districts must establish a monitoring program for their respective Regional Growth Strategies. It is for this reason the region collects a range of data from numerous sources to monitor change over time. Beyond the legislated requirement, it is important for the region to ensure that both long-term and short-term decisions are being made based on the RGS vision, and result in positive trends.

Prior to this report, the monitoring requirement was met through a series of "Regional Snapshot" documents that focused on specific areas of interest. This new monitoring report format provides a broader reporting on how the region is meeting, or not meeting, its RGS Vision and Goals both current and proposed. The report provides an overview of the region and provides a baseline for monitoring the performance of the RGS over time.

DISCUSSION

The Local Government Act sets out several reporting requirements, one of which is monitoring the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS). Prior to this report, the monitoring requirement was met through a series of “Regional Snapshot” documents that focused on specific areas of interest. These reports are quite detailed, but don’t provide a broad assessment of the many challenges facing the region in one place. The Snapshot Series was intended to provide detailed summaries of the region’s different areas of focus: Aging, Agriculture, Commuting, Health and Active Living, Housing, Employment, and Outdoor Recreation and Tourism. These documents also provided important information in support of the ongoing RGS review and update.

While key Snapshot documents, such as the Housing Demand and Affordability snapshot and recently updated Agricultural Economy snapshot will continue to be updated, and more detailed studies and analysis will be undertaken on specific issues as required, the monitoring report will become the annual RGS reporting mechanism as envisioned by the Local Government Act.

The current “*Choices for our Future*” RGS is the basis of the draft RGS update therefore the indicators presented in this document are applicable to both the existing and draft strategies. Much has changed since 2004 when the current RGS was adopted. The monitoring report presents information that reflects new legislative requirements (such as reference to climate change), new population growth, changing demographics and new challenges facing the Region. The monitoring report is broken down into eight sections reflecting the proposed eight Goals of the draft Regional Growth Strategy:

- 1.0 Collaboration
- 2.0 Economic Strength & Resiliency
- 3.0 Living Well
- 4.0 Community Building
- 5.0 Ecosystem Health
- 6.0 Transportation & Mobility
- 7.0 Infrastructure & Services
- 8.0 Energy and Climate Change

Data included in the monitoring report comes from a wide range of sources. Census data, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation data, ICBC statistics, FVRD studies and more, are utilized to establish a range of baselines which align to RGS goals. Some data will be updated on an annual basis, but the most significant updates will occur in the years following the Census as new data is released by Statistics Canada. The monitoring report will be adjusted as necessary in the future to reflect evolving reporting requirements and as new or better data sources are identified.

Completion of the Regional Growth Strategy update is on the 2019 Strategic Planning and Initiatives departmental Work Plan.

COST

There are no additional costs associated with this report.

CONCLUSION

Per Section 452 of the Local Government Act, Regional Districts must establish a monitoring program for their respective Regional Growth Strategies. The attached report provides an overview of the region and provides a baseline for monitoring the performance of the RGS over time.

COMMENTS BY:

Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

No further financial comment.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported

FRASER VALLEY FUTURE

2041

**Fraser Valley Regional District
Regional Growth Strategy Monitoring Report**

DRAFT - December 2018

- intentionally blank -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4	Housing Starts	27
Regional Growth Strategy	5	Core Housing Need	28
1.0 Collaboration		Number of Homeless	29
Indigenous Relations	8	5.0 Ecosystem Health	
Regional District Services	9	Parkland.....	32
2.0 Economic Strength & Resiliency		Ground Level Ozone and PM 2.5	33
Unemployment Rate	12	6.0 Transportation	
Labour Force	13	Traffic Volume	36
Jobs	14	Transit Ridership	37
Business Count	15	Intraregional Travel	38
Gross Farm Receipts	16	Bicycle and Pedestrian Mode Share	39
Agricultural Land Reserve Land Use	17	Completed Transportation Projects	40
Room Revenue	18	7.0 Infrastructure & Services	
3.0 Living Well		Total Landfilled Waste and Diversion Rate	42
Household Income	20	8.0 Energy & Climate Change	
Individual Income	21	Community GHG Emissions	44
Education	22	Electric Vehicles	45
4.0 Community Building			
Housing Valuations	24		
Rental Vacancy	25		
Senior's Housing	26		

INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Act requires Regional Districts to establish a monitoring program for their Regional Growth Strategies.



What is this document?

Across British Columbia, Regional Districts have developed Regional Growth Strategies (RGS) to help them manage issues affecting more than one jurisdiction. The RGS considers transit, housing, parks, economic development and environmental issues from a regional perspective with the goal of creating healthy, sustainable communities. As a long range vision with a 20-30 year scope, it aims to ensure the region as a whole is working toward a common future.

The existing “*Choices for our Future*” RGS, adopted in 2004, is being updated. The proposed *Fraser Valley Future Plan* provides an opportunity to update the monitoring strategy. This report establishes a series of baselines which can monitor the implementation of the RGS. These baselines are based on RGS goals and will indicate how successful, or unsuccessful, the region is at meeting these goals, from a high-level perspective. This document will be updated and expanded to reflect the changing Region.

The current “*Choices for our Future*” RGS is the basis of the draft update therefore the indicators presented in this document are applicable to both the existing and draft strategies.

Why is it important to monitor the RGS?

The Local Government Act requires that Regional Districts establish a monitoring program for their growth strategies. Beyond this requirement, it is important to ensure both long-term and short-term decisions are being made based on the RGS vision, and resulting in trends consistent with the RGS goals.

Data included in this report comes from a wide range of sources. Census data, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation data, ICBC statistics, and more are used to establish a range of baselines which align to RGS goals.

Prior to this report, RGS monitoring was conducted through a series of documents called “Regional Snapshots”. The Snapshot Series was intended to provide a brief summary of the region’s different areas of focus: Aging, Agriculture, Commuting, Health and Active Living, Housing, Employment, and Outdoor Recreation and Tourism. This document takes a more focused approach to regional data and is more closely aligned to RGS goals.

REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY

Overview

Draft “Fraser Valley Future” RGS update

Much has changed since 2004 when the current RGS was adopted. The RGS update was undertaken to reassess and adjust the region’s long-term vision and objectives in light of new legislation, new growth, and changing demographics.

The eight Goals of the draft Regional Growth Strategy are:

- 1.0 Collaboration
- 2.0 Economic Strength & Resiliency
- 3.0 Living Well
- 4.0 Community Building
- 5.0 Ecosystem Health
- 6.0 Transportation & Mobility
- 7.0 Infrastructure & Services
- 8.0 Energy and Climate Change

The Lower Mainland has long been recognized as one of the fastest growing regions in Canada and it is anticipated that it’s population will reach 3.8 million by 2041. As of 2016, with an estimated population of 302,000, the FVRD makes up 12% of the Lower Mainland’s population and is the third largest regional district in the province by population.

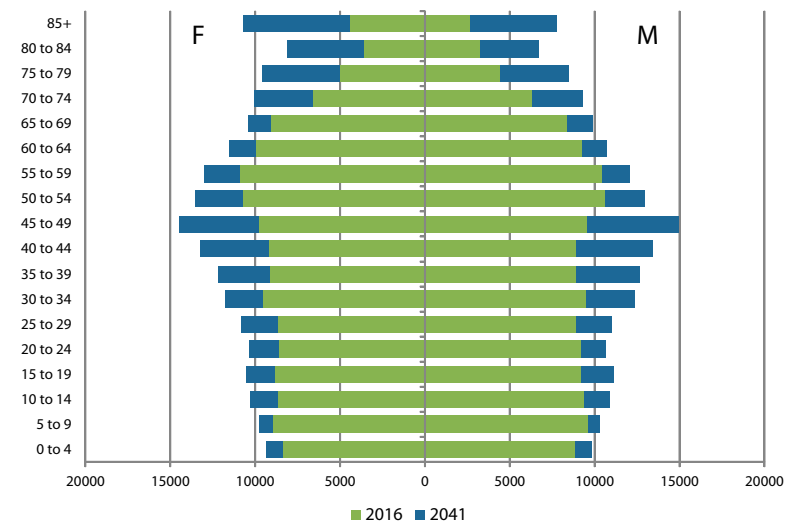
By 2041, the population of the Lower Mainland as a whole will create both challenges and opportunities for the FVRD. The region’s unique relationship to Metro Vancouver offers advantages of being within easy reach of a large market, generating new potential in the tourism industry and creating opportunities for collaboration when addressing issues such as air quality, housing affordability and transit.

FVRD Population Growth Estimates 2011-2041

	2011	2016	2026	2041
Abbotsford	137,817	144,848	168,932	212,770
Chilliwack	79,673	85,702	100,396	126,511
Mission	37,347	39,508	45,227	56,845
Hope	5,985	6,194	6,520	8,119
Kent	5,947	6,195	6,492	8,080
Harrison	1,467	1,468	1,630	2,042
EA’s	9,907	10,452	11,629	14,686
IR’s	6,726	7,884	8,036	11,079
FVRD	284,869	302,251	349,743	440,131

High projection, adjusted for estimated Census undercount & including corrections facilities population estimates.

FVRD Population by Age and Gender 2016-2041



- intentionally blank -



SXTA C2C meeting



Hope transit service



Sts'alles drummers - East Sector Lands opening ceremony

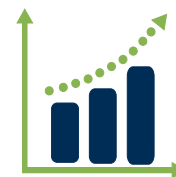
COLLABORATION

Goal: To achieve our common goals for the future of the region by encouraging collaboration between jurisdictions, cultures, and neighbours.

INDICATOR: INDIGENOUS RELATIONS

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing collaboration with the region's First Nations communities



How are we doing?

The FVRD is actively working to build relationships with First Nations communities around the region.

There are 31 First Nations Bands in the FVRD. The Regional District collaborates with a number of local First Nations on a wide range of initiatives. These partnerships are enabled through a number of mechanisms, ranging from Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and Protocol Agreements to more formal service agreements.

The FVRD has entered into agreements for the delivery of a number of services, including but not limited to: liquid waste management, water services, planning and building inspection services, regional transit, and fire protection.

Establishing and maintaining meaningful and collaborative relationships with First Nations is a key focus of the FVRD.

What's being measured?

This indicator measures the important goal of building relationships between the regional district and the more than 30 First Nations in the region. It is difficult to quantify relationships, but actions may include community-to-community forums, MOUs, servicing agreements, protocol agreements, partnerships and other initiatives.

Why measure it?

It is important for Local Government and First Nations leadership to find innovative and effective ways to meet the future needs of both the region and First Nations communities.

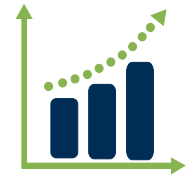
FVRD First Nations Relations Work Plan



INDICATOR: REGIONAL DISTRICT SERVICES

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing and expanding the range of services provided



How are we doing?

The FVRD delivers **over 100** different services (2018)

In response to a growing region and local government requests, the FVRD has increased its offering of services throughout the region. The Region offers a broad range of regional, sub-regional and local services to our member municipalities and electoral areas. The FVRD also has agreements with several local First Nations for services ranging from transit to building permit and inspection services.

In recent years, the FVRD has introduced a number of new services including: animal control, regional transit, rural water systems, community trails, the Vedder River Campground and others. Most recently, the City of Abbotsford and FVRD have partnered to co-manage regional parks as a sub-regional service in Abbotsford.

What's being measured?

This indicator looks at services and programs added to the region within the municipalities and electoral areas.

Why measure it?

It is important to track the number of services provided overtime in order to demonstrate how the FVRD is meeting the increasing needs of a growing population and to offer an indication of performance in relation to the FVRD's strategic priorities.

A snapshot of key FVRD services added and expanded 2013-2018



2018 City of Abbotsford & FVRD regional park partnership; 2018 introduced the Vedder River Campground.



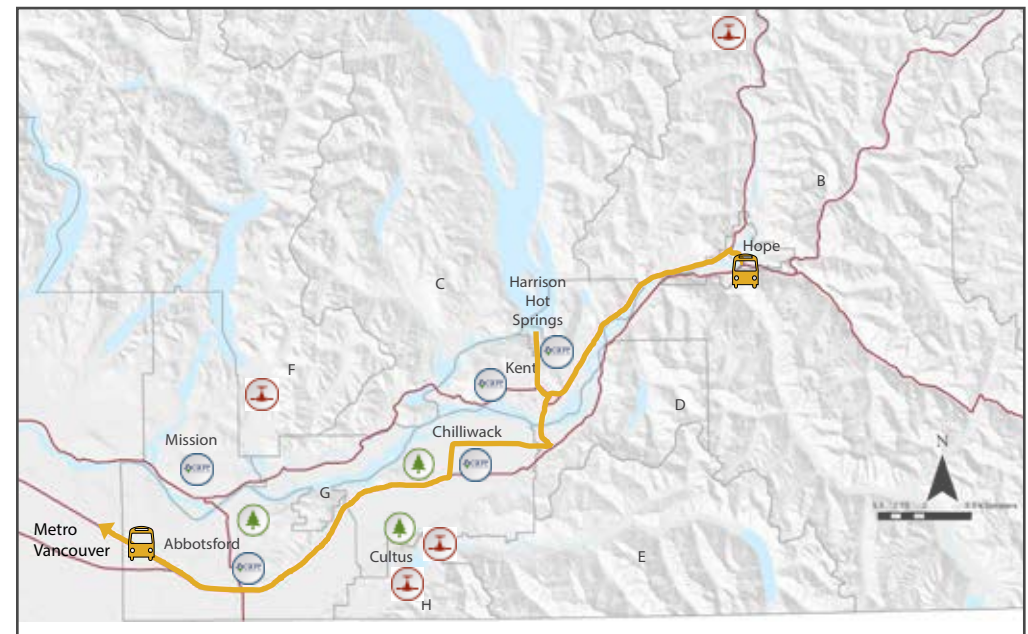
2017 new water system installed in Cultus Lake Park; 2018 new sewer system installed in Cultus Lake Park.



2015 introduced the Fraser Valley Express. 2017 expanded transit service between Hope and Agassiz.



2013 introduced animal control services for Chilliwack, 2015 for Abbotsford and 2016 for Kent, Hope and Harrison.



Source: FVRD Annual Report 2015-2017

- intentionally blank -



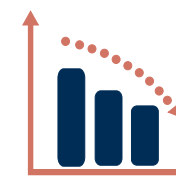
ECONOMIC STRENGTH & RESILIENCY

Goal: To realize the region's economic potential by providing opportunities in employment and education that will grow the economy by building on the region's strengths

INDICATOR: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Tracking goal: Negative trend

Future monitoring reports will look for a decreasing unemployment rate



How are we doing?

6.7% of people unemployed in the FVRD (2016)

There was a **decrease** in the unemployment rate from the previous census year of 2011. Data from 2016 shows an unemployment rate in line with that of B.C. and lower than Canada as a whole. Within the region, trends are more difficult to discern. Data for Abbotsford-Mission Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) indicates a downward trend, with 2017 representing a nine year low. The Chilliwack CMA rates are quite volatile, approaching a five year high of 8.2% in 2015 and falling to 6.1% the following year. Data for Chilliwack is not available for 2017.

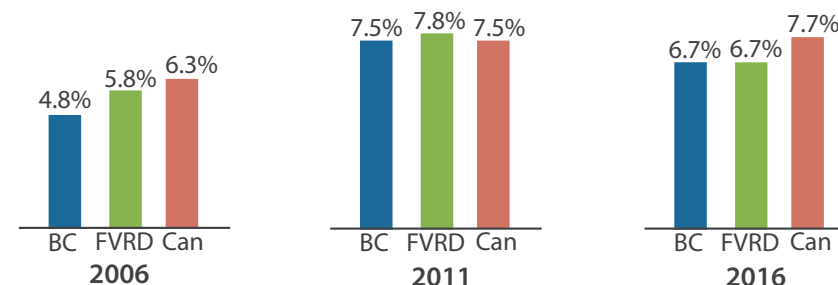
What's being measured?

This indicator measures the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force. This data is collected by Statistics Canada on an ongoing basis in different areas and at varying times. Rates are available on an annual basis for some areas within the Fraser Valley Regional District and can be compared across different time periods and geographies.

Why measure it?

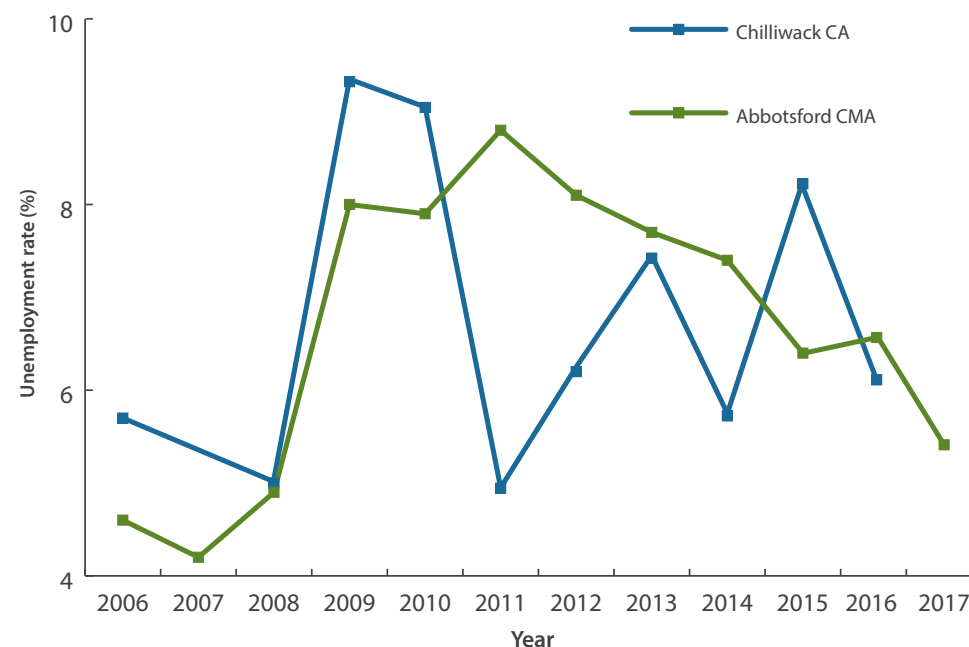
The unemployment rate is an important indicator of the state of our regional economy.

Average Unemployment Rate Comparison, 2006 to 2016



Source: 2006, 2016 Census + 2011 National Household Survey

Unemployment Rate in Abbotsford CMA and Chilliwack CA, 2006-2017

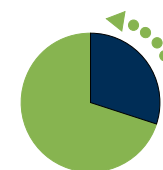


Source: Stats Can CANSIM, 2018

INDICATOR: LABOUR FORCE

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will track proportions of the labour force in each industry



How are we doing?

146,430 people in FVRD labour force (2016)

The employed labour force in the Fraser Valley Regional District has **increased** by 30,760 (27%) since 2001 for a total of 146,430. Most industries have experienced growth, or very minor declines. While the top ten industries have not changed since 2001, their rankings have. Retail trade has consistently been at or near the top but other industries such as manufacturing, construction and agriculture have shifted up and down over time. Since 2001, employment in the transportation and warehousing sector has steadily increased by 49%, moving from the 9th most common employment sector in 2001 to the 6th most common in 2016.

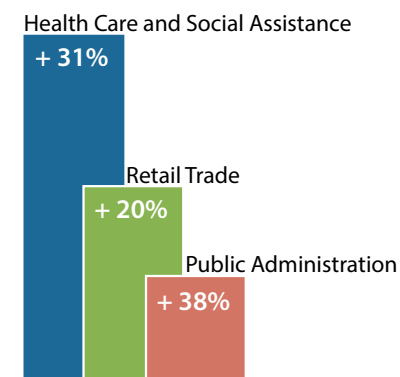
What's being measured?

This indicator looks at employment in the region and how various industries compare in terms of growth and total number of employees. Statistics Canada collects labour force data through the Census.

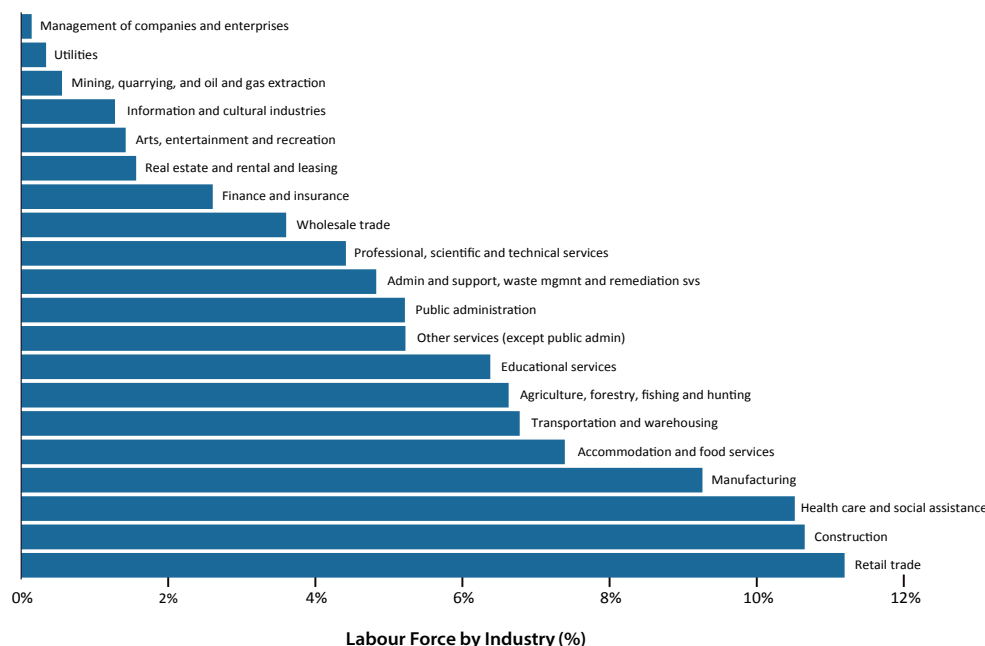
Why measure it?

By tracking the labour force and how many people are employed in each industry, we're able to more clearly understand the balance and health of the regional economy.

Top three FVRD industries by growth 2001-2016



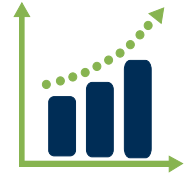
FVRD Labour Force by Industry, 2016



Source: Stats Can, 2016 Census

INDICATOR: JOBS

Tracking goal: Positive trend
Future monitoring reports will look for increasing numbers of jobs in the region



How are we doing?

96,380 people have a usual work place in the FVRD or work from home (2016)

The number of people employed in the Fraser Valley Regional District at a usual workplace or from home has **increased** by 7,740 (9%) since 2006 for a total of 96,380. This represents 66% of the employed labourforce. While the number of people working at a regular location increased by 11%, the number of people working from home declined by approximately 5%. The number of people working at no usual workplaces increased by 24% to 24,450.

In 2016 approximately 24,255 Fraser Valley residents commuted into Metro Vancouver while 9,495 Metro Vancouver residents commuted into the FVRD for work. The net leakage of jobs into Metro Vancouver increased by 1,700 persons (13%) between

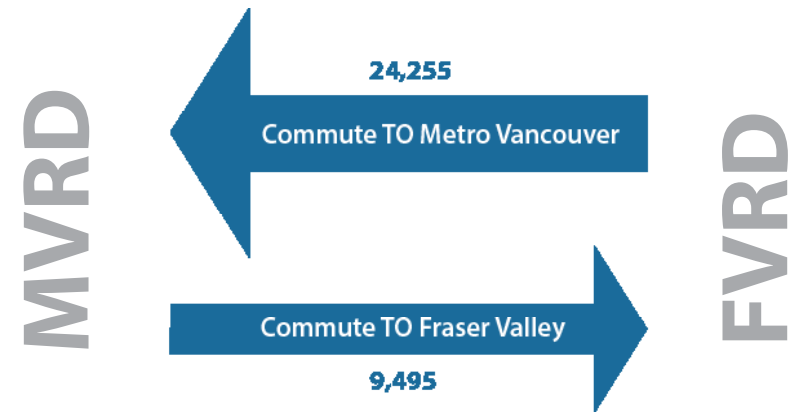
What's being measured?

This indicator measures the number of jobs with a defined location in the regional district derived from Place of Work Census data. These data include individuals who commute into the FVRD from Metro Vancouver. This indicator does not include workers who do not go from home to the same workplace location every day, such as construction related contractors, independent truckers and the like.

Why measure it?

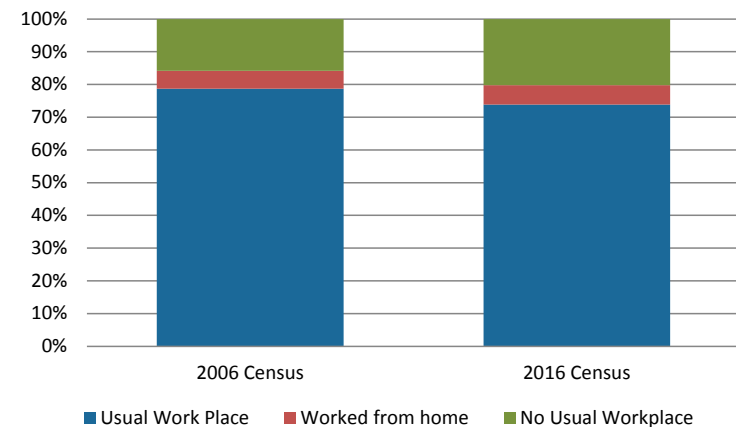
The number of jobs is an important indicator of the state of our regional economy.

Commuter Flows Between Metro Vancouver & Fraser Valley, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

Nature of Employment in FVRD, 2006 and 2016

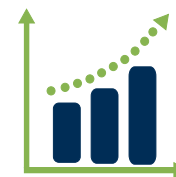


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 & 2016 Census

INDICATOR: BUSINESS COUNTS

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing numbers of businesses in the region

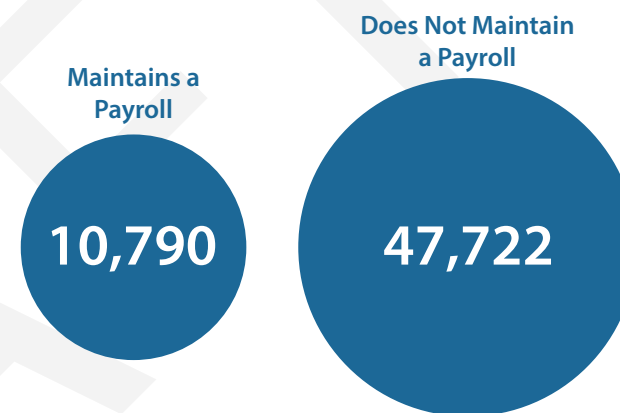


How are we doing?

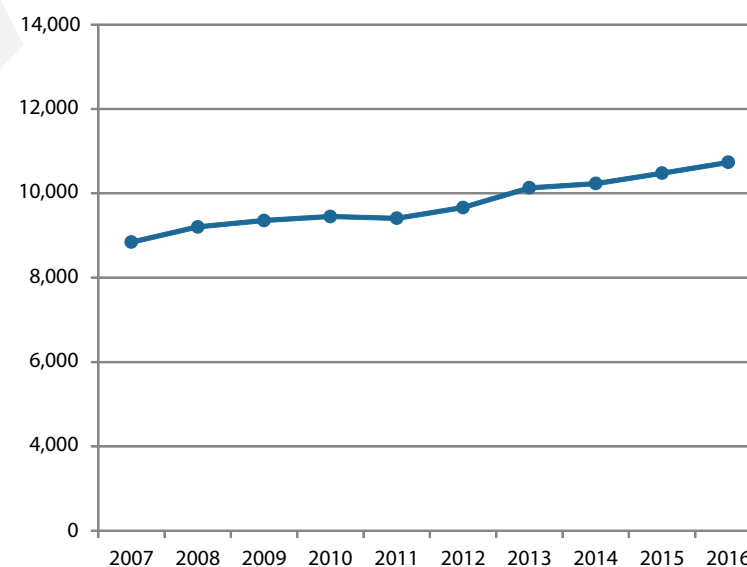
10,790 businesses with a payroll in the FVRD (2016)

Between 2007 and 2016, the total number of businesses with a payroll **increased** from 8,899 to 10,790 - a 21% gain. Most of these businesses are small, with fewer than 20 employees (90%). Some businesses do not maintain a payroll. These businesses may have a workforce that consists of family members, owners, or contractors. Most farms in the region likely fall into this category. Since 2012, the number of these businesses have grown from 38,771 to 47,722 in 2016, representing a 23% increase.

FVRD Businesses and Payroll, 2016



FVRD Total Business Establishments (with payroll) 2007-2016



What's being measured?

This indicator measures the total number of businesses in the region which maintain a payroll. Given their variable nature, this measure does not include businesses which report no employees.

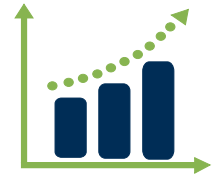
Why measure it?

A strong regional economy depends on businesses with employees living within the region. Understanding these businesses and their employment needs will provide us the support required to create additional opportunities for growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register, Dec 2016

INDICATOR: GROSS FARM RECEIPTS

Tracking goal: Positive trend
Future monitoring reports will look for increasing farm receipts



How are we doing?

\$1.4 billion total gross farm receipts generated in the FVRD (2015)

The FVRD generates 39% of the total provincial farm receipts, and gross receipts have **increased** by 59% between 2005 and 2015. The FVRD has also accounted for 50% of the total provincial increase in gross receipts between 2005 and 2015. Within the FVRD, Abbotsford and Chilliwack lead the region in sales, generating almost 90% of total gross farm receipts.

What's being measured?

Gross farm receipts are a measure of farm income before expenses are deducted. The data is collected by Census Canada for the calendar year prior to each census.

Gross farm receipts include:

- receipts from all agriculture products sold; and,
- program payments and custom work receipts.

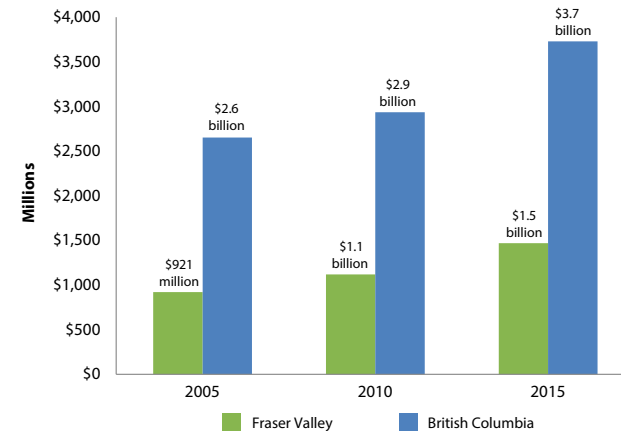
Gross farm receipts do not include:

- sales of forestry products sold;
- sales of capital items; and,
- receipts from the sale of goods purchased only for retail sales.

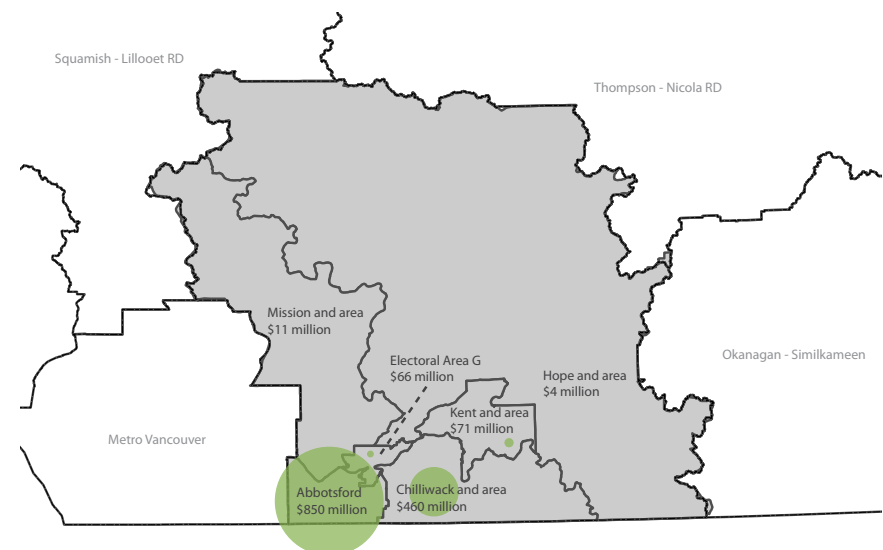
Why measure it?

Gross farm receipts provide an indication of the viability of farming in the region.

FVRD Gross Farm Receipts, 2005-2015



Farm receipts by area, 2015

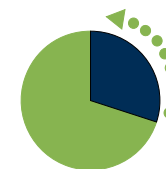


Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture,

INDICATOR: AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE USE

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will track the proportion of actively farmed ALR land



How are we doing?

37,669 hectares of the FVRD's Agricultural Land Reserve is actively farmed (2011)

In terms of total area, the FVRD actively farms 67% of its Agricultural Land Reserve, 17% more than Metro Vancouver. While farming is more of a focus in the Fraser Valley, the two region's agricultural sectors are closely tied and will need to work together in the future to ensure ALR land is used effectively.

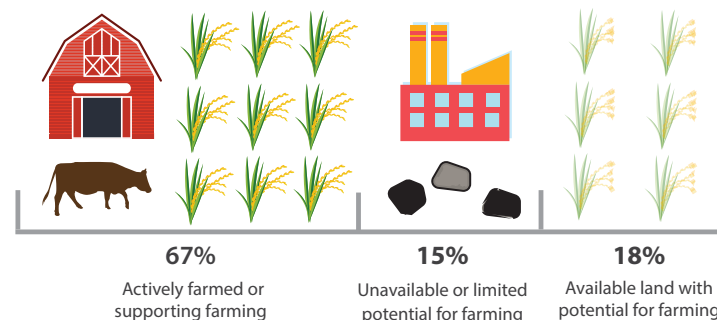
What's being measured?

This indicator measures how much of the region's Agricultural Land Reserve is actively farmed. This classification includes cultivated crops, farm infrastructure, greenhouses and barns. Land classified as available for farming refers to areas that could be farmed without displacing an existing use. Land which is unavailable or has limited potential for farming refers to land which is already used for another use, or has significant physical or operational constraints. This data comes from a comprehensive land use inventory conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture between 2011 and 2013.

Why measure it?

The Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) is an important, controlled land-use zone where farming is a priority use and non-agriculture uses are restricted. Measuring how much of our land base within the ALR is actually used for farming indicates the viability of farming within the region.

Status of the effective ALR, 2011



Status of the Effective ALR by Local Government, 2011

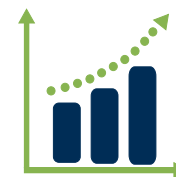
Jurisdiction	Total ALR area (ha)	Farmed area (ha)	Anthropogenic area (ha)	Natural & Semi-natural (ha)
Abbotsford	25,858	17,380	2,832	5,646
Chilliwack	17,380	11,296	1,620	2,056
Area G	4,183	3,246	162	775
Kent	4,192	3,169	294	730
Area H	1,353	668	58	627
Area F	2,107	641	119	1,347
Mission	1,034	400	102	532
Area D	493	297	16	180
Area B	868	235	51	582
Hope	302	115	66	121
Area E	340	112	29	199
Area A	397	63	11	324
Area C	208	47	3	158
Harrison HS	129	X	<1	129
Total	56,436	37,669	5,363	13,404

Source: FVRD Agricultural Land Use Inventory, 2011-2013

INDICATOR: ROOM REVENUE

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing room revenues



How are we doing?

\$25 million generated in annual room revenue in Abbotsford-Chilliwack (2015)

In 2015, room revenue in Abbotsford-Chilliwack increased to over \$25 million from \$20 million in 2010. While tourism represents only a small percentage of the regional economy, it is a sector on the rise. As the population in the Lower Mainland continues to grow, our proximity and wealth of natural attractions means that the rise will continue.

The FVRD is currently studying outdoor recreation-related tourism in the region and its economic impact.

What's being measured?

Room revenue measures the total revenue generated through the accommodation of guests in hotels, bed & breakfasts, or other forms of temporary accommodation. This data is collected by BC Stats through municipal and regional tax data and does not include Airbnb or other similar tools. Data at the regional district level is not available, making it difficult to properly track and assess the tourism sector in the region as a whole. In addition, BC Stats combines Squamish and Harrison Hot Springs data despite the very significant spatial separation between the two communities.

Why measure it?

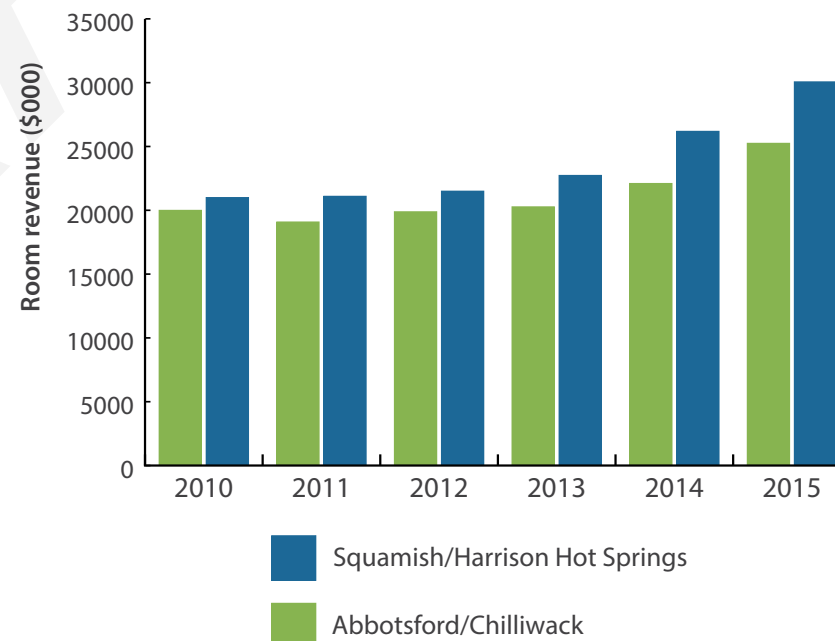
Room revenue is an indicator commonly used to assess the state of the tourism industry. While data beyond 2010 is only available at the municipal level, it still provides a indication of tourism success in the region.

Tourism in the whole province generates \$7.7 Billion in GDP

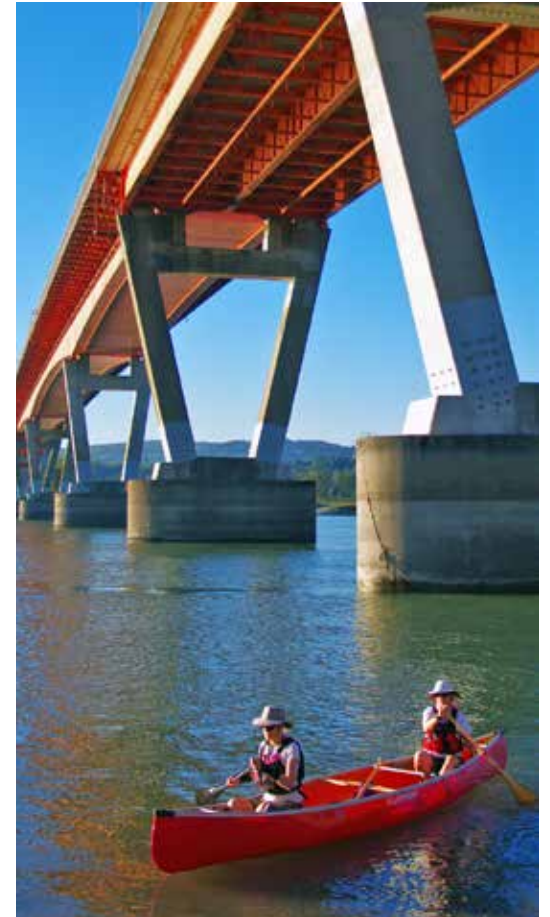


The Fraser Valley and the Lower Mainland account for 40% of total revenue

Room revenue for selected municipalities, 2015



Source: BC Stats, 2015



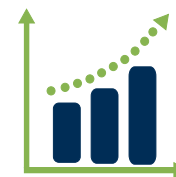
LIVING WELL

Goal: To ensure everyone is able to maintain a high quality of life, regardless of age, income, or ability

INDICATOR: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing median household incomes

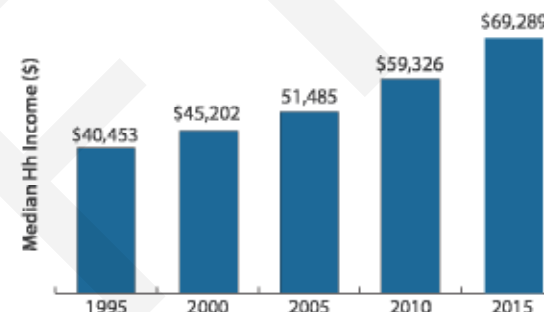


How are we doing?

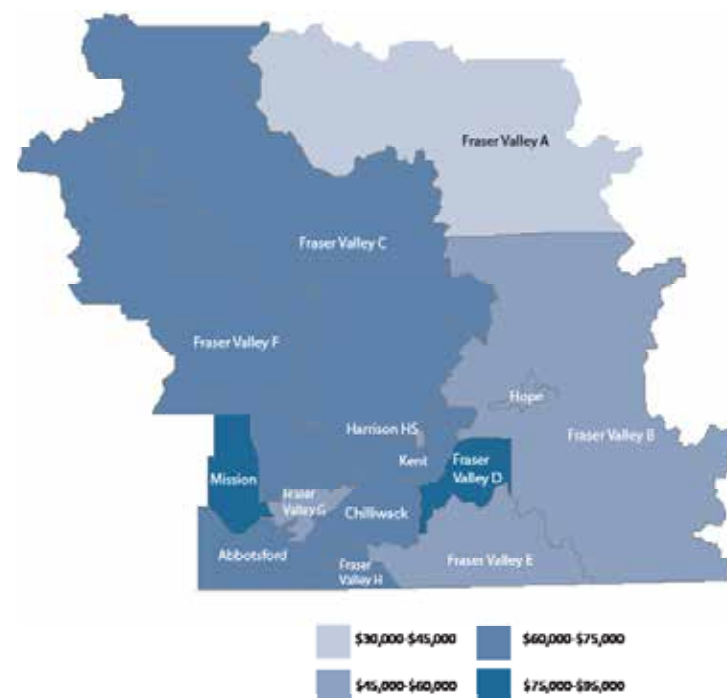
\$69,289 median household income. (2015)

While the median income in the Fraser Valley Regional District is slightly lower than the 2015 provincial median household income of \$69,995, it has increased 35% from \$51,406 in 2005. The median income for Metro Vancouver in 2015 was higher, at \$72,662.

FVRD Median Household (pre tax) Income, 1995-2015



FVRD Median Household Income by Area, 2015



What's being measured?

This indicator is a measure of the median individual income in the region. The median income expresses the "middle point" between the highest and lowest incomes in the region, and is more representative of the region's economic health than an averaged figure. Data from the National Household Survey (NHS) in 2011 is less reliable, but 2016 Census data will fill this gap using Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) data.

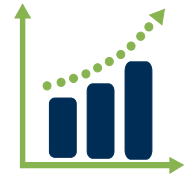
Why measure it?

Median household income, when combined with other indicators like education or core housing need, provides a good indication of the social health of the region.

INDICATOR: INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing median incomes

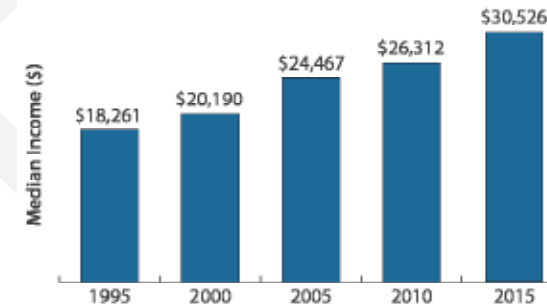


How are we doing?

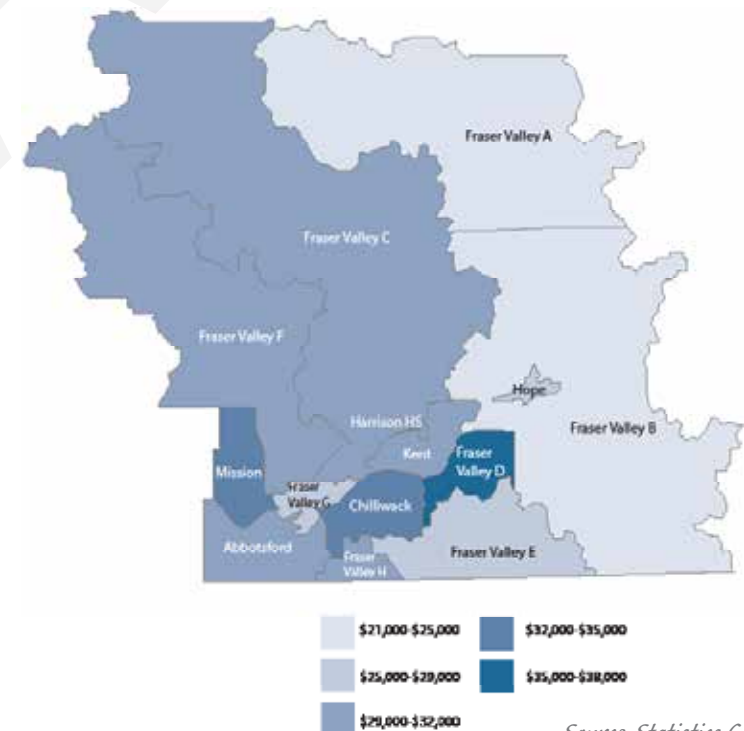
\$30,526 median individual income. (2015)

By 2015, the median individual income in the Fraser Valley Regional District had **increased** 25% to \$30,526, up from \$24,465 in 2005. The region's median income compares well with other regional districts throughout the province. For example, the median income for Metro Vancouver in 2015 was slightly higher at \$32,612. The provincial median income was also slightly higher at \$33,012. Some of the increase reflected in the 2016 Census may be the result of changing methodology where income data is now derived from Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) data.

FVRD Median Income, 1995-2015



FVRD Median Individual Income by Area, 2015



What's being measured?

This indicator is a measure of the median individual income in the region. The median income expresses the "middle point" between the highest and lowest incomes in the region, and is more representative of the region's economic health than an averaged figure. Data from the National Household Survey (NHS) in 2011 is less reliable, but 2016 Census data will fill this gap using Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) data.

Why measure it?

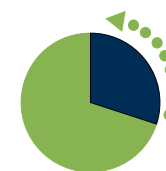
Median individual income, when combined with other indicators like education or core housing need, provides a good indication of the social health of the region.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

INDICATOR: EDUCATION

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will monitor the proportion of education rates



How are we doing?

More than half (55%) of FVRD residents had some form of post-secondary education. (2016)

While longer term trends show that the number of residents with post secondary credentials has been steadily **increasing** compared to the province as a whole, education levels in the regional district do not compare particularly well. In B.C as a whole, this figure is 64%. In Metro Vancouver, this number increases to 66%. By 2016, the share of residents between the age of 25 and 65 in the Fraser Valley Regional District with post secondary credentials has increased from 52% in 2006 to 55% - but more needs to be done. Increased educational opportunities provided through the University of the Fraser Valley and other institutions will play an an important role in improving this statistic.

What's being measured?

This indicator measures the level of education attained by residents of the region between the ages of 25 and 64. The data comes from the 2016 Census, and includes within the post-secondary classification university, colleges, and technical schools.

Why measure it?

Populations with higher education levels tend to have better physical and mental health. Additional benefits include a higher average income and longer life expectancy.

FVRD Top 3 Major Fields of Study, 2016



Architecture,
engineering, and
related
technologies



Health and
related fields



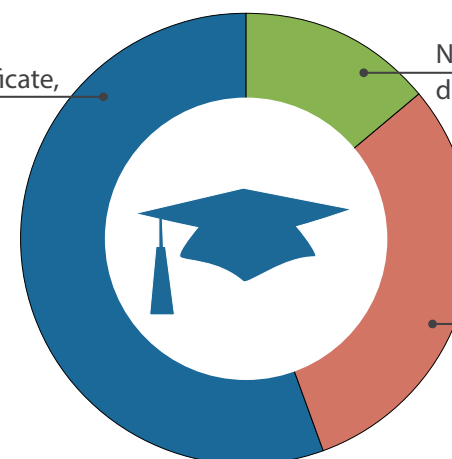
Business,
management
and public
administration

FVRD Education, 2016

Post-secondary certificate,
diploma, or degree

No certificate,
degree, or diploma

High school diploma



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census



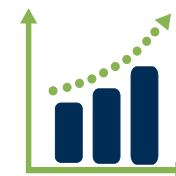
COMMUNITY BUILDING

Goal: To create compact, complete communities that strengthen urban cores, maintain rural character and offer choice and affordability in housing

INDICATOR: HOUSING VALUATIONS

Tracking goal: Monitor

Future monitoring reports will look for moderation of housing price increases and improved affordability



How are we doing?

Housing prices are increasing at a high rate (2017)

By the second quarter of 2017, average sales prices of absorbed new units in Abbotsford-Mission CMA and Chilliwack CA had reached \$1,082,129 and \$723,086 respectively. This represents a staggering 91% **increase** in Abbotsford-Mission since 2011 (\$566,000), and a 58% increase in Chilliwack since 2011 (\$459,000). According to MLS data, sales prices have also increased in the broader market. The average residential sales price in the Fraser Valley Real Estate Board in 2016 were close to \$700,000, while prices in the Chilliwack area were reaching \$400,000.

What's being measured?

The purchase price of residential units, both new and resale. Consistent data for the regional district as a whole is an ongoing challenge. Although selected sales data for new units is reported by CMHC, it is not provided at the regional district or small community level, but it is available for Abbotsford-Mission CMA and Chilliwack CA (which includes Harrison Hot Springs, Kent, and EA D, E, H)

Why measure it?

Housing affordability is key to creating economically and socially sustainable communities. Official Communities Plans are specifically mandated by section 473 (2) of the Local Government Act to include policies related to affordable housing.

MLS Home Price Index: Five and Ten Year Price Change (2017 ytd)

	All		Detached		Townhouse		Apartment	
	5 yr	10 yr	5 yr	10 yr	5 yr	10 yr	5 yr	10 yr
Lower Mainland	52%	76%	59%	97%	46%	61%	46%	58%
Abbotsford	52%	51%	68%	70%	27%	24%	35%	31%
Mission	59%	52%	60%	54%	52%	45%	45%	37%

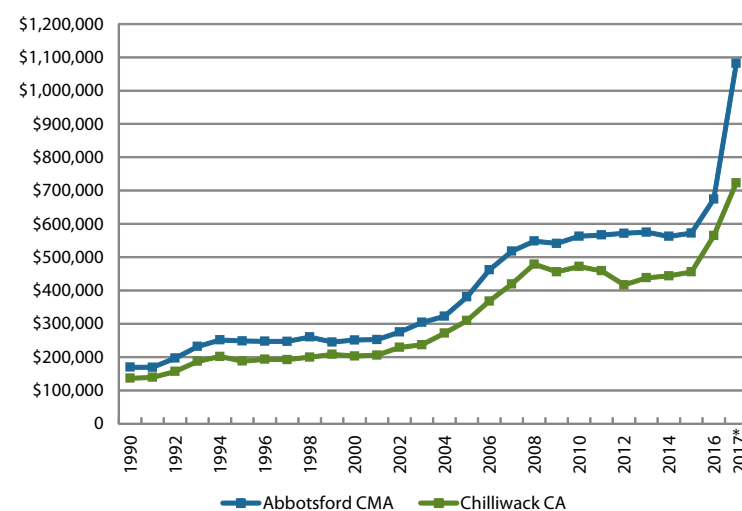
Source: Fraser Valley Real Estate Board, April 2017

MLS Avg Residential Price \$ - Selected Real Estate Boards

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Chilliwack	84,941	61,659	105,607	146,611	148,120	296,695	296,695	397,911
Fraser Valley	120,297	87,640	166,689	217,785	215,681	393,047	502,562	676,946
Greater Vancouver	148,861	120,036	221,874	288,268	284,806	509,876	779,730	1,017,228

Source: BC Stats, Multiple Listing Statistics

Average Price of Absorbed New Units 1990-2017 ytd

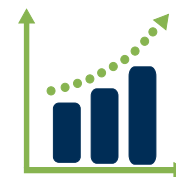


Source: CMHC Market Absorption Survey data, April 2017

INDICATOR: RENTAL VACANCY

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for an increasing vacancy rate



How are we doing?

Rental vacancy rates are declining (2016)

By October 2016, vacancy rates in Abbotsford-Mission CMA and Chilliwack CA had **dropped** to 0.7% and 1.5%, respectively. Vacancy rates in the region have been historically volatile, often reflecting the ebb and flow of the economy. While significant multi-family inventory came onto the market in 2007 and 2008 in both areas, these units have been absorbed and vacancy rates have decreased. The Abbotsford CMA vacancy rate of 0.7% is the lowest level in twenty years and anecdotal evidence suggests that Chilliwack's vacancy rates will be lower in 2017.

What's being measured?

The vacancy rate is a measure of the percentage of all potential rental units in an area which are considered vacant and available for immediate rent. This data is collected annually by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) but is not provided at the regional district or small community level.

Why measure it?

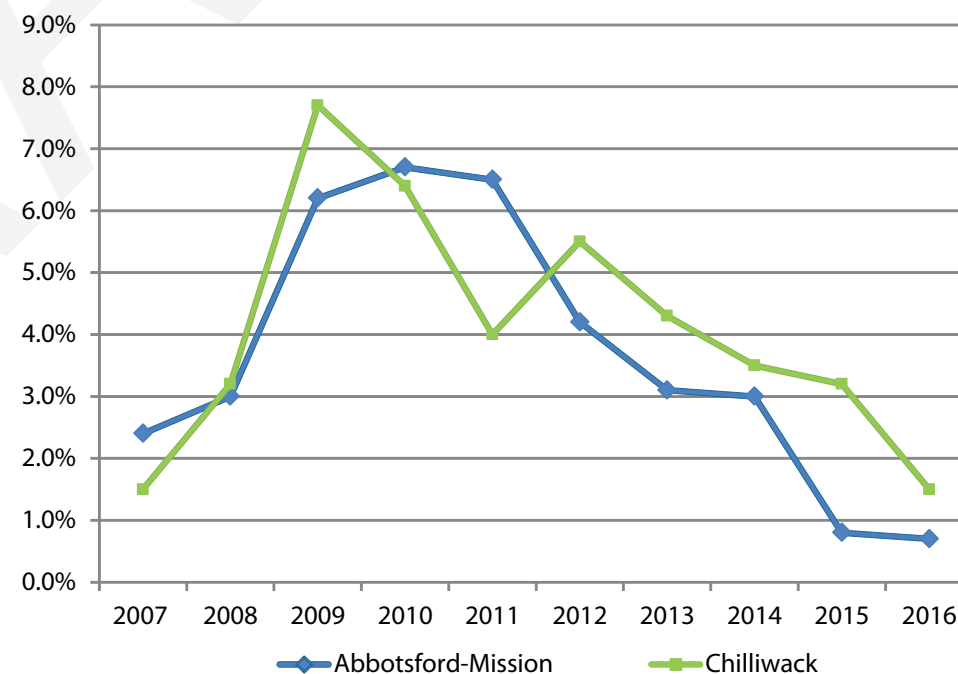
A low vacancy rate indicates that there are few rental units available and suggests a disconnect between local supply and demand. A lack of available rental units in an area can lead to increased rents and affordability issues.

Fall Vacancy Rates (CA, CSD) by Unit Type

	Bachelor		1 Bedroom		2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Abbotsford	7.4	0.0	7.0	0.6	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.5
Mission	13.3	0.0	14.9	1.8	4.2	-	-	-	12.0	1.2
Chilliwack CA	1.8	0.0	4.2	1.4	4.1	1.5	2.7	3.9	4.0	1.5

Source: CMHC Rental Market Report 2016

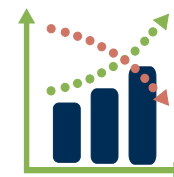
FVRD Fall Vacancy Rate (CA, CMA) 2007-2016



Source: CMHC Market Survey data

INDICATOR: SENIOR'S HOUSING

Tracking goal: Monitor
Future monitoring reports will look both increasing and decreasing trends



How are we doing?

Rents are increasing and **Vacancy Rates** are declining for senior's housing (2017)

The average rents for both Heavy Care and Independent Living spaces have **increased** in the FVRD, to \$5,541 and \$2,502, respectively. Overall, average rents are higher in Metro Vancouver municipalities than in the FVRD. Vacancy rates throughout the region have **dropped** since 2013. Heavy Care space vacancy rates decreased from 5.1% in 2013 to 2.3% in 2017. Independent Living space vacancy rates in the FVRD decreased at a much higher rate, from 10.7% in 2013 to only 3.1% in 2017.

Average Rents (\$) of Senior's Housing Spaces (all types)

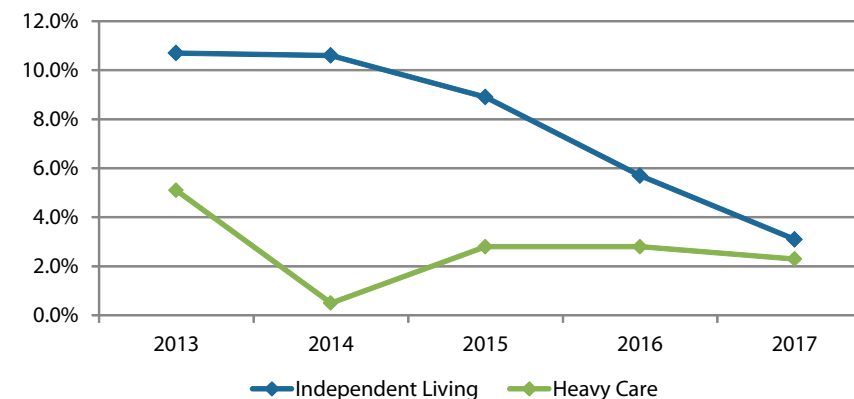
Heavy Care	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lower Mainland	5,930	6,075	6,051	6,194	6,852
Fraser East (FVRD)	4,963	5,199	**	5,022	5,541
Fraser South*	5,708	5,853	5,821	6,094	6,508
Independent Living	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lower Mainland	**	3,051	3,143	3,239	3,314
Fraser East (FVRD)	**	2,354	2,382	2,459	2,502
Abbotsford-Mission CMA	**	2,448	2,447	2,573	2,597
Chilliwack CA	**	2,241	2,302	2,314	2,386
Fraser South*	**	3,011	3,033	3,001	3,131

*Fraser South: Langley, Surrey, Delta and White Rock

Source: CMHC Senior's Housing Report, 2014-2017

**No data / data withheld for confidentiality

Vacancy Rates (%) of Senior's Housing Spaces



Source: CMHC Senior's Housing Report, 2014-2017

What's being measured?

Seniors housing includes both Independent Living (Standard) spaces, where residents receive less than 1.5hrs of care per day, and Heavy Care spaces, where residents receive 1.5hrs or more of care per day. CMHC completes yearly senior's housing market survey, and reports on numbers of spaces, average rents per month, and vacancy rates of seniors housing spaces (units).

Why measure it?

Housing affordability for seniors is key to creating economically and socially sustainable communities, especially as our population continues to age. A low vacancy rate indicates that there are few rental units available and suggests a disconnect between local supply and demand. A lack of available rental units in an area can lead to increased rents and affordability issues.

INDICATOR: HOUSING STARTS

Tracking goal: Monitor

Future monitoring reports will monitor housing stock for increased choice and densification



How are we doing?

1,905 housing starts in the last year (2016)

7,306 units were built in the region between 2011 and 2016. Of these, 46% were single detached and 54% multi-family. The majority of these units (56%) were located in Abbotsford-Mission, compared to 44% in Chilliwack CA. In addition, the amount of housing starts in 2016 was **almost double** the amount in 2011. Most people still live in single-detached homes in the FVRD as a whole, but the increase in multi-family housing starts may lead to an increase in the proportions of people living in these other dwelling types over the next few years.

What's being measured?

Housing starts are a measure of the number of dwelling units beginning construction during a particular period. CMHC data is not available at the regional district or small community level.

Why measure it?

The number and type of housing starts in the region impacts affordability and housing choice in the region.

FVRD Dwelling Types (2016)



58%
Single
Detached



11%
Row House /
Semi-Detached



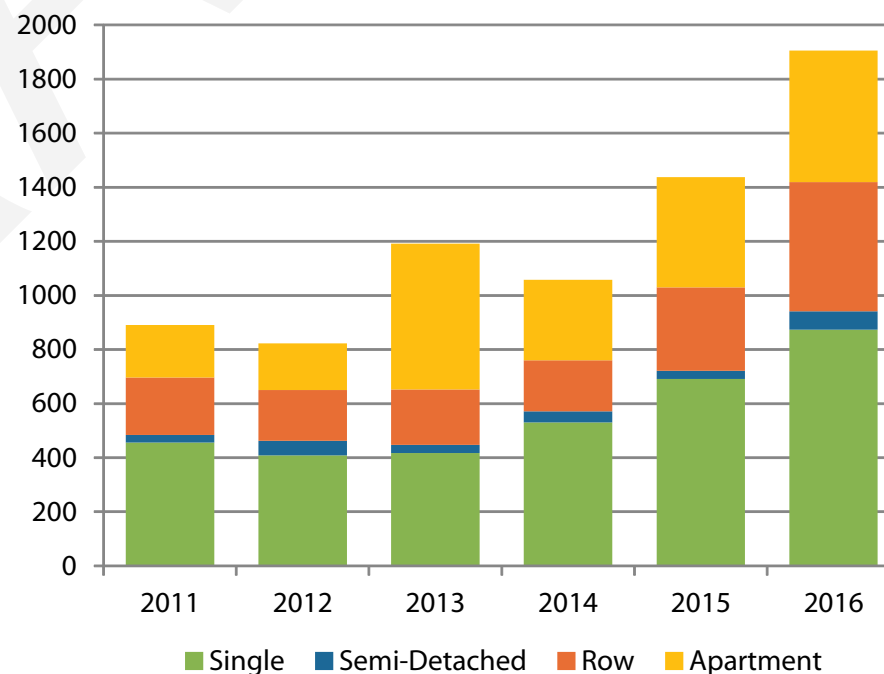
17%
Duplex / Suite



13%
Apartment

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

FVRD Housing Starts by Type (Abbotsford CMA & Chilliwack CA)

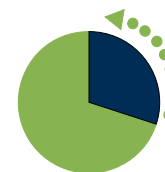


Source: CMHC, 2011-2016

INDICATOR: CORE HOUSING NEED

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will monitor the proportion of households in core need



How are we doing?

13% of all FVRD households are in core need (2011)

In comparison with the province as a whole, the region's percentage of households in core housing need is slightly **below** the provincial rate of 15%. More than 30% of renters and 7% of property owners in the region are currently in core housing need. In communities throughout the province, rental households are facing affordability challenges. While the percentage of households in the region in core housing need has remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2011, the FVRD will closely monitor rising housing costs in Metro Vancouver for any potential impacts.

2016 data shows a modest improvement to 12.4% of households in the FVRD in core housing need from 13% in 2011. More detailed data related to tenure is not yet available.

What's being measured?

A household is said to be in core housing need if it falls below at least one of the housing adequacy, affordability, or suitability standards established by Census Canada, and would have to spend 30% or more of its income to pay the rent of alternative local housing that does meet those standards.

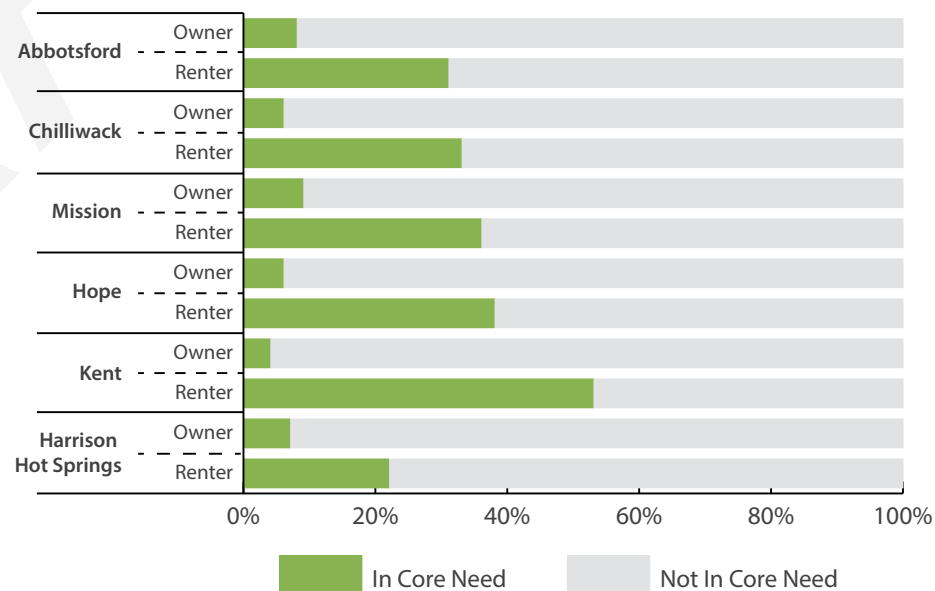
Why measure it?

The percentage of households in core housing need is a critical indicator of community health. Households in core need may lack funds for other basic needs such as food, clothing, medicine, or education, and may have a higher risk of homelessness.

In 2011, one in three renters were in core housing need



2011 Households in Core Housing Need by Tenure

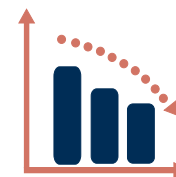


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census & National Household Survey

INDICATOR: NUMBER OF HOMELESS

Tracking goal: Negative trend

Future monitoring reports will look for a decreasing number of observed homeless



How are we doing?

606 homeless individuals in the FVRD (2017)

The 2017 Homeless Count has shown a significant **increase** in homeless individuals throughout the region since 2014, a 75% rise overall. Abbotsford continues to have the greatest number of homeless, but homeless counts in Chilliwack have increased the most since 2014, with a threefold rise over only three years. The majority of homeless individuals cite lack of affordability as their main reason for being homeless, followed by lack of suitable housing and living with addiction. Many report multiple health conditions. Analysis shows that Fraser Valley communities have the highest occurrence of homeless individuals reporting two or more medical conditions in the Lower Mainland.

What's being measured?

The tri-annual regional homeless count is a 24-hour snapshot which provides an estimate of the number of homeless people at that point in time. Given the fluidity and clandestine nature of the population, it's likely that these figures represent an undercount and actual numbers may be higher.

Why measure it?

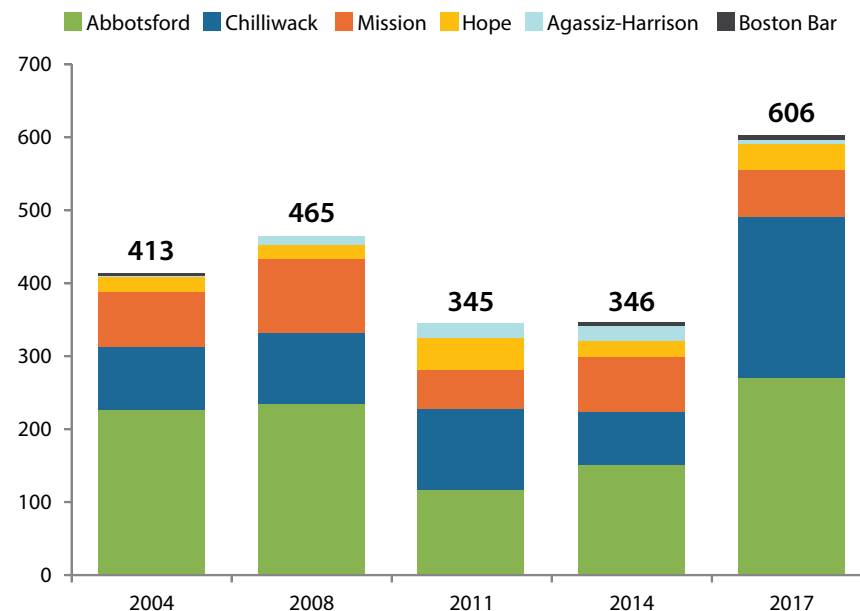
While homelessness is a strong indicator of unaffordable or inadequate housing within a region, it's also a broader measure of community health.

Multiple Health Conditions, 2017

Community	No Health Incidence		One Health Incidence		Two + Health Incidence		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Abbotsford	42	17%	51	21%	150	62%	243
Chilliwack	9	7%	24	18%	103	76%	136
Mission	3	5%	8	14%	46	81%	57
Eastern Fraser Valley	3	7%	3	7%	40	87%	46

Source: 2017 Report on Homelessness in the Lower Mainland

Observed Homeless by Municipality, 2004-2017



Source: FVRD 2017 Homelessness Survey

- intentionally blank -



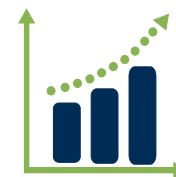
ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

Goal: To protect the air, water and biodiversity on which the region depends

INDICATOR: PROTECTED PARK LAND

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing park area in the region



How are we doing?

4,755 acres of protected parkland (2017)

Since 2014, the FVRD has secured an **additional** 329 acres of regional parkland. With the addition of the Popkum Community Trail (2015), and the East Sector Lands Park (2016) in Harrison Hot Springs, there is now a regional park in each of our communities. The suspension bridge at Cascade Falls Regional Park and significant improvements to Island 22 facilities, including the new dog park, are driving increased awareness of our park system.

2017 was a year of extremes in terms of weather and fire hazard conditions. As a result, approximately 15% fewer visitors were recorded using FVRD Regional Parks, although provincial park visitations increased modestly.

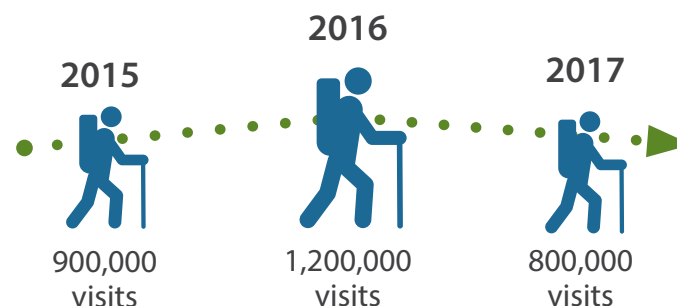
What's being measured?

This indicator measures the total area (acres) of all regional parks within the Fraser Valley Regional District. It does not include provincially managed recreation areas, provincial or municipal parks, ecological reserves or any other protected areas, which account for an additional 726,240 acres of protected land within the FVRD.

Why measure it?

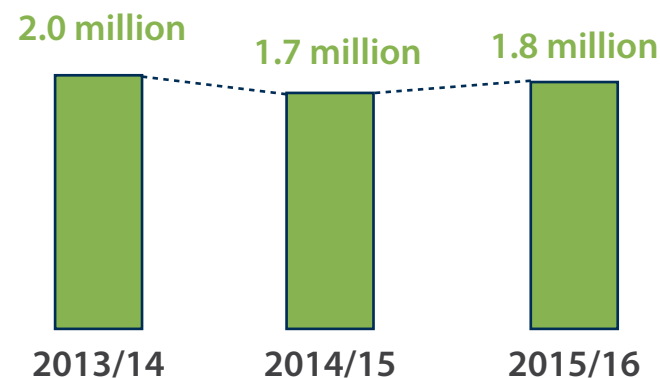
Parkland is highly valued by the region's residents for a number of reasons: easy access to nature, the wide variety of recreational opportunities it offers, the health benefits it provides, and the role it plays in protecting sensitive ecosystems. Monitoring the total area of protected parkland within the region and the annual number of park visits will help guide land procurement and long-term strategic planning.

FVRD Regional Park Visitation (2015-2016)



Source: FVRD Parks Visitation Report

Visitation to BC Parks within the FVRD (person days)

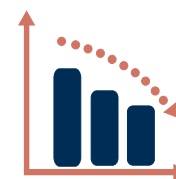


Source: BC Parks Annual Statistics Reports

INDICATOR: GROUND LEVEL OZONE AND FINE PARTICULATE MATTER (PM 2.5)

Tracking goal: Negative trend

Future monitoring reports will look for decreasing levels of ozone and particulate matter



How are we doing?

18 ppb of ozone and **4 ug/m³** of PM_{2.5} air pollution levels (2013)

Ozone concentrations have been **increasing** at all four FVRD monitoring stations over the past twenty years, indicating additional actions will be required to reduce ozone concentrations. PM_{2.5} has been **decreasing** since 2002, and is currently below the provincial air quality objective of 8 ug/m³.

Why measure it?

Both ozone and PM_{2.5} can cause significant health concerns among many people. Exposure to increased levels of air pollution are associated with:

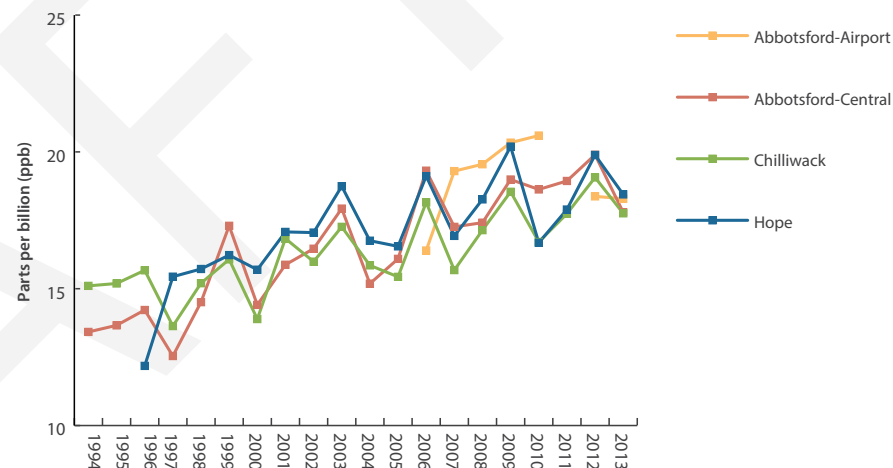
- increased respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions
- emergency department visits
- death

These two gasses combine to form smog, which appears as a haze visible on sunny days. These health impacts, and other economic impacts make tracking these indicators important.

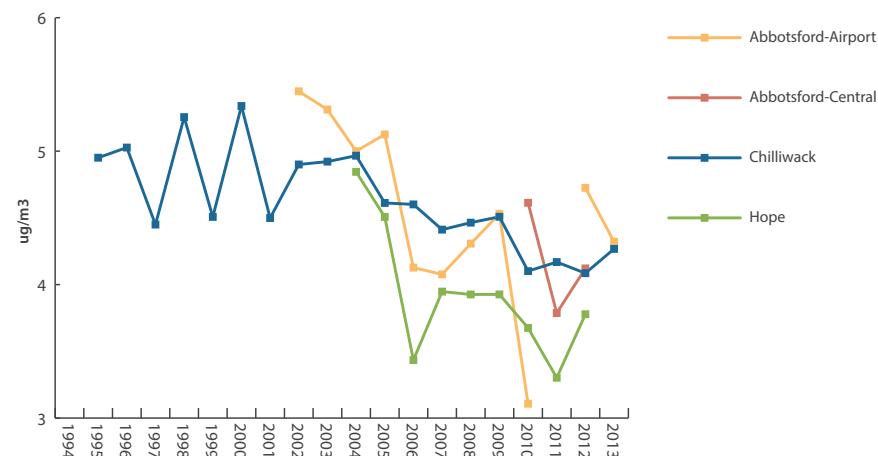
What's being measured?

Ground-level ozone is a highly irritating gas that forms just above the earth's surface. It is produced by the interaction of two other gases reacting with sunlight. Fine particulate matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}) are tiny particles in the air and generally come from vehicle exhaust and other operations that burn fuel such as wood.

Ozone Average Annual Concentrations

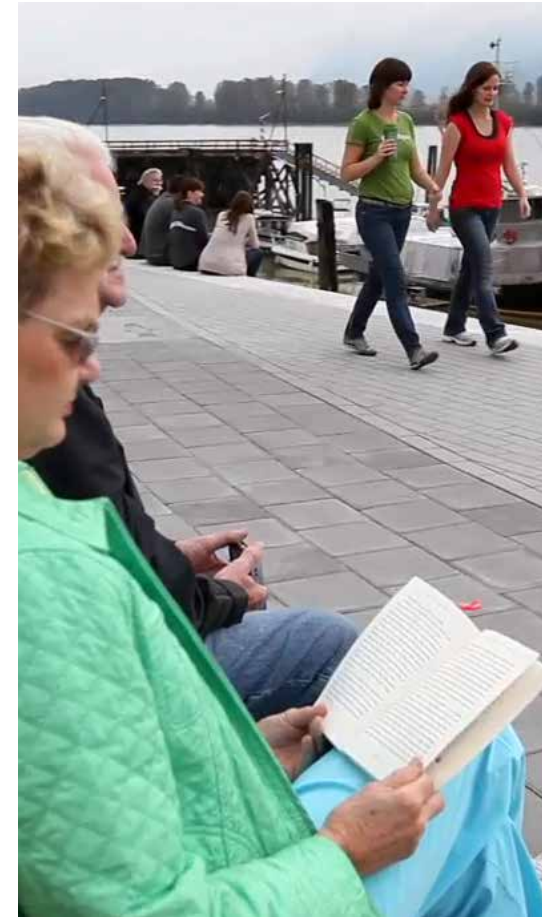


PM_{2.5} Average Annual Concentrations



Source: FVRD Air Quality and Emissions Trends, 2013

- intentionally blank -



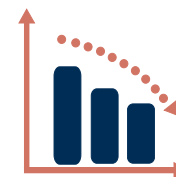
TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

Goal: To develop a safe and efficient transportation system that supports compact urban development, promotes transit, walking and cycling and minimizes impacts on air quality

INDICATOR: TRAFFIC VOLUME

Tracking goal: Negative trend

Future monitoring reports will look for decreasing traffic volumes as alternative modes become more popular

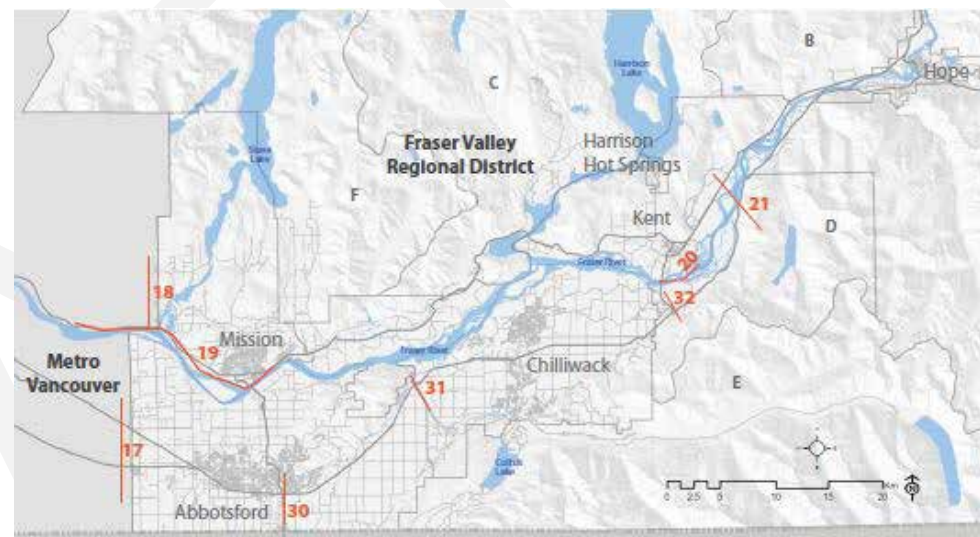


How are we doing?

Highway traffic is on the rise (2014)

The majority of the region's highways are experiencing **increasing** numbers of vehicles. The most recent data shows a significant increase in traffic on Highway 1 between Chilliwack and Abbotsford. At the same time, traffic on Highway 1 and the Fraser Highway at the Langley-Abbotsford border remained level, indicating substantial growth in the number of intra-regional trips and a decrease in traffic volumes travelling to Metro Vancouver.

FVRD Screenlines



Average two-way traffic volumes in the FVRD, 2008-2011

Line #	Location	2008	2011	% Change
17	Hwy 1 - East of 264th St	72,000	72,000	0%
	Fraser Hwy - East of 276th St	20,500	20,500	0%
18	Dewdney Trunk Rd - East of 284th St	2,900	2,800	-4%
	Lougheed Hwy - East of 280th St	23,000	21,000	-10%
19	Hwy 11 at Mission Bridge	44,000	42,000	-5%
20	Hwy 9 - North of Old Yale Rd	10,000	10,000	-1%
21	Hwy 7 - West of Hwy 1	2,200	2,450	12%
	Hwy 1 - West of Hope	11,500	10,500	-11%
30	Hwy 1 - East of Hwy 11	57,000	64,000	12%
31	Hwy 1 - Vedder Canal	45,000	51,000	14%
32	Hwy 1 - West of Hwy 9	20,000	24,000	18%

What's being measured?

This is an average measure of vehicles crossing "screenlines" in the region. A screenline is an imaginary line used to track vehicle volumes that cross between origin and destination.

Why measure it?

Traffic volume provides valuable information on travel patterns in the region and is an indicator of the health of the regional economy.

INDICATOR: TRANSIT RIDERSHIP

How are we doing?

3,188,403 total annual transit ridership (2016)

Between 2007 and 2016, transit ridership in the region **increased** by 43%. With the introduction of the Fraser Valley Express (FVX), improved municipal system efficiencies, new buses/facilities and new regional routes, such as the Hope-Agassiz connector in 2017, it is reasonable to assume ridership will continue to grow. The FVX, running between Chilliwack and TransLink's facilities at Carvolth Exchange (Langley Township) since 2015, is experiencing considerable growth and is performing well beyond initial expectations.

What's being measured?

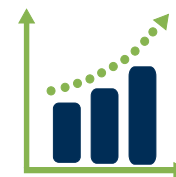
This indicator measures overall transit ridership for the year. Revenue and ridership data is provided each month by BC Transit. As of 2016, there were four separate transit services operating in the Region: Central Fraser Valley (Abbotsford-Mission), Chilliwack, Agassiz-Harrison (AGH) and the Fraser Valley Express (FVX).

Why measure it?

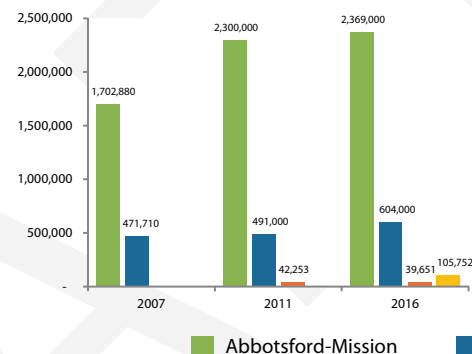
Transit ridership is one measure of a community's mobility and the affordability of transportation within the region. The data collected by BC Transit is a valuable long-range planning tool, and can inform strategic infrastructure investments.

Tracking goal: Positive trend

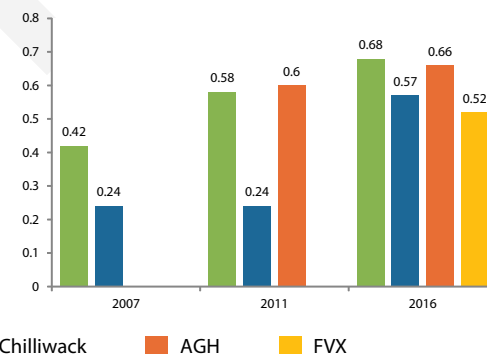
Future monitoring reports will look for increasing ridership



Transit Ridership

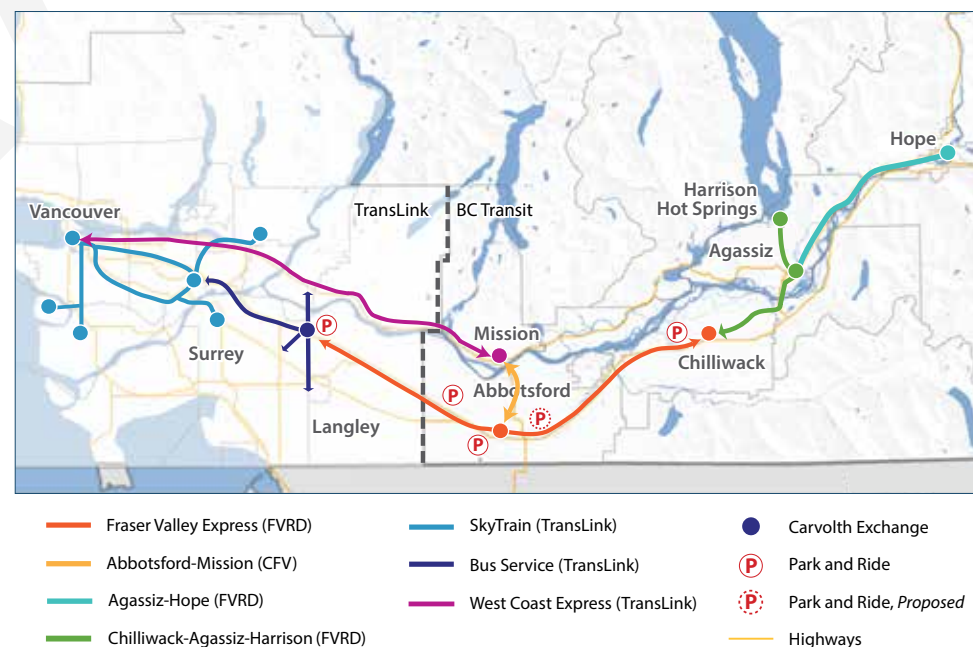


Transit Service Hours Per Capita



Source: BC Transit 2017

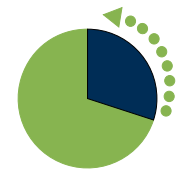
Regional Connections



INDICATOR: INTRAREGIONAL TRIPS

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will track the proportion of trips staying within the region

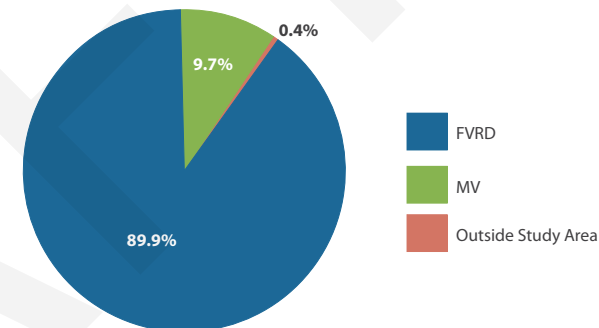


How are we doing?

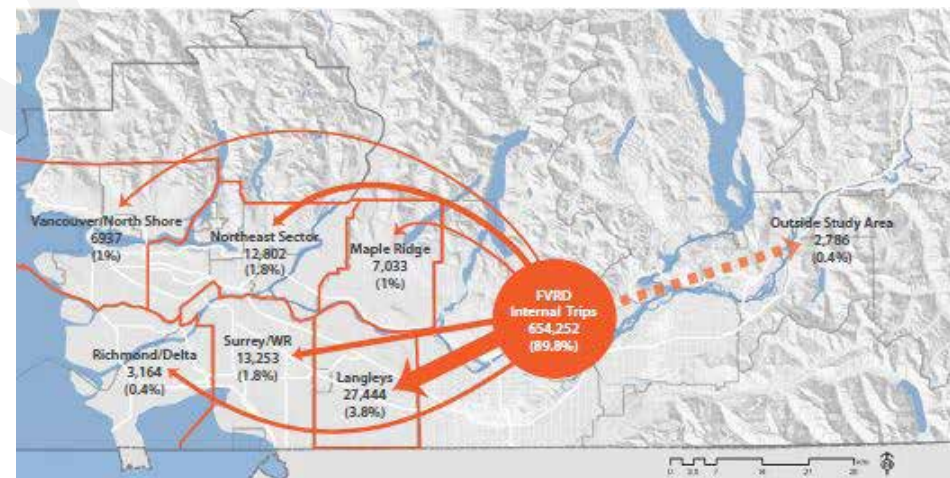
90% of all trips stay within the FVRD (2014)

The overwhelming majority of trips stayed **within** the region, challenging the notion of the FVRD as a bedroom community. Despite this, ties between Metro Vancouver and the FVRD remain strong, with 10% of all trips originating in the FVRD ending in Metro Vancouver.

Trips Originating in the FVRD



FVRD Trip Destination



What's being measured?

This indicator tracks the proportion of daily trips originating in the Fraser Valley Regional District that stay within the region and those trips which cross regional boundaries into Metro Vancouver. Trip diary data provides a much broader picture of travel in the lower mainland than Census data and considers all types of trips by mode of travel.

Why measure it?

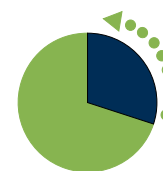
A large proportion of trips that begin and end within our regional boundary suggests more people living and working in the region. It's also an indicator of the health of the local economy and reflects the number of quality jobs within the region.

Source: FVRD & TransLink Trip Diary, 2014

INDICATOR: BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MODE SHARE

Tracking goal: Proportion

Future monitoring reports will look for a greater proportion of active transportation trips



How are we doing?

6% of all trips taken in the FVRD were by bike or foot (2011)

Compared to other regional districts in the province, our active transportation mode share is small and has been in **decline** since 2004. While some factors, like distance between urban areas, are difficult to overcome, there is much that can be done to encourage and support active transportation. With recent investments in transit, cycling and pedestrian infrastructure and a focus on creating more compact, walkable communities the goal is to improve mode share going forward.

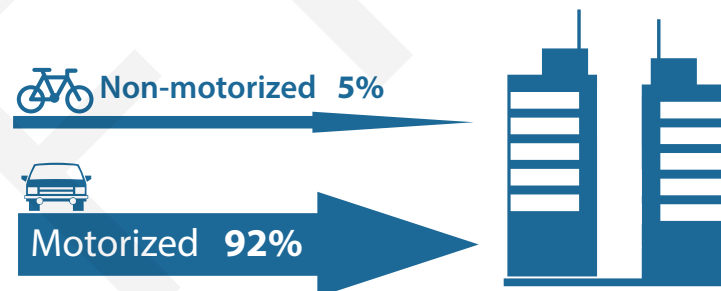
What's being measured?

This indicator expresses the percentage of all trips taken by non-motorized modes of transportation, such as walking or cycling.

Why measure it?

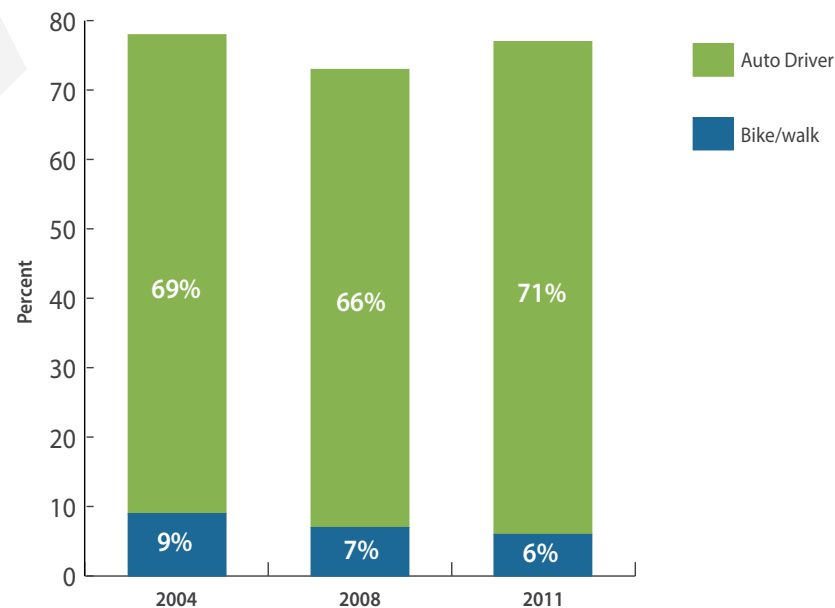
Active transportation has many benefits for individuals, communities and the region as a whole, ranging from individual health to improved air quality. By tracking active transportation mode shares, we can identify trends and implement supportive actions and long-term policies.

Mode Share of Trips to Work, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

All Trips by Auto Driver or Bike/Walk Mode, 2004-2011

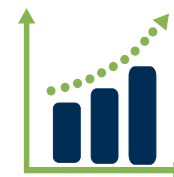


Source: FVRD & TransLink Trip Diary, 2014

INDICATOR: COMPLETED TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for the completion of additional transportation infrastructure projects.



How are we doing?

10 projects or initiatives have been completed, implemented or are under construction **(2018)**

In 2014, the FVRD submitted a list of transportation priorities to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure as part of the *BC on the Move* planning process. With 5 high priority transportation projects completed or implemented and 5 in progress in the Fall of 2017, the region is continuing to make progress towards a safer, more integrated transportation system.

This list comprises part of the Transportation and Mobility policies set out in the draft RGS. The FVRD will continue to work with the province and local partners towards the completion of additional improvements.

Transportation Priorities: Completed or In-progress Projects

High Priorities	Status	Estimated Completion
Fraser Valley Express (FVX)	Implemented	2015
16th Ave Corridor Study	Completed	2015
Carvolth Exchange Eastbound On-Ramp	In-progress	2019
Hope to Agassiz Transit Connection	Implemented	2017
Vedder Bridge to Cultus Lake	Completed	2017
Prest Road Interchange to Bailey	Completed	2017
Hwy. 1 Extension of HOV/Transit Lane	In-progress/ delayed	2020 - ?
Rosedale Bridge Upgrades	In-progress	2020
Mt Lehman Rd. Improvements to airport	In-progress	2020
Vye Road-Hwy 11 Improvements	In-progress	2020

What's being measured?

This indicator measures the number of transportation infrastructure projects completed in the Fraser Valley Regional District as outlined in the Regional Growth Strategy.

Why measure it?

One of the RGS goals for transportation is to ensure a safe transportation system that reduces conflicts between transport modes and which ensures the efficient movement of goods and services throughout the region. The number of completed projects is an indication of progress towards that goal.



INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Goal: To provide efficient, sustainable, and cost effective services that contribute to compact and sustainable growth

INDICATOR: LANDFILLED WASTE AND DIVERSION RATE

Tracking goal: Target

Future monitoring reports will look for disposal and diversion rates which approach targets



How are we doing?

425 kg of landfilled waste annually per person (2015)

The region's 2015 disposal rate is **below** the provincial average of 611 kg/person. This is the lowest it has been in over 25 years. In total, more than 125,000 tonnes of waste is sent to landfills located throughout the Fraser Valley Regional District, down from 138,000 in 2013. That being said, disposal rates will have to fall further in order to meet the long-term provincial goal of 350 kg/person. The Fraser Valley Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan calls for a 2025 diversion target of 90%. Future monitoring reports will monitor our progress towards meeting these targets.

2013 Baseline Diversion Rate



51% diverted

49% landfill

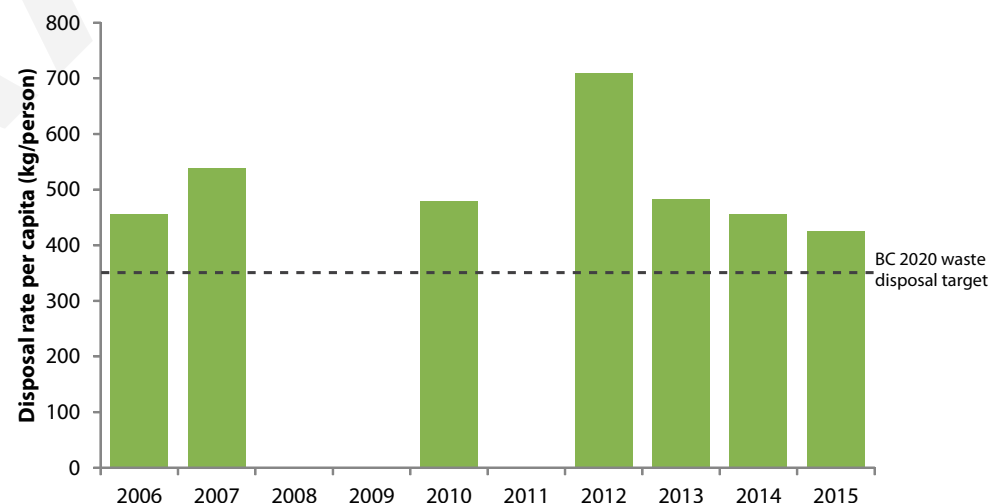
2025 Target Diversion Rate



90% diverted

10% landfill

FVRD Disposal Rate Per Capita, 2006-2015



What's being measured?

This indicator reports the estimated amount of solid waste each person disposes of in a given year. Conversely, the diversion rate is a measure of the amount of waste that is diverted from a landfill through recycling and composting.

Why measure it?

With the region's population certain to increase, it's important that we monitor the amount of waste directed to the landfill, as well as the diversion rate. Increased volumes of waste put more strain on the waste management system and increase costs for both residents and local government.

Source: Environmental Reporting BC, Municipal Solid Waste Disposal, 2017



ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE

Goal: To increase energy efficiency, lower energy costs, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in order to minimize the region's impact on climate change and to mitigate impacts of climate change on our region

INDICATOR: COMMUNITY GHG EMISSIONS

Tracking goal: Target

Future monitoring reports will look total emissions which approach targets set out in the RGS



How are we doing?

1,625,898 tonnes of GHG emitted annually (2010)

Between 2007 and 2010, our total GHG emissions **decreased** by 3%. While buildings and solid waste experienced a decrease in emissions, on-road transportation increased slightly. To achieve a 50% decrease in GHG emissions by 2050, the Fraser Valley Regional District will require a combination of efforts that reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency, and prioritize clean energy.

Since 2010 the FVRD and municipal members have been investing in transit and adopting OCP policies that support GHG reduction strategies.

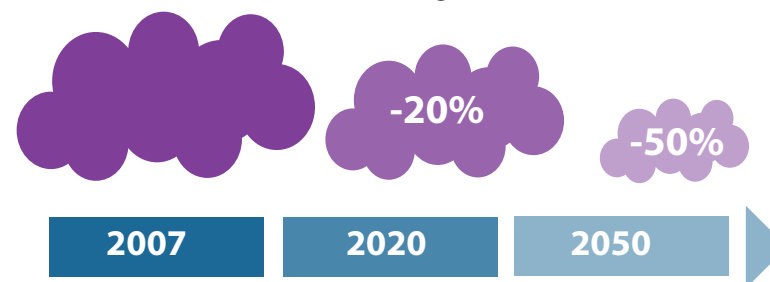
What's being measured?

The province, through the Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI), collects data to determine each community's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Monitored sources include on-road transportation, buildings, and solid waste. Local governments are awaiting more up to date CEEI data to determine performance since 2010.

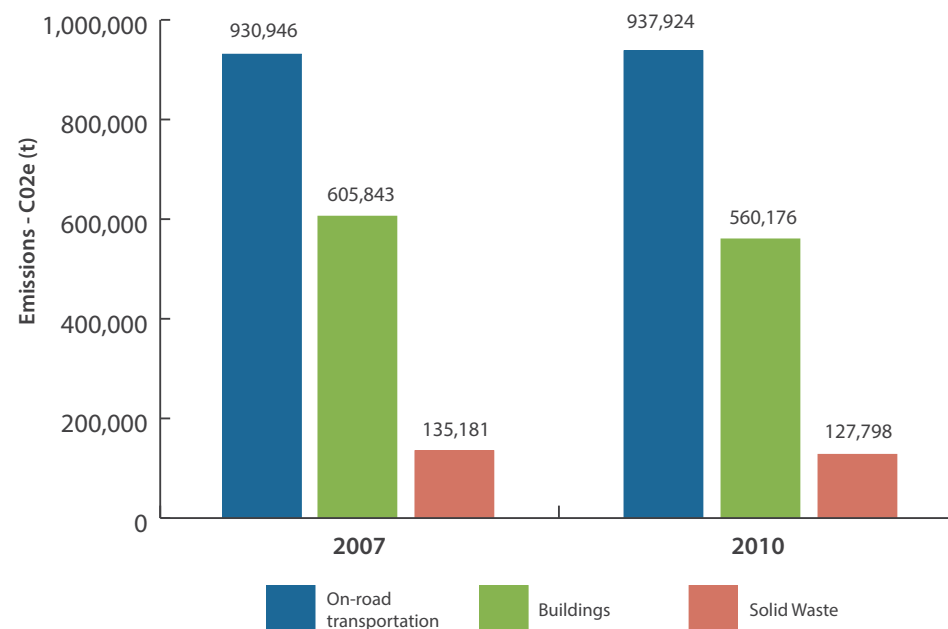
Why measure it?

Regional districts are required by the Local Government Act to monitor and report on Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHGs). GHGs are responsible for global climate change and a range of other health related issues. With our strong connection to a healthy natural environment, it is important to consider the ways climate change may impact our lives and take corresponding measures to minimize any future impacts.

Regional GHG Emissions Reduction Targets



GHG Emissions in the FVRD by Source

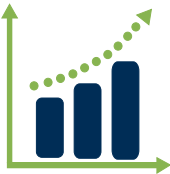


Source: CEEI, 2014

INDICATOR: ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

Tracking goal: Positive trend

Future monitoring reports will look for increasing numbers of electric vehicle charging stations



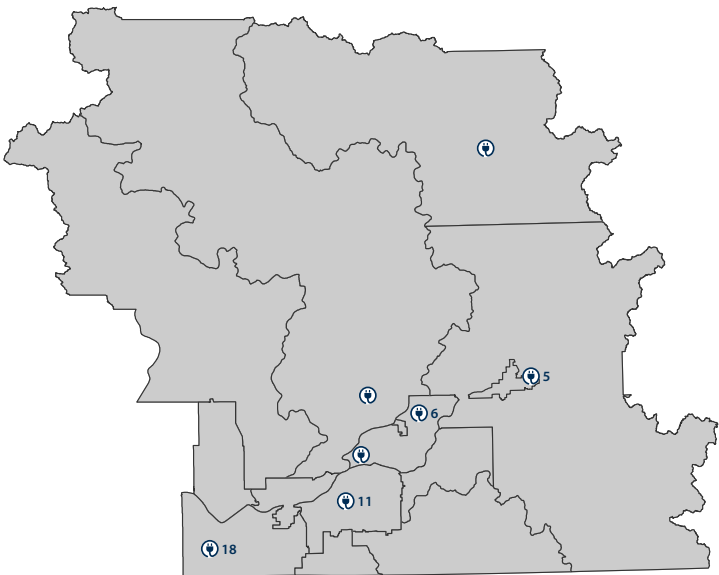
How are we doing?

41 electric vehicle charging stations located in the FVRD (2016)

With 41 publically accessible charging stations available currently, and several **more** coming online in 2017/18, the range of EV access throughout the FVRD is on the rise.

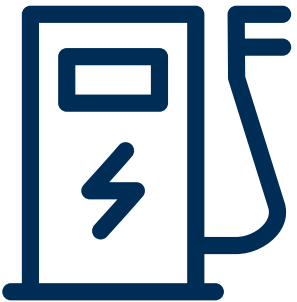
Increasing the availability of charging stations in the region will support efforts to reduce the consumption of energy, increase energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. This will help the region move closer to achieving its GHG reduction targets.

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations in the FVRD, 2016



Source: Plug in BC

Quick Stats: FVRD Headquarters Fast Charger, ytd (June 2017)



561 SESSIONS CHARGED

6,023 kWh CHARGED

5,352 kg OF CO₂ SAVED

2,283 LITRES OF GAS SAVED

What's being measured?

The number and type of electric vehicle charging stations throughout the Fraser Valley Regional District. This figure only includes those charging stations accessible to the general public.

Why measure it?

The number of electric vehicle charging stations in the FVRD is a measure of non-combustive energy consumption and reflects the region's commitment to reducing GHG emissions.

Fraser Valley Future 2041

Fraser Valley Regional District Regional Growth Strategy Monitoring Report

DRAFT - December 2018



45950 Cheam Avenue
Chilliwack, BC V2P 1N6
Toll free: 1.800.528.0061
www.fvrd.bc.ca

To: CAO for the Fraser Valley Regional District Board

Date: 2019-01-23

From: Carolynn Lane, Engineering and Community Services Technologist

File No: 1855-30

Subject: Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program – Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Fraser Valley Regional District Board direct staff to submit grant applications under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program – Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure Sub-Stream intake for the following projects:

- Electoral Area B: Dogwood Valley Watermain Extension
- Electoral Area C: Harrison Mills Transfer Station Relocation
- Electoral Area D: Integrated Water System Watermain Extension
- Electoral Area H: Cultus Lake Wastewater Collection System Upgrades

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services
Support Healthy & Sustainable Community
Support Environmental Stewardship

PRIORITIES

Priority #2 Air & Water Quality
Priority #1 Waste Management

BACKGROUND

Canada and British Columbia recently launched the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) - Rural and Northern Communities (RNC) Infrastructure Sub-Stream. The intake for applications is now open.

Under the ICIP Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure Sub-Stream, the federal and the provincial governments will allocate approximately \$95 million towards this program.

DISCUSSION

The RNC Program will fund infrastructure projects that support the unique challenges faced by rural communities. Along with outcomes specific to the Rural and Northern Communities Program, eligible outcomes under the recent Environmental Quality Program and current Community, Culture and Recreation Program, as well as the outcomes related to Public Transit and Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation, will be open for application under the program. Allowing these additional outcomes will enable smaller, rural communities to access funding for a variety of project types and receive a larger proportion of funding from senior governments.

The core outcomes of this program are:

- Improved food security
- Improved and/or more reliable road, air and/or marine infrastructure
- Improved broadband connectivity
- More efficient and/or reliable energy
- Improved education and/or health facilities (specific to Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action)

Additionally, projects that achieve an Environmental Quality outcome are also eligible, including:

- Increased capacity to treat and/or manage wastewater and stormwater.
- Increased access to potable water.
- The project will increase capacity to reduce and/or remediate air pollutants (through solid waste diversion).
- The project will increase capacity to reduce and/or remediate soil pollutants.

Regional Districts may submit one application per community in their area. Staff suggest submitting applications for projects in Electoral Areas B, C, D, and H. Staff have consulted with the Area Directors for Electoral Areas E and G, and have determined not to make an application for the areas. For Electoral Area A, the Boston Bar Enhancement Society is applying for a grant for their Station House project.

The project scopes for grant funding applications are described below.

Electoral Area B – Dogwood Valley Water System Upgrades:

The Dogwood Valley Water System provides domestic water as well as fire protection to 23 properties in Dogwood Valley as well as Yale First Nation IR8. The project proposed would provide domestic water and fire protection to an additional 25 properties and would consist of the installation of 2,770m of watermain along Dogwood Valley Road and Yurkin Road, fire hydrants as well as service connections to each property.

Electoral Area C – Electoral Area C Transfer Station Upgrades:

The FVRD currently operates two transfer stations in Electoral Area C. One is located in Hemlock Valley and the other in Harrison Mills. The Harrison Mills Transfer Station is currently located on crown land under a licence of occupation. The licence of occupation was recently extended by the Province, however, it was done so on a short term (three year) basis. The Province has indicated that further extensions may not be granted and has suggested that the FVRD plan to relocate the transfer station in the future. The project proposed for the Harrison Mills Transfer Station is to relocate the transfer station to a new site at a location agreed upon with the Province.

Electoral Area D – Area D Integrated Water System Upgrades:

This project is located in Electoral Area D in the Popkum/Rosedale area. In 2017, the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) installed a casing pipe underneath the TransCanada Highway (Hwy #1) at the west side of the Popkum Interchange. The scope of this project includes the installation of approximately 1,860 m of water main to tie-in the water system by this highway crossing to the south end of the Area D integrated water system, to the water storage reservoir located on the opposite side of the highway at Bridal Falls. The application is requesting funds for the design, engineering and construction of the works associated with the extension to the water system.

Electoral Area H – Cultus Lake Sewer System Upgrades:

This project is located in Electoral Area H near Cultus Lake. This project is part of the larger scope of works currently being completed by the Fraser Valley Regional District to upgrade the wastewater system at Cultus Lake. The application is requesting funds for works associated with upgrades to the wastewater collection system.

COST

There is no cost to the FVRD – all local government projects for communities with populations under 5000 are funded at 100% from Provincial and Federal sources.

COMMENTS BY:

Tareq Islam, Director of Engineering & Community Services

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported.

To: Regional and Corporate Services Committee
From: Lance Lilley, Environmental Planner

Date: 2019-01-09
File No: 9850-25-2019

Subject: Nuisance Mosquito Control Pest Management Plan

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of information pertaining to the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program. Staff are not looking for a recommendation and has forwarded this information should members want more clarification or to discuss the item further.

STRATEGIC AREA(S) OF FOCUS

Support Healthy & Sustainable Community
Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services
Support Environmental Stewardship

PRIORITIES

Priority #4 Tourism
Priority #5 Outdoor Recreation
Priority #3 Flood Protection & Management

BACKGROUND

The FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program operates under a five-year Pest Management Plan (PMP), as required by the Province's *Integrated Pest Management Act*. The PMP identifies where the FVRD can apply mosquito control treatment, the type of pesticide products permitted and how they can be used, monitoring requirements, and safety protocols. A new PMP is required for 2019-2024. The plan has been drafted (attached) and a consultation process is underway. The PMP does not differ significantly from prior PMPs and it will not result in substantive changes to the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program operations.

DISCUSSION

The FVRD is required to have "confirmation" from the Province permitting the use of pesticides to treat mosquito larvae, even for a pesticide that is target-specific, non-residual, and harmful only to mosquito larvae, such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bti) used in the FVRD's mosquito control program. In order to receive confirmation, a Pesticide Use Notice must be submitted and a PMP be prepared that is based on the principles of integrated pest management incorporating the following key components:

- A strategy that will be used to prevent organisms from becoming pests;
- The process that will be used to accurately identify pests targeted by the plan;
- A description of the monitoring program that will be implemented;
- The process for deciding when pesticide treatment is to be conducted;
- A description of the treatment methods that will be employed; and
- A method for evaluating effectiveness of the treatments.

Each of these components is described within the draft PMP. As required under the legislation, the PMP must also go through a prescribed consultation process prior to applying for the confirmation. As part of this process, the draft PMP has been distributed to key land managers and agencies within the affected area (e.g., Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, BC Hydro, Fraser Health, etc.) to allow for questions or comments. Ads were inserted into all local newspapers about the PMP. And copies of the plan were distributed to First Nations within the affected area, either via email, regular mail, or through the People of the River Referrals Office's web portal.

Following completion of the consultation process in mid-January, the draft PMP will be revised, if necessary based upon the comments received, and a Consultation Report will be prepared for the Province. This will get submitted to the Province, along with a Pesticide Use Notice application and the application fee so as to receive confirmation prior to this year's nuisance mosquito control. This confirmation will be valid from 2019 to 2024.

In addition to the PMP, a procurement process is also underway seeking proposals from qualified proponents for mosquito control operations. The FVRD's contract with the prior contractor, Morrow BioScience Ltd., expired at the end of 2018. A contract for the selected proponent will be brought forward for the Board's approval in February or March, 2019 so as to have the contractor in place in time for the 2019 nuisance mosquito control season.

COST

The cost associated with a Pesticide Use Notice application (\$2000), plus newspaper advertising on the PMP consultation (\$4400) is approximately \$6400. The cost associated with a new contract required for the 2019 treatment season remains outstanding pending completion of the procurement process.

COMMENTS BY:

Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported

Pest Management Plan

Nuisance Mosquito Control

1 May 2019 - 30 April 2024

Confirmation No. 600-0009-19/24 (DRAFT)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Overview of Mosquito Larvae Control	3
1.2	Purpose of this Plan	4
1.3	Geographic Boundaries of Plan Area	5
1.4	Term of Plan	5
1.5	Contact Information	6
2.	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	6
2.1	Prevention	7
2.2	Pest Identification	8
2.3	Monitoring	10
2.4	Treatment Thresholds	12
2.5	Treatment Methods	14
2.6	Evaluation	15
3.	OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	16
4.	REPORTING, NOTIFICATION, AND CONSULTATION	20
4.1	Records and Reporting	20
4.2	Notification	21
4.3	Consultation	21
5.	REFERENCES	22
6.	APPENDICES	24

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Mosquito Larvae Control

Mosquitoes are insidious summertime pests that live and breed in and around wet environments. The proximity of mosquito producing areas to human habitation, business, and recreation sites often requires the deployment of programs designed to reduce the mosquito populations to allow the surrounding areas to be more tolerable during the times of year the mosquitoes are out.

There are many different types of mosquitoes, with different species preferring different types of breeding habitats. Some mosquitoes breed in coastal brackish water, some breed in wet forested areas, some breed in water collected in backyard containers. In the Fraser Valley, the greatest source of nuisance mosquitoes is low-lying areas along rivers and streams that experience fluctuating water levels. Floodplain mosquitoes lay their eggs on the wet soil along a riverbank after the water levels have started to recede in the summer. The eggs lay dormant until water levels increase again, which often occurs the following spring during freshet, but the eggs can survive for several years. When eggs go underwater, it triggers them to rapidly hatch into larvae. Mosquito larvae remain within the water where they eat voraciously, grow in size, and go through several molting stages (instars) within approximately one week. After the fourth instar stage, the larvae change into a pupa, and then soon emerge as an adult mosquito, usually 1-2 weeks after the water levels began to rise (Figure 1).

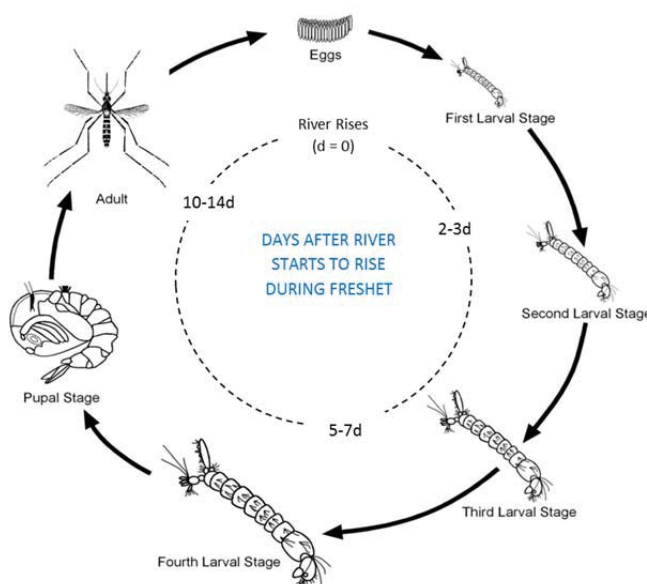


Figure 1. Mosquito life cycle. Note that times provided are approximate and may vary depending on weather conditions and water temperatures.

Unlike historical treatment efforts that attempted to poison adult mosquitoes after they emerged and dispersed, most current mosquito control programs target the mosquito larvae while they are still in the water column. The most common active ingredient used is a bacterium naturally found in soils known as *Bti* (*Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis*). Pesticide products formulated with this bacterium are added directly to the water where the larvae are found. Mosquito larvae ingest the

bacteria and quickly die due to a toxic protein that *Bti* produces when inside the alkaline environment of the mosquito's digestive system. *Bti* is extremely species-specific and does not affect most other insects, honeybees, fish, birds, or mammals¹, even if accidentally ingested. *Bti* has no toxicity to people and can be applied safely to mosquito habitat without negative impacts on food crops or water supplies², and can even be used in organic farming operations³. Other similar larvicides may also be used for mosquito control purposes, such as *Bacillus sphaericus* (*Bsph*).

Most of the mosquito larvae treatment conducted under this program occurs on public land, as that is where the nuisance mosquito typically becomes active. This requires that all activities be conducted under a Pest Management Plan (PMP) and all application staff to be properly trained and certified within BC.

1.2 Purpose of this Plan

The land base in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) lends itself to mosquitoes being an historical and significant summertime pest. The Fraser Valley is defined by the presence of the Fraser River, which experiences high water levels each spring due to the snowmelt occurring upstream within the Fraser River Watershed. During this annual freshet, floodwaters and seepage waters wet the adjacent lowland areas, creating a band approximately 5 km wide down the middle of the region, comprising approximately 3,000 ha, that produces huge swarms of nuisance mosquitoes each year. Since these mosquitoes emerge within close proximity of the large number of people that live, work, or recreate within the Fraser Valley, these mosquitoes can result in significant annoyance to residents, businesses, and visitors.

The region continues to grow with regards to population, economic opportunities, and recreation tourism. During years of high mosquito infestation, the impact can be considerable. Consequently, the FVRD has managed a Nuisance Mosquito Control Program since prior to regional district amalgamation in 1995. Rather than eradication, which is neither possible nor ecologically desirable, the goal of this program is to reduce the quantity and duration of nuisance mosquitoes to tolerable levels.

This Pest Management Plan has been prepared to describe the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program and to obtain authorization through the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy under the *Integrated Pest Management Act*.

It is important to note that the target of the FVRD's mosquito control program is nuisance mosquitoes that typically emerge from floodplain waters and seepage areas. While there may be future need for controlling other types of mosquitoes within the region, such as mosquito vectors involved in the transmission of West Nile Virus, doing so would be considered outside the scope of this PMP and would be conducted under the direction and authority of the Minister of Health under their own PMP.

¹ Health Canada, 2013

² USEPA, 2016

³ CGSB, 2018

1.3 Geographic Boundaries of Plan Area

The FVRD covers approximately 115,000 hectares in the southwest corner of BC (Figure 2). The region includes six municipalities (the Districts of Mission, Hope, and Kent, the Cities of Abbotsford and Chilliwack, and the Village of Harrison Hot Springs), and eight Electoral Areas. It is a vast area bisected by the mighty Fraser River. Approximately 296,000 people live within the region, the majority of which are concentrated near the banks of the river or its tributaries, much of which is productive mosquito breeding habitat.

This PMP will cover all public lands throughout the FVRD where nuisance mosquitoes breed⁴. Maps of the larval development sites where pesticides may be considered for mosquito control purposes under this PMP are provided in Appendix I.

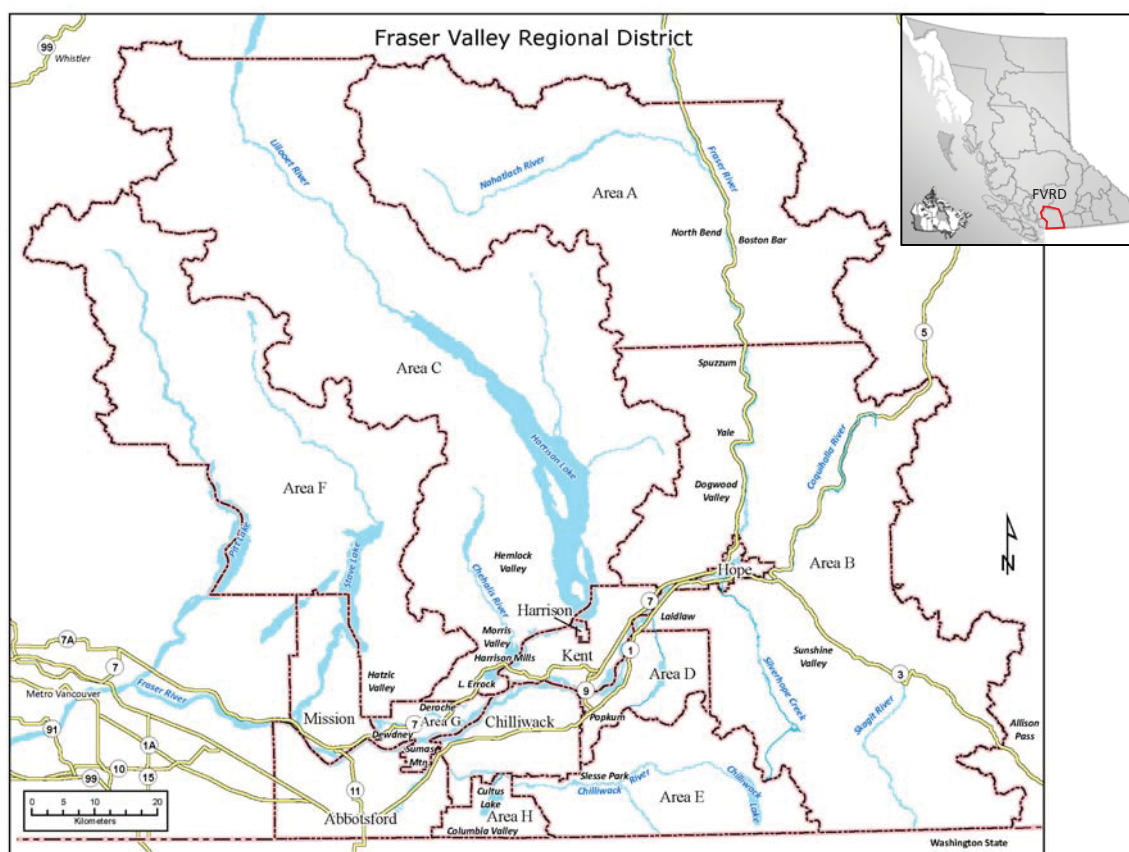


Figure 2. Map of the FVRD.

1.4 Term of Plan

This PMP covers a 5-year term from May 1, 2019 to April 30, 2024. All mosquito control activities carried out by the FVRD and its Contractors will be in accordance with this PMP for its duration.

⁴ Floodwaters that occur over private property may also be treated under this program with the approval of the land owner. Treatment may also be conducted on First Nation lands with the approval of the First Nation.

1.5 Contact Information

The FVRD mosquito control program is conducted by mosquito control contractors. Within the FVRD, the primary contact for information related to this Pest Management Plan is:

Lance Lilley, Environmental Planner
45950 Cheam Ave. Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 1N6
Email: llilley@fvr.ca
Phone: 604-702-5006

2. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

The FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program is based on the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), in that the most environmentally sensitive methods of control are considered first. Over the years, in an effort to eliminate chemical applications, the program's emphasis has shifted from targeting adult mosquito populations to increased monitoring of breeding sites and subsequent treatment of mosquito larvae. By managing potential mosquito breeding sites to prevent mosquitoes from becoming pests, monitoring their populations, and using a biological larvicide to suppress mosquito populations to acceptable levels, this program is in keeping with IPM principles.

There are a number of Acts and Guidelines that govern mosquito control, either directly or indirectly. Some of these are at a federal level (e.g., *Pesticide Control Products Act* which summarizes the registration and availability of pesticides and prohibits application under unsafe conditions). Some are at a local level (e.g., *FVRD Mosquito Abatement Bylaw #0468, 2001*, which provides statutory approval to the FVRD under the *Local Government Act* to provide mosquito control services – see Appendix II).

The primary regulatory tool governing the use of pesticides in BC, including requirements for Pest Management Plans, is the *Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA)* and its associated *Regulation (IPMR)*. Section 58(2) of the *IPMR* identifies the following six elements that are to be included within a PMP:

1. A strategy that will be used to prevent organisms from becoming pests;
2. The process that will be used to accurately identify pests targeted by the plan;
3. A description of the monitoring program that will be implemented;
4. The process for deciding when pesticide treatment is to be conducted;
5. A description of the treatment methods that will be employed; and
6. A method for evaluating effectiveness of the treatments.

Each of these elements is discussed below.

2.1 Prevention

Preventing pests from occurring before they can become pests is the optimal method of pest management. In addition to larviciding, the primary treatment method as part of the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program which is discussed in a later section, preventative actions include decreasing mosquito breeding habitat, increasing the abundance of natural mosquito predators, and conducting public education.

Removing mosquito breeding areas

Mosquito breeding habitat is critical for the production of mosquitoes. With respect to floodwater mosquitoes, this habitat typically consists of low-lying floodplain or seepage sites along a river corridor that becomes periodically wetted during freshet or snowmelt conditions. In prior decades, mosquitoes were so devastating that drastic and expensive large-scale measures were taken to reduce their numbers through any means necessary, including draining lakes and filling in wetlands. These large-scale projects are no longer conducted as part of pest control efforts, but smaller scale habitat modifications can still be considered to reduce local mosquito production.

For example, landowners who have floodwater mosquito breeding sites on their property may have the opportunities to reduce standing water by modifying the drainage of the site. These projects are encouraged, if they can be conducted by following all local, provincial, and federal legislative requirements. Other opportunities to reduce mosquito breeding areas is by working with local environmental groups undertaking salmonid enhancement projects that restore or enhance salmon habitat within the region. By incorporating design features into these projects such as steep-sided banks that reduce the surface area of wetted soil exposed to water fluctuations, these projects can benefit local fish species as well as reducing mosquito breeding potential at the site.

In reality though, there are few instances in which habitat modification would be possible and effective at having a measurable impact on the region's mosquito populations. Consequently, this is not considered to be a significant component of the FVRD's mosquito control program.

Increasing the abundance of mosquito predators

Restoring habitat features to increase the presence of natural mosquito predators helps to provide some level of control on local mosquito abundance. A single bat can eat hundreds of mosquitoes each night. Restoring habitat to increase the abundance and diversity of native amphibians, dragon flies, salmonids, etc. would help to reduce the population of mosquitoes by increasing the predation pressure on either adult mosquitoes or their larvae.

The FVRD encourages ecosystem enhancements that improve biodiversity and ecological resilience by controlling invasive species and by partnering with organizations such as the Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition to restore and enhance habitat values. As with modifying mosquito breeding habitat however, these efforts are encouraged and may result in local benefits on mosquito populations, but do not replace the need for regional larvicide treatments.

Public education

Informing residents about the program, as well as about measures they can undertake for their own protection are important aspects of the FVRD's mosquito control program. Adulticiding, when it was conducted 20+ years ago, was highly visible and done in full view of homeowners. The current program of treating mosquito larvae in remote areas often away from public view requires more active outreach and education to inform the public about the program.

The primary methods for dissemination of information to the public are the media (both traditional and social) and personal communication.

Personal Communication: Personal communication is perhaps the most important method of public relations. In the field and in the office, Mosquito Control Technicians are regularly approached by residents with a variety of questions and challenges. These interactions also provide the opportunity to share information with residents regarding nuisance mosquitoes and their habitat, about the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program, and about measures they can take reduce mosquito exposure or reduce mosquito breeding sites on their property, such as emptying containers or tires. Homeowners and residents are also encouraged to consider habitat modifications to restore biodiversity on their property or reduce standing water.

In addition, the FVRD manages a dedicated email (mosquitoes@fvrd.ca) and hotline (1-888-733-2333) for members of the public who would like to report high levels of mosquitoes. This provides an opportunity to not only collect information on hotspots that may indicate new or unknown breeding sites, but also to answer questions or to arrange site visits by field technicians. Contractors may also attend community events or farmers markets to further engage the public.

Media & Social Media: While local newspapers or radio stations are still utilized, social media has become more and more important in disseminating information about the program. The FVRD's mosquito control contractors have active Facebook™ and Twitter™ accounts that are regularly updated with information about current water levels, mosquito larvae conditions, tips for homeowners, and where the mosquito control technicians are conducting treatments. Because monitoring and larval treatments typically occurs out of the public eye, it is important to reassure the public that the FVRD's Mosquito Control Technicians are in the field and active.

2.2 Pest Identification

Accurate identification of the target pest is a critical element of an effective and efficient IPM program that avoids negative impacts on non-target species. There are approximately 3,100 species of mosquitoes world-wide and at least 17 species within the FVRD (Table 1)⁵. The most predominant mosquito species in the Lower Mainland are *Aedes vexans* and *Aedes sticticus*, commonly known as floodwater mosquitoes or nuisance mosquitoes. It is these floodwater mosquitoes that are the focus of the FVRD Nuisance Mosquito Control Program. Mosquitoes that breed in habitats other than the floodplain (e.g., storm drains), such as species of *Culex* which are known vectors of West Nile Virus, will be controlled, if needed, under the authority of Fraser Health.

⁵ An 18th species, *Aedes japonicus*, has been recorded within the region but its distribution and abundance remain uncertain.

Table 1. Known mosquito species within the FVRD.

Species	Habitat	Predominant Prey
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	rock pools, artificial pools	Mammals
<i>Aedes cinereus</i>	semi-permanent mixed cattail / sedge marsh, sphagnum bog	Mammals
<i>Aedes communis</i>	forest pools / deciduous	Mammals
<i>Aedes fitchii</i>	most semi-permanent pools	Mammals
<i>Aedes sierrensis</i>	tree holes, artificial containers	Mammals
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	floodwater pools and riparian margins	Large mammals, incl. humans
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	floodwater grasses	Birds/Mammals
<i>Anopheles earlei</i>	wooded areas / pools with floating debris	Mammals
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	wooded areas / pools with floating debris	Mammals
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	permanently wet marshes, cattails	Birds/Mammals
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	water containers, even sewage and manure polluted water	Birds
<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	permanent / semi-permanent ponds, irrigation, ditches	Birds/Mammals
<i>Culex territans</i>	permanent pools, artificial containers (see <i>C. tarsalis</i>)	Amphibians
<i>Culiseta impatiens</i>	semi-permanent pools / bogs, shaded forest pools	Mammals
<i>Culiseta incidens</i>	diverse – open or shaded pools, permanent streams / ditches	Mammals
<i>Culiseta minnesotae</i>	found in most water, containers, pools, ponds	Birds
<i>Culiseta morsitans</i>	found in most water, containers, pools, ponds	Birds

Aedes vexans and *A. sticticus* are active in the summer throughout the spring freshet and successive high water events. A high water event is when water levels exceed the bankfull depth and moves into and/or past the first band of riparian vegetation. Within the Lower Fraser River, river level variation is primarily governed by snowmelt occurring in the upstream portions of the Fraser River Watershed occurring elsewhere in BC. Frequent and large amounts of local precipitation can also affect river levels, though typically to a lesser degree than snowmelt.

As opposed to other mosquitoes, *A. vexans* and *A. sticticus* lay their eggs on damp substrate in areas with a high flooding potential (thus the term ‘floodwater mosquitoes’). New hatches of mosquitoes can occur with each successive peak in the Fraser River water level as more soil gets wetted and more mosquito eggs become activated.

The most reliable and effective means of determining whether a mosquito larva is a floodwater species or not is the habitat where the larvae is found and the time of year. The main mosquito habitats within the FVRD are floodwater habitats, seepage habitats, local habitats (e.g., swimming pools, used tires), and standing water habitats (e.g., stagnant ditches or swamps). Only floodwater and seepage habitats are significant for the breeding of nuisance mosquitoes (*A. vexans* and *A. sticticus*) in the Fraser Valley. Mosquito larvae observed in floodwater or seepage sites during the spring or early summer, shortly after river levels has begun rising during the annual freshet, can generally be considered to be one of those two nuisance species.

Floodwater Habitats

As mentioned earlier, floodwater sites are prevalent along the Fraser River corridor of the FVRD, providing abundant mosquito development habitat. As water levels rise, typically during freshet, areas along the banks or the multitude of islands within the Fraser River become saturated.

Of all the habitat types in the FVRD, floodwater habitats are by far the most productive for nuisance mosquitoes. Larval densities can reach more than 4,000 per litre of water, or approximately eighty million per hectare⁶. The mosquito species that breed in these areas are mostly of the genus *Aedes*, common human-biters. This is also the easiest habitat in which to predict activity, as it generally becomes active when the river levels rise.

Seepage Habitats

As the river levels rise, so do the groundwater levels. Higher groundwater can manifest itself as surface water in low-lying areas on the protected sides of the dykes that surround the Fraser River, Vedder River, around Nicomen Slough, and Norrish Creek. It can be challenging to predict mosquito activity within these sites because seepage is not necessarily correlated to Fraser River levels, which can be easily monitored with river gauges. Rainfall can exacerbate the water levels in seepage habitats: if the ground is already saturated, then the rain water will sit on the surface creating even more breeding areas.

Seepage habitats tend to produce similar species of mosquitoes as floodwater habitats (i.e., *Aedes sp.*). These habitats tend to produce fewer overall mosquitoes, but the challenge these sites represent from a treatment perspective is that the water in them is usually warmer. Warmer water leads to faster larval development, and hence decreases the window of opportunity to locate and treat these sites while mosquitoes are still in larval form. Although slightly less productive than floodwater habitats, mosquito annoyance due to seepage sites can be more noticeable due to the fact that the sites are typically closer to residential areas or where people are working outdoors.

2.3 Monitoring

Monitoring of water levels and mosquito larvae development is essential for an efficient and effective floodwater mosquito control program and is the key component that allows field technicians to know where to treat as well as when to treat. If treatments are applied too early, the larvae will not have started feeding yet and the product will be wasted and ineffective; if applied too late, the larvae will be in the pupal stage (i.e., non-feeding stage) or will have already hatched into adults. Monitoring of water levels and larvae development is critical for the judicious and timely application of larvicide and for the flexibility to adjust applications in response to species or environmental conditions as required.

This program conducts three types of monitoring: environmental conditions, larvae development, and adult mosquito presence.

⁶ Wood, Dang, and Ellis, 1979.

Monitoring Environmental Conditions

Fraser River levels are indirectly affected by ambient temperature and precipitation accumulation that occur near snow basins associated with the Fraser River. The weather stations at Mission, Hope, and Prince George serve as representative sites that provide up-to-date information on river levels. The Prince George region is a particularly important site to monitor because it is close in proximity to the headwaters of the Fraser River. Typically, weather experienced in Prince George during early spring/early summer will be reflected in Fraser River levels approximately a week later.

High ambient temperatures in snow basins associated with the Fraser River, such as those around Prince George, are also important to monitor as it can result in significant snowmelt in the early portion of the season. As such, a large volume of water is added to the Fraser River, increasing levels, and leading to mosquito development site creation. Precipitation is also important to monitor as it can contribute to water levels, particularly in seepage sites or when the ground is already saturated.

Precipitation can also affect the severity of a mosquito season in a more indirect manner. If precipitation occurs during an aerial campaign, it may result in a delay. Poor visibility will ground the helicopter until it is safe, and pesticide cannot be disseminated during a rain event because the product will coagulate and potentially obstruct the helicopter's hoppers. Wet foliage will also lessen the amount of pesticide that penetrates the canopy and gets into the target waters.

Monitoring Larval Mosquitoes

While environmental conditions provide a valuable indicator of larvae development, actual sampling for, and counting, mosquito larvae is still essential. In order to maximize treatment success, it is imperative to know where precisely nuisance mosquito larvae are located, what their density is, and what stage of development they are in.

All known mosquito development sites are monitored by Mosquito Control Technicians, at a minimum on a weekly basis from May through August, and entered into a database. During high water years, sites may be monitored more frequently, depending on environmental conditions (e.g., precipitation, ambient temperature). Using a standard dipper, field technicians record the number of larvae within the dip sample, describe the larval development stage (instar), the location (using GPS coordinates), the date, relevant weather information, the mosquito species (if possible), and make any field observations that might assist with the site assessment.

From these results, treatment appropriateness and timing can be determined. If the larvae have not yet hatched, or they are too early in their developmental cycle, a return date will be set to continue monitoring.

Monitoring Adult Mosquitoes

There are three main methods used to monitor adult mosquito populations: a) public complaints; b) landing biting counts; and, c) adult trapping. These methods combine to give an idea of mosquito emergence, abundance, and species distribution.

- a) **Public Complaints:** During years of high water, the greater than normal mosquito activity often elicits a multitude of complaint phone calls to the FVRD's Mosquito Control Hotline. The address and contact information of these callers is recorded so that follow-up can be conducted. The numbers of calls received is often correlated with river levels, which relates to the relative abundance of mosquitoes emerging in a year. The calls can also indicate specific locations where adult mosquitoes are problematic, helping to identify hot spots of mosquito activity to direct staff to new, potentially unmapped, mosquito development sites.
- b) **Landing Biting Counts:** Landing biting counts entails a Mosquito Control Technician counting the number of mosquitoes that land on an exposed forearm in one minute. The standard measure used to signify high annoyance is three bites per minute. While not typically performed as a metric of adult mosquitoes, technicians use this method when discussing mosquito levels with the public as a way of determining relative abundance or trends.
- c) **Adult Mosquito Traps:** The FVRD utilizes a series of 'New Jersey Light traps' placed strategically around the region which are regularly monitored by field technicians. Traps are monitored every 2-3 weeks throughout the season beginning as soon as adult nuisance mosquitoes emerge, usually in May or June, and continues throughout the summer. The traps help to determine relative mosquito abundance, which acts as a quality assurance/quality control measure for larval mosquito control. The results are also used to compare intra- and inter-annual nuisance levels of mosquitoes, to determine the relative species composition within the region, and to note any changing trends or new species.

2.4 Treatment Thresholds

Determining if mosquito larvicide will be applied to a site, and if so, determining precisely when and where it will be applied, is a critical element of an IPM approach. Mosquito development sites are evaluated for possible treatment based on a number of criteria and treatment thresholds related to productivity, species of mosquito produced, and proximity to people.

Productivity

Productivity is the first determination to be made regarding a mosquito development site during normal conditions. Productivity is measured as the number of mosquitoes produced during peak activity. This number is determined as the potential density of larvae⁷ multiplied by the approximate size in hectares of the development site. Higher potential for mosquito infestation equates to a higher treatment priority. Many of the islands in the Fraser River are high priority based solely on size; many are more than 200 hectares and the perfect development grounds for *A. vexans*, and *A. sticticus*. Treatment is considered if greater than five larvae of target mosquito species are recorded per dip.

Target Species Presence

Most mosquitoes found in the FVRD region are not considered a nuisance. The target species of the FVRD Nuisance Mosquito Control Program are part of the floodwater complex belonging to the genus

⁷ Density is measured as the number of larvae observed per standard 350 ml dip.

Aedes, known biters of people and livestock. These mosquitoes are found in flood and seepage water areas, mostly those associated with larger systems (Fraser River, Vedder River, Stave Lake, etc.).

Proximity to People

An adult floodwater mosquito has a dispersal limit of approximately 3 km from their larval development site. Consequently, larval development sites within 3km of key residential, tourism, or agricultural areas are considered within the threshold to treat. Prevailing winds may extend this dispersal range and are taken into consideration.

Of the highly productive sites, priority is given to those that are closest to residential areas. For obvious reasons, these sites draw the most public complaint as the mosquitoes reduce enjoyment of their property or their community. Agricultural properties are also prioritized, as mosquitoes can have a profound effect on all areas of agriculture. In years of heavy mosquito infestations, livestock, milk, and poultry production can be adversely affected. Fruit and vegetable production is also affected from the harvesting perspective as many farmers find it difficult to hire and keep workers in a field that is inundated with adult mosquitoes. Also considered is proximity to sites used for recreation or tourism, such as campgrounds, boating, fishing, cycling, walking, or hiking. These activities, and the economic revenue they represent to the region and quality of life it offers, can be impacted during years with large mosquito populations.

Decision Making

As a general guideline, treatment shall be considered in sites that satisfy the above proximity requirements when water dip samples have confirmed the presence of late instar *Aedes sp* mosquito larvae at or greater than the treatment threshold of 5 larvae per 350 ml dip. Exceptions may be made to this threshold however and a certified applicator working for the FVRD will make the final decision as to whether or not larval treatment is justified in an area.

The intent of the following flowchart (Figure 3) is to assist regulators and FVRD staff with decision-making regarding mosquito treatment for common nuisance or floodwater mosquitoes. Note that this chart is not intended for treatment of mosquitoes for purposes of disease reduction or public health, only treatment of nuisance mosquitoes.

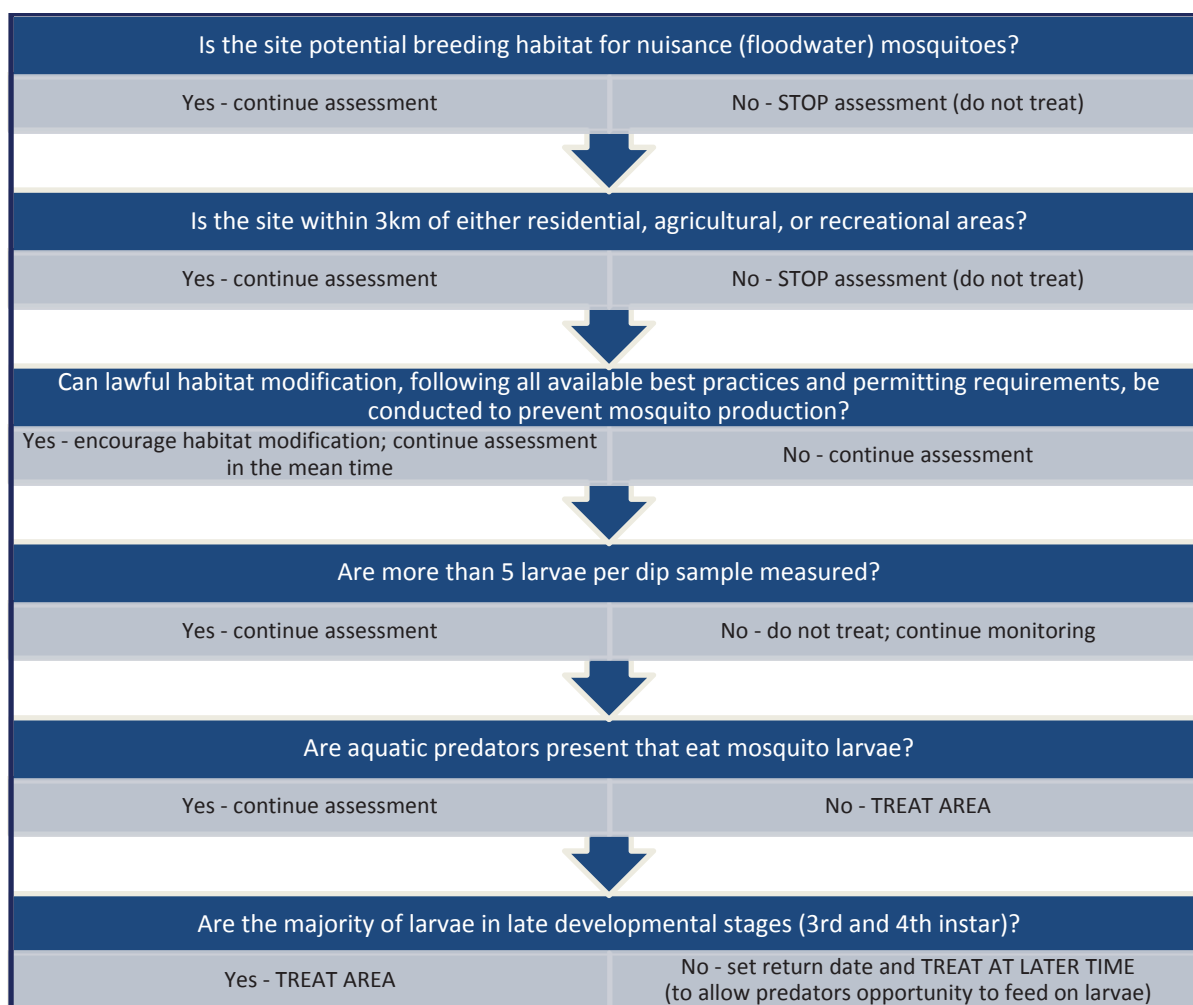


Figure 3. FVRD mosquito control contractors are expected to follow this flowchart when deciding to conduct mosquito treatment in a site or not. Factors or conditions that may require modification to this flowchart include: disease occurrence; unforeseen biological or environmental conditions; new legal requirements; budgetary constraints; or availability of suitable larvicides and susceptibility of mosquito populations to larvicides.

2.5 Treatment Methods

The FVRD Nuisance Mosquito Control Program focusses on controlling floodwater mosquitoes while they are still in a larval stage. Adulticiding, or ‘fogging’, which is considered the least efficient, least target-specific, and least effective mosquito control treatment and is associated with a plethora of human health and environmental impacts⁸, is not utilized as part of this program. Fortunately, modern mosquito control methods that target the mosquito larvae using bacterial agents have much less impact on the environment and are much more effective at controlling the abundance of nuisance mosquitoes.

If treatment thresholds are satisfied, the certified Mosquito Control Technician then has to decide whether ground treatments or aerial treatments are preferred for the particular location.

⁸ Culex Environmental Ltd, 2010.

Hand Treatments

Hand, or ground, treatment is the process of applying larvicide into mosquito larvae breeding sites using a calibrated backpack applicator or other handheld device (e.g., bucket). Access to breeding sites is typically by foot or boat. This treatment method is generally highly effective and efficient; however, depending on the site, can be relatively time-consuming and challenging based on access, terrain, and size of area requiring treatment.

Unless conditions require an alternative application method, ground treatments are preferred for a number of reasons: (1) application rates are lowered, thereby reducing pesticide use; (2) application timing can be more specific, thereby increasing efficacy; and (3) application precision is dramatically increased, again reducing pesticide use.

Aerial Treatments

When large areas become active simultaneously, particularly when water temperatures are warmer than usual creating faster larvae development, or when breeding sites are prohibitively difficult to access, treatment can be conducted by air rather than by ground. Aerial application of larvicide within the FVRD must utilize a fixed hopper attached to a helicopter⁹, calibrated to release pesticide at a pre-defined rate. This allows larvicide to be applied over large areas in a short amount of time and allows easier access to breeding sites that cannot be accessed by ground or boat. Aerial treatments are effective, but due to costs associated with helicopter usage and higher application rate (to penetrate vegetation hanging over the water) it is only conducted when necessary.

An important emerging technology in the mosquito control field is the application of un-manned aerial vehicles (drones) for larval mosquito control in select locations. Current technology allows for small-scale application of liquid and granular payloads in areas that are deemed too small for traditional aerial applications (helicopters) and too large or otherwise inaccessible to ground treatments. All un-manned aerial vehicle treatments will be conducted strictly adhering to Transport Canada Regulations and certification and training requirements. Only registered *Bti* products can be used for this application.¹⁰

2.6 Evaluation

Evaluating treatment success is the remaining required element of an IPM approach in order to identify opportunities for improving and refining the program.

The most direct and effective method used to determine the success of mosquito larvicide treatment is to conduct follow-up larval sampling where the larvicide had been applied. Post-treatment monitoring is usually conducted within 24-48 hours of treatment using the same methods described for pre-treatment monitoring. Larvae counts collected post-treatment are compared to monitoring

⁹ Equipment classified as a slung load or a jettisonable load will not be utilized to improve application efficiency and reduce pesticide usage.

¹⁰ Un-manned aerial vehicle use, at the time of writing, is not yet a label-permitted activity, but label restrictions are anticipated to be updated and amended to address this emerging application method. Un-manned aerial vehicles may be utilized as part of this program if pesticide labels are updated to permit this application method.

results collected pre-treatment, and depending on the information collected, treatment product or methods could be adjusted, and re-treatments may be conducted as necessary.

Treatment success can also be evaluated, albeit more indirectly, by adult mosquito trap counts and complaint calls received via the hotline. This information can help determine the effectiveness of control efforts and can help identify potentially previously unknown mosquito breeding sites.

As will be described in Section 3, the FVRD's Nuisance Mosquito Control Program's biological bacterial agents belong exclusively to the genus *Bacillus*. As these products have shown very limited or no adverse effects on non-target species when applied according to label directions, post-treatment evaluation of environmental effects is not typically undertaken as part of the program.

3. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the elements described in the previous section, the *Integrated Pest Management Regulations* also require a PMP to include the following critical information: identification of the pesticides proposed under the PMP; methods utilized for safe transport, handling, use, and disposal of the pesticides; and strategies to ensure environmental protection (*IPMR 58(3)*).

Proposed Treatment Products:

The two active ingredients approved for use under this PMP are *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (*Bti*) and *Bacillus sphaericus* (*Bsph*). Both of these active ingredients have been thoroughly studied and are commonly used in IPM programs as alternatives to chemical pesticides.

The primary product in use at the FVRD for controlling mosquitoes is *Bti*, a natural soil-borne bacterium that is specifically toxic to larvae of nuisance mosquitoes. It is added to the water where larvae are present, usually in a granular formulation where it is attached to an inert carrier (typically corn granules). When ingested by the larvae, the endotoxin produced by the bacteria is stimulated by the unusually alkaline conditions of the mosquito gut, resulting in larvae paralysis and death. Because most aquatic invertebrates do not have alkaline guts, ingestion of either the *Bti* pellet or of infected mosquito larvae has no toxic effect. *Bti* only remains active in the water column for a few days however, so accurate monitoring of larvae development is essential so that treatment occurs at the appropriate moment.

Bsph is a secondary product considered by the FVRD. This product has a similar mode of action to *Bti* and is also very specific to mosquitoes; however, it exhibits greater residual activity meaning that it can persist in the receiving environment for much longer. While not previously used as part of the FVRD Nuisance Mosquito Control Program, this longer persistence allows *Bsph* to have potentially useful applications, but its higher cost is a substantial consideration and any use of *Bsph* would need to be justified. Table 2 summarizes the pesticide formulations for *Bti* and *Bsph* that may be used as part of this program. See Appendix III for Material Safety Data Sheets on these products.

Table 2. Pesticides approved for use by the FVRD under this Pest Management Plan ¹¹

Product Trade Name	Active Ingredient	PCP No.	Active Ingredient Concentration in Product	Application Rate of Product	Area to be Treated (ha)	# of Permitted Applications Per site	Quantity of Product
Vectobac 200G	Bacillus thuringiensis Serotype H-14	18158	200 ITU/mg	3.0-10.0 kg/ha	3,000	15	15,000 kg
Aquabac 200G	Bacillus thuringiensis Serotype H-14	26863	200 ITU/mg	2.5-20.0 kg/ha	3,000	15	15,000 kg
Aquabac XT	Bacillus thuringiensis Serotype H-14	26860	1,200 ITU/mg	300-2,400 ml/ha	3,000	15	5,000 L
Vectobac 1200L	Bacillus thuringiensis Serotype H-14	21062	1200 ITU/mg	0.25-1.0 L/ha	3,000	15	5,000 L
Vectolex CG	Bacillus Sphaericus, Strain 2362	28008	50 ITU/mg	5.6-16.8 kg/ha	3,000	TBD	TBD

Both *Bti* and *Bsph* are considered extremely safe and effective larvicides. In general, the specificity of these larvicides for mosquitoes and their lack of effect on non-target fauna given allowable application rates are well documented.¹² While adverse effects have been recorded on a few invertebrate species, these impacts were only observed when application rates were many hundreds times greater than the allowable application rates.¹³ Neither mammals nor fish are adversely affected by either bacterial species.¹⁴

Pesticide Applications:

The following terms and conditions apply for the application of pesticides as part of this program:

- The use of pesticides shall be for the purpose of controlling larval stages of *Aedes* spp., as well as other nuisance mosquito species including *Culex* spp., *Culiseta* spp., and *Anopheles* spp.
- Pesticide use is approved for the locations shown in the Treatment Area Maps (Appendix I).
 - Aerial use of Aquabac 200G, Vectobac 200G, and Aquabac XT may occur at locations outside the treatment area so long as detailed maps of proposed use areas have been submitted to the Deputy Administrator at least two working days prior to proposed pesticide use, the maps of the proposed use area are posted at the permittee's office, and the Deputy Administrator does not otherwise reject the proposed use.
 - Ground-based use of Aquabac 200G, Vectobac 200G, and Vectobac 1200L may occur at locations outside the treatment area provided that detailed maps of the treated

¹¹ Product use quantities are based on maximum potential needs and not anticipated needs. The lowest application rates and quantities possible will be used to achieve permit and *IPM Act* objectives.

¹² Mathavan & Velpandi, 1984; Mulla et al., 1984; Ali & Nayar, 1986; Aly & Mulla, 1987; Karch et al., 1990; Lacey & Mulla, 1990; and Mulla, 1990

¹³ Lacey and Mulla, 1990

¹⁴ Lacey and Siegel, 2000; Lacey and Merritt, 2003; Brown et al., 2004; Hurst et al., 2007; Sternberg et al., 2009

areas are submitted to the Deputy Administrator and are posted at the permittee's office within two working days after the pesticide use.

- All pesticide use must comply with the directions on the product label and shall be restricted to registered purposes and application approaches.
- Aquabac 200G, Vectobac 200G, Aquabac XT, and Vectobac 1200L shall be applied to water bodies where water dip samples have confirmed the presence of *Aedes* sp mosquito larvae at or greater than the treatment threshold of 5 larvae per 350 ml dip. Records of larvicide use will be kept and post-treatment surveys shall be performed to assess the control efficacy.
- Aquabac 200G, Vectobac 200G, Aquabac XT, and Vectobac 1200L may be used in all water bodies according to the product label with a primary target of 3rd or 4th instar (i.e., late larvae stages) to allow as much natural predation of larvae as possible prior to adult emergence. If the level of the Fraser River passes 4.5m at the Mission gauge, then all instar may be targeted.
- Prior to the start of any control season, and at regular intervals throughout, all equipment used for application will be properly calibrated.
- Contractors will be directed to refer to the product label for appropriate application rates for both ground and aerial applications.

Environmental Protection:

Over the past few decades, environmental regulations have become considerably stronger, more knowledge has been gained about environmental impacts, and the punishment for mismanagement of chemicals and other pollutants has increased. Substantial efforts are made to avoid pollution events and to mitigate the potential impacts of such events. Table 3 outlines potential accidents (including pollution events), potential harm to the environment, and the preventative and mitigation procedures put in place as part of the program. Spills of any material (e.g., fuel) that result in impacts not authorized by or consistent with this permit will be immediately cleaned up and reported to Provincial Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456. The Deputy Administrator will be provided with reports on the spill, clean-up activities, and decontamination actions.

Table 3. Prevention and mitigative procedures identified to prevent and respond to potential accidents.

Accident	Activity	Impact	Prevention and Mitigation
Spill	Transportation, Storage, or Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site contamination • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage facility • Proper transportation equipment • Training all staff in Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) • Appropriate containers • Minimize movement
Leak	Transportation, Storage, or Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site contamination • Soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage facility • Proper transportation equipment • Training all staff in WHMIS • Appropriate containers • Minimize movement • Complete equipment maintenance

Overspray ¹⁵	Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive habitat • Residential/agricultural intake contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict application procedures • All personal holding Pesticide Applicator Certificate (Mosquito and Biting Fly)
Misapplication	Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal application • Damage to sensitive habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict application procedures • All personal holding Pesticide Applicator Certificate (Mosquito and Biting Fly)

Mixing and handling of pesticides provides an opportunity for accidental spillage. The following instructions will be provided to all personnel involved in the handling of larvicide products to limit the potential for spills and reduce wastage:

- Product will be stored in a dry, temperature-controlled facility that remains locked and with adequate signage.
- ALWAYS read and follow the label before starting. Follow label recommendations for personal protection measures, application rates, and safety procedures.
- Open container bag with a sharp knife (do not tear).
- Transfer product to application equipment in a dry and stable location.
 - Do NOT transfer over water.
 - Do NOT allow product to become wetted before application.
- If any product is spilled STOP IMMEDIATELY and collect the spilled product.
- Any spilled granules should be collected and used first via hand application (to avoid damaging application equipment).
- Dispose of container according to label recommendations.

Additional precautions that will be undertaken to ensure environmental protection include:

- Where treatment areas overlap with identified Species at Risk Critical Habitat, contractors will refer to the appropriate Recovery Strategy or Action Plan and ensure that mosquito larvicide treatments using a *Bacillus* product is not listed as an activity likely to destroy the species' Critical Habitat or one that would likely harm or kill the species.
- The location of any community watersheds or drinking water source intakes within the PMP area will be determined using the Province of BC's Community Watershed website¹⁶; no pesticide will be stored within the community watershed for more than 24 hours prior to their use and will be removed within 7 days of their use. If pesticide residues are detected at a community watershed water intake, larvicide applications will be discontinued until the local Medical Health Officer has been satisfied that all required measures have been implemented to preserve water quality.
- Due to the physical properties, their application directly to aquatic areas, and the lack of toxicity associated with the mosquito larvicides utilized as part of this PMP, pesticide

¹⁵ The chance of either overspray or misapplication of pesticide has been drastically reduced as part of the FVRD Nuisance Mosquito Control Program since elimination of the chemical control component utilized previously.

¹⁶ <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/community-watersheds-current>

treatments conducted in accordance with this PMP will not cause contamination of food intended for human consumption and do not represent a risk to fish and aquatic organisms (other than mosquito larvae) or wildlife. As per the *Integrated Pest Management Regulations*, due to their low toxicity and limited environmental impacts, bacterial agents belonging to the genus *Bacillus* used for mosquito larviciding programs are exempted from both the no-treatment zones and pesticide-free zones requirements for protection of water sources and bodies of water.

- All treatment is conducted above the high water mark and not considered permanent, fish bearing bodies of water or waters that have permanent, direct, surface-water connections with fish bearing bodies of water (as per s78(1) of IPMR).
- Care will be taken to minimize potential impacts from field technicians working within riparian and wildlife habitat by staying on paths or existing trails and avoiding trampling native vegetation. There will be no re-fueling of machinery or application equipment, no mosquito larvicide mixing, and no disposal of unused larvicide or personal garbage, within 15m of riparian areas or sensitive wildlife habitat or fish bearing bodies of water that have permanent, direct, surface-water connections with fish bearing bodies of water.
- All pesticide application equipment used by FVRD contractors will be kept clean and in good repair and be kept calibrated appropriately for the larvicide being applied. Application equipment shall be re-calibrated when larvicide active ingredients or formulations are changed and immediately when variation in output is noticed.

4. REPORTING, NOTIFICATION, AND CONSULTATION

Under the Integrated Pest Management Regulation, the FVRD or its contractors are required to maintain records of pesticide applications, submit annual records and notices of intent to treat to the Province, and undertake prescribed consultation requirements as part of the PMP.

4.1 Records and Reporting

The FVRD will maintain records of all pesticide applications, including:

- Treatment locations
- Larvae monitoring results (both pre- and post-treatment)
- Treatment date and time
- Pesticide used
- Method of application
- Rate of application
- Total quantity of pesticide used
- Relevant meteorological conditions
- Reasoning if treating is conducted within the 30m non-treatment zone around a water supply intake or well used for domestic or agricultural purposes.

Annual Reports of Pesticide Use will be provided to the Province for all areas treated for mosquitoes under this PMP. Specifically, these reports will include: contractor and client contact information, pesticide application permit number, the pesticide applicator license numbers belonging to all applicators, the dates and times of pesticide applications, the target mosquito species, the pesticide trade name and registration number, the method and rate of application, the total quantity used of each pesticide, environmental conditions during application (i.e., temperature, precipitation, wind velocity, etc.), the mosquito monitoring methods, and treatment triggers. Reporting of all mosquito control activities will be completed by the end of the same calendar year as the activities that took place. Permit non-compliance shall be reported to the Administrator within 48 hours of the infraction's discovery.

4.2 Notification

The FVRD's contractors will submit a 'Notice of Intent to Treat' to the Province prior to the start of each year's mosquito control program. This Notice will contain the name and address of the confirmation holder, a description or map of the proposed treatment locations, a description of the proposed treatment for each area, and the total area proposed for treatment.

In addition, written notification will also be given to the Province when any of the following conditions of this PMP change:

- The area of proposed control activities changes;
- The control methods change;
- The pesticides available to, and used by, this program change;
- Situations emerge that require control beyond the level permitted by the PMP, including but not limited to:
 - Extreme levels of mosquito activity
 - Emergence of vector-related disease
 - Identification of new significant mosquito species that requires treatment.

Notification will be given as soon as the triggering condition arises and program activities will continue status quo until such time as the Ministry has given approval for the change.

4.3 Consultation

The *IPMR* specifies that consultation with First Nations and the public be conducted when a PMP is being prepared. Prior to submitting a Pesticide Use Notice for PMP confirmation, the FVRD will conduct a thorough consultation process to abide by the requirements of the Act including the following process:

- Identify all First Nations potentially affected by the PMP and conduct appropriate consultation as per the 2011 "Ministry of Environment Draft Guidelines for IPM Proponents Conducting Consultations with First Nations";
- Identify all public stakeholders that will be sent direct letters;
- Draft an appropriate newspaper ad, as per the *IPMR* (S61(1)), and publish (twice) within local newspapers circulated within the communities affected by the PMP;

- Keep a detailed log of all consultation/communications and responses received;
- Prepare Consultation Summary Report and revise PMP if needed.

5. REFERENCES

- Ali, A. and J.K. Nayar. 1986. Efficacy of *Bacillus sphaericus* Neide against larval mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) and midges (Diptera: Chironomidae) in the laboratory. *Fla. Entomol.* 69: 685-690.
- Aly, C. and M.S. Mulla. 1987. Effect of two microbial insecticides on aquatic predators of mosquitoes. *J. Appl. Entomol.* 103: 113-118.
- Brown, M.D., I.M. Watson, J. Carter, D.M. Purdie, B.H., and B.H. Kay. 2004. Toxicity of VectoLex (*Bacillus sphaericus*) products to selected Australian mosquito and non-target species. *J. of Eco. Ent.* 97: 51-58.
- Canadian General Standards Board, 2018. Organic production systems: Permitted substances lists. Government of Canada. Gatineau, Quebec. November 2015, updated March 2018. Available online at: <http://www.certifiedorganic.bc.ca/standards/docs/CAN-CGSB-32.311-2015E.pdf>
- Culex Environmental Ltd. 2010. Mosquito Adulticiding Literature Review. Prepared for the Fraser Valley Regional District. February, 2010.
- Health Canada, 2013. Factsheet: *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis*. Available online at: https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/migration/hc-sc/cps-spc/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/pest/fact-fiche/bti-eng.pdf
- Hurst, T.P., B.H. Kay, P.A. Ryan, and M.D. Brown. 2007. Sublethal effects of mosquito larvicides on swimming performance of larvivorous fish *Melanotaenia duboulayi* (Atheriniformes: Melanotaeniidae). *J. of Econ. Ent.* 100:61-65.
- Karch, S., Monteny, N., Jullien, J. L., Sinègre, G. and J. Coz. 1990. Control of *Culex pipiens* by *Bacillus sphaericus* and role of non-target arthropods in its recycling. *J. Amer. Mosq. Control Assoc.* 6:47-54.
- Lacey, L. A. and M.S. Mulla. 1990. Safety of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (H-14) and *Bacillus sphaericus* to non-target organisms in the aquatic environment. In "Safety of Microbial Insecticides" (Laird, M., L. A. Lacey & E. W. Davidson, eds). CRC Press, Boca Raton pp. 169-188.
- Lacey, L.A. and J.P. Siegel. 2000. Safety and Ecotoxicology of Entomopathogenic Bacteria. Entomopathogenic Bacteria: From Laboratory to Field Application. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. 20 pp.
- Lacey, L.A. and R.W. Merrit. 2003. The Safety of Bacterial Microbial Agents Used for Black Fly and Mosquito Control in Aquatic Environments. Environmental Impacts of Microbial Insecticides: Need and Methods for Risk Assessment. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. 17 pp.
- Mathavan, S. and A. Velpandi. 1984. Toxicity of *Bacillus sphaericus* strains to selected target and non-target aquatic organisms. *Indian J. Med. Res.* 80: 653.

- Mulla, M. S., Darwazeh, H. A., Davidson, E. W., Dulmage, H. T., and S. Singer. 1984. Larvicidal activity and field efficacy of *Bacillus sphaericus* strains against mosquito larvae and their safety to non-target organisms. *Mosq. News* 44: 336-342.
- Mulla, M. S. 1990. Activity, field efficacy, and use of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* against mosquitoes. In "Bacterial Control of Mosquitoes and Black Flies: Biochemistry, Genetics, and Applications of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* and *Bacillus sphaericus*" (H. de Barjac & D. Sutherland, eds). Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick. pp. 134-160.
- Sternberg, M.R. 2009. Efficacy, fate, and potential for non-target effects of larvicides used in West Nile virus control strategies. MS thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. 126 pp.
- US Environmental Protection Agency, 2016. Bti for Mosquito Control Fact Sheet. Available online at: <https://www.epa.gov/mosquitocontrol/bti-mosquito-control-fact-sheet>.
- Wood, Dang, and Ellis. 1979. The Insects and Arachnids of Canada: Part 6, The Mosquitoes of Canada, *Diptera: Culicidae*, Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario. pp.269-270

6. APPENDICES

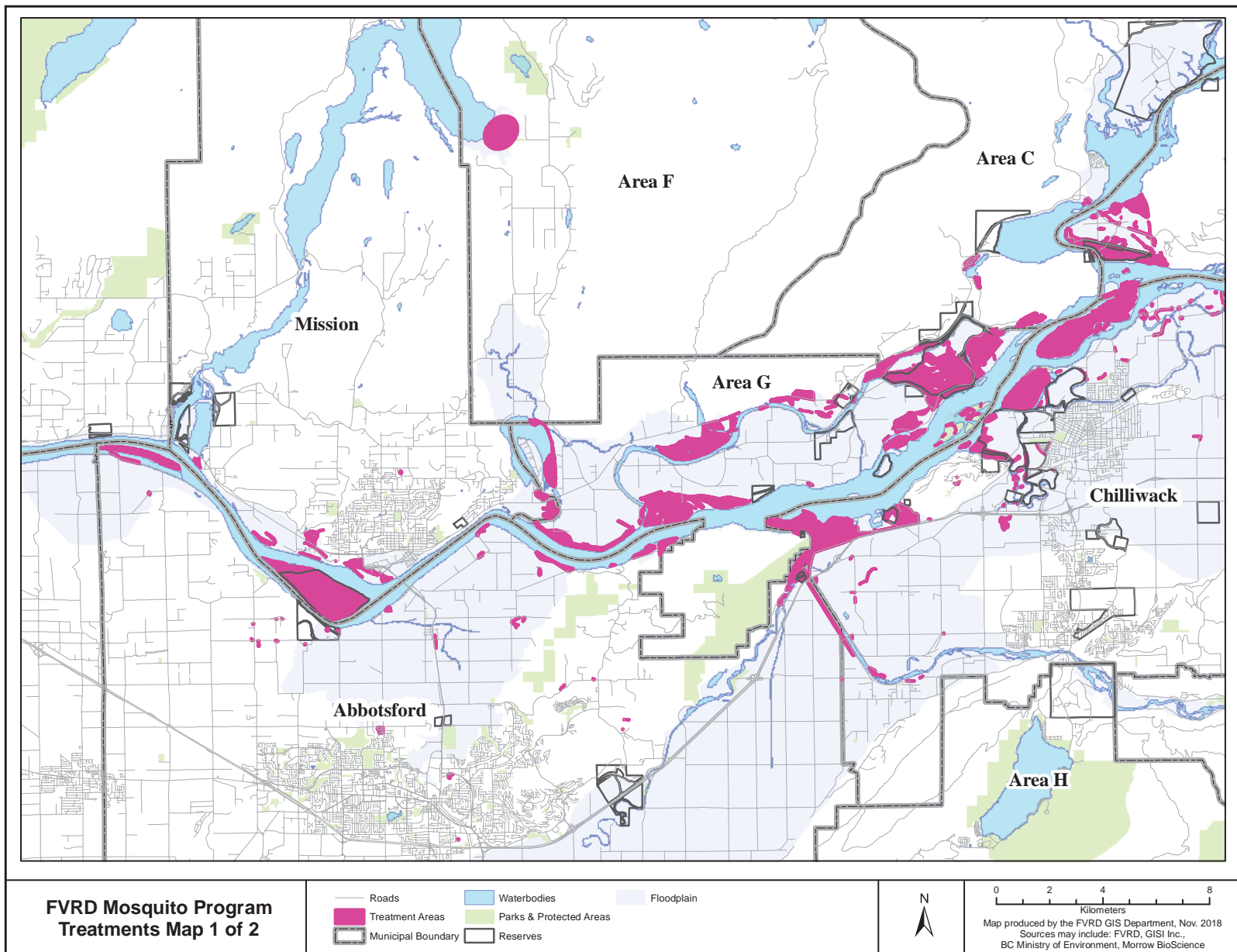
Appendix I: Mosquito Treatment Areas

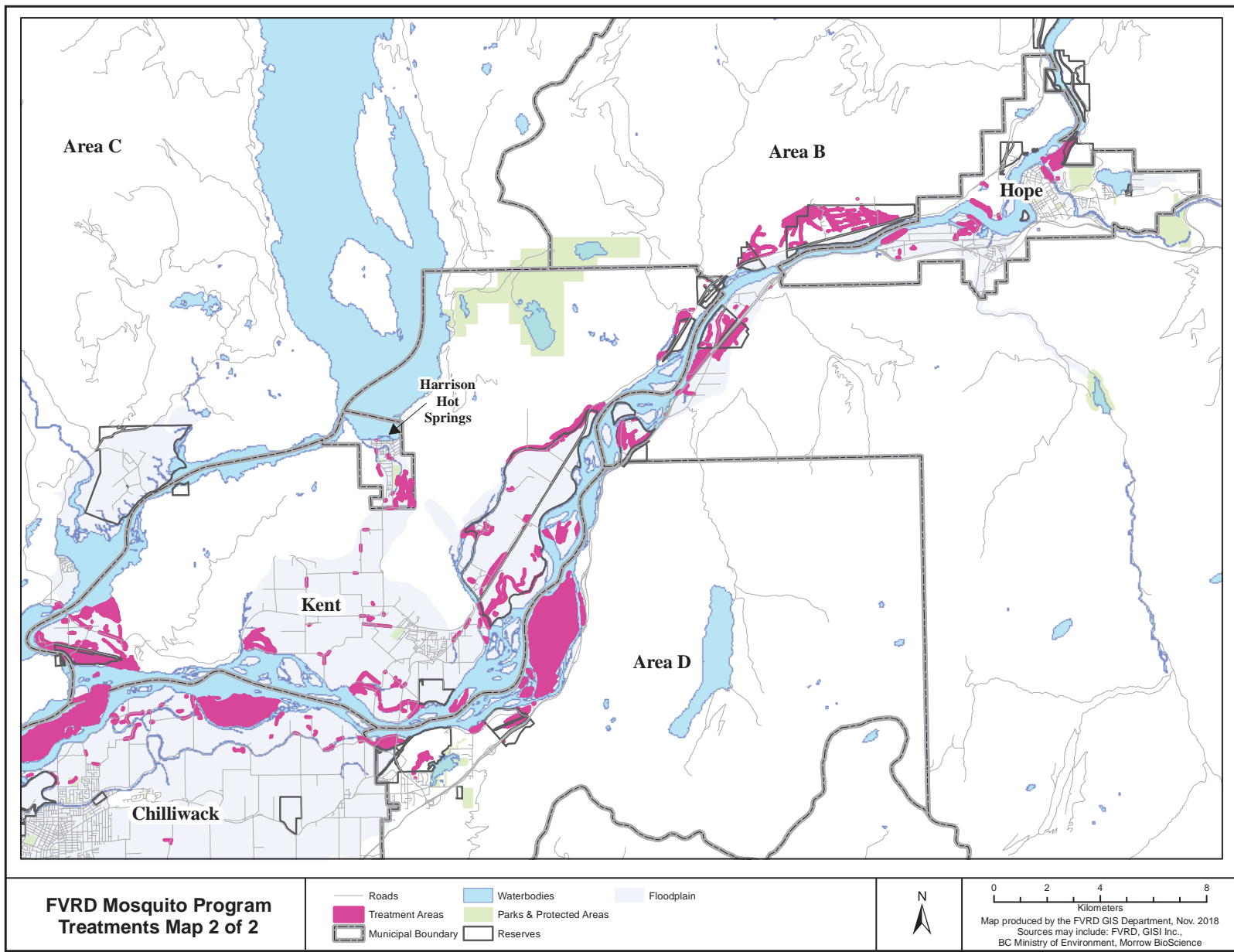
Appendix II: FVRD Mosquito Abatement Bylaw No. 0468 (2001)

Appendix III: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)

Appendix IV: Confirmation of Receipt of Pesticide Use Notice

Appendix I: Mosquito Treatment Areas





Appendix II: FVRD Mosquito Abatement Bylaw No. 0468 (2001)

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 0468, 2001

A Bylaw to convert the former Dewdney Alouette Regional District Mosquito Control function and the former Central Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Function to separate Service Areas; and to then consolidate and merge the Dewdney Alouette Mosquito Control Service Area, the Central Fraser Valley Mosquito Control Service Area, and the Fraser-Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area into one service area

WHEREAS the Fraser Valley Regional District was incorporated by Letters Patent effective December 12, 1995;

AND WHEREAS Article 11 of the Letters Patent incorporating the Fraser Valley Regional District provides that all services of the former Central Fraser Valley Regional District, Dewdney Alouette Regional District, and Regional District of Fraser-Cheam, in force and effect at the time of dissolution, whether established by legislation, regulation, order in council, letters patent, supplementary letters patent or bylaw pursuant to the former *Municipal Act, RSBC Ch. 290*, are services of the Fraser Valley Regional District, except as to those services described in Section 11.4 of the Letters Patent;

AND WHEREAS the Central Fraser Valley Regional District was granted the Mosquito Control function pursuant to Supplementary Letters Patent dated April 10, 1975 and amendments thereto, said function to include all lands within the current boundaries of the City of Abbotsford and Electoral Area H of the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND WHEREAS the Dewdney Alouette Regional District was granted the Mosquito Control function pursuant to Supplementary Letters Patent dated January 18, 1973 and amendments thereto, said function to include all lands within the current boundaries of Electoral Areas F and G and portions of C of the Fraser Valley Regional District and the District of Mission;

AND WHEREAS the Regional District of Fraser-Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area was established by the Regional District of Fraser Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1030, 1991, said service area to include all lands within the current boundaries of the City of Chilliwack, the District of Kent, the District of Hope, the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and Electoral Areas D, E and portions of Electoral Area B of the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District wishes to extend the boundaries of the Regional District of Fraser Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area to include all of Electoral Areas A, B and C of the Fraser Valley Regional District;

AND WHEREAS in accordance with Section 774.2(3) of the *Local Government Act, RSBC Ch. 323, 1996 (the Act)*, the Board of the Fraser Valley Regional District wishes to convert the Dewdney Alouette Regional District and Central Fraser Valley Mosquito Control functions to separate Service Areas;

AND WHEREAS Section 802.1 of the *Act*, provides that the Board may, by Bylaw, provide for changes to the boundaries of a Service Area, including the merger of two or more service areas;

AND WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District wishes to consolidate and merge the Dewdney Alouette Mosquito Control Service Area, the Central Fraser Valley Mosquito Control Service Area, and the Fraser-Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area into one service area, thereby establishing the Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area;

AND WHEREAS the consent of at least 2/3 of the participants has been obtained in accordance with Section 802 of the *Act*;

NOW THEREFORE in open meeting assembled, the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District enacts as follows:

1. CITATION

This Bylaw may be officially cited for all purposes as the “Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area Conversion, Merger and Establishment Bylaw No. 0468, 2001”.

2. ENACTMENTS

- i) The Dewdney Alouette Regional District Mosquito Control function granted pursuant to Supplementary Letters Patent dated January 27, 1976 is hereby converted to and established as a Service Area;
- ii) The Central Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control function granted pursuant to Supplementary Letters Patent dated January 18, 1973 is hereby converted to and established as a Service Area;

- iii) The boundaries of the Dewdney Alouette Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area, the Central Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area, and the Regional District of Fraser Cheam Mosquito Abatement Service Area as extended to include all of Electoral Areas A, B and C of the Fraser Valley Regional District, are hereby consolidated and merged into a separate Service Area hereinafter referred to as the "Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area";
- iv) The boundaries of the Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area shall be the boundaries of the Fraser Valley Regional District;
- v) The participants of the Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area shall be all of Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H of the Fraser Valley Regional District and all of the City of Abbotsford, City of Chilliwack, District of Mission, District of Kent, District of Hope and Village of Harrison Hot Springs.
- v) In accordance with Sections 800.1 and 803 of the *Act*, the annual costs of the service may be recovered by:
 - (a) property value taxes imposed and collected under Part 24, Division 4.3 of the *Act*; and/or
 - (b) the imposition of fees and other charges in accordance with Section 797.2.
- vi) In accordance with Sections 800.1, 805.1 and 806.1 of the *Act*, the maximum amount that may be collected or requisitioned for the service shall be \$600,000. or \$.04 / \$1,000.00 of the net taxable value of land and improvements within the service area, whichever is greater.

3. REPEAL

- i) Regional District of Fraser Cheam Mosquito Abatement Extended Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1030, 1991 and any and all amendments attached thereto are hereby repealed.

4. READINGS AND ADOPTION

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 27th day of NOVEMBER, 2001

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 27th day of NOVEMBER, 2001

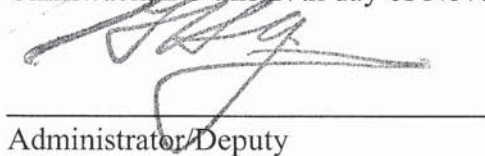
READ A THIRD TIME THIS 27th day of NOVEMBER, 2001

APPROVED BY THE INSPECTOR OF MUNICIPALITIES THIS 21st day of JANUARY, 2002.

ADOPTED THIS 26th day of FEBRUARY, 2001.


Chair/Vice Chair
Administrator/Deputy**5. CERTIFICATIONS**

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the "Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area Conversion, Merger and Establishment Bylaw No. 0468, 2001" as read a third time on the 27th day of November, 2001. Dated at Chilliwack, BC this 27th day of November, 2001.


Administrator/Deputy

I hereby certify that this a true and correct copy of the "Fraser Valley Regional District Mosquito Control Service Area Conversion, Merger and Establishment Bylaw No. 0468, 2001 as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fraser Valley Regional District on the 26th day of February, 2002.


Administrator/Deputy



No. _____

Statutory Approval

Under the provisions of section 801(1)(a) and 802(3)
of the Local Government Act

I hereby approve Bylaw No. 0468

of the Fraser Valley Regional District,

a copy of which is attached hereto.

Dated this 21st day
of January, 2002


Deputy Inspector of Municipalities

Stat App1 18/01/2002

Appendix III: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)

Material Safety Data Sheets for all of the *Bacillus*-containing mosquito larvacide products identified within this Plan (Aquabac 200G, Aquabac XT, Vectobac 200G, Vectobac 1200L, and Vectolex CG) can be provided upon request. Please contact Lance Lilley at the Fraser Valley Regional District: llilley@fvr.d.ca if you would like to request a copy of any or all of these MSDSs.

Appendix IV: Confirmation of Receipt of Pesticide Use Notice

Will be updated upon receipt of Pesticide Use Notice

To: CAO for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee

Date: 2019-01-09

From: Jamie Benton, Environmental Services Coordinator

File No: 5380-29-005

Subject: The BC Organics Infrastructure Program

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Board of information pertaining to the BC Organics Infrastructure Program. 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 Environmental Stewardship
Provide Responsive & Effective Public Services

PRIORITIES

Priority #1 Waste Management
Priority #2 Air & Water Quality

BACKGROUND

The BC government ran a submission process from September to November, 2018, asking for Expression of Interest in the BC Organics Infrastructure Program. The program, which was set up with \$10 million from the Province and an additional \$10 million from the federal Low Carbon Economy Fund, is designed to facilitate investment towards organic infrastructure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This funding opportunity was open to and had to be submitted by local governments only; however, applicants could choose to team with a range of partners. The applicant is expected to contribute one-third of all eligible costs and have a long term commitment to the proposed infrastructure.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) received a number of unsolicited proposals from private companies wanting to pursue this funding opportunity and to partner with a local government as the lead applicant. One of the more formal proposals was from the Catalyst Agri-Innovation Society, led by Mr. Chris Bush, who presented to the Regional & Corporate Services Committee in December. Mr. Bush was requesting the FVRD to enter into a joint venture partnership with his Society through a Certified Benefits Corporation and become the lead applicant for a \$15 million animal manure/municipal sewage treatment proposal which included piloting technology for organics deconstruction, an on-farm anaerobic digester and a commercial fertilization plant. Mr. Bush was also asking for \$20,000 directly from the FVRD to engage a consultant to prepare an Organics Conversion Strategy, which would help form part of the application package for grant funding.

DISCUSSION

The eligibility conditions of the Organics Infrastructure Program put the onus and responsibility on local governments to apply as the lead applicant; however, the short submission period and difficult timing through recent local elections did not allow local governments time for due process or adequate due diligence. It is the FVRD's practice to conduct business in an open and transparent manner and entering into an unsolicited partnership with one local business would not have allowed for a competitive procurement process that is a requirement under the FVRD's Corporate Purchasing Policy.

It is also a concern that partnering in such a fashion would be in violation of section 25 of the *Community Charter* and section 182 of the *Local Government Act*. Although the FVRD is not the purveyor of the grant, entering into a partnering agreement with a private business could be considered "assistance to a business" as there was no public procurement process or call for expressions of interest by the FVRD which would have allowed other businesses the opportunity to also benefit from a potential partnering agreement and subsequent access to grant funding.

In Mr. Bush's proposal, part of the concept involved the Joint Abbotsford Mission Environmental System "JAMES" Waste Water Treatment Plant which already produces beneficial biogas and Class A biosolids. The treatment of effluent from these municipalities is not the responsibility of the FVRD, nor does the FVRD have any ownership in this established infrastructure; therefore, the FVRD would not be an appropriate body to commit to its involvement in a proposal.

Lastly, the FVRD does not have a mandate to manage regional issues involving animal manure, municipal sewage, or biosolids. There is no forecasted budgetary consideration to take on this responsibility. The FVRD does have a mandate through its Solid Waste Management Plan to further the diversion of Municipal Solid Waste, but in the case of Mr. Bush's proposal, it was not intended to process this material. The other unsolicited proposals did involve the treatment of Municipal Solid Waste, but as the FVRD does not have any contractual obligations or ownership in these private facilities, nor has plans to, it would not be an appropriate local government to lead these grant applications.

COST

N/A

CONCLUSION

The FVRD was approached by several unsolicited private businesses requesting that the FVRD be the lead applicant for grant funding under the Organics Infrastructure Program. This opportunity was not acted upon by the FVRD for a variety of reasons including a lack of mandate, a lack of transparent competitive procurement process, and a lack current financial interest or contractual obligations involving private organics infrastructure in the region.

After a very short submission window, the Organics Infrastructure Program has now closed and the Province is no longer accepting submissions.

COMMENTS BY:

Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs

Reviewed and supported

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

No further financial comment

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported

To: CAO for the Regional and Corporate Services Committee

Date: 2019-01-09

From: David Urban, Manager of Outdoor Recreation Planning

File No: 1855-20-Outdoor Rec

Subject: FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis Update

INTENT

This report is intended to advise the Regional and Corporate Services Committee of information pertaining to FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis. 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

PRIORITIES

Support Environmental Stewardship

Priority #5 Outdoor Recreation

Support Environmental Stewardship

Priority #4 Tourism

Foster a Strong & Diverse Economy

BACKGROUND

In 2017, the Fraser Valley Regional District hosted a facilitated multi-stakeholder visioning workshop to discuss the future potential of outdoor recreation and tourism in the region. In alignment with the outcomes of this workshop, the priorities outlined by the FVRD Strategic Plan 2014-2018, and with the support of the Board, last year the FVRD was successful in receiving \$282,000 through the Gas Tax Strategic Priorities Fund (SPF) program.

The application consisted of two projects, when combined, will comprise the FVRD Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Infrastructure Management Plan. Currently underway is the first component of this plan, which is the the region-wide outdoor recreation economic impact analysis.

As there is no guiding outdoor recreation strategy for the FVRD as a whole, the second component of this plan will be a region-wide outdoor recreation asset management strategy which will begin in early 2019. This strategy will be highly collaborative, bringing together a wide range of stakeholders,

including federal and provincial agencies, local government, First Nations, and user groups from throughout the region. This strategy will focus on the impacts of increased visitation, policies and procedures necessary for long-term sustainability, establishing roles and responsibilities, issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries and establishing an operational framework for the ongoing management of the region's recreational assets.

DISCUSSION

The FVRD is currently working on a year-long outdoor recreation economic impact analysis. The goal of this project is to quantify the value of outdoor recreation activities, both motorized and non-motorized, in the region. The information collected will address a critical need, as there is currently no data available specific to this region. This data will inform us about the spending patterns, travel behaviours and characteristics of outdoor recreation users in our region, which will be essential to future planning and infrastructure development. The information collected from the project will help guide FVRD strategic planning, and support both regional Destination Marketing Organization's (DMOs) and Destination BC's planning process for the Fraser Valley.

Peter Larose from Larose Research & Strategy along with Align Consulting, Laura Plant Consulting and input from the project working group has developed the methodology and work plan to undertake this ambitious collection of data. This information will be primarily collected through intercept surveys at several key outdoor recreation locations. As well, an online survey will be done to help round out the data.

Sampling winter activities such as snowmobiling, cross-country/backcountry skiing, and snowshoeing has already begun. As the seasons change, the focus will then shift to sampling spring and summer activities such as:

- motorized trail activities e.g. dirt bike, all-terrain vehicles;
- non-motorized trail activities e.g. hiking, scrambling, rock climbing, trail running, road cycling, mountain biking, horseback riding;
- water activities e.g. canoeing, kayaking, stand up paddleboard, boating;
- sport fishing e.g. guided, salmon, sturgeon, lake based;
- paragliding skydiving, and
- animal viewing e.g. bald eagles;
- hunting;
- First Nation's cultural tourism.

Engaging user groups has begun since they will be critical to the success of this project. These groups know where the various activities occur, so already some winter based groups have been asked to help identify priority survey locations. Also, all these groups can assist in spreading the word about this initiative within their communities.

COST

The SPF funds up to 100% of eligible costs. The FVRD received the full amount requested of \$282,000 for the FVRD Outdoor Recreation Economic Impact Analysis and Management Plan.

CONCLUSION

The outdoor recreation economic impact analysis project is advancing on schedule. The sampling of winter activities began in December and the other activities will be surveyed as they start happening.

COMMENTS BY:

Barclay Pitkethly, Director of Regional Programs

Reviewed and supported.

Mike Veenbaas, Director of Financial Services

Reviewed and supported.

Paul Gipps, Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed and supported



The following is a brief update of the work Fraser Basin Council has done or is undertaking in the Fraser Valley.

Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy – LMFMS

- **Interim flood strategy report** – A backgrounder on Flood Risk Reduction Options is nearing completion. An Interim Flood Strategy Report and a Flood Forum for partners are planned for the spring. The Flood Forum is scheduled for May 21-22, 2019. A new project is being initiated to develop a web-based platform to provide information on flood hazards and flood risk reduction.
- **Seismic Vulnerability of Dikes** – FBC flood management staff reviewed the Golder scoping study report to refine the RFP for Phase 2, which is to conduct geotechnical investigations and seismic assessment of dikes in the Lower Mainland. FBC attended the Metro Vancouver Seismic Zonation Mapping Project Update on Nov. 7 to understand synergies with our respective field data collection programs. FBC also reviewed the Cultural Heritage Overview Assessment (CHOA) report for proposed sites in the Fraser Valley for ground disturbance during the geotechnical investigations, and discussed the implications with Provincial staff. The next step is to refine the RFP for posting in early 2019.
- **Infrastructure Sector Workshop** – On Nov. 5, close to 40 people attended a workshop for infrastructure owners on the flood management strategy work, which provided participants with a greater understanding of flood hazards and risks to infrastructure in the Lower Mainland, as well as an increased understanding of risk reduction opportunities.
- **Flood Strategy team** – Natalie Elster was recently hired to join the FBC flood team to develop a website for flood-related information and educational materials, and to assist with other aspects of the Flood Strategy.
- **Online Atlas** – FBC flood team reviewed data sources from project partners, contractor-developed user tutorial, and atlas disclaimer, and provided the contractor with atlas additions and revisions. The contractor is incorporating these, with an expected finish timeline this month (January 2019).
- **Fraser River Heritage plaque** – Funding was confirmed to update the plaque this spring at the New Westminster quay that designates the Fraser River as a Canadian Heritage River. The sign will also be translated into Halkomelem.
- **BC Storm Surge Forecast Model** – Model operation continues for the 2018-19 storm season. Bulletins are being issued on a regular basis for Vancouver, Victoria, Campbell River – and new this year, for Tofino – including during the November 2018 king tide event. Integration of additional tide gauges is being considered to extend the geographic area of the model.

Fraser Valley Illegal Dumping Alliance – FVIDA

- FBC was awarded a one-year \$10,000 contract with Fraser Riverkeeper, an initiative of SwimDrinkFish Canada, to oversee the administration of the regular (quarterly) FVIDA committee meetings, and to help FVIDA form a strategy for the next two years. The work also providing support to local clean-up efforts and events, to raise awareness of illegal dumping in the Fraser Valley and ways to address it, support FVIDA engagement, and education, and to help promote SDF workshops on water literacy among Fraser Valley schools and groups.
- Illegal dumping of household, recreational and renovation construction waste continues to be an issue in the Fraser Valley Regional District. FVIDA members are preparing for the 12th annual Fraser River Cleanup in March 2019. Kevin Raffle from Woodtone Industries in Chilliwack will oversee this event, along with a committee of his co-workers and fellow FVIDA members. The committee will begin executing plans for local gov't coordination, getting sponsors and volunteers. In past years, the clean up has been supported by up hundreds of volunteers and dozens of community groups and local businesses. (See http://www.fraserriverkeeper.ca/FVIDA_events for past year's info.)

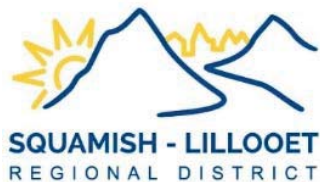
Fraser Basin Council publishes annual highlights and updates for its partners and funders around British Columbia. To review its work in B.C. from the past year, please go to these links:

www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/_Library/Annual_Highlights/fbc_ubcm_update_2017-2018.pdf

www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/_Library/Resources_Image/fbc_annual_highlights_2017-2018_web.pdf

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



Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Update

December 2018

Updates from the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Board and Committee meetings of December 2018

Note from Chair Rainbow: We closed out 2018 saying goodbye to members of our Board: Mickey Macri, long time Director from Area B; Debbie Demare, two-term Director from Area A; Marg Lampman, who had represented Lillooet as Mayor; and Patti Heintzman who retired as Mayor of Squamish. On behalf of the residents of the Regional District, I thank them for their service to our communities. Welcome to new Directors on our Board: Vivian Birch-Jones from Area B; John Courchesne from Area A, Peter Busse, new Mayor of Lillooet; and Karen Elliott, new Mayor of Squamish. Returning for another term is Russell Mack, Area C. Also returning as appointees of their councils are Mike Richman, Mayor of Pemberton; Doug Race, Squamish Councillor and Jen Ford, Whistler Councillor. Finally, thanks to Jack Crompton for his four years of leadership as Chair and welcome back as the new Mayor of Whistler. I look forward to working with this team to deal with issues that have been on our work plan for some time and to grapple with new challenges that are arising.

2019 SLRD Electoral Area Directors Committee

Area C Director Russell Mack was acclaimed as Chair of the 2019 Electoral Area Directors Committee and Area B Director Birch-Jones was acclaimed as Vice-Chair.

2019 Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District Board

Director Jen Ford was acclaimed as Chair of the 2019 Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District Board (SSRHD) and Director Russell Mack was acclaimed as Vice-Chair.

The SSRHD has adopted the 2019 Provisional Budget [Bylaw No. 39-2018], the Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District Directors Remuneration [Bylaw No. 40-2018] and approved the 2019 Meeting Schedule of the regular Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District meetings. The SSRHD meetings dates are available on the SLRD meeting calendar at www.slrd.bc.ca.

Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program - Rural and Northern Communities Program Funding Application - Jack Webster Bridge

The SLRD will apply for grant funding through the 2019 Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program - Rural and Northern Communities Program grant to fund the replacement of the Jack Webster Bridge in the Upper Paradise Valley of SLRD Electoral Area D.

Road Maintenance in the SLRD

A letter will be sent to the Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure regarding the standards of snow clearing

maintenance being provided by the contracted service providers in Electoral Areas A, B and C.

Texas Creek Regional Park (Area B)

The SLRD will research and review the feasibility of declaring a unique geological and environmental area along Texas Creek Road as a Regional District Park as it is one of the only public access areas that is commonly used for locals to go for walks, and features access to river frontage with sandy areas and existing trails, including a view over the Fraser River and the Texas Creek slide.

Owl Ridge Woodlot 49 (Area C)

A letter will be sent to Lílwat Forestry Ventures LP, to request details of how the organization plans to address concerns raised by Owl Ridge residents regarding logging operation impacts on potable well water.

Blackcomb Helicopters Heli-Biking Tenure Application (Area C)

The SLRD will undertake research regarding the proposed heli-biking tenure application by Blackcomb Helicopters as to the relationship of the proposed trails vis a vis the Pemberton Creek Watershed Management Plan.

Longboarding Issue on Copper Drive, Britannia Beach (Area D)

A letter will be sent to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure requesting that appropriate measures be put in place to discourage longboarding activities on

Copper Drive in Britannia Beach, including the installation of traffic calming devices (i.e. rumble strips).

SLRD Cannabis Regulations

The Board supported the Cannabis Regulatory Updates proposed for 2019, generally described as:

- Revise cannabis production regulations (ALR only) to align with new ALR regulations in which only soil-based cannabis production is considered a farm use;
- Develop a policy for Micro Cannabis Production (micro processing and cultivation) in order to support the review of site-specific zoning requests; and
- Maintain the current approach for cannabis retail, in which a site-specific zoning amendment is required.

Sea to Sky Gondola LP (Area D) DVP Application #144

The SLRD approved the issuance of a development variance permit for Sea to Sky Gondola LP to vary the allowable height of an accessory building in order to allow for a proposed observation structure.

Non-Farm Use Application - Rock Processing Facility (Area D)

The non-farm use application for a rock processing facility located on Agricultural Land Reserve land in Area D was not supported.

100th Anniversary Commemorative Tree Planting and Local Government Awareness Week - May 19-25, 2019

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District proclaims that Local Government Awareness Week be held May 19-25, 2019 in the SLRD.

The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District will hold a tree planting ceremony at the Aster Street Administration Office building site in recognition and celebration of the work of local government professionals during Local Government Awareness Week, May 19-25, 2019 and in honor of Local Government Management Association's 100th anniversary.

Britannia Beach and Furry Creek Residential Curbside Refuse Collection

The SLRD has entered into a 5-year agreement with GFL Environmental Inc., for residential curbside refuse, recycling and organics collection for the communities of Britannia Beach and Furry Creek with a contract value of approximately \$101,058 per year.

Recreation Service - Management Services Agreement

The SLRD has entered into a Recreation Service Delivery Service Agreement with the Village of Pemberton for the transfer of management services of the joint SLRD Electoral Area C and Village of Pemberton to the Village of Pemberton for a period of 5 years effective June 1, 2019.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

Village of Pemberton - provided for the Village's application to the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program - British Columbia - Community, Culture and Recreation Program for Phase II of the Pemberton Soccer Field Project which includes the construction of a second playing field, amenity building, and parking lot at the recreation site, located on Pemberton Farm Road East.

Lillooet REC Centre - for their grant funding application to the joint federal-provincial Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program - Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure program, for a new, safer Freon plant at the REC Centre in Lillooet.

GRANTS IN AID

The following was granted from the Pemberton and District Community Fund (SLRD Area C / Village of Pemberton):

- \$1,235.25 to the Pemberton Canoe Association to cover the cost of room rental fees at the Pemberton & District Community Centre for 9 hours a week for 9 weeks of dry land training.

The following were granted from Area C Select Funds:

- \$5,000 to Tourism Pemberton towards the cost of the Economic Impact Study of Tourism in Pemberton and District.
- \$4,000 to Tourism Pemberton, matching the Village of Pemberton Community Initiative & Opportunity Fund funding for a part-time marketing coordinator.
- \$3,000 to the Young Life Pemberton Committee to help support their youth programs provided to young people in the Sea to Sky communities.

