



The Village of
PORT CLEMENTS
"Gateway to the Wilderness"

36 Cedar Avenue West
PO Box 198
Port Clements, BC
VOT1R0
OFFICE: 250-557-4295
Public Works: 250-557-4295
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Email: office@portclements.ca
Web: www.portclements.ca

7:00 PM Regular Meeting of Council, Monday, November 1st, 2021

AGENDA

1. **ADOPT AGENDA**
2. **PETITIONS, DELEGATIONS & OPENING OF SEALED TENDERS**
D-1—Invited BC Ambulance Service Representatives -- Deb Trumbley & Tom Soames
3. **MINUTES**
M-1— October 18th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting Minutes
4. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES & UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
5. **ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE**
C-1—INFO — Membership Fee Increase - GFOABC
C-2—INFO— October Board Highlights – NCRD
C-3—INFO— BC Flood Strategy Partner Engagement Report – Ministry of FLNRORD
C-4—INFO/INVITATION – BC Youth Parliament – Youth Parliament of BC Alumni Society
C-5—REQUEST—consideration and motions of support for resolution – City of Victoria
C-6—REQUEST—2022 VIRL Board Appointments – VIRL
C-7—INFO/REQUEST – Haida Gwaii Timber Supply Area Appointment Decision – Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District
C-8—INFO – Proposed Legislative Changes Bill 26 -- Ministry of Municipal Affairs
6. **FINANCE**
7. **GOVERNMENT**
G-1— Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021
Recommended motion: THAT Council passes and adopts "Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021"
G-2—2022 Council Meeting Schedule
G-3—Live Streaming Council Meetings
8. **NEW BUSINESS**
9. **REPORTS & DISCUSSIONS**
R-1—INFO - Regular Report on Current Operations – Elsie Lemke, CAO
10. **ACTION ITEMS**
A-1- Action Items List
11. **QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC & PRESS**

12. IN-CAMERA

90(1) A part of a council meeting may be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to or is one or more of the following:

- (a) personal information about an identifiable individual who holds or is being considered for a position as an officer, employee or agent of the municipality or another position appointed by the municipality;
- (c) labour relations or other employee relations;
- (j) information that is prohibited, or information that if it were presented in a document would be prohibited, from disclosure under section 21 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;

13. ADJOURNMENT



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For more information please contact by:
 Phone: 250-557-4295
 FAX: 250-557-4568
 Email: cao@portclements.ca

Delegation to Council Application Form

Invited

Applicant Group/Individual Name: Deb Trumbley + Tom Soames
Mailing Address: N/A.
Telephone: N/A. **Email:** _____

Subject of Delegation: Village of Port Clements Council invited BC Ambulance service representative to talk w/ Council to discuss changes to ambulance service + answer questions from Council

Purpose of Delegation:

Please note that delegations regarding any aspect of an Official Community Plan or a zoning application are prohibited between the conclusion of a Public Hearing and the adoption of a Bylaw and may not come before Council at that time.

- Question for council
- Requesting information
- Requesting a letter of support
- Requesting funding

Other (provide details): Invited by Council to attend so Council can receive info + ask questions.

Contact Person (if different from above): Erin
Telephone number: N/A. **Email:** mycommunity@bcehs.ca

It is recommended that if an applicant has a deadline or specific time constraint then the applicant should make their delegation application to a Council Meeting that has at least one other Council Meeting occurring before this deadline.

Please note that your delegation may not be on the date requested due to prior commitments, staff resources or at the Chief Administrative Officers' discretion due to subject matter. Your delegation is not confirmed until it is approved by the CAO and you have been contacted by Village staff.

Council Meeting date requested: November 1, 2021
Attending delegate (if different from above): _____

D-1

Delegation Requirements:

If approved the name of the delegation and its subject will be published in the Council Meeting Agenda, which is made available to the public and on our website. This is not optional and cannot be withdrawn from the public record.

If you wish to provide supporting documentation to be published in the Agenda, it must be provided to our office no later than **1:00 PM on the Wednesday prior to the Council Meeting**. After the Agenda's deadline the delegation must bring its supporting document to the Council Meeting for distribution. It is mandatory to bring 7 copies for Council and Staff

Delegation Rules at Council Meetings:

1. **The delegation has a 10 minute time limit for speaking to Council.** This limit is regardless of how many speakers the delegation presents as part of their delegation. This limit also includes time for any questions.
2. The presentation must be directed at Council in a respectful and collaborative manner. The meeting Chairperson will indicate who has the turn to speak and in what order: interrupting and talking over someone when they are speaking is strongly discouraged. Disrespectful and abusive language will not be tolerated.
3. **Do not expect an immediate answer or response to your delegation:** Council may refer to staff for more information or postpone it to another meeting for further consideration. Council reserves the right to make its decision in its own time and will not be pressed to a decision due to a delegate's deadline.

I understand and agree that I have been advised on the rules and requirements of a delegation to Council and I agree to these terms.

Name: _____ N.A.
 Date: _____
 Signature: _____

For Office Use Only:

Date Application Received: 2021-10-18 Documents Submitted with Application: N/A
 Application Received by: Suzanne Cumming Signature: Suzanne

- Approved
- Declined
- Other (please specify): _____

Council Meeting Appearance date of Delegation: November 1st, 2021

[Signature]
 Signature of Chief Administrative Officer

2021-10-18-
 Signature Date

D-1



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Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council, Monday, October 18th, 2021

Present:

Mayor Doug Daugert
Councillor Ian Gould
Councillor Brigid Cumming (by teleconference)
Councillor Kazamir Falconbridge

CAO Elsie Lemke
Deputy Clerk Elizabeth Cumming

Councillor Kelly Whitney-Gould (regrets)

Members of the Public and Press: Linda Berston, Marilyn Bliss and Bev Lore.

Meeting Called to Order at 7:00 PM

Mayor Daugert: I call to order this meeting of the Council of the Village of Port Clements being held on the traditional territory of the Haida People.

1. ADOPT AGENDA

2021-10-227—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council adopts the October 18th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting Agenda as presented.
CARRIED

2. PETITIONS, DELEGATIONS & OPENING OF SEALED TENDERS

3. MINUTES

M-1— October 4th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting Minutes
2021-10-228—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council adopts the October 4th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting Minutes as presented.
CARRIED

4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES & UNFINISHED BUSINESS

5. ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-1—INFO — Appointment of Directors to Regional District – City of Langley
2021-10-229—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council receives C-1—Appointment of Directors to Regional District from the City of Langley.
CARRIED

Councillor Falconbridge left room at 7:05 PM

C-2—INFO/INVITATION – Emergency Paramedics and Dispatchers – Ambulance Paramedics of BC
2021-10-230—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Gould
THAT Council receives C-2—Emergency Paramedics and Dispatchers from Ambulance Paramedics of BC.
CARRIED

Councillor Falconbridge returned at 7:07 PM

C-3—REQUEST-- 8-hour-shifts for Medical Professionals – Wendy Quinn
2021-10-231—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Gould
THAT Council receives C-3—8-hour-shifts for Medical Professionals from Wendy Quinn.
CARRIED

C-4—REQUEST- Letter of Support for Application – Tlell Fall Fair
2021-10-232—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council supplies the Tlell Fall Fair with a letter of support.
CARRIED

6. FINANCE

7. GOVERNMENT

G-1— 3rd Quarter 2021 – Grants Report – Andrew Hudson, MIEDS Grant Writer
2021-10-233—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Gould
THAT Council receives the 3rd Quarter 2021 Grants Report from Andrew Hudson, MIEDS Grant Writer.
CARRIED

G-2—Quarantine/Isolation Leave – Sick Leave Benefit – Deputy Clerk Cumming
2021-10-234—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council amends the Employee Benefit Policy's Sick Leave Entitlement from six (6) to ten (10) days and adopts the draft policy amendment as presented.
CARRIED

G-3—Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021
2021-10-235—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council does 1st & 2nd reading of Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021
CARRIED

2021-10-236—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council does 3rd reading of Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021.
CARRIED

G-4—Community Engagement – Action Item A3 – Elsie Lemke, CAO
2021-10-237—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council receives the Community Engagement report from CAO Lemke.
CARRIED

2021-10-238—Moved by Mayor Daugert, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council directs staff to look into how we can put our Council Meetings on Zoom or other platforms to engage people.
CARRIED

G-5—Scheduling Strategic Plan Update Session
2021-10-239—Moved by Councillor Cumming, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council receives the Scheduling Strategic Plan Update Session report.
CARRIED

M-1

2021-10-240—Moved by Mayor Daugert, seconded by Councillor Falconbridge
THAT Council schedules the Strategic Plan Update Session for Tuesday, November 23rd at 7:00 PM.
CARRIED

8. NEW BUSINESS

9. REPORTS & DISCUSSIONS

R-1—INFO - Regular Report on Current Operations – Elsie Lemke, CAO

Mayor Daugert: October 13th – Attended a forestry engagement session with FNLRO RD in which they had the Chief Forester of BC in attendance, it was mostly major forest companies at these meetings, this was about their discretion of the local regional managers on cutting permits on giving other areas when they can't cut the volume in a permit due to various land use orders. Interesting to see how the major forest companies really wanted to unify the rules over the entire province so they could shift foresters from one division to another. They did not want to see landscape planning, which is what true sustainability probably will take in terms of planning watershed by watershed you can't take your 10% cut from one area if it cuts 50% of that watershed to be sustainable. They want to avoid landscape planning and do it on a macro basis, and forestry does to as their concern is that they have a number of divisional managers that are not RPFs, and so they don't want rules that require a RPF to sign off on them. Interesting to see how they came to these conclusions and the driving forces.

October 14th – Northern health call, more or less the usual, but it was about the increased rate of transmission in the Northern Health Region. Especially that area east of Telkwa, it has been a big problem to the entire province, and unfortunate, but it resulted in the current health orders that are out.

October 15th – Meeting with Josie Osbourne, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, which was a meeting of all the Northern Mayors, there 41 people on the call and each person was asked to speak but they were given a minute each. Did not want to raise any new ideas, as a representative of the Village of Port Clements only raised the wishes of Council. She wanted challenges and opportunities. Identified that the challenge was the provincial framework agreement that would eventually effect everyone on Haida Gwaii, would assume more good things than difficult things, but we would look at as a challenge as we have to get somewhere with it. Our opportunity is that we have land available in Port Clements and have to get it out so that we can provide an opportunity for affordable and safe housing for people in British Columbia. There was a demand for that and our challenge was to work within our capacity, which is limited, to make this land available. That is where he stopped, as we were not going to get any detail out, don't expect that they would get into a lot of detail work with that sort of mass meeting. Interesting that since we complained really hard altogether, the Northern Mayors do have a voice, and she is talking about running these meetings monthly or at least bi-monthly and actually talking to us. The fact that there were 40 northern mayors complaining together made a little bit of an impact on the government and they are listening to our complaints a little bit more. Hopefully future meetings we'll be able to dig down on issues more. Interesting to hear the issues coming from other mayors and municipalities in the north. A lot of problems are common, but in some cases one community will say 'we can't do anything fentanyl is such a big problem in our community' I heard that twice, others have lost jobs, closed sawmills, but some of it was different. Interesting to try get that broad perspective and good for the minister that she is actually getting that input, that she's a little less isolated in her thinking of what to do about the North. To hear the complains, ex: In Smithers they are putting up one of the workcamps, housing over 1000 people, and yet they don't feel that they're getting the support from the provincial government to do this. They're providing them with a lot of services and they don't feel that they're not getting additional supports and these work camps don't pay taxes.

Councillor Gould: *Question and request to ask what date NDIIT cuts off the end of the year for the grant application qualifications – is it application date or date we hear back on results of applications? Christine Cunningham made him aware of two other grants available, not sure of the structure of how they work, will try to get more information.*

Councillor Cumming: *Reported Museum and Port Clements Housing and Restoration Society activities. Scheduled Port Clements recreation Commission meeting for Wednesday but must re-arrange to next month due to scheduling conflicts with members.*

Councillor Falconbridge: *Question on when Public Works have plans to pressure wash the Rainbow Wharf and repaint it? Nothing to report except the public are complaining to him, and that they are not coming to the meeting or going into the office as directed.*

2021-10-241—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Cumming
THAT Council receives the written and verbal reports from Council and CAO Elsie Lemke.

CARRIED

10. ACTION ITEMS

A-1- Action Items List

11. QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC & PRESS

Question -- Marilyn Bliss: We have many bylaws but no bylaw enforcement officer, can we bring over and enforcer? There has been an accumulation of derelict vehicles in the community and do not know if there is anything that can be addressed with them?

Answer: The only real mechanism as Council, in addressing derelict vehicles/lots, was safety issues – we do not really have the mechanism to say it is unsightly. Put in the complaint in writing to Council, request that it goes to Mayor or Council. We did investigate getting a building inspector on Island, but it is basically prohibitively expensive – had to have someone qualified, with a vehicle, and the cost just got to be ridiculous on a per capita basis with our population. Trying to enforce bylaws and keep things organized is not easy for small municipalities.

Statement – Linda Berston: In the past there was a trailer in the Community Park (where the fireman’s concession stand is now located), a former CAO was living there, and it provided accommodation and security for the Park. Why not move the fireman’s concession, and buy a prefab house/trailer to put there?

Statement – Linda Berston: You want people to be more involved with the Village Office, you should think to go back to being open 5-days a week and be opened the full-time staff are there. Then people will not feel that the office is sequestered away and they’re welcoming. People have a negative attitude that spreads in the community.

Question – Linda Berston: With St. Mark’s Church, is the Village Planning to subsidize that as a business? Where are the funds for that coming from? It was not a money-maker and was in the red, and I don’t think the Village should be subsidizing it. Rent it into a private hand. That thing just struggled.

Answer: The funding for current equipment purchases is coming from a Gwaii Trust Grant where some of the project funds are for the St. Mark’s Gift Shop.

Question – Bev Lore: People are concerned and think it is critical that we get the M&B subdivision up, as there is nowhere for people to move to – no land to put a trailer on. I know it is a bylaw issue, but can't you open it up? We really need some property action happening for people to live - someone said that we need some low-income, just some places to live. There is a house on Tingley listed for \$300,000+ but for people on Island that isn't affordable. Opening that property/getting thing moving is something that needs to happen.

Answer: It is not that far off from development, as there is sewer and water service. It is something that is being looked at and considered.

Statement – Bev Lore: Many years ago, the Regional District encouraged Paul Melney to move his things behind a fence, but now it's horrific again. It would be nice if it wasn't so horrific and if he could move this stuff on the corner of Bayview and Tingley onto the other property outside of the Village. A few years ago it was an issue because he collects all these empties which attracts rats, and having the garbage truck and crap there is an issue.

Statement – Bev Lore: If there is lots of grant money floating around, why can't we get the ambulance have their own structure? A new building? A proper station? Then the clinic would have more room?

Statement – Bev Lore: We are thinking about Christmas things for the Recreation Commission, but probably will not do a group thing with Santa. There is a severe shortage of volunteers in the community. We need to find a way to encourage volunteerism. Even though it is hard due to COVID, and the Recreation Commission has done very little due to it, we have tried to get the odd thing going on. Last year looked at doing something at the campsite for Christmas, but the COVID issues were too much.

12. IN-CAMERA

90(1) A part of a council meeting may be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to or is one or more of the following:

(c) labour relations or other employee relations;

90(2) A part of a council meeting must be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to or is one or more of the following:

(b) the consideration of information received and held in confidence relating to negotiations between the municipality and a provincial government or the federal government or both, or between a provincial government or the federal government or both and a third party;

2021-10-242—Moved by Councillor Falconbridge, seconded by Councillor Gould

THAT Council moves in-camera as per section 90(1)(c) and 90(2)(b) of the *Community Charter* at 8:44 PM.
CARRIED

13. ADJOURNMENT

2021-10-243—Moved by Councillor Cumming,

THAT Council adjourns this meeting at 9:23 PM

CARRIED

Mayor Doug Daugert

CAO Elsie Lemke

October 12, 2021

To: GFOABC Membership
Subject: GFOABC Membership Fee Increase

The GFOABC is implementing an increase to membership fees over the next two years. This comes after careful consideration and review of our revenue sources, external risks and how we plan to best serve our members.

The increase will ensure that as we move forward, the Association is resourced to meet the services that our members require and to continue to be the leading source for knowledge-sharing, promoting excellence in leadership and providing professional development that adapts to the ever-evolving role of local government financial officers.

The use of GFOABC reserves will enable us to phase-in the increase over a two-year period. Effective January 1, 2022, membership fees will be increased by 50% with the remaining 50% applied January 1, 2023.

It is important to note that membership fees were last reviewed and increased in 2017 and since that time, GFOABC has made significant headway in its ability to meet the needs of the membership.

We have developed strong working relationships with our provincial and association partners. These partnerships have been instrumental in implementing changes to the Property Tax Deferral and Home Owner Grant programs, addressing Covid19 impacts and engaging in conversations related to ensuring local government financial resiliency. We have strengthened our longstanding partnerships such as the Strategic Education Alliance with the Municipal Finance Authority and the Local Government Accounting & Auditing Workshop with the Chartered Professional Accountants of BC making it possible for us to deliver a broad range of professional development opportunities to members.

We also continue to invest in the online forum community which has become an increasingly important hub for members to share best practices, exchange ideas and develop a network of support across British Columbia.

GFOABC has demonstrated a high level of resilience, adapting and responding to the needs of our members in very uncertain times. We are committed to supporting our members and sustaining the level of service that the Association has been delivering over the past several years.

Members were advised of a significant fee increase at the 2021 Annual General Meeting and in subsequent newsletters. We now are providing the detailed fee schedule for 2022 and 2023

(see fee schedule below) that you may require for financial planning purposes. Please note this is not an invoice and a renewal notice will be sent out January 1, 2022.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our members for their ongoing support and look forward to continuing our work together.

Should you have any questions about the fee increase or about the services and benefits that GFOABC offers, please reach out to Kala Harris, Executive Director, at T: 250-382-6871 or execdir@gfoabc.ca or myself at T: 604-886-2274 or lcoughlin@gibsons.ca.

Yours truly,

Lorraine Coughlin, CPA, CGA
 President

Table: Membership Fee Schedule

| Municipal Population (000's) | Regional District Budget (\$ millions) | Voting Member | 2022 Fees (\$) | 2023 Fees (\$) |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Less than 5 | Less than 5 | 1 | 365 | 486 |
| 5-10 | 5-10 | 2 | 629 | 839 |
| 10-25 | 10-25 | 3 | 939 | 1252 |
| 25-50 | 25-50 | 4 | 1249 | 1665 |
| 50-75 | 50-75 | 5 | 1559 | 2079 |
| 75-100 | 75-100 | 6 | 1878 | 2504 |
| 100-150 | 100-150 | 7 | 2188 | 2917 |
| 150-250 | 150-250 | 8 | 2498 | 3330 |
| 250-500 | 250-500 | 9 | 2817 | 3756 |
| More than 500 | More than 500 | 10 | 3127 | 4169 |



Board Highlights

October 15, 2021

Delegations:

Mike Lambert, Director, Environmental and Regulatory Affairs, Ksi Lisims LNG and Sandra Webster, Principal, Stantec, provided an update on the proposed Ksi Lisims LNG project located at Wil Milit (Nisga'a owned private land). It will export up to 12 million tonnes of LNG per annum. The Chair of the Board thanked Mr. Lambert and Ms. Webster for their delegation.

Dan Buffet, Chief Executive Officer of Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF) and Steve Kozuki, Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC), provided an update on HCTF and FESBC activities in the North Coast. The Chair of the Board thanked Mr. Buffet and Mr. Kozuki for their delegation. The Board resolved to send correspondence to the Select Standing Committee on Finance and Government Services to request funding increases for both organizations.

Board Business:

1. The Board provided a one-time COVID Restart Grant to the Queen Charlotte Heritage Housing Society in the amount of \$10,000. It will support the operations of the *Kal Naay* Alder House, which provides 24/7 housing and supportive programming to vulnerable individuals in Haida Gwaii.
2. The Board resolved to hold a public hearing for Bylaw No. 608, 2017 (North Coast Official Community Plan for Electoral Areas A & C). The public hearing is set for November 16, 2021 at the Coast Mountain College in Prince Rupert, B.C. at 7:00 p.m.
3. The Board passed three readings of a regional broadband contribution service bylaw. The bylaw has been provided to the Inspector of Municipalities for approval before approval of the electorate is sought.
4. The Board supported Citywest's tenure application to install fibre-to-the-home in and/or around the Villages of Queen Charlotte, Skidegate, Masset, and Old Massett.
5. The Board resolved to send correspondence to the Honourable Minister Dix, Minister of Health and Northern Health to outline the lack of essential medical services on Haida Gwaii.

For complete details of NCRD Board meetings, the Agenda and Minutes are posted online at www.ncrdbc.com.

C-2

Elizabeth Cumming

From: BC Flood Risk Strategy FLNR:EX <BCFloodRiskStrategy@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: October-13-21 10:41 AM
Subject: BC Flood Strategy - What We Heard Report
Attachments: BC Flood Strategy What We Heard Report.pdf

Good morning,

Please see the attached document for the “What We Heard” Report following the BC Flood Strategy External Engagement workshops. During the three engagement workshops, we received an incredible amount of feedback that has been synthesized into this document. Our BC Flood Strategy team would like to extend another huge thank you to everyone who actively participated in these engagement sessions and provided thoughtful feedback.

In the next phase of the BC Flood Strategy, the findings from the “What We Heard” Report will be implemented in the revision of the discussion paper. Once the revised discussion paper is completed, we will begin the “Phase 2” external engagements with the greater public, NGO, and industry partners before creating a final draft of the BC Flood Strategy.

If there are any questions regarding the “What We Heard” Report or the next steps in the BC Flood Strategy process, please reach out to our team at BCFloodRiskStrategy@gov.bc.ca.

Thank you,
The BC Flood Strategy Team



Ministry of
Forests, Lands, Natural
Resource Operations
and Rural Development

Offering acknowledgement in honour of the Lekwungen peoples – known today as the Esquimalt and Songhees Nations – the traditional stewards of the land and watersheds on which we live, work, and play.

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Village of Port Clements Network. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

BC FLOOD STRATEGY PARTNER ENGAGEMENT

Summer 2021

Introduction

The B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (referred to throughout this report as FLNRORD) – Water Management Branch and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General – Emergency Management B.C. (referred to throughout this report as EMBC) are creating the Province’s first ever flood resilience and management strategy. During June and July 2021, partners from federal, local, and First Nations government agencies were invited to provide feedback on a draft discussion paper outlining the strategic *vision, principles and outcomes* for flood management in the province. These are complemented by priority *program areas* and associated *potential actions*.

Participants received an email to register for one of three virtual workshops as well as an internal copy of the draft discussion paper. As part of the workshops, representatives from FLNRORD presented an overview of the engagement process and key content from the discussion paper. Following the presentation, in small, facilitated breakout groups, participants provided input and recommendations to guide the next phase of the B.C. Flood Strategy.

This summary report was independently prepared by SFU’s Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue to provide an overview and summary of themes and input surfaced during the workshops and online survey. The online survey was designed for those who were unable to join the workshops. This report does not provide an overall representation of general public opinion, institutional policies or positions, nor that of a randomly selected population sample. Rather, this report presents a summary of the views and ideas of individual session participants. This report does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the SFU Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue, nor of the Government of British Columbia.

Workshop details

Workshops were held virtually, using Zoom.

- Workshop 1: June 23, 2021 | 8:30AM-12:30PM (Pacific Time)
- Workshop 2: July 8, 2021 | 12:30PM-4:30PM (Pacific Time)
- Workshop 3: July 19, 2021 | 12:30PM-4:30PM (Pacific Time)

Workshop agenda

Although there was slight variance between the three workshops, all followed the same structure:

- Welcome and opening remarks
- Opening polls
- Presentation

- Q&A
- Break
- Breakout 1: Priority Program Area 1, 2 or 3
- Breakout 2: Priority Program Area 4
- Closing remarks.

Following the workshop, participants were also invited to complete a Participant Exit Survey. This survey was designed to collect workshop feedback, as well as any additional input regarding the discussion paper.

Participants

| Workshop | Final number of participants* | Final registration numbers** | Number of government active listeners present | Number of SFU Centre for Dialogue staff present | Number of breakout rooms |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| June 23, 2021 | 52 | 58 | 14 | 15 | 7 |
| July 8, 2021 | 34 | 53 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| July 19, 2021 | 17 | 29 | 4 | 7 | 3 |

*"Final number of participants" does not include staff from SFU, nor the Province. This figure is captured towards the end of the government presentation segment.

**"Final registration numbers" only include participants who registered via Eventbrite. This figure does not include staff from SFU nor the Province. This figure is "pre-attrition".

Online survey details

As part of this phase of engagement, FLNRORD designed and distributed an online survey for partners from federal, local and First Nations government agencies. The survey was open from July 8th to July 30th 2021.

Summary

Input, questions and recommendations from the virtual workshops and the online survey are summarized below by theme and divided according to the discussion paper's key Priority Program Areas.

There was strong overall support amongst participants for the discussion paper and each of the four Priority Program Areas. For example, participants responded well to the idea of a provincial flood mapping exercise and a provincial coordination role in mapping and various activities to enhance preparedness, in particular, for smaller communities who may not have the necessary resources. In addition, proposed revisions and updates to technical guidelines were also well received. Participants were also pleased to see the "build back better" framing and its centrality to future planning and recovery programs.

Participants were eager to understand how the Strategy will be implemented and funded, emphasizing that one of the largest barriers to flood management is the lack of consistent funding and insufficient staff capacity at the local government level. Participants were wary of the recreation of a "patchwork of local and regional regulations and programs" which would hinder the implementation of a coherent approach to flood and natural hazard management. Many recommended strong provincial and federal leadership to ensure adequate flood management for all communities. As a complex, multi-faceted issue with multiple stakeholders, another challenge frequently mentioned by participants was working collaboratively across jurisdictions (including: levels of government, residents, industries and the public). Participants also agreed that there needs to be a 'reimagining' of current funding models, in particular, to move away from a reliance on grant-based models and towards a more accessible, streamlined and long-term funding model.

Participant input differed greatly. Some shared general, macro-level comments, while others provided very specific recommendations and/or questions related to different Actions. Themes are divided into the four Priority Program Areas to facilitate review. However, please note that the themes and associated points are summaries, and therefore may contain both points of overlap and contradiction given the diversity of workshop participants. Notes were also captured without participant attribution to encourage a more candid conversation, as well as to respect participant privacy. As a themed summary report, it was not possible to capture each individual comment. Rather, the focus of this report is to surface key themes across the three workshops and online survey, drawing on specific comments to illustrate the themes wherever applicable. Please note, the order of the themes and points are not associated with level of importance.

Indigenous engagement

Engagement with Indigenous communities and governments across the province is a key priority in the development process of the B.C. Flood Strategy. Given this importance, a dedicated Indigenous engagement phase was conducted in spring 2021.

In working towards the development of the B.C. Flood Strategy, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural resource Operations and rural Development retained an Indigenous-owned and -operated planning firm, Alderhill Planning Inc to host a series of engagement sessions intended to gather specific feedback from Indigenous communities and partners across the province to be incorporated into the Strategy. These engagements took place and were reported out to participants prior to the engagement facilitated and reported on by SFU herein.

For the external partner engagement, invitations were sent to government partners including First Nations, regional and local government representatives, as well as key government partner organizations such as the Fraser Basin Council. Approximately one fifth of participants represented Indigenous local governments and government agencies. As the notes were captured without attribution, any input shared by Indigenous participants is included and represented within the various themes of this report.

Most importantly, the findings and themes from both reports (the Alderhill Planning Inc authored report and this report) will be carefully reviewed and considered to support the development of the B.C. Flood Strategy.

Priority Program Area 1: Understanding Flood Risks

Theme: Provincial flood mapping and forecasting

There was a strong recommendation for provincial coordination of flood mapping and information sharing across jurisdictions. Participants were very supportive of updating flood maps and emphasized the need to integrate existing work with new data. Many participants recommended the Province coordinate regional flood maps, using holistic, watershed-based approaches. Accessible information and data sharing must be prioritized across the province so that every local and Indigenous governments and Nations can access all data relating to floods, as well as other relevant data such as underground water levels.

Participants emphasized the importance of strengthening forecasting and flood mapping, as these tools are the basis for flood preparedness. A holistic understanding of watersheds is also key to implementing appropriate flood protection assets.

“From a local government perspective, there needs to be really clear guidance, resources, and tools to help local governments actually implement and use this information in a really meaningful way.”

Challenges:

- Flood maps are outdated and inconsistent.
- Small municipalities, rural and small local governments including Indigenous governments may not have the resources, capacity or technical understanding to undertake mapping projects.
- Currently, mapping is being conducted by different consulting firms (particularly in communities that do not have staff with technical expertise in mapping present), which produces varying results and methodologies. This leads to disagreement and an inability to compare flood risks across communities.
- Some jurisdictions have the river gauges and forecasting models for precipitation, but lack the capacity to use this information effectively.
- There are many barriers and inefficiencies when local governments conduct mapping, including the use of LiDAR. Mapping is difficult due to large geographical areas, as well as lack of infrastructure and funding.
- There is a lack of flow meters and forecast implementation in northern, remote areas (e.g. past Tofino and Brooks Peninsula) which inhibits the ability to create strategic plans.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Coordinate flood mapping and information sharing, using a holistic, regional and watershed-based approach.
- Revise flood mapping guidelines to ensure the standardization of mapping being provided by consultants to communities.
- Remove barriers to accessing relevant data for flood mapping and management, including financial, licensing, etc.
- Ensure ongoing support beyond providing tools, IT infrastructure and data gathering but also interpretation of data for local communities and governments that may not have the required capacity.
- Increase support for access, use and interpretation of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging).
- Reconstitute the 1988 Canada-British Columbia Floodplain Mapping Program.
- Prioritize and support open access to centralized flood mapping tools, data and guidelines across BC.
 - Include LiDAR, which should remain publicly accessible.

- Provide LiDAR funding for data interpretation and overall support.
- Ideally, this centralized site would contain various kinds of maps and data, not just for floods, but also wildfires.
- There should also be a "central warehouse" for all funding programs (federal, provincial, and local across all areas and authorities) related to flood and disaster management.
- Establish a provincial bank with mapping and imagery available to all jurisdictions and municipalities. The provincial government needs to provide local authorities with access to flood planning, which is quite expensive.
 - *"Mapping is mainly held by private companies and they get paid over and over again by each jurisdiction and so communities are paying to get the same information."*
 - *BGC Cambio* openly shares data, if it is related to the communities' area.
- Ensure mapping is up-to-date, accurate, and compatible with systems and stations bordering the United States.
- Conduct a province-wide flood risk assessment.
- Integrate serious and imminent flooding into the Alert Ready program to ensure there is no requirement for people to sign up with a local system. Integration of local-scale flood risks into early warning systems would only work if *all* communities had equal access.

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Theme: Collaboration across jurisdictions and stakeholders in flood management

Many participants recommended the Province play a stronger role in navigating collaboration across jurisdictions, partners and industry stakeholders. Each local government has its set of unique contexts with different stakeholders. Participants referenced the difficulty of flood risk management in the contexts of federal and crown land, as well as railways, ports, and other private actors. *"We need to work on working together."*

Challenges:

- Some stakeholders may not be as responsive or collaborative when it comes to issues of flooding despite the importance of shared responsibilities in flood management.
- Many times, flooding is impacted by issues in the headwaters which local government may not have influence over. For example, logging and land use decisions in the headwaters.
- Funding coordination can be a barrier to ensuring that flood management is funded in communities.
- Various contexts increase the complexity of flood management, including:
 - Federal and crown land
 - On-reserve, off-reserve
 - Local government/Regional district areas
 - Ports
 - Railways
 - Property owners
- Navigating the complexities of working with several stakeholders is resource- and capacity-intensive, especially for small municipalities.
- *"The most successful natural hazard mitigation programs worldwide are those that have a lead role for the national government: Wildbach-und Lawinerverbauung in Austria, Office National des Forêts in France as examples. The senior governments work with local officials, but do all work themselves in a cooperative way with local communes and towns - from mapping, to mitigation, to compensation and so on. E.g. "working with other governments to advance flood maps" is risky if it implies a veto."*

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Take a planning approach to work across government agencies.
- Take a more active role in convening and bringing together multiple stakeholders to make decisions.
- Coordinate and bring certain stakeholders to the conversation when local governments do not have authority to do so. Such as port authorities, railways, BC Hydro, and other federally regulated bodies.

Theme: Flood specialists and capacity building

Participants mentioned the need for recruiting and attracting trained professionals in flood management locally.

| Challenges: | Recommendations for the discussion paper: |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finding and attracting trained professionals and specialists, at the local level, can be challenging. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide dedicated long-term funding and capacity-building opportunities to recruit and retain flood management professionals at a municipal level. |

Theme: The complexity of floods with other risks and disasters

In the context of considering emergency management and disaster mitigation in a holistic way, participants described the increased complexity of flood management in relation to other co-existing phenomena and disasters.

| Challenges: | Recommendations for the discussion paper: |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are coinciding events due to climate change that must be accounted for.• Seismic events, fires, underground water levels, debris flow, tides and other phenomena and disasters need to be considered in conjunction with flood management.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For example, the effect of earthquakes on dikes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider holistically and systematically all the factors which can affect flood risks.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Prioritize flood mapping that reflects this reality and complexity. |

Theme: Public awareness, education and communications

Participants agreed that public awareness of flood risks is crucial and requires more attention. On this theme, participants considered what might be needed to effectively educate and communicate with the public. To effectively mitigate and adapt to flood risks, community buy-in and integration is essential, especially when certain interventions are politically unpopular.

| Challenges: | Recommendations for the discussion paper: |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people do not proactively seek out information on flood risks, especially those who live in flood zones.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Partly due to the 'repercussions' of realizing their property is on a flood zone. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide accessible tools and visuals with accessible language for local governments to use in public awareness campaigns.• 'Push' communications on flood risks to the public. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most information is 'passive' and not easily accessible. • Information and maps are not often designed for the average person, but rather the expert. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage residents on flood risks and incentivize residents to take action on their property. • Create flood mapping that is accessible for non-experts. • Work with realtors to ensure that flood risks are known at time of purchase. • Conduct a similar program to FireSmart, addressing the same categories and topics but pertaining to floods. • Coordinate flood and emergency planning with community planning. Communities need to co-create definitions of what an emergency is and the values associated with different flood mitigation, preparedness and management options. |
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Theme: Limited resources for local governments and Indigenous governments

Participants agreed that a large part of the challenges they face when it comes to understanding flood risks stems from the limited resources, funding and staff capacity at the local government level. This limited capacity also impacts ability to apply for grant funding.

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| <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to conduct flood mapping and other flood management activities is very limited in small local governments, municipalities and Indigenous governments, many of which are also rural. • Grant funding tends to leave local governments to shorter term contract professionals as opposed to hiring them. • Many Indigenous communities are located in flood plains and are at great risk of flooding. • There are a number of other mapping needs for a complete and holistic understanding of flood risks, such as erosion mapping. However, resources are limited and such mapping may not be prioritized. | <p>Recommendations for the discussion paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide long-term funding and capacity-building opportunities for the purpose of recruiting and retaining flood management professionals at a municipal level. • Implement flood forecasting gauging stations. |
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Priority Program Area 2: Strengthening Flood Risk Governance

Theme: Working across levels of government, across jurisdictions and the need to 'un-silo' flood management work

Flooding is impacted by a number of related and distinct factors, regardless of the municipality. There is a general and urgent need to work more laterally (across sectors and jurisdictions) and to 'un-silo' flood management work. For example, forestry, fisheries, agriculture and ports affect a community's waterways and flood management.

When discussing flooding, a number of factors need to be considered, including: rates of deforestation, coastal sea level rise, climate change impacts, fish passage and population, landslide impacts and glacial melts. This requires cross departmental and jurisdictional policy guidelines and/or legislations at a watershed and a provincial scale. Furthermore, provincial-level strategies need to consider *all* land-use and not just urban land use.

Participants frequently recognized the complexity of working across jurisdictions – and across different levels. Overall, participants saw a larger role for the Province to play in terms of regulating and coordinating flood preparedness and response. Some recommended more provincial presence and engagement in communities, as well as provincial capacity to clarify and speed up permitting processes. Many participants were concerned about the "downloading" of responsibilities to local government without adequate funding or support. At the same time, many participants recognized that strong regional and local governance will be essential to deliver certain programs, although this is contingent on funding.

"Responsibility for land use related to flood hazard policy was downloaded by the Province to municipal gov's in 2003 without also providing resource requirements & increased funding support. The role & support for local gov's needs to better acknowledged - and actions should reflect directly this."

"The Province needs to meet with staff from rural regional districts to discuss the building permit issue more. It is a MAJOR barrier and will continue to be a major barrier to flood mitigation and preparedness. We don't know where people are building or what they are building but have to assist them when they get flooded out ..."

"It would be interesting to see the paper explore how enhancing the line ministries with funding and capacity to better support flood resiliency in-community could serve enhancing rural and remote flood resiliency. This might prove a more effective approach than further downloading on local governments."

Challenges:

- The wording in the Discussion Paper gives the impression that local governments have more influence than they do. For example, taking a more proactive stance in preventing flooding is a constant challenge for local government.
- There is added complexity when decisions made on Crown land impact flood risks. In this case, local governments may not be able to act as the decisions are made at senior government levels.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Take a whole-of-watershed approach to governance, mapping and management, accounting for upstream and downstream risks. At the same time, to be careful to not impose a one-size-fits-all approach.
- Conduct a provincial review of all flood management measures at a watershed scale.
- Consider that more provincial oversight could mean slower response times and potential higher

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Furthermore, local governments do not often have decision-making power or approval authority in relation to factors that increase flood risks in their communities.

- A province-wide risk tolerance policy is missing.
- Smaller local governments have limited opportunity and capacity to engage in important and strategic discussions with other organizations, especially those that impact their community's flood risks and management.
- Perceived sense (from some participants) that there is a hierarchy of importance amongst certain files, with forestry, harvesting and rail being more important than or prioritized over flooding. Specific organizations mentioned included: CN Rail, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Forestry and the logging and timber industry.
- *"The 100% reliance on local governments to provide emergency planning locally in association with PEP, etc. is not ideal. It leads to very uneven standards across the province. As noted earlier, the most successful hazard mitigation programs worldwide have a national focus. The disaster compensation funds distributed after an event typically are disbursed without reference to whether local hazard mitigation measures were followed or not. It's politically unpopular to do otherwise."*
- One survey respondent noted that Program Area 2 *"seems to imply that land use decisions are not appropriate at the local level. There are different types of risks in most areas of the province; not only flood risk (e.g. mudslides, wildfires, earthquakes) and the key is to understand and recognize those risks and have plans and programs in place to mitigate those risks."*

costs to local government. It will be important to balance provincial oversight and efficiency in the approval process.

- Expand the notion of flood management to include water resources management and coastal zone management.
- Include a more holistic, systems perspective on flood risk governance. For example, habitat restoration, forestry and transportation are important priorities that should be considered as part of any flood governance work.
- Involve the Ministry of Transportation in discussions on subdivisions and regional districts on issues of floodplains.
- Prioritize building local government capacity, funding and opportunities to work with other organizations to manage flood risks.
- Increase provincial staff and support at regional and local level. *"We need more provincial boots on the ground"*. The provincial government needs to have the capacity to be present in community.
- Strengthen provincial leadership to ensure that *"everyone is on the same page"*. There needs to be a consistent approach to flooding and this must come from the province.
- Streamline processes related to environmental permitting and crown land tenure, as there is a limited amount of time to complete these projects before a disaster.
- Ensure transparency regarding decision-making steps and roles in provincial flood management.
- Provide meaningful opportunities for local government officials to engage on forestry and timber harvesting policies.

Theme: Strengthening First Nations engagement in flood decision-making requires macro-level systemic governance changes

Many participants noted the large-scale changes that would be required for meaningful First Nations involvement and governance in flood management, planning and decision-making. These changes require discussion at senior levels of government due to the system-wide implications of certain changes and their contexts. These include changes in governance structures, staffing and funding, and the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA). The limited capacity for smaller First Nations governments to do flood management work is an additional context which must be considered.

Challenges:

- Limited capacity for rural First Nations governments to do flood management work. This is not simply about being involved in discussions as participants or being involved in the early stages, but also prioritizing ongoing capacity to be able to work collaboratively with local governments including districts, municipalities and regional governments to strengthen flood resilience.
- Lack of clarity regarding the definition of flood risk governance used in discussion paper. Many different definitions of governance exist and without clarity it risks being too general and unhelpful.
- Lack of a common baseline knowledge that balances traditional knowledge and current flood science.
- Need guidance for local governments to work with local First Nations on how to implement DRIPA and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Ensure ongoing First Nations involvement in the development of definitions in the discussion paper and the strategy.
- Prioritize more opportunities for education and training for flood management for First Nations communities.
- Increase First Nations' land ownership to encourage more active roles in flood governance.
- Provide opportunities to build the capacity of local non-Indigenous governments to work with local First Nations governments in effective and respectful flood governance.
- Add to Action 2.1: "Improved First Nations involvement in flood resilience *planning* and decision-making".
- Dedicate ongoing funding for First Nations communities.
- Draw more explicit linkages between First Nations' engagement and the Sendai Framework.
- Include specific definition of flood risk governance in discussion paper.

Theme: Increased capacity and authority for local government to carry out dike maintenance

Some participants suggested that they would need more resources, capacity and authority under the Dike Maintenance Act to be able to negotiate with private landowners in maintaining dikes.

Challenges:

- Many dikes were built by provincial or federal governments. As a result, local governments do not have dike rights.
- Orphaned dikes pose a significant risk for small communities, who do not have the necessary tax base for repairs.
- *"Finding responsible owners for orphaned dikes" is code for downloading to local governments, which if it is not accompanied by legislative change to remove the AAP [Alternative Approval Process] or referendum process for new service areas as well as strong core funding from the Province, will fail miserably..."*
- *"Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) claims they are not fully funded to maintain orphan dikes that protect major highways. In our region, it's mostly a band aid approach... Will this strategy provide funding to MOTI and also give them a mandate to work with local governments on flood management?"*

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Give more authority to diking authorities to conduct dike maintenance (where they may not have right-of-way) under the Dike Maintenance Act.

Other key points

- **Accountability for implementation:** Many participants emphasized the importance of accountability to ensure the Strategy is fully implemented and adequately resourced and funded. Participants asked for clarity regarding roles and responsibilities of different levels of governments, clear decision-making steps, as well as measures and mechanisms that would trigger when risks are created or expanded.
- **Recognizing the river as an entity:** "Environmental Personhood" as a movement is already occurring in Canada. Participants noted the opportunity for this to be incorporated into the Strategy.
- **Increased involvement of the private sector and NGOs:** Organizations with an interest in flood adaption, prevention and mitigation can help match government funding.
- **Increased technical guidance for:**
 - Green infrastructure
 - Guidance on methodologies relating to sea level rise.

- Methodologies used to map future guidelines beyond sea level rise planning curves.
- Take stock of different municipalities regarding possible improvements to ECGB.
- More in depth guidance for determining flood construction levels (FCL) for flood hazard areas subject to significant tsunami hazard.
- Fish-friendly flood infrastructure, more specifically on how aquatic life interacts with different habitat requirements for green infrastructure.
- Peak flows
 - Consider the impact and difference between peak flow as in the absolute increase, and peak flow as in the increase of the duration.
- Integrate the Flood Infrastructure Guidelines and Flood Hazard Area Land Use Guidelines (Action 2.3) for more holistic appraisal options.
- (Action 2.3) The Local Flood Risk Assessment and the Integrated Flood Planning Guidelines need to be reviewed with input from local governments who have attempted to use them. There are *"many opportunities for improvement and clarification to support consistent planning efforts moving forward."*
- *"Enact provincial legislation that would implement a uniform and comprehensive provincial wide flood and storm water design manual that will serve as the basis for the control of both surface water storm water flow and a holistic uniform Provincial flood management financial assistance program. Recommend referring to already proven Storm water and Flood control programs. In particular, WA State Dept of Ecology Storm water/FLOOD Control Program and United States Army Corps of Eng. (USACE) website"*

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Priority Program Area 3: Enhancing Flood Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Theme: Stronger provincial guidelines, regulations and principles

Many participants recognized the flood management challenges caused by barriers in jurisdictions and unclear/lack of guidelines and regulations. Additionally, some participants noted that certain flood management strategies would necessitate major shifts in provincial messaging and coordination, such as "living with wet feet". Many participants called for stronger provincial guidelines, regulations and permitting processes, to support local communities where local politics are not considering the best interests of the community, nor the environment. In particular, many participants called for the Province to mandate building permits. Establishing such guidelines may also be effective in supporting multiple communities who are working on similar projects in order to avoid duplication of work.

Challenges:

- Some regional districts do not have jurisdiction of the land they oversee for floods. Often there is no clarity or direction as to the specific responsibilities required by legislation.
- Most crown corporations are not responsible for potential flooding. Province needs to be more involved, as local governments do not always have the resources to respond to flooding.
- There is often a lack of local political will to enhance flood preparedness. Being proactive can be challenging as there is "nothing to force us to be proactive" and flood preparedness measures can often be politically unpopular.
- Building permits are not always required or implemented which means that residents and developers continue to build despite flood risks. *"It's one thing to talk about collective action, but it's nice to see more detail on how that really plays out."*

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Provide an acceptable risk ratio for land use development, clear benchmarks for flood risks, as well as more rigorous regulations and principles to assess risks for community projects.
- Mandate building permits, bylaws and inspections to prevent local politicians, contractors and residents from impeding flood preparedness work and from constructing in floodplains.
 - Some participants noted that building permits should not be managed by the Province as local governments are in the best position to make these decisions.
- Provide and enforce minimum standards in modelling, especially when considering climate change, to ensure standardization and consistency across the province.
- Mandate local authorities to deal with flood risks and to have flood risk management plans.
- Outline how responsibilities will be shared between local governments and provincial government in matters of authorization and enforcement (e.g. when landowners are building dikes on their own property).
- Identify or create an intermediary organization between local and provincial governments that can provide a support role. The Fraser Basin

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| | <p>Council would be a candidate since they already coordinate floodplain mapping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a provincial ban on new constructions in flood-prone areas. The strategy can influence regulations that disincentivize developers from building in flood-prone areas. • Develop a strategic plan to guide overall land use, with room for flexibility for implementation at the local level. |
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Theme: More holistic understanding of the cause, interconnected factors and impacts of flooding

Some participants noted that there needs to be a more holistic understanding of flooding, not just its hazards, but also its causes, the interconnecting elements and the impacts. A watershed approach to flood management would allow for a more respectful coexistence with river systems ("letting the river do what it does") and a deeper understanding of the root causes of flooding. Some participants cautioned against the focus on "risks" as there are multiple causes and variables that affect flooding events. Some participants agreed that the discussion paper needs to conceptualize disasters in a broader sense. For example, beyond flooding, the impact on salmon can also be understood as a hazard or disaster.

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| <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a more holistic framing – such as watershed management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current understanding of flood hazards, impacts, and disasters is quite narrow. The focus is often on one hazard or a risk, but the actual disasters (e.g. impact on salmon) are not accurately considered. <i>"Disaster mitigation is avoiding [an] event, leading to another disaster somewhere else."</i> • Locally, there are different specific issues. For example, sediment deposition needs specific attention in some communities. • In some parts of the province, floods and drought can occur within the same week. | <p>Recommendations for the discussion paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure flood analysis accounts for the various interactions between factors that may be unique to each locality. • Shift the focus from "managing flood risks" to "watershed management". • Make linkages with upland industrial activities (e.g. forestry, mining) and its implications on flooding, beyond updating guidance. |
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Theme: Recognizing First Nations' authority and governance while strengthening collaboration and financial support

Most participants agreed that First Nations communities in rural areas tend to be under-resourced to conduct flood management. Many also noted that there is an under-recognition of Indigenous knowledge and governance. Many participants recommended stronger language to ensure partnerships and meaningful collaboration between governments to build local capacity in flood management.

Challenges:

- Under-recognition and underutilization of Indigenous knowledge.
- Lack of support for Indigenous communities to lead and govern flood management on their lands.
- The Salish Sea Initiative includes thirty-three First Nations that are part of the risk area but excludes other First Nations outside of that identified area.
- Lack of clarity regarding the status on building emergency coordination centres in remote communities.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Use stronger language to demand partnership and collaboration between governments.
- Incorporate more traditional First Nations knowledge to understand and respond to floods. This knowledge can be combined with data and statistics.
- Provide more guidance and support for municipalities to work with First Nations in flood management.
- Pursue co-management models with First Nations to do flood management work.
- Ensure that this Strategy has a framework and plan for achieving "Free, Prior and Informed Consent".

Theme: A greater focus on planning ahead and "Building back better"

Participants widely agreed that it is important to "build back better". A more proactive focus on planning ahead is crucial for holistic, long-lasting solutions, rather than short-term emergency responses. Taking a strategic co-planning approach in the use of floodplains and coastal zones, as opposed to an approach that focuses on managing flood risks through regulating land-use, can also minimize an "us-versus-them" dynamic.

Participants made the connection between "building back better" and the need for enhanced forecasting and mapping abilities, as well as the need for senior government funding of proper infrastructure, especially after disaster recovery (e.g. via the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program). For communities that have sufficient monitoring, "build back better" resonates because they recognize the challenges with only being able to put back the original infrastructure because *"those are the same infrastructures that failed to begin with"*. Nonetheless, participants have many questions as to what 'building back better' looks like and how decisions will be made and what will be funded.

Challenges:

- Participants acknowledged the challenges in making decisions regarding roles and responsibilities. However, many remain dissatisfied by the lack of clear expectations earlier in the planning stages regarding roles and responsibilities shared between governments. *"...by the time the Province decides what they'll cover, we're already in deep"*.
- Most communities do not have a plan for recovery and for "building back better". as resources are already stretched thin and allocated for emergency response.
- Climate change is heavily impacting Indigenous land and culture. It is important to consider erosion as well as other mitigation measures in the context of climate change.
- There is a disproportionate burden on small Indigenous Nations to reduce emissions, while there is a lack of will provincially to reject pipelines.
- The Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program is not adequate for "building back better" as it is more oriented for emergency response. "Building back better" requires advanced planning and funding.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Emphasize "recovery" in order to better align with the Sendai Principles.
- *"Build back better does create a gap in funding and that is something that needs to be looked at, so if we are looking to be more resilient and to build back better, how is that being funded? [...] How do we use both MIABC [Municipal Insurance Association of British Columbia] and the insurance industry?"*
- Implement provincial legislation and provide financial support for retrofitting buildings, expanding and moving on reserve lands.
- Consider funding models that make funds available prior to disasters and to enhance preparedness in flood infrastructure.
- Introduce financial incentives for landowners to adopt green infrastructure.
- Ensure that any disaster response and recovery efforts to "build back better" be trauma-informed and incorporate the Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Incorporate "build better now" in pre-disaster recovery planning.
- Ensure appropriate integration with expanded flood insurance coverage, in order to not inadvertently incentivize building in flood-risk areas.

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Theme: Community led retreat

The topic of community-led retreat was generally accepted as necessary and important. However, participants acknowledged the complexities and challenges in implementing this approach. Participants also had questions regarding whose decision it would be, how the process would be led, and how these retreats and relocations would be funded.

Challenges:

- Some funding programs do not recognize retreats and raising homes.
- Communicating community-led retreat to property owners, homeowners and lease holders can be difficult.
- Costs for relocation are very high, even for smaller communities. In larger communities, there may be no buyable or buildable lands nearby. For Indigenous communities, past injustices and history of relocation further compounds the complexities.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Provide incentives to allow community-led retreat to be realized. This includes incentivizing local governments to not pursue development in flood risk areas.
- Outline the decision-making principles and processes around community-led retreats.
- Provide funding to assist people in relocating.

Theme: Building capacity to enhance flood management and recovery in local communities

There was a general agreement amongst participants that smaller, more remote communities lack the necessary infrastructure, staff capacity and funding. A smaller staff capacity also impacts the ability to apply for grant funding required to support flood management activities.

"We... lack monitoring stations in our region."

"Staffing and funding is a challenge for all of us regardless of the type of local authority we are."

Challenges:

- Need for a higher level of monitoring for creeks and rivers. *"Some of our creeks are not so small. During freshet season they give us a good idea of where flooding will take place in our region."*
- Without technical knowledge, it can be difficult for local government to develop Request for Proposals (RFPs) and to hire consultants.
- *"What is EMBC's capacity to support this? Because in the past, when one crisis happens in*

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Increase learning opportunities that are accessible for local staff. Free education bypasses council funding and can make a difference in building local capacity.
- Prioritize a centralized provincial database to ensure minimum standards for data and mapping. This would save costs at local level.
- Coordinate a working group to guide and support local governments in emergency planning.

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BC the EMBC's capacity for other support areas declines drastically."

- There is a lack of discussion and reference to mass care, emergency operation centres and emergency support services.

"Who do I pick up and call on the phone after an event?"

- For example, a tabletop exercise for EMBC to go through various emergency scenarios with local governments.

Theme: Take stronger action to protect the environment and cut emissions

Some participants emphasized the need to take stronger action to protect the environment and cut emissions. Flooding is highly impacted by climate change and therefore ecosystem protection must be a priority in flood management and flood resilience.

Challenges:

- Large-scale provincial and national projects impact climate change in ways that smaller communities may not be able to deal with. For example, the climate impacts of pipelines affect flood risks in communities that may not have the resources to mitigate these risks.
- Although there is high-level messaging related to taking a holistic approach to flood management, the linkages and emphasis on environmental and ecosystem protection are missing.
- It is difficult to evaluate the strength of the discussion paper when there is no clarity regarding parties involved and delineated responsibilities between governments.
- The wording of the paper implies that it is "cheaper to rebuild than take care of the environment". Reference to ecosystem protection is missing from the paper.
- There is a lack of references to wetlands and biodiversity. There is a gap in provincial protection for wetlands despite their increasing role in maintaining healthy communities.
- There is a lack of references to fish passage and connectivity.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Prioritize cutting emissions as part of a flood strategy through stronger measures including stopping LNG developments, implementing carbon-friendly utilities for places that rely on diesel (e.g. Haida Gwaii), protecting old growth forests.
- Strengthen language around environmental and ecosystem protection.
- Prioritize the protection of old-growth forests and intact forest ecosystems.
- Set a target to prevent development on provincial rivers and coastlines (outside of parks/protected areas).
- Avoid the "hardening" of the shorelines in policy and design.

U-3

Other key points

- **Promoting innovative solutions:** There are many innovative solutions and technologies, for example floating houses or buildings that are designed to withstand floods. There is potential to operationalize these in B.C. but there may be resistance. Overall, there is weak incentive to consider the range of options in flood management as well as conflicts of interests.
- **"Consistent" more important than "fairness":** A participant noted the importance of consistency rather than the principle of "fairness".
- **Tsunami:** There is a general lack of reference to tsunamis and sea level rise in the discussion paper, despite the threat they pose to many communities.
- **Basic infrastructure:** Ensuring basic infrastructure such as clean water in communities is required for the communities' health and resiliency.
- **Cumulative effects:** Permit requirements do not fully consider the cumulative effects of flooding and development in floodplains. Without appropriate regulations, legislative changes may not reflect these effects.
- **Agricultural lands:** A participant noted that there is too much Agricultural Land Reserve within flood zones being developed. Another participant suggested providing financial incentives for farmers to provide flood storage benefits on agricultural land.
- **Refer to existing resources and programs from other jurisdictions, such as:**
 - www.msrc.org
 - www.ecy.wa.gov

Priority Program Area 4: Investing for Flood Resilience

Theme: Move away from grant-based funding, towards a more long-term funding system that allows for more equitable access and transparency

Most participants agreed that reliance on grant-based funding is detrimental to taking a proactive and holistic approach to flood management. Rather, participants would like to see a more strategic planning approach that allocates long-term and needs-based funding in equitable and accessible ways.

Challenges:

- There are a number of barriers to applying for grant funding, including:
 - Applications are costly, in terms of staff time, capacity and often require consultants for technical expertise.
 - They are time-consuming and require several levels of internal and external approvals.
 - They may have very specific and inflexible requirements regarding use of funds and timelines, which make it difficult to meet the community's own set of needs.
- Current funding models are generally short-term and do not necessarily provide consistent and sustainable funding.
- Reliance on grant funding is not conducive to long-term flood planning as it is based on government cycles and priorities.
- Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) grants end this year (2021) and is not a long-term source of funding. There needs to be an alternative avenue.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Consider larger sums of funding and longer project deadlines.
- Consider a 10 to 30-year planning component to funding, to build trust between local governments, First Nations and residents.
- Integrate a risk-based model that is based on capacity, equity and other considerations.
- Acknowledge that emergency planning needs to look 30 years into the future and that politics during emergencies can be harmful.
- Dedicate provincial and federal funding that focuses on "building back better".
- Incorporate maintenance costs and maintenance staffing costs in any funding offers.
- Some participants prefer one-time large funds rather than small amounts over time.
- Ensure specific funding for First Nations communities
- Consider tax-base to infrastructure ratio.
- Take a strategic planning approach over an approvals or grants-based approach.

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Theme: Coordinate, streamline, simplify and centralize funding

Flood management work is multi-faceted and involves many levels of government, agencies and stakeholders. The current funding landscape can be challenging to navigate. Participants expressed frustration with the “patchwork” of funding resources and support, which encourages competition rather than collaboration.

Challenges:

- There is still a lack of awareness in many communities about the existence of funding to do flood prevention work.
- Most small to medium-sized local governments do not have adequate technical expertise to navigate technical language, guidelines and complex funding applications.
- Conditional grants create capacity strains and budget uncertainty. Grants that are bound within a fiscal year may not align with local timelines.
- It is difficult to find resources and support to address specific local problems.
- There are different funding sources, which can be challenging to navigate, especially for smaller communities with less technical expertise.
- There are added layers of complexity in navigating funding when it comes to First Nations communities doing flood management work.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Increase local government support and communications with the provincial government.
- Integrate and centralize funding options in a “one-stop-shop” model for flood-related supports.
 - Ensure that specific and unique needs of coastal First Nations are met for flood prevention and management.
- Acknowledge overlap between ministries and the need to communicate and collaborate when projects require cross-sectoral expertise.
- Allocate funding for a “collaboration table” for all governments to regularly meet and strategize.
- Establish a task force to allocate money based on available funding and priorities. Representation should include the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Emergency Management B.C., First Nations, local and regional governments.
- Coordinate multi-year funding between federal and provincial governments dedicated to implementing long-term strategies and projects.
- Establish funding models independent of provincial and local election cycles in conjunction with joint governance models between provincial, First Nations and local authorities.
- Establish permanent grant trust bodies (such as the Gwaii Trust Society, Northern Development Initiative Trust) as well as other instruments including local levies and parcel taxes.

Theme: Pursue a proactive planning approach to funding rather than a reactive one

Workshop participants generally agreed that the current funding model is designed to react to disasters rather than act preemptively. Funding needs to reflect these different approaches to building flood resilience.

Challenges:

- Temporary response work can be costly over time as communities will have to respond to an increasing number of disasters. There needs to be more effort into converting temporary response work into permanent response work.
- Now that some communities have the data, there can be more work on mitigating risks as opposed to reacting to floods. However, there is lack of infrastructure to do mitigation work.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Increase funding and incentives for projects that take a proactive and preventative approach to flood management.
- Consider future disasters when rebuilding rather focusing on past disasters.
- Prioritize educational efforts on floods for members of the public and local governments. The FireSmart program is a good model to emulate with speakers, podcasts, forums and videos available online. There are also easy resources for teachers to deliver programming.
- Move away from treating symptoms and towards a “watershed approach”. In parts of the province, areas go from flooding to droughts in a matter of days. Water quality is also a concern. There is a need to revisit how water is treated at a provincial scale.

Theme: Challenges and approaches to flood avoidance, flood accommodation and retreats

Participants were generally pleased to see flood avoidance, retreat and nature-based solutions in the discussion paper. Some participants also responded well to the emphasis on flood accommodation and the recognition of the limitations of grey and structural infrastructure.

Challenges:

- While community retreat is an option, it is not always viable depending on the community context, land and funds available. There is also uncertainty regarding the responsibility of buying or swapping out these properties.
- Wealthy waterfront property owners would be opposed to retreat programs. Provincial leadership will be required to move this forward.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Guide flood avoidance programs provincially to ensure uniform standard and coherence.
- Consider other engineering solutions that are proven to work in other places (e.g. the Netherlands).
- Consider an option for a land trading program with the Province to swap land for lower risk areas.

- Some residents will refuse to leave their property even when flood risks are communicated.

- Implement UNDRIP in the context of flood avoidance and retreats. First Nations need to acquire land back to be ready for rising sea levels, flood risks and other challenges posed by climate change.
- Prioritize investments in flood avoidance.

Theme: Funding dedicated to building capacity in local governments

Building local capacity was very frequently mentioned by workshop participants as being essential to conducting flood mapping, mitigation, and preparedness.

Challenges:

- Small, local governments have operational constraints and support (in addition to grants) to carry out programming.
- There is a continuous challenge with staff retention and continuity. This applies to both local and provincial levels.
 - This can affect timelines for working with long approval processes in flood risk mitigation work (e.g. 18-24 months)
- Lack of capacity in local government results in a lot of flood work being offloaded to consultants, which are not only costly, but also create inconsistencies across the province.

Recommendations for the discussion paper:

- Provide funding options dedicated to building the capacity of local governments and First Nations.
- *"Give money to communities to take part in activities so local values can be maintained."*
- Increase provincial staff capacity to advise communities on and process permitting and regulatory approvals for mitigation projects

C-3

Other key points

- **Prioritize green infrastructure and intact forest ecosystems:** This includes protecting old-growth forests, which needs to be highlighted explicitly in the Strategy.
 - *“Planting trees” is not the same as protecting existing intact forests, and does NOT achieve the same results re: flood risks mitigation.*
- **Evaluate and adjust the criteria for funding to ensure inclusion of Indigenous values:**
 - For example: Looking at the value systems that inform the criteria for Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA). A funding request from a First Nation was refused as the DFA would not prioritize studying the impact on fish, but rather just habitat restoration.
- **Increase provincial investment for:**
 - Stream measurements for the North Okanagan.
 - Minimizing impermeable surfaces in roads, parking lots, buildings, etc.
 - Forecasting and notification plan.
 - Holistic flood control financial assistance program which clearly identifies eligible applicants.
 - Support for the retrofitting of low-income housing.
 - *“The potential provincial PACE program should include flood risk mitigation...”*

C-3

Summary of survey results

Survey responses that pertain to each Priority Program Area are included in the thematic summary in the earlier sections of this summary report. The summary and compilation below are the responses to survey questions that concern the draft principles, visions and outcomes that are outlined in the earlier sectors of the draft discussion paper.

Total number of survey responses: 13 (10 Local Government staff, 3 Indigenous Government staff)

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Did you attend one of the 3 BC Flood Strategy Partner Engagement Sessions? | 7 | 6 |
| Are you a partner in flood management? | 13 | 0 |

In your opinion, please rate the importance of the following draft Principles for Strategic Flood Resilience:

| | Not at all important | Low importance | Neutral | Important | Very important |
|---|----------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| Holistic: A holistic approach to flood management is interdisciplinary, balanced, and Indigenous-centred, and integrates across a network of relations within watersheds, ecosystems, land, and society. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Proactive: Flood resilience must be built before major floods occur - not reactively in response to flood disasters - to proactively protect people and property and enable nature-based solutions. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Place-Based: Decisions to reduce flood risks must be based on the best available place-based data and knowledge and reflect regional, watershed-based approaches, including upstream and downstream connections. No single solution will work for every flood, requiring flexibility and diversity in solutions. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Accountability: Organizations and individuals must take responsibility for their decisions and actions to build greater flood resilience over time. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Collaborative: Reducing flood risks requires effective collaboration across diverse roles and responsibilities at all levels of governments (including First Nations), and include industries, businesses, communities, landowners, and the public. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Transparency: Flood resilience decisions and flood risk data must be open and accessible to all, enabling full, accurate, clear information on flood risks – including uncertainties. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Fairness: Programs to reduce flood risk must be equitable and accessible to all people at risk - including | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 |

Indigenous peoples - and must apply a GBA+ lens addressing race, culture, gender, sex, age, income, and ability, while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

What, if any, changes or additions do you feel should be made to these principles? (10 total responses)

- "Indigenous reconciliation needs to be a greater focus."
- "Under Accountability, those local governments that systematically ignore floodplain issues should have a provincially-imposed protective regime, in the absence of local action. Otherwise, local deviations will be as large as they are in community planning generally, with some jurisdictions having none and others having very mature programs. The current lack of senior government leadership in this realm is unacceptable."
- "priority based on urgency, particular focus on nature-based solutions."
- "Place-based principle should include direct reference to important role of local governments & Indigenous communities, and their need for financial support & decision-making authority. These folks have the best understanding of their own regions, and this should be reflected in resilience planning authority."
- "Additional principle to be added: Build capacity & knowledge. Many government staff, organizations, First Nations, community organizations, landowners lack knowledge and capacity right now."
- "Consistency: Enact provincial legislation that would implement a uniform and comprehensive Provincial wide flood and storm water design manual that will serve as the basis for the control of both surface water storm water flow and a holistic uniform Provincial flood management financial assistance program."
- "Listening to Indigenous knowledge holders. They carry a lot of historical data and knowledge about the areas in which they live. They are the ones whom have been there watching the differing flood situations over the years. They see that highways, roads, and railways have been building up inch by inch, essentially putting Indian Reservations lower and lower, where the water will pool the worst, such as Halalt First Nation. HFN is essentially surrounded now by higher roads, railways, and the hghw"
- "Include the need to consider future climate projections and not only historic data in flood management. Could be included under the "proactive" principle."
- "Supportive of Transparency principle provided that the owners of the information have reviewed and approved the information being shared to avoid misinterpretation by whoever is using/viewing the information."
- "Fairness principle is missing the value of assets being protected component."

What, if any, changes or additions do you feel should be made to the Vision statement to strengthen the Strategy? (7 responses)

- "Together we are leaders in innovative, holistic flood risk management, reconciliation, and decreasing BCs flood risks for generations to come."
- "Vision statement is good and does imply that a uniform provincial standard will be applied."
- "no changes"

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- "The focus is on innovation... but not on HUMAN and ECOSYSTEM impact. Isn't the vision to reduce negative impacts of flooding to BC communities and ecosystems? Also, we should be looking further than the 21st century, which is less than 80 years now. Truly sustainable, Indigenous-led and visionary planning will look beyond 2100, will plan to keep our communities safe and healthy and sustainable over long time horizons."
- "Prefer the word integrated to holistic to engage stronger linkages with the sustainability principles."
- "Engage the public and first Nations early on and in an open and transparent collaborative manner."
- "None, it is well articulated and does a good job in capturing and defining the content of the strategy"

What, if any, changes or additions do you feel should be made to the Outcomes and the way they are described to strengthen the Strategy? (9 responses)

- "Need to address resilience to climate change."
- "As aspirational outcomes they are good. If they are distilled into indicators, there is likely to be some considerably underperforming areas. namely those with the vast majority of their infrastructure both public and private in high risk areas, nominally protected by dikes. Dealing with legacy communities at risk and transitioning to safer areas (which in some cases will be impossibly expensive) leaves the question of such communities being left as they are today, with no further growth."
- "no changes"
- "Environmental sustainability:
 - 1) The role of intact, complete forest & old-growth ecosystems needs to be directly stated and their importance to flood management underlined. Planting "trees" does not provide the same benefits as intact forests near our communities when it comes to flood risk mitigation.
 - 2) All levels of government, and especially those responsible for public infrastructure, have prioritized non-hardened, permeable landscapes and have minimum requirements per km²."
- "Addition - the modernization of provincial legislation should include the role of the Approving Officer, especially in unincorporated areas. AO must give stronger consideration to subdivision design to reduce the risk of natural hazards (i.e., steep slope and flood prone areas) and to deal with rain (storm) water in a more efficient and effect way.

Addition - create option for local governments to become a regional water authority to manage the resource and reduce risks."

- "need all to work together"
- "Involve Indigenous knowledge holders, not just the staff and technicians."
- "None, they are well articulated and do a good job of capturing and defining the content of the strategy"
- "Outcome #1 Enhanced Public Safety states communities are built and managed to allow "safe flooding" to prevent and minimize risks to public safety and public health, including death, injury, stress and social disruption caused by flood events. Safe flooding is not feasible in all communities and should be removed from the text. Suggested wording for the revised outcome aspiration: Communities are built and managed to prevent and minimize risks to public safety and public health, including..."

Conclusion and next steps

As the majority of participants were local government representatives, workshop input was heavily influenced by experiences at the local level. Despite strong general support for the discussion paper and its strategic directions, participants raised a number of local and regional challenges. Many of these challenges, needs and recommendations were unique to each respective community, varying by geography, governance, relationship with other jurisdictions and industries in the area, cultures, and more. Despite this diversity and range of experiences, key themes emerged across the three workshops.

Capacity was an overarching concern. Participants clearly shared that many small local governments lack the staffing, funding and technical capacity to conduct flood mapping, maintenance of flood infrastructure and preparedness, public education and awareness on floods, etc. More importantly, participants described the complex environment in which flood management and governance work exists. With a multitude of stakeholders and organizations, small local governments, including First Nations governments, reported challenges in working collaboratively and on equal footing with other players in the province. Some participants recommended measures and policies to increase capacity both locally and provincially to address this reality.

Many participants appreciated the principle of creating a *holistic* flood strategy and many also recommended further broadening of the strategy to better embody this principle. For example, participants discussed the importance of taking a more regional, watershed approach to flood management, suggesting increased capacity for collaboration between communities, industries, regional bodies and various provincial ministries. Others suggested the broadening of some definitions and conceptualizations, for example, what a “natural disaster” encompasses, or how the overarching impacts of climate change should be considered. Many participants also emphasized the need for stronger language around protecting ecosystems as part of a robust flood strategy.

There was a very strong recommendation for the Province to move away from the current grant-based model due to its highly reactionary and competitive nature. Participants encouraged the government to move towards a new, more long-term, collaborative, accessible and transparent funding model that allocates funding based on need and risk-to-life.

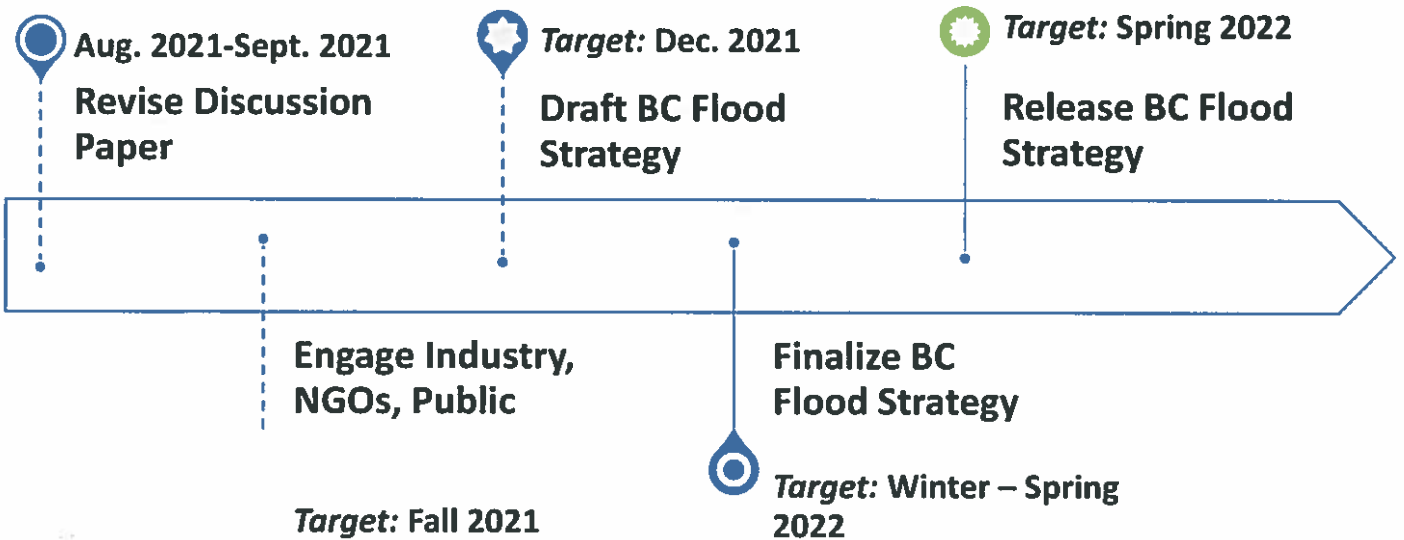
Overall, participants expressed strong interest in understanding how this Strategy will be implemented and funded. Many look forward to future opportunities to engage and collaborate with the Province to further support this work.

This summary report will be shared with the flood management program staff, as well as workshop participants. Along with the report authored by Alderhill Planning Inc as part of the Indigenous engagement phase, this report will inform the next iteration of the discussion paper, which will shape the next phase of engagement.

Engagements to date



Future process and anticipated timing



C-3

APPENDIX

Questions from the Q&A sessions (Sli.do)

Note: The higher number of votes a question received does not necessarily mean that it is perceived as more important. This is because questions posed later in the Q&A period enjoy less time for them to be reviewed by participants and voted on. It also depends on the group's uptake of the voting function of the Sli.do application.

Workshop 1: June 23, 2021

Questions responded to/addressed during the workshop

- Will there be additional funding to support implementation of the BC Flood Strategy? (17 votes)
- Managing flood risk by regulating land use creates "us vs them" perception. Can we move to strategically planning (together) use of floodplains / coastal zones? (9 votes)
- ORPHANED DIKES - These pose a significant risk for Small communities without tax funding to fund the repair of broken dikes. How can we fix this issue? (12 votes)
- I'd like to see a ban on new constructions in flood-prone areas: can the strategy influence this and provide regulations for developers to not build there? (11 votes)
- In Regional Districts it is MoTI that decides on subdivisions. they need to be involved in understanding the issues with floodplains (14 votes)
- Will the strategy look to resolve systemic governance issues (i.e. weak incentive for considering range of options, conflicts of interest)? (10 votes)
- How will the Modernized EPA and the BC flood strategy complement each other and will there be additional non-grant-based funding to implement any actions? (10 votes)
- How are Indigenous perspectives and flood-related knowledge integrated in the strategy? How much room is there for flood co-management? (11 votes)
- Why the limited focus on flood risk management? Why not integrated water resources management and coastal zone management? Better fit with "holistic" principle (10 votes)
- Are there other opportunities to provide comments aside from participation today? (9 votes)
- The Province needs to mandate Building Permits throughout the Province instead of leaving this up to local governments. (8 votes)
- How does this project fit in with what FBC is proposing in regards to regional governance and funding for the lower Fraser River? (7 votes)
- What is the risk level measuring stick? Is it risk to life or risk to assets (Cost of rebuilding)? (7 votes)

Outstanding questions for follow-up

- Will this group be further involved in strategy development as policy without the ability to action it at the local level happens way too often. (6 votes)

- Will there be a province wide risk tolerance policy which some local governments are moving towards? (6 votes)
- How can a watershed-based approach be extended to coastal flood risk? (5 votes)
- How open is the government to our input regarding the discussion paper? I.e. Do you expect to make changes based on this engagement process? (4 votes)
- There needs to be an opportunity for our political bodies to respond to the discussion paper when will the discussion paper be ready for that level of input (4 votes)
- Why not develop the strategic plan to guide overall land use and priorities but with room for flexibility in implementation at local level? (4 votes)
- Why not pay farmers to provide flood storage benefits on agricultural land? (4 votes)
- If the Province doesn't take the lead in land use planning it will never happen in some areas with high risk flood areas - building permits need to be mandatory (3 votes)
- How to tackle elephant in the room - planned retreat from floodplains? (3 votes)
- Where will the funds come from to purchase private lands where they should not construct in the first place but they did as building permits were never required (2 votes)
- MOTI and CN rail add to the flood risk in our area and the local governments have no control over this. CN is a very big issue. (2 votes)
- The Province needs to meet with local government staff from rural RDs to discuss building permits more. This is a MAJOR barrier to mitigation and resiliency (2 votes)
- First Nations in the lower Fraser need government intervention in the Lower Mainland Flood Strategy as FBC has not supported DRIPA or other FN rights (1 vote)
- So if the FN's references Watersheds why the focus on Floods which is really a singular event that might occur during a Freshet period (1 vote)
- The draft principles are a great foundation. The term "fair" might be better replaced with "consistent". Not everything is fair but consistency is key. (1 vote)
- EMBC needs to align their four priorities with Sendai's four principles as currently they do not fully align. mitigation is different than understanding risk (1 vote)
- The issue of "rights of way" are a huge issue as without money to expropriate small local governments cannot acquire them. They should have come with the dike. (1 vote)
- When the province downloaded the dikes to local governments, the land was supposed to be provided to the dike owners but this didn't happen - how do we fix this (1 vote)
- Page 7 of the strategy paints a picture of balancing flood protection versus the environment. Why can't we have both! (1 vote)
- How will the strategy keep accountability for risk creation/ expansion? (1 vote)
- How many sessions are you hosting and how were participants invited?
- Does the strategy plan for stringent prescriptions to favour specific proven cost-effective bio-engineering techniques for flood risk management moving forward?

- I would encourage BC & Canada to find funding for more FN engagement in the Discussion Paper phase, remember FPIC....
- Too much provincial control adds bureaucracy. We should be mandating that local governments and First Nation communities have flood risk management plans
- there is too much ALR land in flood zones being developed. prevent development of ALR in those flood zones
- Will there be an opportunity for the public to submit comments on the draft papers?
- will this strategy have its own framework for achieving FPIC or is it going to rely on the provincial Action Plan on DRIPA?
- Could you elaborate on the "fish-friendly green flood infrastructure" outlined in Action 2.3 - review and modernization of the provincial technical guidance?
- Does this include requiring the use of fish-friendly pumps and floodgates/flood boxes in new construction?
- Action 2.3 - flood infrastructure and FHALUM guidelines must be integrated, so they can be considered in holistic way at options appraisal
- Building permits should not be managed by the province - local governments are in the best position to make those decisions
- What incentive do local authorities have to plan responsibly when disaster assistance is provided without condition?

Workshop 2: July 8, 2021

Questions responded to/addressed during the workshop

- Has any funding been earmarked for implementation of the eventual strategy? (7 votes)
- "Environmental Personhood" movement today, already occurring in Canada. How does this play a factor in protecting our environment with this strategy, if any? (4 votes)
- Particularly interested in section 4.1 implementation – given that some of these will have knock on effects (4 votes)
- Has senior level government fed in to the draft discussion paper? Ie have they green-lit the various actions? (4 votes)
- Will the province take the lead on flood mapping or will it be the responsibility of local government/First Nations? (4 votes)
- Can the provincial website be immediately updated to reflect the new mapping completed since 2003 as a good start. (3 votes)
- What will implementation look like, beyond the engagement? (3 votes)
- Does the province see that they have a role to work with EGBC to standardize methodologies for flood mapping? (3 votes)

- Have linkages with upland industrial activities (e.g. forestry, mining) implications on flooding been considered in this strategy beyond updating guidance? (3 votes)

Outstanding questions for follow-up

- Consideration to add "Indigenous Knowledge" as a bubble for Slide 6? (2 votes)
- Lidar & data - will the province change the access so all groups who are working towards the same goal can have access to the necessary tools? (1/2) (2 votes)
- there is a fundamental and more basic problem in BC: flood plain is administered/regulated on the ground at time of building permit. (2 votes)
- ... what is your thinking re implementations strategies and investments for residential areas, industrial zones and ecological zones? (1 vote)
- 2020: updates to 15 local flood maps w/ dozens more. Did this involve Indigenous communities? How do we acquire these maps produced, spatial data etc.? (1 vote)
- Is there a proper way that we can implement Indigenous Traditional Harvesting Areas when it comes to Flood mitigation? (protecting or lessening impact) (1 vote)
- If we cannot keep up this service due - maps will not help. has any thought been given to this and its mechanics at the Prov Gov level? (1 vote)
- can we see more support for interpretation of lidar? Funding for developing mitigation plans when lidar indicates a risk...is hard to come by. (2/2) (1 vote)
- How will the Flood Strategy address heritage sites protected under the Act that will be impacted by flooding.? (1 vote)
- Has sediment management been considered as part of the flood strategy? Sediment deposition is driving dike raises in my community. (1 vote)
- Where/how will fish passage/connectivity issues be addressed for both existing and new/green flood mitigation infrastructure? (1 vote)
- Ex- other province earmarked funding from each resource extraction to help them with the impacts climate change all around, and created a specific fund.
- Floods and drought can occur within the same week in the S. Interior. It seems reservoirs are not being encouraged provincially, what other actions are there?
- W/O any knowledge/updates. Forestry Watershed Best practices: w/i FSP's could this include increase riparian mgt. zones for all waterbodies?
- Is there a sense of taxpayer cost benefit from having centralized, e.g. Provincial flood mapping vs mapping done at local/First Nations level?
- Is the Provincial strategy coordinated with the FBC Lower Fraser Flood Strategy?

Workshop 3: July 19, 2021

Questions responded to/addressed during the workshop

- Are you able to share additional takeaways from the input you received during the Indigenous engagement? (4 votes)
- Has any funding been earmarked for implementation? (3 votes)
- Will you be sharing the 'what we heard report' from these engagements when done? (2 votes)
- Has the recommendations from Addressing the New Normal 21 been referenced and/ or carried forward in the development of this Strategy? (2 votes)
- Can you provide a summary of the various engagement sessions (prior to these workshops)? Not necessarily today but as a follow up. (1 vote)
- What is the deadline for receipt of all feedback? We went straight from freshet flooding to wildfires. (1 vote)
- Who will be part of the next engagement phase?
- Can you please share the link for the survey? Many thanks!

Participant exit survey

Total responses: 44

Overall, how satisfied/dissatisfied are you with your experience as a participant at the workshop?

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Very satisfied | 15 |
| Satisfied | 24 |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 5 |
| Dissatisfied | 0 |
| Very dissatisfied | 0 |

Were there enough opportunities for you to express your views in a way that felt comfortable to you?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| A great deal | 17 |
| A lot | 16 |
| A moderate amount | 9 |
| A little | 2 |
| None at all | 0 |

Were the facilitators clear and effective?

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Extremely clear and effective | 15 |
| Very clear and effective | 22 |
| Somewhat clear and effective | 7 |
| Not so clear and effective | 1 |
| Not at all clear and effective | 0 |

My needs as a participant were taken care of. (E.g. Was the event accessible to you?)

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Strongly agree | 20 |
| Agree | 20 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 4 |
| Disagree | 0 |
| Strongly disagree | 0 |

Is there anything else you would like to share regarding the topics discussed at the workshop that you have not had a chance to share in the workshop? Please let us know.

- There is so much to discuss, we will provide a written response.
- Thank you for the opportunity to engage, really appreciated this extra session. I thought it was well facilitated and meaningful. Understandably, the workshop needed to focus on key questions and areas of interest in order to get valuable comments. However, this made it challenge to engage with some of the conversation because my concerns were a bit bigger picture than what was being discussed. I intend to follow up with them, so no worries.

6-3

- The strategy and its components should have costing attached to implementation. Some of the goals and objectives identified in the document could have profound impacts on livability in some communities. The strategy will be of little value without a funding program to address the cost of implementation. Municipalities do not have the resources to undertake these changes.
- Protection of Cultural and Heritage Sites or how to mitigate such sites
- Very well run. Thanks to everyone.
- Indigenous participation needs more attention.
- like the extended breakout discussions, one breakout group extended the interaction, by expanding the questions beyond the specific breakout question, this also helped.
- Efficient use of the valuable tax dollars is key. Having too many ministries, governing bodies or fund administrators will be hard to manage. The public sector is at a disadvantage to this. Having annual workshops like this to build on the approach and chart progress is very important.
- Strategic spatial planning for the future galvanizes collaboration, compromise and ownership/accountability - regulation does the opposite. Good luck!
- SFU Centre for Dialogue (Michelle) did an awesome job. Interesting discussion all around. Thanks to all who facilitated.
- This should be offered to the elected officials to provide feedback as well
- I don't feel that the Provincial reps dismissed the issues about mandatory building inspection in regional districts. Until stronger land use planning and regulation is mandated by the province, we will see little change.
- Thank you for the opportunity to share our input.
- The welcome part was over a half hour long--could have been shortened?
- So much to share; we will provide a formal response.
- Wanted to underscore the emphasis to address challenges with capacity, mandate and readiness at the local level through a 'River Authority' scale of flood management. Funding through combination of local levies / parcel taxes, governance jointly provincial. First Nations and local authority and a mandate that is independent of provincial and local election and funding cycles.
- Funding models: establishing permanent grant trust bodies to provide funding - ex. Gwaii Trust Society, Northern Development Initiative Trust.

Please let us know if you have any additional feedback. Thank you!

- Thank you for the additional opportunity to engage!
- The workshop was good as far as it went but is too superficial to be the only feedback from municipalities who will be burdened with much of the implementation. This is an important document and opportunity for more robust (written) feedback should be provided.

- Suggest moving environmental sustainability in the draft principles ahead of economics and term it environmental health. Sustainability is a discretionary term and can somewhat be considered as what is the critical threshold of the environment, as opposed to maintaining health of a system.
- Great that this is getting some attention.
- One of the best administered workshops I've attended in a long time. Did a great job of making the best use of Zoom and other software. Breakout rooms were a great idea.
- Thanks for the great workshop!
- We can't lose this opportunity to do better. I just hope that the government is on board and politics stays home.
- It would be more valuable for feedback to occur at a later stage in the process once sufficient detail is included for each action.
- Well-run workshop, good initiative. Like alignment with Sendai priorities.
- Thank you for the opportunity to gather and provide feedback on the Flood Strategy. Scheduling during freshet & wildfire hazard season isn't ideal for fulsome participation by local authorities. As this is such a complex topic, the time allotted simply wasn't adequate to provide input as to realistic measures.
- Thanks!
- great process and use of the virtual tools!

Youth Parliament of British Columbia



Alumni Society

(604) 604-646-6623
registrar@bcyp.org

11 September 2021

Dear Mayor and Council:

Re: British Columbia Youth Parliament, 93rd Parliament

The British Columbia Youth Parliament's 93rd Parliament will hold its parliamentary session from 27 to 31, 2021. We are hopeful for a safe return to in-person gatherings and BCYP will follow all Provincial Public Health Guidelines including a requirement that all participants be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

The Youth Parliament is a province-wide non-partisan organization for young people ages 16 to 21. It teaches citizenship skills through participation in the parliamentary session in December and continuing involvement in community service activities throughout the year. **Youth Parliament is a one-year commitment.**

I invite you to encourage eligible youth from your municipality or region to apply to sit as members of the Youth Parliament. BCYP is non-partisan, and applicants need only be interested in learning more about the parliamentary process and in serving their community. If your municipality sponsors a "youth of the year" award or has a municipal youth council, young people with that sort of initiative and involvement are ideal candidates for BCYP.

Each applicant who is accepted to attend as a member of BCYP must pay a \$425 registration fee. Thanks to private donations and fundraising, a portion of the cost of transportation and accommodation is covered for all members. We encourage municipalities or youth councils to contribute towards the application fee for applicants who are in financial need. If the approval of financial support causes any delay, we encourage the applicant to send in their forms on time along with a note saying that the cheque will arrive after the deadline. In this case, if we receive the completed form and personal statement before the deadline, it will be considered received on time. If you are not able to aid, a limited number of bursaries are available for applicants who cannot meet the expense of the registration fee. Requesting financial assistance will not affect an applicant's chance of being selected as a member. (See <https://bcyp.org/session>)

Members will sit and debate in the Legislative Chambers for five days and will be accommodated for four nights at the Marriott Hotel in Victoria. During that time, participants are supervised by members of the Board of Directors of the Youth Parliament of B.C. Alumni Society and other youth parliament alumni. In addition, transportation to and from Victoria will be provided for all members who require it.

I have enclosed an application form and a brochure about BCYP. I encourage you to make the application form and brochure available to interested young people and to make copies of the forms as needed. A soft copy of the form, brochure and poster are available from our website at <https://bcyp.org/session>.

All applications must be received by October 26, 2021. Applicants will be notified whether they have been selected in mid-November. If you require more information, please contact me by telephone or e-mail as indicated above or visit our website at www.bcyp.org.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rhonda Vanderfluit".

Rhonda Vanderfluit
Registrar, Youth Parliament of B.C. Alumni Society

Sponsoring the British Columbia Youth Parliament

CH



British Columbia Youth Parliament

Application Package & Background Information
93rd Parliamentary Session
December 27-31, 2021 - Victoria, BC

WHAT IS BCYP?

British Columbia Youth Parliament (BCYP) is a youth organization that recognizes every young person's potential to lead and serve in the community. Since 1924, BCYP has provided a forum for young people to develop skills in leadership, organization, public speaking, and the parliamentary process, and to put these skills into practice through service to youth in their local communities.

BCYP is not affiliated with any political party and is a non-profit organization.

Membership in BCYP begins with attending the Parliamentary Session in Victoria and continues throughout 2022. For detailed information about BCYP's activities, visit our website, www.bcyp.org.

BCYP'S ACTIVITIES

BCYP's year begins with the Parliamentary Session from December 27 – 31, 2021. Members sit in the Legislative Assembly in Victoria and use the parliamentary style of debate to plan educational and service projects, establish BCYP's financial commitments, and amend BCYP's governing legislation. All participants must be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 to attend.

At Session, Members:

- Meet young people from all over the province;
- Debate Cabinet's legislation which sets out BCYP's activities for 2022;
- Debate current local, national, and international issues;
- Learn about debating and the rules of parliamentary procedure;
- Elect BCYP's Premier, Deputy Speaker, and Leader of the Opposition for the 94th Parliament.

After Session, Members put into action the plans made at Session, which usually include:

- Volunteer service projects in their home communities;
- Group volunteer service projects with summer camps, food banks charity walks, soup kitchens, and other service groups;
- Special projects which vary depending on annual legislation but have included summer festivals, children's day camps and Camp Phoenix;
- Regional Youth Parliaments;
- Fundraising events;
- Social activities with other Members.

WHO CAN ATTEND?

Each year 97 youth are "elected" to BCYP as representatives of their communities. Each applicant must be nominated by an organization committed to youth (i.e. a school, community group, club, Municipality or church). Five members of that group must indicate their support by signing the application form.

To be eligible for membership you must be:

- Age 16 – 21 (inclusive) as of Dec. 31, 2021;
- A resident of British Columbia;
- Nominated by an organization committed to youth;
- Willing and able to participate in BCYP's activities for one year;
- Fully vaccinated against COVID-19 2 weeks before any in-person activity (proof of vaccine required).

Due to the limited number of seats in the Provincial Legislature and public health guidelines, only 97 applicants will be selected to become Members this year. BCYP will follow all BC Public Health guidelines for COVID-19.

SESSIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Accommodations: Accommodation at the Marriott Hotel, Victoria is provided for all Members for the nights of December 27 – 30 (inclusive). Members will share hotel rooms. BCYP will follow all Provincial public health orders.

Transportation: Transportation for Members residing outside the Victoria area is included in the registration fee. Members living in the Interior, North, or North Island will be required to travel on December 26 and January 1.

Meals: Each Member is responsible for the cost of meals in Victoria. Some dinners will be at assigned restaurants, others free-choice.

PRE-SESSIONAL INFORMATION

The Registrar will notify all applicants by email or mail as to their acceptance status by mid-November. Accepted Members are provided with an orientation package prior to Session and are invited to attend one of the Pre-Sessional Workshops held in different regions of the province. The details of the workshops as well as travel and health & safety info will be announced in the acceptance letters.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Inquiries from applicants, parents, teachers and nominating organizations are welcomed.

Please contact: Rhonda Vanderfluit, Registrar registrar@bcyp.org or 604-646-6623

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Complete the attached application form (pages 3 and 4 of this package) and forward it with your personal statement and registration fee. Members who require financial support can email to request a Financial Aid Application.

Rhonda Vanderfluit, Registrar
509 – 1383 Marinaside Cres.
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2W9

e-mail: registrar@bcyp.org, Fax: 604-731-0081

Applications must be **RECEIVED** by Tuesday, October 26, 2021 by mail, fax, or email attachment. If you send the application by email attachment, please mail the original signed copy with your application fee.

Please print clearly. Illegible or incomplete applications may be rejected. You may fax or email a LEGIBLE scan of your form BY THE DEADLINE and send your hard copy of your form and cheque by other means such as courier. Original signed hard copies must be received to consider your application complete.

REGISTRATION FEE

The registration fee for each member is \$425. A cheque or money order made payable to the Youth Parliament of B.C. Alumni Society must be sent with the application form or follow a fax or e-mail with the original signed application as soon as possible (any acceptance is not final until a registration fee is received). An eTransfer can be sent to treasurer@bcyp.org with a copy to registrar@bcyp.org. Be sure to include the full name of the applicant in the comments section and email us your password. Registration fees will be held onto (but not cashed) for those on the waitlist and returned to those not accepted. NSF cheques are subject to a \$45 fee.

Applicants who are in financial need are first encouraged to approach school and community groups to contribute to the cost of the application fee. For those who are not able to secure outside funding, a limited amount of financial support is available from BCYP. For more information, please contact the Registrar before the October 26 application deadline to request a financial Aid application form. So that we can provide support for as many members as possible, we encourage applicants to submit a cheque for whatever portion of the application fee they can afford. Requests for financial assistance cannot be considered after applicants have been accepted as members.

CANCELLATION

Accepted members who cancel on or before December 5 will receive a refund of their registration fee minus a \$25 cancellation fee, unless travel tickets have been purchased in which case no refund is issued. No refunds will be issued to any member cancelling after December 5.

THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR

British Columbia Youth Parliament is sponsored by the Youth Parliament of BC Alumni Society, a registered, non-profit organization composed of past members of BCYP.

Please keep this information page for future reference

APPLICATION FORM – NINETY THIRD BC YOUTH PARLIAMENT

LAST name: _____ FIRST name: _____ GENDER: _____ Room with: M F

I identify as an indigenous/aboriginal person

CURRENT ADDRESS (including temporary/University residence):

STREET / PO BOX: _____ CITY: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ PHONE: (_____) _____

E-MAIL: _____ CELL PHONE: (_____) _____

PERMANENT ADDRESS (i.e. parents) or STREET ADDRESS if DIFFERENT from above:

STREET / PO BOX: _____ CITY: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ HOME PHONE: (_____) _____

TRANSPORTATION TO VICTORIA REQUIRED FROM:

CURRENT/TEMPORARY ADDRESS PERMANENT ADDRESS OTHER: _____

BIRTHDATE: (YYYY/MM/DD) _____ SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY: _____

NOMINATING ORGANIZATION: _____

STREET: _____ CITY: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ PHONE: (_____) _____

CONTACT TEACHER / COORDINATOR NAME: _____ E-MAIL: _____

SIGNATURE OF TEACHER / GROUP COORDINATOR: _____

Would you (teacher/coordinator) like to receive a print and e-mail copy of the application package each year?
 Yes No Already on the list

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS/STUDENTS of _____ NOMINATE
 _____ (NAME OF ORGANIZATION/SCHOOL)

_____ A MEMBER/STUDENT OF OUR ORGANIZATION/SCHOOL TO SIT AS A BCYP MEMBER.

FIVE NOMINATING SIGNATURES REQUIRED: (other members/students of the organization/school)

| | Name | Signature | email and phone |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |

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APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY OCTOBER 26, 2021

PERSONAL STATEMENT

At the Parliamentary Session in Victoria, Members of BCYP participate in parliamentary debating and plan activities and community service for the upcoming year. During the year, Members are responsible for service and fundraising in their communities, and organize and participate in projects such as Regional Youth Parliaments, fundraising events, community outreach projects, and other service and debating activities

All new applicants must attach a one-page personal statement, outlining:

- 1. Why you would like to be a Member of BCYP;
2. What type of activities you have been/are, or intend to become, involved with in your community;
3. Any activities you have been/are involved with that relate to debate or public speaking;
4. With reference to the preceding paragraphs, how you believe you can personally contribute to BCYP, including debate at Session AND its projects and other activities throughout the Sessional year.

YOUTH PARLIAMENT EXPERIENCE

Have you attended BCYP before? [] Yes [] No

If yes, do you wish to become a member of the Alumni Society?

[] Yes [] No [] Already on the list

If "Yes" or "Already on the list" above, do you consent to receive e-mail communications from the Alumni Society, which may include requests for donations or other items of a commercial nature? (Note: answering "No" below means you will not receive any e-mails, including the Alumni Society's newsletter The Speaker or email invitations to alumni events.)

[] Yes [] No

Have you attended a Regional Youth Parliament as a Member or Ambassador?

[] Yes (as a member) [] Yes (as an ambassador); If yes, which one(s)? [] No

How did you first hear about BCYP? (Please choose one option)

- [] From a teacher [] From a group leader [] Saw a poster/brochure (where?)
[] Through a Regional Youth Parliament [] From a member or of BCYP or RYP alumni
(which one?) (name of individual:)
[] Facebook [] Instagram [] Twitter [] Other (please specify:)

WAIVER

In consideration for acceptance to British Columbia Youth Parliament (BCYP), the undersigned on behalf of the Applicant and all heirs, executors and administrators, waives any and all claims for damages against BCYP and the Youth Parliament of British Columbia Alumni Society, and their directors, officers, and agents for any and all injuries or loss which the Applicant may suffer during, or in connection with any BCYP Session, trip, or any other activity, or transportation to or from Session or any other activity.

Applicant's Signature: (Applicant should sign even if a parent or guardian is also required to sign.)

If under 19, Signature of Parent or Guardian:

Printed Name of Parent or Guardian Signing:

Please remember to:

[] Save a legible scan of this form for your records. As a backup, please email or fax the scan to:

registrar@bcyp.org or fax: attn to Rhonda Vanderfluit at: 604-731-0081

[] Mail or courier a signed hard copy of this completed form along with a cheque for \$425. We must receive original signed hard copies for anyone under the age of 19. Your application will not be considered complete until the hard copy is received.

509 - 1383 Marinaside Cres, Vancouver, BC V6Z 2W9

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Why We Are a Parliament

British Columbia Youth Parliament began as the TUXIS Older Boys' Parliament in 1924. It became the BC Youth Parliament in 1974, upon the admittance of girls, and 2018 marked its 90th Session.

Each year, between December 27th and 31st, 95 young people from across BC gather at the

Legislative Chambers in Victoria for BCYP's annual session. Members sit as independents; they do not represent any political party and they vote according to their own consciences. They learn about parliamentary process, debate topics of interest, and plan activities for the coming year.

Proposed activities are presented in the form of government bills. The debate is led by a Cabinet of experienced youth parliamentarians who spend months before preparing to present their plans. First-time members are also able to raise issues through debate on government legislation and by writing and presenting Private Members' Resolutions dealing with issues ranging from local to international in scope.

Once BCYP's bills are passed they must be put into effect. This is where BCYP differs from other youth parliaments in that BCYP is not a "model" or "mock" parliament - the legislation members pass translates directly into positive action in the community.



Youth Serving Youth

BCYP members plan and participate in group service events organized around the province. Members come together to volunteer with different organizations or special events, or provide service to the community in ways of their own devising. They volunteer with summer camps, food banks, charity walks, soup kitchens, community support services, and other service organizations.

As well, all over British Columbia throughout the year, individual members of BCYP perform solo acts of service in their communities and lend a hand through their involvement with other organizations. Across the province, BCYP members help others in myriad ways, limited only by their imaginations and the will to carry out the projects they envision.



Community Fundraising

Each year BCYP organizes a variety of fundraising events across the province. Members work in groups and in their communities to raise the funds required to run BCYP's projects and cover its operational expenses. They also engage in service-related fundraising, working in groups and individually to raise money for a variety of causes.

Members participate in a variety of fundraisers such as pledge events, car washes, and BCYP's annual auction. Members also solicit donations from local businesses and prominent members of their local communities.

To increase the number of youths who are able to participate in Youth Parliament activities, BCYP members organize and run Regional Youth Parliaments in various regions of the province. Through these events, BC Youth Parliament furthers its goals of promoting community service, education in the parliamentary process, and training in public speaking and debating.

More local in scope than BCYP, Regional Youth Parliaments hold weekend-long Sessions aimed at high school students between the ages of 14 and 18. Regional Youth parliament members gather to discuss local, national, and international issues in a parliamentary setting.



Camp Phoenix

Camp Phoenix is BCYP's most ambitious project. It involves BCYP members organizing and running a summer camp for children from across BC who would otherwise be unable to live the summer camp experience. It is about pushing our limits and redefining terms like "hard work" and "commitment". It is about truly making a huge difference in the community.

This project is fully initiated, developed, and staffed by volunteer members of our organization. Our fundraising and efforts throughout the year come together to send up to 50 children aged 8-12 to enjoy a very special week of their summer and their lives. Camp Phoenix moves to different campsites across BC so that it provides the opportunity for children from all regions of the Province to attend. This major project can comprise almost half of BCYP's annual budget. This project if held will comply with all BC COVID-19 safety guidelines.

British Columbia Youth Parliament (BCYP) is about youth taking responsibility and initiative to make a positive impact in their communities. BCYP is a non-profit, non-partisan, parliamentary education and service organization. BCYP is an extraordinarily unique organization - for youth and by youth.

For a full year, 97 members pool their resources, creativity and determination for a common purpose: to advance, better and improve the youth of British Columbia. BCYP brings together youth from across the Province and unites them to fulfill the motto of "Youth Serving Youth". The youth of BCYP reach out and make a difference across British Columbia.

Why?

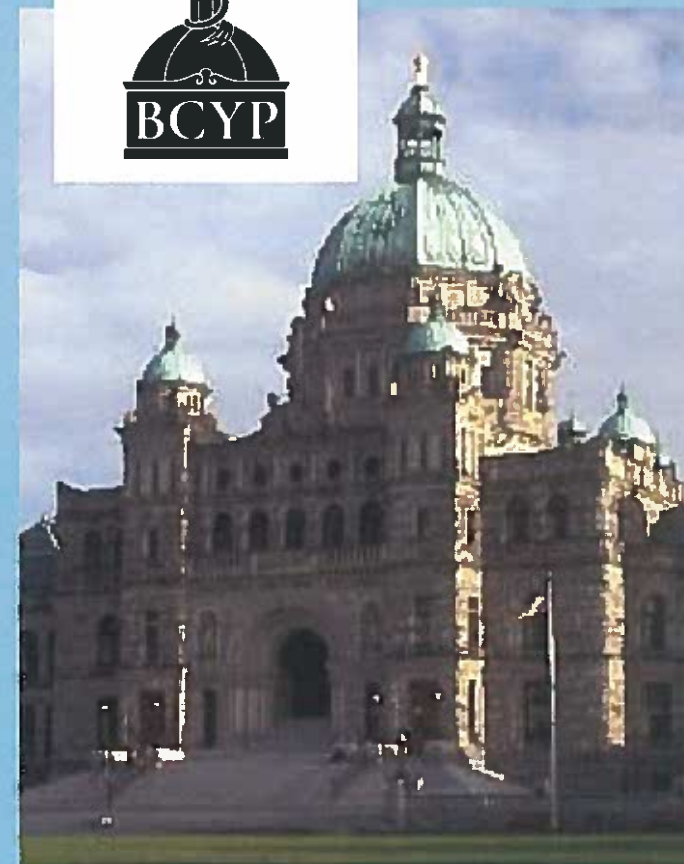
Because they Can!

And more importantly, because they care.



BCYP is unique in that it is not simply a "mock" or model parliament - the legislation members debate translates into real action in the community.

The 2020 Session will be virtual and all BCYP events will follow all BC COVID-19 safety protocols .



BRITISH COLUMBIA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Youth Serving Youth GH

CONTACT US

For more information on BCYP and its projects, visit our website:

www.bcyp.org

or contact the Premier:

premier@bcyp.org

For application info contact our Registrar
registrar@bcyp.org



October 14, 2021

Dear UBCM member local governments,

On behalf of Victoria City Council, I am writing today to share the City of Victoria's resolution entitled *Paid Sick Leave For Workers*.

The City of Victoria endorsed and submitted a motion for debate at the 2021 UBCM convention which called for 10 days of universally accessible, permanent paid sick leave for workers. Unfortunately, the City of Victoria's paid sick leave resolution was not considered at UBCM as time did not allow, meaning the resolution will be forwarded to the UBCM executive for consideration. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution: Paid Sick Leave For Workers

Whereas one year into a global pandemic that has killed thousands of British Columbians and millions of people worldwide, there is no legislation ensuring adequate, employer-paid sick days with the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit being temporary, sometimes inaccessible, and not of use for the crucial first few days of an illness:

And whereas if paid sick day legislation had been in place before the global pandemic, lives would have been saved because infection rates would have been reduced; And whereas the lack of legislated paid sick days has especially hurt Black, Indigenous, workers of colour and women workers who are over-represented in frontline jobs, with low pay, few benefits, and without the ability to work from home:

Therefore he it resolved that UBCM ask the Province of British Columbia to legislate a minimum of ten (10) accessible, universal, and permanent, paid sick days for all workers and additional days during public health outbreaks.

Since the time that the City of Victoria's paid sick leave resolution was first submitted, the BC Provincial Government has committed to bringing paid sick leave legislation by the beginning of 2022. On September 22, 2021, the Provincial government released three options for paid sick leave approaches and consultation is being conducted until October 25, 2021.

The City of Victoria recognizes the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations in whose traditional territories we live and work "Hay swx qa"

C-5

Therefore, we are requesting favourable consideration and motions of support from all UBCM member local governments, noting the above deadline for consultation from the BC Ministry of Labour.

Thank you in advance for your consideration. Please feel free to reach out should you have any questions relating to this letter.

Sincerely,



Lisa Helps
Victoria Mayor





Administration
Box 3333 | 6250 Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, BC Canada V9R 5N3
t: 250.758.4697 f: 250.758.2482
e: info@virl.bc.ca w: www.virl.bc.ca

October 22, 2021

Mayor Douglas Daugert
Village of Port Clements
Box 198, 36 Cedar Avenue West
Port Clements, BC V0T 1R0
Original sent: d.daugert@portclements.ca

Dear Mayor Daugert,

Re: Appointment to the 2022 Vancouver Island Regional Library Board

It is time to consider your 2022 representation on the Vancouver Island Regional Library (VIRL) Board of Trustees. VIRL is the fifth largest library system in British Columbia serving more than 457,000 residents on Vancouver Island, Haida Gwaii, and Bella Coola on the Central Coast. VIRL enhances lives through universal access to knowledge, lifelong learning, and literacy in the communities we serve.

In appointing your representative, the *Library Act* (August 12, 2020), section 17 (2) states:
"All subsequent regular appointments must be made each November at the first meeting of the municipal council or regional district board."

The term of office is January 1 to December 31. Reappointment of sitting members is encouraged for continuity, with no more than 8 consecutive years served.

The *Library Act*, section 55, reimbursement of expenses states: "(1) The members of a library board are not entitled to be paid by the library board for their services but may be reimbursed by it for reasonable travelling and out of pocket expenses, including child care expenses, necessarily incurred by them in performing their duties under this Act. (2) A library board may not reimburse a member for any expenses if another body reimburses the member for the expenses or pays the expenses."

Please submit for both your appointed Trustee and Alternate:

1. Certified copy of the Resolution (by provincial legislation)
2. VIRL 2022 Appointment Form
3. 2022 Financial Statement of Disclosure
4. Direct Deposit Authorization form (for travel expense reimbursement)

Strong Libraries ■ Strong Communities

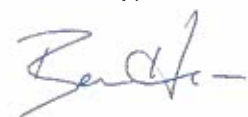
Bella Coola Bowser Campbell River Chemainus Comox Cortes Island Courtenay Cowichan Cowichan Lake Cumberland Gabriola Island Gold River Hornby Island Ladysmith Masset Nanaimo Harbourfront Nanaimo North Nanaimo Wellington Parksville Port Alberni Port Alice Port Clements Port Hardy Port McNeill Port Renfrew Quadra Island Qualicum Beach Queen Charlotte Sandspit Sayward Sidney/North Saanich Sointula Sooke South Cowichan Tahsis Tofino Ucluelet Union Bay Woss

C-6

By December 10, 2021, return completed forms to Mariah Patterson, Executive Assistant, mpatterson@virl.bc.ca. Please call 250-729-2310 or [email](#) if you have any questions.

Thank you for your continued support of Vancouver Island Regional Library!

Sincerely,



Ben Hyman
Executive Director

cc: Elsie Lemke, CAO, Village of Port Clements

C-6

Elizabeth Cumming

From: Sherban, Daryl FLNR:EX <Daryl.Sherban@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: October-21-21 3:54 PM
Cc: Feagan, Matthew C FLNR:EX
Subject: Haida Gwaii Timber Supply Area Apportionment Decision
Attachments: Attachment 2. Haida-Gwaii TSA Map UPDATED Oct-2021.pdf; Attachment 1. Supporting information for the apportionment UPDATED Oct-2021.pdf

Hello Civic Communities of Haida Gwaii - Villages of Masset, Port Clements and Queen Charlotte, Rural Graham Island (Area D) and North Moresby (Area E),

RE: Timber Volume Apportionment Process for the Timber Supply Area on Haida Gwaii (TSA25)

The Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (the Ministry), through the Coast Area Tenures and Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District are reaching out to engage Haida Gwaii communities on the current apportionment process for the timber supply area on Haida Gwaii.

Following the May 2020 Haida Gwaii Management Council (BC/CHN) allowable annual cut (AAC) determination, the Chief Forester determined October 27, 2020, the AAC for the Timber Supply Area (TSA) on Haida Gwaii to be 398,000 cubic metres per year (m³/year).

Following the recent Sept 29, 2021 issuance of the First Nations Woodlands Licence (FNWL) to Taan Forest, this area based tenure is now removed from the Haida Gwaii TSA. Subsequently, the HG TSA AAC minus the Taan tenure, has been adjusted to 272,061 cubic metres per year (m³/year).

There are now three (3) significant decisions the FLNRORD Minister may now consider within the Haida Gwaii TSA

- (1) an apportionment decision pursuant to section 10(1) of the *Forest Act*;
- (2) a proportionate reduction decision for eligible forest licences pursuant to section 63 of the *Forest Act*; and
- (3) an amendment to the cedar partition order (2018) pursuant to section 75.02(8) of the *Forest Act*.

The Ministry is engaging with stakeholders regarding these potential decisions to collect information to support the decision process. Please refer to the attached documents which include the current volume allocations and describe each of these decisions in detail. Also attached is map of Haida Gwaii, which illustrates the location of the TSA, TFLs, and protected areas.

The Ministry has also engaged with the Council of the Haida Nation (CHN) and Haida Gwaii impacted forest tenure holders. The Misty Islands Economic Development Society (Mieds) board was also engaged in consideration of the Community Forest tenure offer.

Individual communities may have considerations for this decision that may not necessarily have been reflected by consultation with Mieds as an organization. Therefore, we would like to provide this information to you as community leaders as a further opportunity for you to provide any information that your community would like to bring forward to include in the information package to the Minister for decision.

For any questions regarding the AAC apportionment process or background information, please contact Matt Feagan, Timber Tenures Specialist, Coast Area, at (250) 739-8324 or by email at Matthew.Feagan@gov.bc.ca. You can also provide additional information or comments to Matt. Please ensure all comments or concerns are provided no later than Nov 22, 2021, as the Minister will be preparing for a decision thereafter.

Background Apportionment Process information:

Apportionment & Commitment Reports - Allowable Annual Cut - Province of British Columbia (gov.bc.ca)

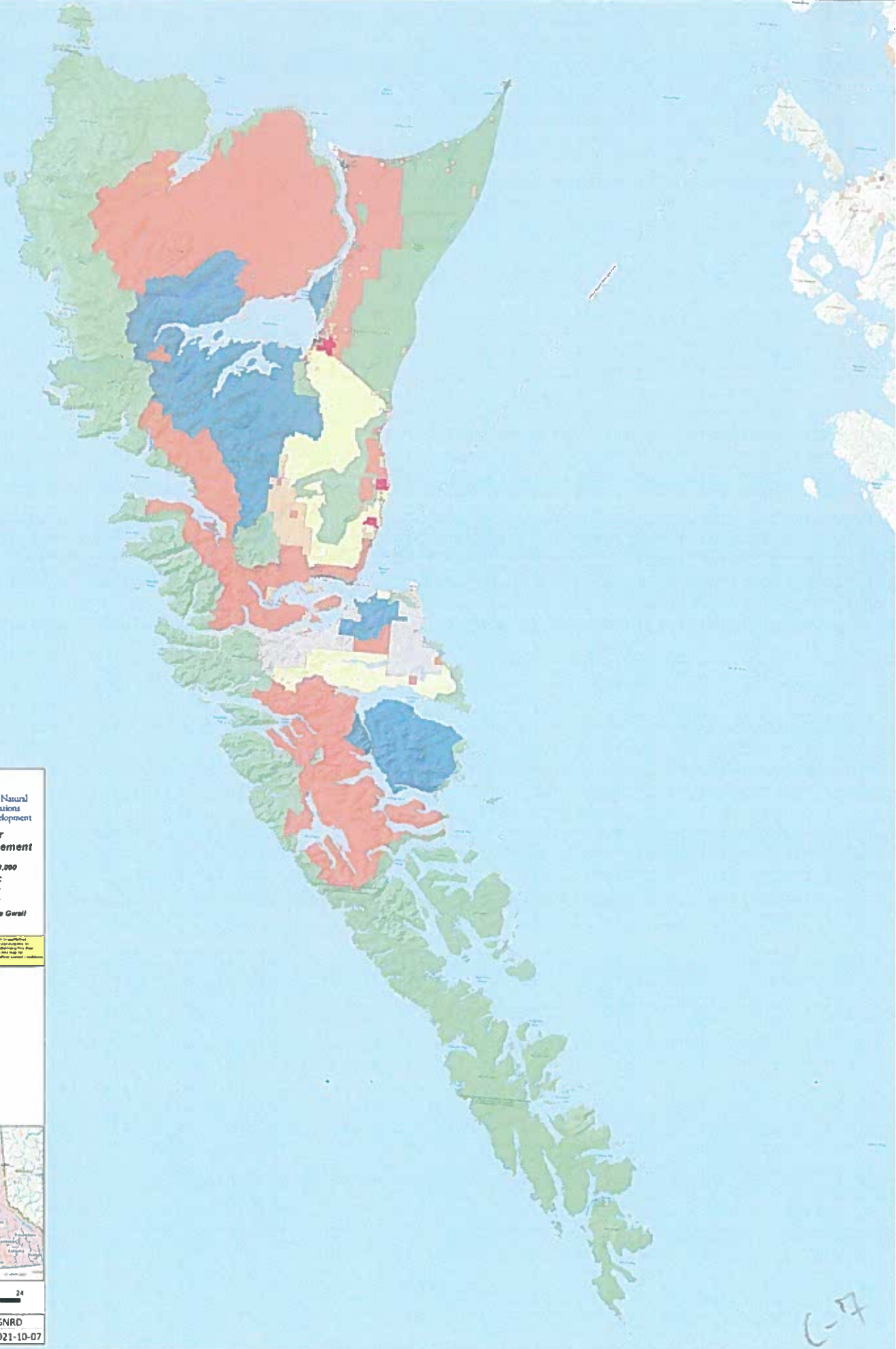
Please note:


The Province of BC will continue to engage with local communities regarding the Modernizing Forest Policy in British Columbia ('Intentions Paper') and the GayGahlda "Changing Tide" framework agreement through separate processes.

Regards,

Daryl Sherban, RPF | Resource Manager
Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District | Queen Charlotte, BC
Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development
Office: (250) 559-6403 | Front Counter (250) 559-6200 | Cell (250) 713-6182

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Village of Port Clements Network. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.



 Ministry of
Forests, Lands, Natural
Resource Operations
and Rural Development


**2021 TSA Map for
Apportionment Engagement**

Scale: 1:100,000
Region: RWC
District: DGC
Map Sheet: 101F
Location: Haida Gwaii
UTM Zone: 8 S 8

The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this map. The user assumes all responsibility for the use of the information contained in this map. The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development is not responsible for any damage or loss resulting from the use of the information contained in this map.

Legend

- FNWL N1G
- Private Land
- Protected Areas
- TSA 25
- TFL 58
- TFL 60
- Woodlot



0 8 16 24
Kilometers

Drawn By: HGNRD
Date: 2021-10-07

C-17

Supporting Information for the Apportionment Process Haida Gwaii Timber Supply Area (TSA25)

On October 27, 2020, the Chief Forester determined the allowable annual cut (AAC) for the Timber Supply Area (TSA) on Haida Gwaii to be 398,000 cubic metres per year (m³/year).

On September 28, 2021, a First Nation Woodland Licence (FNWL) NIG was issued to Taan Forest Ltd. The area of the FNWL was then removed from the TSA, which has resulted in a 125,939 m³/year volume reduction from the TSA. This reduction is calculated under the AAC Administration Regulation under the *Forest Act* ('the Act') and is determined by Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch (FAIB).

The new AAC of the Haida Gwaii TSA is now (398,000 – 125,939) 272,061 m³/year. This represents a 53% reduction from the previous 2012 AAC of 512,000 m³/year. The next step is for the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) to make an apportionment decision for this volume to establish how the AAC reduction is apportioned for forest licences, BCTS, and any undelivered tenure commitments, in consideration of government objectives for the TSA area.

There are three (3) significant decisions the Minister may consider within the TSA:

- (1) an apportionment decision pursuant to section 10(1) of the Act.,
- (2) a proportionate reduction decision for eligible forest licences pursuant to section 63 of the Act, and
- (3) an amendment to the Haida Gwaii cedar partition order pursuant to section 75.02(8) of the Act.

Apportionment Decisions (3), listed above:

(1) Pursuant Section 10 of the Act

This section states that the Minister may “*specify that a portion of the allowable annual cut determined for the Crown land in a timber supply area under Section 8(1)(a) is available for granting under a form of agreement*”.

The decision can recognize existing tenure commitments and allow for the issuance of new tenures where there is available timber supply. The apportionment decision has a direct impact on the volume of timber available to BCTS to fulfil the Provincial pricing mandate and the AAC available for new tenure opportunities in the TSA.

Table 1: Current apportionment for the TSA approved by the Minister on August 1, 2013.

| Apportionment Category | Current Apportionment (m ³ /year) |
|---|---|
| Replaceable Forest Licence (RFL) | 213,632 |
| BC Timber Sales (Market pricing volume) | 81,658 |
| Community Forest Agreement (CFA): | |
| - Community (only) Portion: | 25,000 |
| - BCTS/Community Partnership Portion: | 55,000 |
| Forest Service Reserve | 2,500 |
| TOTAL | 377,790 |

C-7

A new apportionment decision by the Minister will take into consideration current commitments as seen in Table 2 below, be they existing or planned.

Table 2: Current Issued and Planned AAC commitments

| Commitments | Issued AAC (m ³ /year) | Planned AAC (m ³ /year) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| RFL A16869, Husby | 192,044 | |
| RFL A16870, A&A Trading | 13,632 | |
| RFL A75084, Dawson Harbour | 7,956 | |
| Forest Service Reserve | | 2,500 |
| Community Forest Agreement | | 80,000 |

(2) Proportionate Reduction Decision

Section 63 of the Act states that if the AAC determined for a TSA is reduced for any reason other than a reduction in the area of land in the TSA, the Minister, may proportionately reduce the AAC of non-exempt forest licences (FL) in the TSA.

Non-exempted FLs are those with an AAC greater than 10,000 m³/year, and include:

1. FL A16869, held by Husby Forest Products Ltd., and
2. FL A16870, held by A & A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd.

Licences that are exempt from a proportionate reduction (less than 10,000 m³/year) include:

1. FL A75084, held by Dawson Harbour Logging Co. Ltd.

As none of the Chief Forester's AAC reduction resulted from land deletions from the TSA, any or all of the AAC reduction is eligible to be applied under Section 63. Note that any reduction in BCTS apportionment would be part of the apportionment decision described above, and not related to a decision under Section 63 of the Act.

(3) Cedar Partition

The Chief Forester's new AAC determination for the TSA included a cedar partition for 145,000 m³/year. The previous Minister established a cedar partition order for the TSA in 2018 for 195,000 m³/year, expiring in 2023.

The Minister will need to consider making a decision to amend the existing TSA cedar partition order to align with the Chief Forester's new cedar partition. This decision could also extend the term of the partition order from the current expiry of August 2023.

The type of tenures that would be impacted by a cedar partition order are defined in the Act, which for the TSA include Husby's FL A16869 and A&A's FL A16870.

An amendment to the existing partition order would be made by the Minister under Section 75.02(8) of the Act.



October 26, 2021

Ref: 268550

Mayors and Regional District Chairs of British Columbia

Dear Mayors and Chairs:

I am writing to you to provide you with an overview of the proposed legislative amendments in [Bill 26](#), the *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2021* that was introduced by Minister Josie Osborne in the B.C. Legislature today.

Bill 26 proposes amendments to various pieces of provincial legislation including the *Community Charter* and the *Local Government Act* among other acts. The amendments will address a variety of topics including:

- new tools to help local governments support housing supply by streamlining their development approval processes,
- modernized public notice requirements,
- the requirement for councils and boards to consider codes of conduct, and
- community specific amendments including allowing the dissolution of the Jumbo Glacier Mountain Resort Municipality.

Together, the amendments in this bill will have meaningful impact by providing authorities that support efficient and effective local government operations. These amendments address issues not contemplated by existing legislation, and they will enable local governments to respond to circumstances in their community and provide new tools to increase the efficiency and timelines of housing development.

The Province's news release and information bulletin for the legislation are available here:

<https://news.gov.bc.ca/25595>

<https://news.gov.bc.ca/25596>

Progress of Bill 26 in the B.C. Legislature can be tracked [here](#).

Here are further details regarding the items in Bill 26. I will send a circular with further technical details on the amendments to local government Chief Administrative Officers shortly.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs Local Government

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9490 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9N7
Phone: 250 356-6575
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6th Floor, 800 Johnson Street
Victoria BC V8W 1N3
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C-8

Development Approvals Process Review

To support the streamlining of local government development approvals process and increased housing supply, this bill proposes legislation to remove the default requirement for local governments to hold public hearings for zoning bylaws that are consistent with an official community plan and enable local governments to delegate minor development variance permits to local government staff.

The Province initiated the Development Approvals Process Review (DAPR) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development approvals as a way to support the affordability and timeliness of new housing supply getting to market. Stakeholders who participated in DAPR consultations identified process improvement in relation to public hearings and delegation of authority in certain matters from council to municipal staff as two initial areas of action that could have an impact on streamlining development approvals.

Modernizing Public Notice Requirements

We have heard from local governments that the existing notice requirements under local government legislation do not fully meet community needs and the realities of modern electronic communication, particularly in smaller and rural communities.

Bill 26 addresses these concerns by modernizing the options for providing statutory notice to citizens, similar to other provinces. The bill creates a new "local choice" option for local governments to determine and specify, by bylaw, the means of public notice that will have the broadest reach in their communities. This change recognizes that local governments are in the best position to determine how to notify and engage community members and provide greater flexibility for them to reach a wider audience.

Where the existing rules are working well for communities, there will be no requirement to change, and they may continue to use the newspapers for notice. However, the new rules provide additional choices and modernized options for communities that determine they have need for additional or alternative approaches.

Code of Conduct

The bill contains changes that aim to strengthen the responsible conduct of local elected officials. Codes of conduct set shared expectations for behaviour, and these amendments will add a new requirement for all municipal councils and regional district boards to publicly consider the development of a code of conduct for their council or board members.

Currently, there is no requirement for local governments to develop codes of conduct or engage in a conversation about having a code of conduct. The changes in this bill create a standardized process for elected officials to engage in regular and meaningful dialogue about how they will govern together while demonstrating their accountability to the public.

The proposed approach has been developed through a joint Ministry Working Group with UBCM and LGMA and responds to calls for more tools to strengthen local government responsible conduct and was

supported through an endorsed resolution of the membership of the Union of BC Municipalities at the September 2021 Convention.

These changes will not take effect until a regulation to bring them into force is passed – likely in Spring 2022. Additional guidance material will be provided to local governments when the changes are brought into force.

Dissolution of Jumbo Glacier Mountain Resort Municipality

Amendments in this bill will enable the dissolution of the Jumbo Glacier Mountain Resort Municipality (Jumbo). Jumbo was incorporated as a mountain resort municipality in 2013, with no residents, to facilitate the development of a ski resort in the Jumbo Valley.

Specialized provisions are required for the dissolution of Jumbo as the existing authorities are not sufficient to dissolve a municipality without residents or to accommodate changes to revert this area to the Regional District of East Kootenay. The amendments will also repeal the authority to incorporate a mountain resort municipality without residents, like Jumbo, in the future.

The provisions in this bill to enable the dissolution of the municipality at Jumbo are also integral to the agreement between the province and the Ktunaxa Nation to create an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area in the Jumbo Valley.

Islands Trust Act Amendments

Bill 26 includes amendments to the *Islands Trust Act* that address specific requests made by the Islands Trust. The amendments will support effective governance by ensuring the Islands Trust is able to meet its specialized mandate to “preserve and protect” the Trust Area.

The Islands Trust has demonstrated leadership in reconciliation efforts in its dealings with First Nations’ interests in Islands Trust governance and activities. The proposed changes in this bill amend the *Islands Trust Act* to include a specific reference to First Nations in the Trust’s objective statement in the Act to recognize and enshrine its ongoing relationship and reconciliation efforts with First Nations.

Amendments will also enable the Islands Trust to provide financial support to third parties for activities that provide education about or preserve the environment and unique amenities of the Trust Area. This ability to support community efforts to educate about the Islands Trust environment and unique amenities complement the existing ability to support heritage and history projects that already exists in the Act.

And finally, the proposed amendments will streamline development approvals processes in the Islands Trust by enabling local trust committees to adopt and amend Development Approval Information bylaws. This change is consistent with other authorities of Local Trust Areas in the Trust and will create efficiencies in approval processes.

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Powell River Incorporation Act

Bill 26 adds new targeted amendments to the unique statute incorporating the City of Powell River – the *Powell River Incorporation Act* (PRIA) - as requested by the City of Powell River. The PRIA contains extensive limitations on municipal regulation of the mill in Powell River and the “Mill Site” area of the City. These provisions protected the operations of the pulp mill at the time of incorporation but reduced activity of the mill and transfer of mill lots to the City have made these restrictions a constraint on economic development of those lots – now owned by the City.

The proposed amendments will support the City’s economic development objectives by removing city owned parcels from the “Mill Site” area to allow for further development of those parcels. This proposal is supported by the current mill owner, Paper Excellence and the Tla’amin First Nation.

I trust you find this information helpful, and I also appreciate you communicating back this information from the province to your councils and boards, to your local government staff and to your communities.

Kind regards,



Tara Faganello
Assistant Deputy Minister

pc: Honourable Josie Osborne, Minister of Municipal Affairs
Gary MacIsaac, Executive Director, UBCM
Nancy Taylor, Executive Director, LGMA
Todd Pugh, Executive Director, Civic Info
Chief Administrative Officers of BC



VILLAGE OF PORT CLEMENTS

Repeal Bylaw #466, 2021

A BYLAW TO REPEAL BYLAWS OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT CLEMENTS

WHEREAS the *Community Charter* gives Council the power to repeal bylaws by bylaw;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Port Clements in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

TITLE

This Bylaw may be cited as "Repeal Bylaw No. 466, 2021".

BODY

The following list of bylaws are now repealed:

1. Connection Charge By-law No. 3, 1964
2. First Assessment By-law No.4, 1964
3. Power Rate By-law No. 8, 1964
4. Power Rate By-law No. 15, 1967
5. Village of Port Clements Boat Harbour Regulations No. 44, 1977
6. Village of Port Clements Sewerage Disposal System Regulation and Connection Fee By-law No. 76, 1982
7. N.I.P Occupancy and Building Maintenance Standards By-law, No. 78, 1979
8. Emergency Programme By-law No. 80, 1981
9. Water utility Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 99, 1981
10. Sewer Facility Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 100, 1981
11. Water Utility Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 161, 1985
12. Sewer Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 162, 1985
13. Official Community Plan Amendment By-law No. 163, 1985
14. Sewer User Rates By-law No. 171, 1986
15. Water Utility Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 172, 1986
16. Zoning Amendment By-law No. 178, 1987
17. Water Utility Frontage Tax Amendment By-law No. 179, 1987
18. Village of Port Clements Official Community Plan Amendment By-law No. 215, 1990
19. Village of Port Clements Advance Poll Amendment By-law No. 217, 1990
20. Village of Port Clements Elections Procedure By-law No. 251, 1993
21. Village of Port Clements Council Members Expenses By-law No. 256, 1994
22. Village of Port Clements Council Members Expenses Amendment By-law No. 308, 2000
23. Port Clements Harbour Fee Setting By-law No. 320, 2002
24. Village of Port Clements Water Rates By-law No. 339, 2004
25. Village of Port Clements sewer Rates By-law No. 340, 2004

26. Port Clements Economic Development Advisory Committee By-law No. 349, 2005
27. Building Permit Fees Schedule "A" Amendment By-law No. 357, 2007
28. Building By-law No. 362, 2008
29. A Bylaw to Amend the Village of Port Clements Official Community Plan By-law No. 379, 2010

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 18 DAY OF OCTOBER 2021

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 18 DAY OF OCTOBER 2021

READ A THIRD TIME THIS 18 DAY OF OCTOBER 2021

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 2021

Doug Daugert
MAYOR

Elsie Lemke
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY OF VILLAGE OF
Repeal Bylaw No. 466, 2021



The Village of
PORT CLEMENTS
"Gateway to the Wilderness"

36 Cedar Avenue West
PO Box 198
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Public Works : 250-557-4326
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Pursuant to *Community Charter* Section 127 notice is hereby given for the 2022 Regular Council Meetings. Meetings are scheduled on the first and third Monday of every month, except in January and July where the first Monday Meeting is cancelled, so there is only one meeting in each of those months. Where there is a holiday Monday the meeting is moved to the Tuesday. The schedules of regular meetings are as follows:

January 17th
February 7th & 22nd (Family Day, February 21st)
March 7th & 21st
April 4th & 19th (Easter Monday, April 18th)
May 2nd & 16th
June 6th & 20th
July 18th
August 2nd & 15th (BC Day August 1st)
September 6th & 19th (Labour Day, September 5th)
October 3rd & 17th
November 7th & 21st
December 5th & 19th

Meetings are open to the public and are held in the Council Chambers located in the Multi-Purpose Building at 36 Cedar Ave West, Port Clements, BC at 7:00 PM. Submissions of Correspondence and/or request to appear as a delegation in front of Council must be made in writing a minimum four business days (Wednesday by 1 PM) prior to the scheduled meeting.

Committees of Council Schedule

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Port Clements Vibrant Community Commission | -- as required – will post in advance |
| Port Clements Emergency Management Commission | – as required – will post in advance |
| Port Clements Recreation Commission | – as required – will post in advance |

Please contact the Village Office Tuesday through Friday 9:30 AM to 1:00 PM for updates or changes to scheduled meetings. Notices for any changes to scheduled meetings will be located on the public posting location and on the municipal website (www.portclements.ca).

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The Village of
PORT CLEMENTS
"Gateway to the Wilderness"
REPORT TO COUNCIL

36 Cedar Avenue West
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Web : www.portclements.ca

Author: Elsie Lemke, Interim CAO
Date: October 22nd, 2021
RE: Live Streaming Council Meetings

BACKGROUND:

At the October 18th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting, Council passed a resolution directing staff to "look into how we can put our Council meetings on Zoom or other platforms to engage people."

DISCUSSION:

A cost summary is presented below, which was prepared for us by Ryan Brown, who provides Information Technology support to the Village. The proposed MS Teams systems and equipment is the same that is used by School District 50 and is strongly recommended as it has been working very well for them, and Ryan believes it would be equally successful for Council meetings. The Village Office staff already use Teams when joining other organization's virtual meetings, and have the License and Office365 software required operate.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Required Equipment: | Logitech Teams Meeting Room | \$6,808 |
| | Large TV as specified | \$2,115 |
| | Mount for TV | \$ 80 |
| | Installation Estimate | \$1,000 |
| | TOTAL | \$10,003 |

The Village received funding from the Province of BC under the funding stream "COVID-19 Safe Restart Grants for Local Governments" in the amount of \$259,000. Funds are still available in this account, and this type of use qualifies under the guidelines. It is suggested that a contingency of approximately \$500 be included in case unforeseen costs arise.

The Village's Purchasing Policy No. 03 requires that three written quotes are obtained for values of goods between \$5,000 and \$15,000, with certain exceptions. In this case, Mr. Brown has sourced the best quality and best priced goods that will provide a quality service, and he has provided a similar service to the School District recently. As well, Mr. Brown is the Village's regular Information Technology support contractor. His familiarity with what is required would support Council approving a sole source direct award of the work required.

Recommendation: That Council approves funding from the "COVID-19 Safe Restart Grants for Local Government", for the purchase and installation of a Teams Meeting Room system in Council Chambers, in the maximum amount of \$10,500 and further,

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That Ryan Brown be awarded the sole source contract for purchase and installation of the Teams Meeting Room system.

CONCLUSION:

STRATEGIC

(Guiding Documents Relevancy – Village Policies)

Improving community wellbeing and offering services that benefit the community, that enhance the living experience in Port Clements, are identified as objectives in the OCP.

FINANCIAL

(Corporate Budget Impact)

Funding is available from the COVID-19 Safe Restart Grants for Local Governments account, which has been received by the Village.

ADMINISTRATIVE

(Workload Impact and Consequence)

Will require staff training, and resources to operate at all regular Council meetings.

Respectfully submitted:

Elsie Lemke, Interim CAO



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Author: Elsie Lemke, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Date: November 1, 2021

RE: Regular Report on Current Operations

BACKGROUND:

The CAO/Acting CAO updates Council at the Regular Council Meetings on current operations and challenges.

DISCUSSION:

The report is not an exhaustive list of operational activities that have occurred since the last update or are occurring, but to provide a general update and identify notable occurrences in current operations for Council.

Administration:

- Participated in tour of Vibrant Communities projects and proposed projects
- Worked with Falcon/Park development on policy and bylaw requirements
- Completed recruitment packages and advertised the CAO vacancy on CivicInfo BC, Haida Gwaii Trader, Facebook, and website
- Met with Registered Professional Forester to finalize details of Logging Contractor Agreement and tendering of Sewer Lagoon Expansion site. Reviewed tender package documents.
- Reviewed and updated information on outstanding grants with finance and grant writer
- Participated in Teams Meeting with CAOs of North Coast and Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
- Followed up with concerns raised at last Regular Council Meeting regarding unsightly premises; issued Notice Letter and made arrangements with Regional District to address site in their region
- Received legal review comments on Subdivision and Development Servicing Bylaws – work ongoing with proposed amendments
- Provided storm photos from areas along beach in Tlell to coastal engineers working on Coastal Flood and Erosion Study
- Remembrance Day Ceremony is planned for November 11th, including procession and ceremony.

Finance:

- Updated timelines and cash flow projections on grants
- 6-month extension received for Tourism Advocate Project (taking project to June 2022); seeking 1-year extension and scope change.
- Seeking extensions with other grants with Gwaii Trust – Public Works Yard Improvement, Firehall Improvement Project, due to third-party supply chain delays due to pandemic impacts.

Public Works:

- Sewer lagoon project is in the hands of RPF and Engineer for the first stage of prep for logging. Public Works continuing to assist on this.
- First phase of Froese Street lighting has been installed.
- Clinic/Ambulance station electrical/structural inspections have been done, cleared for clinic reopening and provided to Northern Health. Flood problem has been mitigated; plan is in place to make improvements to reduce potential of reoccurrence. Should be done before year-end.
- Public Works Truck and assistant is back on Island.
- Public Works Van is down, recommending consideration made for replacement
- Well #3 development is being jumpstarted through electrical engineer, who has been more available to assist on project.
- Internal discussions ongoing on Public Works capacity with number of grant projects and regular operations.
- Working on challenges with sourcing sand & salt for upcoming season

Respectfully submitted:

Elsie Lemke, Chief Administrative Officer

**Village of Port Clements
Council Meeting Action Items List**

| <u>Action #</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Lead</u> | <u>Follow up</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| A1 | 2018-09-26 | Amend the Campground Bylaw fees | | Still needs to be reviewed. |
| | 2021-10-19 | | | incorporated into larger bylaw review project |
| A2 | 2021-07-12 | Staff to provide a report for the first meeting in September on how to improve office/public works/staff capacity with the intent to complete projects listed in the strategic plan in a more timely manner | CAO | |
| | 2021-08-31 | | | Postponed |

A-1