



Fraser Valley Regional District

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

HEMLOCK VALLEY

FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT - ELECTORAL AREA C

November 2019

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INTRODUCTION

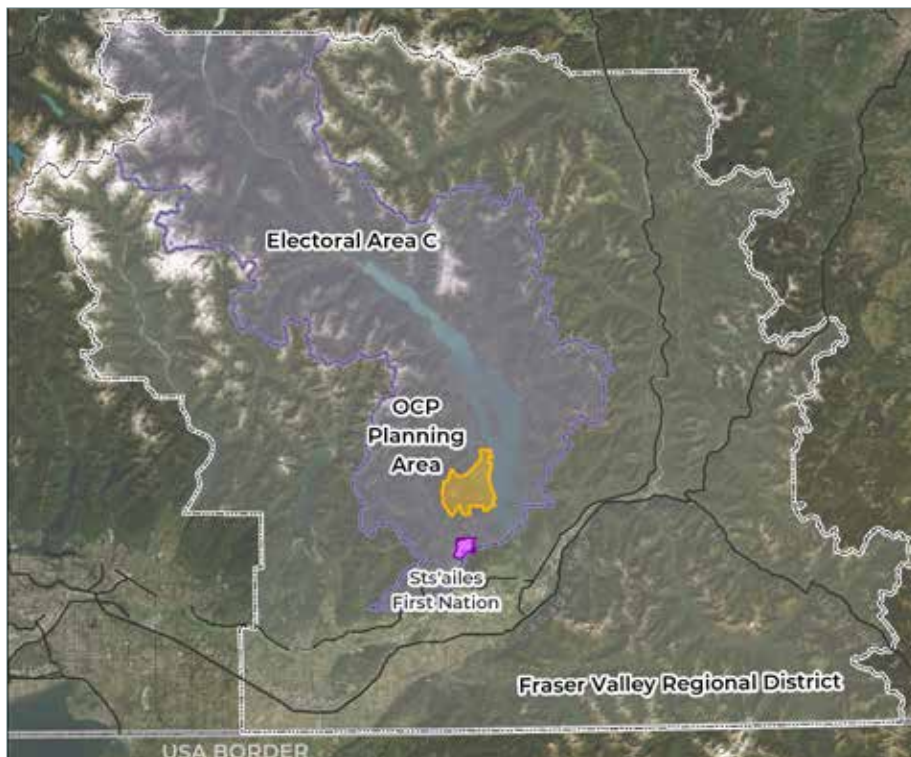
INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Official Community Plan

The Hemlock Valley Official Community Plan provides direction to realize a 15 to 20-year community vision for Hemlock Valley in Electoral Area C in the Fraser Valley Regional District (*Map 1*). The Plan Area is based on the Controlled Recreation Area (CRA) established by the Province of British Columbia in 2016 as part of approval of the Hemlock Valley All Seasons Resort Master Plan (for what is now Sasquatch Mountain Resort). The CRA provides boundaries for the associated license of occupation which gives the Resort Developer the right to use Crown land for the purposes set out in the Resort Master Plan.

With the anticipated expansion and development of Sasquatch Mountain Resort, this Plan identifies opportunities for the area to grow into a sustainable and vibrant resort community, manages public assets, and addresses potential issues associated with growth.

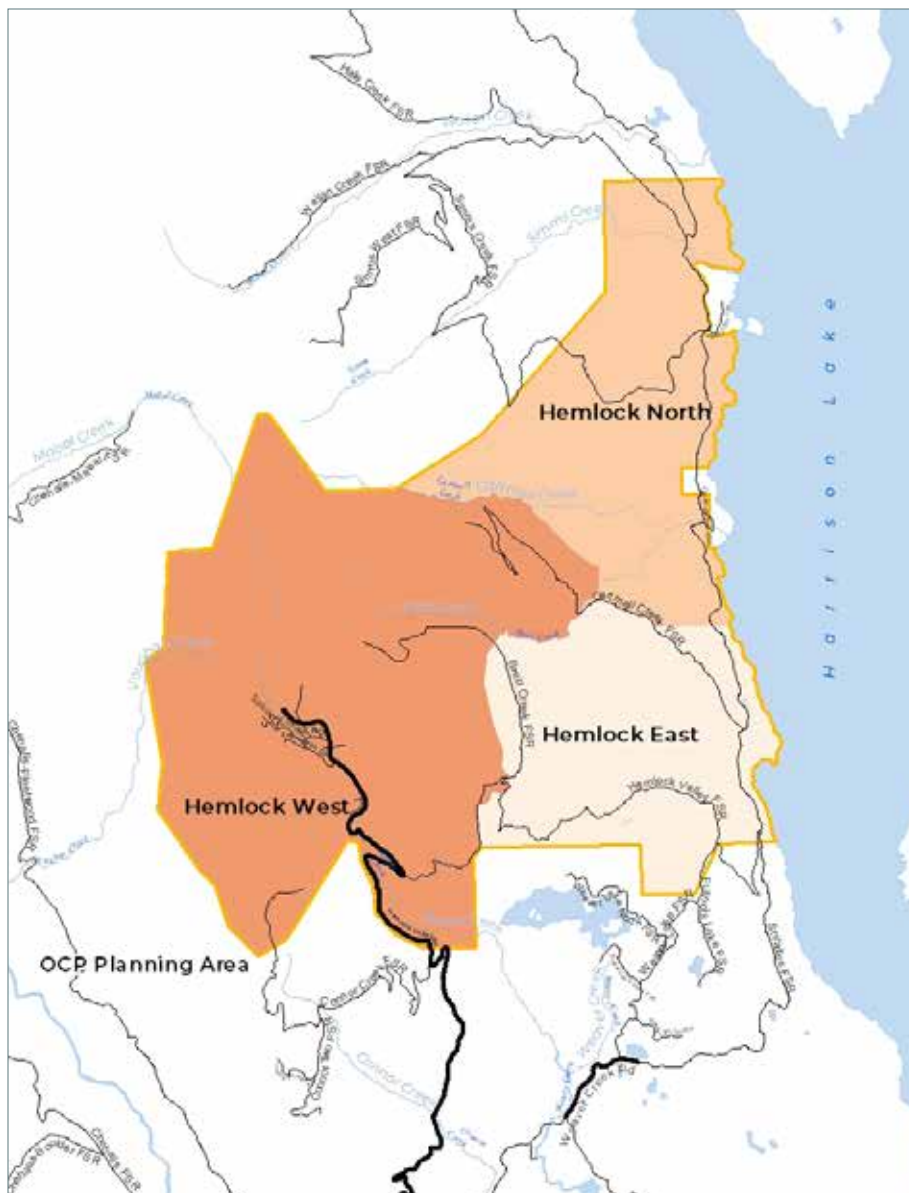
The Hemlock Valley community vision will be realized through detailed objectives and policies as well as tools such as land use designations, development permit guidelines and the government and community actions detailed in this Plan. The Fraser Valley Regional District is responsible for the administration of this Plan, however, its implementation is realized in many ways and requires collaboration and cooperation between various levels of government, private developers, and citizen groups.



Map 1: Hemlock Valley Official Community Plan Area

Planning Area Boundaries

This Plan covers the entirety of the Controlled Recreation Area (CRA) as illustrated on Map 2 (the Official Community Plan Area). Neighbourhood Planning Areas have been established within the OCP Area to provide more detailed policies and land use designations as the resort community continues to grow and expand. The Neighbourhood Planning Area boundaries are also illustrated on Map 2.



Map 2: Hemlock Valley Official Community Plan Area and Neighbourhood Planning Area boundaries

How the Plan Was Developed

The development of this Plan was triggered by the approval of the Hemlock Resort Master Plan (for what is now known as Sasquatch Mountain Resort). The Resort Master Plan outlines significant development and expansion proposals for an expanded Controlled Recreation Area. The details of the Resort Master Plan are provided in subsequent sections. Before development can proceed, Hemlock Valley's Official Community Plan required updating to respond to the Resort Master Plan's proposals.

Substantial consultation took place over the course of developing the Resort Master Plan. Between Fall 2010 and Spring 2013, the Resort Developer undertook significant consultation with the various affected parties as part of the Resort Master Plan approval process. This process included referrals, public information meetings and information sharing between various levels of government, and the developer.

This Plan was developed once the Resort Master Plan was approved by the Province and the associated Master Development Agreement was signed. Additional consultation for this Plan began in 2017 initially including early referral letters to First Nations, neighbouring communities and other stakeholders. Informational meetings and presentations were provided to the Hemlock Valley Homeowners Association and Kwantlen First Nation.

[\[Additional consultation for the development of this plan included...\]](#)

How the Plan Works

Plan Structure and Interpretation

This Plan includes an introductory section providing background and context, a vision and values section, and 11 core Policy Chapters, as follows:

1. Spirit of Reconciliation
2. Land Use and Housing
3. Transportation and Mobility
4. Infrastructure and Services
5. Hazard and Risk Management
6. Environment and Natural Resources
7. Energy and Climate Change
8. Community Well-being
9. Economic Strength and Resiliency
10. Recreation, Parks and Trails
11. Urban Design and the Built Form

Each core policy area includes an overarching goal statement and relevant context, followed by subcategory objectives and relevant context, and finally specific policies to achieve the objectives and overarching goal. Goals and objectives provide broad level directions while the numbered policy statements stand on their own as expressions of the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors (FVRD Board). All other discussions, or non-policy statements, within this Plan are provided for context or convenience and should not be interpreted as complete statements of the intention of the FVRD Board.

Neighbourhood Plans (NPs) are included as schedules to this Plan, where available, and will continue to be developed as the Sasquatch Mountain Resort expands. NPs are intended to provide additional goals, objectives and policies specific to each neighbourhood planning area. NPs are aligned with, informed by, and help to achieve the overarching vision of the OCP. The requirements for and development of new NPs is guided by the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II). NPs will be adopted through an OCP amendment process and must meet the legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act*. Each NP is subject to a public consultation process.

Development Permit Area guidelines are also provided as schedules to this Plan. The guidelines shape the form and character of new development, protect development from hazardous conditions, and encourage best practices for promoting environmental integrity. The guidelines ensure that all new development helps to achieve the policies in this Plan. Development Permit Area boundaries and guidelines may be amended through neighbourhood planning processes.

Relationship to Other Plans and Policies

This Plan is aligned with, informed by, and works in conjunction with several other policy and planning documents, some of which are administered by the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), and some by other agencies and organizations. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic relationship of the primary documents that will guide growth in Hemlock Valley).

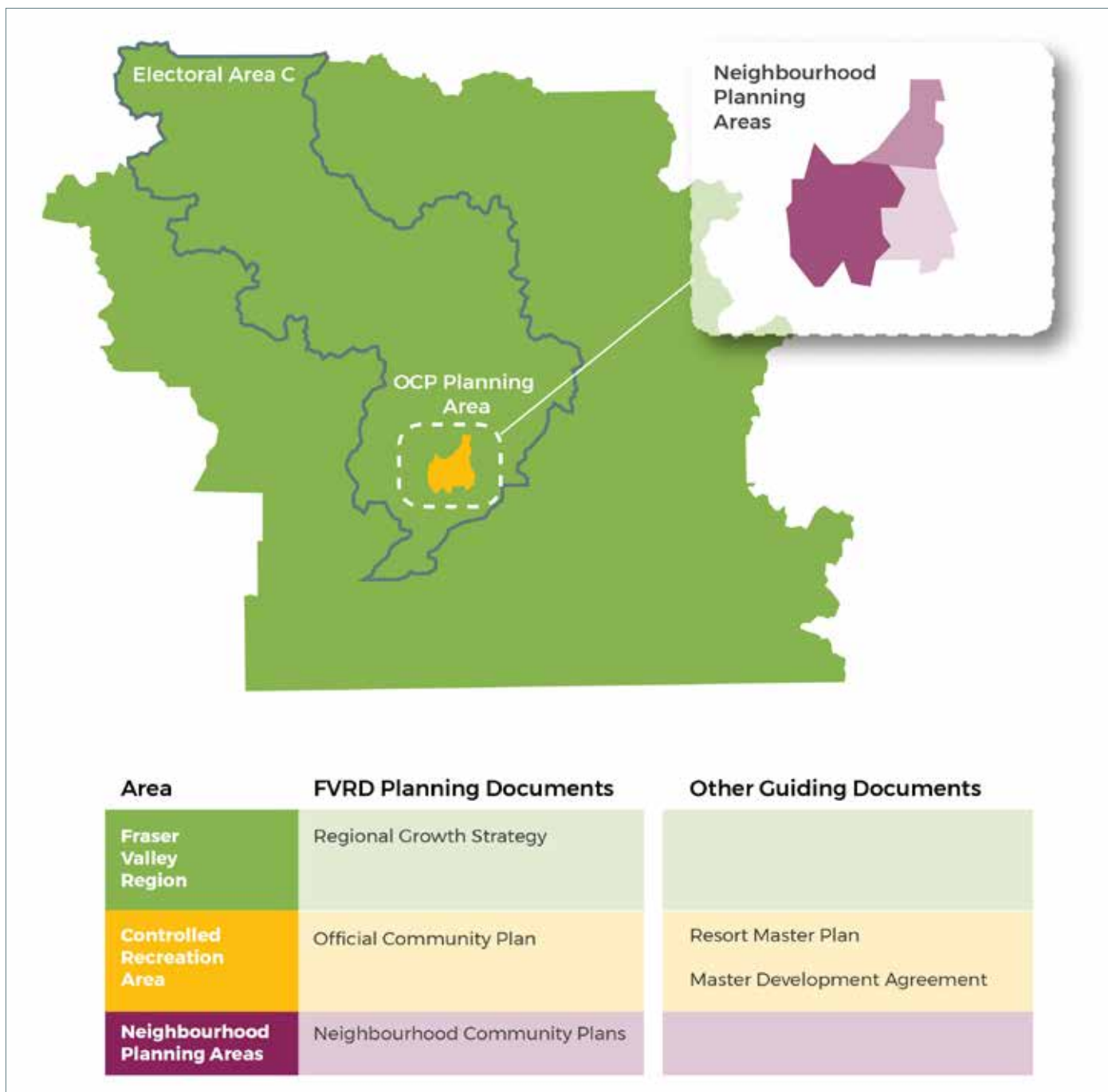


Figure 1: Illustration of the primary documents that will guide growth in Hemlock Valley

The Fraser Valley Regional Growth Strategy

The Fraser Valley Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) is a strategic plan that is also prepared under the authority of the *Local Government Act* in the geographic scope of the regional district. The RGS provides an overarching framework for planning and coordinating the activities of local governments and the provincial government. It 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 to 30-year scope, it aims to ensure the region as a whole is working toward a common future.

Electoral area planning and zoning must be consistent with RGS policies. The full procedure for aligning municipal and electoral area OCP's with the RGS is outlined in the *Local Government Act*.

The Hemlock Resort Master Plan (Sasquatch Mountain Resort)

The Hemlock Resort Master Plan is an All-Seasons Resort Master Plan for what is now known as Sasquatch Mountain Resort. The Resort Master Plan, which outlines significant development and expansion plans, was created by Berezan Resort (Hemlock) Ltd. and approved by the Province of British Columbia in 2016. For the purpose of this Official Community Plan, the Hemlock Resort Master Plan will be referred to as the **Resort Master Plan**, and Berezan Resort (Hemlock) Ltd. will be referred to as the **Resort Developer**.

Though the Resort Master Plan was approved by the Province, development cannot proceed unless it is consistent with the policies of this Plan, including its schedules (i.e. neighbourhood plans and development permit guidelines) and other relevant Fraser Valley Regional District bylaws.

The vision and proposed development in the Resort Master Plan is largely supported by the community. However, it is a long range plan that is dependent on a variety of global factors that cannot be controlled, including variables related to the local and regional economy and global climate change impacts. This Plan, focused on the near to medium term, endeavours to provide flexibility for realizing the vision of the Resort Master Plan in light of this uncertainty, while continuing to protect the broader public interest.

More information about the Resort Master Plan and the associated Master Development Agreement is provided in the *Background and Context* section of this Plan.

Other Plans and Policies

Additionally, this OCP works in conjunction or coordination with:

- › FVRD Subdivision and Control Bylaw
- › FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan
- › FVRD infrastructure and servicing plans, bylaws, and guidelines
- › FVRD Hazard Acceptability Thresholds and geohazard policies
- › FVRD Water & Sewer Policies
- › Sts'ailes Comprehensive Community Plan
- › Harrison Hot Springs Official Community Plan

Implementation and Effect of this Plan

Implementation of this Plan's policies will be realized through collaboration and cooperation between various levels of government, private developers, and citizen groups. Policy actions that are within the jurisdiction of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) may be implemented through the provision of services; servicing practices and standards; and, the subdivision and development control process, including zoning bylaws, subdivision standards, and the issuance of permits, including development permits.

This Plan also contains advocacy policies which relate to matters that are the jurisdiction of provincial agencies or other authorities. These policies may be advanced through liaison with the responsible authority, including referral responses.

The Fraser Valley Regional Board is required by the *Local Government Act* to comply with the policies of this Plan as follows:

- › Zoning bylaw amendments must be consistent with this Plan's policies. A zoning bylaw enacted prior to the effective date of this Plan is not altered by this Plan. Where such a bylaw is amended, the amending bylaw must be consistent with the provisions of this Plan.
- › OCP Policy is a guide, not an obligation. The adoption of this Plan does not commit the Regional Board or any other governmental body to undertake any project outlined herein, nor does it authorize the Regional Board or any other governmental body to proceed with a project except in accordance with the procedures and restrictions laid down by any Act.
- › All bylaws must be consistent with the OCP. All bylaws enacted and works undertaken by the Regional Board shall be consistent with the Official Community Plan.

Amendment and Review Process

Official Community Plans may be reviewed and amended as community values and priorities evolve, new legislation or contextual information arises, or significant or unanticipated development proposals come forward.

It is anticipated that this Plan will be amended periodically to update or incorporate new neighbourhood plans, and development permit areas and guidelines which will be created as growth proceeds throughout the Plan area. Additionally, this Plan may be updated based on recent Provincial requirements for local governments to prepare housing needs reports to better understand current and future housing demands. These reports will help identify existing and projected gaps in housing supply based on local demographics, economics, housing stock, and other factors; local governments must respond appropriately to these assessments through local and regional planning policy. All substantive amendments to this Plan will include public input and will reflect the interests of the community.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Fraser Valley Regional District will review this Plan's implementation and progress periodically to track the performance of its policies and actions. Performance indicators may be used to evaluate current realities against past trends and future directions in order to support decision-making.

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT



BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

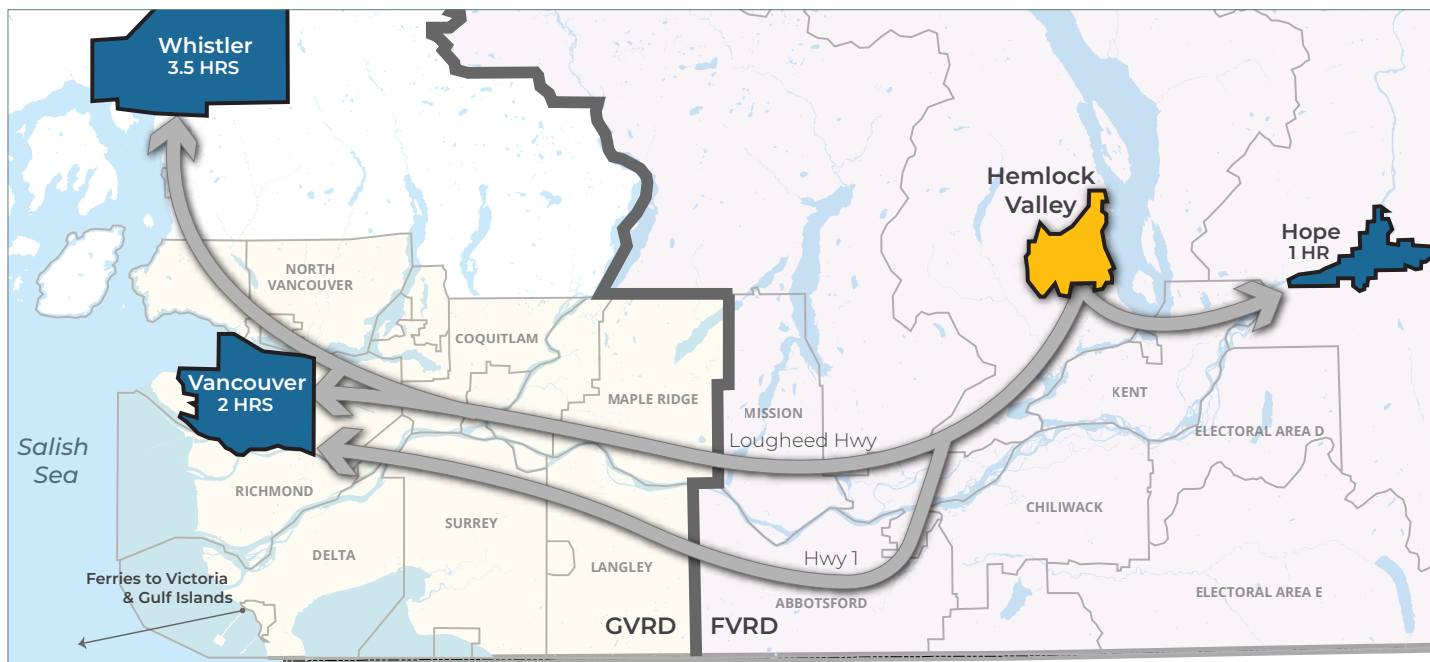
Geographic Context

Hemlock Valley is part of Electoral Area C in the Fraser Valley Regional District (Map 3). The area is located in the Coast Range Mountains, approximately an hour by automobile from the municipality of Chilliwack. Hemlock Valley is an area of striking natural beauty, sheltered by the coastal mountains, with a magnificent southern view of the National Border Mountain chain.

The historic heart of the area is a narrow valley at the headwaters of Sakwi Creek. It is bordered to the east and south by the slopes of Mt. Klautdt and Mt.

Keenan respectively. The valley has a narrow entrance, surrounded by two major bluffs rising 300 metres (1,000) feet above the valley floor. The valley has a generally north-south axis with the large skiing bowl at its terminus.

To the west of the valley floor, Cohen Creek watershed sits within the steep mountain terrain. To the east, a series of steep mountain benches forming a long ridge contain several tributaries of the Sakwi Creek. Sakwi Creek is the collecting stream for the valley's surface water. Second growth trees cover most of the slopes.



Map 3: Plan area within the regional context

Historical Context

First Nations History

[First Nations presence and historic use of and relationship to the land; To be drafted collaboratively with Sts'ailes, Kwantlen and others as applicable]

Forestry History

Lumber companies have logged the valley and the surrounding area for decades. The period following the Second World War brought a strong market for timber in the Lower Mainland and logging in the Harrison Lake area began to boom. Loggers from the Sts'ailes First Nation and the Mission area were brought in daily and eventually large swaths of the Valley were clear cut for hemlock and fir.

The logging activity created a network of logging roads which exist today and form the basis of some of the trails for alpine and cross-country skiing. Though much of the area has been replanted and appears today as second growth forest, evidence of historic forestry operations remains on the mountain slopes.

Mountain Resort History

In the 1950s, the early realization of a ski hill began when loggers working in the area created the first rudimentary ski tours. In 1969, public skiing was established when Hemlock Valley Recreation (HVR) was founded by Ivan Pretty, Max Nargil, Bruce Leddingham and Ken and Bert Lawrence. The family oriented skiing resort was officially opened on December 21, 1969 with a single rope-tow lift and an old school bus equipped with a wood burning stove that served as the ski-lodge. Approximately 30-40 loyal families visited the ski hills in Hemlock Valley in the first season.

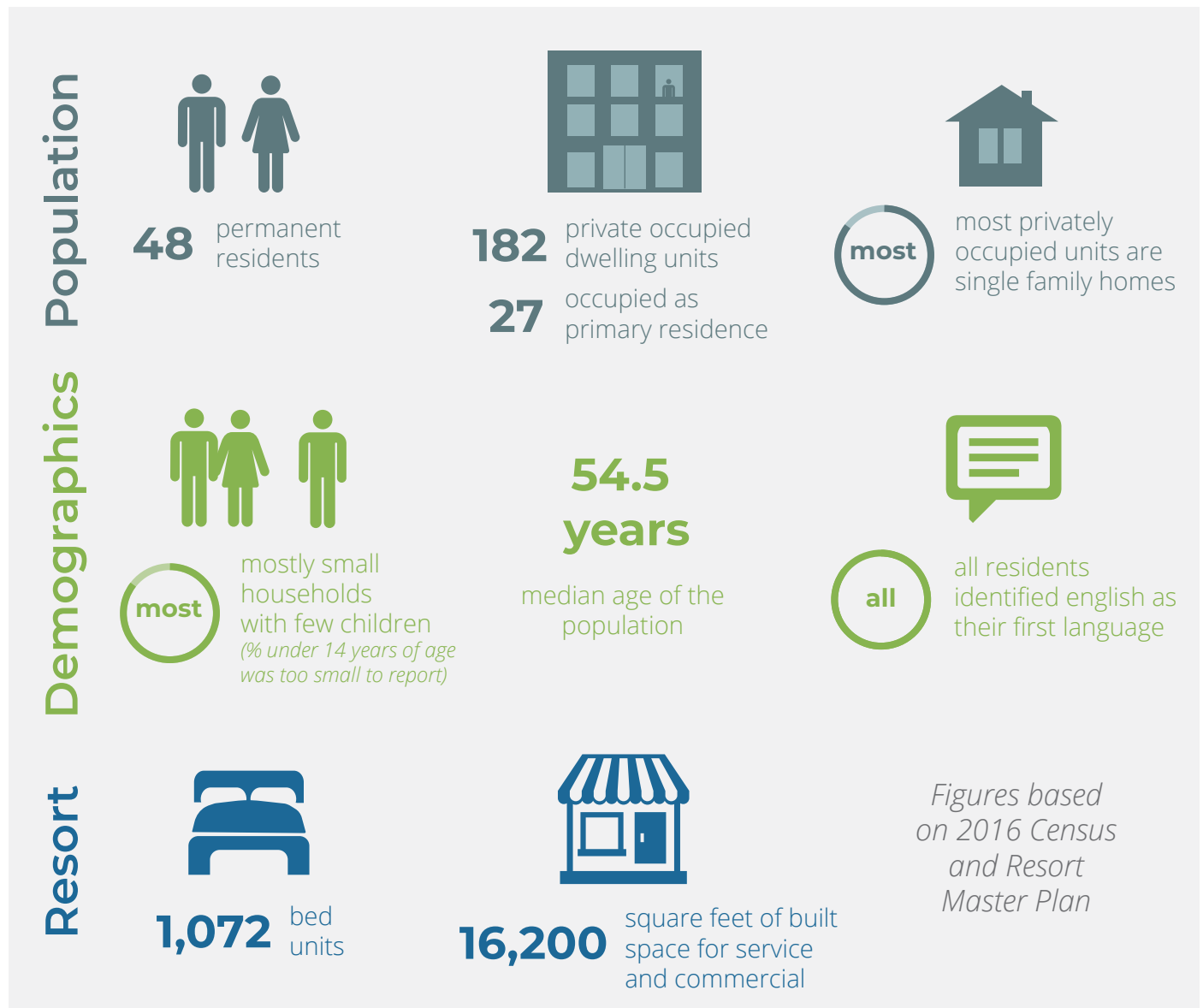
Major improvements began in the early 1970s when negotiations to establish a lease area took place between HVR and the provincial government. HVR secured a lease for 206 acres of land in what is now Hemlock West with an option to purchase and subdivide 103 acres for chalet lots. In 1973, HVR improved access from Harrison Mills to the ski resort by rerouting and upgrading a 12-mile private logging road (now Hemlock Valley Road). The improvements enabled the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) to gazette the road as a public highway. Since then, MOTI has been responsible for maintaining and improving the road up to Hemlock Valley. In 1976, with security of tenure and established road infrastructure, HVR proceeded to develop the area. The first subdivision of 55 lots was completed and sold; improvements were completed on the lodge; and the construction of the maintenance building and water storage dam were completed. In 1978 a third chair lift was added. An addition to the lodge was built and services were constructed underground.

In 1978-1979, additional areas were subdivided, adding approximately 170 lots to the resort community. Two precast concrete multi-story condominiums were constructed in the base area containing a total of 60 suites. In 1979, HVR constructed a sewage treatment plant. Other development and expansion plans were considered but ultimately abandoned with just a few minor improvements taking place over the next two decades. The majority of infrastructure and residential development, as it exists today, dates to 1976 - 1981. Through the 1990's, resort ownership changed a few times and the area was largely marked by periods of relatively intense activity followed by periods of stagnation.

The resort was purchased by the Berezan Group in the fall of 2006. In 2008, the Berezan Group began planning for significant growth and development, including an expansion of the Controlled Recreation Area from 346 hectares surrounding the historic ski resort to 6,372 hectares stretching north and east from the existing base to Harrison Lake. An All-Seasons Resort Master Plan outlining proposed development and expansion was prepared by the Berezan Group and approved by the Province in 2016. A summary of this Resort Master Plan is provided in the section, Future Resort Community.

The Community Today

The Community by the Numbers



Projected Growth

- › The Hemlock Resort Master Plan outlines development plans that would result in 19,969 bed units and 279,542 square feet of built space for service and commercial.
- › It is difficult to project the correlated increase in the permanent population as these units would generally not be occupied as primary residences.

Community Relationships and Neighbours

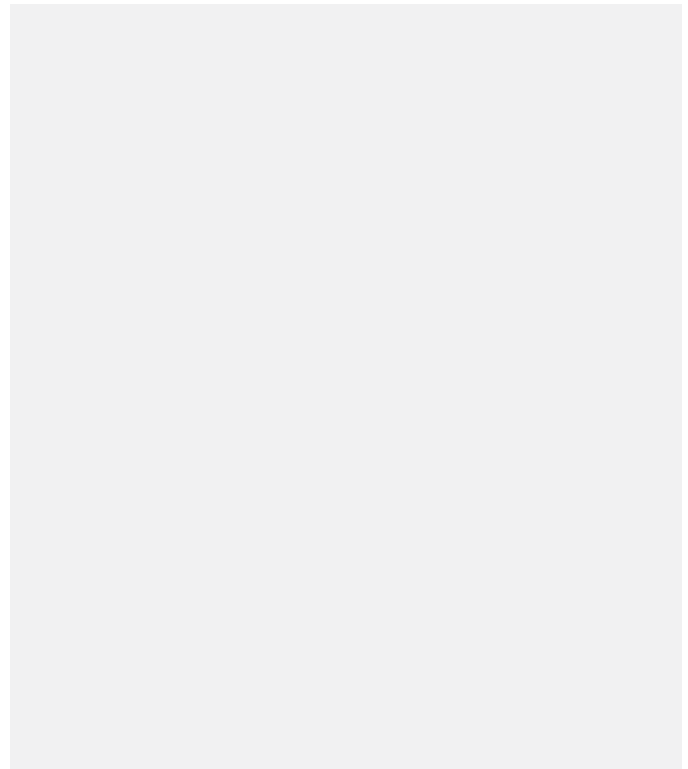
First Nations

[To be reviewed and revised with First Nations]

The Hemlock Valley Plan area includes a series of overlapping First Nations interests, including the Sts'ailes, the Kwantlen First Nation, and the Sto:lo Tribal Council. The Resort Master Plan identifies the Sts'ailes as having the most prominent presence in the area. The Nation considers much of the area to be part of their primary traditional territory. The Kwantlen First Nation is a member of the Sto:lo Tribal Council, located primarily in the Fort Langley area, associated with the Fraser River, with interests up Harrison Lake. The Douglas First Nation, a member of the In-Shuck-ch Nation, is located at the north end of Harrison Lake.

The Sto:lo Tribal Council is made up of 8 member First Nations Bands, centered on the Fraser River, tracking east to Hope, west to Vancouver, north to the headwaters of Harrison Lake and south to the Canada / USA border. The Hemlock Valley Plan Area is blanketed by Sto:lo area of interest.

Sto:lo Nation [to be developed / refined with First Nations Relations Policy Analyst]



[Graphic / Image Placeholder]

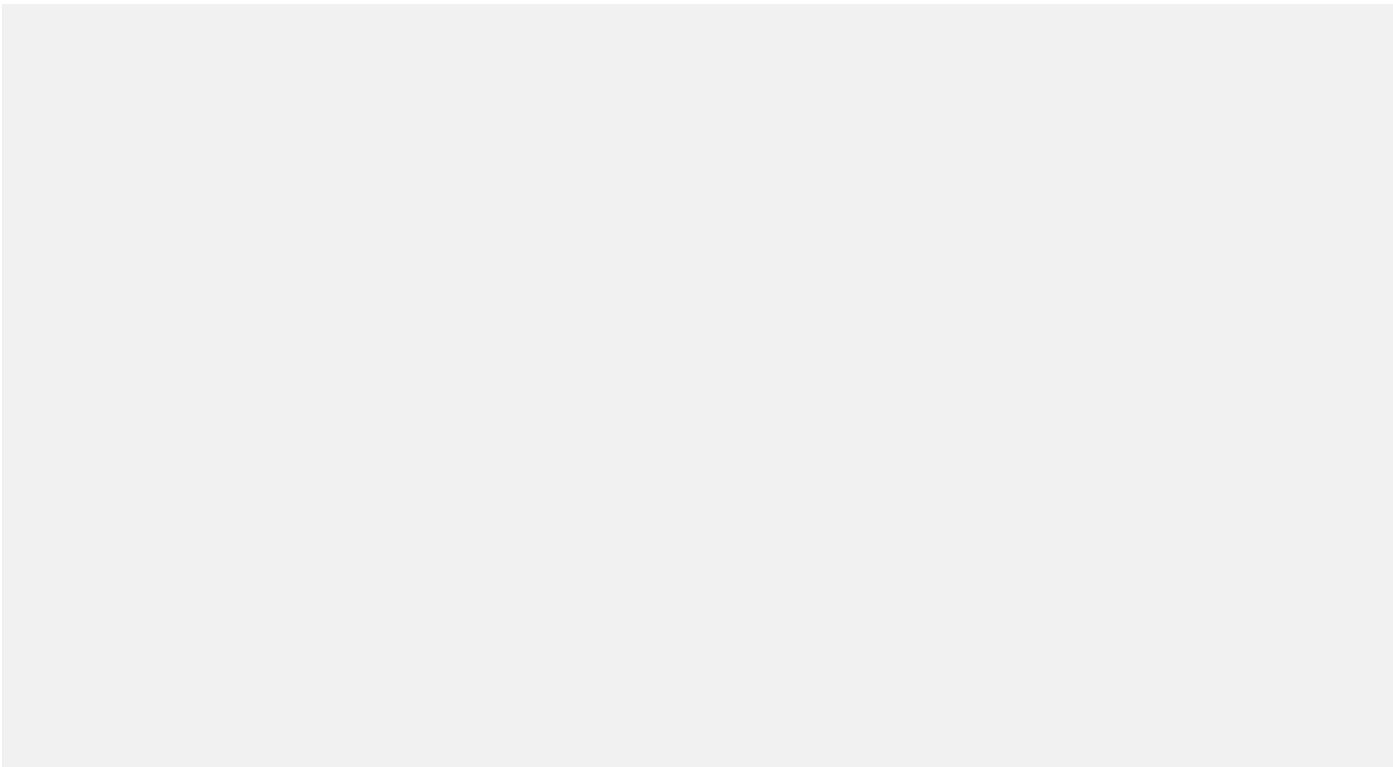
Neighbouring Communities

[To be reviewed and revised with VHHS and others as appropriate]

The largest town nearby is Agassiz in the District of Kent, which is approximately 38 km from Hemlock Valley. Mission is approximately 55 km west. The Village of Harrison Hot Springs is located at the southern end of Harrison Lake, south of the Hemlock Valley Plan Area. Harrison Hot Springs is also a resort community focused on the waterfront and made popular by its hot springs. Growth and expansion in Hemlock Valley must consider potential economic, environmental, and transportation impacts to the Village of Harrison Hot Springs.

Hemlock Valley Homeowners Association

The Hemlock Valley Homeowners Association (HVHA), established in 1980, is a non-profit organization that works on behalf of the homeowners of Hemlock Valley on issues related to the community. The HVHA is membership based and operated by a board of directors.



[Graphic / Image Placeholder]

Resort Community

Existing Resort Features

Now known as Sasquatch Mountain Resort, the alpine ski hill in Hemlock Valley consists of 4 ski lifts servicing 146.8 hectares of developed ski terrain on 35 named trails. Skiing and snowboarding are offered on the south and southwest slopes of Hemlock, utilizing a 100% natural snowpack.

The ski facilities today have a Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC) of approximately 1,150 skiers/boarders per day. The Balanced Resort Capacity (BRC) is the cumulative capacity of the resort's facilities in terms of visitors per day. Hemlock's existing BRC equals 1,640 guests per day. The resort is serviced by a single base lodge with limited facilities.

The existing residential and commercial accommodation facilities include 226 resort residential units at Hemlock which equates to 1,072 bed units. About 60% of the existing overnight accommodation units can be classified as ski in/ski out or are within a comfortable walking distance to the base area. This equates to 598 bed units that have direct access to the skiing, a desirable attribute that differentiates Hemlock from most other mountain resorts in North America.

Resort Master Plan

The Hemlock Resort Master Plan for Sasquatch Mountain Resort (the Resort Master Plan) outlines significant development and expansion plans for the Hemlock Valley Controlled Recreation Area through five phases of development on Crown Lands. The Resort Master Plan envisions the area "to be a unique cutting edge, four season mountain resort, catering to local, regional and destination guests, in a dynamic fashion, offering an easily accessible refuge and escape from the city."

The Resort Master Plan includes various elements of proposed development, including:

Mountain and Facilities Features

In the winter, includes the expanded ski lift and trail offering, complemented by ski touring, cross-country skiing, tubing, snowshoeing, snowplay, and snowmobiling. In the summer, this includes downhill and cross-country mountain biking, hiking, sightseeing, ziplining, boating, fishing, swimming, ATVing, golfing and horseback riding.

Balanced Resort Capacity Increase

Balanced Resort Capacity (BRC), as defined in the British Columbia All Seasons Resorts Guidelines, is the optimum number of visitors that can utilize a resort's facilities per day in such a way that their recreational expectations are being met while the integrity of the site's physical and sociological environment is maintained on a year-round basis. The BRC for Hemlock Valley, per the Resort Master Plan, was calculated to total of 16,641 visitors per day at complete build out. A cumulative increase in BRC from 1,640 to 16,641 guests per day is estimated.

Base Area Growth

Improvements and expansion of the base area village are proposed to complement the mountain's attributes, amenities and planned facilities, including residential and employee housing.

Built Space Development

Proposed built space features to meet the needs and expectations of the resort's visitors include restaurants, bars, commercial and retail outlets, rental and repair shops, guest services, ski school, patrol and first aid, day care, lockers, resort administration and employee facilities, and future additional visitor-oriented built space broadened to provide for guests staying for extended visits include a greater variety of restaurants, retail outlets, convention, seminar and retreat facilities, theatre, spas, and recreation facilities.

Other built space requirements were identified to meet the local community's needs as it grows, such as a grocery store, liquor store, day care, drug store, hardware, post office, church, or community centre.

By buildout, the amount of facility related space increases from the existing 16,200 square feet to 279,542 square feet. Internal to this, destination and resident oriented space grows from the current zero square feet to 79,900 square feet.

Bed Unit Increase

In relation to the resort’s BRC, the number of bed units required at build out is 19,969; an increase from the 1,072 existing bed units. The distribution of these is proposed to be 40% public (available for nightly rental), 45% private (privately held and used) and 15% resident / employee deed restricted housing (for the working community necessary to key all aspects of the resort functioning).

Table 1: Summary of Proposed Resort Expansion

	The Resort Today	The Envisioned Resort (60-year Build Out)
Balanced Resort Capacity	1,640	16,641
Tourism Seasons	Winter	Winter, Summer, Spring, Fall
Neighbourhoods	1 with a total of 1,072 bed units	3 with a total of 19,969 bed units
Facility Space (e.g. restaurant, lodge, retail space)	16,200 sqft	270,542 sqft

Realization of the Resort Master Plan

This official community plan, and the Resort Master Plan upon which it is based, present a compelling vision for a major expansion to Hemlock Valley and Sasquatch Mountain Resort that will, over time, transform Hemlock Valley into a dynamic four season resort community. This development would bolster the regional economy, support the needs of tourists and address demand for outdoor recreation in the Fraser Valley. There are many potential benefits.

There are also many challenges. Mountain resort communities are, by their very nature, located in sensitive alpine environments. Hemlock Valley has limited infrastructure and relatively basic community services. It is distant from urban service centres. The development vision put forth in the Resort Master

Plan, and consequently this OCP, involves discrete and separate development nodes that will require new roads, utilities, and services.

As a result, the costs and complexity of development will be high. It will be critical for new development areas to be preceded by comprehensive neighbourhood planning to address servicing, land use, and the environment. Property taxpayers in the Fraser Valley Region cannot subsidize resort development and so all development costs, including the cost of comprehensive planning prior to development, must be borne by the Resort Developer and others building in Hemlock Valley.

Neighbourhood Planning Areas and Resort Development Areas

The Hemlock Valley Plan Area is divided into three Neighbourhood Planning (NP) Areas as outlined below. The intent of these areas is to ensure a detailed Neighbourhood Plan (NP) will be prepared in consultation with the community and relevant stakeholders in advance of any development.

The boundaries of the NP Areas were drawn with two key objectives: 1) To provide a framework for a comprehensive infrastructure and servicing approach; and, 2) To ensure efficient and thoughtful land use planning happens as development proceeds. The three NP areas were informed by the Development Areas outlined in the Resort Master Plan. The relationship of the NP Areas and the Resort Master Plan Development Areas is described below.

- › Hemlock West includes the historic resort community and is composed of four Resort Master Plan development areas: Hemlock Village, The West Face Village, The Residents, and The Pinnacle.
- › Hemlock East includes the area to the east of the historic community is composed of two Resort Master Plan development areas: The Chateau Hemlock and The Enclave.
- › Hemlock North includes the northern part of the Plan Area adjacent to Harrison Lake and is a notable part of the traditional Sts’ailes territory. The Resort Master Plan proposes a joint development venture between the Sts’ailes and the Resort Developer for the development area called Quqwathem Village. The Resort Master Plan development areas for Hemlock North include: Cottonwood Estates, Quqwathem Village, and Northwood.

Resort Master Plan Implementation

The pace of implementation of the Resort Master Plan will be driven by the resort marketplace and economic conditions and is generally considered a long range plan (longer than the anticipated life of this Plan).

The proposed development is divided into five sequential phases centered around the Development Areas identified in the Resort Master Plan. The table below summarizes the five phases and relates them to Neighbourhood Plan Areas provided in this Plan.

Table 2: Resort Master Plan Implementation Phases

Phase	Bed Units	Built Space (sqft)	Resort Master Plan Development Area	OCP Neighbourhood Planning Area
One	Increase: 1,072 to 4,513	Increase: 16,200 to 76, 877	West Face Village (north end) The Residents (infill)	Hemlock West
Two	Increase: 4,513 to 8,449	Increase: 76,877 to 116, 914	West Face Village (south end) The Residents (infill)	Hemlock West
			The Enclave (part one)	Hemlock East
			Quqwathem Village (part one) Northwood and Golf Course	Hemlock North
Three	Increase: 8,449 to 12,709	Increase: 116,914 to 177,218	Hemlock Village (redevelopment) The Residents (infill)	Hemlock West
			Cottonwood Estates Quqwathem Village (part two)	Hemlock North
Four	Increase: 12,709 to 16,720	Increase: 177,218 to 233.924	The East Base	Hemlock North
			The Pinnacle Chateau Hemlock	Hemlock West
Five	Increase: 16,720 to 19,969	Increase: 233,924 to 279,542	The Enclave (part two)	Hemlock East

Master Development Agreement

As part of the approval of the Resort Master Plan, the Province and the developer entered into a Master Development Agreement (MDA) which outlines commitments for which the Resort Developer is responsible. The commitments were developed in consultation with the Fraser Valley Regional District, local First Nations, and various other stakeholders.

MDA commitments that are relevant to the vision, principles, and goals of this Plan are summarized in

the table below and are reinforced through related statements and policies throughout this Plan. Many of the commitments, once completed, will inform future neighbourhood plans and will therefore lead to a plan development or update process as specified in the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II). All MDA commitments are necessary foundational components of the envisioned sustainable resort community.

Table 3: Master Development Agreement Commitments

Commitment	Approving Authority	Timeframe as Described in MDA	Connection to this plan
Balanced Resort Capacity and Maximum Bed Unit Entitlement	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO)	Projections for buildout; progress to be monitored	Will inform land use in future NPs and NP updates
Phasing Schedule	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO)	Based on market demand	Development phases proposed in Resort Master Plan will trigger NP development / update processes
Design Guidelines Covenant	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO) and FVRD	Prior to each development phase	Will inform future Development Permit Areas and require an OCP amendment
Employee Housing Quota (10%)	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO)	Prior to each development phase (after Phase 1)	Will inform land use in future NPs / NP updates
Archaeological Overview Assessment and Archaeological Impacts Assessment (if required)	Archaeology Branch (FLNRO)	Prior to any alteration of land	Key to realizing the goals of Policy Chapter 1 of this Plan Spirit of Reconciliation
Public Recreation Management Plan	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO)	Prior to March 31, 2018 (past due)	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 10 Recreation, Parks and Trails and future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Environmental Management Plans	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO)	Prior to March 31, 2017 or prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of several Policy Chapters, notably Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources, as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Cumulative Effects Assessment	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO), Ministry of Environment, FVRD, and Sts'ailes	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of several Policy Chapters, notably Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources, as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
BC Environmental Assessment	Appropriate branches of BC Government	Prior to each phase of development	Will inform policies and land use in future NPs / NP updates as well as future Development Permit Areas

Table 3: Master Development Agreement Commitments (continued)

Commitment	Approving Authority	Timeframe as Described in MDA	Connection to this plan
Traffic Impact Assessment	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI)	Prior to each development phase (after Phase 1)	Will inform policies in future NPs / NP updates
Analysis of Existing Community Water Supply	Fraser Health Authority	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform policies in, and may result in an update to, the Hemlock West NP (Schedule III)
Upgrade of Existing Water Treatment System	Fraser Health Authority	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources and Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Services as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Updated Base Area Plan (relocation options for lots in high risk hazard areas)	Mountain Resorts Branch (FLNRO) and FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will trigger an NP Planning Process and result in an update to the Hemlock West NP (Schedule III)
Hazard Feasibility Study	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 2	Will inform policies and land use in future NPs / NP updates as well as future Development Permit Areas
Snow Clearing and Storage Plan	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 2	Will inform policies in future NPs and NP updates
Comprehensive Study of Existing Community Sewer System and necessary upgrades	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform policies in, and may result in an update to, the Hemlock West NP (Schedule III)
Feasibility Study (Comprehensive Servicing Studies) for Water and Sewer Systems	FVRD	Prior to each phase of development	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources and Policy Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Services as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Energy Demand Supply and Distribution Plan	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Services and Policy Chapter 7 Energy and Climate Change as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Solid Waste Management Plan	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Services as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Emergency Management Plan	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 5 Hazard and Risk Management as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
Detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study	FVRD	Prior to the development of Phase 1	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Services and Policy Chapter 5 Hazard and Risk Management as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment
First Nation Woodland License Integration	FLNRO and Sts'ailes	TBD	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment

Table 3: Master Development Agreement Commitments (continued)

Commitment	Approving Authority	Timeframe as Described in MDA	Connection to this plan
Forest Management Plan	FLNRO and Sts'ailes	TBD	Will inform foundational elements of Policy Chapter 6, Environment and Natural Resources as well as future NPs / NP updates; may result in an OCP amendment

Table Notes: Forest Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRO) is the Provincial Ministry responsible for the stewardship of provincial Crown land and natural resources, and for the protection of B.C.'s archaeological and heritage resources.

Servicing a Resort Community

A resort community, as is envisioned in the Resort Master Plan, and that exists to a much lesser extent today, is fundamentally different than a typical rural or urban community. Resort communities require and can only justify certain types and levels of services. For example, due to the transient nature of the population, it is unlikely that a school or hospital would be located in the area in the near term. For this reason, it is also crucial that the Master Development Agreement commitments are met, as many of them help to guarantee economically and environmentally responsible infrastructure and servicing development.

Future Governance

Hemlock Valley is within Electoral Area C in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD). Electoral areas typically have smaller populations and are unincorporated which, in part, means there is no municipal council that governs the local area. Instead electoral areas are governed and administered by the regional district and its board of directors. As such, each electoral area is represented by one locally elected electoral area director and is afforded one seat at the regional district board. The number of representatives appointed to the board for incorporated municipalities is dependent upon each local area's population.

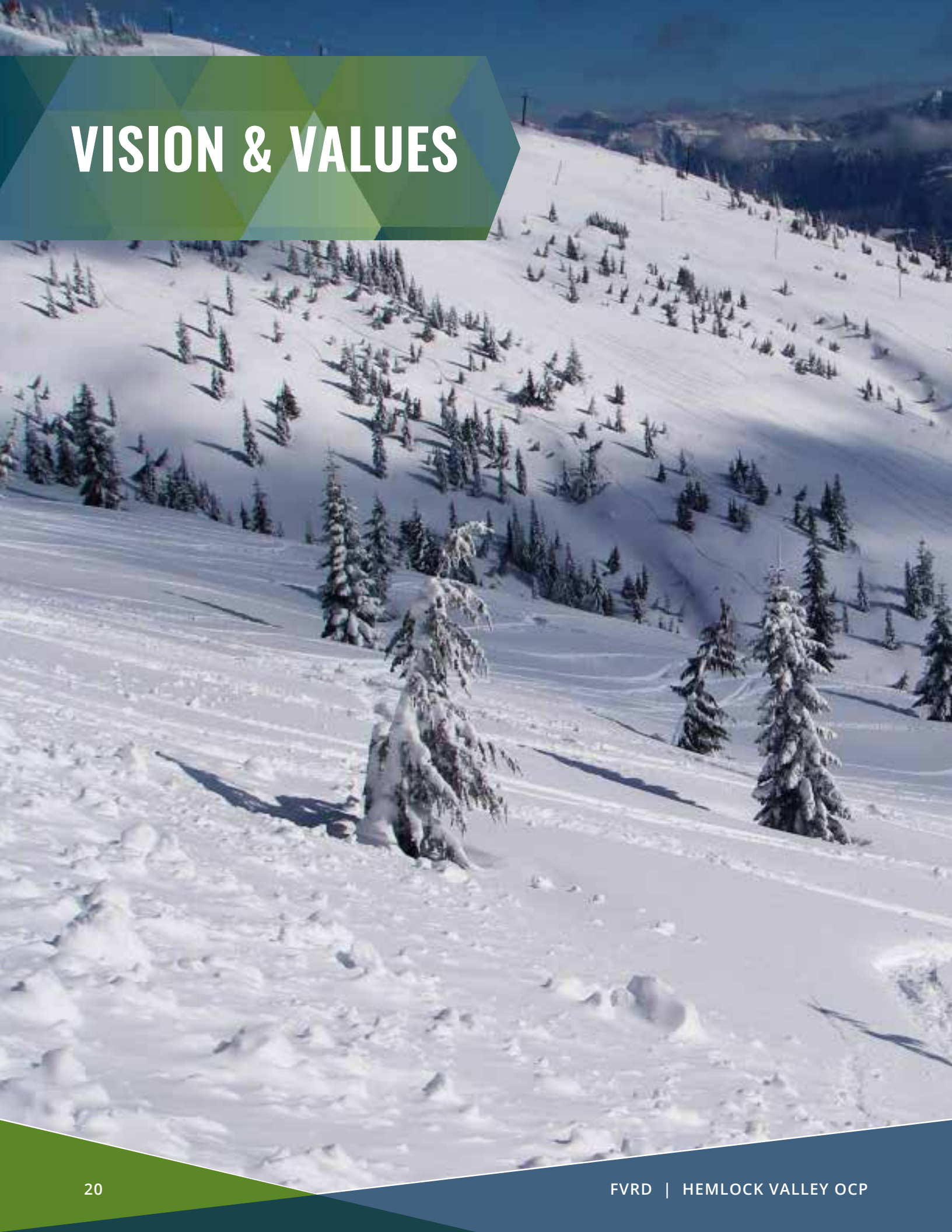
Infrastructure and services for electoral areas, such as utilities, may be partially administered by public entities including the regional district, but may also be privately owned and operated. Electoral area residents pay directly for services provided by the regional district to which can limit the scale of service provision. The regional district generally does not have jurisdiction or the capacity to build, operate or maintain transportation infrastructure (existing roads in the community are largely the responsibility of the province).

As Hemlock Valley continues to grow and expand, the appropriate forms and levels of governance, public administration and public services will be an ongoing question. In the future, incorporating Hemlock Valley as a resort municipality may be desirable for more direct local governance, more balanced political representation, and further benefits to the community, including, better access to funding and servicing opportunities (e.g. for local parks and public space improvements or local road maintenance issues) and a local administrative presence (e.g. a municipal hall).

Future Governance Study

The British Columbia *Local Government Act* sets the regulatory framework and procedures for a municipality to incorporate and provides specific requirements for incorporating as a mountain resort municipality. However, there are no existing thresholds to guide the most appropriate time for an unincorporated area to apply to the province for incorporation. Therefore, this Plan requires that the option to incorporate be thoughtfully considered as the resort expands and development proceeds. The Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II) requires that a governance study be conducted before a new neighbourhood planning process commences. The intent of the study is not to take immediate steps toward becoming an incorporated resort municipality, but rather to identify the potential for incorporation and the impacts on the Fraser Valley Regional District, the community, and the developer. General considerations for the study are outlined in the *Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference* (Schedule II).

VISION & VALUES



VISION & VALUES

Community Vision

The Community Vision statement for Hemlock Valley helps to define what future success looks like through anticipated growth and development. The Vision, and the accompanying guiding principles described below, will be used to support decision-making and steer development initiatives. The Vision is progressive in that each decision or change in the community should make steps toward the continued realization of the future Vision. The progressive vision for the Hemlock Valley is:

An environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable resort community that honours the natural and human history of the Hemlock Valley.

Guiding Principles

The Community Vision can be further explored through more specific themes.

These themes, illustrated in the graphics below serve as guiding principles for this Plan and are integrated into its policies.



Preserve environmental integrity and enhance the function of natural resources



Provide necessary community services in a manner that is safe, reliable, and cost effective



Promote a high-quality resort environment for residents and visitors



Develop a four-season recreation and tourism-based economy with diverse and equitable opportunities for economic advancement



Create a unique sense of place and identity for Hemlock Valley that honours local First Nations and respects indigenous heritage and respects the natural environment



Ensure that development and land use is designed to minimize negative impacts on the natural environment



Consider the impacts growth has on global climate change, and in turn, the impacts climate change will have on a mountain resort community



Ensure a safe work environment and access to adequate housing for all resort employees.



Provide a framework to ensure that any infrastructure and services required for new development is paid for by the developer and does not place undue burden on taxpayers.

1. SPIRIT OF RECONCILIATION

1. SPIRIT OF RECONCILIATION

GOAL

To reflect the cultural, economic, and historic significance of First Nations in the Hemlock Valley and to ensure future growth and development respects First Nation's values and supports, through recognition, policy, and action, their visions and goals for the future.

Overview

This Plan outlines a future vision for the Hemlock Valley Plan Area as identified on Map 1 (page 4). The land and water in this area are part of the unceded traditional territory of several First Nations, including Sts'ailes, Kwantlen First Nation, Douglas First Nation, and more broadly, Sto:lo Nation and Sto:lo Tribal Council. Traditional use and cultural heritage sites exist throughout the Plan Area, many of which are actively used today and hold important value.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) is committed to continued dialogue, coordination and collaboration with First Nations in the recognition that reconciliation is an ongoing process and must be centered around the development of strong relationships. This Plan recognizes that land use planning and development provides particularly important opportunities to build relationships and work together to realize shared goals.

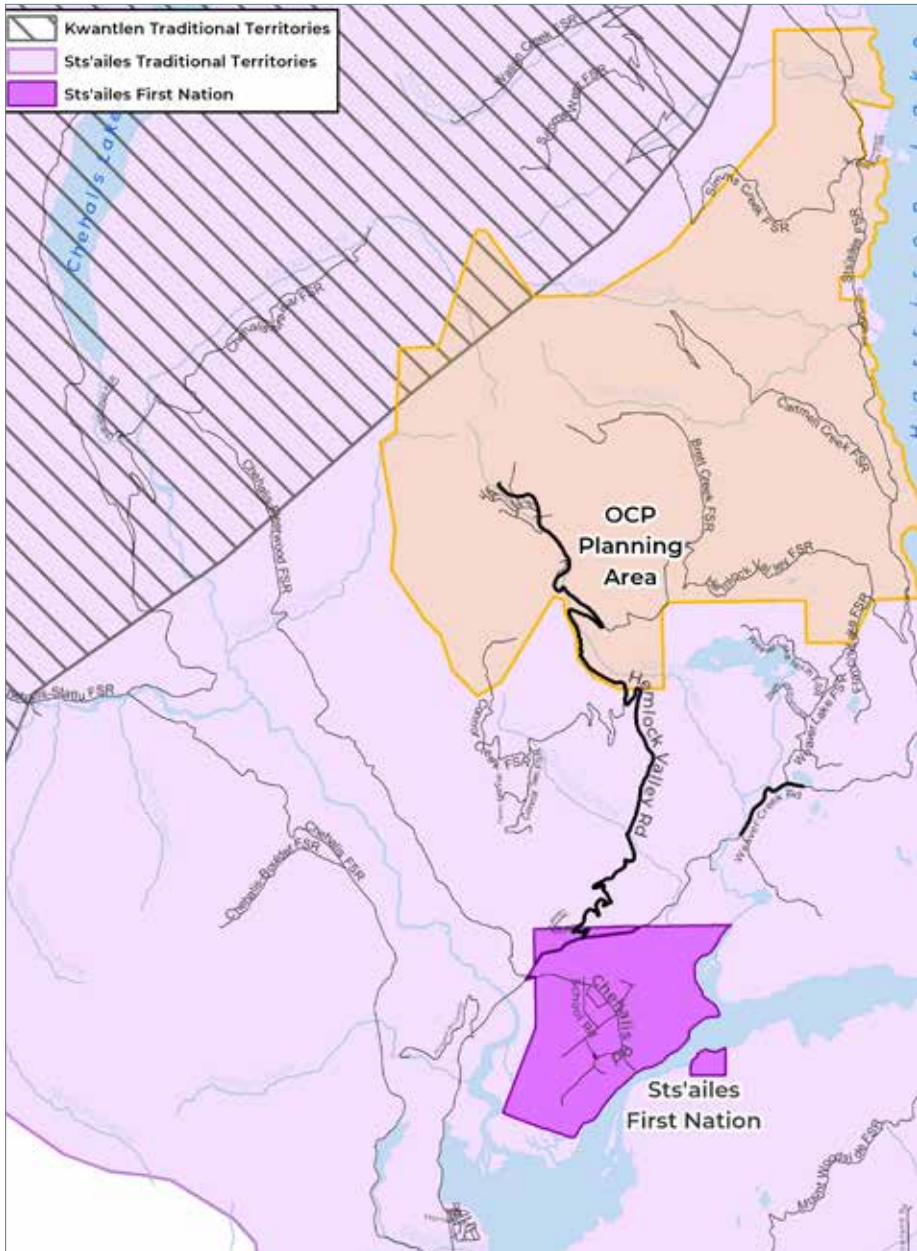
First Nations interests and goals for the Hemlock Valley were identified through the Resort Master Plan consultation process as well as over the course of developing this Plan. The policies in this section recognize a shared desire for reconciliation and emphasize opportunities for promoting and valuing First Nations culture and history, protecting culturally and economically significant lands, waterways and resources, and advancing socio-economic opportunities. Given the ongoing and evolving nature of reconciliation, there may be other opportunities and issues to address as the area grows.

Sts'ailes' Comprehensive Community Plan provides a 'roadmap' for growth, development, collaboration, and negotiation in the territory and in the community. In addition to consultation with Sts'ailes, the objectives and policies of that plan are reflected, where applicable, in this section. Sts'ailes has established an economic development corporation which will provide additional opportunities for collaboration. The Sts'ailes First Nation territory (non-traditional) is illustrated on Map 5 on the next page.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

The Resort Developer has committed to an ongoing working relationship with the Sts'ailes First Nation to realize a vision of Sustained Prosperity, which the resort Master Plan defines as: "the steady state condition where the Resort [is] able to maintain, ongoing economic well-being without requiring the continued land development and physical growth that will ultimately compromise the unique attributes which make up the social, cultural and natural environments that are the cornerstone to its character and success". The Resort Developer and the Sts'ailes First Nation are working toward a joint venture agreement for development in the Hemlock North neighbourhood planning area.

Per the Master Development Agreement, prior to any alterations to the land for any particular phase of development identified in the Resort Master Plan, the Developer is required to hire a Professional Archaeologist (one who is eligible to hold a HCA Section 14 Permit) to conduct an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA). An AOA report will be submitted to the Archaeology Branch for review. The Resort Developer must follow the final AOA recommendations prior to land alterations. Recommendations may include conducting Archaeological Impacts Assessments (AIA) and any subsequent Heritage Conservation Act requirements.



Map 5: First Nations' Reserves in Proximity to the Plan Area

Building Strong Government to Government Relationships

OBJECTIVE

Strengthen the relationships between First Nations, the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), and the Hemlock Valley community as it grows through information and knowledge sharing, collaborative planning, and coordinated action.

Policies

- 1.1.1. Consult First Nations when considering amendments to this Plan that may affect their interests in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act* and the policies of the FVRD Board of Directors.
- 1.1.2. Encourage First Nations to consult with the FVRD on matters that may affect the land and residents of Hemlock Valley.
- 1.1.3. When a neighbourhood planning process is initiated, per the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II), engage and work collaboratively with the Sts'ailes First Nation and other affected First Nations on the plan's development and implementation.
- 1.1.4. Explore, on an ongoing basis, opportunities for shared services and coordinated land use planning and development initiatives with neighbouring First Nations.
- 1.1.5. Encourage opportunities for dialogue and knowledge sharing related to governance and planning between First Nations, the FVRD, and Hemlock Valley businesses and residents.

Recognizing, Protecting and Reflecting First Nations' Heritage

OBJECTIVE

Promote a meaningful presence and understanding of First Nations culture and values and protect historical sites and artifacts in the Hemlock Valley as it grows.

Policies

- 1.2.1. Engage with First Nations, including through neighbourhood plans and updates, to identify opportunities to promote culturally sensitive interpretation of First Nation's history and culture, including through urban design, street naming, and parks and trail development.
- 1.2.2. Protect First Nations archaeological assets by requiring or encouraging developers in areas of known or potential archaeological value to:
 - a. Contact First Nations and the Archaeology Branch regarding archaeological values during development review processes;
 - b. Respect and avoid known and potential heritage and archaeological resources during land use planning processes where possible;
 - c. Obtain approvals pursuant to the Heritage Conservation Act as appropriate; and,
 - d. Complete an archaeological impact assessment for zoning and community plan amendment applications.
- 1.2.3. As opportunities arise, liaise with First Nations regarding external funding to improve archaeological sites mapping.
- 1.2.4. Immediately report or require developers to immediately report the discovery of archaeological artifacts to the Province of British Columbia Archaeology Branch and relevant First Nations or others as appropriate.
- 1.2.5. Encourage property owners proposing development in an area of known or potential archaeological resources to contact the Province of British Columbia Archaeology Branch for advice and guidance.

Supporting First Nations' Initiatives

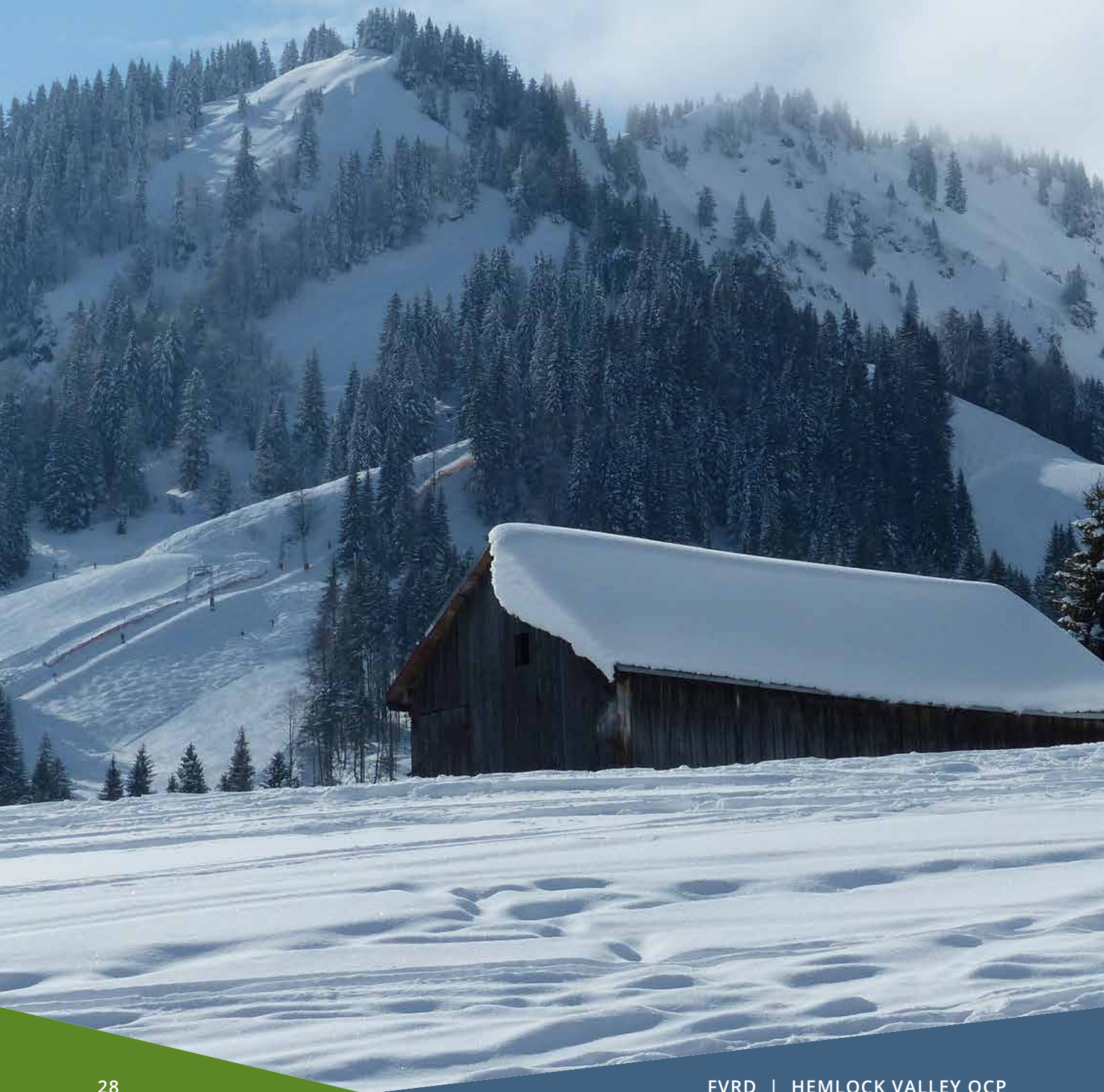
OBJECTIVE

Recognize and support First Nations' initiatives related to socio-economic growth and development and land and resources protection.

Policies

- 1.3.1. Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or development approvals, identify opportunities to recognize and protect lands and waterways that are culturally or historically significant to First Nations', in keeping with First Nations' plans and policies.
- 1.3.2. Recognize and support opportunities for First Nations to achieve economic growth and advancement through resort expansion, including through residential and commercial development, recreational activities and other land uses and development activities in the Hemlock Valley in keeping with the objectives and policies of this Plan.
- 1.3.3. Encourage ongoing collaboration between developers and the Sts'ailes Economic Development Corporation and other First Nations.
- 1.3.4. Support development that is in line with First Nations' land use and community plans and the policies and objectives of this Plan.
- 1.3.5. Work collaboratively with First Nations and other agencies where applicable to advocate for the sustainable management of natural resource development activities in Hemlock Valley.

2. LAND USE & HOUSING



2. LAND USE & HOUSING

GOAL

To enable a compact and sustainable development pattern that provides safe, diverse and affordable housing, sufficient business and employment opportunities, and accessible community spaces while protecting surrounding natural features.

Overview

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) provides guidance on the development and growth management of resort communities with the overarching objective of promoting sustainable regionally scaled resort development. In line with the RGS, this Plan aims to protect public investments by encouraging a compact development pattern. The land use concept provided in this Policy Chapter provides policies and generalized future land uses for Hemlock Valley. The information in this section and the policies of this Plan provide a balanced reflection of the desired development patterns for Hemlock Valley.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Balanced Resort Capacity (BRC), as estimated in the Resort Master Plan and approved by the Province, will inform land use and development decisions for the area, including for future neighbourhood plans and updates. However, it is important to remember that BRC figures only reflect the potential for development under the Resort Master Plan.

The Resort Developer proposes a series of five development phases and general development concepts in the Resort Master Plan to reach the envisioned build out. Each development phases will be contingent upon a variety of conditions and approvals from several government agencies. The BRC figure informs visitor accommodation requirements for the community in terms of bed units, however, the figure may evolve as development proceeds.

The Master Development Agreement (MDA) includes several commitments that the Resort Developer is required to fulfill in advance of certain development phases. All MDA commitments are necessary foundational components of the envisioned sustainable resort community. In relation to housing, the MDA requires the Resort Developer to provide employee housing appropriately phased and balanced with employment. Ten percent of all housing development identified in Phases 2 through 5 of the Resort Master Plan must be dedicated employee housing.

General Policies

- 2.1.1. Only consider development proposals once the required Master Development Agreements have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District.
- 2.1.2. Require the Resort Developer to seek approval from the Province of British Columbia for any development proposal that is substantially inconsistent with the phasing or concepts outlined in the Resort Master Plan prior to proceeding with a Fraser Valley Regional District consideration and approval process for such development.
- 2.1.3. Work with the Province to develop a strategy for registering, on crown land areas and parcels, development permits, development variance permits, temporary use permits, covenants, right of ways, and other legal instruments central to the development approval process.

Land Use

OBJECTIVE

Encourage a compact development form that provides for the needs of both residents and visitors consistent with expectations for a resort community, minimizes negative impacts on natural features, and protects the scale and character of surrounding areas.

Policies

- 2.2.1. Per the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II), do not consider proposed development or expansion of infrastructure or services in a Neighbourhood Planning Area, as identified on Map 2, unless a neighbourhood plan has been approved for that area by the Fraser Valley Regional District Board of Directors.
- 2.2.2. Through neighbourhood plans and updates:
 - a. Designate land uses that provide transition between higher density villages and the surrounding rural and natural areas through lower density development forms;
 - b. Encourage a diverse mix of uses and residential development forms in villages and areas with access to sustainable modes of transportation;

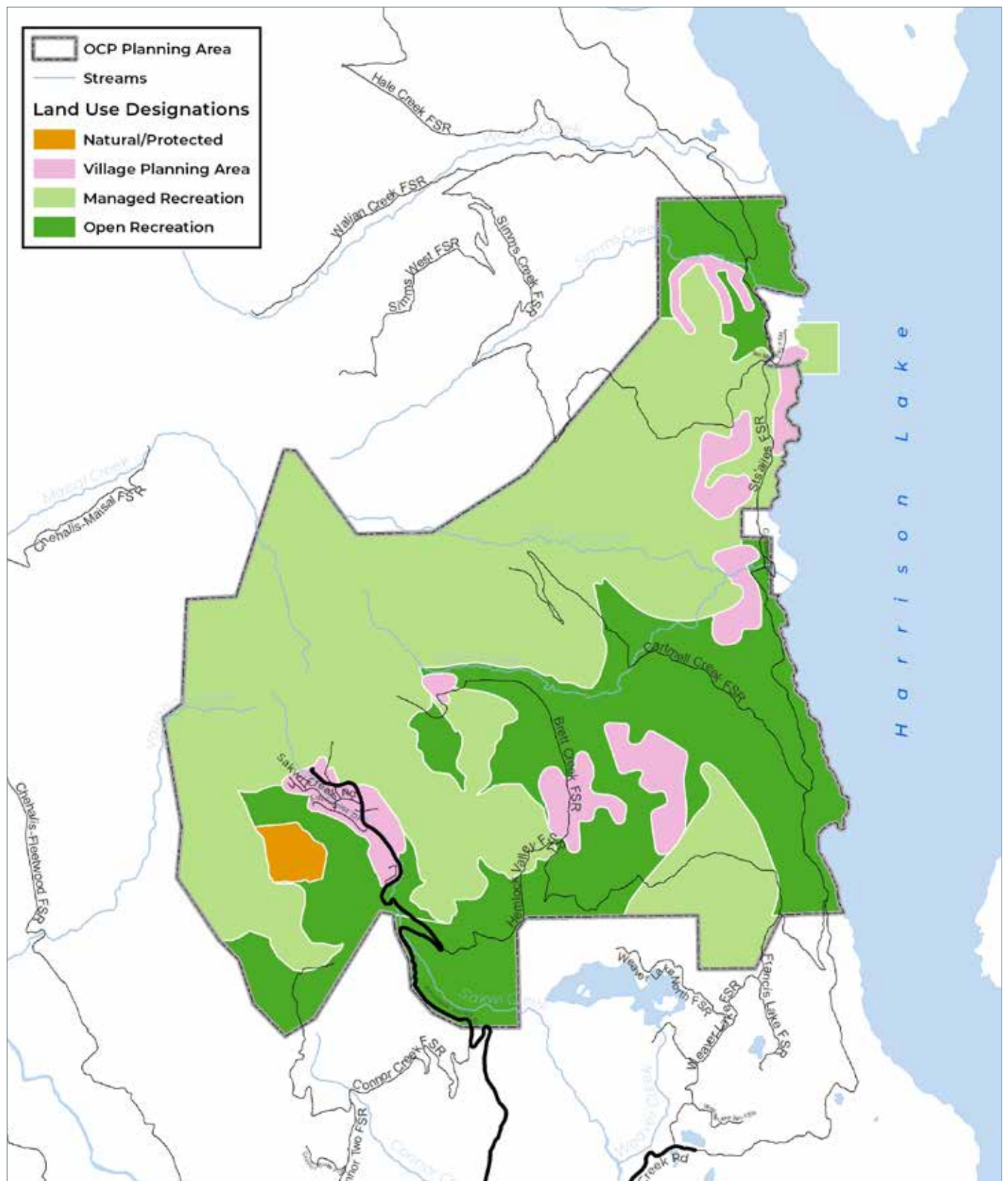
- c. Designate land uses that accommodate a variety of commercial activities that encourage local economic development, independent businesses, and diverse employment opportunities; and,
 - d. Designate land uses that accommodate publicly accessible community spaces and promote their use by both local residents and visitors.
- 2.2.3. Support development patterns, building forms, and other elements that will advance sustainable and energy efficient infrastructure and servicing.
- 2.2.4. Restrict development in areas with geotechnical and environmental hazards.
- 2.2.5. Limit development that has a negative impact on natural features or the environment, and where negative impacts cannot be avoided, require efforts to mitigate the impact.
- 2.2.6. Limit negative impacts of new development on existing properties and disruptions to the community by ensuring developers adhere to the FVRD's Good Neighbour Practices, including containing waste and litter onsite; parking on-site; avoiding degradation of linear park/sidewalks; and communication with neighbours by providing contact and project information.

Land Use Designations

The land use designations provided in this Policy Chapter are “broad stroke”. The designations provide a general scope for the intended development patterns throughout the Plan area. More specific land use designations, including permitted forms, uses and densities are prescribed in the neighbourhood plans included as schedules to this Plan.

Neighbourhood plans (NPs) will continue to be created for Villages (Village Planning Areas) as the Resort Master Plan development phases proceed. As NPs are included as schedules to this Plan, each NP will be adopted through an OCP amendment process, must meet the legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act*, and will be subject to a public consultation process. Each NP will provide more specific land use designations for the associated Village Planning Area and, as such, must be adopted into this plan before any proposed development for that area proceeds.

Land use designations are provided on Map 6 on the following page; definitions for each designation follow.



VILLAGE PLANNING AREA

INTENT: To designate the boundaries of anticipated future village areas identified in the Resort Master Plan that will require additional planning through a neighbourhood planning process before development proceeds, as defined in the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II).

FUNCTION: Guided by the thresholds defined in the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II), detailed Neighbourhood Plans (NPs), including guidelines, will be prepared for each Village Planning Area to guide the development of the village into a sustainable resort neighbourhood. NPs will determine the appropriate uses, location of uses, building forms and general expected densities for each Village Planning Area. Additional area specific policies may also be included in line with the objectives of this Plan.

MANAGED RECREATION

INTENT: To designate the boundaries of privately managed major recreational areas.

FUNCTION: These areas will provide places for highly managed recreational features such as ski hills and marinas. Residential and industrial development activities in these areas will generally be prohibited. Additional policies and more specific designations, including complementary uses, may be provided through neighbourhood plans based on the context of the area.

OPEN RECREATION

INTENT: To designate the boundaries of flexible recreation and natural resource extraction areas, managed by either public or private agencies.

FUNCTION: These areas will provide places for public recreation and natural resource extraction. Parks, open space, natural areas, outdoor activities and outdoor cultural uses in these areas will generally be permitted. Natural resource harvesting and extraction licensed by the Province of BC may also occur in this designation. Residential, commercial, and industrial development activities in these areas will generally be prohibited. Additional policies and more specific designations, including complementary uses, may be provided through neighbourhood plans based on the context of the area.

NATURAL / PROTECTED

INTENT: To preserve natural areas, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and enhance watershed and ecosystem functions.

FUNCTION: These areas will be protected from future development and ensure that growth does not negatively impact the community watershed, designated natural areas and important fish and wildlife habitat. Additional policies and more specific designations, including complementary uses, may be provided through neighbourhood plans based on the context of the area.

Housing

In alignment with regional goals, this Plan encourages diverse and adaptable resort housing forms and overnight accommodation that meet the needs of a range of ages and abilities. Additionally, this Plan recognizes that a healthy and sustainable resort community will require adequate and affordable housing for the local workforce in close proximity to employment centres as it grows.

General Policies

- 2.3.1. Work collaboratively with the province, the Resort Developer and stakeholders on an ongoing basis to determine housing needs in relation to the resort's evolving BRC, including needs for local residents, visitors, and the workforce.
- 2.3.2. Support the development of flexible, adaptable, and universally accessible residential and visitor accommodation development.
- 2.3.3. Support environmentally friendly and energy-efficient residential and visitor accommodation development, including through strategic location of residential neighbourhoods and building design.

OBJECTIVE

Meet the community's evolving housing needs with a supply that is diverse in terms of type and tenure.

Policies

- 2.3.4. Through neighbourhood plans and updates:
 - a. Designate land uses that accommodate a variety of housing types and tenures to meet the community's housing and accommodation needs as they continue to grow and diversify;
 - b. Per the Master Plan Development Agreement, ensure adequate levels of affordable workforce (employee) housing are developed to meet demand, including a dedicated ratio of at least 10% in each development phase outlined in the Resort Master Plan after Phase 1; and,
 - c. Ensure that adequate levels of affordable and appropriate workforce (employee) housing are developed in Village Planning Areas or in areas with sustainable transportation options.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure an appropriate supply of diverse visitor accommodation to support a sustainable and year-round all seasons resort.

Policies

- 2.3.5. Balance visitor accommodation supply with the resort's evolving BRC and this Plan's objectives and policies.
- 2.3.6. Ensure high quality design and sufficient amenities and services are provided in all visitor accommodation developments.
- 2.3.7. Ensure the provision of adequate space within visitor accommodation developments for waste management, snow storage, public spaces, public gathering spaces and other community needs.

3. TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY



3. TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

GOAL

To ensure the development of a safe and efficient transportation system that serves both local residents and visitors; promotes transit, walking and cycling; and, minimizes negative impacts to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

Overview

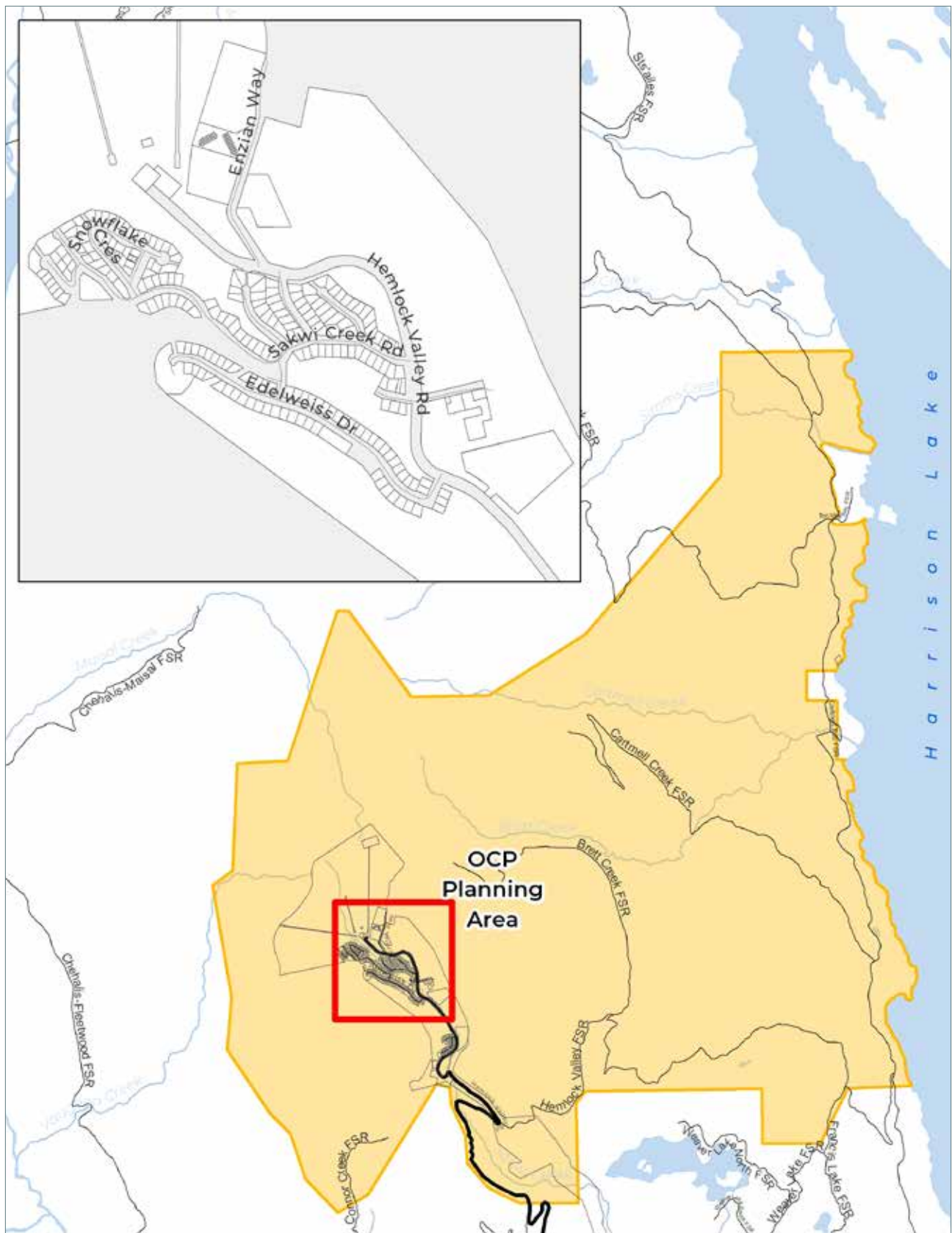
A strong mobility network links our communities, recreation spaces, and workplaces and facilitates the flow of goods and services that keep the economy going. As the region strives for higher levels of choice and efficiency in transportation, the integration of transportation and land uses will be essential. Promoting compact, mixed use development within village areas can reduce car dependency and encourage walking, cycling, and other forms of active transportation.

Transportation is also directly linked to energy consumption and GHG emissions and is the largest source of GHG emissions the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) (54% in 2010). As the FVRD works to reduce GHG emissions, it will be necessary to look at ways to decrease dependency on single occupancy vehicles. Expanding transportation options to include public transit and promoting active transportation such as walking and cycling have the potential to greatly reduce our emissions and traffic congestion, improve our air quality, and keep us healthier.

The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) is the primary agency responsible for roads and rights-of-way improvements, connections, and maintenance in Hemlock Valley. The FVRD does not own or maintain roads within Plan area. There are also Forest Service roads that have been identified for future development; forestry roads should be upgraded to public roads maintained by MOTI. Road maintenance is undertaken by private contractors hired by MOTI. The FVRD works together with the Province to plan for an efficient and safe road network. Existing roads in Hemlock Valley are illustrated on Map 7 below.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

As Resort Master Plan development proceeds new roads will be developed and maintained, in some cases by the Ministry of Transportation, and in other cases by the Resort Developer, First Nations, or collaboratively by one or more agencies. Any new roads need to ensure that regional connections and traffic demand are accounted for. Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer is required to complete a Traffic Impact Assessment in cooperation with Ministry of Transportation officials prior to construction of development identified in Phases 2 through 5 of the Resort Master Plan.



Map 6: Hemlock Valley Official Community Plan Land Use Designations

General Policies

- 3.1.1. Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete Traffic Impact Assessments, to the satisfaction of the FVRD.
- 3.1.2. Ensure that the required Traffic Impact Assessments address:
 - a. Connectivity between neighbourhoods and development areas for all modes of transportation including through an integrated multi-modal trail system;
 - b. Access and egress of neighbourhoods and development areas;
 - c. Opportunities for safe and reliable active transportation, including to and from major recreational assets; and,
 - d. Accommodation for goods and service vehicle movements.
- 3.1.3. Integrate transportation and land use planning to minimize infrastructure costs, encourage multimodal transportation, and reduce GHG emissions.
- 3.1.4. Promote development patterns that reflect the responsible expenditure of public and private capital on infrastructure and services by ensuring development is not premature or scattered.
- 3.1.5. Ensure reliable, accessible, and affordable public transit is considered as the community grows and is integrated with the regional public transit system as appropriate.
- 3.1.6. Ensure all transportation systems and networks are in line with the FVRD's Transportation Priorities as outlined in the Regional Growth Strategy.
- 3.1.7. As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon approval Traffic Impact Assessment to be completed by the Resort Developer per the Master Development Agreement.
- 3.1.8. Through neighbourhood plans and updates, address parking supply, demand and community impacts.
- 3.1.9. Roads required for public access to development in Village Planning Areas (excluding internal strata roads) should be public highways maintained by MOTI. Forestry Roads and Forest Service Roads should not be used for public access to Village Planning Areas.

Transportation Network

This Plan supports the ongoing development of the Hemlock Valley mobility network to meet the needs of existing and future residents, businesses and visitors. A connected network of roads between development nodes will be required to ensure the efficient movement of cars, buses, bikes and pedestrians. Achieving these improvements over time will require the continued collaboration between the Fraser Valley Regional District, the Province, developers and the community.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure multi-modal connectivity between development nodes in the Hemlock Valley.

Policies

- 3.2.1 Ensure that neighbourhood plan areas are well connected to one another through an accessible and efficient network of public highways and trails.
- 3.2.2 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, ensure the development of a well-connected mobility network within and through the neighbourhood plan areas.
- 3.2.3 Ensure that new housing developments consider proximity to existing commercial services.
- 3.2.4 Encourage the inclusion of commercial services when planning residential developments to increase walkability and reduce the need to travel by automobile.
- 3.2.5 Encourage new road alignments to be designed to provide:
 - a. Extension and connection to existing or proposed adjacent roadways;
 - b. Alternate route choices where possible;
 - c. Adequate and safe access for all land uses consistent with the level of traffic generated and need for emergency access; and,
 - d. Minimal or no impact to environmentally sensitive areas and stream crossings.
- 3.2.6 Support the development of new pedestrian and bicycle connections within and through neighbourhoods, where possible.

- 3.2.7 Support the inclusion of multi-modal transportation (i.e.. bike lanes, walking paths) as part of the standard for all road upgrades.
- 3.2.8 Encourage design and routing options for pedestrian and cycling routes that create a comfortable and safe user experience by avoiding unsafe areas, avoiding side by side highway traffic and providing opportunities to integrate into natural areas.

Active and Low Emission Mobility

OBJECTIVE

Promote active and low emission mobility options in the Hemlock Valley.

Policies

- 3.3.1 Support development practices and land uses that minimizes the use of single occupancy vehicles and encourage walking, bicycling, car share and public transit.
- 3.3.2 Encourage investment in the necessary infrastructure (i.e. sidewalks, bike paths, trails, benches, and bus shelters) that will make walking, cycling, and transit more convenient, safe and pleasant in order to promote alternative transportation modes.
- 3.3.3 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, identify key locations for public electric vehicle charging stations and develop electric vehicle charging infrastructure requirements for new construction.
- 3.3.4 Support the inclusion of car share parking spaces and memberships in new development projects as part of transportation demand management strategies.

As Hemlock Valley grows and a more fine-grained transportation network begins to evolve, the graphic to the right illustrates the priority of transportation modes that will support a healthy, environmentally friendly, safe, and accessible community.

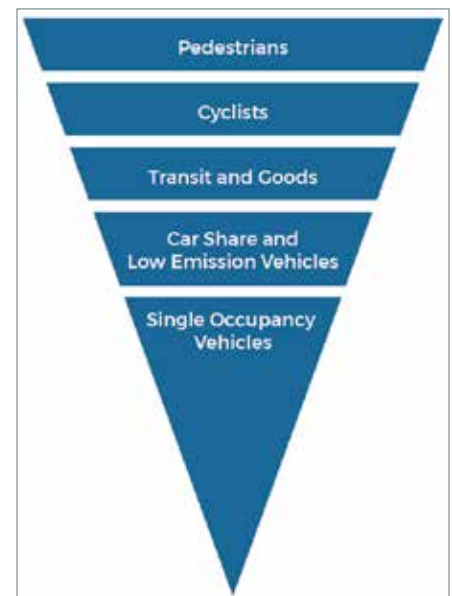


Figure 2: Illustration of the Transportation Mode Priorities for Hemlock Valley

4. INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES



4. INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

GOAL

To ensure that residents and visitors are served by safe and reliable infrastructure and utility services and that development of infrastructure and services is cost-effective, efficient and environmentally sustainable.

Overview

The geographical context of Hemlock Valley - an alpine environment at the peak of a watershed - presents servicing complexities. It may be challenging to identify water supplies and wastewater disposal areas sufficient to safely and efficiently serve the populations envisioned in the Resort Master Plan. Servicing efficiency is further impacted by the dispersed development pattern set out in the Resort Master Plan. Accordingly, comprehensive planning for water and wastewater in advance of any proposed development is required to ensure that systems will provide safe, efficient, affordable, reliable and environmentally sustainable services.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) provides guidance on growth management and servicing provision for resort communities with the overarching objective of promoting sustainable regionally scaled resort development. In line with the RGS, this Plan aims to protect public investments by supporting development within Hemlock Valley that demonstrates sound community-wide infrastructure and servicing.

The existing water, sanitary and hydro service facilities for Hemlock Valley are owned and operated by Hemlock Valley Utilities (HVV), with separate divisions for each service. This Plan aims to ensure public ownership, management and operation of future community infrastructure systems and services for improved efficiency and levels of service and to establish single centralized neighbourhood systems for improved operations and maintenance as the community and associated service demands grow.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Balanced Resort Capacity (BRC), as estimated in the Resort Master Plan and approved by the Province, will inform land use and development decisions for the area, including for future neighbourhood plans and updates. However, it is important to remember that BRC figures only reflect the potential for development under the Resort Master Plan.

The Resort Developer proposes a series of development phases in the Resort Master Plan to reach complete build out, each of which will be contingent upon a variety of conditions and approvals from several government agencies. The BRC figure informs infrastructure (sewer, water and power)

requirements for the community, however, the figure may evolve as development proceeds and in-depth studies will be needed to define specific requirements for each phase of development.

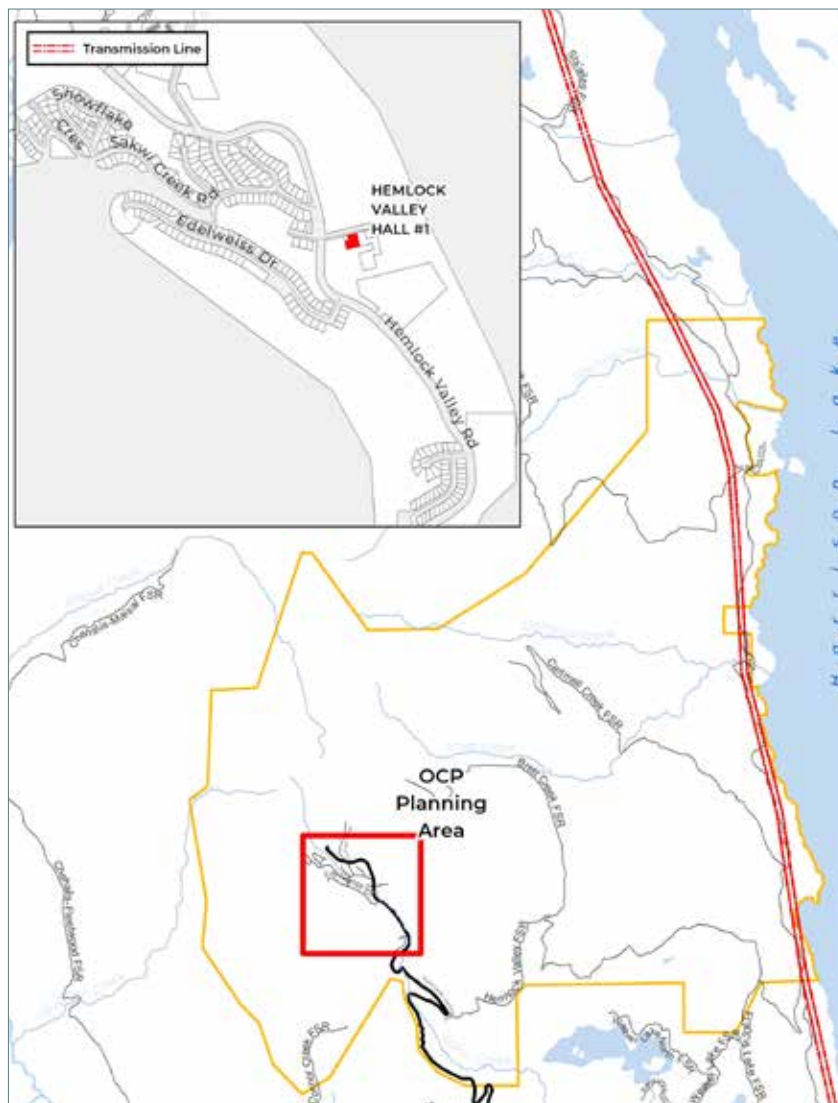
Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer has agreed to the following commitments:

- › Prior to the first phase of development, as outlined in the Resort Master Plan:
 - Complete an analysis of the existing community water supply that will look at the current water source supply (quality and quantity) as well as infrastructure capacity and be provided to Fraser Health for review.
 - Upgrade the existing community water treatment system to be in compliance with their operating permit conditions and Fraser Health's Surface Water Treatment Outcome Expectations.
 - Complete a comprehensive study of the existing community sewer system and complete necessary upgrades; the study is to be submitted to the Fraser Valley Regional District for review.
 - Complete a Snow Clearing and Storage Plan, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District.
- › Prior to each phase of development, as outlined in the Resort Master Plan:
 - Complete feasibility studies for the water and sewer systems, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District.
 - Complete an Energy Demand, Supply and Distribution Plan, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District.
 - Complete a Solid Waste Management Plan, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District; the developer is to work with the Fraser Valley Regional District to identify locations for potential solid waste management sites.
 - Complete a detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District.

General Policies

- 4.1.1 Continue to work collaboratively with the Resort Developer to maintain an updated estimate of Balanced Resort Capacity and other factors that will inform infrastructure needs as development proceeds.
- 4.1.2 Assess proposed water and sewer services to determine the long-term financial and operational efficiency of the systems, particularly their impact on public infrastructure investments.
- 4.1.3 Work collaboratively with the Resort Developer to ensure the Fraser Valley Regional District provides necessary input into the development and approval of the terms of reference for any technical study, assessment, analysis or review related to infrastructure and services.

- 4.1.4 Promote development patterns reflect the responsible expenditure of public and private capital on infrastructure and services by ensuring development is not premature or scattered.
- 4.1.5 Through neighborhood plans, require the development of a comprehensive strategy for sewer and water services that provides a single, publicly owned system for water and a single publicly owned system for sewer, each of which will have sufficient capacity to service all planned development within the neighbourhood.
- 4.1.6 As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon approval of any management plans to be completed by the Resort Developer per the Master Development Agreement.
- 4.1.7 Explore opportunities for cost efficient services and servicing arrangements that help to offset the high cost of servicing in a mountain environment while still ensuring strong protection of the environment and adequate capital replacement reserves.



Map 8: Hemlock Valley Infrastructure and Services

Water Supply

Reliable and safe drinking water is a fundamental need for community health and well-being. As communities grow, the number of water sources, the quantity of supply, and the capacity of the distribution systems will also grow. The safe, effective, and efficient management of water services is a priority of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD).

Cohen Creek, fed by Cohen Lake, is the community's current water source. Water is provided through a community water system privately owned and operated by Hemlock Valley Utilities. Licenses to divert and store water are issued by the Ministry of Environment. The community water system has had water quantity and quality issues in the past and was subject to a boil water advisory between 2005 and 2016 until Fraser Health determined the current treatment in place meets BC surface water treatment outcome expectations.

New systems will need to be developed to serve the growth envisioned in the Master Plan. It is important that the community is served by a high quality and reliable water supply that will be sustainable over the long term. As such, this Plan supports the public ownership and operation of any future water supply systems that serve Hemlock Valley as it grows.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Future development in Hemlock Valley is contingent on water supply and the ability of the Resort Developer to appropriately upgrade infrastructure and obtain additional water licenses as needed. The Resort Developer is further required to complete 'feasibility studies' for the water system to the satisfaction of the FVRD prior to each phase of development outlined in the Resort Master Plan; the FVRD will review these as 'comprehensive servicing studies' for each neighbourhood plan area.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the community water supply system is reliable and sustainable through cost effective infrastructure, water conservation practices and high-quality management, maintenance and planning.

Policies

- 4.2.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood planning and update processes, require the Resort Developer to complete comprehensive servicing studies for the community water systems, to the satisfaction of the FVRD.

4.2.2 Ensure that comprehensive water servicing studies:

- a. Consider both domestic and non-domestic water supply needs within the community, including but not limited to, water needs for firefighting in accordance with Fire Underwriters Survey guidelines, and planned recreational uses such as waterparks and snowmaking;
- b. Consider the cumulative impacts the proposed water supply may have on the source and determine whether the proposed supply will adversely affect existing water supplies drawing from the same source;
- c. Assess the resiliency of the system in regard to potential disasters and climate change impacts;
- d. Include an operations and maintenance plan that outlines how the system will continue to provide a reliable supply of water to the community;
- e. Assess the long-term operating and capital costs, and,
- f. Provide other relevant details or considerations as appropriate.

4.2.3 Require the developer to pay for the establishment and extension of the FVRD water system and to contribute to off-site works in accordance with the Development Cost Charge Bylaw.

4.2.4 Require all new systems to be owned and operated by the FVRD in accordance with the *Sustainable Service Delivery for Community Water Systems: Policies to Guide Service Delivery in FVRD's Electoral Areas* and under the following conditions:

- a. Costs of establishing or extending the service boundary are financed exclusively by the new area to be serviced and the cost is sustainable;
- b. Servicing to unconnected parcels within the original service area is not negatively affected;
- c. The expansion is unlikely to result in subsequent demands or expectations for service in locations where development at serviced densities is not desirable;
- d. Capacity of the water system to supply the added demand, along with any improvement necessary, is determined by a qualified professional engineer;
- e. No negative water supply source impacts will result; and,
- f. The expansion is consistent with the land use objectives and policies of this Plan.

- 4.2.5 For any newly developed FVRD water supply systems, adhere to the water system service delivery, governance, cost recovery, priorities, and acquisition policies set out in *Sustainable Service Delivery for Community Water Systems: Policies to Guide Service Delivery in FVRD's Electoral Areas* or as amended by the FVRD Board.
- 4.2.6 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals, encourage water conservation measures, including technologies and programs, in line with provincial water conservation guidelines.
- 4.2.7 Support the development of infrastructure that allows recycled water to be used for non-potable uses in line with provincial legislation.
- 4.2.8 Continue to work collaboratively with the Water Stewardship Branch to ensure the safe, reliable, and consistent provision of water to the community.
- 4.2.9 Notwithstanding Policy 4.2.4, consider development of individual on-site water supplies on a case-by-case basis under the following circumstances:
- a. The location to be serviced is not within a Village Planning Area designation;
 - b. Connection to the community system is not feasible due to geographic or other physical constraints; and,
 - c. A report is provided by a professional engineer which identifies the type of aquifer from which the well will draw water and any implications for drinking water quality and quantity as well as the sustainability of the supply and any other information as deemed appropriate by the FVRD.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the community water supply system is safe and meets all legislative requirements, and that water storage and conveyance systems are up-to-date and protected from contaminants.

Policies

- 4.2.10 Ensure that each of the Resort Developer's required feasibility and comprehensive servicing studies for the community's water systems:
- a. Assesses of the compatibility of the proposed water supply with other services (such as a sewage disposal) or nearby services on adjacent lands;

- b. Ensures the community water supply system provides clean and safe water for domestic purposes that meets or exceeds the Canadian Drinking Water Guidelines and that fulfills the requirements of the Fraser Health Authority; and,
- c. Ensures that all current and future water storage and distribution systems are of high quality and sufficiently protect the community's water sources from contaminants.

Sanitary Sewer Systems

Sanitary sewers collect and convey wastewater from individual properties and the appropriate management of this waste is fundamental to community health and environmental protection. As communities grow, more complex systems are required to collect, convey, and treat sewage. Like water services, the safe, effective, and efficient management of sewer services is a priority of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD).

Historically, effluent from the resort has been discharged to a creek tributary and then to Maisal Creek as authorized by the Ministry of Environment through a waste management permit issued to Hemlock Valley Utilities. Except for the waste management permit and the applicable conditions in the permit, there is no governing body that currently regulates the operation of a private sewage facility.

It is important that the community has access to reliable sanitary services and that the surrounding environment remains protected in the long term. As such, this Plan supports public ownership and operation of any future sanitary sewer systems that serve Hemlock Valley.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

The Resort Master Plan notes that an appropriate amount of infrastructure can be put in place to meet the estimated BRC of 16,641 visitors per day. However, given the complicated geographical context and the scale of proposed development, it is important for the FVRD to assess the capacity, quality and operational requirements for new or upgraded systems before development proceeds.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the community's sewer system is reliable, cost effective, and does not negatively impact the surrounding environment.

Policies

- 4.3.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood planning and update processes, require the Resort Developer to complete comprehensive servicing studies for the community sewer systems, to the satisfaction of the FVRD.

- 4.3.2 Ensure that comprehensive water servicing studies:
- a. Align with the FVRD *Sustainable Sanitary Sewer Service Provision – Policies to Guide Service Delivery in Electoral Areas of the FVRD*, as updated from time to time;
 - b. Outline a financially sustainable approach to the planning, development, and maintenance of proposed sewer system;
 - c. Locate proposed sewer systems so as to avoid the disturbance of environmentally sensitive areas and pose no significant negative impact to the environment; and,
 - d. Assess existing and proposed sewer systems for resiliency in regard to potential disasters and climate change impacts.
- 4.3.3 Require all new development within the Village Planning Area designation to be serviced by a Class “A” sanitary sewer system owned and operated by the FVRD, with the exception of smaller onsite systems as deemed appropriate by the FVRD per policy 4.3.7 of this Plan.
- 4.3.4 Require the developer to pay for the establishment and extension of the FVRD sanitary sewer system and to contribute to off-site works in accordance with the Development Cost Charge Bylaw.
- 4.3.5 Require all new systems to be owned and operated by the FVRD in accordance with the *Sustainable Sanitary Sewer Service Provision – Policies to Guide Service Delivery in Electoral Areas of the FVRD*, as updated from time to time, and under the following conditions:
- a. Costs of extending the service boundary are financed exclusively by the new area to be serviced and the cost is sustainable;
 - b. Servicing to unconnected parcels within the original service area is not negatively affected;
 - c. The expansion is unlikely to result in subsequent demands or expectations for service in locations where development at serviced densities is not desirable;
 - d. Capacity of the sewer system in relation to added demand, along with any improvement necessary, is determined by a qualified professional engineer;
 - e. No negative environmental impacts will result; and,
 - f. The expansion is consistent with the land use objectives and policies of this Plan.
- 4.3.6 For any newly developed FVRD sewer systems, adhere to the service delivery, governance, cost recovery, priorities, and acquisition policies set out in *Sustainable Sanitary Sewer Service Provision – Policies to Guide Service Delivery in Electoral Areas of the FVRD*, as updated from time to time.

- 4.3.7 Each Neighbourhood Planning Area should be served by a single community sanitary sewer system. Where it is not feasible to connect to a community sanitary sewer system, the Regional District may consider development of a smaller onsite system that serves a single property or parcel where a report by a qualified professional engineer provides:
- a. A reasonable rationale and assurances respecting the feasibility and long term suitability of the proposed sewage treatment;
 - b. An assessment of the compatibility of the proposed onsite sewage supply with other onsite services (such as a stormwater management system) or nearby services on adjacent lands;
 - c. A statement of the cumulative impacts the proposed sewage treatment may have on the nearby water sources determining whether the proposed supply will adversely affect existing water supplies; and,
 - d. A plan to meet operation and maintenance requirements that will ensure long term sustainability of the system.

Utilities and Communication Services

Consistent and reliable power and communication services are important in any community, but particularly important in remote mountain communities. Reliable services ensure safety and convenience for those living, visiting, or working in the area.

Residential, commercial and recreational buildings and systems in Hemlock Valley are currently serviced by hydroelectric power. Hemlock Valley Utilities purchases power from BC Hydro and distributes it to the community via underground wiring.

In the past, the community has expressed interest in transferring the ownership of Hemlock Valley Utilities' electrical distribution system to BC Hydro, and such a transfer may be of heightened interest as the community grows and economies of scale become more apparent. However, BC Hydro has noted that updates to the system would be required before a transfer could be considered.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Future development is contingent on adequate power supply and the ability of the Resort Developer to appropriately upgrade and maintain infrastructure. Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer is required to complete an Energy Demand, Supply and Distribution Plan, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District, prior to new development of each phase.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the community has reliable and cost-effective utilities and communication services.

Policies

- 4.4.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete an Energy Demand, Supply and Distribution Plan to the satisfaction of the FVRD.
- 4.4.2 Ensure that each of the Resort Developer's required Energy Demand, Supply and Distribution Plans:
 - a. Provides clear projected power demand figures based on anticipated increases in bed units and commercial and recreational space and systems;
 - b. Details the form, capability, and capacity of existing and planned supply and distribution systems;
 - c. Considers the high degree of seasonal variability in power demand and ensures reliable year-round supply;
 - d. Demonstrates that all planned investments, alterations to or expansions to the power supply and distribution systems meet the requirements of the British Columbia Utilities Act;
 - e. Considers the potential for future transition of the energy supply and distribution system to BC Hydro;
 - f. Assesses the resiliency of the system in regard to potential natural disasters and climate change impacts; and,
 - g. Adheres to the policies and directions of this Plan, specifically the policies in Policy Chapter 7 Energy and Climate Change.
- 4.4.3 Support building and infrastructure development only after associated planned investments, alterations to or expansions to the power supply and distribution systems have been approved by the Utilities Commission.

- 4.4.4 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and planning and development approvals, ensure all utilities and communications infrastructure are planned, situated and designed in a manner that:
- Minimizes visual impacts on neighbouring businesses and residents;
 - Considers future co-location and expansion of infrastructure so as to minimize the overall number of utility structures such as cell towers; and,
 - Mitigates negative impacts on the community as identified through required community consultation.
- 4.4.5 Advocate for the transfer of ownership of the existing electrical power utility to BC Hydro.
- 4.4.6 Support the exploration and potential development of district heating and cooling systems that are designed to reduce emissions, promote energy efficiency, increase renewable energy production, and stabilize energy costs.
- 4.4.7 Encourage increased energy self-sufficiency and lower carbon operations through on-site renewable energy generation opportunities for existing and new buildings.
- 4.4.8 Require all development to include provisions for and be coordinated with essential community services, including phone and internet, at service levels appropriate to the proposed development.
- 4.4.9 Support the development of a region-wide telecommunications policy to guide the assessment, consultation, design, and siting of new telecommunications projects.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater, including snowmelt, and surface water and groundwater flows are all related to one another and are greatly impacted by the built environment. As the Hemlock Valley continues to develop and buildings and roads cover more area, less water will naturally infiltrate into the ground. Reducing stormwater runoff and volume and improving runoff quality have a positive effect on the natural environment and help to reduce infrastructure servicing costs.

Storm drainage and drainage lines in Hemlock Valley are associated with road rights-of-way and have historically been under public ownership, overseen by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI).

This Plan aims to manage stormwater sustainably through site planning and the implementation of integrated stormwater management practices. The volume of stormwater runoff can be reduced by decreasing impervious surfaces while maximizing the use of green space, landscaping, green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels and permeable paving. These better stormwater management practices can improve water quality and the health of the environment and reduce stress on drainage infrastructure.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

As Resort Master Plan development proceeds new access roads will be developed and maintained, in some cases by the Ministry of Transportation, and in other cases by the Resort Developer, First Nations, or collaboratively by one or more agencies. Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer is required to complete an Environmental Management Plan that addresses stormwater before development proceeds.

OBJECTIVE

Support integrated stormwater management practices that protect ecosystems and enhance their services, contribute to climate change adaptation capacity and protect infrastructure and the built environment.

Policies

- 4.5.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete an Environmental Management Plan that addresses stormwater before development proceeds.
- 4.5.2 Ensure that the Resort Developer's required Environmental Management Plan for stormwater includes:
 - a. An assessment of the comprehensive set of issues related to integrated stormwater management, which may include but are not limited to seasonal flooding, peak snowmelt and run-off, surface erosion prevention and sediment control, and variances from normal conditions related to changes in the climate;
 - b. Watershed-specific performance targets for rainfall capture, runoff control, and flood risk management during development that can be refined over time through an adaptive management program;
 - c. Strategies to meet the performance targets by application of best management practices;

- d. Strategies to ensure that post-development stormwater flows maintain natural flow patterns and water quality of receiving waters and contribute to the overall health of the watershed; and
 - e. Strategies and best practices to design development for: rainfall capture for minor storms (a 10-year return period rainstorm); runoff control for major storms (a 100 year return period rainstorm); and, where appropriate, flood risk management for extreme events and peak flow conveyance.
- 4.5.3 Through planning and development approvals, require stormwater management strategies to be integrated into the planning and design of buildings, infrastructure, and recreational and open spaces through site specific stormwater management plans prepared by a qualified professional engineer.
- 4.5.4 Require site specific stormwater management plans to:
- a. Ensure post-development stormwater flow volumes will not exceed pre-development flow volumes in receiving waters;
 - b. Maintain, to the extent possible, predevelopment flow patterns and velocities;
 - c. Provide conveyance routes for major storms;
 - d. Demonstrate the use of best practices;
 - e. Certify that water quality of receiving surface and ground waters will not be negatively affected by stormwater surface run-off during and post development;
 - f. Certify, where applicable, that there will be no negative effect on neighbouring properties; and,
 - g. Incorporate best practices including but not limited to recommendations provided by the provincial government and its agencies.
- 4.5.5 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, encourage stormwater features or designs to form part of a broader open space network.
- 4.5.6 Support innovation that leads to affordable, practical, and sustainable stormwater management solutions and increased awareness and application of these solutions.
- 4.5.7 Encourage developers and property owners to limit impervious surfaces, which include buildings, pavement and any surface through which water cannot pass, to 10% of the total lot area for large parcels and 25% or less of the total property area for smaller parcels through limiting built space where possible and the use of aggregate, permeable pavement, pavers, and similar materials for driveways, patios and other surfaces that are often constructed of impervious materials.

Snow Clearing and Storage

Historically, snow clearing and storage has presented issues in Hemlock Valley, specifically related to conflicts with private property owners and access to Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure roads and rights-of-way. As development and expansion proceed, having a strategy to ensure public safety and accessibility in the winter months will be crucial.

In addition to accumulation on roads and in public spaces, snow accumulates on roofs and affects the safety and structural integrity of buildings. Snow in Hemlock Valley tends to be wet, which means that it is heavy, and can be dangerous if it falls from rooftops by wind forces. Wet, heavy snow can cause personal injury, property damage, and disrupt community activities. It is important that new buildings are designed to minimize these risks and that existing property owners actively manage snow shed throughout the winter months.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

The Master Development Agreement requires the Resort Developer to prepare a Snow Clearing and Storage Plan to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District prior to development of Phase 1 of the Resort Master Plan.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure ongoing public safety and appropriate levels of public accessibility to roads, rights-of-way, and public spaces throughout the winter months and ensure private property is developed and maintained in a manner that limits risk of personal injury or property damage related to snowshed.

Policies

- 4.6.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to provide a Snow Clearing and Storage Plan prior to approval of Phase 1 of the Resort Master Plan.
- 4.6.2 Ensure that the Resort Developer's required Snow Clearing and Storage Plan:
 - a. Defines clear roles and responsibilities for the Resort Developer, agencies who manage roads and rights-of-way, and private property owners;
 - b. Provides strategies and actions for adequate snow removal adjacent to fire hydrants to enable proper fire protection for the community; and,
 - c. Provides general strategies and actions to ensure accessibility on pedestrian routes.

- 4.6.3 Continue to communicate with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to help ensure adequate snow removal throughout the season.
- 4.6.4 Through planning and development approvals, require developers to address the potential for snow slippage and, where appropriate, require increased setbacks if snow slip risk is deemed too high.
- 4.6.5 Encourage existing and future property owners to reduce the risk of potential injury, property damage and community disruptions related to snow slippage by following the FVRD's Good Neighbour Practices, including through preparing properties for winter snowfall, monitoring and addressing heavy snowfalls, and communicating with neighbours.
- 4.6.6 Though neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals, address additional locational- and site-specific snow clearing and storage issues, in line with the objectives and policies in this Plan.

Solid Waste Management

Waste reduction targets and management in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) are governed by and implemented through the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan, which was approved by the Ministry of Environment in late 2015. It contains several milestones to further waste diversion in the region and help reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill:

- › 65% reduction in the residential waste by the year 2018; and,
- › 90% waste diversion rate by the year 2025.

This Plan aims to advance the objectives and targets of the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan primarily through community and land use policies. The Solid Waste Management Plan should be the primary point of reference for detailed guidance respecting waste management, composting, recycling and waste reduction.

The FVRD operates a rural transfer station in Hemlock Valley within the Hemlock-Harrison Mills Local Service Area. The facility only accepts regular household amounts of waste and recycling, dropped off by residents themselves. Historically, there have been issues with intake capacity during the resort's peak season. There is currently no residential composting program in place in Hemlock Valley, but the FVRD provides information to property owners to encourage onsite composting. In the near future, however, recycling and compostable waste collection will be mandatory, and this may require changes to the solid waste services provided in the community.

In addition to initiatives to reduce waste as the community grows, there are several issues related to waste in the context of a developing mountain resort community that must be considered, including: the need for more or larger transfer stations, best practices for on-site waste management, illegal dumping, and impacts on local wildlife.

The FVRD is in the process of upgrading and relocating the Hemlock Valley Transfer Station in light of the potential growth and expansion of the resort. The proposed location of the new site is illustrated on Map 8: Hemlock Valley Infrastructure Services (page 45). While the new facility and location should improve issues related to intake capacity, it is important to note that it will remain a rural scale facility for the foreseeable future. Opportunities for the development of a larger scale facility are limited by existing road capacity in the near term but should be considered as the area continues to grow.

OBJECTIVE

To advance the waste reduction targets set in the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan and to ensure waste that is produced by the growing community is properly managed.

Policies

- 4.7.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete a Solid Waste Management Plan, to the satisfaction of the FVRD.
- 4.7.2 Ensure that each of the Resort Developer's required Solid Waste Management Plans:
 - a. Are in line with the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan objectives and policies;
 - b. Identify solid waste management requirements for proposed development and expansion;
 - c. Identify the location, area and capacity of any future or expanded transfer stations in conjunction with the FVRD;
 - d. Identify transfer station access points and routes that can be used by the required trucks and haulers (needs based on capacity and requirements) in conjunction with the FVRD;
 - e. Provide evidence the proposed strategies advance the targets identified in the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan; and,
 - f. Provide other relevant details or considerations as appropriate.

- 4.7.3 Continue to advance the objectives and targets of the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan throughout the Hemlock Valley including by identifying opportunities for improved waste management.
- 4.7.4 Continue to disseminate information to residents regarding the FVRD Solid Waste Management Plan and its waste diversion targets and encourage residents to individually participate in the achievement of these targets.
- 4.7.5 Ensure adequate access to recycling, composting and disposal facilities on public and private developments, by:
 - a. Requiring all new developments to incorporate adequate space for the provision/placement of garbage bins, recycling bins and compostable waste bins; and,
 - b. Encouraging all publicly operated recreational sites to provide adequate waste and recycling bins.
- 4.7.6 Continue to provide residents and businesses with information regarding waste management and wildlife and encourage secure and proper handling of waste containers.
- 4.7.7 Encourage residents to avoid the burning of garbage and waste which results in reduced air quality and hazardous fine particulate matter emissions.
- 4.7.8 Continue to monitor and report all illegal dumping activities.

Emergency and Protective Services

Fire Protection Services

Hemlock Valley is served by a group of committed and highly trained volunteer fire department members. The members are trained First Responders as well as in structural and interface fire suppression, and lift evacuation techniques to service the ski resort. Fire response is coordinated and dispatched through the E-911 system. Fire service areas and the location of the fire hall is shown on Map 8: Hemlock Valley Infrastructure Services (page 45).

Fire protection requirements for new development are determined under the BC Building Code and the BC Fire Code. The fire response time is an important consideration in the BC Building Code (BCBC). The BCBC establishes a 10-minute response time threshold. Buildings that are proposed to be constructed in areas that are located outside of a 10-minute fire response will be subject to increased building setback requirements. The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) uses the Fire Underwriters Survey guidelines regarding the design of water systems that provide flows for fire protection.

E911 Services – Police and Ambulance

In British Columbia, local governments are responsible for providing the initial response to most emergencies that occur within their boundaries. The FVRD Emergency Response & Recovery Plan complies with the British Columbia Emergency Response Management System (BCERMS) to ensure coordinated and organized response to emergencies in the form of a standardized response structure. During emergency response and recovery operations, FVRD is responsible for: Notifying those who may suffer loss or may be harmed by an emergency or impending disaster; Coordinating the provision of food, clothing, shelter, and transportation services; Establishing the priority for restoring essential services provided by the Regional District; and, Recommending to service providers the priorities for restoring essential services not provided by the Regional District.

The policies in this section provide guidance to ensure emergency and protective service levels increase appropriately as the community grows and that emergency response requirements are accounted for when land use and development changes are being considered. The FVRD Emergency Response & Recovery Plan should be the primary point of reference for detailed information and guidance respecting emergency services.

Hemlock Valley is a mountainous location distant from police, ambulance and provincial support services. It relies on volunteer fire and emergency responders. As a result, response times may be extended and capacities may be limited. For that reason, new developments must be supported by plans that support the effective provision of emergency services.

THE OBJECTIVES (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY) OF ANY RESPONSE ARE TO:

1. Provide for the safety and health of all responders
2. Save lives
3. Reduce suffering
4. Protect public health
5. Protect government infrastructure
6. Protect property
7. Protect the environment
8. Reduce economic and social losses

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Emergency service needs and requirements must be addressed before development and resort expansion can proceed to ensure ongoing public safety. The Master Development Agreement requires the Resort Developer to prepare a detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District. It further requires the Resort Developer to work with the Fraser Valley Regional District and identify potential sites for Fire Station locations.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the Hemlock Valley grows in a manner that enables and provides efficient and effective emergency response services and reduces potential for personal injury and property damage.

Policies

- 4.8.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete a detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study.
- 4.8.2 Ensure that each of the Resort Developer's required Fire Protection Impact Assessment Studies:
 - a. Is prepared in consultation with the Hemlock Valley Volunteer Fire Department and the FVRD;
 - b. Identifies fire department building, infrastructure, and equipment requirements in the context of planned development and resort expansion;
 - c. Demonstrates clearly how projected water supply demands for fire protection services will be met in the context of planned development and resort expansion;
 - d. Demonstrates clearly how projected energy demands for fire protection services will be met in the context of planned development and resort expansion;
 - e. Demonstrates an efficient existing or planned highway and local road network that can adequately accommodate emergency service vehicles;
 - f. Incorporates regular review of fire department capacity, equipment and resource needs; and,
 - g. Identifies funding mechanisms for ongoing upgrades to fire equipment and other fire department needs to keep pace with anticipated growth.

- 4.8.3 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, coordinate with the resort developer to appropriately locate new fire halls.
- 4.8.4 Through planning and development approvals, where applicable, require a fire protection engineering report and require the report to be reviewed by the Hemlock Valley Volunteer Fire Department and/or the manager of fire protection to ensure the department's ability to provide adequate fire protection.
- 4.8.5 Limit development in unserved areas, including lands outside of fire protection service areas.
- 4.8.6 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the development of an Emergency Response Plan that:
 - a. Incorporates a Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis for the neighbourhood area based on provincial guidelines;
 - b. Identifies potential locations for and encourages the development of publicly accessible community spaces that can serve as muster points in the event of an emergency; and
 - c. Identifies potential locations for emergency shelters.
- 4.8.7 Continue to monitor public concerns regarding emergency services in the area and assist, where possible, in achieving the best service available for the community.
- 4.8.8 Encourage Neighbourhood Watch, Block Watch, Citizens on Patrol and similar programs within the community.

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A scenic view of a snowy mountain slope. In the foreground, there are dense evergreen trees covered in snow. The middle ground shows a wide, snow-covered slope with scattered evergreen trees and ski lift infrastructure, including poles and cables. The background shows more snow-covered peaks under a clear sky.

5. HAZARD & RISK MANAGEMENT

5. HAZARD & RISK MANAGEMENT

GOAL

To ensure that future development in Hemlock Valley avoids growth within potentially hazardous areas and minimizes risks associated with natural hazards for the ongoing safety of residents and visitors and protection of community assets.

Overview

The plan area's geology, forest cover, diverse topography, and location in proximity to nature means that the Hemlock Valley is home to a wide range of natural hazards. Severe weather, fire, or seismic events can exacerbate wildfire and geohazard risks such as snow avalanche, flooding, landslide, and river erosion. The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) works proactively to plan safe development by avoiding and managing risk areas and ensuring appropriate response measures are in place if an event occurs. When creating new communities or growth areas, the FVRD identifies safe areas where people and their investments (e.g. homes, businesses, roads) can safely grow and prosper for generations to come.

This Plan guides future development in the Hemlock Valley to areas away from hazards, and proposed developments will be required to demonstrate that risks have been identified and mitigated, aligned with the Geo-Hazard Acceptability Thresholds for Development Approvals. These acceptability thresholds inform policy on geo-hazards throughout the FVRD by guiding development approval decisions and land use planning in hazardous areas. The policy allows the Fraser Valley Regional District to ensure consistency in the development approvals process in geo-hazard lands. There are different thresholds at which point developments may be subject to additional regulatory responses, ranging from outright refusal of development to unconditional acceptance. Generally, developments which involve greater increases in land use density and those exposed to greater risks are less likely to be approvable.

The *Local Government Act* requires that official community plans contain statements and map designations respecting restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions. As well, Section 56 of the Community Charter requires that if a building inspector considers that construction would be on land that is subject to, or is likely to be subject to, flooding, mud flows, debris flows, debris torrents, erosion, land slip, rock falls, subsidence or avalanche, the building inspector may require the owner of land to provide the building inspector with a report certified by a qualified professional that the land may be used safely for the use intended.

Development within floodplain areas is managed by the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Floodplain Management Bylaw. The bylaw includes requirements for building elevation, setbacks and avoidance of erosion areas. The Province of British Columbia sets out the overall framework and guidance for the development of flood management bylaws through the Flood Hazard Land Use Management Guidelines (2004).

Resort Master Plan Considerations

As per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer must complete the following measures to ensure hazards are identified and risks are minimized:

- › Prior to approval of Phase 1, the Resort Developer must update the Base Area plan for the Phase 1 Development to ensure feasibility of the existing and proposed lots in relation to the existing hazard studies and information available for the area. The updated Base Area plan must include potential relocation options for the approximately 19 residential lots that are currently in the high-risk snow avalanche hazard area. The updated Base Area plan will be reviewed by the Mountain Resorts Branch (MFLNRO) and the Fraser Valley Regional District.
- › Prior to Development of Phase 2, the Resort Developer must complete a Hazard Feasibility Study, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District, and Development will be directed away from hazards.
- › Prior to the Development of each phase, the Resort Developer must complete an Emergency Management Plan, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District, prior to development of each phase. The plan must address interface fire hazard (risk, prevention and strategies to combat hazard) and how the public will be accommodated and evacuated in the event of landslide, avalanche or fire.

Hazard Management

General Policies:

- 5.1.1 Work collaboratively with the Resort Developer to ensure the Fraser Valley Regional District provides necessary input into the development and approval of the terms of reference for any technical study, assessment, analysis or review related to hazards or risk management.
- 5.1.2 As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon completion of any studies or plans related to hazards or emergency management that are to be completed by the Resort Developer per the Master Development Agreement.

- 5.1.3 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to provide a detailed geo-hazard study completed by a qualified professional for each neighbourhood that identifies:
- a. Potential hazards and hazardous locations;
 - b. Areas safe for development;
 - c. Any mitigation measures required; and,
 - d. Other relevant information related to safe development in the context of hazards.

OBJECTIVE

Identify risks and develop preventative measures and strategies to mitigate risks of avalanche hazards.

Policies

- 5.1.4 Per the Master development agreement, require the Resort Developer to relocate existing properties subject to unacceptable snow avalanche hazards before approving any development.
- 5.1.5 Continue to advocate to the Province to ensure that all existing and future properties in Hemlock Valley are protected from hazards as Resort Master Plan developments proceed.
- 5.1.6 Restrict new development in snow avalanche hazard areas.

OBJECTIVE

Development within floodplain areas is managed to mitigate risks associated with flooding.

Policies

- 5.1.7 Avoid and minimize exposure to flood risk and consequence of Sakwi and Cohen Creek flooding events through relevant land use planning decisions.
- 5.1.8 Utilize floodplain management and zoning bylaws, official community plan policies, and covenants to limit development within the floodplain and minimize exposure to risk.

Wildfire Interface Hazard

The Wildland-Urban Interface may be defined as the area where structures and other human developments meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland. In more general terms, it is where houses or commercial development and fairly dense forest vegetation are both present. Wildland-Urban Interface zones are at particular risk of wildfire. Fire is a natural part of forest ecology, but in Interface zones the risk of occurrence is greater, and the consequences are more severe due to the proximity to human activities. Interface fires can lead to tragic loss of homes, business and even lives. Projected changes in climate, including warmer, drier summers will likely elevate wildfire risk over time.

As the majority of Hemlock Valley is Crown land, wildfire suppression is the responsibility of the Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development - Wildfire Management Branch. This Plan supports the mitigation of fire hazard risk through a variety of measures, including appropriate development practices.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer must complete a detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study, to the satisfaction of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), prior to each phase development outlined in the Resort Master Plan. The Resort Developer is required to work with the FVRD to identify potential sites for Fire Station locations, and the FVRD will provide input into the development and approval of the terms of reference for any technical study.

OBJECTIVE

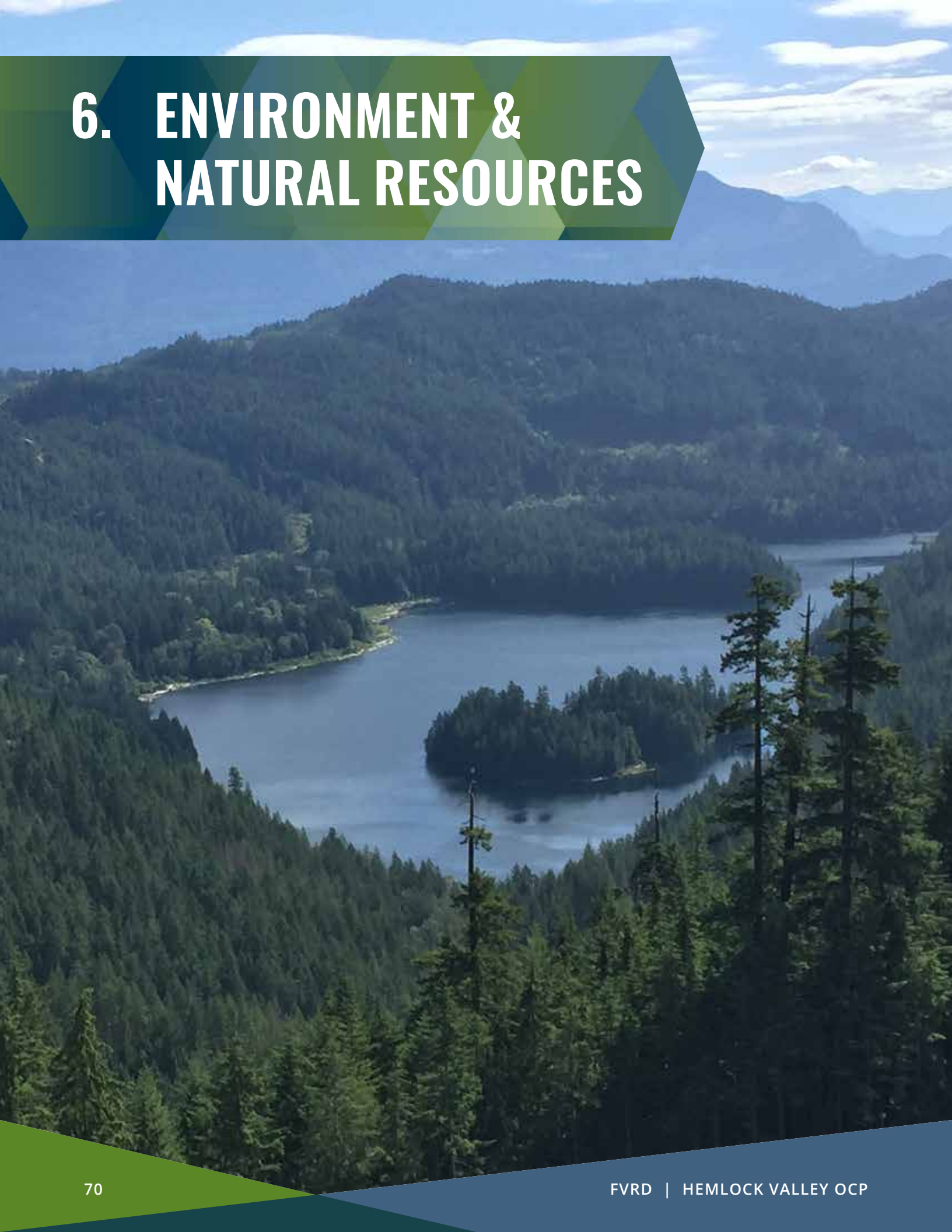
Reduce the risk of wildfire interface hazard through land use planning, appropriately located development, and best practices in building design.

Policies

- 5.2.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to complete a detailed Fire Protection Impact Assessment Study.
- 5.2.2 Ensure that each of the Resort Developer's required Fire Protection Impact Assessment Studies addresses the wildfire interface hazard.
- 5.2.3 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, consider establishing a development permit area to minimize the risk of interface fire hazards to people and property.
- 5.2.4 Encourage new subdivision and development to be located in areas that are not subject to high risk from wildfire hazards.

- 5.2.5 Create a Development Permit Area and Guidelines for areas of high wildfire interface hazard, in consultation with a professional forester licensed in British Columbia and specializing in forest wildfire assessment, that:
- a. Ensures design and construction occurs in a manner that minimizes risk of interface fire hazards to people and property;
 - b. Provides an overall assessment of the site for susceptibility to wildfire interface hazard (from conditions both on and off-site);
 - c. Demonstrates the application FireSmart techniques, as appropriate; and,
 - d. Details efforts to otherwise mitigate wildfire interface hazard.
- 5.2.6 Liaise with the Province regarding wildfire protection services.
- 5.2.7 Encourage owners of land subject to wildfire hazard to consider strategies to reduce the risk of damage from wildfire and to increase the ability to fight wildfire on the property, including:
- a. Building in accordance with the BC FireSmart Homeowners Manual which recommends the use of non-combustible materials and other building and fuel management techniques;
 - b. Utilizing fire resistant native plants in landscaping; and, applying “fire smart”, “fire scaping”, and fuel management strategies;
 - c. Installing a well, pump, low-flow-resistance piping, and full-flow yard hydrant system delivering at least 20 gallons per minute per house for sprinklers;
 - d. Installing well pumps in an approved way that allows safe and convenient connection to a portable electrical generator to supply the pump in the event of power outage;
 - e. Utilizing rain storage tanks or other means for producing or storing water for firefighting on-site;
 - f. Providing barrels or other means of quickly filling buckets and adding dish soap for extinguishment of small spot fires; and,
 - g. Ensuring access to ponds, creeks, pools and other sources of water supply for fire protection.
- 5.2.8 Promote and educate on “fire smart” behavior to reduce the risk of wildfire initiation and to encourage diligent observation of Open Fire Bans initiated by the Province.

6. ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES



6. ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

GOAL

To ensure the Hemlock Valley continues to have clean water, good air quality, thriving wildlife and healthy, resilient forests and landscapes that support water filtration, stormwater management and flood protection.

Overview

The Hemlock Valley is a tremendous natural asset, and the Fraser Valley Regional District, its residents and its visitors understand the need to protect the area's environmental integrity and value alongside increased recreational use. A healthy natural environment in the Hemlock Valley not only provides a significant benefit for tourism, recreation and quality of life, but also supports local wildlife and ecosystems.

A land stewardship ethic drives land use policies and decisions in this Plan in order to proactively maintain connected, functioning ecosystems that provide high quality habitat for local wildlife species. Ongoing and effective stewardship of the environment calls for an enhanced commitment to habitat creation and protection, preservation of biodiversity, water and energy conservation, and measures to improve efficient land use and air quality. This Plan strives to protect sensitive ecosystems with high biodiversity values through legal and policy tools. The overall goal is for the valley to continue to have clean water, good air quality, thriving wildlife and healthy, and resilient forests in an interconnected and functioning landscape that supports water filtration, stormwater management, and flood protection.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

The success of the envisioned resort community is dependent on the preservation of Hemlock Valley's natural features and biodiversity. Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer has agreed to the following commitments:

- › Prior to the first phase of development, as outlined in the Resort Master Plan, work with a qualified professional to complete an Environmental Management Plan that addresses the issues listed below:
 - air quality protection and dust control;
 - contaminated sites and soils;
 - environmental awareness and education;
 - fuel, chemicals and materials storage and handling;
 - spill prevention and emergency response;
 - surface erosion prevention and sediment control;

- solid and liquid waste;
 - storm water; and
 - water and sediment quality.
- › Prior to the first phase of development, as outlined in the Resort Master Plan complete a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA), the format and terms of reference for which will be established for acceptance by the appropriate provincial Government Agencies (MFLNRO & Ministry of Environment), Fraser Valley Regional District, Sts'ailes and the Resort Developer before initiation of the study.
 - › Have a qualified professional complete an Environmental Assessment prior to each phase of development as outlined in the Resort Master Plan and submit it to the appropriate branches of the provincial government for review.

General Policies

- 6.1.1 Per the Master Development Agreement, work collaboratively with the Province, Sts'ailes First Nation, and the Resort Developer to develop a format and terms of reference for a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA), and require that the CEA be completed in advance of approving any development.
- 6.1.2 Per the Master Development Agreement, through neighbourhood plans and updates, require the Resort Developer to provide an Environmental Assessment completed by a qualified professional for each phase of development outlined in the Resort Master Plan.
- 6.1.3 Work collaboratively with the Resort Developer to ensure the Fraser Valley Regional District provides necessary input into the development and approval of the terms of reference for any technical study, assessment, analysis or review related to environmental management and protection.
- 6.1.4 As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon approval of Environmental Management Plans to be completed by the Resort Developer per the Master Development Agreement.

Watershed Management

Protection of streams and lakes is a significant priority for the community. The location of the community in the headwaters of Sakwi Creek watershed, and in proximity to Cohen Lake and Harrison Lake, stresses the need for high quality stream and watershed management policies. The downstream reaches of Sakwi Creek provide a critical spawning and rearing stream for sockeye, chum and coho salmon, as well as resident rainbow and cutthroat trout. The maintenance of the Sakwi Creek headwater area is essential for the protection of critical adjacent and downstream fish habitats. Harrison River, flowing out of Harrison Lake downstream of Hemlock Valley, is part of the North American Salmon Stronghold, an international network of the most

This map displays the OCP Planning Area, which is outlined in yellow. The area is situated in the Pacific Northwest, near Harrison Lake. The map includes a legend in the top left corner:

- Chehalis River Watershed** (light blue)
- Harrison (Lower) Watershed** (dark blue)
- Streams** (thin black lines)

The map also shows the **COHEN COMMUNITY WATERSHED** outlined in black. Key geographical features include Harrison Lake to the east and various creeks and rivers such as the Chehalis River, Cowlitz River, and various FSR (Forest Service Road) areas. The map is sourced from Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community.

FVRD | HEMLOCK VALLEY OCP

OBJECTIVE

Ensure water quality is maintained to provincial standards or better in the Hemlock Valley's water bodies, downstream fish and wildlife health are preserved, and negative impacts to slope stability and streambank erosion are minimized.

Policies

- 6.2.1 Support the ongoing monitoring of Hemlock Valley streams and lakes as development proceeds and require or support actions to improve quality when necessary.
- 6.2.2 Through planning and development approvals, encourage best management practices to protect the Hemlock Valley's surface and groundwater supply zones.
- 6.2.3 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals, reduce and restrict access to watersheds used for municipal water supply (e.g., Cohen Creek fed by Cohen Lake), and seek cooperation from relevant stakeholders to comply with access restrictions.
- 6.2.4 Maintain natural stream channel alignments and riparian areas, including setback requirements for development near Sakwi Creek.
- 6.2.5 Require new development to comply with the Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat and refer development that cannot meet the Land Development Guidelines to the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks as appropriate.
- 6.2.6 Restrict development that allows effluents, whether domestic, commercial or industrial, to enter any watercourse in the Plan area if they pose a risk to water quality.
- 6.2.7 Restrict development that places waste material adjacent to a natural watercourse in such a way as to result in leachate or silt introduction to the watercourse via surface drainage or groundwater contamination.
- 6.2.8 Restrict development that presents potential risk for negative downstream environmental and/or hazard impact.

Natural Resource Management

The sustainable and responsible management of natural resources in Hemlock Valley is an important factor in the OCP. Active mineral tenures, harvest authorizations and woodlot licenses exist in the area and logging has historically occurred alongside resort operations. Resource uses are generally the jurisdiction of the province and they occur under licenses and tenures issued by the province.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Through the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer has committed to integrating timber harvesting and forestry activities - in collaboration with Sts'ailes First Nation under a First Nation Woodland License (FNWL) - within the Controlled Recreation Area (CRA).

The Resort Developer has committed to preparing a forest management plan in conjunction with the FNWL holder (Sts'ailes), to guide resort development activities and the integrated forestry operations, recognizing resort development as the higher objective.

OBJECTIVE

Manage natural resources in a sustainable and responsible manner to reduce impacts on residents, visitors and business owners.

Policies

- 6.3.1 As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon approval of the Forest Management Plan to be completed by the Resort Developer and Sts'ailes First Nation per the Master Development Agreement.
- 6.3.2 Notwithstanding policy 6.3.1, through neighbourhood plans and updates, ensure that natural resources are managed carefully and consider the following:
 - a. Scenic and aesthetic value to Hemlock Valley residents, visitors, and business owners;
 - b. Recreational value to adventure tourism and outdoor recreation users;
 - c. Low quality sand and gravel deposits;
 - d. Difficult to access forest harvest areas due to steep slopes, creek drainages;

- e. Interface concerns between neighbouring residential and tourism commercial, and resource extraction activities such as truck traffic, slope stability impacts, and view;
- f. Sensitive creek and slope areas which may be impacted by resource extraction uses; and,
- g. Existing forest cover in localized areas is integral to avalanche hazard mitigation.

OBJECTIVE

Maintain the Hemlock Valley's air quality so that it meets or exceeds provincial guidelines.

Policies

- 6.3.3 Take actions to reduce particulates and other emissions from transportation, industry, building heating and other sources in the Hemlock Valley.
- 6.3.4 Continue to study and monitor air quality throughout the Hemlock Valley and expand the monitoring network as needed.
- 6.3.5 Support land use development, initiatives, and programs across all sectors that reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, protect air quality, and promote energy efficiency and conservation.
- 6.3.6 Update and implement the regional Air Quality Management Plan.
- 6.3.7 Educate Hemlock Valley residents on the causes and impacts of degraded air quality, and what they can do to improve air quality.

Biodiversity

An overarching objective of this Plan is for Hemlock Valley's sensitive ecosystems, wildlife, habitat and biodiversity to be protected, managed, and restored as the area is developed.

OBJECTIVE

Implement land development approaches that minimize negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment.

Policies

- 6.4.1 Concentrate new development and/or human activities on the least environmentally sensitive lands.
- 6.4.2 Minimize habitat fragmentation that may occur through development and strive to maintain connections between sensitive ecosystems such as bald eagle habitat, to preserve and enhance the functions of natural systems.
- 6.4.3 Restrict development and in proximity to important sensitive ecosystems.
- 6.4.4 Permit activities such as hiking trails to be located in or in proximity to sensitive ecosystems only if the proposed use can be shown to be compatible with this Plan's policies and development permit guidelines, Riparian Area Regulations, Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) recommendations, and other relevant legislation and best management practices as appropriate.
- 6.4.5 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, encourage monitoring and evaluation of relevant environmental indicators against established targets to maintain the integrity of the natural environment and to reverse negative environmental trends.
- 6.4.6 Reduce the use of night-time lighting and contain glare to retain the quality of the night sky, while meeting safety needs.

OBJECTIVE

Partner with other organizations and communities to protect the environment and wildlife and minimize human-wildlife conflict.

Policies

- 6.4.7 Work with local First Nations, regional and senior governments, agencies and community organizations in the protection and management of sensitive ecosystems and habitat.
- 6.4.8 Recognize local First Nation cultural, spiritual and recreational values associated with the natural environment.
- 6.4.9 Promote a stewardship ethic and awareness of environmental issues through ongoing public education.
- 6.4.10 Support development approaches and activities that reduce the potential for negatively affecting wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- 6.4.11 Collaborate with community partners to continue minimizing human bear conflicts.

OBJECTIVE

Manage, protect and restore native species, habitat and biodiversity in response to climate change forecasts and impacts.

Policies

- 6.4.12 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals:
 - a. Enhance natural resilience to climate change by reducing threats such as habitat fragmentation, degradation and destruction, eutrophication, pollution and the introduction of invasive species;
 - b. Encourage the use of native plant species that minimize the necessity for significant watering as a means of protecting local biodiversity and adapting to climate change; and,
 - c. Discourage the use of invasive plant species and support eradication of existing invasive plants.
- 6.4.13 Encourage reforestation on Crown lands disturbed by historic logging practices.
- 6.4.14 Provide information to the public to deter the use of invasive species and encourage the removal of such species on private property.

7. ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE



7. ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE

GOAL

To foster development activity that increases energy efficiency, lowers energy costs, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions, in order to minimize the impacts of climate change and that Hemlock Valley's infrastructure, natural and socioeconomic assets are resilient to the potential impacts of a changing climate.

Overview

As signatories to the British Columbia Climate Action Charter, the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), along with its member municipalities, has committed to creating compact, more energy efficient communities. The Province has committed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33% by 2020 and 80% by 2050, compared to 2007 levels. The FVRD has adopted a combination of short and long-range targets set by its member municipalities in their Official Community Plans, which include a GHG reduction target of 20% by 2020 and 50% by 2050, compared to 2007 levels.

Through a combination of efforts to reduce the consumption of energy, increase energy efficiency, prioritize clean energy and reduce GHG emissions, the FVRD will work toward achieving its GHG targets. These actions will also help to reduce energy costs and contribute to a healthier future for both residents living within the region and neighbouring communities.

General Policies

- 7.1.1 Prior to development, prepare a Climate Action Plan for the entire OCP Planning Area that addresses broadly, climate mitigation and adaptation in the context of a resort community; and, specifically, green building policies and actions (referencing BC Step Code), Electric Vehicle policies and actions for public and private properties, and other GHG reduction strategies as appropriate.
- 7.1.2 Promote energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 7.1.3 Promote development and sustainable management of local, clean, and renewable energy supplies that reduce GHG emissions and protect air quality.
- 7.1.4 Promote energy efficient incentive programs.
- 7.1.5 Encourage the use of high energy efficiency standards to reduce energy costs and GHG emissions in all new developments such as the BC Energy Step Code.
- 7.1.6 Encourage individual, regional and Provincial efforts to improve energy conservation and efficiency through education and other initiatives.
- 7.1.7 Reduce the community's impact on climate change and develop capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change.
- 7.1.8 Consider the impacts to climate change in land use, transportation, and other planning decisions at the local and regional levels.
- 7.1.9 Research and promote best practices for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Energy Planning and Climate Mitigation

OBJECTIVE

Support energy efficient, low carbon development patterns, buildings and systems to advance regional GHG reduction targets and motivate climate action in other communities.

Policies

- 7.2.1 Consider the FVRD's GHG reduction targets when evaluating changes to development and land use patterns.
- 7.2.2 Encourage commercial recreation and leisure operators to minimize GHG emissions associated with their activities.
- 7.2.3 Support energy efficient development patterns and building forms.
- 7.2.4 Consider the development of a Green Building Policy to reflect leading practices in energy efficiency and local government jurisdiction, including progressive integration of the BC Energy Step Code.
- 7.2.5 Work with partners in the private and public sector to increase uptake of provincial, federal and utility-based building energy retrofit programs.
- 7.2.6 Encourage roof designs that incorporate evolving technology and best practices for stormwater management and energy systems within the context of other building design guidelines.
- 7.2.7 Advance regulatory approaches that reduce or prohibit the negative climate impacts associated with the direct heating and cooling of outdoor areas, such as gas fire pits, patio heaters, heated residential driveways and open shop doors, during the heating or cooling seasons.

OBJECTIVE

Improve access and increase uptake of zero-emission vehicles in the community.

Policies

- 7.2.8 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, ensure parking areas and garages in new developments are electric vehicle ready as appropriate.

OBJECTIVE

Evaluate opportunities for low-carbon, renewable energy systems.

Policies

- 7.2.9 Support the exploration and potential development of district heating and cooling systems that are designed to reduce emissions, promote energy efficiency, increase renewable energy production, and stabilize energy costs.
- 7.2.10 Encourage increased energy self-sufficiency and lower carbon operations through on-site renewable energy generation opportunities for existing and new buildings.

Climate Adaptation

Adapting to climate change is a new reality for all communities today. Despite large-scale efforts to mitigate climate change, leading scientists state that a changing climate is inevitable and that we can expect increasing temperatures, and stronger and more frequent storms. Uncertainty in the state of the future climate poses a particular risk to the more isolated community of Hemlock Valley, and to the planned expansion of the mountain resort. While continuing to advance meaningful climate mitigation initiatives, it is important that Hemlock Valley also advances strategic climate adaptation initiatives in order to limit the economic and environmental vulnerability of the community.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure that climate change adaptation planning is integrated in community planning and development decisions.

Policies

- 7.3.1 Ensure that strategic directions related to climate change risk management and climate change adaptation are routinely considered in planning and development approvals.
- 7.3.2 Work collaboratively with the Resort Developer to ensure changes in climate and associated risks to people and property are considered in all technical studies, reviews, assessments, and management plans required through the Master Development Agreement.
- 7.3.3 Work with local and provincial agencies to prepare for and respond to emergencies caused by extreme weather events and ensure that the best available climate forecasts are integrated into hazard assessment, planning, mitigation, response and recovery activities.
- 7.3.4 Encourage all development and expansion plans related to the mountain resort consider future viability of the tourism-based economy in the context of a changing climate to ensure responsible public and private capital investments.

8. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING



8. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

GOAL

To promote a high quality of life for local residents and visitors and to foster a unique identity and sense of place for Hemlock Valley.

Overview

Well-being and quality of life is an important consideration in planning for the growth of any community, but particularly so for resort communities with high seasonal fluctuations in population. As Hemlock Valley grows, it will be important to consider continued improvements to the community's sense of well-being and social connectedness, including through principles of inclusion, participation, diversity, and equity.

Given the geographic and development context of the Hemlock Valley as a resort community, well-being looks different than that of an urban or suburban community. For example, the location and relative small permanent population will limit the viability of locating schools and medical services within the Controlled Recreation Area, so a safe and efficient road network will be a high priority as the community grows to ensure permanent residents can safely access outside services.

Building Community and a Sense of Place

As the resort expands and the community grows, development should help to facilitate social connectedness among permanent residents by creating public and community-oriented spaces. Development should also foster a sense of place that can be shared by local residents and visitors alike, one that reflects the local environment, and the community's arts culture history and values, including those of local First Nations.

OBJECTIVE

Encourage and support developments, projects, and initiatives that reflect the community's vision, strengthen the Hemlock Valley's sense of place, and provide improved opportunities for social connection.

Policies

- 8.1.1 Per the Neighbourhood Plan Terms of Reference (Schedule II), ensure planned resort development and expansion, and associated updates and additions to this Plan, reflect community input.
- 8.1.2 Collaborate with First Nations to recognize, protect, and reflect their culture and heritage in the growing community, per the policies of this Plan, specifically Policy Chapter 1 Spirit of Reconciliation.
- 8.1.3 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, encourage the development of publicly accessible community spaces, including equipped meeting spaces and facilities.

Creating a Diverse, Healthy and Accessible Community

All new development should consider the diverse needs of people who will live in and visit the community as it continues to grow. New buildings, public spaces, and transportation infrastructure should be safe and inviting for all ages and abilities. Emphasis should be placed on promoting healthy community and creating a built environment that promotes active transportation and provides active and engaging public spaces.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure all new developments consider best practices in regard to public health and safety.

Policies

- 8.2.1 Encourage all new developments to meet or exceed best practices related to universal design, accessibility, and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- 8.2.2 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, promote the development of an active transportation network in accordance with the policies of this Plan, specifically Policy Chapter 3 Transportation and Mobility.
- 8.2.3 Encourage private developments to consider the service and amenity needs of both local residents and visitors.
- 8.2.4 Continue to communicate and coordinate with Fraser Health on community health issues as appropriate, including the provision of safe and clean drinking water.

9. ECONOMIC STRENGTH & RESILIENCY



9. ECONOMIC STRENGTH & RESILIENCY

GOAL

To enable the Hemlock Valley to thrive economically through responsible growth management and land use planning, and the promotion of local economic development for diverse stakeholders, including local First Nations communities.

Overview

The ongoing development of the resort can provide substantial economic benefit to the local community as well as residents and businesses in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) and throughout the province. The Controlled Recreation Area will be developed in accordance with the Resort Master Plan on a performance and reward system, wherein Crown lands will be made increasingly available to the Resort Developer as capital improvements that provide economic benefit and growth are developed. This Plan aims to ensure that economic development occurs in a manner that is responsible and equitable.

The Sts'ailes First Nation has an expressed interest in the economic opportunities that resort development and expansion present and has worked collaboratively with the Resort Developer. Further opportunities to advance Sts'ailes and other local First Nations' economic development goals, including land development, employment growth, and business establishment should continue to be considered and incorporated as development plans proceed.

Local residents have expressed interest in increased opportunities for local business ownership with the vision of a more diverse and equitable local economy. Currently, there are no commercial spaces that are not owned by the Resort Developer. In addition to pointing to economic imbalance, the single owner context has created issues in the consistent provision of goods and services as resort operations tend to be active primarily in the winter months.

Natural resources have been an important part of the local and subregional economy in the past. Active mineral tenures, harvest authorizations and woodlot licenses exist in the area and logging has historically occurred alongside resort operations.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

According to the Resort Master Plan, the Sts'ailes First Nation and the Resort Developer are working to establish a Joint Venture Agreement designed to advance the development of Hemlock Resort while promoting specific development in the Hemlock North neighbourhood.

The Resort Master Plan does not envision continued resource extraction to be a significant part of the local economy. However, per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer has committed to integrating timber harvesting and forestry activities in collaboration with Sts'ailes under a First Nation Woodland License (FNWL) within the Controlled Recreation Area (CRA).

Local Economic Development

Thoughtful local economic development can help to ensure that local residents have access to necessary goods and services on an ongoing basis and improves equity throughout the community.

OBJECTIVE

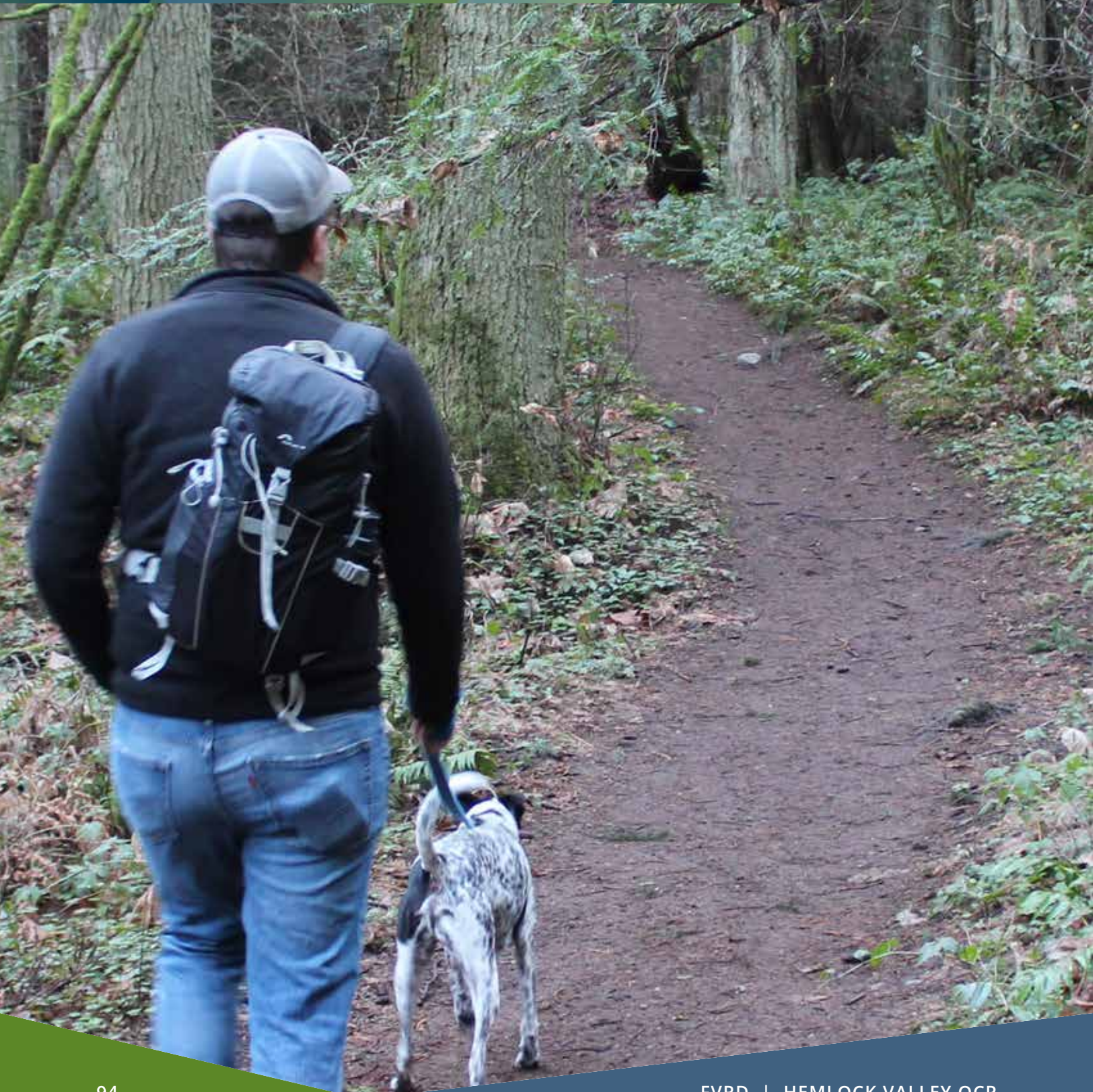
Promote diversified private business ownership within the community and encourage land development, and business and employment growth that is in line with First Nation' economic development objectives.

Policies

- 9.1.1 Promote a sustainable tourism-based economy by supporting the ongoing growth of the resort and proposed development and expansion plans that:
- a. Reflect the responsible expenditure of public and private capital;
 - b. Preserve the function and integrity of the surrounding environment and natural features;
 - c. Provide employment opportunities that enable a high quality of life; and,
 - d. Promote a strong and resilient economy in the face of global uncertainty and climate change.

- 9.1.2 Through neighbourhood plans and updates:
- a. Continue to work with the Resort Developer to assess the balanced resort and community capacity to ensure physical, social and environmental well-being continues to be considered; and,
 - b. Designate an adequate amount of land for commercial space, promote diverse types and forms of commercial development, and encourage sales, lease and rental opportunities that advance opportunities for local business development.
- 9.1.3 Support rezoning applications that advance local and diverse business development, in line with FVRD policies and bylaws, and, where appropriate, identify opportunities to reduce the barriers to the establishment of local businesses and services.
- 9.1.4 Support opportunities for First Nations' economic development per the policies of this Plan, specifically Policy Chapter 1 Spirit of Reconciliation including through collaboration with the Sts'ailes Economic Development Corporation.
- 9.1.5 Encourage opportunities to collaborate with local groups including the Hemlock Valley Homeowners Association to support diverse local economic development.

10. RECREATION, PARKS & TRAILS



10. RECREATION, PARKS & TRAILS

GOAL

To ensure that Hemlock Valley's park, trail and recreational assets are in line with the future vision of the community, serve both local residents and visitors, and are appropriately and cost effectively managed.

Overview

Hemlock Valley's recent history as a local ski resort and the future vision of an all seasons resort community are centered around high quality outdoor recreation that is in step with the area's profound natural beauty. Recreational assets and opportunities to engage with the areas vast natural features are important parts of the community's identity. Major recreational assets, such as the ski hills and the envisioned waterfront features will be largely privately managed and operated. However, the growing community also needs publicly accessible, year-round parks, trails, and recreational facilities to meet the needs of local residents.

Resort Master Plan Considerations

Per the Master Development Agreement, the Resort Developer is required to meet with public recreation user groups and provincial government representatives to develop a Public Recreation Management Plan which will discuss the existing Summer/Winter & Motorized/Non-Motorized public recreation interests and how these interests will be addressed as development of the resort proceeds and designate trails within and through the Controlled Recreation Area for year-round, public access.

General Policies

- 10.1.1 As appropriate, update this Plan, including its schedules, upon approval of Public Recreation Management Plan to be completed by the Resort Developer per the Master Development Agreement.

Major Recreational Assets

OBJECTIVE

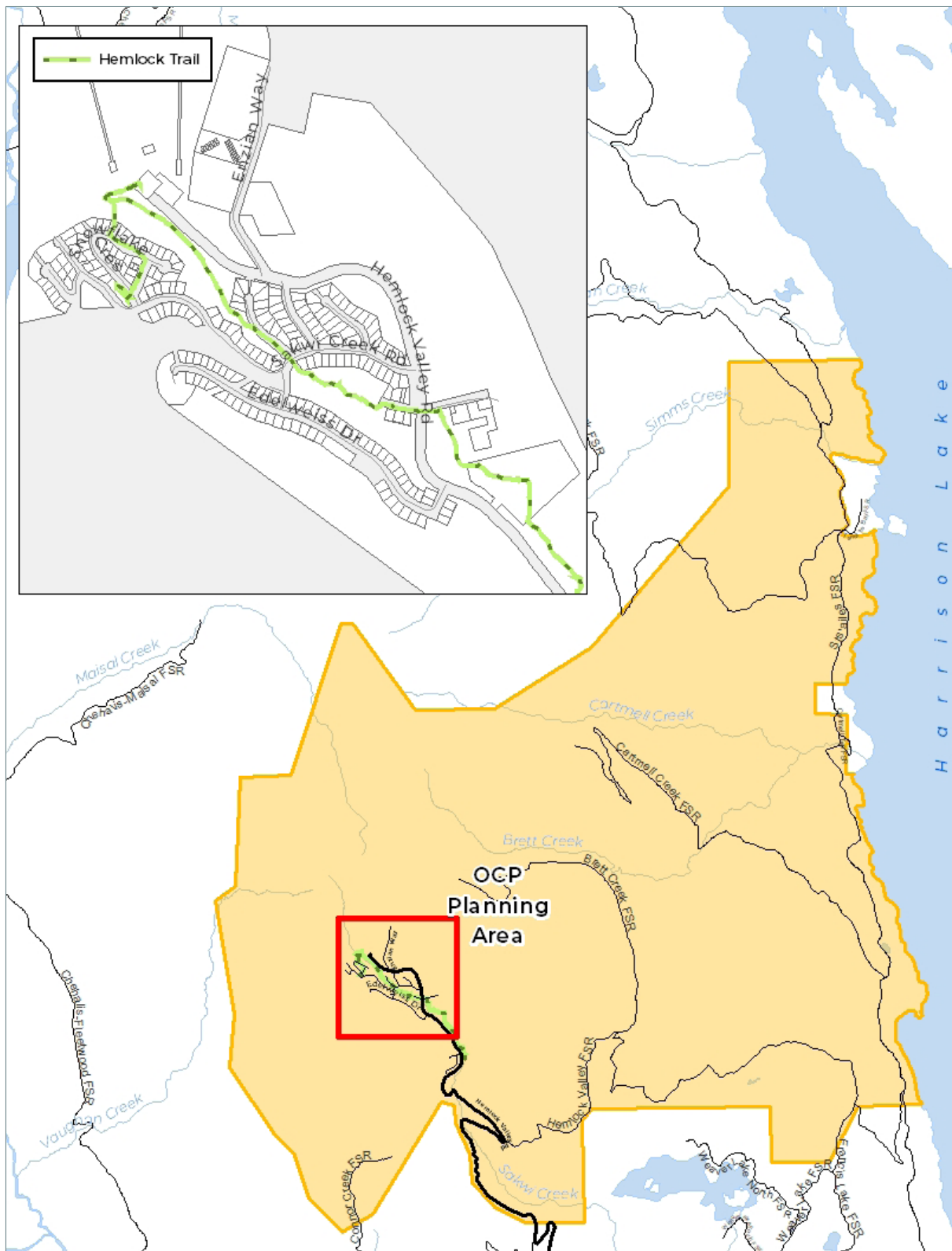
Ensure all privately held major recreation assets are in keeping with the future vision of the community.

Policies

- 10.2.1 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals ensure the development and management of all major recreational assets:
- a. Considers and mitigate potential negative impacts to the natural environment;
 - b. Respects and reflect First Nations' connection to the land and water; and,
 - c. Reflects the responsible expenditure of public and private capital by ensuring development is not premature or scattered.
- 10.2.2 Encourage the Resort Developer to monitor and manage user levels, including for backcountry and alpine areas, to prevent overuse and environmental damage.

Network of Community Parks, Trails, and Facilities

The National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA) Level of Service Standards guidelines for the amount, size and location of near to home parkland is 4 ha of parkland per 1,000 people, plus an additional 4 ha of natural area per 1,000 people. This Plan aims to ensure these standards will be met as the community continues to grow and that the network of parks and trails will develop in an efficient and progressively connected manner in accordance with the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Parks planning and service provision. The only proposed community trail in Hemlock Valley is illustrated on Map 11 on the following page, but it has not yet been established.



Map 11: Hemlock Valley Community Trails

OBJECTIVE

Promote the development of a connected and well-maintained network of parks and trails that provide opportunities to experience nature, promote active living, and facilitate social interactions.

Policies

- 10.3.1 Through neighbourhood plans and updates:
- a. Develop policies and actions to meet or exceed the NPRA level of service standards for Hemlock Valley and its neighbourhoods;
 - b. Ensure areas of significant recreation or conservation potential are reserved for future park and trail development;
 - c. Establish, design, and program new parks and trails in consultation with the community; and,
 - d. Consider appropriate approaches to ongoing maintenance and management of new parks and trails, including through the establishment of Community Parks Service Areas if appropriate.
- 10.3.2 Ensure newly established or expanded services funded by a Community Parks Service Area are designed in consultation with the FVRD Parks Department to ensure a financially viable operations and maintenance program.
- 10.3.3 Support the establishment of the community trail identified on Map 11, and identify an approach for ongoing maintenance, including through the establishment of a Community Parks Service Area if financially feasible.
- 10.3.4 Support the acquisition, maintenance and access of public parks and trails in Hemlock Valley by other public agencies and community groups in accordance with the policies of this Plan and explore partnership opportunities as they arise.
- 10.3.5 Secure land for trails and proposed community parks through other opportunities arise, including through development proposals and partnership/grant funding.
- 10.3.6 Encourage and support FVRD acquisition, maintenance and access of regionally significant public parks and trails in Hemlock Valley where financially feasible and in accordance with the FVRD Regional Parks Strategic Plan.
- 10.3.7 Encourage any community park or trail to incorporate native plant species to the extent feasible.

- 10.3.8 Through planning and development approvals, apply the following parkland dedication requirements:
- a. New subdivisions requiring the dedication of parkland under Section 510 of the *Local Government Act* shall provide parkland in an amount of not less than five (5) percent of the land being subdivided or an equivalent value;
 - b. Notwithstanding Section 10.3.8 (a) (above), the FVRD Board may consider accepting an area of land less than five (5) percent of the land being subdivided where improvements acceptable to the FVRD Board have been made to provide park infrastructure on dedicated park lands;
 - c. Where a developer wishes to dedicate an amount of park land in excess of five (5) percent of the land proposed for subdivision, the FVRD Board may consider a minor reduction in the minimum parcel size for subdivision, subject to the approval of the Responsible Authority, provided that the excess does not include lands that would otherwise be conserved through other means;
 - d. Notwithstanding Section 10.3.8 (a), the FVRD Board, at its discretion, may elect to require cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication pursuant to Section 510 of the *Local Government Act*, or a combination of land and cash-in-lieu; and,
 - e. Notwithstanding Section 10.3.8 (a) and 10.3.8 (d), the FVRD Board, at its discretion, may elect to require an equivalent value of funding as a monetary contribution dedicated to park and trail development, infrastructure, and enhancements in the place of cash-in-lieu contributions solely for the purpose of the acquisition of park land.
- 10.3.9 Through planning and development approvals, encourage all publicly accessible parks, trails, and community facilities to have year-round publicly accessible facilities, including washrooms and change rooms.
- 10.3.10 Through neighbourhood plans and updates and/or planning and development approvals, identify potential locations for and encourage the development of publicly accessible community spaces that can serve as muster points in the event of an emergency.

11. URBAN DESIGN & THE BUILT FORM



11. URBAN DESIGN & THE BUILT FORM

GOAL

To encourage attractive and high-quality contextual development in the Hemlock Valley that respects the site context and surrounding environment, contributes to a strong and vibrant public realm, and supports the creation of pedestrian-friendly places.

Overview

Strong urban design helps to create a high quality, visually appealing built environment with a safe, comfortable pedestrian realm. The policies below are meant to provide high level direction and generalized urban design principles for new development in the Hemlock Valley.

General Policies

- 11.1.1 Develop and maintain a high quality of urban design, architecture and landscape architecture that are complementary to the mountain environment and reflect the natural and human history of Hemlock Valley.
- 11.1.2 Develop a pedestrian friendly and vibrant public realm through responsive human-scale architecture, animated streetscapes and social gathering spaces.
- 11.1.3 Encourage and promote Universal Design principles in development, prioritizing accessibility for all ages and abilities in Village areas.
- 11.1.4 Promote community safety through urban design by utilizing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- 11.1.5 Encourage the installation of art and other enhancements such as interpretive panels in the built environment, including on private properties, public spaces, parks, trails and streets, where appropriate, specifically those that reflect the natural and human history of Hemlock Valley.

Site Design

OBJECTIVE

Building sites contribute to visually appealing, safe, comfortable, and walkable public spaces and streets.

Policies

- 11.2.1 Building siting and design should reflect the importance of separating vehicular and pedestrian circulation.
- 11.2.2 Service bays and solid waste storage should be integrated with site and building design, contained within the building or suitably screened from public view, and adequately sized to meet the needs of uses on site.
- 11.2.3 All development should maximize sun penetration to pedestrian and outdoor activity areas.
- 11.2.4 Visible outdoor activity areas should be provided to reinforce social activity and interaction.
- 11.2.5 Surface parking areas should be screened by a combination of landscaping and/or berms, and should provide adequate areas for snow storage and drainage.
- 11.2.6 Accessible parking spaces should be located as close as possible to building entrances.
- 11.2.7 Landscaping is an important part of a project design and should be coordinated to create a pleasing composition and cohesive look, define and enliven public spaces, moderate building massing, maximize views into stores, emphasize and frame important building features and natural focal points, and provide shade for comfort.

Building Design

OBJECTIVE

Buildings reflect the mountain village character, and contribute to the creation of vibrant, pedestrian friendly streets and villages.

Policies

- 11.3.1 Through neighbourhood plans and updates, designate land uses and densities that provide transition between higher density villages and the surrounding rural and natural areas through lower density development forms.
- 11.3.2 Minimize the overall mass appearance of any one building. Building height, massing and setbacks should ensure view corridors, view opportunities and solar access.
- 11.3.3 Building façades that front streets should be developed with active and transparent ground floors to ensure businesses are easily identifiable, and to promote 'eyes on the street'.
- 11.3.4 Use variety, texture, scale and modulation in building façade design to create pedestrian interest. Blank walls on street-fronting building façades are strongly discouraged.
- 11.3.5 Building entrances should front the street and pedestrian routes, and should be visible and identifiable from both.
- 11.3.6 All stairs and ramps accessing buildings are encouraged to be covered.
- 11.3.7 Roof form should be of a sloping mountain character to create more visual interest and to accommodate large accumulations of snow.

Public Realm

OBJECTIVE

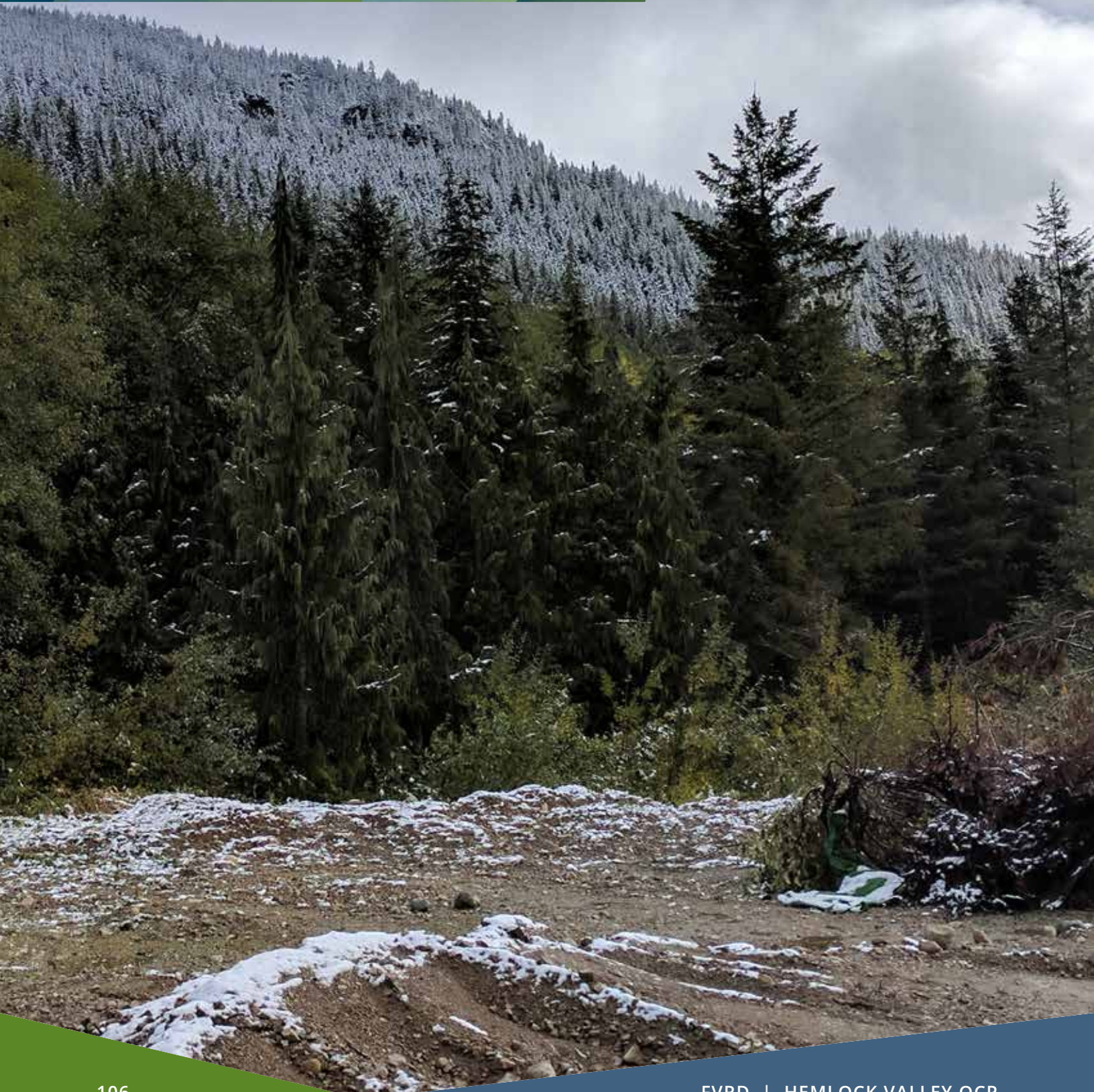
Public spaces contribute to community character and a sense of belonging, social interaction and positive overall experience for both residents and visitors.

Policies

- 11.4.1 Provide high quality, durable, and pedestrian-friendly public places, including streets, parks, and plazas that promote social interaction throughout the community.
- 11.4.2 Ensure public spaces are safe and accessible to everyone, aesthetically pleasing and comfortable social spaces.
- 11.4.3 Support year-round programming efforts for public spaces, to add vitality and a sense of community
- 11.4.4 Accommodate and enhance year-round sunlight access on pedestrian and outdoor activity areas and neighbouring indoor spaces. To encourage winter use, encourage the creation of sheltered sunny pockets in public spaces.

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12. TEMPORARY USE PERMITS



12. TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

Overview

Division 8 of the *Local Government Act* allows for the issuance of Temporary Use Permits in areas designated within an Official Community Plan. A Temporary Use Permit may:

- › allow a use not permitted by a zoning bylaw.
- › be issued for a period of up to three (3) years and renewed, at the discretion of the Regional Board, only once.

Terms and Conditions

The FVRD Board may impose special conditions under which the temporary use may be carried on. This may include regulating the construction of buildings or structures related to the temporary use and requiring a security to guarantee adherence to the terms of the Temporary Use Permit.

Security

The security may be in the form of cash or a letter of credit, the amount of which is to be determined by the FVRD Board. A major purpose of collecting the security is to ensure that the land is returned to the condition prior to issuance of the permit when the permit has expired. The FVRD Board may utilize the security in the event that the conditions of the permit are not met.

Procedure and Public Notification

The FVRD Development Procedures Bylaw and Sections 494 through 497 of the *Local Government Act* specify the process by which a temporary use permit may be issued. Public notification and input are a central part of the process. Notification of the FVRD Board's consideration of a permit application must be mailed out to owners and occupiers of property within a specified distance of the subject land and placed in a local newspaper. As well, the Board will normally require the holding of a public information meeting to present the application to the community and hear the concerns of residents.

Temporary Use Permit Policies

- 7.1 A Temporary Use Permit may be issued for the following commercial or industrial uses:
- a. Special events which are of limited duration and which will not preclude or compromise future permitted uses on the proposed site of the temporary use;
 - b. Short-term industrial activity such as portable sawmills, heavy equipment storage, log home building operations and construction yards related to specific industrial projects of limited duration;
 - c. A temporary sand and gravel extraction where a permit has been issued pursuant to FVRD Commercial Gravel Operations Bylaw, if required;
 - d. Uses which comply with the designation policies but where appropriate zoning does not presently allow for such uses; and,
 - e. Transitional uses or uses where uncertainty exists respecting appropriateness or viability of the use, and where it is premature to decide upon rezoning and long-term land use rights.
- 7.2 The issuance of Temporary Use permits shall be subject to the issuance of a temporary access permit for the proposed use by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.

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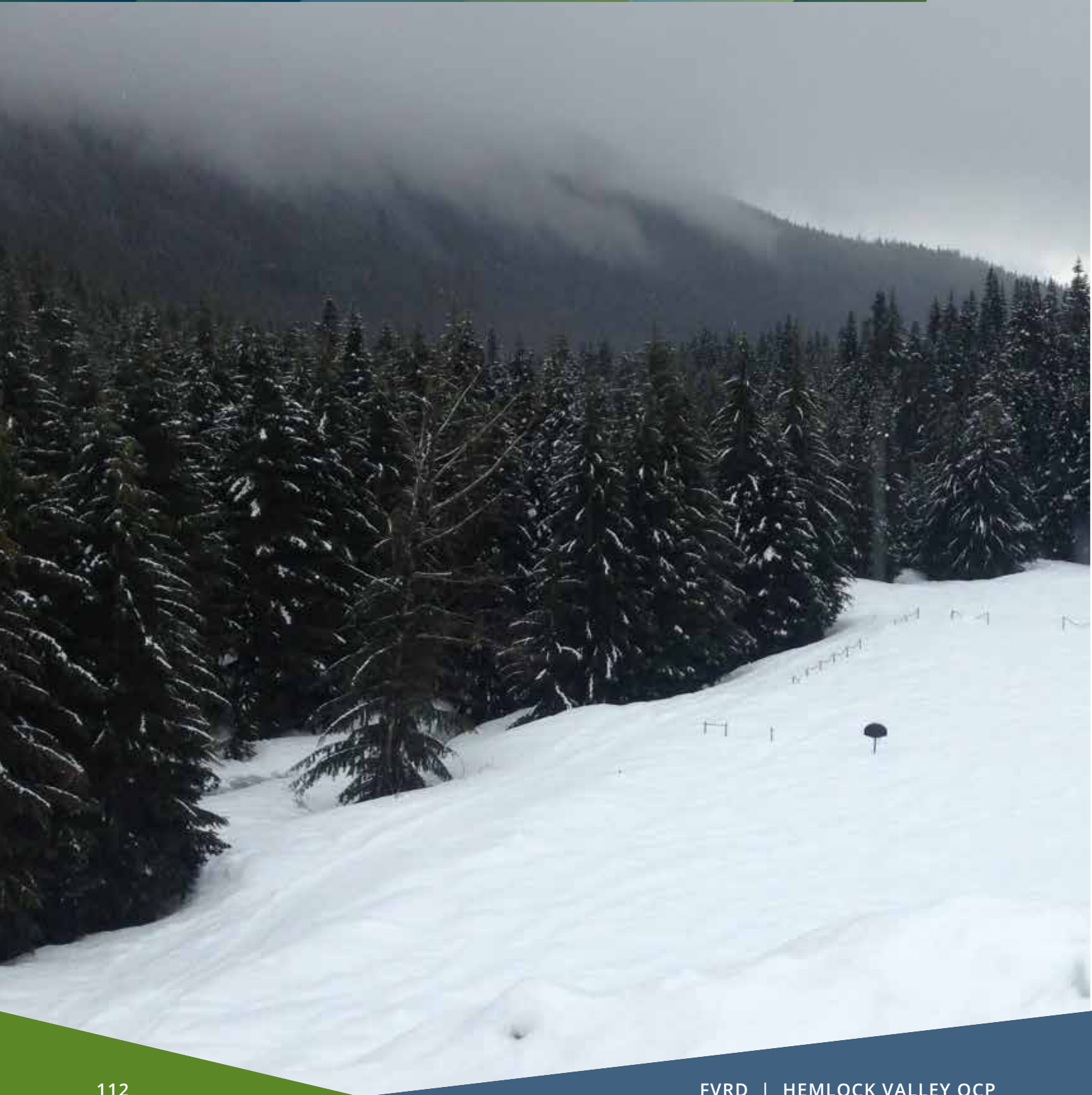
SCHEDULE I: DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS



SCHEDULE I: DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS

See related documents.

SCHEDULE II: NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN TERMS OF REFERENCE



SCHEDULE II: NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE

See related document.

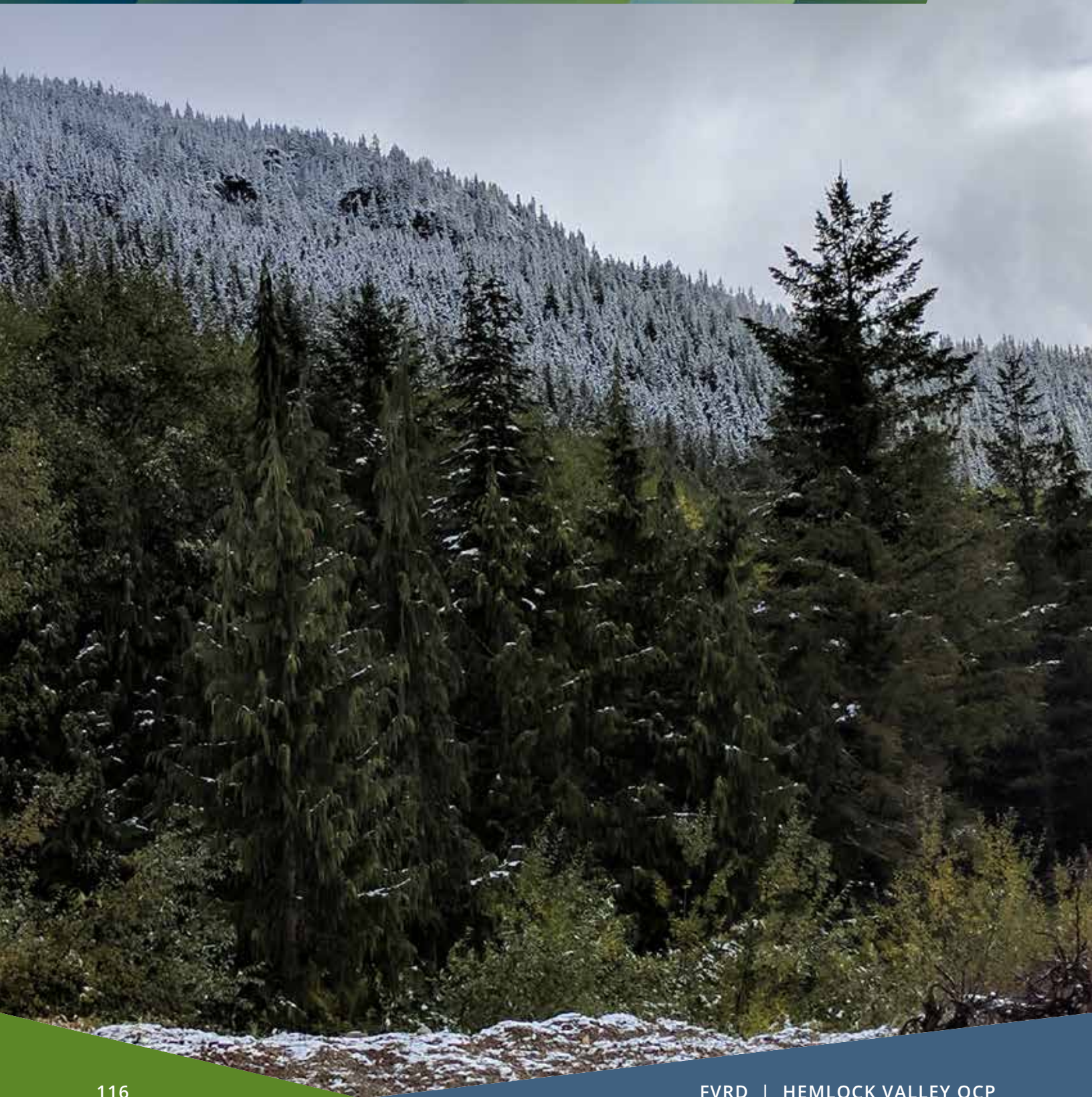
SCHEDULE III: HEMLOCK WEST NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



SCHEDULE III: HEMLOCK WEST NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

See related document.

APPENDICES



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Document Glossary

Unless otherwise stated in this Plan, the following terms have the meaning defined below. Terms not defined in this section carry the same meaning as in Provincial statutes and the bylaws of the Fraser Valley Regional District.

ACCESS means the way, or means of connection, between lands adjacent to a public roadway and the public roadway; which connection provides access to and from the private lands. Access may also mean the access permitted and specified in a Highways Access Permit issued by the Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure; see also PUBLIC ACCESS.

ACCESSORY BOARDING USE means a use accessory to a residential use and contained within the principal residence where no more than two (2) sleeping rooms, which do not contain cooking facilities, are rented for the accommodation of no more than four (4) persons.

ACCESSORY RESIDENTIAL USE means a use accessory to a commercial use, mobile home park, a tourist accommodation use, or an industrial use, where the building or buildings include one dwelling unit for the accommodation of the owner, operator or manager.

ALLUVIAL FAN means the alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a steep mountain valley or gorge upon a plain or at the junction of a tributary stream with the main stream.

ANCILLARY OR ACCESSORY USE means a use auxiliary or subordinate to the principal use permitted in the land use designation.

APPROVAL means approval in writing.

APPROVED COMMUNITY SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM means a system for the collection, treatment, and disposal of domestic sewage, which has a design capacity of at least 22,700 litres per day and which is approved as a Class "A" system under the Municipal Sewage Regulation of the Environmental Management Act, and which is owned, operated and maintained by the Fraser Valley Regional District.

APPROVED COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM means a system of waterworks which is approved under the Drinking Water Protection Act and its associated regulations, and which is owned, operated and maintained by either:

- › an improvement district pursuant to the *Local Government Act*;
- › a water utility pursuant to the Water Utility Act;
- › the Fraser Valley Regional District; or
- › a strata corporation pursuant to the Strata Property Act with a minimum of five strata lots served by the water system.

ASSEMBLY USE means a use of land that provides open space, buildings, or structures for private gatherings and assembly of people; which may be centered around education, religious gathering and worship or fraternal organization; and may include retreats, camps, private educational centre, meeting hall, and associated temporary lodging, boarding and accommodation use; in addition to associated residential use.

BUFFER means any device arranged and maintained to screen or separate adjoining land uses or properties, and includes any combination of setbacks, existing vegetation, ditches, roads, landscaping, berming and fencing.

BUILDING BYLAW means any building bylaw applicable to Electoral Area "C" of the Fraser Valley Regional District enacted pursuant to the *Local Government Act*.

COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUND USE means a commercial use of land for the purpose of providing two or more recreational camping spaces for recreational trailers, or motor homes, together with all supporting, common leisure and service facilities for the exclusive use of, and temporary occupancy for part of the year only, holiday-makers; may include: a recreational camping club incorporated under the Society Act; but does not

include a social club, interest developments, strata developments, natural campgrounds, holiday park, mobile home park, motel, campground or camp licensed under the Community Care Facility Act.

COMMERCIAL USE means a use providing for the retail sale, repair and servicing of household, non-household, personal and non-personal goods, or for providing services to people.

CONSERVATION USE means the preservation or protection of natural resources and assets in their natural state, including the habitat of birds, fish and other wildlife.

CONTIGUOUS, when applied to two areas of development, means that they abut or touch each other.

CONTROLLED RECREATION AREA (CRA) refers to the boundaries for the associated license of occupation issued by the Province of British Columbia which gives the Resort Developer the right to use Crown land for the purposes set out in the Resort Master Plan.

DESIGNATION means the land use designations set out in Policy Chapter 2 of this Plan.

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION means an application pursuant to an enacted provision of a Responsible Authority which affects the development of any land within the area covered by this plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT means a field-based technical assessment conducted, prepared and supported by a qualified professional including but not limited to a professional biologist, in accordance with the Ministry of Environment recommended methodologies and best practices, which assessment provides:

- › an inventory of fish and wildlife species and their habitats; threatened, rare and endangered species and their habitats and, other sensitive ecosystems in the proposed development area, and in adjacent habitats or ecosystems which may be impacted by the proposed development area; and,
- › recommendations for the avoidance then mitigation of impacts associated with a proposed development area.

FLOODPLAIN means an area of land, whether flood-proofed or not, which is susceptible to flooding by a watercourse, lake, ocean or other body of water.

FLOODPROOFING means the alteration of land or structures and contents to minimize flood damage by raising the elevation of the land above the maximum elevation of the local flood level as determined by Fraser Valley Regional District Floodplain Management Bylaw 0681, 2005, or by the construction of buildings and structures to withstand the effects of flooding and flood waters, with all habitable floors located at elevations above the flood construction level as determined by Fraser Valley Regional District Floodplain Management Bylaw 0681, 2005.

FORESTRY USE means the cutting and preliminary grading of forest products for shipment; includes temporary or portable sawmills or shake mills processing materials cut in the local area.

GEOHAZARD STUDY means a study prepared by a qualified professional engineer with training and experience in geotechnical engineering and licensed in the Province of British Columbia which interprets the physical conditions of surface or subsurface features in a study area with respect to stability, potential seismic disturbance, interrelated chemical activity, and size and volume analysis; specifically addresses the possible effects of physical alterations or deformations of the land related to proposed building or other projects; and may establish standards for siting and construction of proposed buildings or the nature and location of proposed uses. Geohazard studies must meet the requirements outlined in FVRD – EGBC GeoHazard Assurance Statement.

HOME OCCUPATION USE means a use accessory to a single family residential use where the householder carries on an occupation, craft or profession within the residential dwelling unit. **IMPERVIOUS AREA** means the total area of impervious surface expressed as a percentage of the total area of the parcel of land. Impervious surfaces are those which water cannot penetrate such as buildings, paved roads, and driveways.

INDUSTRIAL USE means the use of land, buildings and structures for the manufacturing, processing, fabricating, repair, packaging or assembly of goods; warehousing or bulk storage of goods; and related accessory uses.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL USE means a commercial use intended to serve the day-to-day needs of the local population residing in the vicinity of the local commercial use; includes general stores, convenience

stores, small personal service establishments and artisan-craft workshop uses.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL means an institutional use, which provides services for primarily local residents including civic, educational, fire halls, community and cultural centres, and other similar uses, and is established by local government, provincial or federal government, parks board or library board.

MOBILE HOME PARK means a residential use of a lot on which two or more mobile homes are located.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN means a plan prepared and adopted by a Regional Board as a Schedule to the Official Community Plan by bylaw pursuant to the *Local Government Act* which applies to parts of the Official Community Plan Area. It supplements the policies and land uses in the Official Community Plan for added guidance pertaining to development.

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN means a plan prepared and adopted by a Regional Board by bylaw pursuant to the *Local Government Act* which applies to all or parts of an electoral area of a Regional District. It forms the basis for preparing development bylaws in an electoral area.

ON-SITE SERVICES means the provision of an individual water supply and on-site sewage disposal in accordance with the standards of the Responsible Authorities pursuant to the requirements of the Public Health Act, the Environmental Management Act, and bylaws of the Fraser Valley Regional District.

PARK AND PARK RESERVE means open space dedicated to the preservation of the natural environment and recreation use, including camping and a range of facilities associated with park activities.

PLAN AMENDMENT means a bylaw amending a schedule of this Plan prepared and adopted pursuant to the *Local Government Act*.

PUBLIC ACCESS means the unrestricted right of the general public to cross lands without the need for any approvals or specified permits.

PUBLIC USE means the use of land by a government or administrative body intended primarily to serve the day-to-day needs of the population residing in the local vicinity, and includes civic, utility, institutional, recreation and conservation uses but excludes commercial recreation use.

QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL means an applied scientist or technologist specializing in a relevant applied science or technology including, but not limited to, agrology, forestry, biology, engineering, geomorphology, geology, hydrology, hydrogeology or landscape architecture, and, who is registered in British Columbia with their appropriate professional organization and acting under that association's Code of Ethics is subject to disciplinary action by that association; and, who, through demonstrated suitable education, experience, accreditation and knowledge relevant to the particular matter, may be reasonably relied on to provide advice within their area of expertise.

RECREATION USE means public park, conservation area, recreation area and ancillary uses as permitted by the Responsible Authorities; excludes commercial recreation uses.

RESIDENTIAL USE means the use of land for residences, providing for the accommodation and home life of a person or persons at a maximum density of one unit or more in accordance with provisions set out in this plan.

RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY means a "residential occupancy" as set out and defined in the British Columbia Building Code.

RESORT MASTER PLAN refers to The Hemlock Resort Master Plan which is an All-Seasons Resort Master Plan for what is now known as Sasquatch Mountain Resort. The Resort Master Plan, which outlines significant development and expansion plans for the OCP Area, was created by Berezen Resort (Hemlock) Ltd. and approved by the Province of British Columbia in 2016.

RESORT DEVELOPER refers to the owners / administrators of the Resort Master Plan who hold the license of occupation for the Controlled Recreation Area (at the time this Plan was developed, the Resort Developer is Berezen Resort (Hemlock) Ltd.).

RESOURCE EXTRACTION means the pulling out or drawing out of primary forest, mineral and other natural resources and includes mining, the extraction of aggregate materials, forestry, fishing and associated local transportation uses.

RESOURCE INDUSTRIAL USE means a use related to the extraction, primary processing, and transport of products from primary natural resource materials; includes log booming, sawmills, and gravel sorting and screening plants and similar related industries

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY means a governmental and/or administrative body, operating in part or in total within the region, which is charged with or capable of enacting government provisions affecting the development of land or the construction of public works within the region; includes a member municipality, a Regional District, the Province of British Columbia, the Government of Canada, and their agencies.

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING means a structure providing for a single family residential use for person or persons, includes accessory residential uses as well as mobile and modular homes where permitted in the zoning bylaw.

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL USE means the use of a building or part thereof as a single family dwelling with a maximum density of one single family dwelling unit per parcel.

SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISE means an artisan craft workshop, hobby greenhouse, or cottage industry which is accessory use in a rural or limited use designation, unless prohibited by a zoning bylaw.

SPECIAL EVENT means the use of land for temporary commercial or industrial use including fairs or concerts, live performances, campsites, assembly use, recreation use, emergency operations and other event-related land uses.

TEMPORARY USE means a commercial or industrial use for which a Temporary Use Permit pursuant to Section 921 of the *Local Government Act* is issued.

USEABLE LAND means, for the purpose of computing the number of sites, strata lots or dwelling units permitted in a resort development, all of the lot area which can be used for camping, holiday homes, resort residential uses and associated activities; it shall exclude the site for a residence of the owner, manager or employee, land with a slope greater than 25%, land lacking adequate natural drainage of surface water, sensitive habitat and lakes, ponds, and watercourses.

WATERCOURSE means any natural depression with well-defined banks and a bed zero point six (0.6) metres or more below the surrounding land serving to give direction to a current of water at least six (6) months of the year or having a drainage area of two (2) square kilometres or more upstream of the point of consideration.

WETLAND means land that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal conditions that supports, vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including, swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, estuaries and similar areas that are not part of the active floodplain of a stream, that may not contain surface water, and that may not be connected to a stream.